

VOLUME 1

FLORIDA'S PLAN TO REDUCE



1978

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Vol. 1 of 2



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION • DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING

VOLUME I

THE 1978 PLAN TO REDUCE
CRIMES AGAINST FLORIDA'S ELDERLY

PREPARED BY:

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

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STATE OF FLORIDA

Office of the Governor

THE CAPITOL

TALLAHASSEE 32304

REUBIN O'D. ASKEW
GOVERNOR

March 6, 1978

Honorable President and
Members of the Senate

Honorable Speaker and
Members of the House
of Representatives

Honored Members:

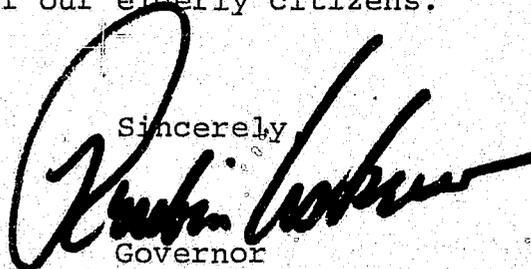
In my criminal justice message to the 1977 Legislature I emphasized the need for efforts to reduce and prevent crimes against older persons in Florida. Last April Lieutenant Governor Jim Williams, Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, also created a citizens advisory task force and began an initial assessment of elderly victimization. Consistent with those actions the Legislature approved Chapter 37-315, which directed the annual preparation of a comprehensive plan on crime and the elderly by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance.

The attached report was accomplished jointly by the task force and the Bureau and is provided to the Legislature as the first "State Plan to Reduce Crimes Against Florida's Elderly."

Although this Plan is comprehensive in scope and discusses some eighty suggestions made by the task force, attention should be directed to the 1978 plan objectives which I believe are obtainable in the months ahead. The success of implementing these recommendations will depend upon the cooperation and commitment received from all levels and agencies of government. In this regard, we stand ready to provide our full support to actions that will help insure the safety and security of our elderly citizens.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Reubin O'D. Askew
Governor

ROA/jkh

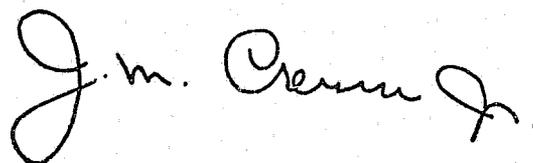
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FOREWORD

Government's first responsibility is to maintain Law and Order, and to assure its citizens of safety in the streets and security in their homes. When nearly one-half of our largest and fastest growing population group are so fearful of crime, whether real or not, that they are afraid to leave their homes and their way of life suffers, then we as government leaders should be very concerned.

On behalf of the task force on Crime and the Elderly, the text contained in this initial study of Florida's Crime and Elderly problem, represents an attempt to begin a rational approach to resolving elderly victimization in our state. It is hoped that all citizens of this state can become informed of our progress in this regard, and that their confidence in our justice system can be reinforced. The future of our quality of life is before us; and working together, the citizen and his government can bring the crime problem under control.

In completing this initial assessment, the task force sincerely acknowledges the excellent administrative support and staff assistance received from the State Department of Administration, and the invaluable guidance initiated by Mr. George Sunderland of the Crime Prevention Office, American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association (AARP/NRTA), in Washington, D. C. In addition, this report would not have been possible without the cooperation and support received throughout the State from numerous local law enforcement agencies and community service organizations.



J. M. Crevasse, Jr.
Chairman, Crime and Elderly
Task Force

POLICY STATEMENT

The recommendations herein by the Crime and Elderly Task Force represent months of deliberations concerning Florida's problem of crimes against senior citizens.

Public hearings were held in 6 locations in Florida, and testimony from experts in the criminal justice field was considered in developing this report. In addition, a number of recommendations were included from Florida's 1978 Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement.

Some of the recommendations call for legislative action while others call for agency and individual initiatives to implement programs to reduce or prevent crimes against the elderly.

This task force has established 20 top priority recommendations which should receive emphasis for implementation in FY 1978-79. A number of other objectives are also included which we believe should be considered in FY 1978-79, if time and resources exist.

Because of the limited time period in developing this plan, cost estimates have not yet been prepared for each of the recommendations. However, for the top 20 recommendations, cost data will be prepared in pursuing the implementation of said recommendations.

This task force suggests that the Governor consider recommending a permanent advisory group or commission be established by the Legislature to advise the Governor on the development and implementation of this and future plans to reduce or prevent crimes against Florida's elderly. This group should be utilized to assist the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) of the Department of Administration, and other related agencies at the State and local levels in following through with the implementation of the plan's recommendations.

It is the recommendation of this task force and consistent with Laws of Fla., 77-315, that this plan be updated and modified annually. In addition, further analysis concerning the feasibility of each recommendation should be developed and included in the BCJPA's implementation plans. The task force recommends that the BCJPA continue to provide staff coordination for plan development and implementation in the future.

The task force stands ready to continue assisting in the proper planning, development and implementation of efforts toward reducing or preventing crimes against the elderly.

Date Adopted: December 20, 1977

CRIME AND THE ELDERLY TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Mr. Joe Crevasse, Jr., CHAIRMAN Gainesville, Florida	*Mr. Archie Hardwick Miami, Florida
Ms. Virginia Young, VICE CHAIRMAN Vice Mayor Fort Lauderdale, Florida	Mr. Tom Herndon Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, HRS Tallahassee, Florida
Honorable R. Ed Blackburn Representative, District 64 Temple Terrace, Florida	Mr. George Higgins Sarasota, Florida
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Mr. Jake Gaither Tallahassee, Florida	**Ms. Maria-Elana Torano Miami, Florida
	Mr. Wayne Vasey Fort Myers, Florida

*Mr. Callahan and Mr. Hardwick attended only one meeting of the Task Force.
**Ms. Torano resigned after two meetings due to change of residence outside Florida.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ASSISTANCESTAFFING FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND TASK FORCE

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) provided staffing support for the Crime and the Elderly Task Force and was responsible for the development of this document. Those who participated are included as follows:

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Nick Collins	Law Enforcement Planner
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Dennis Liebert	Corrections Planner
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Barbara Reed	Secretary
Faye Stoutamire	Secretary
James Truesdell	Crime Prevention Planner
*Pat Windham	Federal Program Analyst

*No longer with the Bureau

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume I.

Governor's Transmittal Letter..... i

Foreword..... ii

 Task Force Policy Statement iii

 Task Force Members and Staff Support iv

Table of Contents..... v

Goal Statement 1

Introduction 1

Comprehensive Plan Approach 1

 Plan Organization 2

 Methodology of Study..... 3

 Limitations and Constraints of Plan..... 6

I. Summary of Data Analysis..... 8

 Elderly Profile 8

 Crime and System Data..... 11

 Florida Victimization Survey..... 12

II. 1978 Plan Recommendations..... 19

 Top Twenty 1978 Priority Recommendations..... 19

III. Multi-Year Plan..... 29

 - Service Delivery Coordination 30

 - Data Collection and Dissemination..... 36

 - Crime Prevention..... 45

 - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention..... 49

 - Law Enforcement..... 59

 - Courts 74

 - Corrections 82

IV. Inventory of Agency Resources and Services 98

 Federal Programs..... 99

 State Programs..... 99

 Types of Programs 100

VOLUME II

Appendices of Supporting Data and Information

Introduction..... 2

List of Tables and Charts 3

 Appendix A - Elderly Profile 7

 Appendix B - Crime and System Data 25

 Appendix C - Victimization Survey Analysis..... 48

 Appendix D - Significant Test Statistics of Survey..... 107

 Appendix E - Copies of Survey, English and Spanish..... 120

 Appendix F - Types of Projects and Programs..... 129

 Appendix G - Summaries of Task Force Testimony..... 140

 Appendix H - Law of Florida - 1977 Chapter 77-315 192

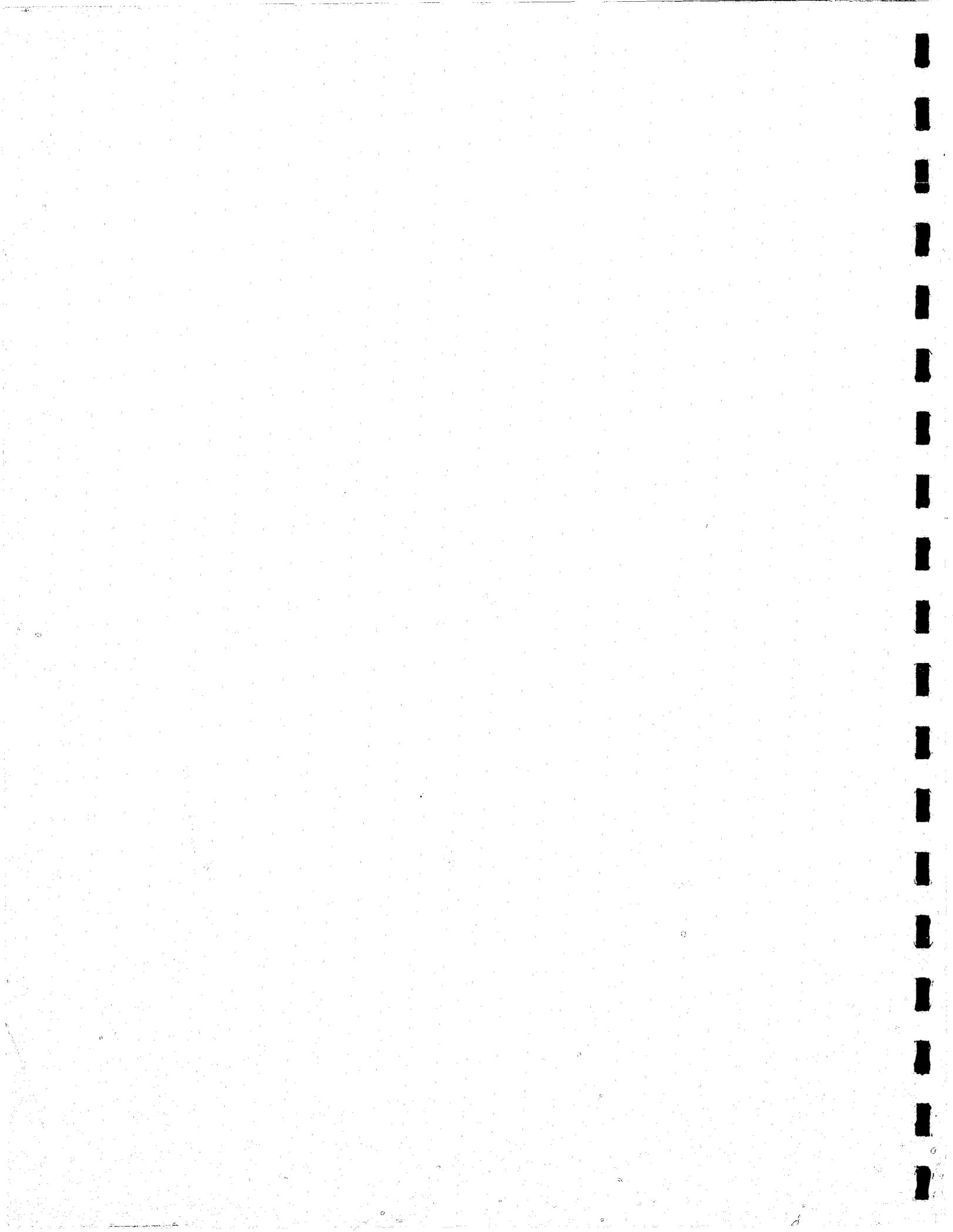
TABLES AND CHARTSTABLES

<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER AND TITLE</u>
9	Table 1 - Population Distribution of Persons 60 and Over in Florida Counties
43	Table 2 - Basic Known Data Elements
61	Table 3 - Law Enforcement Resource Survey
65	Table 4 - Categorization of Dispatched Calls for Service
66	Table 5 - Workload Data (Estimated Disposition of Illegal Calls for Service)
69	Table 6 - Specialized Enforcement Units

CHARTS

38	Chart 1 - Relationship Between Components of the Criminal Justice System
104	Chart 2 - Types of Programs by Agency (Federal)
105	Chart 2 (cont.) Types of Programs by Agency (State)
108	Chart 3 - Federal Fund Flow
109	Chart 4 - LEAA Fund Flow (BCJPA)

GOAL STATEMENT
AND
INTRODUCTION



THE 1978 PLAN TO REDUCE CRIME AGAINST FLORIDA'S ELDERLY

GOAL STATEMENT:

TO PREVENT CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY AND REDUCE THE FEAR OF CRIME AMONG THE ELDERLY.

INTRODUCTION

Contrary to other studies and the popular media and public opinions that persist about crimes against older persons, the elderly in Florida are not overall the most criminally-victimized segment of our population; however, this initial assessment of crimes against the elderly does reveal that certain groups of older persons, under certain circumstances, are generally more susceptible and vulnerable to some types of crimes by different types of offenders. In addition, it is apparent that fear and the perceptions of being criminally victimized are overriding and often inhibit their daily and routine activities.

In short, based on the deliberations and study contained in this initial assessment, it would appear that overall, older persons are relatively secure and safe from crime in Florida, even though nearly one million of our senior citizens live in fear of victimization. In many instances, however, that fear is a fact of life and crime is a daily threat to the elderly. It is the intent of this report to begin to examine in a rational way, the facts needed to continue developing our state's capabilities to insure the quality of life due our senior citizens.

Florida, as a growth state with proportionately an increasing older population, can expect the problems of crime and the elderly as an issue to be dealt with for some time to come. If a response to the continued security and safety of older persons is needed, then the problems addressed and the recommendations contained in this report should be considered in acting upon a long-term strategy to prevent and control elderly victimization.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN APPROACH

The intent of Florida Law 77-315, which specified comprehensive plan development, was interpreted as a mandate of the legislature to examine problems and solutions which are obviously targeted at the elderly and others targeted at system changes that affect the population as a whole, and thus, indirectly the elderly. Therefore, the following plan relates problems and solutions for the elderly as part of an overall crime problem. In short, to solve the problems related to crime and the elderly, corresponding action is recommended to be directed at the entire criminal justice system's response to crime.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The 1978 Plan to Reduce Crime Against Florida's Elderly is organizationally presented in two volumes. This volume, the plan, is supplemented by a volume containing appendices of supporting data and information.

This volume consists of four sections:

- Summary of Data Analysis
- 1978 Plan Priority Recommendations
- Multi-Year Plan
- Inventory of Agency Resources and Services

These sections present the findings and results of a logical planning and decision-making process by the BCJPA, Department of Administration (DOA), and the Task Force on Crime and the Elderly appointed by Florida's Lieutenant Governor.

The section summarizing the analysis of data is a profile of the plan's target population. The section includes:

- a profile of Florida's elderly from available data
- an analysis of available crime data related to the elderly
- an analysis of a victimization survey conducted by the BCJPA and the American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association in November, 1977

The 1978 Plan recommendations section includes the top 20 priority recommendations for implementation in fiscal year 1978-79. Each recommendation is preceded by a short problem statement at which the recommendation is targeted. The recommendation is followed by the Department's recommended approach for implementation.

The Multi-Year Plan section consists of an analysis of data and information on seven major issues/problems selected for this study:

- service delivery coordination
- public information and data development/dissemination
- crime prevention
- juvenile justice and delinquency prevention
- law enforcement
- courts
- corrections

The issue analysis includes the identification of needs and objectives. Although the enacting legislation requiring the development of this plan calls for a five-year plan in 1982, the 1978 plan provides the basis for a multi-year projection of needs and objectives to prevent crime against the elderly. This first annual plan lists yearly objectives through 1982.

The fourth section of the plan contains an inventory of agency resources and services to benefit the elderly.

The appendices of supporting data and information consist of additional material supporting portions of the plan. Included are task force meeting summaries and highlights of presentations given by dozens of speakers at meetings held through the state.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The fundamental requirement of the Plan is the development of an annual plan to effectively prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime among the elderly (legislatively established in Florida Law 77-315). In fulfilling this objective, the following methodology was employed during the Plan's development:

1. Acquired information and advice regarding crime and the elderly.
 - appointed task force members
 - identified resource persons and agencies in-state/out-of-state
 - identified other resources of information including articles, books, speeches, news clippings, etc.
 - conducted public hearings statewide
 - conducted public surveys
2. Collected and presented data and information on crime and the elderly.
 - identified data/information needed/desired
 - identified reported vs. unreported crimes including victimization studies, etc.
 - identified characteristics of offenses (including Part I and Part II), offenders, and victims

- identified elderly population trends and patterns including socio-economic data, etc.
 - identified other factors affecting elderly
3. Analyzed elderly's vulnerability and victimization by:
 - defining terms; and
 - analyzing information/data collected
 4. Analyzed existing criminal justice system and community resources in dealing with problems of crime and the elderly by:
 - identifying and selecting major issues to be addressed to include current standards, if any
 - including planning/action needs/objectives/implementation strategy
 5. Surveyed and inventoried elderly crime prevention and service programs/projects:
 - in-state and out-of-state
 - cross-referenced with major projects to issues
 6. Selected priorities:
 - DOA strategy developed for priority implementation
 7. Recommended to Governor:
 - methods to reduce victimization and vulnerability in crime and the elderly
 - legislative and administrative alternatives/action, etc.
 - minimum standards
 - programs to prevent and reduce crimes against the elderly
 - continued or additional planning and assessment necessary, including UCR and data development, crime causation analysis, etc.

8. Prepared, published, and disseminated results of preliminary assessment with summary of findings and initial recommendations.

- Considered programs in the areas of:

- (a) public education and awareness
- (b) community coordination
- (c) use of the elderly as a resource in the community and the criminal justice system
- (d) victim/witness assistance
- (e) reduction of the economic and physical consequences of crime against the elderly
- (f) reduction of isolation of the elderly in the community.

9. Assisted Governor and Department of Administration in follow-up and communication of initial report. Overall implementation strategy is included in "Implementation Policy Statement".

LIMITATIONS

The 1977 Legislature of Florida prescribed the intent and scope of an annual Crime and Elderly Plan. Much of the legislature's meaning of scope is embodied in the use of "Comprehensiveness" in the legislative language. However, the Task Force and the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance met significant obstacles in the development of this first Crime and Elderly Plan. This was particularly true when attempting to develop the first "Comprehensive" Plan.

The following limitations are presented and discussed for a better understanding of the Plan's methodology and content.

- Limitations of Data
- Constraints

Limitations of Data

Following the initiation of the study, the search for empirical data on crime and the elderly determined that a tremendous void existed. Suspect/victim data are not collected in Florida. Many crimes which the task force heard were plaguing the elderly could not be verified or disputed since offense data collection is not required. Since victimization survey data were not being collected, the extent of criminal victimization or the actual extent of criminal activity against the elderly is not known. Aside from the victimization survey completed by the Bureau, detailed and pertinent data on the prevalence of crime in the elderly community do not exist. Limitations of data are directly related to the scope and comprehensiveness of the Plan.

A direct result of the lack of pertinent data which limited the Plan's comprehensiveness is the reduced projection of multi-year objectives. By definition, to comprehensively plan, detailed data/information must be collected and objectively analyzed through a variety of methods. Only then can multi-year needs and objectives be determined and assured as accurate and reliable. As previously stated, data were not available and, therefore, reliable objectives beyond 1978 were not completely developed.

The enacting legislation requiring the development of yearly plans to prevent crime against the elderly and reduce the fear of crime in the elderly stated that:

"...the Legislature recognizes that there is no information currently maintained in Florida on elderly victims...."

Other than the limited studies discussed in this plan, this lack of information was found to be an accurate assessment of the Florida situation. The Plan recommends remedies to assure that accurate and comprehensive data are available in the future.

Constraints

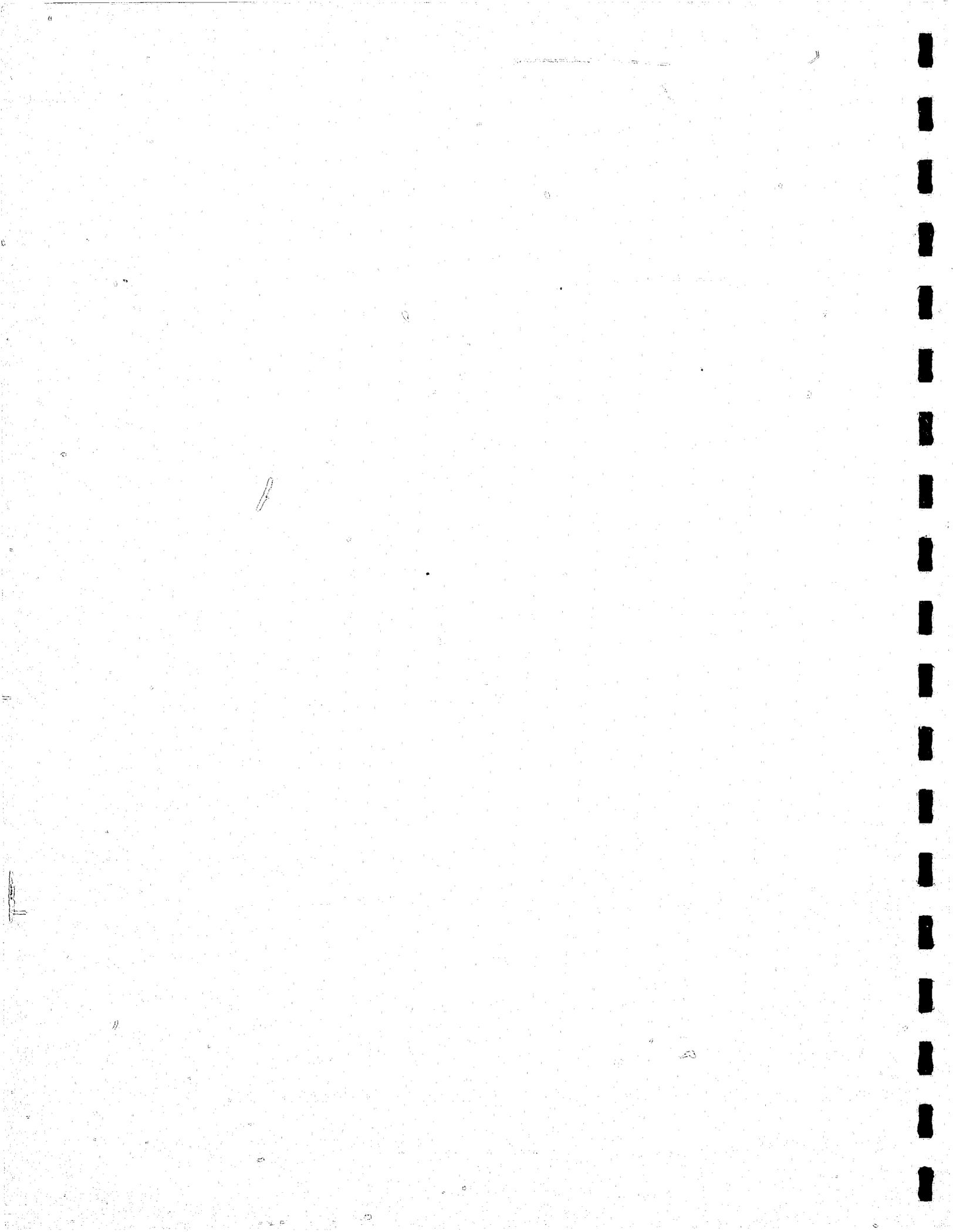
The Plan was developed in about six months time. With the additional routine Federal planning responsibilities placed on staff, this limited the amount of staff time which could be devoted to improving the overall quality of the effort.

Prior to the completion of the Plan, several agencies' cooperation was required for such activities as data collection, concept and service delivery designs. Although cooperative when information or assistance was requested, a general lack of recognition of the severity or extent of problems associated with crime and the elderly was apparent and emphasized by all agencies.

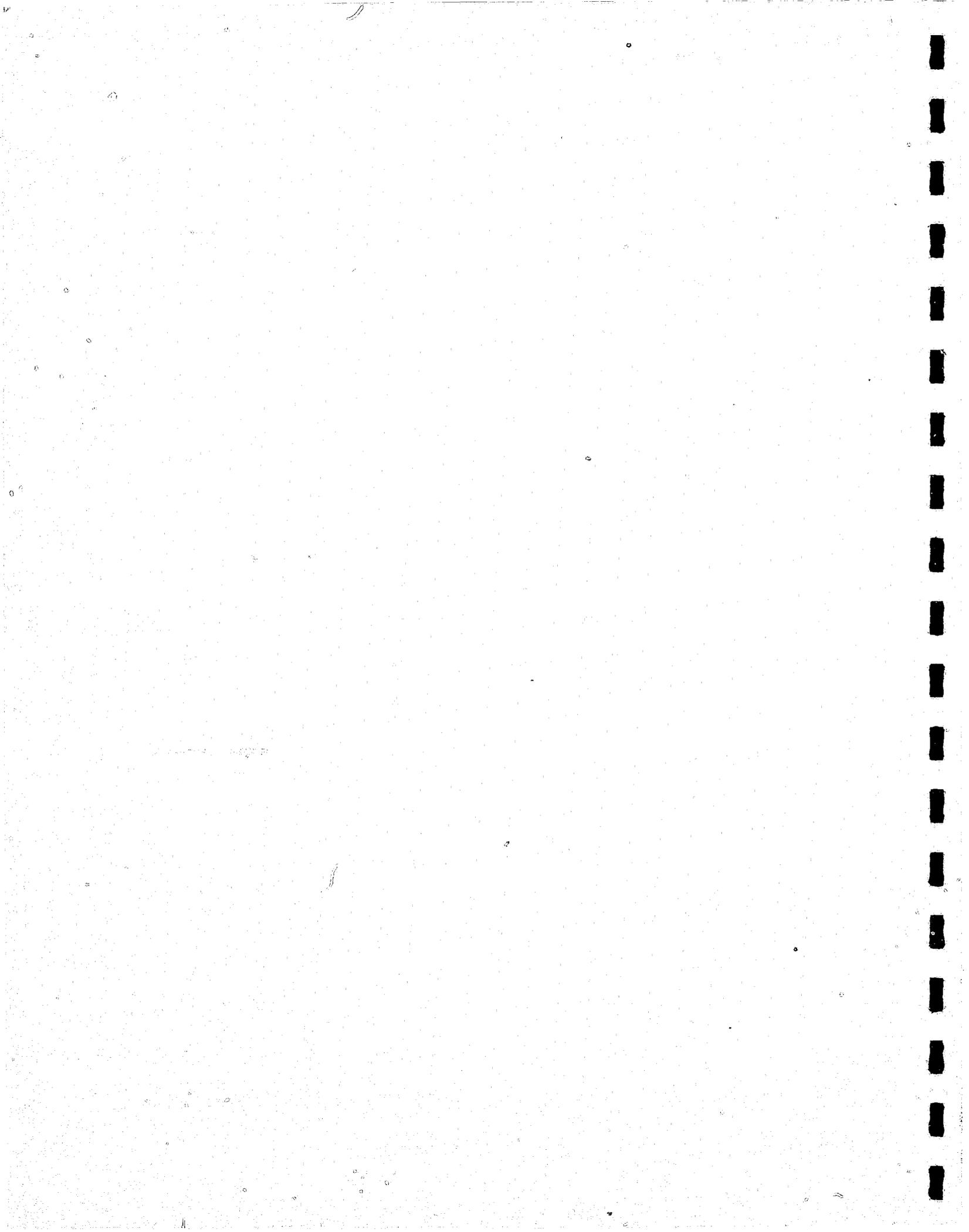
The passage of Florida Law 77-315 and the appointment of the Crime and Elderly Task Force immediately required fiscal support for plan development and task force meetings (i.e., data collection expenses, staffing, task force member travel expenses). Such expenses have been supported with federal criminal justice funds (LEAA). Since federal funding makes up only approximately three percent (3%) of the total criminal justice expenditures for the state, and since the "Crime and Elderly" study has identified problems and solutions in Florida's social service delivery systems outside criminal justice, the limitation of the use of LEAA appropriations has and can continue to hinder the planning process and recommendation implementation.

Time constraints in development of the first annual plan prevented much of the evaluation and analysis requirements of the enacting legislation from being accomplished this year. Sophisticated evaluation efforts cannot, of course, be designed and completed in a six-month period. Subsequent plans will contain enhanced evaluation and analysis information, and more detailed cost and benefit projections.

Detailed program and project cost data is not presented in the 1978 plan, but will be gathered by project type for appropriate state and federal programs in the 1979 plan. Limitations of time and available program cost information prevented inclusion as required.



SECTION I
SUMMARY OF DATA ANALYSIS



I. SUMMARY OF DATA ANALYSIS

Specific information on crime and the elderly within the state of Florida is, at best, scarce, if existent at all. Nationally, some information is available, but it is also not very extensive in scope. This section will summarize the existing Florida information concerning the profile of Florida's elderly, as well as, the Florida and National Elderly Crime and Systems data.

In addition, Florida undertook a victimization survey of the elderly in order to expand the amount of information available, specifically to Florida, on the problem of elderly victimization and the fear of crime. A brief overview of this victimization survey will also be presented.

The full analysis of each of these data summaries is presented in the Appendices, Volume 2 of the Crime and Elderly Plan.

A. Elderly Profile

This profile section gives a general description of the elderly population in Florida. Elderly is defined as anyone 60 years of age or older. The profile examines population patterns, where the elderly live, education, employment and income.

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

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

Another way of looking at just the population figure is by reviewing the percent of elderly of each county's total population. The right side of Table 1 gives these figures. Charlotte county leads these percentages with over 50%. There are 12 counties with over 30% of their population in the elderly age category. These

are Charlotte, Sarasota, Manatee, Pasco, Citrus, Pinellas, Martin, Lake, Highlands, Hernando, Volusia and Lee. Five counties (Sarasota, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, and Volusia) are common to the two sets (in these 5 counties there are more than 50,000 elderly and they represent more than 30% of the county's population).

TABLE 1
POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS OF
PERSONS 60 AND OVER IN FLORIDA COUNTIES*

OF TOTAL STATE		POPULATION 60 & OVER		% OF COUNTY POPULATION	
County	Population	Percentage	County	Percentage	
Dade	297,603	15.6%	Charlotte	50.0%	
Pinellas	256,858	13.4%	Sarasota	41.8%	
Broward	238,910	12.5%	Manatee	41.0%	
Palm Beach	130,453	6.8%	Pasco	40.0%	
Hillsborough	90,450	4.7%	Citrus	39.6%	
Duval	71,766	3.8%	Pinellas	38.1%	
Sarasota	69,045	3.6%	Martin	34.9%	
Volusia	65,367	3.4%	Lake	33.9%	
Orange	60,226	3.2%	Highlands	33.5%	
Polk	55,177	2.9%	Hernando	31.4%	
Pasco	54,113	2.8%	Volusia	30.7%	
Manatee	51,727	2.7%	Lee	30.3%	
TOTAL	1,441,695	75.4%			

*Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1977.

The current elderly population level in the state is mainly the result of a phenomenal growth during the last 25 years. The number of persons 60 and over has increased by 452% since 1950. The total population has increased by 208.6% during this same period, thus the percentage increase for the elderly has been over twice as much as the population in general. Naturally not all age categories within the larger elderly group have been increasing at the same pace. According to the 1976 estimates, the 65-69 age group is now the most populous.

A composite description of Florida's elderly shows that the average elderly person in Florida is:

Age	65-69
Race	White
Sex	Female
Income	\$5,000 - \$6,999 (1974) draws Social Security
Employment	Not in labor force
Housing	Owner occupied, 1-10 year old single unit dwelling
Marital Status	Married with Spouse present
Residence	Dade county
Education	Four Years of High School

Sources for Data Analysis

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

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

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

Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism, "An Executive Summary of the 1975 Tourist Study".

University of Florida, unpublished computer run of population estimates.

Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Florida Vital Statistics 1975.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, (Tallahassee, Fla. office), Xerox copies of tables indicating number of persons receiving social security benefits and amounts for December, 1975.

State of Florida, 1976 Economic Report of the Governor Summary.

B. Crime and Systems Data

This segment focuses on the crime and the elderly's situation itself, yielding a sort of crime profile, examining type of crime and location, victimization rates, the consequences of crime, and to some extent, the offenders. The data contained in this segment is based on National surveys or reports and two Florida reports: Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Survey (Jacksonville) and Crime and the Elderly (St. Petersburg).

As with any area where there is little definitive data, interpretations of that data may vary dramatically. It is constantly being said, on the one hand, that the crimes against the elderly are increasing, they are being victimized much more than their numbers would indicate with many locking themselves in their own homes - afraid to venture out. The opposing view has been indicated by LEAA, U. S. Department of Justice, based on the National Crime Panel's Victimization Surveys, which states that the elderly are the least victimized of any age group. Which is correct? Based on the data, both are.

The consensus of these data reports indicates that:

1. The elderly do not appear to be more victimized on the whole than any other age groups.
2. They do appear to be especially vulnerable to certain crimes in certain situations.
3. The fear of crime, whether or not they have actually experienced victimization, appears to play a major role in their life.
4. However, this concern has not been translated into actions as much as might have been expected.
5. Monetary losses have a greater impact, in general, upon the elderly than upon those still in the labor force.
6. Victimization of the personal confrontation type appear to occur at the rate of approximately 2.5% - 5% per year in the major cities.
7. Based on the limited data available, mainly two surveys, the highest crime rate among the personal confrontation, "street crime" type incidences is for robbery. The group with the highest victimization rate is black males. For females, purse snatching is the most common confrontation crime with white females having a higher victimization rate than black. The data on offenders indicates a black male teenager as being the most likely suspect.

8. There is a great need to develop consistent definitions and classifications in order to properly study this area. As it now stands, it is extremely difficult to compare data among studies and surveys. Until a clear understanding of the problem emerges, it will be difficult to offer constructive solutions.

Crime and Systems Sources

Crime Prevention Unit, Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Survey, Jacksonville, Florida, February, 1977.

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

FBI, Crime Resistance, Wilmington, Delaware Pilot Program.

LEAA, Criminal Victimization in the United States, A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, February, 1977.

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

National Council on the Aging, Inc., Lou Harris and Associates, Inc., The Myth and Reality of Aging in America, Washington, D.C., July 1976.

C. Florida Victimization Survey

The two previous segments have presented the data or analysis which already existed in the literature, or the historical/background information. Based on these data, Florida's victimization survey was developed. The following is a brief overview of these survey results.

During testimony before the Crime and the Elderly Task Force, various questions concerning Florida's elderly and their response to crime were espoused. While the majority of the groups addressed problems of the elderly population, these groups were not representative of that population. In other words, the information given was from secondary

source reports which do not, necessarily, reflect the exact attitudes, opinions, fears, of the elderly. The use of a self-reporting technique would allow Florida's elderly to directly answer these questions concerning their problems and feelings on being elderly and on crime. The analysis of information obtained from the self-reporting survey will be divided into two main components: Background data; and victimization data. These components will answer the following questions:

Background:

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

Victimization:

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

In answer to these questions, the effects of age, race, sex, income, type of home, and sample subgroup (AARP-SES) will be addressed.

METHODOLOGY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questionnaire:

Development of the instrument began in June, 1977. The design of the questionnaire was based upon similar surveys conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Lou Harris and Associates. Main areas addressed in the questionnaire included demographic characteristics, frequency of outings and contacts, perceptions of problems, utilization of prevention techniques, victimization, offense and offender characteristics. Both English and Spanish questionnaires are provided in Appendix E, Volume 2.

