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"THE GRAYING OF TORRANCE"

Police Response to an Aging Population

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NCJRS

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Chapter I

STUDY METHODOLOGY

## PREFACE

The Graying of Torrance is a research report on what the author has concluded is an emerging issue facing the City of Torrance, California. The trend analysis approach, as well as much of the research methodology, was developed by and/or presented at the "California Police Command College", a program sponsored by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

The author's experience as a member of the first class of the "Command College" is included among the noteworthy highlights of an exciting and interesting law enforcement career.

While this report, and especially the conclusions and recommendations reached, should not necessarily be viewed as a final product to responding to a local trend toward an older population, it is hoped that it may serve both as a beginning or a point of departure toward that end, as well as an assist for future "Command College" attendees as they pursue their research project requirements.

## Chapter I

### STUDY METHODOLOGY

The Graying of Torrance is the result of a three-phase study. The first phase was an 18-month research project (a part-time effort) devoted to demographic trends pertaining specifically to aging. Phase two involved the development of questionnaire instruments for the purpose of ascertaining needs, concerns, and interests of the police and police-service clientele in the "elderly" age bracket. Phase three concerned a review (including on-site observations) of selected programs in various parts of the country that specifically address the issue of police service to the elderly. The three phases proceeded as follows:

#### Phase 1

##### Review of the Literature

A literature review was conducted in an effort to learn as much as was possible about the demographic trend (as it pertains to an aging population) within the time limitations of the project. The review included newspaper articles, magazine accounts, legal publications, state law, and related written documentation.

This review, along with the personal observations of the author, formed the basis for identifying, as an emerging issue, the fact that a greater number of "senior citizens" will be subject to police service requirements by the turn of the century.

### Interviews

Personal interviews were conducted with various key persons who, because of their personal or professional concern for, and/or interest in, the overall position of "senior citizens" in our society, are knowledgeable in terms of demographic trends toward a greater number of older persons.

### Survey

Although survey instruments were developed primarily for the purpose of ascertaining needs, concerns, etc., a portion of the survey approach was devoted to the trend analysis upon which Phase 1 was focused.

### Phase 2

#### Police Officer Survey

A 13-question survey instrument was distributed among entry-level personnel of both the uniformed and

investigative components of the Torrance Police Department. Based on a 68% response from uniformed personnel and 50% response from those assigned to investigative functions, information was obtained as to police officer perceptions regarding the issue of police service to the elderly, as well as their ability to respond to same.

#### Police Manager Survey

A small survey instrument was developed and distributed among the managerial staff of the Torrance Police Department and, with 100% response, the local police managerial perspective was thus obtained.

#### Senior Client Survey

A 19-question survey instrument was developed and distributed through various senior centers and related programs within the City of Torrance. An external service was utilized to enter and process the response, the end result being a basis for identifying the future direction that should be taken in order to efficiently and effectively address police services to the elderly in the next ten to fifteen years.

### Phase 3

#### Review of the Literature

A literature review was conducted in an effort to learn as much as possible about programs in other areas. The review included newspaper articles, magazine accounts, training manuals, and other material pertaining to actual police service programs to the elderly.

#### Personal Interviews

Interviews were conducted with certain key persons considered to be well-versed in police service to the elderly.

#### On-Site Visits

Based on the initial research pursuant to Phase 3, certain sites were selected and made the subject of personal visits by the author. From observations made, and the interviews conducted during these observations, conclusions and recommendations could be developed addressing the police service to the elderly, including some of the problems that may arise in the development and maintenance of certain programs.

## Chapter II

### INTRODUCTION



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### INTRODUCTION

The peak year of public school enrollment for the Torrance Unified School District was the 1967-1968 school year. At that time, a total of 34,196 students were enrolled in the 42 elementary schools and four high schools within the Torrance Unified School District jurisdiction. Since that time, public school enrollment has been on a steady decline, and present enrollment figures show a total of less than 20,000.

Additionally, 12 of the elementary school facilities have closed during the past 15 years, with only 30 remaining.

During this same period, other observations have created a perception that the local population is getting older. For instance, the City of Torrance Park and Recreation Department, while continuing to provide numerous youth-related programs and activities, has perceptively increased its interest in, and efforts toward, recreational programs devoted to "senior citizens".

Newspaper articles and magazine accounts devoted to a multitude of "senior citizen" issues have, in all

appearances through casual observation, increased to a noteworthy extent over the past several years. These media suggestions that more and more seniors are present in our society are strengthened through such things as senior-interest advertising and entertainment industry attention (e.g., the 1985 feature film, "Cocoon", etc.).

Further indication of the growing number of seniors in our society is exemplified through the existence (and continuing political influence) of such organizations as the National Retired Teacher's Association (NRTA); the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP); the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP); "Meals on Wheels"; and countless other national, state-wide, and local organizations devoted to enhancing the overall quality of life for senior citizens.

With these observations in mind, this research effort was undertaken for the purpose of studying the trend toward an older population in the City of Torrance, and preparing for efficiency and effectiveness in providing police-related services to this potentially older population.

## Chapter III

### MAJOR FINDINGS

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#### MAJOR FINDINGS

The major findings of this research effort do not include any significant "surprises" to an experienced local police administrator. The fact that all indications are supportive of the contention that there is a demographic trend toward an older population in the City of Torrance was, frankly, to be expected. Considering those factors that may alter this anticipated future (birthrate, in-migration, etc.), the end result of the effort still supports the basic hypotheses that a definite "emerging issue" for the City of Torrance is an increase (most likely, a significant increase) in the number of elderly persons (usually 65 and older) in need of, most part, the age 65 and older) in need of, concerned with, local governmental services by the year 2000.

While it is obvious that an increased number of senior victims, as well as senior perpetrators, can be anticipated (simply because there are more "seniors" in the City), the major findings through this research effort are such that one can argue these matters will not be in

need of as much attention as some other, less obvious, issues affecting the elderly.

The actual fear of crime (notwithstanding the extent to which persons are actually victimized) is a matter in need of increasing attention, in terms of governmental provision of a comfortable quality of life for the seniors within our society. The ability of the police to react to this general perception of crime and victimization on the part of seniors is, according to this research, of major important to the police administrator preparing for the future.

While not necessarily a "finding" resulting from this study, the financial and budgetary constraints facing police organizations now, as well as in the future, must be considered when directing one's attention to the provision of police services. Keeping this in mind throughout the study, it was found that a major resource that has been "tapped" to a minimal extent, thus far, are the seniors (particulary those who have retired from the regular work force) within our communities. Therefore, noteworthy attention was given to the area of senior volunteerism as far as the police service is concerned.

Finally, through this study, it was determined that police personnel are generally lacking in terms of their overall awareness of the aging process, and the specific problems, concerns, and police-related issues facing the elderly. As a result of this finding, some attention has been given to this area as a means of preparing the police agency for the future. Overall, it is important that we face the fact that we are living in a society that is getting older. In order for senior citizens in a given community to maximize their overall enjoyment of life, as well as the ability of the local police agency to offer effective and efficient police-related services to its fullest extent, it will be necessary to develop and carry out strategic plans in response to this identified need.

## Chapter IV

### TREND ANALYSIS

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### TREND ANALYSIS

What factors lead one to the conclusion that a greater number of older persons will be subject to receiving police services in the next ten to twenty years? Certainly, noteworthy attention is given to the news media as a major trend-setting source. John Naisbitt, in his book Megatrends, makes this point very clear when he explains the "closed system" of newspaper reporting, and emphasizes the fact that actual news in a given paper takes up a certain amount of space (commonly referred to as the "news hole"), and the amount of this space does not change significantly over time. Therefore, based on this principle of forced choice in a closed system, the amount of actual space devoted to news topics is an important indicator of societal trends.<sup>1</sup>

While an actual comparative study of the amount of news space devoted to issues concerning the elderly has not been pursued for purposes of this study, certainly a routine perusal of newspapers in general (not to mention magazines and other periodicals) leads one to the unquestionable (albeit unofficial) conclusion that the number of persons in the older age brackets



is increasing, and general concerns over the issues facing the elderly are receiving significant attention at all levels. In analyzing this trend toward an "older" society, it is, perhaps, best to view it from three perspectives: (1) nationwide; (2) as it pertains to the State of California; and (3) the applicable trend affecting the City of Torrance.

## NATIONAL TRENDS

One major source of what is occurring in the United States, as far as the population is concerned, is a periodical called American Demographics. The March, 1984 issue of this periodical contains an article that begins as follows:

"Americans are growing older, and in a hurry. By the turn of the century, over 100,000 Americans will be at least 100 years old - more than three times today's figures."

"While Americans aged 85 and older as a group are projected to double by the turn of the century, the 100+ population will increase its size by 238%." 2

While the 100+ age group may be a less than major significant example of the aging of our population, it is certainly suggestive of the fact that Americans are growing older. Of more significance to such areas as the police service are the number of persons who will be age 65 and over at the start of the next decade. An extensive review of the literature, including news media accounts, offers little doubt that the number of persons in this "older" age bracket will increase to a noteworthy extent. Almost three years ago, in the spring of 1983, one very comprehensive account of societal trends claimed that persons age 65 and over

will account for more than one of every five persons in the next century, and further claim that this accounting will alter the way the United States lives and works.<sup>3</sup>

Two years later, in May of 1985, a researcher, involved in studying the aging issue for the Federal Government, offered the fact that the number of Americans 75 or over (presently at 11.3 million and comprising 4.8% of the United States population), ". . . is projected to reach 17.2 million - 6.4% of the population - by the turn of the century."<sup>4</sup>

Tying in these two years is a report of the U.S. Census Bureau released in May of 1984, which included the following note:

"Some 2.5 million Americans were 85 or older in 1982. This number is expected to increase to 7.7 million by the year 2025, indicating "greater health, social and economic needs of the elderly in the future,"  
..."<sup>5</sup>

Oftentimes, national trends may be viewed from economic and/or political perspectives. One might easily argue that, when significant funding is devoted to a particular issue or concern, such a commitment of

financial resources is indicative of a noteworthy societal trend. Taking this financial aspect into consideration, it is noteworthy that a major research foundation has recently committed 2.1 million dollars for a two-year program to look into "successful aging". According to the foundation sources, "Aging will be the number one health problem in the nation over the next few decades. Presently, people 65 and older make up 11% of the population but account for 29% of health-care costs."<sup>6</sup>

Needless to say, the growing number of older persons in our society certainly increases the concern of our nation at large over the multitude of problems inherent in the aging process.

Elected officials throughout the country must naturally concern themselves with the increasing roles of "senior citizens". Not only are the numbers on the increase, but there are numerous examples of the fact that America's seniors are joining together in groups and organizations which, for the most part, are created and maintained for the sole purpose of providing a better and more comfortable life for people in the older age groups. Politically, this

is as significant to the political spectrum of our society as was (and is) the American organized labor movement. The best example of this trend toward organization of the elderly is the American Association of Retired Persons, established in 1958 for the purpose of assisting the elderly in areas that the private and public sectors were not serving. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., AARP has a present membership of 19.5 million and, according to one source, has been growing at the astonishing rate of 6,700 a day. In terms of size and ambition, this organization, a spin-off of the National Retired Teacher's Association, established in 1947 by Los Angeles educator Ethel Percy Andrus, is rather unique from an American historical point of view. Without fanfare, the American Association of Retired Persons has most definitely assumed a major role in American life, as evidenced, in part, by the fact that its magazine is received in more households than Newsweek, Time, and People combined.<sup>7</sup>

Another organization representing older, retired individuals is the Retired Public Employees Association of California (RPEA), which offered the following information from a newsletter in the spring of 1985:

"Fifty years from now, one American in five could be 65 and over, while one in ten may be over 75, according to the U.S. Census Bureau."

". . . The Nation's elderly population has doubled in the past three decades to a total of 27.7 million."

"The 65 and over group could reach 35 million by the turn of the century while the number could soar to 54 million by the year 2030, about 21% of the projected population."<sup>8</sup>

There have been some suggestions that, what with the recent "baby boom", the indicated trend toward an older population will not occur. Most sources, however, argue that there will be more elderly people in the United States in the future regardless of any changes in today's birthrates, and even immigration rates for that matter.<sup>9</sup>

Aside from the fact that the fertility rate is presently at a near-record low and is expected to remain low for the next few years,<sup>10</sup> life expectancy has reportedly increased by 27.5 years since the turn of the century. In 1900, the life expectancy for the typical American was 47 years, and this figure has increased to 74.5 years thus far this century - "an increase that nearly equals the gain for the previous 5,000 years."<sup>11</sup>

According to the Congressional Clearing House on the future, "The American population is aging. Regardless of birth and immigration rates, there are going to be more elderly people in our country in the future."<sup>12</sup>

The Clearing House, in a report prepared for the House Select Committee on Aging, examined long-term trends and issues pertaining to the elderly in order that Congress would be in a position to act to influence the future rather than to wait and be overwhelmed by demographic realities.<sup>13</sup>

In this report, it was noted that the number of elderly people in this country has grown at a rapid rate in the last 20 years. In fact, this growth has been twice as fast as the rest of the population. The report adds support to other sources in claiming that older people are the fastest growing age group in the United States, when it makes reference to the fact that, "In 1960, just one person in ten was over 65 (16.5 million people). By the middle of the next century, one person in five is expected to be over 65 (67 million people), a four-fold increase in less than a century."<sup>14</sup>

This very comprehensive and interesting report offers in conclusion:

"It is clear that life for tomorrow's elderly will differ from the experience of previous generations. There will be more of them, so their concerns will be of greater significance to the Nation as a whole."<sup>15</sup>

There appears to be little argument that, while birthrates and immigration could very well impact on overall statistics, the actual number of elderly persons will most assuredly increase significantly by the year 2000. This, coupled with the fact that there is a noted trend toward senior citizens moving into city areas (including planned retirement communities in or adjacent to metropolitan areas)<sup>16</sup> leads the forward-thinking police administrator of today to the obvious conclusion that his resources best be developed toward addressing senior police service needs in the not-too-distant future.



## STATE TRENDS

In studying societal trends across the country, the Naisbitt group collects information as to local activity and watches for particular patterns. They have learned that, of the 50 states, only five experience the social invention that the other 45 states follow. Of these five, referred to as the "Bellwether States", California is considered to be the "key indicator state".<sup>17</sup>

It is significant to note that Florida is running a close second to California as a "Bellwether State" and, according to Naisbitt, may very well surpass California in that regard. Naisbitt offers the following demographic rationale for this conclusion:

"In 1980, Florida had the Nation's oldest population and Floridians experienced growing tension between the state's older and younger residents. This conflict is especially noteworthy, because by about the year 1995 the entire U.S. population will reflect the same age-youth ratio that Florida has now, according to Census Bureau projections. By carefully watching what is happening now in Florida, we stand to learn a wealth of information about the problems and opportunities the whole Nation will face in the future."<sup>18</sup>

John Naisbitt offered the above analysis in 1982. In August of 1985, an interesting breakdown of the elderly population, by state, was offered in a major periodical. According to this source, Americans in the 65 or older age group totaled 28 million in 1984, representing 11.9% of the total U.S. population. Quoting new Census Bureau figures, it was noted that the number of older citizens increased by 9.7% between April of 1980 and July of 1984, which is more than double the 4.2% growth rate of the entire U.S. population during that same period.<sup>19</sup>

The statistical breakdown by state offered in this recent account showed Florida as having the highest percentage of persons age 65 or older (17.6% of the state population), while California ranked 38th, with 10.5% of its population falling in that age group. It is important to note, however, that California ranks number one as far as the number of persons age 65 or older, with the State of New York running a rather close second.<sup>20</sup>

While the numbers and relative statistics are of interest, one must naturally consider the overall distribution of the state population when concerned with local impact.

Dr. Ed Richardson, Superintendent of the Torrance Unified School District, offered interesting commentary on his perception that the population generally in California is becoming somewhat older. He noted that the birthrate is down and that the housing costs are relatively high; therefore, in-migration of families to California is, perhaps, the most significant impact on school populations, statewide. Dr. Richardson states that approximately one-half of the school districts in California are increasing in terms of student population, but that those cities in the 50 to 100,000 population brackets are, for the most part, representative of the remaining 50%. He states that, due to housing costs, most families moving into cities of that size have built up their equity elsewhere and, by the time they make the move, their children are of high school age who, upon completing their secondary education, move from the area. The parents tend to remain in these cities, the result being a trend toward an older population in the larger cities of the state.<sup>21</sup>

Perhaps the most significant statewide indicator of a trend toward an older population for California was the enactment of Division 8.5 of the Welfare and

Institutions Code, entitled "Aging", in 1973. Section 9001 of the Code states, in part, "There is a continuing increase in the number of older people in proportion to the total population; . . . Today, 12.5% of California's population currently is 60 years of age and over; . . . By the year 2020, older persons will represent 25% of California's total population; . . ."

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Further evidence of the legislative interest and/or concern for the elderly is the "Senior Center Bond Act of 1984", which received an overwhelming affirmative vote of 100 to 8 in the State Legislature. This act authorizes the State of California to sell 50 million dollars in State general obligation bonds for the purpose of financing the purchase, construction, renovation, or expansion of senior centers.

23

As in the case of national trends, the literature (primarily news media accounts) strengthens one's conclusion that there is an increasing number of older persons in California. American Demographics, in its December, 1984 issue, notes that Florida is still the number one state in attracting older migrants. However, that source further notes that California, Arizona, and Texas join with Florida as the top four states receiving the largest number of migrants aged 60 and over since 1960.

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While births and in-migration into the State of California will certainly impact on the overall demographics of the state, there appears no doubt that the state trend is toward more older people. This being the case, statewide police services and, perhaps particularly those in the larger cities, must be prepared to address the police-service needs and/or concerns facing elderly people.

## LOCAL TRENDS

Since the State of California has the greatest number of senior citizens (3.7 million over the age of 60), it is considered a national leader in addressing the needs of its seniors and the manner in which California serves the aging population often becomes the role model for other, less populous states.<sup>25</sup>

Should the trend toward an older population continue - and there is every reason to believe that it will - there will naturally be a corresponding increase in the demand for services of all types. Considering this demographic phenomenon from a local municipality point of view, further analysis of this trend must focus on that locale with some exclusivity. Should this localized trend analysis lead one to the conclusion that the local municipality will be serving a great number of senior citizens in the future, the importance of developing methods of creating efficient and effective services to accommodate the growing number of elderly cannot be overstated. With this in mind, this study of local demographic trends involved a more in-depth approach, and included local media review, interviews with certain

key members of Torrance City Government, a Torrance Police Department management survey based loosely on the "Delphi System", and review of certain city documents.

It has been well over a year since researchers at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica claimed that population growth in the Los Angeles area will be slow for the remainder of the 20th century.<sup>26</sup> These demographers claim that the high cost of housing is discouraging potential in-migrants to Los Angeles and has also caused many current residents, including many of the most productive younger ones, to leave Los Angeles County in the hopes of finding affordable housing elsewhere.<sup>27</sup>

More recently, regional planners estimated that population growth in the South Bay Area of Los Angeles County is among the lowest in that county, and that the City of Torrance is one of four in the South Bay realizing a population decline over the past four years.<sup>28</sup> A representative of the City of Torrance Planning Department offers the following reason for the sluggish or non-existent growth of the local population: "Young people are graduating from college and moving away, . . . they can't afford to buy homes in this area. Torrance has been pretty flat in its growth rate since 1970."<sup>29</sup>

The City of Torrance is becoming increasingly concerned over issues facing the elderly and is evidenced in several recent news media accounts of a local controversy pertaining to proposed construction of two apartment units for the elderly in the downtown area of the city. The controversy involves claims on the part of downtown residents and business people that the proposed development will adversely impact on downtown parking availability. In a rather recent editorial letter to a local newspaper, a resident offered the following comments in support of the proposed senior housing:

"A total of two senior citizen apartment complexes will be built in 1986. However, there are more than 9,000 registered senior citizens who are long-time residents of this City. They have made a large contribution to the City over the years and have no wish to leave now that they are older."

"That these people are in great need of decent, affordable dwellings in the City that they love. It is obvious that two apartment complexes containing a total of 113 apartments is hardly sufficient and should only be the beginning of Torrance's senior citizen housing." 30



In order to strengthen the various news media indicators suggesting a trend toward an older local population, several key members of local government were interviewed. Additionally, representatives of the Torrance Unified School District provided information helpful to this effort. While these individuals come from different operational perspectives, all have an interest in, and are concerned with, future trends that impact upon the Torrance community as a whole.

Torrance City Councilman Bill Applegate, Chairman of the Council Committee on Citizen Enrichment (which includes senior citizen programs and services), notes that there appears to be a greater demand for seniors to receive city services, and personally feels these demands are likely to increase. Mr. Applegate observes that an "aging process" has been taking place in Torrance, with the average age increasing five years during the decade of the 1970s. He offers, as his rationale for this phenomenon, the fact that the City of Torrance was a "boomtown" during the 1950s and that, presently, the children of that era have moved out while their parents have remained. The fact that the mortgages of these early in-migrants are minimal

(if not paid off), and that local residents have grown accustomed to a safe and clean environment, along with the fact that many of them simply cannot afford to move elsewhere due to the higher commitment of such a move. Torrance city service providers, including the Police Department, must prepare for an increased service provision for elderly people as we enter into the next decade.<sup>31</sup>

Mr. Dave Ferren, a veteran City employee for 15 years, is the present Planning Director, in which capacity he must pay close attention to trends impacting upon overall development within the City. In addition to offering the same rationale as Councilman Applegate (younger people moving out and older persons "hanging on" to their homes), Mr. Ferren states, "We have found that over the last 20 years, using just the census figures, that our median age has gone up by about ten years. That is a real strong trend, and I think we see, with regard to school closures and things along those lines, that we are really tending toward an older population - at least here in the City."<sup>32</sup>

Mr. Gene Barnett is the Director of Parks and Recreation for the City of Torrance. For many years, this department has provided numerous youth-oriented programs throughout the City. Mr. Barnett states that, while his department will continue offering programs for the youth, the number of program offerings for seniors has increased significantly in recent years. Mr. Barnett notes, "One of the things we have noticed is that the number of senior citizens in our community is on the increase. We see some of the program offerings for the seniors expanding and will probably continue to expand, certainly between now and the year 2000." <sup>33</sup>

Among the indicators that the local population is getting older is the noted decline in Torrance school enrollment. During the 20-year period from 1960 to 1980, there has been an overall decrease of 18% in the school student population. Of more significant note is the fact that elementary school enrollment has decreased by 37% during that period (see Illustration 1). Additionally, this is true even though the peak year of enrollment within the district was the 1967-1968 school year. In fact, overall Torrance school enrollment has decreased by one-half since that peak school year. <sup>34</sup>

Dr. Ed Richardson, Superintendent of the Torrance Unified School District, noted that twelve of forty two elementary schools in the District have closed since 1969. Of further interest, particularly with respect to this particular trend analysis, is the fact that three of these vacated elementary school facilities are presently used for adult education and/or senior citizen service programs.<sup>35</sup>

A review of City of Torrance Planning Department documents further supports the argument that there is a local trend toward an older population. In fact, the percent of the total local population that is over age 65 has increased remarkably during the 20-year period from 1960 to 1980 (see Illustrations 2 and 3). In 1960, the total City of Torrance population was 100,991 and 3,372 (3.3%) were over age 65. In 1970, the total population was 134,584 (a 33% increase over 1960), and 6,730 (5%) were over age 65. In 1980, the total population decreased by 4.4% (128,691); however, 10,767 (8.4%) were over age 65. In fact, while the overall population for the City of Torrance has increased 27% during the 20-year period, that portion of the local population over age 65 has increased 219% in that same period.<sup>36</sup>

Finally, while there are several variables that could impact on projections, based on the trend of the past twenty years, it is well within the realm of possibility that 10% or more of the Torrance population could be over age 65 by the year 2000 (see Illustration 3).

The fact that all sources external to the Police Department substantiate the proposition that there is a local trend toward an older population notwithstanding, it is important, for purposes of this research effort, to consider the issue from the perspective of the Police Department itself. For this purpose, an approach based loosely on the "Delphi System" - that procedure developed for purposes of arriving at a consensus among a group of experts - was used. A survey instrument was developed (see Appendix A) and distributed among the 18-member Torrance Police Department management staff (one Chief, four Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants) at a recent staff meeting. No discussion was had on the issues, the respondents simply being requested to complete the survey and return same at their individual convenience, during the meeting. One of the questions asked of the respondents was their estimate of the ratio of elderly

persons (age 65 and older) to the total Torrance population by the year 2000. Of the 18 respondents, 13 (32%) felt that the ratio would increase substantially (10-30%), and three (16%) felt that it would increase somewhat (up to 10%). The obvious conclusion is that those people charged with management responsibilities (including establishing policy and procedure) over the Torrance Police Department feel that this Department will be serving more older people in the not-too-distant future.

## TREND ANALYSIS - CONCLUSION

Whether one views the demographic trends from a national, state, or local viewpoint, it appears unquestionable that there will be a noted increase in the number of elderly persons (age 65 and older), regardless of how they are geographically distributed, in the year 2000 and beyond. Based on the effort directed toward this trend analysis as it applies to the City of Torrance, it also appears rather certain that this "future" hold true, locally. This being the case, the remainder of this research effort is devoted to ascertaining the police-related needs and/or concerns affecting seniors, and proposed response to same.

## Chapter V

### SURVEY ANALYSIS



## Chapter V

### SURVEY ANALYSIS

For purposes of ascertaining police-related needs and/or concerns pertaining to the elderly, a survey approach was utilized. Since it is important to consider these issues from both the police perspective and that of the client being served, three separate survey instruments were developed and distributed accordingly: (1) Police officer respondents; (2) Police manager respondents; and (3) Senior client respondents.

## POLICE OFFICER RESPONDENTS

The questionnaire instrument developed for the police officer level (Appendix B) contained 13 questions (eleven forced-choice and two open-ended). In order that any differences based on type of assignment may be identified, the questionnaire was administered separately to three major components of the Torrance Police Department, as follows:

Patrol Bureau	- 64 respondents	(68%)
Traffic Bureau	- 23 respondents	(67%)
Investigative Bureau	- 17 respondents	(40%)

For purposes of the following percentage breakdown of responses, respondents from the Patrol and Traffic components have been combined, inasmuch as both are uniformed contingents of the Department, both operate in a "field" capacity, and the separate responses were so similar that separation for purposes of this review serves no purpose.

1. Do you view the elderly in a different light than you do the non-elderly?

### UNIFORMED

Yes - 75%  
No - 25%

### INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 76%  
No - 18%

2. Do the police needs of the elderly differ from those of the "average" citizen?

UNIFORMED

Yes - 62%  
No - 38%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 71%  
No - 29%

3. Are the elderly more cooperative to the police than others?

UNIFORMED

Yes - 72%  
No - 28%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 65%  
No - 35%

4. Do the elderly make greater demands on the police than the non-elderly?

UNIFORMED

Yes - 25%  
No - 75%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 29%  
No - 71%

5. Do the elderly make greater/fewer unnecessary service demands than the non-elderly?

UNIFORMED

Greater - 36%  
Fewer - 54%

INVESTIGATIVE

Greater - 24%  
Fewer - 59%

6. Does it require more/less/same time to provide services to the elderly than others?

UNIFORMED

More Time - 47%  
Less Time - 17%  
Same Time - 33%

INVESTIGATIVE

More Time - 47%  
Less Time - 0  
Same Time - 53%

7. Do you have sufficient knowledge to refer elderly persons to specialized social services:

UNIFORMED

Yes - 31%  
No - 69%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 41%  
No - 59%

8. Have you been called upon to provide assistance to an elderly person(s) recently?

UNIFORMED

Yes - 38%  
No - 62%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 12%  
No - 88%

9. Have you noticed an increase in the number of police calls for service that directly concern the elderly during your police career?

UNIFORMED

Yes - 10%  
No - 90%

INVESTIGATIVE

Yes - 0  
No - 100%

10. Do you feel the cooperation between the police and social service agencies devoted to the elderly is:

UNIFORMED

Excellent - 0  
Good - 29%  
Needs Improvement - 49%  
Poor - 13%

INVESTIGATIVE

Excellent - 6%  
Good - 24%  
Needs Improvement - 53%  
Poor - 12%

11. How familiar are you with the following aspects of the aged/aging process?

a. Senility:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 18%
Somewhat familiar - 83%	Somewhat familiar - 82%
Totally unfamiliar -	Totally unfamiliar -

b. Alzheimer's Disease:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 24%
Somewhat familiar - 60%	Somewhat familiar - 65%
Totally unfamiliar - 34%	Totally unfamiliar - 12%

c. Suicide rate, as compared to other age groups:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 0
Somewhat familiar -	Somewhat familiar - 82%
Totally unfamiliar - 50%	Totally unfamiliar - 18%

d. Arthritic pain (causes, manifestations, etc.):

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 24%
Somewhat familiar - 66%	Somewhat familiar - 59%
Totally unfamiliar - 24%	Totally unfamiliar - 18%

e. Overall outlook on society, on the part of elderly persons in general:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 12%
Somewhat familiar - 68%	Somewhat familiar - 71%
Totally unfamiliar - 25%	Totally unfamiliar - 12%

f. Personal concern for/fear of crime/criminal victimization:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 41%
Somewhat familiar - 70%	Somewhat familiar - 47%
Totally unfamiliar -	Totally unfamiliar - 12%

g. Loneliness/depression, as compared to other age groups:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 29%
Somewhat familiar - 69%	Somewhat familiar - 59%
Totally unfamiliar -	Totally unfamiliar - 12%

h. Impact of criminal victimization, as compared to other age groups:

<u>UNIFORMED</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIVE</u>
Very familiar -	Very familiar - 24%
Somewhat familiar - 79%	Somewhat familiar - 71%
Totally unfamiliar -	Totally unfamiliar - 6%

The two open-ended questions on this survey document were geared toward ascertaining training needs of police officers as to the provision of services to the elderly. Respondents were asked to note their own personal training needs in this regard, as well as those needs they felt their fellow officers faced. Some examples of responses to these questions are as follows:

QUESTION #12 - WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING DO  
YOU NEED REGARDING THE  
PROVISION OF POLICE SERVICES  
TO THE ELDERLY?

"Overall view of available social services,  
and specific training in the different ways  
to assist the elderly as they differ from  
other citizens."

"A class on their needs (and problems) and  
how the police can assist them."

"Specialized training in dealing with the  
elderly is needed by all police officers -  
all the specialized diseases are unknown  
to most officers."

"I need to be made aware of what social  
services are currently available to/for  
the elderly."

"It would be nice to know what they expect  
from us. What do the elderly think in  
terms of our abilities/limitations?"

"Orientation by a senior citizen and group  
on what they feel are important aspects  
of police/senior citizen contacts."



"Referral services for elderly people.

Victims of crimes and miscellaneous other problems."

"All aspects."

"To be more familiar with services offered."

"Sensitivity - awareness of needs - recognizing various symptoms common to elderly."

"More training on the different social services."

"Better info and programs to assist with their problems such as many of the ones listed here."

QUESTION #13 - WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING DO YOU  
FEEL YOUR FELLOW OFFICERS NEED  
REGARDING THE PROVISION OF  
POLICE SERVICES TO THE  
ELDERLY?

"Overall training in the elderly problems, perhaps the social service help available for them."

"They need to be more patient and understanding when dealing with the elderly. More compassion."

"All types - the elderly are a very important part of our society that we tend to shove to the side and forget - we give services to other segments of society but forget the elderly - I believe all police need training."

"Understanding the elderly's orientation, what social services are available for the elderly."

"Training wrong word - need to know that going out to help somebody back into bed, etc. is not demeaning and that it is their job and not to be upset with Services

(NOTE: References to the Communications Section, a component of the Services Bureau) for taking the call. The elderly person who needs the help or the person who needed the help for the elderly person. It pisses me off hearing the 'new breed of super cop'

had to interrupt the arresting of some wetback with a screwdriver to go help some old person back into bed. The comments that 'it ain't my job' and 'the fire department should do it' make me think that priorities are a bit screwed up and should be straightened out."

In review, while the police officer responses to the questionnaire are not suggestive of any major problems in dealing with the elderly, there appears little doubt that appropriate training on the aging process and various services available to the elderly is a need that should be addressed. For instance, 69% of the uniformed respondents and 59% of those assigned to investigative functions indicated they are lacking in sufficient knowledge to refer elderly persons to specialized social services (Question #7). Additionally, 62% of the uniformed personnel and 65% of investigators felt that the cooperation between them and social service agencies devoted to the elderly is poor and/or in need of improvement (Question #10).

Overall, the responses to Question #11 - that dealing with various specific ailments common to the elderly (senility, Alzheimer's Disease, etc.) - support the conclusion that exclusive training in this area would better equip officers of both departmental components in dealing with elderly persons.

## POLICE MANAGER RESPONDENTS

In order to obtain Torrance Police Department managerial input into the process of determining potential service needs and related issues pertaining to the identified trend toward an older population, a five-question survey was developed (Appendix A). During a Department Management Staff Meeting held in October of 1985, the survey instrument was distributed and collected with no time being devoted to discussing the questionnaire or the issues it raised. All eighteen members of the Department Management Staff responded, as follows:

QUESTION #1 - DO THE POLICE SERVICE  
NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY  
DIFFER FROM THOSE OF THE  
"AVERAGE CITIZEN"?

Yes - 15 (83%)

No - 3 (17%)

QUESTION #2 - DO YOUR POLICE OFFICERS  
VIEW THE ELDERLY IN A  
DIFFERENT LIGHT THAN THEY  
DO THE NON-ELDERLY?

Yes - 10 (55%)

No - 6 (33%)

No response - 2

QUESTION #3 - BY THE YEAR 2000, THE RATIO  
OF ELDERLY TO TOTAL LOCAL  
POPULATION WILL HAVE:

Increased substantially  
(10-30%) - 13 (72%)

Increased somewhat  
(Up to 10%) - 3 (16%)

Remained static - 1

Decreased - 0

QUESTION #4 - WITH RESPECT TO THE ELDERLY  
(DO THEY/ARE THEY . . .):

a. More cooperative to the  
police than the non-elderly?

Yes - 18 (100%)

b. Make greater demands on  
the police than the non-  
elderly?

Yes - 3 (17%)

No - 15 (83%)

c. Require more specialized  
service (e.g., investigative,  
traffic, etc.) than the  
non-elderly?

Yes - 6 (33%)

No - 12 (66%)

QUESTION #5 - ARE YOUR POLICE OFFICERS SUFFICIENTLY  
TRAINED AND EQUIPPED TO PROVIDE  
SERVICE TO THE ELDERLY?

Yes - 9 (50%)

No - 9 (50%)

In addition to the forced choice questions, individual  
comments were solicited from the respondents. The following  
comments were thus received:

"I feel that the police community, as  
well as many citizens at large, have no

empathy for elderly - police officers need to be trained in practicing patience and courtesy toward elderly."

"Increase fire paramedic numbers. Reduce sworn police response but substantially increase civilian (CSO) involvement. For example, patrol requests, vacation checks, welfare checks, be handled by a 'larger' force of civilians."

"Elderly will need more services in future."

"This is a cycle, and as the population of the elderly increases and the length of the life span expands, so do their problems."

"The elderly are more likely to be victims of various bunco schemes and perhaps in some cities more likely to be assaulted. There are also cases of abuse by family members and in nursing homes. There is a need for educating the elderly and perhaps training police officers to handle some of the unique problems of the elderly."



"The 'expectations' of the elderly are probably more reasonable than that of the non-elderly. However, since crime against the elderly is relatively 'easy', the demands 'appear' to be greater (by proportion) than that of the non-elderly."

"Elderly tend to move into 'senior' retirement complexes where their needs are provided by management. Additionally, 'seniors' are reluctant to 'demand' police services."

"Unfortunately, there is little (if any) training in contacting the elderly. This includes 'empathetic' training as well as special approaches and contacts."

"There is a need to help officers understand that the elderly have a strong need for respect."

"Normal police training is adequate but increased awareness will be necessary as the ratio increases."

This rather simplistic process of obtaining some idea as to the police manager perspective leads one to a two-fold conclusion: (1) that the training of police officers in the aging process is a need to be addressed; and (2) that some direction is, perhaps, in order toward tapping the resources of the senior component of the local population to assist in the overall police service effort.

## SENIOR "STAKEHOLDER" RESPONDENTS

The method used to obtain input from senior police-service clientele was a 19-question survey developed for that purpose (See Appendix C), 1000 copies of the survey instrument were prepared and, with a cover letter bearing the signature of the Chief of Police, they were distributed through various senior groups and/or facilities. Due to time and financial constraints, the U.S. Postal Service was not used for this purpose. Rather, the involved organizations (City of Torrance Park and Recreation Department, "Meals on Wheels", Retired Senior Volunteer Program, etc.) were given appropriate copies of the questionnaire to distribute at regular meetings or related functions. The entire process was completed within three weeks, and a total of 253 questionnaires were returned.

The services of a private statistical analysis and consultation firm (Appendix D) were obtained for the entry and processing of the data from the survey forms. The initial processing involved all 253 completed questionnaires (Appendix E) and, upon review of the information thus obtained, it was learned that 44 of the respondents maintained residences outside the City of Torrance (living

in adjacent communities while participating in Torrance senior program activities). Additionally, the raw data gleaned from this initial "run" did not isolate responses into specific age groupings.

In order that more useful data may be obtained from this survey approach, the private consultant was asked to process the information a second time, with more specificity (Appendix F). Of particular significance is the fact that the responses to certain questions were separated into age groupings, with the overwhelming majority of the respondents being age 65 and above, and the largest single age grouping of respondents representing the 65-74 age grouping.

The first item of extremely noteworthy significance, particularly as it relates to the local trend analysis discussed in Chapter IV, is the fact that 80% of the respondents indicated it was not likely that they would move from the City of Torrance in the next ten years. Another interesting note, particularly as it may apply to senior volunteer programs (discussed in forthcoming chapters), is the fact that 93.5% of the respondents are retired from the work force.

In order to get some idea as to the perceptions of local seniors as to criminal activity (and particularly their own potential for victimization), inquiry was made as to whether the respondents had ever been the victim of a crime, to which 70.4% responded they had not been so victimized. An interesting contrast to this lack of crime victim experience is the fact that 63.4% of the respondents answered "Yes" to the question, "Do you fear becoming a crime victim?" As to the type of crime causing the most personal concern, personal assaults ranks highest (53.6%), with theft of property (33%), and vandalism (19%) causing less concern.

Very few respondents (4.3%) indicated that their fear of crime victimization caused them to remain at home; however, 31% did state that this concern limited their leaving home to daytime hours only. Additionally, 12% indicated this concern would limit their leaving home only when they are with other people.

The respondents were also queried as to their perceptions of the police service as it relates to older persons. Specific responses to the questions in this category were as follows:

"DO YOU FEEL THE POLICE ADEQUATELY  
UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS OF OLDER  
PERSONS?"

Yes - 58.9%

No - 6.8%

No opinion - 34.4%

"DO YOU FEEL THE POLICE TREAT ELDERLY  
PERSONS THE SAME/BETTER/NOT AS WELL  
AS OTHER AGE GROUPS?"

Same - 47.9%

Better - 14.4%

Not as well - 0

No opinion - 36.2%

"DO THE POLICE RESPOND TO CALLS QUICKLY?"

Yes - 62.5%

No - 4.3%

No opinion - 33.2%

"DO THE POLICE KNOW WHERE TO REFER YOU  
FOR SPECIFIC PROBLEMS (HEALTH; FACILITIES;  
COUNSELING; ETC.)?"

Yes - 40.6%

No - 7.9%

No opinion - 51.5%

The respondents were also asked the extend to which they would participate in activities related to the overall police function. Twenty three percent indicated they would be interested in home and personal safety presentations, and 20% indicated a desire for home security checks. Surprising enough, particularly with over 90% of the respondents being retired, only 14% indicated they would be interested in volunteer work with the police department.

As to the conclusions one might reach based on a review of the survey response data, it appears that an argument can be made that seniors in this community are generally satisfied with the police service. The fact that over 70% of the respondents have never been the victim of a crime (which most likely contributed to the rather high "no opinion" responses to questions pertaining to the police service), must be taken into consideration. Further, the fact that over 63% of the respondents indicated a definite concern over crime certainly supports the argument that local police awareness of, and response to,

this concern continue to receive diligent attention. Adding to this the fact that, according to trend analysis, more and more people in this "senior" category will be on the receiving end of the police service in the future, further confirms this need for continued diligent attention.

Having pursued some identification of the present and future needs and concerns pertaining to the police service and its relationship with elderly citizens, the next phase of this particular research effort involved on-site inspections of some programs presently in effect. The following chapter is devoted to a review of these visits and the information thus obtained.



## Chapter VI

### EXPERIENTIAL ANALYSIS

## Chapter VI

### EXPERIENTIAL ANALYSIS

Having pursued a research effort leading to the conclusion that we will most likely see in our "future scenario" a greater number of elderly persons becoming involved, in one way or another, with the police; and, having reached some conclusions as to the interests, concerns, and issues most likely to be in need of significant attention with respect to this future scenario, the next phase of this study was that of taking a look at what some others are doing, so-to-speak.

In order to keep the overall research effort within reasonable perimeters, this "learning through what others are doing" approach was limited to five areas that, while specifically identified, were studied in a rather general fashion. Further, in order that the study not lose its potential value from the standpoint of practical application, a certain amount of interplay among these topical areas is important to consider. The five areas to which this approach was applied are:

1. Officer Awareness (i.e., training police officers to better understand and appreciate the elderly and their police-related concerns).

2. Victimization of the Elderly (including the issue of "fear of crime" and fear of the criminal justice system itself).
3. Security (of the home, self, and belongings).
4. The issue of Senior Volunteers assisting in the overall police service function.
5. The senior citizen as a Perpetrator of crime.

### Officer Awareness

Certainly among the most significant findings in this research effort is the need for police officer training in understanding older persons and learning how to deal with them more effectively. With a noted trend toward an older society, it can naturally be assumed that police officers in the future will be dealing with more older people. This quantitative argument, coupled with the fact that police agencies generally recruit from among the "young adult" segment of our population (early 20s), the need to enhance the understanding of older persons on the part of young police officers is even more pronounced.

This identified need for training in the handling of older people effectively applies regardless of the specific situation in which the law enforcement officer may have contact with the older person in the performance of his duties. In fact, the older person may be encountered as a victim, a witness, an offender, a non-crime circumstance situation, or even a police asset.<sup>37</sup>

Considering the importance of this police training need, and the fact that efforts toward its satisfaction during the initial stages of one's police career (this

position being based on the fact that police contact with the public commences immediately upon assignment to field duties, which is most often the initial assignment for entry-level officers), research was undertaken to ascertain what, if any, training in this area is offered new Torrance Police Officers.

