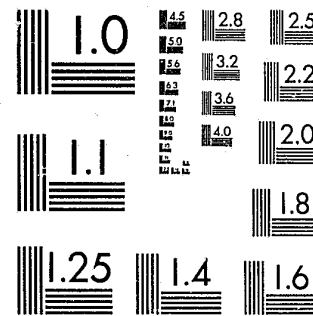


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United States Department of Justice  
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X ANALYTICAL REPORT

A Project of Northside Community Mental Health Center, Inc.  
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Tampa, FL 33612  
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NCJRS

MAR 25 1981

ACQUISITIONS

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## CRIME TYPE DEFINITIONS

The victimization data system is designed to compile crime data hitherto uncollected, and to supply the criminal justice community with new insights into crime and its victims, complementing existing data resources. (Hence, it doesn't dwell on offenders.) Furthermore, it will furnish a means of developing victim profiles and identifying variables and/or sectors of society that could increase or decrease the probability of a person 55 years of age or older being victimized.

It is not possible, nor practical, to measure all crime activities. It is our desire to provide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public and in particular, to persons 55 years of age and older. Therefore, the crimes we address are primarily RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, PERSONAL LARCENY and HARASSING PHONE CALLS and FRAUD. We also address BURGLARY, HOUSEHOLD/PROPERTY LARCENY, MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT and CRIMINAL MISCHIEF. These are called Part I crimes.

The crime definitions we use are compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the FBI and its Uniform Crime Reports. As per definition, a basic distinction is made between crimes against persons, and crimes against property. Crimes against persons are divided into two classifications: Personal crimes of violence which include RAPE, ROBBERY, and ASSAULT (crimes that bring the victim into direct contact with the offender) and crimes of theft, which includes PERSONAL LARCENY and FRAUD.

# I. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

## A. Personal crimes of violence

- 1) Rape
- 2) Robbery
- 3) Assault

## B. Personal crimes of theft

- 1) Personal larceny
- 2) Fraud

### PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

RAPE, the most serious and least common personal crime, is carnal knowledge, through the use or threat of force (excluding statutory rape). Both completed and attempted acts are included in our survey.

PERSONAL ROBBERY is a crime in which the object is to relieve a person of property by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-armed robbery). In either instance, the victim is placed in physical danger. The distinction between robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For statistical purposes we do not distinguish between armed and strong armed robbery. They are therefore combined under the category of robbery. However, we do differentiate between attempted and completed robbery.

ASSAULT is a crime in which the object is to do physical harm to the victim. Aggravated assault is conducted with a weapon, regardless of injury. Aggravated assault also occurs if the attack (without a weapon) results in serious injury. Simple assault occurs when injury, if any, is minor or no weapon was used. Attempted assault, as opposed to assault, is when no harm occurs or when a

# II. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

- 1) Burglary
- 2) Household/property larceny
- 3) Criminal Mischief/  
Vandalism
- 4) Motor Vehicle Theft
- 5) Trespassing

## III. NO CRIME

- 1) Lost Property
- 2) Fire
- 3) Missing person
- 4) Natural Disaster

non-specific verbal threat is issued. Once again, we include both aggravated and simple under the broad category of assault. However, loss and injury are considered separately.

### PERSONAL CRIMES OF THEFT

Crimes against persons other than personal crimes of violence (previously addressed) are personal crimes of theft, i.e.; PERSONAL LARCENY and FRAUD; crimes which involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Personal larceny may or may not bring a victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, and pick-pocketing. Personal larceny without contact involves theft by stealth. Lack of force, as opposed to personal crimes of violence, is a major identifying element in personal larceny.

FRAUD is a special type of personal larceny, also addressed as con games. Some of the more common types of con games include the "Bank Examiner", "Home Improvement Frauds", and "The Pigeon Drop". Fraud can occur anywhere and is a crime in which cash is received from the victim by stealth. Because older persons are victims of Fraud more often than other age groups, we chose to look at the incidents of Fraud separate from personal larceny.

Since there is some data to suggest that older persons living alone have a higher incidence of Obscene, Threatening and Harassing phone calls than the normal population, we chose to inspect these incidents separately.

In any criminal incident against a person, more than a single offense can take place. However, each criminal event has been counted only once by the most serious act that took place during the incident and in accordance with

the seriousness ranking system used by the FBI. They are ranked in the following decreasing order of seriousness: RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, PERSONAL LARCENY. For example; if a person was assaulted during the commission of a robbery, it would be classified as a robbery.

#### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Crimes against property are those criminal incidents which do not involve confrontation. They are BURGLARY, LARCENY, CRIMINAL MISCHIEF, and MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT. If a confrontation occurs, the crime would revert to a personal crime. For example; if a person caught a burglar in the act and was threatened or harmed, the act would no longer be considered a burglary but would revert to an assault. If the burglar demanded cash or property the act would become robbery.

LARCENY (HOUSEHOLD/PROPERTY) is a crime in which cash and/or property is removed from the home or immediate vicinity by stealth. For a larceny to occur in a structure, the thief must be someone who has a right to be there, such as a maid, delivery man or guest. If the person had no right to be there, then the crime is classified as a burglary.

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/VANDALISM has been considered separately because there seems to be an increasing trend of harassment and vandalism reaped upon older persons who live in single dwelling homes, especially by teenaged neighbors. We wanted to inspect these incidents closer. It has come to our attention through other reported crime types (burglary in particular) that often these reported crimes were preceded by numerous unreported incidents of vandalism. HARASSING or OBSCENE PHONE CALLS are technically classified as Criminal Mischief cases. However, because so many older persons had complained of

this type of harassment we chose to look at HARASSING PHONE CALLS separately.

Many older adults felt more personally attacked when they were victims of Harassing Phone Calls as opposed to other types of Criminal Mischief cases.

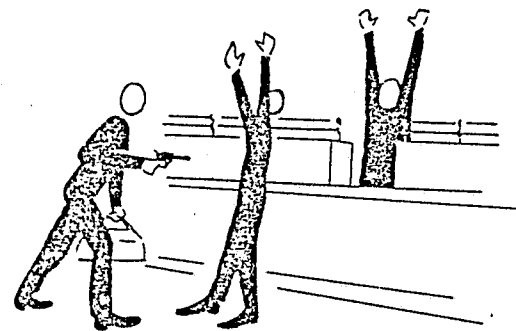
The final category of crimes against property that we address is MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, which is the theft or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle includes any vehicle entitled to use public roads. Motor vehicle theft is a specialized form of larceny and is treated separately by the National Crimes Survey Program, hence we do too.

We included a category of NO CRIME because in some of the reports we received, and in some cases of self-initiated referrals, no crime, per se, had occurred. However, in some cases the persons involved with the incident believed themselves to be victimized and therefore suffered the same mental anguish (and often temporary material loss) as a person who had actually been victimized. It also offered us a method of keeping track of persons who needed and received services from the program. No crime includes such categories as; lost or misplaced cash or property, fire, motor vehicle accident and concerned neighbors worried about a person who hadn't been seen for several days.

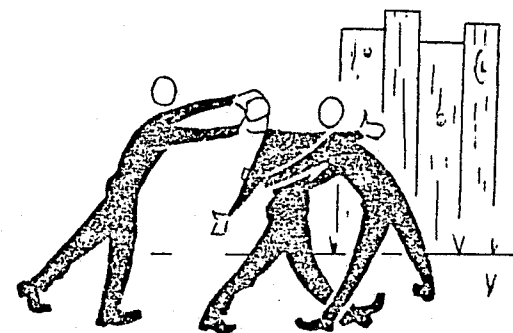
# ROBBERY

## CLASSIFICATION 3

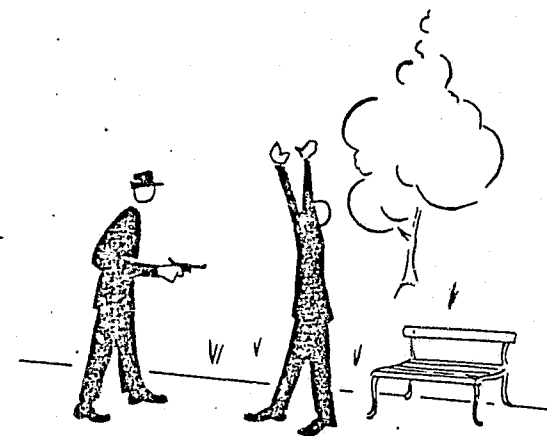
**BANK**



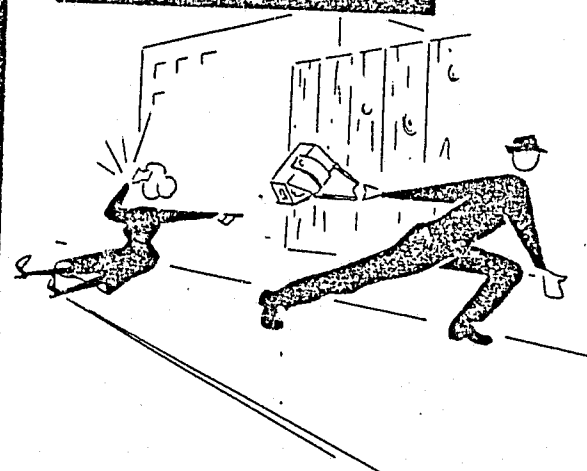
**MUGGING**



**STICK-UP**



**PURSE-SNATCHING with force**



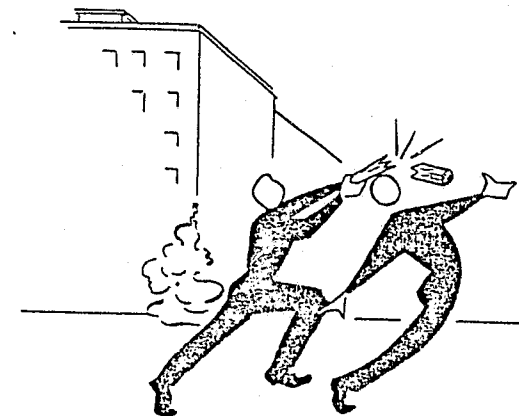
COUNT ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION.



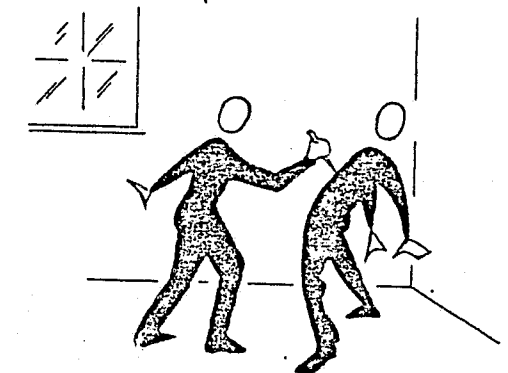
# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

## CLASSIFICATION 4

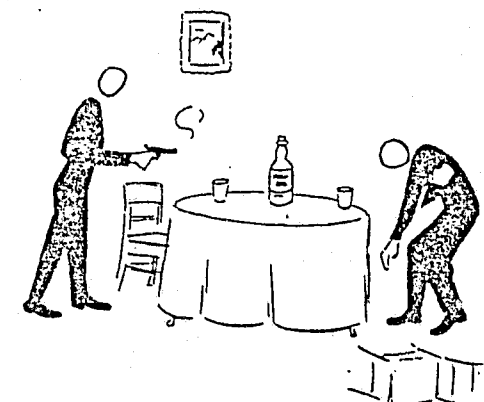
**WITH CLUB**



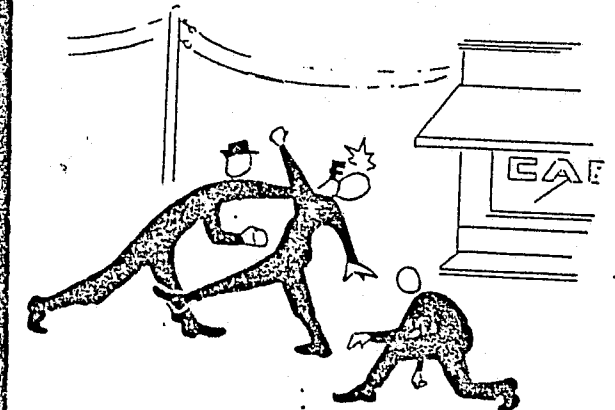
**WITH KNIFE**



**WITH GUN**



**OTHER WEAPONS**



COUNT ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH VICTIM.

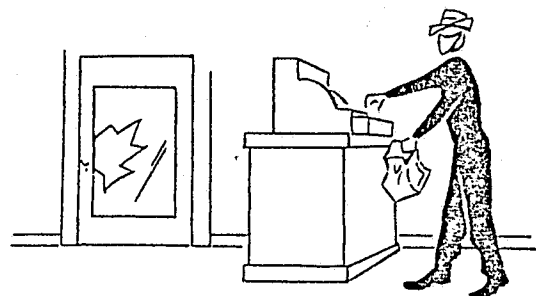




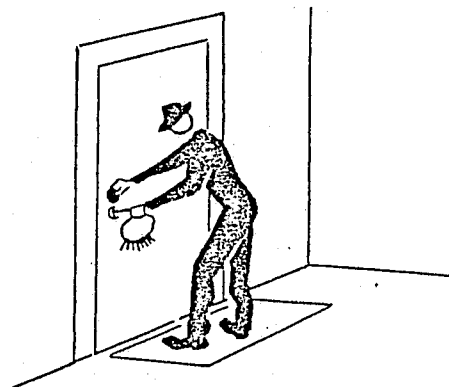
# BURGLARY

## CLASSIFICATION 5

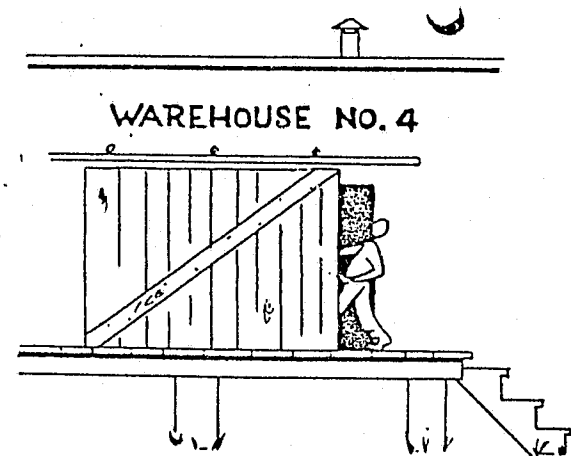
**FORCE**



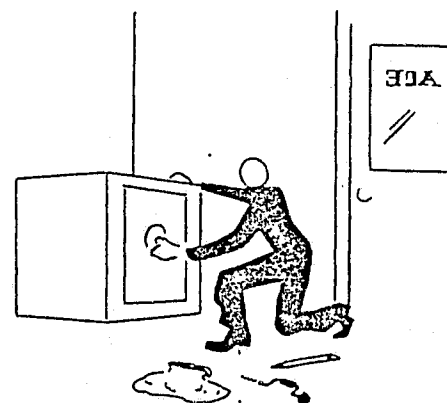
**PASSKEY**



**OPEN DOOR**



**SAFECRACKING**



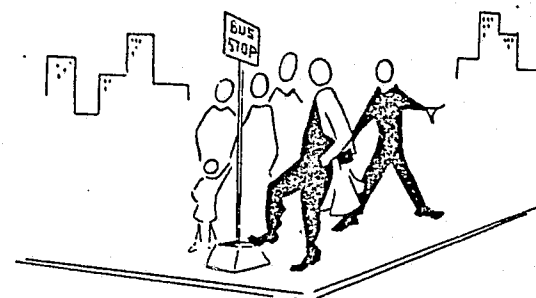
COUNT ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION.



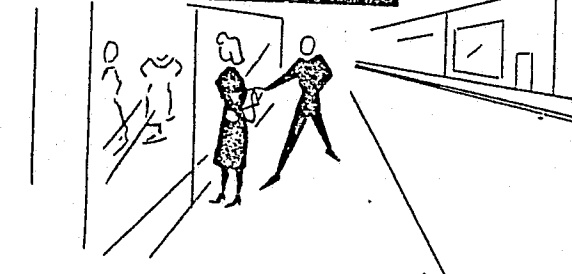
# LARCENY

## CLASSIFICATION 6

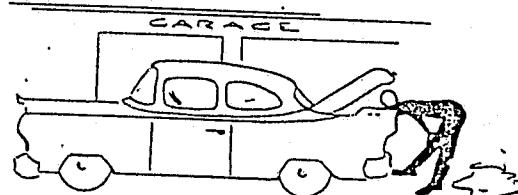
**POCKET-PICKING**



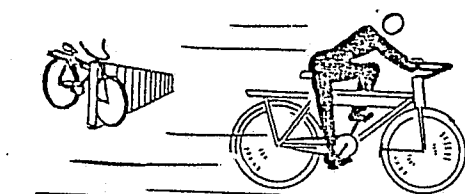
**PURSE-SNATCHING**  
no force



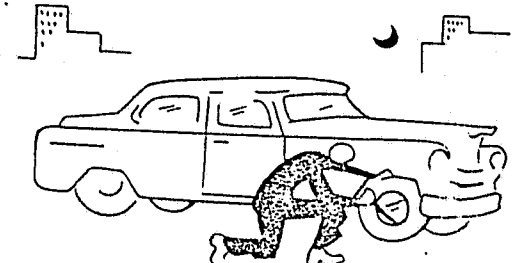
**FROM AUTO** LOCKED OR UNLOCKED



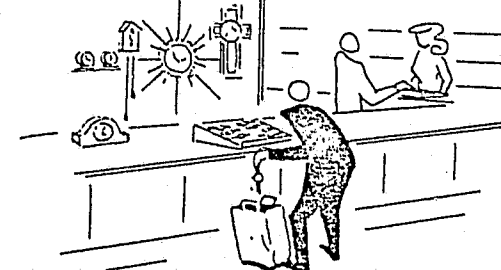
**BICYCLE**



**AUTO ACCESSORY**



**SHOPLIFTING**



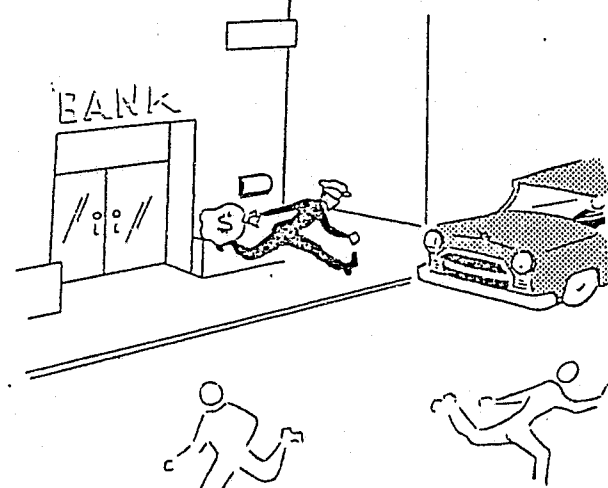
COUNT ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH DISTINCT OPERATION.



