



Crime Against The Elderly

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Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Government Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY

A Selected Bibliography

by

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**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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INTRODUCTION

Crime against our older citizens is a national problem of great concern to the criminal justice system. As early as 1971, the White House Conference on the Aging deemed that protection of the elderly should be a top priority and that physical and environmental security standards must be developed as basic elements of all housing projects serving the elderly.

Victimization studies that examine and compare the entire population by age group reveal that the incidence of victimization for those individuals over 65 is not as high as other, younger groups. However, these figures take on different meaning when the overall impact of victimization is examined. The elderly citizen living on a fixed, usually low income is more severely effected in monetary terms by crimes such as consumer fraud or confidence games. These same citizens are also more prone to serious physical injury due to their age, fragility or lack of stamina. Perhaps the most important effect is the conditions these individuals are forced to live under because of their perceived fear of victimization. The recent incident of the elderly couple who committed suicide rather than continue living in a neighborhood where they were repeatedly robbed and assaulted is an extreme example of how this fear can force older citizens to react. Less drastic, but more common is the fact that many of our nation's elderly live like prisoners within their homes, seldom venturing from their confines.

This bibliography is an attempt to outline what is currently being done to alleviate these problems. It should be useful to both criminal justice professionals and community groups. To facilitate the use of the bibliography, the materials have been separated into five specific prevention or deterrence strategies. The first deals with victimization and the fear of crime and the second offers specific prevention or deterrence strategies. The next category includes several documents pertaining to defensible space and architectural design for crime prevention. These materials have particular relevance to housing administrators, city planners, and criminal justice personnel who must cope with problems of the elderly living in public housing units.

The fourth category describes the use of the older citizen as a resource in assisting the criminal justice system, a concept that has long been espoused by groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons. Throughout the country the elderly have been acting as volunteer court watchers, counselors, and in several jurisdictions, as volunteer law enforcement officers.

The final category is directed to the public, private, or community agency seeking to identify and utilize materials that can instruct older citizens in how to protect themselves, their property, and their neighbors. Many of the materials in this section do not specifically apply to the elderly but the instructions provided are of definite benefit to them. For a more detailed overview of community oriented crime prevention materials, the NCJRS bibliography entitled Community Crime Prevention also should be consulted.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each category. To obtain these documents, please follow the instructions on the next page. Many of the documents may be found in local, college, or law school libraries. A list of the publisher's names and addresses appears in the appendix along with a resource list of agencies and organizations currently researching or undertaking projects in the area of crime against the elderly.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

PERMANENT, PERSONAL COPIES FROM PUBLISHERS OR OTHER SOURCES

Although loan service is available from NCJRS, users may prefer to obtain their own personal copy of a document directly from the publisher or originating agency. The publisher or source of each document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the sources are listed by entry number in Appendix A - List of Sources. NCJRS cannot guarantee that all documents from private publishers and other sources will remain available. Requests for personal copies should be sent to the source address listed in Appendix A.

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

1. ADKINS, O. Crimes Against the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 42, no. 1: 40-41. January, 1975. (NCJ 26132)

A review of the most common types of crimes committed against the elderly, including purse snatching, robbery, burglary, and confidence games which defraud the elderly of their life savings is presented. The author calls for a concerted effort on the part of community organizations and law enforcement agencies to educate the elderly population on methods of crime prevention.

2. GOLDSMITH, JACK and SHARON GOLDSMITH. Crime, the Aging and Public Policy. Perspective on Aging, v. 4, no. 3: 16-19. May/June, 1975. (NCJ 32936)

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

3. _____, Eds. Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 184 p. (NCJ 39177)

Sixteen selected papers presented at the 1975 National Conference on Crime Against the Elderly are discussed. Sponsored by the American University College of Public Affairs under a grant from the Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the conference was the first national forum to address the problem of the criminal victimization of older persons. It was designed to bring together concerned practitioners and scholars in the areas of aging services and criminal justice to share information and discuss the problem of crime against the aging and approaches to reduce the criminal victimization of the aging. The selections illustrate several dimensions of the problem-patterns of victimization, the plight of the older victim, and the response to the problem. Although the various authors have

differing approaches and major concerns, the underlying theme is that crime and fear of crime dramatically and often tragically affect the quality of life for millions of older Americans.

4. HAHN, PAUL H. Crime Against the Aging. Santa Cruz, California, Davis Publications, n.d., 11 p.

(NCJ 35118)

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

5. Crimes Against the Elderly - A Study in Victimology. Santa Cruz, California, Davis Publications, 1976. 211 p.

(NCJ 40072)

This book presents an overview of the crisis situation involving crime against the elderly and discusses the implications of this special type of victimization for the criminal justice system. Four major elements of crime against the aging are discussed - the widespread, intense fear of being criminally victimized; the physical, emotional and financial effects of crime against the elderly; the special vulnerability to criminal victimization of our elderly citizens; and the high incidence of crime of certain types, such as "con games" and consumer fraud, especially in certain geographical areas and under specific circumstances. It is suggested that the criminal justice system recognize crime committed against elderly victims as a "special category" and address it with all the intensity and specialized methodologies which crime in other special categories receives. Other proposals for effectively dealing with crime against the elderly include the use of senior citizen volunteers in the criminal justice system, victim compensation for senior citizen crime victims, and mandatory minimum sentences for those committing offenses against the elderly. A four-page bibliography and an index are provided.

6. STICKER, MARTIN. Public Policy Perspective - The Elderly and the Criminal Justice System. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 38, 40, 41. February, 1977. (NCJ 39045)

This article asserts that there is sufficient evidence to justify consideration of the elderly as a special category of concern within the criminal justice system. The impact of this special consideration of the elderly on criminal justice planning, budgeting, and administration is discussed.

7. U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. Task Force on Aging. Serving the Urban Elderly - Strategies for Mayors. Washington, 1976. 151 p. (NCJ 38219)

Based on a year long study by the Task Force on Aging, this handbook provides an overview of the status of senior citizens with regard to basic social priorities and presents strategies for dealing with these problems. This handbook is intended to help mayors, their staffs, and other local officials in examining their own role and resources available to municipal governments in serving their older constituents. The text provides information on the status of urban elderly in relation to such basic priorities as crime, economic security, health, housing, transportation, and senior centers/information and referral. The role of the mayor and the city's opportunities to provide services and encourage development of talents in the under-utilized older age group are discussed in the first chapter. Each of the other chapters, devoted to one of the specific priority areas, also provides summaries of successful and innovative programs operating in cities across the country. Highlights of program and policy implications are scattered throughout the handbook. A resources section in the appendix lists pertinent information sources and practical program aids for each of the subject areas.

REDUCING VICTIMIZATION AND
THE FEAR OF CRIME

8. BROSTOFF, PHYLLIS M. and others. Public Interest: Report No. 6 - Beating Up on the Elderly: Police, Social Work, Crime. Aging and Human Development, v. 3, no. 4: 319-322. 1972.

(NCJ 35851)

Reviewed are the needs for, and means of, reducing crime against the elderly and providing them with assistance after a crime has been committed. A 1970 demonstration study in the District of Columbia, Project Assist, is described.

9. BUTLER, ROBERT N. Victimization of the Elderly. In his Why Survive? Being Old in America. New York, Harper & Row, 1975. p. 300-320.

(NCJ 39152)

The causes, incidence, and effects of crimes committed against the elderly are examined and suggestions for decreasing the frequency of victimization are set forth. The chapter is divided into two sections: violent crimes and fraud. Each section contains case studies illustrating points in the accompanying narratives which describe existing social conditions, attitudes, and laws which often lead to victimization of the elderly. Among the suggested reforms are emergency shelter for elderly crime victims, 24-hour social services, victim compensation, improved street lighting, self-defense training, expansion of direct banking of pension and social security checks, home security improvement, community escort service, and consumer law reforms. Recommendations for police include training in the sociology of law, liaison between police and social services, training of youth "courtesy" patrols and use of reserves in high crime areas, special policing in areas with a large elderly population, and special police emergency numbers.

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

(NCJ 35566)

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

11. DUSSICH, JOHN P. and CHARLES J. EICHMAN. The Elderly Victim: Vulnerability to the Criminal Act. Paper Presented at the National Conference on Crime Against the Elderly, June 5-7, 1975 at Washington, D.C. 10 p.
(NCJ 36160)

This paper discusses theories, special studies, and survey results regarding the differential vulnerability of the aged to criminal victimization. The various types of elderly victim vulnerability are also defined. A list of references is included.

12. ETZLER, F.L. Crime and the Senior Citizen, Cause, Effecting Prevention. n.d. 14 p.
(NCJ 37715)

Successful police crime prevention efforts aimed at senior citizens depend on communication; not only the correct medium, but the ability to take that medium to elder citizens, and knowledge of the subject. Also important is the ability to communicate in an educational and entertaining fashion, the "achievability" and reasonableness of criteria suggested for greater security, and the "time effectiveness" of communications. Other media besides the spoken word can also be utilized in the crime prevention effort, such as senior citizen crime watch organizations.

13. FEYERHERM, WILLIAM and CARL E. POPE. A Review of Recent Trends: The Effects of Crime on the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 43, n. 2: 48-51. February, 1976.
(NCJ 31948)

A summary of several national surveys on the effects of crime on the elderly is reported. Response statistics are given for the following topic areas: fear of crime; victimization experiences of the elderly; and attitudes of the elderly toward criminal justice issues. Fear of crime was reported as the major social problem affecting those 65 and over, followed closely by problems of poor health. Further, many elderly citizens report their concerns with being robbed or attacked when they are on the streets. Similarly, the elderly fail to report to the police many of the personal victimizations which they experience and are also likely to be differentially affected by certain criminal acts such as personal larceny with contact.

14. FRIEDMAN, DAVID M. A Service Model for Elderly Crime Victims. Paper presented at the National Conference on Crime Against the Elderly, June 5-7, 1975 at Washington, D.C. 14 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 38900)

The skeleton structure of a service model for elderly crime victims is presented based on the Crime Victims Service Center, a pilot program servicing victims of violent crimes in the Bronx, New York. The

18. GREENSTEIN, MARCIA. Fear and Nonreporting by Elders - An Invitation to Law Enforcement. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 46-47. February, 1977. (NCJ 39047)

This article explores the link between fear of crime and the high rate of nonreporting among the elderly, and advocates a system of support for the victim as a means of increasing confidence in law enforcement. The support system described includes crime prevention education and victim services components.

19. GUBRIUM, J.F. Victimization in Old Age - Available Evidence and Three Hypotheses. Crime and Delinquency, v. 20, no. 3: 245-250. July, 1974. (NCJ 16971)

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

20. HUNT, MORTON. The Mugging. New York, Atheneum, 1972. 488 p. (NCJ 6250)

"Mugging" is an account of an archetypal urban tragedy from its underlying causes to its ultimate effect upon all the persons connected with it. The author relates the stories of the elderly victim and his acquaintances, the young ghetto-reared accused and their families, the detectives, prosecutors, defenders, judges, jurors, and the people who lived in the Bronx, New York neighborhood where the attack took place. Throughout the narrative, the author steps aside to treat each aspect of the crime and the judicial process in broad terms and to explore the fundamental questions of law and liberty involved. These comments, taken together, add up to an overall portrait of violent crime in contemporary America, the damage it is doing to our society, and the efforts of our faltering criminal justice system to deal with it. Most important and most troubling of all, as the author shows, is the effect of violent crime upon our attitudes toward the democratic system of

service model described comprises a human service component with both direct and referral services, a crime prevention component, and advocacy activities. Within the human service component, direct service would utilize trained counselors to provide counseling to reduce the intensity of emotional problems which follow an attack. Possible service needs in this area are explored. Potential advocacy roles and prevention efforts are also considered.

15. GEIS, GILBERT. Defrauding the Elderly. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 13 p.

(NCJ 39178)

Discussion concerns the particular vulnerability of the elderly to consumer and other types of fraud, the types of fraud perpetrated against them, and the problems of elderly victims in dealing with the criminal justice system. The article concludes that there is a special need for new laws with statutory shields against criminal exploitation of the elderly. Such shields would take the form of harsher penalties and more intensive enforcement against crimes that bear particularly on the elderly as victims.

16. GOLDSMITH, JACK. Police and the Older Victim - Keys to a Changing Perspective. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 19-20, 22-23. February, 1976.

(NCJ 31941)

It is important for police to realize that crime impacts more seriously on older people, that old people are a valuable resource for and have a vested interest in crime prevention programs, and that they are influential. Six keys to the changing police perspective on the elderly are given. They are the differential impact and distinctive aspects of crime against the elderly; full-service policing; general victim orientation in criminal justice; the systems approach in criminal justice; community-based crime control and "segmentalism"; and political activism and the prioritization and legitimization of older persons' needs.

