

DSP-BCJ-12-73

VOLUME II
THE 1978 PLAN TO REDUCE
CRIMES AGAINST FLORIDA'S ELDERLY, 1978

APPENDICES OF SUPPORTING DATA
AND INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE
MARCH 1, 1978

50590

The development of this plan was supported by grants awarded to the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (as amended) by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice.

Grant Number 75-AS-50-0004
Grant Number 78-PFAX-0012

DSP-BC.1-12-73

VOLUME II

APPENDICES OF SUPPORTING DATA
AND INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume II

Appendices of Supporting Data and Information

Table of Contents	1
Introduction	2
List of Tables and Charts	3
Appendix A - Elderly Profile	7
Appendix B - Crime and System Data	25
Appendix C - Victimization Survey Analysis	48
Appendix D - Significant Test Statistics of Survey	107
Appendix E - Copies of Survey, English and Spanish	120
Appendix F - Types of Projects and Programs	129
Appendix G - Summaries of Task Force Testimony	140
Appendix H - Law of Florida, 1977 - Chapter 77-315	192

INTRODUCTION

Volume II of the multi-year plan for Crime and the Elderly consists of eight appendices of supporting data and information. Following is a brief summary of each of the appendices:

Appendix A, Elderly Profile, deals with an analysis of Florida's elderly population. Specifically, the Profile takes an in-depth look at the elderly's population dispersion, educational level, employment and income.

Appendix B, Crime and System Data, deals specifically with the elderly's crime situation. The focus of Appendix B is upon the rates and consequences of victimization and to some extent, a profile of the offender.

Appendix C, deals with a statewide elderly victimization survey conducted by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance. The survey was developed to determine the extent of Florida's elderly population, as well as to investigate such related issues as crime prevention and fear of crime.

Appendix D, is a list of the significant test statistics which resulted from the analysis of the elderly victimization survey.

Appendix E, contains copies of the victimization survey in both English and Spanish.

Appendix F, explains the types of projects and programs which have been initiated for the purpose of addressing problems of the elderly.

Appendix G, is a summary of testimonies given before the Crime and Elderly Task Force. The summaries contain the major recommendations from presentations given by dozens of speakers at meetings throughout the state.

Appendix H, is a copy of Florida Law, 1977, Chapter 77-315 which mandates an annual crime and the elderly plan for the purpose of preventing crime and reducing fear of crime among the elderly.

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Table Numbers and Titles</u>
8	Table 1 - Population Distribution of Persons 60 and Over in Florida Counties
9	Table 2 - Population by Age Group in Florida
10	Table 3 - Average Remaining Life Expectancy Upon Age 65
11	Table 4 - Population Age 60 and Over
12	Table 5 - Number and Rates of Deaths in Florida for 1975
13	Table 6 - Persons Age 60 and Over, By Marital Status, and By Race and Sex, in Florida in 1970
14	Table 7 - Years of School Completed
16	Table 8 - Unemployment Rates By Sex in Florida for 1970
16	Table 9 - Unemployment Rates in Florida
17	Table 10 - Florida's Median Income in 1969 of Persons Aged 45 and Over
18	Table 11 - Families With Head Aged 60 and Over, and Unrelated Individuals Aged 60 and Over By Income Group in 1969 (in Percent)
21	Table 12 - Annual Budgets at Three Levels, for Retired Couples, in the Orlando Metropolitan Area and Non-Metropolitan Areas of the South
22	Table 13 - Housing Units for Persons 60 and Over
26	Table 14 - Victimization Rates Per 1,000 Persons in Each Age Group - 1975
27	Table 15 - Victimization Rates Per 1,000 Persons in Each Age Group By Sex
30	Table 16 - Crime and The Elderly St. Petersburg - 1976

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Table Numbers and Titles</u>
34	Table 17 - Crime Rates for Persons 60 and Over and Persons Under 60 Years of Age By Area of City
35	Table 18 - Rate of Victimization By Sex and Race of Elderly Victims
36	Table 19 - Rate of Victimization By Age of Elderly Victims
37	Table 20 - Prior Victimization of Elderly Victims By Race
38	Table 21 - General Profile of Offenders
41	Table 22 - Median Value Loss (MVL) for Different Income Groups
53	Table 23 - Age and Sex of AARP and SES Groups
54	Table 24 - Income of the AARP and SES Groups
55	Table 25 - Income By Race for SES
58	Table 26 - How Often the Elderly Get Out
62	Table 27 - Elderly Contacts with Families, Neighbors
63	Table 28 - Race by Frequency of Contacts for SES
66	Table 29 - Ranking of General Problems of the Elderly and Proportion Perceiving as Serious
67	Table 30 - Elderly Response to the Five Most Serious Problems
69	Table 31 - Rank of Problems By Race (SES)
72	Table 32 - Problems of Getting Out
76	Table 33 - Rates of Victimization
77	Table 34 - Age of Victimization
77	Table 35 - Race of Victimization

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Table Numbers and Titles</u>
78	Table 36 - Income By Victimization for AARP and SES (Collapsed)
79	Table 37 - Victimization By County
80	Table 38 - Victimization By Fear of Crime
83	Table 39 - Victimization Rate By Type of Crime
85	Table 40 - Race By Type of Crime (SES)
87	Table 41(a) - Perception of Fear of Attack
87	Table 41(b) - Perception of Fear of Attack By Adults
88	Table 41(c) - Perception of Fear of Property Theft
91	Table 42 - Type of Crime Frequency By Location of Crime Proportions
94	Table 43 - Amount of Money Lost Due to Crime
96	Table 44 - Age of Offender
100	Table 45 - Proportion of Elderly Utilizing Crime Prevention Methods
102	Table 46 - Ranking of Prevention By Race
104	Table 47(a) - AARP Elderly Using Avoidance Precautions
104	Table 47(b) - SES Elderly Using Avoidance Precautions as a Result of Perceived Fear of Crime

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Chart Numbers and Titles</u>
11	Chart 1 - Older Women Outnumber Older Men in Florida
15	Chart 2 - Labor Force Participation By The Elderly in Florida, 1900 - 1970
20	Chart 3 - Income Sources of Families With Head Aged 65 and Over - 1970
59	Chart 4 - Level of Total Activity (Get Out) for AARP and SES
80	Chart 5 - Increase in Fear of Crime Due to Victimization

APPENDIX A
ELDERLY PROFILE

I. ELDERLY PROFILE

Part I of this profile deals with a general analysis of the elderly population defined as anyone 60 years of age or over. The profile will look at population patterns; where the elderly are living, how many there are, their education level, employment and income, etc. Part II will focus on the crime and the elderly's situation itself, a sort of crime profile; looking at what and where the crimes are, the rates of victimization, the consequences and to some extent, the offenders.

I. When data collection work began for the elderly profile, the first finding was the lack of current state and county information. Most of the figures used in this report are from the 1970 census. There is a real need for current housing, income, employment, etc. data on a statewide basis. Accurate information obtained between census years was available only when special surveys were conducted.

The elderly population in Florida is concentrated in twelve counties with more than 50,000 persons over 60. These form five general areas: Coastal counties 1) Dade, Broward and Palm Beach; 2) Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee and Sarasota; 3) Duval; 4) Volusia; and central counties 5) Polk and Orange. Table 1 presents the percent of the total state population 60 and over and the actual population for each of these counties. Approximately 75% of the 1976 estimated elderly population was living in these areas. Dade has the greatest actual concentration with 297,603 elderly or 15.6% of the total elderly population in the state.

Another way of looking at just the population figure is by reviewing the percent of elderly of each county's total population. The right side of Table 1 gives these figures. Charlotte county leads these percentages with over 50%. There are 12 counties with over 30% of their population in the elderly age category. These are Charlotte, Sarasota, Manatee, Pasco, Citrus, Pinellas, Martin, Lake, Highlands, Hernando, Volusia and Lee. Five counties (Sarasota, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, and Volusia) are common to the two sets (in these 5 counties there are more than 50,000 elderly and they represent more than 30% of the county's population).

TABLE 1

POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONS 60 AND OVER
IN FLORIDA COUNTIES

of Total State Population 60 & Over			% of County Population	
County	Popula- tion	Percent- age	County	Percent- age
DADE	297,603	15.6%	CHARLOTTE	50.0%
PINELLAS	256,858	13.4%	SARASOTA	41.8%
BROWARD	238,910	12.5%	MANATEE	41.0%
PALM BEACH	130,453	6.8%	PASCO	40.0%
HILLSBOROUGH	90,450	4.7%	CITRUS	39.6%
DUVAL	71,766	3.8%	PINELLAS	38.1%
SARASOTA	69,045	3.6%	MARTIN	34.9%
VOLUSIA	65,367	3.4%	LAKE	33.9%
ORANGE	60,226	3.2%	HIGHLANDS	33.5%
POLK	55,177	2.9%	HERNANDO	31.4%
PASCO	54,113	2.8%	VOLUSIA	30.7%
MANATEE	51,727	2.7%	LEE	30.3%
TOTAL	1,441,695	75.4%	----	---

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

The current elderly population level in the state is mainly the result of a phenomenal growth during the last 25 years. The number of persons 60 and over has increased by 452% since 1950 (see Table 2). The total population has increased by 208.6% during this same period, thus the percentage increase for the elderly has been over twice as much as the population in general. Naturally not all age categories within the larger elderly group have been increasing at the same pace. According to the 1976 estimates, the 65-69 age group is the most populous. Table 2 shows the actual population increase from 1950 to 1976, the percentage the population has increased, and the overall percent of elderly are of the total population. The elderly constituted 12.5% of Florida's population in 1950. This has increased to 22.4% or nearly one-fourth of the total state population in the 1976 estimates.

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP IN FLORIDA

1950 - 1976

YEAR	TOTAL POP.	TOTAL 60 & +	60 - 64	65 - 74	75+
1950	2,771,305	345,981	108,507	167,055	70,419
1960	4,951,560	774,586	221,457	389,289	163,840
1970	6,789,443	1,348,291	358,925	646,681	342,685
1976	8,551,814	1,911,381	480,358	927,313	503,710
PERCENT INCREASE					
1950-1960	78.7	123.9	104.1	133.0	132.7
1960-1970	37.1	74.1	62.1	66.1	109.2
1970-1976	26.0	41.8	33.8	43.3	47.0
1950-1976	208.6	452.4	342.7	455.1	615.3
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION					
1950	100.0	12.5	3.9	6.0	2.5
1960	100.0	15.6	4.5	7.9	3.3
1970	100.0	19.9	5.3	9.5	5.0
1976	100.0	22.4	5.6	10.8	5.9

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract

Another factor in the growing number of elderly is the increasing life span of persons in the United States. Not only is the average life expectancy at birth increasing, but given that a person has reached a certain age, the remaining life expectancy has also increased. Table 3 presents the remaining average life expectancy upon reaching age 65 by the race and sex of the individual. A White male who was 65 in 1940 could expect to live 12.1 more years. One who was 65 in 1974 could expect 13.4 more years. For a White female who was 65 in 1940, the additional life expectancy was 13.6 years. A White female who was 65 in 1974 could expect 17.5 more years of life. The non-White segment of the population does not have as high an average life expectancy as the White. Non-White males were the same as White males but non-White females are slightly lower with 16.7 additional years for a non-White female reaching the age of 65 in 1974.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE REMAINING LIFE EXPECTANCY UPON
REACHING AGE 65 *

Year	White		Non-White	
	male	female	male	female
1940	12.1	13.6	12.2	14.0
1950	12.8	15.0	12.8	14.5
1974	13.4	17.6	13.4	16.7

Resulting from the increase in the total elderly population in Florida and the increased life expectancy for females and Whites, there has been an increase in the percent of females and of Whites. In 1970 for those 65 or older, the percent of Whites was 92.9%. An increase was seen by 1975 to 94.3%, but this percent remained constant for 1976. The male to female ratio was 100:105 in 1950 for those age 60 or older. This means that for every 100 men there were 105 women. By 1970 the ratio was 100:123 and in 1976 it was estimated at 100:128 (Table 4 presents this information). Within the elderly age category there were 118 women for every 100 men in the 70-74 age bracket, and a ratio of 100:156 for those 85 or over. Overall, as indicated by the above data and by Chart 1, the number of women outnumber men for those age 65 or older in the state.

*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976

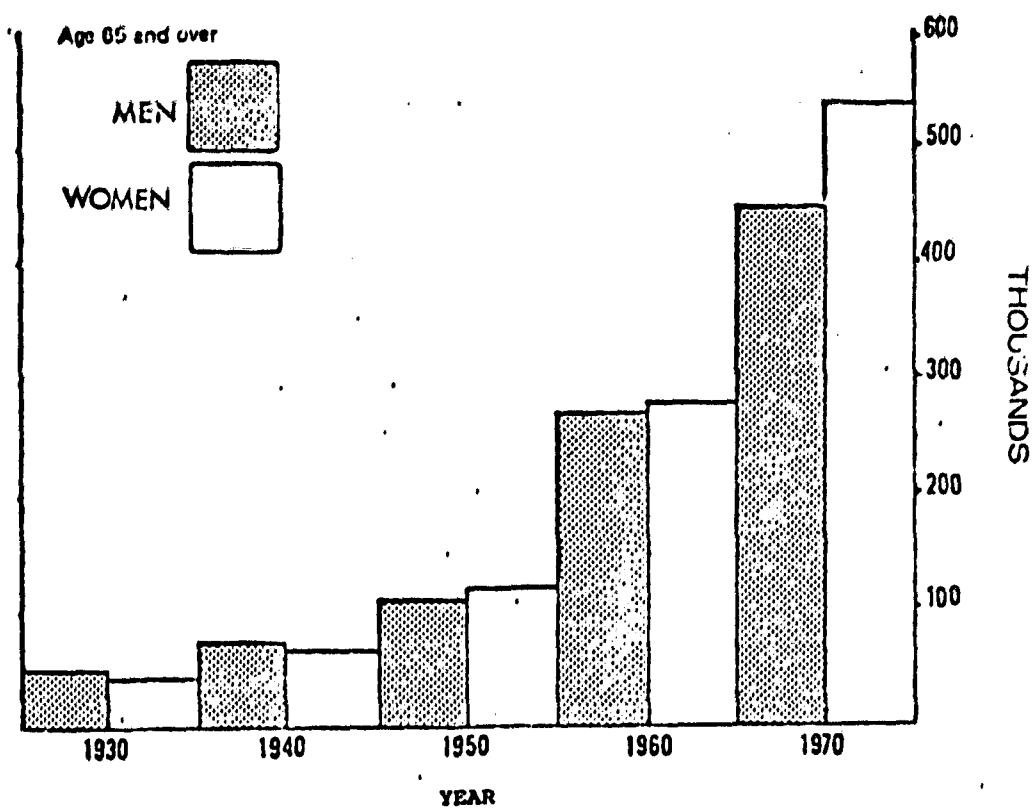
TABLE 4

MALE - FEMALE RATIO
POPULATION AGE 60 AND OVER

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	RATIO Males:Females
1950	48.8	51.2	100:105
1960	47.9	52.1	100:109
1970	44.8	55.2	100:123
1976	43.9	56.1	100:128

CHART 1

OLDER WOMEN OUTNUMBER OLDER MEN IN FLORIDA



Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

Another way of looking at the increased life expectancy of White females is to consider the differential death rates by the race and sex of individuals. As might be expected, the ratio of deaths are greater for males and non-Whites. Table 5 shows the number of deaths by race and sex, and age bracket in 1975 in Florida. For those 65 or older, the rate of death went from a low of 31.3 per 1,000 population for White females to 65.8 per 1,000 population for non-White males. Non-White females and White males had almost the same rates with 42.7 and 46.3 respectively.

TABLE 5

NUMBER AND RATES OF DEATHS IN FLORIDA IN 1975

Race/Sex	Age			Rate for 65 + *
	55-64	65-74	75 +	
White male	6,951	13,150	16,914	46.3
White female	3,941	7,805	16,367	31.1
Non-White male	1,244	1,475	936	65.8
Non-White female	837	1,181	956	42.7

*per 1,000 population Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

As would be expected, the percent of elderly living with a spouse decreases as the age increases. Table 6 presents information on age, race, and sex by marital status for those 60 and over in 1970 in Florida. In 1970, 72.7% of those 60 to 64 had spouses present. A reciprocal effect can be seen in the widowed category. As the percentage with spouse present decreases the percentage of widowed increases as age increases. In fact, adding the percentages for these two categories together yields a fairly stable percent of about 88% across the age brackets. Those individuals with spouse absent, single, or divorced show no great variation in percentages across age brackets.

The marital status by race and by sex reflects the previous data on life expectancy and death rates. The spouse is present for whites with greater frequency than for non-whites and the widowed category shows fewer widowed whites than non-whites. With respect to the sex of the individual, males have spouses present in over three-fourths of the population of those 60 or older. This is understandable since females live longer than males and would therefore be present in a marital relationship. The percentage of males

widowed is very low, only 10.8%. This again reflects the higher death rate for males. For the women, less than half have their spouse present and almost 40% have been widowed. All in all, 9 out of 10 men 60 or over have their wife present but only 5 out of 10 women have their husbands present.

TABLE 6

PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS,
AND BY RACE AND SEX, IN FLORIDA IN 1970

	AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	MARRIED		WIDOWED	SINGLE	DIVORCED
			SPOUSE PRESENT	SPOUSE ABSENT			
AGE	60-64	100.0	72.7	3.6	14.9	4.1	4.7
	65-74	100.0	66.2	2.9	23.5	4.0	3.5
	75-84	100.0	48.3	3.3	40.8	4.8	2.8
	85+	100.0	28.4	3.8	58.9	6.7	2.1
RACE	WHITE	100.0	64.2	2.7	25.4	4.2	3.6
	NEGRO	100.0	41.8	9.2	38.9	5.8	4.3
	SPANISH LANGUAGE	100.0	53.8	5.7	28.2	6.7	5.6
SEX	MALE	100.0	78.3	3.8	10.8	4.0	3.2
	FEMALE	100.0	49.7	2.7	39.0	4.6	4.0

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

Over half the total population in Florida have at least a high school education, and slightly better than one in 10 have a college education. Those over 60 fare slightly worse than the total population. Almost 4 in 10 of the elderly have at least four years of high school and 7.9% have four years of college. A possible reason for the difference could be the increased emphasis on educational level for obtaining jobs, especially since World War II. Table 7 specifies the data on educational level and race/sex characteristics for those over 60. Although sex doesn't seem to affect the educational levels of the elderly differentially, race does. Negroes have a significantly lower percentage for those completing four years of high school or four years of college.

TABLE 7

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED *

Educational Level	Total Population	Total Pop. 60 or older	male	female	White	Negro	Spanish Language
At least 4 years high school	52.6	38.9	37.2	40.3	41.5	8.1	30.2
At least 4 years of college	10.3	7.9	9.6	6.4	8.3	1.8	7.5

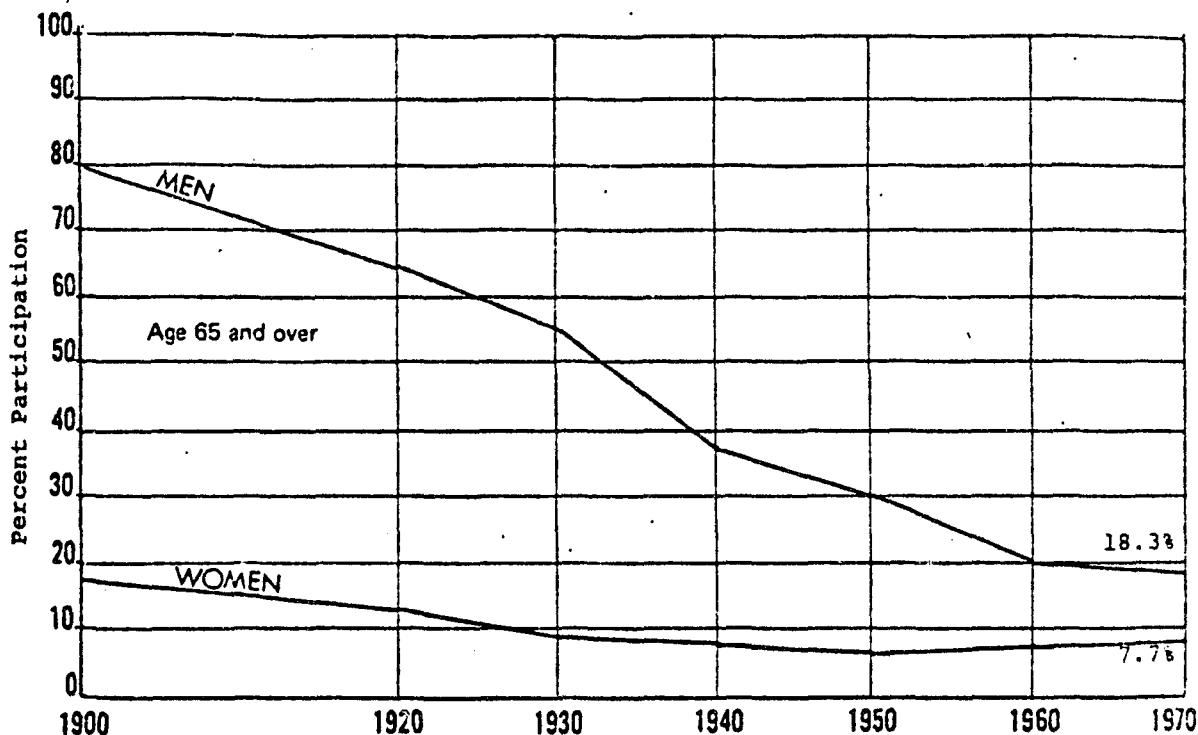
Participation by the elderly in the labor force has decreased with a resultant affect on the unemployment rates. Labor force participation is defined, for the purposes of this report, as "either employed or actively seeking employment". Participation by elderly males has declined sharply since the turn of the century, going from approximately 80% actively participating in 1900 to 18.3 in 1970. These data are graphically presented in Chart 2 - Labor Force Participation by the Elderly in Florida, 1900-1970. As can be seen from the chart, participation by elderly women has declined only slightly, even showing a slight increase in the past 20 years to the 1970 level of 7.7%.

Directly related to labor force participation are rates of unemployment. In 1970 the Florida unemployment rate was fairly low for the entire population, for men it was 3.1% and for women it was 3.8%. However, these figures increase as age increases. For elderly men, the unemployment rate goes from 3.4% - 60-64 years old to 5.3% - 75 or older. For

*Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

CHART 2

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY THE ELDERLY
IN FLORIDA, 1900 - 1970



Source: University of Florida: Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

elderly women the increase is even more dramatic. It ranges from 3.6% - 60 to 64 years to 8.1% for those 75 or older. The major difference between elderly males and females is in the 75 and older group. One item should be given consideration when looking at these data is the mandatory retirement age, which ranges from 60 to 65 generally. Because of this, an increase in the percent of unemployed should be seen from 65 on and is evidenced in the data. (See Table 8) Other considerations which may be affecting the employability of the elderly are:

- the increased educational demands, even for what's been known before as "unskilled labor";
- the increased number of young searching for jobs, the baby boom of World War II and after;
- the availability of Social Security benefits, although at the present time Social Security is looked askance, at one time it was thought to be a panacea for the elderly; and
- the recession of 1974 - 1976.

TABLE 8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX
IN FLORIDA FOR 1970

Male		Female	
TOTAL MALE POPULATION 3.1%		TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 3.8%	
50-54	2.4%	50-54	3.1%
55-59	2.8%	55-59	3.7%
60-64	3.4%	60-64	3.6%
65-69	4.4%	65-69	4.8%
70-74	5.8%	70-74	5.8%
75 AND OVER	5.3%	75 AND OVER	8.1%

Source: UF, Older People in Florida, A Statistical Abstract, 1976
Table 9 compares unemployment rates from 1970 and 1977 by age breakdowns. This is a before-after recession comparison. As can be seen from this table, unemployment rates have increased for all segments of the population in Florida. The 1977 unemployment rate for the elderly is comparable to that of the young, uneducated, unskilled with an age range from 16 to 24.

TABLE 9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN FLORIDA
1970 and 1977

AGES	1970 RATE	1977 RATE
TOTAL	3.6	9.0
0-15	N/A	N/A
16-19	9.0	21.4
20-24	4.8	12.1
25-34	2.9	7.0
35-44	2.6	6.0
45-64	2.9	6.6
65 AND OVER	5.1	12.1

Source: Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, Annual Planning Report, FY'77

The low labor force participation tends to lower the income of the elderly as a group. (The following data are reported for the years 1969 and/or 1970. It should be noted that the dollar amounts will have increased due to inflation. However, we are assuming that the proportions and percentages are still relatively accurate.) In 1969, for 45-49 year old men, the median income was \$8,191. For men 60 to 64, it was \$5,623, and by age 75 or over it had dropped to \$2,574. For women the median income was lower than the men at all age groups. These data are presented in Table 10 - Median Income for Persons Aged 45 or older in Florida in 1969.

TABLE 10
FLORIDA'S MEDIAN INCOME IN 1969 OF PERSONS
AGED 45 AND OVER

AGE	SEX	
	MALE	FEMALE
45-49	8,191	3,324
50-54	7,601	3,200
55-59	6,651	2,916
60-64	5,623	1,915
65-69	3,759	1,453
70-74	3,190	1,475
75 AND OVER	2,574	1,350

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

Table 11 presents income information in a slightly different way. This table specifies the percentage of elderly in families or elderly who are unrelated individuals within each of the income groups or levels for 1969. For elderly married couples, both spouses present and alive, 21.5% had incomes of \$3,000 or less, with a little better than 4 out of 10 with incomes of \$4,999 or less. Unrelated individuals have, on the whole, much less income than families. Two-thirds of the unrelated individuals had incomes of \$4,999 or less. There were more widowed elderly with incomes of \$3,000 or less than there were married individuals with a spouse present; 34.3% for the widowed and the aforementioned 21.5% for those married, wife present.

TABLE 11

FAMILIES WITH HEAD AGED 60 AND OVER, AND
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AGED 60 AND OVER
BY INCOME GROUP IN 1969 (IN PERCENT)

Families/Unrelated Individual aged 60 and over	INCOME GROUP					
	LESS THAN \$3,000	\$3,000 \$4,999	\$5,000 \$6,999	\$7,000 \$9,999	\$10,000 14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER
ALL FAMILIES	22.8	21.9	16.0	15.4	12.7	11.3
MALE HEAD	21.7	22.1	16.1	15.5	12.8	11.7
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	21.5	22.2	16.1	15.5	12.8	11.8
FEMALE HEAD	33.3	19.7	14.9	14.1	11.0	7.0
WIDOWED	34.3	19.5	14.9	13.8	10.6	6.8
ALL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	66.7	15.8	7.4	5.0	3.0	2.1
MALE	61.2	17.6	8.6	6.0	3.6	3.0
FEMALE	68.9	15.1	7.0	4.6	2.7	1.8

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

But widowed had far fewer in the \$3,000 or less category than the unrelated individuals, 34.3% to 66.7%, although both are probably single, individual households. This implies additional income sources for the widowed beyond that available to the unrelated individuals.

Social Security is an obvious source of income for the elderly either in it's entirety or as a supplement to other sources of income. Based upon Social Security Administration records, approximately 76% of Florida's population 65 or older was receiving payment from the old-age survivor, disability and health insurance system (Social Security). These payments amounted to over \$225 million for an average of \$200 a month.

Chart 3 proportionately breaks out the sources of income utilized by families where the head of the family is 65 or over. The reporting year is 1970. For all Florida families above the poverty level approximately 14% - 24% of the income is from Social Security. Public assistance accounts for from .5%; Florida white families, to 5.9%; Florida Negro families. The major difference between the white, Negro and Spanish language families is in the areas of earnings and other income sources. Earnings constitute over 60% of the income for Spanish language and Negro families which is nearly twice the proportion for white families (32.2%). Reciprocally, Spanish language families have other income sources which are half that of white families. Negro families have approximately 1/6 of the other income dollars that white families do. Retirement systems are an obvious source of which white families are probably involved to a greater extent than Negro families.

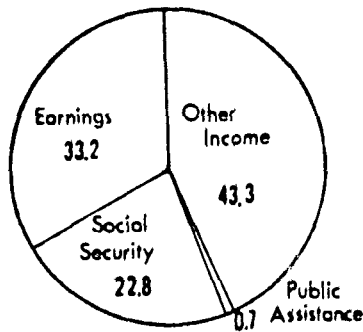
Families with income below the poverty level receive nearly three-fourths of their dollars from Social Security and public assistance monies. Earnings and other incomes account for only 25% of their incomes.

Table 12 gives estimated annual budgets at three levels for a retired couple in autumn of 1973. The lower budget, which is not meant to be considered the minimum standard of living, in non-metropolitan areas of the South was at \$3,290; in Orlando this was \$3,676. The intermediate budget was \$4,515 and \$5,055 respectively while the higher budget was \$6,595 and \$7,323. If the estimated changes between the autumn of 1973 and spring of 1977 in the consumer price index is applied to these budgets the figures for the Orlando area become \$4,964, \$6,826, and \$9,889.

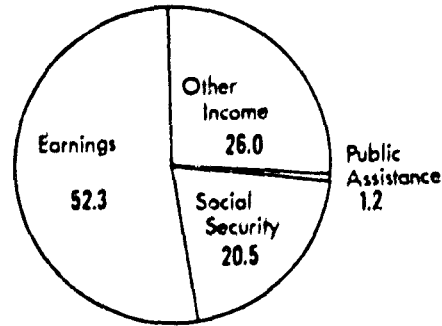
In 1970 there were 813,978 housing units occupied by the elderly. Of these 552,317 or 68%, were occupied by two or more people. The remainder, 261,661 or 32%, were single member households. Of the single member households, nearly three-fourths were single women with 26% single men. Table

Chart 3

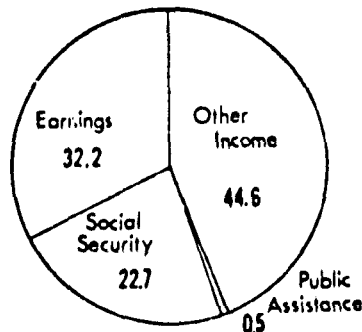
INCOME SOURCES OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD AGED 65 AND OVER 1970



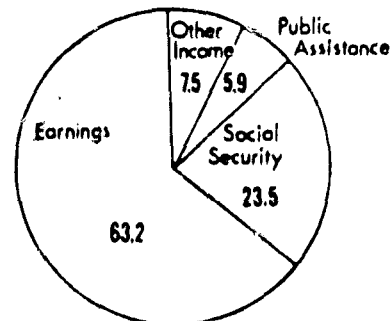
Florida Total Families



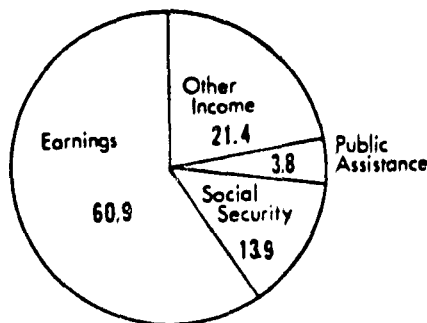
United States Total Families



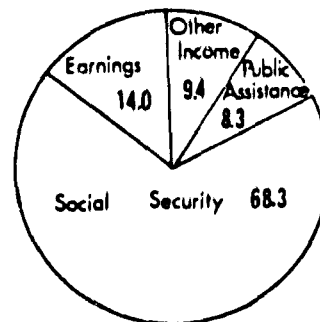
Florida White Families



Florida Negro Families



Florida Spanish Language Families

Florida Families With Income Below
The Poverty Level

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

TABLE 12

ANNUAL BUDGETS AT THREE LEVELS, FOR A RETIRED COUPLE,
IN THE ORLANDO METROPOLITAN AREA AND
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE SOUTH

BUDGET LEVEL	AUTUMN 1973		SPRING 1977 (EST.)	
	ORLANDO	SOUTH	ORLANDO	SOUTH
LOWER BUDGET	3676	3290	4964	4443
INTERMEDIATE BUDGET	5055	4515	6826	6097
HIGHER BUDGET	7323	6595	9889	8906

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

TABLE 13

HOUSING UNITS FOR PERSONS 60 AND OVER
1970

DESCRIPTOR	TWO OR MORE PERSONS	ONE PERSON		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
OCCUPIED UNITS				
OWNER OCCUPIED	81%	54%	65%	75%
RENTER OCCUPIED	19%	46%	35%	25%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
AGE OF STRUCTURE				
0-10 YEARS	40%	26%	30%	36.2%
11-20 YEARS	31%	28%	29%	30.2%
21 AND OVER	30%	46%	41%	33.6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

13 breaks down the housing units by total single or multiple member occupancy and by descriptors: owner/renter occupied and age of structure. The single member housing units are further broken down by sex, male-female. 75% of the units are owner occupied, with the majority of those being single unit structures. Eight out of 10 multiple member households were owner occupied. More single women own their households than men. The proportion of elderly living in newer 0 - 10 year old units, 11-20 year old units and 21 years or older is about equal, 36.2%, 30.2%, and 33.6% respectively. The median value of the owner occupied units was \$13,900. For those paying rent, the median amount for rent was 35% or more of their income.