Officers of the Torrance Police Department, once through the initial recruitment and hiring process, are assigned (through the Administrative Bureau) to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Academy for a 750-hour course of instruction on the basics of police work. According to sources familiar with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Academy basic training course curriculum, 28.5 hours are devoted to "police community relations". This topical area is broken down extensively, with approximately five hours devoted to victimology and "views and approaches toward others". In this latter categorical area, several types of persons with unique problems or handicaps are discussed (e.g., mentally ill, alcoholics, homosexuals, etc.). Suffice it to say, although more than 18 weeks of instruction are included in the basic training course for police officers, any training devoted to understanding and/or caring for the elderly is minimal, at best.<sup>38</sup>

As to what areas, specifically dealing with the elderly, are most in need of being addressed from a training standpoint, it is argued that a sensitive and thorough presentation on the actual aging process should be offered. Ten years ago, geriatric researchers at the Center for Studies in Aging at North Texas State University offered a concise, but appropriate, explanation when offering their reasons for developing a manual entitled, "Sensitizing People to the Processes of Aging: The In-Service Educator's Guide". They stated, "Understanding aging processes does not necessarily guarantee that one will approach an older person in a different manner. However, an understanding of aging may help those who are concerned about older persons and assist them in adapting to their changing life situation."<sup>39</sup>

The State of Florida, through its Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Training Commission, has developed a course entitled "Crime and the Elderly", which is offered through the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. This 40-hour course includes four hours on the "process of aging" alone. The instructional guide developed for this course offers the following

According to the authors of Police Service Delivery to the Elderly, submitted to the National Institute of Justice in March of 1980, "The single, most prominent area of difficulty that emerged from the analysis concerns the role of the police in referring older persons to appropriate sources of help for their non-crime related problems."<sup>42</sup>

This statement, particularly when viewed in conjunction with the results of the survey instrument administered to police officers within the Torrance Police Department (Chapter IV), certainly supports the position that thorough training in the area of elderly-problem referral services is in order.

Perhaps the most obvious police-related concern facing the elderly is that of victimization. During a recent interview with Marlene Young and John Stein (Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the National Organization for Victims Assistance), some interesting information was obtained as to the victimization problems that are somewhat unique to elderly persons. An example is the fact that the elderly oftentimes tend to blame themselves for falling victim to crime based on their self-perception that they are becoming old and senile.

statement, identified as the "learning goal", for this segment:

"The student will be expected to know the proper procedures for effectively communicating with the elderly, in spite of physical impairments. He/she will also know proper precautions and preventive methods necessary to make an older person's environment more suitable to his/her changing physiological needs." 40

The National Retired Teacher's Association-American Association of Retired Persons developed a comprehensive lesson plan (including a separate instructor's guide) entitled, "Law Enforcement and Older Persons". In addition to a lesson on "Process of Aging", other topical areas given extensive treatment included, "Graying of America", "Psychology of Aging", "Communicating with Older Persons", and "Programming With Older Persons", to mention a few. 41

The fact that such in-depth treatment is given the overall aging process, in terms of police-related training, serves to strengthen the argument that any local police agency anticipating an increase in police service to the elderly would be well advised to incorporate into their basic (as well as in-service) training program, courses geared toward providing a police-officer understanding of the aging process and its inherent uniqueness.



According to Young and Stein, officers should be sensitized to this, and watch for opportunities to reassure the senior victim that their having fallen victim to crime is not their own fault.<sup>43</sup>

Another interesting bit of insight offered by the NOVA representatives pertains to police notification to relatives of elderly crime victims. While it may seem appropriate to make such notifications, Marlene Young and John Stein offer the fact that elderly victims are sometimes uneasy over the fact that family members may perceive them as being weak, senile, defenseless, etc. and urge them to move from their home - when their home is all they have left.<sup>44</sup>

Lee Pearson, Assistant Coordinator of Criminal Justice Services for the American Association of Retired Persons in Washington, D.C., commented during a recent interview, "The police officer sees the elderly person as senile, lost, drunk, confused, etc. As with other elements of society, however, the majority of elderly persons are alert and valuable resources."<sup>45</sup>

As to actual training methods used to enhance the police officer's understanding of the elderly in all respects, Arnold Goldstein, in his "Training Police for

Work with the Elderly" recommends a four-step procedure he calls Structured Learning Training (SLT). Goldstein emphasizes practical approaches to the training process, and de-emphasizes the lecture method and the strict on-the-job training approach. Rather, Goldstein places greater emphasis on such training approaches as Modeling (imitating the accepted behavior of others), Role Playing, Social Reinforcement (practical application of the learning along with feedback), and Transfer Training (actual training, by training staff members, in the field).<sup>46</sup>

Although Goldstein's offerings are over six years old and somewhat basic to the actual training process in general, they are certainly valid and well worth considering when developing a police training program pertaining to handling of the elderly.

Police officers, particularly the younger officers subject to field assignment, are human beings within society first, and police officers second. As members of society, they are subject to the same basic perceptions and feelings of their human counterparts in general. All persons, police and non-police alike, must accept the fact that aging is a fact of life -

everyone is subject to the process. Learning and understanding the truth about the aging process, and preventing inaccurate perceptions and/or other biases from affecting their actions, is important to everyone, but especially the police. One source defined the term "ageism" as a "negative discrimination on the basis of age."<sup>47</sup>

This source went on further to state:

"Like all prejudices, ageism is inaccurate and harmful. The pernicious effects of ageism, however, are not limited to older persons. Their impact on youngsters is particularly sad. Studies show that when young people develop a negative view of aging and of older persons, they may lower their goals for achievement in later life."<sup>48</sup>

Perhaps then, in a most general sense, the most important rationale for using the training process to better equip police officers to understand various aspects of the elderly and the aging process, is the fact that they, too, are part of the previously identified trend toward an older population.

## Victimization

When considering the overall issue of crime victimization (and, for purposes of this research effort, as it pertains to the elderly), there are some different perspectives from whence the subject may be viewed. First, the rate of crime, broken down by age groupings of the victims, is one perspective. Another is that of viewing the nature of the criminal acts, as well as the overall impact of certain crimes committed against elderly persons.

As to the rate of crime committed against elderly persons, the findings of this study are overwhelmingly in support of the contention that the number of crimes committed against the elderly (using age 65 and over) are comparatively low. In fact, an 8-year study (1973-1980), conducted by the National Crime Survey, did, in fact, reach that conclusion. The report of this study, in addressing the apparent wide-spread belief that the elderly are disproportionately victimized, concluded that the answer, ". . . appears to lie in part not in the number but in the kinds of crime against the elderly."<sup>49</sup>

In studies conducted by the American Association of Retired Persons, Criminal Justice Services Program Department, it was found that there were very low victimization rates of

the elderly in the three more serious crimes of homicide, rape, and aggravated assault. It was further found, however, that the crimes of purse-snatching, strong-arm robbery, and criminal fraud, high rates of victimization are found among older persons.<sup>50</sup>

With respect to the impact of crime on the elderly, most all sources argue that, regardless of the frequency of the victimization, the impact of same on the elderly is much more devastating economically, physically, and psychologically than it is for younger members of the population.<sup>51</sup>

The rationale for this argument usually offers the fact that elderly people most often have fewer financial resources; therefore, any economic loss resulting from victimization results in significant monetary hardship. Additionally, there is an assumption that the more fragile physical condition of elderly persons renders them more susceptible to injury than younger people and, in fact, more susceptible to serious injury.<sup>52</sup>

Aside from actual crime victimization, of significant concern to forward-thinking police administrators should be the fear of crime experienced by older persons. In fact, many recent surveys in which older persons are asked to respond as to their major concerns, crime is quite often reported as

the number one concern. According to a 1980 article in The Police Chief Magazine, " . . . crime was listed as the number one concern of those residing in cities with a population of over 500,000." <sup>53</sup>

This same article made reference to a 1974 Harris survey which found that " . . . 23% of a national sample of older persons listed fear of crime as a major social problem, ahead of health (and adequate income)." <sup>54</sup>

A 1980 report from the Los Angeles County Area Agency on Aging included the following highlights under that portion of the report dealing with crime as a specific problem area: "Crime was the most often reported concern of older persons in Los Angeles County. One-third of the older persons surveyed reported that crime was a problem for them. ; The fear of crime was highest for persons age 65-74. ; and crime statistics show that only about 5% of persons of all ages were victims of a reported crime. However, the proportion of older persons who reported that they or a friend or neighbor had been a victim of a crime in the past year was 37%." <sup>55</sup>

Another area of growing concern specifically dealing with victimization by the elderly, is actual elder abuse. Victimization experts are quick to point out that this is

not limited to physical abuse (conduct that results in bodily harm), but also includes psychological abuse (threats or actions that cause mental distress and emotional disturbance); negligence (breach of duty or carelessness resulting in injury); and financial exploitation (theft or conversion money or property belonging to the older person).<sup>56</sup>

Addressing the problem of crime victimization on the part of the elderly from the standpoint of some direct response to the problem, led this researcher to the Police Department in Santa Ana, California. Santa Ana is among the few police agencies addressing crime against the elderly exclusively. Investigator Gary Adams is assigned to the Domestic Violence Unit of the Department and devoted most of his time to crimes against the elderly, (See Illustration 4). This assignment evolved from an earlier position dealing with elderly abuse and specialized crimes against the elderly while assigned to the Field Operations Division. Presently, the Domestic Violence Unit handles all cases of domestic violence, along with select crime where the elderly are victims. The procedure calls for the initiation of an immediate counselling program whenever a field officer responds to a domestic violence situation which he feels is appropriate for this specialized counselling approach.<sup>57</sup>

It is important to note that, while all police agencies address their response to criminal acts in much the same fashion, Santa Ana is among the very few to develop a specialized approach to crimes against the elderly.

When addressing the issues of crimes against the elderly, one must naturally consider the impact of this anti-social conduct in terms of the individual crime victim facing the criminal justice system as a whole. There is little doubt but that the overall bureaucracy and "bogged down" machinery of the criminal justice system enhances the adverse impact of crime victimization for anyone, and particularly for the elderly person who, because of natural frailties, may find it even harder to understand and/or deal with the system as a whole. In other words, the actual physical injury and/or damage or loss to property is not the only issue to consider when analyzing the overall impact of an elderly person being victimized.

### Security

For the most part, law enforcement attention to the security of elderly persons is handled through the Community Relations components of the police agencies. Programs dealing with such things as residential security checks, purse-snatch avoidance,



and fraud awareness are not uncommon throughout the United States. Among the more recent innovations along these lines is a program entitled, "Operation Stop", developed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Through this program, senior citizens are presented with plastic bags bearing a red stop sign (in order to alert motorists to their presence as they are crossing streets) containing a number of brochures dealing with home safety, crime prevention, property identification, and senior citizen referrals.<sup>58</sup>

Another rather innovative approach to security and/or crime prevention geared toward the senior citizen is the "Thelma Thwartum" cartoon series developed by the American Association of Retired Persons (See Illustration 5). This series of cartoons contains messages that clearly illustrate security measures that can be taken by seniors to avoid the types of criminal activity of which they are most often subject to. The cartoon series are distributed to news media throughout the Nation, with a cover letter giving absolute permission for printing.<sup>59</sup>

Finally, another recently noted approach is that practiced through the cooperation of the Connecticut Post Mall in Milford, Connecticut. According to the article explaining the program in effect, "each day, before the stores open, the

mall-walkers will have the half-mile concourse to themselves for about two hours of exercising in front of closed stores." The article goes on to emphasize the fact that the mall is enclosed, safe, and climate-controlled. In essence, the program offers a fine example of cooperation between the business community and the increasing roles of senior citizens in various communities.<sup>60</sup>

### Volunteerism

One cannot enter into a research effort pertaining to a perceived trend toward an older population without touching upon the area of "volunteerism". The American Association of Retired Persons - among the major movers of this trend toward senior volunteers - has prepared a guide for the public and private sectors, which contains the following introductory note:

"It is a tradition older than America, a custom rooted in a commitment to purposeful citizenship, the integrity of the individual, and the worth of sharing talents and time. Volunteering in America is as old as the Mayflower Pact, when the founders of our Nation came ashore and pledged to work - not for money, but for a just and equal life.

"The value of voluntarism has not been diminished by progress. If anything, it has been enhanced. And today, with public resources shrinking and society's needs growing, voluntary service is essential to maintaining social solvency."<sup>61</sup>

AARP representatives offer the argument that, while volunteerism in the law enforcement field is not new, a renewed interest in this area has arisen in response to citizen concern about crime and budget cuts. According to these sources, now is the time for a major expansion of the use of volunteers in law enforcement.<sup>62</sup>

As further evidence of the AARP commitment to the utilization of senior volunteers as a law enforcement resource, a two-year AARP study (1983-1985) led to the development of VALEA (Volunteer Augmentation of Law Enforcement Agencies). " . . . AARPs study confirmed what had been our experience in our programming in the early 1970s. Findings of a survey of 1,242 law enforcement executives, officers, and volunteers disclosed that volunteerism and support of active law enforcement is growing and, having emerged only a few years ago, is leading to almost unanimous projection of police executives that will be institutionalized in American law enforcement by the year 2000."<sup>63</sup>

Having concluded that senior volunteer assistance to the Torrance Police Department is a most likely reality in the near future, research was conducted to better understand and appreciate some volunteer programs presently in

existence. Some of this research involved review of literature, while others involved on-site inspections.

#### Jacksonville, Florida

For over four years, Jacksonville (the largest city in Florida with a population of about 600,000) has operated a program of senior volunteers devoted to crime analysis activities. Through the efforts of thirteen senior volunteers, the Crime Analysis Unit can adequately handle the tremendous volume of information to be compiled, tabulated, and analyzed regarding crime trends within the Jacksonville jurisdiction. Department representatives offer important input for those who may be planning volunteer programs, including the fact that the volunteers must not remain on the periphery but be involved in the actual processes of the organization. One word of caution noted in the source article on the program was, "There's a difference between delegating and dumping. You can't dump every thankless, boring task on a volunteer. You've got to keep the job interesting." 64

Ventura County, California

The "Ojai Valley Volunteer Security Patrol", comprised of 52 community-minded seniors (age 60-80), dress in the basic uniform of the Ventura County Sheriff's Department and, according to an article on the program in the Los Angeles Times, " . . . are to be seen registering bicycles, keeping a friendly eye on homeward-bound school children, giving lectures on anti-theft tactics, advising on bad checks, and filing business-contact numbers in case of nighttime emergencies." <sup>65</sup>

The Ojai program is one of several found to be in existence in various parts of the country. While many skeptics question programs of this nature (uniformed seniors without firearms doing "police work", etc.), the Ojai experience appears to be extremely positive. According to the article, "In the last year, they have spent 2000 hours visiting nearly 300 homes whose owners were on vacation. None was burgled, and property crime in Ojai Valley is down by 21% in the last year, a record drop at the tail end of a four year gradual decline in such crime." <sup>66</sup>

### Claremont, California

Based on the program materializing in Ojai, the Claremont Police Department program recruits volunteers from the community, trains them in various support roles, and then uses them to supplement police personnel. According to the source document explaining this program, ". . . It is stressed that the volunteers are not law enforcement officers. They will not carry weapons of any kind, nor will they be functioning as police officers or reserve police officers."<sup>67</sup>

These volunteers are asked to work a minimum of four hours per week performing such tasks as bicycle registration, abandoned vehicle abatement, home security surveys, vacation house checks, fingerprinting, and clerical work within the police station.<sup>68</sup>

### San Clemente, California

The San Clemente Police Department has a senior volunteer program much like those in Ojai and Claremont. Presently, 12 uniformed volunteers perform vacation home checks and abandoned vehicle abatement. The program is coordinated by a member of the volunteer staff, and operates

under a civilian community services officer who reports to the Commander of the Support Services Division of the Department. For insurance purposes, the program is under the auspices of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP). The "patrol" function is performed in a marked vehicle, which includes the wording "Senior Volunteer Patrol" on both doors, as well as the acronym "RSVP" on the deck lid.

A rather comprehensive filing system is maintained by the unit, in order that thorough documentation is made of actual checks of homes of vacationing residents. It is important to note that, should the two-person volunteer team observe anything suggestive of a break-in (broken window, door ajar, etc.), they utilize a portable radio to immediately notify the station headquarters, following which an actual police car will be dispatched. In other words, these uniformed, but unarmed, volunteers act solely as trained extra "eyes and ears" for the police department.

This senior volunteer contingent also initiates action on unattended vehicles within the city limits. While they are not authorized to issue traffic citations, they do leave an "Unattended Vehicle Notice" on the suspected abandoned

vehicles, with appropriate follow-up by a regular police employee at a later time.

Through the efforts of the senior volunteer group, regular personnel of the San Clemente Police Department are better enabled to give their attention to those matters requiring immediate police response. The program appears to be well accepted by department personnel and the professional approach to its operation is commendable, in this author's opinion (See Appendix G).<sup>69</sup>

#### Sun City, Arizona

A full day of on-site research was devoted to the "Sheriff's Posse of Sun City", a volunteer organization serving the retirement community of Sun City, Arizona, which is located approximately 12 miles west of Phoenix and covers some 21 square miles of area (See Illustrations 6 & 7). The nearly 47,000 residents of Sun City come from every state in the Union, represent nearly every facet of background and experience, and are extremely community oriented; thus, volunteerism is a very important part of the Sun City environment.



After its initial development by the Del Webb Corporation in 1960, Sun City grew rather rapidly and, by 1973, had a population of approximately 30,000. General law enforcement was, and is, provided by the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department and, due to the tremendous growth of the area, the difficulty of maintaining a vigilant patrol mode became evident. In response to this situation, a group of local citizens met, organized themselves into a private patrol operation, and (using their own vehicles and CB radios - with a base station in one member's home) began providing extra "eyes and ears" for the Sheriff's Office.

The "Sun City Posse" was organized under the auspices of the Sheriff's Department in 1974 as a volunteer patrol group without any "peace officer" status. Shortly thereafter, the posse incorporated as a non-profit corporation, with Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws approved by Sheriff's Department representatives.

The business activities of the posse are conducted by a board of 16 governors, 12 being elected by posse members and the remaining four appointed by the commander elect. The commander, elected each year,

is given the rank designation of "Captain" (See Illustration 8). Liaison with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department is through the Commander of the Special Services Division (See Illustration 9).

Residents of Sun City interested in becoming members of the "Posse" make application thereto and, after an oral board made up of posse members, along with a background investigation (conducted, in part, by Sheriff's Department personnel), the potential member enters the training program. The training program is rather comprehensive and involves four separate phases (not all of which are mandatory for posse members), as follows: (1) basic; (2) advanced; (3) duty officer training; and (4) special training.

All posse members must complete the basic training program. The advanced training (offered only to those who are thoroughly "screened") is for those wishing to carry a firearm. The course, given at a recently constructed and very modern outdoor range facility (See Illustration 10), consists of approximately 30 hours of classroom work and attainment of a qualifying score on the target range.

Those with leadership qualities may be eligible to complete the duty officer training, in which case, they have the opportunity to be placed in charge of a given "shift". Special training, while not a requirement, is offered from time-to-time in areas such as search and rescue, traffic control, etc.).

The primary role of the Sun City Sheriff's Posse is that of providing a visible patrol within the confines of the community.

During the summer months, for instance, approximately one-third of the residents leave Sun City for cooler climates, and requests the "Posse" to check their homes while they are away. A very comprehensive filing procedure is utilized to ensure the homes are regularly checked and, should a "problem" be noted, information in the files will direct the posse member (or the Sheriff's Department representative who responds) as to persons to be contacted. This program is very comprehensive, exemplified by the fact that, from May through September of 1985, the "Posse" made 14,047 checks of homes for vacationing residents.

As one would expect in a community made up entirely of retired individuals, the residents of Sun City collectively own numerous trailers and recreational vehicles. A large area within the confines of Sun City is provided for storage of these vehicles (See Illustration 11), and "Posse" members maintain a regular vigilance of this fenced-in storage facility.

Certain "Posse" members are trained in search and rescue techniques and similar emergency functions. In order that they may provide the Sheriff's Department with effective assistance in this regard, an emergency operations trailer is maintained at their headquarters facility, along with a utility vehicle (See Illustrations 12 and 13).

The Sun City Posse has a headquarters building with a floor space of approximately 4500 square feet, including offices, supply rooms, dispatch center, briefing room, and an assembly area accomodating better than 200 capacity (See Illustration 14). The compound, within which the headquarters facility is located, includes a covered area for the 12 marked "patrol" units maintained by the "Posse", as well as an exclusive gas pump for fueling purposes (See Illustration 15). It was interesting to this researcher that these vehicles do not designate the

occupants as "Posse" members (e.g., there is no "Sheriff's Posse" designation anywhere on the exterior of the vehicle), although the vehicles are, in all appearances, emergency vehicles, in that there is a light bar (albeit amber lights only) on the roof. When asked why the "patrol" units were not designated as part of the "Posse", the author was told that they simply removed the "Posse" wording, inasmuch as most people are aware that they do not have peace officer status and are, thus, not authorized to issue traffic citations, or the like.

When viewing the "Sun City Posse" operation, it becomes apparent that it is a costly venture. In fact, according to "Posse" representatives, the yearly operating budget is between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Although there are no paid employees in the organization, and all members purchase their uniforms and equipment at their own expense, the cost of maintaining the facility and the rolling stock is obviously substantial. Upon inquiry, it was learned that funding for the operating budget is through the solicitation of yearly donations from Sun City residents. According to the information received during this on-site tour, donors are presented with a bumper sticker identifying them as a "Sun City Posse sponsor". Each year, a new sticker is offered to the donors (See Illustration 16).

While the author had several questions and concerns when considering the application of the "Sun City Posse" format within a municipal police organization in California, admittedly the overall sophistication and professional approach of the Sun City Posse volunteers is admirable, to put it mildly (See Appendix H).70

#### Huntington, West Virginia

In August of 1974, the Huntington City Manager, at the suggestion of an elderly lady in the community, urged the Police Department to consider the feasibility of some type of phone-in service for senior citizens or handicapped people who live alone and are in need of some assurances as to their safety. "Operation Lifeline" was thus established at that time through the Crime Prevention Unit of the Police Department (See Illustrations 17 & 18).

Senior volunteers operate the "Lifeline" program from within an exclusive office within the police facility (See Illustrations 19 & 20). "Lifeline" members call into this office every morning between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. and, upon receipt of the call, the volunteer records the call

in an appropriate notebook (See Illustration 21). The Police Department provides transportation of the volunteer telephone handlers, on a daily basis.

In those cases when a call is not received from the "Lifeline" member by 11:00 a.m., the volunteer will call that member. Should the member fail to answer, an ambulance is dispatched to the residence to determine if they have simply gone out and forgotten to call or if they are in need of help.

A service of this nature, while it is certainly most effective and certainly responsive to a community with a significant number of elderly residents, would be difficult (if not impossible) for a police department to offer without the assistance of the senior volunteers. "Operation Lifeline" is truly an outstanding example of senior volunteerism in the police-related services (See Appendix I and Footnote 71).

Based on that portion of the research effort dealing with senior volunteerism, there is simply no doubt in this author's mind that developing senior volunteer programs within the police service is an appropriate response to a community, the population of which is, by all estimations,

growing older. Mr. Ursel "Russ" Nolte, a very involved senior activist within the Torrance community, has suggested that local seniors are becoming more and more interested in community and civic involvement. Speaking for himself, he states, "I'm not about to pull up stakes here - Torrance does a good job at taking care of their seniors."72

Gene Barnett, Parks and Recreation Director for the City of Torrance, states, "Seniors are an untapped resource . . . one of the disservices that we can do to the elderly is to allow them to sit idle, and not be a vital part of the community . . . we need to be sure and ensure that they have an opportunity to contribute . . ."73

#### Seniors as Perpetrators

Unfortunately, the very nature of police work requires that law enforcement agencies be responsive to certain aspects of the psychology of criminal offenders. Steven Egger, in a recent article in The Futurist, offers the following commentary under the heading entitled, "Elderly Predators":

"By the year 2000, more than 30,000,000 Americans will be over age 65, representing over 12% of the projected population. Older citizens feeling victimized by poverty, fear, and frustration with an



unresponsive government, may eventually become predators themselves, acting out of fear, frustration, and an instinct for survival.

"At present, the aged commit few crimes, but some criminologists warn that this might change due to differing attitudes and values of the elderly in succeeding generations.

"There are indications that this change may already be occurring. More and more older adults are being arrested for property crimes, such as shoplifting. Furthermore, many older Americans are members of crime prevention or self-defense groups in urban and suburban areas; whether their frustrations will be reduced or increased through this group identity is difficult to predict." 74

An article in a Fall, 1982 issue of Time, offered the following comments:

"During the 1970s, when the number of Americans 55 or older increased by 22%, major felony arrests for that group went up 148%. From 1964 to 1979, arrests for murder by the elderly rose 200%; arrests for rape and larceny each increased by more than 300%."

"Of all geriatric crimes, none is now more prevalent than shoplifting."

"It is reaching epidemic proportions," says Donald Newman, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York at Albany.

"One fact is beyond dispute: The law enforcement system is not designed to deal with the elderly." 75

Mr. George Sunderland takes offense at the suggestion that there is a potential "geriatric crime wave", as indicated by this typical response, "Over the past year, I have received numerous inquiries on this subject from all segments of the media. My stock answer has been, show me; and, as yet, we have not found a jurisdiction in which there has been a marked increase in criminal acts committed by older persons."<sup>76</sup>

In June of 1985, a workshop entitled "Senior Citizens as Victim and Offenders" was held in Orange County, California. With respect to that segment of the workshop dealing with seniors as perpetrators of crime, the most noteworthy information conveyed was the noted increase in shoplifting offenses by persons 60 to 65 and over. Of particular interest to the author (who was in attendance at the workshop) were some of the suggested reasons for elderly persons engaging in such anti-social activity. Not too surprising, of course, was the suggestion that people living on a fixed income will steal for monetary gain. Less evident, but nonetheless understandable (once time is taken to consider it) are such motivators as "attention-getting", "impatience", and "boredom". The suggestion one might glean from this exposure is

simply that some understanding as to the motivations behind anti-social conduct may assist law enforcement in its cause. Not only can law enforcement representatives make use of this information when dealing with the public in such things as speaking engagements and the like, but also in assisting the courts and prosecutorial agencies in remaining effective and efficient in their respective roles.

## **Chapter VII**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## Chapter VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research effort culminating with this project report leads one to the rather easily expressed conclusion that, by the year 2000, the Torrance Police Department will be providing police-related services to a much greater number of older persons. While the exact average age is certainly difficult to predict, it is safe to say that persons age 65 and over will comprise a much greater segment of the local population than at present. Additionally, one can easily conclude from this effort that some changes are in order to address this most likely future scenario. The recommendations thus derived are best offered through three separate categories:

1. Recommended changes in organization and deployment within the Torrance Police Department;
2. Recommended development of more comprehensive officer training in dealing with the elderly; and
3. Development of certain senior volunteer programs within the Torrance Police Department.

### Organization/Deployment Change Recommendations

Presently, the only component of the Torrance Police Department providing exclusive service to the elderly is the Crime Prevention Section, and this is limited to periodic lectures and/or presentations before senior citizen groups, and a "dead bolt lock installation program" offered only to persons 60 years of age and over (this program includes installation of the dead bolt locks by police personnel). Any other police-related service to the elderly (patrol response, investigative follow-up, etc.) is general in nature, and without any exclusivity in terms of serving seniors.

Since the early 1970s, the Torrance Police Department has maintained a "School Patrol" operation. Prior to 1975, an officer of the Juvenile Division worked in uniform, and in a marked vehicle, directing his attention exclusively to the local school facilities. This officer's activities would include, but not necessarily be limited to, direct contact with school personnel (faculty and students alike), thereby developing the expertise to provide specialized attention to school-related problems and issues. In September of 1975, the School Patrol operation was reassigned to the Patrol Bureau, in order to augment the uniformed

field force and to develop greater expertise in the handling of juveniles and school problems on the part of regularly uniformed personnel. At that time, the School Patrol was increased to two officers. During the last ten years, the two officer School Patrol has remained in operation and has increased its activity and its level of specialization.

It is interesting to note that, since the two officer operation was initiated within the Patrol Bureau, eight (8) elementary schools in the City of Torrance have closed their doors. On the surface, one would suggest that the number of School Patrol officers could be reduced as a result of these school facility closures; however, research into the actual activities of the School Patrol officers provides sufficient basis for opposing this position (See Appendix J). The fact remains, however, that such a specialized approach toward youth-oriented situations in the community be considered in terms of senior-related circumstances and issues.

The recommendation, at this time, is to seek budgetary allocation for a "Senior Center Patrol" concept that would operate similar to that of the School Patrol Program. Presently, there are five senior citizen centers, and

numerous clubs and special senior service programs operating within the City of Torrance. In order that, as these facilities increase, appropriate specialized police attention may be thus directed, a component of this type is recommended for inclusion within the organizational structure of the Torrance Police Department.

The recommendation would be for a budgetary allocation of one uniformed officer, effective in the fiscal year beginning July 1 of 1986. This officer, assigned to Patrol Bureau, would be given a three-fold responsibility at the outset:

1. Review of this project document as a foundation for further follow through;
2. Establishment of effective liaison with senior centers, groups, and key persons in order to develop necessary expertise for further development of the "Senior Center Patrol" Program; and
3. Enter into a program of regular patrol exclusively devoted (barring other emergency calls, etc.) to senior citizen centers and related locations.

Any additional organizational and/or deployment alterations affecting the Torrance Police Department would result from the experiences of, including information obtained by, the officer initially assigned this responsibility.



### Officer Training

The recommendation would be for the development of a comprehensive training program to be included within the basic training curriculum offered at the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Academy, as well as (hopefully) other police basic training academies throughout the State of California. A team approach to this effort would be in order, with team members including the proposed "Senior Center Patrol" officer, a representative of the Department's Research and Training Division, and a representative of the Crime Prevention Section. This Team would be charged with the responsibility of developing the program in such a manner that it would be ready for dissemination by July of 1987.

The following topics to be included in this training program are as follows:

1. The trend toward an older population and the impact of same upon the role of the police.
2. The process of aging, in order that the officer student will better understand the proper procedures for communicating effectively with older persons with various impairments.

3. Psychology of aging, in order that the officer student will better understand how to respond effectively when encountering older persons who are confused due to decreases in their mental abilities.
4. Crimes affecting the elderly, and the impact of those crimes on elderly persons, in order to provide police-related information to the elderly, implementation and support of volunteer programs.

While the list could be amended and/or increased, the basics for such a training program should include all of the above.

#### Senior Volunteers

It is recommended that efforts be generated toward the creation of comprehensive senior volunteer programs within the Torrance Police Department. Again, a team approach to this effort would be in order, with team members including the aforementioned (proposed) "Senior Center Patrol" officer, a Crime Prevention Section representative, and one representative each from the other major components of the Department (Investigative, Patrol, Services, and

Traffic). Initially, it is recommended that a vacation patrol program be developed, complete with an appropriate vehicle and a comprehensive set of guidelines through which this volunteer patrol component would operate. This latter point is extremely important, in that it is the author's observation that uncontrolled senior volunteer programs can very easily get "out of hand" and become more of a burden than an asset to the police function.

Another senior volunteer program that should be developed is a victim assistance component. Such a unit, trained in the workings of the criminal justice system, could be of great assist to crime victims (young and old alike) by "guiding" them through the process and, thereby, making their ordeal less traumatic. The Police Department does not have adequate resources to provide such an exclusive service; however, a group of well trained senior volunteers could prove very effective in this regard.

Chapter VIII

STRATEGIC PLAN

## Chapter VIII

### STRATEGIC PLAN

The information contained in this Chapter addresses the strategic plan for implementing the recommended approaches discussed in Chapter VII.

Specifically, the intended result of the strategic plan is as follows:

1. Through the budget process, the addition of one police officer position within the Patrol Bureau, effective July of 1986, to perform "Senior Center Patrol" functions, and to serve as a catalyst for further developing the Torrance Police Department response to the noted trend toward an older population.
2. The development of a comprehensive training program pertaining to police involvement with older persons, and the presentation of that program to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for hopeful incorporation into the course of basic training offered through the Training Bureau of that agency.

3. The development of a conceptual format upon which senior volunteer programs may be incorporated into the organization and function of the Torrance Police Department.

The strategic plan developed for the intended purpose of reaching the above-listed goals involves the following steps:

1. "Stakeholder" identification;
2. Identification and analysis of the "critical mass";
3. Implementation technology; and
4. Budget proposal/presentation.

#### "Stakeholder" Identification

The "Stakeholders" considered in this strategic plan are those persons to be affected by the plan, both during its development and once it has been implemented. From that frame of reference, the following "Stakeholders" are thus identified:

The Elderly  
Police Managers  
Police Officers  
Elected Officials  
City Manager

Director, Parks and Recreation  
Department  
Chamber of Commerce  
Families of the Elderly

"The Elderly"

In general, this refers to those members of the local population age 65 and over. For the most part, this "stakeholder" will be a resident of the City of Torrance; however, since non-residents do have interaction with the police, the category must necessarily include all persons age 65 and over that may, in fact, interact with members of the Torrance Police Department.

"Police Managers"

The effective use of organizational resources being the most important overall concern of a police manager, the "stakeholder" identification is very evident. Naturally, the Chief of Police is a major "stakeholder" in this regard; however, those members of the management staff directly concerned with the various components of the agency that will have direct contact with the elderly are certainly included in this "stakeholder" designation.

### "Police Officers"

As with the case of police managers, the "stakeholder" designation is most appropriate for those officers coming into direct contact with elderly persons (field officers, investigators, etc.). Since all sworn personnel most likely be subject to the enhanced training, the classification applies to all.

### "Elected Officials"

Those charged with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining governmental services through the electoral process are most definitely important "stakeholders", and will most likely be responsive to the information presented to them pursuant to this research effort. That these people are definitely "stakeholders" is well illustrated in the following news media quote, "Older people in the country have a very high voting participation rate, and they have the time to write a letter to their Congressman . . . So, on the one hand, they have alot of power - alot of clout on Capitol Hill . . ."78

### "City Manager"

This individual, in his capacity as Chief Executive over all city operations, is most definitely a "stakeholder"



both in terms of effective use of resources allocated to any of the several city organizational components, and in terms of responding to the political direction emanating from the local legislative body.

"Director, Parks and Recreation" .

Aside from the Police Department, the Parks and Recreation Department has significant involvement with most segments of the population, and particularly, the elderly. Further, inasmuch as the proposed program concerns interaction between police officers and senior citizen centers, the Parks and Recreation Department (responsible for maintaining such facilities) will definitely play a major role in the overall effort. For this reason, the Director of that Department is designated as a "stakeholder".

"Chamber of Commerce"

This local community component is identified as a "stakeholder" since any effort which enhances the quality of life for members of the community (as well as adjacent areas) will most likely result in positive impact on the local business community. Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce, as the primary representative of local business, is identified as a "stakeholder".

### "Families of the Elderly"

The identification of families (and, in fact, close associates) of elderly persons as "stakeholders" is based on the position that they are very much concerned for the overall being of the elderly. Not only is basic human compassion toward a loved one or a close friend the issue, but also the freedom from frustration that will naturally emanate from effective governmental dealings with the elderly.

### Identification and Analysis of the "Critical Mass"

Those persons that can best be identified as within the "critical mass" for purposes of this proposal recommendation, are those persons from whom support for the proposed change is needed. At the outset, due to the managerial approach of the present Torrance Police Chief (a "team" approach with an effort toward consensus among the five Bureau Commanders), all members of the Department Command Staff (Chief and five Captains) are identified as within the "critical mass". Additionally, the Director of City Parks and Recreation must be considered within this group, both due to his somewhat vested interest in the proposal and as to the positive influence that position could lend in

terms of the budget process. Further, the City Manager and City Council are necessarily among the "critical mass".

The entire "critical mass" analysis process requires some subjectivity in determining the various commitment levels (taking into account both the official position of the players and their respective personality characteristics). Further, the commitment levels are illustrated in a two-fold fashion:

1. The first chart (Illustration #22) displays the commitment levels based on the proposal that a new budgetary allocation for a police officer position be sought; and
2. The second chart (Illustration #23) displays the same, based on a slight deviation from the proposal - that of reassigning one School Patrol Officer to that of "Senior Center Patrol", rather than seeking a new budgetary allocation.

In the first scenario, it is anticipated that the entire Command Staff would allow the proposed change to take place, and the primary effort would be that of raising commitment levels on the part of key personnel to bring about the proposed change.

In the second scenario, it would be necessary to raise the commitment level of the Investigative Bureau Commander, as well as that of the School District Superintendent (added to the "critical mass" for purposes of this scenario, for obvious reasons), from that of a "blockage" to one in which they both will allow the change to take place. In this second scenario, both the Detective Division Commander (a Lieutenant) and the Juvenile Section Sergeant would be expected to react in a somewhat mirror-like fashion to the direction taken by the Investigative Bureau Commander. Further analysis of the endeavor to raise the commitment level of both the Investigative Bureau Commander and the School District Superintendent in this second scenario is offered as follows:

The Investigative Bureau Commander is responsive to factual analysis and should, therefore, react favorably to any empirical conclusion supporting the argument for change. Should a study of police activity show a trend toward senior citizen involvement, it is anticipated that the rationale for the suggested change will be received accordingly.

The same should hold true for the School District Superintendent; although it is safe to say that the approach will have to differ somewhat. This member of the "critical mass" must be convinced that the one remaining School Patrol officer would continue to maintain close liaison with the schools that have not closed due to decreasing enrollment, and that the overall impact of the "School Patrol" program would remain effective.

#### Implementation Technology

In order to implement the actual transition (i.e., change) recommended as a result of this research effort, it will be necessary to devote exclusive meeting time to a review of the entire study.

Initially, this would be an exclusive agenda item at Department Command Staff meetings (Chief and five Captains), in order that a total command staff "buy in" may be realized.

Once a decision has been made that the proposed addition to the personnel and equipment resources of the Department (a police officer and a vehicle, etc.) is in order, direction would be given for the preparation of an actual budget proposal.

Assuming the budget proposal receives an affirmative response from both the City Manager's Office and the City Council, the next step in the overall implementation process would be to identify that police officer most appropriately suited for assignment to the "Senior Center Patrol" Unit. This process would include a Department Notice alerting all personnel to the new position and explaining the general philosophy behind the forthcoming program. Next, those officers indicating an interest in such an assignment would be interviewed and a selection made:

#### Budget Proposal/Presentation

The actual budget proposal would be two-fold:

1. A written proposal developed from the material included in this study; and
2. A video tape presentation developed for the purpose of dramatically illustrating both the trend toward an older population and the intended application of a police officer position devoted rather exclusively to "Senior Center Patrol" activities.

**FOOTNOTES**

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>John Naisbitt, Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives (New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1982), P. 4.

<sup>2</sup>"On Demographics," American Demographics, March, 1984, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup>"If You Live to be 100 - It Won't be Unusual," U.S. News & World Report, 9 May 1983, p. 10.

<sup>4</sup>Los Angeles Times, 2 May 1985.

<sup>5</sup>Daily Breeze, 21 May 1984.

<sup>6</sup>Los Angeles Times, 13 September 1985.

<sup>7</sup>Los Angeles Times, 19 September 1985.

<sup>8</sup>RPEA Newsletter, March/April 1985.

<sup>9</sup>"Tomorrow's Elderly," What's Next: Congressional Clearing House on the Future, November/December, 1984.

<sup>10</sup>"Six Population Surprises and the Future," The Police Futurist Newsletter, October, 1984.

<sup>11</sup>"Tomorrow's Elderly," What's Next: Congressional Clearing House on the Future, November/December, 1984.

<sup>12</sup>Congressional Clearing House on the Future, "Tomorrow's Elderly: Issues for Congress" (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Institute for the Future, 1985), p. (III).

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid. p. 2.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 49.

<sup>16</sup>Daily Breeze, 9 July 1984.



<sup>17</sup> John Naisbitt, Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives (New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1982), p. 6.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p. 7-8.

<sup>19</sup> "Elderly: Latest Headcount," U.S. News & World Report, 19 August 1985, p. 10.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Edward J. Richardson, Superintendent, Torrance Unified School District, Torrance, California, 25 November 1985.

<sup>22</sup> California Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 9000.

<sup>23</sup> Interview with Lael Walz, Supervisor, Department of Parks and Recreation, Torrance, California, 26 September 1985.

<sup>24</sup> "Sunbelt Update - Older Americans," American Demographics, December 1984, p. 22.

<sup>25</sup> California Department of Aging, Annual Report to the Legislature, 1983-1984, p. 4.

<sup>26</sup> Los Angeles Times, 14 May 1984, p. 1.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> Daily Breeze, 9 December 1984, p. B1.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Daily Breeze, 4 February 1985.

<sup>31</sup> Interview with Bill Applegate, Member, City Council, Torrance, California, 25 November 1985.

<sup>32</sup> Interview with David Ferren, Director, Planning Department, City of Torrance, California, 3 December 1985.

<sup>33</sup> Interview with Gene Barnett, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Torrance, California, 25 November 1985.

<sup>34</sup> Interview with Paul W. Mackey, Special Services Administrator, Torrance Unified School District, Torrance, California, 18 September 1985.

<sup>35</sup> Interview with Edward J. Richardson, Superintendent, Torrance Unified School District, Torrance, California, 25 November 1985.

<sup>36</sup> Interview with Verona Lee, Planning Associate, Planning Department, City of Torrance, California, 24 July 1985.

<sup>37</sup> "The Older American - Police Problem or Police Asset?," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, August, 1976, p. 3.

<sup>38</sup> Interview with Dennis Addington, Sergeant, Police Department, Torrance, California, 31 October 1985.

<sup>39</sup> Marvin Ernst, Ph.D. and Herbert Shore, Ed.D, Sensitizing People to the Processes of Aging: The In-Service Educator's Guide (Denton, Texas: North Texas State University, 1975), p. 3.

<sup>40</sup> "Crime and the Elderly," Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute Manual, 1985, p. 11.

<sup>41</sup> Law Enforcement and Older Persons, (Washington, D.C.: NRTA-AARP, 1980), p. vii.

<sup>42</sup> Stephen Schack, Grant Grissom, and Saul Barry Wax, Police Service Delivery to the Elderly (Washington, D.C.: University City Science Center, 1980), p. 11.

<sup>43</sup> Interview with Marlene Young, Director, and John Stein, Assistant Director, National Organization for Victims Assistance, Washington, D.C., 22 November 1985.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Interview with Lee Pearson, Assistant Coordinator, Criminal Justice Services, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C., 21 November 1985.

<sup>46</sup>Arnold P. Goldstein, "Training Police for Work with the Elderly." Police and the Elderly, edited by A. P. Goldstein, W. J. Hoyer, and P. J. Monti (New York: Pergamon Press, 1979), p. 95-111.

