WINTER/SPRING 2005

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Editor's Note: Mary Lou Leary has joined the National Center for Victims of Crime as its new executive director (see page 22 for details). We are pleased to share with NETWORKS readers final reflections from our former executive director, Susan Herman.

This January marks the beginning of the 20th anniversary year of the National Center for Victims of Crime. Such a significant milestone prompts reflection. All of us working to help victims rebuild their lives have seen enormous progress over the last two decades. Victims needs are better understood. The criminal justice, social service, and healthcare responses to victims have all improved. Victims have secured more participatory rights within the criminal justice system, and we are beginning to see efforts to enforce those rights. At the same time, there is far greater recognition that much of what victims need to rebuild their lives must be found outside of the criminal justice system.

The victim services/advocacy field itself has also grown both in size and sophistication. We have attracted people from many disciplines. We understand that anyone who comes in contact with victims of crime, regardless of the setting, needs to understand how to make that interaction positive and helpful. We collaborate more easily, look for common ground more frequently, and respect our differences with greater appreciation.

We must continue to seek ways to reach all victims of crime and overcome barriers created by poverty, race, language, culture, and mental and physical disability. We must develop strategies to address the needs of all victims of crime, regardless of where they reside—in prisons or other residential institutions, in the military, or on the streets.

In my view, the overarching challenge we continue to face is how to garner public support for victims of crime. We have yet to create the public will to focus on victims. We have yet to make victims of crime a national priority. We haven't yet figured out how to win the hearts of those not directly touched by crime. The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to “forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives.” As we begin our 20th anniversary year, I am certain this mission is as vital today as it was twenty years ago.

I am so pleased that Mary Lou Leary is the new executive director of the National Center because she is especially capable of setting the course for the next decade. In everything she has undertaken throughout her impressive career, from teaching children to prosecuting criminals, she has shown tremendous leadership, grace, and humanity. Mary Lou’s work with victims has been exemplary. As a local, and later as a federal, prosecutor she learned firsthand how important it is to respect the rights and feelings of victims. During her service as the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia she made victim assistance and witness protection a top priority. She oversaw the Victim Witness Assistance Unit in that office, the largest federal program of its kind, and helped establish a Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit with specially trained prosecutors and advocates. When she served as Acting Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services she worked to raise awareness of victims’ issues among law enforcement officers. As Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, she strongly supported the work of the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women.

I have no doubt that with Mary Lou at the helm, the National Center, along with all of our partners throughout the country, will continue to be a strong voice for victims. Together, let us all continue to do all we can. We have made great progress, yet there is a long way to go.

I have been extremely fortunate to work with incredibly talented people at the National Center, and to be able to partner with so many passionate and thoughtful advocates across the nation. We have worked well together for many purposes, and I thank you for letting me share this journey with you. I wish you all the best.

Susan Herman
Executive Director
(1997-2004)
Human Trafficking: Breaking the Bonds of Modern-day Slavery

“I was constantly guarded and abused. If any of the girls refused to be with a customer, we were beaten. If we adamantly refused, the bosses would show us a lesson by raping us brutally. We worked six days a week, twelve hours a day. Our bodies were sore and swollen. If anyone became pregnant, we were forced to have abortions. The cost of the abortion was added to the smuggling debt.” —Maria

BY MARY GLEASON RAPPAPORT
Slavery ended in the nineteenth century by most of the international community, slavery continues to flourish in the twenty-first century in an insidious, stealthy form—global human trafficking. Trafficking in persons—the use of force, fraud, or coercion for forced labor or commercial sex—is a tremendously lucrative form of organized crime. The worldwide illegal trade of trafficked persons is estimated to be worth seven billion dollars a year, following only arms and drug trafficking. According to the State Department, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked each year across international borders.

From small villages and large cities in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America, traffickers recruit their prey through fake advertisements, mail-order bride catalogues, and casual acquaintances. Unsuspecting targets, eager for a better life, are attracted by the promise of a well-paid job as a sales clerk, nanny, waitress, domestic worker, or factory worker. Traffickers also use illegal marriages and kidnapping as methods to enslave their captives.

Traffickers secure falsified visas and passports. Upon arrival in the country of destination, traffickers confiscate the travel documents, rendering victims helpless to leave the country or seek assistance. The victims are then forced into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation through physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. Traffickers also press victims to work as slave laborers under harsh conditions in hotels, restaurants, factory sweatshops, and private homes, and on farms and construction projects.

Victims are kept under close surveillance, often forbidden to leave the apartment, house, or brothel without the trafficker, and are unable to contact the outside world. Traffickers pocket the money earned by victims for their own financial gain and to pay off debts incurred through travel and for other expenses such as housing, food, transportation, and forced abortions.

**Trafficking in the United States**

Although trafficking occurs within and between many countries beyond our borders, the United States is a major destination, with an estimated 18,000 to 20,000 people who are trafficked into the country each year. The Protection Project at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies reports that trafficking victims come into the United States from as many as 48 countries. (See Illustration 1.)

Regardless of their point of origin, many victims enter the United States through Mexico. Because of the porous U.S.-Mexico border, Mexico has become a major staging area from which traffickers move their human merchandise to large American cities. Victims are then transported throughout the United States in clandestine networks designed to avoid detection and evade authorities.

According to the Victims of Human Trafficking Project at Florida State University’s Center for the Advancement of Human Rights, international trafficking victims have been identified in more than 20 states, with Florida, New York, and California receiving the majority of the victims.

Robin Thompson, an attorney who heads up this project and who also directs the Human Trafficking Project of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, says that trafficking is prevalent in this country, and any community that employs low-skilled, non-English-speaking laborers in unregulated industries is likely to experience trafficking.

“I would challenge anyone to say ‘it’s not in my town,’” said Thompson, who trains victim advocates and law enforcement officials throughout the country on identifying and responding to trafficking. “Every time I talk to someone new about this issue, at first they have blank stares, but as I explain more, they invariably have the ‘ah-hah!’ moment when they realize they have dealt with a trafficking victim.”

