

Crime Against the Elderly

Annotated Bibliography

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The material contained in this bibliography is a portion of significant literature, rather than an exhaustive collection of documents pertaining to crimes against the elderly. It is presented in four categories based on the overall intent of the topic. These four categories are: Public education programs, crime prevention programs, victim assistance programs, and volunteer and participatory programs. A brief abstract and pertinent bibliographic information is provided for each entry. As a further aid, the availability of each document cited appears on the List of Sources page. A more comprehensive bibliography on Crime Against the Elderly will be available separately in mid summer of 1977.

The documents listed are NOT available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. Those documents marked LOAN followed by the NCJ number can be borrowed from NCJRS by submitting a request through a library utilizing the Interlibrary Loan system. A copy of the documents marked MICROFICHE can be obtained free of charge from NCJRS. When a document is identified as being available on microfiche, it means it is not available for distribution in any other form. Microfiche is a sheet of film 4 x 6 inches that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages. Since the image is reduced 24 times, it is necessary to use a microfiche reader, which may be available at a local library.

The availability of the remainder of the documents can be determined by checking their corresponding number on the List of Sources page. Many of them may also be found in local, college, or law school libraries.

May 1977

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1. DUCOVNY, AMRAM, M. The Billion \$ Swindle: Frauds Against the Elderly. New York, N.Y. Fleet Press Corporation, 1969. 252 p.

It is estimated that billions of dollars are bilked from America's senior citizens' each year in the sale of disease cures, land plots, and pre-burial contracts, and in various products and services. The post-retirement age group has become the chief target of these frauds and vicious rackets. This book exposes these schemes and guides the reader on how to spot them. In addition, a dictionary of major areas, from alcoholism to vitamins, in which these quacks operate is presented and advice given from specialists on how to recognize them. Illustrations feature some of the fraudulent devices which have brought fortunes to their "inventors". Many of the facts herein have been substantiated by United States Senate Hearings, The American Medical Association, and other medical and consumer organizations. The appendixes contain a summary of the major provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 dealing with old-age, survivors', disability, and health insurance; and a list of state offices established for consumer protection.

2. GOLDSMITH, S. S. and J. GOLDSMITH. Crime, The Aging and Public Policy. Perspective on Aging, v. 4, no. 3: 16 - 19. May/June, 1975.

Crime problems which are particular to the elderly are outlined, and it is suggested that greater public and private efforts to reduce victimization of the aging and restore justice to aging victims of crime are needed. The authors note that progress in dealing successfully with the dramatic problem of crime against the aged has generally been slow and sporadic. Difficulties have been encountered in defining the extent of the crime problem for the elderly because of inadequate statistics and victim underreporting. However, a U. S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration victimization study showed that the rate of personal larceny with contact (including purse snatching) was higher for victims over 50 in 10 of the 13 cities studied. Such specific problems of the elderly as increased susceptibility to crime, risks of physical injury from crime, and the tremendous impact of crime in terms of financial loss and fear of crime are outlined. The authors discuss the need for greater law enforcement sensitivity to the crime-related problems of older Americans. Various programs which have proven effective in aiding the elderly are noted. The authors conclude that it should become a matter of the highest priority for public policy makers at all levels to encourage programs to reduce the aging's onus of crime.

3. GUBRIUM, J. F. Victimization in Old Age: Available Evidence and Three Hypotheses. Crime and Delinquency, v. 20, no. 3: 245 - 250. July, 1974.

A discussion is contained in this article on the common belief that the aged as a group are greater victims of crime and a description is offered of three hypotheses

on the relationship of housing types to victimization, concern about crime, and fear of crime. It is contended that available evidence on victimization and its relationship to age does not support the popular belief that the aged are most frequently victimized. However, the evidence does support the hypothesis that older people have a greater risk than others of becoming victims of various kinds of fraud and malice. The author defines two types of environments for the elderly: the unprotected single family homes and the protected multi-unit apartment buildings. Three hypotheses are proposed. The first states that the extent of victimization of the elderly is greater in nonprotective environments. The second hypothesis states that concern about the extent of crime is greater among aged persons residing in protective, age-homogeneous housing. Finally, the author suggests that among the aged, fear of crime is likely to become greater in nonprotective, age-heterogeneous housing.