17. _____. Why are the Aged so Vulnerable to Crime and What is Being Done for Their Protection? Geriatrics: 40, 42. April, 1976.

(NCJ 38196)

This gives an overview of the reasons for the propensity of elderly persons to become crime victims and of efforts to study this problem and aid these persons.

justice - out of fear and anger, many of us have become hostile toward the ideal of due process, and willing to limit or diminish the civil rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution.

21. LAWTON, M.P., L. NAHEMOW, S. YAFFEE and S. FELDMAN. Psychological Aspects of Crime and Fear of Crime. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon S. Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 9 p.

(NCJ 39179)

The psychological aspects of crime victimization among older people are examined within the context of their total biological, psychological, and social functioning. It is suggested that losses in these three areas not only limit the effectiveness of the older person's behavior, but also affect the individual's conceptions of self and environment, making him feel more vulnerable. The relationship between the actual victimization, exposure to crime, and the perceived threat of crime among the elderly is then explored. The clearest effect of the threat is shown to be in the coping behavior of the older person - his attempts to control exposure to potential victimization. It is concluded that, while all older people are not passive, helpless, and paralyzed by fear, all who are potential victims are at greater psychological risk, and that the perceived threat in the absence of really effective coping behavior may well be the critical factor in their ability to live satisfying lives. References are included.

22. MCGOWAN, ROBERT H. Our Senior Citizens - Now a Way to Help. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 54-55. February, 1977.

(NCJ 39050)

The Pasadena Police Department's victim assistance teams, which provide community services, referral services, and follow-up assistance to elderly crime victims and non-victims needing assistance are described. The Victim Assistance Team (VAT) project is an outgrowth of the Pasadena Police/Community Resource Involvement Council effort to train elderly crime victims in the criminal justice system and crime prevention techniques. The VAT which originally assisted only crime victims, was expanded to include all senior citizens. Police officers serve as the central source of referral to the VAT program. Among the services provided are financial assistance, arrangements for medical care, follow-up contacts to crime victims, and home care.

23. MORAN, RICHARD and STEPHEN SCHAFER. Criminal Victimization of the Elderly in Three Types of Urban Housing Environments. n.d. 23 p.

(NCJ 40010)

This survey of a sample of elderly persons in Boston revealed that reported victimization varied with the type of housing environment (elderly housing projects, family housing projects, private housing).

The highest rate of victimization (56 percent) was found in family housing projects, followed by private housing (30 percent), and elderly housing projects (20 percent). The study suggests that residential crimes and street crimes can be reduced by building age-homogeneous housing environments for the elderly.

24. _____ . Elderly Victims in Boston. n.d. 51 p.

(NCJ 40009)

Demographic and attitudinal data are reported in this survey of a sample of elderly Boston residents living in elderly housing units, family housing units, and private homes. The survey revealed crimes against property and not crimes against the person were the most frequently committed crimes against the elderly. Purse snatching and pocket picking were the crimes most often committed on the streets, and break-ins or burglaries were the crimes most frequently committed in the home. Elderly people living in family housing projects were the most frequently victimized of the three residential groups. The typical single offender was a nonwhite male, 21 to 30, who more often than not victimized an elderly member of his own race. Multiple offenders were young males who tended to victimize females. The elderly population surveyed did not generally know the extent of crime in the neighborhood. Fear of crime kept six percent of them at home all the time and significantly restricted the activities of an additional 21 percent. A full 60 percent of elderly crime victims did not notify the police, although 93 percent held positive or neutral attitudes toward the police. Recommendations are made to include programs to reduce the fear of crime among the elderly in the broader programs that educate them about the risk of victimization.

25. MULTNOMAH COUNTY (OREGON) DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY. Older Americans' Crime Prevention Research Project - Final Report. Portland, Oregon, 1976. 356 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 39069)

Data is presented from research, begun in July, 1975, on victimization and fear of victimization among persons over the age of 60, to provide a basis for program implementation in crime prevention and victim assistance for older persons. Purposes of this Multnomah County, Oregon study included assessing the rate of victimization among persons over 60, determining the types of crime most prevalent among such victims, and projecting characteristics which distinguish older victims from non-victims. Other objectives of the research can be summarized to include determining the attitude of older persons to the criminal justice system and discerning the cognitive understanding of the legal system by the older adult. In order to achieve project goals, the research staff employed the method of random sampling, reviewed police records of victims, observed high crime areas, and studied environmental factors of the areas. Tables containing statistical data and reproductions of questionnaires used in the study appear

in the text. Though it was concluded that persons over 60 are not necessarily victimized by crime in general more than other age groups, they are often more prone to victimization of certain types of crime (burglary, purse-snatching, and consumer fraud). The research also revealed that older persons often have extremely high levels of fear of victimization, which, when combined with problems inherent to the aging process, may cause significant behavioral changes. It was finally concluded that victims of crime over the age of 60 often suffer more severely than other age groups due to economical, psychological, and physical vulnerabilities.

26. NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. Summary of Selected Victimization Data of Older Americans. By C.H. Schafer. Washington, 1977. 18 p.
(NCJ 40474)

This report illustrates the depth of criminal victimization of older people in several cities. Statistics from a dozen or so cities are included in the study. These cover such crimes as purse snatching, pickpocketing, robbery, breaking and entering, homicide, bunco, battery, and rape. New York City has a senior citizens robbery unit in the Bronx that furnishes a crime alert bulletin, a suspect photo file, a court standby, and crime prevention lectures. In Detroit, a study of 1973 showed that persons 55 years of age and older, who comprise some 22 percent of the city's population, were victims in 27 percent of unarmed robbery, 27 percent of breaking and entering cases, and 17 percent of armed robbery.

27. NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. Center for Community Services. School of Community Service. Criminal Victimization of the Aged - The Houston Model Neighborhood Area. By Raymon Forston and James Kitchens. Denton, Texas, 1974. 106 p.
(NCJ 14575)

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

28. _____ . Center for Community Services. School of Community Service. Criminal Victimization of the Aged in Texas. By Cora A. Martin and Ann S. Reban. Denton, Texas, 1976. 88 p.

(NCJ 36413)

This research report summarized the results of a study made between February 1 and September 30, 1974, of 3,681 aged victims of crimes that occurred in Texas during 1973. The study was designed to determine the incidence of the commission of homicide, rape, assault, robbery, burglary, felony theft, purse snatching, auto theft, and swindling against persons 60 years of age and older; to analyze the victims and offenders by race, age, and sex; and to determine when, where, and under what circumstances crimes were committed. In this statewide study, more than one out of 13 elderly Texans reported being victimized. Differences by ethnic groups were small, although women were slightly more likely to be victimized by men. Sixty-five percent of the victims said they reported the crime to the police. Study results also indicated that crimes were predominately intraracial and that most offenders were young, male and unknown to the victim. A relationship between personal mobility and the location of crimes was also indicated. The tabulated survey findings appear in the appendix along with copies of both the Spanish and English versions of the survey questionnaire.

29. _____ . Center for Studies in Aging. Reporting and Non-Reporting of Crime by Older Adults. Denton, Texas, 1976. 110 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 38138)

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

30. PATTERSON, ARTHUR. Environmental Indicators - Territorial Behavior and Fear of Crime in the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 42-45. February, 1977. (NCJ 39046)

This report centers on a study to investigate the use of visual territorial displays on fear of personal assault and fear of property loss among elderly homeowners. Visual territorial displays in this study included signs (no trespassing, keep out, etc), barriers such as fences, personalizations (welcome mats, initials on chimneys), and external surveillance devices. The respondents were 157 homeowners aged 65 and older, from several predominantly white, middle-class communities in Pennsylvania. Data were collected through unobtrusive observation of territorial markers (measure of territorial behavior) and responses to a three-part oral questionnaire. Attitudinal measures of their fear of crime indicated that high territorial elderly were less fearful of being victimized than were low territorial elderly. Strong sex differences in amount of fear were also found, as were interactions of territoriality with the sex and with the living arrangement (alone or not alone) of the homeowner. The results are discussed in the context of mastery of the environment by the elderly.

31. _____ . Territorial Behavior and Fear of Crime in the Elderly. 1976. 24 p.

(NCJ 37762)

This study interviewed and observed a sample of 157 homeowners aged 65 or older to determine the relationship between visible territorial markers posted by the homeowners and their fear of property loss and assault. The research sought to determine whether one type of territorial behavior in the elderly (the posting of visible territorial markers) was related to reduced fear of crime. Data were collected by four interviewers in spring of 1976. Each interviewer first collected data on the visible territorial markers before approaching the home. These markers included signs, such as "No Trespassing" and "Keep Out"; barriers, such as fences; personalizations, such as welcome mats or initials on chimneys; and external surveillance devices, such as viewing devices to observe visitors. After gathering this data, the interviewer approached the homeowner and orally administered a questionnaire. The questionnaire contained three scales: fear of property loss, fear of personal assault, and perception of territoriality. The attitudinal measures of their fear of crime indicated that high territorial elderly were less fearful of being victimized than were low territorial elderly. Strong sex differences in amount of fear were also found, as were interactions of territoriality with the sex and with the living arrangement (alone or not alone) of the homeowner. The results are discussed in the context of mastery of the environment by the elderly.

32. PIMA COUNTY (AZ.) OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY. Tucson-Crimes and Police Contacts with the Elderly. By Robert A. Podewils and Jack C. Stillwell. Tucson, Arizona, 1977. 26 p.

(NCJ 41085)

This paper examines the involvement of the elderly with the criminal police system. It is specifically focused on the number and nature of police contacts with persons over age 60 in Tucson, Arizona. The data discussed comes from reports filed by Tucson police officers during March and April, 1976, and from the files of the Victim Witness Advocate Program, a part of the Pima County Attorney's office. The police report used by the Tucson Police Department contains information which allows one to determine the geographical location of the contact, the nature of the incident according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report classification system, the age, sex, ethnic background of the victim, and information on the defendant. This data is analyzed and compared with LEAA-U.S. Bureau of the Census data concerning victimization in other cities. Demographic analysis charts are appended.

33. RIEMAN, J.H. Aging as Victimization - Reflections on the American Way of (Ending) Life. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 5 p.

(NCJ 39183)

The ways in which the elderly are victimized in American society are discussed. The link between social and criminal victimization of the elderly is examined.

34. RITCHEY, L.W. Crime - Can the Older Adult Do anything About It? Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 56-57. February, 1977.

(NCJ 39051)

The article discusses the debilitating affect of crime on the elderly, and how to cope with it. Often, the author points out, the cost of crime for the victimized senior citizen takes a higher toll than it would seem at first. The article explores some of the factors that contribute to making the senior citizen the easiest of prey for the criminal. The author discusses the need for effective communications between senior citizens who are crime victims and the agencies that deal with them. Senior citizens can sometimes be the "invisible cop", and play a role in crime alertness.

38. SHERMAN, E.A. and E.S. NEWMAN. Patterns of Age Integration in Public Housing and the Incidence and Fears of Crime Among Elderly Tenants. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon S. Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 7 p. (NCJ 39182)

Results are shown of a study to explore the effects of different living arrangements on numbers and types of crimes with elderly victims, determining fears and attitudes of residents, and assessing preventive attempts. The study employed interview surveys of tenants in three types of housing arrangements for the elderly: age - integrated, age - segregated, and a mixed arrangement of age - segregated units within an age - integrated project, all in the Albany-Troy area. Additional information was gathered through a survey of project managers, public housing officials, security personnel, and police officials concerning security practices and problems in the study settings. Data from the survey of tenants indicate that markedly more respondents in age - integrated housing had been victims of crime and that fear of crime was greater in age - integrated projects. The findings of the study tended to support the concept of age - segregated public housing for the aged as a means of reducing the incidence and fear of crime. Recommendations for planning age - segregated housing for the elderly are made.

39. SINGER, SIMON I. The Elderly as Victims of Crime: A Study of Crime Against the Elderly in an Urban Environment. Ph.D. Dissertation. Boston, Massachusetts, Northeastern University, 1974. 87 p. (NCJ 37932)

This paper reviews the types of crimes committed against the elderly, the offender who commits them, why the elderly are selected as victims, and the consequences of their victimization. As a result of research findings, the study concludes that the elderly's victimization may or may not increase in comparison to other age groups because of various factors. These factors suggest a general hypothesis on environmental, economic, physical, and psychological vulnerability. Similarly, suggestions are made for reducing the elderly's vulnerability and thus minimizing the effect of crime.