The previous discussion has dealt with the resident population of Florida. However, due to the unique nature of the state there are many tourists who spend time here. In fact, in 1975 over 27 million people visited Florida. The main means of transportation for these visitors were by air or by auto. For the air visitor the major destination was Miami/Miami Beach with Orlando/Disney World second. For the auto visitor the destinations were reversed with Orlando/Disney World first and Miami/Miami Beach second. The elderly (65 and older) visitor tended to come more in the first quarter of 1975 with the third quarter the lowest point. In 1975 they represented approximately 13% of the visitors to Florida or over 3.5 million people. In 1976 they were approximately 14% of all visitors and numbered 4.1 million. If they all stayed the average length of time that Florida visitors spend in our state, this would be equivalent to a 10% increase in the resident elderly population.

In summary, the average elderly person in Florida looks as follows:

Age	65-69
Race	White
Sex	Female
Income	\$5,000 - \$6,999 (1974) draws S.S.
Employment	Not in labor force
Housing	Owner occupied 1-10 years old single unit
Marital Status	married, spouse present
Residence	Dade
Education	Four years high school

SOURCES

1. University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976.
2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976.
3. Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, Annual Planning Report - FY 1977
4. Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism, "An Executive Summary of the 1975 Florida Tourist Study"
5. University of Florida, unpublished computer run of population estimates.
6. Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Florida Vital Statistics, 1975
7. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, (Tallahassee, Florida office), xerox copies of tables indicating number of persons receiving social security benefits and amounts for December, 1975.
8. State of Florida, 1976 Economic Report of the Governor - Summary

APPENDIX B
CRIME AND SYSTEM DATA

II. CRIME AND THE ELDERLY

This segment will focus on one aspect of elderly life which is receiving increasing attention - crimes against the elderly. There is an almost total lack of current Florida state information on crimes against the elderly, and only a few surveys and studies completed on the national level. This section will report on the available national and State data. As with any area where there is little data, conclusions are tentative and varied. It is constantly being said on one hand, that the crimes against the elderly are increasing, they are being victimized much more than their numbers would indicate with many locking themselves in their own homes - afraid to venture out. The opposing view has been indicated by LEAA, U.S. Justice Dept., based on the National Crime Panel's Victimization Surveys. He has stated that the elderly are the least victimized of any age group. Which is correct? Based on the data, both are.

In analyzing any type of statistical data, one must be very sure of the base for that data. The National Crime Panel does a nationwide sample that covers several crimes. When all of these crimes are considered simultaneously, the elderly, which they define as 65 and over, have the lowest rate of victimization for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. If the inquiry is stopped at that level, the conclusion would be: There is really no problem. However, if one looks beyond this primary level of information and introduces additional variables such as: specific crime, sex of victim, metropolitan neighborhood, etc., entirely different patterns emerge. For example, the 1975 robbery victimization rate for elderly, 65 and over, was 4.3 victims per 1,000. This was the same as that of the 50 - 64 age group and only slightly less than those 35 - 49 and 25 - 34 years old. For personal larceny with contact, i.e. purse snatching and pocket picking, the overall rate for those 65 and over is 3.3 victims per 1,000 which is second only to the 20 - 24 group. For men, the rate is 2.2 per 1,000 which places them in a group starting at age 25 which has a rate about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that under 25. For females, the rate is 4.0 victims per 1,000 which places them at the top of the list. Table 14 displays these victimization rates per 1,000 population in each age group for the offenses of: Crimes of violence, robbery, crimes of theft, and personal larceny with contact. Table 15 provides victimization rates for the above listed offenses by the sex of the victim.

Thus, the National Crime Panel tends to indicate that overall, the elderly are the least victimized of all age groups. However, for certain crimes and certain segments of the population, i.e. females and personal larceny with contact, they have the highest victimization rate. Another thing that must be remembered about the National Crime Panel data is that they are

TABLE 14
VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 1000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP
1975

AGE	CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	ROBBERY	CRIMES OF THEFT	PERSONAL LARCENY WITH CONTACT
TOTAL	32.7	6.7	95.8	3.1
12-15	54.6	11.4	158.3	3.0
16-19	64.2	10.6	162.1	3.3
20-24	59.2	10.8	146.1	4.3
25-34	39.2	6.3	109.8	2.9
35-49	20.5	4.6	80.2	2.8
50-64	13.5	4.3	51.3	2.7
65 AND OVER	7.8	4.3	24.5	3.3

Source: LEAA, Criminal Victimization in the United States, February, 1977

II. CRIME AND THE ELDERLY

This segment will focus on one aspect of elderly life which is receiving increasing attention - crimes against the elderly. There is an almost total lack of current Florida state information on crimes against the elderly, and only a few surveys and studies completed on the national level. This section will report on the available national and State data. As with any area where there is little data, conclusions are tentative and varied. It is constantly being said on one hand, that the crimes against the elderly are increasing, they are being victimized much more than their numbers would indicate with many locking themselves in their own homes - afraid to venture out. The opposing view has been indicated by LEAA, U.S. Justice Dept., based on the National Crime Panel's Victimization Surveys. He has stated that the elderly are the least victimized of any age group. Which is correct? Based on the data, both are.

In analyzing any type of statistical data, one must be very sure of the base for that data. The National Crime Panel does a nationwide sample that covers several crimes. When all of these crimes are considered simultaneously, the elderly, which they define as 65 and over, have the lowest rate of victimization for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. If the inquiry is stopped at that level, the conclusion would be: There is really no problem. However, if one looks beyond this primary level of information and introduces additional variables such as: specific crime, sex of victim, metropolitan neighborhood, etc., entirely different patterns emerge. For example, the 1975 robbery victimization rate for elderly, 65 and over, was 4.3 victims per 1,000. This was the same as that of the 50 - 64 age group and only slightly less than those 35 - 49 and 25 - 34 years old. For personal larceny with contact, i.e. purse snatching and pocket picking, the overall rate for those 65 and over is 3.3 victims per 1,000 which is second only to the 20 - 24 group. For men, the rate is 2.2 per 1,000 which places them in a group starting at age 25 which has a rate about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that under 25. For females, the rate is 4.0 victims per 1,000 which places them at the top of the list. Table 14 displays these victimization rates per 1,000 population in each age group for the offenses of: Crimes of violence, robbery, crimes of theft, and personal larceny with contact. Table 15 provides victimization rates for the above listed offenses by the sex of the victim.

Thus, the National Crime Panel tends to indicate that overall, the elderly are the least victimized of all age groups. However, for certain crimes and certain segments of the population, i.e. females and personal larceny with contact, they have the highest victimization rate. Another thing that must be remembered about the National Crime Panel data is that they are

Table 15

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP BY SEX
1975

AGE	CRIMES OF VIOLENCE		ROBBERY		CRIMES OF THEFT		PERSONAL LARCENY.. WITH CONTACT	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	43.5	22.9	9.8	4.0	107.9	84.8	2.9	3.3
12-15	67.8	40.9	17.3	5.2	172.4	143.7	4.3	1.6
16-19	87.2	41.9	16.9	4.5	179.1	145.6	4.1	2.5
20-24	76.2	43.5	14.5	7.3	169.0	125.7	4.5	4.2
25-34	52.3	26.8	9.0	3.7	125.2	95.2	2.1	3.7
35-49	25.5	15.9	5.7	3.5	82.7	77.9	2.4	3.1
50-64	17.9	9.6	6.4	2.5	55.3	47.7	2.2	3.2
65 AND OVER	9.7	6.5	5.6	3.4	27.1	22.7	2.2	4.0

Source: LEAA, Criminal Victimization in the United States, February, 1977

presenting a national average. Both large cities and small towns are included in the sample and things can be averaged out.

What happens when the scope of the sample study is narrowed to a large metropolitan area? The St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department has recently put out a report on the victims of about 13 crimes with special emphasis on the elderly victim. The results parallel those of the national study. Overall, the elderly, which form 37% of the local population, were the victims of 13% of these highlighted crimes. The elderly were victimized more only in purse snatching and pickpocketing (same as personal larceny with contact) and robbery. Unfortunately, there is no central state office that keeps records on victims, so that how typical or atypical St. Petersburg is, is unknown. The data from the St. Petersburg study pertaining to the elderly are presented in Table 16.

The St. Petersburg study is based on reported crimes. What about the unreported crimes? National averages indicate that only about one half of the crimes of violence and about one-fourth of the crimes of theft are ever reported to the police. If each crime incident reported to the St. Petersburg police had happened to a different individual, about 2.5% of the elderly would have been victimized.

When a survey was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida, 10% of the respondents said that they had been the victim of a crime. The two rates cannot be compared because the Jacksonville Survey included persons 53 and older. The most often reported crime was burglary, with robbery second and larceny third. The victims named the crimes and thus, the definitions the victims used may not be the same as those used by the police.

Nonetheless, the same general type crimes were mentioned as would have been expected from the previously given data. Some interesting insights were obtained from this survey. There was great fear of walking alone at night in their own neighborhood. The elderly were most afraid of robbery even though this is not the most frequent crime. Twenty-two percent stated that they do nothing special to prevent crime while those who take precautions tend to stay home or keep doors and windows locked.

Turning now to surveys and data from outside Florida, the first is a police study done in Wilmington, Delaware. This study was done as part of a pilot project for a major crime resistance effort. This was a program designed by the FBI and four police departments to show what citizen involvement could accomplish in the war on crime. Wilmington dealt with crimes against the elderly. Because

of difficulties in collecting the data necessary to determine the crimes to which the elderly most frequently fall victim, the task force in Wilmington concentrated its efforts on the crimes of most concern to the elderly. Two surveys, both conducted before the program was initiated, had shown that street crime, especially purse snatching and robbery, were those that the elderly feared the most. The task force pulled 128 reports for street robberies, purse snatching and attempts at both, where the victims were 60 and above, and came up with the following victim/offender profile:

TABLE 16
CRIME AND THE ELDERLY
ST. PETERSBURG - 1975

CRIME	TOTAL CRIME	VICTIMS 60 & OVER	PERCENT ELDERLY ARE OF TOTAL
HOMICIDE	18	4	22%
RAPE (SEXUAL BATTERY)	106	13	12%
ROBBERY	555	202	36%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,268	35	3%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	2,249	83	4%
RESIDENTIAL B AND E	4,060	1,053	26%
AUTO B AND E	1,009	82	8%
PICKPOCKET	67	26	39%
PURSE SNATCH	129	86	67%
LARCENY	6,282	787	12%
AUTO THEFT	424	28	7%
OTHER	2,738	0	0%
TOTAL	18,905	2,399	13%

Source: Crime Analysis Division, St. Petersburg Police Department, Crime and the Elderly, St. Petersburg, Florida, 1976

A. Victim Profile

1. Age

60 to 65 in 42.9% of the samples
 66 to 71 in 26.6% of the samples
 72 to 77 in 17.2% of the samples
 Over 77 in 13.3% of the samples

2. Race and Sex

White male in 14.1% of the samples
 Black male in 8.6% of the samples
 White female in 72.5% of the samples
 Black female in 4.9% of the samples

3. Other factors

Of 105 elderly victims who responded to a survey, 72.4 percent indicated that they were alone when victimized.

All of the female victims were carrying purses at the time they were victimized, according to a review of the 128 incident reports.

B. Offender Profile

1. Age

(Based on 174 witness accounts in the 128 incident reports.)

12 and under	0.6%
13 to 21	85.0%
21 and older	14.4%

2. Race and Sex

(Based on 208 witness accounts in the 128 incident reports.)

White male	4.4%
Black male	92.1%
White female	.5%
Black female	2.9%

3. Distance Between Offender's and Victim's Residences

Less than 10 blocks in the cases of 38.8 percent of 49 persons arrested for street crimes under study

4. Distance Between Offender's Residence and Crime Scene

Less than 10 blocks in the cases of 51% of 49 arrested for street crimes under study

C. Crime Patterns

(Based on a study of the 128 incident reports.)

1. Time of Year
No discernible seasonal patterns
2. Day of the Week
Greatest number occurred on Friday - 21.1%
Least number occurred on Sunday - 10%
3. Time of Day

Midnight to 10:00 AM	7.1%
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM	54.7%
4:00 PM to 8:00 PM	23.5%
8:00 PM to Midnight	14.7%
4. Place

The crime occurred within four blocks of the victim's residence in 67.2 % of the incidents.
5. Loss

The victims experienced a loss of money and/or other valuables in 95.3% of the crimes. This loss amounted to less than \$100 in 77.3% of the crimes.
6. Violence

The victim was injured during 41.4% of the crimes. A weapon was used in 11.7% of the crimes.

Based on the data reflected above, the typical elderly victim of street robberies and purse snatching in Wilmington could be characterized as a woman carrying a purse and walking alone in her own neighborhood. She was victimized during daylight hours by a male in his teens.

Two rather comprehensive studies have been done by Midwest Research Institute (MRI) and the Division of Public Safety in Portland, Oregon. The MRI study was conducted in Kansas City Missouri. This research project addresses the specific problem of how criminal victimization and the perceived threat of such victimization effects older Americans living in a metropolitan area. The data that went into this study were collected from four major sources: police offense records, victim interviews, census data, and interviews with ex-offenders. Even though data were

available on several more offenses, time constraints forced the study to deal only with burglary, armed and strong-armed robbery, assault, fraud, rape, and homicide. Table 17 presents the victimization rate for these offenses for persons 60 and over, or younger than 60 by the area of the city in which they lived, either inner city or non-inner city. The crime rates are based upon more than one year's data and are thus higher than some others presented before, but the trends are basically the same: Inner city is higher than surrounding areas, rates for those 60 and above for the total of all offenses are less than for those younger than 60. The only crime with a victimization rate higher for those over 60 was strong-armed robbery. To show how much difference there was in this case between a person over 60 living inside the city and a younger person outside the city, the older city dweller had a victimization rate approximately four times that of a person under 60 living outside the city. The study states ". . .these rates occur because elderly women are a likely target for particularly young, occupationally immature strong-arm offenders."

When the midwest research institute's data on elderly victimizations are broken down by race and sex, (see Table 18) they show that men are much more likely to be involved in burglary, armed robbery, and assault than women. The women were slightly higher than men with regard to fraud and were subject to purse snatching and rape. Looking at the race of the victims, Blacks were more likely to be victimized than Whites in all cases except purse snatching.

Table 17
 CRIME RATES FOR PERSONS 60 AND OVER AND PERSONS
 UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE BY AREA OF CITY
 (RATE PER 1000)

AREA AND AGE OF VICTIM	TOTAL	BURGLARY	ROBBERY TOTAL	ARMED ROBBERY	STRONG-ARM ROBBERY
INNER-CITY,					
60 OR OLDER	28.06	14.82	7.11	3.42	3.69
YOUNGER THAN 60	60.72	28.81	11.39	7.58	3.82
NON-INNER CITY					
60 OR OLDER	14.85	9.88	3.63	1.70	1.93
YOUNGER THAN 60	25.72	15.81	3.06	2.09	0.97
AREA AND AGE OF VICTIM	ASSAULT	FRAUD	RAPE	HOMICIDE	
INNER-CITY,					
60 OR OLDER	1.49	0.75	0.09	0.11	
YOUNGER THAN 60	15.77	2.47	1.52	0.48	
NON-INNER CITY					
60 OR OLDER	0.85	0.46	0.03	0.00	
YOUNGER THAN 60	4.50	1.76	0.51	0.11	

Source: Midwest Research Institute, Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

TABLE 18
RATE OF VICTIMIZATION BY SEX
AND RACE OF ELDERLY VICTIMS
(PER 1,000)

CRIME	SEX		RACE	
	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	WHITE
BURGLARY	27.09	17.40	34.82	18.86
ROBBERY	10.29	7.55	9.42	8.50
ARMED	6.48	2.16	4.75	3.72
STRONG-ARM	3.81	5.39	4.67	4.78
NON-PURSE SNATCH	3.81	1.19	3.20	2.06
PURSE SNATCH	---	4.20	1.47	2.72
LARCENY PURSE SNATCH	---	5.48	2.54	3.45
ASSAULT	3.19	0.83	3.93	1.39
FRAUD	0.71	0.89	1.15	0.76
HOMICIDE	0.12	0.08	0.33	0.06
RAPE	---	0.20	0.25	0.10
ALL CRIMES	41.40	32.43	52.44	33.12

Source: Midwest Research Institute, Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

Another breakdown that the MRI study did was by age group within elderly victims. (See Table 19.) There was a steady drop in the victimization rate for burglary as age increased. There was practically no difference in the rate of armed robbery for persons 65-79. Strong armed robbery was higher for 75-79 than for any other age. Strong-arm purse snatching was higher for 75-79 but larceny purse snatching was highest for 70-74. Fraud was the highest for 80 and over. When the total crime is considered, the most likely victims appear to be Black males, with White females having the lowest rate for all elderly ages except 75-79. Black females have the lowest rate for that with White females second.

Table 19

RATE OF VICTIMIZATION BY AGE OF ELDERLY VICTIMS
(PER 1,000)

CRIME	AGE				
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 or Older
Burglary	25.89	21.48	19.64	19.41	15.51
Robbery (Total)	9.96	7.80	8.26	9.53	6.90
Armed	5.11	3.62	3.63	3.61	2.44
Strong Arm (Total)	4.85	4.18	4.63	5.92	4.47
Non-purse snatch	2.36	2.04	2.13	2.40	2.19
Purse snatch	2.49	2.14	2.50	3.52	2.27
Larceny Purse snatch	3.15	2.76	4.25	4.04	2.52
Assault	2.93	1.53	1.25	1.29	1.06
Fraud	0.70	0.71	0.75	0.69	1.38
Homicide	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.33
Rape	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.17	0.16
All Crimes	42.77	34.38	34.41	35.13	27.86

Source: Midwest Research Institute: Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

Another aspect of the victimization of the elderly is multiple victimization. A comparison of multiple victimizations by the race of the victim is presented in Table 20. Of the 1400 victims interviewed in the MRI study, 27.3% reported that they were also victimized previously within the past two years. Furthermore, Black victims were slightly more likely to have been multiple victims than were White victims. About one in four White victims was a multiple victim, while one in three Black victims suffered multiple victimization within the prior two year period. This pattern of multiple victimizations naturally leads to a great deal of fear. Not only must the elderly victim live with the trauma of having been victimized, but in some cases must live with the seemingly constant fear of being victimized again. This fear appeared to be present in 1/3 of the elderly interviewed even before the initial victimization.

Table 20
PRIOR VICTIMIZATION OF ELDERLY VICTIMS BY RACE *

VICTIMIZED IN PAST 2 YEARS	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	1018	72.7	811	74.3	207	67.2
Yes	382	27.3	281	25.7	101	32.8
TOTAL	1,400	100.0	1,092	100.0	308	100.0

In addition to extensive data on the victims, the MRI study gathered data on the offender. The general profile of offenders was a non-white teenage male. The major exception to this picture was for fraud. In this case, the offender tends to be in the older twenties and thirties, White and female. One interesting result of the offender profile was that the percent of injury increased as the offender's age increased. White teenage offenders caused injury in 10% of the incidences while White offenders 30 and above caused injury in 39%. Black teenage offenders caused injury in 28% of the incidences they were involved in while Black offenders 30 and above caused injury in 49%. (See Table 21)

*Source: Midwest Research Institute: Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

TABLE 21

GENERAL PROFILE OF OFFENDERS A)

ESTIMATED AGE	TOTAL	FRAUD
TEENAGER	59.7%	4.2%
TWENTIES	29.5%	33.3%
THIRTIES	6.7%	33.3%
MIDDLE-AGED	2.8%	19.4%
OLDER	1.3%	9.7%
<u>RACE</u>		
WHITE	15.8%	59.5%
BLACK/OTHER	84.2%	40.5%
<u>SEX</u>		
MALE	94.3%	44.1%
FEMALE	5.7%	55.9%

Source: Midwest Research Institute, Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

A) Adapted from MRI report

As the report states, "The psychological behavior consequences of victimization are the hardest to assess, yet it can be argued that these consequences are the most important because of their long-range implications." In an effort to determine the initial behavioral change brought about by victimization, the elderly victims interviewed for this study were asked several questions concerning their before and after behavior patterns. These questions dealt with locking door, leaving lights on, walking alone, shopping, etc. Those factors dealing with home environment showed little change. However, 40.6% reported that they had always burned lights at night while home. 48.1% reported that they had burned lights while away from home and 90% and above reported that they had always locked doors and windows before. Thus, there was not as much opportunity to change these behavioral patterns as some involving outside activity. The outside activity was divided into mobility and social activity. Victims were asked about the frequency of riding public transportation alone, shopping alone and of walking alone before and after being victimized. Most victims did not report significant changes in these areas. Whether this lack of change was due to lack of desire to change or lack of alternatives, is not known. Women were more likely to have altered their mobility patterns than men. There was also little change in the social activity of these victims. Overall, only about 8% of those who could have, visited friends less frequently after being victimized and 16% reported going out less in the evenings. Again, females were more likely to report changes than males.

Thus, it would appear from this survey that not as many victims made significant changes in their lifestyle as one might have expected. How much of this was due to lack of opportunity, i.e. still having to use public transportation to get around, is not known.

Table 22 presents median value loss (MVL) for five income levels. For example one group of people lost an average of \$43.00. For most employed persons that would be an inconvenience because they could recover fairly quickly, but for the elderly, the amount was equal to slightly better than a month's salary. The percent of month's salary loss ranged from 11.8% to 103.2%. Considering that 49% of the victims had less than \$3,000 income, it is easy to understand how a small amount of money lost could have a very large impact.

In several ways, the study done in Portland, Oregon is an expansion of the research started in the MRI work. There were three main objectives of the report. The first was concerned with gathering data on the criminal victimization of the older adult. Included in this was a component that attempted to assess the types of fears and anxiety toward

crime; the second objective was to gather data on the relationship of the older adult to the criminal justice system; and the third was to gather data on the cognitive understanding of the legal system by the older adult. One of the activities that appears to be unique to this study was the development of an isolation and a visibility index. These were constructed from questions based upon family and person-to-person type contacts and normal societal contacts such as the grocery store, post office, etc. There seemed to be a strong indication that persons over the age of 60 were more isolated than persons under the age of 60. The test on the relationship between visibility and victimization was not conclusive and the study felt that research needs to continue in comparing the visibility levels of each group to the overall crime or victimization rates of each group in order to really understand whether or not older people are more victimized in relationship to their activity level.

The data gathered on both victims and non-victims were designed to be used to come up with some significant differences between the groups. The interesting result of a discriminant analysis of these data was that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups based upon sex, age, income, health, isolation, and visibility.

The rate of victimization among all respondents was given as 58%. However, this rate was inclusive of all reported victimizations which had ever occurred to the respondent and included several crimes that have not been dealt with before. These were vandalism, theft, and harassment/obscene calls. Over 1/3 of the victims had been victimized more than once and the average number of incidences for these people was four.

This study found the rate of robbery to be the same for both males and females. Robbery included purse snatching and pickpocketing in this case, and it was felt that perhaps more attention should be shown the male pick-pocket victim as well as the female purse snatching victim. By far the most common place of occurrence for these incidences was in or near the home and they tended to occur in the afternoon or late night. In those cases where an offender could be described, most often a juvenile was described and often there was more than one offender, with one being female.

Approximately 20% of the violent personal confrontation crimes involved physical injuries which resulted in medical bills over \$100.00. 30% of all crimes involved property loss or damage in amounts over \$100.00. As has been noted previously, this amount of money is a severe strain on the average income of an elderly person.

Table 22

MEDIAN VALUE LOSS (MVL) FOR DIFFERENT
INCOME GROUPS

INCOME	PERCENT OF VICTIMS	MVL	MVL AS A PERCENT OF ONE MONTH OF VICTIM'S INCOME
LESS THAN 1,000	9.0	\$43.00	103.2
1,000 - 2,999	40.1	44.40	29.1
3,000 - 4,999	19.3	47.38	14.2
5,000 - 9,999	19.0	73.63	11.8
10,000 OR MORE	12.6	196.33	18.9
TOTAL	100.0	\$58.90	22.9

Source: Midwest Research Institute, Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April, 1977

One of the consequences of crime that affects both victims and non-victims is the fear that crime generates. In this study, 89% of the respondents felt crime was on the increase and close to 95% rated crime as a high concern in their daily lives. Several statistical techniques were used on the survey data to try and discover any general relationships between fear and behavioral patterns or between fear and variables listed earlier, i.e. sex, age, income, isolation, health, visibility, victim/non-victim, and area of the city. One dimension of fear labeled "Specific Situation and Area Concerns" was significantly related to sex, victimization incidence, isolation in eight of the ten areas in the city. The relationship to sex may be explained by the higher level of anxiety felt by women in relationship to going out at night alone and their higher level of isolation due to the number of women who live alone. For victimization, the incidents seemed to be a marginal increase in anxiety among those persons who had been victimized one time. This trend was consistent with the MRI finding of very little actual change in behavior among victims. However, those persons suffering two or more victimizations generally showed a strong active increase in the level of anxiety. Isolation also seemed related to the level of anxiety toward crime.

However, in spite of this fear, the study revealed a strong support for the police and the criminal justice system in general, but there was a feeling of ambiguity and dissatisfaction with the court system. Of all the people who had called the police for aid, 83% felt the response was good. Of all the victims, however, only 68% were satisfied. The difference between feeling and action is once again illustrated by the fact that, in spite of a general approval of the police, less than half the victimizations were reported. Men and women reported crime at approximately the same rate of 48%. The causes and characteristics of fear of crime among older persons need to receive much additional study. The results of this phenomenon are still unknown.

One visible measure of this anxiety might be the crime prevention actions taken by the elderly. Of all the persons interviewed, 62.5% indicated that they had taken positive steps to prevent victimization. However, there was a large difference in the percent of victims and non-victims who had done this. Of the non-victims, only 25% of the males and 21% of the females said that they had done something, while among the victims, 42% of the men and 37% of the women said they had done something. There is a lot of talk about older people staying in at night due to fear of victimization, yet this study had only 20% of the men and 33% of the women give it as a reason for not going out at night. Almost 90% of the females and 75% of the males said they did not go out at

night, but this restraint did not relate directly to the fear of crime, but corresponded to other reasons such as health, transportation and inclination. One of the more important findings appears to be that "The perception of the older residents reflects his concerns and not the reality around him to the lack of integration with his new neighborhood."

Another study which examined the fear component of crime and the elderly is the Lou Harris survey entitled, The Myth and Reality of Aging. Fifty percent of the public at large expected "fear of crime" to be a very serious problem for persons 65 and over. When people 65 and over were asked if it was a very serious problem, only 23% replied that it was. In this case, the expectation was twice the actual results. While "fear of crime" had the largest percent answer, "poor health" was second at 21% and "not having enough money to live" was third at 15%.

A second set of questions in the Harris survey was concerned with problems in getting where the elderly wanted to go. Again, many people expected the elderly to have more problems than they said they did. The top three "very serious" problems were:

1. Danger of being robbed or attacked on the street 24%
2. Difficulty in walking and climbing stairs 22%
- 3.. Your general health 20%

As with the previous set of questions, the public in general expected the elderly to have these problems almost twice as often as the elderly themselves.

These percentages are for a study done that covers the entire U.S. and, thus, they are averages. There are neighborhoods where the percent would be higher and somewhere the percent would be lower. However, since people tend to react to the preconceived threat as opposed to the reality of a situation, it is important to know how the people living in a neighborhood see it and then compare that impression with the real situation as best it can be determined in order to deliver good crime prevention information. Once again the importance of the neighborhood comes into play.

An accurate picture of the neighborhood would not emerge unless the authorities know what is happening. In this regard, the elderly are about like the rest of us, reporting only approximately 50% of the thefts and 33% of the violent crimes that occur. A study was done in Dallas, Texas, trying to compare crime reporters and non-reporters. The study contained approximately equal numbers of victims who had reported the crime, victims who had not reported

the crime and non-victims.

From the information obtained, it appears that crime reporters have the following characteristics:

1. They report the crime almost immediately after the crime occurred.
2. Reporters of crime use the telephone to call the police, and they seek little advice as to whether or not they should report the crime.
3. The police tend to respond to the report by sending a uniformed officer to record the crime, and the majority of crime reporters are aware that some action has been taken on their case.
4. Crime reporters also have a high sense of social responsibility and feel they have a high degree of personal control over their life situation. They also believe that all crimes ought to be reported. It should be noted that, in the present study, the crimes which were reported normally involve a larger monetary loss than those not reported.
5. Reporters of crimes tend to feel a greater part of the police/judicial system and are more likely to agree to appear as a witness at a trial.

The characteristics of victim non-reporters are:

1. Non-reporting victims are more likely to believe that the larger the amount of money involved the more serious the crime, and this group tended not to report crimes involving under \$25.00.
2. Non-reporters tend to feel the least social responsibility and perceive themselves as having the least personal control over their life situation.
3. After being a victim of a crime, non-reporters are more likely to seek advice from a family member or friend as to whether or not to report the crime.
4. Non-reporters tend to believe that the police cannot or will not do anything about the crime. Part of this belief appears to be the result of their having scanty or inadequate information concerning the characteristics of the criminal. They also tend to believe that they must have definite clues as to who committed the crime.
5. Non-reporting victims avoid contact with the police and when contact is made, are least likely to have had a positive police contact. They are also most likely to have had an unsatisfactory initial contact with

the police that they considered to be their own fault and are more likely to have had family/friends who have had contact with the police.

6. Victim non-reporters are least likely to feel a part of the police/judicial system, to serve as a witness at a trial, and to report similar crimes to those experienced to the police.

Non-victims of a crime tend to have different perceptions than the victims of crime:

1. Non-victims are likely to have had no previous contact with the police and their family/friends are least likely to have had such contact.
2. Non-victims believe that serious crimes should be reported but have not, in the past, experienced a crime which they reported.
3. Non-victims are more lenient towards criminals and are somewhat less vengeance-oriented than either of the two victim sub-categories.

The three groups also differed in their social-psychological outlook on life.

1. Victim non-reporters have fewer meetings with friends per week and are least likely to attend an outside activity during the month.
2. Victim non-reporters are likely to be split on the question of whether or not they are happy. The bi-polar responses suggest that an extraneous variable may intervene causing the dichotomy of responses.

In regard to police procedures, all three appear to believe that improved police-community communication would increase the number of crimes reported. They also believe that the police are doing the best they can but that quicker responses or more thorough investigations would lead to more reporting of crime.

In summary:

1. The elderly do not appear to be more victimized on the whole than any other age groups.
2. They do appear especially vulnerable to certain crimes in certain situations.
3. The fear of crime, whether or not they have actually experienced victimization, appears to play a major role in their life.

4. However, this concern has not been translated into actions as much as might have been expected.
5. Monetary losses have a greater impact in general upon the elderly than upon those still in the labor force.
6. Victimization of the personal confrontation type appear to occur at the rate of approximately 2.5% - 5% per year in the major cities.
7. Based on the limited data available, mainly two surveys, the highest crime rate among the personal confrontation, "street crime" type incidences is for robbery. The group with the highest victimization rate is Black males. For females, purse snatching is the most common confrontation crime with White females having a higher victimization rate than Black. The data on offenders indicate a Black male teenager as being the most likely suspect.
8. There is a great need to develop consistent definitions and classifications in order to properly study this area. As it stands now, it is extremely difficult to compare data among studies and surveys. Until a clear understanding of the problem emerges, it will be difficult to offer constructive solutions.

SOURCES

1. Crime Prevention Unit, Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Survey, Jacksonville, Florida, February 1977.
2. Crime Analysis Division, St. Petersburg Police Department, Crime and the Elderly, St. Petersburg, Florida, 1976.
3. FBI, Crime Resistance, Wilmington, Delaware Pilot Program.
4. LEAA, Criminal Victimization in the United States, A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, February 1977.
5. Midwest Research Institute, Crimes Against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, April 1977.
6. National Council on the Aging, Inc., Lou Harris and Associates, Inc., The Myth and Reality of Aging in America, Washington, D.C., July 1976.

APPENDIX C

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY ANALYSIS

CRIME AND THE ELDERLY VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

PURPOSE With increasing attention upon problems of the elderly in recent years, crime against the elderly has been identified as one of the more serious problems facing our society, in general, and Florida, in particular, due to its rapidly increasing elderly population. In May of 1977 a special Task Force on Crime and the Elderly was appointed by Lt. Governor J. H. "Jim" Williams to determine the nature and extent of the elderly crime problem in Florida.

As data collection by the Task Force staff proceeded, the lack of adequate data concerning the problem in Florida became readily apparent. Only a few select cities had acquired victimization data through survey or police victim records; no statewide data were available.

Due to this lack of adequate information, the Task Force resolved to conduct a statewide elderly victimization survey. The survey was thus developed to not only determine the factual rate of victimization of Florida's elderly, but to investigate such related issues as fear of crime and crime prevention.

FOCUS During testimonies before the Crime and the Elderly Task Force, various questions concerning Florida's elderly and their response to crime were espoused. While the majority of the groups addressed problems of the elderly population, these groups were not representatives of that population. In other words, the information given was from secondary source reports which do not, necessarily, reflect the exact attitudes, opinions, fears, etc., of the elderly. The use of a self-reporting technique would allow Florida's elderly to directly answer these questions concerning their problems and feelings on being elderly and on crime. The analysis of information obtained from the self reporting survey will be divided into two main components: background data; and victimization data. These components will answer the following questions:

Background:

- Who are Florida's Elderly?
What are they like?
- How often do they leave their homes to participate in "normal" activities?
- What contacts do they have within their homes?
- What personal problems are felt to be the greatest for them?

- Which problems are felt to increase their isolation within their homes?

Victimization:

- How often are the elderly victimized?
- What type of crimes are they the victims of?
- Who are the victims?
Who are the offenders? What do the elderly lose, money, physical health? What do they do in response to being victimized?
- What types of precautions do the elderly use to protect themselves against crime?
- Do Florida's elderly fear crime?
What is the interrelationship between the fear of crime and the actual crime, and the elderly's reaction to both?