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

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

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

The major conclusions of Florida's victimization survey were as follows:

Fear of crime was found to be one of the three most serious problems for the elderly. This problem was more serious for SES members and especially serious for the Hispanics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

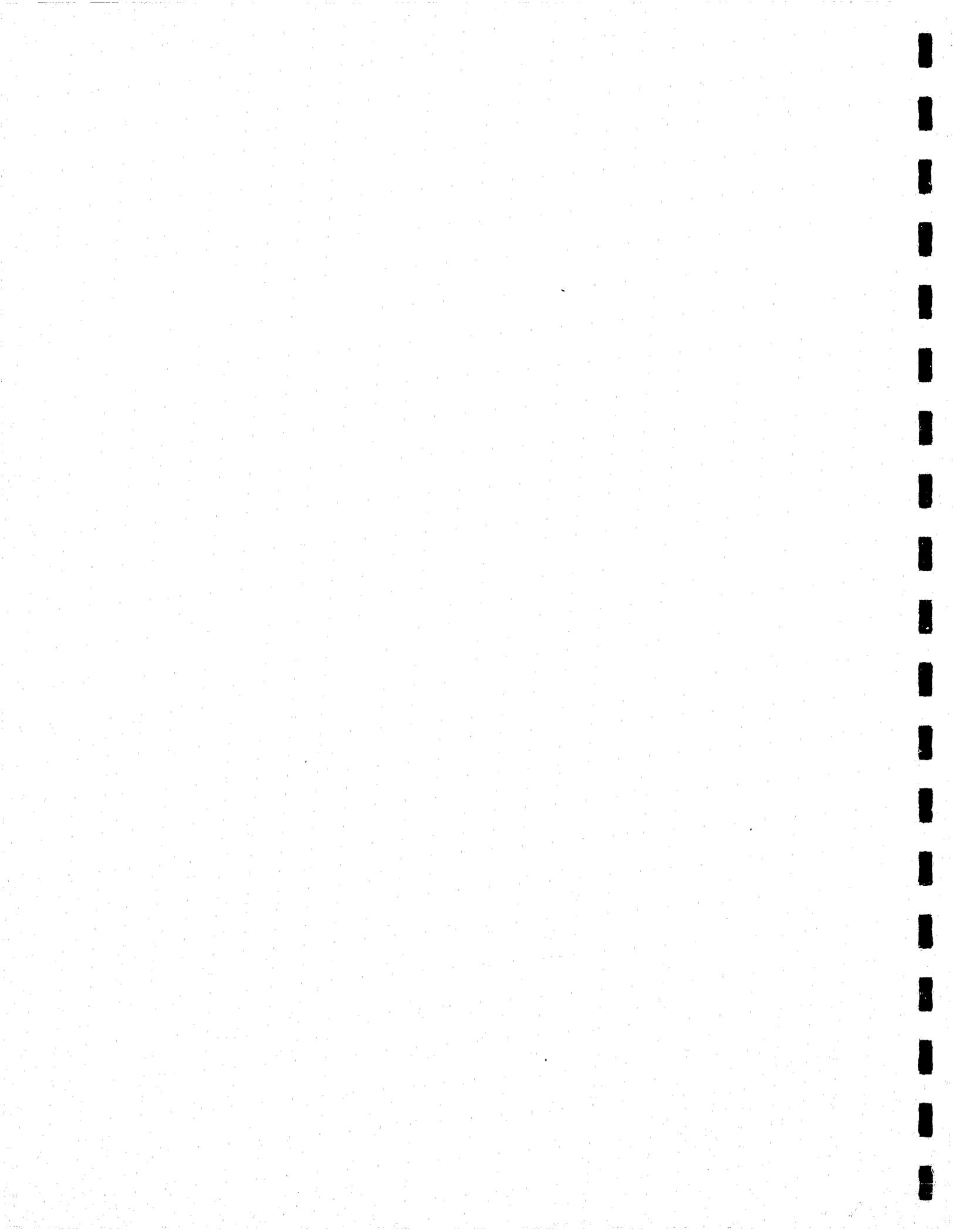
SECTION II
1978 PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS
(TOP 20 PRIORITIES)



Section Overview

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, Department of Administration utilized the Crime and Elderly Task Force appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, Jim H. Williams, in developing the first annual plan required under Chapter 77-315, Laws of Florida. There was a strong feeling that if a description of what crimes against the elderly and the fear of crime among the elderly was to be developed, it had to be done with the best citizen and interest group representation available.

The first year plan consists of twenty priority objectives to attack the problem. These objectives are preceded by a brief problem statement and ranked by the Task Force in priority order. As you will note, the first priority objective is the need for good data on the victims and perpetrators of crime against the elderly. These twenty first year objectives, we believe, could be realistically accomplished in the next fiscal year. After each objective, the Department of Administration has stated its approach for implementation within its given authorities. Many of the objectives involve implementation by private or local authorities. In those cases the Department will direct the BCJPA staff to communicate the recommendation. In all probability the active work of the Task Force members could assist in bringing the recommendations to the attention of the appropriate organizations.



1978 PLAN RECOMMENDATIONSProblem Statement

The Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.) Bureau of Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement (FDCLE) has the most extensive and well established law enforcement data collection process in the state. However, current collection requirements of UCR restrict the reporting of information to Part I crime offense and arrest data elements. The majority of crime, offense and victimization data needed to measure actual crime occurrences, workloads and effectiveness and to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs are not collected and analyzed in a usable fashion.

Recommendation (Priority 1):

To have the UCR Bureau of the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement (FDCLE) collect data on elderly victims through their normal collection routine beginning in January, 1979. This data should include the victim characteristics of age, race, sex and stranger/non-stranger where possible and should be collected for the crimes of rape, robbery and assault.

The Governor's 1978-79 legislative budget request for FDCLE reflects \$125,000 to implement this recommendation in FY 1978-79.

Problem Statement

The development of crime prevention programs which incorporate the use of citizen efforts in conjunction with law enforcement efforts to reduce or prevent crimes has been demonstrated to be an effective tool for law enforcement agencies in Florida. This objective addresses the problem of the lack of public education and awareness programs in Florida which are designed exclusively for the elderly to prevent and reduce crimes against them. Crime prevention data reveals that of the approximately 100 citizen crime prevention programs, only a few are designed for the elderly.

Recommendation (Priority 2):

In 1978-79, establish crime prevention programs such as neighborhood watch, teen patrols, escort services, high school service club projects to the elderly, C.B. dispatch operations, telephone reassurance, etc., in all areas of Florida having more than a 30% concentration of elderly persons or in those areas deemed to be high crime areas.

The Department of Administration has recommended the approval of a \$118,262 LEAA grant for the Florida Urban League and the implementation of 39 crime prevention

projects identified in the FY '78 Criminal Justice Plan for Florida. Contact will be made with the Florida Police Chiefs Association, Florida Sheriffs Association, Metropolitan Planning Units, and Regional Planning Councils, urging their cooperation in helping to establish crime prevention programs.

Problem Statement

The 1977 Florida Legislature enacted Chapter 77-315, Laws of Florida, to initiate five-year comprehensive planning to meet the problems and needs of crime and elderly. However, no appropriations were made to implement needed programs or to assist in the planning of future programs by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance.

Recommendation (Priority 3):

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) should establish a discretionary fund for projects targeted at reducing crimes against the elderly. The fund would be categorical and mainly for pilot demonstration efforts with a monitoring and evaluation component. The funding level should start at \$500,000 in FY 1978, go up to \$1,000,000 in FY 1979 and decrease to \$750,000 in FY 1980, and \$500,000 in FY 1981. Possible sources are the block grant matching trust fund and/or restitution and fines.

The Department of Administration is considering the establishment of a discretionary fund from state lapse funds in 1978.

Problem Statement

Current data and information collected by law enforcement agencies in the state, as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting System of FDCLE is estimated to encompass only about 50% of the total crimes against the elderly (based on an analysis of 1974-75 data collected as part of the National Crime Survey). The FDCLE reports also include only minimal amounts of data and information concerning offender victimization. Reliable statewide victimization data is not available and is not scheduled for collection by the state or federal government.

Recommendations (Priority 4):

To begin an annual analysis by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, contingent upon receiving the raw data, of the crime and elderly data. This should provide information concerning what crimes are committed and the system's reaction to the elderly.

To have the BCJPA conduct a victimization survey of the elderly every three to five years.

The Department has directed the BCJPA staff to carry out this objective.

Problem Statement

There are several agencies providing direct services to the elderly. It is apparent that services may be fragmented or duplicative. This objective attempts to provide the impetus for coordinating these services to provide a direct impact in the area of crime prevention for the elderly.

Recommendation (Priority 5):

The BCJPA should establish a Technical Assistance Committee with members from all state agencies whose services impact directly on Florida's senior citizens or work in the area of crime prevention, by March, 1978.

The Department has directed the Bureau to develop and submit a list of committee members.

Problem Statement

There is a lack of a coordinated statewide effort of public education and information for the development and dissemination of media presentations regarding crime prevention techniques for the elderly. Although a few programs do exist, they are generally duplicative of each other and lack consistency in their manner and purpose of presentation.

In addition, no one agency or program serves as a centralized clearinghouse for such crime prevention information.

Recommendation (Priority 6):

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) should insure the distribution of all crime prevention pamphlets and consumer information pamphlets that relate to the elderly by developing a clearinghouse for this type of information. This function should help avoid duplication among the several delivery networks. Pamphlets should be distributed to at least the following: public libraries, church groups, statewide senior citizens organizations, Aging and Adult Services Program Office delivery sites and local law enforcement agencies.

The BCJPA should develop, based upon state and local agency input, an overall strategy for the dissemination of crime prevention materials to as many senior citizens as possible. To offset initial development and distribution cost, a \$7,000 appropriation in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services budget for the FY 1978-79 was recommended by the Department of Administration.

Problem Statement

This objective addresses the problem of providing current information regarding the subject of crime and the elderly to all law enforcement agencies. It utilizes the public education and awareness capability of crime prevention programs to disseminate this information to the law enforcement agencies.

Recommendation (Priority 7):

To develop a basic information packet, including both data and crime prevention techniques as they relate to crime and the elderly. To disseminate the data as it becomes available to all law enforcement agencies and other crime prevention organizations.

The Department of Administration has asked that the Aging and Adult Service Program Office, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, be given the responsibility of distributing pamphlets to local agencies and law enforcement agencies on a statewide basis.

Problem Statement

Increased police patrols in housing for the elderly addresses the problem of deterrence of crime through increased visibility of police. The information developed by the Governor's Task Force suggests that fear of crime experienced by many older persons may be reduced by the visibility of police in the community.

Recommendation (Priority 8):

Institute regular and routine police security checks in housing for the elderly. The Department of Administration will communicate this recommendation to the Florida Sheriff's and Police Chief's Associations to institutionalize regular and routine police security checks in housing for the elderly. It is felt that these associations would then be in a better position to recommend and provide suggestions to local law enforcement agencies that such activities should be implemented.

Problem Statement

Police Officers in the state are not required and do not have available to them certified police curricula on the subject of crime and the elderly. Additionally, if comprehensive training programs were made available through the Police Standards and Training Commission, the majority of the state's 2,000 police officers would not receive training by 1981!

Recommendation (Priority 9):

Expand efforts of the PSTC by July, 1978, to include a 40 hour special training program on crime and the elderly, crime prevention, and various aspects of law enforcement's relationship to the elderly in the curricula. Urge and encourage that some aspects of training as stated above be included in the basic training curricula by PSTC.

The Department of Administration will formally communicate this recommendation to the Police Standards & Training Commission.

Problem Statement

Elderly crime victims, especially those on fixed incomes such as social security, are catastrophically affected by the result of personal injury or property loss. There exists currently no priority to provide short-term compensation or financial assistance to meet their needs for emergency care.

Recommendation (Priority 10):

Amend the Victim Compensation Act of 1977 to make receipt of social security payments part of the criteria for emergency compensation award.

HB 409 by Representative Blackburn has been prefiled for the 1978 session and S.B. 435 by Senator Spicola has proposed this amendment which is included in the D.O.A. legislative program for 1978.

Problem Statement

An analysis of data statewide for the first quarter of '77 shows 10,053 (70%) of all juvenile misdemeanor referrals (14,290) were handled informally by Intake with agreement of the state attorney. The remaining 4,237 juveniles were referred to court. Over half of these were warned and released by the court. An additional 1,829 youth were placed on probation and some 291 were committed.

Most of the Youth Services Program Office programs utilize Comprehensive Employment Training Act employees as staff, as there are no specific staff provided within Youth Services to manage them. The intent of this objective is to provide community and neighborhood sanctions for some of the youths being counseled and warned by Intake and a majority of those counseled and warned by the courts.

Recommendation (Priority 11):

Beginning July 1, 1978, each Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services District shall implement a program which will require the participation of juvenile offenders in community work programs as a consequence of their offense. Restitution shall be an integral part of such a program.

The Department of Administration will communicate to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court recommendations of the Task Force that presiding judges in the State's judicial circuits should utilize community work programs as a consequence of an offense and that restitution be an integral part of such a program for juvenile offenders. Additionally, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Youth Service Program Office should be encouraged to initiate and follow-up on needed community work programs and recommend restitution when appropriate as a part of its overall rehabilitative strategy.

Problem Statement

Many law enforcement and social service agencies are in need of additional manpower to meet ever increasing demands on their services. In most instances, highly skilled and trained deputies, officers, counselors, etc. are serving in capacities of clerks, dispatchers, civil complaint respondents, etc., rather than serving the priority needs in criminal apprehension, investigation, detection, etc.... Since most older persons have many skills as well as a personal commitment of time and concern for their communities, the elderly represent an invaluable untapped resource for law enforcement, courts, and correctional services, providing additional manpower, both volunteer and para-professional, as needed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the State's criminal justice agencies.

Recommendation (Priority 12):

Law enforcement agencies and other social service agencies should establish programs to train and use elderly volunteers as aides to law enforcement agencies in crime prevention programs.

The Department of Administration will communicate to the Department of Legal Affairs and Help Stop Crime! (HSC) project that elderly volunteers should be used in law enforcement and other social service agencies in projects of a crime prevention nature. The "HSC" program should be requested to develop program guidelines and training guides for local law enforcement agencies and to inform such agencies to intensify their efforts, where feasible, in the

use of elderly volunteers and para-professionals. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' program for recruiting volunteers should be expanded to address this need.

Problem Statement

The initial study by the Crime and the Elderly Task Force did not address an assessment of the causation of crimes against the elderly. In many instances, the Task Force heard contradictory testimony regarding various causative factors. No clear definitions, study or analysis has been addressed that provides a consensus on causative factors of crime against elderly persons.

Recommendation (Priority 13):

The Board of Regents should fund research projects as part of its STAR program (or other programs) into crime causation beginning in FY 1978-79.

The Department will include appropriate projects in its next submission for the STAR program.

Problem Statement

Research conducted by the Congressional Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests to investigate juvenile delinquency supports the premise that certain social conditions surrounding a youth are contributing factors to involvement in delinquent activities. Inadequate educational and employment opportunities and poor health conditions are listed among those factors common to a large number of youth who become involved in delinquent behavior. Children enter the formal learning process with a wide diversity of learning experiences. To make school a truly educational experience, many of them require employment of non-traditional resources and educational environments. There is a need to promote alternative ways to learn within the school setting. It is crucial to the success of any alternative program that students involved not be stigmatized for their participation. According to a 1976 report by the Florida Department of Education, approximately one-half of Florida's 67 counties provide some type of in-school suspension program for problem youth; however, even those programs vary considerably in context and structure.

Recommendation (Priority 14):

Legislation should be enacted in the 1979 Legislative Session that will call for the development of a statewide program of alternative education in order to fit learning experiences to the differing needs and interests of individual children.

The Department of Administration has recommended that task force representatives and BCJPA staff members meet with Commissioner Turlington of the Department of Education to explore viable avenues for the increased application of alternative education programs during Fiscal Year 1979-80.

Problem Statement

There are 4,618 offenders under the age of 23 in Florida's Corrections System. This represents approximately 66.3% of the total inmate population as of December 31, 1976.

National studies indicate that youthful offenders are negatively influenced by older and more experienced criminals. Presently, many (41%) of the youthful offenders in the state are housed with these older inmates. The proposed Youthful Offender Act mandates that separate facilities be provided for youthful offenders. Furthermore, studies show that the length of time served in prison has a negative effect on offenders. Presently, 66.1% of the youthful offenders in Florida serve over four years in prison.

Recommendation (Priority 15):

A youthful offender act should be enacted by the 1978 Legislature which would improve the chance of correction and successful return to the community of youth offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

Problem Statement

Although little hard data is available on a uniform basis regarding elderly victims of crime, certain limited studies show the particular vulnerability of the elderly to certain categories of crime, such as purse-snatching, strong-arm robbery, fraud, etc. Public hearings of the Crime and the Elderly Task Force during 1977, disclosed certain common complaints concerning these crimes and problems.

Recommendation (Priority 16):

State attorneys in all judicial circuits should, in FY 1978-79, establish in their offices, special emphasis programs or revise special prosecution units for the elderly victim in such areas as: schemes against the elderly, fraud, purse-snatching, strong-arm robbery, etc.

The Department will communicate this recommendation to the 20 state attorneys in Florida.

Problem Statement

Current Probation and Aftercare caseloads within the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services average approximately 1:82 instead of 1:35 as intended by the 1971 legislature. The failure rate on probation is presently an estimated 30 percent of all youth served in a given year. Youth who fail on probation are highly likely to be committed to the state with a possible resultant cost of up to \$10,000 per year for residential treatment. In addition, in some areas of the state, DHRS youth counselors are also required to perform part-time intake duties which reduce service levels to their full-time duties, as well as reduce the effectiveness of the unique and critically important intake function.

Recommendation (Priority 17):

To adopt accepted probation and aftercare workload ratios for the Youth Services Program Office, by July 1, 1978.

To provide, by DHRS, sufficient Intake staff in all areas of the state still utilizing probation and aftercare staff in the intake function (where workload data justifies it) to free probation and aftercare staff of intake duties, by the end of 1978.

The Governor's budget request recommends an increase of 33 counselor positions with a budgetary addition to Division of Youth Services Program Office of \$336,670 to improve current probation and aftercare workload ratios.

Problem Statement

The prevalence of an over prescription of both drugs and medical advice and surgical assistance is reportedly widespread and generally abusive to older persons on limited fixed incomes and of declining physical stature. Information pertaining to such abusive and potentially fraudulent practices is generally limited or non-existent and is currently not coordinated, developed, or disseminated on a statewide basis.

Recommendation (Priority 18):

The Medicare and Medicaid programs should develop pamphlets on medical fraud as it relates to the elderly. These pamphlets should then be disseminated with medicare, medicaid payments and Social Security checks.

The Department will work with DHRS to implement this objective. Funds requested in the 1978-79 budget could be used for development of the materials.

Problem Statement

While no hard data is available concerning threats, extortion and retribution attempts against complaint signers and witnesses to crimes, public hearings of the Crime and the Elderly Task Force in 1977 highlighted problems of this nature.

Recommendation (Priority 19):

All state attorneys should, in FY 1978-79, establish programs in their offices to protect witnesses and complaint signers against threats, extortion and retribution by accused offenders.

The Department of Administration will communicate this recommendation to all state attorneys in Florida.

Problem Statement

There is no specific data to support an assumption that unemployed youth in general, and minority unemployed youth in particular, heavily victimize the elderly. However, unemployment of youth is high (over 19%) and this lack of access to a meaningful social role with its monetary rewards is viewed as a contributing factor to delinquency in general. Employment and job training programs which are available to minority youth often lead to dead-end, low-paying employment.

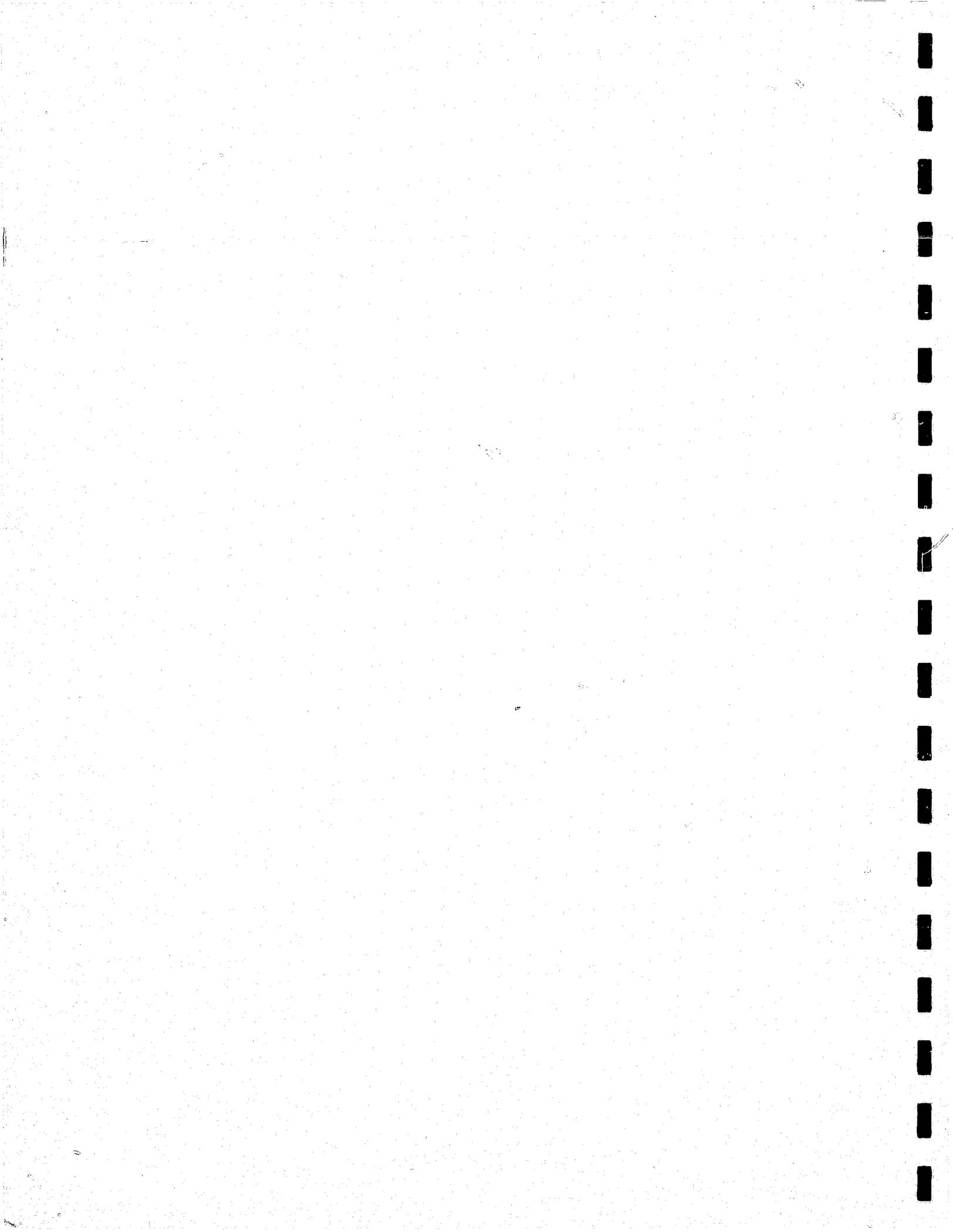
Recommendation (Priority 20):

The Florida Legislature should appropriate general revenue funds to the Department of Community Affairs to work in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop programs for employment opportunities for underemployed and minority youth. An immediate analysis of the cost and potential impact of such a program should be undertaken by the Departments to present a recommendation to the 1978 Legislative Session of the Florida Legislature.

The state received a grant-in-aid for the 1977 Youth Employment and Training Act for \$18,174,998 to employ youth. Twenty-one CETA positions will be used to manage the program beginning July, 1978.

SECTION III

MULTI-YEAR PLAN TO REDUCE CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY



SECTION OVERVIEW

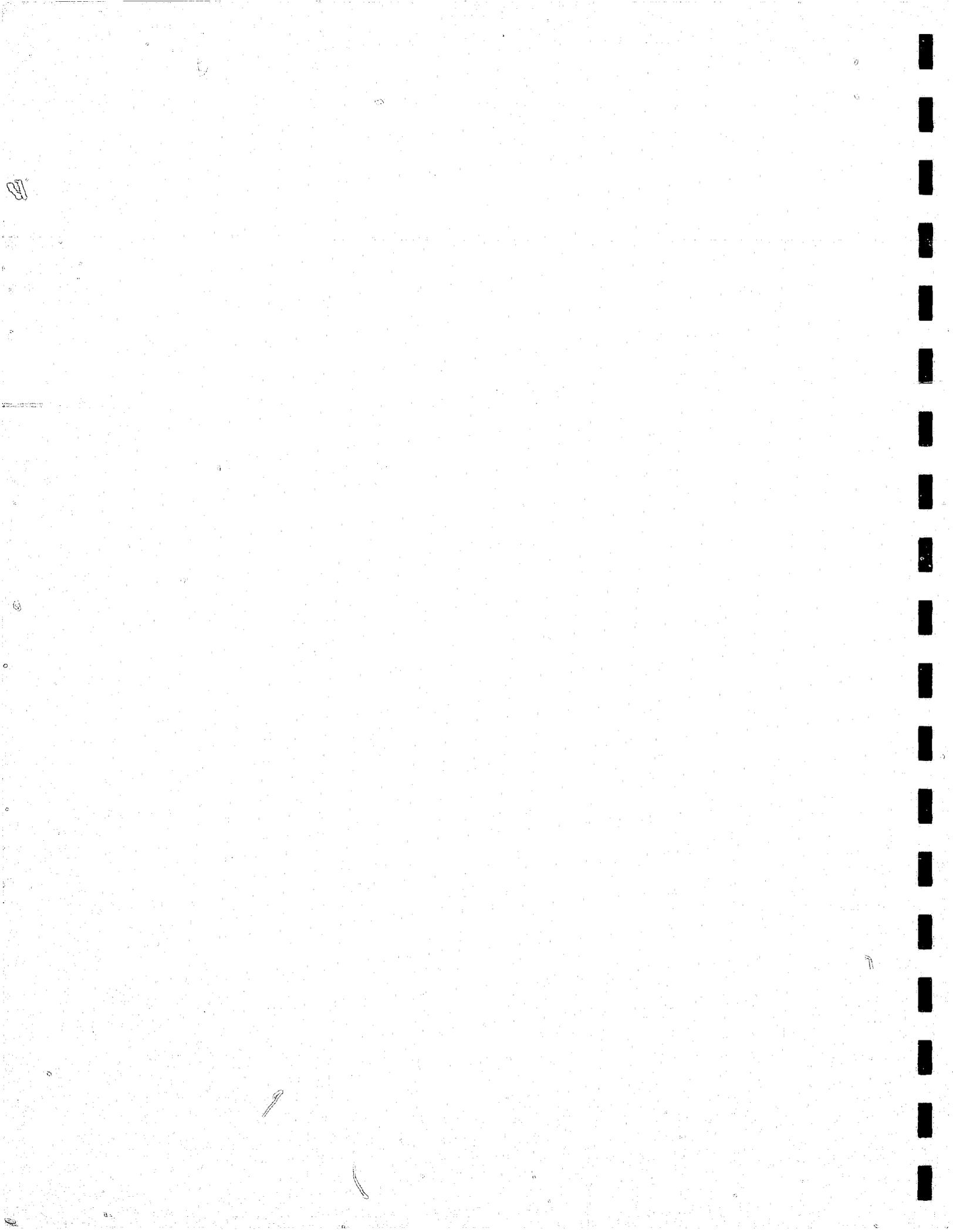
The following seven major issues were selected for study by the Task Force and Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) since the issues' collective scope would assure a "comprehensive approach" to the crime problem in Florida and more specifically, the subject of "Crime Against the Elderly". The intent of Florida Law 77-315, which specified comprehensive plan development, was interpreted as a mandate of the legislature to examine problems and solutions which are obviously directly targeted at the elderly and others which are targeted at system changes which affect the population as a whole, and thus, indirectly the elderly. Therefore, the following analyses and corresponding objectives relate problems and solutions for the elderly as part of an overall crime problem in Florida. In short, to solve the problems related to "Crime and the Elderly", corresponding action must be directed at the entire criminal justice system's response to crime.

In reading the objectives included in each of the respective issues, one must keep in mind this approach. Many objectives are not written to specifically address the elderly as target groups but will affect crime and its relationship to Florida's population, of which senior citizens comprise a significant percentage.

One example which might clarify this approach is the following: To examine the problem of crimes against the elderly, one must look at the offenders, adult and juvenile, committing those crimes. Necessary actions to prevent those offenders from committing said crimes again, are examined in the issues involving the corrections and juvenile justice system response to reducing crime and improving the criminal justice system.

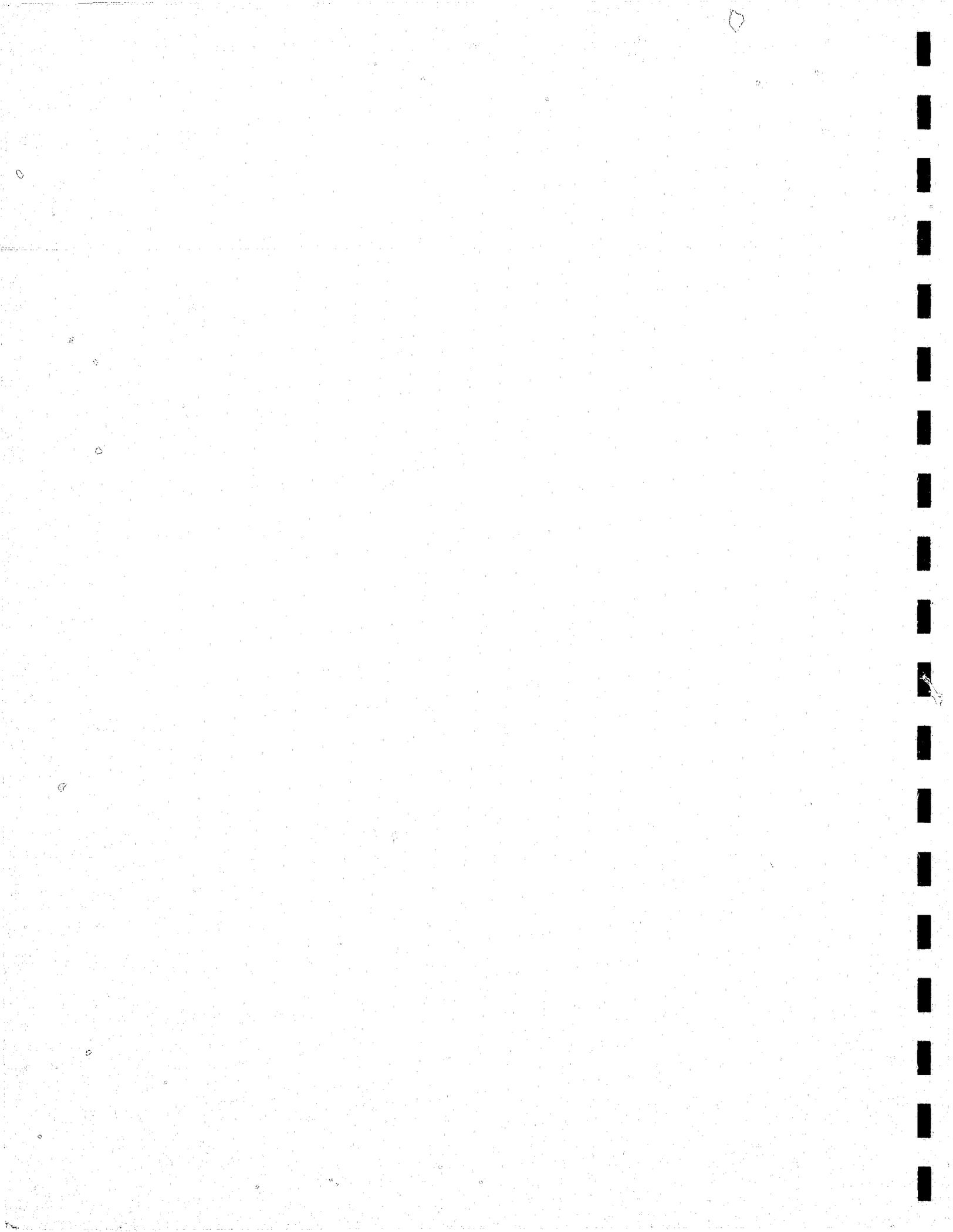
These objectives will be researched, tested and considered for implementation over the next five-year planning period. In total, these represent five-year goals; however, since data is the top priority need, it would be premature to artificially project implementation by a specific year until more is known about the problems of crime against the elderly and fear among the elderly.

(Special Note: The priority recommendations in Section II have been omitted from this section)



ISSUE

SERVICE DELIVERY COORDINATION



ISSUE - SERVICE DELIVERY COORDINATION

ANALYSIS

Florida's state and local agencies provide a wide variety of services to the elderly in many areas, including health care, transportation, and consumer education. In addition, many agencies are beginning to more adequately address the problems of crime prevention in Florida. However, lack of coordination between these various agencies have left most services fragmented and few actually addressing the delivery of crime prevention services to the elderly. In order to build up a service delivery network for the elderly through coordination of existing agencies and programs, those services presently provided for the elderly must be identified.

The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services is the most extensive service delivery agency to the elderly found in Florida. The Aging and Adult Services Program Office (DHRS) administers federal funds (under Title III and VII of the Older Americans Act) to local agencies through their District Offices and Area Agencies (where established). The main thrust of programs funded by this agency is keeping the elderly of Florida as independent as possible for as long as possible. A wide range of services are provided in all HRS districts, including health care services, counseling, homemaker services, nutritional services, etc. (see Systems Resources Section of HRS). While these services provide for many needs of the elderly in Florida, few, if any, address the crime issue in regards to the elderly.

The Health Program Office of DHRS through the Public Health Department provides services through local County Health Departments with the aid of county, state and federal funding. Mostly by means of local clinics, nursing, home-health services and health aid are provided to anyone requesting medical services, including medicare and medicaid recipients. While the elderly in Florida are not specifically targeted by available health services, many programs address health problems affecting primarily elderly citizens.

In addition, the Mental Health Services Program Office of DHRS administers state and federal funds through its district mental health offices to local non-profit agencies for the provision of mental health services. Under this program office, many programs have been developed specifically for the aging, including residential programs, day treatment programs, and other specialized services. Consultation for and training of nursing home staff are also provided in order to assure more adequate handling of elderly in regards to mental health problems. While dealing with the elderly through local programs and training nursing home staff to deal with the elderly, this agency is not utilized for consulting or training of individuals or groups servicing the elderly in other capacities.

The Florida Department of Education (DOE) provides a wide range of educational services for and concerning the elderly. The Adult and Community Education Section of the Division of Public Schools administers funds

through twenty-eight coordinating councils in the state for local programming in public schools or community colleges. Problem areas specified by local communities are given priorities for funding. Local programs are developed around these priority problem areas (i.e. human relations, safety, health, environment and natural resources, consumer education, and educational child-rearing) and are administered at local school and community sites. Twenty-one of 28 coordinating councils have identified the elderly for special funding considerations. While programs for crime prevention for the elderly can be addressed under already listed priority problem areas (i.e. safety or consumer education) no specific crime prevention for the elderly programs have been determined.

The University Division of DOE through the Board of Regents STAR Program Grants provides state funding for gerontology centers at state universities in Florida. The gerontology centers are responsible for research related to the elderly. At present, these agencies are not fully utilized in gathering information on crimes against the elderly. (See Issue 2).

Federal grants are also administered through the University Division under Title I of the Higher Education Act, for programs relating to the delivery of continued education. Elderly programs have been designated as a priority for funding. At present, four programs, relating to the elderly are being funded: training of senior citizen crime prevention officers, improvement of continued education to the elderly, development of inter-institutional model for delivery of services and programs for the elderly; and senior citizen school volunteer programs.

The Help Stop Crime! program, located in the Attorney General's Office, is responsible for developing crime prevention packages targeted at specific groups or crimes, for statewide dissemination. Previous crime prevention projects have included sexual assault and residential burglary, and while including the elderly victim, these have not been targeted specifically at the elderly. An ad-hoc committee on Crimes against the Elderly has recently been appointed to investigate and develop educational material concerning the elderly.

Information dissemination is primarily achieved through contact with local law enforcement crime prevention officers (where they exist). Help Stop Crime also works with local communities on special strike force projects to test the effects of crime prevention programs. Local citizens' associations, which have been established for crime prevention purposes, are also involved. Additional plans have been developed to train more crime prevention trainers. While these methods have been acceptable, more comprehensive measures are necessary for the future, especially for establishing contacts with elderly citizens.

The Division of Consumer Affairs under the Department of Agriculture refer all consumer complaints to those authorities or agencies holding jurisdiction, and investigate those complaints outside other agency-specific jurisdictions. In addition, the Division gathers information

and develops educational pamphlets for the public regarding consumer problems. A monthly newsletter is presently being developed for distribution to the elderly in Florida concerning legislation; consumer, legal, and medical information; feature stories, and other articles of relevance to the elderly in Florida. Other state agencies have agreed to provide information to the newsletter concerning the elderly. While this newsletter promises to be a great source of information to the elderly, its funding provisions allow for a distribution of only 25,000 newsletters per month.

The Housing Assistance Section of the Department of Community Affairs provides policy and technical assistance to public housing units constructed with federal HUD funds. Under current policies, several of these HUD projects designate a percentage of units specifically for use by the elderly. The HUD central area office in Jacksonville administers HUD funds to projects or major programs targeted at the elderly. While no state security codes have been developed for elderly housing, these projects are required to meet national security codes.

Community Action under the Department of Community Affairs provides technical assistance to Community Action Senior Opportunity Programs. These programs deal with the areas of recreation, feeding, advocacy, literacy, transportation, legal services, health care, and other various locally determined needs of the elderly. All programs are directed toward low income individuals. The Community Services Trust Fund Program, also, funds local government projects which are locally determined and prioritized. Many elderly programs rank first or second on these lists.

The Department of Transportation evaluates local transportation systems to insure that national guidelines are met, where applicable. The Department is beginning studies on public transportation for rural counties in Florida, environmental design as it effects transportation security, and possible radio contact with all buses. At present, all public transportation systems have reduced rates for the elderly, and national guidelines specify that, by September 1979, any buses ordered under national grants must have hydraulic lifts.

Library Services under the Department of State provides grants to local libraries for program development. The elderly have been identified as a priority in counties with 20% or more elderly in their population. While programming for the elderly has been encouraged at statewide workshops, little emphasis has been given to the area of crime prevention among the elderly.

The Division of Employment Security, under the Department of Commerce, through the Florida State Employment Services, specifies that all local offices now provide an older worker specialist, specifically trained to work with those 40 years of age and older. The AARP through the Renew Program funds positions in 24 local offices for elderly 55 and above, to promote jobs for the older workers - 40 and older. These offices also supply information leaflets on employment services for older workers.

Medicare, federally funded through the Social Security Act, provides payment for certain hospital and doctor bills of elderly citizens. Other provisions are also present for extended care and home health care. Client complaints filed with local offices on unneeded or erroneous medical services are investigated and processed through regional offices, and may result in court action. Medicare information is disseminated through pamphlets, television and radio announcements, and newspapers.

Medicaid is a state program to help pay some of the deductible for Medicare eligible persons. In addition, Medicaid pays for some services not covered by Medicare. Information is disseminated through the media, social security offices, social workers, and welfare offices.

While many local law enforcement agencies have developed specialized crime prevention officers, all agencies have not done so. In most agencies, where crime prevention officers exist, these officers are not specially trained in crime prevention for the elderly.

