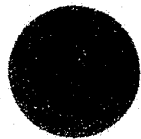


TRANSFER OF
KNOWLEDGE
WORKSHOP



Youth Violence
and
Elderly as Victims

107291

NCJRS

OCT 9 1987

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DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
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The inclusion of programs described in this publication, other than those directly administered by the Department of the Youth Authority, does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the State of California or the Department of the Youth Authority.

PREFACE

The Department of the Youth Authority, in cooperation with the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, is conducting a series of Transfer of Knowledge Workshops on a variety of subjects that are of importance to the prevention of delinquency, crime and violence.

A Transfer of Knowledge Workshop is not a typical workshop or training event. Based on the belief that there currently exists in California sufficient knowledge and expertise to solve the major problems of crime and delinquency facing our communities, acknowledged experts are brought together to share information and experience. They present and/or develop program models or action strategies that are then made available to interested individuals, programs and/or communities.

Seventy-five people representing senior citizens, local government, social service providers, probation, education, law enforcement and the clergy attended a Transfer of Knowledge Workshop on Youth Violence and Seniors as Victims in Sacramento, California on August 12, 13, 14, 1985. The presentation was designed to encourage discussion, facilitate the exchange of knowledge, and provide a forum for technological and program development in this important area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of the Youth Authority wishes to thank the Workshop Planning Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, California Commission on Aging, American Association of Retired Persons, Attorney General's Office, Crime Prevention Center, the City of Los Angeles, Department on Aging, Fresno County Department of Social Services, and the California Council on Children and Youth for their support and help in making this Workshop possible.

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*Many thanks to Grace Hanks from the California Commission on Aging for
moderating the workshop and to Joan Conway from the California Council
on Children and Youth for her hard work and support on the workshop.*

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INTRODUCTION

In 1981, the Statehouse Conference on Aging was held in California. One of the workshops at the conference dealt with Crime Against the Elderly. Their statement of issues remains relevant today. A summary of the issues is as follows:

Crimes against the elderly are set apart as a special category for several reasons: The older person's general vulnerability to crime and the disproportionate impact of crime on the pattern of daily life and on the economic, physical and emotional well-being of older persons. Several elements of the nature of crimes against the elderly are evident.

- Relatively minor physical injuries often weigh more heavily on the older victim of crime due to physical vulnerabilities.
- Older persons are generally dependent upon diminished and fixed incomes. Thus the loss by theft of even a small amount of money or property often results in extreme hardships given the inability to recoup the losses.
- Since criminals are attracted to the easy prey, the reduced physical abilities of older people can act as incentives for victimization. Reduced physical ability combined with economic factors, such as poor transportation and housing in high crime neighborhoods, produce increased vulnerability among the elderly.
- Fear of crime permeates among older persons. With increased vulnerability to crime and the greater impact of victimization, an often exaggerated sense of helplessness and pervasive fear may result.
- In several categories of crime, current information on the rate and type of victimization of older persons is deficient at local, state and federal levels.
- Crimes such as burglary and other thefts are often not reported since victims perceive that little can be done by law enforcement. In the case of bunco, they may not be aware that a crime (and not merely a bad business deal) has occurred.

- The low income urban elderly, often of minority races, may be forced by financial necessity and other related circumstances to live in high crime areas.
- Physical abuse of the elderly seems to be more apparent both in the home and in institutional settings.¹

The Transfer of Knowledge Workshop on Youth Violence and Seniors as Victims had a two-part focus. In addition to calling attention to crimes against the elderly, the workshop dealt with the problems of youth violence.

Programs to address juvenile crime in this country have traditionally focused only on the juvenile offender, on preventing his delinquency or on rehabilitating him after the crime.

Traditional services for youth at-risk tend to center around areas such as relationship problems, education, vocational and employment opportunities, individual and family counseling, substance abuse, and out-of-home placement. Community and correctional programming does not provide youth with many educational and counseling services to understand the long-term effects of their victimization of individuals, such as the elderly. Limited attention has been paid to intergenerational programming which may provide both youth and the elderly with educational and vocational opportunities and a greater understanding of the problems of youth at-risk and the problems of the elderly.

There is a need for strong community-criminal justice system partnerships which include citizens, community groups, law enforcement agencies and non-criminal justice services and agencies. These groups must come together to provide effective prevention and intervention programs, both traditional and non-traditional, to combat youth violence and senior victimization.

¹Dyrhsen, Richard, and others; "Crimes Against the Elderly", in *We Have So Much To Give, Final Report of California Statehouse Conference on Aging*, California, 1981 p. 48.

SENIOR VICTIMIZATION

**By Marlene Young, Executive Director
National Organization for Victim Assistance**

(A SUMMARY)

Senior victimization was one of the major issues of this workshop. A recognized authority in the field of victim services gave the keynote address.

Senior victimization is one of the most important topics to be addressed in the field of victim services. It is not only an important topic because of the national concern over the issue of aging, but it should be an interest to all of us since we are aging.

Another topic being addressed at this workshop, youth violence, is of great concern to the public. The kinds of destruction that come from youth violence are often frightening and appalling. While youth violence is sometimes malicious, it is awesome and fearsome when considered as perpetrating acts of random terrorism with an utter disregard for life. The crux of the problem that emerges from that thoughtless disregard for human life is the central human concern of crime. The crux of the problem of crime is the invisibility of its consequences, the silence of most victims' pain and the facelessness of victims.