In answer to these questions, the effects of age, race, sex, income, type of home, and sample subgroup (AARP-SES) will be addressed. (American Assoc. of Retired Persons - Social and Economic Services, Dept. HRS)

METHODOLOGY

Sample:

Because no single list of Florida's elderly was available from which to choose a sample, two populations were identified from which the sample was drawn. The first source was NRTA/AARP (National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons). This association randomly selected 4,000 of its 800,000 Florida members for inclusion in the sample. Due to disclosure limitations assured their members, the victimization questionnaires were sent to the association's National Headquarters, where mailing labels were affixed and surveys mailed.

It was predicted, and later borne out by the results, that the NART/AARP sample would be biased toward higher income, white persons. In order to ease this bias, another sample was sought to increase the representation of lower income and minority persons. The only available statewide list was obtained from Health and Rehabilitative Services, Social and Economic Services (SES). Through their cooperation, a random sample of approximately 4,350 was drawn from state welfare roles.

In order to better address the differences between these two sample populations, demographic characteristics were obtained through the questionnaire and major differences are presented in the Profile section of this report.

A standardized survey and cover letter were mailed to all those randomly selected from the two populations. Because of Florida's large Spanish-speaking population, both English and Spanish surveys were mailed to individuals who, based upon surname only, were perceived as possibly Spanish-speaking.

Due to time constraints imposed by a delayed mailout date, the response time allowed was approximately two to two and one half weeks, with no follow-up. The response rate obtained in this period was 46% (1,831 responses) for the AARP sample and 40% (1,732 responses) for the SES sample.

Some precautions must be noted in the use of a mail-out questionnaire. Of particular importance, is a possible bias of non-response, that non-respondents may be of a different character than respondents. In addition, the two populations from which the samples were drawn - AARP and SES - were both unrepresentative of the state's elderly as a whole. Thus a large portion of the state population was not included in the sampling frame. In spite of these difficulties, it is felt that the survey is a good beginning for victimization work on a statewide level.

Questionnaire:

Development of the instrument began in June, 1977. The design of the questionnaire was based upon similar surveys conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Lou Harris and Associates. Main areas addressed in the questionnaire included demographic characteristics, frequency of outings and contacts, perceptions of problems, utilization of prevention techniques, victimization, offense and offender characteristics. Both English and Spanish questionnaires are provided in Appendix E.

Due to the short time frame available for development of the instrument, no pre-test of the questionnaire was made. Problems with final responses developed which must be briefly noted here. The structure and wording of a few questions resulted in possible misunderstanding and low response rates in some areas (i.e. incompleteness of multiple parts, of single numbered questions). In addition the failure to include comprehensive categories left some questions open for non-response (i.e. the exclusion of a "Never" category under activity questions). Finally, lack of a stated definition of some variables left them open to individual interpretation.

Translation of the English questionnaire into Spanish, resulted in an accidental omission of four question subparts from the Spanish questionnaire (cost of public transportation; pickpocketing offense; money lost in offense; reason for non-notification of police). Further discussion of the effects of these omissions will occur upon presentation of related results.

It is important to note a final restriction on the data analysis. Within the SES sample, numerous respondents failed to adequately complete their entire surveys. This may be due to various characteristics of the SES population, i.e. education, age, language difficulties. Sample size was, thus, decreased in many areas. In all analyses where sample size is significantly decreased, number of respondents in the sample will be specified.

Statistical Test:

Statistical analysis of the data included the non-parametric χ^2 test of significance, appropriate tests of association (ϕ , Cramer's V, τ_{pb} , τ_{pc}), and regression analysis. All tests based on the total sample populations utilized a .01 significance level, while those based only on victim responses utilized a .1 significance level. Most of the significant results found are presented in the text; however, all significant test statistics are presented in Appendix D.

SAMPLE PROFILE

Who are Florida's elderly? What are they like?

HIGHLIGHTS
SEX

AARP - 50% male, 50% female
 SES - 75% female, 25% male

AGE

AARP - over half under 70 years of age
 SES - almost entirely over 70.

RACE

AARP - almost entirely white
 SES - 30% White, 30% Black, 40% Hispanic

INCOME

AARP - average income, \$7,750
 SES - average income, \$2,550

LIVING ALONE

AARP & SES - about one third live alone

RESIDENCE

AARP & SES - 55% live in houses
 30% live in apartments
 10% live in mobile homes
 5% other

OWN or RENT

AARP - over 80% own their residence
 SES - over 70% rent their residence

PROFILE

AARP - under 70, White, middle income
 SES - female, over 70, lower income, minority

The number of responses to the crime and the elderly questionnaire was 3,563. The AARP responses accounted for slightly more than half (1,831 or 51.39%) of all responses (SES 1,732 or 48.61%). The AARP members were younger than SES's members - 53.0% were 69 or younger while SES had only 6.4% 69 or younger. AARP members were predominantly male (58.2%) while SES was overwhelmingly female (73.3%). Table 23 shows the age by sex data for the two groups.

AGE

SEX

TABLE 23
AGE AND SEX OF AARP AND SES GROUPS

AGE	SEX			
	AARP		SES	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Younger than 60	4.8%	3.7%	0.1%	0.4%
60-69	26.4%	18.1%	1.6%	4.3%
70-79	21.8%	15.5%	18.0%	41.3%
80 or older	5.2%	4.4%	6.9%	27.3%
Column Total	58.2%	41.7%	26.6%	73.3%
Group Total	100%		100%	
Number in Group	1,808		1,716	

RACE The AARP group was almost solely White, 98.3%. Hispanics constituted 43.9% of the SES group, with Whites and Blacks equally represented (28.0% - White, 27.7% - Black).

INCOME Another variable which points out the disparities between the two groups is income. Members of AARP had annual incomes which ranged from less than \$2,000 to more than \$10,000, the average income being \$7,750. Over half of the AARP elderly had incomes of greater than \$8,000. SES was much poorer in comparison. Although the range of incomes was identical to AARP, the average SES income was \$2,550. Practically all (93.7%) of the SES group had incomes of less than \$4,000. Table 24 presents this information.

TABLE 24
INCOME OF THE AARP AND SES GROUPS

INCOME	AARP	SES
Less than \$2,000	2.5%	46.4%
\$2,000-\$3,999	13.3%	47.3%
\$4,000-\$5,999	12.0%	2.9%
\$6,000-\$7,999	16.6%	1.0%
\$8,000-\$10,000	17.0%	1.5%
More than \$10,000	38.3%	0.9%
Group Total	100.0%	100.0%
Number in Group	1,687	1,086

AGE BY INCOME The interaction of age and income in the AARP group was as would be expected; The younger elderly (less than 69) had greater incomes than the older elderly (over 80). Those with incomes of more than \$10,000 constituted over half of the AARP elderly who were younger than 60, while less than one quarter of those AARP elderly 80 or older had similar incomes. SES shows the same tendency; however, the shift in income values is less drastic due to the restricted income range of the majority of the SES elderly.

INCOME BY RACE Since basically all of the AARP group was White, race had little effect on income. The few Blacks represented in the AARP sample (16 total) had lower incomes than the Whites, 68.7% had less than \$4,000 income. No definite trend can be generalized from this because the number of Blacks was so small in comparison to the number of Whites in the sample.

Race and income did show a significant interaction in the SES sample. Overall, the Whites had the greatest incomes, followed by the Hispanics, and lastly the Blacks. It must be realized that the term "greatest income" in this instance means basically, more Whites had incomes within a range of

\$2,000 to \$3,999 than did the Blacks or Hispanics. Table 25 displays the percentage of the racial/ethnic groups in each income category.

TABLE 25
INCOME BY RACE FOR SES

INCOME	RACE		
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
Less than \$2,000	36.8%	53.6%	51.1%
\$2,000-\$3,999	54.2%	40.1%	46.5%
\$4,000-\$5,999	3.8%	3.3%	0.9%
Greater than \$6,000	5.0%	2.8%	1.3%
Group Total	100%	100%	100%
Number in Group	(413)	(356)	(305)

LIVE ALONE INCOME BY LIVE ALONE AARP and SES were very similar in their responses to the question of whether they lived alone or not. Three in 10 AARP members lived alone with 3.7 in 10 SES members living alone. When this is compared to their incomes a difference between the two groups emerges. The AARP members who live alone had less income than those who didn't live alone. The SES group showed the opposite trend. Income was greater for those elderly who were living alone.

LIVE IN OWN/RENT INCOME BY OWN/RENT The type of home lived in by the elderly did not differ for the two groups. Approximately 55% of both groups lived in houses; 30% in apartments/condominiums; 10% in mobile homes; 5% in other group retirement homes, nursing homes, etc. However, AARP and SES did differ on the question of owning or renting their home. The AARP members were more likely to own their homes (84.1%) while typically an SES member rented (74.3%). The larger the income the more likely an AARP member would own the home. SES did not show a definite or a direct relationship between owning their homes and their income.

EMPLOYED Although the majority of both groups did not work, more AARP members were employed than SES.

AARP	84.5%	do not work	14.7%	employed
SES	97.6%	do not work	2.4%	employed

This could, in part, account for the greater incomes of the AARP group and also reflect the younger age of this group. SES, by virtue of the restrictions on working because of receipt of welfare, would be expected to not work. Again, their advanced age, along with the forced retirement age of 65, would also account for the large percentage not working.

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

How often do the elderly leave their homes to participate in "normal" activities?

HIGHLIGHTS

AARP more active than SES

ISOLATED

one in five - SES

one in 100 - AARP

ACTIVITY DECREASES WITH:

increasing age

females

decreased income

Grocery shopping was the most frequent activity

AARP much more likely than SES to utilize banks.

In order to ascertain whether crimes or the fear of crime affects the activity levels of the elderly, it is first necessary to determine the frequency with which the elderly leave their homes. This was done by asking the elderly to indicate how often (daily, weekly, twice monthly or monthly) they went grocery shopping, other shopping, to the post office, to the bank, to social or senior center programs (clubs), to church or religious services, or for medical care.

The most frequent activities (combining daily and weekly trips) for both AARP and SES were grocery shopping (AARP - 90.1%; SES - 46.0%) and attendance at church (AARP - 54.9%; SES - 41.9%). In all categories, except medical care, AARP members were more active than SES. Because trips to obtain medical care are not a direct measure of voluntary activity but are determined by necessity, the higher frequency of SES in the medical care category is understandable (SES - 7.7%; AARP - 3.7%). One of the more extreme differences in activity levels between the two groups was in trips to the bank (AARP - 32.4%; SES - 3.1%, again combining daily and weekly). This could be partially

explained by the lower income of SES and, therefore, the lack of need of banking services. As will be discussed later in this report, the AARP members with incomes similar to the SES group utilized banking services to a lesser degree than the entire AARP group.

Table 26 gives a precise breakdown of the activity levels for each of the destinations.

TABLE 26
HOW OFTEN THE ELDERLY GET OUT

FREQUENCY	DESTINATION						
	GROCERY	OTHER SHOPPING	POST OFFICE	BANK	SENIOR CITIZEN CLUBS	CHURCH	MEDICAL
AARP							
DAILY	12.0%	4.5%	8.6%	1.1%	3.4%	2.3%	.4%
WEEKLY	78.1%	39.2%	18.5%	31.3%	16.2%	52.6%	3.3%
TWICE MONTHLY	5.1%	25.2%	21.8%	32.7%	7.6%	5.2%	6.8%
MONTHLY & LESS	4.3%	30.9%	50.9%	34.8%	72.7%	39.8%	89.0%
# CASES	(1,801)	(1,795)	(1,791)	(1,791)	(1,776)	(1,784)	(1,783)
SES							
DAILY	11.7%	2.1%	5.0%	1.5%	3.8%	5.6%	4.8%
WEEKLY	34.3%	6.5%	4.8%	1.6%	4.5%	36.3%	2.9%
TWICE MONTHLY	16.3%	9.2%	4.8%	2.5%	2.2%	9.1%	12.4%
MONTHLY & LESS	37.7%	82.2%	85.5%	94.3%	89.5%	49.0%	79.9%
# CASES	(1,720)	(1,722)	(1,723)	(1,727)	(1,726)	(1,725)	(1,724)

GET OUT In order to determine the total activity level for each individual within his group, it was necessary to sum the frequency of trips to each destination into a single measure which has been termed - Get Out. Get Out was obtained by weighting the frequency of trips for each destination and summing all for each individual.¹

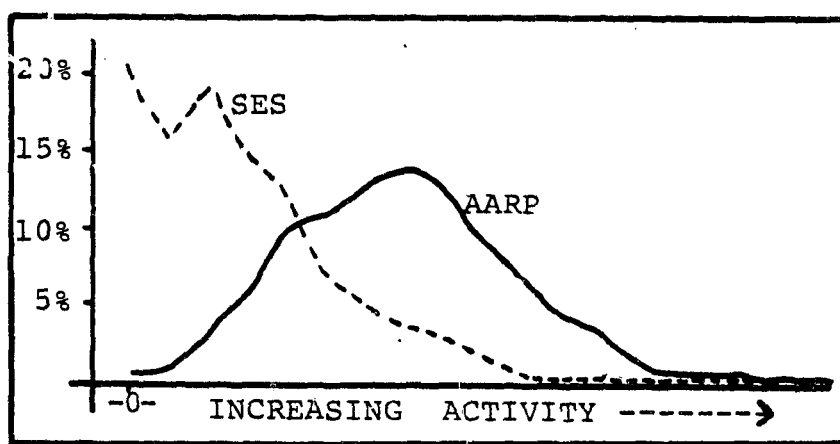
¹Trips for medical care was not included in the Get Out variable, because it was not seen as a good measure of activity.

Get Out is at best a tenuous measure of the amount of activity of the individual; however, it does allow for a better grasp of the total picture of frequency of activity.

Chart 4 depicts the distribution of Get Out for both AARP and SES. As can be seen, SES members were less active on the whole than AARP. Approximately half (48.6%) of the SES group received a score of 2 or less on Get Out, indicating that they made on the average one or fewer trips out of their homes each week. On the other hand, only 5.9% of AARP behaved similarly. Over half (52.2%) of the AARP members received a score of 6 or more on Get Out, indicating they made trips to three or more destinations each week.

CHART 4

LEVEL OF TOTAL ACTIVITY (GET OUT*)
FOR AARP AND SES



ISOLATION In looking at the number of virtually isolated elderly within each group (i.e. those receiving a score of zero on Get Out, meaning less than a single monthly trip for each destination); an extremely high proportion of the SES group fell into this category. This accounted for 20.9% or one in 5 of the SES group, while only 0.9% or one out of 100 of the AARP members would be considered isolated.

AGE In general, activities of the elderly decreased as their age increased. This is either a trend or found to be significant for both groups for all destinations except medical care and senior citizen clubs (AARP). There was no significant effect of age and frequency of trips for medical care in either sample. For senior citizens clubs, the older the AARP elderly the more frequently they attended these types of functions. Increased age also

showed a decrease in the overall activity measure - Get Out. This effect of age could partially explain the difference in activity levels between AARP and SES, in that SES was, on the whole, a much older group (refer to page 52, Profile Section).

SEX For most activities, grocery shopping (SES only), other shopping (both), post office (both), and bank (AARP only), men more frequently made trips out of their homes than did women. However, both sexes were equally as likely to go to senior citizen clubs, church services, and for medical care. Looking at sex by the total activity level (Get Out), males in both groups were more active than females.

RACE Race had very little effect on the frequency of participation in most activities. Although the Spanish (SES) made more frequent trips to the grocery store and to church, this tendency was not consistent for the other participation variables or Get Out.

INCOME The AARP elderly with higher incomes were more likely to go to the grocery store or other shopping, or to the bank, than those in the lower income brackets. Income was not significant as a predictor of frequency of trips for any other destination for the AARP group. This same effect, more money - more activity, was found for the Get Out variable for AARP.

The SES group's rate of activity, as might be expected from their overall low income, was not significantly affected by increased income.

LIVE IN Frequency of trips out of their homes was somewhat dependent upon the type of residence in which the elderly lived. The elderly living in retirement homes were more likely to participate in organized activities (i.e. religious services, senior citizen programs, medical care). This may be due to the proximity of these activities to the retirement homes or the availability of group transportation from the sites.

Those elderly living in apartments (both SES and AARP) made more frequent trips to do grocery shopping than the elderly living in other types of residences. In addition, elderly apartment residents (AARP) also went to the bank more often.

ELDERLY CONTACTS WITH FAMILY AND NEIGHBORS

What contacts do the elderly have within their homes?

HIGHLIGHTS

SES members were more likely to have family contacts, while AARP members were more likely to have contacts with neighbors.

The lower income, older elderly were less likely to have family contacts.

In order to determine the degree of interaction that the elderly have with family and friends, the frequency of these types of contacts was measured. These contacts included family visits, family telephone calls, and visits by neighbors. In general, approximately half of all the elderly received at least weekly contacts of one of these types, with SES having more family contacts and AARP more contacts with neighbors. While 46.9% of the SES sample had daily or weekly family visits, only 26.1% of the AARP members received such visits; 52.3% of SES received family telephone calls, while 47.4% of AARP received these calls. The lower frequency of family contacts in the AARP sample may reflect Florida's trend of attracting retired citizens from out of state, thus decreasing the proximity of family members.

Visits with neighbors, however, showed a reverse trend, with 64.4% of AARP receiving daily or weekly visits and SES receiving fewer (44.6%) visits. This may be a result of not only the dependence of AARP on neighbors in lieu of family, but the tendency of lower income peoples to participate in fewer outside-the-home activities. (See previous section). Table 27 presents the frequency of contacts for the elderly.

TABLE 27

ELDERLY CONTACTS WITH FAMILIES, NEIGHBORS

FREQUENCY	AARP			SES		
	FAMILY VISITS	FAMILY PHONE CALLS	NEIGHBOR VISITS	FAMILY VISITS	FAMILY PHONE CALLS	NEIGHBOR VISITS
DAILY	6.7	16.1	30.6	21.9	38.4	25.7
WEEKLY	19.4	31.3	33.8	25.0	43.9	18.9
TWICE MONTHLY	9.6	15.3	8.4	8.0	4.5	6.4
MONTHLY OR NEVER	64.3	37.2	27.1	45.1	43.2	49.1
COLUMN TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER IN GROUP	1,786	1,796	1,790	1,716	1,722	1,719

The effect of age on frequency of family contacts was to decrease the frequency of contacts with increasing age. This was particularly significant with the AARP sample; although a similar trend was evident with SES, the effect was not significant. Age had no perceivable effect on frequency of neighbor contacts.

SEX There was no significant effect of sex on contacts with family or neighbors in either group.

RACE A greater proportion of the SES Hispanics had at least weekly family contacts, (family visits - 62.0%; family telephone calls - 71.1%) as well as weekly contact with neighbors (50.7%), than did the SES Whites or Blacks. Blacks had the second highest proportion of neighbor visits (42.4%), while Whites had the second highest family contacts (36.6% - visits; 43.9% - telephone calls). These results are presented in Table 28.

TABLE 28

RACE BY FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS FOR SES

FREQUENCY	SES								
	FAMILY VISITS			FAMILY PHONE CALLS			NEIGHBOR VISITS		
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANICS	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANICS	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANICS
DAILY/WEEKLY	36.6%	33.6%	62.0%	43.9%	31.3%	71.1%	37.3%	42.4%	50.7%
TWICE MONTHLY, MONTHLY, NEVER	63.4%	66.4%	38.0%	56.1%	68.7%	28.9%	62.7%	57.6%	49.3%
COLUMN TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GROUP TOTAL	(481)	(473)	(746)	(480)	(475)	(751)	(480)	(472)	(751)

The extremely high level of family contacts of the Spanish population may be affected by the inability of many of the Spanish elderly to speak English, and their residential areas.

INCOME The number of contacts by telephone increased with the income of the elderly for both the AARP and SES samples. In addition, the number of neighbor visits also increased with increased income. Income had no effect on family visits.

LIVE IN The frequency of contact by telephone and neighbor visits was in part influenced by type of residence. The elderly living in apartments received more frequent telephone calls as well as visits by neighbors.

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

What personal problems are felt to be the greatest for the elderly?

HIGHLIGHTS

The ranks of the three most prevalent problems of the elderly are:

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
poor health	1	1
lack of money	3	2
fear of crime	2	3

AARP - 14% - 20% felt fear of crime was a serious problem

SES - 33% - 35% felt fear of crime was a serious problem

Hispanics perceived fear of crime as their most serious problem (43-48%)

Fewer AARP members than SES members perceived the problems to be serious.

In order to obtain some perspective on the problems of the elderly, they were asked to rate the seriousness of various problems normally ascribed to their age group. The problems presented included:

Poor health	Not feeling needed
Lack of medical care	Not enough friends
Lack of money	Loneliness
Lack of job opportunities	Not enough to keep busy
Poor housing	Fear of attack by youth
Lack of clothing	Fear of attack by adults
Lack of education	Fear of property theft/ vandalism

The ratings of seriousness given to these problems by the elderly were rank ordered from most to least serious based on the proportion of that sample perceiving the problem as very or somewhat serious. The rankings are presented in Table 29.

TABLE 29

RANKING OF GENERAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY
AND PROPORTION PERCEIVING AS SERIOUS

RANK	AARP			SES		
	PROBLEM	% PERCEIVING AS SERIOUS	# OF CASES	PROBLEM	% PERCEIVING AS SERIOUS	# OF CASES
1	HEALTH	21.9	(1,706)	HEALTH	50.1	(1,446)
2	PROPERTY THEFT	20.1	(1,621)	MONEY	45.9	(1,295)
3	ATTACK BY ADULT	15.2	(1,627)	ATTACK BY ADULTS	34.8	(1,234)
4	ATTACK BY YOUTH	14.1	(2,618)	PROPERTY THEFT	34.2	(1,191)
5	MONEY	12.9	(1,639)	ATTACK BY YOUTH	33.3	(1,270)
6	LONELINESS	8.5	(1,618)	MEDICAL CARE	22.7	(1,250)
7	MEDICAL CARE	8.1	(1,589)	LONELINESS	22.2	(1,174)
8	JOB OPPORTUNITIES	7.9	(1,532)	LACK OF EDUCATION	21.6	(1,190)
9	LACK OF FRIENDS	7.0	(1,613)	LACK OF HOUSING	18.1	(1,218)
10	NOT FEELING NEEDED	6.5	(1,579)	NOT FEELING NEEDED	16.8	(1,150)
11	KEEPING BUSY	5.5	(1,589)	JOB OPPORTUNITIES	16.0	(938)
12	LACK OF EDUCATION	2.7	(1,563)	KEEPING BUSY	13.9	(1,172)
13	LACK OF HOUSING	2.3	(1,555)	LACK OF FRIENDS	13.7	(1,193)
14	LACK OF CLOTHING	1.6	(1,575)	LACK OF CLOTHING	13.0	(1,223)
*Percents indicate proportion of the total respondents perceiving each problem as very or somewhat serious. Because each respondent may have perceived more than one problem as serious, columns do not add to 100%.						

As can be seen from the Table, SES perceived each problem as more serious than AARP. In fact SES perceived all problems as more serious than AARP's 5th ranked problem - money. However, the placement of each problem relative to the others within each sample group is very similar.

Both groups identified poor health, lack of money, and the fear of crime problems: Fear of attack by adults, fear of attack by youth, and fear of property theft/vandalism, as the five most significant problems. Poor health was the number one problem for the elderly of both groups, while 21.9% of AARP considered poor health to be a serious problem, half (50.1%) of the SES members identified this as a serious problem.

Lack of money was ranked second for SES (45.9%) and fifth for AARP (12.9%). Since AARP has a relatively higher income than SES, this difference is as would be expected.

SES perceived the three fear of crime variables to be very similar in seriousness. They were ranked 3rd, 4th, and 5th with little difference between the three: Attack by adults - 34.8%; property theft - 34.2%; and attack by youth - 33.3%.

AARP, on the other hand, while ranking these problems 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, were more concerned with fear of property theft than fear of attack: Property theft - 20.1%; attack by adults - 15.2%; attack by youth - 14.1%.

Table 30 gives a more precise breakdown of these five most serious problems for the elderly.

Table 30

ELDERLY RESPONSE TO THE FIVE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS

SAMPLE GROUP		TYPE OF PROBLEM				
		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	POOR HEALTH	LACK OF MONEY	FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS
AARP	VERY SERIOUS	4.0%	3.3%	4.6%	4.4%	6.7%
	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	17.9%	9.6%	9.5%	10.8%	13.4%
	MINOR PROBLEM	30.4%	18.5%	24.0%	23.6%	32.3%
	NOT A PROBLEM	47.7%	68.6%	61.9%	60.7%	47.3%
	NUMBER OF CASES	1,706	1,639	1,618	1,627	1,621
SES	VERY SERIOUS	18.0%	20.8%	21.5%	21.6%	22.1%
	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	32.1%	25.1%	11.8%	13.2%	12.1%
	MINOR PROBLEM	34.4%	29.0%	19.0%	17.4%	21.1%
	NOT A PROBLEM	15.4%	25.0%	47.6%	47.8%	44.7%
	NUMBER OF CASES	1,446	1,295	1,270	1,234	1,191

Comparisons of the remaining nine problems can be developed from Table 29, page 78 and will be left to the interest of the reader.

Age appeared to have overall, little effect on the perceived seriousness of the problems. However, in the AARP sample, with increasing age the problem of lack of money and job opportunities was identified as less serious. Increasing age decreased the SES group's perceived seriousness of job opportunities and the lack of clothing.

SEX For the problems of lack of money, fear of attack by youth, fear of attack by adults, and loneliness (AARP sample) and poor health (SES sample), females were significantly more likely to view these problems as more critical than the males. The remainder of the problems showed no difference due to sex.

RACE Race/Ethnic group was an extremely significant variable in determining the seriousness of problems for SES. Health (58.9%) and lack of money (49.5%) were predominant considerations for Whites in the SES sample. While property theft (25.9%) and fear of attack by adults (23.5%) followed suit, fear of attack by youth (20.6%) fell to a ranking of number seven. A comparison of AARP Whites with similar incomes to the SES Whites (\$4,000 and less) showed approximately the same percentage fearing crime.

Blacks in the SES sample were more concerned with financial and financially related problems. These concerns were lack of money (62.1%), poor health (55.1%), and not enough education (49.0%). As discussed in the profile section income by race, Blacks tended to have significantly less income than Whites or Spanish. This could account for their increased concern for financial matters. The fear of crime problems ranked only seventh, eighth, and ninth, with fear of attack by youth - 27.7%; fear of property theft - 27.0%; and fear of attack by adults - 23.8%.

Hispanics, on the other hand, showed tremendous concern for the three fear of crime problems (attack by youth - 44.3%; attack by adult - 48.3%; and property theft - 43.8%). In fact, they perceived the fear of crime problems as more serious than any other problem, including poor health and lack of money. The fear of crime problems for the Spanish, as well as for the Whites, Blacks, and AARP sample, will be discussed in greater depth in the victimization section of this report.

Table 31 ranks these problems by perceived seriousness for each racial/ethnic group.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE 31

RANK OF PROBLEMS BY RACE (SES)

RANK	WHITE (% serious)	BLACK (% serious)	HISPANIC (% serious)
1	Health (58.9)	Money (62.1)	Attack by Adult (48.3)
2	Money (48.5)	Health (55.1)	Attack by Youth (44.3)
3	Property Theft (25.9)	Not enough education (49.0)	Property Theft (43.8)
4	Attack by Adult (23.5)	Lack of Medical Care (32.2)	Health (41.6)
5	Lack of Med. Care (23.2)	Lack of Housing (29.4)	Lack of Money (34.1)
6	Loneliness (22.0)	Attack by Youth (27.7)	Loneliness (25.6)
7	Attack by Youth (20.6)	Property Theft (27.0)	Feeling Needed (18.3)
8	Not enough Educa. (17.0)	Attack by Adult (23.8)	Lack of Med. Care (17.1)
9	Feeling needed (16.8)	Job Opportunities (20.2)	Job Opportunities (16.2)
10	Not Enough Friends (14.1)	Lack of Clothing (19.4)	Keeping Busy (14.8)
11	Lack of Housing (13.7)	Loneliness (17.9)	Lack of Housing (14.3)
12	Job Opportunities (11.7)	Feeling Needed (14.9)	Lack of Education (13.9)
13	Keeping Busy (11.7)	Keeping Busy (14.9)	Not enough Friends (13.8)
14	Lack of Clothing (11.6)	Not Enough Friends (12.8)	Lack of Clothing (10.4)

INCOME

For many of the problems, increased income decreased the seriousness of the problems for both groups. This was especially true for the AARP sample. As would be expected, the seriousness of the problems of lack of money and job opportunities decreased as income increased for both AARP and SES. This relationship held for poor health, lack of medical care, lack of housing, loneliness, and lack of education (AARP), and feeling needed and lack of clothing (SES).

LIVE IN

While few differences were found due to type of residence, it should be noted that fear of attack by adults or youth was greater when the type of residence was an apartment (attack by youth; 42.8%, attack by adults; 44.1% - SES). The fear of property theft was greater for the elderly residing in houses (property theft: 22.7% - AARP).

PROBLEMS OF GETTING OUT

Which problems were felt to decrease their levels of outside activity?

HIGHLIGHTS

SES members (33-51%) perceived more restrictions on their getting out of their homes than AARP members (9-20%).

The most restricting problem for SES was reported to be difficulty with walking or climbing stairs (51.0%). For AARP: general health (19.8%).

Hispanics perceived danger of assault to be the most restricting problem (53.1%).

Danger of assault did not reduce the activity levels of those perceiving it as a serious problem (restriction).

The restrictions on the activity levels of the elderly were determined by examining the following six problem areas: difficulty in walking or climbing stairs, general health, lack of available public transportation, cost of public transportation*, availability of a car or inability to drive, and danger of being physically assaulted. In general, approximately one to two out of ten persons in the AARP sample perceived these to be problems in getting out, while three to five out of ten of the SES sample felt the problems were serious in nature.

Difficulty with walking or climbing stairs was the most serious problem for SES (51.0%), while general health was their second most serious (45.9%). Whereas for AARP general health was first (19.8% perceiving as serious), difficulty with walking and climbing stairs was third (16.1%). A problem which may have possibly influenced the perceived seriousness of walking or climbing stairs was the availability of a car. With only 8.9% of AARP restricted by the unavailability of a car, they were less likely to be burdened by difficulties with walking. On the other hand, with 44.1% of the SES sample being restricted by lack of cars, they were more likely to encounter difficulties with walking, thus increasing the perception of the problem.

*Cost of public transportation did not appear on the Spanish questionnaires.

In relation to the finding in the general problems section that both groups perceived poor health as a more serious problem than fear of crime, problems of health were also found to be more restrictive on elderly activities than fear of assault. While danger of assault was ranked fourth in both groups, SES (38.2%) perceived the problem as more serious than AARP (14.0%).

Table 32 indicates the perceived seriousness of problems of getting out.

TABLE 32

PROBLEMS OF GETTING OUT

Problem	AARP			SES		
	Serious Problem	Minor/No Prob.	# Cases	Serious Problem	Minor/No Prob.	# Cases
Difficulty with walking/stairs	16.1%	83.7%	(1731)	51.0%	49.1%	(1499)
General Health	19.8%	79.9%	(1731)	45.9%	54.2%	(1512)
Available Public Transportation	19.4%	80.2%	(1647)	35.6%	64.4%	(1297)
Cost of Public Transportation	10.5%	88.3%	(1468)	33.0%	65.9%	(1297)
No car	8.9%	90.6%	(1609)	44.1%	55.7%	(1226)
Danger of Assault	14.0%	85.3%	(1646)	38.2%	61.8%	(1311)

- AGE The age of the elderly had a significant effect on the problems of walking/stairs and health. Both AARP and SES members felt the problems were greater as their ages increased. While for the other problems, the effect of age was similar, but not significant.
- SEX For those problems affected by sex, females always perceived the problems as more serious. The only case in which this effect was not significant in either group was the cost of public transportation problem.
- RACE Again, race is an important variable when considering the problems of the elderly. As was found in the general problems section, Whites were most concerned with the problems of health, Blacks with money problems, and Hispanics with the fear of crime problems. In general, the trend was found to exist with respect to restrictions on getting out. Whites (56.4%) perceived health as more restricting than Blacks (49.9%) and Spanish (36.4%). Blacks perceived all transportation related problems as more restrictive (public transportation - Black: 41.3%; White: 33.5%; Spanish: 33.2% / cost - Black: 37.1%; Spanish: 31.3%; White: 28.9% / no car - Black: 50.0%; Spanish: 42.7%; White: 40.0%). Finally, Spanish respondents were most restricted by danger of assault (Spanish: 53.1%; Black: 29.0%; Whites: 22.7%). Because of its importance, it must be reiterated that the Spanish significantly reported more fear of crime with subsequent restrictive behavior.
- INCOME Higher income AARP members perceived most of these problems as less serious than lower income AARP members, except for the health and danger of assault problems where a similar trend exists but is not significant. Income affected SES members in the same manner on the problem of public transportation, but had little effect on the other problems.
- GET OUT In order to assess the relationship between the elderly's perception of the restrictions on their activities and their actual activity levels, the six problems of getting out were correlated with the continuum of activity level--GET OUT (see Section on Frequency of Participation in activities, page 58.) In other words, the question was: How much did the perceived seriousness of the problem affect how often the elderly actually got out?
- AARP For the AARP group, those elderly who perceived lack of a car as restricting were in actuality more restricted (went out less) than those who did not perceive this as a problem. In fact, the unavailability of a car was significantly more restricting than any of the other problems. It must be remembered that only 8.9% of the AARP group felt that the unavailability of a car was a serious problem.