The Florida Bar provides three types of legal services which relate to elderly persons. Legal Aid offices across the state are funded in part by the Florida Bar Association and state and federal governments to provide legal services to persons in need. A column in the Florida Bar Journal specifically addresses legal services for the elderly. While this is not a public publication, it is available to all attorneys in the state and thus keeps them informed of available services for the elderly. Finally, the Florida Bar is presently developing public service television spots and pamphlets on legal services, job discrimination, and rights of the elderly.

Beginning November 14th and 15th of 1977, a daily half hour television talk show directed at the elderly, "Over Easy" was presented over the public broadcasting systems. This show provides guest star appearances, consumer information, panel speakers, and various topics of interest and need to the elderly.

NEEDS & OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - All state agencies concerned with the plight of the elderly should be made aware of the systems and resources of all other such state agencies as they relate to crimes against the elderly.

Objective - The Help Stop Crime! program should contact state agencies providing services to the elderly and offer its expertise in crime prevention, making these agencies aware of the current state-of-the-art in crime prevention.

Need #2 - There is currently either developed or being developed, a large amount of literature on crime prevention. This literature should be disseminated to as many of Florida's senior citizens as possible to help them take proactive measures in reducing their vulnerability to crime.

Objective #1 - The Help Stop Crime program should utilize the expertise of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) during 1978 in developing teaching techniques or approaches that would best serve the needs of the elderly. These approaches would be taught to the Help Stop Crime! crime prevention trainees who, in turn, would train the elderly in crime prevention techniques.

Objective #2 - The Mental Health Office of DHRS should develop, during 1978, a package for dealing with the elderly victim, especially in terms of the accompanying emotional trauma. This package would be distributed to all local law enforcement agencies and crisis centers for their use.

Objective #3 - The Consumer Services Division of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services should include crime prevention information in its new newsletter to the elderly, "The Senior Consumer" during the life of that publication.

Objective #4 - The BCJPA should work with the Division of Consumer Services to develop a strategy for increasing the circulation of "The Senior Consumer". This strategy should consider both public and private funding sources.

Objective #5 - The DHRS should establish a central depository of names and addresses of the elderly clients they serve. This list would be updated continually and would form part of the sampling frame for future statewide victimization surveys and a base for distribution of materials.

Objective #6 - The Adult Education and Community Service Section of the Department of Education (DOE) should work with local crime prevention officers in law enforcement agencies and consumer affairs groups to help develop a strategy for incorporating crime prevention information into adult education programs as they are presented to the elderly.

Need #3 - State agencies, while presently addressing many special needs and problems of Florida's elderly population, have given little, if any, attention to the elderly citizen's fear of, or problems with, crime. These agencies should be made aware of this deficiency and better educated to address and handle these crime-related problems.

Objective #1 - The Aging and Adult Services Program Office of DHRS should establish crimes against the elderly as a priority problem in its state plan.

Objective #2 - The BCJPA should work with the local coordinating councils of Adult Education and Community Services in order to stress the importance of identifying crime and the elderly as a local problem area to insure future program funding.

Objective #3 - State crime prevention programs and the public library should develop and implement a strategy for incorporating crime prevention information into programs presented during 1978 at public libraries throughout the state.

Objective #4 - The BCJPA should work with the Division of Community Services of the Department of Community Affairs in order to insure a high priority for programs involving crime and the elderly, in the Community Action Program (CAP) package.

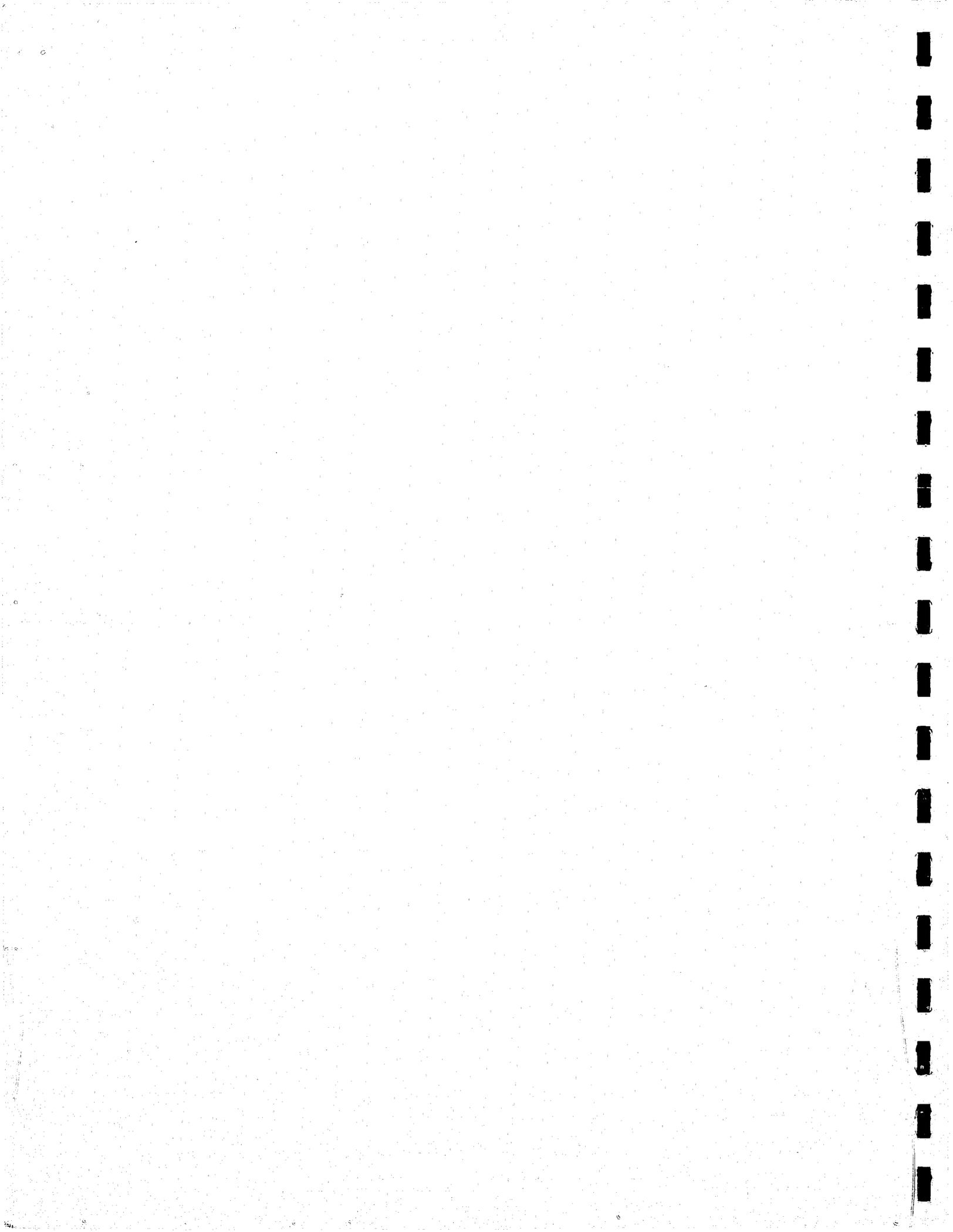
Need #4 - The area of crime prevention techniques needs to be expanded through research and demonstration and the results disseminated among all interested parties.

Objective #1 - The Board of Regents (BOR) STAR program should give high priority to crime and the elderly research projects.

Objective #2 - The BCJPA and the BOR should establish a working agreement so that each agency receives copies of the other agency's funded projects and/or research efforts that relate to crime and the elderly. The BCJPA should act as a clearinghouse for all research demonstration projects done in the area of crime and the elderly.

ISSUE

DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION



ISSUE - DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

ANALYSIS

Reliable decisions that will improve service delivery systems for the elderly depend upon adequate quantities and significantly reliable data/information from the systems providing such services. The criminal justice system generates the majority of data related to crime occurrence and criminal justice system performance.

The information requirements of the criminal justice system's components are directly related to the scope and nature of their respective responsibilities. Therefore, it is necessary that a variety of information systems or data gathering and processing capabilities be developed which are tailored to their specific needs. Obviously, not all of the data which are necessary to meet their unique information needs can be collected in the same place, from the same source or through a single process. Thus, the agencies in the criminal justice community have planned for and, in whole or in part, implemented information systems which include a number of separate, but necessary data-gathering and processing procedures which collectively make up those systems. To date, there are 35 operational applications, modules or systems supporting the independent needs of the components with an additional seven under development, and 29 now in the planning stage for future development.

The problem in Florida has been that no method or system for properly sharing data among criminal justice agencies has been established. The absence of such an overall delivery concept has made it almost impossible to track an individual through the system, and to provide information in a timely manner. Furthermore, it is difficult to evaluate proposed developmental efforts relative to one another to avoid duplication and promote the most cost-beneficial uses.

The state agencies in each component area, the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement (FDCLE), the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOR), the Florida Parole and Probation Commission (FPPC), and the Supreme Court are in the planning stages of a developing criminal justice-shared information system (CJSIS). In essence, the criminal justice-shared information system will include only those procedures and processes which result in data sharing through central extraction. The CJSIS is not a separate system in the sense that it requires a data collection process separate and apart from those which are being or have been developed by the individual agencies or components. Instead, it is a network for the collection of data from participating agencies. This system will, once implemented, fill the void in terms of being able to: 1) track an individual through the entire criminal justice system, and 2) provide

statistical data for the purpose of monitoring, evaluation and basic problem identification and analysis. Chart 1 depicts the relationship between the components of the criminal justice system relative to information sharing needs.

FDCLE now collects initial arrest and identification data from all law enforcement agencies directly. However, only about 50 to 60 percent of the criminal history records established by FDCLE are ultimately updated with information relating to the disposition of the case as a result of action by the state's attorney or the courts. Those records that are updated receive disposition data through four different types of data flow:

1. Local level law enforcement agencies may request that state attorneys return disposition information to them. They, in turn, forward such information to FDCLE.
2. Upon receipt of a request from law enforcement, state attorneys may forward disposition information directly to FDCLE.
3. In a few jurisdictions, law enforcement collects disposition data or information directly from the clerks of court and forwards it to FDCLE.
4. And, finally, in a few local trial court jurisdictions, the clerks themselves send the disposition information to the state level.

Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH) refers to the systems or procedures necessary for the collection of arrest, disposition, conviction, commitment and supervision data on individual offenders which would be generated subsequent to their movement through the offices of the state attorneys, the courts and the correctional agencies.

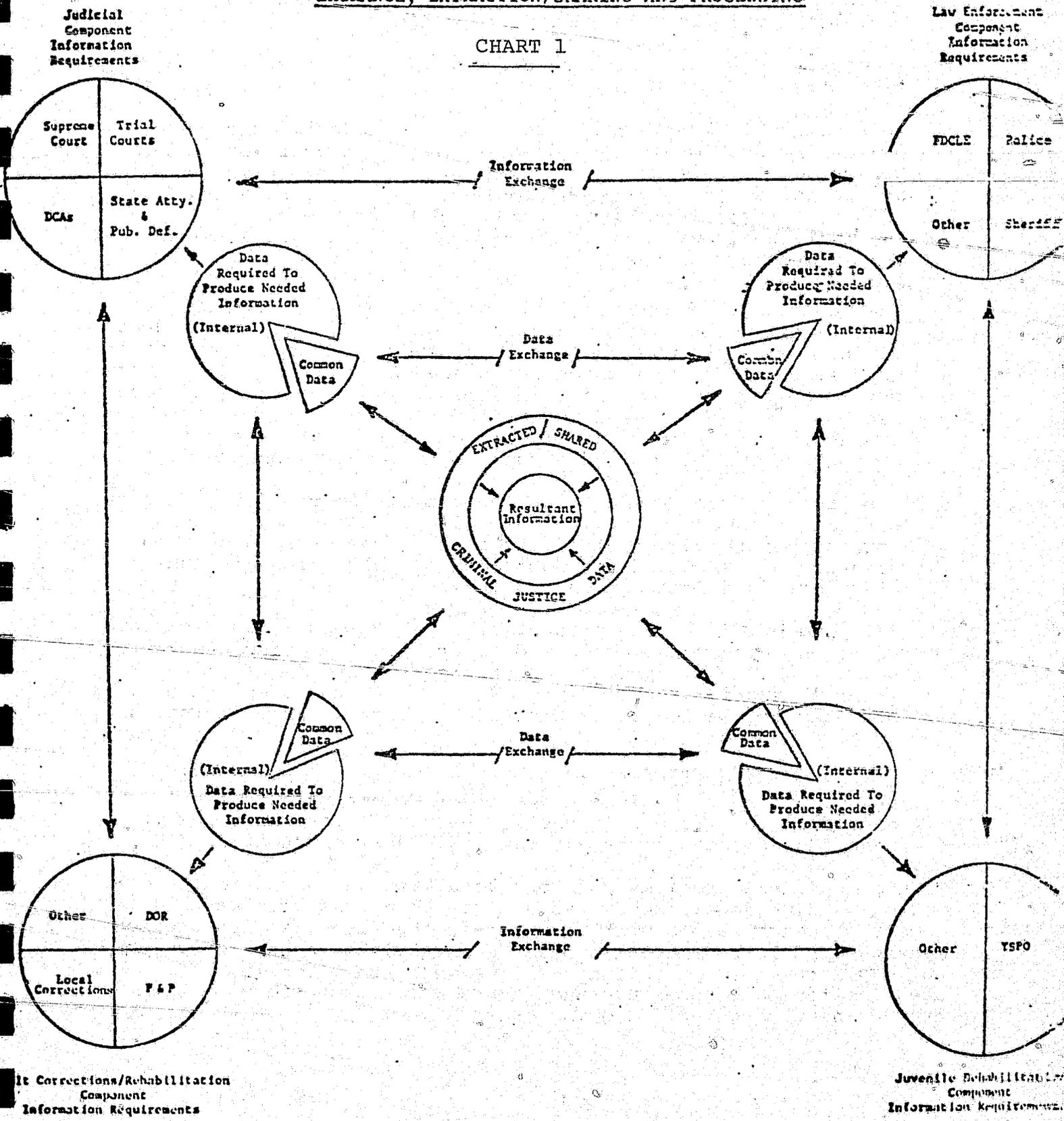
At the present time, Computerized Criminal History (CCH) data on the disposition of all individuals or offenders by the state operated correctional system, as well as probation and parole authorities are provided directly to FDCLE. However, no information on the disposition of offenders who are incarcerated in or referred to local correction or rehabilitation facilities is provided.

The present data flow suggests that there are five basic problems which must be addressed:

1. Presently, the disposition data provided to FDCLE from local state attorney offices and trial courts do not include the total population of individuals that are handled by elements of the criminal justice system in Florida.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMPONENTS OF THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RELATIVE TO DATA
AND/OR INFORMATION COLLECTION,
EXCHANGE, EXTRACTION/SHARING AND PROCESSING *

CHART 1



* Source: A communique on Joint Information Systems Development Activities, 1975.

There are a number of different procedures or sources of collection for the data which are provided.

2. No disposition data are provided from local correctional facilities.
3. Appropriate linking mechanisms between data collection and processing systems in the form of offender numbers or identification numbers are only now being built into existing and proposed systems. Such procedures are necessary to validate criminal history records and to update records as the individual exits one stage of the criminal justice process and enters another.
4. The collection of the CCH data is often executed as a separate recording process from the internal data gathering procedures in local trial courts and state attorneys offices. The result is that data elements which are needed by FDCLE for CCH, those which are commonly needed to complete local records and those necessary for the generation of information for other criminal justice agencies and state level authorities are often repeatedly recorded two and three times to meet such needs.
5. The present flow does not involve consolidation of the process of collecting CCH data with the collection of data necessary for the generation of other information which could only be produced by CJSIS and its subordinate applications including Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS).

OBTS are primarily the product of data collected from separate agencies which can be compiled to provide a statistical representation of the aggregate experiences offenders have in the criminal justice system. They describe what happens to the offender population at each stage or event in the criminal justice process.

The data collection effort is based, like CCH, on tracking the individual from the initial point of arrest through final exit from the system. However, the statistics which result cannot be traced directly to an individual offender.

To address these problems and to crystallize the direction information systems development efforts are taking, as well as to accelerate such development activities, the five agencies previously mentioned feel those efforts must be established consistent with the CJSIS concept. Specific remedies which the five (5) agencies feel are necessary and toward which they are committed are delineated on the following page:

1. The development of a single data gathering capability for the collection of all disposition data from courts in order to insure the completeness and accuracy of all CCH records. This would eliminate the four different methods presently being utilized to collect only 50 to 60 percent of the dispositions subsequent to arrest.
2. Through liaison with those developing local systems, the agencies must attempt to develop a mechanism for collecting transactional or disposition information relating to the manner in which offenders were handled in local correctional facilities.
3. The consolidation, to the degree possible, of the process of reporting CCH data with the reporting of other offender-based data for OBTS in all agencies responsible for the submission of data to CJSIS.
4. The integration, to the degree possible, of the collection of all CJSIS related data, i.e., OBTS, CCH, etc., into the regular data recording processes in the reporting agencies so as to insure that such reporting is a by-product of the agency information system. This would eliminate the need to record the same data elements a number of different times in order to meet the needs of all of the agencies requiring such data.
5. The coordination of all seven of the data collection and processing procedures in the different agencies or jurisdictions through the development of improved numbering systems and identification capabilities for the generation of OBTS data and the completion of CCH.
6. Planning for and developing a capability for the central extraction, maintenance and processing of OBTS data.

There are inherent limitations in current crime reporting practices. Of primary importance is the question of how much crime is being reported. Law enforcement agencies are only capable of reporting crimes known to them. In many instances, citizens do not report crimes directly to these agencies, but may report them to the prosecuting authorities. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies; reliable estimates are currently 50 percent. Victims may consider the offenses against them to be of very little consequence. They believe there is nothing the police can do about them and they fear retaliation from offenders or have shared willingly in such offenses as illegal sex acts, gambling or drug usage. Consequently, information concerning some offenses is never entered into the present statistical reporting system.

Further, only offense and arrest data are submitted on Part I crimes; and only arrest data are submitted for 22 Part II crimes. Therefore, current UCR statistics do not necessarily measure the true incidence of crimes or the actual economic loss incurred by victims.

Victimization surveys could provide some input to the planning process. This kind of survey would produce a data base which would enlarge system input figures, arrests and offenses, for example, using the number of "victimizations".

Victimization surveys reveal many crimes that, for a variety of reasons are not reflected in official police statistics; these statistics are only intended to show change in the number of crimes officially reported. Survey results, on the other hand, measure change both for crimes reported to the police and for those that were not reported. Thus, attempts should not be made to compare this information with data collected from police statistics by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its annual report, Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports. Such attempts are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. The survey data include crimes reported to the police, as well as those not brought to official attention. Personal crimes covered in the surveys relate only to persons age 12 and over; police statistics include persons of all ages. Moreover, unlike the crime rates developed from police statistics, which are based on incidents, those cited in this report are based on victimizations. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. For crimes against persons, the number of victimizations is somewhat greater than the number of incidents because some crimes are committed simultaneously against more than one victim.

The input figures (arrests and offenses) which demand "input rates" to derive system performance information such as arrest rates, clearance rates, adult arrest rates, prosecution begun, convictions obtained, and recidivism rates would change with the added information contained in victimization surveys. Moreover, the entire perspective of the impact of the criminal justice system might be different if victimization surveys are incorporated into the planning process.

Apart from criminal justice, other data/information systems and government entities maintain data collection processes of their own for separate purposes (See Table 2).

The districts in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) are not the same as those of FDCLE, for example, so that the different types of information available on "district" levels cannot be compared.

Another problem is the use of different definitions and different data bases by the various agencies. For example, HRS uses unit of service as its basic data element while the Department of Commerce uses "people" in its unemployment rates. Thus, one cannot directly correlate the number of unemployed with the number receiving some other type of service. Other often-used data terms are client visits, events reported, cases served, etc. These are useful for internal management purposes, but make it impossible to obtain a broad view of the situation if these are the only records available.

Age breakdowns are also inconsistent where they are kept. For example, one set of records in the Department of Commerce has 55-64, and 65+. FDCLE has 55-59, 60-64, 65+. Much data are inaccessible because of this type of minor discrepancy. A uniform district system, age categories and an additional person count record would go a long way toward freeing up data that are already being collected but cannot be fully utilized.

TABLE 2

BASIC KNOWN DATA ELEMENT*

<u>Source</u>	<u>Elements</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
US Bureau of the Census	Age, race, sex, income, marital status, education, transportation, employment-unemployment, housing, group quarters, age of house, value of house, etc.	Gathered every 10 years. Will change to every 5 years with the 1980 census
US HEW	Social Security payments, Medicare and Medicaid data.	
Florida Dept. of Highway Safety	Active Drivers' Licenses by county, by age, by sex	
Florida Dept. of Commerce	Unemployment Statistics	Rates by age groups only on a statewide basis & in Miami
	Unemployment Claimants, Race, Sex	Age groups of 55-64 and 65+
	Employment service users, Sex, educational attainment, county of residence & ethnic group	Age groups of 55-64 and 65+
Florida Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services	Vital Statistics Cause of death by age, by race, by sex, by county. Mental Hospital data Programmatic data on service provided	Sex and disorder for 65+ Tends to be for management and/or evaluation use
University of Florida	Population by age groups by race, by county. Income (total money) Compiles a special statistical abstract on the elderly	These data are estimates based upon 1970 census information
Florida Dept. of Criminal Law Enforcement	Age, race, sex, by offense at statewide level	Only of murder victims and persons arrested
None	Basic crime information on elderly victims	Currently no statewide information; only limited area surveys

*Source: Florida's 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan

NEEDS, OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - All state agencies concerned with the criminal justice system should uniformly and as accurately as possible, collect data on the elderly as they come in contact with their agency.

Objective #1 - To have the State Attorney's Office collect data on their decisions regarding elderly victims and/or complaints. This should include as a minimum, age of victim, type of complaint and initial trial/no-trial decision.

Objective #2 - To determine, by the BCJPA, any additional state agencies that may come in contact with the elderly due to matters of a criminal nature and establish what data elements they can provide.

Need #2 - The crime and the elderly data should be consistently analyzed and presented in a form that can be used by key decision makers.

Objective - To disseminate annually, beginning in 1980, a report by the BCJPA to all key decision makers within the criminal justice system that would provide them with both data and recommendations on how to reduce/prevent crimes against the elderly. The BCJPA should provide crime specific data concerning crimes against the elderly that can be used by crime prevention specialists to develop crime prevention programs.

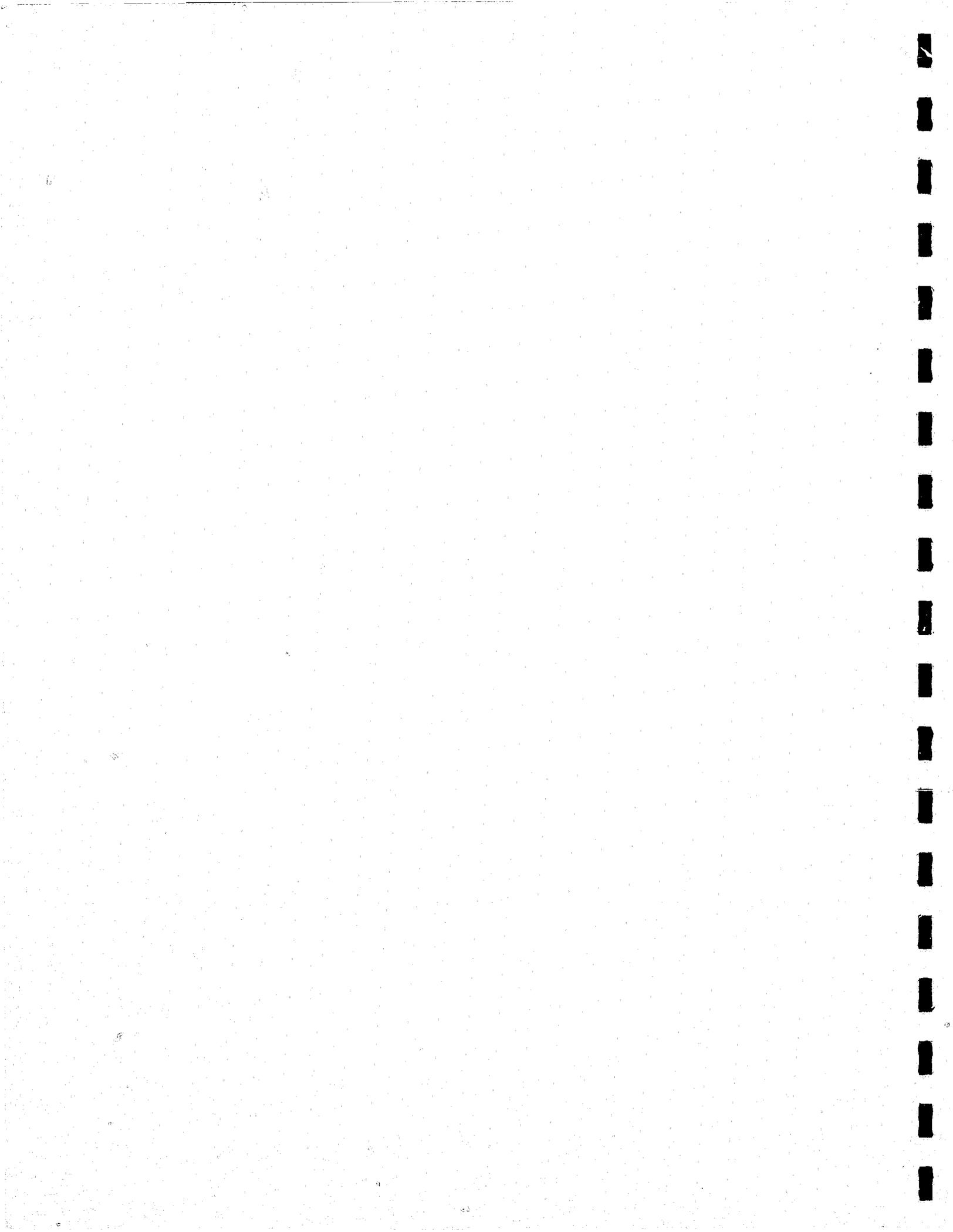
Need #3 - The public should be aware of the true nature and extent of crimes against the elderly and successful crime prevention techniques in order to take needed precautions without reacting strictly to fear.

Objective - To build into any public education program, an evaluation component in order to assess the effectiveness of that program beginning in 1978. The information gathered on crime and crime prevention programs should be used to update the basic crime prevention package.

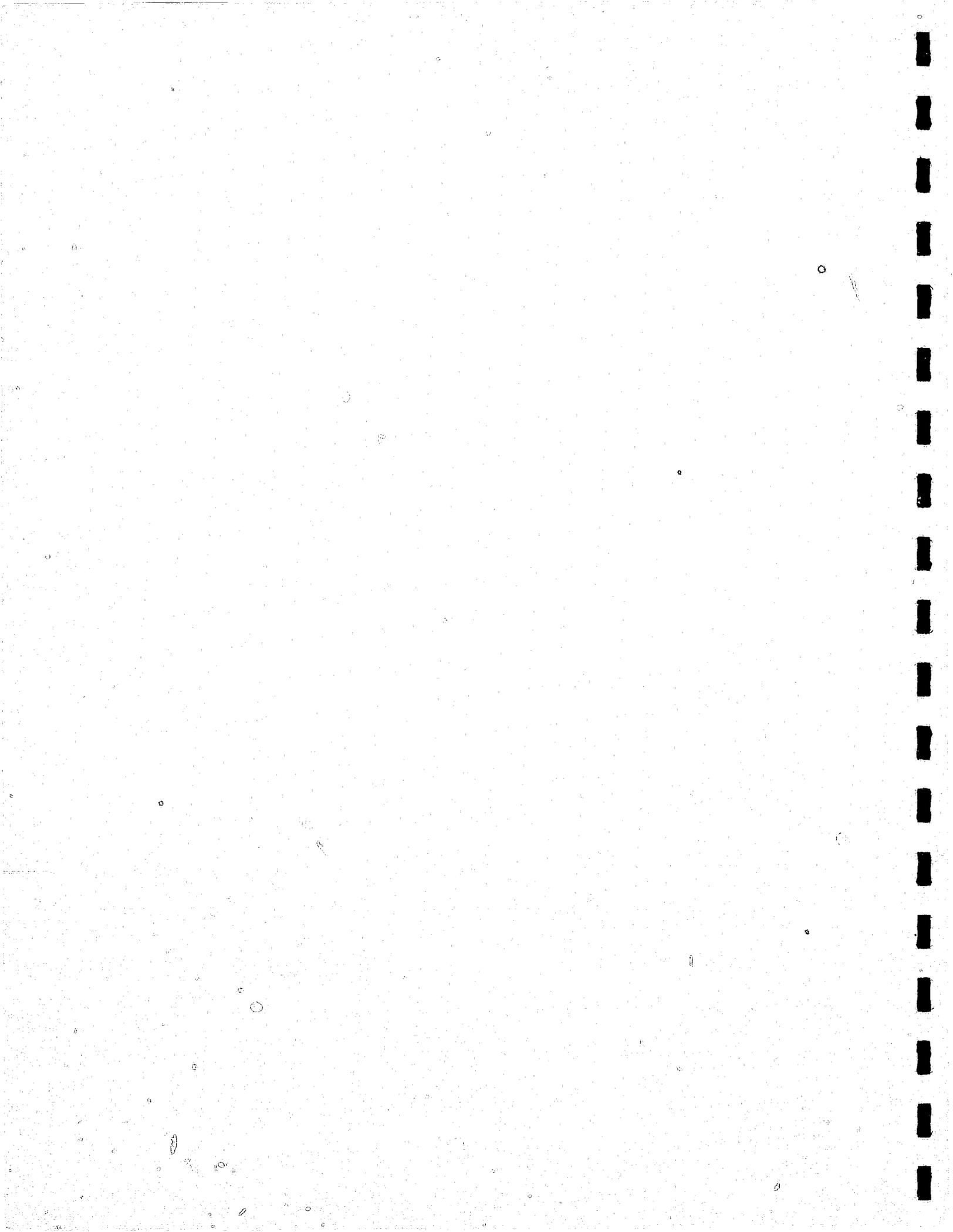
Need #4 - More study and research should be done into correlates and/or "causes" of crime against the elderly in order to expand crime prevention programs for "reactive" to a "proactive" posture.

Objective #1 - To have the BCJPA make its data bank available to any state or LEAA-supported researcher and to publicize the data's existence.

Objective #2 - The Board of Regents should fund research into crime causation as a high priority in its research program for state governmental agencies, beginning in FY 1978-79.



ISSUE
CRIME PREVENTION



ISSUE - CRIME PREVENTION

ANALYSIS

The issue of risk anticipation, appraisal, and recognition of a criminal act has baffled law enforcement and criminal justice personnel for some time. This definition of crime prevention assumes that if criminal acts can be anticipated before their occurrence, they can be prevented.

Crime prevention theory speaks to the issue of reducing the opportunity for a crime to occur and reducing the initiative of a person to commit a criminal act. It is assumed that if a criminal has the desire or initiative, and the opportunity presents itself, then a crime will occur.

It follows then, that if we are to prevent crimes against the elderly we must begin to concentrate on reducing the opportunity for a crime against the elderly while at the same time removing the initiative and desire from the criminal. This can be done in a variety of ways that focus on the vulnerability of the elderly that makes them the prime target for an opportunistic criminal. Social isolation, poverty, diminished physical strength, loss of hearing or sight, and other physical ailments make the elderly particularly vulnerable to criminal acts as indicated in most of the limited data available on the subject.

In order to impact on reducing the vulnerability of the elderly to crime, efforts to minimize the consequences of their vulnerability must be addressed.

The issue of reducing initiative in criminals are as broad as the societal conditions which contribute to the commission of a criminal act. Education, employment, housing, poverty and other social ills are all variables that may have some degree of correlation with crime in our society and could be addressed as causative factors in criminal activity. The lack of suitable employment opportunities may be associated with increased criminal activity among the chronically unemployed or underemployed of our society. According to some authorities, while employment may be coupled with other social programs to effectively reduce crime, employment alone may be the one most single outstanding factor having the most significant impact on rising crime rates.

The provision of programs that impact on reducing initiative for criminal activity will serve to prevent crimes against the elderly while eliminating some of the conditions that breed criminal activity.

As stated previously, vulnerability of the elderly to criminal activity must be reduced through programs which address crime against the elderly. No prevention program can be successful if it does not take into account those factors which make the elderly vulnerable to criminal victimization.

If we examine those factors in relationship to the existing system, we find a serious deficiency in services to the elderly which may impact on crime prevention.

1. Reduced or low income - The preliminary data being gathered by the Task Force on Crime and the Elderly indicates that a good percentage of the elderly population in Florida are on fixed incomes usually in the form of social security or other pension payment plans. This represents approximately 2.9 billion dollars being brought into the state per year not counting the 900,000 elderly persons not on social security. The fear of having one's economic security threatened is a real and ever present threat to the elderly. The impact of any loss of economic resources is greater among the elderly. Prevention programs which focus on theft of social security checks, victim compensation programs, offender restitution, and crime insurance programs will impact greatly in this area.

Florida's Statewide Victim Compensation Law (SB 175) provides compensation to victims of violent crimes. An amendment to the legislation has been introduced that would amend chapter 897.12 of the Florida Statutes relating to emergency awards to victims of crime to make receipt of social security payments part of the criteria for emergency compensation awards.

There exists only a few other victim serving programs in Florida, with none concentrating on the elderly as crime victims. The Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals funds victim advocate programs and victim witness programs, but have no compensation programs in Florida at this time. Presently, Judges have the discretionary power to require restitution by offenders.

2. Social isolation - While national victimization data are scarce, statistics indicate that 25 percent of the elderly population live alone and in a housing type that is rapidly deteriorating. In Florida, according to Dr. William Bell of the Center on Gerontology at Florida State University, approximately 85 percent of the elderly population are concentrated in 18 counties in Florida, with approximately 50 percent of those elderly persons living alone. Of those persons living alone more than half are women as there is a greater proportion of elderly women to elderly men.

This situation makes isolation one of the contributing factors to crimes against the elderly as well as eliminating the elderly's participation in society. Programs that will reduce this isolation such as congregate living, congregate meals, and transportation programs will increase the opportunity for socialization thereby improving the quality of life for many older Floridians.

3. High crime areas - Low income elderly persons more often as not live in areas where criminal activity is extremely high as a result of other societal problems. Statistics from the St. Petersburg crime analysis unit indicate that approximately 73 percent of the elderly residents in their target area live in the central city. Other national statistics reveal that a majority of the elderly population live in the inner cities with approximately 35 percent owning their own homes.

Crimes against the elderly are increased in areas of mixed housing types and in non-heterogeneous communities. Because of the high concentration of youth, coupled with other societal problems, the elderly become easy crime victims. Transportation services are often times inadequate as routes may not reach minor streets. Ease of access to the facility is difficult and the elderly may require special help in even getting out of their homes to the bus stop. Special housing for the elderly should be situated in areas of less criminal activity. Public housing, retirement housing, and congregate living arrangements all may contribute to a reduction in crime against the elderly. Location and architectural design are extremely important variables in housing types.

NEEDS/OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - Develop legislation which makes an offense against an older person in Florida a crime with a prescribed sentence.

Objective - The Florida legislature should consider legislation patterned after the mandatory sentencing statutes which prescribe stricter sentences for those convicted of crimes against the elderly.

Need #2 - Coordination of all services to the elderly.

Objective #1 - The HRS Aging Program Office should create a clearinghouse function which would coordinate all federal and state aid for services to the elderly.

Objective #2 - The Aging Program Office should identify all human services available to the elderly which may improve the quality of life for the aged.

Need #3 - Develop crime prevention programs to reduce or prevent criminal victimization of the elderly.

Objective - Establish self help training programs in crime prevention techniques to the elderly by all law enforcement agencies participating in the statewide Help Stop Crime! project.

Need #4 - Improve security in all housing for the elderly.

Objective #1 - Consider building code provisions which would require installation in all public or subsidized housing for the elderly target hardening devices such as closed circuit T.V., one way glass, central alarm buzzers, and better locking devices.

Objective #2 - Establish security patrols in congregate housing facilities for the elderly.