When we see most statistics, whether they be of elderly victims or other victims, we do not see faces, we do not know injuries, we do not know identities. We need to look at some sights, sounds and identities of senior victims.

What is senior victimization? What are some of the characteristics of senior victimization? What could be some of our responses in dealing with this problem.

The U.S. Department of Justice statistics indicates that the elderly are the least likely to be victimized of any age group. Most of those statistics are based on what we consider "common crime," such as robberies, assaults, burglaries, mayhem, murder and rape. The statistics are not based on the

kinds of crimes that terrorize seniors, cause them pain, and, in some cases, death. They do not include vandalism which ravages 20% of the elderly citizen in any urban area. The statistics do not include fraud and harrassment.

Studies conducted in Portland, Oregon, found as much as one-third of all victimization against the elderly was in the form of fraud and harrassment. These are serious crimes against the elderly and should be considered a part of patent victimization of the elderly by strangers.

There is a second aspect to senior victimization that we do not consider when we look at statistics. It is the victimization known as elderly abuse. The term is a substitute for defining something that is a crime. If a stranger assaulted or battered a senior citizen on the street, the offender would be subject to immediate arrest. Yet, we continue to hide these crimes against the elderly in homes or in caretaker facilities because we call it elder abuse.

There is a third kind of victimization, latent victimization. Latent victimization is something seniors live with every day. It is perpetrated by the terror around them. It is their own fear that interferes with life and their living. They are afraid to go out at night, afraid to leave their homes, afraid to go shopping, etc.

The elderly are not victimized as much as other population groups, but for good reason. They are neither as mobile nor as visible in our population. Much of that immobility and invisibility has to do with fear. The elderly population, in this country, are more afraid than any other age group and, as a result, retract their activities.

To understand senior victimization, we have to look beyond statistics and examine what it means to suffer or to be injured from victimization. There are direct injuries that every crime victim can suffer. They are physical, financial, emotional or psychological injuries. Each of these injuries is exacerbated for many older people because of what is referred to as their "seasonal losses." They are the kinds of losses that older people suffer simply because of age.

In terms of physical vulnerability, older people are more often chronically ill. The average number of times an older person, over the age of 65, visits the

doctor, in this country, is 6.5 times a year. Their average number of hospital stays is twice a year. The physical consequences from an injury such as a broken wrist, leg, or hip suffered by a senior victim of crime do not always appear serious. For the senior, injuries can be devastating. For example, in the City of Portland, a follow-up study on elderly purse snatch victims was conducted. Twenty-five percent of the purse snatch victims had experienced a physical injury from the crime. Of the 25% of purse snatch victims who had experienced a physical injury from the crime, 1/4 of them died six months to one year after the crime. You don't die from a broken wrist, leg or hip. What had occurred was that many of the purse snatch victims were physically injured and had been transferred to a nursing home or hospital. Their morbidity and mortality rates soared.

In terms of financial injury, there is a need to examine the growing impoverishment of older people, particularly women. Older people live on diminished or fixed incomes. The theft of even a small amount of money may mean an elderly person cannot afford medication, food or be able to pay their rent.

There are other types of financial vulnerability of the elderly, such as the case of Pearl Rose. Pearl was an active, lively senior citizen who participated on many of the committees on aging in the City of Portland. One day she announced that her nephew in California wanted her to come visit or stay with him, because he missed her. She moved to California and lived with her nephew for six months. In that time period, Pearl's nephew had her sign a power of attorney transferring all her property to him. He then gave her a one way bus ticket back to Portland. Pearl returned to Portland to live in a single room hotel, on welfare, without a connection or friend in the world. She died about one year later. This example of direct financial loss was not even considered a crime.

Looking at the direct physical and financial losses, we can begin to realize the exacerbations of psychological losses that the elderly can suffer. The elderly face many emotional and traumatic losses such as family, friends and even their health. What does the psychological loss incurred as the result of a crime mean to them in the last days of their lives? An example is an 82 year old woman who lived in Virginia. A young man invaded her bedroom and raped her for five hours. When he left, she called the police, but they dismissed it as a crank call. She called the police again. This time they responded and apprehended the young man. The 82 year old woman was

desperately afraid and had no one to talk to about the crime. She was afraid to leave her house or go into her bedroom. Because of her fear, she sat in a straight back chair in her kitchen for two weeks and died of heart failure. For her, life had ended with the rape.

Many other elderly victims who suffer that kind of violent crime do not want to go on living. They feel they have no future and even the memories of their lives have been tainted with a violent act. We have to look at this dimension of loss in order to understand the direct psychological injury of crime victims.

There is a second area of victimization. It is the second injury that we perpetrate against the elderly and other victims. It is the way we treat victims in our society and in the criminal justice system. We blame all victims for their victimization. We tell them that it's their fault that they've been victimized, and we ask them questions that prove it. For example, we ask burglary victims why they left their house unlocked or did they have their windows locked?

With the elderly, we add a second dimension to it. We victimize them by questioning their sanity and competency. One of the first things families do to their victimized elderly relative is to question them on whether they should live alone, should continue to handle their finances, or whether there is need for extra help.