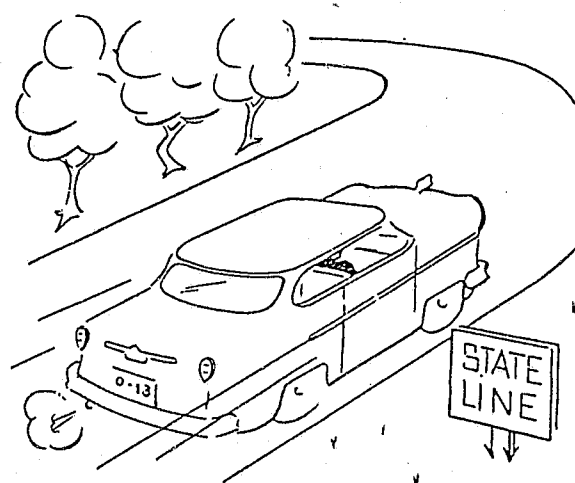
## AUTO THEFT

### CLASSIFICATION 7

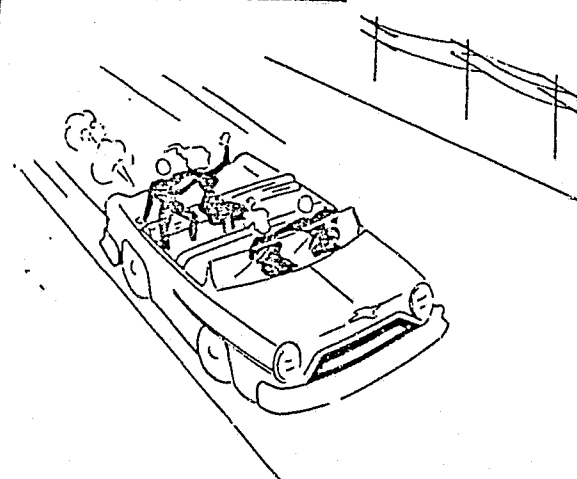
**FOR USE IN OTHER CRIME**



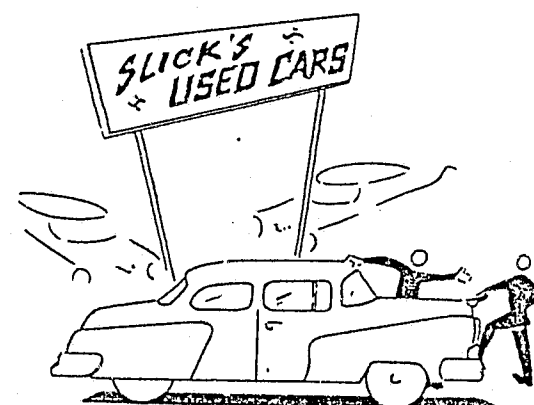
**FOR TRANSPORTATION**



**FOR JOY RIDE**



**FOR SALE OR STRIP**



COUNT ONE OFFENSE FOR EACH AUTO STOLEN.



## CRIME TYPE FREQUENCIES

In calendar year 1978, the Victim Assistance for Older Adults Program (VAOA) reported 4,182 Part I\* victimizations of Hillsborough County residents who were 55 years of age and older. In 1979, the number of victimizations of the elderly increased by 25% to 5233. During the first six months\*\* of 1980, the number of elderly victims equalled 2023, bringing the thirty month total for Hillsborough County to 11,438 elderly victimizations.

Throughout the thirty month project period (January 1978 - June 1980) burglary has continued to be the most frequently perpetrated crime against the elderly. (See Crime Type Frequency Table 1) In 1978, 47.2% of all crimes against the elderly were burglary. In 1979, burglaries equalled 37% of the total crime occurrences and in 1980 this crime category comprised 36.6% of all crimes against the elderly. In examining total cases to date (January 1978 - June 1980) 40.6% of all crimes fell into the category of burglary. Throughout the grant period, a gradual and continual decrease was recorded in burglary frequencies. In examining burglary frequencies, a 2% decrease was noted in burglary occurrences in 1979 when compared to 1978. Burglary cases decreased by 10% when comparing 1980 findings to those of 1978.

The opposite trend was noted in regards to the frequency of property larceny cases. Property larceny cases composed 26.9% of the total crime occurrences against the elderly. Property larceny comprised 22.6% of the total crimes

\*Part I crimes include rape, robbery, assault, larceny, burglary, and auto theft.

\*\*Cases for Jan-June 1980 actually only include new cases collected from January 1 - May 6, 1980.

for 1978, 29.1% of 1979 cases, and 30.2% of the cases for 1980. This crime type category for 1979 demonstrated a 61.5% increase in comparison with 1978 findings. In 1980 the frequency of property larcenies was 55.3% greater than in 1978.

Criminal mischief cases are the third most frequently perpetrated crimes against older persons in Hillsborough County. To date 13% of all crime cases were of this nature. Unlike burglary, which showed a decrease, and unlike property larceny, which showed an increase, criminal mischief cases fluctuated during the thirty month reporting period. In 1978 criminal mischief cases constituted 11.2% of the total cases, 14.4% in 1979 and 13.1% in 1980. Criminal mischief cases increased by 61.2% in 1979 but decreased by 15.5% in 1980. When comparing 1980 findings with 1978, criminal mischief cases increased 36.2%.

It should be noted that these three crime type categories (burglary, property larceny and criminal mischief) comprise 80.6% of the total victimizations of older adults in Hillsborough County during a thirty month period (January 1978 through June 1980). I would like to further stress that these three crime types are crimes against property as opposed to crimes against persons.

Personal larceny cases represented 7.2%, or 816, of all the crimes against the elderly for the reporting period. During 1978, 8.5% of all the crimes committed against the elderly were purse snatches and pick pocket cases. In 1979, this crime type diminished to 6.3% of all crimes and in 1980, 6.5% of the crimes were personal larceny cases. When comparing straight frequencies, personal larceny cases decreased by 7.6% in 1979 and by 4.4% in 1980. The decrease in the frequency of personal larceny cases in 1980 was 11.7% when

compared to 1978. Personal larceny cases were the most frequently committed personal crimes against the elderly. (See Personal Crimes vs, Property Crimes Table 2)

Assaults composed 2.9% of the criminal cases to date. In 1978 only 1.9% (79) of all the criminal cases inflicted on the elderly were of this nature. However, during 1979 assaults equalled 3.6% (186) of the crimes in that year. This represents a frequency increase of 135%. As yet the Program staff has been unable to explain this increase. During 1980 assaults continued to comprise 3.6% of the total crimes. Even though assaults for 1980 represented the same percentage as assaults in 1979, 1980 decreased in frequency of occurrence by 7.1%. When comparing the frequency of assaults in 1978 to those of 1980, an increase of 119% was recorded.

The increase in the frequency of assault cases may be closely correlated to the recidivism rate. It was noted that assault cases had a very high recidivism rate. This may be due in part to the life style and the environment of many of the assault victims. Many of these victims, after initial contact with the Program, realized that there were certain benefits in reporting assault cases, if not to the police then to the Program. Some victims report being assaulted on a regular basis of approximately once every three months. It is the belief of the Program Staff that many of the reported assault cases were unfounded and/or untrue. In fact many of these "victims" were reporting assaults in order to get assistance from the Program when in fact no crime had been committed. The most frequently requested services by this group was for money, food and shelter. It is the personal opinion of the Program Staff that further study should be done in the area of assault victims especially in how it correlates with alcohol abuse.

Elderly persons who were victims of robbery, represented 1.5% of the total victim population to date. In 1978 1.5% of all crimes were robberies. During 1979 this crime category decreased by 18.8% to 1% of all crimes. However, during 1980, robberies composed 2.8% of the total crimes against the elderly. Robberies for 1980 demonstrated a 114% increase in frequency when compared to 1978. A small part of this increase is due to the change in the crime definition of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report which stated that under certain circumstances some cases of purse snatching would now be classified as robbery. However, as stated before, this would only include a small number of cases.

Between January 1978 and June 1980 the Program received a total of 15 rape cases. This number is not, however, an accurate representation of the number of older rape victims. The names and addresses of these victims are not included in the crime summary sheet and therefore this information was not available to the program. Referrals from rape victims generally come to the attention of the Program via the victim, a friend of the victim, or another agency which was in contact with the victim (ex. Rape Crisis, Meals on Wheels, Church groups, etc.).

The remaining personal crimes perpetrated against the elderly include fraud (1.1%) and harassing and/or obscene phone calls (1.7%). During 1978 fraud cases equalled 0.8% of the total crimes while in 1979, 1.2% of the cases were of this crime type and in 1980 1.4% of all cases were fraud cases. When examining frequencies incidents of fraud increased 82.9% in 1979 and in comparing 1980 with 1978 an increase of 98.9% was noted.

TABLE 1  
CRIME TYPE FREQUENCY  
January 1978 - June 1980

CRIME TYPE	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
RAPE	7 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	15 (0.1)
ROBBERY	64 (1.5)	52 (1.0)	57 (2.8)	173 (1.5)
ASSAULT	79 (1.9)	186 (3.6)	72 (3.6)	337 (2.9)
PERSONAL LARCENY	356 (8.5)	329 (6.3)	131 (6.5)	816 (7.1)
FRAUD	35 (0.8)	64 (1.2)	29 (1.4)	128 (1.1)
HARASSING PHONE CALL	57 (1.4)	113 (2.2)	21 (1.0)	191 (1.7)
BURGLARY	1974 (47.2)	1935 (37.0)	740 (36.6)	4649 (40.6)
PROPERTY LARCENY	944 (22.6)	1525 (29.1)	611 (30.2)	3080 (26.9)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF VANDALISM	467 (11.2)	753 (14.4)	265 (13.1)	1485 (13.0)
AUTO THEFT	134 (3.2)	160 (3.1)	62 (3.1)	356 (3.1)
TRESPASSING	6 (0.1)	14 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.2)
FIRE	0 (0.0)	26 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	28 (0.2)
NO CRIME	50 (1.2)	66 (1.3)	32 (1.6)	148 (1.3)
ACCIDENT	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
INCARCERATION	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
DISASTER	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
UNKNOWN	9 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (0.1)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

Since there is some data to suggest that older persons have a higher incidence of threatening phone calls than the general population, we chose to inspect these incidents even though technically they are not part I crimes. Furthermore, the Program was unable to ascertain whether the elderly do receive more harassing phone calls or in fact may just have a higher reporting rate than the general population. This crime category represented 1.7% of all crimes to date. Harassing phone calls equalled 1.4% in 1978, 2.2% in 1979 and 1.0% in 1980. Cases of this nature increased by 98.2% in 1979 yet decreased by 55.6% in 1980.

The remaining crime types committed against the elderly included auto theft with 3.1% (which remained constant throughout the reporting period). Arson with 0.2% and hit and run accidents with 0.0%. Other cases which were reported to the Program included lost/misplaced property 1.3%, incarceration and natural disaster.

#### PERSONAL CRIMES VS. PROPERTY CRIMES

It is a well documented fact that the elderly are less often victimized than any other age group over the age of twelve. However, there has been extensive debate whether the elderly are over victimized in the area of personal larceny and fraud cases. In this section we are going to examine the frequency rate of property crimes vs. personal crimes. For the reporting period (Jan 1978 - June 1980) property crimes comprised 84.1% of the total reported incidents against the elderly population of Hillsborough County, while personal crimes equalled 14.5%. (See Personal Crimes vs. Property Crimes Table 2) Property crimes occurred six times more frequently than did personal crimes. In examining crimes against persons, violent personal crimes equalled only 31.6% of all personal crimes with the remaining 68.4% being personal crimes

of theft. In other words, personal crimes of theft occurred twice as frequently as did personal crimes of violence. It is encouraging to note that personal crimes of violence only composed 4.6% of the total crimes against the elderly. Throughout the thirty month reporting period the ratio of personal crimes to property crimes did not change significantly. However, it is interesting to note that within the category of personal crimes, a steady decrease in crimes of theft and corresponding increase in crimes of violence was noted.

TABLE 2  
PERSONAL CRIMES VS. PROPERTY CRIMES

	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL
TOTAL PERSONAL CRIMES	598 14.3	751 14.4	311 15.4	1660 14.5
PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	(150) 3.6	(245) 4.7	(130) 6.4	(525) 4.6
PERSONAL CRIMES OF THEFT	(448) 10.7	(506) 9.7	(181) 8.9	(1135) 9.9
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	3525 84.3	4413 84.3	1680 83.0	9618 84.1
NO CRIMES	50 1.2	69 1.3	32 1.6	151 1.3
TOTAL INCIDENTS	*4182 100	5233 100	2023 100	*11,438 100

\*9 Unknown-1978

#### PERSONAL CRIMES

Violence  
Rape - Robbery - Assault  
Theft  
Personal larceny - Fraud -  
Harassing phone call

#### PROPERTY CRIMES

Burglary  
Property larceny  
Criminal Mischief/Vandalism  
Auto Theft  
Fire/Arson  
Trespassing

## CASE DISPOSITION

Elderly victimization cases have been divided into groups according to the disposition of each case. Four (4) disposition categories were established: ACCEPTED, REJECTED, NO NEEDS, and UNABLE TO CONTACT.

ACCEPTED disposition is any case which received direct or indirect services from the VAOA Program (for service definitions see Section III on services).

REJECTED disposition refers to any case where the victim refused to divulge any information pertaining to the victimization and would not allow the Neighborhood Liaison Worker (NLW) to conduct a needs assessment. A rejected disposition also included cases where a needs assessment was conducted and all advice and services were declined when there was an obvious need for such services.

NO NEEDS disposition is applied when the NLW has evaluated the victim's situation and the victim did not need any program services, or the victim had already taken steps which negated the need for services. For instance; in the case of a Motor Vehicle Theft, if the victim had already recovered the stolen vehicle intact and without damage, if there was no trauma associated with the theft, if the victim was already aware of all the pertinent crime prevention information and the victim had no outstanding needs, the case disposition was classified as NO NEEDS. Another example would be in the case of an attempted burglary where there was no loss and/or damage. If the NLW discovered that the victim had already taken precautionary measures to better secure his home, is aware of crime prevention information and there is no trauma associated with the incident, then the case is classified as NO NEEDS.

UNABLE TO CONTACT refers to cases where the staff, after exhausting a variety of resources, was unable to contact the victim. Due to Florida's large tourist population, many victims that fall into this category were tourists here for a visit and had returned home or had relocated. In some cases victims submitted erroneous information to the police. Therefore, often addresses were incorrect, phone numbers were incomplete and victim's names were misspelled or otherwise incorrect. Many of the cases that composed this disposition category were accounted for in this manner.

Between January 1978 and June 1980, the Program received a total of 11,438 referrals of which 81.3% were contacted directly by the Program. Referrals in 1979 demonstrated a 25% increase over referrals of the previous year and 1980 referrals increased an additional 16%. The 1980 trend showed an increase of 45% more referrals than in 1978. (See Case Disposition Table 3) Accepted cases were up during 1979 (66.8%) and down again in 1980 (64.7%) but not to the previous low of 1978 (60.3%). Rejected cases exhibited a slight downward trend from 11.1% in 1978 to 6% in 1979 to 5.6% in 1980. Total rejected cases equalled 7.8% of the total victim population. Victims who required no services composed 9.4% of the victim population for the project period. In 1978, 9.3% of the elderly victims needed no services while in 1979 this decreased to 8.6% and in 1980 peaked at 11.8%. Cases where the Program was unable to contact the victim made up 18.7% of the total cases. However, as time progressed the frequency of unable to contact cases decreased from 19.3% in 1978 to 17.9% in 1980.

TABLE 3  
CASE DISPOSITION

FREQUENCY/ % OF TOTAL	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
ACCEPTED SERVICES	2521 (60.3)	3494 (66.8)	1308 (64.7)	7323 (64.0)
REJECTED SERVICES	466 (11.1)	316 (6.0)	114 (5.6)	896 (7.8)
NO NEEDS	387 (9.3)	450 (8.6)	238 (11.8)	1075 (9.4)
UNABLE TO CONTACT	808 (19.3)	973 (18.6)	363 (17.9)	2144 (18.7)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

Follow-up visits were counted only if additional services were offered to the victim and only on cases with accepted dispositions. If three attempts were made to recontact a victim, those attempts were not included in the follow-up count. If an NLW recontacted a victim and found that no additional services were required, then the contact was not recorded as a follow-up. However, if the victim was contacted and additional services were rendered, then that constituted a follow-up. Frequency of follow-ups decreased from 22.2% in 1978, to 18% in 1979, to 12.9% in 1980. We attribute this decrease in part to the expertise developed by the NLWs which enabled them to do a more complete job on the initial contact with the victim. (See Follow-Up Frequency Table 4)

TABLE 4  
FOLLOW-UP FREQUENCY

FOLLOW-UPS	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
# OF FOLLOW-UPS	560	628	169	1357
% OF ACCEPTED CASES	22.2	18.0	12.9	18.5



## CRIME TYPE BY DISPOSITION

### CRIME TYPE BY ACCEPTED DISPOSITION

Rape cases had the highest acceptance rate (80%) of all crime types for the Project period. Fraud cases had the second highest acceptance rate with 78.1%, followed by robbery victims (77.4%) who accepted services. (See Table 5) Victims of harassing and/or obscene phone calls accepted services in 73.2% of all those cases. It should be noted that all of the crime types that experienced a high acceptance rate were crimes against persons as opposed to crimes against property. Accepted cases composed 64% of the total cases for the Project period. All the above mentioned crime types exceeded this average. Personal crimes that were an exception to this include assault cases with 52.2% acceptance and personal larceny cases (61.7%). It should be noted that assault cases had the lowest acceptance rate of any crime type. (For further comments see unable to contact.)

Criminal mischief cases had the highest acceptance rate for property crimes with 66.5%. The Staff discovered that even though the financial losses for this type crime in the majority of cases was minimal, the psychological trauma associated with criminal mischief cases was usually substantial. Many of these victims experienced numerous victimizations, often lacked support systems and feared retaliation for the reporting of the crime. Property larceny victims accepted services in 64.9% of the cases while 63.2% of all burglary victims accepted services from the Program. Sixty percent (60%) of all trespassing cases accepted services and 57.8% of all victims of motor vehicle thefts accepted services.

### CRIME TYPE BY REJECTED DISPOSITION

Rejected cases composed 7.8% of all the elderly victimization cases for the Project period. Just as the highest acceptance rates were found among personal

crimes, the highest rejection rates were also evident in personal crimes.

Assault victims with 10.3% were most often apt to reject services. It is the Staff's belief that this is due, at least in part, to the high occurrence of alcohol abuse among assault victims. Another reason for the high rejection rate for victims of assault could be due to the fact that many of these victims were acquainted with their attackers prior to the assault.

Victims of pocket pickings or purse snatchings rejected services in 9.8% of those cases. Burglary victims had a rejection rate of 9.2% while 7.8% of all fraud victims rejected services. Property larceny victims rejected services in 6.7% of those cases and 6.6% of all rape victims rejected services. Slightly less than six percent (5.7%) of all robbery victims rejected services, while 5.5% of all criminal mischief cases and 5% of all victims of auto thefts rejected services. Elderly victims who had received harassing phone calls had the lowest rejection rate of 4.1%.

### CRIME TYPE BY NO NEEDS DISPOSITION

Victims of auto thefts (16.8%) were most often in the position of not needing any services from the Program. Property larceny victims required no services in 11.6% of the cases while 10.9% of all criminal mischief victims needed no assistance. Victims of harassing phone calls required no services in 8.9% of the cases. The no needs rate for burglary cases was 7.3% followed by assault cases with 7.1%. Rape victims required no assistance in 6.6% of the cases and 6.4% of all personal larceny victims needed no help from the Program. Fraud cases, with 4.6%, and robbery cases, with 4.0%, had the lowest no needs rates of any of the crime types.