Thus, while lack of a car was, in actuality, the most restricting problem, it explained the activity level of very few of the AARP members (less than 8.9%). In addition, those who perceived health and difficulty with walking/climbing stairs as restrictive of their behaviors were also less likely to get out, but to a lesser degree than those perceiving lack of a car as a problem.

Comparing the perceived seriousness of the six problems (Table 32, page 72) it was found that the problems of availability and cost of public transportation, as well as danger of assault, were perceived by the elderly to be almost equally restricting as health or walking/climbing stairs (AARP). However, these three problems did not significantly restrict the actual activity level of the AARP elderly. In other words, although availability and cost of public transportation and danger of assault were perceived by some to be a serious problem, these problems did not significantly keep those elderly from getting out of their homes.

To reiterate an important finding, only 14.0% of the AARP group felt that danger of assault kept them from getting out. But when comparing the relative activity level of that 14% to the rest, they were not more likely to stay at home than those who did not perceive it as a problem. In other words, the danger of assault did not effectively change the behavior of the AARP elderly.

-SES The SES group perceived difficulty with walking/climbing stairs and general health in that order, as their most serious problems in getting out and, in actuality, these two problems were most restrictive of their behavior. In correlating these two problems with the level of general activity measure -- GETOUT -- it was found that those perceiving difficulty with walking/climbing stairs and general health as restricting were less likely to make trips from their homes.

The transportation problems -- availability and cost of public transportation and lack of a car, while felt to be restricting problems by many SES members, were not, in fact more likely to restrict their behavior.

Approximately four out of ten of the SES group felt that danger of assault was a problem in getting out of their homes. Looking at the actual activity level of these elderly, based on GETOUT, danger of assault showed a significant relationship with the frequency of activity. This relationship, contrary to what is oft times suggested, did not indicate a decrease in activity due to the perceived danger of assault. Instead, those perceiving danger of assault as a serious problem had slightly higher activity levels than those perceiving no problem.

This unexpected relationship can be explained, at least in part, by not assuming the accepted causal relationship that fear of crime dominates behavior, but instead by examining the possibility that behavior influences the perception of that fear. Conceivably, those elderly who stay at home do not perceive danger of assault (crime) as affecting them because they do not leave their homes. Therefore, to them, danger of assault is not a serious problem. On the other hand, those elderly who are more active are also more vulnerable to attack by virtue of leaving their homes. They undoubtedly realize their vulnerability and, therefore, perceive danger of assault as a serious problem.

The most important finding concerning both groups, therefore, is the fact that danger of assault does not isolate the elderly in their homes. It was also found, in further examining this relationship, that the three fear of crime indicators - fear of assault by youth or adults and fear of property theft/vandalism - had no affect upon the activity levels of the elderly. It would seem, therefore, that while fear of crime in itself may be a problem for the elderly, that fear does not significantly arrest the elderly's activities.

VICTIMIZATION

Who are Florida's elderly victims?

HIGHLIGHTS

AARP - 1 in 10 were victimized.

SES - 1 in 20 were victimized.

Victimization decreased with the advancing age of AARP members.

Victimization varied with race/ethnic groups (SES):

Whites - 10%
Blacks - 5%
Spanish - 3%

If victimized, the elderly's fear of crime increased.

Victimization did not decrease the activity levels of the elderly.

The major focus of the Crime and the Elderly Task Force, the survey; and, therefore, this report, is the victimization of Florida's elderly. In response to the survey, approximately 7½% of the respondents indicated they had been the victim of some type of crime within the last two years. The rates of victimization were different for the two samples; approximately one in 10 (9.8%) of the AARP group had been victimized one or more times in the last two years, while one in 20 (5.3%) of the SES sample had been victims. A breakdown of the victimization data is presented in Table 33.

TABLE 33

RATES OF VICTIMIZATION - AARP and SES

AARP		SES	
Times Victimized			
90.2 %	None	94.7 %	
6.5 %	Once	3.4 %	
2.1 %	Twice	1.1 %	
.5 %	Three	.4 %	
.6 %	More than 3	.4 %	
No. Cases (1810)		(1670)	

AGE While no effect on victimization was found due to age in the SES group, age did have a significant effect in the AARP group. As the age of the AARP members increased, the probability of being a victim declined. While close to 18% of those under 60 years of age were victimized, less than 6% of those over 80 had been a victim. These findings are presented in Table 34.

TABLE 34

AGE BY VICTIMIZATION (AARP)

AGE	TIMES VICTIMIZED (AARP)		
	NONE	ONE OR MORE	NO. CASES
less than 60	81.9	18.1	(155)
60-69	89.0	11.0	(812)
70-79	92.8	7.2	(680)
more than 80	94.3	5.7	(176)
TOTAL	----	----	(1823)

SEX No difference in victimization rates were found to be due to the sex of the elderly.

RACE As before, race was an important predictor of differences within the SES sample. Whites were the most frequent victims with one in every 10 White SES members being victimized. This finding is equivalent to that found within the AARP group, 9.8%, in which all victims were White. Blacks and Hispanics had a relatively lower rate of victimization with 4.6% of the Black population and 2.7% of the Spanish victimized. Table 35 presents the information on racial differences within the SES group.

TABLE 35

RACE BY VICTIMIZATION (SES)

RACE	TIMES VICTIMIZED (SES)		NO. CASES
	NONE	ONE OR MORE	
White	90.0	10.0	(479)
Black	95.4	4.6	(475)
Hispanic	97.3	2.7	(700)
TOTAL	----	----	(1654)

The low victimization rate of the Spanish population found here is extremely surprising, given the prior

finding of their very high fear of crime (refer to General Problems, page 68). One plausible explanation for this finding is that the Spanish-language news media has a tendency to over-sensationalize the crime problem. The elderly Spanish are, by virtue of the language barrier, limited in their access to other viewpoints in reporting. This may partially explain the high fear of crime, despite the low victimization rate, of the Spanish. Further analysis of this relationship will be discussed with respect to the type of crime perpetrated against the Spanish.

INCOME

No difference in the rate of victimization was found due to income within either group. However, when both groups were combined, a relationship between income and victimization rate was found. Those elderly with a higher income had a greater chance of being victimized than those in the lower income strata. Only 5.4% of those in the lower income bracket were victimized, whereas 11.3% of those in the highest bracket, over \$10,000, were victimized. Table 36 presents the combined findings:

TABLE 36
INCOME BY VICTIMIZATION FOR
AARP AND SES (Collapsed)

INCOME	TIMES VICTIMIZED		NO. CASES
	NONE	ONE OR MORE	
less than \$2,000	94.6	5.4	(536)
\$2,000-\$3,999	92.1	7.9	(719)
\$4,000-\$5,999	91.0	9.0	(233)
\$6,000-\$7,999	92.7	7.3	(288)
\$8,000-\$9,999	89.1	10.9	(303)
more than \$10,000	88.7	11.3	(653)
It must be noted that race is confounded with the lower income strata, and (because of the low minority victimization rate) may be a partial explanation of this relationship.			

REGION

Table 37 presents the victimization rates by county for those counties which make up 75% of the State's population of elderly.

TABLE 37
VICTIMIZATION BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF STATE POPULATION OF ELDERLY	% VICTIMIZED/ (No. CASES VICTIMIZED/TO THE CASES)	
			AARP	SES
DADE	297,603	15.6	15.2 (25/164)	4.5 (34/751)
PINELLAS	256,858	13.4	10.0 (24/239)	6.8 (3/44)
BROWARD	238,910	12.5	10.0 (17/170)	10.0 (4/40)
PALM BEACH	130,453	6.8	7.7 (8/104)	0.0 (0/31)
HILLSBOROUGH	90,450	4.7	19.1 (10/52)	8.6 (6/70)
DUVAL	71,766	3.8	9.2 (6/65)	3.2 (3/95)
SARASOTA	69,045	3.6	4.4 (4/91)	0.0 (0/4)
VOLUSIA	65,367	3.4	9.1 (5/55)	15.0 (3/20)
ORANGE	60,226	3.2	13.0 (7/54)	7.1 (2/28)
POLK	55,177	2.9	2.9 (1/34)	8.0 (2/25)
PASCO	54,113	2.8	5.0 (2/40)	50.0 (2/4)
MANATEE	51,727	2.7	12.8 (5/39)	0.0 (0/2)
- OTHERS	-----	24.6	8.9 (50/563)	5.7 (23/402)
NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting percentages due to small sample size in some cases.				

In the AARP sample, Hillsborough County had the highest victimization rate, 19.1%. This was followed by Dade, 15.2%, and Orange County, 13.0%. This part of the SES sample located in Dade County reported a 4.5% victimization rate. In general, the SES sample reported lower victimization rates than AARP in most counties. However, due to the small sample sizes in most counties, no further generalizations can be made in regard to the SES group. In addition, it must be noted that no statistical analysis of these data were performed.

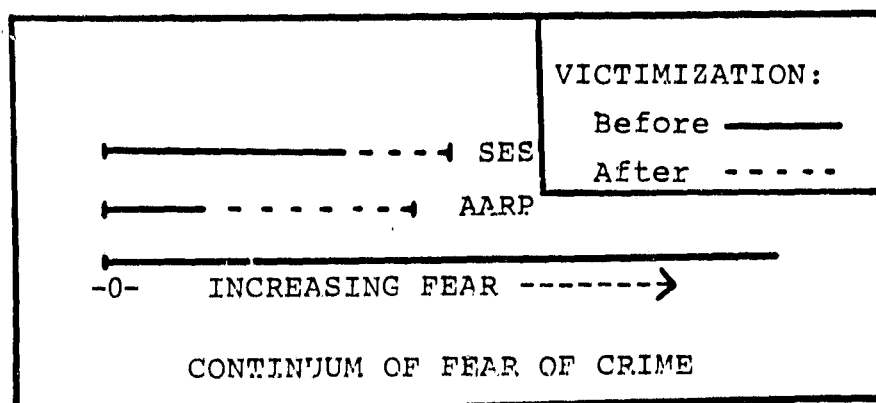
FEAR OF CRIME One feasible outcome of being a victim is an increase in the fear of crime. In general, this trend was found among the elderly in this survey. Victimization increased the fear of attack by adults (AARP only), fear of attack by youth, and fear of property theft (both groups). Overall, the fear indicated by the AARP victims, while significantly greater than the AARP nonvictims, did not exceed the fear of the SES group, either victim or nonvictim. These findings are presented in Table 38.

TABLE 38
VICTIMIZATION BY FEAR OF CRIME

	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
	NON-VICTIMS	VICTIMS		NON-VICTIMS	VICTIMS
FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	3.7%	10.1%	VERY SERIOUS	21.0%	24.3%
	9.7%	19.6%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	23.0%	17.6%
	23.0%	30.4%	MINOR	17.0%	16.2%
	63.5%	39.9%	NOT A PROBLEM	48.9%	41.9%
	(1459)	(168)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1113)	(74)
This relationship is not statistically significant					
FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	3.8%	10.2%	VERY SERIOUS	21.4%	21.9%
	8.6%	16.8%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	11.1%	20.5%
	23.3%	30.5%	MINOR	18.1%	27.4%
	64.3%	42.5%	NOT A PROBLEM	49.4%	30.1%
	(1458)	(167)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1155)	(73)
FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	5.1%	19.9%	VERY SERIOUS	20.8%	36.1%
	11.6%	29.2%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	11.5%	15.3%
	32.4%	33.9%	MINOR	20.9%	26.4%
	51.0%	17.0%	NOT A PROBLEM	46.7%	22.2%
	(1454)	(171)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1076)	(72)

The greatest increase in fear, due to victimization, was found within the AARP group. The seeming lack of concern of the crime problem by AARP in total (less than 20% perceiving crime as a serious problem), despite their greater chances of victimization, seemed to be significantly decreased once the realization of this fact was forced upon them (being victimized). On the other hand, SES, who seemed to be relatively aware (if not overly concerned) of the problem of crime, did not, once victimized, increase their fear perception as extensively as the AARP members. This effect is schematically presented in the following diagram (Chart 5).

CHART 5
INCREASE IN FEAR OF CRIME DUE TO VICTIMIZATION



GET OUT

A second possible outcome of being a victim is a reduction in the activity level of the elderly victims. In comparing victims and non-victims on the activity level continuum - GET OUT, victims were no more likely to stay at home than non-victims. This is in accord with an earlier finding that fear of crime did not reduce the activity levels of the elderly.*

*The fact that GET OUT is an activity level based on less than voluntary activities; i.e., grocery shopping, banking, going to post office, it may be less affected by crime and fear of crime than more voluntary or strictly social types of activities; i.e., movies, museums, etc.

TYPE OF CRIME

What type of crimes are they the victims of?

HIGHLIGHTS

AARP members were most likely to be victims of property theft (one in twenty), followed by pickpocket/purse-snatch (one in fifty).

SES members were also most likely to be victims of property theft (one in fifty) and pickpocket/pursesnatch* (one in fifty).

51.3% of those crimes against SES members were personal crimes (assault, pickpocket/pursesnatch, rape).

22.1% of those crimes against AARP members were personal crimes (listed above).

Hispanics, if victimized, were more likely to be assaulted than white or black victims.

Blacks and Whites, if victimized, were more likely to be victims of property crimes than the Hispanics.

Victims of personal crimes showed greater fear of attack by adults or youth. Victims of property crimes showed greater fear of property theft.

While victimization rates, in general, provided important information, focusing upon the types of crimes committed against the elderly allows for a more in-depth analysis of the resulting effects of crime. The most frequent crime committed against the elderly was property theft, with 6.0% of the AARP and 1.5% of the SES samples reporting this crime perpetrated against them. Pursesnatching/pickpocketing was reported the second most frequently - 1.7% of AARP and 1.4% of SES. (An accidental omission of this type of crime - pickpocket/pursesnatch - from the SES Spanish surveys, probably reduced the number reported. If this had not occurred, pickpocketing might have outnumbered property theft in the SES sample; thus making

*This offense was excluded from the Spanish questionnaire. Therefore, this figure may be an underestimate.

pickpocket/pursesnatch the most frequent crime committed against the SES sample.)

The third most frequent crime reported by the AARP group was property destruction, 1.4%, bringing the total of victimization rates against the property of the AARP members (property theft and destruction, theft from mailbox) to 7.9%. This extreme rate in crimes against property, is thus the cause of the great difference in victimization rates between the two samples. SES members were much less frequently the victims of the combined property crimes - 2.7%.

On the other hand, the third most frequently mentioned crime by the SES sample was assault - 1.0%. Adding the rates of the three crimes against persons - assault, pursesnatch/pickpocket, and rape - provides a 2.6% victimization rate for SES. AARP was only slightly lower with 2.3% reporting crimes against persons. Table 39 presents the victimization rate per type of crime for AARP & SES.

TABLE 39

VICTIMIZATION RATE BY TYPE OF CRIME

AARP		TYPE OF CRIME	SES	
VICTIMIZATION RATE/TOTAL POP.	% OF victims		VICTIMIZATION RATE/TOTAL POP.	% OF victims
.5	4.6	Disturbing the Peace	.2	4.8
.5	5.1	Assault	1.0	20.3
1.7	16.4	Pursesnatch/Pickpocket*	1.4	29.8
6.0	60.6	Property Theft	1.5	31.0
.1	.6	Rape	.1	1.2
.4	4.0	Fraud	.6	11.9
1.4	14.7	Property Destruction	.6	10.7
.5	5.1	Theft from Mailbox	.6	13.1
1.3	13.0	Other	.9	19.0
(1,831)	(219)	# of cases	(1,732)	(119)

*Note: This variable was accidentally omitted from the Spanish questionnaire, biasing this result.

While the previous discussion of victimization rates was based upon the total population, a different perspective can be gained from examining the rates per type of crime based upon victims only.* This will indicate, given that an elderly person is victimized, the probability of being a victim for each type of crime. Using property crimes verses crimes against persons as the basis for comparison, about 8 out of 10 AARP victims were the victims of property crimes. Of these, 60.6% were the victims of property theft as a specific crime. In comparison, 5 to 6 out of 10 of the SES victims were likely to be the victim of property crimes. Only 31.0% of SES were the victims of property theft.

The difference found between AARP and SES in relation to property crimes in similar but in the opposite direction for personal crimes. Over half (51.3%) of the SES victims were victimized by crimes against persons. 29.8% - pick-pocket/pursesnatch, 20.3% - assault, and 1.2% rape. On the other hand, less than one-fourth (22.1%) of the AARP victims suffered from these types of crimes - 16.4% - pick-pocket/pursesnatch, 5.1% - assault, and 0.6% - rape.

Two important comparisons with respect to these data should be reiterated. First, while AARP are much more likely to be victimized, this excess is due to property crimes. Secondly, given the elderly as a potential victim, the SES elderly were much more likely to be personally victimized than the AARP elderly.

The difference in the type of crime perpetrated against the elderly within each sample, may be a partial explanation for the difference in the perceived fear of crime for the two groups, given that personal crimes would be more likely to invoke fear than property offenses.

- AGE No significant effect of age was found within these crime categories.
- SEX In only two crime categories did sex of the victim affect the probability of victimization. Males (SES) were more likely to be victims of assault, while females (AARP) were more likely to be victims of the pickpocket/purse-snatch offense. No differences were found due to sex within the other types of crimes.
- RACE In accord with the overall victimization rate across races (See TABLE 35 ,page 77), Whites were the victims of most types of crimes to a greater extent than the

*It is important to note that the following analyses of victims only, is based on such a small number of cases within each type of crime that any generalizations from these findings would be extremely tenuous.

Blacks or Spanish. Blacks were second and Spanish third. However, this trend was reversed for assault in which the Spanish were the most frequently victimized.

Table 40 presents the percentages of the SES victims of each race/ethnic group for each type of crime. (Rape is excluded because of lack of victims.)

Comparing the percentage of victims within each race to the percentage of the population that race represents gives an indication of whether or not each race is over/under-represented for each type of crime. As would be expected from the victimization question, Whites were over-represented in most crime categories. Blacks were over-represented in the property crimes and under-represented in the personal crimes.

Hispanics were over-represented in only one offense - assault, and under-represented on all other types of crimes. The reaction to assault could partially explain their higher level of fear of crime.

Table 40 presents the information on race/ethnic group by type of crime for SES.

TABLE 40
RACE BY TYPE OF CRIME (SES)

TYPE OF CRIME	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP			# OF CASES
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	
DISTURBING THE PEACE	50.0%	50.0%	-	4
ASSAULT*	29.4%	5.8%	64.7%	17
PURSESNAATCH/ PICKPOCKET *	76.0%	24.0%	**	25
PROPERTY THEFT	44.4%	40.7%	14.8%	26
FRAUD/CON-GAME*	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	10
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	55.5%	44.5%	-	9
THEFT FROM MAILBOX	27.3%	45.5%	27.3%	11
PERCENTAGE OF EACH RACE WITHING THE SES SAMPLE	28.0%	28.0%	44.0%	1,732

*These results were significant.

**The pursesnatch/pickpocket question was not on the Spanish questionnaire.

- INCOME There seemed to be no difference in victimization rates within type of crime due to income.
- LIVE IN Type of residence was slightly predictive of type of crime. Those elderly living in apartments were more likely to be the victims of personal crimes than those living elsewhere. Assault (SES) and pickpocket/pursesnatch (AARP) showed a higher victimization rate for apartment dwellers. Property crimes, on the other hand, occurred more often against those elderly living in houses - property theft and property destruction - AARP.
- FEAR OF CRIME It was noted earlier that being a victim increased the fear of crime in general (refer to page 90, TABLE 38). Examining specific types of crimes, it was found that being a victim of a specific crime increased the related fear. Fear of attack by youth and adults was greatly increased by assault and pickpocket for both groups. Fear of property theft was also greatly increased by property theft, property destruction and theft from mailbox.

In the property crimes, the fear of the AARP victims increased to the same level as the SES victims. Since the AARP non-victims are lower on their perceived fear than the SES non-victims, the overall amount of increase in fear is greater for the AARP victims. For personal crimes both groups increased in fear the same approximate amount, leaving a greater proportion of SES victims at a higher level of fear than AARP. Tables 41 (a) (b) (c) indicate the perceptions of fear of crime by victims and non-victims for these specific types of crimes.

TABLE 41 (a)

PERCEPTION OF FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH BY
VICTIMS AND NONVICTIMS OF THE CRIMES
OF ASSAULT AND PICKPOCKET

CRIME TYPE	FEAR OF CRIME	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
		NONVICTIM	VICTIM		NONVICTIM	VICTIM
ASSAULT		13.8%	55.5%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	32.6%	87.8%
		86.2%	44.5%	NOT A PROBLEM	67.4%	12.4%
	FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	(1,618)	(9)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,254)	(16)
PICKPOCKET PURSE- SNATCH		13.7%	35.7%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	33.2%	45.0%
		86.3%	64.3%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.8%	55.0%
	FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	(1,599)	(28)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,250)	(20)

(NOT SIGNIFICANT)

TABLE 41 (b)

PERCEPTION OF FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS BY
VICTIMS AND NONVICTIMS OF THE CRIMES
OF ASSAULT AND PICKPOCKET

CRIME TYPE	FEAR OF CRIME	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
		NONVICTIM	VICTIM		NONVICTIM	VICTIM
ASSAULT		14.9%	66.6%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	34.1%	82.4%
		85.1%	33.4%	NOT A PROBLEM	65.9%	17.6%
	FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	(1,620)	(9)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,217)	(17)
PICKPOCKET PURSE- SNATCH		14.9%	35.7%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	34.6%	45.0%
		85.1%	64.3%	NOT A PROBLEM	65.4%	55.0%
	FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	(1,601)	(28)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,214)	(20)

(NOT SIGNIFICANT)

TABLE 41 (c)

PERCEPTION OF FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT BY
VICTIMS AND NONVICTIMS OF
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

CRIME TYPE	FEAR OF CRIME	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
		NONVICTIM	VICTIM		NONVICTIM	VICTIM
PROPERTY THEFT		17.9%	52.8%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	33.8%	54.6%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	82.1%	47.2%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.2%	45.5%
		(1,521)	(106)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,168)	(22)
PROPERTY DESTRUC- TION		19.2%	77.7%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	33.9%	75.0%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	80.8%	22.0%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.1%	25.0%
		(1,600)	(27)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,182)	(8)
THEFT FROM MAILBOX		18.9%	77.8%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	34.0%	50.0%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	80.1%	22.2%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.0%	50.0%
		(1,618)	(9)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,130)	(10)
					(NOT SIGNIFICANT)	

LOCATION OF CRIME

Where do crimes against the elderly take place?

HIGHLIGHTS

Over half of the crimes against the elderly were committed in their own homes.

More females (65.3%) are victimized in their homes than males (37.9%).

Spanish victims are most likely to be victimized in the streets (50.0%).

An examination of the location of the crimes committed against the elderly found that over half of these crimes took place in their own homes (55.7% - AARP; 56.1% - SES). Between 9.2% (AARP) and 15.8% (SES) of the crimes were committed in the streets. The remainder of the crimes were committed in cars, public transportation, other buildings, elevators, and other. Table 42, Page 10391 presents this information.

AGE INCOME LIVE IN

Age, income and residence of the elderly showed no effect upon the location of victimization.

SEX

SES females were most likely to be victimized in their homes (65.3%), while SES males were equally likely to be victimized in their homes (37.9%) and on the street (31.0%).

RACE

Racial differences were, again, evident when examining where the crimes against the elderly occurred. Whites in the SES group were comparable to the AARP group in the distribution of the location of victimization. While Blacks were similarly distributed, they were slightly more likely to be victimized in their homes.

The location of the crimes perpetrated against the Spanish were unlike the other races/ethnic groups. Half (50.0%) of these crimes occurred in the street, while only 31.3% occurred in their homes. Due to the high probability of the Spanish being assaulted, this finding is not surprising.

TYPE
OF
CRIME

The location of the specific crimes followed an expected pattern. Property theft and destruction most frequently occurred in the home. For AARP, pickpocketing/pursesnatch was predominantly a street offense, while for SES, this crime predominantly occurred in their homes. Assault was most likely to occur in the streets for SES victims and in cars/public transportation or other locations for AARP victims.

Table 42 presents the frequency and proportions of locations for types of crime.

It should be reiterated that the smaller the sample size, the less the significance which should be attributed to extreme differences in proportions.

TABLE 42

TYPE OF CRIME BY LOCATION OF CRIME
FREQUENCIES/PROPORTIONS

AARP						TYPE OF CRIME	SES					
HOME	CAR	STREET	ANOTHER BUILDING	OTHER	TOTAL		HOME	CAR	STREET	ANOTHER BUILDING	OTHER	TOTAL
		1 100%			1 100%	DISTURBING THE PEACE	1 100.0					1 100%
1 20.0	2 40.0			2 40.0	5 100%	ASSAULT	3 27.3	1 9.1	6 54.5		1 9.1	11 100%
3 15.0	3 15.0	8 40.0	2 10.0	4 20.0	20 100%	PICKPOCKET/ PURSESNAATCH	5 31.3	3 18.8	2 12.5	2 12.5	4 25.0	16 100%
58 68.2	7 8.2	2 2.3	2 2.3	16 18.8	85 100%	PROPERTY THEFT	16 94.1	1 5.9				17 100%
1 100.0					1 100%	RAPE	1 100.0					1 100%
2 66.7			1 33.3		3 100%	FRAUD	2 50.0		1 25.0		1 25.0	4 100%
8 53.3	1 6.66	1 6.66	1 6.66	4 26.66	15 100%	PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	2 100.0				3 60.0	5 100%
				1 100.0	1 100%	THEFT FROM MAILBOX	2 40.0				3 60.0	5 100%
55.7%	9.9%	9.2%	4.6%	20.6%	100%	PERCENT OF TOTAL	56.1%	8.8%	15.8%	3.5%	15.8%	100%
131						NUMBER OF CASES	57					

*Note: Not all of the samples of victims are included because of omission of type of crime - "other".

SPECIFICS OF THE CRIME*

What happened during the crime? Were they injured either physically or monetarily?

HIGHLIGHTS

SES victims (33.3%) were threatened with harm more than AARP victims (13.6%).

If victims were threatened, use of a weapon was more prevalent against SES victims (45.0%) than AARP victims (37.2%).

One-third of the SES victims were attacked physically. Only 7% of AARP victims were attacked physically.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of both AARP and SES victims reported a loss of money. AARP victims were slightly more likely to lose a greater amount of money than SES victims.

Although certain types of crimes are generally considered more serious than others, gradations of seriousness may be found by examining what happened during the crime. For example, the use of threats, weapons, evidence of physical harm or monetary loss may be more indicative of the extent of harm that crime causes the elderly.

THREAT-
ENED
WITH
HARM

In general, the SES sample was more likely to be threatened (33.3%) with harm if victimized than the AARP sample (13.6%). Within all crime types except assault, the SES were more likely to be threatened. The percentage of victims threatened were as follows:

*Because of the low sample size, few findings were statistically significant when controlling for age, sex, race, and income. The few significant findings will be presented within the discussion of each specific effect of the crime.

PERCENT OF VICTIMS THREATENED
BY TYPE OF CRIME

OFFENSE	AARP		SES	
	%	(Total Victims)	%	Total Victims
Assault	80.0%	(5)	45.5%	(11)
Pickpocket/ Pursesnatch	12.5%	(16)	35.7%	(14)
Property Theft	6.3%	(63)	33.3%	(12)

The remainder of the offenses either had fewer than three victims or very few reporting being threatened.

Sex significantly affected the probability of being threatened for the SES group.

One-fourth of the female victims were threatened with harm, and half of the males were threatened. Given that males were more likely to be assaulted, it is understandable that they are more likely to be threatened.

WEAPON

Again, crimes committed against the SES group appeared to be slightly more serious. Of the SES victims who were threatened, 9 out of 20 (45.0%) reported that the threat was reinforced with a weapon. For AARP, 6 out of 16 (37.5%) reported the use of both threats and a weapon.

ATTACKED PHYS- ICALLY

One-third of the SES victims (14 out of 57) indicated they had been attacked physically during the commission of the crime. Only 7% (8 out of 115) of the AARP victims reported being physically attacked. Those victims who reported being attacked physically also reported incurring medical expenses. The majority of these victims indicated the cost of this medical care was in the \$0 to \$100 range.

LOSS OF MONEY

Both AARP and SES victims* were equally probable to lose money. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of both group's victims reported a loss of money, primarily due to pick-pocketing/pursesnatch, property theft, and property destruction (AARP only). Among those losing money, AARP was slightly more likely to lose a greater amount of money. (See Table 43)

*Questions concerning loss of money were accidentally omitted from the Spanish questionnaire.

Table 43
Amount of Money Lost due to Crime

AARP	VALUE OF MONETARY LOSS	SES
39.0%	0 - \$100	54.0%
21.8%	\$101 - \$299	16.0%
18.1%	\$300 - \$599	12.0%
9.8%	\$600 - \$1,000	12.0%
11.3%	Greater than \$1,000	6.0%
(133)	(# Cases)	(58)

The greatest amount of money, for both groups, was lost due to property theft, followed by pickpocket/pursesnatch. Sixty-nine out of 94 property theft victims lost greater than \$100, with 16 of these victims losing over \$1,000. For pickpocket/pursesnatch, 12 out of 35 victims lost more than \$100, with 3 reporting a loss of more than \$600.

An overall view of effects of crime in the two groups indicates that SES victims were more likely to be threatened with harm, threatened with a weapon, and physically attacked; they were also equally likely to lose money. It would thus seem that, although not more likely to be victimized on the whole, the SES victims were more likely to suffer the more serious affects of crime. It is plausible that SES's greater fear of crime is based on the realization that, if victimized, they are more likely to be seriously harmed (threat, physical injury, money loss) by crime.

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Who are the offenders?

HIGHLIGHTS

The majority of elderly victims (both groups) were victimized by strangers.

Nine out of ten victims reported male offenders.

Two-thirds of offenders against SES victims were Black.

Offenders of AARP victims were generally likely to be adults or youths (teenagers or children).

Three-fourths of SES victims reported the offender was an adult.

Profile of offender:

<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
stranger	stranger
_____*	Black
Male	Male
adult or youth	adult

An important factor in analyzing crimes against the elderly is an adequate description of the offender. Since not all victims saw their offenders, the analysis of offender characteristics is based on reports of a reduced portion of the victims (approximately 40 victims in each sample). The offender characteristics to be examined are: stranger, sex, race*, and age.

STRANGER

A majority of both AARP (88.6%) and SES (81.0%) victims indicated that the offender was a stranger to them.

SEX OF
OFFENDER

Approximately nine out of ten victims (AARP and SES) reported that their offender was male. Comparing these offender characteristics with those of the elderly victims

* The question of race of offender was not included on questionnaires sent to AARP members by request of NRTA/AARP.

yielded no significant relationships.

RACE
OF
OFFENDER

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the SES victims reported that the offender was Black. The remainder (33.3%) of those seeing the offender indicated that the culprit was White.

Examining the relationship between the sex of the victim and race of the offender, it was found that females were equally likely to be victimized by Black or White offenders while males were most frequently victimized by Black offenders (87.0%).

The results of a comparison between races of offenders and victims indicated that white victims were equally likely to be victimized by Black or White offenders. Black and Hispanic victims were predominantly victimized by Black offenders (91.7% of Black victims and 75.0% of Hispanic victims). Since race of the offender was only obtained from the SES sample, these data can only be generalized to elderly populations with characteristics similar to the SES group.

AGE
OF
OFFENDER

Of those AARP victims who saw the offender, 54.4% indicated the offender was a child or teenager, and 45.6% indicated the offender was an adult. The majority of the SES victims reported seeing an adult offender (71.8%) as opposed to a youthful offender (28.2%). Table 44 shows the breakdown of the age of the offender for both AARP and SES.

TABLE 44
AGE OF OFFENDER

AGE OF OFFENDER	AARP	SES
Child	8.8%	5.1%
Teenager	45.6%	23.1%
Adult	45.6%	71.8%
# cases	46	39

Age of the offender was significantly related to the sex of the elderly victim (SES). While males were most likely to be victims of adult offenders (87.5%), females

were equally likely to be victims of adults (52.2%) or youthful (47.8%) offenders.

Based on the limited information available, offenders of the SES elderly are most likely to be Black adult males who are strangers to their victims. Offenders of AARP victims are most likely to be strangers, adult, or youthful males.

REPORTING OF CRIME BY THE ELDERLY

Do the elderly notify the police? If not, why not?

HIGHLIGHTS

Eighty-eight % of AARP victims notified the police; 65.3% of SES victims did the same.

The most frequent reason given for not notifying the police:

AARP (39.1%) believed the police would not try to do anything.

SES (30.7%) were too frightened to do so.

Those who perceived crime as a more serious problem were more likely to notify the police.

The majority of the elderly victims responded to crime by notifying the police. However, AARP victims (88.1% of 161 victims) were more likely to respond in this manner than SES victims (65.3% of 75 victims). The reasons most frequently given for not notifying the police were different for the two groups. AARP victims most frequently failed to report to the police because they believed the police would not try to do anything (39.1%). The majority of the SES victims giving a reason for not reporting to the police indicated they were too frightened to do so (30.7%). This indication of fear by SES victims is reflected by their low report rates for assault (66.7%), and pickpocketing/pursesnatch (58.8%).