Although most cases succeed in staying under law enforcement’s radar, increasing numbers of trafficking situations have been prosecuted in the United States. One of the more notable cases involved an Asian crime syndicate that trafficked...
women from China, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam into Atlanta, where the syndicate regularly traded victims between local and out-of-state brothels. The women were housed in brothels described as “prison compounds” where they suffered beatings, forced abortions, and isolation. In one instance, a girl was kept in a closet for 15 days for trying to escape.6

In another case, a Ghanaian woman was forced to work as a domestic servant and nanny seven days a week without pay for a married couple in Maryland, who confiscated the victim’s passport and visa.7 In New York, migrant workers from Mexico were threatened by guards if they tried to leave and were held in debt bondage by numerous American labor contractors.8

**Landmark Anti-Trafficking Legislation**

At the end of the Civil War, the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed slavery and involuntary servitude. More than 100 years later, the President signed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, a sweeping piece of legislation designed to provide new tools and resources to fight this modern-day form of enslavement.9

Recognizing that people trafficked against their will are not illegal aliens, but victims of a heinous crime, this new law significantly strengthened criminal enforcement, prosecution, and penalties against traffickers; provided new protections to victims; and enabled victims of severe forms of trafficking to seek benefits and services that will help them rebuild their lives.

Florrie Burke, director of Safe Horizon’s Anti-Trafficking Program in New York City, has worked with trafficking victims since 1997. The 2000 legislation was groundbreaking, said Burke, because for the first time Congress made it possible for “service providers to serve these victims in a meaningful way.” Not only did the legislation overcome the huge hurdle of immigration status and provide significant victim protections, it also acknowledged the breadth of exploitation involved in trafficking, Burke said. “The level of psychological coercion and fear in trafficking is amazing. If the new law had just dealt with physical abuse, it would have left scores of people out.”

Another important benefit of the new law was the funding it provided for victim services. “Agencies that traditionally work with victims of crime, would, without additional funding, find these very time-intensive, resource-heavy cases too big a drain to take on in a responsible way,” Burke said. “This was really important legislation.”

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**CERTIFICATION**

Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, trafficking victims who are non-U.S. citizens must be certified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to receive benefits and services under any federal or state program. (Victims under age 18 do not need...
To receive certification, victims of trafficking must: (1) be a victim of a severe form of trafficking as defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (see Box 1); (2) be willing to assist with the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases; and (3) have completed a bona fide application for a T visa (or have received continued presence status from U.S. Customs and Immigration Services in order to contribute to the prosecution of human traffickers).

**T Visa**

To address the illegal immigration status of most trafficking victims, the law established the T visa, which allows victims of severe forms of trafficking to become temporary residents of the United States for three years. After the T visa expires, a victim may be eligible for permanent residence.11

**Victim Protections**

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 provides explicit rights and protections to victims. Victims of severe forms of trafficking, for example, must be given access to information about their rights and translation services. Underscoring the serious risk of harm once a victim comes forward, the anti-trafficking law requires federal law enforcement to protect trafficking victims, "including taking measures to protect trafficked persons and their family members from intimidation, threats of reprisals, and reprisals from traffickers and their associates."12

The law prohibits the detention of trafficking victims in facilities inappropriate to their status as crime victims. The law further prohibits the public disclosure of victims' names and identifying information of trafficked persons and their family members; makes victims of trafficking and their family members eligible for the Witness Protection Program; and gives
victims of severe forms of trafficking the explicit right to mandatory restitution.13

The 2000 law was recently amended by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, which empowers victims to bring federal civil suits against traffickers for actual and punitive damages, among other things.14

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**DEFINITION:**
**Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking**

For victims to receive benefits and services under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the following definition must apply*: “(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 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.”10

* Victims under 18 may receive services without satisfying this definition.
Understanding Victims of Trafficking

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 laid the critical foundation for helping individuals whose basic human rights have been so egregiously violated. Efforts to fully and effectively implement the law, however, must still overcome formidable challenges.

Victim service providers must first understand as much as possible about the circumstances of trafficking victims’ lives. Prior to entering the United States, many victims have gone through a “breaking in” process during which their captors subject them to repeated rapes, beatings, and psychological torment. Victims coming from Mexico are often forced to march through the desert for hours and then, upon crossing the border, are drugged for traveling by car or truck. Once in the United States, victims are often hidden in “safe houses,” where they are frequently beaten and sexually abused to keep them off-balance and compliant.

By the time they are rescued from their living hell and in a position to access services, many trafficking victims are suffering from a host of serious physical and psychological problems. It is common for victims to be severely malnourished, and many also succumb to a number of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, other STDs, tuberculosis, and hepatitis. Some abuse drugs and alcohol to cope with having been traumatized.

Since January 2002, when it started keeping an official count, Safe Horizon’s Anti-Trafficking Program has provided support to about 160 trafficking victims. Victims, who are referred by either law enforcement or community-based agencies, arrive with a wide range of immediate health problems. One male client coming from a forced labor situation had been beaten, and his face—with teeth missing and jaw broken—was completely disfigured. Many trafficking victims arrive with serious medical problems from repeated rapes, multiple abortions, and untreated infections.

The emotional and physical trauma of having been trafficked may remain with victims for their entire lives. “Our case managers often accompany clients to their first gynecological examination, during which these victims may be told they are sterile,” Safe Horizon’s Florrie Burke said. “The impact can be devastating.”

Victims often have a deep distrust that is difficult to overcome. Burke remembers a case in which a trafficker had fathered a victim’s baby, who he then kidnapped and took back to his country to use as a threat against the victim. “The betrayal in their lives is enormous,” Burke said. “If we can provide one steady person throughout the

How can your organization adapt current services to support victims of trafficking? How can you assist local law enforcement agencies with their anti-trafficking efforts?

Brown Bag Topic

Share your ideas with us at networks@ncvc.org.
The Road to Recovery

Trafficked victims have been through extensive personal hardships, and the road to recovery is generally intense, requiring considerable support on several levels and for lengthy periods of time.

Safe Horizon uses an intensive case management model that begins with a comprehensive assessment to determine a victim’s short-term and long-range needs. After addressing emergency healthcare needs, a victim’s safety is the primary concern. “We take great pains to never have clients in the same geographic area as their traffickers,” said Burke, “and move them out of the area into appropriate shelters or emergency housing. We try to get them jobs out of the area and also teach victims to be vigilant about their personal safety.”

According to Robin Thompson, a case management protocol is a critical tool for any victim service agency involved in supporting trafficking victims. She also says, however, that advocates already fully understand the importance of victim-centered services, confidentiality, and crisis responses. “Advocates can build on what they know,” Thompson said, “but you must be aware of when you have to do things the same or differently. You can’t use a cookie-cutter approach.”