It is no wonder that older victims do not want to report fraud or tell their families and friends they've been burglarized. It's no wonder that they don't want to talk about victimization because it may prove that they are incompetent.

If we've treated victims unjustly by a lack of information about their cases, by continuances that postpone trials and by their lack of input into the criminal justice process, then we've done it doubly to most of the elderly. We've designed a criminal justice system made for the robust and healthy. The chairs in courtrooms are often uncomfortable even to young people. The only food you can usually obtain at the courthouse is out of vending machines. Many courthouses do not have access for the handicapped or physically impaired.

After examining senior victimization and the characteristics of senior victimization, we need to develop a plan of action to deal with that

victimization and its consequences. The plan of action has to take two thrusts. First, we need to fight against ageism before we take up the fight against victimization. Ageism is described as practices including prejudices and stereotypes which are negative in their appraisal of older persons and their role in society. Jokes, comic strips and myths about the elderly people devalue them and portray them as unproductive members of our society. We need to take a stand against those ageism values. More importantly, we need to develop educational programs and seminars that are intergenerational, that bring generations together rather than separate them. All of us need to understand the value and worth of each person of whatever age in terms of their contribution to our society.

In terms of victimization, we must stop blaming the victim for the victimization. We stigmatize victims, isolate them and, in a sense, commit another crime against them. Few are willing to talk to victims or to know what has happened to them. We must confront victim discrimination as well as ageism through education and public exposure of these issues.

A concrete way to fight the effects of victimization and victimization itself is by establishing laws. However, passing legislation is not enough. The laws need to be implemented and enforced. We need to report elder abuse and be willing to prosecute the crime. We need to monitor homes for the elderly, monitor the elder population, watch the courts, and watch the criminal justice system in order to deal with senior victimization.

We need to establish service programs — not simply victim service programs, but programs that provide particular services for the elderly. We must make sure we have a broad spectrum — a special network which will provide the basis for answering the needs of the elderly victims of crime as well as their needs for services as a whole.

Finally, let us join together to fight against ageism and victim discrimination by replacing the perception of weakness of the aged and weakness of the victims with an acknowledgement of the strength of the elderly and the strength of the victims. Let us replace the concept that the victim is a loser and the criminal is a victor with a concept that the victim is a survivor and the criminal is a perpetrator of chaos. Let us replace the ideal of injustice through isolation and invisibility with justice based on participation and involvement.

PROGRAM MODELS

Leaders from among operating senior and youth programs presented information to the workshop participants. These presentations generated interest and ideas which could be useful in developing future programs to prevent youth crime against seniors or to ameliorate its harmful effects.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MODEL

Crimes Against the Elderly:

Santa Ana Police Department, Santa Ana, California

Purpose: To have an impact on the effects of crime against older people.

Target Population: The program serves people sixty years of age and older in the City of Santa Ana.

Program Content: In 1978, the Santa Ana Police Department established the Crimes Against the Elderly Program. The program is based on the theories that 1) older persons constitute a unique class of crime victim and 2) crimes against older persons can be dealt with most effectively when considered as a distinct category of criminal activity.

Research conducted by the Santa Ana Police Department indicated that: 1) seniors are not victimized any more than any other age group and 2) the impact of crime has far greater effect on seniors than younger people causing many of them severe financial hardship, physical health problems and psychological and social damage.

To combat the problems identified in their research, the Santa Ana Police Department developed a comprehensive program structured specifically for the older person. The program includes crime prevention education, victim assistance, information and referral, investigation of preferred crimes against seniors, investigation of abuse and neglect and legislative support.

The Santa Ana Police Department's crime prevention education program offers senior groups, organizations and neighborhoods information on how to protect themselves from such crimes as purse snatching, robbery, confidence games and consumer fraud. Additionally, the police department developed a publication for seniors called "An Ounce of Prevention.... An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living."

The Santa Ana Police Department's victim assistance consists of taking crime reports on seniors, making contact with seniors, and determining if there was an adverse impact on seniors because of the crime. The police department also determines other problems seniors may be having such as inadequate food and shelter. The program provides information and referral for senior services through the county victim witness program or through the police department.

Since 1981, the Santa Ana Police Department has been investigating all reported cases of elderly abuse or neglect and selected criminal offenses committed against older persons.

The police department has also tracked legislation that would affect its work with seniors. The Department has been active in the passage of the mandatory reporting law on elder abuse and the passage of legislation which is now contained in Section 368 of the Penal Code. This section makes it a crime for any person or any caretaker to inflict pain or mental suffering on a dependent adult. Additionally, Penal Code 368 makes it a crime for a caretaker to commit theft or embezzlement on a dependent adult.

Staff and Support: The program has been staffed by a sworn police officer, a police services officer (civilian), and from one to eight volunteers.

Benefits:

- 1) Crime prevention education for the elderly.
- 2) Senior information and referral resources.
- 3) Specialized police work on crimes, abuse and neglect against seniors.
- 4) Advocacy against senior abuse and neglect.

For further information contact:
Gary Adams, Investigator
Santa Ana Police Department
24 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, CA 92702
(714) 834-4066

VICTIM/WITNESS MODEL

Community Service Programs (CSP):

Victim/Witness Assistance Program, Superior Court, County of Orange

Purpose: To provide needed services for victims and witnesses of crimes and to encourage their cooperation in the investigation of the case and prosecution of the offender.