<sup>47</sup>Truth About Aging: Guidelines for Accurate Communications (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Retired Persons, 1984), p. 2.

<sup>48</sup>Ibid.

<sup>49</sup>"Crime and the Elderly," Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 1.

<sup>50</sup>"The Older American - Police Problem or Police Asset?" FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, August, 1976, p. 3.

<sup>51</sup>Crime Against the Elderly in 26 Cities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 1.

<sup>52</sup>Ibid.

<sup>53</sup>"Victimization and Fear of Crime Among the Urban Aged," The Police Chief, March, 1980.

<sup>54</sup>Ibid.

<sup>55</sup>Needs Assessment of Older Persons (Los Angeles: L.A. County Agency on Aging, 1982), p. 26.

<sup>56</sup>Interview with Marlene Young, Director, and John Stein, Assistant Director, National Organization for Victims Assistance, Washington, D.C., 22 November 1985.

<sup>57</sup>Interview with Gary Adams, Police Investigator, Santa Ana, California, 26 July 1985.

<sup>58</sup>Palos Verdes Peninsula News, 28 November 1985.

<sup>59</sup>Interview with George Sunderland, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Services, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C., 21 November 1985.

<sup>60</sup>Daily Breeze, 1 June 1985.

<sup>61</sup>Older Volunteers: A Valuable Resource  
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<sup>62</sup>Interview with George Sunderland, Coordinator,  
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<sup>63</sup>VALEA (Volunteer Augmentation of Law Enforcement  
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<sup>64</sup>"Senior Sleuths - Jacksonville's Retiree  
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<sup>65</sup>Los Angeles Times, 11 April 1983.

<sup>66</sup>Ibid.

<sup>67</sup>Progress Bulletin, 9 April 1985.

<sup>68</sup>Ibid.

<sup>69</sup>Interview with Jan Sener, Community Services  
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<sup>70</sup>Interview with Eldon Page, Captain, Sheriff's  
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<sup>71</sup>Interview with John H. Ward, Sergeant, Police  
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<sup>72</sup>Interview with Ursel C. "Russ" Nolte, Vice  
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<sup>73</sup>Interview with Gene Barnett, Director, Department  
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<sup>74</sup>Steven A. Egger, "The New Predators," The  
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<sup>75</sup>"Old Enough to Know Better," Time, 20 September 1982, p. 77.

<sup>76</sup>George Sunderland, "Geriatric Crime Wave: The Great Debate," The Police Chief, October, 1982, p. 40.

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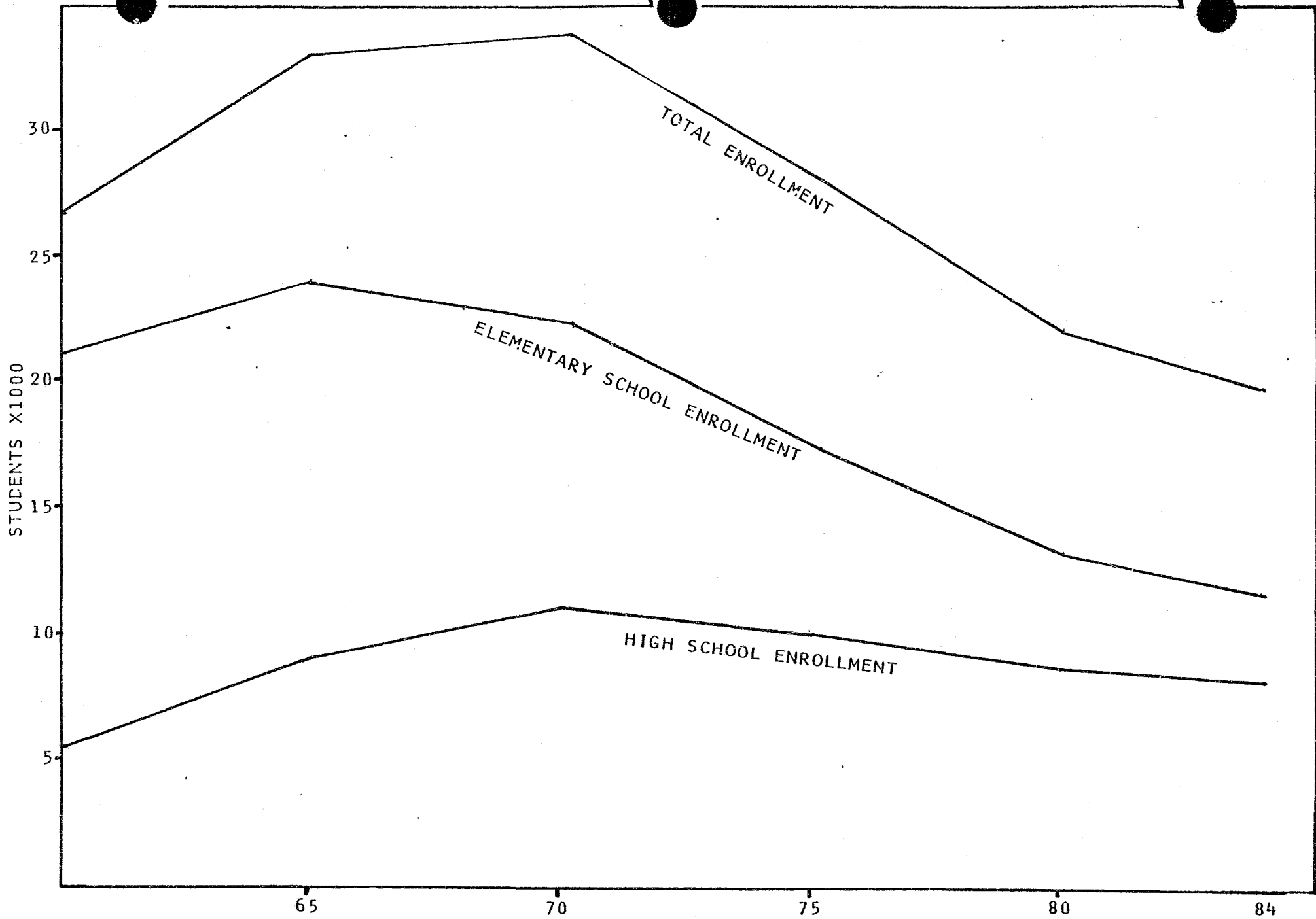
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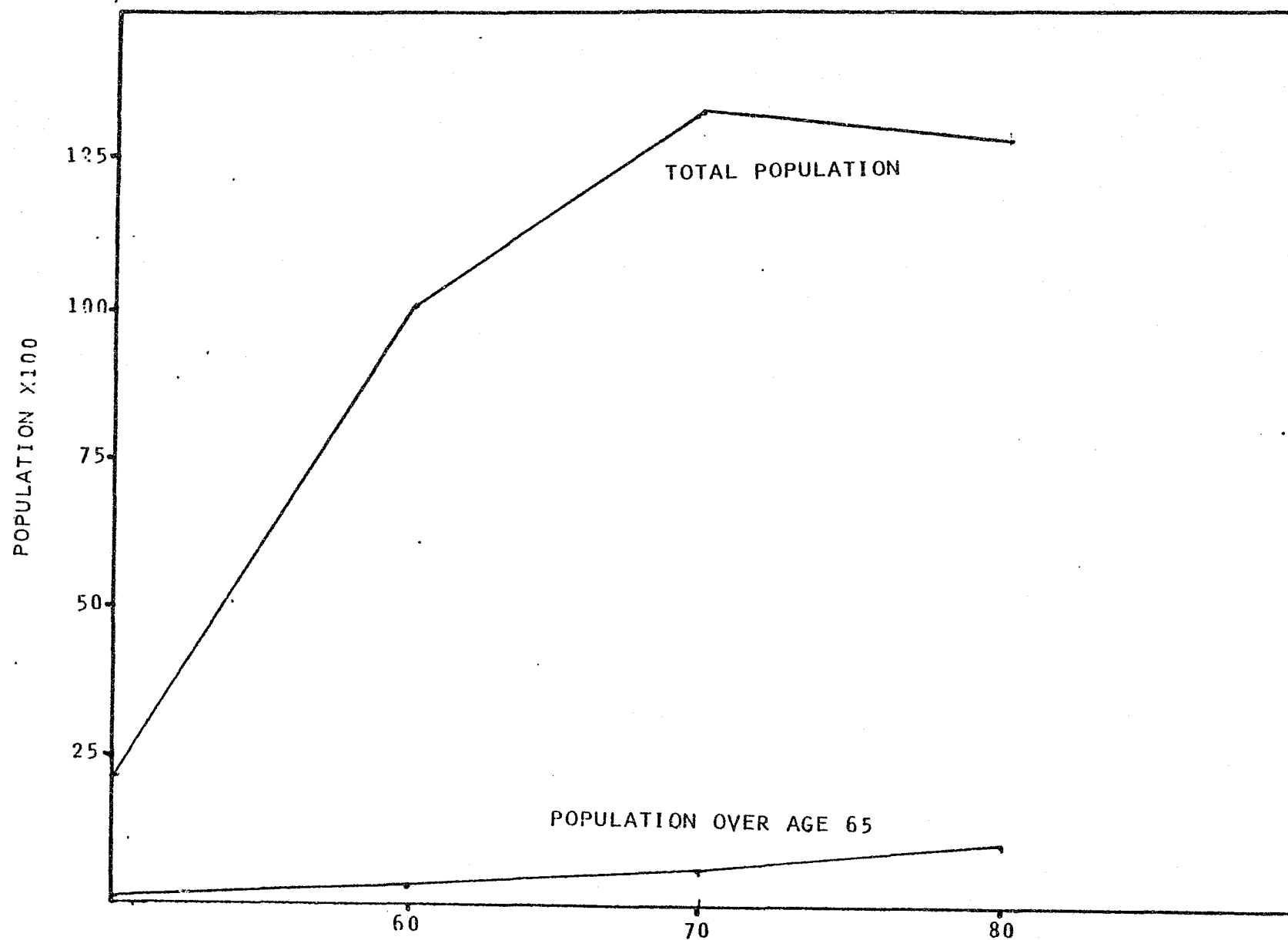
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## ILLUSTRATIONS



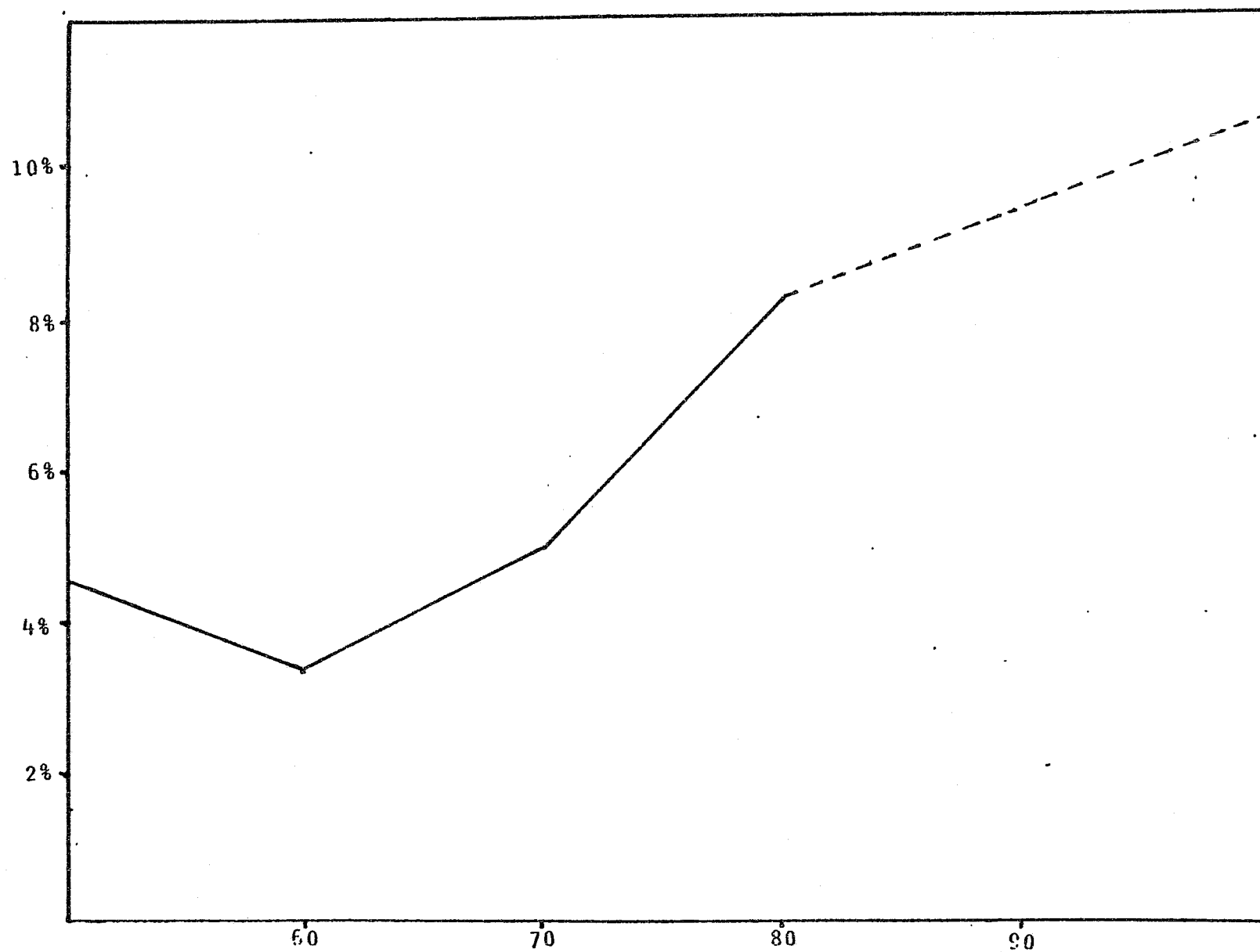


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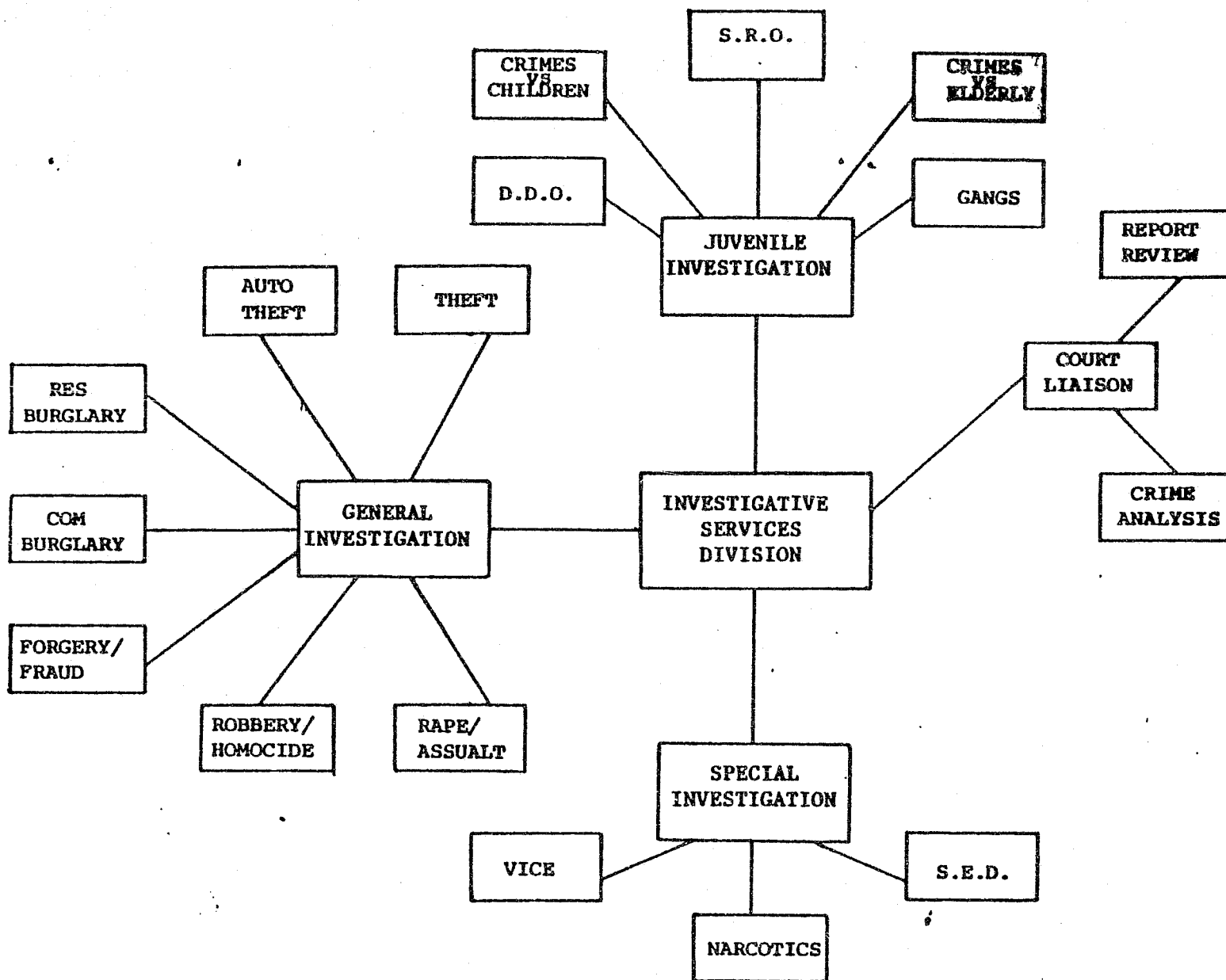


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TORRANCE POPULATION REPORTED BY U.S. CENSUS

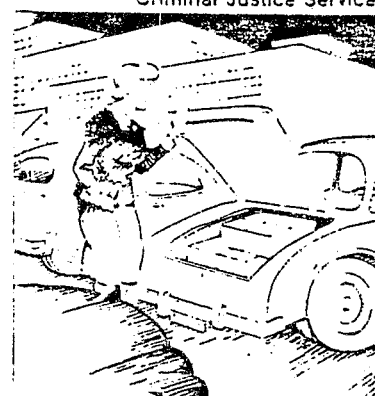
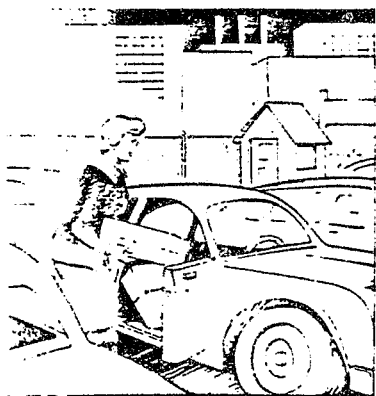


6 TORRANCE POPULATION OVER THE AGE OF 65 AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION



# THELMA THWARTUM — By Alex

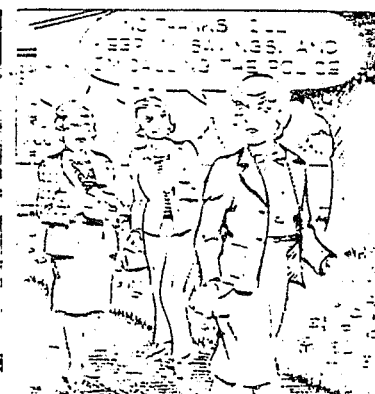
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Criminal Justice Services



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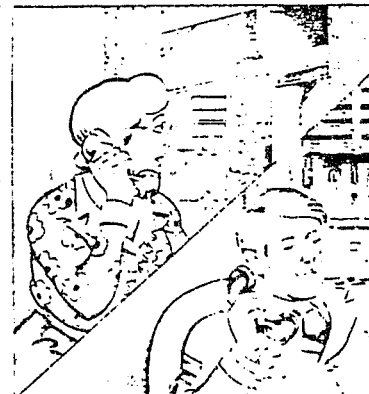
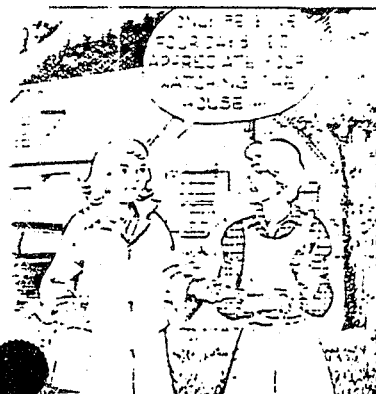
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# THELMA THWARTUM — By Alex

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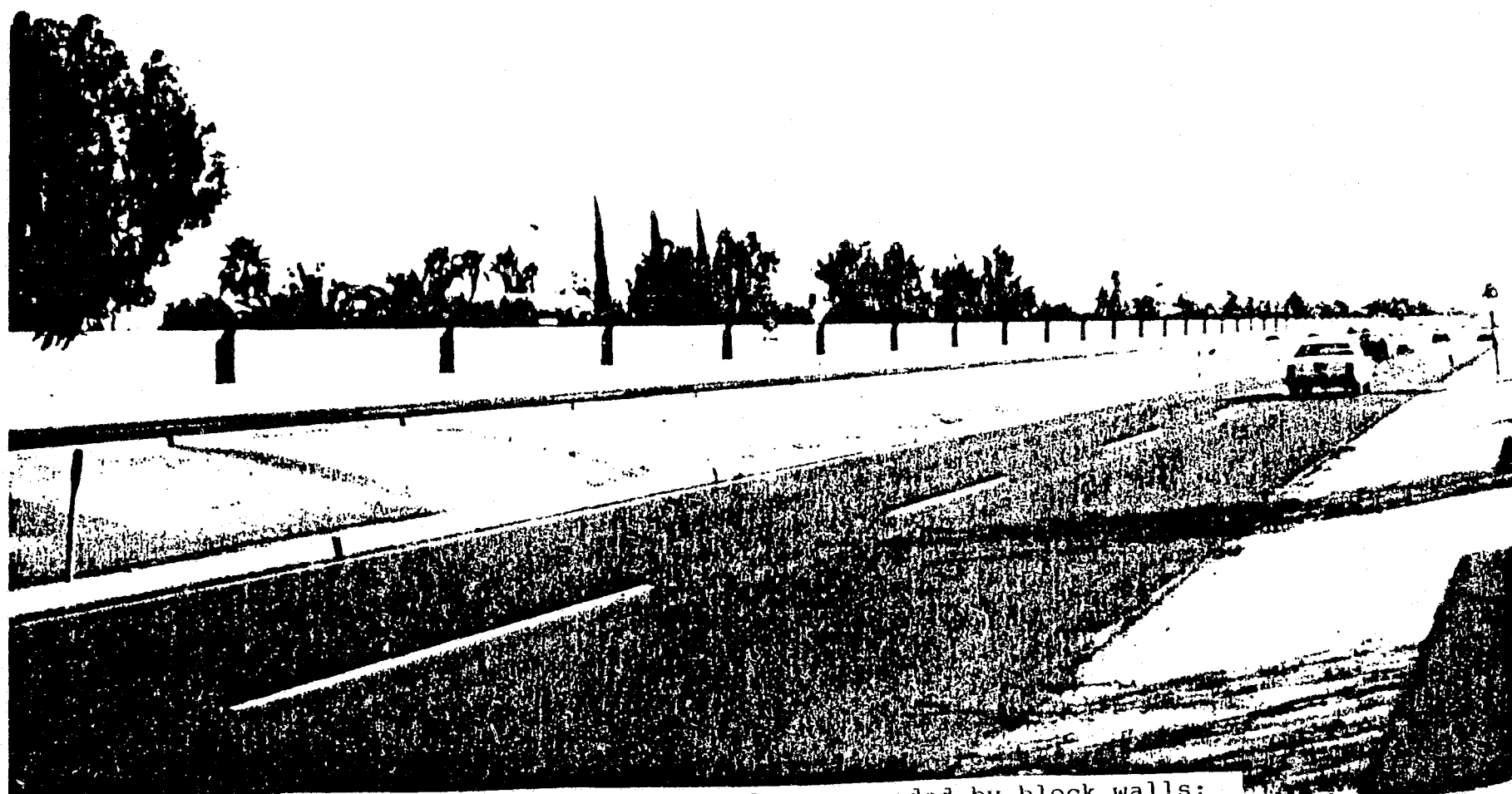


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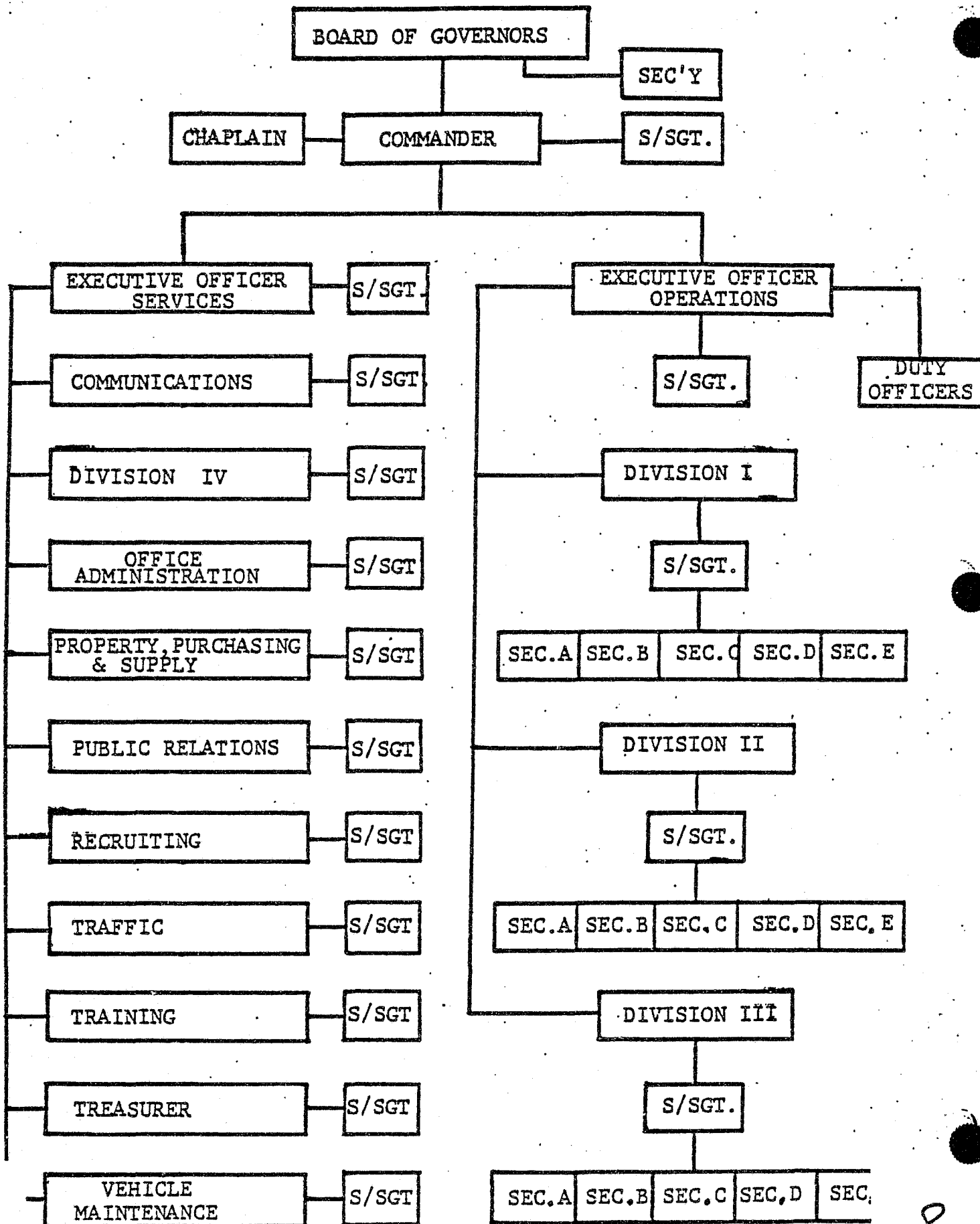


Entrance to Sun City, Arizona - A retirement Community near Phoenix (Maricopa County), with a population of 47,000.



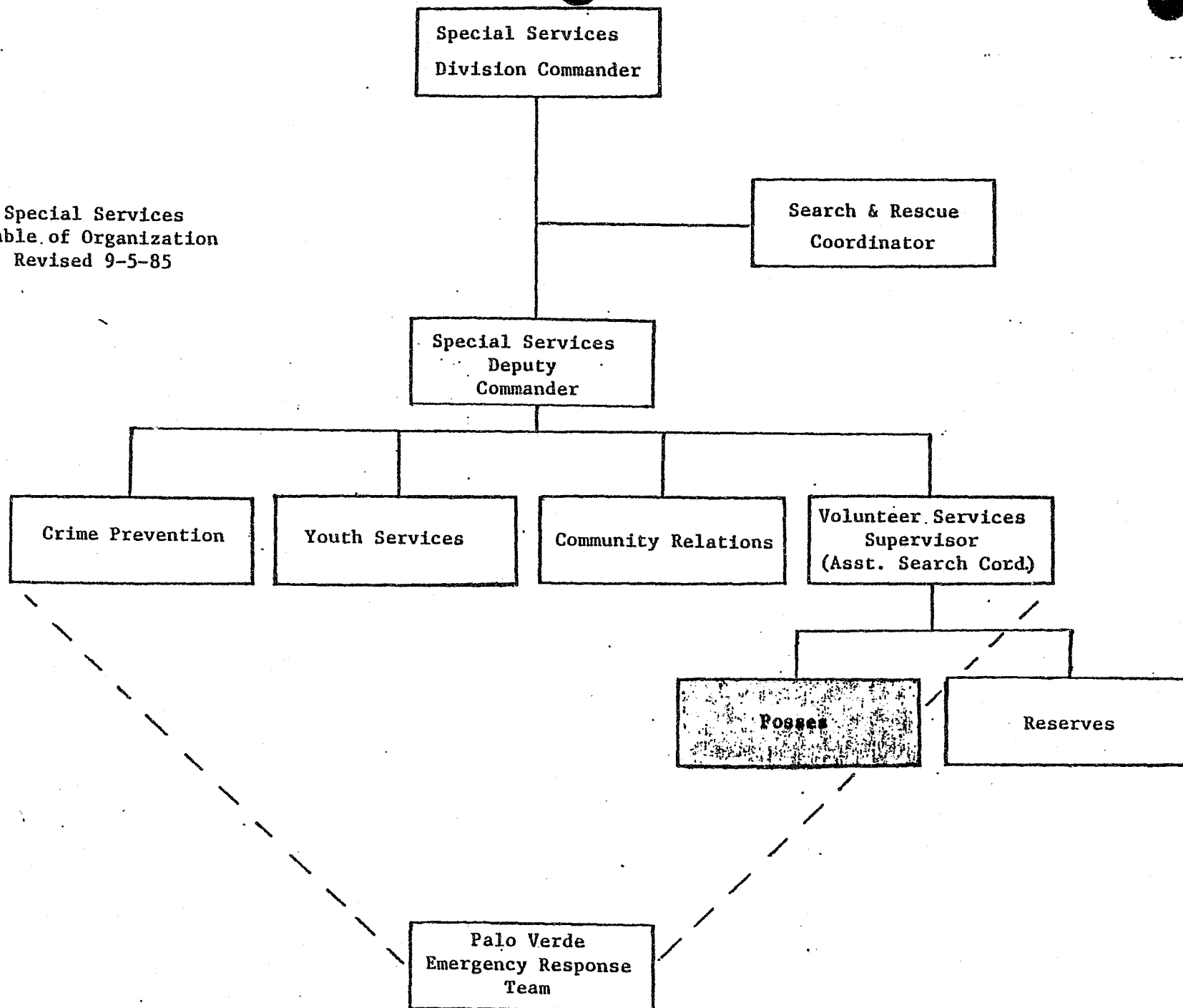
7  
Sun City, Arizona is completely surrounded by block walls;  
however, fences between homes within the community are rare.

SHERIFF'S POSSE OF SUN CITY, INC.





Special Services  
Table of Organization  
Revised 9-5-85

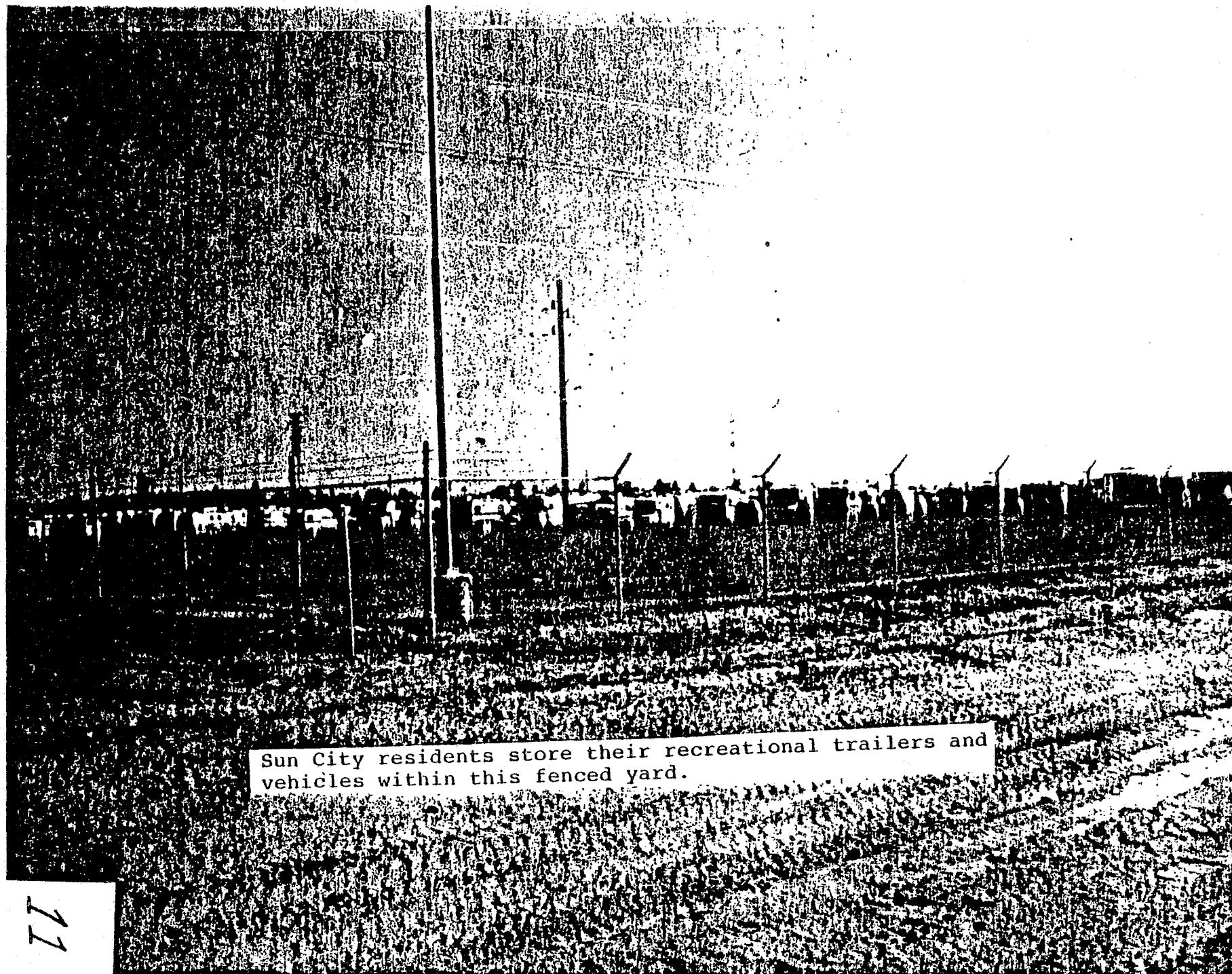


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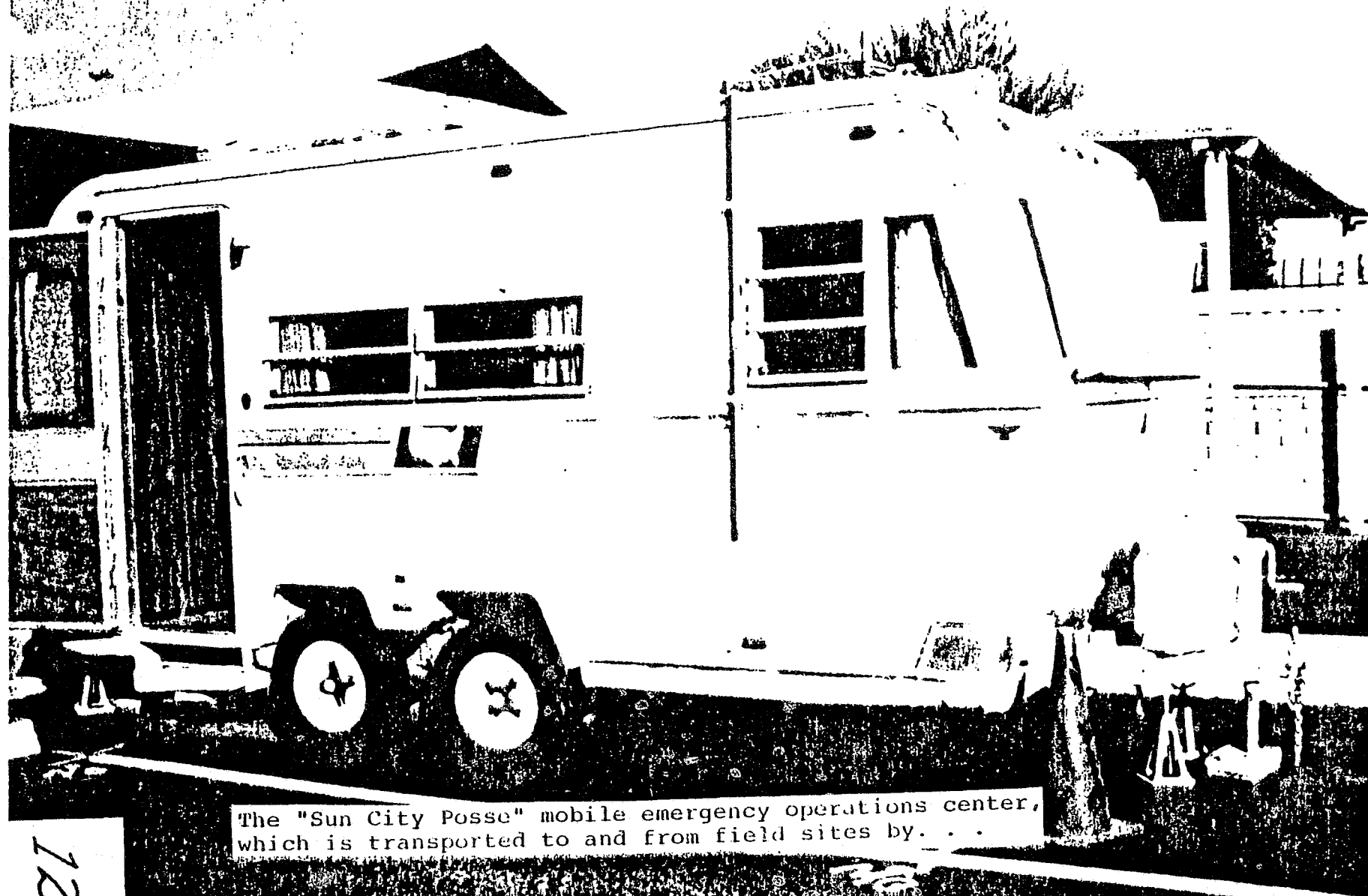
While not vested with peace officer status, some members of the "Sun City Posse" are trained and certified to carry weapons.

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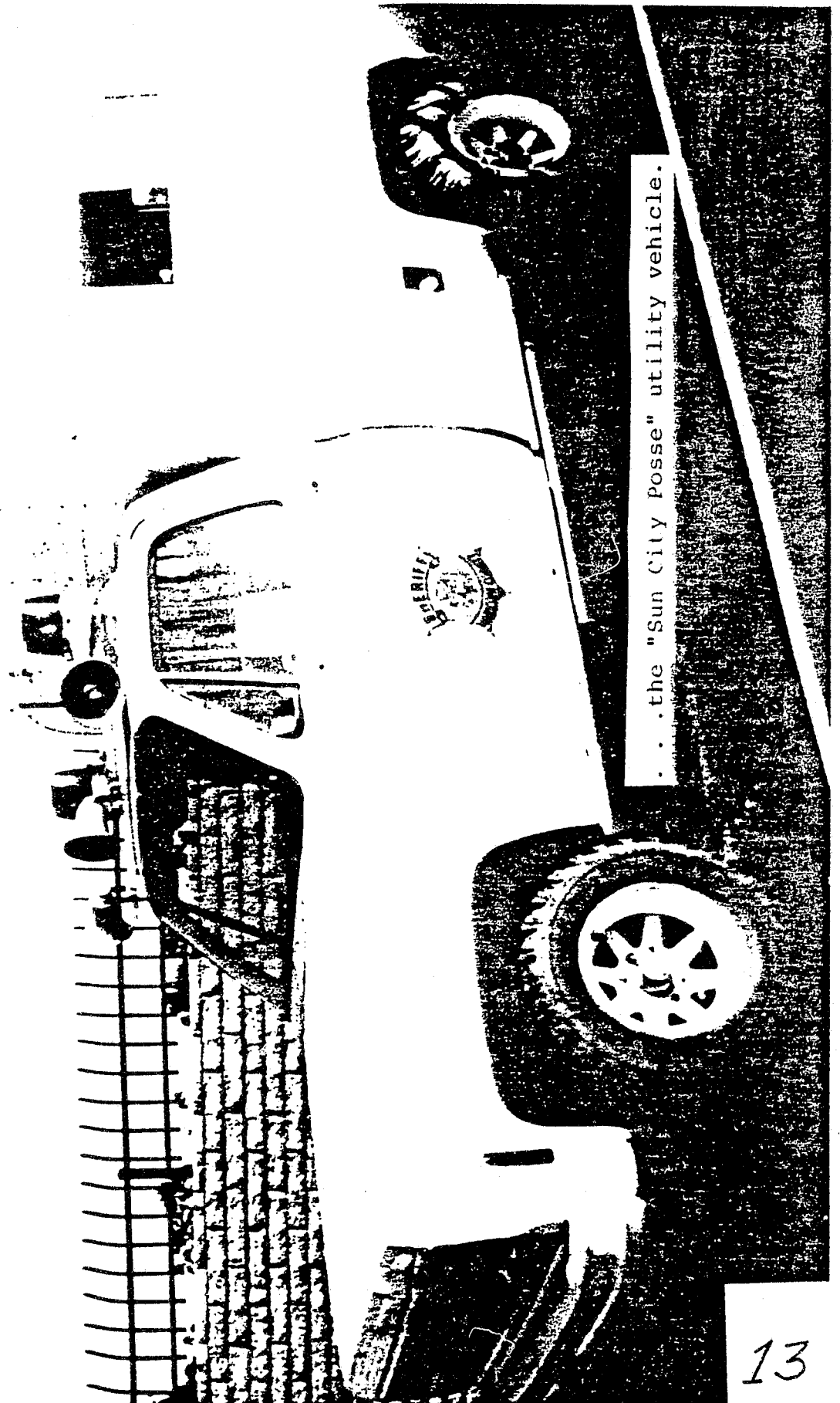
Sun City residents store their recreational trailers and vehicles within this fenced yard.