The Center for Advancement of Human Rights in Tallahassee, Florida, recommends the following elements, at minimum, for any case management protocol involving trafficking victims:

- An intake, during which time a victim is assessed to determine his or her needs;
- A service plan that responds to those needs and strives to reach the victim’s goals;
- An explanation of the individual’s rights under the law and the role of the partner agencies, law enforcement, and the Department of Justice;
- Other criminal justice system information and assistance (e.g., victims’ rights information and access to witness protection programs);
- Safety planning and assistance;
- Coordination with community networks and with agencies whose services the victim may require;
- Bus passes;
- Cash assistance;
- Employment services;
- Referrals to service providers;
- English as a Second Language (ESL) and literacy tutorials; and
- Continued communication with the case manager.
Because most victims do not speak English and do not understand American culture, having the ability to speak to victims in their native language is essential. Multi-lingual staff and access to translators can be invaluable.

Identifying Victims of Trafficking

Victim identification may not be a primary concern for many providers because trafficking victims are often referred to victim service agencies only after they come to the attention of law enforcement or another community-based organization. A significant number of trafficking victims arrive at service agencies because of other types of crime, such as sexual assault or domestic violence. These victims have often been threatened with further abuse or death if they tell anyone about their situation. Therefore, it may fall to victim service providers to recognize possible indicators of trafficking by making some informal observations:

- Is the person accompanied by another person who seems controlling (possibly the trafficker)?
- Does the person seem submissive, fearful, or extremely nervous?
- Does the person have difficulty communicating because of language or cultural barriers?
- Does the person have any identification?

Traffickers give scant attention to the mental or physical health of their victims. Certain health problems can signal a trafficking situation:

- Malnutrition, dehydration, or poor personal hygiene
- Signs of rape or sexual abuse
- Bruising, broken bones, or other signs of untreated medical problems
- Posttraumatic stress or other psychological disorders

Always try to speak to or question the person alone. Some probing questions can help you determine if you are dealing with a trafficking victim:

- Can you leave your job or situation if you want?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- What are your working or living conditions like?
- Do you have to ask permission to eat, sleep, or go to the bathroom?
- Has anyone threatened you or your family?

Establishing Critical Linkages

Victim service providers are accustomed to working with multiple systems when supporting victims. This experience will be particularly useful when mounting a coordinated community response to help trafficking victims. For starters, reach out to the following entities:

Law enforcement. Building relationships with your local police departments, sheriff departments, and FBI offices will help facilitate referrals of trafficking victims to your agency from law enforcement.

United States Attorneys. Every U.S. Attorney has a point of contact on human trafficking. Find out how you might be able to work with that person or with the Law Enforcement and Service Provider Multidisciplinary Anti-Trafficking Task Force (if available in your jurisdiction). For more information, visit www.usdoj.gov/crt/anti-traffic_bull.html.

Community organizations that support immigrants. These organizations are critical for getting information about victim services to trafficking victims.

Other victim service agencies. A number of programs throughout the country have been funded through the Department of Justice and Health and Human Services to provide expanded services to trafficking victims. (See Box 2 for contact information.)
The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the burgeoning efforts by many dedicated law enforcement and victim service professionals across the country have created much-needed relief for victims. As front-line professionals, victim advocates are now positioned to help trafficking victims exercise their rights to protection, resources, and services.

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1 Testimony provided by the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on International Relations Hearing on the Implementation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, November 28, 2001. “Maria” (not her real name) had been forced into prostitution to repay the smuggling debt after being transported to Florida from Mexico.
2 “Trafficking in Persons Report,” (Washington, DC: U.S. State Department, June 2004). The estimate is exclusive of victims who are U.S. citizens and trafficked within U.S. borders. Due to its clandestine nature, accurately determining trafficking incidences is difficult. Many experts believe the actual number of trafficking victims is much higher.
4 Florida Responds to Human Trafficking, (Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University, Center for the Advancement of Human Rights, Fall 2003).
8 Pub. L. No. 106-386, Section 107 (c) (3).
9 Pub. L. No. 106-386, Section 103.
10 Other types of visas, such as U visas, may also be available to trafficking victims. For more information, visit www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/wetf/trafficbrochure.pdf.
13 For a more complete list of screening questions, see “Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocate Handbook on Human Trafficking: Collaborating to End Modern-Day Slavery,” published by the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Available at www.fcadv.org/trafficking.html.
Rape in a Small Town

On December 5, 2001, Laura, a sophomore at Burrillville High School in Rhode Island, accepted a ride home from an older schoolmate and friend, Nicholas Plante, a popular athlete from a prominent family. While stopping at his house to drop off some of his belongings, Nicholas raped the young woman.

Despite debilitating emotional trauma and intense community ostracism, Laura held firm in her desire to achieve justice. On January 14, 2003, Nicholas Plante was convicted of all charges and sentenced to four years in prison. Providence Journal reporter Kate Bramson covered the story, earning the 2004 Dart Award for Excellence in Reporting on Victims of Violence, along with photographer Bob Thayer and editor Mimi Burkhardt, for her sensitive and insightful portrayal of this crime. Reprinted below is her acceptance speech detailing efforts this reporter took to ensure that the victim would not be re-traumatized by media coverage of the crime. Also featured are two photographs by Thayer, who powerfully and creatively conveyed the victim’s experience without divulging her identity.

“Rape in a Small Town” is a story that no one in the town of Burrillville wanted to talk about. The rape charges against an 18-year-old high school senior were guarded as a well-kept secret. No one breathed a word to me about his upcoming trial during my first two months on the job. No one even called me after a story I wrote included the boy’s name as one of several friends who had built ramps into their homes so a recently paralyzed friend could visit. His trial would start less than a week after that story ran. In every other community where I’ve worked, at least one neighbor, elderly resident, or busy body would have called and said, “Don’t you know that the boy you wrote about today is facing rape charges?”

Only after he had been convicted on four counts of sexual assault did the police hand me a short press release—saying that a jury had found the boy guilty of raping a 15-year-old girl the year before.

At the sentencing, the courtroom was packed. I assumed the crying girls in the back row were there to support the victim, but I soon learned they were advocates for the boy.

Listening to the judge, I thought this would become the story of two families torn apart by this crime. Two families had lost the children they had known— one to prison and one to posttraumatic stress disorder, nightmares, and flashbacks. I asked both families to talk to me the day of the sentencing, but only the girl’s family agreed. Her father’s words echoed in my head for weeks: “We were treated like we had a disease.”

Eventually, I met with the boy’s parents and his sister, but they declined to talk about the case. The story evolved into a tale of survival, Laura’s story.