### CRIME TYPE BY UNABLE TO CONTACT DISPOSITION

It was the assault victim which the Program had the most difficulty in locating. In 30.2% of these cases the Program was unable to contact the victim. As previously mentioned, the Program discovered that many of the assault victims



had alcohol abuse problems and many of them knew their assailant. It was also noted that many of the assault victims had what many persons would consider a transient life style with no permanent residence. Some of these elements are also present in the personal larceny cases where the unable to contact rate was 21.9%. Some of these victims would frequent local bars and taverns only to discover the next day that they could not find their wallets or purses. The Program was unable to locate and/or contact 20.2% of the auto theft victims and 20.1% of the burglary victims. Criminal mischief victims who couldn't be contacted equalled 16.8% of the population while 16.6% of all property larceny victims could not be found. Fifteen percent (15%) of all elderly persons who reported a trespassing could not be contacted. The Program was unable to contact 13.6% of all phone victims, 12.7% of the robbery victims, and 9.3% of all victims of fraud. Rape had the lowest unable to contact rate (6.6%) .

TABLE 5  
CRIME TYPE BY DISPOSITION  
1978-1980

CRIME TYPE/ CASE DISPOSITION	VICTIMS ACCEPTING SERVICES	VICTIMS REJECTING SERVICES	VICTIMS NOT NEEDING SERVICES	VICTIMS UNABLE TO CONTACT	TOTAL CRIME TYPE
RAPE	12 (80.0)	1 (6.6)	1 (6.6)	1 (6.6)	15 (0.1)
ROBBERY	134 (77.4)	10 (5.7)	7 (4.0)	22 (12.7)	173 (1.5)
ASSAULT	176 (52.2)	35 (10.3)	24 (7.1)	102 (30.2)	337 (2.9)
PERSONAL LARCENY	504 (61.7)	80 (9.8)	53 (6.4)	179 (21.9)	816 (7.1)
FRAUD	100 (78.1)	10 (7.8)	6 (4.6)	12 (9.3)	128 (1.1)
HARASSING PHONE CALLS	140 (73.2)	8 (4.1)	17 (8.9)	26 (13.6)	191 (1.6)
BURGLARY	2940 (63.2)	430 (9.2)	341 (7.3)	938 (20.1)	4649 (40.6)
PROPERTY LARCENY	2001 (64.9)	209 (6.7)	358 (11.6)	512 (16.6)	3080 (26.9)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	989 (66.5)	83 (5.5)	163 (10.9)	250 (16.8)	1485 (12.9)
AUTO THEFT	206 (57.8)	18 (5.0)	60 (16.8)	72 (20.2)	356 (3.1)
TRESPASSING	12 (60.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (0.5)	3 (15.0)	20 (0.1)
NO CRIME	109 (60.8)	8 (4.4)	44 (24.5)	18 (10.0)	179 (1.5)
UNKNOWN	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (0.4)	9 (0.0)
TOTAL	7323 (64.0)	896 (7.8)	1075 (9.3)	2144 (18.7)	11,438 (100)

## SERVICE DEFINITIONS

Accepted disposition is any case which has received direct or indirect services from the Victim Assistance Program. Services can be classified into eight categories:

1. CRISIS INTERVENTION COUNSELING. All of our Neighborhood Liaison Workers (NLWs) have had training in crisis intervention counseling. The NLW generally is able to contact the victim within the first forty-eight (48) hours of the victimization when the anxiety level (if any) is at its highest. The NLW talks through the victimization with the victim allowing him/her to vent some of the frustrations resulting from the incident. The NLW reinforces the victim, helping them to overcome their fear of being victimized and letting them know that someone cares about what has happened to them.
2. DIRECT SERVICES. These are any services that the NLW can provide to the victim. Direct Services include providing transportation to the courts, police departments or other social service agencies. Additional Direct Services include helping to replace stolen identification, credit cards or other important papers.
3. AGENCY REFERRALS. These referrals occur when the NLW refers or uses services of other agencies. The victim might be referred to Meals on Wheels or Food Stamps if there is a nutritional need. Referrals are made to the Home Protection Service if the victim's dwelling needs to be secured (such as the replacement of locks,

insufficient doors, etc.). Referrals are made to the Legal Aid Bureau in cases where the victim needs representation or explanation of his/her rights. The Victim Assistance Program does not duplicate existing community services. Our function in this respect is to direct the victim to the agency that will meet his/her needs.

4. VICTIM ADVOCACY. This results when the NLW or the Victim Assistance Program pleads the cause of the victim to individual(s) and private or public agencies. If money was stolen from a victim which was to pay for rent, the NLW would go to the landlord, verify the the victimization and try to work out an arrangement where the victim could make payments on the debt. The Project Director may speak on behalf of the victims to state, local and federal officials/legislators to influence legislation or regulations.
5. CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION AND EDUCATION. This includes a multitude of services. A pamphlet which covers securing one's home, how to carry one's purse to avoid purse snatching, safety hints, how to handle robberies and obscene phone calls, etc., is made available to all victims. The NLW does a security check of the home, gives advice on Direct Deposit of Social Security and benefit income checks, assists victims in participating in Operation Identification, and assists elderly victims in their interactions with local law enforcement and criminal justice system officials, with a goal of increasing the reporting of crime.
6. VICTIM COMPENSATION. NLWs inform the victim, in appropriate cases, of the Florida Crime Compensation Act - helps them

fill out the forms and get forms notarized. (See Appendix I)

7. PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING. We have a staff therapist available for up to 10 hours a week to give professional counseling to those victims who are having severe difficulty recovering from the victimization trauma.

8. OTHER - any service not included in above categories.

#### SERVICES

Between January 1978 and June 1980, the Victim Assistance for Older Adults Program (VAOA) extended 13,951 services to 7,323 elderly victims. This equates to 1.9 services per service recipient. (See Services Table 6)

When examining total services for the reporting period, the most frequently utilized service was Crime Prevention Information and Education. This service category composed 46.6% of the total services to date.\* During 1978 over half, or 50.1%, of all services were of this category. In 1979 and 1980 a marked decrease was noted in this category. In 1979 47.2% of all services were crime prevention. This service category decreased further to 39.7% in 1980. This may have been due in part to the natural increase in repeat victims during 1979 and 1980. If a victim was given comprehensive crime prevention instructions and then was revictimized, crime prevention services were usually not counted on the revictimization as further crime prevention services would have been duplicative.

Crisis intervention counseling was the second most frequently utilized service by elder victims. During the reporting period 35.3% of the total services

\*Over 88% of all service recipients to date utilize Crime Prevention Information and Education.

were of this nature. Another way of looking at it is over half, or 64.1%, of all service recipients required crisis intervention counseling. Whereas crime prevention services showed a decrease in utilization during the thirty month reporting period, crisis intervention services demonstrated a corresponding increase in utilization. In 1978 32.2% of the total services were crisis intervention, in 1979 34.8%, and in 1980 crisis intervention equalled 41% of the total services. Those elderly victims who suffered psychological trauma requiring professional counseling equalled 0.3% (44 persons) of the victim population. Program Staff has several opinions on the increase utilization of crisis intervention services. One possibility is the increased expertise and confidence of the NLWs. The increased media coverage of crime related issues, to include law enforcement agencies efforts, could be responsible for increased awareness of the problem. A third reason, as mentioned before, could be related to repeat victimizations and the higher recidivism rates.

Agency referrals composed 8.7% of the total services employed by elderly victims. In 1978 9.6% of all services were referrals, 8.6% in 1979 and 7.6% in 1980. Twelve point five percent (12.5%) of all service recipients received this service. A slight decreasing trend was noted in the utilization of agency referrals. However, a slight increase was recorded in the application of direct services. During the reporting period 5.7% of all services were delivered directly by the Program. (See Service Definitions.) Direct services constituted 4.4% of all services in 1978, 5.9% in 1979, and 7.2% in 1980. This service was utilized by almost 7% of the service recipients.

The two remaining major service categories include victim advocacy and victim compensation services. The Program advocated on behalf of 220 elderly victims on 318 separate occasions. Victim compensation services were extended to one

hundred (100) injured elderly victims. This service was requested less frequently towards the end of the project period, as many area medical staff had been trained by the staff to fulfill this function as they were in a better position to assist injured victims.

The total services per victim was 1.9. In other words, service recipients on the average received 1.9 services. Therefore, total service recipients equalled more than the total victims who accepted services.

TABLE 6  
SERVICE FREQUENCY COMPARISON

SERVICE FREQUENCY	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL
TOTAL # OF SERVICES	4396	6703	2852	13,951
TOTAL # OF SERVICE RECIPIENTS	2521	3494	1308	7,323
SERVICES PER SERVICE RECIPIENT	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(1.9)

TABLE 7  
SERVICES

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978		JAN-DEC 1979		JAN-JUNE 1980		TOTAL	
	SERVICES	VICTIMS	SERVICES	VICTIMS	SERVICES	VICTIMS	SERVICES	VICTIMS
CRISIS COUNSEL-ING	1416 (32.2)	1378 (54.7)	2333 (34.8)	2206 (63.1)	1169 (41.0)	1110 (84.9)	4918 (35.3)	4694 (64.1)
DIRECT SERVICE	194 (4.4)	182 (7.2)	393 (5.9)	274 (7.8)	206 (7.2)	51 (3.9)	793 (5.7)	507 (6.9)
AGENCY REFERRAL	422 (9.6)	323 (12.8)	579 (8.6)	428 (12.2)	217 (7.6)	161 (12.3)	1218 (8.7)	912 (12.5)
VICTIM ADVOCACY	96 (2.2)	82 (3.3)	165 (2.5)	103 (2.9)	57 (2.0)	35 (2.7)	318 (2.3)	220 (3.0)
CRIME PREVEN-TION & INFORMA-TION	2201 (50.1)	2201 (87.3)	3167 (47.2)	3164 (90.6)	1133 (39.7)	1133 (39.7)	6501 (46.6)	6498 (88.7)
VICTIM COMPEN-SATION	49 (1.1)	49 (1.9)	40 (0.6)	40 (1.1)	11 (0.4)	11 (0.8)	100 (0.7)	100 (1.4)
PROFES-SIONAL COUNSEL-ING	18 (0.4)	15 (0.6)	22 (0.3)	22 (0.6)	7 (0.2)	7 (0.5)	47 (0.3)	44 (0.6)
OTHER	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	52 (1.8)	52 (1.8)	56 (0.4)	56 (0.8)
TOTAL	4396	4230	6703	6241	2852	2560	13,951	13,031

## CRIME LOCATION DEFINITIONS

An important research task is to solve the apparent puzzle of why the elderly appear to be more fearful of crime even though they are less likely than any other age group over 12 years of age to be victimized, except in the case of personal larceny. We address this problem in part by examining the location where the crime took place. The impact of being victimized is going to be greater when occurring in the sanctity of the home as opposed to transpiring on the street or in a commercial establishment. According to Antanes, Cook, Cook & Skogan, 1977, the relative safety or danger of various locations can have important effects on human behavior and the perceived quality of life. For instance, crimes committed in the home or near it, such as in doorways, alleys or elevators, are particularly disturbing because of the penetration of one's personal life space. This is a zone that most people believe should be a source of unquestioned safety, especially from strangers.\*

The crime location has been broken into the following categories:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. HOME  | 6. On the PROPERTY but not in the home                     |
| 2. STREET OR PARKING LOT                           | 7. PERSON'S PROPERTY other than the home - RENTAL PROPERTY |
| 3. At a RELATIVE'S, FRIENDS or ACQUAINTANCE'S HOME | 8. PUBLIC PROPERTY   |
| 4. From a MOTOR VEHICLE                            |  |
| 5. COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT                        |  |

HOME refers to the actual structure in which the victim dwells, or the quarters in which the victim is housed. This includes a single dwelling home, duplex, apartment or condominium, boarding house, and nursing or retirement home. In the case of multiple occupant dwellings, home is

\*Cook, F.L., Cook, T.D., and Sjigabm, W.G., 1977. PATTERNS OF PERSONAL CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY; Findings from a National Survey. The Gerontologist VOL 17, 321-327

considered the rooms which the victim occupies and any "common" areas such as foyers, dining rooms, etc.

STREET encompasses public streets and sidewalks as well as parking lots. The victim could not have been occupying any type of structure, vehicle, or in his/her own yard or property at the time of the victimization to be considered a street location.

ACQUAINTANCES, FRIENDS, OR RELATIVES HOME category is used when the victim is victimized in the home of a relative, friend or acquaintance; any private home other than that of the victim's.

When we refer to a crime occurring from a MOTOR VEHICLE we are referring to the theft of CB radios or tools from within the vehicle to removing hubcaps and wheels from the exterior of the vehicle.

When location of crime category is Motor Vehicle, the crime was committed against property (the motor vehicle itself). This location is used in conjunction with burglary or larceny from the motor vehicle. The impact of this type of crime is less than most other types. The consensus is that the financial and mental impact of a crime whose location is a motor vehicle is diminished when compared to other locations.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT encompasses anything from a crime occurring in a business office, entertainment and recreation center, motel/hotel, to a grocery store. The crime has to occur within the commercial establishment itself to be classified in this category. If the crime occurs outside the structure, i.e., the parking lot, then the crime location is classified as STREET.

PROPERTY, not to be confused with HOME, is any structure (garage, shed, mailbox) or area (yard) outside of the home. The reason for excluding this category from HOME is that the impact of being victimized is greater within the home as opposed to outside the dwelling structure.

RENTAL PROPERTY is property that the victim owns (does not occupy) or is renting. It includes people who own more than one home and who are not living in the structure at the time of the victimization and older persons who still own homes but are presently residing in nursing homes or elsewhere. It also includes rented storage space.

PUBLIC PROPERTY is any property (excluding streets and parking lots) which is maintained through public funds and is for the purpose of public use and enjoyment. The majority of public property locations were parks, beaches, and other recreational facilities.

# CRIME LOCATION

For this reporting period (Jan 1978 - June 1980) almost half, or 48.3%, of all crimes against the elderly occurred in the victim's home. (See Crime Location Table 8) Crimes that took place on the victim's property outside of the dwelling equalled 18.3% of the total crimes for this reporting period. This means two-thirds (2/3) of all crimes against the elderly happened in or around the victim's home. Crimes which transpired in the victim's car composed 16.6% of all crime locations. Almost eight percent (7.9%) of all crimes against the elderly occurred in a parking lot or on the street. Cases where a commercial establishment was the crime location equalled 4.2% while 3.5% of the crimes took place on other property owned by the elderly victim.

TABLE 8  
CRIME LOCATION

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL
HOME	2167 (51.8)	2392 (45.7)	968 (47.8)	5527 (48.3)
HOME PROPERTY	741 (17.7)	1045 (20.0)	312 (15.4)	2098 (18.3)
STREET	318 (7.6)	392 (7.5)	196 (9.7)	906 (7.9)
OTHER'S HOME	23 (0.5)	28 (0.5)	9 (0.4)	60 (0.5)
COMMERCIAL ESTABLISH- MENT	200 (4.8)	202 (3.9)	75 (3.7)	477 (4.2)
MOTOR VEHICLE	552 (13.2)	953 (18.2)	399 (19.7)	1904 (16.6)
OTHER PROPERTY	144 (3.4)	202 (3.9)	52 (2.6)	398 (3.5)
PUBLIC PROPERTY	9 (0.2)	12 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	28 (0.3)
UNKNOWN	28 (0.7)	7 (0.1)	5 (0.2)	40 (0.4)
TOTAL	4182 100%	5233 100%	2023 100%	11,438 100%

# CRIME LOCATION BY CRIME TYPE

In examining crime locations by type of crime it comes as no surprise to note that home is the most frequent crime location in most crime type categories. Almost all harassing phone calls (97.4%) were received by the victims while they were in their homes. The remaining harassing phone calls were received while the victims were at work (commercial establishment). The overwhelming majority of burglary cases (85.3%) transpired in the victim's home. It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that the vast majority (73.3%) of rapes also were inflicted upon older victims while they were in their own homes. Well over half, or 68.5%, of all fraud victims were initially contacted while they were at home. Again, it is surprising to record that the most common location for assaults to take place was in the victim's home. Almost half, or 48.1%, of all assaults befell the victim while he/she was in his/her own home and 6.6% of all assault victims were on their own property at the time of the attack. Only 29.7% of all assault cases occurred on the street while 9.6% happened in a commercial establishment (usually a bar). (See Crime Location by Crime Type Table 9)

Crime types where the primary crime location was not "home" were robbery, personal larceny, property larceny, and motor vehicle thefts. The majority of robberies (44.7%) occurred on the street with a substantial portion of the remaining cases (40.6%) taking place in the home. Most personal larceny cases also transpired in, or on, the street/parking lot (52.9%), with 27.9% happening in commercial establishments, primarily grocery stores. It comes as no surprise to find that the majority of motor vehicle thefts (55.2%) occurred on the street/parking lot and parked outside the victim's property (39.4%).



TABLE 9

## CROSS-TABULATION OF CRIME LOCATION BY CRIME TYPE

1978-1980

CRIME TYPE ↓	ROW # →	HOME	PROP. HOME	STREET	OTHER'S HOME	COMM. ESTAB.	MOTOR VEHICLE	OTHER'S PROP.	PUBLIC PROP.	TOTAL
RAPE	# (%)	11 (73.3)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	15 (0.1)
ROBBERY	# (%)	69 (40.6)	9 (5.3)	76 (44.7)	0 (0.0)	14 (8.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	170 (1.5)
ASSAULT	# (%)	160 (48.1)	22 (6.6)	99 (29.7)	14 (4.2)	32 (9.6)	2 (0.6)	3 (0.9)	1 (0.3)	301 (2.9)
PERSONAL LARCENY	# (%)	95 (11.8)	37 (4.6)	426 (52.9)	8 (1.0)	225 (27.9)	10 (1.2)	3 (0.4)	2 (0.3)	806 (7.1)
FRAUD	# (%)	87 (68.5)	0 (0.0)	21 (16.5)	0 (0.0)	13 (10.2)	2 (1.6)	4 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	127 (1.1)
HARASS- ING CALLS	# (%)	186 (97.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	191 (1.7)
BURGLARY	# (%)	3961 (85.3)	321 (6.9)	8 (0.2)	16 (0.3)	63 (1.4)	56 (1.2)	214 (4.6)	5 (0.1)	4644 (40.7)
PROPERTY LARCENY	# (%)	259 (8.4)	1152 (37.4)	40 (1.3)	10 (0.3)	91 (3.0)	1393 (45.3)	120 (3.9)	13 (0.4)	3078 (27.0)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	# (%)	593 (40.0)	386 (26.0)	22 (1.5)	6 (0.4)	9 (0.6)	428 (28.8)	39 (2.6)	1 (0.1)	1484 (13.0)
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	# (%)	7 (2.0)	140 (39.4)	196 (55.2)	2 (0.6)	6 (1.7)	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	355 (3.1)
TRES-PASSING	# (%)	3 (15.0)	15 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.2)
FIRE	# (%)	19 (57.6)	3 (9.1)	3 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (6.1)	3 (9.1)	3 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	33 (0.3)
NO CRIME	# (%)	77 (54.6)	11 (7.8)	14 (9.9)	4 (2.8)	16 (11.4)	8 (5.7)	8 (5.7)	3 (2.1)	141 (1.2)
TOTAL	# (%)	5527 (48.5)	2097 (18.4)	906 (7.9)	60 (0.5)	477 (4.2)	1904 (16.7)	398 (3.5)	28 (0.3)	11,397 (100)

The # represents the actual # of victimizations that occurred within each cross-tabulation category of crime type by location.

% equals the percentage of victimizations within each crime type category by location.