Target Population: The target population is the victims and witnesses of crimes in Orange County.

Program Content: The Community Service Program provides direct assistance, information and referral services to over 40,000 victims and witnesses a year. CSP encourages victims of crime to report the crime and provides support services to victims through the investigation, prosecution and sentencing of the offender. Victim services include:

- *Crisis Intervention:* Counseling, reassurance and support following the crime
- *Emergency Assistance:* Meeting immediate needs of victims such as food, clothing, shelter or medical care.
- *Orientation to the System:* Explaining the criminal justice system, including information about individual cases and accompaniment to court.
- *Property Return:* Assisting in the prompt return of property used as evidence.
- *Referral Counseling:* Directing victims to community resources which can be of further assistance.

- *Restitution Assistance:* Helping to obtain court-ordered restitution from convicted offenders.
- *Filing Victim of Crime Compensation Claims:* Assisting the victim in preparing and submitting application forms to receive compensation from the State Restitution Fund.
- *Temporary Restraining Orders:* Assisting victims of domestic violence to obtain court-ordered protection.
- *Specialized Victim Services:* Assisting senior victims of crime and victims of sexual assault.

In 1980, Community Service Programs expanded its victim services to include a rape crisis center and prevention programming to address sexual assault and child sexual assault. In 1984, the Community Service Programs added a police crisis assistance program. Staff from CSP are located in local police departments and respond to the requests of officers to provide assistance to victims of crime.

Witness services that are provided include:

- *Telephone Alert:* Contacting witnesses when their appearance is required to avoid the necessity of their waiting at the courthouse.
- *Orientation Pamphlet:* Providing witnesses with a brochure describing what they can expect as they participate in the criminal justice system.
- *Court Support:* Accompanying witnesses to court.
- *Emergency Transportation:* Arranging for transportation to and from court in the event of an emergency.
- *Case Status/Disposition Information:* Notifying witnesses as the case progresses of the status and final disposition of the case.

Direct service providers of CSP found that many senior victims of crime experience emotional trauma and physical and financial injury. CSP does not provide direct psychological counseling for senior victims. However, they are trained specialists in crisis intervention, evaluating the needs of victims, and identifying the personal resources of victims. When appropriate, CSP makes referrals of seniors to a victim peer counseling program or establishes individual counseling for senior victims.

CSP also has a full-time senior specialist that works with senior centers, the Orange County Area Office on Aging and the Department of Social Services, Adult Protective Services, to provide needed and appropriate services for senior victims. In the case of elderly abuse by an adult or youth, the Department of Social Services and CSP have coordinated their services. If a senior elects not to continue to report to the Department of Social Services on the abuse, the case is referred to CSP. CSP provides on-site visits and coordinates a network of services for the abused victim. Follow-up services are also provided to ensure the physical and emotional well-being of clients.

Community Service Programs is in a unique position to coordinate juvenile diversion services and senior victim/witness services. CSP has the largest juvenile diversion contract in the county.

If a youth abuses an elderly person, CSP coordinates through their diversion program and victim services, mediation sessions between the senior victim (such as a grandparent), the parents of the juvenile abuser, and the juvenile abuser to alleviate the abuse.

Harrasment of senior citizens by youth in Orange County is a problem. Community Services Programs' diversion program has been able to work with local police departments and the parents of the youth causing the difficulties to establish the kind of communication necessary to eliminate much of the harrasment.

Staff and Support: Community Service Programs, Victim/Witness Program, has 46 staff and over 10 volunteers.

Benefits:

- 1) Services and resources for victims and witnesses of crime.
- 2) Emotional support and encouragement to victims and witnesses to report crimes, and follow through with the investigation, prosecution, and sentencing of offenders.
- 3) Coordination of juvenile diversion and senior victim services.

For further information contact:

Barbara J. Phillips, Director
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
Superior Court, County of Orange
P.O. Box 1994, Santa Ana, CA 92702
(714) 834-7103

CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL MODEL

Bunco Theatre: Westside Independent Services for the Elderly, Santa Monica, California

Purpose: To provide crime prevention community education and information through dramatizing crime victims' situations.

Target Population: The main target population is senior citizens.

Program Content: Bunco Theatre grew out of the Westside Independent Services for the Elderly (WISE), 1982-84 state funded crime prevention program. The theatre concept was the inspiration of WISE victim assistance counselors. Their work with crime victims demonstrated a need for a new and interesting community education approach to crime prevention.

Senior citizens are often bombarded with community education and information which is frequently presented in a lecture format. Victim assistance counselors wanted to try a new format for teaching the senior audience that would hold their attention. Dramatizing crime victims' situations seemed to offer the most creative approach.

The original dramas were con-schemes. The name Bunco Theatre evolved from these dramas and stayed with the group. The Bunco Theatre has performed before many senior organizations and at special events. Their skit, "Pigeon Drop," has been videotaped by Long Beach Police Department, and Santa Monica Police Department has videotaped the skit, "Tic Tacky Purse Snatchy." Both police departments use the presentations in their crime prevention programs.

Staff and Support: Bunco Theatre is primarily a senior volunteer enterprise, although younger actors occasionally participate.

Bunco Theatre has been co-sponsored with the American Association for Retired Persons (AARP) which has supplied much of the acting, writing and directing talent. The theatre group has also received support from the Junior League of Los Angeles and graduate students from UCLA's Schools of Public Health, Social Welfare and Theatre Arts.