4. MENDELSON, M. A. Tender Loving Greed — How the Incredibly Lucrative Nursing Home "Industry" Is Exploiting America's Old People and Defrauding Us All. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1974. 268 p.

This publication examined nursing home fraud which ranges from stealing money from patients to corruption of social workers who collect kickbacks for committing patients who often have no need for nursing care. The author uncovers incidents where government aid, together with lack of government control, has made the nursing industry into a giant profit machine that has attracted thousands of small-time hustlers as well as big-money manipulators. Much of the data presented is from a study of nursing homes in Cleveland, Ohio. However, the author also uses data from incidents occurring in other states.

5. YOUNGER, E. J. The California Experience — Prevention of Criminal Victimization of the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 28 - 30 and 32. February, 1976.

Victimization of the elderly and California programs for the prevention of crimes of force, buncos and confidence games, medical quackery, and consumer fraud are discussed. The impact of these crimes on the elderly is described. Most of the prevention programs rely on the education of the elderly on the methods employed by their criminal victimizers. The California experience indicates that crime prevention efforts directed at the elderly segment of society provide concrete results, prove the effectiveness of mobilizing interagency resources in the community, and validate the benefits of partnership between seniors and law enforcement.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

6. BRADLEY, W. W. Cass Corridor Safety for Seniors Project. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 43-45. February, 1976.

A Detroit, Michigan, multi-phase project designed to provide a safe environment for senior adults within a designated inner-city target area is described. This project involves public education in the areas of safety education, crime prevention, and basic self defense; transportation services for seniors; a home visit operation identification; a check-cashing — savings account phase which assists clients in setting-up checking and savings accounts and is aiming at direct mailing of income checks to banks to avoid large sums of money being carried by seniors; a telephone reassurance program of telephone calls by volunteers to isolated elders; and a recreation phase, which will be made possible by the preceding phases. The project is administered by the Detroit police department.

7. HAHN, PAUL H. Crime Against the Aging. Santa Cruz, California, Davis Publishing Co., n.d. 11 p.

The impact of fear of crime and actual victimizations are discussed with respect to the life style, health, self concept, and mental stability of the elderly. It is noted that the elderly, who are prone to victimization by reason of their limited mobility, decreasing physical ability, and loneliness, have a high risk of victimization for such crimes as robbery, purse snatching, and fraud. While the aging are often victims of street crime, they may also be victimized by family, friends, health care personnel, or unscrupulous attorneys. The author urges that crime against the elderly be given special attention, and describes the response of several agencies to this problem. Finally, possible crime prevention methods are outlined, including provision of social services to the elderly, public education on crime prevention for the elderly, improvement of public transportation, and special treatment of the elderly by the criminal justice system.

8. MICHEL, G. F. Operation Reassurance. Law and Order, v. 22, no. 6: 84-86. June, 1974.

A program sponsored by the Haworth, New Jersey, police department to provide daily telephone contact for elderly citizens who live alone is described in this article. The first requisite of this program is that the individual must live alone. A participating citizen must call the police department by 10 a.m. each day using a special telephone number. If a call is not received by this time, the police officer calls the participant. If there is no answer, a patrol car is dispatched.

9. POWERS, C. Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide. Washington, American Association of Retired Persons, 1973. 38 p.

This is a quick-reference booklet specifically designed for use by elderly people in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes. Although several chapters deal with personal safety, such as while walking the street and while driving an automobile, most of the information is on safeguarding personal

property from loss through robbery, burglary, and fraud. The emphasis throughout the guide is on informing the person who may be living on a fixed income of the patterns of the most common personal and property crimes, and of the most effective means of personally preventing and deterring those crimes. Separate chapters are devoted to such areas of concern as avoiding purse snatching and pickpocketing, deterring burglary of the home, choosing locks and alarms, and handling con artists.