That meant building trust with Laura and her family. That had already begun with my story on the sentencing—before we ever sat down for an in-depth inter-
Laura’s mother often referred to the balance and objectivity she saw in that story. I also brought Laura’s family past articles of mine so they could get a sense of how I tell the stories of people’s lives.

We talked at length about how the family would be identified in the paper. Although the Providence Journal’s policy is not to name victims of sexual assault, if Laura had wanted to be identified fully, we told her that was a decision for her and her family to make. My editor on the project, Mimi Burkhardt, and I talked often about the name debate and all of my reporting. Our deputy executive editor, Carol Young, shared clips with us from over the years on the debate to name or not to name rape survivors. I shared those with Laura’s family. It helped her and her parents continue with the interviews when they heard from me that editors at the paper were committed to this story and had given me time to work on it away from my daily routine.

Some days, Laura was strong and proud that she had spoken out about the rape—and she wanted her full name in the paper. But she was just 17 when the story would run, and her father had strong reservations. He had always been careful about protecting his family, and he worried about his daughter’s life becoming so public in such a small state. Laura’s parents asked if we could use a pseudonym. But in the end, her mother thought it just wouldn’t sound right if we gave her daughter a different name. She had spoken in depth about how she mourned the loss of the old Laura. She hadn’t mourned the old Mary or the old Susan.

On bad days, Laura questioned whether to proceed with more interviews at all. She and her parents persevered because they truly believed that they could help others by telling their story. Laura had spoken up initially because she didn’t want other girls to face what she had gone through.

Mimi and I met with a photo editor who selected Bob Thayer for the job—because of his sensitivity, award-winning photography skills, and the rapport he easily develops with sources. I brought samples of Bob’s work to the family first, so they could get a sense of how it’s possible for a photographer to capture emotion without revealing someone’s identity.

When Bob and I went together to Laura’s home, his gentle nature put the family at ease. Back in the newsroom, editors debated with us which photos to run, ever mindful of not identifying Laura but...
of helping tell the story with the photos. In the end, the lead photo became the mirror portrait of Laura. It was Bob’s idea for Laura to hold the small mirror and gaze into it as a way to portray the fragmentation of a rape.

I don’t think any of us were prepared for the outpouring of support that Laura and her family got from the moment people read the story. Within two weeks, 150 rape survivors, parents, children, and people who said they knew nothing about rape had e-mailed me. Survivors poured out their souls to me, and nearly everyone asked me to forward their comments to Laura. From a community that had so protected the rapist, I only got six negative e-mails, from the boy’s closest friends.

A few days before the story ran, Laura’s mother had told me she didn’t know what they would have done if I hadn’t arrived, asking to hear their story and listening to what they had to share. After the story ran, Laura’s father said he felt as if the cancer inside him were gone, as if a huge weight had been lifted from his shoulders.

It is for those reasons that I am grateful to the Dart Center for recognizing news coverage of victims of violence. It can be too easy in the daily news business to report on a trial, a sentencing, or a violent crime and then move on, not finding the time to delve into the effects that crime has on its victims. Such recognition by the Dart Center gives us all time to pause and to thank the Lauras of the world for sharing their lives with us. I personally want to thank Laura and her parents for their bravery in speaking out. They have helped many to understand the effects of this crime and [the] community reaction to it.

On behalf of Mimi and Bob and the entire Providence Journal, I thank the Dart Center for its continuous work to improve news coverage of trauma, conflict, and tragedy. We are honored to be the recipient of this year’s Dart Award, and we look forward to tonight’s debate about the use of violent images in the media.

Thank you.
Finding New Funds for Your Organization

BY JANY KEAT

Victim service providers and organizations that support victims of crime are generally accustomed to doing a lot with little money. Anxiety about future funding, however, clearly affects many service providers. Fifty-eight percent of NETWORKS readers surveyed this past summer cited funding and budget concerns as their greatest challenge. In follow-up interviews, survey participants talked about a range of related concerns, such as not having a designated fundraiser on staff, being overly reliant on federal funds, and the challenge of putting on cost-effective special events. There was one uniting theme: a deep desire among NETWORKS readers to broaden their sources of funding. Many felt their current capabilities were patchy—they had developed some skill in one area of fundraising and felt deficient in other areas.

Paying particular attention to the growing role of the Internet in prospects research and fundraising, this article provides a broad overview of the four major potential sources of funding available to victim service organizations: government, foundations, corporations, and individuals.
GOVERNMENT

The federal government funds victim assistance programs, like other social welfare programs, through grants and cooperative agreements. Federal grants and cooperative agreements include mandatory and discretionary awards. Mandatory awards usually take the form of formula or block grants given to states, which have to be honored as long as the state meets certain criteria. (In a formula grant, the amount of funding depends on a certain formula. For example, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victim Compensation funds are allocated at 60 percent of a state’s expenditure for its Crime Victims Fund; VOCA Crime Victim Assistance funds are allocated based on a state’s population.) Discretionary grants or cooperative agreements are awarded on the basis of discretionary selection criteria that prove the applicant is worthy to carry out a certain project. Discretionary grants can be awarded to states, other units of local or tribal government, or nonprofit (and in some cases for-profit) organizations.

State, local, and tribal funding for victim assistance often comes from federal funds, which pass through to local service providers. Government funds come from many sources including tax dollars and offender fines and penalties.

Finding Government Funding

CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE

To access federal funding, you need to research both relevant grant programs and current funding opportunities. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) provides a complete list of all grant programs authorized by Congress. The catalog is fully searchable on-line at www.cfda.gov. You can no longer receive a print copy of the catalog, but you can download a PDF version, which is well-indexed for searching. On-line you can search the CFDA by keyword, agency, or functional area to look for programs that match your needs. The “Income Security and Social Services” category includes most victim assistance-related grant programs.

GRANTS.GOV AND THE FEDERAL REGISTER

Once you have identified a potential grant program, start watching for funding opportunities that come up for this program. The federal grants system is currently transitioning to a full “e-grants” system and, as part of that process, has recently developed a Web site for agencies to post their funding opportunities at www.grants.gov. Since November 2003 it has been mandatory for agencies to post their notices of funds availability here, with a link to the full program announcement. You can search Grants.gov regularly for postings containing certain keywords, or sign up to receive notification for a specific program using its CFDA number. You can also browse grants posted in the last seven days, opportunities by agency, and opportunities by category (which corresponds to the CFDA functional area).