Benefits:

- 1) Creative approach in delivering crime prevention education and information to the community.
- 2) Easily replicated theatre skits by videotape for crime prevention programs.

For further information contact:

Mary Frink
2800 Neilson Way
Santa Monica, CA 90405
WISE: Jean Custinbored (213) 394-9871

VICTIM/OFFENDER MODELS

Impact of Crime on Victims: Department of the Youth Authority, Youth Training School, Chino, California

Purpose: To raise the awareness of Department of the Youth Authority staff and wards as to the long-term effects of crime on victims.

Target Population: This model was initially developed for Department of the Youth Authority staff and wards. It is easy to replicate for meetings, group living situations, and classrooms. The information is appropriate for adults, juveniles, delinquents, non-delinquents, male and females.

Program Content: The Impact of Crime on Victims is an educational program developed by the Riverside County Victim/Witness Program and the Department of the Youth Authority, Youth Training School. It is a six-week curriculum on victims for incarcerated Youth Authority wards. The course consists of six victim topics which include:

- 1) Property crime (particularly related to senior citizens)
- 2) Domestic violence
- 3) Child abuse
- 4) Rape
- 5) Homicide, and

- 6) Self-help groups, such as Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, Parents of Murdered Children, Society's League Against Molestation, etc.

The program is presented through films, tapes, lectures, group discussions, victim advocacy groups and individuals that have been victimized. Victims from the community that agree to participate in the program have trained support staff available if needed.

Staff: The current staff for this program consists of two Youth Training School teachers and a consultant/teacher from the Riverside county Victim/Witness Program.

Benefits:

- 1) Exploring how youthful offenders see others.
- 1) Raising the awareness of youthful offenders on the long-term impact of their actions.
- 1) Providing correctional programming on the interrelationship of victim/victimizer.

For further information contact:

Judy Campbell
Riverside County Victim/Witness Program
P.O. Box Drawer V
Indio, CA 92201
(619) 342-8408

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP): Criminal Justice Alternatives, Inc., Clovis, California

Purpose:

- 1) To promote reconciliation.
- 2) To provide a partial or total substitute for incarceration.

Target Population: VORP deals mainly, but not exclusively, with property offenses. As a sentencing alternative, VORP is not to be used as an additional penalty tacked on a standard sentence. Participation in the program is voluntary: while VORP may be ordered as part of a criminal

sentence or as a probation condition, the referral will not be pursued if either victim or offender is unwilling. In the event that no agreement is reached at the meeting, options are explained and the case is returned to the referring agency.

Program Content: The Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) is an alternative process available to judges, police, and probation officers in dealing with criminal offenders. VORP can offer a very practical total or partial substitute for jail or prison incarceration. Meetings are arranged between offenders and their victims, providing the opportunity for communication, responsibility, restitution, and reconciliation.

After a referral is received and screened at VORP, it is assigned to a trained community volunteer who does not represent a particular authority and, therefore, can be a neutral third party mediator. The volunteer separately contacts the victim and offender, explaining the program, discussing the offense and its aftermath, and soliciting participation. If the victim and offender agree to meet each other, the volunteer sets up and facilitates a meeting at which the facts of the case are discussed, restitution negotiated, and a contract signed, stating the nature and amount of agreed restitution.

Additionally, at the meeting, the victim and offender have a chance to express their feelings about the offense so that the conflict between them might be resolved. After the meeting, the contract and a written summary are sent to the referring agency for approval. VORP receives any restitution payments that are made on an installment basis and forwards them to the victim. When possible, VORP helps offenders find jobs to earn money to pay restitution. VORP keeps in contact with the victim until fulfillment of the contract is verified.

Staff and Support: VORP has a director, two full-time volunteers and thirty-five active mediation volunteers. An Advisory Board representing a wide range of professional persons and a broad cross-section of the Christian community oversees the program.

VORP works in cooperation with and receives referrals primarily from police/probation teams although referrals may be accepted from other criminal justice and community agencies.

Benefits:

- 1) Offers relief to victims from frustration through communication, restitution and involvement in the settlement of the case.
- 2) Helps offenders face the real human and financial costs of their actions.
- 3) Helps the criminal justice system by offering judges, police and probation officers an alternative to incarceration and other sanctions which are less costly and opens the door to increased understanding and positive attitudes toward the system by victims, offenders, and community volunteers.

For further information contact:

Ron Claassen, Program Director
2529 Willow Avenue
Clovis, CA 93612
(209) 291-1120

COLLABORATIVE MODELS

Crime Resistance Involvement Council (CRIC): Pasadena, California

Purpose:

- 1) To provide crime prevention education.
- 2) To provide assistance to senior victims of crime and abuse.

Target Population: People 50 years of age and older in the City of Pasadena.

Program Content: The Pasadena Police Department and the National Conference of Christians and Jews developed the Crime Resistance Involvement Council which is now co-sponsored by Fuller Theological Seminary's Psychological Center and the Pasadena Police Department. These organizations came together and trained a group of senior volunteers to assist in the prevention of crime and provide services to victims of crime and/or abuse. CRIC is a senior volunteer program

geared for senior citizens and senior victims of crime. CRIC volunteers travel throughout Pasadena with dramatic presentations and multi-media shows on crime prevention. They are specialists in victim assistance methods. The volunteers reduce the opportunity for victimization by promoting direct-deposit banking, teaching the safest way in which to carry a purse or a wallet, and by urging participation in Neighborhood Watch. CRIC volunteers will follow-up their awareness presentations with home security checks and lock installations.