12



The "Sun City Posse" mobile emergency operations center, which is transported to and from field sites by. . .

12



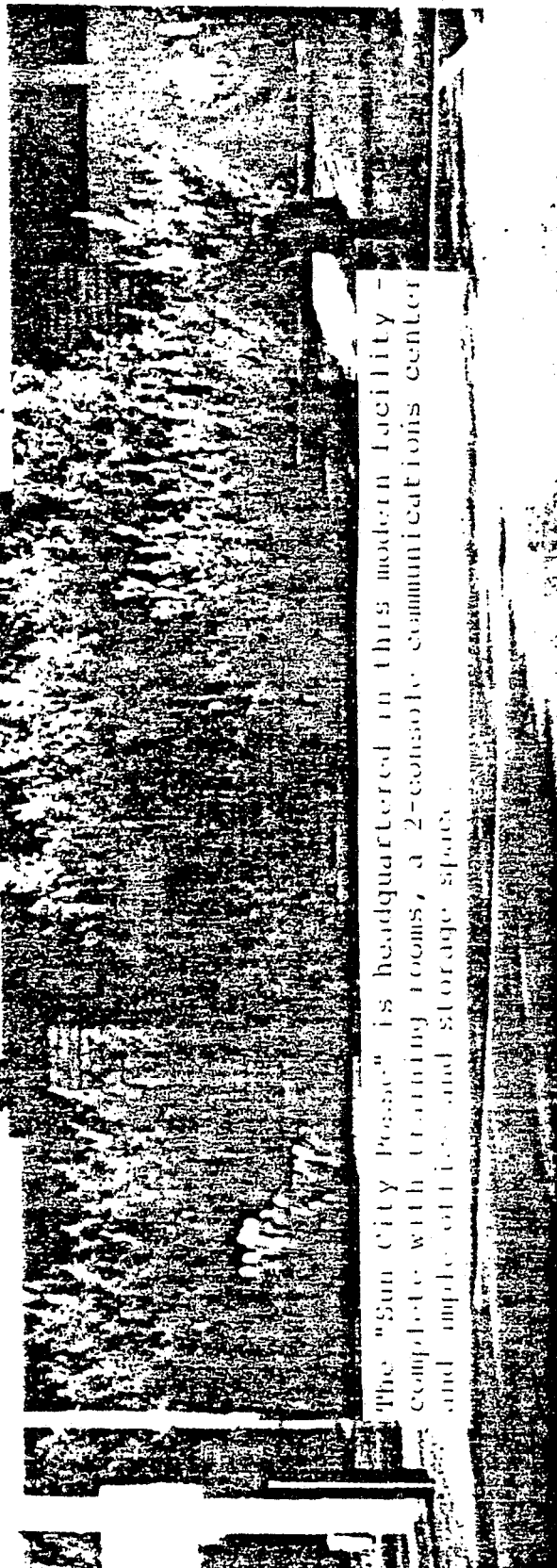
...the "Sun City Posse" utility vehicle.

14



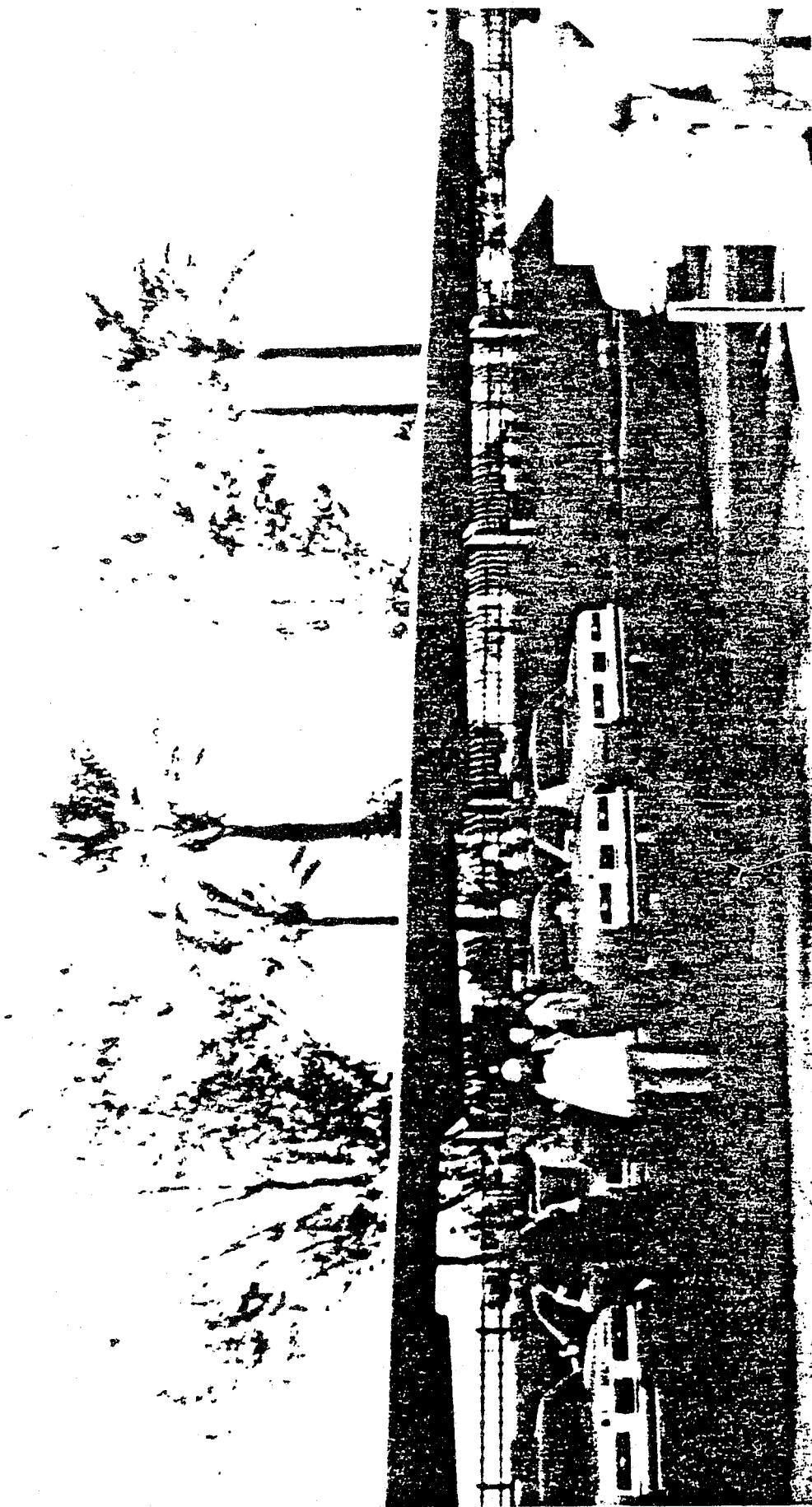
J x' x

**SHERIFFS POSSE & SUN CITY**



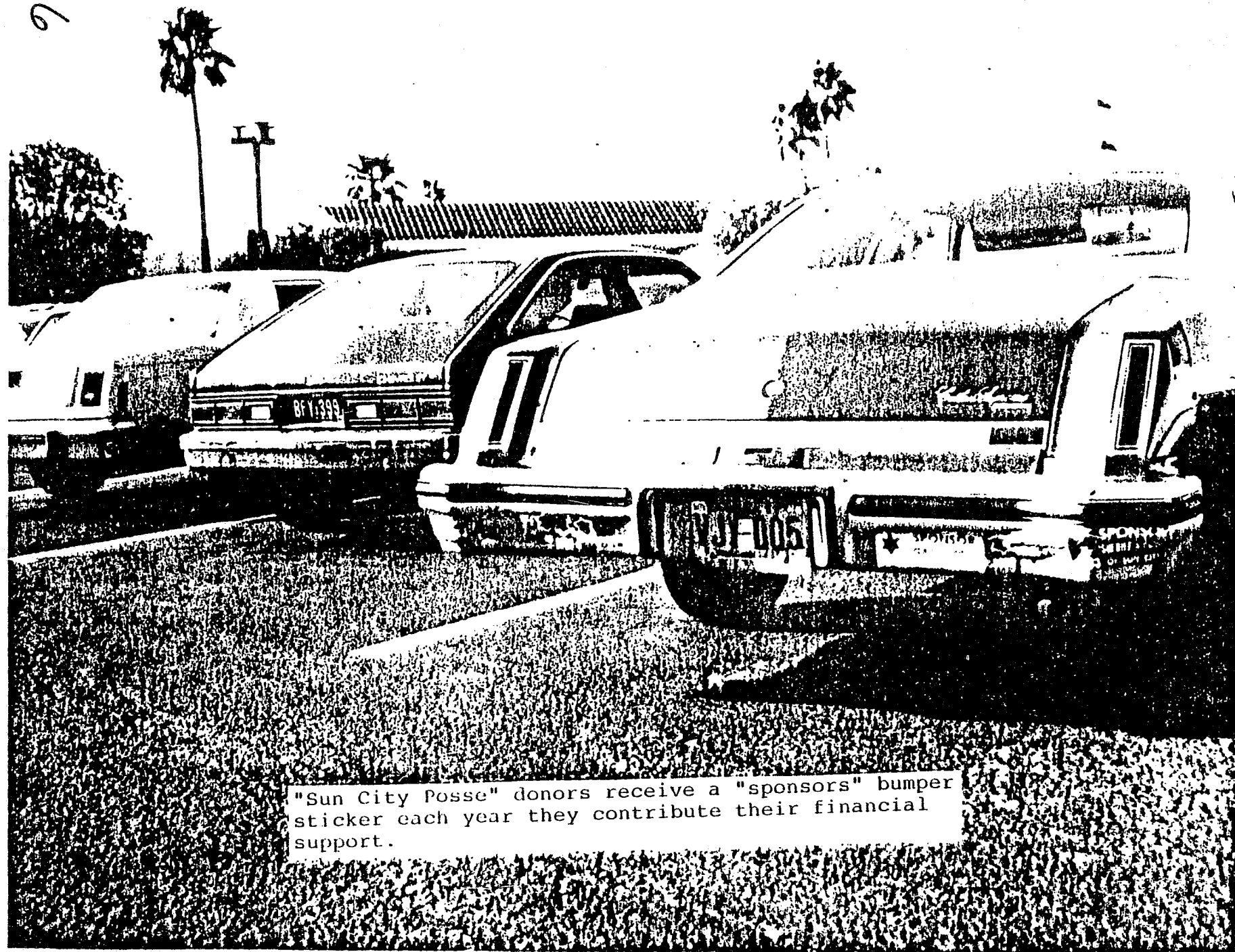
The "Sun City Posse" is headquartered in this modern facility - complete with training rooms, a 2-console communications center and ample office and storage space.

14



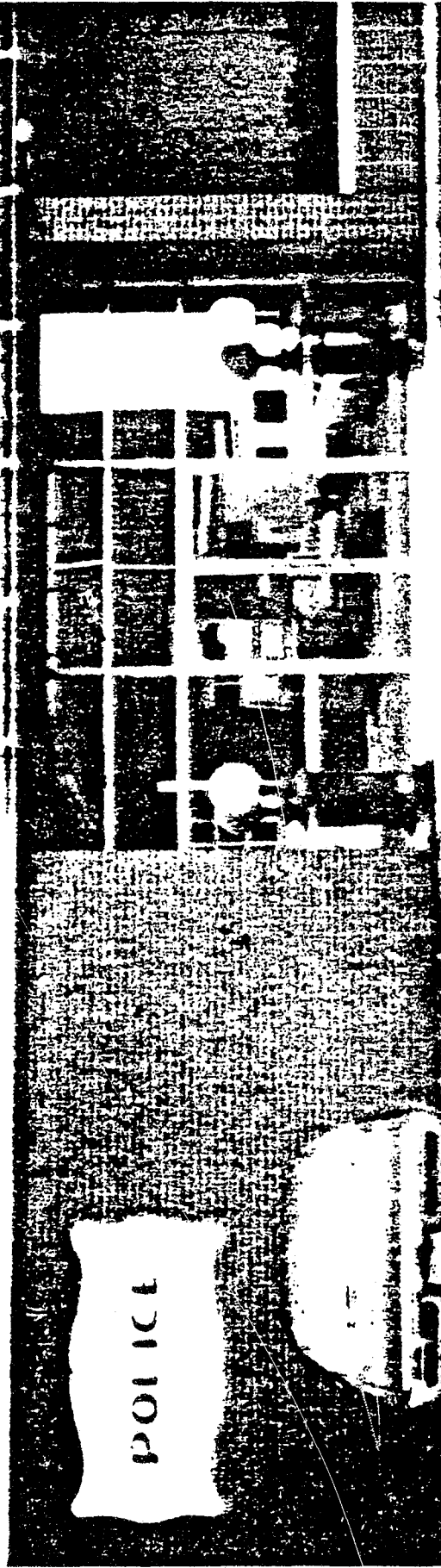
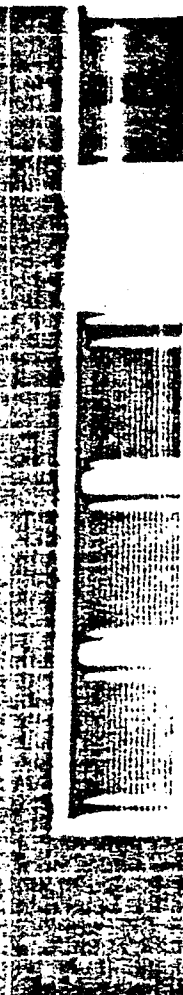
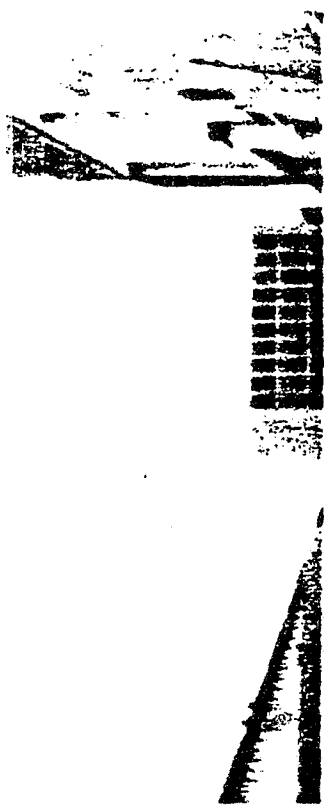
The "Sun City posse" maintains twelve marked "patrol" units at the headquarters facility. This compound, complete with its own fuel pump, is within a secured area, which includes an electrically controlled gate.





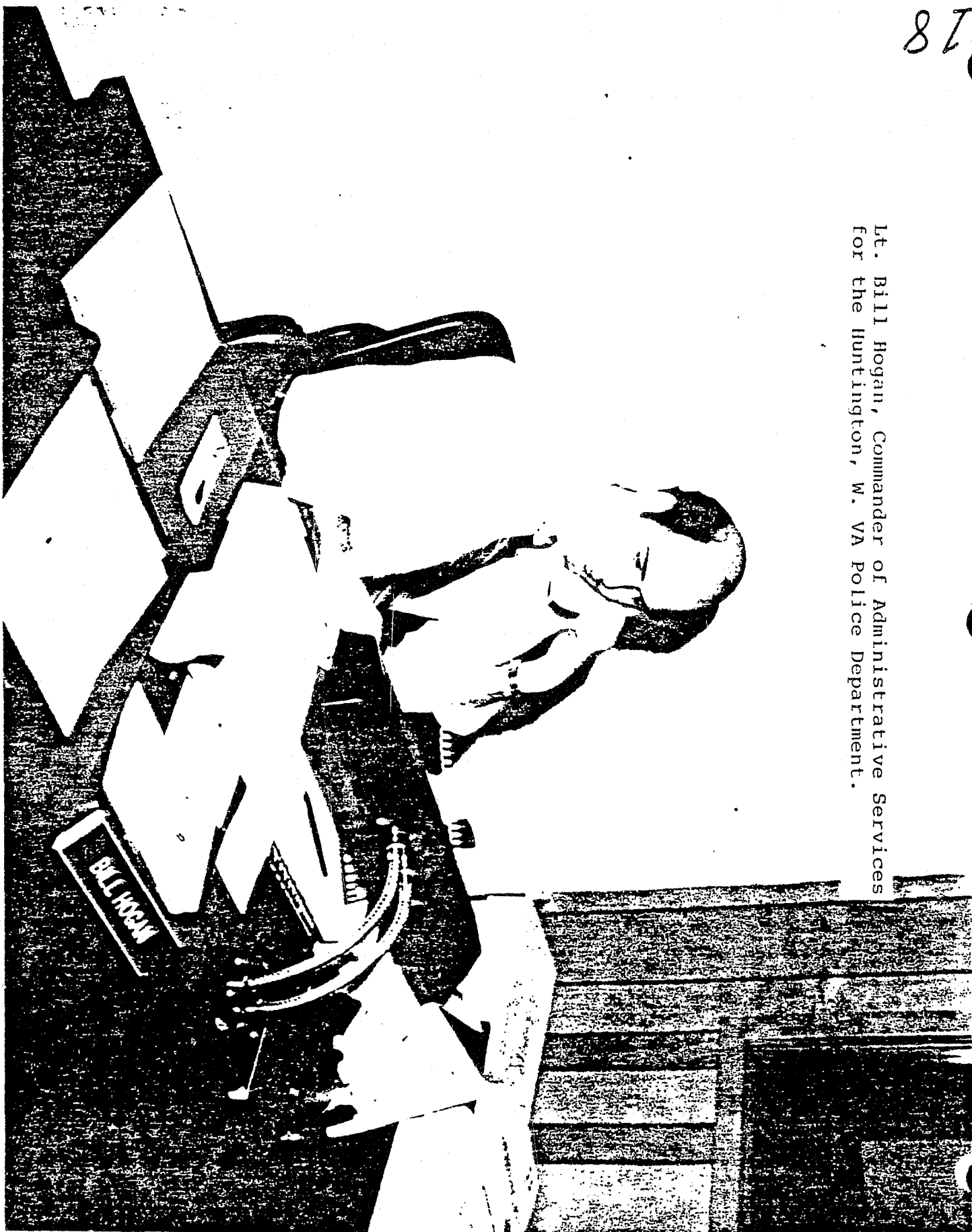
"Sun City Posse" donors receive a "sponsors" bumper sticker each year they contribute their financial support.





The Huntington, West Virginia Police Department is headquartered in this building - recently donated to the city by a company that vacated.

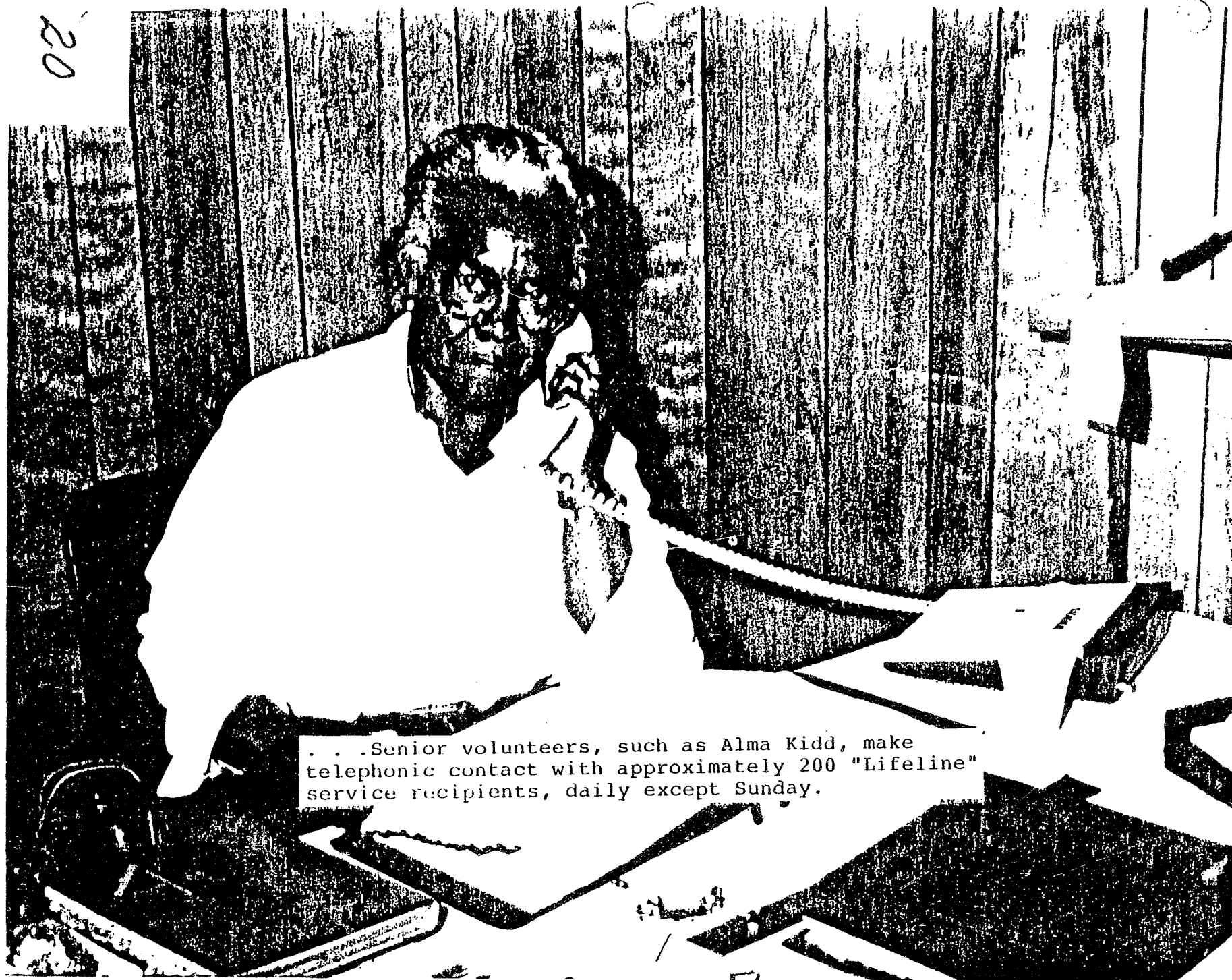
Lt. Bill Hogan, Commander of Administrative Services  
for the Huntington, W. VA Police Department.





LIFELINE

The "Lifeline" Program of the Huntington, W. VA Police Department has an exclusive office, from which. . .



. . .Senior volunteers, such as Alma Kidd, make telephonic contact with approximately 200 "Lifeline" service recipients, daily except Sunday.

21

	BLOCK CHANGE	LET CHANGE	HELP CHANGE	MAKE CHANGE
CHIEF OF POLICE		<input type="radio"/> →	X	
COMMANDER, ADM. BUREAU		<input type="radio"/> →	X	
COMMANDER, INV. BUREAU		<input type="radio"/> →	X	
COMMANDER, SVS. BUREAU		<input type="radio"/>		
COMMANDER, TRFC. BUREAU		<input type="radio"/>		
DIRECTOR, PARKS & RECREATION		<input type="radio"/> →	X	
CITY MANAGER		<input type="radio"/> →	X	
CITY COUNCIL	<input type="radio"/> →			X



	BLOCK CHANGE	LET CHANGE	HELP CHANGE	MAKE CHANGE
CHIEF OF POLICE		○ →		X
COMMANDER, ADM. BUREAU		○ →	X	
COMMANDER, INV. BUREAU	○ →	X		
COMMANDER, SVS. BUREAU		○		
COMMANDER, TRFC. BUREAU		○		
COMMANDER, DET. DIV		○ → X		
O.I.C., JUV. SECTION		○ → X		
SUPERINTENDANT, T.U.S.D.	○ →	X		

## APPENDICES



APPENDIX "A"

POLICE MANAGER SURVEY INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE  
(Police Managers)

DEPT. \_\_\_\_\_ RANK \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

YEARS SERVICE \_\_\_\_\_ YEARS IN MANAGEMENT (Lt & Above) \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: For purposes of this survey, the term  
"elderly" refers to persons age 65  
and older)

1. Do the police service needs of the elderly differ from those of the  
"average citizen"?

YES ☐

NO ☐

2. Do your police officers view the elderly in a differernt light than  
they do the non-elderly?

YES ☐

NO ☐

3. By the year 2000, the ratio of elderly to total local population will  
have:

☐ Increased substantially (10-30%)

☐ Increased somewhat (Up to 10%)

☐ Remained static

☐ Decreased

4. With respect to the elderly (do they/are they....):

- a. More cooperative to the police than the non-elderly?

YES ☐

NO ☐

- b. Make greater demands on the police than the non-elderly?

YES ☐

NO ☐

- c. Require more specialized service (e.g. investigative,  
traffic, etc.) than the non-elderly?

YES ☐

NO ☐

5. Are your police officers sufficiently trained and equipped to provide  
service to the elderly?

YES ☐

NO ☐

COMMENTS:

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NAME

(Random follow-up interviews will be conducted)

APPENDIX "B"

POLICE OFFICER SURVEY INSTRUMENT

POLICE OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

DEPARTMENT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT \_\_\_\_\_

YEARS OF SERVICE: PATROL \_\_\_\_\_ INVESTIGATIVE \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: For purposes of this survey, the term "elderly" refers to persons age 65 and older)

1. Do you view the elderly in a different light than you do the non-elderly?

☐ YES ☐ NO

2. Do the police needs of the elderly differ from those of the "average citizen"?

☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Are the elderly more cooperative to the police than others?

☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Do the elderly make greater demands on the police than the non-elderly?

☐ YES ☐ NO

5. Do the elderly make greater/fewer unnecessary service demands than the non-elderly?

☐ GREATER ☐ FEWER

6. Does it require more/less/same time to provide services to the elderly than others?

☐ MORE TIME

☐ LESS TIME

☐ SAME TIME

7. Do you have sufficient knowledge to refer elderly persons to specialized social services?

☐ YES ☐ NO

8. Have you been called upon to provide assistance to an-elderly person(s) recently?

YES

☐

NO

9. Have you noticed an increase in the number of police calls for service that directly concern the elderly during your police career? .

YES

☐

NO

10. Do you feel the cooperation between the police and social service agencies devoted to the elderly is:

☐

Excellent

☐

Good

☐

Needs improvement

☐

Poor

11. How familiar are you with the following aspects of the aged/aging process?

a. Senility:

☐

Very familiar

☐

Somewhat familiar

☐

totally unfamiliar

b. Alzheimer's Disease

☐

Very familiar

☐

Somewhat familiar

☐

Totally unfamiliar

c. Suicide rate, as compared to other age groups:

☐

Very familiar

☐

Somewhat familiar

☐

Totally unfamiliar

d. Arthritic pain (causes; manifestations; etc.):

- ☐ Very familiar  
☐ Somewhat familiar  
☐ totally unfamiliar

e. Overall outlook on society, on the part of elderly persons in general:

- ☐ Very familiar  
☐ Somewhat familiar  
☐ Totally unfamiliar

f. Personal concern for/fear of crime/criminal victimization:

- ☐ Very familiar  
☐ Somewhat familiar  
☐ Totally unfamiliar

g. Loneliness/depression, as compared to other age groups:

- ☐ Very familiar  
☐ Somewhat familiar  
☐ Totally unfamiliar

h. Impact of criminal victimization, as compared to other age groups:

- ☐ Very familiar  
☐ Somewhat familiar  
☐ Totally unfamiliar

12. What type of training do you need regarding the provision of police services to the elderly?

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13. What type of training do you feel your fellow officers need regarding the provision of police services to the elderly?

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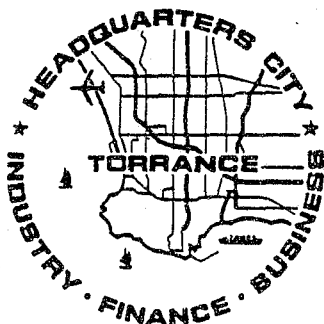
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APPENDIX "C"

SENIOR CLIENT SURVEY INSTRUMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

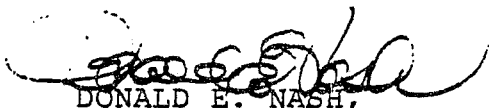
Dear Respondent:

The attached questionnaire pertains to a research effort on the part of Captain James M. Weyant of the Torrance Police Department. Captain Weyant's study is an integral part of the "California Police Command College", of which he is a member, and a requirement for successful completion of the program.

Your response to the questions are a major part of Captain Weyant's research, which deals with police service to the elderly. The assistance you provide will benefit law enforcement in general, as the final research product will be made available to police agencies throughout the State of California.

Should you have any specific questions regarding this matter, Captain Weyant can be reached at (213) 618-5697.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

  
DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

# QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

1. ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF TORRANCE?

☐ Yes

☐ No (If "No", skip to Question #5)

2. REFERRING TO THE CITY MAP ON BACK PAGE, PLEASE INSERT THE REPORTING DISTRICT NUMBER CORRESPONDING WITH THE AREA IN WHICH YOU LIVE:

R/D \_\_\_\_\_

3. HOW LONG HAVE YOU RESIDED IN TORRANCE? YRS. \_\_\_\_\_ MOS. \_\_\_\_\_

4. WHAT IS THE LIKELIHOOD THAT YOU WILL MOVE FROM THE CITY OF TORRANCE IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS?

☐ Very likely

☐ Somewhat likely

☐ Not likely

5. REGULAR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ a. Drive car

☐ e. Take a taxi

☐ Daylight only

☐ f. "Dial-A-Ride" or similar

☐ Day & Nighttime hours

☐ g. Pay someone to take me

☐ b. Walk

☐ h. Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Daylight only

☐ Day & nighttime hours

☐ c. Ride with Family/Friends

☐ d. Take a bus

☐ Daylight only

☐ Day & nighttime hours

6. HOW OFTEN DO YOU LEAVE YOUR RESIDENCE?

DAYLIGHT HOURS

- ☐ a. Do not leave at all
- ☐ b. 1-2 days per week
- ☐ c. 3-4 days per week
- ☐ d. 4-7 days per week
- ☐ e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

NIGHTTIME HOURS

- ☐ f. Do not leave at all
- ☐ g. 1-2 days per week
- ☐ h. 3-4 days per week
- ☐ i. 4-7 days per week
- ☐ j. Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. WHO DO YOU RELY UPON FOR ASSISTANCE WHEN NEEDED (Check all that apply):

- ☐ a. Immediate family
- ☐ b. Other relatives
- ☐ c. Neighbors
- ☐ d. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ e. Friends
- ☐ f. Private services
- ☐ g. Government services

8. WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS?

- ☐ a. Work full-time
- ☐ b. Work part-time
- ☐ c. Retired

9. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME?

- ☐ a. Never (If "Never" is checked, skip to Question #12)
- ☐ b. Once
- ☐ c. More than once

10. TYPE OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION (Check all that apply):

a. Personal assault

☐ Required medical treatment

☐ Required hospitalization

☐ Weapon involved

☐ Threats only

b. Theft of property

☐ Included personal assault

☐ Included illegal entry to home

☐ Included illegal entry to separate structure (garage, shed, etc.)

c. Value of property stolen:

☐ Less than \$100

☐ \$100-500

☐ \$500-1,000

☐ Over \$1,000

d. Value of property vandalism:

☐ Less than \$100

☐ \$100-500

☐ \$500-1,000

☐ Over \$1,000

11. DID YOU REPORT THE CRIME(S) TO POLICE?

☐ YES

☐ NO

(If "NO", why?)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. CRIME PERCEPTIONS:

a. Do you fear becoming a crime victim?

☐

YES

☐

NO

b. What specific crime(s) cause you the most personal concern  
(Check all that apply)?

☐

Personal assault

☐

Theft of property

☐

Vandalism

☐

Other \_\_\_\_\_

c. Does your fear of victimization cause you to (check all that apply):

☐

Not leave home

☐

Leave home only with others

☐

Leave home only in daytime

☐

Cause you to consider moving:

☐

To a different type of residence

☐

To a different geographical area

Other impact \_\_\_\_\_

13. WHAT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS DO YOU USE (Check all that apply):

☐

a. Dead-bolt locks

☐

b. Barred windows

☐

c. Other window security (besides locks)

☐

d. Weapons(s)

☐

e. Hand-carried tear gas device

☐

f. Alarm system

☐

Home

☐

Auto

14. POLICE SERVICE NEEDS/PERCEPTIONS:

- a. Do you feel the police adequately understand the problems of older persons?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NO OPINION

- b. Do you feel the police treat elderly persons the same/better/not as well as other age groups?

☐ Same ☐ No opinion

☐ Better

☐ Not as well

- c. Do the police respond to calls quickly?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NO OPINION

- d. Do the police know where to refer you for specific problems (health; facilities; counseling; etc.)?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NO OPINION

- e. Are you interested in and/or would you participate in any of the following (check all that apply):

☐ Home and personal safety presentations

☐ Home security checks

☐ Victim assistance

☐ Volunteer work with the police department

15. AGE:

- ☐ a. 50-54  
☐ b. 55-59  
☐ c. 60-64  
☐ d. 65-69  
☐ e. 70-74  
☐ f. 75-79  
☐ g. 80-84  
☐ h. 85+

16. TYPE OF HOME

- ☐ a. Single family  
☐ b. Apartment  
☐ c. Condo  
☐ d. Hotel  
☐ e. Boarding house  
☐ f. Mobile home  
☐ g. Other (Please specify)
-

17. MY/OUR RESIDENCE IS:

☐ a. Street level

☐ b. Upper level

18. I/WE:

☐ a. Own

☐ b. Rent

19. HOUSEHOLD:

☐ a. Live alone

☐ b. With family

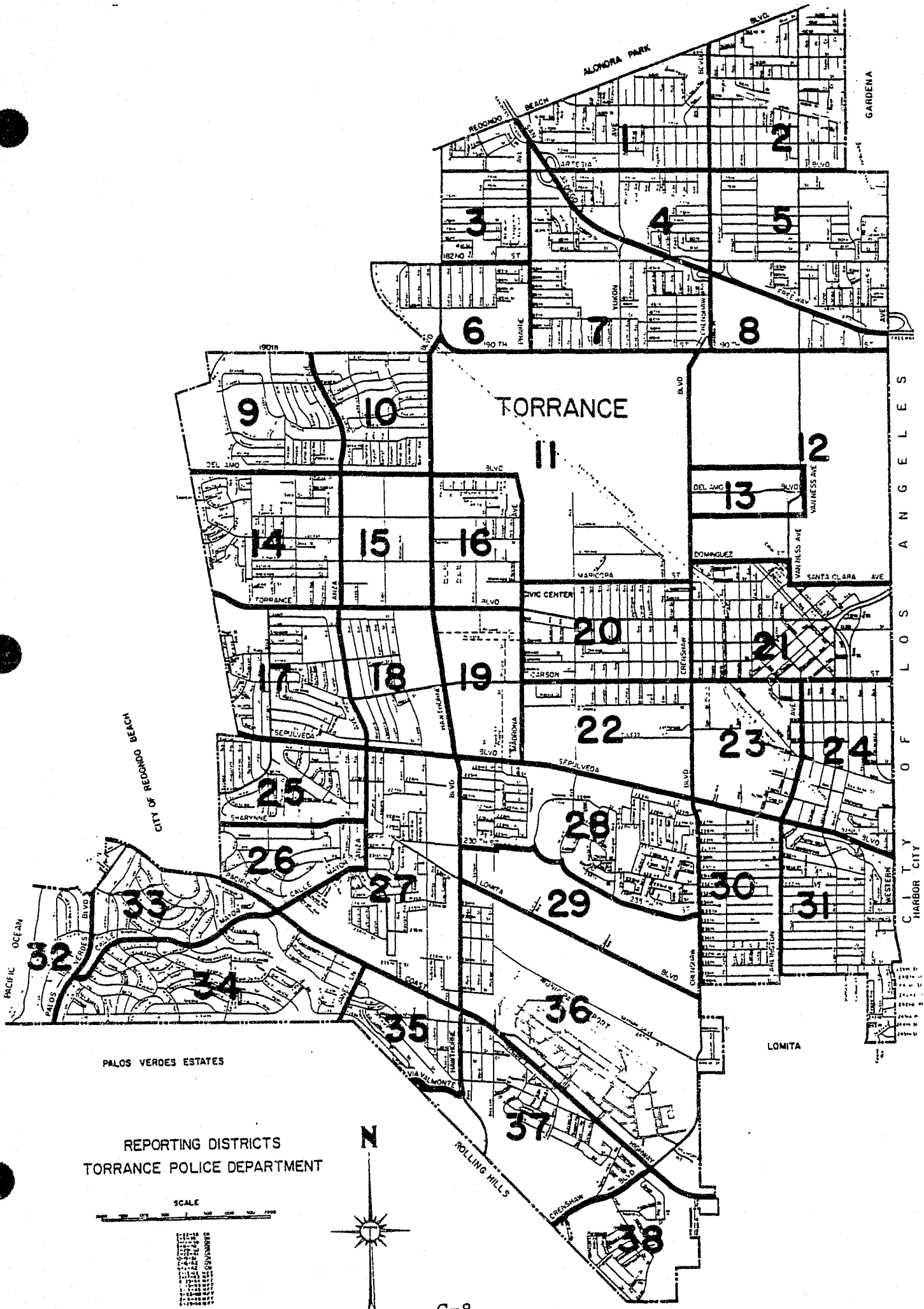
☐ Spouse

☐ Children

☐ c. With others

☐ d. How many in household? \_\_\_\_\_





APPENDIX "D"

VITA AND BILLING - MARY JACKSON (DATANAMICS)

MARY JACKSON

7621 Alcove Ave.  
North Hollywood, CA 91605  
(213) 743-8771 (work)  
(818) 764-6918 (home)

EMPLOYMENT

University of Southern California - Statistician/Programmer  
(1982 - present)

Responsible for all phases of data collection and analysis on four research projects. Responsibilities include: development of data collection strategies, including sampling; instrument development and testing; data collection; development of strategies for statistical analysis; formulate and execute all statistical analyses using primarily SAS and SPSSX statistical packages on an IBM 3081 system; interpret statistical analyses; write summary of results for papers and articles and/or serve as a consultant on these issues.