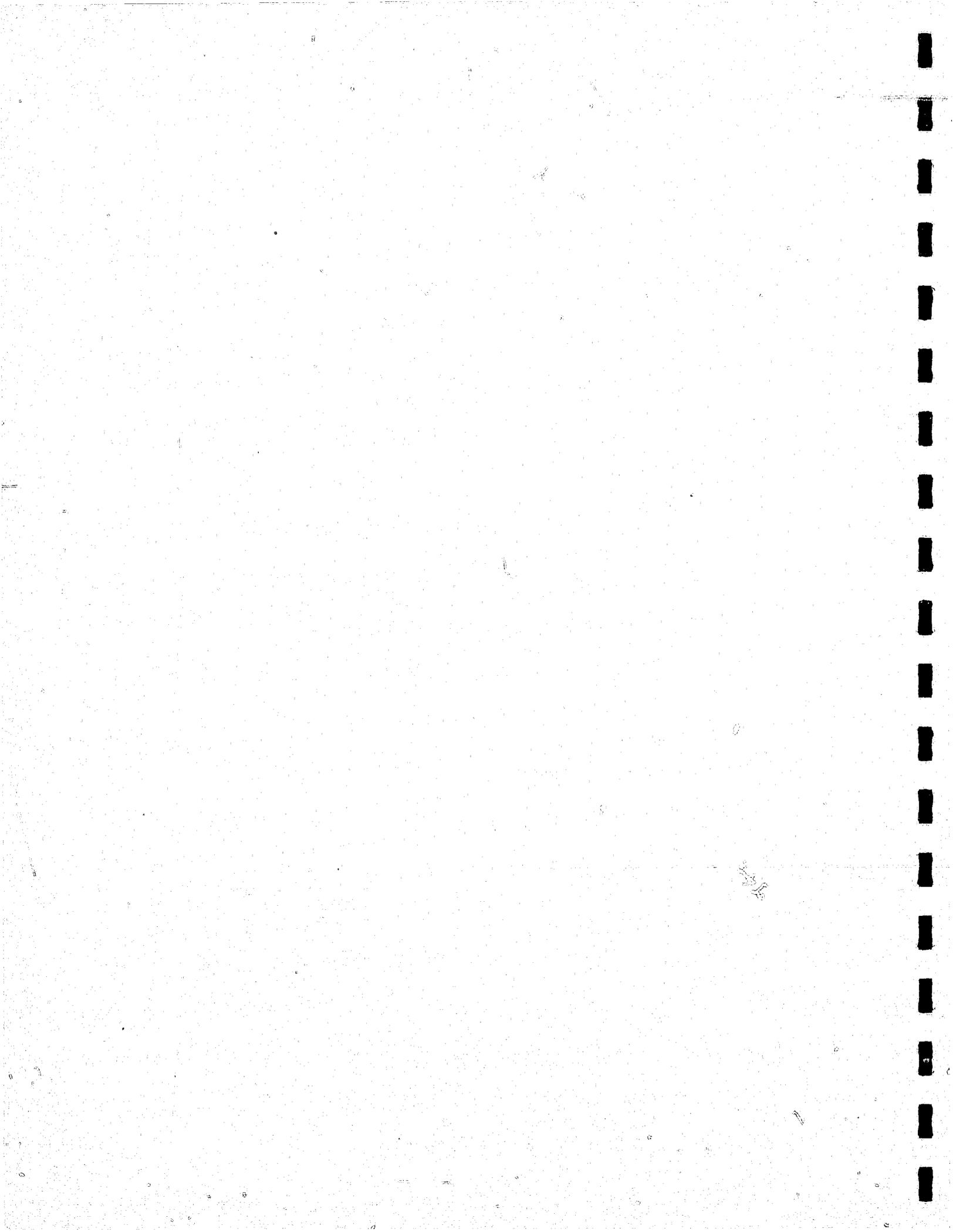
Objective #3 - Local units of government should design and build special housing types for the elderly.

Need #5 - To reduce the economic hardship of criminal victimization.

Objective - Increase the availability of crime insurance to the elderly at rates they can afford through enabling legislation amending Chapter 77-452.

ISSUE

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION



ISSUE - JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

ANALYSIS

The aggregation of the findings of various national studies done on crimes against the elderly seems to indicate that the elderly are being heavily victimized by juveniles.

In Florida, juveniles accounted for 43% of all arrests for Part I crimes in calendar year 1976. This represents a statewide decrease from 1973 (44.2% to 43%).

Most counties where the elderly are heavily concentrated show high percentages of juvenile arrests for Part I crimes with Pinellas being the highest -- 50%; followed closely by Broward and Orange, 47%. Dade and Polk both had 46% and Hillsborough and Palm Beach 45% and 44% respectively. Juvenile arrests for Part I offenses as a percentage of total arrests (adult and juveniles) has decreased steadily from 1973-1975 in all the above mentioned counties.

Statewide from 1973-76, males have comprised the largest percentage of juvenile arrests for Part I offenses (about 79-80%). From 1973-76, most female juveniles have been arrested for the Part I offenses of aggravated assault and larceny. Black juveniles have consistently represented the largest percentages of juvenile arrests for murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault from 1973-76. White juveniles have consistently accounted for the largest percentages of juvenile arrests for the offenses of B & E burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

During 1975, youths in each age group were arrested more often for the offenses of larceny and B & E burglary. In 1975, 17 year old youths accounted for the most juvenile arrests for the offenses of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft. Thirteen and 14 year old youths combined accounted for the most arrests in all the other Part I offense categories: aggravated assault, B & E burglary, and larceny.

In 1975, 10.7% of the juveniles arrested in Florida for Part I offenses were arrested for murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (with robbery and aggravated assault making up the largest portion of such offense arrests). In 1976, however, juvenile arrests for these Part I violent offenses as a percentage of all Part I juvenile arrests decreased slightly. Such arrests of juveniles for these violent Part I offenses, as a percentage of all juvenile arrests (I and II offenses combined), had also increased steadily from 1973-1975, but decreased by about .2% from 1975 through 1976.

Unfortunately, there are no data available to determine what percentage of the Part I offenses by juveniles were committed against the elderly or what age, sex, or racial groups of juveniles were committing these offenses.

Research conducted by the Congressional Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests to investigate juvenile delinquency supports the premise that certain social conditions surrounding a youth are contributing factors to involvement in delinquent activities. Inadequate educational and employment opportunities and poor health conditions are listed among those factors common to a large number of youth who become involved in delinquent rather than legitimate behavior.

Alternative educational programs which match learning experiences to the needs and interests of individual children have been limited. Alternative educational programs provide opportunities for changes and wider options for a child who is not reaching full learning potential within regular programming. Presently Hillsborough County successfully operates four such programs.

In Florida, the School Health Services Act of 1974 provides the basis for the requirement that all entering school children receive a physical examination upon admission to the school system. This helps in the diagnosis and evaluation of children for placement in exceptional child programs and in the reevaluation of such children. Although the Florida Plan for School Health Services is a good attempt to fulfill the lack of adequate health care for all children, the Plan cannot be mandated until sufficient funds are appropriated for its implementation.

The same lack of adequate funding situation also exists with the Resource System Act (F.S. 229.831) which authorizes the screening for emotional development and behavioral problems of all children entering kindergarten.

The first Comprehensive Plan for Federal Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs reports that a substantial but unknown number of children have mental health problems. They further reported that the under 18 age group males (white and non-white) had higher admission rates to psychiatric care than females. Last year's report of the Joint Commission on Mental Health for Children indicated that 6.9 million children in America had serious mental emotional disabilities. Florida shares part of the problem.

Based on the National Institute of Mental Health incidence figures applied to Florida, approximately 218,000 (nine percent of our total population) children and adolescents are in need of services because of emotional disturbances.

The total number of retarded juvenile delinquents is unknown.

A major problem in adequately serving this special group of youth is that the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services does not presently have available facilities or other resources to

adequately handle the violent retarded offender. Present staff is not appropriately trained to treat these youngsters.

Another area of concern which requires attention is the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by juveniles. In 1975, 8,581 juveniles were arrested on drug-related charges. This figure represented 8.1% of the total juvenile arrests for that year. However, it is well known that the number of arrests is an incomplete representation of the problem. The number of juveniles who are abusing drugs is of major concern due to the possible detrimental physical and mental effects of drug abuse on a person's life, and to the implications for predisposition to commit crimes as a means of supporting a drug habit. However, little money is spent for substance abuse prevention and education.

Another area that cannot go unmentioned is the problem of youth unemployment. The rate of unemployment among teenagers is at a record high, especially among minority teenagers. The employability of youth has not been given the attention it deserves. The National County Manpower Report indicates that two aspects stand out about teenage unemployment; that it is very high and that it endangers the future of some of the youth.

The same report indicates that in 1975 the unemployment rate for teenagers, aged 16-19 was 19.9 percent. In the first and second quarters of 1976, the seasonally adjusted teenage unemployment rates were 19.4 percent and 18.7 percent respectively. For August 1976, the rate increased to 19.7%. For non-white teenagers the rate was almost double-36.9%. Teenagers accounted for more than 20% of the total number of unemployed, but less than 10% of the total labor force. There is a danger that the experience of unemployment for some teenagers will impair their personal, economic, and social development. Florida officials in the area of employment state that Florida follows the national trend, still suffering the impact of the 1974-75 recession.

The major existing source of funds for youth employment programs in Florida are Title III and IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). However, in order to be eligible for work under this program the youth has to be poor or in trouble. Employment for all youth has not been recognized as a critical issue in and of itself.

Preventing delinquency is unmistakably preferable to punishing and to system processing. It is clear, though, that prevention is a long range and complex goal but one for which we are to strive. The aforementioned problems are ones which need careful consideration in our efforts of preventing crimes against the

elderly and to increase the opportunities to youth for achieving success within the legitimate societal structure.

Inevitably, though, lawbreaking is a commonplace for many youth and the decision as to how best to divert or rehabilitate that youngster must be dealt with.

The first point of involved contact with the juvenile justice system for many juveniles is contact with law enforcement and/or detention. An increasing number of youth referred to intake for delinquency reasons are being detained.

The possible negative labeling effects on a youth's perception of himself/herself as a "delinquent" by being held in detention may contribute to future illegal activities on the part of youth who have been detained.

In Fiscal Year 1975-76, there were a total of 22 secure detention facilities throughout the state operated by the Youth Services Program Office, designed to serve a total of 730 youth. During that same period of time, a minimum of 12,801 juveniles referred for delinquency were placed in secure detention. The average daily population in secure detention facility programs from July-December, 1975 was 649.7; from January-June, 1976, the average daily population was 775.7; from July-December, 1976 it was 776.7. (Youth Services Program Office "Population and Movement Reports").

An analysis of 95,974 delinquency referrals made to Youth Services Program Office Intake during the period from June, 1975-May, 1976 showed that only 4.7 percent (or 4,511) of all such referrals were for the five violent Part I offenses of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Thirteen and four tenths percent of those referrals were for "information only" and an additional 30 percent were handled by other non-judicial dispositions. Therefore, approximately 2,567 youth remained who could represent a large potential risk to their communities if they were released following referral. These youth amounted to only about 2.7 percent of the total youth referred for delinquency.

Present Florida Statutes (F.S. 39.03) permit detention of a child in instances where a child represents a threat to the property or person of others, or to himself; detention is necessary to secure a child's presence at a court hearing; or where there are no available or adequate parental or relative resources to provide care for a child. The two Part I offenses of B & E - Burglary and Larceny, together, accounted for approximately 43 percent of all delinquency referrals to Youth Services Program Office Intake during the June, 1975-May, 1976 time period analyzed. It is highly possible that the majority of youth referred for delinquency who are being detained each year, are being detained on the basis that they represent a threat to the property of others. Such detention may actually be "inappropriate" when the

possible negative labeling effects of detention on youth and their further penetration into the juvenile justice system are considered.

The effectiveness of the current secure detention program in meeting delinquent youth's needs while they await court processing has been adversely affected by several problems. There is currently no specialized transportation component within secure detention programs.

The Youth Services Program Office has estimated that each youth held in detention requires an average of three to five trips during the time he is detained.

Another major problem in the current operation of the detention program and other Youth Services programs in meeting youths' needs is the lack of any specific funding for medical and dental needs of detained youth.

Finally, the educational needs of youth being detained are presently being neglected. Teacher units are provided in the regional detention centers by the local school districts through the Florida Educational Funding Program, but there are insufficient funds currently available for necessary educational materials, supplies and equipment.

An index of the success of services being provided to delinquents by the Youth Services Program Office staff are probation and aftercare services. The work responsibilities of the Youth Services Program Office probation and aftercare counselors include, at a minimum, the supervision of youth on probation, supervision of interstate compact cases, and the supervision of youth following their release from the Youth Services Program Office residential treatment programs. They are also responsible for any work activities necessary for the detention and court processing of youth under their supervision who violate the conditions of their supervision or commit new offenses. Probation and aftercare counselors additionally are responsible for providing supervision for those youth who receive "consent supervision" as a disposition. (In some rural areas of the state, probation and aftercare counselors also still fulfill the intake function, with all of its attendant work activities).

In Fiscal Year 75-76, approximately 27,717 youth were served by probation and aftercare staff in the probation supervision program and 7,376 youth were served by the aftercare supervision program. There are approximately 522 probation and aftercare staff available to provide services to youth at present with a caseload of approximately 53 youths. During this same time period, four of the Youth Services' residential treatment programs (START Centers, Group Treatment Homes, Halfway Homes and Training Schools) reportedly had more than twice as many staff to serve about one-fifth of the number of youth served by probation and aftercare staff.

The percentage of youth who "failed" (committed some new offenses while on probation or aftercare supervision) as a portion of all youth being served by probation in 1976, was 11.7 percent; the percentage of youth at risk (i.e., all being served) who "failed" on aftercare during that same time was 19.3 percent. The average percentage of all youth being served by probation and aftercare combined who failed during 1976 was almost 16 percent. If we compare the number of youth released "unsuccessfully" (i.e., who committed another offense while under supervision) with the total number of youth released from probation and aftercare in 1976, we find that an average of 31 percent were "failures". (Youth Services Program Office Population and Movement Reports, 1976).

Although the residential programs do require heavier staffing to meet the security and treatment needs of delinquent youth being served, it still appears that there has been somewhat more programmatic emphasis within the Youth Services Program Office upon residential services as opposed to the less expensive non-residential treatment services.

Available data seem to indicate that the use of consent supervision has been steadily decreasing since 1974, and that the number of youth committed has decreased since 1975 due to a decline in the number of delinquency referrals. Provided that the number of delinquency referrals does not drastically increase or that the number of youth placed on consent supervision or committed do not severely rise, some of the workload should slack off for probation and aftercare counselors. However, an increasing number of the youth referred for delinquency are being processed through court and being placed on probation; therefore, the regular probationary supervision caseloads of probation and aftercare counselors can be expected to increase as long as these system trends continue to prevail.

With regard to services provided by the individual programs, there is a particular gap presently existing in many areas. According to the Youth Services Program Office staff, at least five of their currently operating treatment programs are generally under-staffed, resulting in lack of optimum provision of services to youth. The TRY Centers apparently do not have sufficient staff to develop a strong family counseling program or to counsel with youth individually or in groups. The current Group Treatment Homes do not have any support staff to assist homeparents, therefore, resulting in approximately \$40,000 worth of overtime payments to overworked homeparent staff.

Each of the five START Centers are authorized for four professional treatment positions currently; the staff in each Center work with 20-25 youths, seven days per week, 24 hours per day, resulting in an unrealistic workload for staff and an inadequate degree of services for youth. Also, Family Group Homes are currently utilizing the services of staff from other programs to help supervise youth and supplement other parts of the program.

The problems addressed here only touch the surface of the causes of delinquency in our state.

NEEDS & OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - There is a need to promote alternative ways to learn within the school setting rather than to insist that all students achieve within a regular program.

Objective #1 - The Department of Education shall provide technical assistance to school districts in implementing alternative educational programs.

Objective #2 - All school districts shall provide for alternative educational experiences that encourage experimentation and diversity in curriculum and instructional methods.

Need #2 - There is a need to effectively instruct, in the public schools, respect for the law and human rights.

Objective #1 - The Florida Bar should develop a model program for local schools to utilize in teaching law and education courses.

Objective #2 - The Department of Education (DOE) shall develop plans for the implementation of educational programs about the criminal justice system, juvenile rights and responsibilities and the law as it affects youth.

Objective #3 - All school districts shall make plans to have an "Elderly Awareness Day" in every junior and senior high school.

Need #3 - To increase access to work, job development and information and job vocational training.

Objective #1 - All levels of government should initiate or expand programs that develop job opportunities for youth. A comprehensive youth employment program should be developed, that includes maintaining a larger number of available jobs, job training and elimination of discriminatory hiring practices.

Objective #2 - The Department of Education (DOE), Department of Commerce (DOC), and Department of Community Affairs (DCA) should develop and implement programs for disseminating information to all junior and high school students regarding the availability of jobs within the community.

Objective #3 - Each Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) district should have the services of an Employment and Job Training Coordinator for youth.

Objective #4 - The Florida Department of Commerce shall plan to implement programs to assist the Community Action agencies and Urban Leagues in the state to increase their provision of job counseling, training and placement of youth.

Need #4 - There is a need to improve health services to children and youth and to promote the services to address the special needs of those children with special handicaps.

Objective #1 - To continue to implement the School Health Service Act by having the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services coordinate this program with the Medicaid and Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment Program (PSDT) to achieve early detection and referral of those with disease and handicapping mental and physical conditions.

Objective #2 - School health administrators should coordinate efforts with child day care programs and Head Start programs to assure that all children are properly screened.

Objective #3 - The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) shall develop programs directed at the unique but generally neglected health programs of the pre-schooler and adolescent, with emphasis on the identification of high risk groups.

Objective #4 - To provide appropriate health personnel in each of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) districts to promote school health activities in the districts, provide guidance to county public health personnel and school personnel.

Objective #5 - The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) should implement programs in all its districts that provide early intensive treatment and social and recreational services for severely disturbed children and adolescents.

Need #5 - There is a need to instruct and assist individuals and families in the method of planning family size and spacing of births.

Objective - To implement and expand family planning programs through the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS)/Social and Economic Services (SES).

Need #6 - There is a need to increase youth knowledge of the dangers of substance abuse and to effectively provide treatment for those who abuse it.

Objective #1 - The Department of Education in conjunction with the Mental Health Program and the Drug Abuse Education and Trust Fund should develop policies and guidelines for the implementation of a statewide substance abuse education program.

Objective #2 - To provide all students with at least four health education units of instruction by professional health educators during the K-12 years.

Need #7 - There should be residential programs available to provide services for retarded juvenile offenders with I.Q.'s of 56 or below, who have been adjudicated delinquent for violent offenses.

Objective #1 - To ascertain through appropriate testing by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Mental Health Program Office, the exact number of youth currently committed to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) who have an I.Q. level of 56 or below, and who have committed violent offenses.

Objective #2 - To establish within the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) at least one secure residential treatment program (at a currently existing DHRS facility) designed specifically to serve the violent juvenile offender with an I.Q. of 56 or below, which will serve at least 30 percent of the youth determined to be in need of such a program.

Need #8 - More programmatic emphasis should be given to the probation and aftercare function within the Youth Services Program Office (YSPO).

Objective - The Youth Services Program Office should evaluate the cost-effectiveness of "consent supervision" in reducing recidivism among referred delinquents and to consider the feasibility of placing responsibility for such supervision with Intake staff rather than Probation and Aftercare staff.

Need #9 - The percentage of youth released from probation and aftercare as "failures" for committing a subsequent offense should be lower than the current 30 percent failure rate.

Objective #1 - The Youth Services Program Office should evaluate their intensive counseling program, with a view towards those factors contributing to its apparent success which could be utilized in the regular probation and after-care program.

Objective #2 - To evaluate by the Youth Services Program Office the current probation and aftercare program to determine the reasons for the current 30 percent failure rate.

Need #10 - Adequate attention to the educational needs of youth served in the Youth Services Program Office treatment programs should be provided.

Objective - To provide, by General Revenue allocations to the Youth Services Program Office the necessary funds and/or staff positions for improved educational services for youth in the Halfway House, training school, and secure detention programs in order to meet the teacher:student ratios established in F.S. 959.25.

Need #11 - Currently operating Youth Services Program Office residential treatment alternatives to institutionalization for delinquents should be adequately staffed with professional personnel so as to adequately meet the treatment needs of youth being served.

Objective - To provide, by General Revenue allocations to the Youth Services Program Office, the necessary staff in all community residential treatment programs to conform to the Florida Juvenile Delinquency Standards.

ISSUE
LAW ENFORCEMENT

21

10

ISSUE - LAW ENFORCEMENT

ANALYSIS

The delivery of services to the general public, which includes a jurisdiction's elderly population, is the primary responsibility of a law enforcement agency and its administration.

Based upon available data, the majority of the law enforcement community acknowledges the importance of effective administration of agency operations. Additionally, based upon studies at the national level in law enforcement (National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals from 1971 to 1973) and in Florida with the development of Standards and Goals for Florida's criminal justice system, almost all improvements in law enforcement are dependent upon administrator initiative and ability. The studies also reaffirmed criminologists' beliefs that a minimum of 50 percent of the improvements required in law enforcement only need policy and procedural changes or development; not additional allocations of resources or the passage of legislation at the state and local levels.

In a 1976 standards and goals survey of agencies conducted by the Governor's Commission on criminal justice standards and goals, 48 percent of law enforcement agencies in the state are operating without basic policies and/or procedures. No determination could be made as to the effectiveness of existing policies and procedures of which 52 percent of all agencies indicated were in effect.

The need for specific policies and procedures in the agencies were also judged in the survey. Over 40 percent of the agencies had no written policies on agency objectives and priorities; at least 40 percent had no written policies on the exercising of discretion by police personnel in using arrest alternatives or in conducting investigations; and more than 55 percent have no programs or policies to assure joint participation by police and the public in the identification of crime problems (this includes the identification of serious offenses and geographical areas).

The responses to questions on personnel management policy and procedures revealed a continual lack of policy propagation by agency administrators. Almost 50 percent had no written policies governing promotion to a higher rank or paygrade. Almost 60 percent indicate that no formal personnel programs existed or

were available to further employees' professional growth. Fewer than 15 percent allow lateral entry of qualified sworn or civilian personnel.

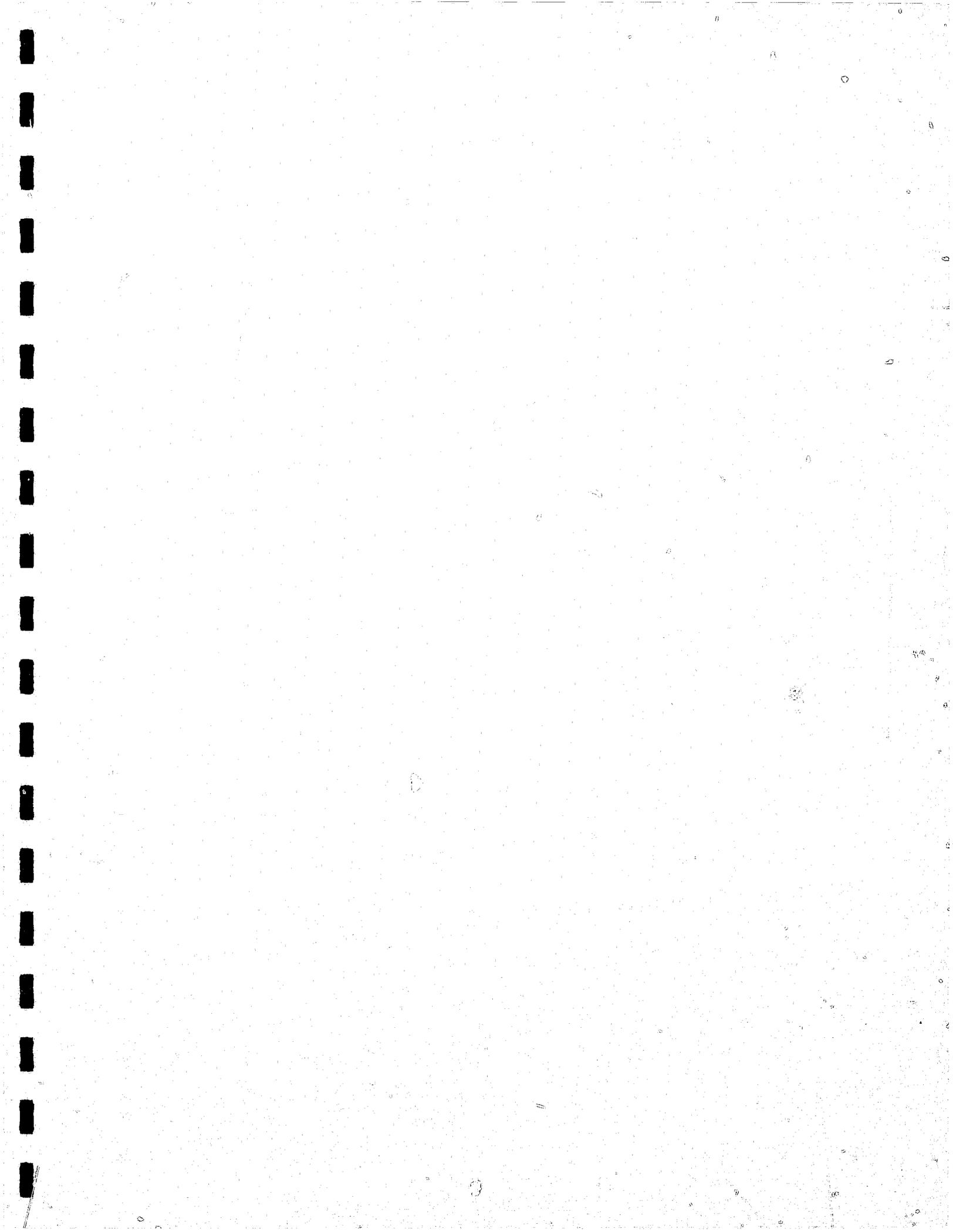
The data also tend to indicate that the types of technology, such as consultant services, which may be needed to rectify such problems, may be too costly for the medium-size or small law enforcement agency. The unavailability of modern management technology is causing some of the reported technical problems in the areas of record management and administration.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Division (LEAD) of the Florida Police Chief's Association surveyed 200 medium and small police agencies in Florida during 1976. Of the total sample of police chiefs interviewed, 62.8 percent noted that record management requirements were problems in their departments. Requirements for records management tended to be more severe than problems in those agencies with a general population of 1,001- 2,000. Thus, it would appear that smaller agencies have a greater problem with record management. Less than half (46.2 percent) indicated that administration and personnel management were problems in their departments. In the total sample, 45.2 percent of the chiefs noted inter-agency confusion as a problem. Nine percent noted this problem as major, 14 percent noted it as moderate, and 22 percent noted it as a minor problem.

As was indicated in a 1977 Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (BCJPA) law enforcement resources survey (see Table 3) shared use of available resources with other law enforcement agencies was possible with 64 percent of agency resources surveyed. This statistic indicates that law enforcement agencies are receptive to the concept of sharing resources. Large numbers of law enforcement agencies (136) indicated that shared use of holding facilities was possible. Other resources which rated high on the possibility of shared use included: training instructors (133), temporary manpower (91), classrooms and training facilities (89), photographic processing services (79), and outdoor training areas (63).

The same survey sought to determine the degree to which law enforcement services were being shared. Of the 360 law enforcement agencies surveyed, 274, or 76 percent indicated that their agency received police services (specialized services) from another agency through a cooperative agreement. Less agencies, 136, or 38 percent stated that their agency provided police services to other agencies through cooperative agreements.

In a question which sought to determine the general information received by sampled police chiefs, 41 percent of the 200 chiefs interviewed indicated that they received announcements concerning management trends. The number of those receiving that information dropped steadily as the population of their jurisdiction decreased. In the largest departments, nearly 74 percent received management information announcements, while



*Source: Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Law Enforcement Survey, 1977

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE SURVEY *

Table 3

Law Enforcement Resource	SHARED USE POSSIBLE			SHARED USE NOT POSSIBLE			DO NOT HAVE THIS RESOURCE		
	MPU/HCI N=96	RPC N=123	Statewide N=219	MPU/HCI N=96	RPC N=123	Statewide N=219	MPU/HCI N=96	RPC N=123	Statewide N=219
1. Temporary Manpower	41	42	83	9	32	41	46	50	96
2. Property Storage	28	18	46	56	86	142	12	20	34
3. Legal Advisor	22	9	31	23	27	50	51	88	139
4. Planning Unit	22	16	38	14	16	30	60	92	152
5. Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance	15	15	30	60	71	131	21	38	59
6. Holding Facility	52	73	125	21	14	17	21	37	58
7. Crime Lab Services	25	20	45	4	9	13	41	93	134
A. Fingerprint Analysis	32	33	65	13	6	19	51	85	136
B. Firearms I.D.	11	13	24	4	0	4	81	110	191
C. Drug Analysis	12	13	25	3	4	7	81	106	187
D. Blood Analysis	0	9	17	0	2	2	88	112	200
E. Document I.D.	14	9	23	3	2	5	79	113	192
F. Photographic Processing	38	33	71	16	19	35	42	72	114
G. Other (specify)									
8. Computerized Data Storage and Retrieval	27	9	36	17	6	23	52	109	161
9. Training Facilities:									
A. Classrooms	43	38	81	10	10	20	43	76	119
B. Firing Range	44	4	48	6	8	14	46	78	124
C. Videotaping Studio	13	24	37	4	11	15	79	131	210
D. Outdoor Training Areas	34	55	89	3	3	6	59	94	153
10. Training Instructors	67	11	78	7	9	16	22	54	76
11. Helicopter/other Aircraft	14	29	43	0	10	10	82	123	205
12. Polygraph	24	12	36	0	2	2	72	104	176
13. Mobile Evidence Collection Unit	22	12	34	7	3	10	67	106	173
14. Canine Unit	27	12	39	3	1	7	66	108	175
15. Bomb Disposal Unit	12	7	19	1	21	22	83	112	195
16. Weapons Repair	9	12	21	10	6	16	77	109	186
17. Narcotics Storage Vault	20	21	41	33	34	64	43	78	121
18. Criminal Justice Library	28	30	58	8	8	16	60	99	159
19. Other(s)									
	704	579	1,283	337	420	757	1,525	2,397	3,923
	(27%)	(17%)	(21%)	(13%)	(12%)	(13%)	(60%)	(71%)	(66%)

SUMMARY ANALYSIS: Law Enforcement agencies responding to this survey (N=219) indicated that of all available resources, 62% were considered feasible for shared use. A majority of the survey resources listed (65%) were not available in the surveyed agencies.

Those resources with the highest likelihood of shared use included: Holding facilities (125 agencies); Outdoor Training Areas (89); Temporary Manpower (83); Classrooms (81); Training Institutes (78); and Photographic Processing Equipment (71). Resources with a low likelihood of shared use include: most crime laboratory services; bomb disposal units (19 agencies) and weapons repair capabilities (21 agencies).

only 25 percent of the smallest departments received such information.

Chiefs were also asked if they ever brought in outside consultants for advice. Of those sampled, 27.5 percent reported never having used consultants in their departments. Of those who indicated using consultants, 92.6 percent said their consultant services were either helpful or very helpful. When asked if they thought the cost of consultant services were prohibitive for their department, 54.5 percent of the chiefs interviewed reported that such services were too expensive.

While it is recognized that police administrators need complete and concise information concerning agency operations, socio-economic data, etc., few agencies formally established dedicated data collection and analysis operations to provide such information.

Approximately 38 percent of Florida's law enforcement agencies have established a planning process to anticipate long and short-range problems. Approximately 15 percent reported to have a specialized planning unit. A majority of the agencies with planning units had one or two persons permanently assigned to the unit. Of those agencies with specialized planning units, 59 percent provide specialized training for their planning personnel. Survey data indicate that 95 percent of the specialized planning units consult with other law enforcement agencies; approximately the same number of agencies consulted with other government agencies; approximately 38 planning units consulted with private consulting firms and approximately 31 percent reported consulting with some other type of agency. A large majority, 74 percent of law enforcement agencies have established liaison with regional planning councils or metropolitan planning units within their areas.

Of the agencies containing formal planning operations, personnel assigned as planners average approximately two full-time sworn officers - only 35 percent are civilian personnel.

There are no available data which specify the level of research and development activities within law enforcement agencies in Florida. While law enforcement administrators generally recognize the need for increased research in the law enforcement area in Florida, there are specific areas for which the lack of adequate research has resulted in a critical lack of information and knowledge. These areas include: development of standards for selection of police recruits, development of reliable performance measures, research into various types of manpower allocation, research into the role of law enforcement in the crime prevention area, and numerous other areas of law enforcement activity.

No quantifiable data exist which specifies the level of evaluation resources within law enforcement in Florida. However, it is generally recognized that a large majority of law enforce-

ment activities, programs, and functions continue to receive financial assistance with little or no knowledge as to the effectiveness of such activities on the reduction of crime; or improvement of the criminal justice system. Since most law enforcement agencies do not have in-house evaluation capabilities, and since those agencies that do have planning, research and evaluation capabilities have an average of two persons per unit, there does not appear to be adequate evaluative resources within the law enforcement area in Florida.

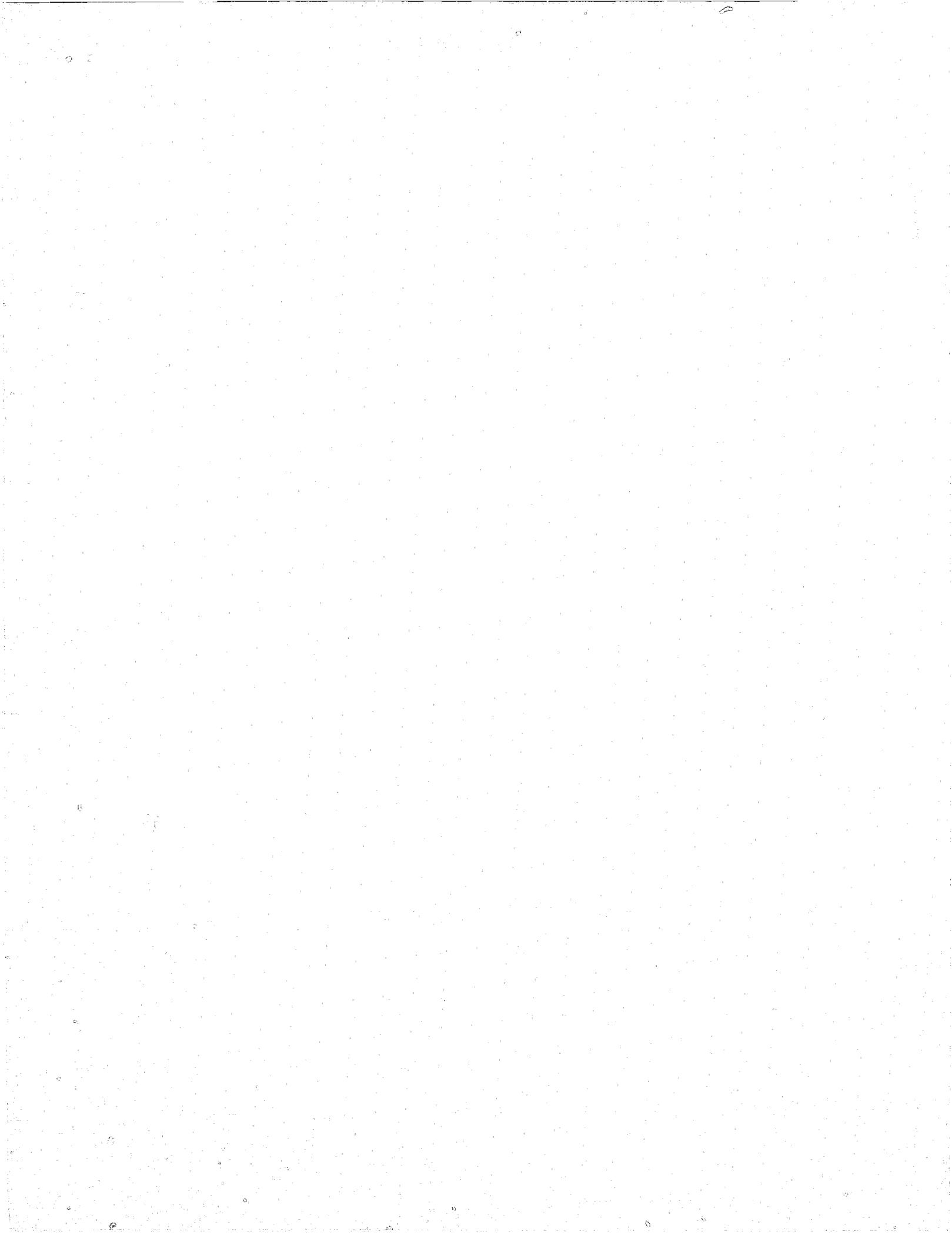
The conventional law enforcement response to a number of specific offenses appears to be ineffective in stabilizing or reducing the rates of part one offenses. For instance, the number of breaking and entering arrests increased by 51.4 percent between the years 1973 and 1975. The crime of breaking and entering accounted for 30.4 percent of all reported Part I index crimes in 1975. Larceny is the most frequently reported Part I crime in 1975 with 354,256 offenses. Larceny accounted for over 50 percent of the total Part I crimes reported during the period 1973 to 1975. Larceny also had the lowest clearance rate of any index crime in 1975.

Typically, agencies deploy approximately 70 to 80 percent of its sworn personnel to patrol, investigative, and traffic functions. Approximately, 20 percent is assigned to staff and auxiliary functions. Of the 70 percent assigned to line operations, approximately 80 to 90 percent are assigned to patrol functions. Although no specific information is available, data on all police officer ranks in Florida indicate that approximately 65 percent of available sworn manpower is being assigned to line operations. Obviously this would vary from department to department depending upon its size, population served, etc.

There is no universally accepted method of deploying police officers or determining the number of personnel needed in a given jurisdiction. The first critical step needed prior to actual deployment is a "patrol workload study" which would determine the distribution of an agency's patrol personnel workload. Three fundamental patrol operation responsibilities would need to be considered in determining workload distribution: crime, calls for services and arrest.

The above factors are presented by looking at total law enforcement personnel (17,981) and the 65 percent previously stated as approximate representation of line officers in the state. With 11,687 line officers in Florida, Part I index crimes are occurring at the rate of 50 per line officer. Part I arrests are occurring at the rate of 9 per officer with Part II crime tripling the rate - 25.6 arrests per line officer. As an aggregate figure, 34.6 arrests (Part I and II) are being made per officer.