Comparing notification of the police with the perceived seriousness of fear of crime, it was found that those SES elderly victims who perceived fear of attack by youth and fear of property theft as a very serious problem were most likely to notify the police when victimized. Thus, while those SES elderly victims perceiving crime in general as a serious problem were most likely to notify the police, fear generated by involvement in an actual offense reduced the probability to do so.

USE OF PREVENTION METHODS

What types of precautions do the elderly use to protect themselves against crime?

HIGHLIGHTS

The three most frequently used crime prevention techniques were: hold onto purse,
carry minimum money needed,
avoiding certain streets or areas

SES members were more likely to use avoidance and personal protection techniques.

AARP members were more likely to use home protection techniques.

Females utilized more crime prevention techniques than males.

Spanish took fewer home precautions than Blacks or Whites, but were more likely to avoid areas and carry non-lethal weapons.

Wealthier AARP elderly are more likely to use home precautions.

If victimized, the utilization of prevention methods related to the type of crime increased.

Those elderly perceiving fear of crime as a serious problem utilized more prevention methods than those not perceiving a serious problem.

In order to determine what the elderly were doing (or not doing) to protect themselves against crime, they were asked to indicate the types of prevention methods they were utilizing. These prevention methods can be grouped into three categories: personal protections (P) - hold onto purse, don't carry wallet/pocketbook, carry minimum money needed, carry lethal weapon, carry non-lethal weapon; home protections (H) - hide money in home, leave lights on, special locks on doors, special locks on windows, social security check mailed to bank, lethal weapon in home, non-lethal weapon in home; and avoidance reactions (A) - avoid specific areas, avoid going out at night, do not go out alone, avoid public transportation.

The most common prevention techniques used were 1) hold onto purse (P), 2) Carry minimum money (P) and 3) avoid areas (A). Over 50% of the elderly in both AARP and SES used these three techniques to protect themselves from crime. Over 50% of the SES elderly also avoided going out at nights and did not go out alone, both of which are avoidance reactions. The AARP, also left their lights on (55.1%) and installed special locks for their doors (49.3%), both of which are home protections. These prevalent prevention methods utilized by the elderly in each of the two groups may be a function of the type of crime each group is most likely to be a victim of - AARP, property crimes; SES, personal crimes.

The greatest difference between the two groups concerned having their Social Security checks mailed to the bank. While 47.5% of the AARP group used this precaution, only 7.6% of SES did so. As found earlier (See page 58- Frequency of participation in Activities), SES were much less likely to utilize banking services, supporting the finding above.

Table 45 indicates the prevention methods utilized by the elderly.

TABLE 45
PROPORTION OF ELDERLY UTILIZING
CRIME PREVENTION METHODS

TYPE OF PREVENTION	PREVENTIONS METHOD	AARP			SES			
		YES	NO	#CASES	YES	NO	# CASES	
PERSONAL	HOLD ONTO PURSE	57.4	41.8	(1.813)	60.0	39.7	(1.706)	*Due to coding errors, row totals may not add to exactly 100%. However, these errors were minimal and result in row totals being off only a few tenths of a percent.
HOME	HIDE MONEY IN HOME	13.7	86.1	(1.819)	16.5	83.4	(1.712)	
PERSONAL	DON'T CARRY WALLET/POCKET-BOOK	7.3	92.5	(1.826)	20.9	78.9	(1.712)	
PERSONAL	CARRY MINIMUM MONEY NEEDED	75.2	24.2	(1.817)	68.3	31.6	(1.712)	
AVOIDANCE	AVOID AREAS	53.2	46.1	(1.817)	56.8	43.1	(1.712)	
AVOIDANCE	AVOID GOING OUT-NIGHTS	43.5	55.8	(1.816)	64.9	34.9	(1.712)	
AVOIDANCE	DON'T GO OUT ALONE	42.1	57.2	(1.817)	58.2	41.7	(1.712)	
AVOIDANCE	AVOID PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	17.2	82.1	(1.817)	28.3	71.6	(1.712)	
HOME	LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	21.9	77.5	(1.817)	16.5	83.4	(1.713)	
HOME	NON-LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	9.3	90.0	(1.817)	7.0	92.9	(1.713)	
PERSONAL	CARRY LETHAL WEAPON	1.6	97.8	(1.817)	1.9	98.1	(1.713)	
PERSONAL	CARRY NON-LETHAL WEAPON	3.2	96.2	(1.817)	10.7	89.3	(1.714)	
HOME	LEAVE LIGHTS ON	55.1	44.2	(1.817)	32.7	67.3	(1.714)	
HOME	SPECIAL LOCKS-DOORS	49.3	50.0	(1.817)	27.9	72.1	(1.714)	
HOME	SPECIAL LOCKS-WINDOWS	17.1	82.3	(1.817)	13.7	86.3	(1.714)	
HOME	SS CHECK MAILED TO BANK	47.5	51.9	(1.817)	7.6	92.4	(1.714)	
-	OTHER	5.6	93.7	(1.815)	14.5	85.5	(1.713)	

AGE Age was not a significant factor in determining the personal protections used by the elderly. It did however, affect some of the avoidance reactions and home protection methods. The younger elderly were more likely to avoid certain areas, avoid going out at nights (SES only), have lethal weapons in their homes (AARP only), and leave their lights on (AARP only). On the other hand, the older elderly were more likely to not go out alone (AARP), and to avoid going out at night (AARP).

SEX On the whole, females took more precautions against crime than males. This is especially significant when focusing on avoidance reactions. Elderly women were more likely to avoid going out at night. (32% of the males and 60.1% of the females took this precaution - AARP). Women were also more likely not to go out alone (30.8% males, 58.4% females - AARP, 40.7% males, 64.8% females - SES), and to avoid public transportation (14.4% males, 21.3% females - AARP; 22.9% males, 30.4% females - SES).

The greater probability of AARP women taking more avoidance precautions than AARP males may be due to their greater perception of the seriousness of the crime problems. (See page 68).

SES females were also more likely than SES males to take the home precautions of leaving their lights on (24.7% males, 35.6% females), and buying special locks for their doors (20.5% males, 30.7% females).

RACE Although little difference was shown between the White and Black elderly in the frequency of types of preventions used, the Spanish were significantly different from both Blacks and Whites. Spanish elderly were more likely to avoid areas (71.5%) and carry non-lethal weapons (19.9%) while on the streets. They are less likely than Blacks and Whites to take home protection measures, such as leaving the lights on and putting special locks on their doors and windows. The over-representation of the Spanish in assault crimes and their under-representation in property crimes justifies the utilization of the type of prevention methods chosen by the Spanish. Comparisons of the type of prevention methods used by the race/ethnic group of the SES sample are made in Table 46.

INCOME The greater the income of the AARP elderly the more likely they are to take home precautions and the less likely to take personal avoidance precautions. Since property crimes are the most prevalent offense for AARP, as a whole, it is understandable that the wealthier members of this group would take more home precautions to protect themselves.

TABLE 46
RANKING OF PREVENTIONS BY RACE

RANK	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC	
	METHOD	% USING	METHOD	% USING	METHOD	% USING
1	(P) CARRY LITTLE MONEY	68.5	(A) AVOID GOING OUT NIGHTS	69.6	(A) AVOID AREAS	71.5
2	(P) HOLD ONTO PURSE	67.4	(P) HOLD ONTO PURSE	67.4	(P) CARRY LITTLE MONEY	70.1
3	(A) AVOID GOING OUT NIGHTS	62.7	(P) CARRY LITTLE MONEY	64.8	(A) AVOID GOING OUT NIGHTS	63.2
4	(A) DON'T GO OUT ALONE	58.9	(A) DON'T GO OUT ALONE	61.0	(A) DON'T GO OUT ALONE	55.8
5	(A) AVOID AREAS	40.9	(A) AVOID AREAS	50.3	(P) HOLD ONTO PURSE	50.1
6	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - DOORS	37.8	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - DOORS	44.9	(A) AVOID PUBLIC TRANS-PORTATION	29.5
7	(H) LEAVE LIGHTS ON	35.7	(H) LEAVE LIGHTS ON	42.3	(H) LEAVE LIGHTS ON	24.3
8	(A) AVOID PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	28.4	(H) LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	28.5	(P) DON'T CARRY WALLET/POCKETBOOK	23.4
9	(H) LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	20.5	(A) AVOID PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	26.6	(P) CARRY NON-LETHAL WEAPON	19.9
10	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - WINDOWS	16.8	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - WINDOWS	24.7	(H) HIDE MONEY IN HOME	15.5
11	(H) HIDE MONEY IN HOME	15.4	(P) DON'T CARRY WALLET/POCKETBOOK	23.1	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - DOORS	10.5
12	(P) DON'T CARRY WALLET/POCKETBOOK	15.4	(H) HIDE MONEY IN HOME	19.7	(H) NON-LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	9.3
13	(H) SS CHECK MAILED TO BANK	13.7	(P) CARRY NON-LETHAL WEAPON	6.1	(H) LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	6.1
14	(H) NON-LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	5.6	(H) NON-LETHAL WEAPON IN HOME	5.0	(H) SS CHECK MAILED TO BANK	5.4
15	(P) CARRY NON-LETHAL WEAPON	1.7	(H) SS CHECK MAILED TO BANK	4.6	(H) SPECIAL LOCKS - WINDOWS	4.1
16	(P) CARRY LETHAL WEAPON	1.5	(P) CARRY LETHAL WEAPON	2.9	(P) CARRY LETHAL WEAPON	1.5

TYPE OF CRIME In order to determine if prevention methods were increased due to becoming a victim, type of crime and prevention methods were compared. Many types of preventions were increased due to victimization of various types. The victims of property crimes took additional home protections. The use of lethal weapons in the home, special locks on doors, leaving lights on (AARP only), hiding money in the home (SES only), and special locks on windows (SES only) were increased by victims of property theft. Leaving lights on, and lethal and non-lethal weapons in the home (AARP only) were increased as a result of property destruction.

Victims of personal crimes were more likely to increase the use of avoidance and personal protections. AARP assault victims more often carried non-lethal weapons on their persons and kept them in their homes, whereas SES assault victims avoided areas and going out at night as well as having a non-lethal weapon in their homes. Victims of pickpocket or pursesnatch in the two groups reacted differently. In this case, AARP increased avoidance responses - avoiding areas and going out at night, and SES carried less money on their persons while out.

The additional avoidance responses taken by SES assault victims and AARP pickpocket/pursesnatch victims are understandable when the location of the offenses are considered. As was discussed (See page 90), SES were assaulted (54.5%) and AARP pickpocketed (40.0%) most frequently in the streets. The few AARP assault victims were not attacked in the streets. Thus the probability of taking prevention methods involving avoidance reactions may be directly related to the location of the offense.

FEAR
OF
CRIME

In general, the elderly in both groups increased the use of prevention methods if they perceived fear of crime as a serious problem. This was especially true for members of the AARP group, who were more likely to increase their use of all prevention methods except sending their social security checks to the bank. The only significant increase is the use of prevention methods for the SES group due to fear of crime were holding onto their purses, hiding money in their homes, avoiding areas and going out at night, carrying non-lethal weapons, and leaving the lights on (which increased with fear of property theft only).

Avoiding certain areas and avoiding going out at night were the most likely reactions in response to the fear of crime. In other words, those elderly who perceived fear of attack by adults or youths, or fear of property theft as a serious problem increased the use of these two avoidance reactions to a greater degree.

Table 47 (a) and (b) presents the percentage of elderly using an avoidance reaction based on their perceived seriousness of the problem of fear of crime.

Thus the elderly are responding to crime and the fear of crime by increasing the use of prevention methods against specific crimes most likely to affect them.

TABLE 47 (a)

**AARP ELDERLY USING AVOIDANCE PRECAUTIONS
AS A RESULT OF PERCEIVED FEAR OF CRIME**

PERCEIVED FEAR OF CRIME BY AARP		AVOID SPECIFIC AREAS			AVOID GOING OUT AT NIGHT		
		YES	NO	# CASES	YES	NO	# CASES
FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	SERIOUS	82.3	17.7	(248)	67.7	32.3	(248)
	NOT A PROBLEM	51.1	48.9	(1,379)	38.2	61.8	(1,378)
FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	SERIOUS	79.8	20.2	(228)	66.7	33.3	(228)
	NOT A PROBLEM	51.5	48.5	(1,397)	38.6	61.4	(1,396)
FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	SERIOUS	77.1	22.9	(328)	62.2	37.8	(328)
	NOT A PROBLEM	50.6	49.4	(1,298)	38.2	61.8	(1,297)

TABLE 47 (b)

**SES ELDERLY USING AVOIDANCE PRECAUTIONS
AS A RESULT OF PERCEIVED FEAR OF CRIME**

PERCEIVED FEAR OF CRIME BY SES		AVOID SPECIFIC AREAS			AVOID GOING OUT AT NIGHT		
		YES	NO	# CASES	YES	NO	# CASES
FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	SERIOUS	79.2	20.8	(427)	79.6	20.3	(427)
	NOT A PROBLEM	51.7	48.3	(805)	64.6	35.4	(805)
FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	SERIOUS	77.2	22.8	(421)	79.1	20.9	(421)
	NOT A PROBLEM	53.4	46.6	(847)	64.5	35.5	(847)
FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	SERIOUS	76.1	23.9	(406)	79.1	20.9	(406)
	NOT A PROBLEM	52.9	47.1	(783)	65.6	34.4	(783)

CONCLUSION

Fear of crime was found to be one of the three most serious problems for the elderly (the others were poor health and lack of money). This problem was more serious for SES members and especially serious for the Spanish.

Victimization of the elderly varied dependent upon race/ethnic group. Whites (both AARP and SES) were most likely to be victimized (10%). Blacks (5%) and Spanish (3%) were victimized to a lesser degree. The lower victimization rates of SES, in general, and the Spanish in particular, are in direct contrast to the high levels of fear of crime indicated by these groups. The discrepancies between levels of fear of crime and victimization rates for each group may be better explained by focusing upon types of crimes committed against the elderly.

The most frequent crime committed against the elderly was property theft. This crime was most predominant against the middle income sample (AARP) accounting for 60% of the crimes committed against this group. While property theft was a significant problem for SES members, personal crimes accounted for over half of the crimes committed against them. The Spanish were even more likely than the SES general population to be the victim of personal crimes, especially assault.

Thus, while AARP is, on the whole, victimized more, this is due to the frequency of property crimes and not to personal crimes. For SES, in addition to being more likely to be victimized by personal crimes, the seriousness of these crimes were greater as evidenced by the greater probability of being threatened with harm, with a weapon, of being physically attacked, and incurring medical expenses. (It can also be understood from this why the most frequent reason given for not notifying the police, by the SES group, was fear.)

It is plausible that the difference in types of crime, as well as the seriousness of those crimes committed against the two groups would account for the extreme difference in their perceived levels of fear of crime. Serious personal crimes would be expected to arouse a greater emotional reaction, both within the victims and those who foresee themselves as a possible victim. The even greater tendency of the Spanish to be assaulted would account for their extremely high fear of crime.

One of the expected effects of fear of crime and/or victimization upon the elderly was a reduction in their activity levels. Neither the fear of crime nor the crime itself reduced the activity levels of the elderly as measured by frequency of trips to the grocery store,

the bank, post office, etc. Although the elderly indicated that fear of crime restricted their activities, it did not restrict the frequency of trips for the type of activities measured in the survey.

These restrictions indicated by the elderly may have, indeed, restricted their activities more so in terms of when they went out or how they got there than as measured by the frequency of these activities. This is evidenced by the type of prevention methods utilized by the elderly. Over half of the elderly in both groups frequently used the crime prevention techniques of: 1) holding onto their purses; 2) carrying minimum money needed; and 3) avoiding certain streets or areas.

More specific to the two groups, over half of the AARP members took additional precautions for their homes, such as leaving their lights on, and installing special locks on their doors. SES, on the other hand, took other avoidance precautions -- not going out alone and avoiding going out at night.

The type of prevention methods used by each of the two groups reflects the type of crime most frequently committed against that group. AARP, most likely to be victims of property crimes, attempted to improve the safety of their homes. SES, most likely to be victims of personal crimes, restricted their activities outside the home by avoiding the circumstances in which they were most likely to be victimized. The Spanish were even more likely to use avoidance reactions than the SES group in general. Within SES and AARP, those elderly who perceived fear of crime as a serious problem and/or had been victimized, were even more likely to utilize related prevention methods.

It can be concluded that the elderly are rationally responding to crime itself, and the fear of crime, not by reducing their levels of activity, but through the increased or additional use of prevention methods to reduce the likelihood of crimes against the elderly.

APPENDIX D
SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS

APPENDIX D

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS*I. PROFILE DATA

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
Race by Income	$\chi^2=69.38, .0000$ $V=.117$	$\chi^2=52.94, .000$ $V=.128$
Age by Income	$\chi^2=89.61, .0000$ $\tau_{ab}=-.169$	$\chi^2=62.92, .0000$ $\tau_{ab}=-.0536$
Alone by Income	$\chi^2=211.427, 0$ $V=.358$	$\chi^2=26.36, .0001$ $V=.158$

II. FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIESA. GROCERY

By age	NS	$\chi^2=99.2, .0000$ $\tau_{ab}=.183$
By sex	NS	$\chi^2=195.98, 0$ $\tau_c=.292$

*Because of the large sample size, nominal level correlations (sex, race) were, in most cases found to be significant despite low association values. Therefore, extensive computer runs were eliminated to reduce cost and time. Because of this, large sample size and the breakdown of the percentages, those correlations reported in the text of this report (but not indicated here) were felt to be reliably different.

II. FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

A. Grocery	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By Income	$\chi^2=103.25, .0000$ $\tau_c = -.1071$	NS
By Live-in	$\chi^2=42.623, .000$ $V=.088$	$\chi^2=63.24, .000$ $V=.114$
B. Other Shopping		
By age	$\chi^2=61.6, .0000$ $\tau_b = .124$	NS
By sex	$\chi^2=27.72, .0000$ $\tau_c = .1252$	$\chi^2=30.279, .000$ $\tau_c = .0511$
By income	$\chi^2=122.450, .0000$ $\tau_c = -.94$	NS
By live-in	NS	$\chi^2=31.97, .0014$ $V=.091$
C. Post Office		
By age	NS	$\chi^2=31.99, .0002$ $\tau_b = .109$
By sex	$\chi^2=41.12, .0000$ $\tau_c = .157$	$\chi^2=21.73, .0001$ $\tau_c = .07$
D. Bank		
By age	$\chi^2=40.33, .000$ $\tau_b = .118$	$\chi^2=63.8, .0000$ $\tau_b = .101$
By sex	$\chi^2=62.437, .000$ $V=.186$	NS
By income	$\chi^2=218.39, 0$ $\tau_c = -.275$	NS
By live-in	$\chi^2=33.31, .0009$ $V=.079$	$\chi^2=26.08, .0105$ $V=.073$
E. Social or Senior Citizen Programs (Clubs)		
By age	$\chi^2=23.38, .0054$ $\tau_b = -.043$	$\chi^2=31.558, .0002$ $\tau_b = .080$
By live-in	$\chi^2=42.73, .0000$ $V=.089$	$\chi^2=26.08, .0105$ $V=.073$

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
F. Church or Religious Services		
By age	NS	$\chi^2=31.6, .0002$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=.115$
By race	NS	$\chi^2=128.57, .0000$ $\text{Sd}=-.062$
By live-in	$\chi^2=38.096, .0001$ $V=.084$	NS
G. Medical Care		
By live-in	NS	$\chi^2=29.5, .003$ $V=.078$
III. <u>ELDERLY CONTACTS WITH FAMILY AND NEIGHBORS</u>		
A. Family Visits		
By age	$\chi^2=23.291, .0056$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=.07$	NS
B. Family Telephone Calls		
By age	$\chi^2=23.212, .0057$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=.056$	NS
By income	$\chi^2=34.08, .003$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=-.0466$	$\chi^2=40.544, .0004$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=-.0007$
By live-in	$\chi^2=43.07, .0000$ $V=.089$	$\chi^2=39.078, .0001$ $V=.089$
C. Neighbor Visits		
By income	$\chi^2=52.23164, .000$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=-.038$	$\chi^2=36.381, .0016$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=-.027$
By live-in	$\chi^2=66.83, .0000$ $V=.112$	$\chi^2=58.42, .0000$ $V=.109$

IV. GENERAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
A. Poor Health		
By Income	$\chi^2=47.51, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.119$	NS
B. Lack of Money		
By Age	$\chi^2=32.907, .0001$ $\tau_{b}=.111$	NS
By Income	$\chi^2=308.867, 0$ $\tau_{c}=.286$	$\chi^2=40.874, .0003$ $\tau_{c}=.118$
By Live-in	$\chi^2=30.064, .0027$ $V=.078$	NS
C. Fear of Attack by Youth		
By Live-in	NS	$\chi^2=49.83, .0000$ $V=.117$
D. Lack of Medical Care		
By Income	$\chi^2=109.508, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.130$	NS
By Live-in	$\chi^2=28.458, .005$ $V=.077$	NS
E. Not Feeling Needed		
By Income	NS	$\chi^2=33.439, .0041$ $\tau_{c}=.084$
F. Fear of Attack by Adults		
By Live-in	NS	$\chi^2=48.39, .0000$ $V=.117$
G. Loneliness		
By Income	$\chi^2=68.296, .000$ $\tau_{c}=.121$	NS
H. Lack of Job Opportunities		
By Age	$\chi^2=54.259, .0000$ $\tau_{b}=.167$	$\chi^2=28.992, .0007$ $\tau_{b}=.136$
By Race	NS	$\chi^2=50.27, .0000$ $V=.013$
By Income	$\chi^2=83.468, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.096$	$\chi^2=33.255, .0043$ $\tau_{c}=.086$

I. Poor Housing

By Income

$$x^2=80.686, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{c}}=.048$$

NS

J. Lack of Clothing

By Age

NS

$$x^2=33.37, .0001$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=.144$$

By Income

NS

$$x^2=35.891, .0018$$

$$\tau_{\text{c}}=.108$$

K. Lack of Education

By Income

$$x^2=49.852, .0000$$

$$\tau_{\text{c}}=.055$$

NS

L. Fear of Property Theft/Vandalism

By Live-in

$$x^2=39.878, .0001$$

$$v=.091$$

NS

M. Get Out

By Age

$$x^2=33.354, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=-.054$$

$$x^2=110.589, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=-.20500$$

By Sex

$$x^2=37.554, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=-.129$$

$$x^2=44.650, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=-.14698$$

By Income

$$x^2=104.72, .000$$

$$\tau_{\text{b}}=.183$$

NS

V. PROBLEMS OF GETTING OUTA. Difficulty with walking/
climbing stairs

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By age	$x^2 = 32.016, .0002$ $\tau_{ab} = -.099$	$x^2 = 47.05, .0000$ $\tau_{ab} = -.153$
By income	$x^2 = 83.231, .0000$ $\tau_{ac} = .142$	NS

B. General Health

By age	NS	$x^2 = 20.796, .013$ $\tau_{ab} = -.067$
--------	----	---

C. Lack of Available
Public Transportation

By race	NS	$x^2 = 34.515, .0001$ $V = .094$
By income	$x^2 = 83.614, .000$ $\tau_{ac} = .138$	$x^2 = 34.313, .0031$ $\tau_{ac} = .105$

D. Cost of Public
Transportation

By race	NS	$x^2 = 24.95, .003$ $V = .111$
By income	$x^2 = 95.180, .000$ $\tau_{ac} = .137$	NS

E. Availability of a car or
inability to drive

By income	$x^2 = 108.869, .000$ $\tau_{ac} = .109$	NS
By live in	$x^2 = 53.53, .000$ $V = .105$	NS

F. Danger of Being
Physically Assaulted

By live in	NS	$x^2 = 53.789, .0000$ $V = .119$
------------	----	-------------------------------------

G. Getout

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By difficulty with walking/stairs	$x^2 = 37.57, .0000$ $\tau_{ab} = .084$	$x^2 = 86.83, .000$ $\tau_{ab} = .19$
By health Problems	$x^2 = 22.49, .0074$ $\tau_{ab} = .058$	$x^2 = 62.995, .000$ $\tau_{ab} = .156$
By available public transportation	NS	NS
By cost of public transportation	NS	NS
By available car	$x^2 = 36.97, .0000$ $\tau_{ab} = .109$	NS
By danger of physical assault	NS	$x^2 = 23.28, .000$ $\tau_{ab} = -.091$

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
H. Leave lights on		
By age	$\chi^2=19.85, .0002$ $V=.104$	NS
I. Special locks on doors		
By income	$\chi^2=29.051, .0000$ $V=.13088$	NS
J. Types of crime by prevention		
-Assault:		
By non-lethal weapon in home	$\chi^2=9.229, .0024$ $\phi=.084$	$\chi^2=16.93, .0000$ $\phi=.111$
By carrying non-lethal weapon	$\chi^2=17.835, .000$ $\phi=.121$	NS
-Pickpocket/Pursesnatch:		
By carrying little money	NS	$\chi^2=3.657, .056$ $\phi=.05$
By avoiding areas	$\chi^2=5.032, .025$ $\phi=.057$	
By avoiding going out nights	$\chi^2=4.803, .028$ $\phi=.056$	NS
-Property Theft:		
By hiding money in home	NS	$\chi^2=13.50, .0002$ $\phi=.095$
By lethal weapon in home	$\chi^2=9.1418, .0025$ $\phi=.07$	$\chi^2=6.93, .0085$ $\phi=.0699$
By leaving lights on	$\chi^2=7.33, .0068$ $\phi=.066$	NS
By special locks on doors	$\chi^2=12.42, .0004$ $\phi=.085$	$\chi^2=4.587, .0322$ $\phi=.057$
By special locks on windows	NS	$\chi^2=7.397, .0065$ $\phi=.073$
-Property Destruction:		
By lethal weapon in home	$\chi^2=19.86, .0000$ $\phi=.109$	NS

XII. NOTIFICATION OF POLICEAARPSES

No statistically-significant findings

XIII. PREVENTION METHODS

A. Hold on to purse

By income

 $\chi^2=50.879, .0000$
 $V=.173$

NS

B. Don't carry wallet/pocketbook

By race

NS

 $\chi^2=12.949, .0047$
 $V=.087$

By income

 $\chi^2=22.402, .0004$
 $V=.115$

NS

C. Carry little money

By age

NS

 $\chi^2=25.336, .0000$
 $V=.122$

D. Avoid areas

By age

 $\chi^2=29.267, .0000$
 $V=.126$
 $\chi^2=55.389, .0000$
 $V=.1799$

E. Avoid going out at night

By age

 $\chi^2=42.154, .0000$
 $V=.152$
 $\chi^2=34.87, .0000$
 $V=.1427$

By income

 $\chi^2=96.826, .0000$
 $V=.239$

NS

F. Don't go out alone

By age

 $\chi^2=15.707, .0013$
 $V=.093$

NS

By income

 $\chi^2=53.466, .0000$
 $V=.17755$

NS

G. Lethal weapon in home

By age

 $\chi^2=21.507, .0001$
 $V=.108$

NS

By income

 $\chi^2=25.619, .0001$
 $V=.123$

NS

VIII. LOCATION OF CRIME

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By sex	NS	$X^2=10.46, .0631$ $V=.38$
By race	NS	$X^2=22.55, .013$ $V=.398$

IX. SPECIFICS OF THE CRIME

A. Threatened with harm

By sex	NS	$X^2=2.72, .0989$ $\phi=.258$
By income	NS	$X^2=12.44, .0143$ $V=.544$

B. Threatened with a weapon

By age	NS	$X^2=5.768, .0559$ $V=.33966$
By income	NS	$X^2=10.07, .0391$ $V=.515$

c. Attacked Physically

By race	NS	$X^2=5.34, .0691$ $V=.31458$
---------	----	---------------------------------

D. Medical Expenses incurred

By age	NS	$X^2=15.26, .0543$ $\tau_c = -.33673$
--------	----	--

X. LOSS OF MONEY/HOW MUCH

No statistically significant findings

XI. OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Sex of victim by age of offender	NS	$X^2=7.224, .027$ $V=.392$
Sex of victim by race of offender	NS	$X^2=8.996, .0111$ $V=.437$
Race of victim by race of offender	NS	$X^2=11.337, .023$ $V=.347$

D. Property Theft	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By race	NS	$X^2=9.735, .0210$ $V=.075$
By live-in	$X^2=11.99, .017$ $V=.08$	NS
By live-alone	NS	$X^2=3.96, .0466$ $\emptyset=.053$
E. Fraud/Con-Game		
By race	NS	$X^2=6.375, .094$ $V=.061$
F. Property Destruction		
By race	NS	$X^2=7.38, .061$ $V=.065$
By live-in	$X^2=9.33, .0533$ $V=.072$	NS
G. Crimes by fear of crime		
Assault by fear of attack by youth	$X^2=13.55, .0036$ $V=.09$	$X^2=25.813, .0000$ $V=.1425$
Pickpocket by fear of attack by youth	$X^2=16.40, .009$ $V=.10$	NS
Assault by fear of attack by adults	$X^2=24.48, .0000$ $V=.122$	$X^2=18.22, .0004$ $V=.121$
Pickpocket by fear of attack by adults	$X^2=18.31, .0004$ $V=.106$	NS
Property theft by fear of property theft	$X^2=94.55, .0000$ $V=.241$	$X^2=11.58, .0089$ $V=.098$
Property Destruction by fear of property theft	$X^2=66.787, .0000$ $V=.202$	$X^2=7.603, .0550$ $V=.0799$
Mailbox theft by fear of property theft	$X^2=52.76, .0000$ $V=.18$	NS

VI. VICTIMIZATION

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
By age	$\chi^2=36.5, .003$ $\tau_c = -.043$	NS
By race	NS	$\chi^2=43.543, .000$ $V=.093$
A. Victim by fear of crime		
Attack by adult by victim	$\chi^2=45.175, .0000$ $V=.167$	NS
Attack by youth by victim	$\chi^2=38.889, .0000$ $V=.155$	$\chi^2=13.77, .0032$ $V=.106$
Property theft by victim	$\chi^2=123.50, 0$ $V=.2757$	$\chi^2=17.987, .0004$ $V=.125$

VII. TYPE OF CRIME

A. Distrubing the Peace		
By income	$\chi^2=127.026, .000$ $V=.086$	NS
B. Assault		
By sex	NS	$\chi^2=14.78, .000$ $\phi = .099$
By live-in	NS	$\chi^2=16.76, .000$ $V=.101$
C. Pickpocket/Pursesnatch		
By sex	$\chi^2=7.01, .0081$ $\phi=.067$	NS
By race	NS	$\chi^2=32.25, .0000$ $V=.13686$
By live-in	$\chi^2=17.73, .0014$ $V=.099$	NS
By live alone	NS	$\chi^2=5.688, .017$ $\phi = .06$

By non-lethal weapon in home	$\chi^2=6.92, .0085$ $\phi=.069$	NS
By leaving lights on	$\chi^2=8.599, .0034$ $\phi=.073$	$\chi^2=6.409, .0114$ $\phi=.0698$
- Mailbox Theft:		
By social security check sent to bank	$\chi^2=3.486, .0619$ $\phi=.05$	NS

FEAR OF CRIME BY PREVENTION

For AARP, all interactions of fear of attack by adults, by youth and fear of property theft were significant except:

- fear of attack by adults, by Social Security check sent to bank
- fear of attack by youth by carrying a lethal weapon
- fear of attack by youth by Social Security check sent to bank
- fear of property theft by not carrying wallet on person
- fear of property theft by Social Security Check sent to bank.

For SES, only the following were significant:

FEAR OF PRE- VENTION METHOD	FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT
Don't carry purse	$\chi^2=15.09, v=.109$	$\chi^2=13.94, v=.106$	$\chi^2=19.32, v=.127$
Hide money in home	$\chi^2=24.60, v=.139$	$\chi^2=21.99, v=.133$	$\chi^2=23.88, v=.141$
Avoid Areas	$\chi^2=74.55, v=.242$	$\chi^2=103.17, v=.289$	$\chi^2=63.17, v=.230$
Avoid going out at night	$\chi^2=29.59, v=.153$	$\chi^2=32.60, v=.162$	$\chi^2=25.74, v=.147$
Carry a non-lethal weapon	$\chi^2=16.51, v=.114$	$\chi^2=25.33, v=.143$	$\chi^2=15.80, v=.115$
Leave lights on	-	-	$\chi^2=11.44, v=.098$

APPENDIX E

CRIME AND ELDERLY SURVEY IN

ENGLISH AND SPANISH

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE PERSON TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED. IF COMPLETED BY SPOUSE, SO INDICATE: YES ____ NO ____
 MOST OF THE QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED BY MERELY CHECKING THE BLANK EITHER BEFORE, AFTER, OR UNDER THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER. SUCH AS #2. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME THAT ASK YOU TO FILL IN A BLANK SUCH AS #1. PROMPT COMPLETION OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED, BUT PLEASE HAVE IT IN THE MAIL BY NOVEMBER 20, 1977. (IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS, ANSWER AS MANY AS POSSIBLE AND RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE ANYWAY.)