## NOTE ON DATA COLLECTION

The statistics used to compile 1978 data in this section were obtained from the State Uniform Crime Report, the Hillsborough County Sheriffs Office, the Tampa Police Department, and information from over 4,000 interviews with older crime victims by the Victim Assistance for Older Adults Program.

Statistics for 1979 were provided by Hillsborough County Crime Statistics 1979 - Hillsborough County Criminal Justice Planning Unit. The Hillsborough County Criminal Justice Unit gathered this information from the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, the Tampa Police Department, Plant City Police Department, Temple Terrace Police Department, and the University of South Florida Police Department. Special thanks is due these agencies for their time spent in reviewing this data for accuracy and clarity.

This study presents statistics on reported offenses for the total of Hillsborough County. The data was extracted from the 1978 and 1979 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) annual printouts compiled by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) for the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa Police Department, Plant City Police Department, Temple Terrace Police Department, and University of South Florida Police Department.

The Uniform Crime Reports have received much criticism due to limitations in the types of data reported, differences in reporting practices of individual agencies, citizens under-reporting of crime, etc. Therefore, we caution to regard the data in this section as an indicator in reviewing the crime problem in Hillsborough County.



## GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

- ASSAULT:** An unlawful attack by one (1) person upon another. This category includes aggravated and simple assault. Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe, or aggravated, bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon, or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults do not involve the use of firearm, knife, or cutting instrument or other dangerous weapon and where no serious injury resulted, including attempts.
- BURGLARY/  
BREAKING  
& ENTERING:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Included in the burglary category are forcible entry, unlawful entry without force, and attempted forcible entry.
- LARCENY:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another, includes attempts. Included in this category are pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicle thefts, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, and thefts from buildings. Data on the general victim population includes shoplifting while the older victim population does not.
- MOTOR  
VEHICLE  
THEFT:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and other vehicles.

- RAPE:** The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Includes rape by force and attempts.
- ROBBERY:** The taking, or attempting to take, of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person(s) by force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Strong armed robbery is included which is where no weapon other than the perpetrator's hands, arms, feet, etc., are used to deprive the victim of property.

# POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

According to the Hillsborough County Planning Commission there was an estimated 620,525 persons living in Hillsborough County in 1978. Persons who were 55 years of age and older comprised approximately 20.5% of the total population in this county.

TABLE 10

## COUNTYWIDE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Total Population Countywide	Total General Population	Total Over 55 Population	Percentage of Total Over 55
	620,525	126,928	(20.5%)

In the general population it was noted that 46.3% of all persons lived within the city limits of Tampa while 53.7% dwelled in the incorporated areas of the county (see City vs. County Population Distribution Table). The reverse was true of the older population. The majority (60.0%) of all persons 55 years of age and older lived within the city limits of Tampa with the remaining 40.0% living in the county. Older adults composed 26.5% of the total population of the city and 15.2% of the county's population.

TABLE 11

## CITY VS. COUNTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Area/ Population	General Population		Over 55 Population	
City	287,458	(46.3%)	76,163	60.0%
County	333,067	(53.7%)	50,765	40.0%
Countywide	620,525	(100%)	126,928	(100%)

# POPULATION FINDINGS

The neighborhood areas within the city of Tampa generally had a higher concentration of persons 55 years of age and older than the neighborhood areas located outside of the city limits (i.e., the County). Older persons comprised 26.5% of the population within the city of Tampa while 15.2% of the population in the county were over 55. (See Table 12) When the population of Hillsborough County, including the city of Tampa, was examined, 20.5% were over the age of 55. Well over half, or 60.0%, of the population that was over 55 years of age in Hillsborough County lived within the city limits, with the remaining 40.0% residing in the county.

TABLE 12

## POPULATION FINDINGS

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS	TOTAL GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION OVER 55	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 55 - WITHIN EACH NEIGHBORHOOD
AIRPORT	9,587	1,903	19.3
SOUTH CARROLLWOOD	24,115	6,107	25.3
DAVIS ISLAND	8,262	2,095	25.4
HYDE PARK	30,577	9,339	30.5
INTERBAY	23,576	8,588	36.4
NORTH TAMPA	30,985	9,740	21.4
PALMA CEIA	29,563	6,665	22.5
SEMINOLE HEIGHTS	43,562	11,130	25.5
SULPHUR SPRINGS	7,950	2,338	29.4
WEST TAMPA	43,410	10,995	25.3
YBOR CITY	29,771	6,958	23.4
MC DILL AFB	6,100	305	5.0
SUB TOTAL: CITY OF TAMPA	(287,458)	(76,163)	(26.5)
BRANDON/RIVERVIEW	48,853	7,574	15.5
CARROLLWOOD/FOREST HILLS	14,253	2,637	18.5
CLAIRE MEL.	21,177	2,387	11.3
DREW PARK	22,444	2,419	10.8
EAST LAKE	17,388	1,735	10.0
GIBSONTOWN	7,667	1,602	20.9
LAKE MAGDALENE	9,349	982	10.5
LUTZ	13,445	2,455	18.3
NORTHWEST COUNTY	15,083	2,302	15.3
PLANT CITY	29,668	5,230	17.6
RUSKIN	6,872	5,058	73.6
SOUTHEAST COUNTY	4,546	1,226	15.3
SUN CITY/APOLLO BEACH	10,333	3,028	29.3
TEMPLE TERRACE	10,810	1,252	11.6
THONOTOSASSA	29,952	4,779	16.0
N. TOWN & COUNTRY	30,189	2,234	7.4
S. TOWN & COUNTRY	13,352	1,042	7.8
UNIVERSITY	17,686	1,823	10.3
SUB TOTAL: HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	(333,067)	(50,765)	(15.2)
TOTAL: CITY AND COUNTY	620,525	(126,928)	(20.5)

# VICTIMIZATION RATE

During 1978 there were 4,182 reported victimizations of older persons in Hillsborough County. As stated earlier, according to the Hillsborough County Planning Commission, there are an estimated 126,928 persons over the age of 55 living in Hillsborough County. (See Population Finding Table 12) Between January 1978 and June 1980 there was a total of 11,438 reported victimizations committed against this population. This equates to a victimization rate of 89.8 victims per every 1000 elderly for the thirty month reporting period. (See Victimization Rate Comparison Table 13) In 1978 there 4,182 elderly victimization cases which represents a victimization rate of 33.1 per 1,000. In 1979 the victimization rate was 40.9 per 1,000 and 1980 it was 38.6 per 1,000\*.

TABLE 13  
VICTIMIZATION RATE COMPARISON

PROJECT PERIOD	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-DEC 1980 *	TOTAL JAN '78 - DEC '80
TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	4182	5233	4855	11,438
VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 1,000	(33.1)	(40.9)	(38.6)	(89.8)

The population distribution of persons living within the city limits has already been compared to persons living in the county. (See City VS County Population Distribution Table 11) In this section we are going to explain the victimization rate of the City VS the County. As previously noted 60.0% of the elderly population live within the city limits with the remaining 40.0% dwelling in county areas. However, 70.8% of all crimes to date occurred in the city with 28.5% occurring in county areas. The remaining .6% occurred either outside the city limits or the crime location was unknown. (See City VS County Victimization Rate Table 14) In 1978 71.8% of the total victimizations occurred in the city. In 1979, this frequency decreased to 70.5% and in 1980, 69.7% of all victimizations occurred within the city limits. Remembering that 60.0% of the elderly population live in the city and that 70.8% of the total victimizations occurred within the city, it is safe to say the elderly city dwellers are more often victimized than their county counterparts. (Percentages do not equal 100% due to the occurrence of out of county victimization cases.)

\*This rate is figured according to estimate for year.

TABLE 14  
CITY VS COUNTY VICTIMIZATION RATE

PROJECT PERIOD	JAN-DEC 1978		JAN-DEC 1979		JAN-JUNE 1980		TOTAL JAN '78-JUNE '80	
	CITY	COUNTY	CITY	COUNTY	CITY	COUNTY	CITY	COUNTY
TOTAL # OF VICTIMIZATIONS	3001	1128	3689	1530	1411	606	8101	3264
% OF TOTAL VICTIMIZATIONS	(71.8)	(27.0)	(70.5)	(29.2)	(69.7)	(30.0)	(70.8)	(28.6)
VICTIMIZATION RATE PER 1,000	(39.4)	(22.7)	(48.4)	(30.7)	(26.9)	(11.5)	(106.3)	(65.7)

It holds true then that not only are the number of victimizations more prevalent in city areas than county areas, but victimization rates for the city are also higher than for the county. During 1978 the victimization rate for the city was 39.4 per 1,000 elderly as opposed to 27 per 1,000 for the county. In 1979 the victimization rate was 48.4 for the city and 30.7 for the county. In estimating the victimization rate for all of 1980 (Jan-Dec) the city victimization rate was 26.9 whereas the county's was 11.5 per 1,000 elderly. In considering the total project period (Jan '78 - June '80) the victimization rate for the city was 106.3 per 1,000 and the county's victimization rate was 65.7. Victimization rate for the city was one and one half (1½) times greater than for the county.

TABLE 15

CRIME TYPE BY POPULATION  
1978

Crime Type	General Population	Over 55 Population	% of General Victim Population Over 55
Rape	468	7	(1.5)
Robbery	1,466	64	(4.4)
Assault	7,674	79	(1.0)
Breaking and Entering	14,673	1,974	(13.5)
Larceny	24,489	1,300	(5.3)
Auto Theft	2,553	134	(5.2)
Total	51,323	3,558	(6.9)

Rape cases involving older persons equalled 1.5% of all rapes in 1978. (See Table 15) Older robbery victims represented 4.4% of all robbery cases. One percent (1%) of all assaults were committed against persons 55 years of age and older. Breaking and entering of property belonging to older persons equalled 13.5% of the total breaking and enterings for 1978. Five point three percent (5.3%) of all larcenies were perpetrated against older persons while 5.2% of all auto thefts in Hillsborough County in 1978 involved a person 55 years of age and over. Of the total Part I crimes in Hillsborough County during the past year, 6.9% involved an older person. It appears, at least in Hillsborough County, that older persons are under-victimized in cases of rape, robbery, and assault, which are all personal crimes of violence. On the other hand, persons over 55 are over represented in burglary cases and only slightly under-represented in larceny and auto theft cases.

## CRIME TYPE BY POPULATION - 1979

Elderly women who were victims of rape equalled 1.5% of the total rape cases for 1979. (See Table 16) However, this frequency is low because names and addresses of rape victims were not available to the Program. Therefore, the only elderly rape victims that were known to the Program were ones where the victim or any other agency contacted the Program. Elderly victims comprised 2.9% of all robbery victims in 1979, while 1.6% of the assaults were inflicted upon persons 55 years of age or older. While the elderly population equalled 6.7% of the total victim population, they composed 12.4% of all the burglary (breaking and entering) cases. They (the elderly) are represented almost twice as often in burglary cases than in the victim population. Elderly victims represented 6.1% of the total larceny cases and 5.4% of the total motor vehicle thefts for 1979.

As was true for 1978, older persons were undervictimized in personal crimes of violence, which includes rape, robbery, and assault. However, persons over 55 years of age were overvictimized in cases of burglary (breaking and entering). In cases of larceny and auto theft, this population was only slightly underrepresented.

TABLE 16

CRIME TYPE BY POPULATION  
1979

CRIME TYPE	GENERAL POPULATION	OVER 55 POPULATION	% OF GENERAL VICTIM POPULATION OVER 55
RAPE	481	7	(1.5)
ROBBERY	1,772	52	(2.9)
ASSAULT	11,570	186	(1.6)
BREAKING & ENTERING	15,637	1,935	(12.4)
LARCENY	30,404	1,854	(6.1)
AUTO THEFT	2,981	160	(5.4)
TOTAL	62,845	4,194	(6.7)

In comparing 1978 with 1979, the same trends exist in both years in reviewing the percentage of the general (total) victim population which was comprised of older adults. (See Table 17) In both years, 1978 and 1979, 1.5% of the total rapes were committed against persons over 55 years of age. In 1978 older victims equalled 4.4% of the total robbery cases. However, in 1979 this dropped to 2.9%. Conversely, only one percent (1%) of all assaults in 1978 were against older persons yet in 1979 this rate increased to 1.6%. The largest concentration of older victims can be found in breaking and entering cases for both years. In 1978 with 6.9% of the total victim population, the elderly composed 13.5% of all burglaries. In 1979, with 6.7% of the total victim population, older victims represented 12.4% of the total burglary cases. Larceny incidents involving older adults increased from 5.3% in 1978 to 6.1% in 1979. Auto thefts changed little in this two year period.

TABLE 17  
CRIME TYPE BY POPULATION  
1978-1979

CRIME TYPE COMPARISON	% OF GENERAL VICTIM POPULATION OVER 55	
	1978	1979
RAPE	1.5	1.5
ROBBERY	4.4	2.9
ASSAULT	1.0	1.6
BREAKING & ENTERING	13.5	12.4
LARCENY	5.3	6.1
AUTO THEFT	5.2	5.4
TOTAL	6.9	6.7

# DAMAGE AND/OR LOSS

The largest damage and/or loss category was comprised of victims sustaining damages and/or loss of less than \$50.00 (27%). (See Damage and/or Loss, Table 18) Victims whose losses totaled between \$100 and \$500 equalled 21% of the total cases, while 16.3% suffered losses of between \$50 and \$100. Older persons who suffered no losses during their victimization constituted 15.4% of the total cases to date. On the other end of the spectrum 10.3% of the elderly victim population had losses in excess of \$500. In twenty-three (23) cases (0.2%) the loss was classified as "unable to assess value". This category was used when the damaged or stolen articles were of such a nature that the loss was indefinable (ie., heirlooms). Losses that were recovered in total composed 1.4% of the total cases. Damage and/or loss information was unknown in 8.4% of the total cases to date. This occurred when the victim was out of the area and the person reporting the crime did not know this information, or when the referral source didn't contain this information and the Program was unable to contact the victim, or when the victim refused to disclose this information.

TABLE 18  
DAMAGE AND/OR LOSS

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
NO LOSS	764 (18.3)	794 (15.2)	204 (10.1)	1762 (15.4)
LESS THAN \$50	1068 (25.5)	1503 (28.7)	518 (25.6)	3089 (27.0)
\$50 - \$100	676 (16.2)	865 (16.5)	322 (15.9)	1863 (16.3)
\$100 - \$500	908 (21.7)	1063 (20.3)	436 (21.6)	2407 (21.0)
OVER \$500	414 (9.9)	486 (9.3)	279 (13.8)	1179 (10.3)
UNABLE TO ASSESS	9 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	7 (0.3)	23 (0.2)
RECOVERED	5 (0.1)	90 (1.7)	64 (3.2)	159 (1.4)
UNKNOWN	338 (8.1)	425 (8.1)	193 (9.5)	956 (8.4)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

# INJURY

Injury information was obtained on 93.9% of the total elderly victimization cases which occurred between January 1978 and June 1980. Of the total cases, it was discovered that 90.2% of all elderly victims sustained no injuries during their victimization. In examining only those cases where injury data was available, we find 96.1% of the elderly victims received no injuries. (See Injury Frequency Table 19)

TABLE 19  
INJURY FREQUENCY

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
NO INJURIES RECEIVED	3700 (88.5)	4806 (91.8)	1809 (89.4)	10,315 (90.2)
MINOR SCRATCHES/ BRUISES	96 (2.3)	138 (2.6)	45 (2.2)	279 (2.4)
SERIOUS ABRASIONS	24 (0.6)	39 (0.7)	12 (0.6)	75 (0.7)
BROKEN/ FRACTURED BONES	15 (0.4)	17 (0.3)	10 (0.5)	42 (0.4)
INTERNAL INJURIES	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	12 (0.1)
OTHER	3 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	8 (0.1)
DEATH	1 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	5 (0.0)
UNKNOWN	338 (8.1)	223 (4.3)	141 (7.0)	702 (6.1)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

The fear factor, which appears to be so prevalent among the elderly, can partly be attributed to the media coverage given to elderly victimizations. Too often these victimizations are sensationalized while dwelling on the injuries inflicted upon this age group. Granted, any injury inflicted upon an older person during a victimization can be devastating. However, few elderly realize that only a very small minority of elderly victims are injured during the commission of a crime. Of the 11,438 elderly victims, only 421 or 3.7% sustained injuries during the commission of a crime and 66.3% of these injuries were considered very minor. Of the total injured elderly population almost half, or 49.2%, required no medical attention for their injuries. (See Medical Table 20) The remaining 50.8% did seek medical attention due to their injuries. Medical attention includes anything from a phone conversation with a nurse to being admitted to a hospital or medical facility.

TABLE 20  
MEDICAL

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
TOTAL INJURIES	144	204	73	421
% OF TOTAL THAT RECEIVED INJURIES	(3.4)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.7)
VICTIMS NEEDING MEDICAL ATTENTION	77	100	37	214
% OF TOTAL INJURIES NEEDING MEDICAL ATTENTION	(53.5)	(49.0)	(50.7)	(50.8)
VICTIMS NOT NEEDING MEDICAL ATTENTION	67	104	36	207
% OF TOTAL INJURIES NOT NEEDING MEDICAL ATTENTION	(46.5)	(51.0)	(49.3)	(49.2)



## VICTIM - OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

This section addresses the question of whether the victim and the offender were known to each other prior to the victimization. In connection with each victimization, the victim was asked to identify the offender. The possible responses were: no offender, spouse, parent, child, brother or sister, relative, friend, neighbor, stranger, unknown offender and no response.

NO OFFENDER is utilized when no crime has been committed but the incident has been brought to the attention of the Program. As previously mentioned, no crime includes lost or misplaced cash or property, fire, motor vehicle accident, natural disaster, and concerned neighbors worried about a person who hadn't been seen for several days.

SPOUSE, PARENT and CHILD refer to the spouse, parent(s), and child, or children, of the victim.

BROTHER or SISTER refers to the victim's sibling(s) while RELATIVE refers to any other relative of the victim's other than those previously mentioned (spouse, parent, child or sibling(s)).

FRIEND and NEIGHBOR are self explanatory. This category includes anyone that the victim is acquainted with personally.

For the purpose of analysis, STRANGER was considered an offender whom the victim had never seen before, whom the victim knew by sight only, or whom the victim did not know, whether they were a stranger or not. This means

that the victim witnessed the crime or was informed by a witness to the crime, of the identity of the offender, either by name or description.

UNKNOWN OFFENDER implies that the victim did not witness the crime and have no knowledge as to the identity of the perpetrator.

UNKNOWN DATA merely means the Program was unable to obtain any information pertaining to the victim's knowledge of the offender's identity.

ORGANIZATION includes any corporation, business club or organized group. This classification, though seldom used, primarily applies to cases of fraud.

In cases where there were multiple offenders, if the victim did not know the identity of any of the offenders, then the offender was classified as "stranger".

When the crime was committed by a single offender, but the offender fell into more than one classification, the offender was considered in the classification which had the closest relationship to the victim. For example; if the offender was a friend and a neighbor, the offender would be classified as a friend.

VICTIM - OFFENDER  
RELATIONSHIP

It appears that the majority of persons over the age of 55, who were crime victims, generally did not encounter the offender during the perpetration of the crime, and therefore did not know his/her identity.. Over half (59.8%) of the offenders to date were classified as "unknown offender". When considering only those cases where offender information was available, then 68.6% of the offenders were classified as "unknown". In other words, the victim did not witness the crime and had no knowledge either from witness (or lack of), or from the investigating agency as to the identity of the offender. (See Victim-Offender Relationship Table 21)

Crimes committed by "strangers" constituted 15% of all offenders to date. In 7.6% of the cases the victim was acquainted with the offender while in 1.7% of the cases the offender was classified as a "friend". In 1.7% of the cases, the victim was related to the offender. Cases where the victim claimed to have been victimized by an organization, or group, (as in the case of consumer complaints) represented 0.1% of the total offenders. "No offenders" composed 1.3% of the total cases. No offender included non-victimization cases such as lost or misplaced articles. No offenders also included cases of natural disasters and animal attacks.