University of Southern California - Computer Programmer/  
User Consultant (1979 - 1982)

Provide programming (primarily PL/I and Fortran) in response to specific requests by users of in-house mini-computer (Varian - Sperry Univac) and main campus IBM (3031) system; work directly with in-house system including routine system use and maintenance, scheduling of user jobs and utilities, and assisting users with text and data entry and data analysis; development and maintenance of billing package to bill users of facility for on-line usage and storage; provide consultation to users regarding statistical analyses, packaged statistical programs, programming issues and use of University Computing Center; development of training package and training of users of Apple microcomputers

University of Southern California - Evaluation Specialist  
(1978 - 1979)

Responsible for the design and implementation of the evaluation components for various major training programs including: design and testing of appropriate survey instruments; development of computer system files; selection of appropriate statistical analyses; write and run all computer programs (SPSS, BMDP, SAS, Fortran); consultation on, and involvement in, the development

and writing of reports, including presentation of statistical tests and methodology, results, and appropriate inferences and conclusions; primary responsibility for the accuracy and appropriateness of methods of data reporting on all publications; provide direct consultation on the evaluation components and substantive areas of all grants; major responsibility for developing and writing text regarding these topics on all grants and proposals

University of Southern California - Research Technician  
(1977 - 1978)

Responsible for providing and coordinating analyses of all project data; serve as a consultant to project staff regarding technical aspects of computer programming, data interpretation and presentation, and statistical inference; major involvement in text writing and editing on project publications and papers

University of Southern California - Project Assistant/Editorial  
and Research Aide (1975 - 1977)

Duties included development and implementation of computer runs for the purpose of data analysis; analysis and interpretation of computer output; consulting on data use and analyses; writing, editing and review of laboratory publications, papers and other materials; act as project director in project director's absence

University of Southern California - Research Associate (1975),  
Research Assistant (1974 -1975)

Duties included aiding in the design and administration of questionnaire and interview instruments; data collection, coding and analysis; trained interviewers and coordinated field work; conducted interviews

#### TEACHING

University of Southern California - School of Social Work,  
Doctoral program, SW 760 - Statistics  
(Fall 1984 - Spring 1985)

University of Southern California - School of Social Work,  
Masters program, SW 629 - Research Methods  
(Fall 1984)

University of Southern California - School of Gerontology  
Masters program, Gero 593A - Statistics  
(Spring 1980)

and writing of reports, including presentation of statistical tests and methodology, results, and appropriate inferences and conclusions; primary responsibility for the accuracy and appropriateness of methods of data reporting on all publications; provide direct consultation on the evaluation components and substantive areas of all grants; major responsibility for developing and writing text regarding these topics on all grants and proposals

University of Southern California - Research Technician  
(1977 - 1978)

Responsible for providing and coordinating analyses of all project data; serve as a consultant to project staff regarding technical aspects of computer programming, data interpretation and presentation, and statistical inference; major involvement in text writing and editing on project publications and papers

University of Southern California - Project Assistant/Editorial  
and Research Aide (1975 - 1977)

Duties included development and implementation of computer runs for the purpose of data analysis; analysis and interpretation of computer output; consulting on data use and analyses; writing, editing and review of laboratory publications, papers and other materials; act as project director in project director's absence

University of Southern California - Research Associate (1975),  
Research Assistant (1974 -1975)

Duties included aiding in the design and administration of questionnaire and interview instruments; data collection, coding and analysis; trained interviewers and coordinated field work; conducted interviews

TEACHING

University of Southern California - School of Social Work,  
Doctoral program, SW 760 - Statistics  
(Fall 1984 - Spring 1985)

University of Southern California - School of Social Work,  
Masters program, SW 629 - Research Methods  
(Fall 1984)

University of Southern California - School of Gerontology  
Masters program, Gero 593A - Statistics  
(Spring 1980)

Mary Jackson

3

CONSULTING (1977 - present)

Provide consultation and/or direct services to students, staff and faculty engaged in their own research on issues of methodology, statistical analysis and interpretation and computerized data analysis; additionally contract with public agencies and private businesses involved in data collection and research to provide data analyses and statistical consultation

EDUCATION

Occidental College September 1971 - December 1972

University of Southern California  
B.A. - Psychology, June 1975

University of California, Los Angeles  
Master of Public Health in Biostatistics, June 1979

References available upon request

# Datanamics

statistical analysis and consultation

7621 Alcove Avenue  
North Hollywood, California 91605  
(213) 764-6918

December 6, 1985

Name      Capt. Jim Weyant  
            Torrance Police Department  
Address    3300 Civic Center Drive  
City        Torrance                      State    CA              Zip Code    90503-5056

For Services completed during: Nov - Dec. 1985

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
Data entry , data processing and statistical consultation	200	00
TOTAL	200	00

APPENDIX "E"

RESPONSE PRINT-OUT OF  
SENIOR CLIENT SURVEY (NO. 1)



\*\*\*\*\*  
 JES2 JOB LOG -- SYSTEM MVSA -- NODE USCMVSA

10.18.35 JOB 308 ICH700011 KCEA880 LAST ACCESS AT 10:10:54 ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1985  
 10.18.35 JOB 308 \$HASP373 KCEA880B STARTED - INIT 3 - CLASS D - SYS MVSA  
 10.18.36 JOB 308 IEF4031 KCEA880B - STARTED  
 10.18.59 JOB 308 IEF4041 KCEA880B - ENDED  
 10.19.00 JOB 308 \$HASP395 KCEA880B ENDED

----- JES2 JOB STATISTICS -----

02 DEC 85 JOB EXECUTION DATE

94 CARDS READ

1,576 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS

0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS

0.42 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME

1 //KCEA880B JOB CEA88, JDB 308  
 // KCEA880, \*\*JOB STATEMENT GENERATED BY SUBMIT\*\*  
 // NOTIFY=KCEA880,CLASS=D,USER=KCEA880,  
 // PASSWORD=  
 // MSGLEVEL=(1,1)  
 2 // EXEC SPSSX,RAWDSN='JOGA080.TORRANCE.DATA' 00000010  
 \*\*\* THIS PROCEDURE EXECUTES THE SPSSX PROGRAM PACKAGE; SEE USM \$T28  
 3 XXSPSSX PROC CASDSN=NULLFILE,CASFILE=1,CASUNIT=SYSTOR,CASVOL=,  
 XX INDSN=NULLFILE,INFILE=1,INUNIT=SYSTOR,INVOL=,  
 XX LEVEL=,  
 XX MRGBLK=,MRGDSN=NULLFILE,MRGFILE=1,  
 XX MRGUNIT=SYSTOR,MRGVOL=,  
 XX NEWBLK=6144,NEWDISP=CATLG,NEWDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX NEWFILE=1,NEWSPCE=76,NEWUNIT=SYSTOR,NEWVOL=,  
 XX OLDDSN=NULLFILE,OLDFILE=1,OLDUNIT=SYSTOR,OLDVOL=,  
 XX OUTBLK=6144,OUTDISP=CATLG,OUTDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX OUTFILE=1,OUTSPCE=76,OUTUNIT=SYSTOR,OUTVOL=,  
 XX RAWDSN=NULLFILE,RAWFILE=1,RAWUNIT=SYSTOR,RAWVOL=,  
 XX PROG=,  
 XX WRTBLK=2960,WRTDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX WRTLRLCL=80,WRTOUT=DISK,WRTRCFM=FB,WRTSPCE=700,  
 XX SORTCYL=3,SYSOUT=''  
 4 XXSPSSX EXEC PGM=SPSSX&PRDG,REGION=1024K,TIME\*  
 5 XXFT06FO01 DD SYSOUT=&SYSOUT,  
 XX DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=1330)  
 6 XXFT07FO01 DD DUMMY,DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=133)  
 7 XXFT31FO01 DD SYSOUT=\*,DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKSIZE=132)  
 8 XXCAS DD DSN=&CASDSN,VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=&CASVOL),  
 XX DISP=SHR,LABEL=(&CASFILE,SL,,IN),  
 XX UNIT=(&CASUNIT,,DEFER)  
 9 XXRAW DD DSN=&RAWDSN,VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=&RAWVOL),

*Capt. Weyant*

```

9      IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER)
10     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
10     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
10     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN),
10     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=)
11     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
11     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
11     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN)
12     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
12     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
12     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN)
13     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DDNAME=DISK
14     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,UNIT=SYSTOR,
14     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(2960,(700,700),RLSE),
14     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=2960)
15     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
15     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
15     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
15     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=6144),
15     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(76,76),RLSE)
16     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
16     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
16     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
16     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=6144),
16     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(76,76),RLSE)
17     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=*,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,
20     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - UNIT=SYSTEMP,SPACE=(CYL,3)
21     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(CYL,3)
22     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(CYL,3)
23     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.ERR,DISP=SHR
24     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.INFO,DISP=SHR
25     IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.LOAD,DISP=SHR

```

ICH70001I KCEA880 LAST ACCESS AT 10:10:54 ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1985

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IEF236I ALLOC. FOR KCEA880B SPSSX
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO FT06F001
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO FT07F001
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO FT31F001
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO CAS
IEF237I 46E ALLOCATED TO RAW
IEF237I 54A ALLOCATED TO SYS00748
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO MRG
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO IN
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO OLD
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO WRT
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO OUT
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO NEW
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO PRINTER
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO PUNCH
IEF237I 9E2 ALLOCATED TO SORTLIB
IEF237I 9E5 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK01
IEF237I 9E6 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK02
IEF237I 9E7 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK03
IEF237I 468 ALLOCATED TO SPSSERR
IEF237I 54E ALLOCATED TO SYS00750
IEF237I 469 ALLOCATED TO SPSSINFO
IEF237I 468 ALLOCATED TO STEPLIB
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO SYSOUT
IEF237I 9E5 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT1
IEF237I 9E5 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT2
IEF237I 9E5 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT3
IEF237I 9E7 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT4

```



Q5G	1	18	18	F	1	0
Q5H	1	19	19	F	1	0
Q6DAY	1	20	20	F	1	0
Q6NITE	1	21	21	F	1	0
Q7A	1	22	22	F	1	0
Q7A#1	1	23	23	F	1	0

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IBM 3081 MVS

IBM OS

Q7A#2	1	24	24	F	1	0
Q7B	1	25	25	F	1	0
Q7C	1	26	26	F	1	0
Q7D	1	27	27	F	1	0
Q7E	1	28	28	F	1	0
Q7F	1	29	29	F	1	0
Q7G	1	30	30	F	1	0
Q8	1	31	31	F	1	0
Q9	1	32	32	F	1	0
Q10A#1	1	33	33	F	1	0
Q10A#2	1	34	34	F	1	0
Q10A#3	1	35	35	F	1	0
Q10A#4	1	36	36	F	1	0
Q10B#1	1	37	37	F	1	0
Q10B#2	1	38	38	F	1	0
Q10B#3	1	39	39	F	1	0
Q10C	1	40	40	F	1	0
Q10D	1	41	41	F	1	0
Q11	1	42	42	F	1	0
Q12A	1	43	43	F	1	0
Q12B#1	1	44	44	F	1	0
Q12B#2	1	45	45	F	1	0
Q12B#3	1	46	46	F	1	0
Q12B#4	1	47	47	F	1	0
Q12C#1	1	48	48	F	1	0
Q12C#2	1	49	49	F	1	0
Q12C#3	1	50	50	F	1	0
Q12C#4	1	51	51	F	1	0
Q12C#5	1	52	52	F	1	0
Q12C#6	1	53	53	F	1	0
Q13A	1	54	54	F	1	0
Q13B	1	55	55	F	1	0
Q13C	1	56	56	F	1	0
Q13D	1	57	57	F	1	0
Q13E	1	58	58	F	1	0
Q13F	1	59	59	F	1	0
Q13F#1	1	60	60	F	1	0
Q13F#2	1	61	61	F	1	0
Q14A	1	62	62	F	1	0
Q14B	1	63	63	F	1	0
Q14C	1	64	64	F	1	0
Q14D	1	65	65	F	1	0
Q14E#1	1	66	66	F	1	0
Q14E#2	1	67	67	F	1	0
Q14E#3	1	68	68	F	1	0
Q14E#4	1	69	69	F	1	0
Q15	1	70	70	F	1	0
Q16	1	71	71	F	1	0
Q17	1	72	72	F	1	0

55 0 00000540 Q13D ' USE WEAPONS'  
 56 0 00000550 Q13E ' USE TEAR GAS'  
 57 0 00000560 Q13F 'USE ALARM SYSTEM'  
 58 0 00000570 Q13F#1 'HOME ALARM'

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59 0 00000580 Q13F#2 'AUTO ALARM'  
 60 0 00000590 Q14A ' POLICE UNDERSTAND PROBS OF OLDR PRSNS'  
 61 0 00000600 Q14B 'HOW POLICE TREAT OLDER COMPARED TO OTHERS'  
 62 0 00000610 Q14C 'POLICE RESPOND QUICKLY'  
 63 0 00000620 Q14D 'POLICE KNOW WHERE REFER YOU'  
 64 0 00000630 Q14E#1 'HOME & RESNAL SAFETY PRESENTATIONS'  
 65 0 00000640 Q14E#2 'HOME SECURITY CHECKS'  
 66 0 00000650 Q14E#3 'VICTIM ASSISTANCE'  
 67 0 00000660 Q14E#4 'VOL WORK W POLICE DEPT'  
 68 0 00000670 Q15 'AGE' Q16 'TYPE OF HOME' Q17 'LEVEL OF HOME'  
 69 0 00000680 Q18 'OWN OR RENT' Q19 'HOUSEHOLD' Q19#1 'SPOUSE' Q19#2 'CHILDREN'  
 70 0 00000690 Q19D 'NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD'  
 71 0 00000700 VALUE LABELS Q1 1'YES' 2'NO'/Q4 1'VERY LIKELY' 2'SOMEWHAT LIKELY'  
 72 0 00000710 3'NOT LIKELY'/Q5A TO Q5H 1'CHECKED'/Q6DAY Q6NITE 1'DO NOT LEAVE'  
 73 0 00000720 2' 1-2 DAYS A WK' 3'3-4 DAYS A WEEK' 4'4-7 DAYS A WEEK' 5'OTHER'/  
 74 0 00000730 Q7A TO Q7G 1'CHECKED'/Q8 1'WORK FULLTIME' 2' WORK PARTTIME'  
 75 0 00000740 3'RETIRED'/Q9 1'NEVER' 2'ONCE' 3'MORE THAN ONCE'/Q10A#1 TO Q10B#3  
 76 0 00000750 1'CHECKED'/Q10C Q10D 1'< \$100' 2' \$100-500' 3'\$500-1,000'  
 77 0 00000760 4'OVER \$1000'/Q11 1'YES' 2'NO'/Q12A 1'YES' 2'NO'/  
 78 0 00000770 Q12B#1 TO Q13E#2 1'CHCKED'/Q14A 1'YES' 2'NO' 3'NO OPINION'/  
 79 0 00000780 Q14B 1'SAME' 2'BTTER' 3'NOT AS WELL' 4'NO OPINION'/  
 80 0 00000790 Q14C Q14D 1'YES' 2'NO' 3'NO OPINION'/  
 81 0 00000800 Q14E#1 TO Q14E#4 1'CHECKED'/  
 82 0 00000810 Q15 1'50-54' 2'55-59' 3'60-64' 4'65-69' 5'70-74' 6'75-79'  
 83 0 00000820 7'80-84' 8'85+ '/Q16 1'SINGLE FAMILY' 2'APT' 3'CONDO'  
 84 0 00000830 4'HOTEL' 5'BOARDING HOUSE' 6'MOBILE HOME' 7'OTHER'/  
 85 0 00000840 Q17 1'STREET LEVEL' 2'UPPER LEVEL' /Q18 1'OWN' 2'RENT'/  
 86 0 00000850 Q19#1 Q19#2 1'CHECKED'/Q5A#1 Q5B#1 Q5D#1 1'DAYLIGHT ONLY'  
 87 0 00000860 2'DAY & NIGHTTIME'/Q19 1'LIVE ALONE' 2'WITH FAMILY' 3'WITH OTHERS'/  
 88 0 00000870 FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=ALL

THERE ARE 645880 BYTES OF MEMORY AVAILABLE.  
 THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS AREA HAS 645880 BYTES.

\*\*\*\*\* MEMORY ALLOWS A TOTAL OF 29358 VALUES, ACCUMULATED ACROSS ALL VARIABLES.  
 THERE ALSO MAY BE UP TO 7339 VALUE LABELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.

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Q1 RESIDENT OF TORRANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
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IBM 3081 MVS

IBM OS

Q3YRS YRS IN TORRANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	1	4	1.6	2.0	2.0
	2	4	1.6	2.0	4.0
	3	4	1.6	2.0	6.0
	4	4	1.6	2.0	8.0
	5	6	2.4	3.0	11.0
	6	4	1.6	2.0	13.0
	7	5	2.0	2.5	15.5
	8	9	3.6	4.5	20.0
	9	2	.8	1.0	21.0
	10	7	2.8	3.5	24.5
	11	5	2.0	2.5	27.0
	12	7	2.8	3.5	30.5
	13	9	3.6	4.5	35.0
	14	5	2.0	2.5	37.5
	15	6	2.4	3.0	40.5
	16	1	.4	.5	41.0
	17	2	.8	1.0	42.0
	18	6	2.4	3.0	45.0
	19	3	1.2	1.5	46.5
	20	19	8.1	6.5	53.0
	21	3	1.2	1.5	54.5
	22	2	.8	1.0	55.5
	23	5	2.0	2.5	58.0
	24	2	.8	1.0	59.0
	25	4	1.6	2.0	61.0
	26	1	.4	.5	61.5
	27	2	.8	1.0	62.5
	28	4	1.6	2.0	64.5
	29	4	1.6	2.0	66.5
	30	10	4.0	5.0	71.5
	31	1	.4	.5	72.0
	32	9	3.6	4.5	76.5
	33	3	1.2	1.5	78.0
	34	3	1.2	1.5	79.5
	35	10	4.0	5.0	84.5
	36	5	2.0	2.5	87.0
	37	1	.4	.5	87.5
	38	2	.8	1.0	88.5
	39	2	.8	1.0	89.5
	40	4	1.6	2.0	91.5
	41	2	.8	1.0	92.5
	43	3	1.2	1.5	94.0
	44	1	.4	.5	94.5
	45	3	1.2	1.5	96.0
	48	2	.8	1.0	97.0
	51	1	.4	.5	97.5
	54	1	.4	.5	98.0



## Q5A DRIVE CAR

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	179	70.8	100.0	100.0
	.	74	29.2	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 179 MISSING CASES 74

## Q5A#1 TIME OF DAY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
DAYLIGHT ONLY	1	54	21.3	34.0	34.0
DAY & NIGHTTIME	2	105	41.5	66.0	100.0
	.	94	37.2	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 159 MISSING CASES 94

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## Q5B WALK

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	85	33.6	100.0	100.0
	.	168	66.4	MISSING	
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 85 MISSING CASES 168

## Q5B#1 TIME OF DAY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
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Q5E TAXI

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	8	3.2	100.0	100.0
	.	245	96.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	8	MISSING CASES	245		

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Q5F DIAL-A-RIDE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	19	7.5	100.0	100.0
	.	234	92.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	19	MISSING CASES	234		

Q5G PAY SOMEONE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	6	2.4	100.0	100.0
	.	247	97.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	6	MISSING CASES	247		

Q5H OTHER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECK	1	8	3.2	100.0	100.0
	.	245	96.8	MISSING	



VALID CASES 128 MISSING CASES 125

\*\*\*\*\*  
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Q7A#1 RELY ON SPOUSE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	56	22.1	100.0	100.0
	.	197	77.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 197

Q7A#2 RELY ON ADULT CHILDREN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	96	37.9	100.0	100.0
	.	157	62.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 96 MISSING CASES 157

Q7B RELY ON OTHER RELATIVES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	30	11.9	100.0	100.0
	.	223	88.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 30 MISSING CASES 223

\*\*\*\*\*  
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Q7C RELY ON NEIGHBORS

Q7G RELY ON GOVT SERVICES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	9	3.6	100.0	100.0
	.	244	96.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	9	MISSING CASES	244		

Q8 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
WORK FULLTIME	1	6	2.4	2.5	2.5
WORK PARTTIME	2	12	4.7	5.0	7.5
RETIRED	3	221	87.4	92.5	100.0
	.	14	5.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	239	MISSING CASES	14		

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Q9 EVER BEEN VICTIM OF CRIME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NEVER	1	154	60.9	67.5	67.5
ONCE	2	41	16.2	18.0	85.5
MORE THAN ONCE	3	33	13.0	14.5	100.0
	.	25	9.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	228	MISSING CASES	25		

Q10A#1 PERSONAL ASSAULT-MED TREATMNT

VALID

Q10B#1 THEFT INCL PERSNL ASSAULT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	6	2.4	100.0	100.0
	.	247	97.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 6 MISSING CASES 247

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Q10B#2 THEFT INCL ILLEGAL ENTRY TO HOME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	48	19.0	100.0	100.0
	.	205	81.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 205

Q10B#3 THEFT INCL ILLEGAL ENTRY TO SEP STRCTR

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	21	8.3	100.0	100.0
	.	232	91.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 21 MISSING CASES 232

Q10C VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
< \$100	1	17	6.7	22.4	22.4
\$100-500	2	25	9.9	32.9	55.3

VALID CASES 214 MISSING CASES 39

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Q12B#1 CONCERN OVER PERSONAL ASSAULT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	135	53.4	100.0	100.0
	.	118	46.6	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 135 MISSING CASES 118

Q12B#2 CONCERN OVER THEFT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	83	32.8	100.0	100.0
	.	170	67.2	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 83 MISSING CASES 170

Q12B#3 CONCERN OVER VANDALISM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	51	20.2	100.0	100.0
	.	202	79.8	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 202

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Q12B#

Q12C#4 FEAR CAUSE CONSIDER MOVING

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	7	2.8	100.0	100.0
	.	246	97.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	7	MISSING CASES	246		

Q12C#5 MOVE DIFF TYPE RESIDENCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	4	1.6	100.0	100.0
	.	249	98.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	4	MISSING CASES	249		

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Q12C#6 MOVE DIFF AREA

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	8	3.2	100.0	100.0
	.	245	96.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	8	MISSING CASES	245		

Q13A USE DEAD-BOLT LOCKS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	168	66.4	100.0	100.0
	.	85	33.6	MISSING	

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	11	4.3	100.0	100.0
	.	242	95.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 11 MISSING CASES 242

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Q13F USE ALARM SYSTEM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	17	6.7	100.0	100.0
	.	236	93.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 17 MISSING CASES 236

Q13F#1 HOME ALARM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	42	16.6	100.0	100.0
	.	211	83.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 211

Q13F#2 AUTO ALARM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	9	3.6	100.0	100.0
	.	244	96.4	MISSING	
	TOTAL	253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 9 MISSING CASES 244

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IBM OS

## Q14D POLICE KNOW WHERE REFER YOU

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	78	30.8	38.6	38.6
NO	2	21	8.3	10.4	49.0
NO OPINION	3	103	40.7	51.0	100.0
		51	20.2	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 202 MISSING CASES 51

## Q14E#1 HOME &amp; RESNAL SAFETY PRESENTATIONS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	58	22.9	100.0	100.0
		195	77.1	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 195

## Q14E#2 HOME SECURITY CHECKS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	48	19.0	100.0	100.0
		205	81.0	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 205

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## Q14E#3 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
-------------	-------	-----------	---------	---------------	-------------



CONDO	3	19	7.5	8.0	82.3
BOARDING HOUSE	5	1	.4	.4	82.7
MOBILE HOME	6	34	13.4	14.3	97.0
OTHER	7	7	2.8	3.0	100.0
		16	6.3	MISSING	
TOTAL	253		100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 237 MISSING CASES 16

# Q17 LEVEL OF HOME

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STREET LEVEL	1	168	66.4	76.4	76.4
UPPER LEVEL	2	52	20.6	23.6	100.0
	.	33	13.0	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 220 MISSING CASES 33

# Q18 OWN OR RENT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
OWN	1	154	60.8	68.8	68.8
RENT	2	70	27.7	31.3	100.0
	.	29	11.5	MISSING	
TOTAL		253	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 224 MISSING CASES 29

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# Q19 HOUSEHOLD

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LIVE ALONE	1	122	48.2	68.2	68.2
WITH FAMILY	2	47	18.6	26.3	94.4
WITH OTHERS	3	10	4.0	5.6	100.0
	.	74	29.2	MISSING	



PRECEDING TASK REQUIRED 0.69 SECONDS CPU TIME; 4.71 SECONDS ELAPSED.

88 COMMAND LINES READ.  
0 ERRORS DETECTED.  
0 WARNINGS ISSUED.  
1 SECONDS CPU TIME.  
8 SECONDS ELAPSED TIME.  
END OF JOB.

APPENDIX "F"

RESPONSE PRINT-OUT OF  
SENIOR CLIENT SURVEY (NO. 2)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 JES2 JOB LOG -- SYSTEM MVSA -- NODE USCMVSA

12.22.30 JOB 8631 ICH70001I KCEA880 LAST ACCESS AT 12:19:39 ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1985  
 12.22.30 JOB 8631 \$HASP373 KCEA880A STARTED - INIT 7 - CLASS D - SYS MVSA  
 12.22.30 JOB 8631 IEF403I KCEA880A - STARTED  
 12.23.11 JOB 8631 IEF404I KCEA880A - ENDED  
 12.23.13 JOB 8631 \$HASP395 KCEA880A ENDED

----- JES2 JOB STATISTICS -----

05 DEC 85 JOB EXECUTION DATE

100 CARDS READ

1,543 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS

0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS

0.74 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME

1 //KCEA880A JOB CE880, JOB 8631  
 // KCEA880, \*\*JOB STATEMENT GENERATED BY SUBMIT\*\*  
 // NOTIFY=KCEA880,CLASS=D,USER=KCEA880,  
 // PASSWORD=,  
 // MSGLEVEL=(1,1)  
 2 // EXEC SPSSX,RAWDSN='JOGA080.TORRANCE.DATA' 00000010  
 \*\*\* THIS PROCEDURE EXECUTES THE SPSSX PROGRAM PACKAGE; SEE USM ST28  
 3 XXSPSSX PROC CASDSN=NULLFILE,CASFILE=1,CASUNIT=SYSTOR,CASVOL=,  
 XX INDSN=NULLFILE,INFILE=1,INUNIT=SYSTOR,INVOL=,  
 XX LEVEL=,  
 XX MRGBLK=,MRGDSN=NULLFILE,MRGFILE=1,  
 XX MRGUNIT=SYSTOR,MRGVOL=,  
 XX NEWBLK=6144,NEWDISP=CATLG,NEWDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX NEWFILE=1,NEWSPCE=76,NEWUNIT=SYSTOR,NEWVOL=,  
 XX OLDDSN=NULLFILE,OLDFILE=1,OLDUNIT=SYSTOR,OLDVOL=,  
 XX OUTBLK=6144,OUTDISP=CATLG,OUTDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX OUTFILE=1,OUTSPCE=76,OUTUNIT=SYSTOR,OUTVOL=,  
 XX RAWDSN=NULLFILE,RAWFILE=1,RAWUNIT=SYSTOR,RAWVOL=,  
 XX PROG=,  
 XX WRTBLK=2960,WRTDSN=NULLFILE,  
 XX WRTLRL=80,WRTOUT=DISK,WRTRCFM=FB,WRTSPCE=700,  
 XX SORTCYL=3,SYSOUT=\*\*  
 4 XXSPSSX EXEC PGM=SPSSX&PRDG.,REGION=1024K,TIME=,  
 5 XXFT06FOO1 DD SYSOUT=&SYSOUT,  
 XX DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=1330)  
 6 XXFT07FOO1 DD DUMMY,DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=133)  
 7 XXFT31FOO1 DD SYSOUT=\*,DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKSIZE=132)  
 8 XXCAS DD DSN=&CASDSN,VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=&CASVOL),  
 XX DISP=SHR,LABEL=(&CASFILE,SL,,IN),  
 XX UNIT=(&CASUNIT,,DEFER)  
 9 XXRAW DD DSN=&RAWDSN,VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=&RAWVOL).

```

 9 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER)
10 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
10 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
10 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN),
10 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=)
11 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
11 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
11 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN)
12 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=SHR,UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
12 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
12 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,IN)
13 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DDNAME=DISK
14 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,UNIT=SYSTOR,
14 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(2960,(700,700),RLSE),
14 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=2960)
15 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
15 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
15 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
15 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=6144),
15 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(76,76),RLSE)
16 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=NULLFILE,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
16 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - VOL=(,RETAIN,SER=),
16 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),UNIT=(SYSTOR,,DEFER),
16 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(BLKSIZE=6144),
16 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(76,76),RLSE)
17 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=*,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,
20 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - UNIT=SYSTEMP,SPACE=(CYL,3)
21 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(CYL,3)
22 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(CYL,3)
23 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.ERR,DISP=SHR
24 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.INFO,DISP=SHR
25 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - DSN=SYS4.SPSSX.LOAD,DISP=SHR

```

ICH70001I KCEA880 LAST ACCESS AT 12:19:39 ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1985

```

IEF237I ALLOC. FOR KCEA880A SPSSX
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO FT06FOO1
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO FT07FOO1
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO FT31FOO1
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO CAS
IEF237I 46E ALLOCATED TO RAW
IEF237I 54A ALLOCATED TO SYS00148
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO MRG
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO IN
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO OLD
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO WRT
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO OUT
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO NEW
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO PRINTER
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO PUNCH
IEF237I 9E2 ALLOCATED TO SORTLIB
IEF237I 9E5 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK01
IEF237I 9E7 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK02
IEF237I 9E6 ALLOCATED TO SORTWK03
IEF237I 468 ALLOCATED TO SPSSERR
IEF237I 54E ALLOCATED TO SYS00150
IEF237I 468 ALLOCATED TO SPSSINFO
IEF237I 468 ALLOCATED TO STEPLIB
IEF237I DMY ALLOCATED TO SYSOUT
IEF237I 9E6 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT1
IEF237I 9E7 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT2
IEF237I 9E6 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT3
IEF237I 9E6 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT4

```

INPUT/OUTPUT											
DDNAME	UNIT	EXCPS	DDNAME	UNIT	EXCPS	DDNAME	UNIT	EXCPS	DDNAME	UNIT	EXCPS
RAW	46E	8	SYS00148	C4A	0	SORTLIB	9E2	0	SORTWKO1	AE5	0
SORTWKO2	9E7	0	SORTWKO3	9E6	0	SPSSERR	468	1	SYS00150	54E	0
SPSSINFO	468	0	STEPLIB	468	203	SYSUT1	9E6	129	SYSUT2	9E7	68
SYSUT3	9E6	0	SYSUT4	9E6	0	TEMP1	9E6	0	TEMP2	9E6	0
SYS00147	C4A	0	SYS00149	C4E	0						
EXCP TOTALS:		DASD-	404	TAPE-		0	TP-	0	OTHER-		0