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE CHECK THE BLANK EITHER AFTER OR UNDER THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. PLEASE GIVE YOUR AGE: ____ CITY OF RESIDENCE: ____
2. SEX: MALE ____ FEMALE ____
3. RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE ____ BLACK ____ HISPANIC ____ OTHER ____
4. HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS: LIVE ALONE? YES ____ NO ____
 LIVE IN: HOUSE ____ APARTMENT/CONDOMINIUM ____ MOBILE HOME ____
 GROUP/RETIREMENT HOME ____ OTHER ____
 Do you: Own ____ RENT ____
5. ARE YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOYED? YES ____ NO ____
6. TOTAL YEARLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD:
 UNDER \$2,000 ____ \$6,000 TO \$7,999 ____
 \$2,001 TO \$3,999 ____ \$8,000 TO \$10,000 ____
 \$4,000 TO \$5,999 ____ OVER \$10,000 ____
7. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES CLOSEST TO DESCRIBING HOW OFTEN YOU GO:

	DAILY	WEEKLY	TWICE A MONTH	MONTHLY
GROCERY SHOPPING	_____	_____	_____	_____
OTHER SHOPPING	_____	_____	_____	_____
TO THE POST OFFICE	_____	_____	_____	_____
TO THE BANK	_____	_____	_____	_____
TO SOCIAL OR SENIOR CENTER PROGRAM	_____	_____	_____	_____
TO CHURCH OR RELIGIOUS SERVICE	_____	_____	_____	_____
FOR MEDICAL CARE	_____	_____	_____	_____

8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES CLOSEST TO DESCRIBING HOW OFTEN YOU PARTICIPATE IN:

	<u>DAILY</u>	<u>WEEKLY</u>	<u>TWICE A MONTH</u>	<u>MONTHLY</u>
FAMILY VISITS	_____	_____	_____	_____
FAMILY TELEPHONE CALLS	_____	_____	_____	_____
NEIGHBOR VISITS	_____	_____	_____	_____

THE FOLLOWING TWO QUESTIONS MAY APPEAR TO HAVE LITTLE TO DO WITH CRIME AND THE ELDERLY. HOWEVER, WE ARE INTERESTED IN PUTTING THE PROBLEM OF CRIME IN PERSPECTIVE IN TERMS OF YOUR TOTAL LIFESTYLE. THUS WE ARE ASKING YOU TO RATE HOW MUCH OR HOW LITTLE OF A PROBLEM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS IS FOR YOU.

9. WOULD YOU PLEASE RATE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS AS TO HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE FOR YOU:

	<u>VERY SERIOUS</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT SERIOUS</u>	<u>MINOR</u>	<u>NOT A PROBLEM</u>
POOR HEALTH	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY TO LIVE ON	_____	_____	_____	_____
FEAR OF PHYSICAL ATTACK BY YOUTH (UNDER 18)	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH MEDICAL CARE	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT FEELING NEEDED	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH FRIENDS	_____	_____	_____	_____
FEAR OF PHYSICAL ATTACK BY ADULTS (18 & OVER)	_____	_____	_____	_____
LONELINESS	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH JOB OPPORTUNITIES	_____	_____	_____	_____
POOR HOUSING	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH CLOTHING	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH EDUCATION	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT ENOUGH TO DO TO KEEP BUSY	_____	_____	_____	_____
FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT/VANDALISM	_____	_____	_____	_____

10. WOULD YOU PLEASE RATE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS AS TO HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE IN GETTING WHERE YOU WANT TO GO.

	<u>VERY SERIOUS</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT SERIOUS</u>	<u>MINOR</u>	<u>NOT A PROBLEM</u>
DIFFICULTY IN WALKING AND CLIMBING STAIRS	_____	_____	_____	_____

CONTINUATION OF QUESTION 10

	VERY SERIOUS	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	MINOR	NOT A PROBLEM
YOUR GENERAL HEALTH	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE FOR WHERE YOU WANT TO GO	_____	_____	_____	_____
COST OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	_____	_____	_____	_____
NOT HAVING A CAR OR NOT BEING ABLE TO DRIVE	_____	_____	_____	_____
DANGER OF BEING PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. CHECK EACH OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS YOU USUALLY DO TO PROTECT YOUR-
SELF OR YOUR BELONGINGS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____HOLD ONTO MY PURSE OR POCKETBOOK. | _____CARRY A LETHAL WEAPON. |
| _____HIDE MONEY IN MY HOME. | _____CARRY A NON-LETHAL WEAPON. |
| _____DON'T CARRY A WALLET OR POCKETBOOK. | _____LEAVE LIGHTS ON. |
| _____CARRY ONLY MINIMUM AMOUNT OF MONEY
NECESSARY FOR PURPOSE OF MY TRIP. | _____USE SPECIAL LOCKS ON
MY DOORS. |
| _____AVOID CERTAIN STREETS AND AREAS. | _____USE SPECIAL LOCKS ON
MY WINDOWS. |
| _____AVOID GOING OUT AT NIGHT. | _____HAVE MY SOCIAL SECURITY
CHECK MAILED DIRECTLY
TO THE BANK. |
| _____GO OUT WITH OTHERS, NOT ALONE. | _____OTHER. (EXPLAIN) |
| _____AVOID USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. | _____ |
| _____HAVE A LETHAL WEAPON AT HOME (GUN,
KNIFE, ETC.) | _____ |
| _____HAVE AT HOME A NON-LEATHAL
WEAPON (MACE, ALARM, ETC.). | _____ |

SECTION II: VICTIMIZATION

1. HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST 2 YEARS (I.E. BETWEEN OCT. 1975 AND THE
-
- PRESENT PERIOD) HAVE YOU BEEN THE VICTIM OF A CRIME?

None _____ ONCE _____ TWICE _____ THREE TIMES _____ MORE THAN THREE _____

IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN A VICTIM, YOU ARE FINISHED WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME. IF YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM, PLEASE
COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

2. WHAT KIND(S) OF CRIME(S) WERE THEY? PLEASE PUT THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE LINE BEFORE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CRIMES OF WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU HAVE TWICE BEEN A VICTIM OF PURSE SNATCHING, PLACE A 2 IN THE BLANK IN FRONT OF PURSE SNATCH/PICKPOCKET.

 DISTURBING THE PEACE

 FRAUD/CON-GAME

 ASSAULT

 PROPERTY DESTRUCTION

____PURSE SNATCH/PICKPOCKET

_____THEFT FROM MAILBOX

THEFT OF PROPERTY OTHER
THAN POCKETBOOK OR PURSE

OTHER (EXPLAIN)

 RAPE

3. IF YOU HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF MORE THAN ONE CRIME, PLEASE INDICATE THE CRIME YOU FEEL WAS THE MOST SERIOUS BY CIRCLING IT ON THE LIST ABOVE. THEN FILL OUT THE REMAINDER OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AS IT APPLIES TO THAT ONE EVENT.

4. WERE YOU THREATENED WITH HARM? YES _____ NO _____
5. WAS THE THREAT REINFORCED BY A WEAPON? YES _____ NO _____
6. WERE YOU ATTACKED PHYSICALLY? YES _____ NO _____
7. IF YOU SAID "YES" TO QUESTION 6, HOW MUCH MONEY DID YOU PAY FOR MEDICAL EXPENSES DUE TO THE ATTACK?

0 to \$100 _____

\$300 to \$599 _____

\$101 to \$299 _____

\$600 TO \$1,000 _____

OVER \$1,000

8. DID YOU LOSE ANY MONEY OR BELONGINGS? Yes _____ No _____
9. IF YOU SAID "YES" TO QUESTION 8, HOW MUCH MONEY DID YOU LOSE, INCLUDING WHAT WAS TAKEN OR DAMAGED?

0 TO \$100 _____

\$300 TO \$599 _____

\$101 TO \$299 _____

\$600 to \$1,000 _____

OVER \$1,000 _____

10. Did you NOTIFY THE POLICE? YES _____ No _____

IF YOU DID NOT NOTIFY THE POLICE, WHY NOT? CHECK ALL REASONS THAT APPLY.

 I WAS TOO FRIGHTENED.

 I DID NOT THINK THEY WOULD TRY TO DO ANYTHING.

 I DID NOT KNOW WHAT NUMBER TO CALL.

 I EXPECTED SOMEONE ELSE TO DO IT.

OTHER, (EXPLAIN) _____

IN ORDER TO DEVELOP APPROPRIATE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OFFENDERS. WITH THIS DATA WE HAVE A BETTER IDEA OF WHICH SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION TO ADDRESS. IF YOU ARE ABLE TO PROVIDE ANY OF THIS INFORMATION PLEASE DO SO.

11. IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, PLACE THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER IN THE BLANK AFTER THE CHARACTERISTIC.

DID YOU SEE THE OFFENDER? YES _____ NO _____

WAS THE OFFENDER? SOMEONE YOU KNOW _____ STRANGER _____

AGE: CHILD _____ TEENAGER _____ ADULT _____ DO NOT KNOW _____

RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE _____ BLACK _____ HISPANIC _____

OTHER _____ DO NOT KNOW _____

SEX: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ DO NOT KNOW _____

12. WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?

IN HOME _____ IN CAR/PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION _____ IN STREET _____

IN ANOTHER BUILDING _____ ELEVATOR _____ OTHER _____

13. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION. PLEASE GIVE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING WAYS FOR THE LEGISLATURE OR ANY OTHER GROUP TO HELP SOLVE THE CRIME SITUATION OR ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN THE REMAINING SPACE.

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO:

CRIME & THE ELDERLY TASK FORCE
620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32304

OCTOBER 15, 1977

SECCIÓN I: INFORMACION GENERAL

ESTE CUESTIONARIO DEBE SER CONTESTADO POR LA PERSONA A QUIEN LE FUE ENVIADO. SI ES CONTESTADO POR OTRA PERSONA, INDÍQUELO: SI _____ NO _____. LA MAYORÍA DE LAS PREGUNTAS PUEDEN SER CONTESTADAS SIMPLEMENTE MARCANDO EL ESPACIO DELANTE O DETRAS O BAJO DE LA RESPUESTA APROPIADA. COMO POR EJEMPLO LA PREJUNTA #2. SIN EMBARGO, HAY ALGUNAS PREGUNTAS QUE NECESITAN QUE LA RESPUESTA SEA ESCRITA EN EL ESPACIO APROPIADO, COMO EN LA PREGUNTA #1.

NOS HACE FALTA TENER SUS RESPUESTAS EL 20 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1977. (SI USTED NO PUEDE RESPONDER TODAS LAS PREGUNTAS, CONTESTE TODAS LAS QUE PUEDA PUEDE Y DEVUELVA EL QUESTIONARIO.

INSTRUCCIONES: MARQUE CON UNA CRUZ LA RESPUESTA APROPIADA. EN LA PREGUNTA 1 ESCRIBA SU EDAD.

1. ¿QUE EDAD TIENE USTED? _____ CIUDAD DE RESIDENCIA: _____

2. SEXO: HOMBRE _____ MUJER _____

3. RAZA O GRUPO ÉTNICO: BLANCO _____ NEGRO _____ HISPÁNICO _____

4. DOMICILIO: ¿VIVE SOLO? SI' _____ NO _____

VIVE EN: CASA _____ APARTAMENTO/CONDOMINIO _____

TRAILER _____ CASA DE RETIRO _____ POSEE _____

ALGUILA _____

5. ESTA USTED EMPLEADO? SI' _____ NO _____

6. SU SALARIO ANUAL

MENOS DE \$2,000 _____ \$6,000 - \$7,999 _____

\$2,001 - \$3,999 _____ \$8,000 - \$10,000 _____

\$4,000 - \$5,999 _____ MAS DE \$10,000 _____

7. ACTIVIDAD DIARIA: CON QUE FRECUENCIA:

	<u>Todos</u> <u>Los Días</u>	<u>SEMANAL</u>	<u>CADA</u> <u>2 SEMANAS</u>	<u>MENSUAL</u>
USTED VA A LA BODEGA	_____	_____	_____	_____
USTED VA DE TIENDAS	_____	_____	_____	_____
USTED VA AL CORREO	_____	_____	_____	_____
USTED VA AL BANCO	_____	_____	_____	_____
A ACTIVIDADES SOCIALES O AL LA CENTRO DE ACTIVIDAD	_____	_____	_____	_____
A LA IGLESIA O ACTIVIDADES RELIGIOSAS	_____	_____	_____	_____
AL MÉDICO	_____	_____	_____	_____

8. CON QUE FRECUENCIA USTED:

ES VISITADO POR SUS FAMILIARES _____

RECIBE LLAMADAS TELFÓNICAS DE
SUS FAMILIARES _____

RECIBE VISITAS DE LOS VECINOS _____

9. LAS 2 SIGUIENTES PREGUNTAS PARECEN TENER POCO QUE VER CON EL CRÍMEN Y LAS PERSONAS DE EDAD, SIN EMBARGO, ESTAMOS INTERESADOS EN SABER COMO EL PROBLEMA DEL CRIMEN LE AFECTA SA VIDA EN GENERAL YES POR ESO QUE LE PEDIMOS QUE EVALUE LO SIGUIENTES DE ACUERDO A CUANTO PROBLEMA REPRESENTA PARA USTED:

	<u>MUY SERIO</u>	<u>ALGO SERIO</u>	<u>MEJOR</u>	<u>SIN PROBLEMA</u>
SALUD POBRE	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENIENDO SUFICIENTE DINERO PARA MANTENERME	_____	_____	_____	_____
MIEDO HA SER ATACADO POR UN JOVENZUELO (MENOR DE 18)	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENIENDO SUFICIENTE CUIDADO MEDICO	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO SENTIRME NECESITADO	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENER SUFICIENTES AMIGOS	_____	_____	_____	_____
MIEDO HA SER ATACADO POR UN ADULTO (MAS DE 18 AÑOS)	_____	_____	_____	_____
SOLEDAD	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENIENDO SUFICIENTES OPORTUNIDADES	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESIDENCIA MALA O PROBE	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENER SUFICIENTE ROPA	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENER SUFICIENTE EDUCACION	_____	_____	_____	_____
NO TENER SUFICIENTES COSAS QUE HACER PARA MANTENERME OCUPADO	_____	_____	_____	_____
MIEDO A QUE ME ROBEN O VANDALICEN LA PROPIEDAD	_____	_____	_____	_____

10. POR FAVOR, EVALUE LOS SIGUIENTES DE ACUERDO AL PROBLEMA QUE REPRESENTA PARA USTED EL IR A DONDE QUIERE.

	<u>MUY SERIO</u>	<u>ALGO SERIO</u>	<u>MEJOR</u>	<u>SIN PROBLEMA</u>
DIFFICULTAD EN CAMINAR Y SUBIR ESCALERAS	_____	_____	_____	_____
SALUD EN GENERAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
NINGUN MEDIO DE TRANSPORTE ACCESIBLE	_____	_____	_____	_____
EL NO TENER UN CARRO O NO PODER MANEJAR	_____	_____	_____	_____
PELIGRO DE SER ATACADO EN LA CALLE	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. MARQUE CON UNA CRUZ LO QUE USTED HACE PARA PROTEGERSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AGUANTO MI CARTERA BIEN FUERTE. | <input type="checkbox"/> LLEVO UN ARMA. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESCONDO EL DINERO EN LA CASA. | <input type="checkbox"/> MIS PUERTAS TIENEN CANDADOS ESPECIALES. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESCONDO EL DINERO EN MI CUERPO. | <input type="checkbox"/> DEJO LAS LUCES ENCENDIDAS. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO LLEVO NI CARTERA NI MONDERO. | <input type="checkbox"/> MIS VENTANAS TIENEN CANDADOS ESPECIALES. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LLEVO EL DINERO NECESARIO PARA EL PROPÓSITO DE LA SALIDA. | <input type="checkbox"/> USO UN ENCENDEDOR DE LUCES AUTOMÁTICO. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EVITO SALIR DE NOCHE. | <input type="checkbox"/> ME ENVIAN EL CHEQUE DEL SEGURO SOCIAL DIRECTAMENTE AL BANCO. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EVITO CIERTAS CALLES Y ZONAS. | <input type="checkbox"/> NINGUNO DE ÉSTOS. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SALGO ACOMPAÑADO. | <input type="checkbox"/> OTRO MEDIO DE PORTERSE (EXPLIQUE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EVITO USAR EL TRANSPORTE PÚBLICO. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TENGO UN ARMA EN LA CASA. (REVOLVER, CUCHILLO, ETC.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TENGO UN ARMA NO MORTÍFERA (UN PALO, ALARMA, ETC.) | |

SECCION II: VÍCTIMA DE UN CRÍMEN

1. CUANTAS VECES EN LOS DOS ÚLTIMOS AÑOS (ENTRE OCTUBRE 1975 Y OCTUBRE 1977) HA SIDO USTED LA VÍCTIMA DE UN CRÍMEN?

NINGUNA _____ UNA _____ DOS _____ TRES _____ MAS DE TRES _____

SI USTED NO HA SIDO VÍCTIMA DE UN CRÍMEN, HA TERMINADO CON ESTE CUESTIONARIO. MUCHÍSIMAS GRACIAS POR HABERNOS AYUDADO. SI USTED HA SIDO VÍCTIMA DE UN CRÍMEN, COMPLETE EL RESTO DEL CUESTIONARIO.

2. ¿QUÉ TIPO(S) DE CRÍMEN (ES) FUERON? (PONGA EL NUMERO DE VECES AL LADO DEL CRÍMEN DEL CUAL FUE VÍCTIMA.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOLESTÁNDOLO | <input type="checkbox"/> ROBO DE SU BUZÓN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASALTO | <input type="checkbox"/> NO HE SIDO VÍCTIMA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ROBO DE PROPIEDAD (NO CARTERA O MONEDERO) | <input type="checkbox"/> OTRO (EXPLIQUE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VIOLACIÓN | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FRAUDE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DESTRUCCIÓN DE SU PROPIEDAD | |

3. SI USTED HA SIDO VÍCTIMA DE MAS DE UN CRÍMEN, INDIQUE CUÁL USTED CREE QUE FUE EL CRÍMEN MÁS SERIO. PARA INDICARLO HAGA UNA CRUZ AL LADO DEL CRÍMEN MÁS SERIO DE LA LISTA DE ARRIBA. DESPUÉS, CONTÍNEE LLENANDO EL CUESTIONARIO EN REFERENCIA A ESE CRÍMEN SERIO.

4. ¿FUE AMENAZADO CON DAÑO? SÍ _____ No _____
5. ¿FUE AMENAZADO CON UN ARMA? SI _____ No _____
6. ¿FUE ATACADO FÍSICAMENTE? SÍ _____ No _____
7. SI CONTESTO "SI" A LA PREGUNTA 6, CUANTO DINERO PAGÓ EN GASTOS MEDICOS.

0 - \$100 _____ \$300 - \$599 _____

\$101 - \$299 _____ \$600 - \$1,000 _____

MAS DE \$1,000 _____

8. ¿LLAMO' USTED A LA POLICIA? SÍ _____ No _____

SI NO LLAMO' A LA POLICIA, ¿POR QUE' NO LOS HIZO? MARQUE CON UNA CRUZ LAS RAZONES POR LAS CUALES NO LLAMO' A LA POLICIA.

_____ ESTABA MUY ASUSTADO _____ NO SUPE A CUAL NUMERO LLAMAR

_____ NO PENSE QUE ME AYUDARIAN _____ OTRA (EXPLIQUE)

EN ORDER DE PODER IMPLEMENTAR PROGRAMAS PARA PREVENIR EL CRIMEN, ES NECESARIO TENER CIERTA INFORMACION A CERCA DE LOS OFENSORES. CON ESTA DATA PODEMOS TENER MEJOR IDEA EN QUIEN CONCENTRAR NUESTROS EFUEZOS. SI USTED PUEDE DARNOS LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACION, POR FAVOR HAGALO, LO AGRA DECEREMOS.

9. SI FUERON MAS DE UN OFENSOR, CUANTOS FUERON? _____

USTED VIO AL OFENSOR? SI _____ No _____

ERA EL OFENSOR ALQUIEN QUE USTED CONOCIA? _____

UN EXTRAÑO _____

EDAD: NIÑO _____ ADOLESCENTE _____ ADULTO _____ No se' _____

RAZA OR GRUPO ETNICO: BLANCO _____ NEGRO _____ HISPANICO _____ No se' _____

SEXO: HOMBRE _____ MUJER _____ No se' _____

10. DÓNDE OCURRIÓ?

EN LA CASA _____ EN UN CARRO _____ TRANSPORTACIÓN PÚBLICA _____

EN OTRO EDIFICIO _____ EN LA CALLE _____ ELEVADOR _____ OTRO _____

11. MUCHAS GRACIAS POR PRESTAR SU TIEMPO Y AYUDA. SI TIENE ALGÚN COMENTARIO, POR FAVOR ESCRIBALO EN EL SIGUIENTE ESPACIO. UNA VES, MAS ¡GRACIAS!

APPENDIX F
TYPES OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

ISSUES I and II

BY WHAT MEANS CAN ADEQUATE DATA/INFORMATION BE PROVIDED AND USED TO ASSURE THE PROVISION OF RELIABLE DECISIONS THAT WILL IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF AFFECTED DELIVERY SYSTEMS?

BY WHAT MEANS CAN AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH MORE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY COORDINATE AND DELIVER CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY?

Title: Summary Report - Crime, Safety and the Senior Citizen
Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police
Annotation: This article summarizes the activities of the model project on aging, conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and presents information on agencies and programs serving the elderly. Addresses Need #2.

Title: Public Policy Perspective - The Elderly and the Criminal Justice System
Corporate Author: IACP
Annotation: This article asserts that there is sufficient evidence to justify consideration of the elderly as a special category of concern within the criminal justice system. Addresses Need #2.

Title: Alarms for the Elderly and Disabled in Portsmouth
Corporate Author: Social Services Research and Intelligence Unit
Annotation: Discussion of the results of a survey of a sample of 45 elderly and handicapped persons in this English city who had had emergency alarm systems installed in their homes. Addresses Need #2 and 3.

Title: Senior Citizen Survey - An Aid to Designing Prevention Programs
Corporate Author: IACP
Annotation: The results of a 1976 Omaha Police Department Survey on Senior Citizen victimization, fears about crime, crime prevention habits, and how crime has affected their mobility. Needs 3 & 4

Title: Serving the Urban Elderly - Strategies for Mayors
Corporate Author: United States Conference of Mayors
Annotation: Based on a year long study by the task force on aging, this handbook provides an overview of the status of senior citizens with regard to basic social priorities and presents strategies for dealing with these problems. Needs 2 & 4

Title: Victimization in Old Age - Available Evidence and Three Hypotheses
Corporate Author: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Annotation: A discussion of the common belief that the aged as a group are greater victims of crime and a description of three hypotheses on the relationship of housing types to victimization, concern about crime and fear of crime. Need #4

Title: Crimes Against the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: A review of the most common types of crimes committed against the elderly, including purse snatching, robbery, burglary, and confidence games which defraud the elderly of their life savings. Need #4

Title: Fear of Crime Among the Aged

Corporate Author: Gerontological Society

Annotation: Systematic Research of Fear of crime among older people to provide an empirical background for practitioners seeking to control fear of crime among the aged. Need #4

Title: Crime Against the Aging

Author: P. H. Hahn

Annotation: A comprehensive review of the impact of crime on the elderly, the causes of victimization of the aging, and possible methods of preventing this type of crime. Need #4

Title: Elderly Crime Victimization (Hearings before the House SC)

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress

Annotation: Testimony and other materials 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. Need #4

Title: Crimes Against the Elderly - A Continuing National Crisis

Corporate Author: US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Administration on Aging

Abstract: 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. Need #4

Title: Review of Recent Trends - The Effects of Crime on the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: A summary of several national surveys on the effects of crime on the elderly is reported. Need #4

Title: Elderly Victim - Vulnerability to the Criminal Act

Authors: Dussich, J.P.J., and Eichman, C. J.

Annotation: This paper discusses theories, special studies, and survey results regarding the differential vulnerability of the aged to criminal victimization. Need #4

Title: Fear of Criminal Victimization and Attitudes Toward Criminal Justice Agencies and Practices - A comparative Study among Elderly

Author: A. Sundeen

Annotation: Comparison of the attitudinal differences between the two groups of elderly - one relatively poor and living in urban, high crime threat areas, the other more affluent and living in a suburban, low crime threat area. Need #4

Title: Elderly as Victims of Crime - A Study of Crime Against the Elderly in an Urban Environment

Sponsoring Agency: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

Annotation: This paper explores the elderly as victims of crime and generates a theoretical perspective for understanding. Need #3 & 4

Title: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Summary of Institute Research Results and Recommendations on Housing Security for the Elderly

Corporate Author: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Annotation: A study of LEAA statistics indicated that the elderly are generally no more likely to become the victims of crime than are other population groups, although they do report more cases of pocket-picking and purse-snatching. Need 3 & 4

Title: Crimes Against Aging Americans - The Kansas City Study

Corporate Author: Midwest Research Institute

Annotation: Interim Report of Research into the criminal victimization of 1830 elderly persons in Kansas City, Mo., over an approximate 18 month period, giving data on how the crimes were committed and their effects on victims. Needs #2, #3, and #4

Title: Reporting and Non-reporting of Crime by Older Adults

Corporate Author: North Texas State University

Annotation: 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 reports, non-reporters, and non-victims. Need #4

Title: Criminal Victimization of the Aged in Texas

Corporate Author: University Center for Community Services

Annotation: This research report summarizes the results of a study made between February 1 and September 30, 1974, of 3,681 aged victims of crimes that occurred in Texas during 1974. Needs #3 and #4

Title: Crime Prevention for Older Americans - Mulnomah County's Victimization Study

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: The Research Design, the pilot study, and screening interviews for Mulnomah County's study on the victimization of older persons are reported on. Need #4

Title: Fear of Crime and Urban Elderly

Author: R. A. Sundeen

Annotation: Presents the findings of an analysis of data gleaned from an exploratory study of fear of crime and its consequences among older persons in southern California. Needs #3 and #4

Title: Fear of Crime and Its Consequences Among Elderly in Three Urban Communities

Corporate Author: Gerontological Society

Annotation: Report of the findings of an exploratory investigation into the social context and consequences of the fear of crime among the elderly. Need #4

ISSUE III

BY WHAT MEANS CAN AFFECTED SYSTEMS BE UTILIZED TO ANTICIPATE, RECOGNIZE, AND APPRAISE ELDERLY CRIME RISKS AND INITIATE ACTIONS TO REMOVE AND REDUCE THOSE CRIME RISKS?

Title: Case Corridor Safety for Seniors Project
Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police
Annotation: Description of a Detroit multi-phase project designed to provide a safe environment for senior adults within a designated inner-city target area. Need #3

Title: Public Interest - Report No. 6 - Beating Up on the Elderly - Police, Social Work, Crime
Corporate Author: Baywood Publishing Company, Inc.
Annotation: A review of the need for, and means of, reducing crime against the elderly and providing them with assistance after a crime has been committed. Need #3

Title: SCAT (Senior Citizens Against Thievery)
Corporate Author: National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
Annotation: Description of a crime prevention program being developed in Baltimore to educate the city's senior citizens to make them less susceptible to being victimized. Need #3

Title: Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program
Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police
Annotation: Description of a senior citizen volunteer program in Cottage Grove (OR) which attempts to prevent crime against senior citizens by conducting home visits. Need #3

Title: Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide
Corporate Author: American Association of Retired Persons
Annotation: Quick reference booklet specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Billion dollar Swindle - Frauds Against the Elderly
Sales Agency: Fleet Press Corporation
Annotation: 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. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Territorial Behavior and Fear of Crime in the Elderly
Author: A. H. Patterson
Annotation: This study interviewed and observed a sample of 157 homeowners aged 65 or older to determine the relationship between visible territorial markers posted by the homeowners and their fear of property loss and assault. Needs #3, #4 and #5

Title: California Experience - Prevention of Criminal Victimization of the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Victimization of the elderly from and California Programs for the prevention of the following crimes: (crimes of force, buncos and confidence games, medical quackery, and consumer fraud are discussed. Needs #3, #4 and #5

Title: Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime

Corporate Author: Mid-America Regional Council

Annotation: Presentation of the program outline to be used in implementing the aid to elderly victims of crime proposal in a five-county area in Missouri. Needs #3, #4 and #5

Title: Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Directory of information on senior citizen crime prevention programs operating as of May, 1976. Need #3

Title: Tender Loving Greed - How the Incredibly Lucrative Nursing Home "Industry" is exploiting America's Old People and Defrauding us all.

Author: M. A. Mendelson

Annotation: Examines nursing home fraud which ranges from stealing money from patients to corruption of social workers who collect kickbacks for patients who often have no need for nursing care. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Community Crime Prevention and the Elderly - A Segmental Approach

Corporate Author: California Attorney General's Building Security Commission

Annotation: After reviewing the special nature of crimes against the elderly, this paper offers an overview of the use of segmental crime prevention based on the elderly potential victim population. Needs #3 and #4

Title: Elderly Crime Victimization (Residential Security)

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress

Annotation: Testimony concerning the Department of Housing and Urban Development's perceptions of the residential security problems of the elderly and the steps they have taken to improve security and reduce crime. Needs #3 and #4

Title: Security in Multi-Family Housing - Conference

Corporate Author: Warner Consultants

Annotation: Summarized proceedings and recommendations from a conference on security in multi-family housing. Need #4

Title: Crime and the Elderly, 1975 - Hearing before the Senate Committee on Aging, August 13, 1975

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Aging

Annotation: Testimony and other materials concerning 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. Need #3

Title: Elderly Crime Victimization (Crime Prevention Programs)
Corporate Author: U.S. Congress (House Subcommittee)
Annotation: Testimony and other materials presented to the House Select Committee on Aging, dealing with crime prevention programs for the elderly which have been instituted by national organizations serving the elderly. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space
Corporate Author: Institute for Community Design Analysis
Annotation: This handbook demonstrates how the physical form of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and life-styles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control of its living area. Need #4

Title: Residential Crime - The Older Person as Victim
Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police
Annotation: Several projects involving residential security and crime prevention for senior citizens are described. Need #3

Title: Residential Security 2
Corporate Author: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Annotation: Ten articles presenting residential security planning and programs, designed for use by security professions in increasing consciousness of alternatives for countering residential crime in government-assisted housing. Need #4

Title: Security - The City and the Housing Authority
Author: L. Gulinello
Annotation: Review of major factors in the physical and social structures of urban areas, and especially public housing which contributes to the incidence of burglary, robbery, larceny, and rape. Needs #3 and #4

ISSUE IV

BY WHAT MEANS CAN FLORIDA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM BE OPTIAMLLY EFFECTIVE IN SERVING OR REHABILITATING JUVENILES WHO HAVE BEEN ALLEGED TO BE OR ADJUDICATED AS DELINQUENT IN ORDER TO HELP RESTORE THESE OFFENDERS TO LAW ABIDING BEHAVIOR?

Title: Youth and Senior Citizens in Creative Rural Courts

Corporate Author: National Council of Juvenile Court Judges

Annotation: Successful juvenile probation program in a small rural area employs senior citizens as voluntary probation officers.

Needs #9, #10, #11 and #13

ISSUE V

BY WHAT MEANS CAN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INCREASE THE APPREHENSION OF AND MORE EFFECTIVELY PROCESS ACCUSED OFFENDERS WHO COMMIT OFFENSES AGAINST THE ELDERLY?

Title: Operation Reassurance

Corporate Author: Law and Order

Annotation: Describes Haworth, New Jersey Police Department's program which provides daily telephone contact for elderly citizens who live alone. Need #3

Title: Police and the Older Victim - Keys to a Changing Perspective

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: It is important for police to realize that crime impacts more seriously on older people, that old people are a valuable resource for and have a vested interest in crime prevention programs, and that they are influential. Need #3

Title: Syracuse Police Department's Senior Citizen Recognition Program

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: After a brief review of the special problems of the elderly with respect to crime victimizations, the author describes two Syracuse police department programs designed to recognize and aid elderly citizens. Need #3

Title: Bronx (NY) Area - Senior Citizens Robbery Unit

Corporate Author: New York City Police Department

Annotation: Description of a program of the New York City Police Department to reduce the rate of robbery among senior citizens in the Bronx by concentrating on apprehending perpetrators and coordinating county-wide intelligence. Need #3

Title: Rural Law Enforcement Program - Seminar on Crime Resistance and the Elderly in Rural Areas - Police Technical Assistance Report

Corporate Author: Public Administration Service

Annotation: Report on the proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the FBI National Academy and the National Retired Teacher's Association/American Association of Retired Persons focusing on rural crime with emphasis on the elderly. Need #6

Title: Operation Lifeline

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: A description of a police operated program in which community service officers and volunteers maintain daily contact with elderly persons living alone to ensure that they receive medical or social aid when needed. Needs #3, #5 and #6

Title: District of Columbia Report to the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, Appendix 2 - Metropolitan Police Contacts with the Elderly.

Corporate Author: Washington School of Psychiatry

Annotation: A study of victimization of and the provision of Police Services to the elderly in Washington, D.C.. Needs #3 and #6

Title: Helping the Elderly

Corporate Author: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Annotation: Louisville, Kentucky Police Department reduces theft and related injuries with a check-cashing program for elderly and infirm residents in their apartment complex. Needs #3, #5 and #6

Title: Hunting (WV) Police Department - Operation Lifeline

Corporate Author: Huntington Police Department

Annotation: Project directed by the counseling section of the crime prevention unit since 1974 to offer a phone-in service to senior citizens so that they can be checked daily by someone.
Need #5

Title: Senior Citizens Turn COP Spotters

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: This Mansfield (Ohio) Police Department program enlisted senior citizen volunteers to aid police in watching neighborhoods for crime and suspicious activity. Needs #3 and #6

Title: Maricopa County (AZ) Sheriff's Department Volunteer

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: 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. Needs #3 and #6

Title: Law Enforcement and the Senior Citizen

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: This article presents the results of a survey of current law enforcement activities that are staffed by senior volunteers and crime prevention programs aimed at the senior citizen community. Needs #3, #5 and #6

Title: Crime and the Elderly in St. Petersburg, Florida

Corporate Author: St. Petersburg Police Department

Annotation: An analysis of the criminal justice system involvement of senior citizens in St. Petersburg, Florida, detailing both the victimization patterns and criminal activities of the elderly residents. Needs #2, #3, #5 and #6

Title: Survey of Crime Against the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Summary of major findings and conclusions from a general police survey of the conditions and circumstances affecting elderly victimization in Miami Beach, Florida. Needs #3, #5 and #6

Title: Crime and the Senior Citizen, Cause, Effect, Prevention

Author: Etzler, F. L.