TABLE 21  
VICTIM - OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
NO OFFENDER	50 (1.2)	69 (1.3)	25 (1.2)	144 (1.3)
SPOUSE	15 (0.3)	29 (0.6)	8 (0.4)	52 (0.5)
PARENT(S)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.0)
CHILD(REN)	20 (0.5)	29 (0.6)	12 (0.6)	61 (0.5)
SIBLING	2 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	6 (0.1)
OTHER RELATIVE	20 (0.5)	38 (0.7)	21 (1.0)	79 (0.7)
FRIEND	49 (1.2)	113 (2.2)	38 (1.9)	200 (1.7)
NEIGHBOR/ ACQUAINTANCE	323 (7.7)	415 (7.9)	131 (6.5)	869 (7.6)
STRANGER	630 (15.1)	794 (15.2)	287 (14.2)	1711 (15.0)
UNKNOWN OFFENDER	2414 (57.7)	1385 (60.9)	1232 (60.9)	6831 (59.7)
ORGANIZA- TION	4 (0.1)	8 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	13 (0.1)
UNKNOWN DATE	654 (15.6)	549 (10.5)	267 (13.2)	1470 (12.9)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)



# AGE

The majority of the victims seen by the Victim Assistance for Older Adults Program to date were between the ages of 55 and 64. Almost half, or 48.7%, of all elderly victims were in this age category. (See Age Table 22). Victims between the ages of 65 and 74 composed 31.6% of the victim population while 13.8% were between the ages of 75 and 84. Victims who were 85 to 94 years of age equalled 2.9% of the elderly victim population while 0.2% were over 94 years of age. Victims under the age of 55 comprised 2.6% of the population and in 0.2% of the cases the age of the victim was unknown.

TABLE 22

# AGE

FREQUENCY COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
UNDER 55	213 (5.1)	83 (1.6)	6 (0.3)	302 (2.6)
55 - 64	1928 (46.1)	2665 (50.9)	976 (48.2)	5569 (48.7)
65 - 74	1313 (31.4)	1610 (30.8)	688 (34.0)	3611 (31.6)
75 - 84	553 (13.2)	728 (13.9)	296 (14.6)	1577 (13.8)
85 - 94	147 (3.5)	132 (2.5)	52 (2.6)	331 (2.9)
OVER 94	8 (0.2)	11 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	24 (0.2)
UNKNOWN	20 (0.5)	4 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	24 (0.2)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

The distribution of victims within each age category is not always consistent with the population age distribution of Hillsborough County, (See Age Distribution Comparison Table 23). It was found that even though persons between the ages of 55 and 64 composed 42.3% of the elderly population, victims in this age category comprised 48.7% of the older victim population. In other words, persons between 55 and 64 years of age are over represented in the victim population. On the other hand, persons 65-74 equalled 34.4% of the elderly population but 31.6% of the victim population. The same was true for victims between the ages of 75 and 84 who represented 19.2% of the elderly population while equalling only 13.8% of the victim population. Persons over 94 years of age equalled 5.1% of the elderly population while only 3.1% of the victim population.

TABLE 23

# AGE DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON

AGE GROUP	% OF POPULATION IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY WITHIN AGE GROUP	% OF VICTIM POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUP
UNDER 55	(N/A)	2.6%
55 - 64	42.3%	48.7%
65 - 74	34.4%	31.6%
75 - 84	19.2%	13.8%
85 - 94	5.1% (includes over 94)	2.9%
OVER 94		0.2%

## AGE BY CRIME TYPE

### BURGLARY

Burglary was the crime type most often affecting all age categories. Burglaries equalled 37.6% of all crimes against persons aged 55 to 64 and 41.5% of victims who were between the ages of 65 and 74. (See Age by Crime Type Table 24) Burglaries composed 45.8% of all crimes against persons 75 to 84, 52.3% of all crimes committed against persons 85 to 94 and 58.3% of all crimes committed against persons who were 94 years of age and older. It is interesting to note that even though burglary was the most common crime type experienced by all age categories, the frequency of burglary cases increased with each age category. Of the total crimes endured by older victims, 40.7% were cases of burglary which means persons between 55 and 64 were under-represented in this crime type category while all other age groups were over-represented in burglary cases.

### PROPERTY LARCENY

Property larceny was the second most frequently crime type afflicting the elderly in all age categories with the exception of persons 94 years of age and older. Whereas there was an increase in burglaries that corresponded with increasing age, the reverse was true for property larceny cases which decreased with increasing age. Property larceny was reported by 29.8% of all persons between 55 and 64 years of age. Over one quarter (25.7%) of all 65 to 74 years of age victims were subjected to cases of property larceny and 22.1% of persons between 75 and 84 reported this crime type. Twenty percent (20.2%) of all the victims between the ages of 85 and 94 were property larceny

victims while 4.2% of the persons 94 years of age and older were subjects of this crime type. Between January 1978 and June 1980, 26.9% of all crimes against the elderly were property larceny cases. Whereas, victims between 55 and 64 were under-represented in the case of burglary, they are the only group over-represented in property larceny cases.

It is possible that persons between 55 and 64 more actively practiced crime prevention techniques concerning the security of their homes than do older age groups. Therefore, burglaries are more difficult to execute and many thwarted offenders might then turn to property larceny. The most frequently taken items during the commission of a property larceny case were tools, lawnmowers, and children's bikes. Many of these items are not retained by aging persons, therefore, they would be less susceptible to a property larceny than younger age groups. It is also a possibility that because such items as previously mentioned are often left unprotected and easily accessible by persons under 65, that there is less need for an offender to commit burglary for the purpose of personal gain.

### CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/VANDALISM

Criminal mischief/vandalism cases were the third most frequently committed crime type against the elderly and this holds true for every age category. Victims who were over 94 years of age were less often victims of this crime type than any other age group. This could be due in part to the fact that most persons over 94 years of age would not be accessible and/or are not living

alone. Therefore, the crime would have been reported by a younger person. Persons between 55 and 64, as well as persons 65 to 74 who reported Criminal Mischief/Vandalism incidences each comprised 13.4% of all the criminal occurrences within their age category. It is unclear at this time why 10.7% of the persons 75 to 84 reported cases of Criminal Mischief/Vandalism, yet 12.7% of all persons between 85 and 94 were victims of this crime type.

#### MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 3.1% of all the crimes against the elderly population. As expected, the frequency of motor vehicle thefts decreased with increasing age groups. Auto thefts affected 3.4% of the 55 to 64 population and 3.3% of the victims between 65 and 74. Persons who were between 75 and 84 who suffered stolen automobiles equalled 2.4% of the victims in this age category (75 to 84). Only 0.6% of the victims who were 85 to 94 years of age had their cars stolen and there were no reported cases of motor vehicle thefts among the over 94 age group.

#### RAPE

Rape cases composed 0.1% of all the crimes against the elderly in Hillsborough County between January 1978 and June 1980. As previously stated, this frequency is low because names and addresses were not included on the referral source so all rape referrals had to be done by the victim.

#### ROBBERY

Reported cases of robbery against elderly victims equalled 1.5% of all the crimes committed against this age group. Robbery victims who were between the ages of 85 to 94, as well as those over 94, each composed 1.2% of all crimes against these age groups.

#### ASSAULT

Even though robberies made up 1.5% of the total crime types, it is of interest to note that 2.6% of all the victims between 75 and 84 years of age fell victim to this crime type. Persons who were 55 to 64 years old had the lowest robbery frequency with 1.1%.

In examining assault cases by age category, it was found that persons over the age of 94 experienced a much higher incidence of assault cases than any other age group. Twelve point five percent (12.5%) of all crimes against persons over 94 were assault cases (not to be confused with absolute frequency). Assaults were the second most frequently inflicted crime type on this age group. The group which suffered the next highest frequency of assault incidences were persons between 55 and 64. Three point four percent (3.4%) of this age category were victims of assault. Two percent (2%) of all victims between 75 and 84 were assaulted while 2.6% of the victims, who were aged 65 to 74, were assault victims. Three percent (3%) of the victims who were 85 to 94 years of age were assaulted.

#### PERSONAL LARCENY

It is believed by many experts that older persons are over represented in the area of personal larceny cases, due to their vulnerability. Between January 1978 and June 1980, 7.1% of all the crimes committed against persons over 55 were personal larceny cases. Many crime statistics on the elderly use the age of 65 and older for their population. In considering only those

cases where the victim was at least 65 years of age, it was found that 13.9% of all crimes against this elderly population were personal larceny cases. Persons who were between 75 and 84 years of age were more often victims of personal larceny than any other age group (8.8%). This could be due in part to diminishing physical and mental capabilities of this age group. Victims who were 85 to 94 years of age had the lowest frequency of personal larceny cases, (3.9%), while victims over 94 years of age reported no incidences of personal larceny. It is possible that persons over 85 years of age have a lower incident of personal larceny because of their inaccessibility. It is not often that you see one of advanced age alone on the streets or in a commercial establishment (where most personal larceny cases occur). Persons who were 55 to 64 years old reported 6.8% of all crimes against them to be personal larcenies while 7.4% of the 65 to 74 age group reported personal larceny cases.

#### FRAUD

One's chances of becoming a fraud victim appear to increase with age, at least as far as the over 55 population is concerned. While only one out of every 143, 55-64 population were victims of fraud, one out of every 33, 85-94 population were victims of this crime type. It was found that 0.7% of all crimes against the 55 to 64 age group were fraud, 1.2% of the crimes against persons 65 to 74, and 2.2% of the crimes against the 75 to 84 age category were fraud. Three percent (3%) of all crimes against persons 85 to 94 years of age were conned and there were no reported cases of fraud against persons over 94 years of age.

TABLE 24  
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE  
1978-1980  
Age by Crime Type

TYPE OF CRIME COLUMN % ↓	UNDER 55	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	OVER 94	TOTAL CRIME TYPE
RAPE	1 (0.3)	7 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.2)	15 (0.1)
ROBBERY	8 (2.6)	63 (1.1)	56 (1.6)	41 (2.6)	4 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	173 (1.5)
ASSAULT	7 (2.3)	190 (3.4)	95 (2.6)	31 (2.0)	10 (3.0)	3 (12.5)	336 (2.9)
PERSONAL LARCENY	17 (5.6)	377 (6.8)	268 (7.4)	139 (8.8)	13 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	814 (7.1)
FRAUD	2 (0.7)	39 (0.7)	43 (1.2)	34 (2.2)	10 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	128 (1.1)
HARASSING PHONE CALL	0 (0.0)	107 (1.9)	59 (1.6)	21 (1.3)	4 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	191 (1.7)
BURGLARY	139 (46.0)	2093 (37.6)	1500 (41.5)	722 (45.8)	173 (52.3)	14 (58.3)	4641 (40.7)
PROPERTY LARCENY	71 (23.5)	1660 (29.8)	927 (25.7)	348 (22.1)	67 (20.2)	1 (4.2)	3074 (26.9)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	42 (13.9)	748 (13.4)	483 (13.4)	168 (10.7)	42 (12.7)	2 (8.3)	1485 (13.0)
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5 (1.7)	191 (3.4)	120 (3.3)	38 (2.4)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	356 (3.1)
TRESPASSING	2 (0.7)	11 (0.2)	6 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.2)
FIRE	0 (0.0)	14 (0.3)	7 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (0.2)
NO CRIME	8 (2.6)	67 (1.2)	42 (1.2)	32 (2.0)	6 (1.8)	2 (8.3)	157 (1.4)
TOTAL AGE GROUP	302 (100)	5567 (100)	3611 (100)	1577 (100)	331 (100)	24 (100)	11,412 (100)

TABLE  
CRIME TYPE BY AGE

55-64 The largest age group of elderly victims was composed of persons who were between the ages of 55 and 64. Therefore it is not surprising that the majority of victims within all crime categories were of this age group. However, the distribution of this age group was not always representative. Victims who were 55 to 64 years of age represented 48.8% of the total elderly victim population. (See Crime Type by Age Table 25) This age group was under-represented in cases of fraud (20.5%), robbery (36.4%) while being over-represented in cases of assault (56.5%), harassing phone calls (56%), property larceny (54%), and motor vehicle thefts (53.7%).

65-74 Persons who were of 65 to 74 years of age constituted 31.6% of the total elderly victim population. Within each crime category, this age group was represented relatively consistent with its population distribution. This age group composed 33.3% of all rapes, 32.4% of all robberies, and 32.9% of all personal larceny cases. This age group was slightly under-represented in cases of assault (28.3%). Victims who were 65-74 years of age equalled 33.6% of all fraud cases and 30.9% of all harassing phone calls. This age group represented 32.3% of all burglaries, 30.2% of all property larcenies, 32.5% of all criminal mischief cases and 33.7% of all motor vehicle thefts.

75-84 While equalling 13.8% of the total elderly victim population, the 75-84 age group fluctuated greatly within each crime category.

This age group was greatly under-represented in cases of rape (6.7%), assault (9.2%), trespassing (5%) and fire (4.5%). They were slightly under-represented in cases of motor vehicle thefts (10.7%), property larceny (11.3%), criminal mischief (11.3%) and harassing phone calls (11%). On the other hand, this age group was greatly over-represented in cases of fraud (26.6%) and robbery (23.7%) while slightly over-represented in cases of personal larceny (17.1%) and burglary (15.6%). It is somewhat alarming to learn that persons who are between 75 and 84 years old appear to be so susceptible to robbery and fraud. Perhaps a greater crime prevention effort should be made in the area of these two crime types for this age group.

85-94 While composing less than three percent (2.9%) of the elderly victim population, persons between 85 and 94 years of age represented 7.8% of all fraud victims. Again I would like to suggest that strong crime prevention measures be extended to this age group where fraud is concerned. This age group was fairly represented in cases of criminal mischief (2.8%) and assault (3%). This age group was slightly over-represented in cases of burglary (3.7%) while under-represented in motor vehicle thefts (0.6%), personal larceny (1.6%), harassing phone calls (2.1%), property larceny (2.2%) and robbery cases (2.3%). There were no reported cases of rape in this group.

OVER  
94

There were no reported cases of personal larceny, fraud, harassing phone calls, or motor vehicle thefts against persons over 94. This age category comprised 0.2% of the total victim population, yet

represented 12.5% of all assault victims. One out of every eight victims who was over the age of 94 was assaulted. At present, we cannot account for this high assault rate and would recommend further study be conducted in this area. Victims over the age of 94 composed 0.1% of all criminal mischief cases, 0.3% of all burglaries and 0.6% of all robbery cases. However, this age group represented 6.7% of all rape cases.

TABLE 25  
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE  
1978-1980  
Crime Type by Age Category

TYPE OF CRIME ROW % →	UNDER 55	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	OVER 94	TOTAL CRIME TYPE
RAPE	1 (6.7)	7 (46.7)	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (6.7)	15 (100)
ROBBERY	8 (4.6)	63 (36.4)	56 (32.4)	41 (23.7)	4 (2.3)	1 (0.6)	173 (100)
ASSAULT	7 (2.1)	190 (56.5)	95 (28.3)	31 (9.2)	10 (3.0)	3 (0.9)	336 (100)
PERSONAL LARCENY	17 (2.1)	377 (46.3)	268 (32.9)	139 (17.1)	13 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	814 (100)
FRAUD	2 (1.6)	39 (30.5)	43 (33.6)	34 (26.6)	10 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	128 (100)
HARASSING PHONE CALL	0 (0.0)	107 (56.0)	59 (30.9)	21 (11.0)	4 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	191 (100)
BURGLARY	139 (3.0)	2093 (45.1)	1500 (32.3)	722 (15.6)	173 (3.7)	14 (0.3)	4641 (100)
PROPERTY LARCENY	71 (2.3)	1660 (54.0)	927 (30.2)	348 (11.3)	67 (2.2)	1 (0.0)	3074 (100)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	42 (2.8)	748 (50.4)	483 (32.5)	168 (11.3)	42 (2.8)	2 (0.1)	1485 (100)
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5 (1.4)	191 (53.7)	120 (33.7)	38 (10.7)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	356 (100)
TRESPASSING	2 (10.0)	11 (55.0)	6 (30.0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (100)
FIRE	0 (0.0)	14 (63.6)	7 (31.8)	1 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (100)
NO CRIME	8 (5.1)	67 (42.7)	42 (26.8)	32 (20.4)	6 (3.8)	2 (1.3)	157 (100)
TOTAL AGE GROUP	302 (2.7)	5567 (48.8)	3611 (31.6)	1577 (13.8)	331 (2.9)	24 (0.2)	11,412 (100)



## RACE

According to the Hillsborough County Planning Commission's Population projections for 1980, it is estimated that 86.8% of the over 55 population is white with the remaining 13.2% being nonwhite. According to the Victim Assistance study, it was noted that whites composed 82.6% of the over 55 victim population. This means in the over 55 victim population, nonwhites are slightly overrepresented. Blacks represented 13.5% of the elderly victim population while 3.7% were hispanic and 0.1% were other.

TABLE 26  
RACE FREQUENCY  
1978-1980

RACE	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	OTHER	TOTAL
# OF VICTIMS	1544	9421	424	14	11,403
% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	13.5	82.6	3.7	0.1	100

In comparing the race distribution for the two and one half year reporting period, some fluctuation was noted. During 1978 blacks composed 12.9% of the elderly victim population. This increased to 14.8% in 1979 and dropped to an all time low in 1980 with 11.7%. (See Table 27) White elderly victims also had their smallest showing in 1980. In 1978 whites constituted 84.8% of elderly population. This decreased to 81.5% in 1979 and dropped further to 80.9% in 1980. On the other hand the portion of elderly victims who were hispanic increased from 2.2% in 1978 to 3.6% in 1979 to a high of 7.3% in 1980. Elderly victims of other racial denominations remained relatively consistant throughout the reporting period (0.1% in 1978, 0.2% in 1979, and 0.1% in 1980).

TABLE 27  
RACE FREQUENCY COMPARISON  
1978-1980

% OF TOTAL VICTIMS FOR YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	OTHER
1978	12.9	84.8	2.2	0.1
1979	14.8	81.5	3.6	0.2
1980	11.7	80.9	7.3	0.1

## RACE BY CRIME TYPE

Burglary was the most common crime type afflicting elderly victims. This was true for all races. Burglaries composed 20.7% of the total crimes against the elderly. It was found that 40.5% of the crimes committed against the white population, as well as the black population, were cases of burglary. However, this frequency is slightly elevated among hispanics (45.5%) and all other races (50%). (See Table 28). Property larceny was the second most frequently committed crime type against all races. However, this crime type affects whites (27.9%) and other faces (35.7%) more often than blacks (22.3%) or hispanics (23.3%). Criminal mischief cases were suffered more often by hispanics (15.1%) than either blacks (10.9%) or whites (13.2%). Blacks were victims of motor vehicle thefts (4.1%) more often than whites (3%) or hispanics (2.1%).