The final workload analysis indicator is presented by comparing calls for service, available line officers who can respond and type of calls for service. Based upon 1975 estimates for public



CONTINUED

1 OF 5

calls for service, approximately 9,000,000 calls are placed to police agencies annually. Of these, 48 percent are disposed of by agency communications dispatchers. The remaining 52 percent are communicated to line officers for follow up which indicates that approximately 415 calls for service are assigned annually per line officer. Tables 4 and 5 categorizes these calls into types of responses and dispositions.

The foregoing workload analysis, which has not considered many other activities an officer may be required to perform, indicates that an officer only responds to 25 to 31 percent of all calls for service categorized as illegal activity. As an average, less than one call for service is assigned or requires a response per day per officer and less than one reported crime is occurring each five day work week per active line officer.

The main implications are that each officer cannot depend on calls for service to suppress Part I offenses. Police officers' significantly low arrest and clearance rates must and can be improved by objectively developing patrol deployment patterns for specific areas. To assure proficiency, patrol operations will require improved management techniques and technical resources prior to implementation.

A recent Phase I evaluation of Specialized Patrol Projects conducted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice compared groupings of low visibility patrols, high visibility patrols, and combined high/low visibility patrols was completed in 1976. Results are presented as follows:

Low Visibility Patrols: The patrols are based partly on the assumption that less visible police presence, achieved through civilian dress and/or mechanical device tactics, will lead to increases in apprehension and, therefore, to reductions in target crimes.

High Visibility Patrols: These patrols are based partly on the assumption that increased uniformed police presence, attained through the use of uniform tactics will deter crime and, in turn, increase the chances of apprehending criminals.

Combined High/Low Visibility Patrols: These patrols are based partly on the assumption that increased uniformed police presence, attained through the use of uniform tactics combined with the low visibility strategy, using civilian dress and/or mechanical units, will deter crime and increase apprehension rate.

Gross ratings on the success and failure related to performance and effect has yielded a set of tentative conclusions:

1. High visibility patrols are more successful at deterrence than apprehension.

Table 4

CATEGORIZATION OF DISPATCHED CALLS FOR SERVICE **
1975

The following represents the average agency response to the following categories. All agencies' response in each table were averaged. Thus, each agency, despite size, is given equal status. Data from each agency was presented as estimates.

	RPC Responses	HCI* Responses
1. <u>ILLEGAL ACTIVITY</u> : Includes calls for all Part I offenses, Part II calls <u>except</u> for intoxication, disorderly conduct, and regulatory-type local ordinances	N=120 25%	N=93 31%
2. <u>DOMESTIC DISPUTE OR PUBLIC DISORDER</u> : Includes all calls for family and citizen disputes (non-violent), disorderly conduct, intoxication, missing persons, regulatory local ordinance violations, etc.	31%	22%
3. <u>CRIMES OF NEGLIGENCE</u> : Includes all calls relating to traffic violations, traffic accidents and other crimes of negligence	16%	18%
4. <u>SERVICE CALLS</u> : Includes calls relative to sick or injured persons aided, lost persons aided, animal bites, stray animals, etc.	19%	16%
5. <u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u> : Calls which include traffic regulation, fire, street defect, street crossing detail, miscellaneous hazards, etc.	9%	13%
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS: The average agency response of the regional and HCI agencies show a great deal of similarity. The regional agencies estimate a slightly higher percent of service and domestic dispute/public disorder calls than does the HCI agencies. The more metropolitan HCI agencies estimate a higher percentage public safety, illegal activity and negligence-type calls.

The most significant estimate is the percentage of time spent on illegal activity-type calls. The regional agencies estimate that 25 percent of their calls can be categorized as illegal activity while HCI area agencies estimate 31 percent of their calls fall in this category. These estimates verify the fact that a majority of the patrol officers' time is spent responding to non-criminal type calls. The results of similar findings in many jurisdictions has led to a utilization of non-certified personnel (community service aides) to handle many of these types of calls which do not require the expertise of a certified officer.

*HCI responses include Palm Beach MPU (Martin and St. Lucie Counties)

**Source: Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance
Law Enforcement Survey, 1977.

Table 5
 WORKLOAD DATA***
 1975

Estimated Disposition of Illegal Calls for Service*

	RPU Responses N=118	HCI Responses N=83
1. No suspect located/unfounded complaint	39%	49%
2. Suspect(s) located, no arrest (counseled and released)	30%	20%
3. Arrest made (includes field citations)	31%	31%

SUMMARY ANALYSIS:

Illegal Activity calls include calls for all Part I offenses, Part II calls except for intoxication, disorderly conduct, and regulatory type local ordinances. The illegal activities calls that resulted in an officer being dispatched to the location of the reported offense were categorized according to the possible disposition of the call. All agency responses were given as estimates. All Regional Planning Unit agency estimates were averaged. Therefore, each agency was given equal weight despite variation in manpower and workload. All regional estimates were averaged separately as were the HCI estimates.

The HCI agencies estimate that 49% of their illegal activity calls result in either no suspect being located, or an unfounded complaint. Regional agencies estimate that slightly less (39%) of such calls are categorized in that way. Both regional and HCI agencies estimate that 31% of the illegal activity calls result in an arrest being made.

The regional agencies estimate that a higher percent (30%) of illegal activity calls result in the suspect being located but no arrest being made. The HCI agencies estimate that 20 percent of such calls result in that disposition.

*Excluding Part II arrests for intoxication, disorderly conduct and regulatory type local ordinances which we have included in the Domestic Dispute/Public Disorder Category.

**RPU = 118 agencies; HCI = 83 responses, HCI responses include Palm Beach MPU (Martin and St. Lucie counties).

***Source: Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Law Enforcement Survey, 1977.

2. High/low visibility patrols are slightly more successful at apprehension than deterrence.
3. Although no conclusive statement can be made about the low visibility patrol group, due to inadequate information, existing data suggest projects in this group were slightly more successful in deterring crime than in increasing arrests.

The Wilmington, Delaware Split Force Program was an experiment in police manpower productivity. It involves splitting the patrol force into two components, one of which concentrated on responding to calls for service, while the other performed structured crime prevention activities. This program incorporated several allocations; prioritized dispatching, formalized response delays, utilization of one officer cars, and a fixed post-assignment period. Findings of this experiment indicated that the average response delay decreased by 24.7 percent, officer workload increased by 24 percent, and mileage per hour decreased 2.5 percent. It was also found that 65 percent of citizens surveyed who made calls for police service indicated that the response delay was alright so long as they were informed about the delay. The conclusions of the Wilmington Split Force experiment indicate that it is a productive alternative to traditional police patrol. It is also noted that adequate pre-implementation planning is needed to mitigate the potential organizational conflicts of such a change in procedure.

Research in the area of police patrol has not rendered any firm conclusions as to the superiority of any one type of police patrol strategy. Several models have been developed which can increase the efficiency of manpower allocation. It is generally agreed that the effectiveness of any alternative patrol strategy will depend a great deal on the adequacy of the planning that took place prior to the implementation.

In a survey of law enforcement agencies, in Florida, 88 agencies or 25.4 percent of those surveyed, stated that they used non-sworn personnel for traffic control. Non-sworn personnel were used by 49 (14 percent) agencies for tasks involving evidence management. Thirty-six, or 11 percent of the agencies provide non-sworn personnel for research and planning, 234 (68 percent) used non-sworn personnel in communications, 90 (30 percent) used such personnel in the area of personnel.

The types of dispatched calls which involve illegal activity constitute approximately 25-31 percent of the average agency's calls. This indicates that a large majority of officer time is spent handling calls which do not require specialized skills in detecting and apprehending a criminal suspect.

While increased patrol and workload data were generated for this plan, other relevant data were not available. Data which would be useful in this area include: A breakdown of officer street activity by type of activity; approximate amount of time spent on each activity; the type of action taken to complete each call for service; and the type of patrol allocation plan followed by each agency.

Many property offenses can be effectively detected through the use of sophisticated monitoring and surveillance equipment. However, many agencies lack the financial resources to purchase such expensive equipment. Therefore, increased shared use of equipment may help to reduce the rate of breaking and entering which has increased 11% in the years between 1973 and 1975, as well as the rate of motor vehicle thefts which have increased approximately 9% during the same period. Effective communication and cooperation between law enforcement agencies is particularly important in developing inter-jurisdictional strategies to combat certain types of crimes. For example, to successfully reduce the level of drugs that are smuggled into the United States through Florida, the cooperation and combined efforts of several different law enforcement agencies on both the local, state and federal levels are often required. However, the fact that Florida drug law arrests increased 19% from 1973 to 1975 indicates that increased inter-agency strategies may be needed to implement effective narcotics enforcement efforts.

Data were available that listed the number and type of specialized enforcement units within the law enforcement agencies in Florida (See Table 6). However, such data failed to accurately determine the level of duplication among agencies with same or similar specialized resources. Comparative need assessment data would greatly improve the data base in this section, and would provide some guidance in avoiding duplication of resources in funding specialized efforts.

The Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement has estimated that major active organized criminals in Dade and Broward counties have increased from 486 in 1974, to an estimated 1,000 in 1976. This increase includes 35 individuals who migrated from Canada and 38 individuals from the state of New Jersey who fled to Florida to avoid the New Jersey State Crime Commission Investigation.

Statistics showing the impact of organized crime on either the overall or specific crime rates are not available. Due to the nature of organized crime, only educated guesses can be made on the incidence of crime that can be directly related to organized criminal activity. It is known that organized crime activities include: gambling, loan sharking, narcotics, poronography, financial fraud, stolen property, illegal real estate transactions, and labor racketeering, as well as various involvements in legitimate businesses



*Source: Bureau of Criminal
Justice Planning and
Assistance Law Enforce-
ment Survey, 1977.

Table 6
SPECIALIZED ENFORCEMENT UNITS *

TYPE UNIT	# OF AGENCIES WITH UNIT	TOTAL NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	AVERAGE FULL-TIME PERSONNEL PER UNIT
Research/Development Evaluation/Planning	46	120	2.6
Bomb Disposal	15	14	0.9
Legal Unit	19	19.5	1.0
Narcotics	73	308	4.2
Burglary	55	377	6.8
Vice	47	130	2.8
Special Situation Teams (SWAT)	36	282	7.8
Organized Crime	37	222	6

SUMMARY ANALYSIS:

The most prevalent type of specialized unit within surveyed agencies is the Narcotics Unit. Seventy-three (73) agencies reported to have a narcotics unit which was staffed by fulltime personnel. These units averaged slightly more than four fulltime officers per unit. Other frequently reported units included: burglary (55 agencies), vice units (47) and Research/Development/Evaluation/Planning units (46). The least prevalent types of units were reported to be the Bomb Disposal Unit (15 agencies) and the Legal Unit (19). These units also had the lowest number of personnel in their units with approximately one fulltime person per unit.

Other types of specialized units listed in addition to the above surveyed units include: Intelligence Units (4), Crime Specific Tactical Units (3), Canine Units (3), Homicide Units (3) I.D. Laboratories (2). Specialized Theft (auto, bicycle) Units (2), Crime Scene Processing Units (2), an Arson Unit, a Marine Unit, a Cadet Unit and a Civil Processing unit. It is quite likely that a larger number and wider variety of specialized units exist than is indicated by the above data. Only the nine categories of specialized units listed above were specifically listed in the survey questionnaire. Those units listed as "other" are, therefore, likely to be under-represented in this data.

The Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement estimates that the organized crime population statewide includes:

Traveling criminals	545
Narcotics	121
Gambling	570
Fraud Artists	300
TOTAL	<u>1,536</u>

Principal Activities of Organized Crime in Florida

Gambling, narcotics, loansharking, pornography, financial fraud, stolen property, real estate, labor racketeering, legitimate business, movement from other states.

Economic Impact of Organized Crime in Florida (As estimated by the FDCLE and the Second Statewide Grand Jury on Illegal Gambling)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Economic Impact</u>	
Bookmaking	1 yr. handle in Dade County only. Profit from 9 operations in Dade and Broward Counties only	44,000,000
		4,650,000
Bingo	Profit from 8 operations in Broward County	8,000,000
Narcotics	Property loss from crimes committed to support heroin habits	276,000,000
	Lost production & earnings through drug-related absenteeism & unemployment	60,000,000
	Cost of state, local and private drug programs	44,000,000
	Drug-related health costs	8,000,000
	Total narcotics impact:	412,800,000
Loansharking		unknown
Pornography		
-obscene books & movies		
-income tax evasion	Based on per capital estimate	
-launder money		2,800,000

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Economic Impact</u>
Financial Fraud	
-Securities fraud	
-Advance Fee Schemes	
-Worthless Loan Commitments	
-Fraudulent bond deals	
-Insurance fraud	
-"Dummy Corporations"	1,660,000,000
Stolen Property	unknown
Real Estate	
-Bankruptcy	Estimated holdings in
-Skimming	34 Florida counties
-Fraudulent loans	
-Laundering money	
-Income tax evasion	<u>950,000,000</u>
Total economic impact	\$3,022,250,000

While law enforcement training has made considerable progress since the initiation of the Police Standards and Training Commission (PSTC) in 1967, there are presently no standards to assure the quality of law enforcement training. There presently exists a great deal of variation between the level of instruction provided by Florida's 51 certified police training centers. As a result of the variation in the availability of specialized courses and the quality instruction, law enforcement recruits from some training academies are completing their instruction with a higher degree of job readiness than recruits who graduate from other training programs.

Within Florida's High Crime Incidence areas, only 35% of the active certified officer manpower have entry level educational attainment levels higher than that of high school. Only 16% of this workforce have entry-level attainment levels equal to or higher than that of the Bachelor's Degree. Officers within the state's High Crime Incidence (HCI's) areas have completed 18,291 in-service training courses, a ratio of 1.6 courses per officer. Most of these courses were either basic training courses (34%) or refresher courses (27%).

NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - Continue efforts to develop standardized and validated measures of law enforcement performance and effectiveness in Florida.

Objective #1 - The BCJPA should develop and implement an agreement with the Board of Regents (BOR) (Project STAR) to conduct a law enforcement performance/effectiveness measurement study.

Objective #2 - The BCJPA should provide to all criminal justice planners, planning units and law enforcement agencies standardized performance/effectiveness measures.

Need #2 - Develop and/or expand planning, research, development and evaluation capability within certain law enforcement agencies.

Objective #1 - The BCJPA and all planning regions should develop local strategies to upgrade the research, planning and evaluation capabilities of all medium and large enforcement agencies.

Objective #2 - Medium and large law enforcement agencies should implement strategies to upgrade their research, planning and evaluation capabilities.

Need #3 - Development of specialized training programs to provide crime/job specific training to professional and paraprofessional law enforcement personnel in Florida.

Objective - Expand the efforts of the Police Standards and Training Commission to include "Managed Patrol Operations" (MPO) curriculum in local and regional training academies.

Need #4 - Decrease the involvement of certified law enforcement officers in matters that can be adequately handled by non-certified/civilian personnel.

Objective - Begin through the use of designated criteria to utilize non-certified and/or civilian personnel in 20 law enforcement agencies to assume responsibilities that do not require the training and expertise of certified law enforcement officers.

Need #5 - Improve preventive patrol's effectiveness in local law enforcement agencies.

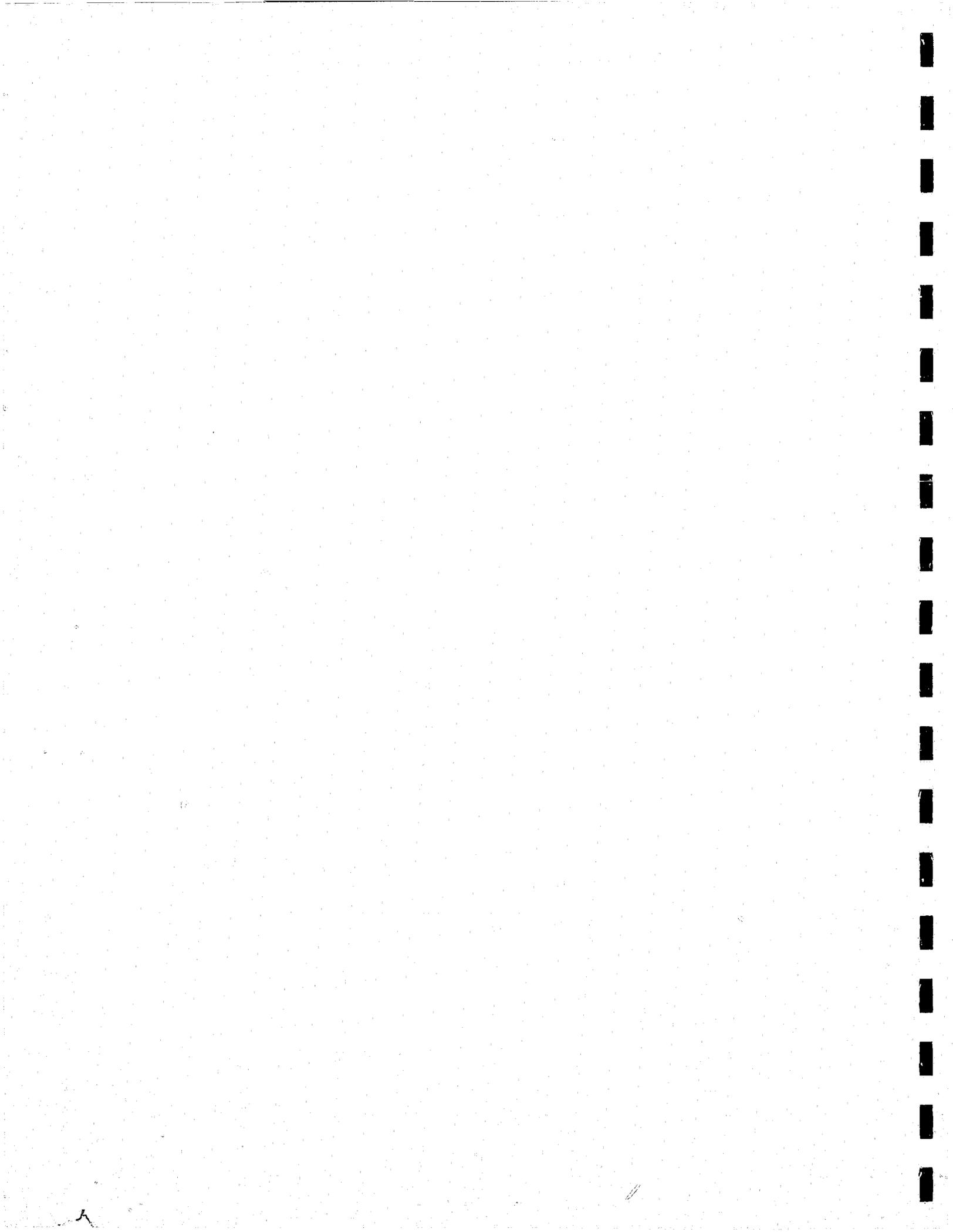
Objective - Implement improved/innovative patrol deployment plans in 20 local law enforcement agencies which have a high concentration of elderly populations in their jurisdictions.

Need #6 - Increased crime specific tactical units and programs to adequately enforce specific laws.

Objective #1 - Continue the operation of the "Strategic Organized Crime Investigation Capability" (SIC) unit of the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement.

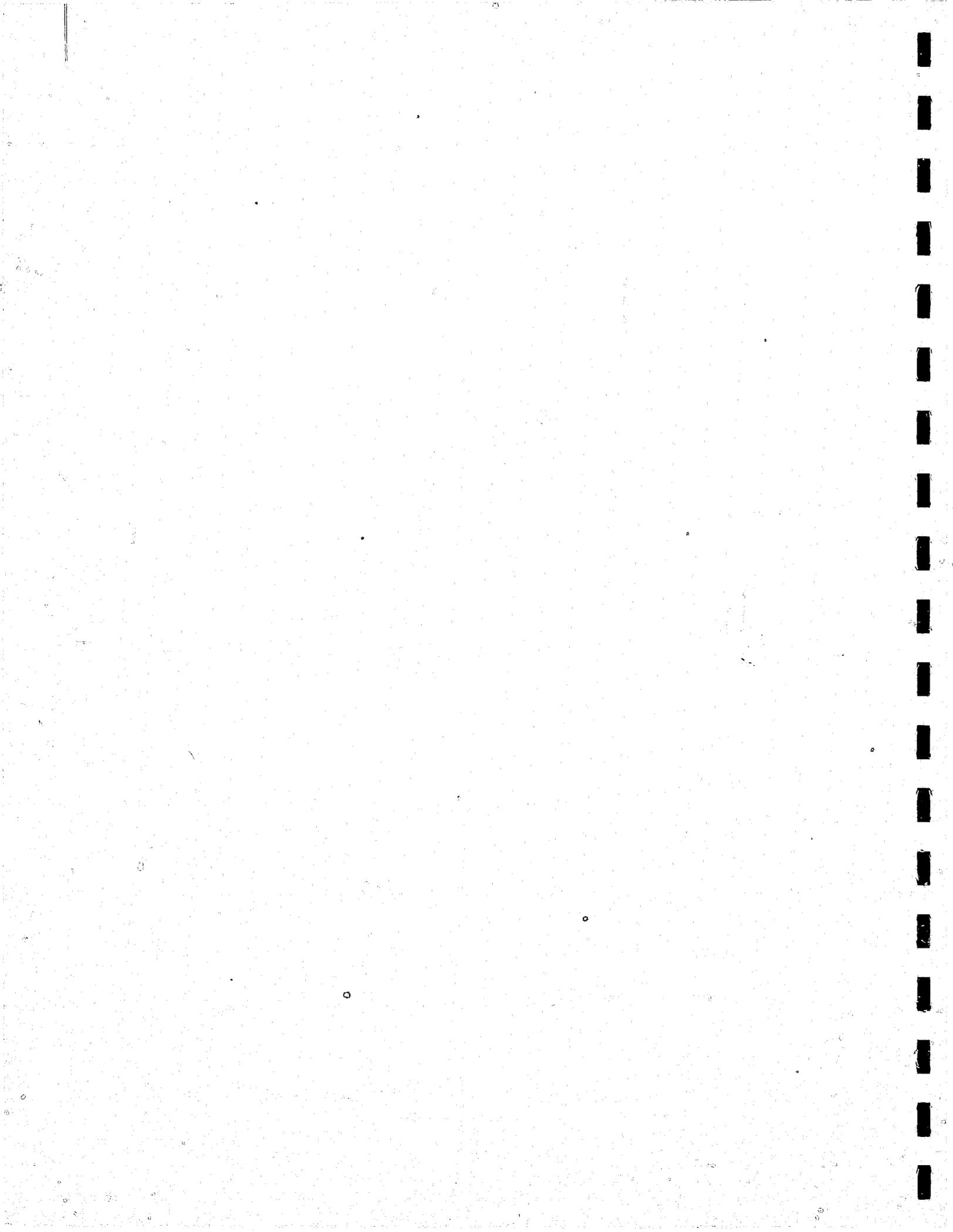
Objective #2 - Develop, by BCJPA; a needs assessment for criminal fraud enforcement units.

Objective #3 - Implement a number of pre-selected specialized fraud enforcement units in local law enforcement agencies which have a higher concentration of elderly population within their jurisdictions.



ISSUE

COURTS



ISSUE - COURTS

ANALYSIS

As previously noted, little hard data is available on a uniform basis regarding elderly victims of crimes. The Uniform Crime Reports disclose that in 1976 in Florida there were 11,000 arrests of persons over 60 years of age, of which 5,500 were of persons over the age of 64. Other more limited studies disclose the particular vulnerability of the elderly to certain categories of crime such as purse-snatching, strong-arm robbery, fraud, etc.

Public hearings of the Crime and the Elderly Task Force during 1977 disclosed certain common complaints and findings regarding crime against the elderly in Florida. Various frauds, swindles and con-games in the areas of land sales, securities, investments, home repairs, social security check frauds, bank schemes, false weights and measures, unnecessary prescriptions, housing codes, deceptive advertising, medicine and health, advance fees, phony contests, commodities, mortgages, religious, and payramid schemes all have a serious effect on the elderly. Many speakers were concerned with the court system in general (especially the juvenile court system) and how criminals seem to manipulate the system and escape serious punishment. The police, for many years the public scapegoat for crime problems, have been replaced by the courts as the most visible component of the justice system which is allegedly failing to protect the public.

The elderly, like many other citizens, complain of thier treatment when they come in contact with the court system as victims, witnesses and jurors. Court facilities are poor, victims mix in the halls with their offenders, participants cannot easily hear proceedings, participants are not notified of cancelled proceedings, etc. Innovative programs have been established around the state where transportation needs of court participants are taken into account (such as free bus rides or free parking at the courthouse) and better communications are established with case participants regarding schedule changes (telephone notification service).

Other areas of interest to the elderly include: legislation concerning increased penalties or mandatory minimum sentences for crimes against elderly victims or where deadly force is used;

legislation establishing stronger restitution laws and victim compensation plans; and legal services for the indigent elderly.

In a 1975 Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning & Assistance (BCJPA) study, it was found that overall, the state attorney offices are screening approximately 27.8% of the criminal cases out of the criminal justice system before a charge is filed. In the same survey, it was found that 31.3% of the state attorney offices have written screening guidelines.

Currently, there are nine judicial circuits which have pretrial intervention programs. They range in size and cost from the Miami Pretrial Intervention Program, which operates at a cost per client of \$398.50; the Tampa Pretrial Intervention Program under the supervision of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission, which serve clients at a cost per client of \$55.00 with average length of time in the program of 7.5 months; to the Orange County Pretrial Intervention Program which serve clients at a cost per client of \$160.00. Other pretrial intervention programs are operating in Pensacola, Clearwater, West Palm Beach, Broward County, Gainesville and the 19th Judicial Circuit.

According to the 1975 survey, only 3.3 percent of the cases handled by the state attorney offices are diverted into pretrial intervention programs. Thirty one and three-tenths percent (31.3%) of the time, state attorneys do not divert any cases into pretrial intervention programs. When each state attorney's office was asked to rate those factors which they felt were most important in determining whether to divert a defendant into a pretrial intervention program, the most frequent and important factor was whether the offender is a present danger to the community.

Currently, there are six citizen dispute settlement programs in operation in the state. The program located in Miami is processing 6,000 cases annually at an approximate cost of \$90/case. The average cost per misdemeanor case if processed through the court system in Miami is about \$250/case. Other CDS programs are located in Pinellas, Polk & Broward Counties; Jacksonville and Orlando.

According to the BCJPA survey in 1975, 38.5 percent of the counties in the state provide information desks in the courthouse to direct defendants, witnesses, jurors, and spectators to their destinations.

The same survey of criminal court judges found that 54 percent have not participated in regional and/or state sentencing institutes. It was reported that 50.7 percent of the judges have visited no more than three correctional facilities in their jurisdiction in the past year. Sixteen and nine-tenths percent (16.9%) had visited 4 or more facilities, and 32.4 percent had not visited any correctional facility in the past year.

In appropriate cases, offenders should be diverted into non-criminal programs before formal trial or conviction. Such pretrial intervention is appropriate where there is a substantial likelihood that conviction could be obtained and the benefits to society from channeling an offender into an available non-criminal pretrial

intervention program outweigh any harm done to society by abandoning criminal prosecution.

Standard CT 1.02 lists factors which should be considered favorable to pretrial intervention (e.g., youth, victim consent, etc.) and those which are unfavorable (e.g., prior record, use of violence, etc.).

Standard CT 3.16 states that every metropolitan area which demonstrates a need should consider implementing a citizen dispute settlement program within the State Attorney's office or judiciary. Under this type of program, those persons involved in certain ordinance violations, misdemeanors, and minor felonies would be given the opportunity to settle differences in an administrative hearing before or after an arrest takes place, before or after a formal charge is lodged, and before or after the case proceeds to court.

Disparity occurs when an unjustifiable difference in sentences is meted out to two individuals convicted of the same crime. The justification of the differences relates to the records of the offenders involved.

Sentencing disparity actually exists among courts and judges and is often perceived to exist by inmates. This latter case is also important, because if an inmate perceives justifiable sentencing differences as being arbitrary, chances of rehabilitation are thereby reduced. Disparity arises from several causes:

1. legislative inaction or inattention to inequities in sentencing statutes;
2. lack of communication among judges concerning the goals of sentencing;
3. lack of communication between the sentencing court and the correctional system;
4. unfamiliarity of judges with the institutions to which they sentence offenders;
5. lack of information about available sentencing alternatives.

There are several proposals which might tend to alleviate sentencing problems. These include sentencing studies, councils, institutes and statutory consolidation. Sentencing councils are groups of judges, one of whom is the sentencing judge in a particular case and the rest of whom serve in an advisory capacity. Each case of an individual awaiting sentencing is discussed in order to assist the sentencing judge in arriving at an appropriate sentence. No such councils are known to be in use in Florida state courts.

The Florida Supreme Court, along with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) and the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOR) have sponsored quarterly conferences for the past three years where law enforcement officers, judges, state attorneys, public defenders, correctional officers, legislators, and others not directly involved in the criminal justice system attend and discuss various problems and concerns within the system.

Several state attorneys are involved in efforts to inform the public concerning, and obtain community involvement in, the criminal justice system. One aspect of obtaining community support involves establishment of information officers. Currently, one state attorney had a full-time information officer who provides needed information concerning the court process to other agencies, citizen participants (victims and witnesses) and the general public.

Standard CT 11.02 states in part that facilities and procedures should be established to provide information concerning court processes to the public and to participants in the criminal justice system.

In order to bring the personnel of the judicial system into better balance with the ethnic and racial makeup of the various communities, there should be more active systemwide recruitment of minority personnel.

Standard CR 10.05 calls for greater recruitment of volunteers as valuable additional resources to criminal justice programs and operations. The Florida Parole and Probation Commission (FPPC) has had a volunteer program since 1969. The FPPC relates that they have had some difficulty in recruiting minority groups as volunteers, but a television campaign in Miami has helped in the effort. According to FPPC, volunteers and line staff are trained by a paid local volunteer coordinator. As of October, 1975, the FPPC reports approximately 3,500 active volunteers.

Prosecution capabilities (including investigative and secretarial support) should be enhanced in special offense areas requiring additional enforcement emphasis.

Chapter 775.084, Florida Statutes, provides for increased penalties for persons convicted of felonies where those persons have previously committed other felonies, provided certain other qualifying criteria are met. Currently, little is known about the nature and number of individuals prosecuted under this statute. Indications are that numerous convicted defendants meet the qualifying criteria for prosecution under the subsequent felon offender statute, but few are prosecuted under its provisions.

The deterrent effect of this statute could be enhanced by increased prosecution. Prosecution would necessarily involve early focusing on arrested persons accused of felonies to determine whether they had prior felony convictions, a thorough investigation procedure

which would clearly establish the repeater's identification as a prior felon offender, a presentation to the court of the repeater's record and appropriate publicity concerning the procedure.

In the BCJPA survey, with 97 percent of the counties responding, it was found that 37 percent of the courthouse structures in Florida were built 30 to 60 years ago, and only 17 percent were built less than 10 years ago. However, 58 percent of the counties have renovated the original courthouse structure within the last 10 years. Thirty-seven percent of the counties reporting have never renovated their original courthouse structure.

The survey also disclosed that 78.6 percent of the state attorney offices have access to a conference room, 14.3 percent have access to a lounge for staff attorneys, 92.9 percent have a public waiting area separate from the offices of the staff, 92.9 percent have access to a law library, 35.7 percent have access to a computer to provide necessary services of office, and 50 percent have access to NCIC and FCIC files.

All the public defender offices utilize copying equipment, tape recording equipment and have a law library.

Implementation of state level coordination in these areas would allow specialized writing of proposed court procedural rules, drafting and analysis of applicable legislation and analysis of problems in the subject areas. Technical assistance would be provided to evaluate local court programs and administrative problems. On a statewide basis, coordination of expansion of local programs of proven value and statewide scope could be effected. Witnesses are often ordered to appear in some designated place and made to wait tedious, unconscionable long intervals of time in grim surroundings.

One alternative Florida might consider in regard to witness and juror utilization improvements includes the possibility of using video tape for taking depositions of witnesses. Video tape examinations of witnesses would obviate the necessity of personal appearances and permit witnesses to testify at their convenience. This would reduce the cost to them both in terms of time and money lost in employment. Additionally, such a procedure would eliminate the possibility of jurors hearing inadmissible testimony.

Recommendation CT 3.02 - states that "the use of videotaped trials in criminal cases should be studied and pilot projects should be established . . ."

The Florida Supreme Court has recently authorized that, on an experimental basis, jury trials, civil and criminal, be videotaped in the state.

Standard CT 11.05 addresses the production of witnesses. Certain features are that prosecution and defense witnesses are called

only when their appearances are of value to the court. No more witnesses should be called than necessary. Steps should be taken to minimize the burden of testifying imposed upon witnesses. Procedures should be instituted to place certain witnesses on telephone alert.

According to a recent survey by the BCJPA, it was found that 18.5 percent of the counties have instituted procedures to place witnesses on telephone alert so they would not have to come to the courthouse until it is time for the witness to testify. These data imply that over 80 percent of the counties call all the witnesses that may be testifying at the beginning of the proceedings. With 55.4 percent of the counties providing witness rooms for prosecution and defense witnesses, there is a large percentage of witnesses who are forced to wait in the halls of the courthouse. There are presently no data which show what the percentage is of witnesses called who actually testify.

Standards CT 9.03, 10.14 and 11.01 all call for adequate judicial physical facilities, including conference rooms, lounges, public waiting areas, private offices, air conditioning, proper lighting and acoustics, law libraries, etc.

Many areas of the state have reported inadequate facilities for criminal justice agencies. Areas where state court facilities have to absorb municipal court functions are incurring severe space shortages.

NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - In order to assure proper safeguard of the rights of the accused and to maximize effectiveness of the judicial process, accused individuals should be rationally and uniformly screened out of the criminal justice system or diverted to other programs of action, where such actions are more appropriate than continuation of formal proceedings and likely to result in better use of resources and rehabilitative action.

Objective #1 - The Supreme Court should, by 1980, enact rules and the legislature should enact legislation to establish non-judicial alternatives to formal court processing of certain classes of litigation in the areas of mediation, negotiation, conciliation and citizen dispute settlement. Chief Judges and State Attorneys should establish citizen dispute settlement programs in seven additional circuits.

Objective #2 - Diversion programs should be established or revised in ten circuits to utilize elderly persons as volunteer or paid counselors to youth offenders or other offenders as appropriate.

Need #2 - Court-community relations should be enhanced, a proper public respect for the criminal justice process should be encouraged and efforts to directly involve the community in appropriate system operations should be promoted.

Objective #1 - Courts, prosecution and defense agencies should upgrade or establish in five judicial circuits, programs involving volunteer support, such as "court-watcher" programs and programs utilizing elderly volunteers.

Objective #2 - Court clerks should establish court information service facilities suggested by Standard CT 11.02, in 50% of existing facilities. Three court agencies should establish information officers to provide general information to the public and specific information to court participants.

Need #3 - Focus specialized resources and expertise on particular crime or judicial system problems to effectively attack and reduce the problems.

Objective #1 - The Florida Legislature should establish state attorney prosecutive capabilities in eleven judicial circuits in the areas of securities fraud, anti-trust, white collar fraud and consumer fraud.

Objective #2 - A state-level coordination unit should distribute among prosecution officials resource and case information useful to the prosecution of economic crimes and coordination of consumer protection activities in Florida.

Objective #3 - Create special efforts in three state attorney or court offices to deal with mentally-ill defendants and social/psychological problems in criminal cases.

Need #4 - Utilize professional management and administrative techniques in criminal justice agencies.

Objective #1 - Enact legislation and a court rule allowing photographing of property to be used as evidence.

Objective #2 - Court administrators and court clerks should evaluate and improve juror utilization techniques in all 20 judicial circuits.