The majority of referrals to CRIC come through daily police reports of victimized seniors. CRIC volunteers contact the senior victims by phone. They will go to court with the senior victim and help find emergency funds for subsistence if necessary.

CRIC, in cooperation with the Pasadena Police Department, provides crisis counseling, court witness information, court accompaniment, professional psychological services, victim compensation forms, referrals to agencies for housing, food, transportation, peer counseling of victimized seniors, and professional nursing services.

The newest addition to CRIC is the Elder Abuse Program. CRIC staff consider it crucial to educate the public about elder abuse. Intervention services are also available through CRIC to stop abuse and provide support to the victims and their care-givers.

Staff and Support: CRIC has an administrator for program and fiscal management. Three psychology graduate students are assigned to either coordinate training, work in the elder abuse program or provide follow-up therapy for senior victims of crime, under the direction of the administrator. A part-time nurse and two officers from the Pasadena Police Department also lend support to the CRIC Program. Twenty-five senior volunteers provide the day-to-day work of the program.

Benefits:

- 1) Community crime prevention, education and services.
- 2) Specialized services for senior victims of crime and abuse.
- 3) Direct professional psychological services for senior victims of crime and abuse.

For further information contact:

Crime Resistance Involvement Council
447 - North El Molino
Pasadena, CA 91101
(818) 577-8480

Fresno Interagency Committee: Fresno, California

Purpose:

- 1) To improve communications, coordination and cooperation among youth-serving agencies.
- 2) To identify gaps and overlaps in services to children and youth and to take appropriate action.
- 3) To provide a forum for clarifying perceptions and expectations among agencies and the community regarding services to children and youth.
- 4) To set priorities for interagency projects.
- 5) To bring about implementation of collaborative programs designed to better serve children and youth.

Target Population: Fresno County children and their families.

Program Content: The Fresno Interagency Committee is a permanent mechanism established for the coordination and collaboration of youth and family serving agencies. The Interagency Committee is comprised of three classifications of members: Subcommittee A; Subcommittee B; and At-Large Members.

The Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court chairs meetings of the Interagency Committee and Subcommittees A and B. The neutrality and prestige of the court ensures effective leadership for the Interagency Committee.

Subcommittee A is the policy-making body of the Interagency Committee. Membership consists of heads of twelve public youth serving agencies or their designees. This group meets on a monthly basis and is

responsible for program policy and the implementation of task force recommendations. Subcommittee B is comprised of other commissions and organizations. They meet monthly to share information, review and comment on recommendations contained in final task force reports, and to provide advice and feedback to Subcommittee A.

“At-Large Members” is composed of 23 community agencies. These agencies join Subcommittees A and B at general meetings held four times per year. At the meetings, anyone can suggest an issue to be considered as an official interagency “critical issue” for study and recommendations. The general meeting agenda includes task force reports and progress updates, items of interest to a number of agencies and a private provider report. The meetings give line staff level workers as well as department managers the opportunity to visit informally, meet new people, and build new linkages.

In addition to the three classifications of members, interagency task forces are often appointed to study critical issues adopted by Subcommittee A.

Staff: The Fresno Interagency Committee is staffed by a part-time coordinator who plans monthly meetings of the Subcommittees and Interagency Committee general meetings. The coordinator also provides technical assistance to interagency task forces on selected topics.

Benefits:

- Building trust
- Sharing information
- Jointly solving problems
- Setting collective priorities
- Designing and implementing collaborative programs
- Supporting each other

For further information contact:

Anne Shine-Ring, Coordinator
Fresno Interagency Committee
P.O. Box 1912
4455 East Kings Canyon Road
Fresno, CA 93750
(209) 453-6208

Bay Area United Youth, (BAUY): Community Values Program, Inc.,
Oakland, California

Purpose:

- 1) To reduce vandalism and graffiti on buses, schools, and throughout the community
- 2) To employ disadvantaged youth
- 3) To create recreational opportunities for youth
- 4) To develop potential skills, job training and work ethics
- 5) To provide counseling on drug and alcohol abuse and assist in establishing good health habits

Target Population: Disadvantaged youth

Program Content: In 1980 a group of concerned citizens, public agencies and businesses came together to discuss two problems: 1) vandalism and graffiti on the Alameda/Contra Costa Transit System; and, 2) the fear of individuals that used the buses. They formed a non-profit organization known as the Community Values Inc. By 1981, Community Values recruited youth for involvement in their program. An Associate Committee of Community Values Program, Bay Area United Youth was developed.

BAUY is made up of former and present gang leaders from East Oakland who began by working in cooperation with AC Transit to combat vandalism and graffiti on buses. As a result of the youth work with the transit, vandalism and graffiti was drastically reduced on the buses. AC Transit in cooperation with the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 192 provided 15 full-time jobs to BAUY and have saved in excess of \$500,000 in vandalism costs.