In the past, agencies publicized notices of funds availability or program announcements in the Federal Register, and this remains an important place to search for current funding opportunities because some agencies post here before posting to Grants.gov. You can browse the table of contents every day on-line (www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html) or conduct regular searches using the keyword “grant” and any other defining keywords.

STATE AND LOCAL GRANT OFFICES

To find out about state and other local government funding opportunities, get in touch with their grant offices. State governments often issue bulletins with information about current funding opportunities.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GRANT AND A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT?

A grant is a transfer of money or other assistance from the federal government to a recipient “in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute.”

A grant must be distinguished from a contract, in which a federal agency is acquiring “property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal government.”

A cooperative agreement is the same as a grant except that it includes “substantial involvement” between the federal agency and the recipient.
Tips

- **Get help.** If your organization has never received federal funding before, there are many resources to help you under the Administration’s Faith-Based and Community Initiative. Go to the Initiative’s Web site (www.whitehouse.gov/government/fbci) for guidance, resources, and information about free training and other capacity-building assistance.

- **Know the rules.** Be aware of the requirements to manage federal funds, particularly standards for financial management. If you are a nonprofit organization applying for federal funds for the first time, go to www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html and take a look at OMB Circular A-110, “Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations,” particularly Subpart C on post-award requirements. These are the standards a federal agency has to enforce in order to award funding, so it gives a sense of what a federal agency may require of your organization. (States and local governments follow a different circular, A-102.)

FOUNDATIONS

Foundations may provide general operating support or funding for a specific project. A successful foundation fundraising program focuses on identifying and approaching the foundations whose interests closely match your work.

**Finding Foundation Prospects**

To stay up-to-date with foundation funding available across the country, use the following resources:

- The Foundation Center (www.fdncenter.org). The Foundation Center provides comprehensive and reliable information about foundations and their funding priorities and histories. You can subscribe to their **Foundation Directory On-Line** at various costs depending on the package. You can also sign up for their **free RFP Bulletin**, which comes as a weekly e-mail, and use their **free on-line Foundation Finder** tool to find out the main information about a foundation you have already identified. There are Foundation Center libraries in Atlanta, Cleveland, New York City, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, as well as Cooperating Collections in libraries and nonprofit resource centers across the country, where you can use these and other resources for free. The Foundation Center provides free half-day seminars on various aspects of fundraising, as well as full-day training courses for a fee.

- **The Chronicle of Philanthropy.** You can subscribe to this bi-weekly newspaper for $72 per year. The leading industry

Staying on Top of Federal Funding Opportunities

- Check the **Federal Register** every day! Go to www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html and sign up to receive the Federal Register table of contents in your e-mail inbox daily. Program announcements for government grants are listed under each agency’s section as “Grants and Cooperative Agreements,” so you can simply run a text search for the word “grant.”

- Sign up for notification of funding opportunities from specific agencies or for specific grant programs (using their CFDA number) at www.grants.gov.
publication, it has interesting articles on fundraising trends and nonprofit management, as well as a listing of foundation grant deadlines. You can access the grant deadlines listing on-line for free at http://philanthropy.com/deadlines.

- For-profit publications. A number of companies publish newsletters and fundraising updates on specific issues or funding sources that may be useful. For example, Capitol City Publishers (www.capitolcitypublishers.com) puts out the Criminal Justice Funding Report; CD Publications (www.cdpublications.com) issues Children & Youth Funding Report, as well as Federal Assistance Monitor; and Progressive Business Publications (www.pbp.com) publishes the Foundation & Corporate Funding Advantage newsletter.

- Local listings. Check to see if your local government has a service to inform local nonprofit agencies of funding opportunities, including those from foundations.

To get detailed information about what kinds of projects a foundation funds, read its mission statement and look at the grants it has awarded recently; what foundations say they fund may be a little different from what they actually fund. If you cannot find a list of past grants readily available on a foundation Web site or among its published materials, examine its tax return. All private foundations must submit and make available to the public IRS Form 990-PF, and this form can be accessed from the Foundation Center Web site entry on the foundation or at www.grantsmart.org. Grants awarded during a particular year are listed on page 10 of the form or attached near the end of the document.

Foundations may or may not have deadlines for applications. If a foundation doesn’t have a deadline, it may be helpful to find out when its board meetings are, as funding decisions are usually made at these meetings.

Tips

- Don’t rely on Google. According to the Foundation Center, only about five percent of foundations currently have Web sites.

- Use contacts. Circulate lists of foundations you are planning to approach and the names of their trustees among your board members, so they can identify any people they know and make an introductory call to them. Ask current foundation contacts with whom you have good relationships to introduce you to new foundation prospects.

- Use a “sell-sheet.” If you are making a phone call to a foundation, first draw up a “sell-sheet” of four or five points you would like to convey about the project for which you are seeking funds, or about your organization if you are seeking general operating support. What aspects of this project/organization will really interest this foundation? Using the sell-sheet as a script for your phone call will help you make a smooth, articulate first impression. Later, this sell-sheet can become a starting point for your proposal.

- Build and maintain relationships. Designate someone in your organization to keep a list of past, current, and future foundation donors and send them occasional updates about your agency’s activities.
CORPORATIONS

There are two different paths to corporate funding: through the community relations door and through the public relations door. The community relations office or department of a corporation is most likely to provide your organization with donations, grants, or volunteers. The public relations office is most likely to handle sponsorship requests or cause-related marketing. Cause-related marketing is when a company uses its connection with a nonprofit to market a specific product, usually by committing to donate a portion of its revenue from that product to the nonprofit or by sponsoring a special event or activity.

The motivation of both community relations and public relations is to enhance their company’s reputation by demonstrating its corporate responsibility and community involvement. Some corporations conduct all their community involvement activities through a foundation. In these instances you can research and build a relationship with that foundation like you would any other, but you should pay special attention to that foundation’s interest in positive publicity.

Finding Corporate Prospects

It can be difficult to research corporate giving histories because companies that do not have foundations do not have to submit a 990-PF with a list of all their donations and grants. However, here are some resources to help with corporate giving research:

- The Foundation Center and Chronicle of Philanthropy resources mentioned above cover some corporate giving programs as well as foundations.
- The Foundation Center’s National Directory of Corporate Giving provides profiles of more than 3,500 companies and company foundations.
- The Taft Group’s Corporate Giving Directory (edited by Bohdan Romaniuk) is a similar reference resource.
- Company Web sites usually include information about their corporate giving and community involvement in the corporate information or community involvement section.