40. SUNDEEN, R.A. and J.T. MATHIEU. Urban Elderly - Environments of Fear. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon S. Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976, 16 p. (NCJ 39181)

Reported are the findings of an exploratory study into some of the physical and social environments that invoke or reduce the fear of criminal victimization among elderly. The data were collected from older persons living in nonpublic housing in three communities in southern California: a central city neighborhood, an urban municipality, and a retirement community. The findings emphasize that fearful environments related to possible criminal victimization differ among elderly according to their living circumstances, which are primarily a

35. ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT. Crime Analysis Division. Crime and the Elderly in St. Petersburg, Florida, 1974-1975. St. Petersburg, Florida, 1976. 12 p. (NCJ 37812)

The criminal justice system involvement of senior citizens in St. Petersburg, Florida, is analyzed, detailing both the victimization patterns and criminal activities of the elderly residents. In an introductory section to this report, the St. Petersburg chief of police outlines the demographic characteristics of the city, discusses the victimization patterns of the elderly in St. Petersburg, examines the impact of crime on the elderly, and outlines a planned police program designed to aid elderly crime victims. The report then examines the victimization of elderly persons in St. Petersburg, noting the incidence and characteristic elements of personal crimes, property crimes, and street crimes committed against the elderly. Since senior citizens were also implicated as suspects in crimes occurring during 1974-1975, this report also provides information on those incidents. A chart is provided indicating the number of elderly victims and suspects, and a comparison with the total number of offenses occurring in each crime category.

36. SARDINO, THOMAS J. Syracuse Police Department's Senior Citizen Recognition Program. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 16. February, 1977. (NCJ 39040)

After a brief review of the special problems of the elderly with respect to crime victimizations, the author describes two Syracuse Police Department programs designed to recognize and aid elderly citizens. The Syracuse Police Department has a police officer whose primary duty is to review all crime reports, determine who the elderly victims are, and to pay them a follow-up visit. The second program, called the Senior Citizen Recognition Program, provides part-time jobs for two senior citizens and provides valid identification cards for all Syracuse senior citizens.

37. SCROGGS, ART. Project Concern - Cooperative Program Focuses on Youth and Elderly Victims. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 4: 58-59. April, 1977. (NCJ 40827)

A description is provided of a crime prevention program in St. Petersburg, Florida, which was jointly sponsored by local government and a volunteer organization to reduce crime and allay unfounded fears of crime in two target areas. The areas chosen included 11 census tracts which were experiencing an increase in crime and a rising fear of crime. Partial statistics for the first year of operation indicate that Project Concern's target hardening and walk-in social service activities may be partially responsible for a decreasing crime rate.

function of dissimilarities in socioeconomic class and resources. Interview responses indicated that central city elderly have fewer socioeconomic resources, a perception of a more criminal environment, a greater fear of crime, take more precautions for security, and can count less on neighborhood support for security and protection. The retirement group has the greatest resources, a perception of noncriminal environment, the lowest fear of crime, takes the fewest security measures, and has the greatest sense of communal support. A discussion of the policy implications of these findings focuses on an analysis of a proposed safe niche in a fearful environment. References are included.

41. TIGHE, JOHN H. A Survey of Crimes Against the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 30-31. February, 1977. (NCJ 39043)

This is a summary of major findings and conclusions from a general police survey of the conditions and circumstances affecting elderly victimization in Miami Beach, Florida. It was found that some 59 percent of the city's permanent residents were over 60 years of age, that robberies and burglaries constituted the largest number of Part I offenses committed against the elderly, and that over 90 percent of all purse snatchers were described as white males over 18. Only 15 percent of crime victims or of elderly citizens as a whole had changed their lifestyles as a result of real or feared crime. Department recommendations based on survey results include increased public education and crime prevention information efforts, such as printed materials, on-site security inspections, and a victim follow-up program.

42. U.S. CONGRESS. House. Select Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victims - Personal Accounts of Fears and Attacks. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Cong., 2nd sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 124 p. (NCJ 40471)

Testimony and other materials concerning elderly crime victims are presented. Witnesses included California senior citizen programmers and law enforcement officials, and elderly crime victims.

43. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. Administration on Aging. Crimes Against Aging Americans - The Kansas City Study. Kansas City, Missouri, Midwest Research Institute, 1975. 109 p. (NCJ 29535)

An interim report is made of research into the criminal victimization of 1830 elderly persons in Kansas City, Mo., over an approximate 18-month period, giving data on how the crimes were committed and their effects on victims. Detailed statements are made on some of the most salient aspects of the burglary and robbery patterns against the elderly citizens of Kansas City. Also included are sections dealing with the

demographic and social profile of victims and aspects of the offender and criminal tactics employed by them. Other types of offenses are dealt with in summary fashion because primary attention was given to studying robbery and burglary. Although various data sources were used, emphasis was on primary data such as police offense and investigative records, interviews with the victims or next of kin, and with parolees and inmates known to have committed the type of crimes of interest. The findings of this study are being used to design a demonstration project, to be attempted in Kansas City and Denver, which will institute practical means of reducing the incidence and effect of the criminal victimization of the elderly.

44. Administration on Aging. Crimes Against the Aging - Patterns and Prevention. Kansas City, Missouri, Midwest Research Institute, 1977. 186 p. (NCJ 40636)

This report documents a research project on how criminal victimization and the perceived threat of such victimization affects older Americans living in a metropolitan area. It summarized the findings of a three-year study of patterns and prevention of victimization of persons 60 years old and over in Kansas City, Mo. Various data sources were used, although the main emphasis was on such primary data as police offense and investigative records from September, 1972 through April, 1975. Interviews with the victims or next of kin, and with offenders known to have committed the type of crimes studied (residential burglary, armed robbery, strong-arm robbery, larceny, purse snatch, assault, fraud, homicide, and rape). Patterns of victimization were examined in terms of the environment, the victim, the offender, offender-victim interaction, and consequences of victimization. Study findings revealed that older people living on limited, fixed incomes were often trapped in circumstances which make them vulnerable to crime, and the elderly's fear of crime, reported as their most serious concern, is justified by their high level of victimization. Sixty per cent of the crimes against the elderly were burglaries, followed by robbery (particularly strong-arm robbery, purse snatch, assault, and fraud). With an overall median income of only \$3,000 per year, elderly victims were likely to suffer severe consequences from financial losses, while property losses often deprived victims of the few "luxuries" they had. In addition, the anxiety exhibited by many victims and the fear of some to return to their homes could not be totally quantified. Researchers concluded that efforts to reduce the victimization levels of elderly persons must focus on the individual and on the community. It is suggested that the most effective prevention measures a community can adopt are education of the elderly relative to criminal tactics and deterrent, encouragement of neighborhood alertness to suspicious activities, and assistance to the elderly in obtaining and installing effective window and door locks and other security devices. References are included.

47. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Victims and Witnesses - The Impact of Crime and Their Experience with the Criminal Justice System. By Marquette University Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy. Washington, 1976. 195 p. (NCJ 38221)

Report on a study of victim and witness attitudes, beliefs, problems, and needs as a result of the criminal act and entrance into the criminal justice system in Milwaukee County. The present study deals with three samples - one of victims and one of witnesses in the criminal justice system, and a third community sample of victims re-interviewed on behalf of the project by the U.S. Census Bureau. The in-system sample consisted of two saturation samples of citizens actually involved in the criminal justice process in the Milwaukee County court system. The community sample involved the re-interviewing of a sample of victims originally located by the national crime survey conducted in Milwaukee by the U.S. Census Bureau in the early part of 1974. The findings indicated that heightened sensitivity and response by criminal justice officials to victim and witness needs go a long way toward lessening their anxieties, concerns, and hostilities. The study found that many victims and witnesses are not aware of community services relevant to their needs, that extensive victim/witness programs are not needed by most victims and witnesses, and that the criminal justice system must respond to the needs of citizens as clients of the system.

48. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Victims and Witnesses - The Impact of Crime and Their Experience with the Criminal Justice System - Executive Summary. By Marquette University Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy. Washington, 1976. 31 p. (NCJ 38076)

An executive summary is presented of a study of victim and witness attitudes, beliefs, problems and needs as a result of the criminal act and their entrance into the criminal justice system in Milwaukee County. The present study deals with three samples - one of victims and one of witnesses in the criminal justice system, and a third community sample of victims re-interviewed on behalf of the project by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The in-system sample consisted of two saturation samples of citizens actually involved in the criminal justice process in the Milwaukee County court system. The community sample involved the re-interviewing of a sample of victims originally located by the National Crime Survey conducted in Milwaukee by the U.S. Bureau of Census in the early part of 1974. The findings indicated that heightened sensitivity and response by criminal justice officials to victims and witness needs go a long way toward lessening their anxieties, concerns, and hostilities. The study team concluded that extensive victim/witness programs are not needed by most victims and witnesses and that the criminal justice system must balance concern for the treatment of offenders with concern for the treatment of victims and witnesses.

45. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime. By Mid-America Regional Council Commission on Aging. Washington, 1976. 200 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 34905)

Presentation is made of the program outline to be used in implementing the Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime proposal in a five-county area in Missouri. The proposal was made by the Personal Security and Public Safety Committee of the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) Commission on Aging, directing its attention to what could be done with MARC resources to address the crime-related concerns of older persons. The proposal was made in response to the findings of a Midwest Research Institute (MRI) study on the effects of crime on the elderly in the five counties. The goals established included relieving circumstances contributing to the isolation of the area's elderly, developing programs and activities to prevent crimes against the elderly through citizen and community involvement, and developing model programs and activities which could be used in other communities to assist in establishing similar crime prevention programs. The program provides for public education, community crime prevention activities, elderly victim assistance services, and continuing information and information support systems. Factors affecting elderly crime concerns are reviewed in the appendix.

46. _____ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National District Attorney Association - Commission on Victim Witness Assistance - Annual Report, 1975 - Help for Victims and Witnesses. By R.E. McKenna Chicago, Illinois. National District Attorneys Association 1976. 70 p. (NCJ 39073)

A summary of the first year activities of the commission are presented, together with descriptions of the numerous programs of the commission, details of the activities of the eight field offices, and results of the commission's survey research. The National District Attorneys Association created the Commission on Victim Witness Assistance in an effort to demonstrate that, while crime control itself may be a long range effort, there are immediate improvements which can be made to alleviate the impact of crime on victims and witnesses. Goals of the program were to deliver help to crime victims and witnesses, to determine the actual extent of victim/witness problems, and to encourage non-participating district attorneys to get involved in victim/witness assistance programs. Each of these goals was met. Activities and programs of the commission dealing with public information and liaison, publications, social service referrals, employee assistance to victims and witnesses, notification services, legislation, and victim witness reception centers are detailed. In addition, program efforts undertaken in the field offices in Alameda County (CA), Cook County (IL), Davis County (UT), Denver (CO), Kenton County (KY), New Orleans (LA), Philadelphia (PA), and Westchester County (NY) are described.

49. WOLF, ROBERT. Senior Citizen Survey - An Aid to Designing Prevention Programs. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 27-29. February, 1977. (NCJ 39042)

Results are provided of a 1976 Omaha Police Department survey on senior citizen victimization, fears about crime, crime prevention habits, and how crime has affected their mobility. The 561 respondents were also given an opportunity to suggest what type of crime prevention programs they would be most interested in. Two separate groups of senior citizens made up the survey: residents of city-operated senior citizen high-rise apartments, and those living in private residences. Seventy-eight percent of those residing in high-rises felt that their neighborhood was average or above in safety, as compared to 89 percent of those residing in private residences. Eighty-five percent of all respondents felt the police protection was average or above. Seventy-four percent indicated that their personal feeling about crime has to some degree hampered their freedom of movement and activity. A total of 15 percent had been the victim of crime since age 60. Burglary was the most frequently committed crime, followed by larceny, robbery, and purse snatching. The residents of high-rise apartments showed concern over the violent crimes of robbery and assault, while residents of private homes showed a significant interest in burglary and vandalism.

50. YOUNGER, EVELLE J. The California Experience - Prevention of Criminal Victimization of the Elderly. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 28-30, 32. February, 1976. (NCJ 31943)

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

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

51. BAGGETT, SHARON and MARVIN ERNST. From Research to Application: Development of Police and Older Adult Training Modules. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 51-54. February, 1977 (NCJ 39049)

The development and operation of two training programs designed to increase the reporting of crime by senior citizens is discussed. These programs evolved directly from the findings of previous research into the motivations for reporting of non-reporting by this age group. A 1975 Dallas survey of 466 persons over the age of 55 had revealed crime victims who had not reported the crime were least likely to feel a part of the police/judicial system. In addition, they generally believed that the police could or would not act on the crime, that the crime was not important enough to bother the police, or that they did not have enough information to give the police. As a result of these responses, a two-hour in-service or recruit training package was designed which focused on increasing the police officers' awareness of the special needs of older adults. A second program was aimed at increasing the senior citizen's awareness of their part in the criminal justice system and at correcting false perceptions about the role of law enforcement.