10. Residential Security 2. HUD Challenge (Reprint Issue), May, 1975. 29 p.
LOAN (NCJ 29432)

Ten articles are presented on residential security planning and programs, designed for use by security professionals in increasing consciousness of alternatives for countering residential crime in government-assisted housing. Three articles on security for the elderly treat such topics as crime prevention education, organizing for mutual support, and the security conversion of a Philadelphia public housing unit for occupancy solely by the elderly. The articles look at the broader theoretical concerns of residential security and link those concerns to existing successes and future planning considerations. Perhaps the most important theme running through all the articles is the belief that the resident plays a key role in the counterattack against crime and that his or her attitude is critical. This theme is strongest in articles covering the National Neighborhood Watch Program, urban tenant patrol programs, self-defense techniques for the elderly, and "turf reclamation." One article explains the coverage, rates, and minimum protection standards of the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and illustrates the residential and commercial protective devices required to receive program coverage.

11. SCHWEIZER, L. G., JR. Helping the Elderly. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 42, no. 12: 28. December, 1973.

This article describes how the Louisville, Kentucky, police department reduces theft and related injuries with a check cashing program for elderly and infirm residents in their apartment complex. As a public service, the Police Officers' Association is using its bank funds once a month to cash social security and old-age assistance checks for residents.

12. U.S. CONGRESS. House. Select Committee on Aging. Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. Elderly Crime Victimization (Federal Law Enforcement Agencies — LEAA and FBI). Hearings . . . 94th Congress, 2nd Sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 58 p.

Testimony on LEAA's programs dealing with crimes against the elderly and on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's estimate of the nature and extent of elderly crime victimization, are included. Witnesses offering testimony are Henry F. McQuade,

Deputy Administrator for Policy Development, LEAA and Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Appended are responses (with attachments) by McQuade to subcommittee questions concerning the National Crime Panel Victimization Surveys, legislative recommendations to reduce the crime problems of the elderly, and the funding of projects for the elderly.

13. _____ House. Select Committee on Aging. Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. Elderly Crime Victimization (Local Police Department Crime Prevention Programs). Hearing . . . 94th Congress, 2nd sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 84 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36843)

The experiences, findings, and recommendations of the Alexandria, (VA) and Montgomery County, (MD) Police Departments relating to the crime problems of senior citizens, comprise the testimony. Alexandria police officers describe the public awareness and crime prevention services offered to elderly residents through their department's community relations section. The operation of the Montgomery County Criminal Victimization of the Elderly Response Team is also highlighted. An LEAA-funded project begun in November 1975, this unit is made up of a police officer, a social worker, and an administrative aide. It provides three major program components: An educational effort designed to reduce the level of fear of crime and increase reporting of crime among the "60 plus" age group; a capacity to respond to elderly crime victims with the goal of restoring the victim to a level of functioning approximating his capacity prior to victimization; and research and analysis of team and program effectiveness in achieving the above goals. Appended is the program proposal submitted to LEAA.

14. _____ House. Select Committee on Aging. Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. Elderly Crime Victimization (Wilmington, Del., Crime Resistance Task Force). Hearing . . . 94th Congress, 2nd. sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 65 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36841)

Testimony on how the Wilmington, Delaware, Crime Resistance Task Force and the programs it developed alleviated crime problems affecting senior citizens. Its programs included a "no purse" program, which encourages elderly women not to carry a purse with them on the streets unless absolutely necessary; an "escort companion" program; a truancy program designed to remove truants, and therefore potential offenders, from the streets and return them to school; and "operations MAJIC" (Monitors Aiding Justice In Court), a courtwatching project in which concerned elderly volunteers from the community monitor court cases where one of their residents is appearing as a victim or a witness for the prosecution. Appended materials include tabular data on juvenile crime and crimes against persons and property and the crime resistance program victimization survey questionnaire.

15. _____ Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Aging. Crime and the Elderly, 1975. Hearing . . . 94th Congress, 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 209 p.

Testimony before the Senate discusses the criminal threat confronting senior citizens in our society, the need for legislation to ease the problem of crime against the elderly, and crime prevention efforts in these areas. Witnesses included the Deputy Administrator of LEAA, Charles R. Work and a series of panels comprised of a mixture of police officials and representatives of senior citizen organizations.

16. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space. By Oscar Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 233 p.