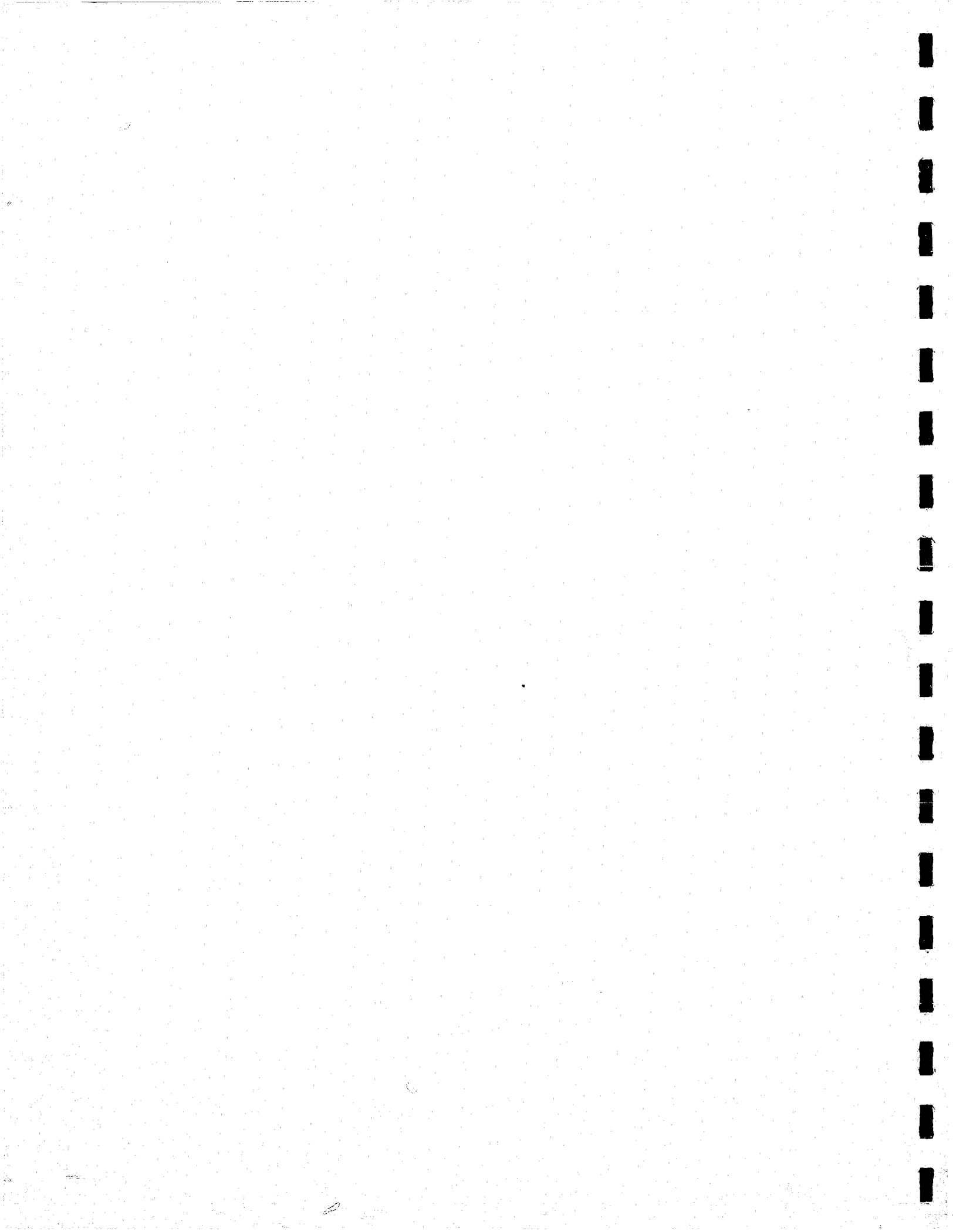
Objective #3 - Witness coordination programs should be established by court clerks and state attorneys to provide communication services to witnesses called for court appearances, including victims of crime. Witnesses could be called by telephone in 15 counties in a timely manner to make more efficient use of their time and to save government witness fees and mileage reimbursements. Special attention should be called to needs of elderly witnesses and jurors.

Objective #4 - Chief judges should conduct pilot programs using videotape in criminal trials in Florida's trial courts.

Objective #5 - The Supreme Court and local court clerks should survey courthouse physical facilities to determine whether facilities are adequate according to Standard CT 11.01. The survey should include waiting rooms for jurors and witnesses and adequate hearing of proceedings by elderly participants and observers.

ISSUE

CORRECTIONS



ISSUE - CORRECTIONS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CORRECTIONS COMPONENT TO CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY

Florida Statute 77-315 states that the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance "shall give priority to the preparation of yearly plans and a comprehensive Five-Year Plan for the development, implementation, and operation of programs designed to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly".

The Corrections component of the criminal justice system is directly linked to crimes against the elderly. First, in the prevention of repeated criminal acts by offenders against the elderly, and second, by reducing the fear of crime in the elderly.

The elderly, as well as the public at large, have little confidence in the corrections system in terms of it being able to "rehabilitate" the offender. The literature, the media and corrections officials state openly that we do not know what "works". The last two hundred years have demonstrated that prisons do not work. It is extremely important that the corrections system continue to research, monitor and evaluate all alternative correctional programs in order to find what is effective.

When corrections can accomplish its task of rehabilitation, there will be two distinct outcomes. First, it will decrease the chances that an offender, once through the corrections system, will commit another criminal act, thus reducing crimes. Second, this will restore the public's trust in the effectiveness of the corrections and criminal justice system as a whole and will reduce the fear of crime.

ANALYSIS

The rapid increase of prison population continues to be the most serious and urgent problem facing the Florida prison system. In FY 1975-76, the monthly increase averaged 256 persons per month, or 3,078 for the year. The net increase for FY 1976-77 was again over 3,000 persons and the Secretary of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation requested another 3,800 beds in his budget for FY 1977-78. Using the linear regression technique, it is predicted that there will be more than 28,000 inmates in the Florida Prison System by 1980. This linear assumption is suspect, however, because using this technique in 1974, it was projected that Florida's prison population would reach 16,000 in 1980; Florida's prison population exceeded 17,000 by the end of the 1975-76 fiscal year.

At the present time, the state prison system in Florida is caught in the dilemma of urgently needing additional bed space each year, and of building new institutions or converting road prisons to major institutions in order to avert the serious security problems inherent in critical overcrowding. Consequently, funds and manpower are allocated for custody and care of the incarcerated offender to the extent that other facets at critical decision points of the correctional process go under-funded, under-staffed and generally under-developed.

There are at least six critical decision points in the correctional process that must be considered in any attempt to first achieve and then to maintain a balanced client flow through the system. A balanced client flow will be achieved when: (1) only that alleged offender who is a real risk of absconding is detained in jail prior to his trial; (2) when every offender who can best be treated in the community can be diverted from serving a counter productive sentence either in jail or prison; (3) when both state and local jurisdictions have sufficient staff and programs dedicated to intake, diagnosis, and classification functions; (4) when inmate treatment services are diversified enough and enough bed space is available so that offenders can be placed in those programs best suited to their individual treatment and security needs; (5) when parole and mandatory conditional release supervision is adequate enough to successfully reintegrate their clients into free society and to keep them law abiding; and (6) when services are available to the ex-offender, at the expiration of their sentence, to sufficiently help him through the difficult first months of his re-entry into a

free society which expects him to "pay his way". Only then may there be realized a balanced client flow, and the prison systems' "edifice" complex put into a realistic, balanced perspective.

Corrections must be examined from a total system viewpoint in order to understand its problems. Once these problem areas are presented, the needs and objectives relating to these problem areas will be examined. The specific needs and objectives addressed here will be those which directly relate to the Issue statement. Five major problem areas in the Florida system have been identified. They are: 1) pretrial diversionary problems; 2) inmate treatment problems; 3) systems problems, particularly at the local level; 4) manpower and staff development problems; and 5) information, research and planning problems. The six critical decision points affecting client flow will be dealt with in the first two problem discussions. However, the overall impact of staff development and information systems on client flow will not be minimized in the last three problem discussions.

The first problem area is that known techniques for diverting alleged offenders from unnecessary jail detention while awaiting trial, or for diverting convicted offenders from institutional control into less costly treatment programs have not been systematically implemented.

Of the nine most populous states, Florida has the highest rate of persons incarcerated per 100,000 population. In recent years, Florida courts have made increasing use of incarceration as a punishment alternative. For example, in FY 1973-74, only 23.5 percent of convicted felons were sent to prison; in FY 1974-75, 25.9 percent were incarcerated, yet in FY 1975-76, 35 percent were incarcerated. For practically all offenses, there was a significant increase in the number of new admissions to prison.

As examples: The state prison system experienced a dramatic increase of 64.6 percent in the number of B&E intakes between 1973 and 1975. The most dramatic increase of prison intake for any Part 1 crime was larceny, which rose 156.7 percent between 1973 and 1975. The disproportionate number of prison intake of persons convicted of person index crimes is significant. While only 10 percent of the reported Part 1 crimes were person crimes, 52.9 percent of prison intakes between 1973 and 1975 were offenders convicted for person index crimes.

An unmanaged flow of offenders through the corrections system is one of the most critical problems impairing long-range planning and efficient systems operation. This problem is manifested by massive backlogs of offenders within processing components and chronically over-crowded conditions in jails, prisons and community supervision caseloads. Correctional populations increase annually far beyond our releasing and processing capabilities. Consequently, backlogs of offenders are created at all critical decision points and correctional treatment programs become hopelessly over-crowded to the point that efficiency is severely impaired.

Ultimately, a myriad of secondary problems arise from these overcrowded or sporadic flow situations. Custody and security becomes a critical problem within correctional institutions ultimately interfering with all other program treatment efforts, and creating an atmosphere which is not conducive to rehabilitation efforts. The system flow problem requires immediate attention, and close examination must be given to the interfaces and client flow relationships between components of the total corrections system. While the agency most immediately affected is the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOR), this problem must be attacked at all the critical decision points in the client flow process. Many offenders could be diverted from the system, while many others' penetration into the system could be minimized by effective pretrial intervention and diversionary programs. Backlogged court dockets could be relieved with better coordination between the courts and those corrections personnel who do presentence investigations and perform other court services.

Pretrial services involve corrections personnel at the very first critical decision point in the corrections process. While the courts make the decision to detain or to release an alleged offender awaiting trial, it should be to the ultimate advantage of the DOR to re-examine its crucial role of offering pretrial services to the felon offender, and assisting local jails in alleviating the backlog of felon offenders awaiting trial in already-crowded urban-centered jails. From a survey made by the BCJPA of all jails in the state (FY 1975-76), it was determined that approximately 60 percent of the average daily population of urban centered jails were pretrial felons and convicted felons awaiting to be transferred to state prisons.

Making more extensive use of probation and creating more dispositional alternatives to incarceration could greatly reduce the inmate population of major institutions. As stated above for practically all offenses, there was a significant increase in the number of new admissions to prison, and at the same time, there was a significant decrease in the number of persons placed on probation for the same offenses. As further examples, in FY 1973-74, 76.5 percent of all convicted felons were placed on probation; this percentage decreased to 74.1 percent in FY 1974-75, and to 66 percent in FY 1975-76. Reasons for this decrease may be a "hard-line" taken by the public, and consequently judges, against the criminal element, as well as a diminishing credibility of the understaffed, overburdened state probation services.

The DOR serves seven local communities with its coordinated pretrial intervention program. However, this program is limited by legislation to serve only third degree felons; consequently, misdemeanants are, as a rule, excluded from pretrial intervention services. There are a very limited number of county-operated pre-trial intervention programs offering services to the misdemeanant. Not surprisingly, the counties which offer the most comprehensive corrections program, including pretrial intervention for the misdemeanant, are those counties which have administratively separated the law enforcement function from the corrections function at the local level. These counties are Alachua, Dade and Duval.

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation's community services program is also limited by legislation from serving the misdemeanor offender. The vast majority of local communities are without probation services for the misdemeanor. Fifteen counties have started their own misdemeanor probation departments and the Salvation Army has misdemeanor probation programs in 20 counties. Two private agencies are also providing services. Thirty-two counties out of 67 provide some kind of probation services for misdemeanants. Thirty-five counties presently provide no services to mesdemeanants.

The second problem area in corrections is that the state corrections system has not been able to rehabilitate a significant number of offenders assigned to its care and custody sufficiently to restore them as law abiding citizens upon their release from correctional custody to free society.

The state's centralized medical and reception center (where all new admissions to the prison system are received and classified) continuously operates under critical time constraints and overcrowded conditions, thereby limiting an effective classification process.

The Medical Reception Center at Lake Butler, Florida became operational in February, 1969 and was conceived as a progressive step toward a centralized and more effective, intake, diagnostic and classification program for the Florida prison system. However, this facility now continually operates in overcrowded conditions and is thereby doing its diagnostic and classification functions under the most adverse of conditions. For example, the designed capacity for the RMC (main unit) is 849, the maximum (crowded) capacity is 1,285, and the average daily population was 1,390 for the FY 1975-76. Even though the temporary "tent city" is now being phased out, the RMC's crowded condition for new intake grows progressively worse.

Resources (including both staff and program funds) for treatment programs dealing with psychological and character problems of the offender are minimal amounts allocated after the tremendous costs for physical care and custody of the inmate population are appropriated.

In FY 1975-76 the total operating costs for all inmate services was \$64,574,299 at the DOR. This averages to \$4,868 per inmate for that fiscal year. For inmate services other than care (food and clothing) and custody, the service costs were as follows: religion and social services \$1,847,406; health services, \$6,588,829; education \$4,800,192 and psychotherapy and counseling services, \$599,544. Totaling these services, it comes to \$1,039 per inmate or 21 percent of the total operational expense.

It will be seen from the above costs that psychotherapy and counseling services costs amount to an average expenditure of \$45.00 per inmate for the year.

There has been a significant decrease in the use of the parole process in the past three years. For example, of the total inmates released in 1974, 72% were released on parole; in 1975, only 58% of the total released were paroled; and in 1976, that percentage had decreased to 49%.

In FY 1975-76, the average caseload for parole and probation supervision was 82, which is 2½ times the caseload of 35, recommended by the American Correctional Association.

Ex-offenders who have served their time in full, are released from prison with \$100 and a bus ticket and then left to "sink or swim" in a sometimes hostile and always complex free society. Many of these quickly revert to illegal activities and are returned to prison. Approximately 20% of all inmates released from the Florida prison system each year have served their sentences in full, and at the present time only a few private agencies offer services to assist the ex-offender in his attempt to reintegrate into free society.

Historically, correctional programs have been weak in the area of their ability to change behavior. This was acceptable at a time when punishment retribution and isolation were accepted correctional modalities. Today, however, with the general goal of rehabilitating offenders, this weakness is highly undesirable. Resources for treatment, including both staff and program funds, are needed in treatment areas dealing with psychological or character problems of the offender.

The scope of treatment must be expanded to include the whole man concept which recognizes that to behave adaptively, one must have both the external skills to work and get along within the community and the internal or constitutional attributes for rational and logical thought. Rehabilitation of offenders can never be realized in the absence of effective behavioral change programs which include both an expanded scope of treatment as well as a diagnostic and evaluative capability essential for identifying specific behavioral or psychological problems. It is understandable how, in the past, these programs were neglected due to the tremendous expense incurred in simply housing offenders and exercising custody over them. However, housing and custody alone are inadequate in meeting the long-range goal of rehabilitation and additional investments are necessary to develop a broadbased rehabilitative program which addresses the social, vocational, cultural and psychological services needed by the offender. Treatment services should have a common philosophy and continuity of approach among all correction and corollary agents.

The correctional institution of today spends much time in being concerned with the offender's current environment, health, skill level, and institutional behavior. Unfortunately, current environment is the only area receiving continuous attention while the deviant or illegal behavior that resulted in the incarceration receives little attention.

While DOR has emphasized educational and vocational training in its institutions, it has been unable to implement, other than minimally, treatment programs designed to affect changes in inmates with special character, emotional, or psychological needs.

As of December, 1975, the DOR reports that 21 of its inmates have been placed in six community drug programs and eight are pending placement. DOR statistics for October 1975, indicate 182 inmates are receiving individual drug counseling and 215 inmates are receiving group drug counseling. DOR estimates from statistics (FY 1975-76) developed on a self-admitted basis, that the average percent of narcotic usage for persons committed to DOR is 42.72%. As of October, 1975, DOR reported that a total of 8 drug counselors were assigned to their major institutions.

DOR employs a psychiatrist in three major institutions and 12 psychologists in the remaining major institutions. During the period of January-June, 1975, a DOR personnel survey indicates 10 of these positions were vacant the entire period, five were vacant 85 percent of the study period and three were vacant 66 percent of the study period. The reasons listed by DOR for these vacancies were the low salary, location of institutions, and a lack of qualified applicants. These vacancies caused serious shortages in the major institutions, causing, in some cases, psychiatric treatment to be operating with one-third of the staff normally assigned.

DOR states it has no extensive treatment program for emotionally disturbed inmates in any of the major institutions.

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation states that of the 4,349 inmates released in calendar year 1974, 814 (18.7%) had been readmitted to DOR institutions after 18 months. This means whatever experience they underwent during their previous incarceration did not affect them in the desired direction. One of the main goals of the DOR is to "modify the attitudes of those in custody" . . . "to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law abiding". (Taken from page one of the D.C./HRS Seventh Biennial Report). For the most part, this goal is not being approximated. There are numerous behavior groups which could be addressed as recipients of direct and intense treatment programs. These include the sexual offender, criminally insane, youthful first offenders, mentally retarded offenders, violent/aggressive offenders, and the white collar offenders.

Florida's community supervision programs must also seek an expanded level of therapeutic activity. Currently, most supervision efforts are directed at monitoring behavior rather than attempting realistically to change it. This problem is manifested in part by a lack of expertise in treatment methodologies as well as insufficient time and resources.

The state must realize that crime will not be reduced, the public will not be made any safer from criminals, or the internal problems of the correctional system will not become any more manageable until resources are dedicated toward creating an effective program for rehabilitating offenders.

The problem of rehabilitating offenders is not just a state problem. Rehabilitation must be addressed on the local level as well. Listed below are a number of problem areas on the local level which contribute to the system's inability to rehabilitate offenders:

1. Many drug abusers, mentally retardates, psychotics and offenders with other special treatment needs are still being cycled and recycled through local jails that are not equipped to treat them.
2. With few exceptions, local jails have but two classes of prisoners, trustees and others, and have not seen the need to make an assessment of the individual offender's problems and needs, therefore, they have no diagnostic/classification services.
3. Jails are usually designed for maximum secure bed space without allowances being made for recreation, medical or treatment program space needs. Therefore, few treatment programs exist and consequently, there is no need for diagnostic/classification services.
4. Many local jails, especially in rural counties, are still using facilities constructed in the first decades of this century, and find it difficult to provide the required minimum standards for physical health and safety, much less to provide for mental health or attitude therapy.
5. The expense of maintaining and operating costly jails usually prohibits public financing of community treatment programs which could be a more effective and a less expensive alternative to incarceration.

Diagnostic (including medical screening) and classification programs, rehabilitative treatment programs, work release and study release programs are scattered throughout the state as a part of local jail programs, but these programs need to be improved and expanded in every jurisdiction. Until these problems are adequately addressed, there will be little possibility of rehabilitating offenders on the local level. Statistics show that these individuals will eventually end up in the state's facilities.

The third problem area in corrections is that policy decisions made by the various corrections agencies in the system have a direct effect upon the workload and ultimate effectiveness of programs administered by other agencies of the system, yet policies and programs are not coordinated on a systemwide basis because the majority of local correctional agencies are still regarded as an extension of the law enforcement function.

Alleged offenders who have been charged with an offense and the offender who has been convicted, both misdemeanor and felon, are initially processed at the local level, and if detained, are held in a county or municipal jail. In a 1977 survey of local jails it was determined that approximately 60% of the average daily population in county jails were felon offenders either awaiting trial or awaiting transfer to a state or federal prison.

Inadequate coordination and communication, and potential duplication or overlapping of services are all symptoms of a chronic problem resulting from segmented service delivery within adult corrections. A giant step forward was taken to alleviate this problem for state agencies when the field staff of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission (FPPC) was transferred to DOR in July, 1976.

Systemization becomes more complicated when the operations of local units of government are considered with their virtual lack of integration with any overall state effort. Interfaces and relationships with this "overall state effort" and local efforts must be fully explored with the ultimate goal of fully integrating operations into an effective corrections system.

Across the state, there are approximately 12,300 offenders incarcerated in 235 city and county facilities. The 87 county facilities account for approximately two-thirds of this jail population. As of June 30, 1976, almost 20% of Florida's 67 counties had less than "good" jail ratings. That is, they had only fair, poor or bad ratings according to DOR inspections. These inspections only address, at this time, minimal requirements for health, safety and comfort of inmates.

Besides the minimal requirements addressed in these inspections, other problem areas include lack of special treatment programs (for first offenders, recidivists, victimless crime offenders, alcohol and drug abusers and other special client categories), lack of coordination with and among counties, insufficient sharing of specialized services and a lack of uniformity in offender processing, treatment programs, food preparation and basic operating procedures. Section 944.31 of Florida Statutes provides for state prison inspectors to inspect city and county jail facilities to establish minimum standards and to enforce those standards. Thus, one agency, DOR, is responsible for the monitoring, inspecting and planning for all jails throughout the state. This important program needs now to be expanded if it is to have the significant impact on the status of local corrections that is demanded for these times.

As noted in the discussions above, with the exception of Alachua, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough and Orange Counties, the local correctional functions are still considered an extension of the law enforcement function. Such local services as pre-trial intervention, probation, classification and inmate rehabilitation services are virtually non-existent for the misdemeanor.

Until the law enforcement function is distinctively separated from the detention function and corrections function at the local level, other correctional services needs are likely to go neglected and unfunded.

It should be made clear that the Florida standard which discusses separating the law enforcement function from the corrections function does not imply the necessity of removing the administrative authority of the jails from the county sheriff. Rather, it speaks to the

necessity of having a separate unit, division or department, of Corrections which will be staffed by trained correctional personnel, and dedicated to pretrial intervention, classification and treatment of the incarcerated misdemeanant.

The fourth problem area in corrections lies in the fact that corrections staff, at both management and service delivery levels, are not adequately orientated, trained or utilized in accomplishing the avowed goal of protecting society by control and rehabilitation of the offender.

There has not been a systemwide assessment made of corrections manpower and educational needs in Florida since the Final Report of the Board of Regents Criminal Justice Education Project was published. The state legislature has established a Corrections Standards Council, and a minimum requirement of 160 hours of training for corrections officers. Also, an LEAA grant has assisted the DOR in the establishment and operation of a Corrections Institute which provides this minimum training. However, this training is for entry-level correctional positions primarily, and very little is being done to require or provide advanced training for management and supervisory-level staff.

Meeting the minimum requirements of 160 hours for entry-level staff in local corrections agencies is difficult and in a majority of these agencies it is not being met because local jurisdictions claim that the state has some responsibility for financial assistance to local agencies if it is going to mandate minimum training standards for local corrections personnel.

As it was reported in the 1973 Board of Regents Report, so it remains, that although state executive departments (including DOR) do have an official educational leave policy for its employees, no monies are allocated to translate this policy into educational stipends or an otherwise workable program.

As for minority recruitment, on March 30, 1976, approximately 53 percent of the inmate population in Florida prisons were black, while only 12 percent of the filled staff positions were held by black personnel. On the other hand, the field services (Parole and Probation Officers) had a professional staff consisting of approximately 21 percent black and a paraprofessional staff also of approximately 21 percent black. However, as of May 1, 1976, out of 40 administrative positions in the Parole and Probation Commission, 25 were filled by white males, and two by black males, one by a white female and one by a black female.

The fact that there was a 40 percent annual turnover rate of entry level (correction officers) positions in the state prison system is noteworthy and perhaps suggests that job satisfaction and promotional opportunities for new employees in the prison system might need closer scrutiny.

The Final Report of the Governor's Adult Corrections Reform Plan in 1974 makes an excellent statement in discussion of this problem:

"Correctional personnel have become more aware down through the years of their need for greater effectiveness in meeting the complex task of rehabilitating offenders. These problems are manifested by a general lack of treatment resources as well as insufficient staff development for completing the sophisticated activities necessary in changing behaviors. Specifically, problems have existed in the areas of correctional worker's morale, personal recruitment difficulties, high staff turnover, and insufficiency of inservice and preservice training and educational levels. Within this area, corrections must undergo a reformation, and place a higher priority on its number one treatment resource which is, of course, its correctional staff. An adequate orientation and involvement in the corrections process for all levels of staff is necessary in order to fully utilize this resource in accomplishing its goal of rehabilitation. Salary levels which are attractive and competitive are essential initially in any staff development issue.

However, there are other considerations which must be made that are perhaps even of greater importance, but less tangible and measureable. Consequently, considerations of issues such as job meaningfulness and commitment are difficult to address, but nonetheless critical. Given certain reasonable parameters for salary, an agency's ability to hire and keep competent people depends on their ability and willingness to provide a meaningful job for them to do that involves a high degree of self motivation and personal commitment. Important factors within this area must be elements of support, in terms of providing both the basic skills and continuing learning opportunities to meet the challenge of the job; involvement, both in the basic mission of the agency, as well as in its administration; and, career, which provides opportunities for professional growth within an agency and reinforcement for a job well done.

The last problem area that will be addressed is that the state corrections system is unable, on a timely basis, to assess its impact on the offender; therefore, it continues to be unable to determine program and system effectiveness, and decisionmakers do not have adequate data information to objectively allocate scarce resources for rehabilitation and reintegration programs.

The Florida Legislature has mandated that Executive Departments (including the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, DOR) evaluate at least 20 percent of all existing programs annually, in order that all programs would be intensely evaluated at least once every five years. The legislative intent was that these programs and projects must be accountable, and that the legislature could then better determine which programs justify continued funding. An LEAA grant has assisted the DOR to expand its research, planning and evaluation program. In 1975, Florida was one of several states to receive an LEAA discretionary grant of \$250,000 for the purpose of designing a master plan for a management information system and an offender-

based tracking system. Either because of the corrections reorganization in 1975, or for some other reason, the design has not been completed and there are no definite dates for implementing the project, by DOR.

By not measuring the effectiveness of programs, agencies lack both the knowledge and the understanding of the dynamics of the services delivered necessary for efficient and effective operation and long-range planning.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals emphasizes that with increased community demands for accountability, corrections must develop a method of accurately determining its effectiveness. Controlled reporting is mandatory so that corrections, and the appropriate correctional program, is held accountable for reducing crime and increasing public safety.

The adult correctional subsystem is a complex array of services with an even more complex flow of offenders through the system. There must be a capability to understand the needs of the client services delivered as well as the interfaces, case flow of offenders and the critical decision points within the system.

NEEDS, OBJECTIVES

Need #1 - To have Probation/Restitution Houses (multi-phasic/diagnostic centers) serving all 20 judicial circuits in Florida.

Objective -- To fund and implement Probation/Restitution Houses in at least eight circuits by 1978 and to have a plan for similar projects in the remaining 12 circuits.

Need #2 - To have a sufficient number of community service personnel assigned to probation and parole supervision in order to provide more intensive supervision.

Objective #1 - To expand community service personnel sufficiently to reduce caseloads to 50 per officer.

Objective #2 - The Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOR) should begin to provide technical assistance to Florida's counties in determining the feasibility and strategy for implementing probation services for misdemeanants.

Need #3 - To have local corrections staff assigned to pretrial intervention programs such as Release on Recognizance and supervised pretrial release.

Objective -- To require, as a minimum program standard, that all local jails have certain staff dedicated to pretrial intervention programs.

Need #4 - To reduce the workload at the Reception/Medical Center in order to make inmate classification and placement in the system more relevant to the inmate's security and treatment requirements.

Objective -- To have decentralized intake and diagnostic responsibility to the five DOR regions, and to have reception centers in each region.

Need #5 - To have both individual and group counseling and other psychotherapy programs at every major institution in the prison system.

Objective -- To expand the existing counseling program from eight institutions to 23, and to include psychotherapy and counseling as a part of the institutional program, in all new facilities after that time.

Need #6 - To have trained intake, diagnostic and classification workers functioning in every county jail, and every metropolitan municipal jail.

Objective -- To train and employ classification workers in every county and major municipal jail.

Need #7 - To separate pretrial alleged offenders from post-trial convicted offenders in local jails in order that each may receive appropriate treatment.

Objective #1 - Each local jurisdiction should have access to separate holding space for pretrial detainees and living space for the convicted offender who is to receive correctional treatment.

Objective #2 - To have completed a treatment program needs assessment of each local jail or stockade where offenders are serving a sentence, and to have a proposed treatment program ready for approval by the DOR.

Objective #3 - To have approved treatment programs operational in every jail or stockade where prisoners are serving a sentence.

Need #8 - To detect and upgrade inadequate jail facilities, and to build new facilities according to the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture (NCJPA) specifications and standards.

Objective #1 - The DOR should insure through administrative regulations that renovation of existing or construction of new correctional facilities is in conformance with specifications of the National Institute for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture.

Objective #2 - Organizations in Florida should become involved in "watchdog" type activities with regard to monitoring correctional facilities for compliance with state standards.

Objective #3 - Counties should consider the use of inmate labor in order to build or renovate their jails in order to comply with state standards.

Need #9 - To have temporary residential programs, which include employment services, housing, social services and economic assistance for ex-offenders returning to local communities at the expiration of their sentence.

Objective -- To have each regional Corrections Advisory Council acting as prime movers and coordinators for post-release programs for the ex-offender.

Need #10 - To expand the capabilities of the DOR in order to assure regular monitoring of all local correctional facilities, and to provide technical assistance to jail administrators in the implementation of minimum program standards, as well as physical care standards.

Objective #1 - The Florida Legislature should identify funding sources to provide assistance to counties and cities in implementing jail standards.

Objective #2 - The DOR should have capabilities to provide technical assistance as needed from local jurisdictions in developing strategies and programs for the implementation of jail standards.

Need #11 - To expand inservice training and continuing educational opportunities for all corrections staff.

Objective #1 - State correctional agencies should have updated, or contracted to have updated, the corrections portion of the Final Report of the Board of Regents Criminal Justice Education Project (1973); this will provide a training needs assessment for corrections.

Objective #2 - The Department of Offender Rehabilitation (DOR) and the State University System should have developed a coordinated educational curriculum for correctional workers, and this curriculum should include internships, work-study and continuing education programs.

Need #12 - To make special recruitment efforts to draw more women, minorities, paraprofessional and ex-offenders into treatment programs.

Objective -- Correctional agencies will have developed comprehensive manpower plans which accounts for new manpower resources such as women, minorities, volunteers and ex-offenders.

Need #13 - To expand program planning, evaluation and research capabilities within local and state adult corrections system, and to encourage more research relevant to the system's needs, by private and public agencies especially universities.

Objective -- To develop or expand research and planning units in correctional agencies capable of supporting effective program planning and evaluation in order that the effectiveness of programs can be evaluated.

Need #14 - To establish useful Management Information Systems (MIS) with uniform data collecting and data retrieval capability throughout the Corrections sub-system.

Objective #1 - State correctional agencies shall have assessed their information needs and shall agree on a Five-Year Plan to implement by phases.

Objective #2 - State correctional agencies shall have begun first phase of Master Plan implementation.

Need #15 - To give specialized treatment to youthful offenders.

Objective #1 - The state should develop specific standards for the handling of youthful offenders.

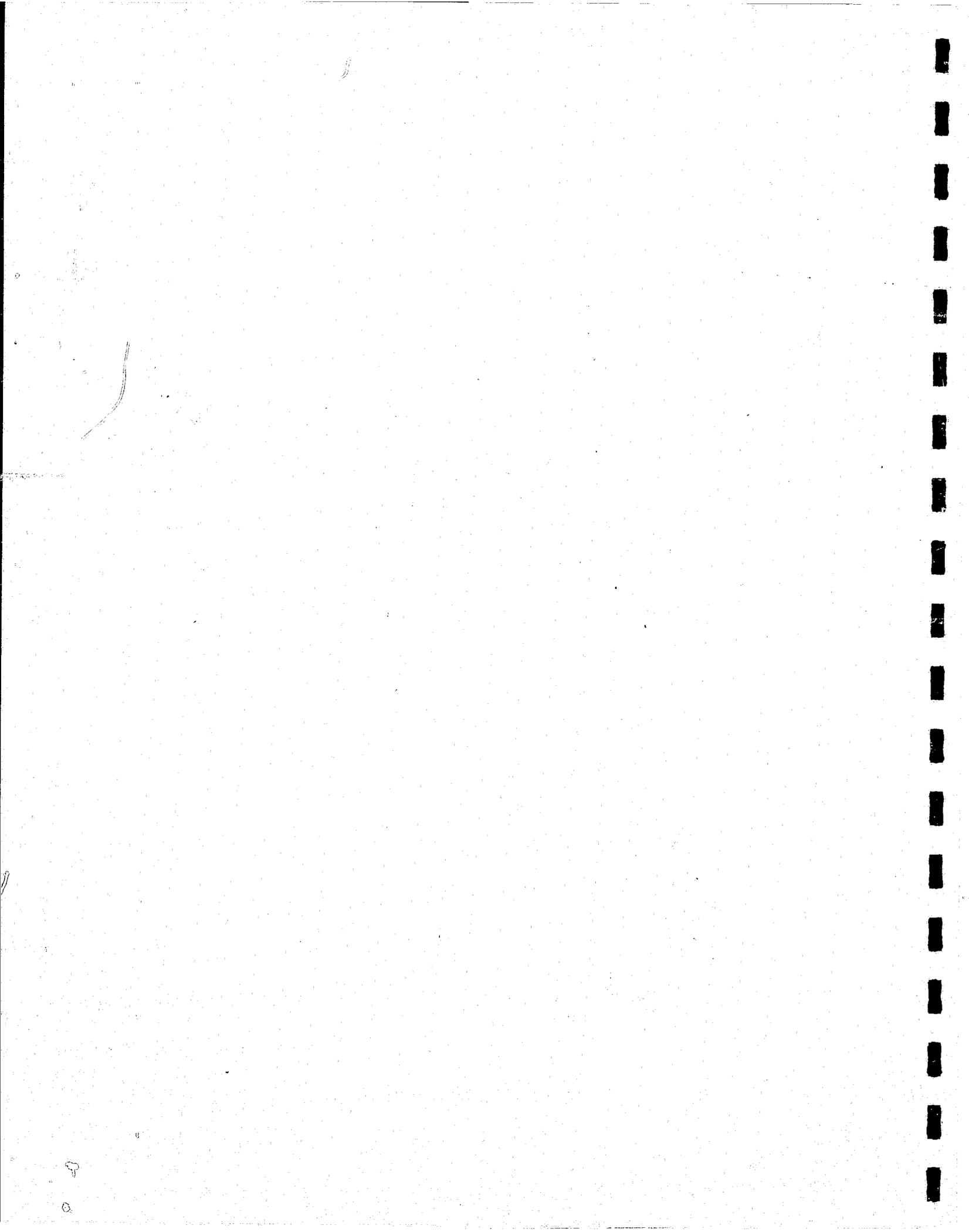
Objective #2 - The Department of Offender Rehabilitation should have its youthful offender program plan fully implemented.

Need #16 - There is a need for the public to become more actively involved in correctional reform.

Objective -- The Bureau of Criminal Justice should inform the public in Florida as to the conditions of their jails and prisons, its effects and ramifications and how the public can get involved.

INVENTORY OF
AGENCY RESOURCES AND SERVICES

SECTION IV



This section contains an inventory and description of federal and state programs, resources and services that are designed for the elderly. It also contains an analysis of fund flow and the application process to secure the various funds. The appendix contains a comprehensive listing of types of projects and programs available to assist the elderly. The projects and programs contained in the appendix are organized according to the issue/problem areas discussed in Section II of this Plan.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Nearly every federal agency has programs which could benefit the elderly population of Florida. Although most have an indirect relationship to crime prevention, a direct relation to improving the quality of life of older Americans can be established.

Those federal agencies having available funding for projects targeted at crime reduction among the elderly are primarily within the U. S. Department of Justice's LEAA program; the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Administration on Aging, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Other federal agencies which have funds for projects to assist the elderly are the Department of Commerce, the Department of Transportation, the Farmer's Home Administration, ACTION, Department of Labor, and the Federal Housing Administration.

The following is a list of programs that federal funds may be used to support:

- Employment
- Volunteerism
- Economic Self-Sufficiency
- Community Development
- Housing and Construction
- Health
- Mental Health
- Nutrition
- Transportation
- Education and Training
- Arts and Humanities
- Social and Behavioral Research
- Supportive Services
- Funding under the Older Americans Act

STATE PROGRAMS

Most federal money in Florida related to the elderly is received and administered by the Department of HRS, Aging and Adult Services Program Office. The bulk of federal monies comes to Florida via Title III and Title VII programs of the Older Americans Act (as amended in 1965). Additional funds are granted to Aging and Adult Services through Title IV-A of the Older Americans Act for training and staff development, through Title X of the Economic Development Act for employment of senior citizens (50 + years) and Title XX of the Social Security Act.

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, the State Planning Agency for LEAA funds, provides funds to state and local units of government for the development of projects directly related to preventing crimes against the elderly. Other state

agencies which provide services to the elderly include the Department of Transportation, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Community Affairs.

The following is a list of programs where federal and state money can be used to direct services toward improving the quality of life of older Floridians:

- In Home Services
- Residential Repair and Renovation Services
- Services to maintain independence
- Information and Referral Services
- Transportation
- Legal and Counseling Services
- Leisure Time Activities
- Congregate Meals
- Meals-on-Wheels
- Health Services
- Mental Health Services
- Employment & Financial Assistance
- Volunteer programs
- Victim Services

TYPES OF PROGRAMS

A. The Department of Housing and Urban Development

Funding for a wide range of activities, which might include activities pertaining to security against crime for the elderly, is made available through Community Development Block Grants administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The grants are paid to local governments and spending priorities are determined at the local level. Programs assisted could include home improvements or neighborhood facilities for the elderly. Funds for housing repair assistance are made under the Home Improvement Loan Insurance Program, Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The general objectives of the program include provision of adequate housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities for lower-income groups. Information can be provided by local governments, and offices of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

B. The Farmers Home Administration

For senior citizens, the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), an agency of the Department of Agriculture, makes loans for a variety of purposes under its rural housing programs. Loans are made to families with low and moderate incomes to provide adequate but modest housing. Loans are also made to qualified individuals and organizations to provide rental housing for persons with low and moderate incomes and for senior citizens. Although security

against crimes is not the primary purpose of these loans, it can be a benefit of this program. Housing financed with these loans must be located in a rural area and designed for independent living. Rural areas include open country, places with populations of not more than 10,000, and under certain conditions, places of up to 20,000 population.

C. The Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration is another source of housing repair assistance. It insures loans for property improvements or repairs up to \$10,000. Banks and other qualified lenders make these loans from their own funds, and the Federal Housing Administration insures the lender against possible loss. Local lending institutions can provide information on these home improvement loans.

D. A C T I O N

The ACTION Agency, through the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, provides for out-of-pocket expenses for persons age 60 and over, who wish to contribute their time to community services. Persons are eligible to apply regardless of economic status. Crime prevention programs utilizing volunteers could perhaps draw upon this resource. Local designated agencies recruit, train, and supervise these older volunteers.