Annotation: Successful police crime prevention efforts aimed at senior citizens depend on communication; not only the correct medium, but the ability to take that medium to elder citizens and knowledge of the subject. Needs #3, #5 and #6

Title: Older American - Police Problem or Police Asset

Corporate Author: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Annotation: Description of a program being developed to help law enforcement officers to better understand and more effectively deal with elderly persons. Need #3

ISSUE VI

BY WHAT MEANS CAN THE JUDICIAL COMPONENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVE THE PROCESS OF PROSECUTING OFFENDERS WHO COMMIT CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY AND PRESERVE THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIM AND THE ACCUSED?

Title: Service Model for Elderly Crime Victims

Author: Friedman, D. M.

Annotation: The skeleton structure of a service model for elderly crime victims is presented based on the crime victims service center, a pilot program servicing victims of violent crimes in the Bronx, New York. Needs #1, #3, #7 and #8

Title: Senior Citizens - Courtwatching

Corporate Author: American Association of Retired Persons

Annotation: Courtwatching provides senior citizens in Santa Monica (CA) with an interesting way to pass the time of day. Needs #1 and #7

Title: Senior Citizens - The Target Is You

Corporate Author: Hennepin County Attorney

Annotation: This information booklet, designed for the senior citizens of hennepin County (MN), discusses common legal problems, provides advice on how to handle them, and suggests places to call for assistance. Need #3

Title: Criminal Victimization of the Aged - The Houston Model Neighborhood Area

Corporate Author: North Texas State University

Annotation: Analysis of victim and offender statistics obtained from interviews in the Houston Model Neighborhood area and recommendations for reducing victimization of the aged. Needs #1 and #3

Title: Crime: The Aging and Public Policy

Corporate Author: National Council on the Aging

Annotation: 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. Needs #1 and #3

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

George Sunderland, NRTA/AARP	142
Sgt. Richard Mullen, Pinellas County Sheriff's Department	144
Dr. Thomas Rich, University of South Florida	145
Dr. Hugh Clark, Office of Aging, Hillsborough County	146
E. Bentley Lipscomb, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services	147
Herbert Polson, Office of Crime Prevention, St. Petersburg, Florida	148
Ms. Pat Glass, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council	149
Pamela Smith, represented Mr. Mack Vines, St. Petersburg Police Dept.	151

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Special Agent W. Leon Sizemore, Federal Bureau of Investigation . .	152
Patrolman John Tucker, Wilmington Police Department.	153
Mr. Paton, American Association of Retired Persons	155
Dr. William Bell, Florida State University	156
Dr. Aaron Lipman, University of Miami	157
Donald Thieme, Help Stop Crime! Project, Tallahassee, Florida . . .	159
Officer C. J. Sunderman, Sarasota Police Department	160
Corporal Ray Pilon, Sarasota Sheriff's Department	161
John Wesley White, District VIII, HRS, Ft. Myers, Florida	162

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Allan C. Hubanks, Youth Services Program Office, Tallahassee, Fla. .	163
Joerg F. Jaeger, Asst. State's Atty., 9th Judicial Circuit, Fla. . .	165
Philip J. Snyderburn, Office of Comptroller, Florida	167
Dr. Harold Stahmer, University of Florida	168
Dr. Richard Titus, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	169
Carlisle Johnstone, Crimes Against the Elderly Task Force, Orlando .	170
Dr. Aaron Lipman, University of Miami	171
Alan Knudson, Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement	172

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Page

List of Selected Witnesses	173
Summary	175

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Mr. George Sunderland, NRTA/AARP	176
Mr. Charles H. Schafer, Consultant, NRTA/AARP	177
Captain Steve Davis, Hollywood Police Department	178
Mr. George Sunderland, NRTA/AARP	179
Mr. Tom O'Neil, FBI	180
Lt. Col. Tom Davis, Prince George County, MD (Chief of Police)	181
Lt. Charles Petersen, Edison P.D., Edison, New Jersey	182
Sheriff Paul Blubaun, Maricopa County (Phoenix) Arizona	183
Lt. Atkins, West Virginia Police Department	184

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Rep. Arnett Girardeau, Florida House of Representatives	185
Mr. Dave Bachman, Department of Offender Rehabilitation	186
Sheriff Dale Carson, Duval County	187
Mr. Bob Watts, for Representative Don F. Hazelton, Florida House of Representatives	188
Mr. Frank Nicholson, Office of Aging, HEW.	189
Ms. Marion Tucker, Jacksonville Metropolitan Planning Unit	190
Mr. Oscar Newman, Institute of Community Design Analysis	191

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Clearwater Beach, Florida
Hilton Inn
June 23, 1977

Mr. George Sunderland
Senior Coordinator
NRTA/AARP
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sunderland presented a broad range of issues and problems concerning crime and the elderly. He identified crime as a major concern in this country, showing the tremendous drain it has had on the economy. In addition, crime had been shown, through surveys, to be a primary concern to the elderly themselves.

Addressing whether crime against the elderly was actually a "problem," Sunderland indicated that statistical results conflicted as to the frequency of crimes against the elderly in relation to the general population. He suggested that crimes in general need not be addressed, but that the task force should focus on specific types of crimes and their impact on elderly population (not only specific offenses, but whether they were sympathy crimes, or crimes of passion, etc.).

Another problem identified was "perceived" fear by the elderly and its relation to "justified" fear. If perceived fear is found to be exaggerated, there is a responsibility to reduce such fear by obtaining and disseminating data and information as to the actual extent and probability of criminal activity.

Crime "displacement" due to prevention tactics should not be a concern of the task force in that, generally, crime cannot be displaced.

Many problems with crime statistics were also indicated, including lack of records on age of victims and the relationship between reported and actual crime.

Mr. Sunderland briefly reviewed a broad array of theories of crime causation in order to show the futility of focusing on the "roots of crime." He suggested that the path of assessing crime causation be averted, and a more pragmatic path toward crime prevention strategies be taken. Effective means for rehabilitating criminals have not been found. In addition, the court system is failing to convict. Mr. Sunderland suggested numerous areas on which the task force should place their concern: (See Recommendations).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Legislation in the area of crimes against the elderly is tremendously important. Various legislation has been passed in other states such as restitution and more rigorous penalties. However, legislation aimed specifically at crimes against the elderly is difficult to draft.
2. Criminal justice plans should include provisions for protection of the elderly.
3. The idea of restitution has been sadly neglected. Offenders should be required to work off or pay back victims. Restitution will also work as a deterrent factor. (Mandatory sentencing was advised for more serious crimes.) Restitution could be an alternative to incarceration in these cases.

-continued on next page-

5. To investigate crime causation would be a waste of time.
6. Police generally do not have sufficient manpower to provide services. Community resources are needed for their provision (i.e. aiding the elderly through the court process).
7. Do not focus on "low chance" crimes such as homicide, but on more "high chance" crimes (i.e. purse-snatching).
8. Get the community support and attention for crimes against the elderly.
9. Crime prevention is the most simple and effective tool in solving these problems. Alternative strategies, programs, and projects should be developed in this area.

Sgt. Richard Mullen
Office of Crime Prevention
Pinellas County Sheriff's Department

Sgt. Mullen focused primarily on the elderly's problems due to their isolation and negative societal sanction. While no statistics on victims' ages are collected in Pinellas County, sampling showed no difference in crime rates against elderly as opposed to the general population. However, the elderly are easy prey to many con games. Isolation of the elderly, in particular, increases their chances of victimization.

Many retired people find themselves slipping into poor situations, characterized by lack of funds, inadequate homes, and of transportation problems. Crimes against the elderly are particularly hard on these individuals. However, their discontent with the court system and isolationism make them less likely to contact and have confidence in the police.

Sgt. Mullen made the following recommendations, aimed at alleviating these problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Crime prevention is the best tool available for reducing the elderly's rate of victimization. These prevention programs must be aimed at local needs. Law enforcement should be used as consultants for these local programs.
2. Local programs should employ as many elderly as possible of their staff, and funding of these programs should be adequate enough to compensate these elderly workers and provide transportation, etc.
 - For example, the elderly can be used as crime prevention volunteers (connected with the police) to work in the field with other elderly persons.
3. Volunteer programs can be successfully established with coordination between law enforcement and social agencies. Examples:
 - a. Court watchers identifying problems of elderly in judicial process.
 - b. Organizing blocks into social units to become aware of neighbor's problems, may rekindle community spirit.

Dr. Thomas Rich
Director
Aging Studies Program
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences
University of South Florida

Dr. Rich concentrated on the future trends of Florida, in relation to the elderly. He stated that the elderly population was increasing in Florida, while the juvenile population (indicating reduction in crime rate) was decreasing. At present, there are approximately two million elderly in Florida, and this number is particularly increasing along the east and west coasts, and in the Orlando area. Because of this, additional resources should be focused in these growing areas.

Dr. Rich stated that older people are extremely different from one another, exhibiting a broad range of characteristics and problems. (As people grow older, they become more "like Themselves.") Fear of crime might be isolating the elderly by keeping them in. The impact of crime on the elderly cannot really be estimated, because of the broad range of characteristics and their inability to bounce back after being victimized. The problems associated with old age are not as short-lived as usually assumed, as the elderly, especially women, are beginning to live much later than the seventy years formerly expected; this translates into numerous years in which the elderly may potentially live in fear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Additional resources must be utilized in those areas in which the elderly population is greatly increasing.
2. Programs must target on the elderly woman, since many more women will be living longer than men.
3. Programs must aim at reducing the fear of crime among the elderly. These must not try to segregate elderly people, thus forcing them to lose their independence.
4. Evaluation techniques for these programs must be developed to determine their effectiveness.

Dr. Hugh Clark
Director
Office of Aging
Hillsborough County

After relating a case story of an elderly shoplifter and discussing fear by the general public of potential crime by elderly citizens, Mr. Clark focused on the results of a survey of senior citizens' groups in the Tampa area. Survey respondents included whites, blacks, and spanish-speaking residents. Among many conclusions and statistics presented were 1) that the highest offense rates were for burglary and purse-snatching, 2) that minorities were more frequent victims and were more fearful of being victimized, 3) that the highest offense rates were found near the inner city, and 4) that 91% feared leaving home after dark. The press was blamed for stimulating the high level of fear. Mr. Clark gave numerous recommendations to aid in reducing this fear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Law enforcement should provide programs aimed at preventing crime and reducing fear. Knowledge of crime prevention gained through these programs would in itself reduce fear by the elderly.
2. Neighborhood "watches" should be organized.
3. A neighborhood security aid project should be implemented, as was done in Milwaukee County. Aides served as neighborhood overseers to work for prevention, detection and reporting of criminal activities.

Mr. E. Bentley Lipscomb
Program Staff Director
Program Office of Aging and Adult Services
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
State of Florida

Mr. E. Bentley Lipscomb primarily focused on the magnitude of the crime and the elderly problem in Florida. With two million elderly at present, Florida stands third or fourth in the nation in number of elderly and is projected to be populated by over 50% elderly by 1985. In addition, approximately 4.1 million elderly persons enter the state every year as tourists. The St. Petersburg-Tampa area alone contains more elderly than 21 states. It is important in analyzing the problem to realize the size of this elderly constituent.

Economically, the elderly population in Florida brings approximately 2.9 billion dollars per year in Social Security into the state. This does not include the money from the 9 million elderly not drawing social security. One source of fear among the elderly is the theft of social security checks, with an estimated 400 checks stolen per month statewide.

HRS under Title VII is feeding approximately 20,000 elderly which constitutes only 1% of those in need of such services. These programs have been and can be used as bases for programs to aid the elderly in crime prevention. Mr. Lipscomb stated that fraud booklets (from Mont. Co., Maryland) have been distributed and discussed at these meetings; however, nothing can ensure the reading of these pamphlets. In addition, local law enforcement agencies have been conducting training courses at these sessions.

Programs are also needed for employment of the elderly. HRS is presently attempting to establish programs under Title IX in which the elderly would be employed to counsel juveniles, a task for which the elderly have shown tremendous patience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase the use of programs aimed at crime prevention among the elderly. Take a look at the Oakwood Estates Project in Jacksonville which helps elderly band together and protect themselves.
2. Increase the use of programs to employ the elderly. The use of older persons to counsel the young can be beneficial to both parties in that working together adequate lines of communications can be developed.

Mr. Herbert Polson
Criminal Justice Planner
Office of Crime Prevention
City of St. Petersburg

Mr. Polson addressed the problem of witnesses testifying in court and means of relieving these problems with the system. He stated that half of victim witnesses admitted that they would not report another crime because of past experiences with the criminal justice system. Victims, thus need to be protected from possible resultant social and psychological stress of their situations. Victim assistance programs have begun to appear across the country.

An example of such a program, St. Petersburg's Project Concern, was discussed. The target number of referrals for this project was not being met and consequently needed to be increased. Characteristics of the program included the paying of witnesses for their time and transportation costs, the transporting of witnesses through the entire criminal justice ordeal, and the providing of company to help through the witnessing process. Similar projects have been developed on a limited basis in many cities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase aid to victims, both in terms of victim compensation and witness assistance.

Ms. Pat Glass
 Chief of the Division of Aging
 Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

After relating a personal story of an encounter with an elderly female robbery victim, Ms. Glass discussed what she saw to be one of the major problems related to crime and the elderly - the lack of community education and consciousness. She stated that it was necessary to develop a more extensive approach and to bring about a total change in community attitudes. It is not necessary to spend a lot more money, but it is necessary to change the approach and provide assistance in bringing existing services and functions together.

Presenting the few available statistics on the number of aging in various localities, a major problem was identified in the lack of adequate data. Not only is it necessary to get additional data, but it is necessary to determine what other information is actually needed. Statistics on victims' ages and number of unreported crimes are of primary importance.

Many elderly problems stem from economic reasons, health reasons, and life style or self perception. Over 50% of the elderly are below or at the poverty level, making the impact of economic loss greater on them. The elderly are more likely to live in crime neighborhoods. Since the dates of pension check arrivals are known to criminals, the elderly are more open to robbery. Public transportation poses both a physical and financial threat to these individuals. Health problems make them more vulnerable to crime, including medical quakery. Loneliness and need for social contacts makes the elderly easy prey to fraud and con games.

The numerous problems are evidence to the need for greater protective services for the elderly. Medical and mental problems should not go undiagnosed. Holding facilities are needed while families are located, and problems diagnosed.

In addition, Ms. Glass discussed a new category of services provided in the Tampa Bay Region, Legal Services. This service provides aid in numerous legal situations - contracts, landlord-tenant, husband and wife problems, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Collect needed hard data regarding the older population and crime.
2. Examine crime by the elderly in order to understand the variety of possible causes and to provide the most adequate means of handling these individuals.
3. There is a need for Legal Services and other aging programs to establish liaisons with all law enforcement agencies in order to keep the community alert at all times.
4. Numerous programs have been shown beneficial - Legal Services, Information and Referral, Outreach, nutrition programs, homemaker, counseling, Volunteer Action, Home Repair, transportation.
 - There is a need for self-help projects such as mobile grocery vans, with a little socialization added.
 - Young people can work with the elderly as block-watchers.
 - Check-up services should keep in regular contact with the elderly.
 - In addition, senior centers, communication network through education for crime prevention and alleviation of fear.

5. Tap and coordinate community resources to provide these services. .

6. Examine these points:

- a) Older people need a better self-image.
- b) Communities need a change of attitudes regarding the myths of aging.
- c) Old people have a contribution to make in solving the crime problem.
(i.e. counseling juveniles, giving suggestions, etc.)

Ms. Pamela Smith representing Mr. Mack Vines
Chief of Police
City of St. Petersburg

Ms. Smith primarily presented information on victimization patterns from St. Petersburg as analyzed in her crime analysis unit, and indicated the possible areas in which her agency could be of aid to the task force by preparing data analyses. Among statistics presented on the elderly (60 and over) population were a) 51% have an income less than \$5,000 per year, while less than 3% had an income greater than \$15-20,000, b) 94% are white, and c) over half are female. Relating to crime, 13% involved an elderly victim, not indicating an overrepresentation of the elderly. However, some crimes (i.e. robbery, purse-snatching, pickpockets) were overrepresented by elderly victims.

Ms. Smith indicated that data on victim/suspect typologies could be analyzed; also, rates of victimization by seasons, months, or days. If the task force would request what is of interest to them, she would gladly supply the information.

In addition, statistics on fraud and con games are available. Some information presented were a) in 1976 - 54% of all victims of this type of crime were elderly, and b) in 1977 - 83% of the total losses in this category involved the elderly.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Sarasota, Florida
Hilton Longboat Key
July 27, 1977

Special Agent W. Leon Sizemore
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Birmingham Division
Birmingham, Alabama

Special Agent Sizemore introduced the Crime Resistance Program as it was developed in Wilmington, Delaware. This program was concerned with what to do about crime and why. Wilmington was chosen as a site because of its willingness to participate, and he was assigned the task of working with crime and the elderly. No federal funds were utilized. Two FBI and two local police officers were given no instructions except that they must solve a crisis. It became necessary, because of no funding, to enlist community support and participation into the Crime Resistance Program, as more fully discussed by Patrolman Tucker.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Need for increased community involvement and participation.
2. Asked for better data, etc.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

Patrolman John Tucker
 Elderly Programs
 Community Crime Prevention Division
 Wilmington Police Department
 Wilmington, Delaware

The Crime Resistance Program in Wilmington, as indicated by Patrolman Tucker, was based on the concept that citizens must get involved to protect themselves against crime. The study was carried out from July 1, 1974 to June 1975. It was found that the elderly were chiefly concerned with street crimes. Their major fears about crime focused on loss of finances and personal injury. Most victims were characterized at the time of the crime, by being alone, White, and over 60, and carrying pocketbooks. 85% of all offenders were between 13 and 20, with the majority 13-15. Most crimes occurred within 4 blocks of the victims residences.

Two FBI and two police officers initiated the project. It was indicated that many early program attempts resulted in failure, due to "we know it" attitudes and too little data. Among these failures were attempts at better lighting (before it was discovered that virtually all muggings occurred during daylight), a Truant in School Project and Explorer Scout escorts. It was found that most elderly were resistant to changes in their life styles which were suggested for crime prevention.

Two projects were discussed by Patrolman Tucker as being relatively successful. The first was a neighborhood watch program. Citizens were trained about prevention techniques (Crime Prevention handbook for senior citizens). It was necessary to make the elderly feel like they were being given something. They had to be taught how to fight back, in groups. The Golden Age Club has shown the most active interest; after initial confidence was secured, the members became "all fired up" and worked actively in the area.

The second successful project was court monitoring. Women were advised to attend court hearings with notebooks. Through this method numerous goals could be achieved. Groups of elderly could stand together against the young to prevent intimidation against the elderly. Pressure could be placed on the system to use harsher techniques against offenders. (A discussion followed on the ineffectiveness of Youth Services.) If decisions are not acceptable, letters can be written to the newspapers and media to force judges into making "better" decisions. In this manner, mere presence in the courtroom could become an influence on the criminal justice process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Task Force may want to start with changes in the juvenile system to force an impact.
2. Begin "block watches." Older people are good at this; they are natural neighborhood watchers. Include a two hour presentation on prevention - locks, reporting crimes. Find out who "trouble-makers" are and keep an eye on them.
3. Solicit funds and aid from local resources - Kiwanis, businessmen, Chamber of Commerce.
4. Perhaps make scout merit badge for elderly service in order to get youth involved with aiding the elderly.
5. Work with banks to question elderly as to why large amounts of money are being drawn from savings accounts. This may be a "good infringement" on their rights, because it may save loss of money to con men or fraud games.

6. Do not follow preconceived notions and develop programs before sufficient knowledge and data is collected to give direction. Collect extensive data, and gather ideas and suggestions from the elderly themselves.
7. Provide educational programs in crime prevention.
8. Go into reform schools and talk to youth involved in purse-snatching, etc. Find out the causes and information concerning their crimes against the elderly.
9. Obtain responsible individuals to carry out projects. Gather their confidence before utilizing their services.

Mr. Paton
Assistant State Director
American Association of Retired Persons
State of Florida

Mr. Paton briefly discussed his work with AARP and his personal experience with crime prevention techniques in Sun City Center (35-3700 residents around 55 years of age). Working with AARP chapters in 5 counties, Mr. Paton indicated that most are concerned with crime prevention and are beginning to take the suggestions of detectives presenting them with prevention information. A neighborhood watch was begun in Sun City Center. Due to presentations on means of prevention, residents are becoming more neighborhood aware and are more likely to report crimes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reiterates needs for prevention programs.
2. Solicit help from the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. William Bell
Director
Multidisciplinary Center on Gerontology
Florida State University

While Dr. Bell indicated that little hard evidence on the extent of victimization in Florida is available, he noted that in 1975 a 17.5 to 17.7% ratio of the population were elderly (65 and above). This represents the highest ratio of any state and clearly indicates a major element in Florida.

While data is scarce at present, the increased interest in problems of the elderly should force an upgrading of forthcoming data. Dr. Bell presented a few selected characteristics of the elderly which he believed to be of importance to the task force. First, he stated that 85% of the elderly were concentrated in 18 counties of Florida. Because these areas show high growth rates, special attention should be paid to them. Secondly, the 75 and above age group is the fastest growing group of all. In addition, there exists 55 women to every 45 men over 60 or 65. A high number of these elderly women live alone. (Nationally, 1/4 of the elderly live alone) It was also stated that elderly live in more deteriorated housing. All of these factors may play important roles in increasing the vulnerability of this group of citizens to crime.

Turning to social security payments, Dr. Bell showed that the elderly bring approximately \$230 million into Florida per month. This is the highest cash industry in Pinellas County - with 34 million dollars monthly. This presents a serious matter in terms of security. (Discussions followed on possible innovations to reduce social security check theft. (i.e. grocery stores cashing checks.)

Finally, Dr. Bell stated that 3/4 of the elderly own their own homes. However, problems arise as to methods for keeping up these homes. A few programs are being formulated to aid with the problems of deterioration of housing of the elderly (i.e. "reverse mortgage" loans for repairs, national programs).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Task Force should be cautioned that the Wilmington, Delaware experience may not be directly transferrable or applicable to Florida.
2. Look into those individuals and areas most vulnerable to attack (i.e. elderly widows, 18 high growth counties).
3. One half of the elderly population are without driver's licenses. It is important that adequate forms of social transportation be provided.
4. The problems with social security checks should be investigated to develop more effective theft prevention methods.

Dr. Aaron Lipman
 Professor of Sociology
 Department of Sociology
 University of Miami

Dr. Lipman addressed the problem of fear of crime among the elderly. His primary source was Lewis Harrison's Myth and Reality of Aging in America: It was stated that, while the general population viewed lack of money, poor health, and loneliness as the most important problems that the elderly experience, the elderly themselves viewed fear of crime as their most serious problem. Thus, a great disparity exists between what the general public and the elderly identify as major problems for the elderly. While the elderly are not overrepresented as victims of crime (i.e. much lower in violent crimes), they are significantly more vulnerable and thus suffer more from crime; perhaps justifying this greater level of fear.

The frail elderly (75 years of age and older) are most vulnerable. A greater number of these "old-olds" can be expected in the future. These elderly experience considerably more health problems (i.e. greater need for glasses, more chronic health disease). The rate of institutionalization greatly increases with age (with 2% of 65-75 year olds institutionalized; 7% of 75 year olds and above; and 14% of 85 year olds and above). In addition, the ratio of women to men greatly increases with age, as women's life expectancy (now 81) is longer than that of men (75). As these vulnerabilities increase, a greater relationship is thus shown between age, health status, and fear of crime.

Income levels were also discussed as related to fear of crime. Dr. Lipman stated that in 1975, one half of all families headed by those 65 and over had an income less than \$8,057, while those elderly living alone had a median income of only \$3,311. These individuals, living alone, off an extremely small income are more fearful of crime in that they have more to lose. In addition, with more elderly women living alone (a greater number of women than men are widowed), the usually greater fear of crime exhibited among females becomes even greater.

Other correlates to the fear of crime were also presented. Blacks, both male and female, expressed a greater fear of crime than their White counterparts. In addition, individuals who had been victimized were more fearful than those not victimized.

In answering a question concerning the relatives and children of the elderly, Dr. Lipman noted that 82% of the unmarried elderly live less than 30 minutes from at least one child, and 40% of those unmarried live with one of their children. This would indicate that a majority of the elderly are not isolated but maintain frequent contact with their families.

Finally, Dr. Lipman concluded that "fear has a dramatic effect on the personality and the well-being and even the behavior of the older person". Fear of crime may go so far as to cause house-arrest and thus result in failure to utilize other advantageous programs (i.e. meal programs) which may be provided. While the majority of the elderly do not have serious problems, it is necessary to deal with the remainder who do have serious physical, emotional, and/or economic problems relating to the fear of crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Fear of crime is a primary problem of the elderly, especially among a) females, b) "old-olds", c) those with health problems, d) Blacks, e) the poor, and f) prior victims. This problem should be attacked.
2. What the elderly want or need should not be decided for them. The elderly should be asked for input in determining the problems and solutions.
3. Fear of crime should be attacked first, because this may limit use of other service programs (i.e. won't go out to meal programs).

Mr. Donald Thieme
Help Stop Crime! Project
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Thieme introduced Help Stop Crime as a mission control, working toward statewide crime prevention. He indicated that crime prevention was taking hold in Florida and expanding rapidly. Help Stop Crime has worked through strike force projects to reduce chances of victimization. Through these crime prevention efforts, individuals in such projects have become more aware of crime prevention, developed symbolic security, and turned their fear into action against crime. Significant drops in crime rates have been shown to result.

Help Stop Crime's basic job is education. While they are reaching many elderly, the Task Force has shown them a need for greater penetration of the elderly. HSC has thus formulated an ad-hoc committee on crimes against the elderly. Their main focus is on the collection of information to aid the elderly. In addition, research and evaluation of crime prevention programs and units are being carried out in order to identify the most effective means to successfully reduce crime.

A statewide survey in Florida showed that, while elderly citizens were similar to the general population on most, they did differ in many ways which would effect crime prevention efforts. Older people were less aware of Help Stop Crime and crime prevention activities, programs, and techniques.

A significant finding of which Mr. Thieme warned the Task Force was the "the people in this state give first priority in crime prevention to a hardline approach". The elderly hold even more hardline attitudes (i.e. calling for capital punishment, mandatory sentencing, etc.) than the general population. The elderly are least likely to accept methods of individual crime prevention (only 9% of older Floridians accept these methods) and 42% of the elderly believe that law enforcement should take the total responsibility for crime prevention without involving the public. In dealing with the elderly, HSC found that they are less likely to participate in crime prevention programs or to even let enforcement officers into their homes. This information thus indicates the attitudinal changes which must be made in dealing with crime prevention with the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. People must be given means of preventing crime, in order to turn their fear into action and resulting security.
2. Be aware that people in Florida (especially the elderly) give priority in prevention to a hardline approach (i.e. capital punishment, stiffer sentences) This indicates that a change in attitude must take place if there are to be resulting behavioral changes, especially among the elderly.
3. Hopes task force will keep Help Stop Crime informed of data, etc., in order that it can be incorporated into HSC's communications plan for the elderly.
4. A salesmanship approach is needed in order to "sell" crime prevention.

Officer C. J. Sunderman
Sarasota Police Department

Discussing statistics gathered in a Sarasota survey, Officer Sunderman indicated that the elderly in that area are not being victimized any more (in fact, less) than the remaining population. Two serious problems were identified, however, concerning elderly victimization - one being economical, the other - psychological. Economically, crime, especially burglary, has a more damaging effect on those (of which a majority are elderly) living on fixed incomes. In addition, the elderly psychologically fear physical injury more than any other type of crime. Thus, while the elderly are statistically victimized no more than the general population, serious problems still exist pertaining to crimes against this population.

Indicating that the Sarasota Police Department's Crime Prevention Section's program is based on the movie, "Senior Power", which he feels is extremely beneficial, Officer Sunderman turned the remainder of the presentation over to Mr. Pilon.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Need continuation of crime prevention programs, as found with the Sarasota Police Department (based on movie, "Senior Power").
2. It would be beneficial to locals if a statewide program on crime against the elderly were developed.

Corporal Ray Pilon
Sarasota Sheriff's Office

Mr. Pilon stated that while the road to go with crimes against the elderly is the same road to be followed with all crime/crime prevention, the lack of data available on elderly victimization makes efforts in this area extremely difficult if not impossible. For adequate crime prevention it is necessary to anticipate the risk and predict the victimization potential, in order to plan techniques of attack. The extent of the problem must be determined, the target identified, and such questions as where, when, and how answered. Only with the collection of this information can the problem be analyzed, a plan developed, and the people educated.

While these needs exist for the development of a crime prevention plan for the elderly, nobody is at present collecting this data. It should not be necessary to contract with independent agencies or sociologists to collect such information. Victim's ages are being collected on police reports; however, it is not being programmed into the computer systems. At this time the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement guidelines do not specify the programming of victims' ages. Mr. Pilon indicated that he hopes the Task Force will use its influence to get adequate data collection, because preventive medicine can't be administered without knowing to whom to give it.

With adequate use of crime prevention, keeping one step ahead of the criminal, Mr. Pilon stated that crime displacement should not be a serious problem. The more barriers placed before a criminal, the more force necessary to complete a crime, and thus the greater the likelihood of apprehension. Crime can only be displaced so far, and if crime prevention spreads (as it is presently doing) the opportunity for crime will be greatly diminished.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Crime prevention is the best road to use against crimes against the elderly.
2. Risk must be properly anticipated. If adequate crime prevention programs are to be developed. Better analytic data must be collected in order to determine who are the victims. The task force should use its influence to make sure this data will be collected.
3. Operation Identification is successful as a deterrent (if stickers are put up).
4. Working younger people with elderly can be successful.
5. More funding is needed at the local levels.
6. If more barriers are placed before criminals, apprehension will be increased and criminal opportunity decreased.

Mr. John Wesley White
District Administrator
District VIII, HRS
Ft. Myers, Florida

Mr. White presented information collected in his survey of units dealing with the elderly in HRS District VII. While the survey did not indicate that crimes against the elderly were more frequent than crimes against others, it showed that an extreme fear of crime existed among the elderly. This fear of crime impacted upon the success of other service delivery in that crime scares in the community tended to keep the elderly in their homes.

The crime primarily of concern to Mr. White was fraud, especially homemaker services and home repair. In many cases the elderly were taken advantage of due to excess charging or unnecessary work. Mr. White suggested that non-profit organizations be encouraged to provide these types of services to the elderly.

More information on these crimes was to be forthcoming.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order to see greater use of many services to the elderly, crime prevention must be addressed and fear reduced.
2. Non-profit organizations should be encouraged to organize and provide homemaker services.
3. The law enforcement community should engage in additional community relations.
4. Educational programs should be developed to deal with crime prevention questions.
5. Home repair fraud should be addressed.
6. Emergency response systems are needed for victims.
7. Resources are needed from the legislature in order to aid victims.

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Orlando, Florida
Howard Johnson's
August 31, 1977

Allan C. Hubanks
Program Director
Youth Services Program Office
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Hubanks addressed misconceptions of the juvenile defendant and juvenile process in order to provide the task force with a better understanding of the juvenile justice system. Disputing a recent article from Time Magazine, Mr. Hubanks stated that youth in Florida are not "getting away with murder". Florida cannot be grouped with other states in that the majority of violent crimes are not committed by juveniles. (i.e. only 6% of murders are committed by juveniles) In the cases of violent crimes by youth, however, the system does indeed protect society by not allowing the immediate release of these offenders. In fact, Mr. Hubanks claims, the juvenile system offers more protection for society than the adult system. While many youth are being bound over to adult court when charged with violent crimes, only 50% of these youth are ever committed. Indicating that the majority of youth have engaged in variations of petty offenses, these petty offenders must not be criminally processed; however, more serious offenders must be adequately sanctioned.

Turning to the system itself, Mr. Hubanks noted that with past increased funding to the juvenile system, remarkable advancements were made, with a resulting 12.8% decrease in juvenile delinquency. Originally this additional funding was pumped into the end of the juvenile system: after-care, half-way houses, community-based programs, statewide intake and probation system. Before these improvements, such a poor juvenile system existed that the adult system is now paying for these prior deficiencies.

Funds should now be focused on the intake level. Various youth should not be mixed in the system; naive offenders must not be committed with the more hard-core. Increased funding has been focused on new catchment centers in specified areas to more adequately handle the processing of youthful offenders.

In addition, more interest has been shown in the area of restitution. Sixty to 100,000 dollars a month are now being collected in juvenile restitution. Mr. Hubanks indicated that a greater system of restitution needs to be developed, to make juveniles pay the consequences of their actions, through compensation to the victims.