In examining personal crimes of violence, especially in cases of robbery and assaults, blacks were overrepresented. Blacks comprised 31.3% of all assault cases with 13.5% of the victim population. Hispanics were also slightly overrepresented in cases of assaults. With 3.7% of the victim population, this race composed 4.2% of all assaults. Whites sustained only 64.3% of the assault cases while equally 82.6% of the victim population. Blacks were also overrepresented in cases of robbery (16.8%) and personal larceny (16.1%). Whites were slightly underrepresented in these two crime categories (robberies 80.3%, personal larceny 81%) as were hispanics (robberies 2.9%, personal larceny 2.8%). Blacks were represented in cases of rape (13.3%) comparable to their representation in the victim population (13.5%). Whites were slightly overrepresented in rape cases with 86.7% of all rape victims being white.

TABLE 28

## RACE DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE.

TOTAL 1978-1980

TYPE OF CRIME	BLACK			WHITE			TOTAL CRIME TYPE
	# OF CRIMES	% OF ALL BLACK VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	# OF CRIMES	% OF ALL WHITE VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	
RAPE	2	0.1	13.3	13	0.1	86.7	15 0.1
ROBBERY	29	1.9	16.8	139	1.5	80.3	173 1.5
ASSAULT	105	6.8	31.3	216	2.3	64.3	336 2.9
PERSONAL LARCENY	130	8.4	16.1	655	7.0	81.0	809 7.1
FRAUD	20	1.3	15.6	104	1.1	81.3	128 1.1
HARASSING PHONE CALLS	22	1.4	11.5	159	1.7	83.2	191 1.7
BURGLARY	625	40.5	13.5	3817	40.5	82.2	4642 40.7
PROPERTY LARCENY	344	22.3	11.2	2626	27.9	85.4	3074 27.0
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	169	10.9	11.4	1248	13.2	84.3	1481 13.0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	64	4.1	18.0	282	3.0	79.4	355 3.1
TRESPASSING	7	0.5	35.0	13	0.1	65.0	20 0.2
FIRE	4	0.3	14.3	24	0.3	85.7	28 0.2
HIT & RUN	1	0.1					1 0.0
NO CRIME	22	1.4	14.7	125	1.3	83.3	150 1.3
TOTAL RACE	1544	100	13.5	9421	100	82.6	11,403

TABLE 28

## RACE DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE

TOTAL 1978-1980  
(Continued)

TYPE OF CRIME	HISPANIC			OTHER			TOTAL CRIME TYPE
	# OF CRIMES	% OF ALL HISPANIC VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	# OF CRIMES	% OF ALL OTHER VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	
RAPE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15 0.1
ROBBERY	5	1.2	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	173 1.5
ASSAULT	14	3.3	4.2	1	7.1	0.3	336 2.9
PERSONAL LARCENY	23	5.4	2.8	1	7.1	0.1	809 7.1
FRAUD	4	0.9	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	128 1.1
HARASSING PHONE CALLS	10	2.4	5.2	0	0.0	0.0	191 1.7
BURGLARY	193	45.5	4.2	7	50.0	0.2	4642 40.7
PROPERTY LARCENY	99	23.3	3.2	5	35.7	0.2	3074 27.0
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	64	15.1	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	1481 13.0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	9	2.1	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	355 3.1
TRESPASSING	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20 0.2
FIRE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	28 0.2
HIT & RUN	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1 0.0
NO CRIME	3	0.7	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	150 1.3
TOTAL RACE	424	100	3.7	14	100	0.1	11,403



# SEX FREQUENCY

Throughout the thirty month reporting period, males have consistently comprised the majority of the elderly victim population, but only by a small margin.

(See Sex Frequency Table 29) Males composed 52.5% of the victims with the remaining 47.5% being females. This figure has fluctuated little for the duration of the reporting period. In 1978, 52.3% of the elderly victim population were males, 52.2% in 1979, and 53.8% of the victim population in 1980 were males.

TABLE 29  
SEX FREQUENCY

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
MALE	2187 (52.3)	2734 (52.2)	1089 (53.8)	6010 (52.5)
FEMALE	1995 (47.7)	2499 (47.8)	934 (46.2)	5428 (47.5)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

It deserves remarking, that all population projection studies reviewed for Hillsborough County showed that the majority of the elderly population is comprised of females as opposed to the male majority of the victim population. According to the Hillsborough County Planning Commission's Population Projections for 1980, males were estimated to represent 42.8% of the over 55 population while females equalled 57.2%. The University of Florida Study\* revealed that

\*OLDER PEOPLE IN FLORIDA: A statistical abstract, 1977

43.9% of the over 60 population was male with the remaining 56.1% being female. One possibility for the presence of male majority in the elderly victim population could be due to the fact that in married households the male is more likely to report the crime than the wife. There is also the question of fear. It is a widely accepted fact that reported crimes reflect only about half of the actual crimes committed. Perhaps because the elderly are more fearful of crime, they report it less often than younger age groups. It is also documented that women are far more fearful of crime and this could further lower their reporting frequency.

In examining sex by crime type, it was found that one or the other sex was more susceptible to certain crimes than the other. For example, females received the overwhelming majority (71.2%) of all harassing phone calls. However, it should be noted that females are far more likely to report harassing or obscene phone calls than males would. Females are also more likely to become victims of personal larceny (66.4%) and fraud (65.6%) than males. (See Sex by Crime Type Table 29) On the other hand males are more likely to be victims of motor vehicle thefts (69.9%). Again I would like to caution that this figure is probably high because in most married households, the male is more likely to report an auto theft than a wife. Males were also over-represented in cases of property larceny (60.1%), assaults (58.5%) and robbery cases (57.2%). There were nine (9) cases in which the crime type was unknown; five (5) cases were males and four (4) cases were females.

TABLE 30

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE  
TOTAL 1978-1980

TYPE OF CRIME	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL CRIME TYPE
	# OF CRIMES	% OF MALE VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	# OF CRIMES	% OF FEMALE VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	
RAPE	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.3	100	15 (0.1)
ROBBERY	99	1.6	57.2	74	1.4	42.8	173 (1.6)
ASSAULT	197	3.3	58.5	140	2.6	41.5	337 (2.9)
PERSONAL LARCENY	274	4.6	33.6	542	10.0	66.4	816 (7.1)
FRAUD	44	0.7	34.4	84	1.5	65.6	128 (1.1)
HARASSING PHONE CALLS	55	0.9	28.8	136	2.5	71.2	191 (1.7)
BURGLARY	2345	39.1	50.4	2304	42.5	49.6	4649 (40.7)
PROPERTY LARCENY	1851	30.8	60.1	1229	22.7	39.9	3080 (26.9)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	803	13.4	54.1	682	12.6	45.9	1485 (13.0)
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	248	4.1	69.7	108	2.0	30.3	356 (3.1)
TRESPASSING	6	0.1	30.0	14	0.3	70.0	20 (0.2)
FIRE	21	0.3	75.0	7	0.1	25.0	28 (0.2)
HIT & RUN	1	0.0	100	0	0.0	0.0	1 (0.0)
NO CRIME	61	1.0	40.7	89	1.6	59.3	150 (1.3)
TOTAL SEX	6005	100	52.5	5424	100	47.5	11,429 (100)

## MARITAL STATUS

In reviewing the total elderly victim population between January 1978 and June 1980, it was found that 20.5% were married while only 21.7% were widowed. (See Marital Status Table 31) Elderly victims who were single at the time of their victimization equalled 4.2% of the victim population. Divorced victims composed 4.6% of this population while 4.2% were separated. Data concerning marital status of the victim was unknown in 27.1% of the total cases to date.

TABLE 31  
MARITAL STATUS

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
SINGLE	194 (4.6)	216 (4.1)	72 (3.6)	482 (4.2)
MARRIED	1578 (37.7)	2154 (41.2)	902 (44.6)	4634 (40.5)
SEPARATED	65 (1.6)	102 (2.0)	45 (2.2)	212 (1.9)
DIVORCED	187 (4.5)	254 (4.8)	83 (4.1)	524 (4.6)
WIDOWED	825 (19.7)	1171 (22.4)	492 (24.3)	2488 (21.7)
UNKNOWN	1333 (31.9)	1336 (25.5)	429 (21.2)	3098 (27.1)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

In comparing only those cases where marital status information was available we find some fluctuations in these findings. (See Marital Status - % of Known Data Table 32) To date over half, or 55.6% of all elderly victims were married. However, we do not know if married couples are more often victimized or are merely more apt to report criminal incidences. It is a well known fact that fear of crime has a greater impact on older persons and it is possible that married couples feel more secure in reporting crimes than an older person living alone.

While marital status frequencies did not fluctuate greatly over the 30 month period there was some variance. The percentage of single elderly victims decreased from 6.8% in 1978 to 4.5% in 1980. A decrease was also noted in divorced victims from 6.6% in 1978 to 5.2% in 1980. Widowed victims increased slightly from 29% in 1978 to 30.9% in 1980, as did separated victims (from 2.3% in 1978 to 2.8% in 1980).

TABLE 32  
MARITAL STATUS  
(% OF KNOWN CASES)

MARITAL STATUS	SINGLE	MARRIED	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED
JAN-DEC 1978	6.8%	55.4%	2.3%	6.6%	29.0%
JAN-DEC 1979	5.5%	55.3%	2.6%	6.5%	30.0%
JAN-JUNE 1980	4.5%	56.6%	2.8%	5.2%	30.9%
TOTAL KNOWN CASES	5.8%	55.6%	2.5%	6.3%	29.8%

## EDUCATION

Education information was very difficult data to obtain. For obvious reasons, it was unavailable for most "unable to contact" and "rejected" cases. The data source for this information generally was the victim himself and if he/she was not willing to disclose this information then it couldn't be collected. It is the belief of the Program Staff that educational information might be slightly skewed. It was found that persons with Master's degrees, for example, were more willing to impart this information than were persons with say a third grade education.

TABLE 33  
EDUCATION

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	GRAND TOTAL
GRADES 1 - 8	654 (15.6)	1049 (20.0)	329 (16.3)	2032 (17.8)
GRADES 9 - 12	1375 (32.9)	1844 (35.2)	732 (36.2)	3951 (34.5)
GRADES 13 - 16	442 (10.6)	574 (11.0)	312 (15.4)	1328 (11.6)
GRADES 17 - 20	73 (1.8)	97 (1.9)	65 (3.2)	235 (2.1)
GRADES OVER 20	3 (0.1)	29 (0.6)	31 (1.5)	63 (0.6)
UNKNOWN	1635 (39.1)	1640 (31.3)	554 (27.4)	3829 (33.5)
GRAND TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

To date the largest education category was composed of elderly persons having between 9th and 12th grade educations (34.5%). (See Education Table 33)

Persons with educational levels of 8 years or less comprised 17.7% of the victim population while 11.6% of the population had received between 13 and 16 years of schooling. There was 2.7% of the elderly victim population which had received post graduate studies. The mean educational level for elderly victims was 11.7 years of schooling.

When reviewing only those cases where educational data was available it was found that over half, or 51.9%, of the elderly victim population had between 9 and 12 years of schooling. (See Education - % of Known Cases Table 34)

Over a quarter (26.7%) of this population had less than a high school education while 21.4% had better than a high school education.

TABLE 34  
EDUCATION  
(% OF TOTAL KNOWN CASES)

ADJUSTED % OF TOTAL	GRADES 1-8	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 13-16	GRADES 17-20	OVER 20
JAN-DEC 1978	25.7	54.0	17.4	2.9	0.1
JAN-DEC 1979	29.2	51.3	16.0	2.7	0.8
JAN-JUNE 1980	22.4	49.8	21.2	4.4	2.1
TOTAL KNOWN CASES	26.7	51.9	17.5	3.1	0.8

## EMPLOYMENT

It comes as no surprise that the largest employment category among elderly victims was composed of retired persons (31.4%). However, it is interesting to note that retired victims increased from 26.7% of the victim population in 1978 to 37.2% in 1980. (See Employment Table 35) The next largest category was comprised of persons who were not retired and still working on a full time basis (23.5%). This employment category also increased from 21.5% in 1978 to 25.0% in 1980. It is somewhat surprising that this category is not larger, seeing that 48.7% of the victims were under the retirement age of 65. (See Age Table 22) However, persons who were not retired and employed part time equalled 2.8% and 9.9% of the elderly victim population were not retired and unemployed for a total unemployed of 36.2%. Elderly victims who qualified as disabled represented 4.7% of the elderly population.

TABLE 35  
EMPLOYMENT

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
RETIRED UNEMPLOYED	1118 (26.7)	1726 (33.0)	752 (37.2)	3596 (31.4)
RETIRED EMPLOYED FULL TIME	1 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.0)
RETIRED EMPLOYED PART TIME	88 (2.1)	106 (2.0)	56 (2.8)	250 (2.2)
EMPLOYED FULL TIME	900 (21.5)	1283 (24.5)	505 (25.0)	2688 (23.5)
EMPLOYED PART TIME	93 (2.2)	181 (3.5)	47 (2.3)	321 (2.8)
UNEMPLOYED NOT RETIRED	423 (10.1)	522 (10.0)	182 (9.0)	1127 (9.9)
DISABLED UNEMPLOYED	130 (3.1)	256 (4.9)	140 (6.9)	526 (4.6)
DISABLED EMPLOYED	2 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	9 (0.1)
UNKNOWN DATA	1427 (34.1)	1150 (22.0)	340 (16.8)	2917 (25.5)
GRAND TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

# INCOME

Income information was the most difficult information to obtain on elderly victims. Many older persons took affront to this type of questioning and many felt it was an invasion of their privacy. Where possible, the NLW estimated this information. Income information was the type of information we were encouraging many elderly persons not to share with other persons, as a crime prevention measure, to avoid fraud, etc. Income information was obtained on 65% of the total elderly victim population to date. Where income information was available it was found that 39.5% of the elderly had incomes of less than \$5,000 a year. (See Income Table 36) Elderly persons having yearly incomes of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 composed 34.1% of this victim population. Persons with incomes between \$10,000 composed 34.1% of this victim population. Persons with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year represented 19.8% of the elderly victims while 6.7% had incomes in excess of \$20,000 a year.

TABLE 36  
INCOME

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
LESS THAN \$5,000	985 (40.3)	1483 (41.4)	467 (33.1)	2935 (39.5)
\$5,000 - \$10,000	863 (35.3)	1248 (34.9)	423 (29.9)	2534 (34.1)
\$10,000 - \$20,000	463 (18.9)	649 (18.1)	360 (25.5)	1472 (19.8)
OVER \$20,000	135 (5.5)	198 (5.5)	163 (11.5)	496 (6.7)
TOTAL KNOWN CASES	2446 (100)	3578 (100)	1413 (100)	7437 (100)

According to the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, 50.2% of unrelated individuals age 65 and over have incomes below the poverty level in Hillsborough County. Furthermore, it is believed that 18.2% of the total population over 60 years of age have incomes below the poverty level.

# TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Crimes committed in the home or near it are especially disconcerting for crime victims. An important research task is to solve the apparent puzzle of why the elderly appear to be more fearful of crime even though on the whole they are less likely than any other age group over 12 to be victimized. We address this problem in part by examining the victim's type of residence since over 3/4 of all the crimes against the elderly were committed in or around their home. This section does not address the location of the crime incident but rather the type of dwelling in which the victim habitates. However, because of the majority of crimes against the elderly occurred in the vicinity of the home, the type of residence for all victims was examined.

Throughout the reporting period the majority of victims (78.1% of known cases) lived in single dwelling homes. (See Table 37) Twelve percent (12%) of all edlerly victims dwelled in apartments or condominiums. It was found that 5.9% lived in mobile homes while 2.3% resided in duplexes. Slightly more than one percent (1.1%) resided in motels, 0.4% were occupants of nursing homes and 0.1% resided in other types of abode.

TABLE 37  
VICTIMS TYPE OF RESIDENCE FREQUENCY  
1978-1980

TYPE OF DWELLING	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	% OF TOTAL CASES (11,438)	% OF KNOWN CASES (9,135)
SINGLE DWELLING	7132	62.4	78.1
MOBILE HOME	542	4.7	5.9
DUPLEX	208	1.8	2.3
APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM	1098	9.6	12.0
MOTEL	102	0.9	1.1
NURSING HOME	41	0.4	0.4
OTHER	12	0.1	0.1
UNKNOWN	2303	20.1	N/A
TOTAL	11,438	100	100

# VICTIM'S TYPE OF OCCUPANCY

Occupancy of the victim's residence refers to the occupancy composition of the victim's residence and the relationship between the victim and any other person(s) occupying the same dwelling. This information helps to define what personal resources the victim might have to draw from and the extent, if any, of social interaction.

Where this information was available, the majority of victims were either living with their spouse only (38.6%) or living alone (33.7%) at the time of their victimization. Less than one-fourth (22.3%) of all victims were living with their immediate family (spouse, child(ren) and/or sibling(s)). Victims who were living with other relatives constituted 2.8% of the victim population. Some victims were sharing living quarters with friends or acquaintances (2.1%). Victims who were in the care of a nursing home at the time of their victimization equalled 0.3% of the victim population, where occupancy data was available.

TABLE 38  
OCCUPANCY OF VICTIMS RESIDENCE FREQUENCY  
TOTAL 1978-1980

TYPE OF OCCUPANCY	# OF VICTIMS	% OF TOTAL VICTIMS	% OF KNOWN VICTIMS
LIVING ALONE	2860	25.0	33.7
LIVING WITH SPOUSE ONLY	3284	28.7	38.6
LIVING WITH FAMILY	1895	16.6	22.3
LIVING WITH RELATIVES (OTHER)	241	2.1	2.8
LIVING WITH FRIENDS	180	1.6	2.1
LIVING IN NURSING HOME	22	0.2	0.3
OTHER	15	0.1	0.2
UNKNOWN	2941	25.7	N/A
TOTAL	11,438	100	100

There was very little fluctuation in the composition of the victims residence when comparing 1978, 1979 and 1980. A slight increase was noticed in victims living alone as well as victims who were living with their spouse only. (See Occupancy Comparison Table 39). However, a decrease was noted in older victims who were living with their families, and those living in nursing homes. Older victims who were either living with friends or relatives fluctuated some with the highest frequency for both occurring in 1979.

TABLE 39  
OCCUPANCY COMPARISON  
TOTAL 1978-1980

% OF KNOWN VICTIMS	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980
LIVING ALONE	33.4	33.5	34.6
LIVING WITH SPOUSE ONLY	37.0	39.1	40.3
LIVING WITH FAMILY	24.0	21.8	20.8
LIVING WITH RELATIVES (OTHER)	2.8	3.0	2.6
LIVING WITH FRIENDS	2.1	2.4	1.4
LIVING IN NURSING HOME	0.7	0.1	0.0
OTHER	0.0	0.2	0.4
TOTAL	100	100	100



# PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION

Between January 1978 and June 1980 it was found that at least 32% of the elderly victim population had been subjected to at least one previous victimization. Previous victimization data was unavailable on 18.7% of the cases to date. (See Previous Victimization Table 40) In 1978, 28.6% of the elderly victims had been previously victimized, in 1979 it was 33.7% and in 1980 it was 34.3% of the elderly victim population. To date it was found that 23.6% of the elderly victim population had one previous victimization, 4.6% had two, and 2% had three previous victimizations. Elderly victims who were victims on four previous occasions equalled 1% of this population while 0.2% reported five previous incidences and 0.1% sustained six prior victimizations. It was noted that 0.5% of the population had experienced eight or more previous victimizations. It is not surprising to note an increase throughout the Grant period of victims reporting previous victimizations. However, it was not uncommon for a victim the Program had contacted during an earlier victimization to deny that they had been previously victimized. It is the belief of the Program Staff that the actual percentage of elderly persons who had been previously victimized is in fact much higher than reported.