52. BALTIMORE MAYOR'S COORDINATING COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Baltimore City - Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly - Implementation and Evaluation Report. By D.J. Lipstein, D.A. Riggin, and C. Lee. Baltimore, Maryland, 1976. 59 p. (NCJ 38536)

Baltimore's Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly was a cooperative effort by the Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice and the Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. It involved the creation of a public education program aimed at senior citizens, utilizing a videotape presentation accompanied by audience discussion. Pre- and post-program questionnaires were used to assess the effectiveness of the presentation. This report begins with a brief sketch of the historical development of the program followed by a detailed discussion of the various phases. Points covered include initial meetings, scriptwriting, filming, scheduling of presentations, teaching techniques, presentation summary manual, and videotape equipment. A general discussion of the program and its impact is provided. The appendix includes such items as presentation information, lesson plans, pre- and post-program evaluative questionnaires, an analysis of questionnaire results, and verbal and written reactions of some program participants.

53. BRADLEY, WAYNE W. Cass Corridor Safety for Seniors Project. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 43-45, 69. February, 1976. (NCJ 31946)

This Detroit (MI) Multi-Phase Project was designed to provide a safe environment for senior adults within a designated inner-city target area. The project involves public education in the areas of safety education, crime prevention, and basic self defense; transportation services for seniors; a home visit operation identification; a check-cashing - savings account phase which assists clients in setting-up

checking and savings accounts and is aiming at direct mailing of income checks to banks to avoid large sums of money being carried by seniors; a telephone reassurance program of telephone calls by volunteers to isolated elders; and a recreation phase which will be made possible by the preceding phases. The project is administered by the Detroit Police Department.

54. BROSTOFF, PHYLLIS M. Police Connection - A New Way to Get Information and Referral Services to the Elderly. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 13 p. (NCJ 39188)

A description is presented of the operations of Project Assist, a prototype social services delivery program linking police and the elderly, which was demonstrated in Washington, D.C. from October 1970 through April 1971. Project Assist was part of a research program conducted by the Washington School of Psychiatry to study the relationship between older people and the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department. Project Assist was designed to demonstrate the utility of social service personnel to the police department while discovering at the same time the dimensions of victimizations of the elderly and the elderly's use of the police as a "social service" agency. Three methods of obtaining cases were utilized in Project Assist: Direct referrals from the police station of walk-in clients; referral of cases from police case reports; and requests for help for the elderly by concerned individuals. Project Assist staff used both telephones and home visits to contact potential clients and to offer assistance. The project served 220 clients in its seven months of direct services. The most common non-crime problem was physical illness. Characteristics of the clients served are reviewed, and implications of this research project are briefly discussed.

55. CONKLIN, J.E. Robbery, the Elderly, and Fear - An Urban Problem in Search of Solution. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 12 p. (NCJ 39185)

This paper examines the crime of robbery among the elderly and explores the reactions of elderly victims as well as the consequences of those reactions. Suggestions are made for minimizing the risk of robbery among the elderly and for breaking into the self-reinforcing cycle of crime and fear..

56. D'ANGELO, STEPHEN. Senior Home Security Program. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 60-61. February, 1977. (NCJ 39053)

This article illustrates the extreme hardships that burglaries can have on senior citizens. It outlines the formation of a program, funded by the National Council on Aging, to help senior citizens take physical steps to secure their homes. The article also explains

that the funding was used to improve and repair senior citizen centers, and to help the elderly in other ways.

57. GOLDSMITH, JACK. Community Crime Prevention and the Elderly - A Segmental Approach. Crime Prevention Review, v. 2, no. 4: 17-24. July, 1975. (NCJ 37035)

After reviewing the special nature of crimes against the elderly, this paper offers an overview of the use of segmental crime prevention based on the elderly potential victim population. Segmental community crime prevention is functionally specific; that is, there is a direct relationship between the base of the potential victim population and the specific targeted crimes which are of particular concern to the population segment. The author notes that the older American is an excellent example of one such potential victim population. Crime has a special impact on the elderly person in terms of economic, physical, and psychological factors.

58. GROSS, PHILIP. Summary Report - Crime, Safety, and the Senior Citizen. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 18, 20, 22, 26. February, 1977. (NCJ 39041)

This article summarizes the activities of the Model Project on Aging, conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and presents information on agencies and programs serving the elderly. The Model Project on Aging is designed to increase the safety of the older American's environment, improve the relationship between the elderly and police, and develop programs to reduce the vulnerability of older Americans. As part of the project, a national survey of law enforcement practice directed toward the elderly was undertaken. Since the national survey, an individual police agency survey has been developed to assess the attitudes and problems of senior citizens and the impact of crime on their lives. Data gained from these surveys can be used to plan crime prevention programs. The IACP has also prepared a directory of crime prevention programs for senior citizens, listing educational programs, crime prevention assistance programs, victim assistance programs, and programs utilizing senior volunteers. Suggestions for establishing and evaluating senior citizen crime prevention programs on a local level are provided as well. Included in this article is a sample survey instrument, a list of regional offices of the Administration on Aging, and a directory of state agencies on aging.

59. HUNTINGTON (WV) POLICE DEPARTMENT. Huntington Police Department - Operation Lifeline. Huntington, West Virginia, 1975. 30 p. (NCJ 28006)

A phone line was installed into the Crime Prevention Unit Office for the purpose of Lifeline, a phone-in service to senior citizens so that they can be checked daily by someone. Volunteers were re-

cruited to answer the calls each morning from 9 to 11 A.M. and week-end and holiday calls were handled by the dispatcher. Each senior citizen calls the Lifeline number at their assigned time to report that they are fine. By 11 A.M. if no call is received, a call is made to them. If there is no answer, an ambulance is dispatched to the residence to investigate. To obtain membership, a senior citizen or handicapped individual need only call the main police number, the Crime Prevention Unit, or the Lifeline number and request to be placed on the list. There are no specific requirements for membership, only that the person be willing to make the phone call every morning to the Lifeline number. Operation Lifeline operates on a budget which consists of the price of the phone line. This cost is covered under the city and the salary of the coordinator is covered by a LEAA Grant. Seventy-six phone calls are taken by volunteers, so the operating costs are minimal.

60. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens. By Philip J. Gross. Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1976. 100 p. (NCJ 37444)

This directory of senior citizen crime prevention programs was compiled as a reference tool for those agencies or organizations considering the establishment of a similarly oriented program. Entries are listed alphabetically by the city in which the program's headquarters is located. Programs listed were operating as of May, 1976.

61. MICHEL, GASTON F. Operation Reassurance. Law and Order, v. 22, no. 6: 84-86. June, 1974. (NCJ 14427)

The Haworth, New Jersey Police Department has a program which provides daily telephone contact for elderly citizens who live alone. A citizen participating in the program must call the police department by 10 A.M. each day using a special telephone number. If a call is not received by this time, the police officer calls the participant. If there is no answer, a patrol car is dispatched to the home to see if everything is all right.

62. MILLER, CARLA. Elderly Crime Prevention: A Blueprint for Action. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 64-66. February, 1977. (NCJ 39056)

Guidelines for establishing operational programs concerned with preventing crime against senior citizens are discussed. The article includes a list and description of the following steps to follow in organizing a crime prevention program: Identification of community needs, identification of resources, locating senior citizens, and development of an ongoing program. Projects that have been successful in the Jacksonville, Florida area are also described. The author concludes with the premise that conferences and studies are essential in defining elderly crime prevention and assessing program needs, but, most importantly, effort should be directed toward actually

interfacing with the aged and reducing their fear and making them less likely to be victimized.

63. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. SCAT (Senior Citizens Against Thievery). Washington, n.d. 50 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29114)

The inability of data to accurately reflect the severity of the problem of crime against the aged is discussed. A demographic analysis of Baltimore's low income elderly and black populations is included with maps indicating areas of heavy concentration. A series of videotape training modules being developed by Antioch College to be used in areas where the SCAT program is to be presented are described. Module content and presentation methods are also described.

64. NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. Bronx (NY) Area - Senior Citizens Robbery Unit. By Anthony V. Bouza. New York, New York, 1976. 3 p. (NCJ 37722)

Discussed is a program of the New York City Police Department to reduce the rate of robbery among senior citizens in the Bronx by concentrating on apprehending perpetrators and coordinating county-wide intelligence. The Senior Citizen Robbery Unit (SCRU) concept has been adopted city-wide after two years of operation in the Bronx.

65. RICHARDSON, J.B. Purse Snatch - Robbery's Ugly Stepchild. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 5 p. (NCJ 39186)

Most victims of purse snatches are elderly women whose place of residence, shopping habits, and reliance on public transportation make them particularly susceptible to this crime. While usually not considered to be a serious crime by the police, purse snatches often impose serious economic hardships on victims and often result in serious injuries to the victim. The author observes that police response to the crime of purse snatching is generally not enthusiastic. To counteract the problem of purse snatches, the author suggests that law enforcement should educate potential victims, be particularly watchful for potential victims, encourage juvenile authorities to actively participate in deterrence, and support arrangements with service organizations to provide transportation and escort services for elderly women.

66. SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT. Alarms for the Elderly and Disabled in Portsmouth. Portsmouth, England, n.d. 23 p. (NCJ 36604)

The results of a survey of a sample of 45 elderly and handicapped persons in this English city who had had emergency alarm systems installed in their homes are presented. The alarms, installed in 447 homes, were battery operated and were activated by pulling bell-cords. The alarms were installed as a means to get help to old people in case of an emergency and were designed to ring in either a public place or a neighbor's home. The survey, carried out in May 1975, was directed towards finding out how the elderly and handicapped clients felt about the alarms, whether they thought they were useful, and whether they would use them in an emergency. Findings indicated that a majority of those sampled were pleased to have the alarm system, reporting feeling more secure because of it. However, there was a general reluctance to set off the alarm traceable to the client's difficulty in deciding what constituted a real emergency and uncertainty over who would respond to the alarm.

67. SWEIZER, LOUIS G., JR.. Helping the Elderly. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 42, no. 12: 28. December, 1973. (NCJ 12252)

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

68. SYKES, R.E. Urban Police Function in Regard to the Elderly - A Special Case of Police Community Relations. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 11 p. (NCJ 39187)

Statistics on police contacts with the public are examined to determine characteristics of victimizations and calls for service by the elderly. Based on this data, crime prevention methods aimed at the elderly are given. Observers rode with the police in two cities, systematically coding the reason for each encounter; its location; classifying the content and emotion; and observing basic characteristics of the encounter. From this data, it was determined that patterns of police contact with the elderly were not significantly different from patterns of police contact with the general public. However, it was noted that the elderly did constitute an unusually high percentage of the cases of personal larceny with contact, and that the elderly sought noncrime related service from police about twice as much as was expected. The author stresses that community crime prevention efforts may be the most effective approach in preventing crimes against the elderly. The author also proposes that police should devote fewer resources to patrol and control of victimless crimes, so that greater energy could be spent on serious crime. Finally, a standard process whereby police could refer elderly citizens to social agencies is suggested.

69. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Aging. Confidence Games Against the Elderly. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Federal, State, and Community Services. 94th Congress, 2nd sess. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 45 p. (NCJ 38387)

Testimony and other materials concerning the impact of confidence games on the elderly and methods of preventing these crimes are discussed. Witnesses were elderly individuals who have been victimized by confidence game schemes and members of the New York City Police Department specially trained in the area of prevention of crimes against the elderly. The testimony of the police officers covers the various types of confidence games and methods of preventing fraud by educating senior citizens. Excerpts from news articles on confidence games committed against the elderly are appended.

70. _____ House Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victimization (Crime Prevention Programs). Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Congress 2nd sess. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 31 p. (NCJ 36831)

This testimony was presented to the House Select Committee on Aging, dealing with crime prevention programs for the elderly which have been instituted by national organizations serving the elderly. Witnesses included the Project Director of the Crime Prevention Project of the National Center on the Black Aged, and the Coordinator of the Crime Prevention Program of the National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons. Witnesses discussed their perceptions of the elderly crime victimization program; the programs they have instituted to fight this problem; and recommendations for dealing with elderly crime victimization.

71. _____ House Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victimization (Federal Law Enforcement Agencies - LEAA and FBI). Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Congress, 2nd sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 63 p. (NCJ 36842)

Testimony and other materials on LEAA's programs dealing with crimes against the elderly and on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's estimate of the nature and extent of elderly crime victimization are included. Witnesses offering testimony are Henry F. McQuade, Deputy Administrator for Policy Development, LEAA and Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Appended are responses (with attachments) by McQuade to subcommittee questions concerning the National Crime Panel victimization surveys, legislative recommendations to reduce the crime problems of the elderly, and the funding of projects for the elderly.