```

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$          KOMAND ONLINE COSTING          LEVEL=1184          $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

```

MULTIPLICATION FACTOR 1.00 \* .78 = JOB COST \$ .78  
TABLE USED: OCTMVSA1

*****															
*															
*	KOMAND DATA CENTER ACCOUNTING SYSTEM										LEVEL=1184				
*															
*	JOBNAME	KCEA880A	START	12.22.30.40	-	85339	-	12/05/85	TCB	00.00.01.33	TAPE MOUNTS	O	*		
*	RDR TIME	12.22.25.57	END	12.23.13.05	-	85339	-	12/05/85	SRB	00.00.00.22	DISK MOUNTS	O	*		
*	RDR DATE	85339	ELAPSED	00.00.42.65					TRAN/ACTV	00.05.06.80				*	
*															
*	PERF GROUP	1	PAGE IN/OUT	12/			17								*
*	SERV. UNITS	9581	VID PAGE IN/OUT	O			O	COMPLETION STATUS - NORMAL							*
*															
*	JOB CLASS	D	PROGRAMMER	KCEA880								SYSTEM ID	MVSA	*	
*															
*	JOB NUMBER	8631	ACCT. DATA	CEA88								MVS 3.8	JES2	*	
*															
*	*****														

Q5G	1	18	18	F	1	0
Q5H	1	19	19	F	1	0
Q6DAY	1	20	20	F	1	0
Q6NITE	1	21	21	F	1	0
Q7A	1	22	22	F	1	0
Q7A#1	1	23	23	F	1	0

\*\*\*\*\*

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Q7A#2	1	24	24	F	1	0
Q7B	1	25	25	F	1	0
Q7C	1	26	26	F	1	0
Q7D	1	27	27	F	1	0
Q7E	1	28	28	F	1	0
Q7F	1	29	29	F	1	0
Q7G	1	30	30	F	1	0
Q8	1	31	31	F	1	0
Q9	1	32	32	F	1	0
Q10A#1	1	33	33	F	1	0
Q10A#2	1	34	34	F	1	0
Q10A#3	1	35	35	F	1	0
Q10A#4	1	36	36	F	1	0
Q10B#1	1	37	37	F	1	0
Q10B#2	1	38	38	F	1	0
Q10B#3	1	39	39	F	1	0
Q10C	1	40	40	F	1	0
Q10D	1	41	41	F	1	0
Q11	1	42	42	F	1	0
Q12A	1	43	43	F	1	0
Q12B#1	1	44	44	F	1	0
Q12B#2	1	45	45	F	1	0
Q12B#3	1	46	46	F	1	0
Q12B#4	1	47	47	F	1	0
Q12C#1	1	48	48	F	1	0
Q12C#2	1	49	49	F	1	0
Q12C#3	1	50	50	F	1	0
Q12C#4	1	51	51	F	1	0
Q12C#5	1	52	52	F	1	0
Q12C#6	1	53	53	F	1	0
Q13A	1	54	54	F	1	0
Q13B	1	55	55	F	1	0
Q13C	1	56	56	F	1	0
Q13D	1	57	57	F	1	0
Q13E	1	58	58	F	1	0
Q13F	1	59	59	F	1	0
Q13F#1	1	60	60	F	1	0
Q13F#2	1	61	61	F	1	0
Q14A	1	62	62	F	1	0
Q14B	1	63	63	F	1	0
Q14C	1	64	64	F	1	0
Q14D	1	65	65	F	1	0
Q14E#1	1	66	66	F	1	0
Q14E#2	1	67	67	F	1	0
Q14E#3	1	68	68	F	1	0
Q14E#4	1	69	69	F	1	0
Q15	1	70	70	F	1	0
Q16	1	71	71	F	1	0
Q17	1	72	72	F	1	0

55 0 00000540 Q13D 'USE WEAPONS'  
 56 0 00000550 Q13E 'USE TEAR GAS'  
 57 0 00000560 Q13F 'USE ALARM SYSTEM'  
 58 0 00000570 Q13F#1 'HOME ALARM'

\*\*\*\*\*  
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59 0 00000580 Q13F#2 'AUTO ALARM'  
 60 0 00000590 Q14A 'POLICE UNDERSTAND PROBS OF OLDR PRSNS'  
 61 0 00000600 Q14B 'HOW POLICE TREAT OLDER COMPARED TO OTHERS'  
 62 0 00000610 Q14C 'POLICE RESPOND QUICKLY'  
 63 0 00000620 Q14D 'POLICE KNOW WHERE REFER YOU'  
 64 0 00000630 Q14E#1 'HOME & RESNAL SAFETY PRESENTATIONS'  
 65 0 00000640 Q14E#2 'HOME SECURITY CHECKS'  
 66 0 00000650 Q14E#3 'VICTIM ASSISTANCE'  
 67 0 00000660 Q14E#4 'VOL WORK W POLICE DEPT'  
 68 0 00000670 Q15 'AGE' Q16 'TYPE OF HOME' Q17 'LEVEL OF HOME'  
 69 0 00000680 Q18 'OWN OR RENT' Q19 'HOUSEHOLD' Q19#1 'SPOUSE' Q19#2 'CHILDREN'  
 70 0 00000690 Q19D 'NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD'  
 71 0 00000700 VALUE LABELS Q1 1 'YES' 2 'NO' / Q4 1 'VERY LIKELY' 2 'SOMEWHAT LIKELY'  
 72 0 00000710 3 'NOT LIKELY' / Q5A TO Q5H 1 'CHECKED' / Q6DAY Q6NITE 1 'DO NOT LEAVE'  
 73 0 00000720 2 '1-2 DAYS A WK' 3 '3-4 DAYS A WEEK' 4 '4-7 DAYS A WEEK' 5 'OTHER' /  
 74 0 00000730 Q7A TO Q7G 1 'CHECKED' / Q8 1 'WORK FULLTIME' 2 'WORK PARTTIME'  
 75 0 00000740 3 'RETIRED' / Q9 1 'NEVER' 2 'ONCE' 3 'MORE THAN ONCE' / Q10A#1 TO Q10B#3  
 76 0 00000750 1 'CHECKED' / Q10C Q10D 1 '< \$100' 2 '\$100-500' 3 '\$500-1,000'  
 77 0 00000760 4 'OVER \$1000' / Q11 1 'YES' 2 'NO' / Q12A 1 'YES' 2 'NO' /  
 78 0 00000770 Q12B#1 TO Q13F#2 1 'CHCKED' / Q14A 1 'YES' 2 'NO' 3 'NO OPINION' /  
 79 0 00000780 Q14B 1 'SAME' 2 'BTTER' 3 'NOT AS WELL' 4 'NO OPINION' /  
 80 0 00000790 Q14C Q14D 1 'YES' 2 'NO' 3 'NO OPINION' /  
 81 0 00000800 Q14E#1 TO Q14E#4 1 'CHECKED' /  
 82 0 00000810 Q15 1 '50-54' 2 '55-59' 3 '60-64' 4 '65-69' 5 '70-74' 6 '75-79'  
 83 0 00000820 7 '80-84' 8 '85+' / Q16 1 'SINGLE FAMILY' 2 'APT' 3 'CONDO'  
 84 0 00000830 4 'HOTEL' 5 'BOARDING HOUSE' 6 'MOBILE HOME' 7 'OTHER' /  
 85 0 00000840 Q17 1 'STREET LEVEL' 2 'UPPER LEVEL' / Q18 1 'OWN' 2 'RENT' /  
 86 0 00000850 Q19#1 Q19#2 1 'CHECKED' / Q5A#1 Q5B#1 Q5D#1 1 'DAYLIGHT ONLY'  
 87 0 00000860 2 'DAY & NIGHTTIME' / Q19 1 'LIVE ALONE' 2 'WITH FAMILY' 3 'WITH OTHERS' /  
 88 0 00000870 COMPUTE NAGE=Q15  
 89 0 00000880 RECODE NAGE (2,3=2)(4,5=3)(6,7=4)(8=5)  
 90 0 00000890 VALUE LABELS NAGE 1 '50-54' 2 '55-64' 3 '65-74' 4 '75-84' 5 '85+'  
 91 0 00000900 SELECT IF (Q1 EQ 1)  
 92 0 00000910 FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Q4 Q8 Q9 Q12A TO Q12C#6 Q14A TO Q14E#4

THERE ARE 645360 BYTES OF MEMORY AVAILABLE.  
 THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS AREA HAS 645360 BYTES.

\*\*\*\*\* MEMORY ALLOWS A TOTAL OF 29334 VALUES, ACCUMULATED ACROSS ALL VARIABLES.  
 THERE ALSO MAY BE UP TO 7334 VALUE LABELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.

\*\*\*\*\*  
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Q4 LIKELY TO MOVE FROM TORRANCE NXT 10 YRS

NO	2	64	30.6	36.6	100.0
	.	34	16.3	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	175	MISSING CASES	34		

Q12B#1 CONCERN OVER PERSONAL ASSAULT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	112	53.6	100.0	100.0
	.	97	46.4	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	112	MISSING CASES	97		

Q12B#2 CONCERN OVER THEFT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	69	33.0	100.0	100.0
	.	140	67.0	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	69	MISSING CASES	140		

\*\*\*\*\*

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Q12B#3 CONCERN OVER VANDALISM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	40	19.1	100.0	100.0
	.	169	80.9	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	40	MISSING CASES	169		



VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 144

Q12C#4 FEAR CAUSE CONSIDER MOVING

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	6	2.9	100.0	100.0
	.	203	97.1	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 6 MISSING CASES 203

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Q12C#5 MOVE DIFF TYPE RESIDENCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	3	1.4	100.0	100.0
	.	206	98.6	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 3 MISSING CASES 206

Q12C#6 MOVE DIFF AREA

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHCKED	1	7	3.3	100.0	100.0
	.	202	96.7	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 7 MISSING CASES 202

Q14A POLICE UNDERSTAND PROBS OF OLDR PRSNS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
-------------	-------	-----------	---------	---------------	-------------

	44	21.1	MISSING
TOTAL	209	100.0	100.0

VALID CASES 165 MISSING CASES 44

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Q14E#1 HOME & RESNAL SAFETY PRESENTATIONS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	48	23.0	100.0	100.0
	.	161	77.0	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 161

Q14E#2 HOME SECURITY CHECKS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	42	20.1	100.0	100.0
	.	167	79.9	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 167

Q14E#3 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
CHECKED	1	17	8.1	100.0	100.0
	.	192	91.9	MISSING	
TOTAL		209	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 17 MISSING CASES 192

75-84	4.00	I	5	I	3	I	45	I	53
		I	9.4	I	5.7	I	84.9	I	28.2
		I	26.3	I	16.7	I	29.8	I	
85+	5.00	I	1	I		I	22	I	23
		I	4.3	I		I	95.7	I	12.2
		I	5.3	I		I	14.6	I	
COLUMN			19		18		151		188
TOTAL			10.1		9.6		80.3		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 21

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CROSSTABULATION OF  
BY Q8 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PAGE 1 OF 1

Q8							ROW TOTAL
NAGE	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	I ILTIME	I IWORK FUL RTIME	I WORK PA RTIME	I RETIRED	I	
50-54	1.00	I	I	I	3	I	3
		I	I	I	100.0	I	1.6
		I	I	I	1.7	I	
55-64	2.00	I	3	I	3	I	30
		I	10.0	I	10.0	I	16.0
		I	60.0	I	50.0	I	13.6
65-74	3.00	I	2	I	3	I	78
		I	2.6	I	3.8	I	41.7
		I	40.0	I	50.0	I	41.5
75-84	4.00	I	I	I	I	52	52
		I	I	I	100.0	I	27.8
		I	I	I	29.5	I	
85+	5.00	I	I	I	I	24	24
		I	I	I	100.0	I	12.8
		I	I	I	13.6	I	
COLUMN		5		6		176	187
TOTAL		2.7		3.2		94.1	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 22

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		I	43.3	I	44.3	I	
		+-----+					
75-84	4.00	I	27	I	16	I	43
		I	62.8	I	37.2	I	26.1
		I	26.0	I	26.2	I	
		+-----+					
85+	5.00	I	7	I	11	I	18
		I	38.9	I	61.1	I	10.9
		I	6.7	I	18.0	I	
		+-----+					
	COLUMN		104		61		165
	TOTAL		63.0		37.0		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 44

\*\*\*\*\*  
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----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N   O F -----  
 BY Q12B#1 CONCERN OVER PERSONAL ASSAULT

PAGE 1 OF 1

		Q12B#1		
	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	ICHCKED		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
		I	11	
NAGE		+-----+		
	1.00	I	2	I 2
50-54		I	100.0	I 1.9
		I	1.9	I
		+-----+		
	2.00	I	22	I 22
55-54		I	100.0	I 20.4
		I	20.4	I
		+-----+		
	3.00	I	51	I 51
65-74		I	100.0	I 47.2
		I	47.2	I
		+-----+		
	4.00	I	25	I 25
75-84		I	100.0	I 23.1
		I	23.1	I
		+-----+		
	5.00	I	8	I 8
85+		I	100.0	I 7.4
		I	7.4	I
		+-----+		
	COLUMN		108	108
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 101

\*\*\*\*\*  
 05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
 12:23:06 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS

PAGE 19

		I	50.0	I	
		+	-----	+	
75-84	4.00	I	9	I	9
		I	100.0	I	22.5
		I	22.5	I	
		+	-----	+	
85+	5.00	I	2	I	2
		I	100.0	I	5.0
		I	5.0	I	
		+	-----	+	
	COLUMN		40		40
	TOTAL		100.0		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 169

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
12:23:06 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 21

----- CROSSTABULATION OF -----  
NAGE BY Q12B#4

PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT	I		
		ROW PCT	ICHCKED		ROW
		COL PCT	I		TOTAL
NAGE			+	+	
	2.00	I	1	I	1
55-64		I	100.0	I	12.5
		I	12.5	I	
		+	-----	+	
	3.00	I	2	I	2
65-74		I	100.0	I	25.0
		I	25.0	I	
		+	-----	+	
	4.00	I	3	I	3
75-84		I	100.0	I	37.5
		I	37.5	I	
		+	-----	+	
	5.00	I	2	I	2
85+		I	100.0	I	25.0
		I	25.0	I	
		+	-----	+	
	COLUMN		8		8
	TOTAL		100.0		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 201

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
12:23:06 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 22

----- CROSSTABULATION OF -----  
NAGE BY Q12C#1 FEAR CAUSE NOT LEAVE HOME

PAGE 1 OF 1

F-21

I 4.5 I  
+-----+  
COLUMN 22 22  
TOTAL 100.0 100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 187

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
12:23:06 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 24

CROSSTABULATION OF  
BY Q12C#3 FEAR CAUSE LEAVE ONLY IN DAYTIME

PAGE 1 OF 1

NAGE	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	Q12C#3		ROW TOTAL
		I	II	
50-54	1.00	1	1	1.6
		100.0	1.6	
55-64	2.00	4	4	6.5
		100.0	6.5	
65-74	3.00	33	33	53.2
		100.0	53.2	
75-84	4.00	15	15	24.2
		100.0	24.2	
85+	5.00	9	9	14.5
		100.0	14.5	
COLUMN		62	62	
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 147

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
12:23:07 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 25

CROSSTABULATION OF  
BY Q12C#4 FEAR CAUSE CONSIDER MOVING

PAGE 1 OF 1

NAGE	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT	Q12C#4		ROW
		I	II	

Q12C#6				
NAGE	COUNT	I		ROW TOTAL
	ROW PCT	CHCKED		
	COL PCT	I		
		I	1I	
50-54	1.00	I	1	1
		I	100.0	14.3
		I	14.3	
55-64	2.00	I	3	3
		I	100.0	42.9
		I	42.9	
65-74	3.00	I	2	2
		I	100.0	28.6
		I	28.6	
85+	5.00	I	1	1
		I	100.0	14.3
		I	14.3	
COLUMN		7	7	
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 202

\*\*\*\*\*

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
 12:23:07 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 28

CROSSTABULATION OF

NAGE BY Q14A POLICE UNDERSTAND PROBS OF OLDR PRSNS

PAGE 1 OF 1

Q14A									
NAGE	COUNT	I		NO	NO OPINI		ROW TOTAL		
	ROW PCT	YES			ON				
	COL PCT	I	1I		2I	3I			
50-54	1.00	I	1	I	I	1	I	2	
		I	50.0	I	I	50.0	I	1.1	
		I	9	I	I	1.6	I		
55-64	2.00	I	11	I	5	I	17	I	33
		I	33.3	I	15.2	I	51.5	I	17.9
		I	10.3	I	38.5	I	26.6	I	
65-74	3.00	I	49	I	3	I	24	I	76
		I	64.5	I	3.9	I	31.6	I	41.3
		I	45.8	I	23.1	I	37.5	I	
75-84	4.00	I	32	I	5	I	13	I	50
		I	64.0	I	10.0	I	26.0	I	27.2
		I	29.9	I	38.5	I	20.3	I	

NAGE	COUNT	I		NO		NO OPINI		ROW TOTAL	
	ROW PCT	IYES							
	COL PCT	I	1I	2I	3I				
50-54	1.00	I	2	I	I	1	I	3	
		I	66.7	I	I	33.3	I	1.7	
		I	1.8	I	I	1.8	I		
55-64	2.00	I	17	I	4	I	9	30	
		I	56.7	I	13.3	I	30.0	I	16.9
		I	15.0	I	50.0	I	16.1	I	
65-74	3.00	I	55	I	4	I	18	77	
		I	71.4	I	5.2	I	23.4	I	43.5
		I	48.7	I	50.0	I	32.1	I	
75-84	4.00	I	31	I	I	16	I	47	
		I	66.0	I	I	34.0	I	26.6	
		I	27.4	I	I	28.6	I		
85+	5.00	I	8	I	I	12	I	20	
		I	40.0	I	I	60.0	I	11.3	
		I	7.1	I	I	21.4	I		
COLUMN TOTAL		113	8	56	177				
		63.8	4.5	31.6	100.0				

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 32

05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
12:23:07 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 31

CROSSTABULATION OF  
NAGE BY Q14D POLICE KNOW WHERE REFER YOU

PAGE 1 OF 1

		Q14D					
	COUNT	I					
	ROW PCT	IYES		NO	NO OPINI	ROW	
	COL PCT	I			ON	TOTAL	
		I	1I	2I	3I		
NAGE							
50-54	1.00	I	I	I	I	2	
		I	50.0	I	50.0	1.3	
		I	1.5	I	1.2		
55-64	2.00	I	12	2	17	31	
		I	38.7	I	54.8	19.4	
		I	18.2	I	20.7		
65-74	3.00	I	30	6	31	67	
		I	44.8	I	46.3	41.9	
		I	45.5	I	37.8		
75	4.00	I	18	3	23	44	
		I	40.9	I	52.3	27.5	
		I	27.3	I	28.0		



Q14E#2					
NAGE	COUNT	I	I		ROW TOTAL
	ROW PCT	ICHECKED			
	COL PCT	I	I		
50-54	1.00	I	I	I	2.4
		I	100.0	I	
		I	2.4	I	
55-64	2.00	I	9	I	22.0
		I	100.0	I	
		I	22.0	I	
65-74	3.00	I	18	I	43.9
		I	100.0	I	
		I	43.9	I	
75-84	4.00	I	13	I	31.7
		I	100.0	I	
		I	31.7	I	
COLUMN		41		41	
TOTAL		100.0		100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 168

\*\*\*\*\*  
 05 DEC 85 SPSS-X RELEASE 2.1 FOR IBM OS & MVS  
 12:23:07 USC COMPUTING SERVICES IBM 3081 MVS IBM OS

PAGE 34

----- C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N   O F   -----  
 NAGE BY Q14E#3 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

PAGE 1 OF 1

Q14E#3					
	COUNT	I			
	ROW PCT	I	CHECKED		ROW
	COL PCT	I			TOTAL
		I		11	
NAGE					
	1.00	I	1	I	1
50-54		I	100.0	I	6.3
		I	6.3	I	
	2.00	I	2	I	2
55-64		I	100.0	I	12.5
		I	12.5	I	
	3.00	I	10	I	10
65-74		I	100.0	I	62.5
		I	62.5	I	
	4.00	I	3	I	3
75-84		I	100.0	I	18.8
		I	18.8	I	
	COLUMN		16		16
	TOTAL		100.0		100.0

PRINTOUT

PROCESSED AT 12:25:37 ON THURSDAY DECEMBER 05, 1985

JOB PRINTED IS  
NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE PRINTED  
IS THE FIRST BYTE OF EACH RECORD A CARRIAGE CONTROL CHARACTER?  
NUMBER OF INPUT RECORDS READ  
NUMBER OF COPIES SUCCESSFULLY PRINTED  
NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED PER COPY  
TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED

KCEA880A  
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YES  
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NORMAL END OF PROCESSING

APPENDIX "G"

RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM  
(SAN CLEMENTE, CALIFORNIA)

**RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM  
VOLUNTEER CENTER OF SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY**

**WHAT IS R.S.V.P.**

R.S.V.P. is a nation-wide volunteer program for retired seniors. The program places volunteers, 60 and over, in meaningful assignments in non-profit agencies and organizations within the community. R.S.V.P. makes use of valuable life experiences, inviting seniors to share their time and talents with others in their community.

**WHAT R.S.V.P. DOES FOR THE COMMUNITY**

R.S.V.P. contributes valuable volunteer hours of service to non-profit community agencies, institutions and organizations, such as: schools, hospitals, convalescent hospitals, nutrition sites, Meals-On-Wheels, city departments, libraries, museums, county departments, Red Cross, Braille Institute, day care centers, court programs, clinics, and health care organizations.

**WHAT R.S.V.P. DOES FOR SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY**

Over 500 Volunteers served over 140,000 hours in approximately 120 locations last year. If this effort were calculated at minimum wage, R.S.V.P. services would provide a savings of \$469,000 to the community and many services provided were worth a great deal more than minimum wage.

**WHO SPONSORS R.S.V.P.**

R.S.V.P. is sponsored by the Volunteer Center of South Orange County and ACTION, the Federal Volunteer Service Agency.

**WHAT R.S.V.P. PROVIDES FOR ITS MEMBERS**

1. A volunteer position that matches skills, interests, and time requirements of the volunteers.
2. Transportation reimbursement to and from the volunteer station assignments.
3. A partial (\$1.25) reimbursement for lunch if the volunteer works more than 5 hours in a day.
4. Excess automobile insurance.
5. A newsletter to keep seniors updated on R.S.V.P. events, senior opportunities, and issues.
6. Recognition parties and special events.
7. Membership in the nationwide program of over 260,000 other R.S.V.P. volunteers.

**HOW TO JOIN R.S.V.P.**

CALL US AND WE WILL COME TO YOU (714) 953-5757  
Santa Ana Main Office: 1440 East First Street, Suite 301

## POLICE DEPARTMENT SEEKS RETIRED SENIORS FOR NEW VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The San Clemente Police Department is now in the process of recruiting retired senior volunteers (preferably age 50 or older), who are residents of the City or surrounding area, to staff a new program which is being implemented. We are looking for 20 individuals who can donate approximately 4 hours of their time per week to support the Police Department in various assignments. Some of their activities will include the registration of bicycles in conjunction with our school programs, assisting in the presentation of neighborhood watch meetings and other crime prevention activities, conducting commercial and residential home security surveys, vacation home checks, clerical support, patrolling in a vehicle clearly marked as part of the volunteer program, as well as conducting occasional foot patrol in the downtown area, and other shopping centers. Volunteers will be assigned in pairs for all of the field activities, and will serve in a uniform provided by the Department.

All members will be thoroughly trained prior to assuming their duties in conjunction with the program, therefore, no experience is necessary. Initially, we will be looking for several individuals to serve as coordinators who will assist in the program implementation. As a result, they may be asked to devote more than the 4 hours per week in order to accomplish the task.

We believe this new program will provide valuable assistance to the Police Department, and thereby to the community. At the same time, it will offer a rewarding opportunity for those persons who wish to contribute their time in a worthwhile manner, while remaining actively involved in their community.

For further information on the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, or an application form and complete description of duties, contact the Crime Prevention Unit at 361-8213.

  
Lieutenant Bob McDonnell

ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE

APPLICATION  
SAN CLEMENTE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM



- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_  
                    Last                                      First                                      Middle
- 2) Address \_\_\_\_\_  
                    Number                      Street                                      City                                      State                                      Zip
- 3) Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth                      Place of Birth                                      Social Security No.
- 7) Marital Status:  
      Single \_\_\_\_\_ Married \_\_\_\_\_ Widowed \_\_\_\_\_ Divorced \_\_\_\_\_ Separated \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) A. Are you a U. S. Citizen:                                      Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
      B. Do you speak another language?                                      Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Do you have a valid California Driver's License?    Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
      Driver's License No. \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) A. Describe any physical defects or disabilities, including extent of defective vision, if any, with and without glasses, and deficiencies in color vision and hearing.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
B. Have you had any serious illness or operations:    Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
      Describe, briefly \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Occupation before retirement:    Position held: \_\_\_\_\_  
      Describe type of work performed: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
      Name of employer: \_\_\_\_\_  
      Address of employer: \_\_\_\_\_  
      Length of time with this employer: \_\_\_\_\_



## CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

September 26, 1984

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of your application for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. We sincerely appreciate your interest in the position, and you can be assured of being given careful consideration during the selection process.

As you may or may not be aware, we intend to leave the initial recruitment period open for another couple of weeks. We hope to gain some additional exposure, and a significant number of applicants from which to choose. As a result, don't be concerned if you don't hear from us right away as we will be continuing to work toward the implementation of the program. We are now in the process of equipment acquisition, while simultaneously recruiting to fill the authorized complement of approximately twenty volunteers.

We look forward to meeting you during the selection process, and we will continue to stay in contact as we move closer to the actual interviews. We sincerely appreciate your willingness to become involved in our Department and the community.

Lt. Bob McDonell  
ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE

pb

November 9, 1984

Dear Mr.

This is to confirm your appointment for a personal interview as part of the recruiting process for the San Clemente Police Department's Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP):

DATE: November 16, 1984

TIME: 1:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Directors Room  
2nd Floor\*  
Bank of San Clemente  
300 South El Camino Real  
San Clemente

\*There is an elevator to the 2nd floor.

Thank you for your interest in RSVP--we shall look forward to meeting and getting acquainted with you.

Respectfully,

Robert J. McDonell  
Acting Chief of Police

RJM:s1



RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Screening Worksheet

Applicant's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

	Rating Range 1 - 10 Scale (10 = Superior)
1. Relationship between personal goals and the program.	
2. Appearance	
3. Attitude - i.e., towards self, the program, and life in general.	
4. Openness - Is applicant candid about feelings, doubts?	
5. Objectivity - Ability to be non-judgmental	
6. Does the person demonstrate understanding, compassion, empathy?	
7. Does the applicant have insight into what the program involves; regarding time?	
8. Willingness to perform additional duties, beyond the 4-hour commitment.	
9. Leadership potential - Does the applicant possess the qualities to act in a coordinating capacity?	
10. Overall acceptability of individual into program	

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

VACANT HOME CHECK

ACCEPTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATES: From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ Will advise on return \_\_\_\_\_  
LIGHTS: On \_\_\_\_\_ Off \_\_\_\_\_ Timer \_\_\_\_\_ Hour On \_\_\_\_\_ Off \_\_\_\_\_  
ALARM: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Audible \_\_\_\_\_ Silent \_\_\_\_\_  
NEWSPAPERS AND MAIL TO BE CARED FOR: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
MISC: Dog in yard: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other Information \_\_\_\_\_

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, PLEASE NOTIFY:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Do they have a key? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

RESIDENT'S HOME PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHORIZED PERSONS TO BE ON PREMISES: \_\_\_\_\_

Dear San Clemente Resident:

As a result of your request for a vacation patrol check, officers of this department have checked your home as often as possible.

If we can be of further assistance, kindly notify us. We were glad to have been of service to you and hope you had an enjoyable vacation.

Very truly yours,

Gary E. Brown  
CHIEF OF POLICE

By \_\_\_\_\_

PD 6 Rev. 8-'79



SAN CLEMENTE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
(714) 361-8201



### UNATTENDED VEHICLE NOTICE

This vehicle is parked on a public road-  
way and has been observed by an officer  
of the San Clemente Police Department.

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Date &  
Time \_\_\_\_\_

Officer \_\_\_\_\_

**This Card Is An Indication To Officers That  
Your Vehicle Has Been Noted In Our  
Abandoned Vehicle File**

**NOTICE:** Your attention is directed to Section 10.4 of the  
City's Uniform Traffic Ordinance which states  
your vehicle will be removed from the roadway if  
left unattended and not moved within 72 hours  
from this date and time.

Section 22889 Vehicle Code provides that an officer may remove a vehicle  
from a highway when he has reasonable grounds to believe that the vehicle  
has been abandoned.

**-This Is Not A Traffic Citation**

### UNATTENDED VEHICLE NOTICE

Violation Time \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Date & Time \_\_\_\_\_

License # \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle \_\_\_\_\_  
Make Year BodyType

Where and How Marked \_\_\_\_\_

Officer \_\_\_\_\_ I.D. \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX "H"

"SUN CITY SHERIFF'S POSSE"  
(MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA)

# SHERIFF'S POSSE



PHOTO

NAME	MRAL
------	------

MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
Phoenix, Arizona

RT. THUMB	HAIR	BIRTHDATE
	EYES	WEIGHT
	SCAR TYPE	HEIGHT

SIGNATURE OF POSSE MEMBER

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:  
THAT I, R.G. "DICK" GODBEHERE, SHERIFF OF  
MARICOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA,  
DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

MY LAWFUL POSSEE MEMBER, WHO IS  
EMPOWERED TO ACT AS IF I MYSELF  
WERE PRESENT, WHEN CALLED UPON  
TO DO SO.

SHERIFF, MARICOPA COUNTY  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## WARNING

Issued for official use of person designated  
hereon. Use and possession except as pro-  
vided by law is illegal and will subject of-  
fender to punishment under Title 13, A.R.S.,  
Section 13-413.

IF FOUND, DROP IN NEAREST U.S. MAIL  
BOX. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



# THE SHERIFF'S POSSE OF SUN CITY

Deputy Sheriff \_\_\_\_\_ of the

Sheriff's Posse of Sun City

has on this date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 <sup>84</sup> successfully  
completed the \_\_\_\_\_ course.

Training Officer

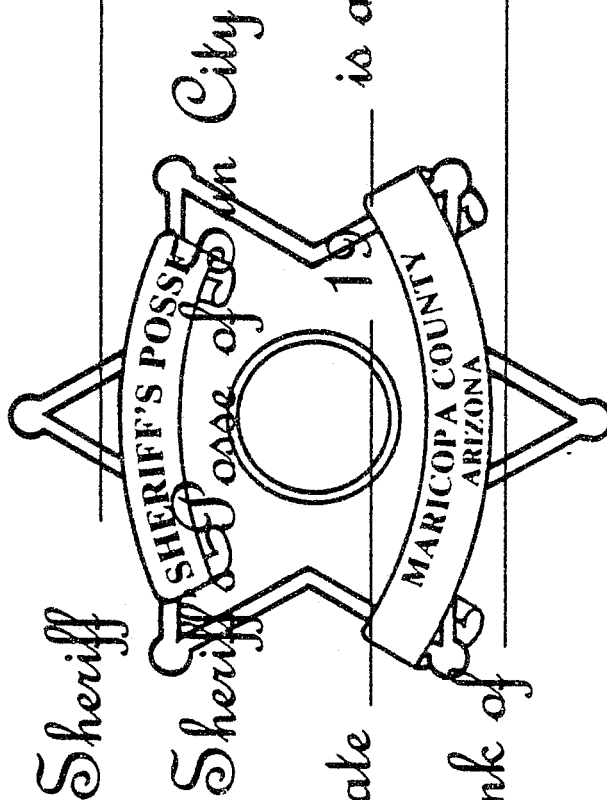
No 437

Commander

# THE SHERIFF'S POSSE OF SUN CITY

Deputy Sheriff

of the



on this date

is appointed

to the rank of

Lieutenant

Commander





#### VACATION REMINDERS

1. Mail the Vacation Watch card with complete information at least 10 days in advance.
2. Arrange with someone to collect handbills and remove excess windblown leaves at entrances.
3. Let your neighbors know when you are leaving, will return and WHO has a key. Their observations may save your property from theft, storm damage or plumbing failures. Have neighbors put garbage in your can.
4. Disconnect TVs and other appliances. Disconnect electric water heater at meter box. Check windows, patio doors, timers, drapes, thermostat and ALL door locks.
5. Call Keyholder about any mail.

SHERIFF'S POSSE OF SUN CITY, INC.  
P.O. Box 6, Sun City, Az. 85372  
CRIME STOP 256-1011

Call Sheriff's Office at 256-1000 when you return.

APPENDIX "I"

"OPERATION LIFELINE"  
(HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA)



L I F E L I N E

A SERVICE FOR THE ELDERLY  
At Your Assigned Time, Call

6 9 6 - 4 4 1 1

Crime Prevention Unit  
For Police Emergencies, Call  
6 9 6 - 5 5 5 5  
Huntington Police Department



**CITY OF  
HUNTINGTON**  
WEST VIRGINIA

**POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT**  
City Hall, P. O. Box 1659 ZIP 25717  
(304) 696-5930

9 August 1974

Dear Lifeline Member:

In order to serve you on a seven day a week basis, we are sending you a card with a new number to call beginning next Monday, August 12. At your assigned time everyday, call the number 696-4411. You will no longer call the number you were given when you first began calling Lifeline, but you will use the new number on the card. If the line is busy when you try to place the call, hang up and call again. We have assigned more than one person to your time period so we can serve more people. Continue to call us until you reach us. Please remember that we are trying to serve a number of people, so limit your conversation to telling us your name and that you are all right. If you want to discuss a problem which will require some time, call and ask to speak with the Counselor. Should you at anytime be unable to make the call due to your going out of town for a day or more, we would appreciate your calling us in advance to let us know when you are leaving and when you will be returning.

Since we have not talked with you at length, we would like to explain how Lifeline serves you. If we do not receive your call within your assigned time, then we will call you. Should you fail to answer, we will send a Community Service Officer to your home to see that you are all right. In the event that you are in need of help, the officer will be able to see that you receive the help you need.

For Emergency Police Service, call our Emergency number which is 696-5555. We would like to assure you that the Huntington Police Department will be happy to assist you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Linda G. Walton  
Counselor  
Crime Prevention Unit  
Huntington Police Department

LGW/mak

**IN CASE OF A POLICE EMERGENCY CALL 696-5555**



**CITY OF  
HUNTINGTON**  
WEST VIRGINIA

**POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
City Hall, P. O. Box 1459 ZIP 25717  
(304) 696-4430

24 September 1974

Dear Clergy of Huntington

The first week of September, the Crime Prevention Unit of the Huntington Police Department implemented "Operation Lifeline" as a service to the senior citizens and handicapped persons of Huntington. We feel the program has been a success, so we are now prepared to begin a full scale recruitment for members. We feel that you are in an excellent position to publicize this program and therefore help us to serve the senior citizens or handicapped persons of our community.

Basically, Operation Lifeline provides a daily check on people who might not otherwise be contacted by relatives or friends. This offers them the security of knowing that someone will be checking on them regularly.

Any interested citizen living in Huntington may call the Crime Prevention Unit at 696-5572 and register for Lifeline. At this time, we will assign the person a particular time to call us. If they do not call at this time, we will call them. In the event they do not answer, we will dispatch a CSO ambulance or a patrol car to the person to see if they are in need of assistance.

At the present time, fifty-five people are registered as members of Lifeline. We would like to see this increase since there are such a large number of elderly people in Huntington who live alone or who are ill and could use this service. We would appreciate it greatly if you would post the enclosed card on your bulletin board. Any assistance you can give us in promoting Operation Lifeline will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Linda G. Walton*

Linda G. Walton, Counselor  
Crime Prevention Unit

LGW/mak  
Enclosure

IN CASE OF A POLICE EMERGENCY CALL 696-5555



**CITY OF  
HUNTINGTON**  
WEST VIRGINIA

**POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT**  
City Hall, P. O. Box 1459 ZIP 25717  
(304) 696-5930

September 15, 1975

The American Association of Retired Persons in conjunction with the Huntington Police Department's Crime Prevention Unit is sponsoring a seminar dealing with the subject of the elderly and their role in law enforcement. The seminar will be held on Wednesday, October 1, 1975, and we are extending an invitation to you to attend.

We of the Huntington Police Department have found our senior citizens to be one of our most valuable assets in the community, and we are developing programs to better utilize them as volunteers. The goal of this seminar is to increase our understanding and exchange ideas as to how law enforcement can better benefit by the increased involvement of the elderly.

The seminar will be held at the Holiday Inn at 1033 3rd Avenue in Huntington. It will begin at 8:00 a.m. on October 1, and will conclude at 4:00 p.m. on the same day. We are featuring speakers from Phoenix, Arizona and Washington, D. C., as well as local participants. The program brochure will be mailed to you within a week.

We would appreciate receiving your confirmations at 696-5572. We hope you will plan to attend.

Sincerely,

Lt. Oattie Adkins  
Crime Prevention Unit

OA:11

**IN CASE OF A POLICE EMERGENCY CALL 696-5555**

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND SEND TO: OPERATION LIFELINE  
HUNTINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
HUNTINGTON, WV 25717

NAME Stella Hayne BIRTHDATE 3-14-1918 SOCIAL SECURITY NO 232-44-4867  
ADDRESS 1646 1/2 Artisan Alley CITY Huntington, W. Va. ZIP CODE 25703  
TELEPHONE 522-2844 HOSPITAL (IN CASE OF EMERGENCY) Cabell  
FUNERAL HOME Scarbos WILL YOU CALL ON SUNDAYS? YES NO X  
MEDICAL PROBLEMS Low Blood, High Cholesterol  
Neck Breather

CONTACT PERSON (PREFERABLY A NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR)

1. NAME Sally Mae Williams 2. NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS 1639 Artisan Ave. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE 522-8413 TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

3. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CONTACT:

NAME Annie E. Kresge  
ADDRESS 1030-28th St. Huntington, W. Va.  
HOME PHONE ( 523-9146 ) BUSINESS PHONE ( 525-9092 )  
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT Dr. Francis Coffey

COME BY THE LIFELINE OFFICE AND VISIT US SOMETIME!



Medical

Cardiac

Name

KIDD ALMA

Address

1735 1/2 - 11<sup>th</sup> Ave

Phone

525-5869

Birthdate

12-16-16

Hospital

Funderal Home

Other Contacts

Mr. Hill 525-4765

Mr. Martin 657-5837

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APPENDIX "J"

SCHOOL PATROL ACTIVITY  
(TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA)

**TORRANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**INTRA-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE**

**TO:** Watch Commanders  
**FROM:** Captain Hone  
**SUBJECT:** SCHOOL PATROL

**DATE:** 18 Sep 75

The intent of establishing the School Patrol within the Patrol Division is to augment our field force and develop some "experts" in handling juvenile and school problems.

In order to make this detail effective, the officers assigned must develop contacts at the school and district office level. This will require the officers' presence at various monthly meetings held with school staff, district personnel, Education Council of Torrance, and similar activities. It will be necessary for School Patrol Officers to keep the Coordinator advised of such activities so he can in turn keep the Watch Commander and Communications apprised.

Days off will be selected in such a manner that priority is given to the school calendar. For example, weekends and school holidays will automatically be scheduled days off.

Close coordination must be maintained with the Area Juvenile Officers, the Crossing Guard Supervisor, Paul Sittel from the School District, and all high school administrators.

The School Patrol Officers will work "07" Watch on a regular basis unless there is a specific problem requiring a change of hours to handle the situation. The "07" Watch Supervisor will be responsible for handling all routine administrative tasks associated with the School Patrol Officers, as they will be performing specialized patrol services but still assigned to "07" Watch Patrol.

The Coordinator of the School Patrol, Sergeant Turner, will be responsible for coordinating the program and handling all progress reports and specialized statistical data related directly to the School Patrol. Sergeant Turner will work with the "07" Watch Supervisor on any scheduling problems or other matters that might arise during the initial implementation of the School Patrol Program.