BAUY also provides programs on drug awareness and prevention, along with employment counseling. For the past four years BAUY has been working closely with companies and employment agencies trying to find and develop jobs for disadvantaged youth. BAUY has worked with Oakland's Project To Assist Employment to provide summer jobs for youth. They have been successful in getting some youth employment through private industry.

BAUY currently has a Clean Community Project funded by Kaiser Foundation and Mother's Cookies which also employs some BAUY referrals. Assistance is also provided by the Coliseum Commerce Advisory Committee, Oakland Clean Community System. BAUY is designing a program to enter public schools for the purpose of encouraging students to stay in school and further their education.

Staff and Support: Bay Area United Youth have ten paid staff. The Executive Director of Community Values Program, Inc. coordinates activities with Bay Area Youth. Board members of the Community Values Program do volunteer work with BAUY.

Benefits:

- 1) Improving the quality of life for young people and citizens in the community.
- 2) Providing positive role modeling for youth.
- 3) Building trust between youth, businesses, public agencies, and the community.
- 4) Providing employment opportunities for youth.
- 5) Improving the self-esteem and motivation of young people.
- 6) Empowering youth as responsible citizens in the community.

For further information contact:

Vernon Lewis, President
Bay Area United Youth
508 - 16th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
(415) 891-4749

COMMUNITY MODELS

Community Boards of San Francisco: San Francisco, California

Purpose: To maintain an organization of democratic neighborhood forums to enable neighborhoods and their residents to express and resolve a broad range of individual and community conflicts.

Target Population: The target population is all the residents of San Francisco.

Program Content: The Community Boards Program is the nation's first neighborhood based justice system. The Community Boards Program built a model for both the resolution of conflict and the delivery of neighborhood justice services through skill development and organizational structure.

In the Community Boards Program, volunteers are recruited directly from the neighborhood and trained over a two-week period. There are two criteria for selection:

- 1) the residents must be 14 years of age or older; and
- 2) the residents must live in the neighborhood to be served.

After the volunteer completes the training, he or she becomes a member of the Community Board and performs one or more specific roles within his or her neighborhood justice forum. A new member of the neighborhood forum may choose among four work roles: outreach worker, case developer, panelist and follow-up worker.

The outreach worker informs the community of the purpose and availability of the program, recruits new members, and builds respect for the process within the community.

As specific conflicts emerge, the case developer makes the initial contact with the parties involved. The case developer assists each party to identify issues and encourages both parties to express and resolve the problem at a panel hearing. The case developer selects panelists that he or she feels would be appropriate to hear the dispute.

The hearing process has four steps that begin with a briefing of panelists by the case developer on the basic issues involved in the conflict. A description of the steps of the hearing process follows:

- 1) *Phase 1: Defining the Problem.* Each party involved in the conflict is given an uninterrupted opportunity to express his or her perception of the issues and the feelings attached to the conflict.

- 2) *Phase 2: Understanding Each Other.* Each party is encouraged to talk to one another directly to begin to hear each other's concerns, fears and feelings.
- 3) *Phase 3: Sharing Responsibility for the Conflict and Its Resolution.* Once having discussed the individual aspects of the conflict, the parties are now guided through an understanding of their responsibility in both the existence of the conflict and the resolution.
- 4) *Phase 4: The Agreement.* The final resolution is clearly spelled out, an agreement form between the parties is drawn up and signed, and the hearing is closed.

Follow-up workers call disputants one to two months after hearings to see if the resolution is holding. If the resolution is not working, disputants are encouraged to have another hearing.

Staff and Support: Community Boards of San Francisco has eight paid staff members and 450 volunteers.

Benefits:

- 1) Reducing conflict
- 2) Alleviating residents' fear of crime
- 3) Lowering intracommunity tensions, and
- 4) Building community cohesion and understanding

For further information contact:

Mr. Raymond Shonholtz
Community Boards
149 - 9th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 552-1250

Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program: Eisenhower Foundation, Washington, D,C,

Purpose: To reduce crime and the fear of crime in urban neighborhoods in the United States.

Target Population: Low income minority communities.

Program Content: In 1982, the Eisenhower Foundation initiated a five-year Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program. With financial support from the Ford Foundation, IBM, the Federal Government and over 40 local corporations and foundations, 10 urban neighborhood sites were selected for the Neighborhood Program. The sites are: Baltimore, Boston, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

The Eisenhower Foundation first locates sources willing to commit a total of \$70,000;—\$50,000 needed for 30 months of direct funding to local neighborhood organizations and \$20,000 for the Eisenhower Foundation to provide technical assistance, administrative services and a community assessment/evaluation. When the local monies are raised, the contributing institutions enter into a Statement of Agreement with the Eisenhower Foundation. The agreement governs the overall terms for administering and funding the Neighborhood Program. The funding institutions also become full partners on a committee to select and monitor the community based organization responsible for implementing the Neighborhood Program.

Organizations chosen for sites for the Neighborhood Program are considered on the basis of a proven track record in the community and for their stable management capabilities. The organizations must also be targeted in low income, minority communities and have IRS 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status.

Each selected site, in cooperation with the Eisenhower Foundation staff, completes a community assessment on crime, fear of crime and proposed solutions. Each site must also develop (1) an Advisory Council comprised of community representatives, (2) a community planning process, and (3) a 24 month workplan utilizing the community assessment. In terms of programmatic requirements, the Eisenhower Foundation requires each organization to create a workplan that:

- 1) addresses the cause of crime
- 2) reduces the opportunities for crime to occur
- 3) involves senior citizens

- 4) links crime prevention to economic development, and
- 5) creates a financial self-sufficiency plan to sustain the program after initial support has ended.