Stock No. 027-000-00395-8

A set of guidelines is presented for designing secure housing developments for all income groups. The document begins with a summarization of the growth of American population and its concentration in urban areas; the polarization of urban populations; the resultant construction of high-density housing developments; and the rise in the nation's crime rate and the increase of crime in residential areas. Next, a discussion of the factors most influential in the evolution of current housing prototypes is presented. All housing types are classified into four basic categories, determined by the density of the population they can house and by the nature of the psychological environments they create. The factors that determine residents' ability to control areas in the interiors of their buildings and the exterior grounds surrounding them are discussed, and the concepts of private, semiprivate, semipublic, and public spaces are introduced and defined. The four categories of building are examined in terms of the suitability of each type to residents of different ages, family structures, backgrounds, and life-styles. Design guidelines for making different building types secure for the different types of resident are then detailed. Both general site planning principles and those that relate specifically to particular resident-type/building-type combinations are discussed and the concept of zones of influence is developed, along with the consequent requirement that housing developments be laid out so that all areas are clearly defined as being in the realm of influences of particular groups of residents. The document concludes with prototypical designs for two new housing developments in which all the different defensible space findings and guidelines developed in the earlier chapters are applied. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate which of the design principles come into play at different stages in the design process and how all the principles interact to produce a final integrated design product. The two housing developments used as prototypes here are real and will be built shortly: One development is in Newark and the other in Indianapolis. The programs and sites for these developments are typical of most low- and moderate-income housing built in urban areas. The appendixes present information on the comparative costs of different building types (row houses, walk-ups, and high-rise); basic design principles for central mailboxes, doors and windows in multifamily dwellings; and construction materials and methods.

17. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Summary of Institute Research Results and Recommendations on Housing Security for the Elderly. Washington, 1972. 44 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16706)

The large majority of the recommendations presented in this summary relate to crime prevention and deterrence measures that are applicable for all groups. However, special attention is focused on crime precautions for public housing projects, since the elderly make up a significant proportion of the residents. Recommendations are directed toward two types of crime: those that occur on or around the grounds of public housing projects and those that occur inside individual dwelling units. The studies that are cited cover architectural and building design, residential security, security and surveillance systems, and community involvement. A copy of the testimony given by Jerris Leonard of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing for the Elderly is attached to this summary report.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

18. CLEMENTE, FRANK and MICHAEL B. KLEIMAN. Fear of Crime Among the Aged. The Gerontologist, v. 16, no. 3: 207-210. June, 1976.

Systematic research of fear of crime among older people was utilized to provide an empirical background for practitioners seeking to control fear of crime among the aged. National survey data are used to compare the patterns of fear of crime among the aged and the non-aged. Four key specifying variables are used in the analysis — sex, race, socioeconomic status, and size of community. Findings indicate that elderly respondents who were either female, black, or metropolitan residents possess extremely high fear rates. The authors interpret this as a demonstration that the aged are not a homogenous group but rather that some segments of the older population are fearful while others are relatively free of anxiety.

19. FORSTON, R. and J. KITCHENS. Criminal Victimization of the Aged — The Houston Model Neighborhood Area. Denton, Texas, North Texas State University, 1974. 106 p. LOAN (NCJ 14575)

Victim and offender statistics obtained from interviews in the Houston model neighborhood area are analyzed, and recommendations for reducing victimization of the aged are made. Results indicate that people over 65 are less frequently victimized than those under 65. The most prevalent crimes against the aged are robbery, swindling, and purse snatching. Females and blacks are more likely victims than males, Mexican-Americans, and whites. The recommendations include an educational program for the aged and simplified crime reporting and trial procedures. Less than 50 percent of crimes reported to interviewers were reported to police. Community services can be restructured to help reduce victimization of the aged. Also, the aged must be kept informed on home improvements and protective devices. The appendixes contain data that was not fully exploited in the report as well as the interview questionnaire in both English and Spanish.

20. GOLDSMITH, J. and M.E. TOMAS. Crimes Against the Elderly — A Continuing National Crisis. Aging, nos. 236 - 237: 10 - 13. June - July, 1974.

This paper takes the position that crime against the elderly is a unique class of crime and can be dealt with most effectively as such. Elderly people are much more likely to be victimized, and when they are, the crime is likely to be a theft of something from their person. This report briefly describes several research projects that drew those conclusions. A sampling of programs aimed at reducing crimes against the elderly is described.