E. Department of Labor

There are approximately 93 prime sponsors in Region IV for the Comprehensive Employment Training Act Program administered by the Department of Labor. Persons who are employed and trained in this program, including older workers, might possibly be assigned to work in programs to prevent crimes against the elderly. The Department of Labor also administers Title IX of the Older Americans Act - the Community Service Employment for Older Americans. The purpose of this program is to foster and promote useful part-time opportunities in community service activities for unemployed low-income persons age 55 and over with poor employment prospects. Grants are made to several national contractors and to states to implement this program. Title IX might offer manpower resources which can be used in any effort to reduce crimes against older people.

F. Revenue Sharing

The Federal revenue sharing funds made available to states and communities make specific reference to the potential use of such funds to benefit the elderly. This is one of the few sources of Federal funds which can be used for matching purposes to obtain other Federal funds. There may be potential here for funding of programs to prevent crimes against the elderly.

G. U. S. Treasury

The U. S. Treasury issues over 44 million checks per month. Treasury experiences almost a million non-receipt-of-check allegations each year. The checks are either lost, misplaced, or stolen. Direct Deposit allows a recipient of a check to have the check placed into their account by electronic transfer or funds. This process is more efficient to the Treasury and prevents checks from being lost or stolen. It is also a convenience for those who do not like to go to banks, wait in lines, etc.

To apply, all one has to do is authorize the Treasury to direct deposit this check. The procedures for doing this are printed on the back of all checks that Treasury issues. The recipient simply fills out a form at his or her bank authorizing the direct deposit.

In the State of Florida, approximately 1/3 of all Treasury checks are deposited by electronic fund transfer.

H. Title XX

Title XX of the Social Security Act provides social services to Supplemental Security Income recipients and other low income persons, including older people. This is a program administered by the state and in Florida through the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. This source of funding might possibly be related to crime prevention programs if the State has elected to provide protective services to the elderly.

Process By Which Funds Are Obtained

The Administration on Aging administers two types of grants under the Older Americans Act of 1965, as Amended - discretionary and formula.

The discretionary grants are those awarded by the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging in accord with the programs reflected in the Act for Model Projects, Training, or Research and Development Projects. Applications are processed on a national competition basis, with exception of some Model Project grants awarded to State Agencies/Units on Aging.

State Agencies/Units on Aging receive Title IV-A Training funds from the Administration on Aging to provide short-term or in-service training for persons who are serving older people, including paid staff and volunteers. Each state develops and implements its own training plan, within general guidelines established by the Administration on Aging.

The formula grant programs are state administered through the Florida Office of Aging and Adult Services. A population formula in the law determines the amount of the Federal allotment to the state to administer and operate the program.

Title III funds are awarded by the Area Agency on Aging through the District Office by virtue of a notification of Grant Award after an application has been approved. (see chart 2) The approval process begins with the Area Agency by including the application in their overall plan of Action. The Plan of Action is sent to the District Office for approval. The District Office forwards the Plan of Action with or without recommendations or Conditions of Award, to the Program Staff Director. The Program Staff Director, if he agrees with the District Office, signs the award and forwards to the appropriate Assistant Secretary who then completes the award process.

Applications that become a part of the Plan of Action must be submitted approximately six months in advance before the actual awarding of funds. This is because the Plan of Action for each Area Agency must have a public hearing, be finally approved by the AAA Advisory Council, and be submitted to the District no less than 90 days prior to funding.

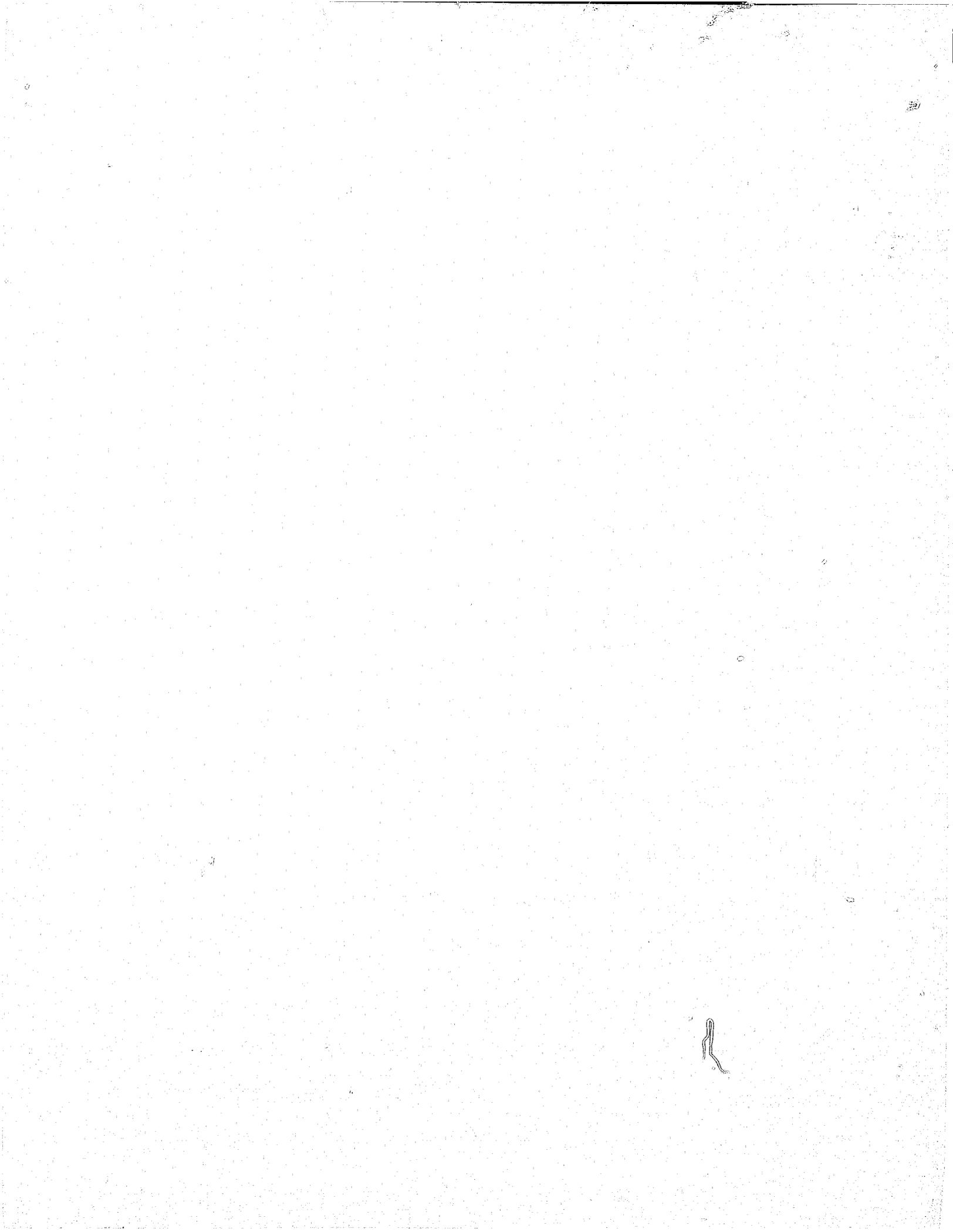


CHART 2

TYPES OF PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

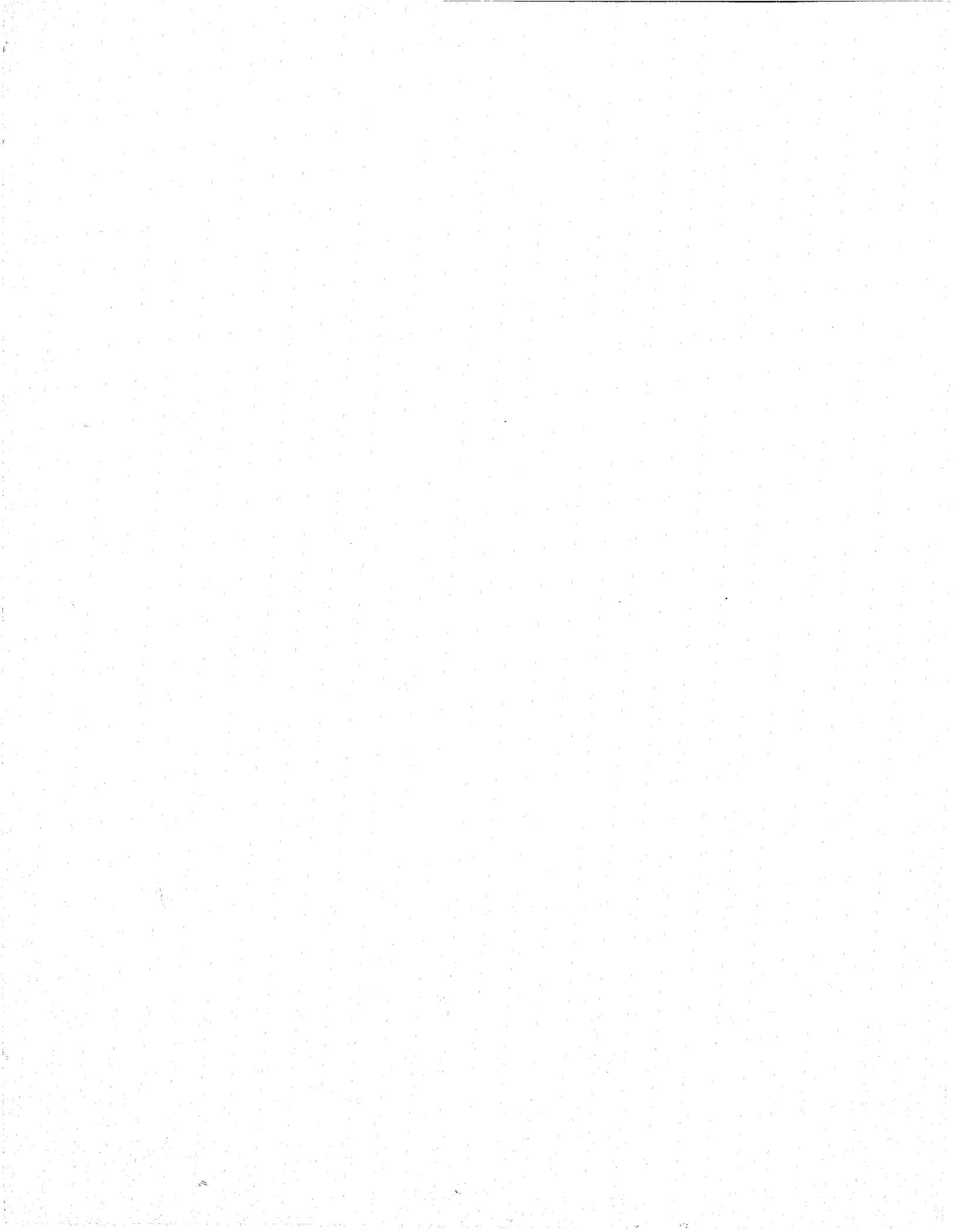
(FEDERAL)

Federal Agency	Program Title	Program Objective	Amount of Funds Currently Available	Funding Cycle
Department of H.U.D.	Community Development Block Grant Program	Housing, Home Improvement, Neighborhood facilities, Expansion of economic opportunity, Security programs in housing, Street lighting	NA	10/1 - 9/30 (Federal Fiscal Year)
Farmers Home Administration (Dept. of Agriculture)	Rural housing program	Single family housing, rental housing, security	NA	Federal Fiscal Year
Department of Justice	LEAA	Design and Development of improved methods to deal with crime in the nation, including crimes against older persons		Federal Fiscal Year
Department of H.E.W.	Administration on Aging	Administer provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965	21,500,000	Federal Fiscal Year
Federal Housing Administration	FHA	Housing, Home Improvement, Loans		
Action	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	Community Services	NA	Federal Fiscal Year 10/1 - 9/30
Department of Labor	Title IX of the Older Americans Act	Employment	NA	Federal Fiscal Year 10/1 - 9/30

CHART 2 (cont.)

TYPES OF PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

State Agency	Program Title	Program Objective (STATE)	Amount of Funds Available	Funding Cycle
Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance	LEAA	To reduce crime in Florida	11,000,000	State Fiscal Year-- 7/1-- 6/30
Health and Rehabilitative Services	Aging and Adult Services	To provide services to Older Floridians	21,500,000	Federal Fiscal Year
	Title III	Coordination of services to the elderly	6,500,000	State Fiscal Year
	Title VII	Nutrition Program	10,500,000	State Fiscal Year
	Title IV-A	In-Service Training	NA	State Fiscal Year
	Title X			
	Title XX	Social Services to SSI recipients	4,000,000	State Fiscal Year
HRS - Health Program Office	Title 18-SSA	Health Services	NA	State Fiscal Year
	Title 19-SSA	Health Services	NA	
	Title 20	Social Services		
Department of Education	Title I - Higher Education Act	Continuing education	NA	State Fiscal Year
	Gerontology Centers	Service to the elderly	NA	State Fiscal Year



The following are examples of the process involved in obtaining funds from the individual granting agencies. Most agencies require development of a comprehensive plan of action with funds allocated to states on a formula basis. The individual differences are shown on each chart. (See below and Chart 3)

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

1. Local community develops housing assistance plan.
2. Local plan submitted to Department of Community Affairs for review of established priorities.
3. Local Community Development Plan submitted to appropriate HUD offices for review and approval.
4. Community Development Block Grants are then awarded to local governments where spending priorities are determined.
5. Funds allocated according to priorities.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FHA)

1. Applications for loans are made by families or individuals directly to FHA.
2. FHA District office conducts application review and forwards application with recommendations to FHA.
3. Notification of approval or rejection of applicant given to FHA District Offices.
4. Notification to applicant of approval or rejection is given by District FHA Office.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
LOAN PROGRAM

1. Individuals apply to Banks and other qualified lenders for housing repair assistance.
2. Application approved or rejected by lending institution.
3. Applicant notified of approval or rejection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CETA

Grants are made to states and several national contractors to implement their program.

1. Applicant prepares grant application.
2. Application is forwarded to Regional Office for review.

3. Application submitted to Washington Office for approval or rejection.
4. Washington Office notifies Regional Office of decision.
5. Regional Office transmits notice of award or rejection to applicant.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LEAA BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
(see SPA)

1. Each State Planning Agency (SPA) develops a Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice.
2. Plan is submitted to LEAA National for approval or rejection.
3. Funds allocated to states on a formula basis.
4. States pass through a portion of their funds to local Regional Planning Councils and Metropolitan Planning Units.

STATE PLANNING AGENCY
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

(See Chart 4)

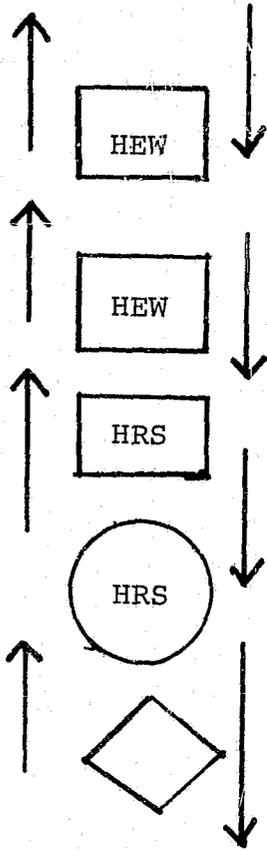
DEPARTMENT OF HRS
AGING AND ADULT SERVICES

1. Application for funds are submitted to the Area Agency on Aging through the District Office.
2. The application is included in an overall Plan of Action.
3. The Plan of Action is sent to the District Office for review.
4. The District forwards the Plan to the Program Staff Director for review.
5. Application is then sent to appropriate Assistant Secretary who completes award process.

All applications included in the Plan of Action must have a Public hearing and be finally approved by the AAA Advisory Council

CHART 3

FEDERAL FUND FLOW



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

HEW, Atlanta Regional Office

Health and Rehabilitative Services
Tallahassee, Florida

Aging and Adult Services

Eleven District Offices

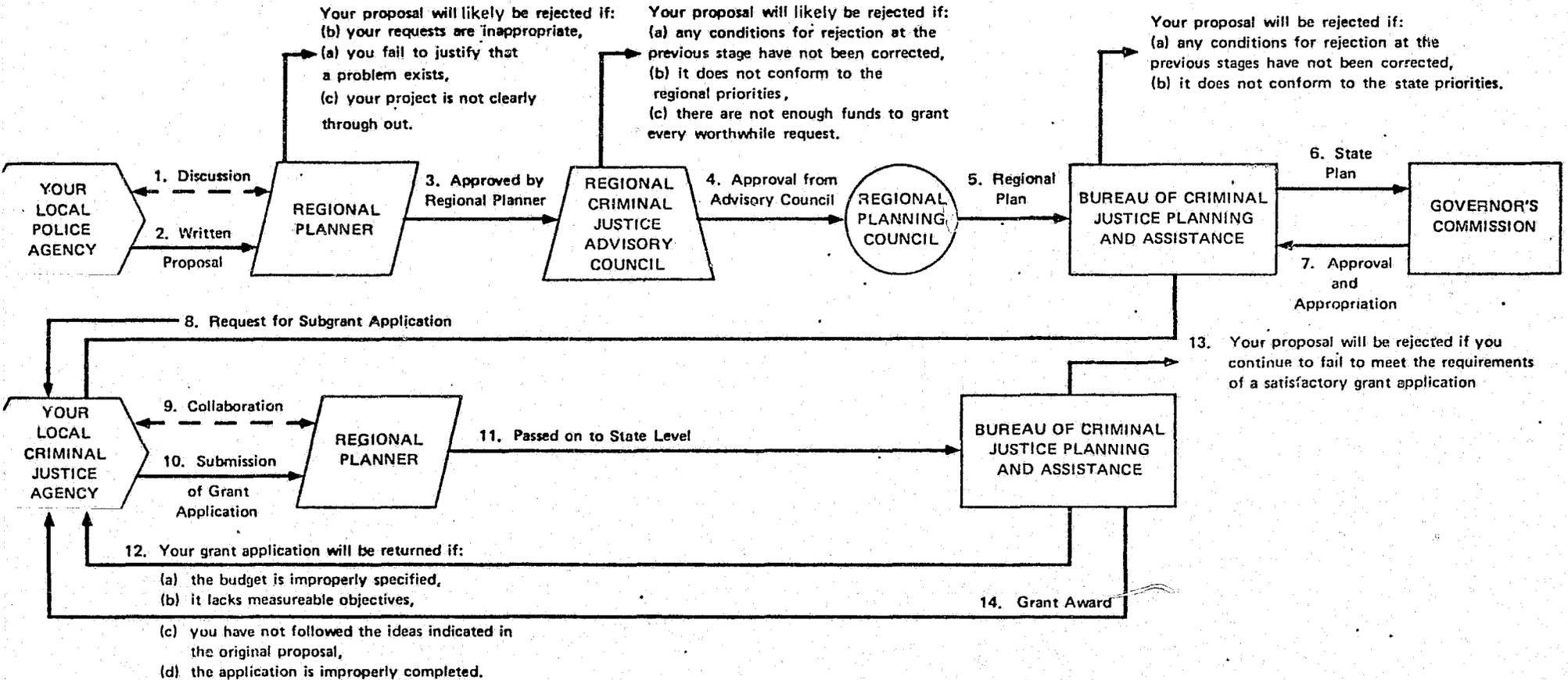
Service Projects

= Plan Submitted

= Fund Flow

CHART 4

STATE PLANNING AGENCY
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE



EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION PROCESS FOR LOCAL FUNDS

FLORIDA'S PLAN TO REDUCE



47457
Vol. 2 of 2



APPENDICES OF SUPPORTING DATA AND INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION • DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING

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

APPENDICES OF SUPPORTING DATA
AND INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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

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

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

DSP-BC.I-12-78

VOLUME II

APPENDICES OF SUPPORTING DATA
AND INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume II

Appendices of Supporting Data and Information

Table of Contents 1

Introduction 2

List of Tables and Charts 3

Appendix A - Elderly Profile 7

Appendix B - Crime and System Data 25

Appendix C - Victimization Survey Analysis 48

Appendix D - Significant Test Statistics of Survey 107

Appendix E - Copies of Survey, English
and Spanish 120

Appendix F - Types of Projects and Programs 129

Appendix G - Summaries of Task Force Testimony 140

Appendix H - Law of Florida, 1977 - Chapter 77-315 192

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

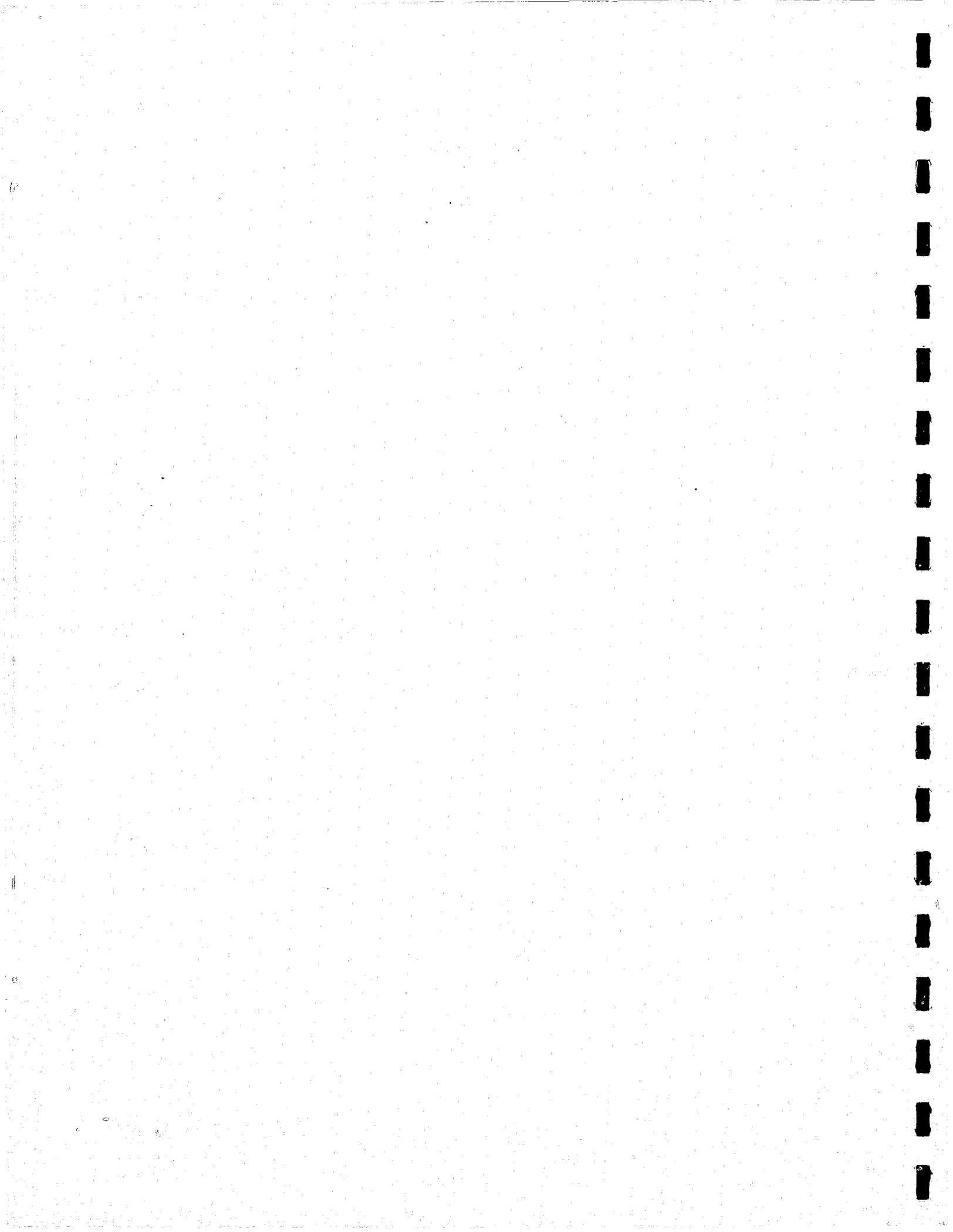
Appendix D, is a list of the significant test statistics which resulted from the analysis of the elderly victimization survey.

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

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

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

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



LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

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

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

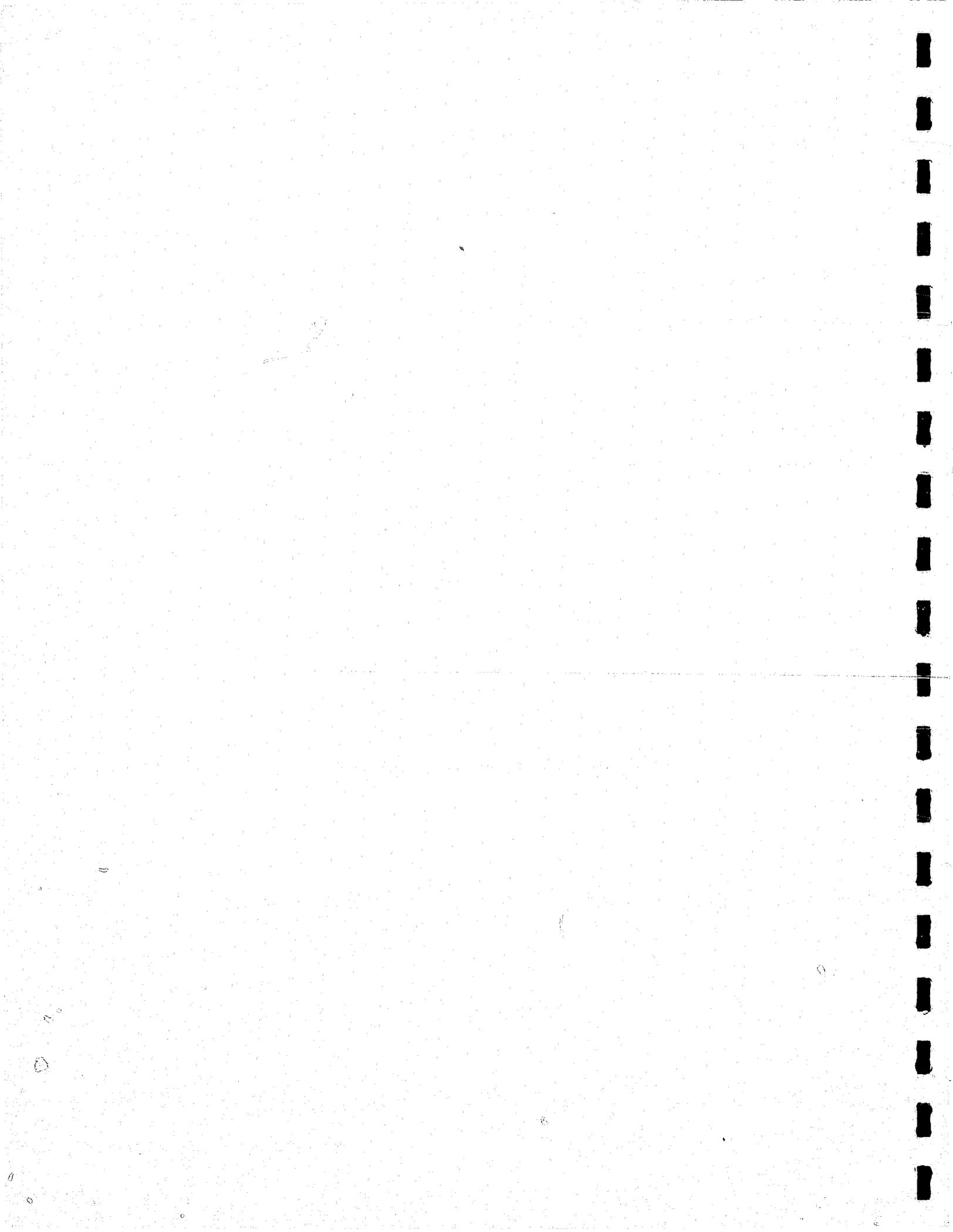
<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Table Numbers and Titles</u>
78	Table 36 - Income By Victimization for AARP and SES (Collapsed)
79	Table 37 - Victimization By County
80	Table 38 - Victimization By Fear of Crime
83	Table 39 - Victimization Rate By Type of Crime
85	Table 40 - Race By Type of Crime (SES)
87	Table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

Page
NumberChart Numbers and Titles

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

APPENDIX A
ELDERLY PROFILE





I. ELDERLY PROFILE

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONS 60 AND OVER
IN FLORIDA COUNTIES

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

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

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

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP IN FLORIDA
1950 - 1976

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

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

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

TABLE 3

AVERAGE REMAINING LIFE EXPECTANCY UPON
REACHING AGE 65 *

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

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

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

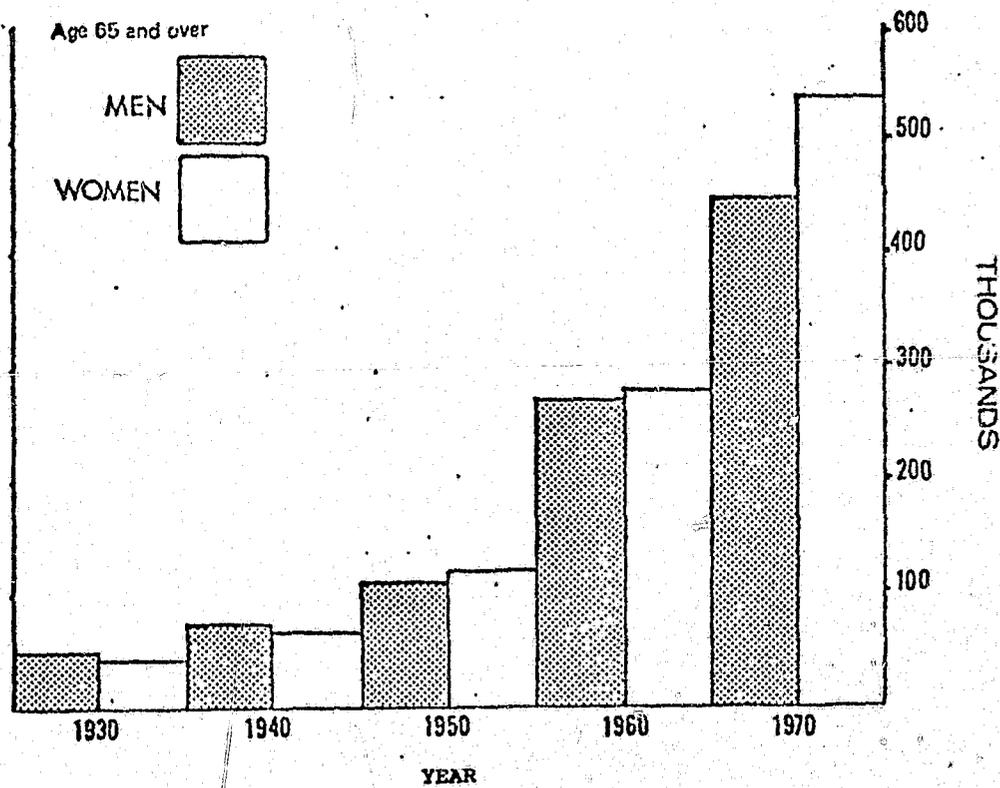
TABLE 4

MALE - FEMALE RATIO
POPULATION AGE 60 AND OVER

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

CHART 1

OLDER WOMEN OUTNUMBER OLDER MEN IN FLORIDA



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

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

TABLE 5

NUMBER AND RATES OF DEATHS IN FLORIDA IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED *

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

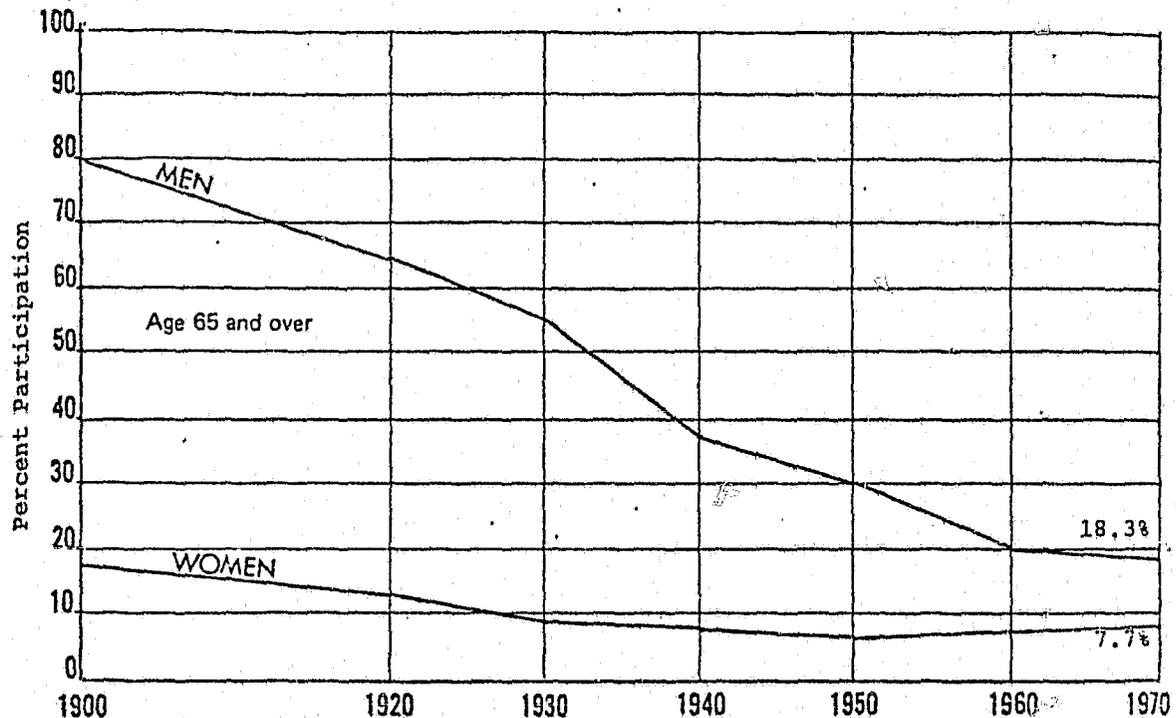
Participation by the elderly in the labor force has decreased with a resultant affect on the unemployment rates. Labor force participation is defined, for the purposes of this report, as "either employed or actively seeking employment". Participation by elderly males has declined sharply since the turn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

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

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

CHART 2

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



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

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

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

TABLE 8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX
IN FLORIDA FOR 1970

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

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

TABLE 9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN FLORIDA
1970 and 1977

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

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

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

TABLE 10

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

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

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

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

TABLE 11

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

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

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



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

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

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

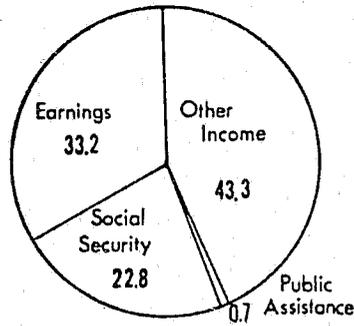
Families with income below the poverty level receive nearly three-fourths of their dollars from Social Security and public assistance monies. Earnings and other incomes account for only 25% of their incomes.