The Eisenhower Foundation also provides monitoring, technical assistance and evaluation to the Neighborhood Programs.

Staff and Support: A Director and an Administrative Assistant staff the Neighborhood Program through the Eisenhower Foundation. Additional support from a pool of consultants is used to cover needs of funded organizations.

Benefits:

- 1) Community involvement in crime prevention efforts in neighborhoods.
- 2) Economic development for inner city neighborhoods.
- 3) Self-sufficiency of Neighborhood Programs.

For further information contact:

Betsy Lindsay, Director
Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program
The Eisenhower Foundation
1725 I Street, N.W., Suite 504
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 429-0440

CONCLUSION

This Workshop was only a beginning in examining some programs, issues and concerns of youth violence and senior victimization. A great deal more needs to be done in this area. Programs need to be designed in local communities to deal with the increasing senior population and their fear of crime. Federal, state and local resources for seniors and youth need to be identified. Lastly, we need to make a concerted effort to promote intergenerational programming to address the human concerns within our society.

APPENDIX A
PROGRAM

YOUTH VIOLENCE AND SENIORS AS VICTIMS

A Transfer of Knowledge Workshop

Hotel El Rancho

1029 West Capitol Avenue

Sacramento, California

August 12, 13, 14, 1985

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Monday, August 12, 1985

- 1:00-2:00 p.m. REGISTRATION
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup
- GENERAL SESSION
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup
- 2:00-2:30 p.m. WELCOME
California Youth Authority Administration
G. Albert Howenstein, Executive Director,
Office of Criminal Justice Planning
- 2:30-3:00 p.m. YOUTH VIOLENCE/SENIORS AS VICTIMS PERSPECTIVE
John Stein, Deputy Director
National Organization for Victims Assistance
- 3:00-3:15 p.m. QUESTIONS
- 3:15-3:45 p.m. LAW ENFORCEMENT MODEL
Gary R. Adams, Investigator, Santa Ana Police Department
- 3:45-4:00 p.m. BREAK
- 4:00-4:30 p.m. VICTIM/WITNESS MODEL
Barbara J. Phillips, Director, Victim/Witness Assistance
Program, Superior Court, Orange County
- 4:30-5:00 p.m. CRIME RESISTANCE INVOLVEMENT MODEL
Idamay Bruner, Clinical Director,
Crime Resistance Involvement Council
- 5:00-6:00 p.m. NO HOST COCKTAIL — Plaza Four Seasons
- 6:00 p.m. DINNER — KEYNOTE
Marlene Young, Executive Director,
National Organization for Victims Assistance

Tuesday, August 13, 1985

- 8:00-9:00 a.m. CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup
- GENERAL SESSION
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup
- 9:00-9:30 a.m. VICTIM/OFFENDER MODEL
Ron Claassen, Director, Victim Offender
Reconciliation Program, Fresno, California
- 9:30-10:00 a.m. VICTIM IMPACT CLASS — CALIFORNIA
YOUTH AUTHORITY, YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
Judy Campbell, Riverside County
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
- 10:00-10:45 a.m. COMMUNITY VALUES/BAY AREA
UNITED YOUTH PROGRAM
Charles Lacy, Chief of Protective Services,
Alameda - Contra Costa Transit District
- Vernon Lewis, Bay Area United Youth
Michael Lange, Executive Director,
Community Values, Inc., Oakland
- 10:45-11:00 a.m. BREAK
- 11:00-11:30 a.m. COMMUNITY BOARDS
Ray Shonholtz, President, Community Boards of San Francisco
- 11:30-12:00 noon NEIGHBORHOOD MODEL
Betsy D. Lindsay, Director, Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program
(Eisenhower Foundation) Washington, D.C.
- Darnell Bradford-EI, Project Director,
Neighborhood Program, Washington, D.C. site
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. LUNCH — Plaza Four Seasons
- BUNCO THEATRE
- 1:00-2:00 p.m. INTERAGENCY STRATEGIES
Ann Shine-Ring, Coordinator, Fresno Interagency Committee
- 2:00-3:30 p.m. TEAM WORKSHOPS*
- 3:30-3:45 p.m. BREAK
- 3:45-5:00 p.m. TEAM WORKSHOPS*
- DINNER (On Your Own)

Wednesday, August 14, 1985

8:00-8:45 a.m. CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup

9:00-10:45 a.m. TEAM WORKSHOPS*

10:45-12:00 noon GENERAL SESSION
Wightman Cup/Davis Cup

WRAP UP

* * * * *

*** TEAM WORKSHOP ROOMS**

BUTTE..... Suite 123

FRESNO Suite 124

LOS ANGELES Suite 125

RICHMOND Suite 126

RIVERSIDE Suite 157

SAN JOAQUIN/STANISLAUS Suite 127

STATE Suite 159

APPENDIX B
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PLANNING COMMITTEE

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PRESENTERS

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(202) 393-6682

Bunco Theatre
Mary Frink, Stuart Harris,
Estelle Sacks, Sophia Schlosser

Write c/o:

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FACILITATORS

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