21. MID-AMERICA REGIONAL COUNCIL COMMISSION ON AGING. Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime. Kansas City, Kansas, 1976, 200 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34905)

This proposal was made by the Personal Security and Public Safety Committee of the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) Commission on Aging to direct its attention

to what could be done with MARC resources to address the crime-related concerns of older persons. The proposal was made in response to the findings of a Midwest Research Institute (MRI) study on the effects of crime on the elderly in a five county area of western Missouri. The goals established included relieving circumstances contributing to the isolation of the area's elderly, developing programs and activities to prevent crimes against the elderly through citizen and community involvement, and developing model programs and activities which could be used in other communities to assist in establishing similar crime prevention programs. The program provides for public education, community crime prevention activities, elderly victim assistance services, and continuing information and information support systems. Factors affecting elderly crime concerns are reviewed in the appendix.

22. MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Crimes Against Aging Americans — The Kansas City Study. Kansas City, Missouri, n. d. 109 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 29535)

This is an interim report of research into the criminal victimization of 1830 elderly persons in Kansas City over an 18-month period, giving data on how the crimes were committed and their effects on victims. Detailed statements are made on some of the most salient aspects of the burglary and robbery patterns against the elderly citizens of Kansas City. Also included are sections dealing with the demographic and social profile of victims and aspects of the offender and criminal tactics employed against them. Other type offenses are dealt with in summary fashion because primary attention was given to studying robbery and burglary. Although various data sources were used, emphasis was on primary data, such as police offense and investigative records, interviews with the victims or next of kin, and with parolees and inmates known to have committed the type of crimes of interest. The findings of this study are being used to design a demonstration project, to be attempted in in Kansas City and Denver, which will institute practical means of reducing the incidence and effect of the criminal victimization of the elderly.

23. NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. Center for Studies in Aging. Reporting and Non-reporting of Crime by Older Adults. Denton, Texas, 1976. 110 p.

Results of a study which investigated variables relating to the reporting and non-reporting of crime by older victims and identified social-psychological differences in victim reporters, non-reporters, and non-victims. A total of 466 residents of Dallas (TX) beyond the age of 55 were interviewed in this study. The study was designed so that one-third of those interviewed would be victims who reported the crime, one-third would be non-victims, and one-third would be those who did not report the crime. During the interviews, information was solicited on crime committed, the circumstances of the crime, the criminal, the reporting of the crime, the respondent's perceptions of the judicial/criminal system, attitudes on punishment, attitudes on social responsibility, feelings of loneliness, the degree of social/environmental involvement, and demographic data. The purpose of gathering this information was to describe the crime circumstances and victim actions, to provide information on the reporting/non-reporting process, and to investigate older American's attitudes toward police, the justice system, and the criminal. The results showed differences in the sense of social responsibility, sense of personal control,

and sense of participation in the police/judicial system between crime reporters and non-reporters. Non-reporters felt more lonely, and were found to avoid contact with the police. Finally, victims and non-victims were found to have different perceptions.

24. ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT. Crime Analysis Division. Crime and the Elderly in St. Petersburg, Florida. St. Petersburg, 1976. 12 p.

An analysis of the criminal justice system involvement of senior citizens in St. Petersburg, Florida, details both the victimization patterns and criminal activities of the elderly residents. In an introductory section to this report, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police outlines the demographic characteristics of the city, discusses the victimization patterns of the elderly in St. Petersburg, examines the impact of crime on the elderly, and outlines a planned police program designed to aid elderly crime victims. The report then examines the victimization of elderly persons in St. Petersburg noting the incidence and characteristic elements of personal crimes, property crimes, and street crimes committed against the elderly. Since senior citizens were also implicated as suspects in crimes occurring during 1974-75, this report also provides information on those incidents. A chart is provided indicating the number of elderly victims and suspects, and a comparison with the total number of offenses occurring in each crime category.

25. SUNDEEN, RICHARD A. and JAMES T. MATHIEU. The Fear of Crime and Its Consequences Among Elderly in Three Urban Communities. The Gerontologist, v. 16, no. 3: 211-219. June, 1976.

Fear of crime among 104 elderly in three Southern California communities was studied through the collection of data concerning physical and social environments, perception of safety, and fear of crime and precautions taken. It was found that the central city group tends to manifest most fear, which is inversely associated with social support variables. In the retirement community, fear of robbery and burglary is inversely associated with perception of safety.