72. House, Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victimization
(Local Police Department Crime Prevention Programs. Hearings Before
the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Congress,
2nd sess. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 87 p.
(NCJ 36343)

Highlighted is the operation of the Montgomery County, Maryland Criminal Victimization of the Elderly Response Team, an LEAA-funded pilot project. Begun in November 1975, this unit is made up of a police officer, a social worker, and an administrative aide. It provides three major program components: An educational effort designed to reduce the level of fear of crime and increase reporting of crime among the "60 plus" age group; a capacity to respond to elderly crime victims with the goal of restoring the victim to a level of functioning approximating his/her capacity prior to victimization; and research and analysis of team and program effectiveness in achieving the above goals. Appended is the program proposal submitted to LEAA.

73. House, Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victimization
(Wilmington, Delaware, Crime Resistance Task Force). Hearings Before
the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Congress,
2nd sess. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 70 p.
(NCJ 36841)

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

74. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Crime and
the Elderly, 1975. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Aging. 94th
Congress, 1st sess. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 213 p.
(NCJ 37862)

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

75. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. Office of Human Development. Administration on Aging. Crime, Safety and the Senior Citizen - A Model Project on Aging -Final Report. By Philip J. Gross, International Association of Chiefs of Police. Washington, 1977. 22 p. (NCJ 39636)

This project had as its goal the development of model programs or procedures to assist police agencies in meeting the needs of their local senior citizens. To develop a base of information concerning the current practices of law enforcement in the field of crimes against the elderly, a survey was sent to police departments in the nation's 500 largest cities and to a selected group of agencies. A literature search and field visits also were made. Based on the research findings, a directory of programs for preventing crime against senior citizens was produced. Two entire issues of a national journal also were prepared to supply information on on-going programs in the field.

76. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime Resistance. Washington, n.d. 127 p. (NCJ 39476)

A progress report of pilot self-help community programs sponsored by the police departments of Wilmington, (DE); Birmingham, (AL); Dekalb County, (GA); Norfolk, (VA); the Police Foundation, and the FBI are included. The FBI and the police departments of the four communities began pilot projects on July 22, 1975 to demonstrate that citizens could counter crime through low-cost, self-help measures. The crime resistance concept is explained, and the progress of each of the four pilot projects is discussed. Other chapters outline in detail the specific programs undertaken within the communities such as citizen band radio and bicycle registrations, crime watches, civilian radio patrols, and escort service for the elderly. Appendices include graphs, surveys, diagrams, correspondence, and sample advertisements and forms used in the programs.

77. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime Resistance--A Report. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 46 no. 3:3-11. March, 1977.

(NCJ 40912)

How citizens can reduce crime through low-cost, self-help measures is illustrated. Communities involved in the project included Birmingham, AL; Dekalb County, GA; Norfolk, VA; and Wilmington, DE. The crimes in the project included trafficking in stolen property, crimes against youth, and crimes against women and the elderly. A definition of the crime resistance program is given, as well as why such programs are necessary. The costs of crime resistance are explored, and the manner in which they relate to the rest of the police department is described.

78. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Crime Prevention - Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 382 p. (NCJ 10911)
Stock No. 2700-00181

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals defines community crime prevention as activity outside the conventional criminal justice system directed toward reducing crime. Assuming no single solution to the crime problem, the commission has proposed nearly 75 standards and recommendations that focus on citizen action, the delivery of public services, the reduction of criminal opportunities, and integrity in government. This volume spells out for the individual, the community organization, and the local government, what can and should be done by them to reduce crime. Citing action by private citizens as the heart of community crime prevention, the commission urges more citizen involvement with neighborhood security, volunteer work, and community improvement. Citizen concern should be channeled into community organizations and governing bodies and these agencies should encourage and support citizen action programs. Public service delivery proposals stress the need for coordinating existing services. Job opportunities in high unemployment areas need to be expanded and unnecessary restrictions on hiring ex-offenders should be eliminated. The commission recommends implementation of career education in elementary and secondary schools, establishment and support of youth service bureaus, and individualized treatment for drug offenders. Building design, security codes, and street lighting are covered as effective citizen crime precautions. The commission also discusses conflict of interest, government procurement, zoning, licensing and tax assessment and advocates supervision of political campaign financing and investigation and prosecution of government corrupters.

79. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Rural Law Enforcement Program: Seminar on Crime Resistance and the Elderly in Rural Areas. By Charles M. Girard. Washington, Public Administration Service, 1976. 11 p. (NCJ 37461)

Proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the FBI National Academy and the National Retired Teacher's Association/American Association of Retired Persons focusing on rural crime with emphasis on the elderly are presented. The conference was held between September 1 and 3, 1976 at the FBI National Academy. Conference subjects included the identification of problems with presentations on crime statistics, special problems of rural investigations, and the roles of selected national organizations in relation to fighting rural crime. The technical assistance consultant served three basic functions. First, he served as a resource specialist on rural law enforcement. He also made a formal presentation concerning rural law enforcement problems, needs, and alternatives and identified

issues and problems that will be used to enhance the value of LEAA's (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) discretionary program concerning rural law enforcement. In addition, seminar findings on the utilization of elderly citizens in rural law enforcement are presented. An outline of the consultant's presentation is appended.

80. WADDELL, FREDERICK E. Consumer Research and Programs for the Elderly — The Forgotten Dimension. Journal of Consumer Affairs, v. 9, no. 2: 164-175. Winter, 1975. (NCJ 39401)

This study, by attempting to summarize existing knowledge of the consumer problems and needs of older people, reveals the lack of reliable data and research. The study also suggests that inflation has a far worse impact upon the elderly than previously thought, affecting not only their retirement financial condition but also their psychological and social condition. The study concludes that traditional consumer education programs focusing only upon poverty of means will be ineffective unless they include an additional focus on the poverty of meaning in the lives of older consumers.

DESIGN CONCEPTS FOR HOUSING SECURITY

81. EVANS, KAREN and MORTON LEEDS. Residential Crime - the Older Person as Victim. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 46-47, 69. February, 1976. (NCJ 31947)

Several projects involving residential security and crime prevention for senior citizens are described. The Southwark Plaza, Philadelphia, residential project was forced to reject its approach of providing age integrated high-rise housing. Older residents tended to be victimized by younger residents until a building was dedicated to the elderly and architectural design changes were implemented. In Florida, architecture was used to define neighborhoods, a territoriality approach that fostered community acceptance of responsibility for crime prevention. The third project is the Community Security Organizer project in Pittsburgh (Pa). Participants are housing project residents who help maintain close contact with residents and police.

82. GULINELLO, L. Security - The City and the Housing Authority. n.d. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18582)

Review of major factors in the physical and social structure of urban areas and especially public housing which contribute to the incidence of burglary, robbery, larceny, and rape are included. Discussed are the relationship between the police and the public housing agencies as well as the physical design of buildings which encourage criminals by making their detection and pursuit difficult. Provided are lists of basic security concepts needed by administrators in developing crime prevention measures. The participation of citizens in such programs as National Neighborhood Watch is seen as the key factor in urban security. The special security problems of older citizens living in housing projects are featured in the discussion.

83. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on Aging. Elderly Crime Victimization (Residential Security) - Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests. 94th Congress, 2nd session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 30 p. (NCJ 35085)

Discussed are the development and encouragement of innovative management and security planning and analysis techniques, the training of field staff, the development of technical assistance materials on security for staff, residents and managers. The development of demonstrations will identify and test a variety of security measures addressing the specific security needs of family and elderly housing assisted or insured by the department.

84. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Housing Management - Tenant Security Guard. Hawaii Housing Authority. Washington, 1976. (NCJ 38980)
21 p. PB 254 161

One of a series of documents resulting from the three year Public Housing Management Improvement Program (PHMIP), this report details the procedures and results of a tenant security system instituted in Hawaii. The PHMIP was aimed at developing, testing, and evaluating housing management systems and approaches to improve the quality of life in public housing. The Hawaii Housing Authority (HAA) instituted a tenant-operated non-profit security guard system in two of its most problem-ridden housing projects in an attempt to stem the crime and vandalism problems characterizing these areas. The Security Guard Program, which is operated and staffed by tenants, protects all residents and property through after hours patrol services. The HHA's experience indicated that this tenant-operated guard system can provide public housing with professional services and foster community support and cooperation in solving security problems. In addition, it was found that this Security Guard Program reduced the crime level, improved tenant feelings of security, and established effective linkages with public law enforcement. Included in this report are a description of the project goals, procedures, results, and transferability.

85. _____ . Residential Security. HUD Challenge, v. 4 no. 9. September, 1973. 32 p. (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office) (NCJ 11210)
Stock No. HHI .36 4/9

The September issue of HUD Challenge, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) official publication, features articles dealing with a growing concern among many citizens - residential security. The issue begins with an article by HUD's Assistant Secretary for Housing Management in which he discusses HUD actions to promote security in housing. Oscar Newman explains some of the main points of his book, Defensible Space. The concept of defensible space encompasses a series of physical design characteristics that maximize resident control of behavior, particularly criminal behavior, within a residential community. Security planning methodology is covered, including one author's ideas on how housing management and tenants must work together with local police forces to provide residential security within housing projects. "Brother's Keeper", a program in Anaheim, California aimed at reducing burglary in the city through increased citizen awareness and participation is described. Also discussed is the HUD Federal Crime Insurance Program, which offers low cost, easily obtainable, noncancellable burglary and robbery insurance to small businessmen and inner city residents in states where affordable insurance is virtually impossible to get. Public housing security activities in Boston and New Orleans are briefly outlined.

86. _____ . Residential Security 2. HUD Challenge, May 1975. 29 p.
(NCJ 29432)

Ten articles presenting residential security planning and programs discuss the broader theoretical concerns of residential security and link those concerns to existing successes and future planning considerations. Perhaps the most important theme running through all the articles is the belief that the resident plays a key role in the counter-attack against crime and that his or her attitude is critical. This theme is strongest in articles covering the National Neighborhood Watch Program, Urban Tenant Patrol programs, self-defense techniques for the elderly, and "turf reclamation." This latter point is an approach to neighborhood security which considers a community's behavior values and standards as the basis for developing community security alternatives. One article explains the coverage, rates, and minimum protection standards of the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and illustrates the residential and commercial protective devices required to receive program coverage. Three articles on security for the elderly treat such topics as crime prevention education, organizing for mutual support, and the security conversion of a Philadelphia public housing unit for occupancy solely by the elderly.

87. _____ . Security Planning for HUD - Assisted Multifamily Housing.
Washington, 1974. 87 p. (NCJ 37520)

This handbook provides guidance to local housing authorities, managing agents, and owners of HUD-insured multifamily housing projects regarding planning for protection against crime and vandalism. In addition, this handbook is relevant to the responsibilities of HUD field offices, particularly the security specialists, for providing assistance with respect to security in HUD-assisted multifamily housing projects. Since the primary emphasis is on planning, a relatively standardized planning methodology to be used by all managers for the development of their security programs is prescribed. A variety of options for specific types of "hardware" (architectural design, locks, surveillance equipment) and "software" (policing services, resident participation, community assistance) are identified. Special considerations regarding elderly residents are noted. This handbook also identifies certain further sources of possible assistance, in the nature of both technical assistance and funding, which may be available to management in planning and implementing residential security programs. A 105-item HUD Bibliography on Safety and Security in Buildings is appended.

88. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
Residential Security. Washington, 1973. 218 p. (NCJ 11166)
PB 232 086/AS

The interest in residential security measures, ranging from hardware to design alterations, citizen patrols, and sophisticated intrusion detection devices, has grown with increasing crime rates. This report

is an assessment of alternative approaches to crime prevention in residential settings, paying particular attention to the problem of burglary. This document provides a framework for evaluating these security measures and identifies some of their policy implications for government. Its major premise is that the crime risk to a given residence is a function of crime pressure and vulnerability. Therefore residential security is contextual and the risk of crime to an area may be lessened by reducing crime pressure and the vulnerability of the residence. Part one of the report examines the cost effectiveness of security measures in terms of their value in, A) reducing the actual risk of crime and, B) reducing residents' concern and fear. Part two considers physical security measures and design principles, including an overview of various types of security hardware available for the residential market, or with some application to the residential setting. The following section discusses private group action in combatting residential crime. Concluding chapters deal with public policy issues concerning residential security. Some of these are police incentives for security measures and compulsory state and local codes. The authors contend that "security devices should be seen as part of the consumer market and that greater attention must be paid to the displacement effects of any target-hardening approaches".

89. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National
Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Architectural
Design for Crime Prevention. By Oscar Newman. Washington, U.S.
Government Printing Office, 1973. 214 p. (NCJ 9947)
Stock No. 2700-00161

Can the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting affect the frequency of crime and vandalism? An interdisciplinary team of architects and social scientists sought the answer to this question by identifying ingredients of architectural design which have crime-inhibiting qualities. After visits to housing projects across the nation, statistical analyses, and surveys of urban residents and law enforcement officials, a model based on the concept of defensible space was formulated. This concept suggested that by grouping dwelling units in a particular way, by delimiting paths of movement, by defining areas of activity and their relation to other areas, and by providing for visual surveillance, one could create - in inhabitants and strangers - a clear understanding of the function of a space and its intended users. Facility design following this concept led residents to adopt extremely potent territorial attitudes and self-policing measures. A series of defensible space hypotheses were developed and analyzed by considering evidence on crime in housing, the pattern of fear in New York City public housing, and the work of predecessors who advanced similar theories. There are illustrations of ten recently completed housing projects which incorporate defensible space design features. Project site plans, plans of building interiors, and photographs are used throughout this study to demonstrate how the many components of man-made environments interact to provide social opportunity and security.

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

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

A study of LEAA statistics indicated that the elderly are generally no more likely to become the victims of crime than are other population groups, although they do report more cases of pocket-picking and purse-snatching. The large majority of the recommendations relate to crime prevention and deterrence measures that are applicable for all groups. However, special attention is focused on crime precautions for public housing projects since the elderly make up a significant proportion of the residents. Recommendations are directed towards two types of crime - those that occur on or around the grounds of public housing projects, and those that occur inside individual dwelling units. The studies which are cited cover architectural and building design, residential security, security and surveillance systems, and community involvement.

92. VAN BUREN, D.P. Public Housing Security and the Elderly - Practice Versus Theory. In Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon Goldsmith, Eds., Crime and the Elderly - Challenge and Response. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 5 p. (NCJ 39189)

The author compares age-integrated and age-segregated housing projects on the basis of such factors as building security and elderly residents' feelings of safety, and concludes that age-segregated housing is more safe. The author found that older adults living in age-segregated housing had more contacts with others, had less fear of crime, and used more informal crime prevention methods than elderly residents of age-integrated housing. He claims that the segregated housing projects may be a kind of "defensible space" in which residents develop a strong sense of community and an ability to identify and challenge intruders. The author concludes that age-segregated public housing seems proactively to anticipate the crime problem by constructing a social environment that reduces the probability of the criminal event. Not only does it appear to offer a more secure environment for the elderly but it seems simultaneously to reduce some of the social isolation and anonymity often associated with the public housing way of life.

93. WARNER CONSULTANTS. Security in Multi-Family Housing - Conference, September 10-12, 1973. Washington, 1973. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18581)

Summarized proceedings and recommendations from a conference on security in multi-family housing are presented. The major areas of concern under discussion during the conference were as follows: security for the elderly, proper mix of families, responsibility and allocation of security funds for the elderly, tenant patrols, equipment and hardware, and the need for residential security leadership by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

USING THE ELDERLY AS RESOURCE

94. BLUBAUM, PAUL E. Maricopa County (AZ) Sheriff's Department Volunteer Program. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 34-36. February, 1976. (NCJ 31944)

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

95. CAIRNS, WAYNE L. Senior Citizens Turn Cop Spotters. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 34, 36, 37. February, 1977. (NCJ 39044)

The Mansfield (Ohio) Police Department program enlisted senior citizen volunteers to aid police in watching neighborhoods for crime and suspicious activity. All senior citizens who signed up to be block-watchers in this Senior Power Neighborhood Watch Program received certificates of participation from the local fraternal order of Police Lodge.

96. ETZLER, FRED. Effective Prevention: Crime and the Senior Citizen. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 58-59. February, 1977. (NCJ 39052)

The author explains many of the psychological handicaps that senior citizens experience every day. This must be taken into account in devising programs that affect them. The establishment of a crime watch by senior citizens will be helpful in involving them in the policing of their neighborhoods. Such a crime watch program would also free local police to do other crime fighting chores.

97. GROSS, PHILIP J. Law Enforcement and the Senior Citizen. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 24-27. February, 1976. (NCJ 31942)

This article presents the results of a survey of current law enforcement activities that are staffed by senior volunteers and crime prevention programs aimed at the senior citizen community. The survey dealt with current volunteer programs in law enforcement agencies; crime prevention programs implemented for senior citizens; senior citizen victimization and its prevention; and problems between the police and the senior citizen. In addition, a model program plan for involving senior citizens in crime prevention programs is presented.

98. MEIER, JAM A. Senior Citizenship: Courtwatching - Modern Maturity, v. 17
no. 2: 20-21. April-May, 1974. (NCJ 38459)

Court watching provides senior citizens in Santa Monica (CA) with an interesting and productive activity.

99. MILLER, MYRA and RON L. WILLIS. Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 16-17. February, 1976. (NCJ 31940)

This article describes a senior citizen volunteer program in Cottage Grove (OR) which attempts to prevent crime against senior citizens by conducting home visits. The purposes of these visits are to mark personal property (operation identification); inspect door locks, window latches, and other home security devices; and to inform the senior citizen as to the local, state, and federal agencies that are available to serve them. The latter purpose was included because it was felt that many senior citizens did not know where to turn in case of an emergency.

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

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35921)

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

101. TATE, S.D. Youth and Senior Citizens in Creative Rural Courts. Juvenile Court Journal, v. 22, no. 3: 52-54. Fall, 1971. (NCJ 6994)

A successful juvenile probation program in a small rural area employs senior citizens as voluntary probation officers. The program presented here linked senior citizens and youthful probationers on a one-to-one basis to provide for mutual help. The youth assisted their partners by performing necessary tasks such as shoveling snow and mowing lawns, along with showing a personal interest in the adult. The adult showed

a similar interest in his youthful charge. The program, for the probationer, was oriented toward a formal exercise marking the conclusion of the probationary period. Participation of both sides was on a voluntary basis. The author claims a marked decrease in recidivism along with positive attitudinal changes on the part of the youth.

102. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Women's Crusade Against Crime - Final Evaluation Report, October, 1976. By Allen D. Gill and Nelson B. Heller. St. Louis, Missouri, Institute for Public Program Analysis, 1976. 68 p. (NCJ 40367)

The authors evaluated the Women's Crusade Against Crime to determine whether it attained its stated objective to disseminate technical assistance and prescriptive material to other community crime programs. The WCAC project was undertaken in response to a perceived need and desire in other cities for information about organizing and operating volunteer citizen crime prevention programs. The WCAC prepared and distributed booklets, starter kits, and instructional materials to various communities and sponsored a national workshop. The effectiveness of the WCAC programs was evaluated by means of mailed questionnaires and a telephone survey. The community response to the WCAC materials was generally favorable, and the technical assistance was felt to be valuable. A summary of the evaluation findings is provided. The appendices contain sample questionnaires and survey questions as well as the evaluation guidelines.

103. _____ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Patrol Projects - National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By Robert K. Yin and others. Santa Monica, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 45 p. (NCJ 36435)

This volume summarizes the policy issues, assessment of available evidence, and the research methods and field procedures that guided the study of citizen patrols in residential areas. Topics covered include a framework for assessing patrol activities, methods for gathering evidence about patrols, and the patrol experience. The study revealed that contemporary resident patrols share a general emphasis on residential crime prevention, that there appear to be numerous patrols around the country (about 800 of them) in neighborhoods of varied income and racial composition, and that contemporary patrols vary widely in cost, although most are operated on a small budget and on a volunteer basis. Four types of patrols are identified: building patrols, community protection patrols, neighborhood patrols, and social service patrols. Findings of the study disclose that building patrols seem to be effective in preventing crime but that contemporary resident patrols are occasionally subject to vigilantism. Neighborhood patrols appear to be more so inclined than building patrols. Also, several implementation factors such as personnel, organizational affiliation, and bureaucratization influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals.

104. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Security Surveys - National Evaluation Program - Phase 1 Summary Report. Washington, 1976. 49 p. (NCJ 34858)

The security survey is an indepth on-site examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of the National Evaluation Program (NER) phase one assessment of the survey program was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this method of police-community crime prevention. This report identifies important gaps in knowledge concerning the security survey and proposes a research strategy to fill them. The following areas were suggested for future research: the effect of organizational location in actual program success or impact; the impact of security codes and ordinances on survey program implementation; the value and use of incentives; the development of valid, reliable program data; the reasons why individuals request surveys; and the effectiveness of various public education approaches. It is not recommended that LEAA support a phase two evaluation effort focused solely on the security survey. Supported instead is a broad-based effort dealing with the combination of crime prevention programs associated with the security survey - operation identification and community crime reporting. A seven page bibliography is included.

105. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Evaluation Program - Phase 1 Report, Volume 5 - Towards Increasing Citizen Responsibility, Surveillance and Reporting of Crimes. By L. Bickman and others. Washington, 1976. 98 p. (NCJ 34143)

This paper outlines the issues involved in the planning and execution of citizen crime reporting programs and covers background material, past research, historical development, and views of reporting/prevention experts. A primary issue in this paper involves the responsibilities of individual citizens in the area of crime prevention in general, and the act of crime reporting. The general structure of citizen crime reporting programs (CCRP's) and the positive impacts they can make if they are successful are covered. A more detailed examination of CCRP's is also presented and a preliminary overview of the types of programs and their activities is discussed. The types of CCRP's discussed fall into two major categories, each having three project types. The first category consists of projects which facilitate the means of reporting suspicious/criminal activity; whistlestop, radio watch, and special telephone line projects. The second category consists of projects which use an educational approach to encourage witness reporting of suspicious/criminal activity; group presentation, membership, and home presentation projects. This paper also discusses why witnesses and victims do or do not report crimes, the psychological factors which influence sense of responsibility and fear of crime at the community level, potential positive and negative effects of citizen crime reporting programs for the community, and general issues of CCRP evaluation. A list of references is provided.

106.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Operation Identification Projects - Assessment of Effectiveness - National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By N.B. Heller and others. Washington, 1975. 43 p. (NCJ 27305)

Operation identification is a program designed to urge citizens to mark their personal property and thus reduce their risk of being burglarized. The assessment of this program is based upon the past findings of other evaluators and project performance data collected by the Institute for Public Program Analysis during the presently reported project Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Contained in this report are selected portions of a larger report which examines in detail both the effectiveness and validity of the basic operation identification (O-I) activities, the underlying assumptions linking these activities, and the intermediate and ultimate objectives of the O-I concept. This report describes a simple O-I project model, consisting of the following components: recruitment, enrollment, and material distribution, burglary deterrence, and property recovery and return. The assessment findings for each of these components are summarized and used as the basis for an overall assessment of the O-I concept. Major findings include the following: (1) Most O-I projects have been unable to enlist more than a minimal number of participants, (2) The cost of recruiting and enrolling O-I participants is much higher than expected, (3) O-I participants have significantly lower burglary rates, but O-I communities have not experienced reductions in city-wide burglary rates nor appreciable increases in the number of apprehended burglars, and (4) O-I markings have not increased the recovery and return of stolen property.

107.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patrolling the Neighborhood Beat: Residents and Residential Security - Case Studies and Profiles - National Evaluation Program - Phase I. By Robert K. Yin and others. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 327 p. (NCJ 34857)

This volume contains profiles of more than 100 citizen patrols in residential areas and detailed narratives that describe 32 of them. Information presented in the narrative descriptions includes origin, patrol operation, organizational structure, activities, and results. The profiles give brief information on the neighborhood composition, main crime problem, operations, organization, most serious incident, non-crime prevention activity, and present status. Areas covered include Baltimore, MD, Boston, MA, Brooklyn, NY, Chicago, IL, Dallas, TX, Detroit, MI, Houston, TX, Los Angeles, CA, Newark, NJ, New Orleans, LA, Norfolk, VA, San Diego, CA, San Jose, CA, St. Louis, MO, and Washington, DC.

108. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patrolling the Neighborhood Beat: Residents and Residential Security -- National Evaluation Program-- Phase I. By Robert K. Yin and others. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 165 p. (NCJ 34856)

This study identifies and assesses the information available regarding citizen patrols in residential areas. This volume deals with citizen patrols in general. Topics covered include: a framework for assessing patrol activities; methods of gathering evidence about patrols; the patrol experience; and further research. The study revealed that contemporary resident patrols share a general emphasis on residential crime prevention. There appear to be numerous patrols around the country in neighborhoods of varied income and racial composition and that contemporary patrols vary widely in cost, but most are operated on a small budget and on a volunteer basis. Other findings disclose that building patrols seemed to be effective in preventing crime. Contemporary resident patrols are occasionally susceptible to vigilantism, with neighborhood patrols, appearing to be more so inclined than building patrols. Public housing patrols differ slightly from others, and several implementation factors influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals.