TABLE 40  
PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION FREQUENCY

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATIONS	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
NONE	2452 (58.6)	2263 (43.2)	929 (45.9)	5644 (49.3)
1	1014 (24.3)	1257 (24.0)	426 (21.1)	2697 (23.6)
2	102 (2.4)	277 (5.3)	147 (7.3)	526 (4.6)
3	44 (1.1)	117 (2.2)	64 (3.2)	225 (2.0)
4	18 (0.4)	65 (1.2)	29 (1.4)	112 (1.0)
5	7 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	4 (0.2)	18 (0.2)
6	6 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	14 (0.1)
7	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
8 or MORE	4 (0.1)	33 (0.6)	22 (1.1)	59 (0.5)
UNKNOWN	534 (12.8)	1207 (23.1)	401 (19.8)	2142 (18.7)
TOTAL	4182 (100)	5233 (100)	2023 (100)	11,438 (100)

There was a total of 2111 older adults who reported having previously been a crime victim. This population suffered a total of 5525 previous victimizations which equates to 2.6 prior crime incidences per previous victimization victim. Of those persons reporting previous victimizations, over half or 57.8% experienced this prior incident within the past 12 months. (See Previous Victimization - When it Occured Table 41) Previous victimizations which transpired one to two years prior to the current incident equalled 22.9% of this population. Elderly persons reporting previous victimizations which occurred over two years ago composed 19.3% of the previous victimization population. As stated before, many older persons denied having been a victim before. It is the belief of the Program Staff that previous victimizations which occurred over two years ago is really substantially higher than reported. If the prior victimization occurred before the onset of the VAOA Program in January 1978, the Program had no way of checking this information.

TABLE 41  
PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION - WHEN IT OCCURED

FREQUENCY/COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO	644 (53.9)	1113 (63.1)	354 (51.1)	2111 (57.8)
ONE - TWO YEARS AGO	238 (19.9)	362 (20.5)	237 (34.2)	837 (22.9)
OVER TWO YEARS AGO	314 (26.2)	288 (16.3)	102 (14.7)	704 (19.3)
TOTAL	1196 (100)	1763 (100)	693 (100)	3652 (100)

## PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION - CRIME TYPE

The most prevalent crime type among the previous victimization cases was burglary where almost half, or 45.8%, were of this crime type. (See Previous Victimization - Crime Type Table 42) Property larceny cases were the next most frequent type of previous victimization with 20.5%, followed by criminal mischief/vandalism cases with 13.9% of the previous victimizations. These three most prevalent types of previous victimizations are also the most frequently committed crime types against the elderly population.

Personal larceny cases composed 9.6% of the previous victimization cases, while assault and robbery each equaled 2.7%. Harassing phone calls comprised 1.3% while 0.8% were fraud cases and 0.2% were rapes.



TABLE 42

## PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION - CRIME TYPE

FREQUENCY/ COLUMN %	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL TO DATE
RAPE	2 (0.2)	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	7 (0.2)
ROBBERY	42 (3.5)	37 (2.1)	18 (2.6)	97 (2.7)
ASSAULT	23 (1.9)	47 (2.7)	30 (4.3)	100 (2.7)
PERSONAL LARCENY	150 (12.5)	155 (8.8)	45 (6.5)	350 (9.6)
FRAUD	11 (0.9)	12 (0.7)	5 (0.7)	28 (0.8)
HARASSING PHONE CALLS	6 (0.5)	33 (1.9)	8 (1.2)	47 (1.3)
BURGLARY	625 (52.3)	743 (42.1)	305 (44.0)	1673 (45.8)
PROPERTY LARCENY	176 (14.7)	390 (22.1)	182 (26.3)	748 (20.5)
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	131 (11.0)	289 (16.4)	89 (12.8)	509 (13.9)
AUTO THEFT	25 (2.1)	42 (2.4)	9 (1.3)	76 (2.1)
TRESPASS- ING	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)
FIRE	4 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.2)
UNKNOWN	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)
NO CRIME LOST PROPERTY	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	5 (0.1)
TOTAL	1196 (100)	1763 (100)	693 (100)	3652 (100)

## RICIDIVISM

Recidivism information was available on 9296, on 81.3%, of the total elderly victimization cases to date. In considering only those cases where recidivism data was available it was found that 14.1% of the elderly victim population had been through the Program on at least one prior occasion. (See Recidivism Table 43). In 1978 7.8% of this population had been through the Program, in 1979 it was 16.1% and in 1980 it jumped to 23.4%. It is no surprise to note that the overwhelming majority (80%) of the recidivism cases had been through the Program before. Persons who had been through the Program on two prior occasions equalled 13.8% while 3.8% were seen by the Program on three (3) prior occasions.

TABLE 43  
RECIDIVISM

# OF TIMES THROUGH PROGRAM	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-JUNE 1980	TOTAL JAN '78-JUNE '80
1	243 (85.0)	534 (82.3)	274 (72.3)	1051 (80.0)
2	29 (10.1)	80 (12.3)	72 (19.0)	181 (13.8)
3	9 (3.1)	18 (2.8)	23 (6.1)	50 (3.8)
4	5 (1.7)	11 (1.7)	6 (1.6)	22 (1.7)
5	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.5)	3 (0.2)
6	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.2)
7	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
8 OR MORE	0 (0.0)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	4 (0.3)
TOTAL RECIDIVISM VICTIMS	286 (100)	649 (100)	379 (100)	1314 (100)

There was a total of 9296 cases where previous victimization information was available. Of these cases there was 1314 previous victimization victims suffering a total of 3652 previous victimizations which equates to 2.8 previous victimizations per previous victimization cases. It was found that 14.1% of the elderly victim population had suffered at least one previous victimization.

APPENDIX I  
DATA COLLECTION FORMS

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

NLW WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Employee # \_\_\_\_\_

NLW Name \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_

Report Period \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

Days and Hours Worked:

MON \_\_\_\_\_ TUES \_\_\_\_\_ WED \_\_\_\_\_ THURS \_\_\_\_\_ FRI \_\_\_\_\_ SAT \_\_\_\_\_ SUN \_\_\_\_\_

Total Hours Worked: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Miles: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Victim Referrals Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of People You Could Not Reach: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of People Who Could Be Reached: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Follow-Up Contacts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employee's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor's Signature

sa  
2/3/78

## NLW\_

[illegible]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

VICTIM ASSISTANCE FOR OLDER ADULTS  
MILEAGE FORM

Emp. # \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

EMPLOYEE

SUPERVISOR

CONTROL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

## VICTIM INFORMATION SUMMARY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

SEX:            FEMALE  
                                  MALE

RACE:        WHITE        HISPANIC  
                 BLACK        OTHER

TYPE OF CRIME: \_\_\_\_\_ ROBBERY \_\_\_\_\_ AUTO THEFT  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ASSAULT \_\_\_\_\_ RAPE  
 \_\_\_\_\_ BURGLARY \_\_\_\_\_ CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/VANDALISM  
 \_\_\_\_\_ PERSONAL LARCENY \_\_\_\_\_ PROPERTY LARCENY  
 \_\_\_\_\_ FRAUD

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION OF CRIME:        HOME        COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT  
       STREET (PARKING LOT)        FROM AUTO  
       RELATIVES OR FRIENDS HOME  
       OTHER

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: TAMPA P.D. \_\_\_\_\_ TEMPLE TERRACE P.D. \_\_\_\_\_ PLANT CITY P.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF \_\_\_\_\_ AGENCY REFERRAL \_\_\_\_\_  
VICTIM TELEPHONE CALL \_\_\_\_\_ VICTIM WALK-IN \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INCIDENT: \_\_\_\_\_

ASSIGNED TO \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA \_\_\_\_\_

DISPOSITION: FOLLOW-UPS

ACCEPTED AID \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

REJECTED AID DATE \_\_\_\_\_

UNABLE TO CONTACT DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NO NEEDS

## INTERVIEW FORM

CASE # \_\_\_\_\_

WORKER NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

VICTIM NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_

AGE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the number that corresponds to the appropriate response(s).  
Do not leave any questions unanswered. If the information is not available,  
circle 9 for unknown. If an educated guess can be made, circle the number of  
the appropriate response and place an "E" to the left of that response.

SEX 1=MALE  
2=FEMALERACE 1=BLACK  
2=WHITE  
3=HISPANIC  
4=OTHERMARITAL 1=SINGLE  
STATUS 2=MARRIED  
OF 3=SEPARATED  
VICTIM 4=DIVORCED  
5=WIDOWED  
9=UNKNOWNTYPE OF CRIME 1=ROBBERY  
2=ASSAULT  
3=BURGLARY  
4=PERSONAL LARCENY  
5=AUTO THEFT  
6=RAPE  
7=CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/VANDALISM  
8=PROPERTY LARCENY  
9=FRAUD  
14=HARASSING/OBSCENE PHONE CALL  
10=OTHER \_\_\_\_\_LOCATION OF CRIME 1=HOME  
2=STREET (PARKING LOT)  
3=RELATIVE'S, FRIEND OR  
ACQUAINTANCE'S HOME  
4=FROM AUTOMOBILE  
5=COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT  
6=ON PROPERTY/OUTSIDE DWELLING  
7=OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY  
(BUT NOT LIVING IN)  
8=OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

AREA OF CRIME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF CRIME \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE OF REFERRAL 1=TAMPA P.D.  
2=TEMPLE TERRACE P.D.  
3=PLANT CITY P.D.  
4=HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY  
SHERRIF'S OFFICE  
5=VICTIM PHONE IN  
6=VICTIM WALK IN  
7=AGENCY REFERRAL  
8=OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

## INTERVIEW FORM

THE OFFENDER WAS (RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM)

00=NO OFFENDER  
01=SPOUSE  
02=PARENT  
03=CHILD (VICTIM'S)  
04=BROTHER, SISTER  
05=RELATIVE (OTHER)06=FRIEND  
07=NEIGHBOR  
08=STRANGER  
09=UNKNWON OFFENDER  
99=NO RESPONSE

TO WHAT EXTENT WAS THE VICTIM PHYSICALLY INJURED

1=NO INJURY RECEIVED  
2=MINOR BRUISE(S) AND/OR  
SCRATCH(ES)  
3=SERIOUS ABRASION(S)-STITCHES  
4=BROKEN AND/OR FRACTURED  
BONE(S)5=INTERNAL INJURY  
6=OTHER  
9=UNKNOWN

DID THE VICTIM SEEK MEDICAL HELP?

0=NOT APPLICABLE  
1=NO  
IF YES WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_2=YES  
9=UNKNOWNIF THE VICTIM WAS INJURED, THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER MAY WISH TO PRESENT VICTIM  
COMPENSATION INFORMATION AT THIS TIME.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL VALUE OF DAMAGE OR LOSS, IF ANY

0=NO LOSS OR DAMAGE  
1=LESS THAN \$50  
2=\$50 - \$100  
3=\$100 - \$5004=OVER \$500  
5=NO DAMAGE & LOSS RECOVERED  
9=UNKNOWN

IS VICTIM INSURED

1=NO  
2=YES  
9=UNKNOWNIF YES, APPROXIMATE %  
OF LOSS COVERED BY  
INSURANCE \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THE VICTIM BEEN VICTIMIZED ON ANY PREVIOUS OCCASIONS?

- 0=NO PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION

1=ONE PREVIOUS

2=TWO PREVIOUS
- 3=THREE PREVIOUS

4=FOUR PREVIOUS

8=EIGHT OR MORE

9=UNKNOWN

HOW LONG AGO?

- 0=NOT APPLICABLE

1=LESS THAN 1 YEAR

2=1-2 YEARS AGO
- 3=OVER 2 YEARS AGO

9=UNKNOWN

TYPE OF PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION

- 0=NOT APPLICABLE

1=ROBBERY

2=ASSAULT

3=BURGLARY

4=PERSONAL LARCENY

5=AUTO THEFT

6=RAPE
- 7=CRIMINAL MISCHIEF

8=PROPERTY LARCENY

9=FRAUD

10=OTHER

VICTIM'S CURRENT TYPE OF RESIDENCY

- 1=SINGLE DWELLING HOME

2=MOBILE HOME

3=DUPLEX

4=APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX
- 5=BOARDING HOUSE (MOTEL)

6=NURSING OR RETIREMENT HOME

7=OTHER

9=UNKNOWN

OTHER PERSONS OCCUPYING RESIDENCY

- 1=LIVING ALONE

2=LIVING WITH SPOUSE ONLY

3=LIVING WITH FAMILY (IMMEDIATE)

4=LIVING WITH RELATIVE(S)
- 5=LIVING WITH FRIEND(S) OR ACQUAINTANCE(S)

6=OTHER

9=UNKNOWN

IS VICTIM PRESENTLY EMPLOYED

- 1=NO

2=YES

3=RETIRED

4=DISABLED

9=UNKNOWN
- FULL TIME

PART TIME

CIRCLE HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED:

- GRADE SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

COLLEGE

GRADUATE
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 or more

CURRENT INCOME LEVEL

- 1=LESS THAN \$5,000 YEARLY

2=\$5,000 to \$10,000 YEARLY

3=\$10,000 to \$20,000 YEARLY

4=OVER \$20,000 YEARLY

9=UNKNOWN

NEEDS

- Crime Prevention Information from Center

CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION

MEDICAL CARE

CLOTHING

FOOD

LEGAL AID

I.D. CARD REPLACEMENT

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL AID

HOUSING
- WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

VICTIM COMPENSATION

TRANSPORTATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CREDIT CARD NOTIFICATION/REPLACEMENT

SENIOR CITIZEN COMPANION

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING

SOMEONE TO TALK TO

OTHER (SPECIFY)

SERVICES RENDERED BY NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER

DATE	SERVICES



DID NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER COMPLETE SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRAL FORM FOR OTHER AGENCIES?

1=NO  
2=YES

FOR WHAT AGENCIES


SUMMARY OF SITUATION AND CRIME

HOURS OF DAY SPENT ON CASE:

DATE	FROM	TO

TOTAL HOURS

Rev. 2/9/79

68-76

CASE # \_\_\_\_\_  
WORKER NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

VICTIM NAME	PHONE
ADDRESS	CITY
AGE	ZIP

SERVICES RENDERED BY NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER

DATE	SERVICES

HOURS OF DAY SPENT ON CASE:

DATE	TO

TOTAL HOURS

SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRAL

TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_

VICTIM ASSISTANCE FOR OLDER ADULTS  
13301 NORTH 30TH STREET  
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33612  
813-971-7266

This is to introduce \_\_\_\_\_  
who is in need of services from your agency or organization.

Specific conditions: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your cooperation

\_\_\_\_\_

THERAPIST REFERRAL

VICTIM ASSISTANCE FOR  
OLDER ADULTS

CONTROL # \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

This is to introduce: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Victimization Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Who is in need of your services.

Specific Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Therapist copy \_\_\_\_\_

VA copy \_\_\_\_\_

File copy \_\_\_\_\_

NLW \_\_\_\_\_

# SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How satisfied are you with the quality of services you received?

- ☐ a) Very satisfied
- ☐ b) Mostly satisfied
- ☐ c) Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- ☐ d) Mildly dissatisfied
- ☐ e) Very dissatisfied

2. Considering your particular needs, how appropriate was the kind of service you received?

- ☐ a) Very appropriate
- ☐ b) Generally appropriate
- ☐ c) Indifferent
- ☐ d) Mildly inappropriate
- ☐ e) Very inappropriate

3. Have the services you received helped you to deal more effectively with your problem?

- ☐ a) Helped a great deal
- ☐ b) Helped somewhat
- ☐ c) Neither helped nor not helped
- ☐ d) Really didn't help
- ☐ e) Made things worse

4. Have you received as much help as you wanted?

- ☐ a) Yes definitely
- ☐ b) Yes generally
- ☐ c) No not really
- ☐ d) No definitely not

5. Were any followup services rendered?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (how many)

6. If yes, were these followup services beneficial to you?

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Yes very beneficial
- ☐ Somewhat beneficial
- ☐ Not beneficial

over

7. What services did you want but did not receive?

8. How competent and knowledgeable was the person who worked with you?

- ☐ Very competent and knowledgeable
- ☐ Competent and knowledgeable
- ☐ Only average ability
- ☐ Not competent and knowledgeable

9. Was the person who worked with you courteous and respectful?

- ☐ a) Very courteous and respectful
- ☐ b) Somewhat courteous and respectful
- ☐ c) Uncourteous and respectful
- ☐ d) Very rude

10. If a friend were in need of similar help, would you recommend our Program to him/her?

- ☐ a) Yes definitely
- ☐ b) Yes probably
- ☐ c) No don't think so
- ☐ d) Definitely not

11. Comments and/or Suggestions:

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE #: \_\_\_\_\_

PRIORITY: \_\_\_\_\_

NLW: \_\_\_\_\_

HARDWARE INTERVIEW FORM

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_ AREA: \_\_\_\_\_

REFERRED BY (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_ ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ SEX: \_\_\_\_\_ MALE \_\_\_\_\_ FEMALE \_\_\_\_\_  
RACE: \_\_\_\_\_ BLACK \_\_\_\_\_ WHITE \_\_\_\_\_ HISPANIC \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

MARITAL STATUS: \_\_\_\_\_ SINGLE \_\_\_\_\_ SEPARATED \_\_\_\_\_ WIDOWED \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ MARRIED \_\_\_\_\_ DIVORCED \_\_\_\_\_ UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_

1. Current Type of Residency:

\_\_\_\_\_ Single Dwelling Home \_\_\_\_\_ Boarding Home (Motel)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mobile Home \_\_\_\_\_ Nursing/Retirement Home  
\_\_\_\_\_ Duplex \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Apartment or Condominium \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

2. Rent \_\_\_\_\_ Own \_\_\_\_\_ Etc. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Other Persons Occupying Residence: Give Total # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Living Alone \_\_\_\_\_ Living With Friend  
\_\_\_\_\_ Living With Spouse \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Living With Family (Immediate) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Living With Relative(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

4. Is Applicant Employed:

\_\_\_\_\_ Unemployed \_\_\_\_\_ Disabled Not Working  
\_\_\_\_\_ Employed Full Time \_\_\_\_\_ Retired/Full Time  
\_\_\_\_\_ Retired \_\_\_\_\_ Retired/Part Time  
\_\_\_\_\_ Not Retired/Part Time \_\_\_\_\_ Disabled & Working

- 2 -

5. Current Income Level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Less Than \$5,000 Year \_\_\_\_\_ Over \$20,000  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$5,000 - \$10,000 Year \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$10,000 - \$20,000 Year

6. Highest Education Level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Grades 1 - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Grades 13 - 16  
\_\_\_\_\_ Grades 5 - 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Grades 17 - 20  
\_\_\_\_\_ Grades 9 - 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Grades 20 +

7. Have You Ever Been A Victim Before:

\_\_\_\_\_ No Previous Victimization \_\_\_\_\_ Five  
\_\_\_\_\_ One \_\_\_\_\_ Six  
\_\_\_\_\_ Two \_\_\_\_\_ Seven  
\_\_\_\_\_ Three \_\_\_\_\_ Eight Or More  
\_\_\_\_\_ Four \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

8. How Long Ago:

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_ 2 - 5 Years Ago  
\_\_\_\_\_ Less Than 1 Year \_\_\_\_\_ Over 5 Years  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1 - 2 Years \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

9. Type Of Victimization:

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_ Auto Theft  
\_\_\_\_\_ Robbery \_\_\_\_\_ Rape  
\_\_\_\_\_ Assault \_\_\_\_\_ Criminal Mischief/Vandalism  
\_\_\_\_\_ Burglary \_\_\_\_\_ Property Larceny  
\_\_\_\_\_ Personal Larceny \_\_\_\_\_ Fraud  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS

We are interested in finding out about things you may have done or things you have been doing since your victimization. Below is a list of these things. For the first group check "YES" for each item only if you have done it since your victimization. For the second group check "YES" for each item only if you now do it, but did not do it before your victimization.