INDIVIDUALS

Individual donors may give to you in donor drives initiated by mailings, at special events, through workplace giving campaigns, or in other ways. As with all other funders, developing relationships with individual donors is critical to your fundraising success. First, always acknowledge every gift promptly with a thank-you letter. Second, many donors like to receive updates about the organization’s achievements. If you conduct an annual mailing to solicit past and prospective donors, always include information about recent activities and successes and thank donors for their role in these accomplishments. Many organizations also send occasional newsletters to donors to update them on recent events. This kind of communication helps donors feel involved and engaged and is considered effective at building donor loyalty.

Special events can also be effective and serve to cement relationships with donors, but they require considerable upfront investments of time and money and can be more than many small agencies can handle. If you do them well, however, they can be powerful tools for raising public awareness of your issue as well as money. If you are interested in starting a special events program, start small. Consider signing up with Mission Fish (www.missionfish.org), through which you can conduct a virtual auction on eBay as a low-cost first event. If you already hold a special event during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week or another annual observance, consider adding a fundraising component to your plan.
Many organizations believe they should be doing “Internet fundraising” in some way, but this term is vague. First, consider the use of e-mail to donors and potential donors. Transferring from mail to e-mail communications with donors can certainly save considerable costs. The first hurdle is finding out your donors’ and prospects’ e-mail addresses. Even if you manage to obtain them, these addresses change more frequently than mail addresses, so you may quickly lose contact again. Some organizations offer free e-mail information updates, which serve as a way of obtaining e-mail addresses of people interested in their cause, as well as building a relationship with concerned citizens and potential donors. It is not known, however, what proportion of e-mail update recipients ultimately donates to the e-mailing organization.

In fact, organizations that raise large portions of their funding over the Internet tend to be well-known national or international causes that can attract potential donors to their Web sites, instead of sending out e-mail. Smaller organizations can learn from this. If you have a Web site, remind your Web site visitors that they can help your cause, and make it possible for them to give on-line. Also, donors often use GuideStar (www.guidestar.org), a searchable database of charities’ financial and programmatic information, to research responsible charities to donate to. Sign up with them and keep your entry updated to make sure potential donors can learn about your organization.

**Tips**

- **Analyze.** If you cannot afford to invest in specialized donation management software, create a spreadsheet that will allow you to search for donors based on gift amount, gift date, or location, and make decisions based on the success or failure of previous activities.

- **Survey your current donors.** To build a donor base of individuals you need to develop a deep understanding of what motivates a person to donate to your organization. Just a few questions asking your current donors why they give to you can help you focus your fundraising efforts.

- **Say thank you.** Make sure you have a system in place to ensure that each donation your organization receives is acknowledged promptly. Always begin any solicitation to past donors by thanking them for all their previous support.

**FINAL THOUGHTS**

With all of these different bases to cover, it is important not to become overwhelmed. Successful fundraising requires a long-term plan that is followed consistently over time rather than a handful of dramatic achievements. The first government grant builds your capacity for more government funding. One volunteer day organized with a local corporation can lead to a large grant in the future. And support from one foundation builds other foundations’ confidence in you, usually leading to more foundation grants. Starting small and building up pays off in every area.

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1 PL 95-224, the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, Section 5 (1). (41 USC 504.)
2 PL 95-224, the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, Section 4 (1). (41 USC 503.)
3 PL 95-224, the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, Section 6 (2). (41 USC 505.)
Civil Remedies and Human Trafficking

BY JIM FERGUSON

The American civil legal system can sometimes empower victims of human trafficking to obtain justice for the physical, emotional, and financial harms they have suffered. Regardless of their immigration status, trafficking victims can file civil suits against their perpetrators under a wide variety of legal theories. Victims should be informed about these important options as they seek to repair the harm that has been done to them.

There are several common-law (or court-created) legal theories which can be used to sue perpetrators of trafficking. For example, a victim (or a victim’s survivor) might sue for false imprisonment (unlawful and intentional confinement or restraint within a bounded area), assault (one person physically threatening another person, and the other person thereby fearing immediate harm), battery (the person making the threat actually carrying through and harming the victim), and intentional infliction of emotional distress (extreme and outrageous intentional conduct which causes severe emotional distress to another).

In addition to these common-law causes of action, there are several statutes which victims may be able to invoke when suing traffickers. For example, trafficking is typically the work of a conspiracy of perpetrators, so victims may be able to obtain redress by suing under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).1 Victims may also be able to sue for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act2 or the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003.3

The specific legal theories that a victim should use depend upon the unique facts of the case. A recent federal lawsuit involved a woman who was brought to the United States from Ukraine by an Internet “mail-order bride” company. The woman’s arranged husband soon began to brutally abuse her. The woman fled the marriage and sued the company that set it up. The victim alleged both that the company negligently failed to screen its male clients and that the company failed to inform her about the “battered spouse waiver,” a federal immigration law provision that helps foreign nationals escape abusive relationships without fear of automatic deportation. The Mail Order Bride Act requires international matchmaking agencies to provide women with information about the protections that American immigration laws provide to battered women.4 A jury awarded the woman $434,000.

Whatever the specific approach, civil actions can provide a powerful tool for obtaining the compensation and accountability that trafficking victims so clearly deserve.

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1 Pub. L. No. 91-452.
2 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.
Justice for All
BY SUSAN HOWLEY

On October 30, 2004, President George Bush signed the Justice for All Act, landmark legislation representing the most significant congressional action on crime victims’ rights since the passage of the Victims Rights and Restitution Act of 1990. The new law significantly strengthens our ability to use DNA testing and technology.1

VICTIMS’ RIGHTS PROVISIONS

The Justice for All Act provides clear and enforceable legal rights to all direct victims of crime at the federal level, not merely victims of violent offenses. While many of these rights previously existed at the federal level, they were included primarily in Title 42 of the Federal Code: the Public Health and Welfare title. As a consequence, judges and many others in the criminal justice system remained unaware of their existence. The Justice for All Act moves the list of crime victims’ rights to Title 18, the Federal Criminal Code. At the same time, it strengthens many of those rights. For example, the rights “to be notified” of court proceedings and the release of the offender become the right “to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice” of such events. The right to restitution becomes the right to “full and timely restitution.” The right to be heard, previously limited to certain victims at certain proceedings, is expanded to “the right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding.” A court will have discretion to limit the number of victims who can exercise these rights in cases where the number of victims makes it impractical to accord all of the victims their individual rights. In such cases, courts must fashion a reasonable procedure to give effect to the legal rights. For example, the victims’ right to be heard might be restricted to allowing all victims to submit written statements and permitting a representative number of victims to give oral statements in court.