109. WHITE, GLENN. Where Citizens Help Control Crime. Dynamic Maturity, V. 10, no. 4: 10-14. July, 1975. (NCJ 27233)

The Maricopa County, Arizona, possesses a group of 2,500 volunteers, aid the Sheriffs Department with such services as crime patrols, crime prevention programs, and search and rescue services.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH EDUCATION

PART I: WRITTEN MATERIALS

110. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS AND NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. Law Enforcement and the Elderly - Information Package. Washington, n.d. 250 p.

(NCJ 40211)

This notebook contains instructional and topical material for planning and conducting a seminar on law enforcement and the elderly. The seminar is designed to last an evening and a day and accommodate about 30 participating representatives from relevant professional groups. Topics suggested for the seminar include: The aging process, understanding the elderly, elderly crime victims, how the elderly can be assisted, and how the elderly community can support law enforcement. Presentation and lesson plans as well as source materials are included.

111. Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide. By C. Powers. Washington, 1973. 38 p.

(NCJ 29534)

This quick reference booklet is specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes. Although several chapters deal with personal safety, such as while walking the streets and while driving an automobile, most of the information is on safeguarding personal property from loss through robbery, burglary, and fraud. The emphasis throughout the guide is on informing the person who may be living on a fixed income of the patterns of the most common personal and property crimes and of the most effective means of personally preventing and deterring those crimes. Separate chapters are devoted to such areas of concern as avoiding pursesnatching and pickpocketing, deterring burglary of the home, choosing locks and alarms, and handling con artists.

112. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Handbook on White Collar Crime - Everyone's Problem, Everyone's Loss. Washington, 1974. 96 p.

(NCJ 14039)

Common schemes, possible causes, how to spot these illegal activities, and specific countermeasures tailored for nine categories of white-collar crime are included in this handbook. Many law enforcement officials regard white-collar crime as the fastest growing sector of crime. This handbook outlines a general strategy as well as specific measures by which those in the business and the professions can take prompt and effective steps against white-collar crime. The methods, procedures, policies, and controls emphasized are measures which require more in the way of willpower than manpower and expensive hardware. The overall problem is first defined and the nature of the crime, its consequences, and traditional unsuccessful responses are discussed. Categories of white-collar crime covered are bankruptcy fraud, bribes, kickbacks, and payoffs, computer-related crime, consumer fraud, illegal competition, and deceptive practices, fraud by credit card and check, embezzlement

and pilferage, insurance fraud, receiving stolen property, and securities theft and fraud. For each offense, the author explores many of the schemes and methods used by perpetrators of the crime, indicates some of the early warning signals frequently associated with it, and refers readers to likely sources of assistance, such as law enforcement agencies and certain private organizations. In addition, the reader is referred to subsequent pages which describe specific countermeasures. Causes of white-collar crime are highlighted and various policies and preventive procedures that apply to all, or at least to several, of the crime categories are reviewed. Sets of tailor-made countermeasures, each set keyed to a specific white-collar offense, are presented. The final chapter supplies examples of how white-collar crime can be combated through collective action by business.

113. DADICH, GERALD J. Confidence Games — Crime, the Elderly, and Community Relations. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2:63-64. February, 1977. (NCJ 39055)

Methods used by criminals to gain access easily to elderly victims' homes in order to accomplish crime and how this crime can be combatted are discussed. Incidents involving confidence games and theft are used to illustrate how elderly persons are victimized. The author concludes that education of senior citizens through community relations/crime prevention sections of police departments is the most effective solution to the problem.

114. DUCOVNY, AMRAM M. Billion Dollar Swindle — Frauds Against the Elderly. New York, Fleet Press, 1969. 252 p. (NCJ 36350)

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

115. FOX, HARRY G. Senior Citizen's Castle — The New Crime Scene. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 62. February, 1977.

(NCJ 39054)

Suggestions designed to limit the opportunity for criminal predators to victimize elderly persons are listed. The following modifications in homes of the elderly are suggested as precautions against criminal intruders: installation of a door chain guard, a double-cylinder lock, and a one-way viewer; safety latches on windows; outside lighting; and timers on lamps and radios when residents are away from their homes. Among other things, it was suggested that elderly persons develop a healthy suspicion of strangers, develop a buddy system with neighbors, and never resist an armed felon.

116. GENERAL PROGRAMMED TEACHING AND LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT CORPORATION. Defensive Living Today. San Rafael, California, 1973. 25 p. (NCJ 13315)

A cassette tape is coupled with a programmed learning response booklet to describe precautionary measures which may be taken to avoid involvement with criminals and recommend actions for individuals endangered in various environments and situations. The narration examines the interactions between the criminal and the victim, focusing on crimes against persons such as rape, robbery, and assault. Methods of protecting the home and personal property are discussed. This educational tool is simple to use, easily understood, and should prove effective for use by police community relations units, in conjunction with organized community actions programs, and by individual citizens.

117. GRIFFIN, AL. Home and Apartment Security. Chicago, Illinois, Henry Regnery, 1975. 285 p. (NCJ 27861)

This consumer's guide book to security systems discusses common padlocks to super-sophisticated alarm systems, complete with photographs, illustrations, and evaluations. Individual chapters cover primary door locks, secondary locks, surveillance systems, firearms, watchdogs, burglar alarms, community relations and citizen crime precautions, retaliatory devices, security lighting, perimeter barriers, window grating safes, vehicle protection, and property recovery. Specific brands of security equipment are named and evaluated. Forms for a room-by-room inventory of personal property is included at the end of the book. An index is also provided.

118. HENNEPIN COUNTY ATTORNEY. Senior Citizens — The Target Is You. Minneapolis, Minnesota, n.d. 55 p. (NCJ 38693)

This information booklet, designed for the senior citizens of Hennepin County, Minnesota, discusses common legal problems, provides advice on how to handle them, and suggests places to call for assistance. The

problems discussed include finding and using a lawyer, income supplements, consumer protection for senior citizens, age discrimination, wills and the probate process, tenant-landlord relations, subsidized housing, and property tax benefits for senior citizens. Health care related problems, medical assistance programs, nursing homes, and hospitalization are included.

119. LIPMAN, IRA A. How to Protect Yourself from Crime - Everything You Need to Know to Guard Yourself, Your Family, Your Home, Your Possessions and Your Business. New York, Atheneum, 1975. 221 p. (NCJ 29700)

This book's 20 chapters identify a wide variety of potential hazards and crimes - both in the home and away - and tell how to avoid them. The first nine chapters deal with securing the home or apartment. The next five chapters stress personal protection and how to protect property when you are not at home. The following six chapters deal with emergencies or other special situations, things that most people will never face. At the end of each chapter is a checklist of the highlights for a quick "refresher course" in security. Several "yes" and "no" survey checklists, procedural forms, and planning aids are included in the back of the book to help individuals in determining the effectiveness of their security.

120. MENDELSON, M. A. Tender Loving Greed - How the Incredibly Lucrative Nursing Home "Industry" is Exploiting America's Old People and Defrauding Us All. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1974. 268 p. (NCJ 19173)

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

121. MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Crime Prevention Handbook for Senior Citizens. By J. Edgerton. Kansas City, Missouri, 1977. 53 p. (NCJ 40637)

This document describes ways in which older persons living on fixed retirement incomes can become victims of a burglary, robbery, larceny or fraud, plus detailed practical crime-specific countermeasures. The suggestions and recommendations have been compiled from many different sources to assist senior citizens in determining the necessary steps for "minimum security," with special emphasis on techniques which require the least expense and effort. "Minimum security" is defined as the prevention of entry into a residence through any door or window, except by

means of destructive force. It also means the "minimum" common sense actions which individuals should form as habits for their personal security. A 44-item list of reference and source documents is provided.

122. MULTNOMAH COUNTY (OR) DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. Consumer Protection Handbook. Portland, Oregon, n.d. 33 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18839)

Included are guidelines for consumers to follow in order to avoid fraudulent schemes, with instructions on when and how to complain. General areas covered include: legal help, home sales, automobile sales and services, advertisements and representations, clubs and discount plans, and sales and opportunities. The booklet includes a list of agencies and organizations that can aid the consumer in Oregon. Although some of the information presented concerns conditions in Oregon specifically, most of the handbook serves as a valuable reference guide to consumers everywhere.

123. NONTE, GEORGE C. JR. To Stop a Thief: The Complete Guide to House, Apartment and Property Protection. South Hackensack, New Jersey, Stoeger Publishing, 1974. 221 p. (NCJ 15611)

Personal and property protection methods written for the layman are included. Numerous householders and victims were interviewed, as were known burglars and other criminals. A large number of police officers contributed their experiences and comments, and many manufacturers of all types of security devices cooperated extensively. The results of these interviews, as well as the author's experiences, are presented in clear, non-technical language. The author details in narrative form, with illustrations and diagrams, the best methods for protecting houses, apartments, and farm, ranch or vacation retreats from burglary. Protective devices, such as locks, bolts, bars, alarm systems, safes, vaults and hiding places, are discussed. Advice on protecting pets, cars and boats is provided as are discussions of unarmed resistance to muggers and other street criminals. Also included is a chapter on the protection of small businesses from burglary and robbery.

124. TRUMP, F. Buyer Beware - A Consumer's Guide to Hoaxes and Hucksters. Nashville, Tennessee, Abingdon Press, 1965. 207 p. (NCJ 38006)

Described are fraudulent schemes involving guarantees, referrals, magazines, work at home, home improvement, unordered merchandise, franchises, repairs, health plans, food fads, safety, investments, borrowing money, real estate, insurance, charities, plants, animals, publishing and inventing, schools, hobbies, food freezer plans, beauty aids, and preparation for death. Special sections of the book are devoted to detailed advice on national, state, and local agencies to which the reader may turn for help.

125. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Neighborhood Watch Program - Information Packet. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1976. 30 p. (NCJ 38032)

Residential and business property crimes continue to be a major law enforcement concern across the country. Public involvement in crime prevention through programs designed to alert citizens to the steps they can take to protect their property can be a successful means of reducing burglaries and aiding law enforcement efforts. The National Neighborhood Watch Program is a self-help community crime prevention educational program initiated by the National Sheriffs' Association under a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant. Law enforcement agencies provide the leadership in stimulating a variety of community activities and citizen participation efforts designed to reduce residential and business property crimes. This information packet provides an introduction to the program and sample materials that may be distributed to interested persons. Included in the packet is a program manual that offers guidelines and suggestions for the implementation of local neighborhood watch programs by law enforcement agencies and citizens groups. Other materials include a flier that briefly explains the program and precautions; an illustrated pamphlet that describes physical crime prevention hardware and security check routines; warning stickers for opaque and transparent surfaces; and telephone stickers for quick access to emergency telephone numbers. A form for ordering quantities of these materials is enclosed for the use of law enforcement agencies that wish to adopt the program in their communities. The materials are available at no cost except for the shipping fees which must be borne by the recipient agency.

126. U. S. POSTAL SERVICE. Mail Fraud Laws: Protecting Consumers, Investors, Businessmen, Patients, Students. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 29 p. (NCJ 13353)
Stock No. 3900-0231

This publication, designed to warn citizens against ploys to illegally or unethically take their money, offers numerous examples of schemes that have been used in the past to defraud. Over 50 examples are given, including chain letters, home improvements, charity rackets, fake lab tests, and credit card frauds.

127. WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. Handbook for Victims and Witnesses. By W. L. Cahalan. Detroit, Michigan, 1975. 14 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35376)

This booklet was designed to answer victims' and witnesses' questions about criminal processes and to impress upon them the importance of their participation and cooperation. Especially clear is the section that tells complainants and witnesses when their presence in court is required and/or advised. Directions to the courthouse are given as well as specific instructions for most contingencies.

128. What Every Woman Should Know About Self Protection. Greenfield,
Massachusetts, Channing L. Bete, 1974. 15 p. (NCJ 27715)

Simple tips are provided on how to avoid being the victim of an attack or robbery at home, while walking, and when driving, plus advice on what to do if you are attacked.

PART II: AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

129. Baltimore City Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program - Assault. (Motion Picture). D.J. Lipstein and others. Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976. 20 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 38534)

Numerous vignettes consider safety precautions to be taken against assault on the street, in stores, on the bus, and in one's automobile. Both whimsical and practical safety measures are discussed, the planning of trips outside the home is emphasized, pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This videotape is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar tapes as part of an integrated program to educate elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces.

130. Baltimore City Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program - Burglary. (Motion Picture). D.J. Lipstein and others. Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976. 20 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 38535)

The numerous tricks used by thieves to determine whether or not someone is at home and whether a place is worth breaking into are depicted in a series of vignettes. It is shown that the "typical" burglar can look like almost anyone. The right and wrong ways to leave one's residence are demonstrated, physical security considerations are discussed and include deadbolt locks, window hardware, lighting, alarm systems, and foliage which provides cover for burglars. The importance of neighborhood cooperation is pointed out. Pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This videotape is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar tapes as part of an integrated program to educate elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces.