This Program is designed to supplement the "07" Watch Patrol Division's effectiveness, and the beat units are encouraged to continue their patrol in and around the schools on their beats. Beat units should make every effort to handle problems on their beat involving truant juveniles or loitering around schools, as has been the policy in the past. The School Patrol Officers will be available to assist - if needed. To make the program successful, there is a need for everyone to work together in order to meet the basic objectives of reducing crime and handling potential problems before they get out of control.

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TORRANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT NOTICE

11 SEP 75

TO: All Personnel  
FROM: Donald E. Nash, Chief of Police  
SUBJECT: SCHOOL PATROL

Effective 15 Sep 75, the Patrol Division will assume the responsibility of the School Patrol. Officers Augenstein and Hertica will be assigned to this detail and will work "07" Watch. Their unit designation will be 50J. When both are working, 50J-1 will be north and 50J-2 south.

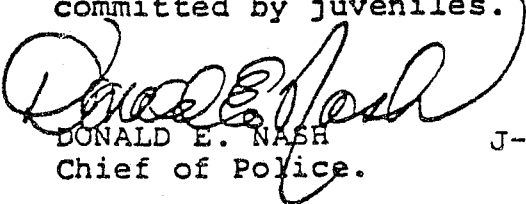
Their primary responsibility will be patrolling the schools, parks, and other areas where juveniles congregate. While the School Patrol's primary function will be to reduce truancy and its juvenile-related crimes, the officers will be available to respond to major felonies in progress and other types of emergency calls.

The School Patrol will be coordinated by the Patrol Coordinator, Sergeant Turner, and the detail will work closely with the Juvenile Area Officers and school officials.

A pin map will be maintained in the Patrol Coordinator's Office, along with an F.I. File of juvenile contacts.

The School Patrol will respond, when available, to incidents occurring at schools that require immediate attention. They will also be available to advise and assist school administrators on police procedures and related problems including citizen arrests.

Hopefully, by reducing the number of truant and unsupervised juveniles within the City, we will also be reducing the number of daytime crimes that are being committed by juveniles.)

  
DONALD E. NASH  
Chief of Police.

J-2

**TORRANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**INTRA-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE**

**TO:** Captain James M. Weyant,  
Commander, Patrol Bureau

**FROM:** Sergeant W. H. Nitz,  
School Patrol Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** SCHOOL PATROL

**DATE:** 18 Sep 79

The purpose of this report is to review the total concept of the School Patrol program to determine if the program is following the guidelines and by following the guidelines, is it accomplishing our objective, and if not, is there a need to modify or eliminate some guidelines or some of the objectives.

The objectives of the School Patrol Detail have changed very little from its beginning when it was part of the Juvenile Division. At that time the officers could spend more time patrolling the schools than their present counterpart because they were Juvenile Division units and not subject to being dispatched on patrol calls.

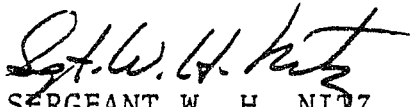
In 1975 with the beginning of the school year, the School Patrol became a part of the Patrol Bureau with the intent of augmenting the field force and developing experts in Patrol in handling juvenile and school problems. The Patrol units were encouraged to continue their patrol in and around the schools on their beat. Over the years the School Patrol officers and the beat units have developed some excellent working procedures for handling problem areas around the schools. The exchange of information between the School Patrol and the beat units goes on, on a daily basis as well as the exchange between the school officials and the School Patrol. Any information on problem or potential problems is relayed quickly from the schools to the School Patrol and through them to the beat units. The exchange of information between the School Patrol and the Juvenile Section is equally as smooth and quick as they are in constant contact.

The School Patrol has maintained a very close working relation with the school officials through attending meetings and by personal contact during the course of their working day. The school officials have been very pleased with the service they have received from the School Patrol and count on them to help solve their police related problems.

The "07" Watch hours seem to be compatible with the school hours with an overlap both before and after school. In the event it is necessary to change the School Patrol hours, it will not affect the deployment of the regular beat units and during the school holidays the School Patrol officers add to the beat units. The "07" Watch supervisors are responsible for handling all routine administrative tasks of the School Patrol, even though they perform a specialized Patrol service, they are still assigned to the "07" Watch.

There is almost daily contact between the School Patrol and the Patrol Coordinator for an exchange of information and the School Patrol submits a monthly activity report for the detail and individual stats for the officers. This information is included in the monthly Patrol Bureau activity report by the coordinator. It is almost impossible for the coordinator to inspect the School Patrol in field situations, therefore, it is necessary for the Patrol Supervisors to supervise the School Patrol along with the regular beat units.

The School Patrol Detail is a smooth running program and very effective in the control of police problems around the schools. They have established excellent rapport with the schools and the schools depend upon them for assistance and advise. Their presence frees the beat unit for service in other areas which in the end will produce better service for the public.

  
SERGEANT W. H. NITZ,  
SCHOOL PATROL COORDINATOR

CITY OF TORRANCE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

DATE: 25 JUL 83

FROM: SERGEANT PAUL W. BESSE,  
PATROL SUPPORT SECTION

SUBJECT: JUVENILE TRUANCY SWEEPS

I attended a meeting with Sgt. Maestri and Paul Sittel (TUSD) regarding proposed truancy sweeps. Truancy has become a major problem in the schools, and TUSD is working with the Police Department in order to try and solve the problem. The schools will be aggressively advising students and parents that truancy sweeps will take place throughout the school year. The schools have made ID cards and passes standardized throughout the district in order to simplify checks by school authorities and the police department.

Juvenile Section feels that truancy sweeps will have a significant effect on residential burglaries and other crimes around the schools. The exact days of the sweeps have not been decided, however, the first one will take place in October. It is felt that for the sweep to be successful, Patrol must be actively involved. I think what Juvenile originally had in mind was that beat units would be involved, and they would assist in rounding up truants. Because of beat responsibility, I did not feel that this was the best way to handle it, and I made the following suggestion. I told Sgt. Maestri to pre-plan the sweep days far enough in advance that additional personnel could be arranged for on the deployment memo. If extra personnel are available, the beat units will be free to handle other matters. The beat units will be encouraged to look for truants and detain them if appropriate.

The sweep hours will be from 0830 to 1100 hours, and all truants will be taken to one drop-off point (Sam Levy School) and turned over to school authorities. The school and Juvenile officers will handle all paperwork so Patrol officers will not have to do any. School Patrol officers and other Juvenile officers will also be participating in the sweep. Juvenile hopes that because of the sweeps, beat officers will become aware of truants and their relation to crime activity, and officers will routinely contact juveniles and return them to school. They feel that because of the specialization with School Patrol officers, the beat units are not as routinely contacting a very major source of crime in the City. This program will hopefully change this. Juvenile is looking for all the help it can get from Patrol Bureau.

*Sgt P. Besse*

SERGEANT PAUL W. BESSE,  
PATROL SUPPORT SECTION



CITY OF TORRANCE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

DATE: 30 APR 85

FROM: SERGEANT M. F. TAMBLE  
PATROL BUREAU

SUBJECT: SCHOOL PATROL

Prior to 1975 School Patrol officers working for the Torrance Police Department were assigned to the Juvenile Division. Primarily, they were concerned with truancy and unwanted person's loitering about the schools. They would on occassion lecture at the schools however, their programs were not very formalized. Their main assest was that they "got to know" most of the kids and on occassion they would become involved in investigations. The majority of their direction and supervision came from within the Juvenile Division and there was very little working relationships developed with other field officers. During this period of time each field officer was responsible for maintaining the expertise needed to handle juvenile problems within the schools of his beat.

On 15 SEP 75, the current School Patrol program was initiated. In a memo dated 18 Sep 75, Captain Hone related that the program was being transferred to Patrol Bureau to augment our field force and to develop some "experts" in handling juveniles and school problems. The memo generally explained the duties and responsibilities of the new program. The initial program had officer's Augenstein and Hertica assigned to start what is now a 10 year program. (Copy attached)

A review of Activity reports, memos, letters from School District officials, and officer logs shows that there was very little direction given these two officers and they generally had the ability to go in just about any direction they wished in developing the program. For the officers assigned to school patrol, schools became available to teach them the basics of handling juveniles; their lectures took on more structure; the officers became involved with each school administrator and his staff; follow-up investigations took on more meaning in added responsibility; individual counselling became a part of the program; informants were developed and from this a wealth of "expertise" was gained.

The initial Department Notice signed by Chief Nash stated that, " while the School Patrol's primary function will be to reduce truancy and its juvenile-related criems, the officers will be available to respond to other calls." (Copy of Notice Attached) Today that is still their function however, they spend so much of their time at the schools there is little time left to respond to major crimes being committed within adjoining beats. What has happened is that we really have developed "experts" in the area of School Patrol.

Currently our School Patrol officers are called upon by almost everyone when a child attending Torrance schools is in need of some type of assistance. Where initially the School Patrol officers were to augment patrol functions and Patrol units were to continue working in and around the schools, today the beat unit more or less leaves the schools alone and lets the "expert" take care of school problems. The general beat officer is not developing the expertise he needs to handle intermittent school details.

School Patrol officers today are becoming more involved with child abuse and child sexual abuse cases. Through leads developed through the schools and Juvenile Division the majority of these cases are initially investigated by the School Patrol officers. We have to have special training afforded our School Patrol officers so that they can better understand the difficulties which come with these types of investigations. After becoming involved in a case of this type the School Patrol officer will continue to work closely with the Juvenile Investigator following up to completion these types of cases.

#### HISTORICAL DATA

The following is some Historical data regarding the Torrance Police Departments School Patrol Program.

<u>I. Personnel</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>
Officer Augenstein	1975 to 1979
Officer Hertica	1975 to 1976
Officer Sibley	1976 to 1979
Officer Leinweber	1979 to 1980
Officer Herren	1979 to 1980
Officer Nancarrow	1980 to 1985
Officer Daley	1980 to 1983
Officer Ulrich	1983 to Present
Officer Allen	1985 to Present

#### II. Duties:

- 1975 \* To Augment Patrol
- \* Develop contacts at schools and District Offices
- \* Attend monthly meetings with school staffs and Education Council
- \* Coordinate with Juvenile Division, Crossing guards, School staff different activities
- \* Handle truants
- \* Handle Loitering suspects
  
- 1979 \* Same as above
- \* Started to become more involved with initial investigations generated from the schools
- \* Started to be more involved with lecturing to the students

## II. Duties Continued:

- 1983 \* Addition of formalized Truancy Sweeps which involved School Patrol, Juvenile Division, and School officials.
- 1984 \* Establish a working relationship with the staff of each school
  - \* Learn and monitor those hang-outs where school age children congregate
  - \* Initial completion and follow-up on suspected child abuse or sexual abuse cases
  - \* Develop information sources within the school community and among the students
  - \* Coordinate School Patrol activities upon the campuses with Juvenile Division
  - \* Work closely with Juvenile Officers on any school related problem where they need your assistance
  - \* Be aware of truancy problems
  - \* Be able to lecture effectively in the following areas:
    - Traffic laws                      Child abuse
    - Drugs                                  Criminal law
  - \* Be aware of and stay on top of School crime problems, (594's, 459's, Gangs etc.)
  - \* Be able to counsel school children when the need arises
  - \* Be aware of referral agencies and how they can assist the School Patrol (Diversion, Psychiatric Hospital etc.)
  - \* Stay abreast of new legislation which will affect the School Patrol operation.

## III. Future Ideas

1. Mandatory training in the area of Child Abuse is almost a must for School Patrol Officers.
2. Department of Youth Authority school in "Juvenile Law Enforcement Officer Training" is also highly recommended by all School Patrol officers who have attended the course.
3. More training in the areas of Substance abuse and how to identify it.
4. Consider more involvement in lecturing at the High School level.
5. Become very selective on who will be allowed to work in the School Patrol detail.
6. The School Patrol officers would like to see some training given to regular beat officers so they won't feel so lost when given an assignment to handle at one of the schools.

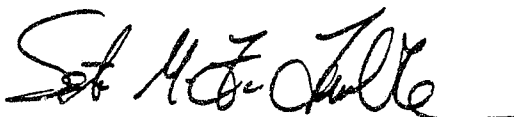
Note: Looks like we have come full circle on who has the expertise now.

The School Patrol Program in the past 10 years has continually been staffed by dedicated officers who were innovative in their approach to new areas of involvements. The officers readily accepted new changes and additions to their responsibilities. The reaction to the program from school officials, Juvenile Division, the public, and regular officers is that currently this operation is the best it has ever been. The feeling is that it should continue to grow and develop new areas.

This year alone we have added a new school (Bishop Montgomery) to the overall operation. School Patrol officers are heavily involved in abuse investigations. Their level of expertise is rising in the area of drug and traffic lectures. They are becoming more involved in the counselling of not only the children but their parents. School officials come to rely on their expertise in just about every needed instance. The majority of school officials feel that if our School Patrol program ever ceased to exist then it would have devastating effects on total school operations.

On the attached page is statistical data relating to the School Patrol program. It is not totally accurate. The information recordation has changed many times over the years and as such, accurate data is unavailable. Much of the information was gained by reviewing available annual reports and monthly activity reports. The information does reflect that School Patrol Officers are involved in just about every aspect of criminal activity.

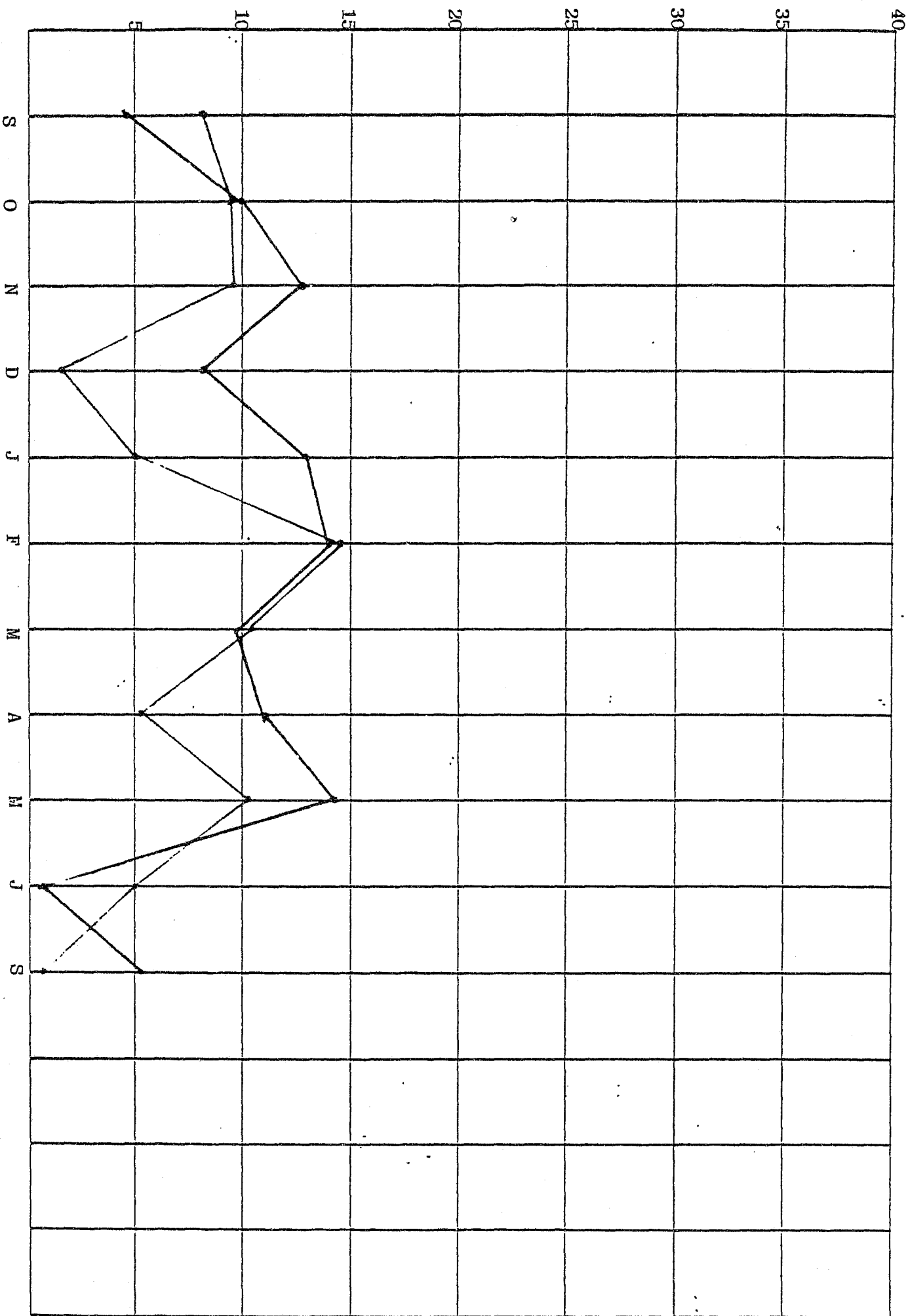
School Patrol Officers have not stayed stagnant throughout their years of existence. They truly have developed into "EXPERTS" where the handling of juveniles is concerned. From the early concepts of assisting school officials and trying to cut down on truancy they are now totally involved in handling school related problems.

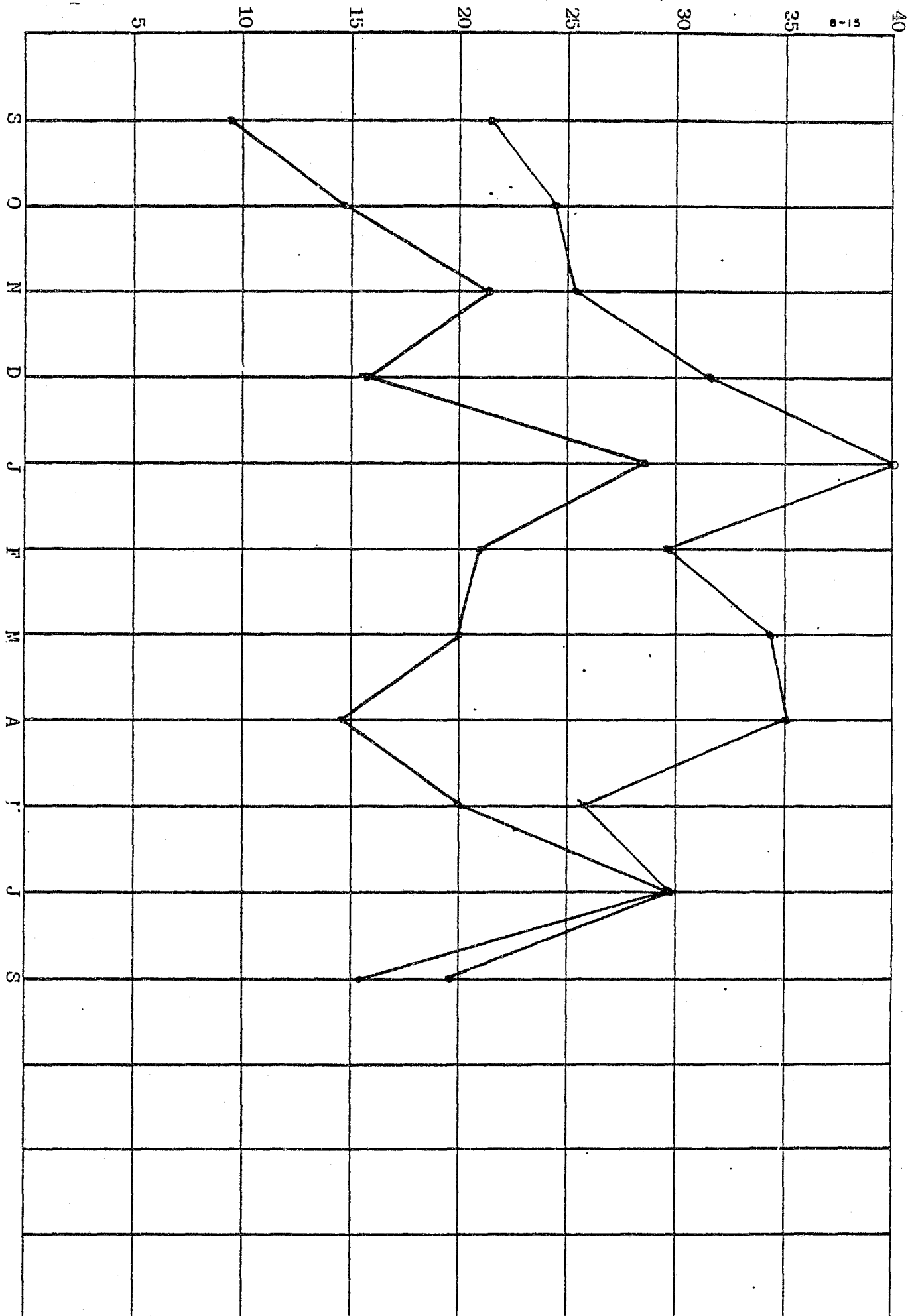


SERGEANT M. F. TAMBLE  
PATROL BUREAU

STAT YEARS	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-0	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-0	90-1	91-2	92-3	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4	04-5	05-6	06-7	07-8	08-9	09-0	10-1	11-2	12-3	13-4	14-5	15-6	16-7	17-8	18-9	19-0	20-1	21-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	25-6	26-7	27-8	28-9	29-0	30-1	31-2	32-3	33-4	34-5	35-6	36-7	37-8	38-9	39-0	40-1	41-2	42-3	43-4	44-5	45-6	46-7	47-8	48-9	49-0	50-1	51-2	52-3	53-4	54-5	55-6	56-7	57-8	58-9	59-0	60-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	66-7	67-8	68-9	69-0	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4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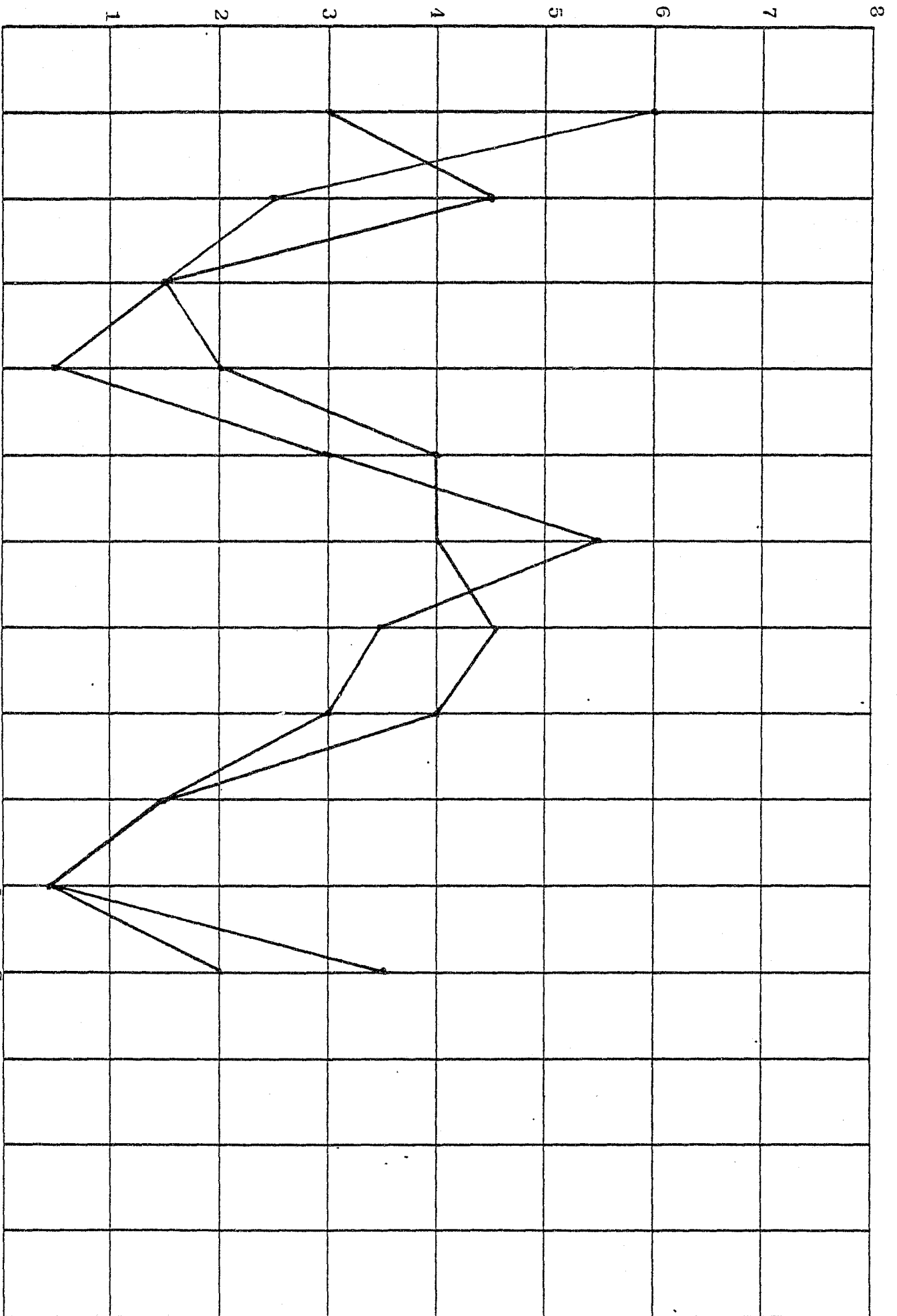




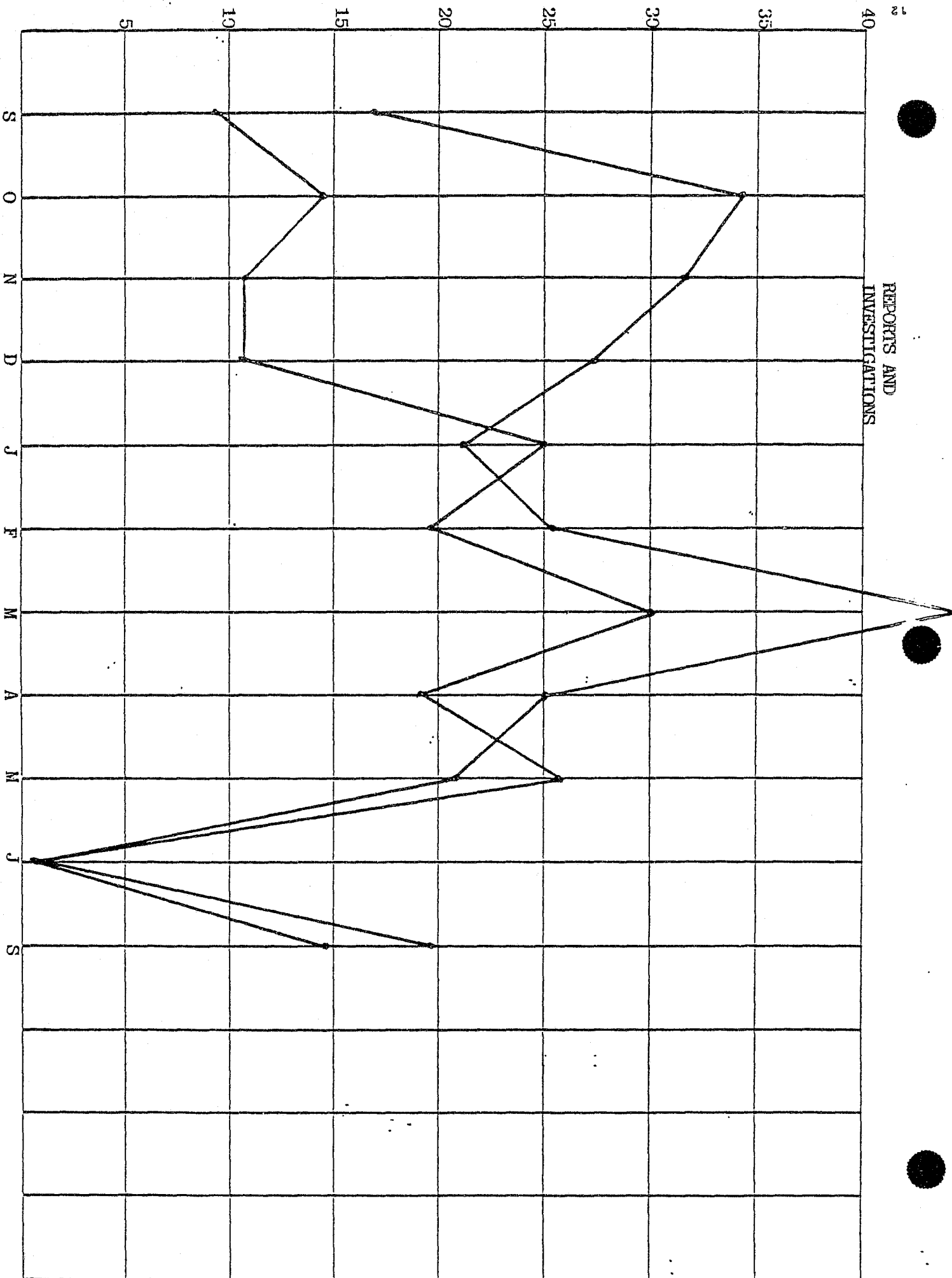
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50J-2



# CITATIONS

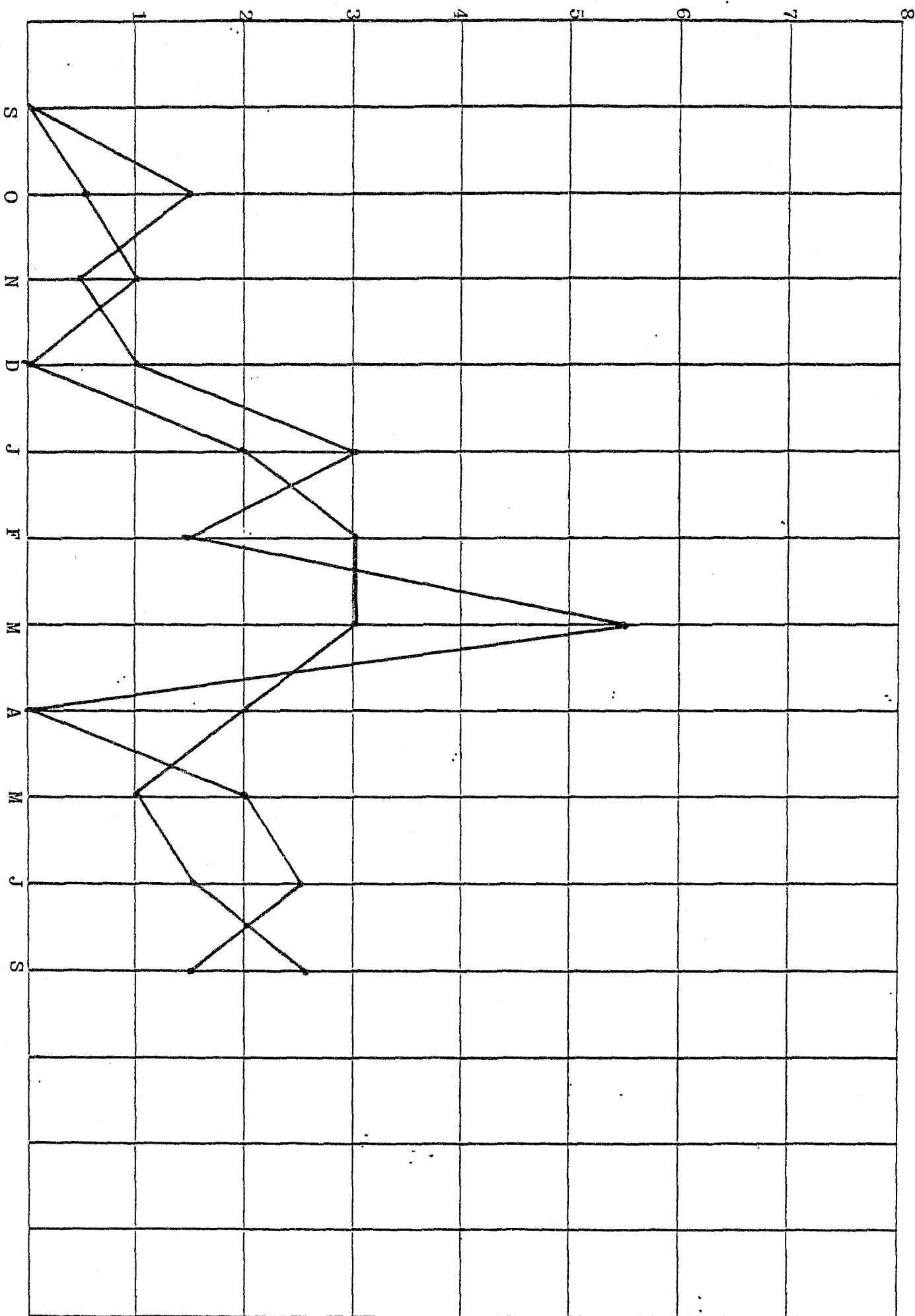


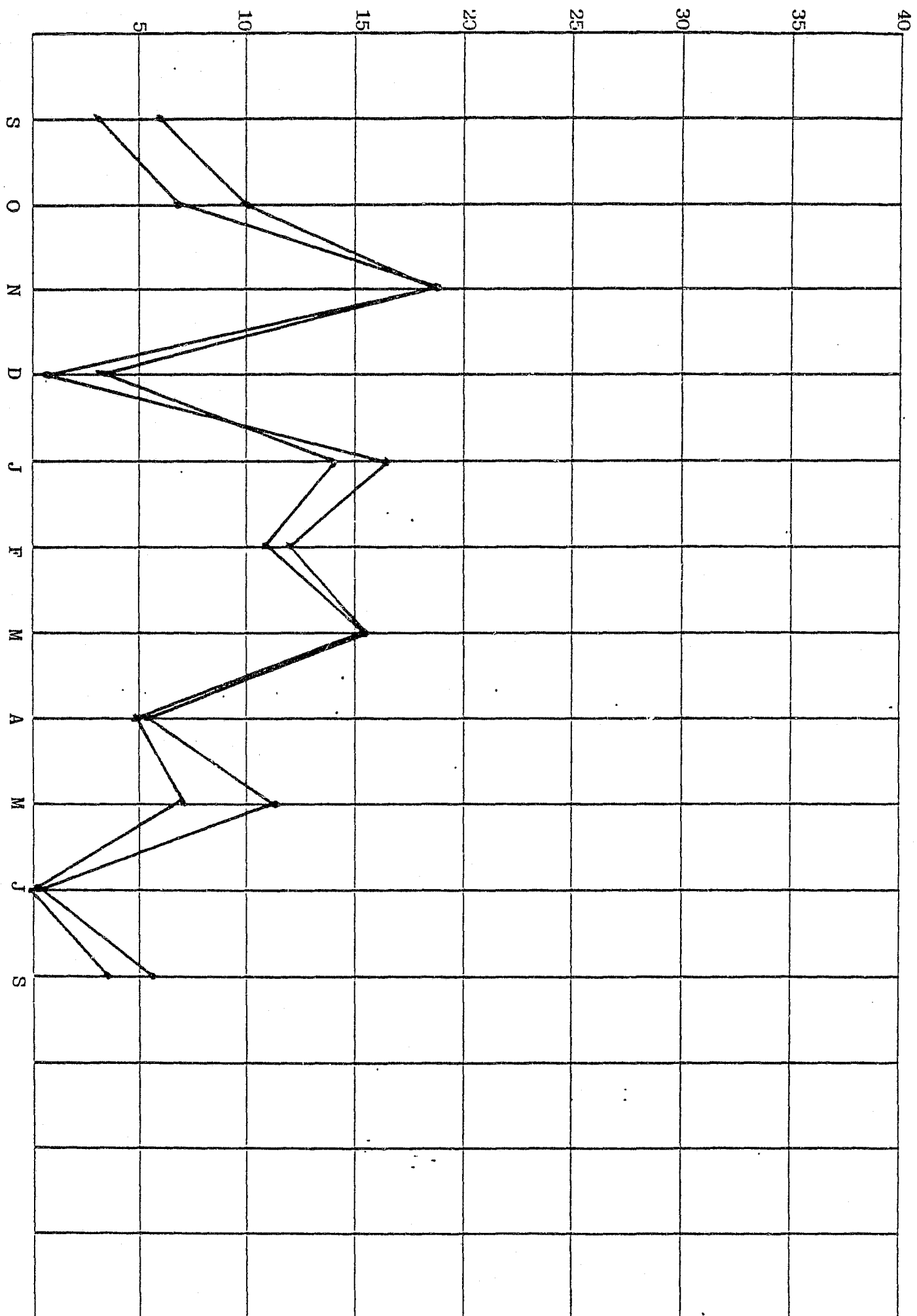
# REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS



50 J-1 -  
50 J-2 -

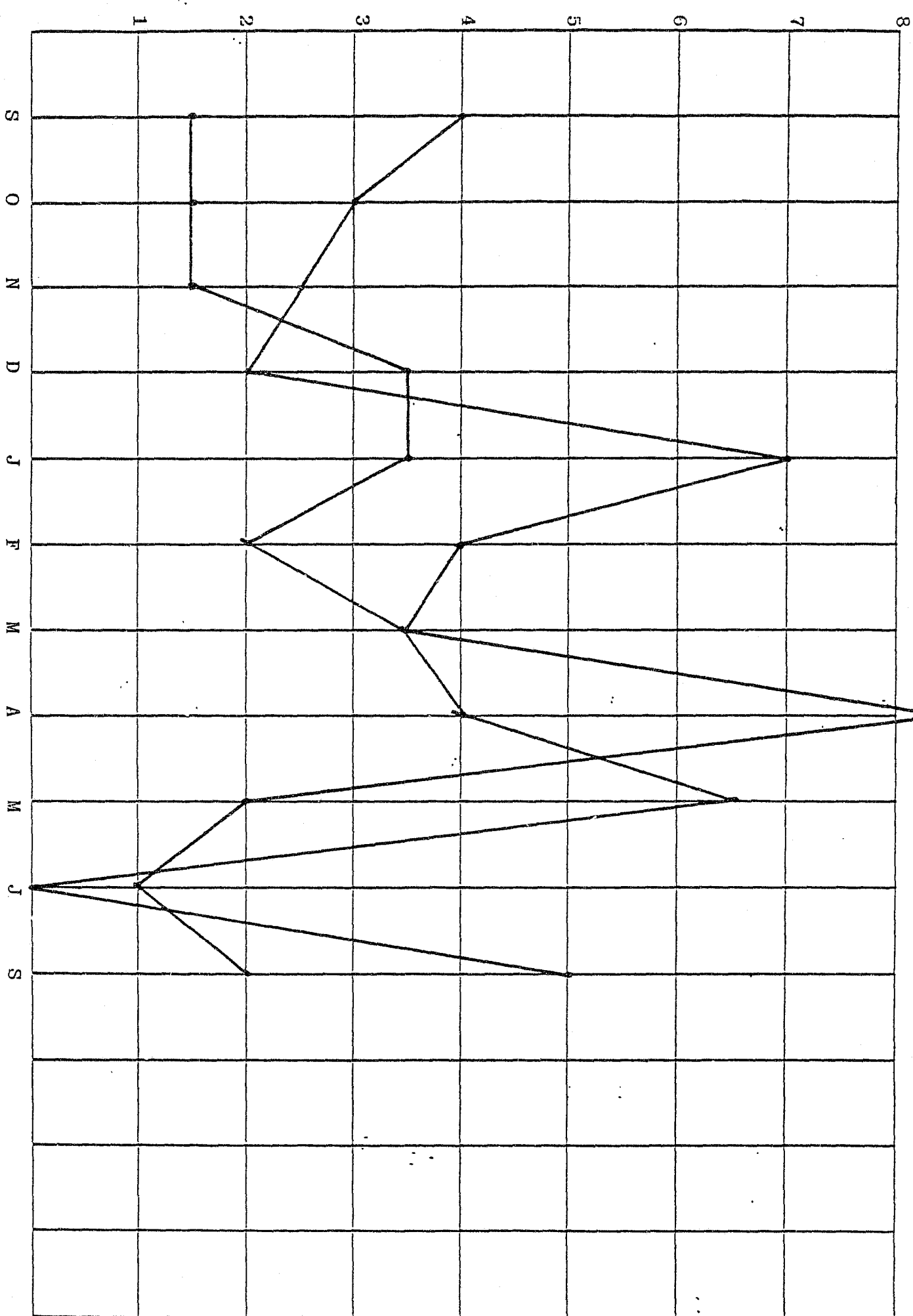
# CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS





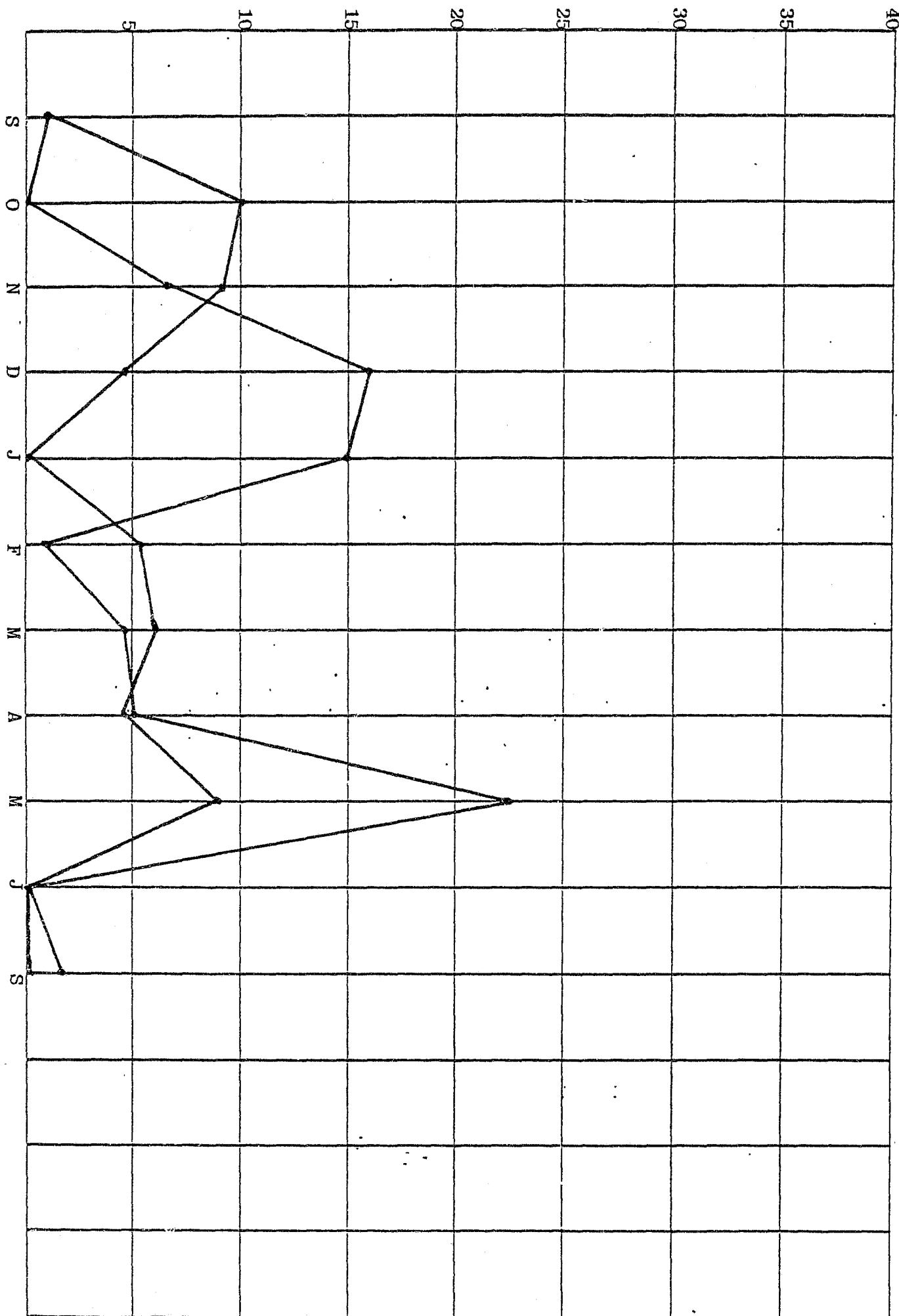
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# SURVEILLANCE OF JUVENILE HANGOUTS



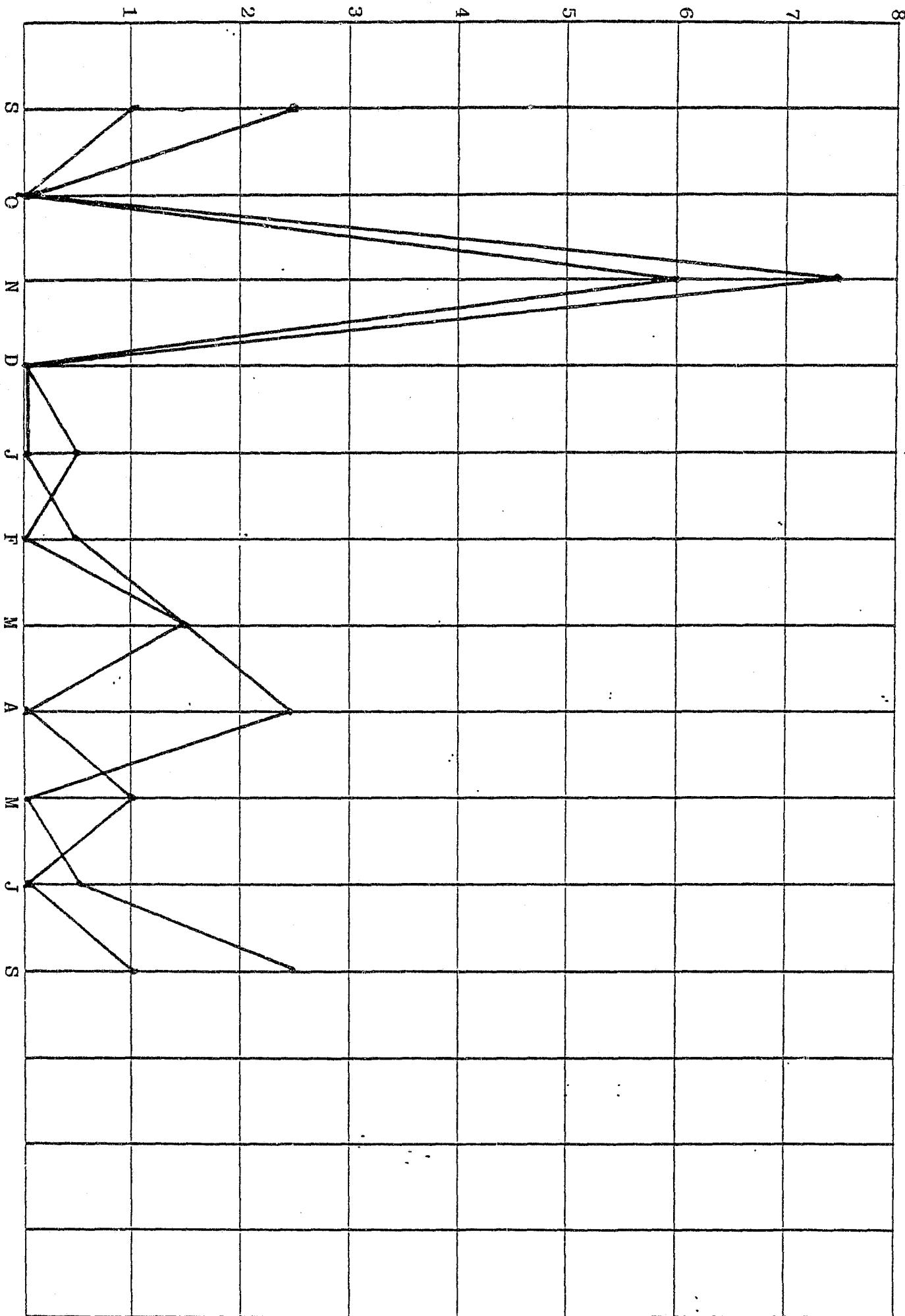


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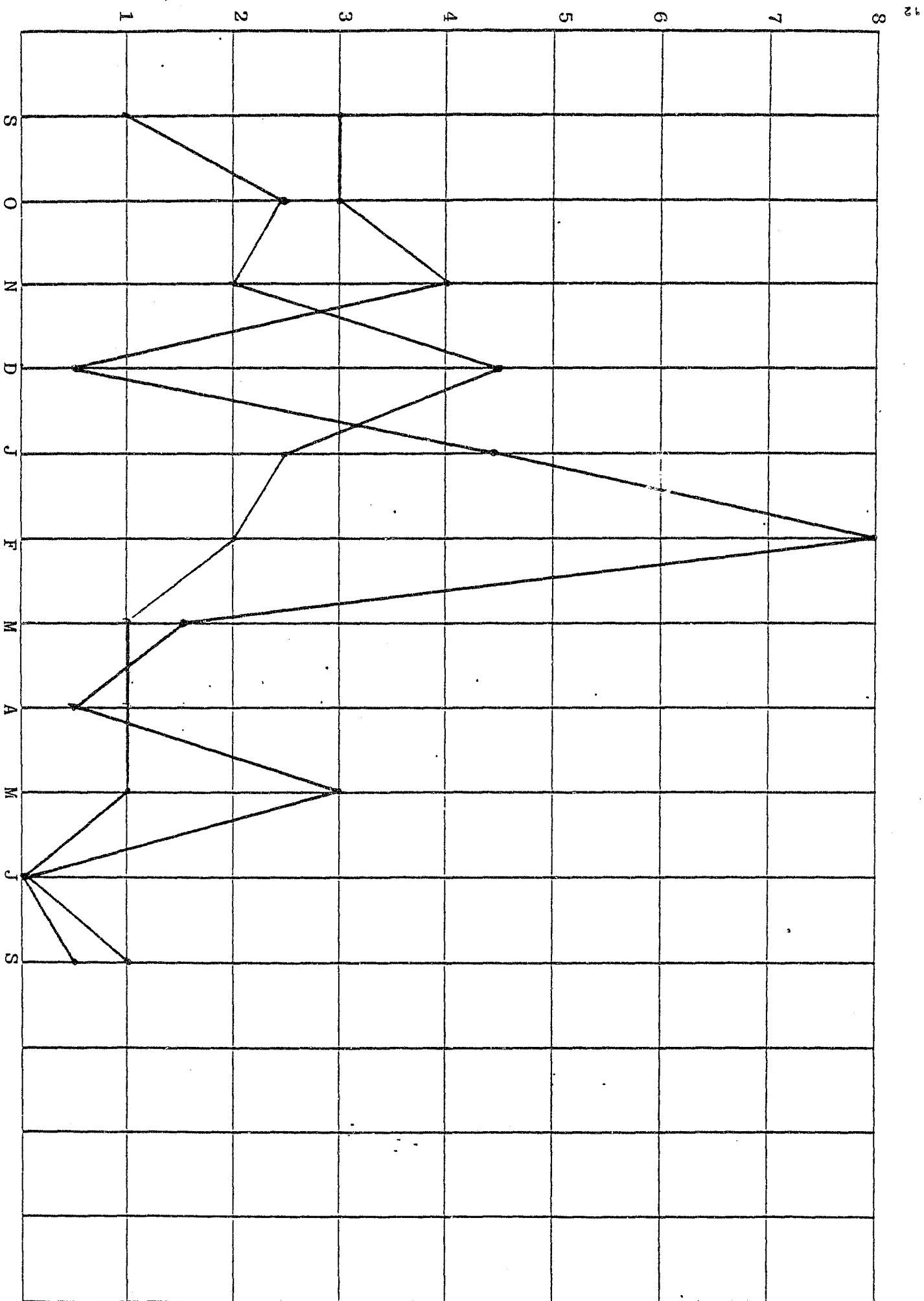
STAFF LECTURES  
AND MEETINGS

50J-1 —  
50J-2 —





# COUNSELLING



APPENDIX "K"

ACADEMIC ADVISOR INFORMATION

RESEARCH ADVISORS

RICHARD BLUM

P.O. Box 620066  
Woodside, CA 94062  
(415) 854-7401

JOHN "JACK" CASSIDY

Associate Professor of Management  
School of Business-Organization and  
Management  
California State University - San Jose  
One Washington Square  
San Jose, CA 95192-0070  
(408) 277-3408  
32 St. Claire Lane  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

DR. RICHARD GOODMAN

Graduate School of Management, Room 6317  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

DR. DAVID W. JAMIESON

Jamieson Consulting Group  
2265 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 578  
Los Angeles, CA 90064  
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JOE KIMBALL

35 Williams Lane  
San Carlos, CA 94070  
(415) 591-4689  
Alternative Residence:  
17030 Butte Mountain Road  
Jackson, CA 95642  
(209) 223-3606

HANK E. KOEHN

Trimtab Futures Group  
3806 Latrobe Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90031  
(213) 222-0321

DR. WILLIAM LARSON

Professor of Behavioral Sciences  
California State Polytechnic University  
Pomona, CA 91768

DR. IAN MITROFF

Department of Management & Organization  
Graduate School of Business Admin.  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, CA 90089-1421  
(213) 743-8318

ALEX J. NORMAN, DSW

Associate Professor  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

DR. GERALD PIETERS

Pieters and Associates  
10147 North Portal Avenue  
Cupertino, CA 95014  
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JOHN C. RIES

Professor  
Department of Political Science  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

DR. C. E. "TAPIE" ROHM, JR.

Associate Professor of Information  
Management and Business Administration  
California State Univ., San Bernardino  
San Bernardino, CA 92407  
(714) 887-7531  
5804 N. Acacia Street  
San Bernardino, CA 92407  
(714) 883-5138

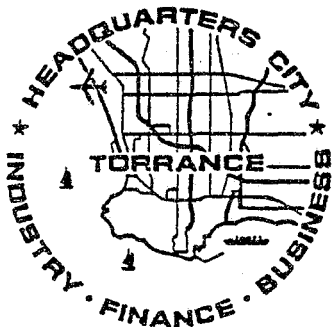
GEORGE A. SIPEL

George Sipel Associates  
215 Cowper Street  
Palo Alto, CA 94301  
(415) 321-7479

HENRY A. TOMBARI

Associate Professor  
School of Business and Economics  
Department of Management Services  
California State University, Hayward  
Hayward, CA 94542  
(415) 881-3322

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
INALD E. NASH  
JLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

September 26, 1985

Doug Thomas  
Senior Consultant  
Center for Executive Development  
Commission on Peace Officer's  
Standards & Training  
4949 Broadway  
Sacramento CA 95820-0145

Dear Doug: -

Pursuant to my "Command College" research project effort, I have contacted several individuals from various components of the academic world in the hopes of finding one that could provide me with the necessary assistance in my particular topical area (Police Services for the Elderly). At this point, I have narrowed the list down to two, both of whom are most appropriate, and I am of a mind to make use of both of their services (keeping the total time within POST guidelines, of course).

The first individual is a P.h.D. from the University of Southern California School of Gerontology, Sally Coberly, and I am enclosing a copy of her resume in support of this selection.

The second individual (and one with whom I am having some difficulty making direct contact) is Janet Henkin, who is with the Criminology Department of Chapman College in Orange County, as well as the Riverside Academy of Justice. Once I have ensured her value as an academic resource, I will follow-up with a copy of her resume to your office.

Please advise me as to whether I am still headed in the right direction, and whether or not using two separate sources for the academic resource is within POST guidelines.

JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU



# UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ethel Percy Andrus  
Gerontology Center  
University Park  
Los Angeles, California 90089-0191

September 18, 1985

James M. Weyant  
Captain  
Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyant:

Enclosed is a copy of my vita and a copy of a general needs assessment questionnaire that might be useful to you in designing your survey.

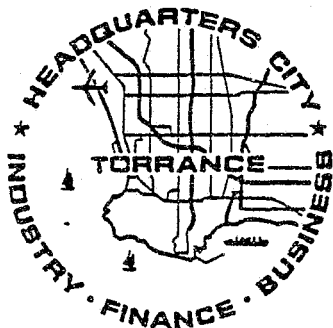
In thinking about your project after you left, it occurred to me that we did not talk about the possibility of your surveying a younger group of individuals, say those 50 to 65, to help you anticipate the needs of older persons in the next ten years or so. We often mistake the preferences and needs of one cohort of older persons for the needs and preferences of future cohorts of the elderly. At the very least you will want to look at younger age groups as part of your demographic analysis.

Let me know how the project is coming and how I can be of assistance. I am usually in my office at USC on Monday, Wednesday and Friday (213) 743-5423 and at my home on Tuesday and Thursday (213) 661-7483.

Sincerely,

*Sally Coberly*  
Sally Coberly, Ph.D.  
Research Associate  
Assistant Professor of Gerontology

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

October 7, 1985

Sally Coberly, Ph.D  
3232 Larissa Drive  
Los Angeles CA 90026

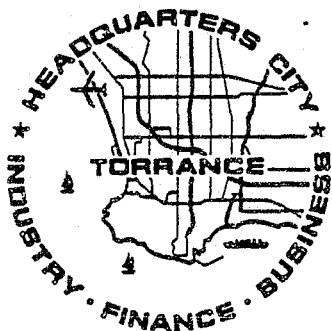
Here is my initial draft as far as the questionnaire is concerned. Please look it over, and hopefully we can get together soon, in order to finalize it. I plan to distribute it through various "senior service" programs with whom I have established contacts here in Torrance (it would appear anything beyond that would be unreasonable, what with my time constraints, etc.).

You should be hearing from P.O.S.T. (Doug Thomas) shortly regarding your official designation as my "Command College" academic advisor. I spoke with him this morning and you are, in their opinion, an excellent choice.

Thank you,

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

October 30, 1985

Sally Coberly, Ph.D.  
3232 Larissa Drive  
Los Angeles CA 90026

Dr. Coberly:

I am enclosing a copy of the final product, and am in the process of distributing it among Torrance "seniors" via several senior citizen groups. I received very good response to my in-house questionnaire, but have yet to analyze same.

I am very much interested in pursuing the assistance of computer capability on your end - since we have little more than computer novices here, including myself.

I'll be in touch!

Gratefully,

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU



SALLY COBERLY

---

Birthdate: September 26, 1949  
Address: 3232 Larissa Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90026  
Telephone: H (213) 661-7483  
O (213) 743-5423

#### EDUCATION

Ph.D. University of Southern California, Center for Public Affairs, Urban Studies, 1979.  
M.P.I. University of Southern California, School of Planning and Urban Studies. Master's degree in urban planning with special emphasis in gerontology, 1975.  
B.A. Kansas State University, Political Science, 1970. Magna cum laude.

#### HONORS AND AWARDS

Fellow, Gerontological Society of America, 1985.  
Finalist, Robert Wood Johnson Faculty Fellowship in Health Care Finance, Johns Hopkins University, 1985.  
Fellow, USC/UCLA Long Term Care Gerontology Center, 1982.  
Outstanding Student Achievement Award, American Institute of Planners, School of Planning and Urban Studies, University of Southern California, 1975.  
Fellowship, Administration on Aging, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, 1974 - 1975.  
Scholarship, Graduate School, University of Southern California, 1973 - 1974.  
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Kansas State University, 1970.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

January 1983 - Present      Director  
National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement  
University of Southern California

- o Direct five year project funded by the Administration on Aging to conduct policy analysis and policy research on employment and retirement issues, provide confidential issue analysis to the Commissioner on Aging,

render technical assistance to AoA staff and develop manpower with expertise in policy analysis and employment issues.

November 1983 -  
Present

Research Assistant Professor  
Leonard Davis School of Gerontology  
University of Southern California

July 1980 -  
Present

Research Associate  
Program in Policy and Services Research  
Andrus Gerontology Center

- o Served as Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Policy Analyst for the National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement and principal or co-principal investigator of applied policy research projects.

September 1979 -  
June 1980

Visiting Assistant Professor  
Leonard Davis School of Gerontology  
University of Southern California

June 1976 -  
January 1978

Instructor, Lecturer and Teaching Assistant  
School of Public Administration  
University of Southern California

January 1976 -  
November 1978

Research Analyst, Project Director, Project Associate  
Community Programs Division  
Andrus Gerontology Center

- o Participated in the design and execution of applied policy research projects related to the development and delivery of services for the aged.

September 1974 -  
June 1975

Student Professional Planner  
Los Angeles County Area Agency on Aging

- o Designed a reporting system for a countywide information and referral system and developed a monitoring and evaluation process for agency sub-contracts.

PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS AND REPORTS

Robinson, P. K., Coberly, S., and Paul, C. E. "Work and Retirement." In R. H. Binstock and E. Shanas (Eds.), The Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences, 2nd edition. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, Co., 1985.

Coberly, S. "Keeping Older Workers on the Job." Aging, No. 349, 1985,

Coberly, S. and Morrison, M. "Aging and Technological Advances: Labor Force Participation." In P. K. Robinson, J. Livingston and J. E. Birren (Eds.), Aging and Technological Advances. New York: Plenum Publishing Corp., 1984.

Coberly, S. and Paul, C. E. "Retraining the Older Worker for Changing Technology: Programs and Practices." Paper presented at the 37th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Antonio, November 1984.

Coberly, S. and Newquist, D. "Hiring Older Workers---Employer Concerns." Aging, February/March, 1984.

Robinson, P.K., Paul, C.E., and Coberly, S. Timing the Retirement Exit. Los Angeles: Andrus Gerontology Center, 1984.

Coberly, S. Review of Adjusting to an Older Work Force, by Lois F. Copperman and Frederick D. Keast. Generations, San Francisco: Western Gerontological Society, Winter, 1983.

Coberly, S. Review of 8th Annual Report: The Work Revolution, by the National Commission for Employment Policy. Aging and Work, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1983.

Coberly, S. Review of Work and Retirement, by Stanley Parker. Aging, Fall 1983.

Coberly, S. "Incentives for Hiring Older Workers---Are Employers Interested?". Aging and Work, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1983.

Coberly, S. "Alternative Work Arrangements." In D. Bauer (Ed.), Significant Segment: A Technical Resource Manual. Washington, D. C.: National Council on the Aging, 1982.

Coberly, S. "Expanding Employment Opportunities for Older Workers: Tax Incentives as Policy Tools." Paper presented at the 34th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, November, 1981.

Beaudet, F. H. and Coberly, S. "Alternative Assumptions of Longevity in the 21st Century: Demographic and Social Consequences." Paper presented at the XII International Congress of Gerontology, Hamburg, West Germany, July, 1981.

Coberly, S. "A Conceptual Model for the Analysis of AAAs: A Comparison of AAA and Social Service Boundaries." Paper presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Diego, California, November, 1980.

Coberly, S. "Extending the Worklives of Older Workers: Part-time Work Options." Testimony presented before the Subcommittee on Oversight, House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C.: September 10, 1980.

Coberly, S., Fleisher, D., Fritz, D., Cohn, J. and Kobata, F. "A Policy Note on the 1978 Amendments to the Older Americans Act." The Gerontologist, April, 1980.

Coberly, S. A Conceptual Model for the Analysis of Regional Planning and Coordinating Agencies: The Case of Area Agencies on Aging. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1979.

Cohn, J., Fritz, D., Coberly, S., Fleisher, D. and Kobata, F. Toward a Designation Policy for California's Area Agencies on Aging. Report prepared for the California Department of Aging, 1978.

Coberly, S. and Fleisher, D. Evaluation of the San Joaquin and Marin County Area Agencies on Aging. Report prepared for the California Department of Aging, 1978.

Coberly, S., Kerschner, H. and Harootyan, R. Supportive Housing for the Elderly. Report prepared for the Southern California Presbyterian Homes, 1977.

Coberly, S. "Secession Movements in Los Angeles County: Misfits in the Boundary Systems of Decision Makers and Citizens." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Social Science Association, Denver, Colorado, 1977.

Coberly, S. "Evaluation of Title III Programs: Reduction of Consumption Costs as a Measure of Effectiveness." Paper presented at the 29th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society, New York, 1976.

Coberly, S. "Demonstration of Congruence Between Theories of Interorganizational Behavior and AAA Coordination Efforts." Paper presented at the 28th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society, Louisville, Kentucky, 1975.

#### RESEARCH GRANTS AND PROPOSALS

Co-Principal Investigator. "AARP Andrus Foundation Policy Internship Experience Program." The AARP Andrus Foundation. \$386,829. January 1, 1985 - December 31, 1987.

Principal Investigator. "National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement." Administration on Aging. \$266,821. July 1, 1984 - August 31, 1985.

Principal Investigator. "National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement." Administration on Aging. \$177,884. November 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984.

Co-Principal Investigator. "Employer Strategies for Meeting the Challenge of Aging in the Workplace." The General Electric Foundation. \$25,000. March 1, 1983 - October 1, 1983.

Principal Investigator. "Incentives for Hiring Older Workers in the Private Sector." The American Association of Retired Persons Andrus Foundation. \$30,000. January 1, 1982 - December 31, 1982.

#### COURSES TAUGHT

##### School of Gerontology:

- \*Social Policy and Administration of Aging Services
- \*Policy Analysis
- \*Administration and Systems Management in Programs for Older Adults
- \*Extending the Life Span: Scenarios for the 21st Century

##### School of Public Administration:

- \*Introduction to Urban Studies
- \*Senior Research
- \*Research in Public Administration

## PRESENTATIONS

Presenter. "The National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement: Lessons from a Five Year University/ Government Experiment." Multidisciplinary Research Seminar in Aging. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1985.

Co-chair. Paper Session on "Education and Elders." 37th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Antonio, 1984.

Reactor. "Improving the Skills and Education of Low-Income and Disadvantaged Individuals." Panel Discussion. National Symposium on Creating Opportunity: Strategies for Increasing the Self-sufficiency of Americans Through Economic Development, Chicago, 1984.

Lecturer. "Employment and Retirement Issues." Administration on Aging. Washington, D.C., 1984.

Presenter. "Employment and Older Americans: Concerns, Patterns and Problems." Meeting of the Federal Interagency Task Force on Older Worker Employment, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Presenter. Workshop on "Planning for Older Worker Involvement in JTPA: Needs Assessment and Data Analysis." National invitational conference on Older Worker Involvement in the Job Training Partnership Act, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Presenter. Symposium on "Education for Aging: Models and Methods for Different Needs". 36th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco, 1983.

Discussant. Seminar on "The Older Employee in Today's Technology: State of the Art Issues." Business Institute in Gerontology, University of Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Center, 1983.

Presenter. Workshop on "The Future Labor Market." Los Angeles Committee on Careers for Older Americans, 1983.

Facilitator. Section on Labor Force Participation. NATO Symposium on Aging and Technological Advances, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1983.

Presenter. Symposium on "Transition Issues in Education for Older Adults: Tuition and Vocational Training." Association for Gerontology in Higher Education, Los Angeles, 1983.

Presenter. "The Future Structure of Employment Opportunities: Implications for Older Workers." Meeting of the Federal Council on Aging, Washington, D. C., 1982.

Presenter. Discussion Session on "Productive Use of the Aging Workforce." 35th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Boston, 1982.

Presenter. "Vocational Education for Older Persons." Meeting of the California Community College Educators for Older Adults, 1982.

Moderator. Session on "Successful Integration of Older Workers." National Council on the Aging, Inc. Experience Works Job Fair, 1982.

Presenter. Workshop on "Optional Work Arrangements: Part-time, Phased Retirement, Work at Home." Western Gerontological Society Conference on the Older Worker, San Diego, 1982.

Coordinator. Workshop on "Vocational Education and Job Training: New Dimensions for Older Persons." Western Gerontological Society Annual Meeting, San Diego, 1982.

Organizer. Discussion Session on "Employment and Older Workers: Policy and Practice Issues for the 1980s." 34th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, 1981.

Co-chair. Paper Session on "Employment and Re-employment: Options and Preferences." 34th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, 1981.

Instructor (with Robert Binstock). "Economics of Aging." Intensive conducted for the Annual Joint Meeting of the National Association of State Units on Aging and the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, Washington, D. C., 1981.

Presenter. Workshop on "Employment in the Decades Ahead: A Forum for Defining the Issues." Western Gerontological Society Annual Meeting, Seattle, 1981.

Presenter. "Employment and Older Californians: Defining the Issues."  
Legislative Forum on Employment and Older Persons sponsored by the  
National Policy Center on Employment and Retirement and the California  
 Assembly Committee on Aging, Sacramento, 1981.

Co-organizer. Workshop on "Focal Points: Developing the Potential."  
Western Gerontological Society Annual Meeting, Anaheim, 1981.

### CONSULTING

South Carolina State Health and Human Services Finance Commission.  
 "Long-term Care Insurance." 1985.

U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment. "Retraining the Older  
 Worker for Changing Technology: Programs and Practices." 1983.

SRI, International. "Non-service Policy Options for Expanding Employment  
 Opportunities for Older Persons." 1982.