Mr. Hubanks, thus concluded that past improvements in the system and trends toward restitution have resulted in more accountability and certainty in the juvenile justice system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Many of the misconceptions of juvenile delinquency must be cleared up.
2. Delinquency statistics and problems should not be blown out of proportion.
3. The more serious and less serious offenders should be separated in the system.
4. More money should be spent at intake on preventive measures, than later in the system.

5. An upgraded information system should be developed
6. Restitution must be more fully utilized. Problems with child labor must be ironed out.
7. Workload units for supervisors must be reduced in order that youth can be better handled.

Mr. Joerg F. Jaeger
Assistant State Attorney
Juvenile Division
Ninth Judicial Circuit

Mr. Jaeger critically assessed the Division of Youth Services and problems in processing youth through the juvenile justice system. While indicating that he believed that juvenile offenses against the elderly were no different than those against anyone else, Mr. Jaeger stated that the susceptibility of the elderly to strong arm robberies makes them an easy mark for youth. Because older persons normally receive more severe injuries than younger persons, the results of offenses against the elderly are more serious.

Mr. Jaeger indicated that he felt Youth Services possessed too much control over the processing of youth. The only option left for judges after determining guilt was conviction to DYS, leaving the court frustrated over their lack of control over the future processing of youth through the juvenile justice system.

He noted that it was much easier for Youth Services to close out a case than to keep a file open. Mr. Jaeger disputed Mr. Hubank's statistics that processing a case cost \$1,000 each, indicating that Youth Services statistics were often found to be way off the mark.

More care must be taken in separating delinquents from criminals. Too often juvenile acts are not labelled as crimes; however, a crime is a crime and should be treated as such. Youth committing serious offenses should be treated as adults and not let off lightly. Offenders cannot be let off after a mere 4 months commitment due to lack of bed space. These youth must be adequately rehabilitated before it is too late. Even if the percentage of crimes committed by youth are small, the actual number is still considerably small, and must be seriously addressed.

Turning to training schools, Mr. Jaeger noted that training schools are not the bastilles which they are often made out to be. Security problems at these institutions have increased. At present, escape from a juvenile institution is not a crime, influencing the likelihood of attempts at escape, and often allowing additional criminal behavior during escape. It was recommended that the laws be changed to address juvenile escapes.

Mr. Jaeger also indicated a displeasure with leniency on the part of Youth Services, often allowing kids early release despite institutional problems and failure to file additional violations despite the disapproval of judges. Letters from around the state were produced to show the "general feeling of disquiet and helplessness in all 20 judicial circuits," the school system and Department of Youth Services officials themselves. Youth must be made responsible for their actions and not released for ease of the system. Career criminals must be identified and handled accordingly, holding DYS accountable for system results.

While in the past state attorneys readily followed the recommendations of DYS, they no longer so easily follow the intake officers' suggestions. They now are given all case information and along with the victim, decide if court processing is necessary.

Another problem indicated was the open hostility and lack of cooperation found between Youth Services and law enforcement. While conferences have eased some of these difficulties, more extensive use of Youth Councils can ease relations between these factions.

Agreeing with Mr. Hubanks that many of these problems have been decreased and that DYS has come a long way in the last two years, Mr. Jaeger stated that reform cannot stop now and that numerous problems still must be faced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Judges need more control in the juvenile justice process. DYS should not maintain control over all decisions.
2. Juveniles that commit serious offenses should be treated as adults.
3. Rehabilitation must take place in the juvenile system, before it is necessary at the adult level.
4. Laws should address escape from juvenile institutions.
5. Intake criteria and standards should be spelled out for youth detention.
6. Petty cases (traffic, fishing violations) should not be addressed in juvenile court. This would allow DYS more resources to work with serious offenders.
7. Youth commitments should specify a definite period of time.
8. Criteria should be set for the release of youth after commitment.
9. More extensive use of Youth Councils could ease relations between Youth Services and law enforcement.

Mr. Philip J. Snyderburn
Project Director
Office of the Comptroller
State of Florida

Addressing the problem of financial fraud among the elderly, Mr. Snyderburn indicated that the differences between financial fraud and bad investments must be looked into. In many cases the promotor has not engaged in criminal conduct, but an extremely bad investment has been made.

The elderly are tremendously susceptible to financial fraud. Often having accumulated considerable savings on which to retire, they have available money to invest. However, this money, given inflation and uncertainty of life left, often does not seem adequate for 15-20 years in the future. Thus, "get rich quick" schemes are tempting to elderly individuals. Mr. Snyderburn continued to discuss two types of fraud frequently engaged in - the 14% fraud and church fraud.

The impact of fraud on the elderly can be staggering. Often finding their life savings completely lost, the elderly are left in a critically poor state. Heart attacks or suicide frequently result. No longer a viable commodity for employment, few avenues are available to replenish the savings.

What can be done to combat this problem? Mr. Snyderburn suggested that the elderly should be educated not to gamble if they are unable to live with complete loss of those funds gambled. Investment schemes should be investigated, before actual investments are made. Many agencies (i.e. Better Business Bureau and other government agencies) are sources of fraud information). In addition, state government should let the people know what is going on, through the dissemination of fraud information.

Mr. Snyderburn concluded by stating that strict enforcement of standards must be demanded. Harsher penalties and greater enforcement would eliminate much of the financial fraud.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The public must be made aware of financial fraud. The elderly should be taught how to protect themselves. State government should disseminate fraud information.
2. Fraud statutes should be strictly enforced and harsher penalties meted out.

Dr. Harold Stahmer
Associate Dean
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Florida

Dr. Stahmer offered for consideration reference material relative to crime and the elderly. Amongst the material suggested were 'Why Survive Cold and Growing Old in America', by Dr. Robert N. Butler, the August 1977 issue of the Gerontologist, and a publication by the Gerontology Center in Gainesville entitled Older People in Florida - A Statistical Abstract. The latter provides the age and race composition and economic cross section of the elderly in every one of Florida's counties. These documents, along with consultants from various state and national organizations were suggested as possible resources to be utilized in the design of a state-wide crimes against the elderly plan.

Specific emphasis was placed on the need for data identifying the type of crime, information on the geographic area where the crime occurred and the age of the elderly victim.

Indicating that information dissemination was a profound problem not only in victimization but in the entire area of gerontology, Stahmer related that little use is made of the prime time on cable television, and that cable television would be a useful medium through which current information on the subject area could be disseminated. Some difficulties would arise when using this medium, such as obtaining agreement on an agenda and how the agenda should precede, and establishing effective inter-agency cooperation at the state, regional and local levels.

Dr. Stahmer, in conclusion, emphasized the importance of unification of effort by a host of agency administrators and senior citizens to recognize the problem of crimes against the elderly, utilize the available resources to combat the problem, and to address victim assistance and prevention in order to construct a meaningful state-wide plan. Those available resources may be retired non-professionals and professionals, state agencies, the media, the educational system, and financial assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Better data is needed in order to identify the types of crimes committed against the elderly, where they occur and the background of the community in which they occur.
2. The leadership of select programs in the nation should be invited to act as Service Consultants in the drafting and design of a state-wide plan for crime and the elderly.
3. There is a need to establish better inter-agency organization and cooperation.
4. Legislation dealing with the elderly needs to receive more support in the legislature.
5. Information on crime prevention needs to be better disseminated to the elderly. For example, cable television could be utilized for this purpose.
6. There is a need to educate young persons about the elderly.
7. The elderly themselves should be brought in and listened to concerning their problems and needs.
8. Retired professionals in the field of criminal justice should be utilized as a source of information and ideas.

Dr. Richard Titus
Director
Crime Prevention through Environmental
Design Program
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Dr. Titus' response concentrated on the environmental handicapping of the elderly; how the design and usage of the environment can help protect the elderly against crime.

An environment may subject an elderly individual to so many demands that he may voluntarily withdraw from it or involuntarily be excluded from it. The loss of physical strength serves as an example. But, according to Dr. Titus, crimes against the elderly is the most devastating environmental handicap.

Dr. Titus addressed studies performed in Kansas City, New York City, and Milwaukee, all of which concluded that victimization for an elderly person is most often a more traumatic experience economically, physically, and emotionally than for a younger person.

Thus, crimes against the elderly breeds additional environmental handicaps such as fear, social retirement, and isolation. Various crime prevention programs such as residential security and neighborhood block watch have been established to reduce the incidences of these handicaps. Usage of volunteers and Policemen is beneficial to the operation of the programs because the fixed income of the elderly does not allow for personal attention to security measures.

In addition to crime prevention programs for the elderly, neighborhood or residential design serves as a deterrent to crime. Buildings must include safety features, allow only elderly occupants, and be socially cohesive.

Many problems with building design were also indicated, but Dr. Titus related that he and his co-workers have positive relations with HUD.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is necessary to assess environments as well as people. For example often the elderly are taught to be helpless and therefore feel something is wrong with them as opposed to the design of the building.
2. Many crimes such as burglary could be easily reduced through the use of security measures.
3. Volunteers can be used to reduce the costs of programs.
4. Suggested programs for increased security include premise security, engraving valuables, house watch, block watch and citizens patrols.
5. There is a need to get the elderly involved with these projects and let them exercise some control over this type event.
6. Living environments should be designed to help the elderly such as brighter lighting, ridding of potential hiding places, well trafficked laundry rooms, etc.
7. It is not wise to mix elderly with poor or minority young people. They may prey upon the elderly.

Mr. Carlisle Johnstone
Chairman
Crimes Against the Elderly Task Force
Orlando, Florida

Mr. Johnstone reminded the Task Force of the Orlando Police Department and the Senior Citizens of that area's support to the crime against the elderly program. His remarks were indicative of the fact that you have to attract the citizens' attention to the facets of the problem in order to get their support. He considered statistics on crimes against the elderly in the Orlando area as the most feasible approach to use to gain attention.

Statistically, theft was the common crime, occurring in over 1/3 of all crimes committed, and with a rate of 35.8%; the most common victim was the white male; and 71.9% of crimes against the elderly are committed during daylight hours. Yet, Mr. Johnstone stated that there still exists an empirical need for additional data on crimes against the elderly.

Accordingly, emphasis was placed on the need for cooperation by all involved, i.e., the citizenry, administrative personnel, Task Forces, and Policemen, to alleviate the problem of crimes against the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Good data and statistics are needed in order to understand the problem of crime and the elderly.
2. Look carefully at any program you are working with for the elderly and discard only those parts that are not working. Don't throw away the wrong parts.
3. The concept of team policing seems to be a successful one.
4. It is time for law enforcement to get out and convince citizens that police don't cause crime. It is caused by poverty, poor education, etc. Citizens can deal with these problems better than the police.

Dr. Aaron Lipman
Professor of Sociology
Department of Sociology
University of Miami

Dr. Lipman, in his remarks to the Task Force, addressed one of the country's most adamant problems: drug abuse, and more specifically, alcohol abuse and its relation to the elderly. He noted that alcohol abuse by the elderly was not an acute problem, but it does require consideration by the public.

Prescription drugs is an acute problem among the elderly. Dr. Lipman described the prescriptions as being primarily for diseases associated most commonly with the psychological and physiological processing of aging. However, there are a great percentage of drugs prescribed for physical disorders, i.e. cardiovascular medicines. Further, Dr. Lipman indicated that the elderly have a high rate of adverse reactions to prescribed drugs, either through abuse or misuse.

Therefore, Dr. Lipman suggested that physicians provide more individualized care to the elderly patient, and that the elderly, or consumer of the prescribed drug or over-the-counter medicines, be educated on safety measures to adopt when using drugs. His views were that this approach would ameliorate the drug abuse/misuse problems of the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Physicians should spend more time with the elderly explaining the effects and reactions of drugs. The age and activity levels of elderly must be taken into account when prescribing drugs and the elderly should be more closely monitored when on drugs.
2. The elderly should be made aware of the problems of sharing drugs and of the use and misuse of legal drugs.
3. The idea of designing a medical and pharmaceutical ID card to keep track of diagnosis and prescriptions should be given careful consideration.

Mr. Alan Knudson
Acting Bureau Chief
Uniform Crime Reports
Florida Department of Criminal
Law Enforcement

The first part of Mr. Knudson's testimony was devoted to describing the current crime data collection method in the state. This is the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Local and state law enforcement agencies submit certain information concerning offenses and arrests to the central agency in Tallahassee.

The offense information is collected on seven crimes at the time. These are murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault - the violent crimes; and breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft - the non-violent crimes. Together these seven crimes comprise the FBI's crime index. This index is used as an indicator of crime in the United States.

Arrest data is received on all crimes except traffic violations. An arrest is recorded each time one is made, not by individuals.

The system maintains a very extensive set of checks in order to assure as high a degree of accuracy as possible. The state staff and field representative are constantly in contact with local agencies in an attempt to upgrade reporting quality and consistency.

The second part of his testimony dealt with the complexities involved in implementing the provision of newly enacted SB 311. This bill requires FDCLE to collect basis data on victims to the extent it currently collects it on offenders. Anytime a major change is proposed in a large data collection system, much preplanning and implementation time, money, and effort are required. Mr. Knudson wanted to make the Task Force aware of the situation at FDCLE and while assuring the members of the Task Force of FDCLE's full intention to comply with SB 311, advise them of the time frame for implementation.

There were no RECOMMENDATIONS made.

Miami, Florida Meetings

The Crime and the Elderly Task Force met in Miami, Florida, on September 27-28, 1977. Public hearings were held at the Joseph Caleb Center, and Miami Beach City Hall.

The Selected Witnesses were:

Harriet Paul, Administrative Assistant to Senator Richard Stone

Herman Sands, Director, Jollivette Senior Center

Alice VanDerpoel, Director, Edison Senior Center

Zoraida Diaz-Albertini, Program Administrator, Impact Program

Betty Holmes, Homestead and Florida City CSC

Barbara Williams, Community Developer, Community Action Agency

Bernice Phillips, Social Worker Aide

T. Dean, Executive Director, Edison Little River Center

William Sutton, Director, Dade County Welfare Department

Sidney Dozier, Assistant Director, Dade County Welfare

Yvonne McCullough, Coordinator, James E. Scott Community Association

Ike Withers, Executive Director, Community Action Agency

Jose Navarro, Director, Dade County Senior Citizens Program

Leonard E. A. Batz, President, Senior Centers of Dade County

Sandra Roseman, Regional Coordinator, National Association Pro Spanish Speaking Elderly

Eddie L. Mitchell, Safety and Security Officer, HUD

Ann Betancourt, Project Director, Senior Companion Program

Walter Dardland, Consumer Advocate, County Consumers Advocacy Office

Priscilla Perry, Director, Institute for Study of Aging, University of Miami

Dr. Louis Sales, Criminal Justice

Dr. Nan Hutchinson, Executive Director, Area Agency on Aging
of Broward County

Bennett H. Brummer, Public Defender

Hattie Walker, Center House

Sgt. Nick Valeriani, Coordinator, Community Relations and
Crime Prevention, Miami Beach Police Department

Dr. Fred Breckler, Barry College

Dr. Mike Connolly, Barry College

Marvin Wiley, Supervisor, Community Services Section, Dade
County Public Safety Department

Dr. Gordon Finley, Florida International University,
Department of Psychology

Alvin Malley, Program Director, Advocate Senior Program

Testimony from the general public was also heard by the Task Force during
the three meetings.

Summary of recommendations and conclusions made by witnesses:

- o Institute new and stronger measures to provide extra security for the elderly.

The fact that the elderly have been the victims of violent crime has generated an immense fear in the elderly.

- o Provide elderly with better/cheaper transportation.
- o Better security design for buildings which house the elderly.
- o Actual victimization as well as the fear of victimization turns older people into virtual prisoners of fear.
- o The impact of actual crime is greater on older persons.
- o Need more crime prevention education for the elderly.
- o Elderly will not testify in court because of fear of reprisal by the accused, mostly juveniles.
- o Educate the elderly on crime prevention, especially confidence games.
- o Minimum standards in building security on a statewide basis is needed.
- o Gerontology should be included in the standards for police training.
- o Provide escort services for the elderly, using youths who are unemployed.
- o Improve legal response to consumer fraud.
- o Delays within the Court System cause many cases to be dismissed.
- o More severe penalties for those who victimize the elderly.

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Miami, Florida
Joseph Caleb Center
September 27, 1977

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Palm Beach, Florida
Colonnades Beach Hotel
October 26, 1978

Mr. George Sunderland
Senior Coordinator
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sunderland presented an introduction and overview on the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP). NRTA/AARP has approximately twelve million members with an estimated million members in Florida. It operates on internal funds.

Because of the organization's relativeness to the criminal justice system, crime is seen as a major problem to the elderly, falling second to income maintenance. Yet, victimization studies should research the kinds of crimes committed against the elderly such as strong arm robbery, rather than crimes in general. These studies would then allow a more thorough investigation of the operations of the overall criminal justice system.

Mr. Sunderland then proceeded to introduce Mr. Charlie Schafer and properly introduce the remaining speakers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Victimization studies should focus on crimes specific rather than crimes in general.
2. Studies should be conducted on the efficiency and operation of the other elements of the criminal justice system, and how to make these elements more effective.

Mr. Charles H. Schafer, Consultant
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Schafer emphasized the importance of legislation by each state to combat the seriousness of crimes against the elderly. Although Florida, California, North Carolina and Illinois were commended for their respective legislative efforts, collectively, states where legislation is pending were reprimanded.

Crimes against the elderly legislation must detail the age parameters, sentencing guidelines, victim compensation, victim witness assistance, restitution, court delay procedures, and the federal government's role in provision of federal funds to states for victim compensation. The difficulties in obtaining legislation on each of the aforementioned measures were stressed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Each state should introduce and pass pertinent crimes against the elderly victimization legislation.
2. Mandatory sentences should be given to offenders of the elderly.
3. Each state needs to address a victim compensation and victim witness assistance program whether or not federal funds will be allocated for such.

Captain Steve Davis
Hollywood Police Department
Hollywood, Florida

Captain Davis explained how the crime prevention programs in Hollywood were formulated: a need to inform the public of the operations of the Department and vice versa, and to educate the public on crime prevention techniques was recognized.

Officers assigned to crime prevention units should receive advanced training as educators on crime prevention, and public information dissemination should be coordinated and positively delivered by the unit, or an officer of the unit. The information dissemination should focus on schools, organizations, and local groups as targets, in addition to encouraging the general community to become involved in efforts to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a demanding need for the community to become involved in crime prevention measures. First, it should assess its needs and then relate those needs to the police officer.
2. Crime prevention education must be incorporated into the schools, particularly at the junior high level.
3. Utilization and training of officers within the law enforcement agency as crime prevention Officers is more feasible than hiring new officers.
4. Police Standards and Training Commission should consider outlining more crime prevention courses.

Mr. Sunderland, Senior Coordinator
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sunderland reminded the Task Force of the need for accuracy and consistency in releasing information concerning the pertinence of the criminal justice system to the media. The accuracy would have to begin with valid statistical reporting of crimes and crime analysis.

Moreover, the performance of the local law enforcement agencies must be improved. The "Career Criminal Program" may be an example of improving the effectiveness of several components of the criminal justice system, namely, law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

Improvements in the system result from transference of knowledge, not opinions. More concrete research needs to be performed to determine the shortcomings of the system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The elements of the criminal justice system should be more factual, and less opinionated.
2. Measures need to be established through technical and scientific research, on methods to improve the criminal justice system.

Mr. Tom O'Neil
FBI

Mr. O'Neil focused primarily on what the FBI has instituted to reduce crimes against the elderly, namely crime resistance. Crime resistance is an attitude that manifests itself when citizens collectively take measures to avoid becoming victimized by becoming actively involved in the activities of the community.

Crime resistance became an area of concern to the FBI as a result of Public Law 90-351, Section 404, which concisely states that the "Director of the FBI is to develop devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement."

Various programs around the country have been established to support this concept.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Citizens should become involved collectively in combating crime before individually and/or collectively becoming victims of crime.
2. Crime resistance and/or crime prevention must be viewed as an integral part of the law enforcement agency's operations by its administrators in order for it to be accepted by the department, and further by the community.
3. Crime prevention personnel and the community must be kept abreast of innovations in crime prevention.

Lt. Col. Tom Davis
Advisor, Chief of Police
Prince George County, Maryland

Lt. Col. Davis fundamentally presented the conception that crime prevention as a technique can only have impact if it has the support of middle management before it seeks the support of the community.

Training is the conductor which will allow the police officer to communicate with the community. Specifically, training in race relations, institutional racism, interpersonal and intrapersonal relations is mandatory in order that police officers may interpret the problems and/or conditions of different ethnic groups. Finally, the communication must be reciprocal: shared by the community as well as the officer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Police officers cannot function alone. They must diligently work to seek cooperation and support from the community.
2. Police officers must be trained on how to relate to people of all races, and further, how to give and receive respect.
3. There must be a modification of stereotyped behaviors held by the community and the police before communication can improve.

Lt. Charles Petersen
Edison Police Department
Edison, New Jersey

Upon receiving training at the National Crime Prevention Institute, Lt. Petersen recognized the need to establish a crime prevention program for the elderly. High crime areas were identified, an operation identification program was established, juvenile crime incidences were studied, burglary resistance programs were introduced, and finally, a program entitled "Operation Care to Bring" was instituted. These projects reflect the Department's positive approach to reduce crimes against the elderly.

In addition, neighborhood watch programs are being implemented, which will involve the entire community. Thus, the community must be informed of all measures implemented to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All programs planned to reduce the incidences of crimes against the elderly must have the support of the target group and the community in order to be effective.

Sheriff Paul Blubaun
Maricopa County
Phoenix, Arizona

Sheriff Blubaun primarily informed the Task Force of the vital importance of using volunteers in a crime prevention program. The mixture of on duty people who are trained and volunteers who are trained proved cost-effective and further reduces the chances of volunteers working by themselves.

The volunteers have state certificates, but do perform certified as well as non-certified duties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Volunteers should be used in crime prevention programs to increase the production and also to inform the volunteers of the operations of the agency.

Lt. Atkins
West Virginia Police Department

Lt. Atkins described his program for informing children on crime prevention measures. The program is called "Safety" and it is a classroom project which educates second graders on safety techniques and general information concerning the criminal justice system. This program has resulted in the planning of additional safety programs for all grade levels and other target groups.

The importance of the course project is to propose possible crimes to the children and solicit their responses as to the correct procedure to resolve the problem, and then, instituting them on the most appropriate measure to take should the situation arise.

RECOMMENDATION

1. To inform youngsters of crime prevention and safety measures at an early age so as to reduce crime incidences later on.

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Jacksonville, Florida
Hilton Hotel
November 29, 1977

Representative Arnett Girardeau
Committee on Correction, Probation and Parole.
House of Representatives
Jacksonville, Florida

Representative Girardeau addressed a wide range of subjects in the criminal justice system, emphasizing Florida's high recidivism rate and apparent lack of rehabilitation in the prison system. He advocated the further development of rehabilitation programs to assist people coming out of prison.

In regards to crime and the elderly, Representative Girardeau pointed out Florida's propitious climatic conditions as being a main factor for Florida's rapidly growing elderly population. In sum, he cited the elderly's fear of crime and their physical defenselessness as the two germane issues in discussing crime and the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish an expanded educational program in Florida's prisons, focusing upon alcohol and drug related programs, for purposes of helping inmates deal with social and economic problems upon their release.

Mr. Dave Bachman
Assistant Secretary for Operation
Department of Offender Rehabilitation
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Bachman opened his presentation with a discussion of some of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation's vital statistics: DOR employs over 8,000 people, spends \$138 million annually, supervises 38,000 probationers and parolees. He went on to discuss recent changes in DOR; the addition of parole and probation officers, restructuring the data system and the establishment of pre-trial intervention and victim restitution programs.

Mr. Bachman emphasized, among others, the effort of Florida's prison system to establish sound vocational programs. He cited prison overcrowding and the poor counselor/inmate ratio as major factors for the present rehabilitation problems. He did, however, stress that the opportunity for rehabilitation exists, if an inmate has the desire.

He concluded with the thought that the elderly should be concerned with crime and the criminal justice system because they are primarily victims, rather than perpetrators, of criminal acts. The elderly have to be knowledgeable about the criminal justice system and vociferous about injustice within it in order to improve its effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue the development of rehabilitative programs in conjunction with forestry and the Department of Transportation.
2. Generate and invest money for the purpose of hiring additional qualified supervisory personnel to assist in rehabilitative and work-release efforts.

Sheriff Dale Carson
Duval County
Jacksonville, Florida

The focus of Sheriff Carson's presentation was upon crime prevention in regards to the elderly. He discussed a congeries of crime prevention efforts being carried out in Duval County. Some of those efforts include; weekly presentations to senior citizen organizations and clubs, the development of senior citizen volunteer programs, the generation of a crime prevention manual, a victim advocate program, a "neighborhood watch" program, expansion of computer capabilities and the implementation of a security escort service for the elderly. He attributed the nearly 20% reduction of burglary in the past year to the development of these and other programs.

Sheriff Carson summed up by stating that crime prevention does not cost an enormous sum of money. By utilizing interested parties in the crime prevention process as volunteers, police will better be able to affect a positive change in crime statistics, as has been proven in Duval County.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Bob Watts, Staff Director for Representative Don F. Hazelton
Committee on Corrections, Probation and Parole
Florida House of Representatives
West Palm Beach, Florida

The focus of Mr. Watts' presentation was upon various problems concerning the elderly in regards to crime. He stated that because of the fact that 25 or 26 percent of the population is elderly, crimes against the elderly are potentially quite numerous. In addition, due to the elderly's generally poor economic situation, they are particularly susceptible to financial problems if they have been victimized. Specifically, he pointed to the high cost of medical care as a potentially devastating factor to the elderly victim.

Mr. Watts referred to Rep. Hazelton's efforts in the legislature to assist elderly (and other) crime victims. Two such efforts were the Victim Restitution Bill and the Crime Compensation Commission, both of which aid victims of criminal activity.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Frank Nicholson
Director, Office of Aging
Office of Human Development
U. S. Department of HEW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Nicholson opened his presentation with some data concerning federal programs and related funding. He went on to delineate the many national projects related to crime and the elderly. He cited the following as some of the objectives of such programs: finding ways to reduce and prevent crime against the elderly, alleviate harmful effects on victims and potential victims, reduce the fear of becoming a victim, develop educational programs for the elderly, and evaluate services for the elderly.

Mr. Nicholson stated that the two key agencies involved in dealing with crimes against the elderly are LEAA and the Administration on Aging and their state and local counterparts. He perceives the momentum on a state level to increase efforts for the purpose of addressing problems concerning crime and the elderly. One direct cause of the increased momentum is the requirement of the 1976 Crime Control Act for the state Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance to provide for the development of projects and programs for the prevention of crimes against the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued support by LEAA and its state and local agencies in providing impetus for addressing crimes against the elderly.
2. For the Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance and the Florida Office of Aging and Adult Services to maintain a close and continuing relationship e.g. establish joint workshops for key staff to come together to discuss and interact.
3. The establishment of a joint task force from the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance and Adult Services to review all materials and to develop and implement a strategy to establish closer links between law enforcement and aging networks at the community level.

Ms. Marion Tucker
Senior Crime Prevention Specialist
Metropolitan Planning Unit
Jacksonville, Florida

Ms. Tucker's presentation focused mainly upon the results of a survey given to senior citizens in Jacksonville. The purpose of the survey was to establish the primary needs of the elderly from which authorities could develop crime prevention programs.

The survey established that fear of crime was a major concern of the elderly; 70% are afraid to go out at night. Ms. Tucker presented crime data which substantiated the elderly's fear--of robbery and larceny victims, 62% and 56%, respectively, are 71 or older. The results of the survey were utilized to derive the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase educational opportunities to make the elderly more aware of crime and its prevention.
2. Develop crime prevention by utilizing the elderly as volunteers in their own neighborhoods or apartment complexes.

Mr. Oscar Newman
President
Institute of Community Design Analysis
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Newman spoke at length about preventing crimes against the elderly through environmental design and socio-physical environmental planning. He began his presentation by revealing various crime data which depicted a rapid escalation in the crime rate. He pointed out the large number of potential crime victims in the elderly age bracket and noted their susceptibility to criminal activity.

Mr. Newman went on to discuss various types of housing in relation to crime rates. He stated that the crime rate in apartment buildings with mixed race and age groups is five times that of a building with all elderly, regardless of race. From his research, he has found that the ratio of teenagers to adults is a reliable predictor of crime rate. As a result, Mr. Newman strongly suggested segregating the elderly population.

He went on to advocate the implementation of several crime-reducing phenomena. They included fenced yards, fenced back lanes and alleys, high intensity lighting, security guards, and promoting awareness of crime and its prevention through the media.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Mr. Newman's suggestions centered around socio-physical environmental design. This included the following: cluster the elderly into a single area according to victimization data, surround housing complex with shrub fence, provide only one entrance, utilize security guards, create tenant patrol, install high intensity lighting, implement intercom system and purchase and install new hardware for windows and doors.

APPENDIX H

LAWS OF FLORIDA, 1977, CHAPTER 77-315

CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY

CHAPTER 77-315

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 311

AN ACT relating to crime against the elderly; providing for development of yearly plans and a 5-year comprehensive plan by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, relating to programs to prevent crime against elderly persons and to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons; providing an intent for cooperation among all state agencies; providing priority to be given to preparation of such plans; providing for certain elements to be included and considered in plans; providing for the Department of Criminal Law Enforcement to collect statistical data; providing for plans to be submitted to the presiding officers of the Legislature; providing for contents of reports; providing for consideration of funding sources; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that fear of crime is the greatest personal concern of elderly persons and that elderly persons are more vulnerable to and disproportionately damaged by virtually all major crimes because they are less able to escape offenders and are more likely to receive serious injury, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature further recognizes that there is no information currently maintained in Florida on elderly victims and there is no coordinated program of crime prevention directed toward this ever-increasing segment of our state population, and

WHEREAS, there should be a commitment made by the state through the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services that priority be given to the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of programs that have the potential to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons and to prevent crime against elderly persons, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Legislative intent.--It is the express intent of the Legislature that all state agencies cooperate with the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Prevention of crime; plan and report to the Legislature.--

(1) The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration, in carrying out its assigned purposes under Public Law 90-351, of providing for the preparation and implementation of annual comprehensive statewide plans for the reduction of crime and improvement of the criminal justice system, and under the state plan requirement of Public Law 94-503, of providing for the development of programs and projects for the prevention of crime against the elderly, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in carrying out its purposes of providing needed health and social services for the elderly, shall give priority to the preparation of yearly plans and a comprehensive 5-year plan for the development, implementation, and operation of programs designed to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly. The bureau shall identify, through research and through monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects conducted outside of the bureau, any social, economic, or educational methods, techniques, or procedures which have the potential to effectively prevent crime against the elderly and reduce fear of crime in the elderly. The bureau shall determine the costs and benefits that would be associated with such prevention and reduction efforts and shall develop, or recommend the implementation of, those methods, techniques, and procedures which are found likely to be cost-efficient. The bureau shall identify funding needs for such programs.

(2) In planning and developing programs and recommendations relating to the prevention of crime against elderly persons and reduction of fear of crime in elderly persons, the bureau shall consider and evaluate the potential for new or improved programs in, but not limited to, the following areas:

- (a) Public education and awareness;
- (b) Community coordination in areas of social services and criminal justice;
- (c) Use of the elderly as a resource in community crime prevention and the voluntary involvement of elderly persons and retired professionals in the criminal justice system itself in order to improve the responsiveness and effectiveness of the existing system;
- (d) Victim/witness assistance;
- (e) Reduction of the economic and physical consequences of crime against the elderly; and
- (f) Reduction of isolation of the elderly in the community.

(3) Other agencies of state government shall cooperate with and assist the bureau, within their available resources, in gathering statistical data and in implementing programs which have the potential to prevent crime against elderly persons and to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons and shall consider the findings and recommendations of the bureau in developing and implementing agency programs and formulating agency budget requests. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services shall participate in the preparation and implementation of the comprehensive plans. The Department of Criminal Law Enforcement shall collect statistical data on the characteristics of victims of crime similar to that collected by it with respect to those who commit crimes.

(4) The bureau shall submit to the Governor for transmittal to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the first yearly plan to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly not later than March 1, 1978, and such plan shall be updated and resubmitted not later than March 1 of each calendar year thereafter through 1982. The plan shall outline bureau proposals for the identification of appropriate prevention and reduction efforts, the development of prevention and reduction programs, and the provisions for services under such programs. The yearly plan shall contain, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- (a) A compilation of and analysis of statistical data on types of crimes committed against the elderly in this state and the incidence of such crime. Included in this shall be an identification of the areas of the state where crime against the elderly is of significant proportions. Such data should also reflect an assessment of the degree of unreported as well as officially reported criminal acts.

- (b) An identification and projection of the potential population for which prevention programs should be considered.

- (c) An inventory and evaluation of existing prevention and reduction programs, facilities, and services in the state or nationally, including population served, cost of services provided, percentage of unmet needs, and an identification of any needed program improvement or change.

- (d) A listing of potential prevention efforts identified by the bureau, the estimated annual cost of providing such prevention services for the anticipated target population, an identification of potential funding sources, and the projected benefits of providing such services.

(5) The yearly plans shall be compiled and analyzed by the bureau in the 5-year comprehensive plan, which shall be submitted to the Governor for transmittal to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with the last yearly plan on or before March 1, 1982.

Section 3. All funding sources, including reallocated LEAA funds, shall be considered by the bureau for implementing programs and projects for crimes against the elderly.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 1977.

Approved by the Governor June 23, 1977.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 24, 1977.

END