The measure also adds methods to enforce federal victims’ rights. Crime victims, their attorneys, and prosecutors are given legal standing to assert victims’ rights, and procedures are set out for seeking a writ of mandamus to enforce rights. The act also requires the Attorney General to develop regulations to promote victims’ rights through training, disciplinary sanctions for violations of rights, and the designation of an office to receive and investigate crime victim complaints. In conjunction with these enforcement provisions, the law provides more funding for the response to victims at the federal level, including additional funding to expand the federal automated crime victim notification system. The effectiveness of these provisions is to be measured in two ways: a report each year by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts on the number of times a victim’s right is asserted in a criminal case and the response when such a right is denied, and a study within four years by the Government Accountability Office on the effect of the implementation of these new provisions.

Along with significant improvements for crime victims in the federal criminal justice process, the law will promote victims’ rights at the state level through several new grant programs. Two of those grant programs—for organizations providing legal counsel to victims for the enforcement of their rights and for automated crime victim notification systems—limit eligibility to states and tribal governments that have laws substantially equivalent to the new federal victims’ rights provision. An additional grant program will support training and technical assistance to states and tribal jurisdictions to craft victims’ rights laws and to design enforcement systems. Each of these grant programs will be funded, not by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund, but by amounts collected under the federal False Claims Act.

DNA PROVISIONS

Titles II and III of the legislation, the Debbie Smith Act of 2004 and the DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2004, take steps to improve and accelerate the testing and use of DNA evidence. The law:

- authorizes additional grants to states and local governments to analyze DNA samples and improve DNA labs;
- permits the use of such grant funds to pay private companies to speed up testing of backlogged DNA evidence;
- promotes quality assurance in DNA testing by requiring government labs to undergo accreditation and auditing at least once every two years to prove compliance with federal standards;
- expands the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) to allow state crime labs to include the DNA profiles of all individuals whose DNA samples were lawfully collected, including samples from arrestees and juveniles adjudicated delinquent;
tolls the statute of limitations at the federal level in cases where DNA testing implicates a perpetrator until the time that perpetrator’s actual identity is discovered; and

- authorizes additional funding for FBI DNA programs, for the DNA identification of missing persons and unidentified remains, for the training of criminal justice officials in DNA evidence, and for sexual assault forensic exam programs.

In addition to DNA-related provisions, this portion of the act expands the Civil Legal Assistance grant program under the Violence Against Women Act to authorize the use of funds to provide assistance to victims of dating violence, and authorizes grants to tribal coalitions for domestic violence and sexual assault awareness efforts.

The final portion of the new law, the Innocence Protection Act, establishes procedures for inmates at the federal level to seek post-conviction DNA testing. The inmate must assert that he or she is actually innocent, that the DNA testing would produce new evidence in support of that innocence, and the DNA testing would create a reasonable probability that the applicant did not commit the offense. DNA evidence must be preserved while a defendant remains incarcerated. The law also authorizes funds to state, local, and tribal governments for similar post-conviction testing programs.

The Innocence Protection Act also creates new grant programs to improve prosecution and defense in capital cases, to ensure effective representation of defendants, to assess the performance of prosecutors, and to assist the families of homicide victims.

A highlight of the 108th Congress, the Justice for All Act will have a far-reaching and long-lasting impact on the rights of crime victims and the ability of the criminal justice system to identify and prosecute offenders. This important legislation also demonstrates continued congressional commitment to improving the nation’s response to victims of crime. (To see the full text of the legislation, visit http://thomas.loc.gov. Select “Public Laws” to find Public Law 108-405.)

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1 The Justice for All Act, Public Law 108-405, combined and rewrote portions of four previous bills: the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louanna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims’ Rights Act (S. 2329); the Debbie Smith Act of 2003 (H.R. 1046); the DNA Sexual Justice Act of 2003 (S. 152); and the Innocence Protection Act (part of the Advancing Justice through DNA Technology Act of 2003, H.R. 3214).
New National Center Executive Director

Mary Lou Leary has joined the National Center for Victims of Crime as its new executive director.

With a distinguished career spanning more than 20 years in the criminal justice field, Leary brings to the National Center vast leadership experience at the national, state, and local levels. Leary has served as the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and as Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, where she oversaw the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women.

“Throughout my career, I have worked with victims of crime and have learned firsthand how important it is to ensure their rights, resources, and protections,” said Leary. “I am thrilled to continue that work through the National Center for Victims of Crime. The National Center is a terrific resource for victims and the organizations that serve them. I look forward to helping to chart the future of its service to all victims of crime.”

“We are honored to have someone of Mary Lou Leary’s caliber join the National Center,” said National Center Board Chair Howard Lorber. “Mary Lou is uniquely qualified to lead the National Center at a significant juncture, as we observe our 20th anniversary and move forward to carry out our vital mission.”

While at the U.S. Department of Justice, Leary served as Deputy Associate Attorney General and Chief of Staff for the Office of the Associate Attorney General, and as Acting Director of the Office of Community Policing. She has served the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia as Principal Assistant United States Attorney, Executive Assistant United States Attorney for Operations, Chief of the Superior Court Division, and Deputy Chief of the Misdemeanor Trial Section. Leary’s career includes extensive trial and grand jury experience as an Assistant United States Attorney and as an Assistant District Attorney for the Office of the District Attorney, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

“Victims of crime and those who serve them will be well served by Mary Lou’s tremendous breadth of knowledge and skills,” said National Center President David Austern. “Her deep commitment to strengthening our nation’s response to crime victims will provide important leadership as the National Center addresses the complex challenges of the future.”

Leary received her law degree from Northeastern University School of Law, a master’s degree in education from Ohio State University, and bachelor’s degree in English literature from Syracuse University.

After serving the National Center as executive director for more than seven years, Susan Herman announced this past summer that she would resign to move with her family to New York City where her husband, Jeremy Travis, was named the new president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

“I look forward to helping to chart the future of [the National Center’s] service to all victims of crime.”