National Institute on Aging. National Aging Research Planning Panel.  
 "Domains of Productive Behavior: Paid Employment." 1981.

### PROFESSIONAL, COMMUNITY, AND UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Member. National Council on the Aging Senior Community  
 Service Employment Project Advisory Council  
 (1984-Present)

Member. Arrangements Committee, KNBC and NCOA Experience Works  
 Job Fair for Mature Workers (1984 and 1985)

Member. AARP Andrus Foundation Internship Policy Experience  
 Advisory Board. Leonard Davis School of Gerontology  
 (1984-Present)

Member. Western Gerontological Society Employment Committee  
 (1982-1984)

Reviewer. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,  
 Office of Human Development Services,  
 Consolidated Announcement Concept Papers (1982-1984)

Reviewer. Retirement Research Foundation,  
 Research and Demonstration Proposals (1984)

Reviewer. City of Los Angeles, Community Development  
 Department, Older Worker Job Training  
 Partnership Act Proposals (1984)

Member. Long Term Care Advisory Committee, Programs in  
 Health Services Administration, School of Public  
 Administration (1985-Present)



- Member. Search Committee for UPS Foundation Chair in  
Social Gerontology (1985)
- Chair. Gerontological Policy Committee, Andrus Gerontology  
Center (1984-Present)
- Member. Policy and Administration Ad-hoc Curriculum Committee,  
Leonard Davis School of Gerontology (1984)
- Chair. Cost Reduction and Productivity Committee, Andrus  
Gerontology Center (1984)
- Chair. Personnel Committee, Andrus Gerontology Center (1983)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Gerontological Society of America

American Public Health Association

American Society on Aging

American Health Planning Association

7/85

APPENDIX "L"

CORRESPONDENCE

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, Attorney General

## COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

949 BROADWAY  
O. BOX 20145  
SACRAMENTO 95820-0145

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE

(916) 739-5328

## BUREAUS

Administrative Services

(916) 739-5354

Compliance and Certificates

(916) 739-5377

Information Services

(916) 739-5340

Management Counseling

(916) 322-3492

Standards and Evaluation

(916) 322-3492

Training Delivery Services

(916) 739-5394

Training Program Services

(916) 739-5372

Course Control

(916) 739-5399

Professional Certificates

(916) 739-5391

Reimbursements

(916) 739-5367

Resource Library

(916) 739-5353

Center for Executive

Development

(916) 739-5328



## To Whom It May Concern:

This is to introduce Captain James M. Weyant of the Torrance Police Department, Torrance, California. Captain Weyant is conducting law enforcement research. He is a member of the Command College, a program for future law enforcement leaders sponsored by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). Independent research is an integral part of the program and is a requirement for graduation.

Assistance provided toward the research project will benefit law enforcement in general. The final research product produced by each member of the Command College will be made available through POST.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at (916) 739-5336. This letter of introduction expires on January 1, 1986.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Doug Thomas'.

DOUG THOMAS

Senior Consultant

Center for Executive Development

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, Attorney General

## COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

4949 BROADWAY  
P.O. BOX 20145  
SACRAMENTO 95820-0145

EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
(916) 739-5328

## BUREAUS

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Center for Executive  
Development  
(916) 739-5328

June 5, 1985

Donald E. Nash  
Chief of Police  
Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

Dear Chief Nash:

On July 12, 1985, Captain James M. Weyant will complete the second phase of the POST Command College program. At that time, a total of six months' time will be allowed for completion of the independent research project portion of the program.

Your jurisdiction will be reimbursed for Captain Weyant's travel and subsistence costs associated with the research project when such costs have been given prior approval by POST. The Planning Committee has anticipated that 30 days of on-duty time will be required to complete each research project. At the end of the six month period, a record of the on-duty days devoted to the research project will be submitted to POST, and the salary for the actual number of days, not to exceed 30, will be reimbursed.

Your continued commitment and support of the Command College program are greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions regarding the Command College program, please contact the Center for Executive Development at (916) 739-2093.

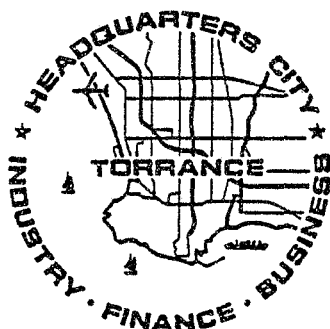
Sincerely,



NORMAN C. BOEHM  
Executive Director

cc: Captain James M. Weyant

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

July 17, 1985

John Stein, Assistant Director  
National Organization for  
Victim Assistance  
717 "D" Street NW  
Washington D.C. 20004

On June 25th of this year I attended a one-day workshop entitled "Senior Citizens as Victims and as Offenders", at which your director, Marlene Young, gave a rather inspiring presentation. As I understand she is out of town, I am directing this communication to you.

The enclosed documents (a letter of introduction from P.O.S.T.; and a brief description of my "project") will serve to explain the nature of my interest in your organization and operation.

At this point I am unsure of what to "ask for" specifically; however, if you feel you have any documented information that may be helpful to my efforts, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you. Should a visit to your offices be reasonably worthwhile to my project development, P.O.S.T. will authorize such an expenditure.

Finally, I presented Marlene Young with my card at the June workshop, with a request that she provide me with a copy of her presentation (she stated she had a summary of same...). Perhaps you can remind her of my request upon her return.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

July 17, 1985

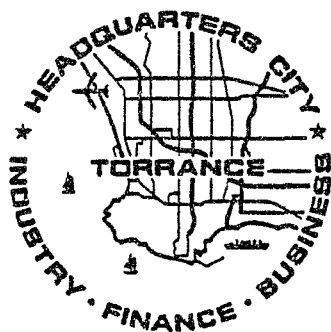
WPIX-TV  
220 E. 42nd Street  
New York NY 10017

On Sunday, June 30th, a television broadcast entitled The Wall Street Journal Report, including a segment on older Americans, was viewed on Channel 7 (KABC) in Los Angeles (10-10:30 a.m.).

I am involved in a police executive research effort concerning the future of law enforcement as it pertains to the elderly, and I understand a copy of the transcript for the above broadcast may be available. If so, I would be most appreciative of same, or information as to how I may obtain one.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
NALD E. NASH  
LICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

July 17, 1985

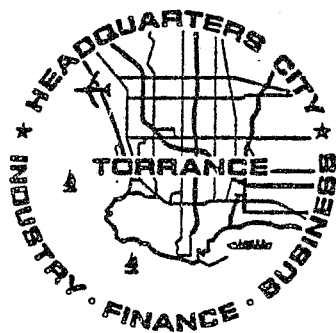
Kate Toothman  
CYA - Prevention and Community  
Corrections Branch  
1234 E. 14th Street - Room 201  
San Leandro CA 94577

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, this date, I am enclosing (1) the P.O.S.T. letter of introduction; and (2) a general description of my "project".

As you can see, I have a long way to go, and any assistance I receive through your efforts will be greatly appreciated. Hopefully, I will have the opportunity to meet with you at some point during my project development.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

July 18, 1985

David Schichor  
2721 Merlin  
Fullerton CA 92634

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this date,  
I am enclosing (1) Letter of introduction for the  
California Commission on Peace Officer Standards  
and Training; and (2) A brief description of my  
project for the "Command College".

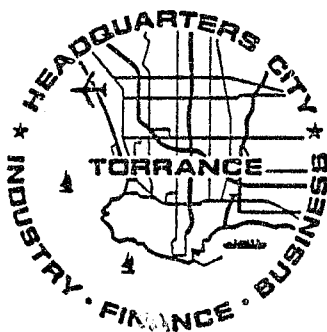
I am looking forward to meeting with you on Friday,  
July 26th, at 9:00 a.m.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU



POLICE DEPARTMENT

THALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

July 18, 1985

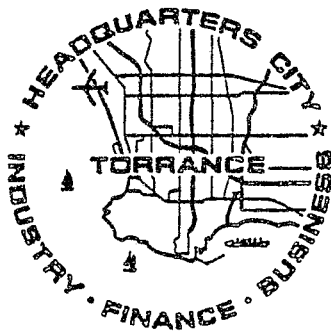
Peggy Weatherspoon,  
Director  
Area Agency on Aging  
801-C No. Broadway  
Santa Ana CA 92701

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this date,  
I am enclosing (1) Letter of introduction for the  
California Commission on Peace Officer Standards  
and Training; and (2) A brief description of my  
project for the "Command College".

I am looking forward to meeting with you on Friday,  
July 26th, at 11:00 a.m.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

July 23, 1985

George Sunderland, Senior Coordinator  
Crime Prevention Program - Criminal Justice Services  
American Association of Retired Persons  
1901 "K" Street NW  
Washington DC 20049

Dear Mr. Sunderland:

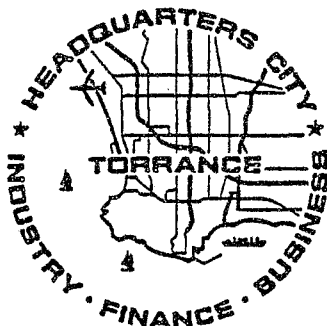
By way of introduction, I am enclosing a copy of my "Letter of Introduction" from the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.), as well as a brief description of my "project", in which I plan to pursue the impact of the increasing average age of the population on the local police service.

Should you have any information (articles, lecture transcripts, reference sources, etc.) that you feel would assist me in my quest, I would be most appreciative of your forwarding same (or otherwise advising me as to how I may obtain them).

Gratefully,

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

July 31, 1985

Yvonne Neely  
Office of Research and  
Funded Projects/CSUDH  
1000 E. Victoria; ERC/D-514  
Carson CA 90747

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this date,  
I am enclosing: (1) Letter of introduction from  
the California Commission on Peace Officer  
Standards and Training; and (2) A brief description  
of my project for the "Command College".

I am looking forward to hearing from you regarding  
the possibility of obtaining assistance from your  
office on my effort.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU



August 9, 1985

Captain James Weyant  
Commander, Patrol Bureau  
Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyant:

We do not have too much directly related to your study but I am sending some material which may be of collateral use.

I am sending a copy of my article on the older offender which has been a subject of major national attention since about 1979. Despite all the publicity we have not been able to uncover any significant increases in the crimes committed by older persons. Unfortunately the researchers are emphasizing increases in crime by percentages which greatly distorts the picture, in other words, in Virginia in 1975 we had two persons over 65 arrested for robbery. Obtaining the latest statistics from the Governor's office we note that this has increased to three persons per year. This out of a population of 525,000 persons over the age of 65 in the State of Virginia. The major networks and big city newspapers have been reporting this as a 50% increase in criminal activity in this crime category. If it were more accurately stated as to a rate it would be statistically unreportable.

Starting in December 1983 and for a period of one and a half years AARP hired a consultant to conduct a national study on volunteers in law enforcement. Please note a copy of my article in the FBI magazine wherein I stress the importance of the older person as a volunteer supporting law enforcement. This study revealed that most executives today believe that volunteerism is a trend that will increase and become institutionalized by the end of the century. By volunteers we mean people actually serving in a police agency in a variety of roles. I attach a Monograph written by my assistant, Mrs. Lee Pearson, wherein we set out 44 functions currently being performed by volunteers in law enforcement agencies.

Captain James Weyant

August 9, 1985

Page Two

In summary I might say that the projections of an increase in elderly criminal activity are pure conjecture and external events may very well alter any predictions made today. By that I mean that usually during periods of great national emergency very often we see crime go down. The reasons appear to be that attention is diverted toward survival, many of the crime prone male youths are diverted into active military service in combat conditions and the country takes a harsher stand toward suppressing criminal activity. This may very well happen toward the end of the century.

Relative to the demands on police service, surely these will change not only in magnitude but in kind. In a study conducted by Chief Rochford when he was Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, it was revealed that the older victims tended to register complaints at a greater rate than younger victims. We know also that older people are subjected to certain crime types at a greater frequency than younger persons. Specifically in the categories of purse snatch, and criminal fraud.

As one old retired police officer to one who is conducting a study, let me say that I am tremendously interested in your project and hope that you will provide us information that will come out of your study.

Please keep in touch and best wishes.

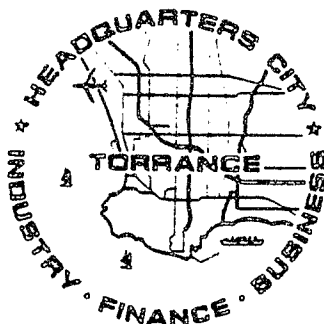
Sincerely,



George Sunderland  
Manager  
Criminal Justice Services

GS/eam

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



CITY OF TORRANCE  
3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456  
90503 5056

September 5, 1985

Janet Henkin  
1568 Temescal  
Norco, California 91760

Dear Janet:

Based on our telephone conversation (September 5), I am enclosing: (1) P.O.S.T. Letter of Introduction; and (2) a brief description of my "Command College" project.

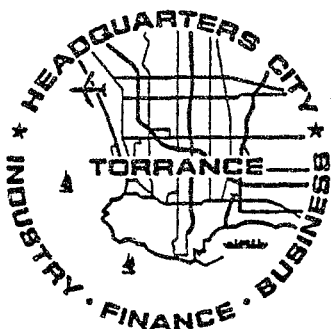
I will be calling you regarding setting up an interview in the near future.

Very truly yours,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
INALD E. NASH  
JLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

October 11, 1985

Police Department  
Huntington W. Virginia 25701

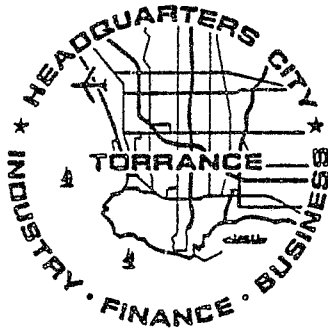
Pursuant to a research project in which I am presently engaged (see enclosures), I am planning a trip to Washington D.C. to spend some time with George Sunderland (Director of Criminal Justice Services for the American Association of Retired Persons). In a recent conversation with Mr. Sunderland, he stated you have a rather unique service to the elderly of your community - having to do with calling on "shut-ins" (?)

I am interested in more information and, perhaps, including a stop at your agency during my trip east (which I have tentatively scheduled for the week of November 18th.

A quick response to this letter, in order that I may further my plans, would be greatly appreciated.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
NALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

October 14, 1985

Saint Petersburg Police Department  
Saint Petersburg FL 33701

Pursuant to a research project in which I am presently engaged (see enclosures), I am planning a trip to Washington D.C. to spend some time with George Sunderland (Director of Criminal Justice Services for the American Association of Retired Persons).

Since it is my understanding that your agency has dealt significantly with crime and the elderly, I am considering the possibility of a side trip to your city in order that I may glean whatever I can from same. In order that I may further consider the relative value of such a venture, I would be most appreciative of any information you may provide me as to your experiences in providing police service to elderly persons..

A quick response to this letter, in order that I may further my plans, would be greatly appreciated.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU





**CITY OF  
HUNTINGTON**  
WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU  
(304)696-5560  
City Hall, P. O. Box 1659 ZIP 25717

October 15, 1985

Capt. James M. Weyant  
Commander, Patrol Bureau  
City of Torrance  
Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

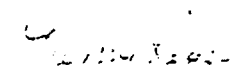
Dear Capt. Weyant:

This letter is in response to your inquiry of October 11 about our Lifeline Program. Enclosed is a pamphlet which will explain the Program to you. We also have an annual Christmas dinner for the elderly in this Program. Our dinner is scheduled for December 12, 1985.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. We would welcome a visit from you if you decide to come. Please contact me for details concerning a possible visit in the near future. We would be glad to help you make your arrangements.

Thank you for your interest in our Program and please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

  
Sgt. Henry Reger  
Commander, Crime Prevention  
Unit

Enclosure



October 15, 1985

Captain James Weyant  
Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Dr.  
Torrence, CA 90503

Captain Weyant:


I am enclosing a print-out from NCJRS on subjects of interest to you. Please acknowledge receipt.

I am also ordering another which will be delivered within a few weeks.

My lecture tour in Europe starts Oct. 17th and I will return to D.C. on 1 November.

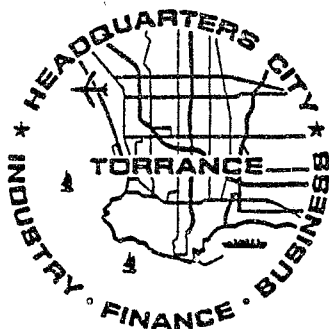
Best wishes.

Sincerely,

  
George Sunderland  
Manager  
Criminal Justice Services

GS/eam

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

October 21, 1985

Sergeant Henry Reger  
Commander, Crime Prevention Unit  
Huntington Police Department  
Post Office Box 1659  
Huntington, West Virginia 25717

Sergeant Reger:

Thank you so much for your quick response to my recent inquiry. I am planning a visit to your agency -- tentatively set for an arrival in the afternoon of Tuesday, 19 November 1985, and a departure the following afternoon.

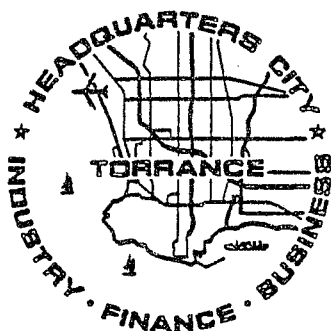
I would appreciate your offer to assist with my arrangements. I will advise you as to exact arrival time, flight number, etc., as soon as I have the information. Meanwhile, should you have any suggestions as to convenient lodging, etc., I would appreciate your input.

Very truly yours,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

October 21, 1985

Doug Thomas, Senior Consultant  
Center for Executive Development  
California Commission on Peace Officer  
Standards and Training  
4949 Broadway  
Sacramento, California 95820-0145

Dear Doug:

Pursuant to my "Command College" research project, and per our recent telephone discussion, I am furthering efforts to make three (3) separate on-site inspections, interviews, etc., during the week of 17-23 November 1985. Please review the following and confirm my plans meet with your approval:

1. SUN CITY, ARIZONA: The Maricopa County Sheriff's Department is said to have developed a volunteer posse program for Sun City, made up entirely of city residents. By definition, these volunteers are older persons in that Sun City is a retirement community of individual homes and condominium developments. By spending a day (18 November 1985, Monday) at Sun City, I hope to thoroughly familiarize myself with this unique approach of police service to a community made up of elderly residents.
2. HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA: In this city, older persons and police have established a cooperative program to provide services to elderly and handicapped citizens. I am told the "cornerstone" of the program is older volunteers, who contact program recipients daily by telephone to check on their well-being. As a result of this "Lifeline" program, many lives have reportedly been saved. As of 1980, this city of 16 square miles had a population of 75,000, with approximately 20% above the age of 60 years.

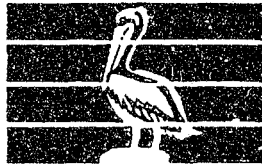
3. WASHINGTON, D. C.: According to my efforts thus far, perhaps the foremost nationwide authority on crime and/or police service and the elderly is one, George Sunderland. Mr. Sunderland, a retired Captain of the White House Police (who also served with the Metropolitan, Washington, D.C. Police Department), heads up the "Criminal Justice Program of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)", which is the largest single organization devoted to the vast array of senior citizen needs that I have been able to identify. During a two-day stay in Washington, D.C. (21-22 November 1985), I hope to gather a significant amount of information from Mr. Sunderland, as well as from other sources he may provide.

Additionally, by way of a "progress report", I have developed three separate survey forms and am in the process of administering them: (1) senior residents of Torrance; (2) police officers; and (3) police managers. Also, Dr. Sally Coberly is providing valuable input in the furtherance of my research.

Very truly yours,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU.



CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION  
St. Petersburg Police Department  
1300 First Avenue North  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33705

October 28, 1985

Captain James M. Weyent  
Commander, Patrol Bureau  
Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, California 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyent:

I was pleased to receive your letter concerning your proposed trip to Washington and St. Petersburg.

In regards to your request reference Crime Victimization and the elderly, I have included some local information that you may find of interest.

As you can see, the City of St. Petersburg has a large percentage of elderly citizens in our population. In that regard, we are constantly directing a great number of our law enforcement activities towards the prevention of crimes against our elderly citizens.

If you decide to visit our city, please contact Lt. R. G. Kerlikowske, Commander, Criminal Investigation Division, (813) 893-7161. He will be glad to furnish you with contacts in our city, as well as any additional information you may need.

If we can provide you with any other information in lieu of a visit, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

T. HARRELL, ACTING LIEUTENANT  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

TH:lm

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, Attorney General

## COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

1601 ALHAMBRA BOULEVARD

ACRAMENTO 95816-7083

## GENERAL INFORMATION

(916) 739-5328

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE

(916) 739-3864

## BUREAUS

Administrative Services

(916) 739-5354

Center for Executive

Development

(916) 739-2093

Compliance and Certificates

(916) 739-5377

Information Services

(916) 739-5340

Management Counseling

(916) 739-3868

Standards and Evaluation

(916) 739-3872

Training Delivery Services

(916) 739-5394

Training Program Services

(916) 739-5372

Course Control

(916) 739-5399

Professional Certificates

(916) 739-5391

Reimbursements

(916) 739-5367

Resource Library

(916) 739-5353

October 29, 1985

Captain James M. Weyant  
23309 Falena Avenue  
Torrance, CA 90501

Dear Captain Weyant:

Your request to travel to Sun City, Arizona; Huntington, West Virginia; and Washington, D.C. on November 17 - 23, 1985 is approved. The purpose of this trip is to gather information for your Command College research project.

Good luck on your project.

Sincerely,



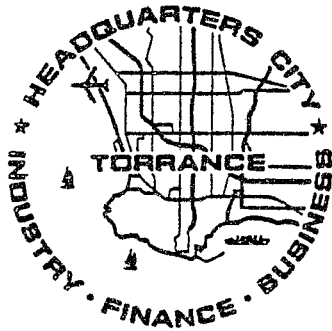
DOUG THOMAS

Senior Consultant

Center for Executive Development



POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



CITY OF TORRANCE  
3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456  
90503-5056

October 30, 1985

George Sunderland, Manager  
Criminal Justice Services  
American Association of Retired Persons  
1909 "K" Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20049

Dear Mr. Sunderland:

Pursuant to my California "Command College" research effort, I have made plans to spend two days in Washington D.C., and hope to spend that time interviewing you (and others you may recommend) regarding my topic of "Police Service to the Elderly."

I am scheduled to arrive at Baltimore Airport (U.S. Air, Flight No. 372) at 7:43 p.m. on Wednesday, November 20th, and have made arrangements for a room at the Lombardy Hotel, per your suggestion. I will leave Washington on Saturday, November 23rd.

I would certainly appreciate any assistance you may be able to render from your end (e.g., is there a shuttle from Baltimore Airport, etc.), and look forward to our visit. I will "touch bases" again before I leave.

Respectfully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU





**CITY OF  
HUNTINGTON**  
WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU  
(304)696-5560  
City Hall, P. O. Box 1659 ZIP 25717

October 31, 1985

Captain James Weyant  
Patrol Bureau Commander  
City of Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyant:

Pursuant to our phone conversation, I have reserved a room for you at the Holiday Inn-University in our city. The rate for visiting officers is \$22.00 per night plus \$1.76 tax which totals \$23.76.

I will meet you at Tri-State Airport on November 19, 1985 at 4:10 P.M. when your Flight #1617 lands.

All other arrangements as to transportation, etc. have been taken care of. I think you will find your visit to our city both informative and enjoyable.

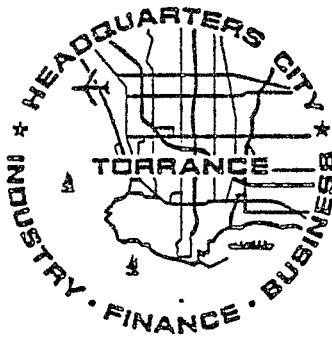
I look forward to seeing you upon your arrival.

Sincerely,

Sgt. J. H. Ward  
Sgt. J. H. Ward, Commander  
Administrative Division

JHW/gs

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503.5056

November 4, 1985

T. Harrell, Acting Lieutenant  
CID/ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DEPT.  
1300 First Avenue North  
St. Petersburg FL 33705

Dear Lieutenant Harrell:

I cannot thank you enough for your quick and very thorough response to my recent inquiry. It is my loss that I will be unable to include your agency in my forthcoming site visitations (my plans have been made), since you obviously are addressing the "elderly" issue in a big and most effective way.

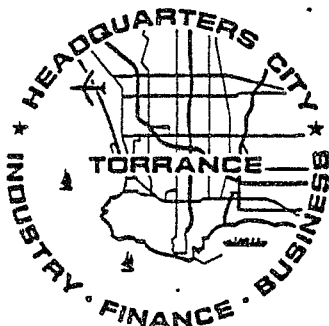
I am particularly interested in the 40-hour course of instruction entitled, "Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute Crime and the Elderly", and I wonder if it would be possible to obtain copies of the actual lesson plans. An integral part of my research is to develop a curriculum of this nature, and the course outline you sent me indicates classes that are "right on target."

Any follow-up assistance you can render will be greatly appreciated.

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 4, 1985

Lt. Ray Blanchette  
MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
3455 W. Durango  
Phoenix AZ 85009

Dear Lt. Blanchette:

The two enclosures will hopefully serve to clarify the basis for my contacting you, and no doubt Corporal Nelson of your agency advised you of my previous phone call to "alert" you of my forthcoming visit.

I have made arrangements to arrive at Phoenix airport at 5:25 p.m., Sunday, November 17th (America West AL, Flight No. 323), and have a reservation at the Grand Inn in Peoria, for both Sunday and Monday nights. My departure is 9:30 a.m., Tuesday.

My hopeful intent is to spend the day (Monday) learning "everything" I can about the Senior Volunteer Program at Sun City (including taking photographs), and whatever assistance you can render will be greatly appreciated. I hope to "ride-along" with one of the senior patrols, as well as interview any "key" people involved in the program, - both sworn personnel and senior volunteers.

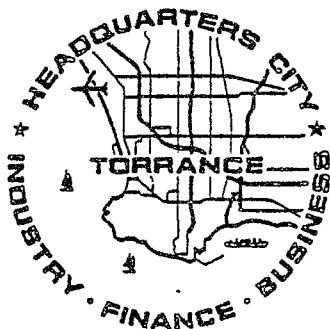
I hope I am not intruding too much on your busy schedule, and I look forward to meeting with you.

Respectfully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



## CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 4, 1985

Barbara Smiley  
c/o American Association of Retired Persons  
215 Long Beach Boulevard  
Long Beach CA 90801

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the "AARP News" pertaining to State Senate Bill 241. I will definitely make use of this noteworthy information in my research effort.

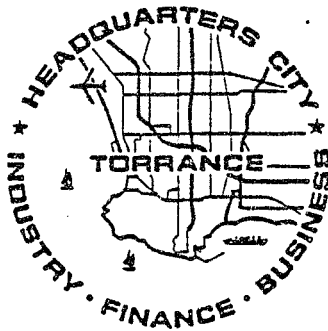
You will be interested, I am sure, to learn that I will be spending two days in Washington D.C. (21-22 Nov) with George Sunderland. I am very optimistic the venture will be beneficial to my endeavor.

Thank you again.

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 6, 1985

Marlene Young, Director  
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR  
VICTIM ASSISTANCE  
717 "D" Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20004

On July 17th of this year, after having first heard your "Senior Citizens as Victims" presentation at a seminar in Orange County on June 25, I directed a communication to your assistant, John Stein. In that correspondence, I enclosed the same items you will find herein, as a means of introducing myself and the reason for my interest in your organization.

Pursuant to my research effort, I am scheduled to spend two days in Washington D.C. later this month, the primary reason for this visit is that of interviewing Mr. George Sunderland of A.A.R.P. (see copy of letter to Mr. Sunderland, enclosed).

In order that I may "milk" as much from this brief visit to our Nation's Capitol as possible, I am in hopes of "touching bases" with you, also. Specifically, I am interested in discussing some of the actual victimization examples you have referred to in your aforementioned presentations.

In conclusion, at the risk of infringing on your busy schedule, perhaps I can request that you and Mr. Sunderland discuss my forthcoming visit in the hopes that I may get as much "mileage" from it as possible.

Respectfully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

cc: George Sunderland



CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT  
1300 First Avenue North  
St. Petersburg, FL 33705

November 12, 1985

Captain James M. Weyant  
Commander, Patrol Bureau  
Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, CA 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyant:

The Florida Crime and the Elderly Course is the property of Florida  
Crime Prevention Training Institute. You should contact:

Mr. Jim Murdaugh, Director  
FCPTI  
Office of the Attorney General  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

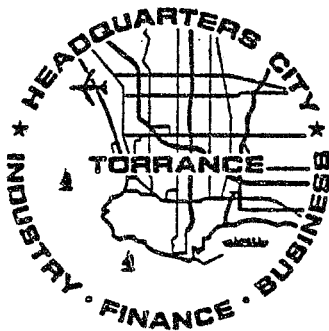
Unfortunately, the November course had to be cancelled due to lack of  
enrollment. Jim is a fine individual and will help you all he can.

Sincerely,

W. G. DONIEL, DIVISION CHIEF  
COMMUNITY AWARENESS DIVISION

WTGD:js

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456

90503-5056

November 15, 1985

Mr. Jim Murdaugh, Director  
FCPTI - Office of the  
Attorney General  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee FL 32301

The attached correspondence copies will hopefully explain the nature of my request. I am pursuing a research project dealing with police service to the elderly, and the lesson plan for your course would be extremely helpful to me, I am sure.

I thank you for any consideration you may give me, and would certainly appreciate your response as soon as possible (my project is due December 15th).

Gratefully,

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

TORRANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT NOTICE

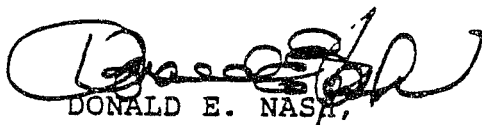
15 NOV 85

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

FROM: DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

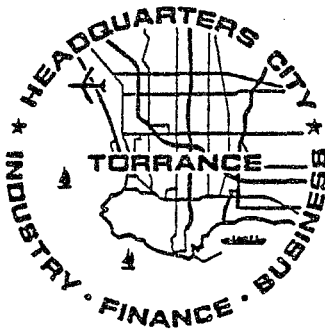
SUBJECT: BUREAU COMMAND

During the absence of Captain Weyant for  
"Command College" research (17-23 Nov 85),  
Captain Randall will assume command respon-  
sibility of the Patrol Bureau.

  
DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE



POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 26, 1985

Marlene A. Young  
Director  
National Organization for  
Victim Assistance  
717 "D" Street N.W.  
Washington DC 20004

Marlene,

Just a note to convey my most sincere gratitude to you and John Stein for the courtesies extended during my recent visit to Washington D.C. The time you took, and the information gleaned, will prove to be a valuable inclusion in my project. Please thank also, Michaela Cohan for her helpful comments regarding your library.

Gratefully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



CITY OF TORRANCE  
3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 26, 1985

George Sunderland  
Senior Coordinator  
Criminal Justice Services  
American Association of Retired Persons  
1909 "K" Street N.W.  
Washington DC 20049

George:

Just a note to convey my most sincere gratitude to you and Lee Pearson for the courtesies extended during my recent visit to Washington D.C. The time you took, and the information gleaned, will prove to be a valuable inclusion in my project.

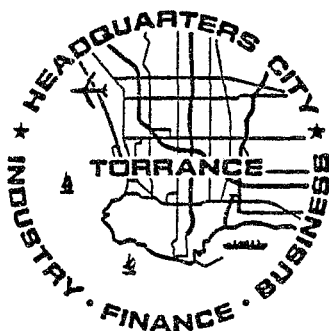
Please thank also, Charlie Schafer for being so kind as to assist me in paying a visit to the U.S. Supreme Court Building.

Gratefully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 26, 1985

Donald L. Norris,  
Chief of Police  
330 - 3rd Avenue  
Huntington WV 25701

Chief Norris,

Just a note to convey my most sincere gratitude for the hospitality and helpful assistance I received during my recent visit to your city. I was particularly pleased to have "experienced" the transition into the "new" police facility. Please pass on my "thanks" to Capt. Tom Trippy, Lt. Bill Hogan, Sgt. John Ward and PFC Bruce Sprouse, for their cordial assistance.

I would be remiss if I failed to offer a special "thanks" to Alma Kidd, who provided me with excellent insight into your "Operation Lifeline" program. She is a truly dedicated volunteer.

I only hope I may have the opportunity to "return the favor" should any of you venture to the Los Angeles area.

Respectfully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



**CITY OF TORRANCE**  
3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

November 26, 1985

Lt. Ray Blanchette  
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office  
3455 W. Durango  
Phoenix AZ 85009

Ray:

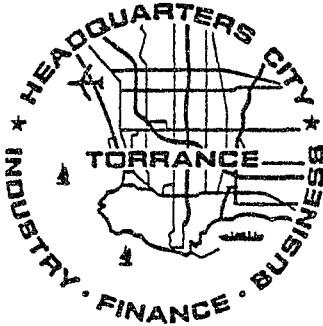
Just a note to convey my thanks for the hospitable assistance you rendered during my recent visit to your area to review the "Sun City Posse" operation. I gleaned much from the visit, and my research project will surely be enhanced due to your help.

Gratefully,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DONALD E. NASH  
POLICE CHIEF



# CITY OF TORRANCE

3300 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE (213) 328-3456 90503-5056

December 2, 1985

Eldon Page, Captain  
Sun City "Posse"  
P.O. Box 6  
Sun City AZ 85372

Eldon:

Just a note to convey my most sincere gratitude for the hospitality and courtesies extended me during my recent visit to Maricopa County. Needless to say, I was most impressed with your organization, your outstanding facility, and the extremely professional manner in which you and your "troops" conduct yourselves.

Please thank, also, Bert Brosius for his kind and thorough assistance. His attitude and approach to the training component of your program is both noteworthy and commendable.

Thank you again,

DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

CAPTAIN JAMES M. WEYANT,  
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

# HELP! STOP CRIME

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301  
904-487-3712 SunCom 277-3712  
Jim Smith, Attorney General

December 2, 1985

Captain James M. Weyant  
Commander, Patrol Bureau  
Torrance Police Department  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, California 90503-5056

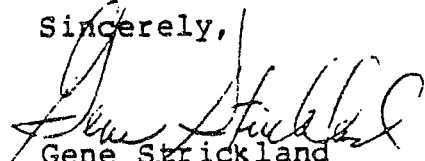
Dear Captain Weyant:

Enclosed is a copy of the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute's Crime and the Elderly Course. Also enclosed is a copy of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's comparative review of this course.

I hope it will assist you in your research project.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

  
Gene Strickland  
Institute Coordinator

GS/ch  
Enclosure



December 5, 1985

Captain James M. Weyant  
Police Department  
City of Torrance  
3300 Civic Center Drive  
Torrance, California 90503-5056

Dear Captain Weyant:

Both Lee Pearson and I were very gratified to meet with you on your visit to Washington. It is a source of great satisfaction to make the acquaintance of police officers of your caliber.

If at sometime in the future, you and Chief Dorsey develop ideas on a futures conference, please let us know.

Best wishes and please keep in communication with us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Sunderland".

George Sunderland  
Manager  
Criminal Justice Services

GS/pat

"A"

TORRANCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT NOTICE

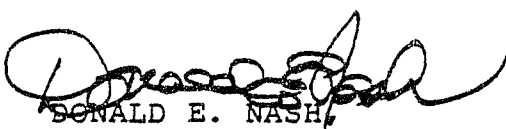
06 DEC 85

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

FROM: DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE

SUBJECT: BUREAU COVERAGE

During Captain Weyant's "908" assignment (completion of Command College project), 09-13 Dec 85, Captain Randall will assume responsibility for routine duties of the Patrol Bureau Commander's office. Captain Weyant will be furthering his efforts both at home and at the station (Ext 5650) during the week.



DONALD E. NASH,  
CHIEF OF POLICE