Please read the list and indicate your response for each item.

SINCE YOUR VICTIMIZATION HAVE YOU.....	YES	NO
1.....increased your insurance coverage		
2.....gotten new or better locks on your windows		
3.....gotten new or better locks on your doors		
4.....gotten a burglar alarm		
5.....gotten a gun or fire arm		
6.....gotten a tear gas or mace gun		
7.....engraved your name on your possessions		
8.....gotten outside lights for your home		
9.....taken a self defense course		
10.....acquired a dog		

SINCE YOUR VICTIMIZATION DO YOU NOW.....	YES	NO
1.....go out alone at night		
2.....go out alone during the day		
3.....go out with other people at night		
4.....go out with other people during the day		
5.....walk places you used to walk		
6.....lock your doors when you're home		
7.....lock your doors when you go out		
8.....lock your car when you leave it		
9.....take your car keys out of your car when you leave it.		
10.....leave outside lights on at night		
11.....carry large amounts of money (more than \$50)		
12.....carry a weapon when you go out in public		

CODING MANUAL

INTERVIEW FORM

CASE # CC 1-4  
WORKER NAME CC 56-57 (Appen.B)  
CRIME DATE CC 5-9  
DAY OF WEEK=CC 10  
1=SUN. 3=TUES. 5=THURS.  
2=MON. 4=WED. 6=FRI. 7=SAT.

AGE CC 11-12 99 Yrs. & Older=98

ALWAYS RIGHT ADJUST & INCLUDE PRECEDING ZERO=0 BLANK=9=UNKNOWN  
Please circle the number that corresponds to the appropriate response(s).  
Do not leave any questioned unanswered. If the information is not available, circle 9 for unknown. If an educated guess can be made, circle the number of the appropriate reponse and place an "E" to the left of that response.

CC 13 SEX	1=MALE 2=FEMALE 9=UNKNOWN	CC 14 RACE	1=BLACK 2=WHITE 3=HISPANIC 9=UNKNOWN	CC 15 MARITAL STATUS	1=SINGLE 2=MARRIED 3=SEPARATED 4=DIVORCED 5=WIDOWED 9=UNKNOWN
CC 16 TYPE OF CRIME	0=NO CRIME 1=REAL CRIME 2=ATTEMPTED CRIME	CC 17-18	01=ROBBERY 02=ASSAULT 03=BURGLARY 04=PERSONAL LARCENY 05=AUTO THEFT 06=RAPE 07=CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 07=VANDALISM 08=PROPERTY LARCENY		09=FRAUD 10=NO CRIME 11=LOST PROPERTY 12=FIRE 13=HIT & RUN 14=HARASSING PHONE CALL 15=TRESPASSING 16=INCARCERATION (BAKER ACT) 17=NATURAL DISASTERS
CC 19 LOCATION OF CRIME	1=HOME 2=STREET (Parking Lot) 3=RELATIVE'S HOME 3=FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE'S HOME 4=FROM AUTO 5=COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT-OFFICE 6=PROPERTY BUT NOT HOME (Porch, Yard, Etc.) 7=PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT HOME-RENTAL PROPERTY 8=OTHER (Playground) 9=UNKNOWN				
AREA OF CRIME (See Appendix C, CC 20-21)		CC 22=CITY-1	COUNTY-2	OUT OF AREA-3	
DATE OF CRIME CC 5-9, 10					
CC 23 SOURCE OF REFERRAL	1=LAW ENFORCEMENT 2=SELF-INITIATED 3=AGENCY REFERRAL				1=Tampa P.D. 1=Temple Terrace P.D. 1=Plant City P.D. 1=Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office 2=Victim Phone In (Knows NLW, From Family) 2=Victim Walk In (Friend, Acquaintance, Etc.) 3=Agency Referral 4=Other

CC 24-25 THE OFFENDER WAS  
IF THE OFFENDER WAS A  
FRIEND & NEIGHBOR CODE THE  
RESPONSE WHICH APPEARS  
FIRST (FRIEND=06). IF MORE  
THAN ONE OFFENDER, CODE THE  
ONE WHO HAS THE CLOSEST RELA-  
TIONSHIP TO VICTIM

00=NO OFFENDER  
01=SPOUSE  
02=PARENT  
03=CHILD (VICTIM'S)  
04=BROTHER, SISTER  
05=RELATIVE (OTHER)  
06=FRIEND  
07=NEIGHBOR (OR ACQUAINTANCE)  
08=STRANGER  
09=UNKNOWN OFFENDER  
99=UNKNOWN DATA  
10=CORP, BUSINESS, CLUB, ORGAN.  
11=MOTHER NATURE-NATURAL DISASTER  
12=ANIMAL

If CC 16-17=010, 011 then CC 24-25=00

CC 26 TO WHAT EXTENT WAS THE VICTIM PHYSICALLY INJURED

IF MULTIPLE RESPONSE  
CODE THAT WHICH IS MOST  
SEVERE

IF CC 16-18=102 or 106  
then CC 26#1

1=NO INJURY RECEIVED  
2=MINOR BRUISE(S) AND/OR SCRATCH(ES)  
3=SERIOUS ABRASION(S)-STITCHES  
4=BROKEN AND/OR FRACTURED BONE(S)  
5=INTERNAL INJURY  
6=OTHER  
8=DEATH  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 27 DID THE VICTIM SEEK MEDICAL HELP?

IF CC 26=1 THEN CC 27=0  
IF CC 26#1 THEN CC 27#0

0=NOT APPLICABLE  
1=NO  
2=YES  
9=UNKNOWN

IF THE VICTIM WAS INJURED, THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER MAY WISH TO  
PRESENT VICTIM COMPENSATION INFORMATION AT THIS TIME.

CC 28 APPROXIMATE TOTAL VALUE OF DAMAGE OR LOSS, IF ANY

0=NOT APPLICABLE  
1=LESS THAN \$50  
2=%50 - \$100  
3=\$100 - \$500  
4=OVER \$500  
5=UNABLE TO ASSESS VALUE (EX.=HEIRLOOM)  
6=RECOVERED  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 29 IS VICTIM INSURED

CC 29=1 THEN CC 30-32=000

1=NO  
2=YES  
9=UNKNOWN

CC30-32  
IF YES, APPROXIMATE %  
OF LOSS COVERED BY  
INSURANCE  
IF CC 28=0 THEN CC 30-32=000  
IF CC 29=1 THEN CC 30-32=000

CC 33 HAS THE VICTIM BEEN VICTIMIZED ON ANY PREVIOUS OCCASIONS  
0=NONE (1=NO  
1=1 (2=YES  
2=2 (9=UNKNOWN  
ETC.  
8=8 OR MORE  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 34 HOW LONG AGO

IF CC 33=0  
THEN CC 34=0

0=NOT APPLICABLE  
1=LESS THAN 1 YEAR  
2=1-2 YEARS AGO  
3=OVER 2 YEARS AGO  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 35-36 TYPE OF PREVIOUS VICTIMIZATION

00=NOT APPLICABLE	08=PROPERTY LARCENY
01=ROBBERY	09=FRAUD
02=ASSAULT	10=NO CRIME (VOID)
03=BURGLARY	11=LOST PROPERTY
04=PERSONAL LARCENY	12=FIRE
05=AUTO THEFT	13=HIT & RUN
06=RAPE	14=OBSCENE PHONE CALL
07=CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	15=TRESPASSING
99=UNKNOWN	

IF CC 33=0 THEN CC 34-36=0

CC 37 VICTIM'S CURRENT TYPE OF RESIDENCY

1=SINGLE DWELLING HOME  
2=MOBILE HOME  
3=DUPLEX  
4=APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX  
5=BOARDING HOUSE (MOTEL)  
6=NURSING OR RETIREMENT HOME  
7=OTHER  
8=BOAT  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 38 OTHER PERSONS OCCUPYING RESIDENCY

#3 SPOUSE, CHILDREN  
AND/OR SIBLING  
OF VICTIM

1=LIVING ALONE  
2=LIVING WITH SPOUSE ONLY  
3=LIVING WITH FAMILY (IMMEDIATE)  
4=LIVING WITH RELATIVE(S)  
5=LIVING WITH FRIEND(S) OR ACQUAINTANCE(S)  
6=OTHER (CC 37=6)  
7=WITH PAYING GUEST (RENTERS)  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 39 IS VICTIM PRESENTLY EMPLOYED

1=NO (NOT RETIRED & UNEMPLOYED)  
2=YES (NOT RETIRED & EMPLOYED FULL TIME)  
3=RETIRED AND NOT EMPLOYED  
4=DISABLED AND NOT EMPLOYED

5=RETIRED-WORK FULL TIME  
6=RETIRED-WORK PART TIME  
7=NOT RETIRED WORK PART TIME  
8=DISABLED & WORKING  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 40-41 IF DISABLED & RETIRED CODE AS #3

CIRCLE HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED:

GRADE SCHOOL 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08  
HIGH SCHOOL 09 10 11 12  
COLLEGE 13 14 15 16  
GRADUATE 17 18 19  
99=UNKNOWN

CC 42 CURRENT INCOME LEVEL

1=LESS THAN \$5,000 YEARLY  
2=\$5,000 to \$10,000 YEARLY  
3=\$10,001 to \$20,000 YEARLY  
4=OVER \$20,000 YEARLY  
9=UNKNOWN

CC 43 DISPOSITION

1=ACCEPTED 4=UNABLE TO CONTACT  
2=REJECTED 5=STILL OPEN CASE WITH NO DISPOSITION  
3=NO NEEDS

CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION  
MEDICAL CARE VICTIM COMPENSATION  
CLOTHING TRANSPORTATION  
FOOD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
FOOD STAMPS CREDIT CARD NOTIFICATION/REPLACEMENT  
LEGAL AID SENIOR CITIZEN COMPANION  
I.D. CARD REPLACEMENT NO PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING  
EMERGENCY FINANCIAL AID NO SOMEONE TO TALK TO  
HOUSING OTHER (SPECIFY)

CC 44-51 SERVICES RENDERED BY NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER  
0=NO SERVICE 1=SERVICES RECEIVED (REGARDLESS OF TIMES)

DATE	SERVICES
CC 44	CRISIS INTERVENTION COUNSELING (TALKED WITH NLW)
CC 45	DIRECT SERVICES (TRANSPORTATION, HELPED FILL IN FORMS)
CC 46	AGENCY REFERRAL SERVICES (HRS, SR. COMP. PROGRAM)
CC 47	VICTIM ADVOCACY (TALK WITH LANDLORD-GENERAL TEL.)
CC 48	CRIME PREVENTION, EDUCATION & SERVICES
CC 49	VICTIM COMPENSATION
CC 50	PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING
CC 51	OTHER

SKIP DID NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER COMPLETE SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRAL FORM FOR OTHER AGENCIES?  
1=NO  
2=YES

CC 46=1 THEN COMPLETE CC 52-57

CC 52-57 FOR WHAT AGENCIES SEE APPENDIX "A" FOR CODING # OF AGENCY

COMPLETE IF CC 47=1  
CC 52-53  
CC 54-55  
CC 56-57

CC 58-59=NLW # - SEE APPENDIX "C"

CC 60=# OF FOLLOW-UPS 0=0 8=8  
1=1 9=UNKNOWN (NEVER USE)  
ETC.

CC 61=NUMBER OF TIMES PERSON HAS BEEN THROUGH THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
0=0 8=8 OR MORE  
1=1  
ETC.



## COMMUNITY RESOURCES (AGENCIES)

## APPENDIX "A"

## HEALTH

1. ALCOHOL REHAB. SYST. (AL-ANON)
2. ALCOHOLIC'S ANONYMOUS
3. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
4. ARTHRITIS FOUNDATION
5. GRIEF SUPPORT GROUP
6. PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS
7. VISITING NURSES ASSOC.
8. MEDICAL SOC. SER.
9. MEDICAL ASSOC. OF HILLS. CO.
10. DENTAL ASSOC. OF FLORIDA
11. JUDEO CHRISTIAN COALITION
12. UNIV. HOME HEALTH AGENCY INC.
13. CHRISTIAN MEDICAL FOUNDATION
14. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST (MED. TEST)
15. MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS
16. HOSPITALS-MEDICAL FACILITIES
17. MEDICARE
63. BETTER HEARING AID SERVICE

## CONSUMER SERVICES

18. BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU
19. CONSUMER AFFAIRS
20. CONSUMER CREDIT COUNSEL
21. EXTENSION SERVICES
22. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.
23. CONSUMER PROTECTION
24. INSURANCE COMM.

## LEGAL AID

25. BAY AREA LEGAL SER.
26. LAWYER REFERRAL SER.
27. LEGAL AID BUREAU
65. STATE ATTORNEY

## HOUSING

28. CENTRAL RELOCATING AGENCY
29. HOME ASSOCIATION
30. HOUSING ASSIST. DEPT.
31. HOUSING OPP. CENTER
32. SR. CIT. GOV. ASSISTED HOUSING
33. HOUSING AUTHORITY
71. BUREAU OF MINIMUM HOUSING

## FOOD AND CLOTHING

34. CLOTHES CLOSET
35. LUTHERAN SER. CENTER
36. METRO. MINISTRIES-GAP HOUSE
37. THRIFT STORES
38. GEFATUM
39. GOODWILL

40. COMMUNITY FOOD & NUTRITION
41. SR. NUTRITION & ACTIVITY PROG.
42. FOOD STAMPS
43. MEALS ON WHEELS
44. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

## SOCIAL SERVICES

45. HOME PROTECTION AGENCY
46. SCAT-SR.CIT.ASSIST. TEAM
47. SR. ADVOCACY PROGRAM-SEC.CHECK
48. SR. COMPANIONSHIP PROGRAM
49. LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND
50. AGING & ADULT PROTECTION SER.(HRS)
51. COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
52. HUMAN RESOURCE CENTER
53. RAPE CRISIS CENTER
54. SUICIDE & CRISIS CENTER
55. CENTRAL REHAB. CENTER
56. COMMUNITY SER. CENTER/NEIGHBORHOOD
57. WELFARE
58. WORK COMP.
59. UNEMPLOYMENT COMP.
60. HILL. INFORMATION LINE
61. SOCIAL SECURITY
62. SOCIAL WORKER
64. HOMEMAKER SERVICE
65. STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
66. NEW EYES FOR THE NEEDY
67. WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM
68. JEWISH SERVICE CENTER
69. CHILD PROTECT. SERVICES
70. SOC. & ECON. SERVICES
71. BUREAU OF MINIMUM HOUSING
72. SAM GIBBONS (Congressman)
73. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
74. CITIZEN DISPUTE
75. DIV-VET-VA
76. POLICE DEPART.-CRIME PREVENTION
77. CATHOLIC SOC. SERVICES
78. CROSSROADS
79. DIV. OF BLIND SERVICES
80. LIBRARY
81. OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION
82. BOB'S LOCKS-HARDWARE STORES
83. SERTOMA-SERVICE CLUB
84. UNIVERSITY OF SO. FLORIDA
85. SLAVATION ARMY.
87. RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROG.
88. ADULT DAY TREATMENT (HCMHC)
89. GAP
90. CHURCH ORGANIZATION
91. THE SPRING (SHELTER)

## NEIGHBORHOOD LIAISON WORKERS

## APPENDIX "B"

- 01 BELL, Mattie Lou  
Brandon/Riverview Area

- 28 BISHOP, Marian W.  
Forest Hills

- 02 BRYANT, Lillian F.  
Temple Terrace/East Lake

- 03 CABOT, Arthur  
Ybor City

- 04 ESTABROOK, Elsie P. (NA)  
West Tampa

- 33 FIGUEREDO, Dorothy  
Seminole Heights

- 05 HEITLER, Hallet H.  
Inter-Bay Area

- 06 HODDER, Reuben (NA)  
Lutz Area

- 27 HOGUE, Robert C.  
All Areas

- 07 HOWLETT, Melva (NA)  
North Tampa

- 08 JACKSON, Mozella  
Seminole Heights

- 37 JEFFRES, Rosemarie

- 09 JONES, Ethel  
West Tampa

- 32 KOENIG, Mary  
West Tampa-Interbay

- 34 LYNCH, Donald  
Palma Ceia/Hyde Pk/Interbay

- 10 MADDOX, Susie  
Thonotosassa

- 35 MARTINEZ, Frances  
Ybor City/West Tampa

- 11 MC ARDLE, Raymond  
Drew Park

- 26 MICHAELS, M. & APSEY, M.  
All Areas

12. NEWMAN, Sidney  
Ruskin/Sun City

- 13 O'HARA, Helen  
Brandon Area

- 29 PEREIRA, Bruce R.  
Hyde Park

- 30 RHODES, J. Kenneth  
Sulphur Springs

- 14 SCHULTZ, Jean  
North Tampa

- 15 SPENCE, Thomas (NA)  
Apollo Beach/Ruskin

- 16 STORER, Mary (NA)  
Seminole Heights

- 36 THOMAS, Elva  
Drew Park/So. Carrollwood

- 17 TUTTLE, Anne  
University

- 18 ULMO, Jennie  
West Tampa

- 19 WARRICKS, Fred  
Town & Country

- 20 WEAVER, Lucylle  
Thonotosassa

- 21 WHITIS, Rufus  
Palma Ceia

- 22 WHITIS, Ruth  
Palma Ceia

- 31 WILLIAMS, Irene F.  
Forest Hills

- 23 WILLIAMS, Lula Mae (NA)  
Ybor City

- 24 WOODIE, Cara (NA)  
Drew Park

- 25 WYRICK, Nannie  
Clair Mel

- 98 UNASSIGNED

## INTERVIEW CODING MANUAL GRID SYSTEM

## APPENDIX "C"

GRID NUMBER	AREA	GRID NUMBER	AREA
05	AIRPORT	02	NORTH TOWN & COUNTRY
31	APOLLO BEACH	01	NORTHWESTERN COUNTY ODESSA-OLDSMAR
29	BRANDON-LITHIA RIVERVIEW-VALRICO	20	PALMA CEIA
08	CARROLLWOOD	28	PLANT CITY-DOVER
09	CARROLLWOOD SOUTH-WELLSWOOD	25	RUSKIN
23	CLAIR MEL - PROGRESS VILLAGE	16	SEMINOLE HEIGHTS
22	DAVIS ISLAND	30	SOUTHEASTERN COUNTY BALM-WIMAUMA
04	DREW PARK	03	SOUTH TOWN & COUNTRY
15	EAST LAKE	13	SULPHUR SPRINGS
10	FOREST HILLS	26	SUN CITY
24	GIBSONTON	14	TEMPLE TERRACE
19	HYDE PARK	27	THONOTOSASSA SEFFNER-MANGO
21	INTERBAY-PORT TAMPA	11	UNIVERSITY
07	LAKE MAGDALENE	18	WEST TAMPA-DOWNTOWN
06	LUTZ	17	YBOR CITY
12	NORTH TAMPA	98	OUT OF COUNTY

APPENDIX II  
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