131. Baltimore City Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program - Robbery. (Motion Picture). D.J. Lipstein and others. Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976. 15 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 38533)

Numerous vignettes depict examples of techniques used by robbers attempting to gain entrance to a victim's home. The viewer is urged to be suspicious of strangers seeking information and advised to always ask for identification. One scene deals with a break-in, while the victim is in bed. The homeowner in this situation should either lock the bedroom door, set off an alarm, quietly call the police, or feign sleep. Confrontation with the intruder should be avoided, but if it occurs, cooperation is the safest behavior. Pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This videotape is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar tapes as part of an integrated program to educate elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces.

132. Before It's Too Late. (Motion Picture). American Insurance Companies. Schiller Park, Illinois, Motorola Teleprograms, 1974. 28 min., color. (NCJ 16646)

Through the dramatization of a crime situation this film points out the value of employing crime prevention techniques. The need for a crime prevention approach, objectives and functions of crime prevention bureaus, and citizen involvement and responsibility in reducing criminal opportunity are discussed. Such crime prevention methods as the identification of property with engraved numbers, security surveys of homes, or neighborhood watch programs are also presented. Hardware concepts, target hardening, and group meetings are considered as well. The concepts presented in this film may be used for both law enforcement training and citizen education.

133. Crime at Home - What to Do. (Motion Picture). R. Pollack. Schiller Park, Illinois, Motorola Teleprograms, n.d. 21 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 36089)

This film discusses general citizen crime precautions for protecting homes and individuals against criminals, including locks, window security, property identification and the handling of unexpected strangers.

134. Crime, It's a Matter of Time (Personal Fraud). (Motion Picture). Woroner Films. Schiller Park, Illinois, Motorola Teleprograms, 1974. 13 min., color. (NCJ 33053)

This film covers a range of criminal opportunities and situations involving crimes against people. The areas covered include bunco schemes, the phony home repair racket, and mail theft. For use with women's clubs, senior citizens, PTA, homeowners, etc. Includes instructor's guide.

135. Full of Days, Riches and Honor. (Motion Picture). Eastern Oklahoma Development District. 45 min., color, videocassette. (NCJ 40174)

Vignettes are used to dramatize crime problems and deceptive schemes facing the elderly. Specific recommendations to avoid being victimized are provided with regard to burglary, robbery, assault, and con-games. Viewers are urged to avoid providing information to strangers making inquiries since he may be a potential burglar. Other countermeasures to burglary covered include the use of proper locks on doors and windows, the elimination of hiding places near the house, and giving the impression that someone is home when away on vacation.

136. Neighborhood Watch. (Motion Picture). Aptos, California, Charles S. Maccrone Productions, 1972. 20 min., color, 16 mm.

(NCJ 32229)

Neighborhood crime prevention programs (including the neighborhood watch program) are discussed. Citizens are urged to report unusual incidents to law enforcement agencies. Property identification, proper locks, lighting, and alarms are suggested as preventive measures. This film is well-suited for public viewing as part of an anti-burglary program.

137. Nobody's Victim. (Motion Picture). Ramsgate Films. Studio City, California, Filmfair Communications, 1972. 20 min., color.

(NCJ 16765)

Many women feel that they are helpless to protect themselves against violent attack. This film takes the exact opposite view. It points out that there are plenty of things that a woman can do first to avoid trouble before it starts, and second, to defend herself if attacked. Practical and well-illustrated tips that will help women from becoming easy prey for would-be attackers are provided. The film shows women how to "turn off" aggressive strangers in public places and at their door. It also tells them how to thwart purse snatchers, what to do when walking alone or when their car is stalled in a deserted area, and how to protect themselves against prowlers. Featured are some basic precautions for the woman who lives alone. Ways a woman can defend herself in the eventuality of an actual attack are also discussed and simple, effective self-defense moves are demonstrated. The use of some readily available, commercially produced and everyday personal weapons are also recommended.

138. Protect Your Home. (Audio Cassette). C.E. Willis. Newport Beach, California, Avcom, 1975. 18 min., 35 mm. color slides.

(NCJ 30221)

Well suited for public education and information programs, this film describes over 125 practical ways to help prevent home burglaries. Many of these crime prevention recommendations are brought home emphatically. If, for example, a homeowner leaves his garage door open when he leaves the house, not only might a burglar use a ladder to get to his second story window, he might use tools to jimmy it open. Different types of locks are depicted and their security effectiveness is discussed. Key-in-knob locks are judged insecure while double cylinder dead bolts received a much higher rating. Installation hints for security devices on hinged doors, windows, and sliding doors are given. Other instructions include leaving some lights on and a radio playing in unoccupied houses as well as getting the neighbors to trim the grass and change the position of the drapes if the house is to be vacant for an extended period. Citizen cooperation with the police is encouraged and the neighborhood watch program of the National Sheriff's Association is described. Much

of the information is presented on the cassette while the accompanying slides show burglars being foiled through the implementation of the suggestions or succeeding due to the lack of security precautions discussed.

139. Rape Alert. (Motion Picture). Charles Cahill and Associates. Glendale, California, Aims Instructional Media, 1975. 17 min., color. (NCJ 25903)

Through a simulated rape situation, this film opens by demonstrating how vulnerable the average, uncautious woman is to a rapist. Such preventive measures as adequate locks, door peepholes, disguising the fact that a woman is living alone, and avoiding vacant and poorly lit areas are discussed. Self defense moves, such as using a police whistle, hitting the assailant with sharp objects found in the pocketbook, holding keys in the fist and striking and attacker with them, or kicking are also reviewed. It is urged that all attacks be immediately reported to the police.

140. Senior Power. (Motion Picture). William Brose Productions. Schiller Park, Illinois, Motorola Teleprograms, 1975. 19 min., color. (NCJ 33025)

This film covers most of the personal safety and home security tips senior citizens need to know to improve their safety as well as the motivation to take these steps.

RESOURCE LIST

This list identifies some of the agencies and organizations that are performing research or funding projects in the general area of crime against the elderly. These agencies should provide additional information for researchers studying specific facets of crime against the elderly.

Associations and Organizations

Gerontological Society
One DuPont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

National Senior Citizen Law Center
1709 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

National Association of Area Agencies
on Aging
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

and
1200 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

National Association of State Units
on Aging
c/o Dr. Louise B. Gerrard
Commission on Aging
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Task Force on Aging
U. S. Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Congressional Committees

National Caucus on the Black Aged, Inc.
Suite 811
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Subcommittee on Aging
6222 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

National Council of Senior Citizens
Program on Criminal Justice and the
Elderly
1511 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Select Committee on Aging
712 Dirksen Office Building
Annex #1
Washington, D.C. 20515

National Council on Aging
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Special Committee on Aging
233 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Federal Agencies

National Retired Teachers Association/
American Association of Retired
Persons/Crime Prevention Section
1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20049

Administration on Aging
National Clearinghouse on Aging
Room 4548
HEW North Building
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Federal Agencies (cont'd)

Federal Council on the Aging
Room 4256
HEW North Building
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Appendix A - List of Sources

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. The Police Chief
International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
 2. Perspective on Aging
National Council on the Aging
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
 3. D.C. Heath and Company
125 Spring Street
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173
 4. Davis Publications
250 Potrero Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060
 5. Same as No. 4
 6. Same as No. 1
 7. United States Conference of
Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
 8. Aging and Human Development
Baywood Publishing Company, Inc.
43 Central Avenue
Farmingdale, New York 11735
 9. Harper and Row
10 East 53rd Street
New York, New York 10022
 10. The Gerontologist
Gerontological Society
One Dupont Circle
Room 520
Washington, D.C. 20036
 11. Available only on interlibrary loan
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
 12. Same as No. 11
 13. Same as No. 1
 14. Available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
 15. Same as No. 3
 16. Same as No. 1
 17. Geriatrics
4015 West 65th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435
 18. Same as No. 1
 19. Crime and Delinquency
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza,
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
 20. Atheneum
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017.
 21. Same as No. 3
 22. Same as No. 1
 23. Same as No. 11
 24. Same as No. 11
 25. Multnomah County Division of
Public Safety
222 Southwest Pine Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
- Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

26. National Retired Teachers Association
1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
27. North Texas State University
Center for Community Services
School of Community Service
Denton, Texas 76203
28. Same as No. 27.
29. Same as No. 27.
- Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
30. Same as No. 1.
31. Same as No. 11.
32. Pima County Office of the
County Attorney
County Government Center
600 Administration Building
131 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701
33. Same as No. 3.
34. Same as No. 1.
35. St. Petersburg Police Department
1300 1st Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33705
36. Same as No. 1.
37. Same as No. 1.
38. Same as No. 3.
39. Same as No. 11.
40. Same as No. 3.
41. Same as No. 1.
42. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
43. Midwest Research Institute
425 Volker Boulevard
Kansas City, Missouri 64110
44. Same as No. 43.
45. Available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
46. National District Attorney's
Association
211 East Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60611
47. Same as No. 11
48. Same as No. 11
49. Same as No. 1
50. Same as No. 1
51. Same as No. 1.
52. Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating
Council on Criminal Justice
231 East Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
53. Same as No. 1
54. Same as No. 3
55. Same as No. 3
56. Same as No. 1
57. Crime Prevention Review
Attorney General's Office
217 West First Street,
Room # 203
Los Angeles, California 90012
58. Same as No. 1
59. Huntington Police Department
800 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

60. International Association of Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
61. Law and Order
Copp Organization, Inc.
37 West 38th Street
New York, New York 10018
62. Same as No. 1.
63. Same as No. 45.
64. New York City Police Department
240 Centre Street
New York, New York 10013
65. Same as No. 3.
66. Social Services Research and Intelligence Unit
Milldam Barracks
Burnaby Road
Portsouth PO1 3AE
England
67. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535
68. Same as No. 3.
69. Same as No. 42.
70. Same as No. 42.
71. Same as No. 42.
72. Same as No. 42.
73. Same as No. 42.
74. Same as No. 42.
75. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Administration on Aging
Washington, D.C. 20203
76. U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535
77. Same as No. 76.
78. Same as No. 42.
79. Public Administration Service
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
80. Journal of Consumer Affairs
American Council on Consumer Interests
238 Stanley Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri 65201
81. Same as No. 1.
82. Same as No. 45.
83. Same as No. 42.
84. National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
85. Same as No. 42.
86. HUD Challenge
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
87. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
88. Same as No. 84.
89. Same as No. 42.
90. Same as No. 42.
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92. Same as No. 3.
93. Same as No. 45.
94. Same as No. 1.
95. Same as No. 1.
96. Same as No. 1.
97. Same as No. 1.

98. Modern Maturity
American Association of Retired
Persons
215 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach, California 90802.
99. Same as No. 1.
100. Same as No. 67.

Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
101. Juvenile Court Journal
National Council of Juvenile
Court Judges
Box 8000
University Station
Reno, Nevada 89507
102. Institute for Public Program
Analysis
1017 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
103. Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Montica, California 90406
104. Same as No. 11
105. Same as No. 11.
106. Same as No. 11.
107. Same as No. 103.
108. Same as No. 103.
109. Dynamic Maturity
American Association of Retired
Persons
1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
110. American Association of Retired
Persons
1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036.
111. Same as No. 110.
112. Chamber of Commerce of the
United States
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006.
113. Same as No. 1.
114. Fleet Press Corporation
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010.
115. Same as No. 1.
116. Same as No. 11.
117. Henry Regnery Company
114 West Illinois Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610.
118. Hennepin County Attorney
248 Courthouse
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
119. Same as No. 20.
120. Alfred A. Knopf
201 East 50th Street
New York, New York 10022
121. Same as No. 43.
122. Same as No. 45.
123. Stoeger Publishing Company
55 Ruta Court
South Hackensack, New Jersey 07606.
124. Abingdon Press
201 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37202.
125. National Sheriff's Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue,
Suite # 320.
Washington, D.C. 20036.
126. Same as No. 42.
127. Same as No. 45.
128. Channing L. Bete Company, Inc.
45 Federal Street
Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301.

- 129. Same as No. 52.
- 130. Same as No. 52.
- 131. Same as No. 52.
- 132. Motorola Teleprograms, Inc.
4825 North Scott Street
Suite # 23
Schiller Park, Illinois 60176.
- 133. Same as No. 132.
- 134. Same as No. 132.
- 135. Same as No. 11.
- 136. Charles S. Maccrone Productions
8048 Soquel Drive
Aptos, California 95003.
- 137. Filmfair Communications
10900 Ventura Boulevard
Studio City, California 91604.
- 138. Avcom, Inc.
4019 Westerly Place
Suite # 111
Newport Beach, California 92660.
- 139. Aims Instructional Media, Inc.
626 Justin Avenue
Glendale, California 91201.
- 140. Same as No. 132.