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER
Juan Williams to Keynote National Conference

Juan Williams, National Public Radio senior correspondent and Fox Television political analyst, will keynote the National Center’s first National Conference, to be held in Washington, DC, June 20-22, 2005. Best-selling author of *Eyes on the Prize* and *Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary*, Williams will speak on “The Intersection of Civil Rights and Victims Rights.” His most recent book, *My Soul Looks Back in Wonder*, presents eyewitness accounts from people who played active roles in the civil rights movement over the past 50 years. With the theme, “Forging Alliances—Building Leadership,” the National Conference will feature four plenary sessions, 64 separate workshops, poster sessions, exhibits, and networking events. To learn more or to register for the conference, visit [www.ncvc.org](http://www.ncvc.org).

New Posters Focus on Acquaintance Rape

The National Center’s new “It All Meant No” posters—one in English, another in Spanish—address common misconceptions about acquaintance (or “date”) rape. With space to add local contact information. Order on-line at [www.ncvc.org/store](http://www.ncvc.org/store).

Stalking Awareness Pin

In response to National Center members’ desire for more educational materials on stalking, the National Center has produced a new silver ribbon lapel pin that illustrates not only the invisibility of the crime of stalking, but also mirrors what stalking victims often report they experience—the need to constantly check over their shoulder for the stalker. Order your stalking awareness pin at [www.ncvc.org/store](http://www.ncvc.org/store) (see “Post Cards/Promotional Items”).

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER
Childhood and Adolescent Victimization as Predictors of Later Abuse

The National Institute of Justice has published a “Research in Brief” that compares risk factors for violence against adult women.1 “Developmental Antecedents of Violence Against Women” was a five-year study of the risk of sexual and physical assault of university students ages 18 to 22. By the end of four years of college, 88 percent of women had been physically or sexually assaulted at least once in their lifetimes, and 64 percent had experienced both types of victimization. Comparing the results of the risk of victimization across different periods in a lifetime, those who had experienced both childhood and adolescent victimization were most likely to experience later victimization (42 percent). Following were those who experienced adolescent victimization but no childhood victimization (31 percent) and those who experienced only childhood victimization (25 percent). The least likely to be victimized by the end of four years of college were the women who had no prior history of physical or sexual abuse (16 percent).

“Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study” explored whether child abuse survivors are at greater risk of later victimization. The study used data gathered from 174 urban, low-income, mostly black women. Researchers found that only the women who had been sexually abused in both childhood and adolescence had a higher risk of being victimized as adults. Childhood or adolescent abuse alone did not turn out to be a significant risk factor. For example, of those with histories of abuse in both childhood and adolescence, 75 percent were sexually abused as adults and 97 percent experienced physical abuse as adults. Of those with a sexual abuse history in childhood but not adolescence, 50 percent experienced sexual abuse and 79 percent experienced physical abuse in adulthood. Rates of sexual and physical abuse for those sexually abused in childhood alone were 38 percent and 62 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the list were those with no prior histories of abuse, with 28 percent reporting sexual abuse and 60 percent reporting some domestic violence as adults.

Using different methodologies and demographic samples, the two studies came to very similar conclusions:

■ Experiencing abuse during both childhood and adolescence increases the risk of becoming a victim in later life.
■ Child abuse alone was not a good predictor of victimization as an adult.
■ Adolescent victimization alone was a better predictor of later victimization than childhood abuse alone, but not as good a predictor as a history of both adolescent and childhood abuse.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) distributes publications for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Most publications are available for download using the Web address provided in brackets. You can also contact NCJRS at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, or call 1-800-851-3420 for personal assistance and fax-on-demand service. Send e-mail orders to puborder@ncjrs.org and e-mail questions to askncjrs@ncjrs.org. Use the document’s “NCJ,” “FS,” or “BC” number when ordering. If a document is out of stock, it may be available through interlibrary loan or by purchasing a photocopy if copyright is granted.

50 Largest Crime Labs, 2002
Reports on the workload, backlog, and estimated resources needed to meet the demand for forensic services in the nation’s 50 largest publicly-funded crime labs. BJS. NCJ 205988. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/50lcl02.pdf]

A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations: Adults/Adolescents
This protocol is designed as a guide for criminal justice and healthcare practitioners who respond to victims of sexual assault. OVW. NCJ 206554. [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ovw/206554.pdf]

Community Policing Beyond the Big Cities
This report summarizes the findings of a study on community policing and offers strategies for implementing community policing in rural areas. NIJ. NCJ 204946. [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/205946.pdf]

Crime and the Nation’s Households, 2003
Presents national prevalence estimates based on the percentage of surveyed households who were victimized by crime. BJS. NCJ 206348. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cnh03.pdf]

Crime in the United States, 2003
This annual FBI report presents data on crime reported to law enforcement agencies, with an in-depth section on homicide. [www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm]

Criminal Victimization, 2003
Presents national levels and rates of personal and property victimization for the year 2003. Statistics are based on an ongoing survey of about 75,000 persons in 42,000 households (held twice annually). BJS. NCJ 205455. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv03.pdf]

Cross-National Studies in Crime and Justice
This report summarizes the results from a study that documents crime and criminal punishment trends in eight countries: Australia, Canada, England, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. BJS. NCJ 200988. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cnscj.pdf]

Managing a Multijurisdictional Case: Identifying the Lessons Learned from the Sniper Investigation
This publication details “lessons learned” and recommendations for how police agencies can prepare for high-profile crimes involving multiple jurisdictions. BJA. NCJ 207206. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pubs/SniperRpt.pdf]

Prisoners in 2003
This publication reports the number of persons in state and federal prisons at year-end, compares the increase in the prison population during 2003 with that of the previous year, and gives the prison growth rates since 1995. BJS. NCJ 205335. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p03.pdf]

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2002
The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data from more than 100 sources in 6 subject areas. BJS. NCJ 203301. [www.albany.edu/sourcebook/]

Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors
This NIJ Research in Brief addresses whether sexual and physical abuse in childhood or adolescence are risk factors for becoming a victim of violence against women as an adult. NIJ. NCJ 197019. [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/197019.pdf]

Voice Translators for Law Enforcement
This publication evaluates and compares three electronic devices that provide translations of basic law enforcement commands in several languages. NIJ. NCJ 205837. [www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/205837.pdf]
The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives.

NETWORKS is a publication of the National Center for Victims of Crime, a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) corporation. NETWORKS is produced as a benefit for members of the National Center for Victims of Crime. Submission of articles and story ideas should be directed to “NETWORKS Editor” at the address below. All submissions are subject to review and editing. NETWORKS is produced with private funds and does not use any government funding for production.

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