26. U.S. CONGRESS. House. Select Committee on Aging. Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. Elderly Crime Victimization (Crime Prevention Programs). Hearing . . . 94th Congress, 2nd sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 26 p.

Testimony and other material that were presented to the House Select Committee on Aging, concerning crime prevention programs which have been instituted by national organizations serving the elderly are discussed. Witnesses included the project director of the Crime Prevention Project of the National Center on the Black Aged, and the coordinator of the Crime Prevention Program of the National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons. Witnesses discussed their perceptions of the Elderly Crime Victimization Program, the programs they have instituted to fight this problem, and recommendations for dealing with elderly crime victimization.

27. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Victims and Witnesses: The Impact of Crime and Their Experience with the Criminal Justice System — Executive Summary. Marquette University, Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy, Washington, 1976. 31 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38076)

Most studies indicate that victims and witnesses receive limited satisfaction when they experience a crime event and are faced with a need to participate actively within the criminal justice process. This study sought to define the ways in which the needs of victims and witnesses could be more effectively met through the development of improved programs, policies, and procedures. The research project was conducted in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and focused on two major study groups. One group consisted of victims and witnesses actually involved in the criminal justice process in the Milwaukee County court system. Interviews were carried out with approximately 2000 victims and 1000 witnesses between December, 1974 and November, 1975. The second study group consisted of victims in the community who had originally been identified in the U.S. Bureau of Census National Crime Survey in Milwaukee in 1974. Some 1600 victims (12 years or older) were re-interviewed in their homes. Both study groups were interviewed with special attention given to the problems they had experienced and the resources and services they found available to meet their needs. The impact of the crime on the victim and those persons close to him was addressed as well as the particular concerns of persons who were involved in various stages of the criminal justice process. In addition, attention was given to the reasons why victims did or did not report the crime to the police, the actions that victims had taken to reduce their vulnerability to crime, and reactions to various proposed programs and services for victims including those involving victim compensation. The results of this research project serve to define the major needs and problems of victims and witnesses and also provide a basis for recommended improvements in criminal justice programs, policies and procedures for dealing with citizens as clients. These recommendations address the operations of the criminal justice system as well as community programs and services that can be of assistance to victims. Implications of the findings that relate to citizen crime reporting and citizen actions to reduce their vulnerability to crime are also discussed.

VOLUNTEER AND PARTICIPATORY PROGRAMS

28. BLUBAUM, P. E. Maricopa County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Program. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 34 - 36. February, 1976.

A variety of volunteer programs aid the Maricopa County sheriff's department. Senior citizen posses are one way that senior citizens can assist crime prevention programs; other ways are described. The 500-man department utilizes the services of some 3000 volunteers, many of them senior citizens. Some of the 47 organized posses are comprised entirely of senior citizens. The author believes that volunteer programs can utilize human resources from all segments of the community to provide effective police services.

29. SUNDERLAND, GEORGE. The Older American — Police Problem or Police Asset? FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 45, no. 8: 3-8. August, 1976.

The Crime Prevention Program of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons was originally intended for use among elderly persons but was adapted to a law enforcement instructional effort as well when research revealed a need in this area. The author seeks to dispel myths of aging such as senility and decreased mental abilities. Five situations in which the law enforcement officer may have contact with an elderly person during the performance of his duties are identified and described.

APPENDIX

LIST OF SOURCES

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. Fleet Press Corporation
160 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
2. Perspective on Aging
National Council on the Aging
1828 L Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
3. Crime and Delinquency
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
4. Alfred A. Knopf
201 East 50th Street
New York, New York 10022
5. Police Chief
International Association of Chiefs
of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
6. Same as No. 5.
7. Davis Publishing Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 841
250 Potrero Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060
8. Law and Order
Copp Organization, Inc.
37 West 38th Street
New York, New York 10018
9. American Association of Retired
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10. U.S. Department of Housing and
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21. Same as No. 17.

22. Same as No. 17.

23. North Texas State University
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24. St. Petersburg Police Department
Crime Analysis Division
St. Petersburg, Florida

25. Same as No. 18.

26. Same as No. 12.

27. Marquette University
Center for Criminal Justice and
Social Policy
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

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