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

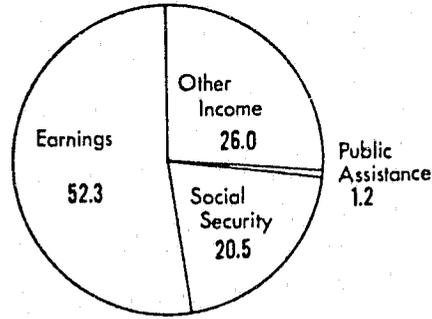
In 1970 there were 813,978 housing units occupied by the elderly. Of these 552,317 or 68%, were occupied by two or more people. The remainder, 261,661 or 32%, were single member households. Of the single member households, nearly three-fourths were single women with 26% single men. Table

Chart 3

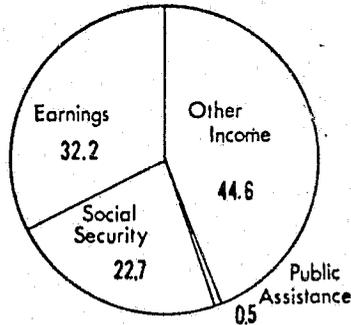
INCOME SOURCES OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD
AGED 65 AND OVER
1970



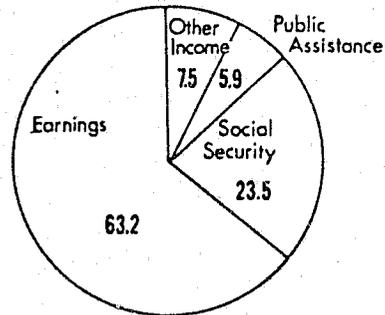
Florida Total Families



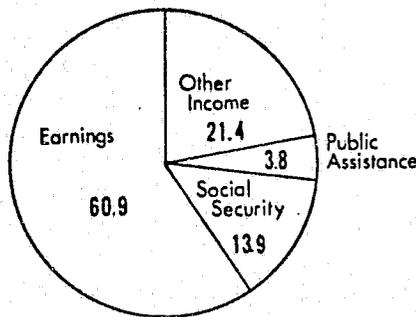
United States Total Families



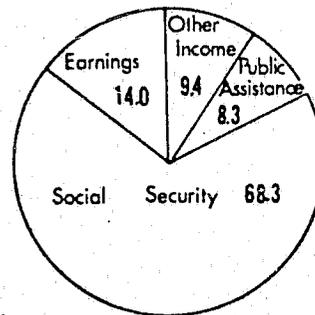
Florida White Families



Florida Negro Families



Florida Spanish Language Families



Florida Families With Income Below
The Poverty Level

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

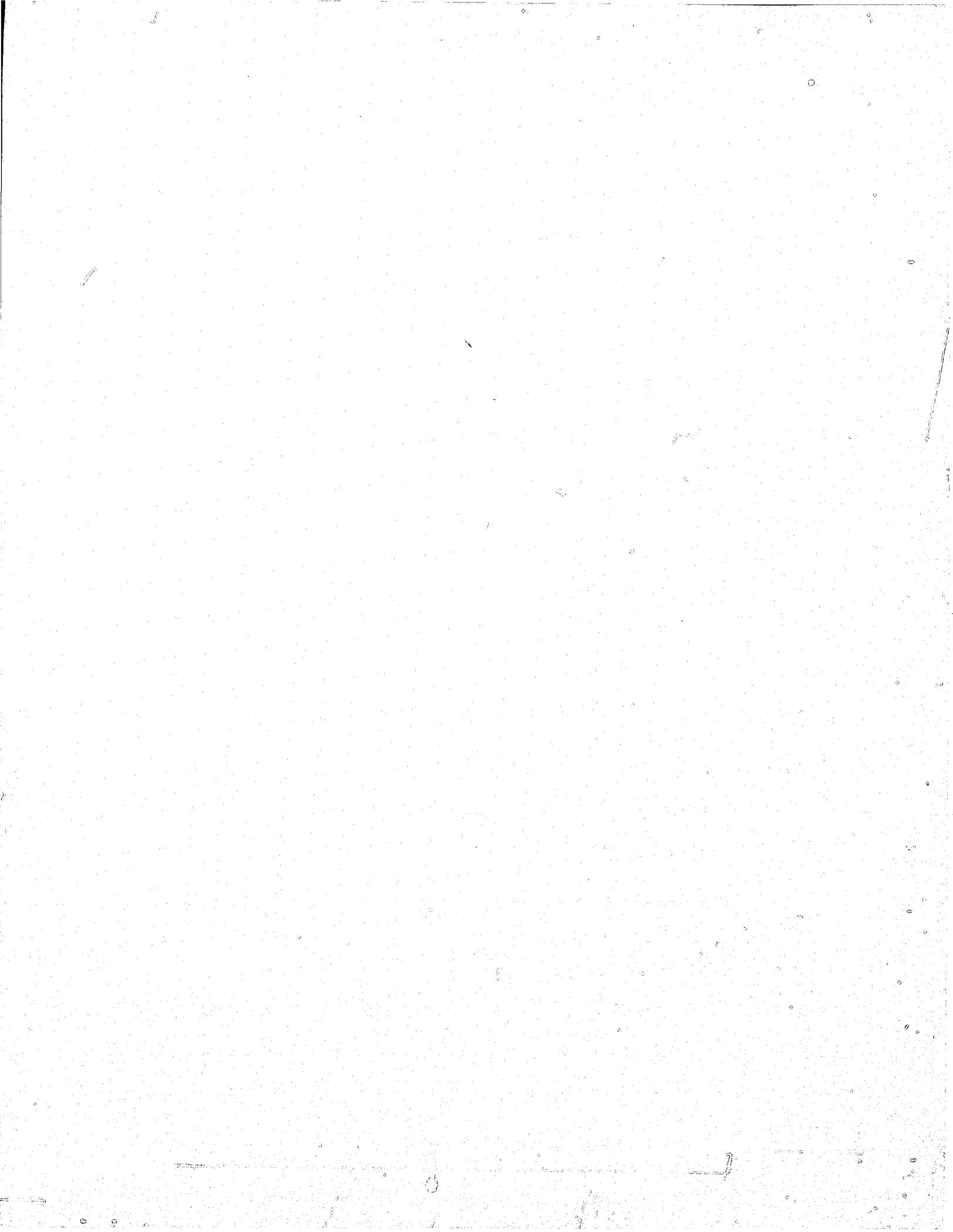


TABLE 12

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

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

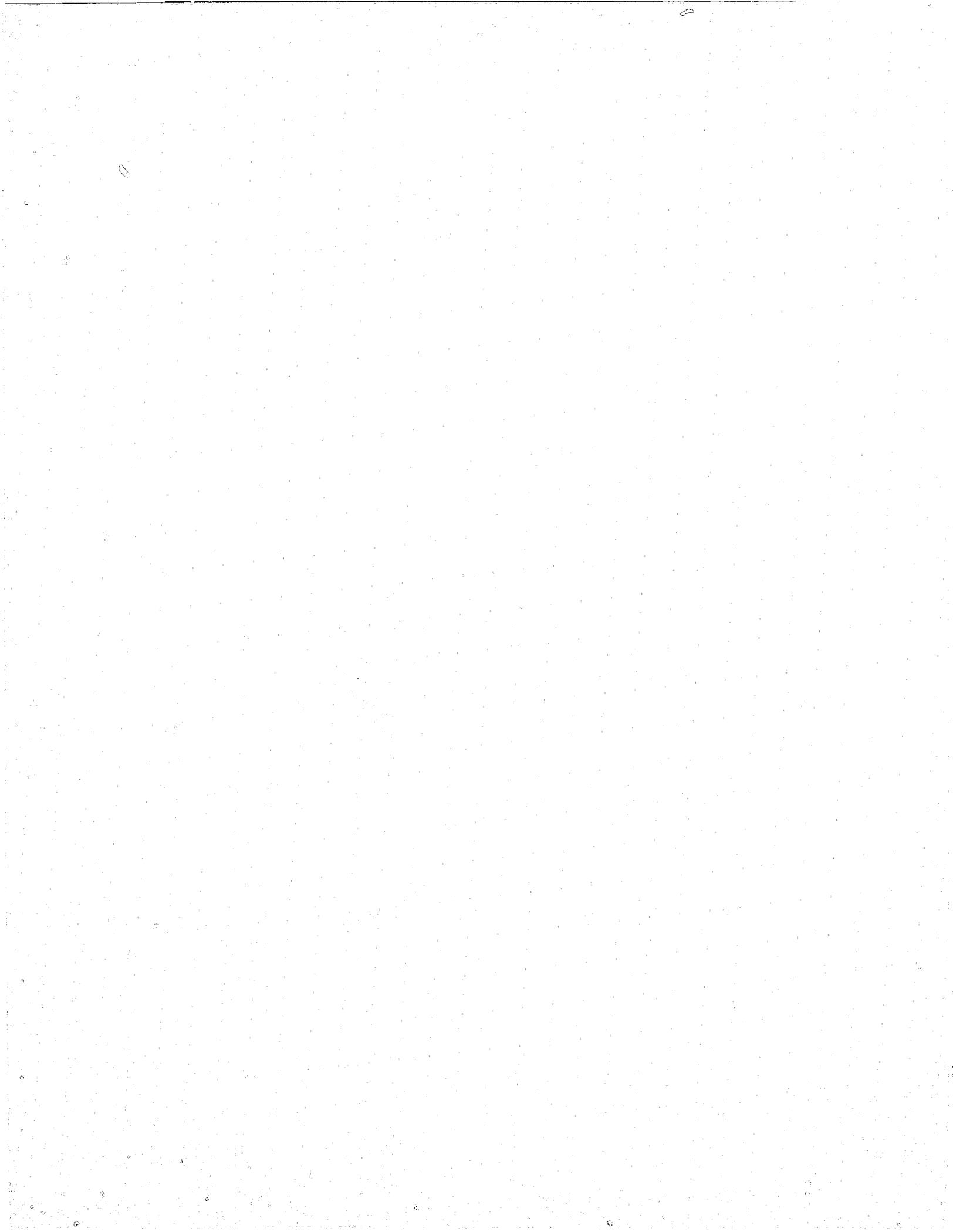
Source: University of Florida, Older People in Florida: A Statistical Abstract, 1976

TABLE 13

HOUSING UNITS FOR PERSONS 60 AND OVER
1970

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

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



CONTINUED

2 OF 5



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

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

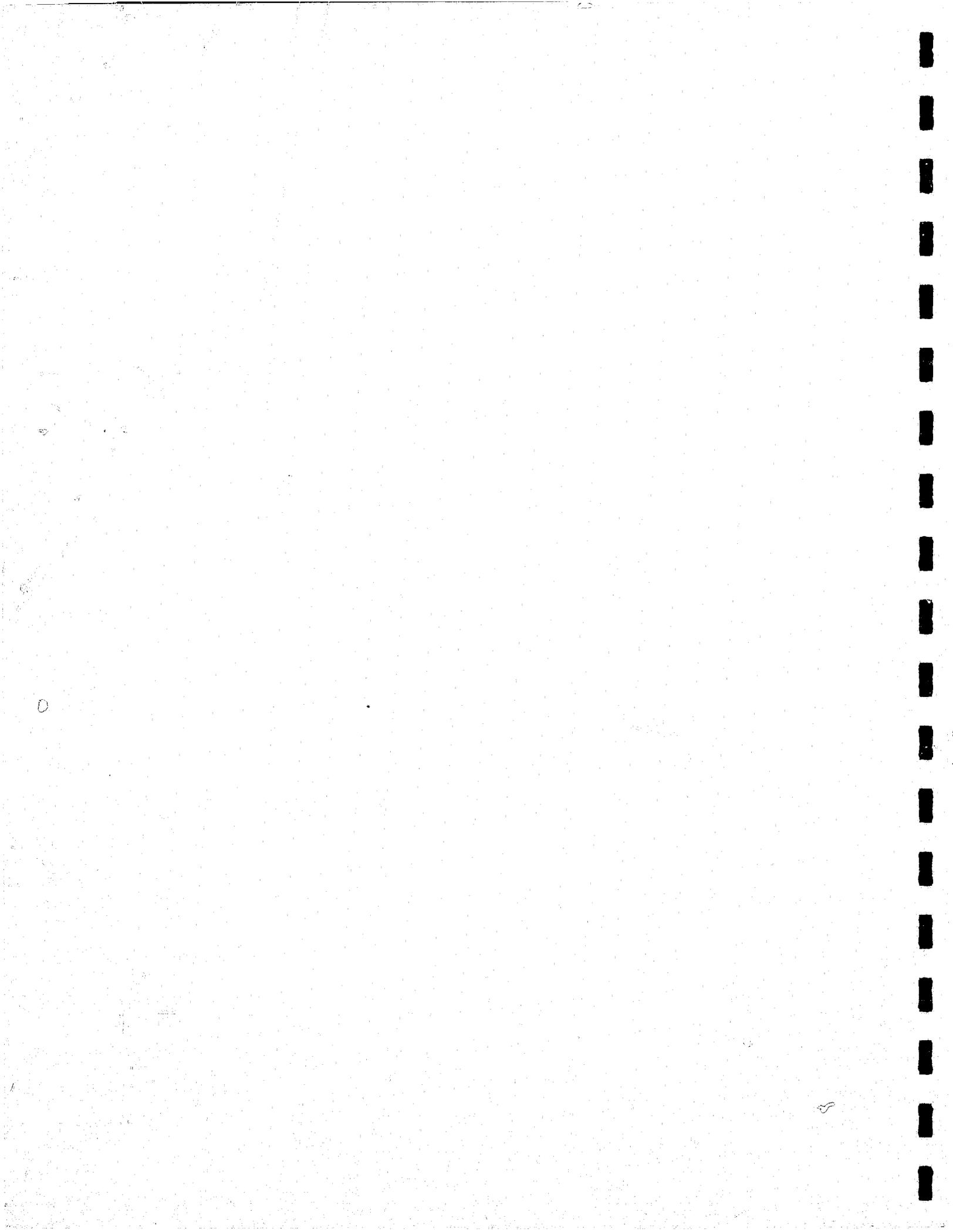
In summary, the average elderly person in Florida looks as follows:

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

SOURCES

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

APPENDIX B
CRIME AND SYSTEM DATA



II. CRIME AND THE ELDERLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 15

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

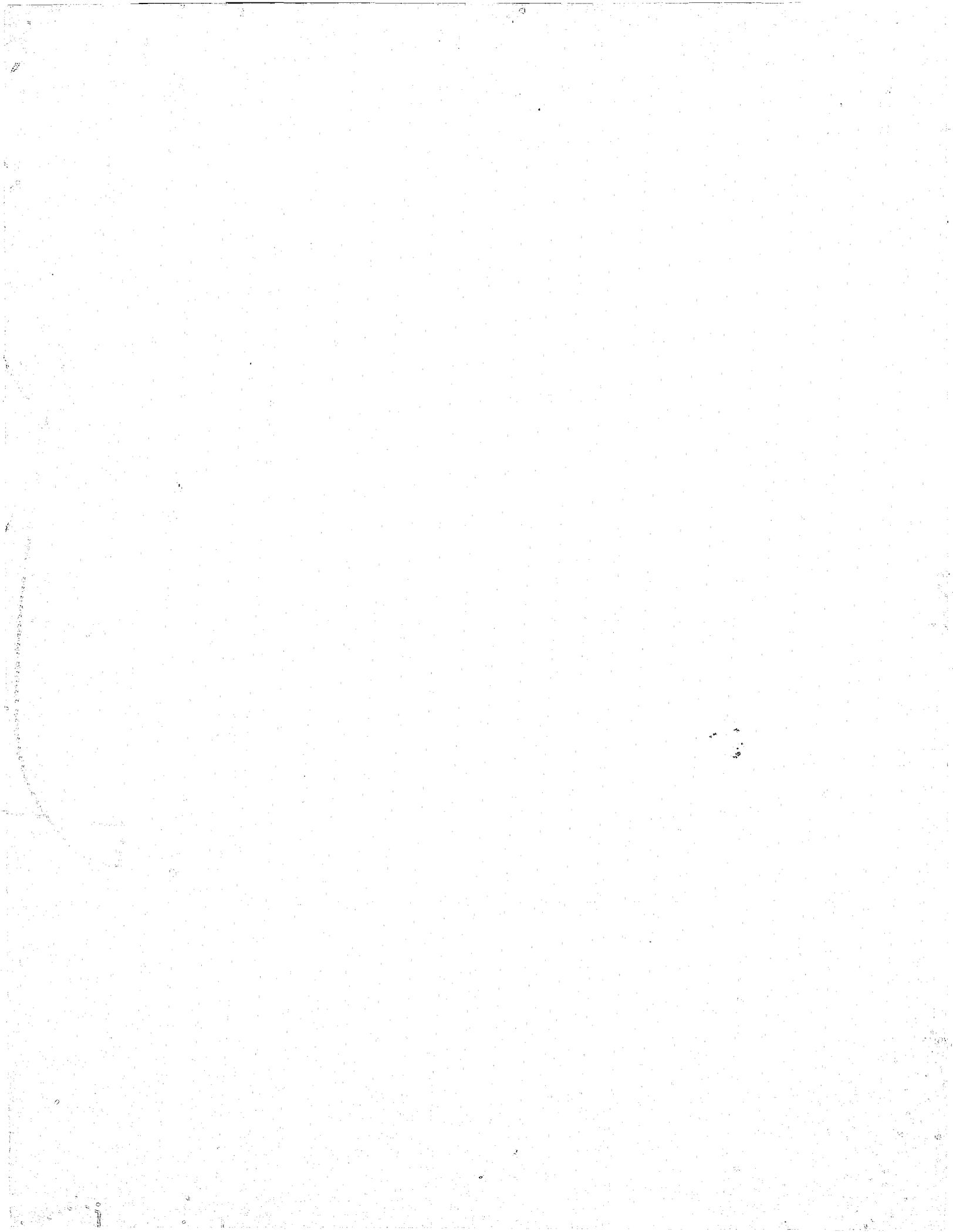
of difficulties in collecting the data necessary to determine the crimes to which the elderly most frequently fall victim, the task force in Wilmington concentrated its efforts on the crimes of most concern to the elderly.

Two surveys, both conducted before the program was initiated, had shown that street crime, especially purse snatching and robbery, were those that the elderly feared the most. The task force pulled 128 reports for street robberies, purse snatching and attempts at both, where the victims were 60 and above, and came up with the following victim/offender profile:

TABLE 16
 CRIME AND THE ELDERLY
 ST. PETERSBURG - 1975

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

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



A. Victim Profile

1. Age

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

2. Race and Sex

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

3. Other factors

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

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

B. Offender Profile

1. Age

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

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

2. Race and Sex

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

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

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

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

4. Distance Between Offender's Residence and Crime Scene

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

C. Crime Patterns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 19

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

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

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

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

Table 20

PRIOR VICTIMIZATION OF ELDERLY VICTIMS BY RACE *

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

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

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

TABLE 21

GENERAL PROFILE OF OFFENDERS A)

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

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

A) Adapted from MRI report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 22

MEDIAN VALUE LOSS (MVL) FOR DIFFERENT
INCOME GROUPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the crime and non-victims.

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

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

The characteristics of victim non-reporters are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

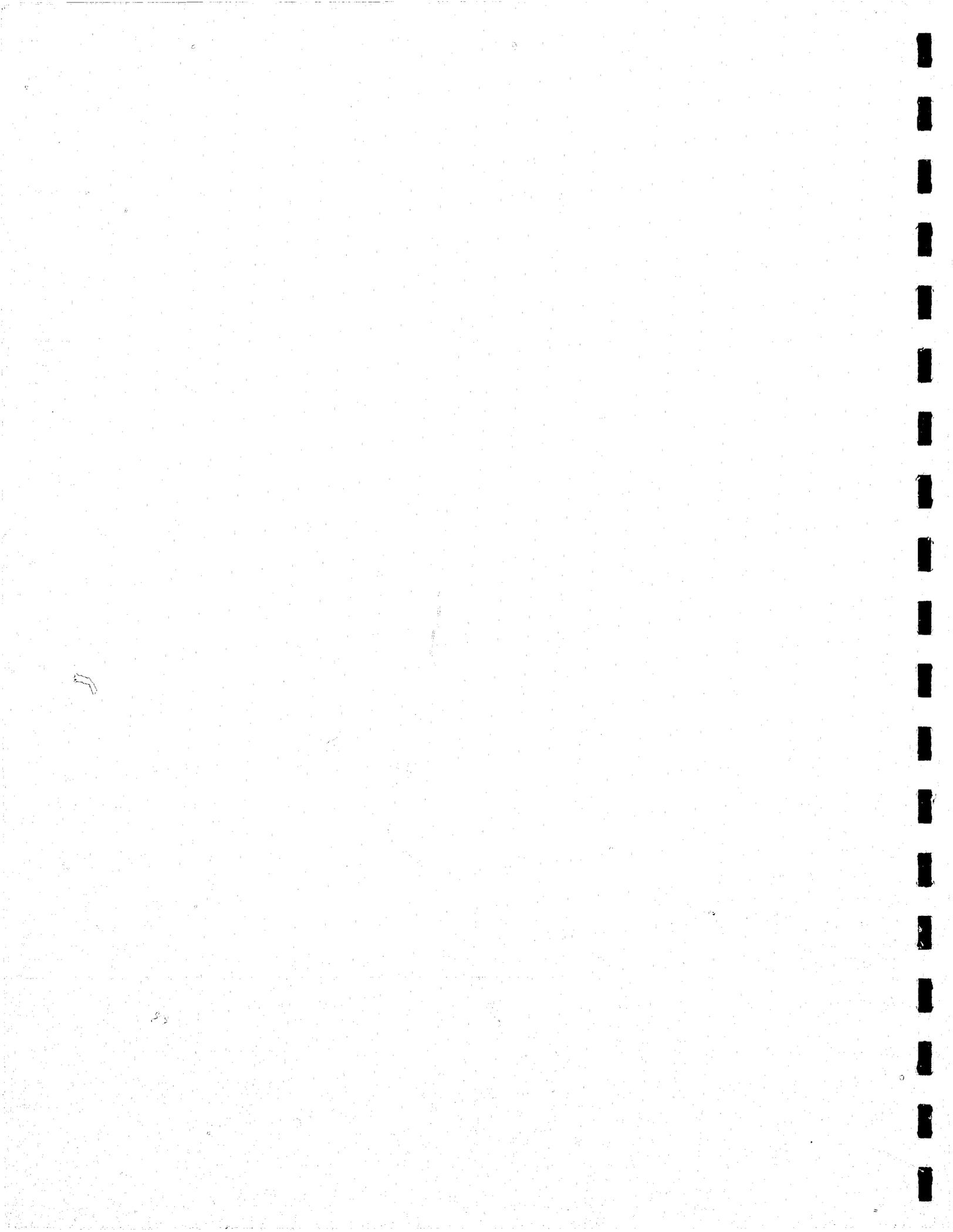
In summary:

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

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

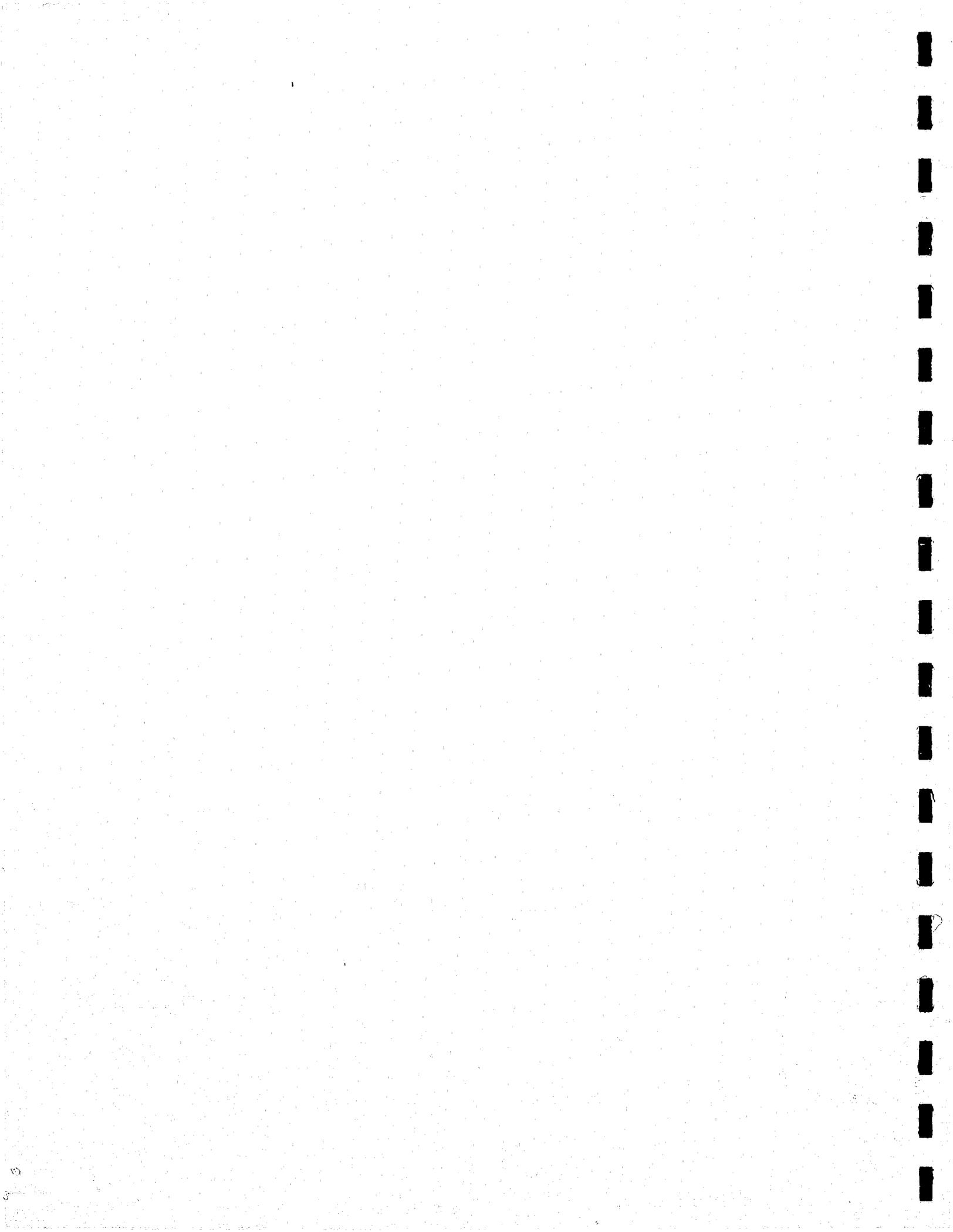
SOURCES

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



APPENDIX C

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY ANALYSIS



CRIME AND THE ELDERLY VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

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

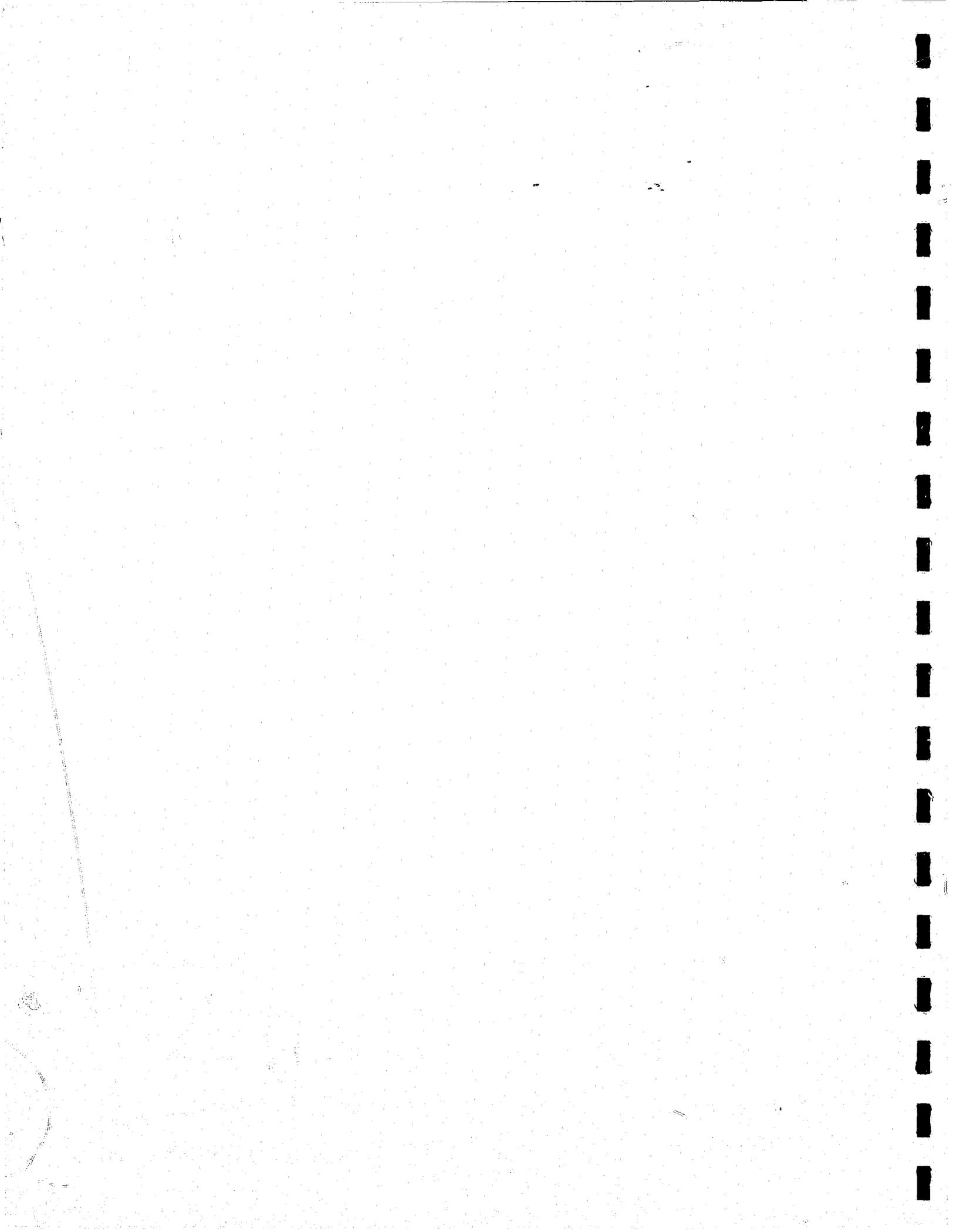
As data collection by the Task Force staff proceeded, the lack of adequate data concerning the problem in Florida became readily apparent. Only a few select cities had acquired victimization data through survey or police victim records; no statewide data were available.

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

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

Background:

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



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

Victimization:

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

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

METHODOLOGY

Sample:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questionnaire:

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

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

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

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

Statistical Test:

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

SAMPLE PROFILE

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

 HIGHLIGHTS

SEX

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

AGE

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

RACE

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

INCOME

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

LIVING ALONE

AARP & SES - about one third live alone

RESIDENCE

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

OWN or RENT

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

PROFILE

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

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

TABLE 23
AGE AND SEX OF AARP AND SES GROUPS

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

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

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

TABLE 24

INCOME OF THE AARP AND SES GROUPS

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 25
INCOME BY RACE FOR SES

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

LIVE ALONE INCOME BY LIVE ALONE

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

LIVE IN OWN/RENT INCOME BY OWN/RENT

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

EMPLOYED

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

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

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

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

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

HIGHLIGHTS

AARP more active than SES

ISOLATED

one in five - SES
one in 100 - AARP

ACTIVITY DECREASES WITH:

increasing age
females
decreased income

Grocery shopping was the most frequent activity

AARP much more likely than SES to utilize banks.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 26
HOW OFTEN THE ELDERLY GET OUT

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

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

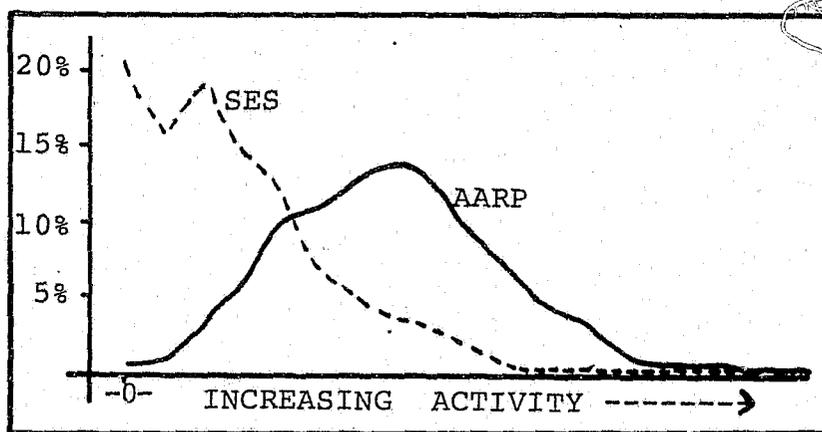
¹Trips for medical care was not included in the Get Out variable, because it was not seen as a good measure of activity.

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

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

CHART 4

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELDERLY CONTACTS WITH FAMILY AND NEIGHBORS

What contacts do the elderly have within their homes?

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

TABLE 27

ELDERLY CONTACTS WITH FAMILIES, NEIGHBORS

FREQUENCY	AARP			SES		
	FAMILY VISITS	FAMILY PHONE CALLS	NEIGHBOR VISITS	FAMILY VISITS	FAMILY PHONE CALLS	NEIGHBOR VISITS
DAILY	6.7	16.1	30.6	21.9	38.4	25.7
WEEKLY	19.4	31.3	33.8	25.0	13.9	18.9
TWICE MONTHLY	9.6	15.3	8.4	8.0	4.5	6.4
MONTHLY OR NEVER	64.3	37.2	27.1	45.1	43.2	49.1
COLUMN TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER IN GROUP	1,786	1,796	1,790	1,716	1,722	1,719

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

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

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

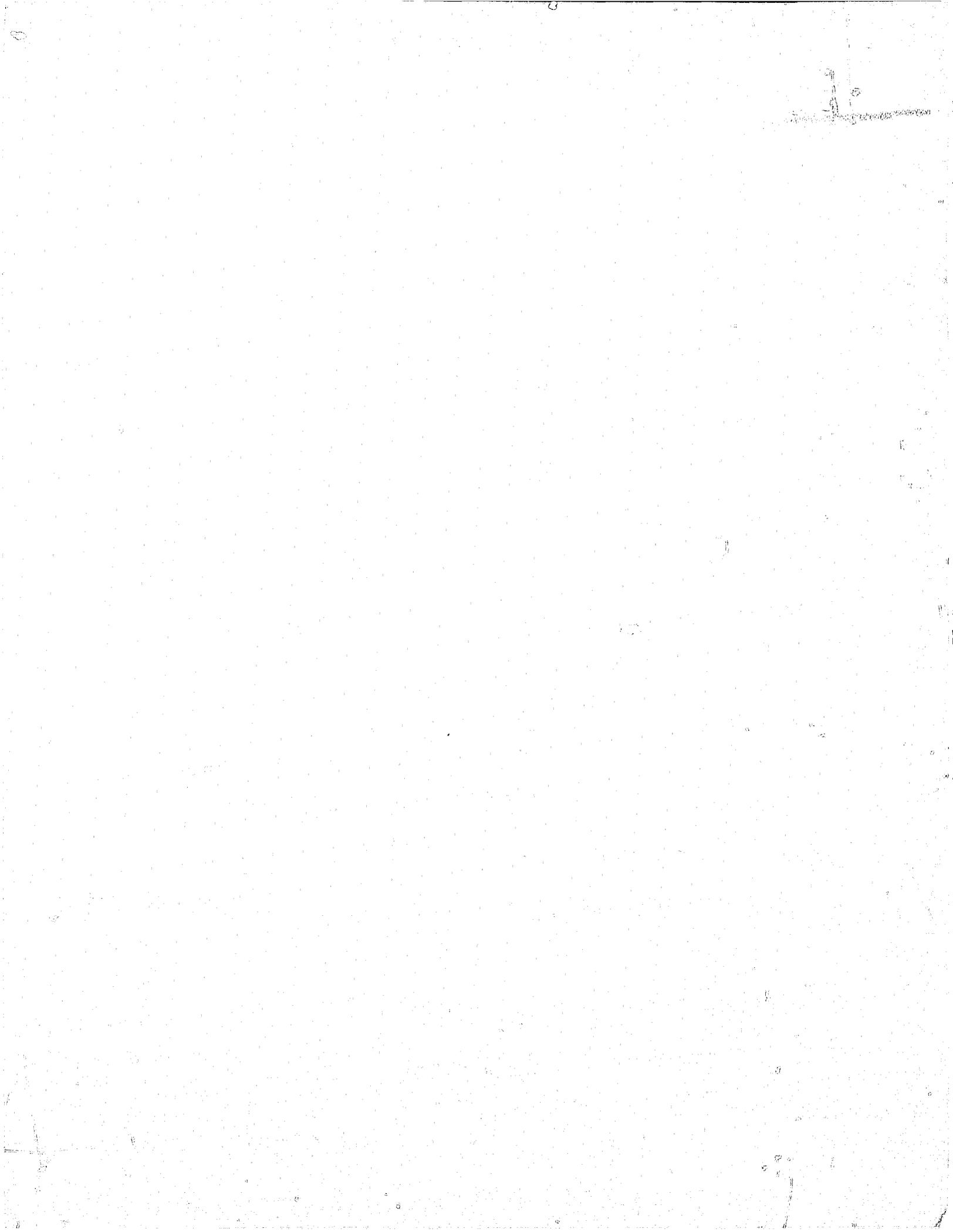


TABLE 28

RACE BY FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS FOR SES

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

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

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

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

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 29

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

RANK	AARP			SES		
	PROBLEM	% PERCEIVING AS SERIOUS	# OF CASES	PROBLEM	% PERCEIVING AS SERIOUS	# OF CASES
1	HEALTH	21.9	(1,706)	HEALTH	50.1	(1,446)
2	PROPERTY THEFT	20.1	(1,621)	MONEY	45.9	(1,295)
3	ATTACK BY ADULT	15.2	(1,627)	ATTACK BY ADULTS	34.8	(1,234)
4	ATTACK BY YOUTH	14.1	(1,618)	PROPERTY THEFT	34.2	(1,191)
5	MONEY	12.9	(1,639)	ATTACK BY YOUTH	33.3	(1,270)
6	LONELINESS	8.5	(1,618)	MEDICAL CARE	22.7	(1,250)
7	MEDICAL CARE	8.1	(1,589)	LONELINESS	22.2	(1,174)
8	JOB OPPORTUNITIES	7.9	(1,532)	LACK OF EDUCATION	21.6	(1,190)
9	LACK OF FRIENDS	7.0	(1,613)	LACK OF HOUSING	18.1	(1,218)
10	NOT FEELING NEEDED	6.5	(1,579)	NOT FEELING NEEDED	16.8	(1,150)
11	KEEPING BUSY	5.5	(1,589)	JOB OPPORTUNITIES	16.0	(938)
12	LACK OF EDUCATION	2.7	(1,563)	KEEPING BUSY	13.9	(1,172)
13	LACK OF HOUSING	2.3	(1,555)	LACK OF FRIENDS	13.7	(1,193)
14	LACK OF CLOTHING	1.6	(1,575)	LACK OF CLOTHING	13.0	(1,223)

*Percents indicate proportion of the total respondents perceiving each problem as very or somewhat serious. Because each respondent may have perceived more than one problem as serious, columns do not add to 100%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 30

ELDERLY RESPONSE TO THE FIVE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS

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

Comparisons of the remaining nine problems can be developed from Table 29, page 66 and will be left to the interest of the reader.

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

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

RACE Race/Ethnic group was an extremely significant variable in determining the seriousness of problems for SES. Health (58.9%) and lack of money (48.5%) were predominant considerations for Whites in the SES sample. While property theft (25.9%) and fear of attack by adults (23.5%) followed suit, fear of attack by youth (20.6%) fell to a ranking of number seven. A comparison of AARP Whites with similar incomes to the SES Whites (\$4,000 and less) showed approximately the same percentage fearing crime.

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

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

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

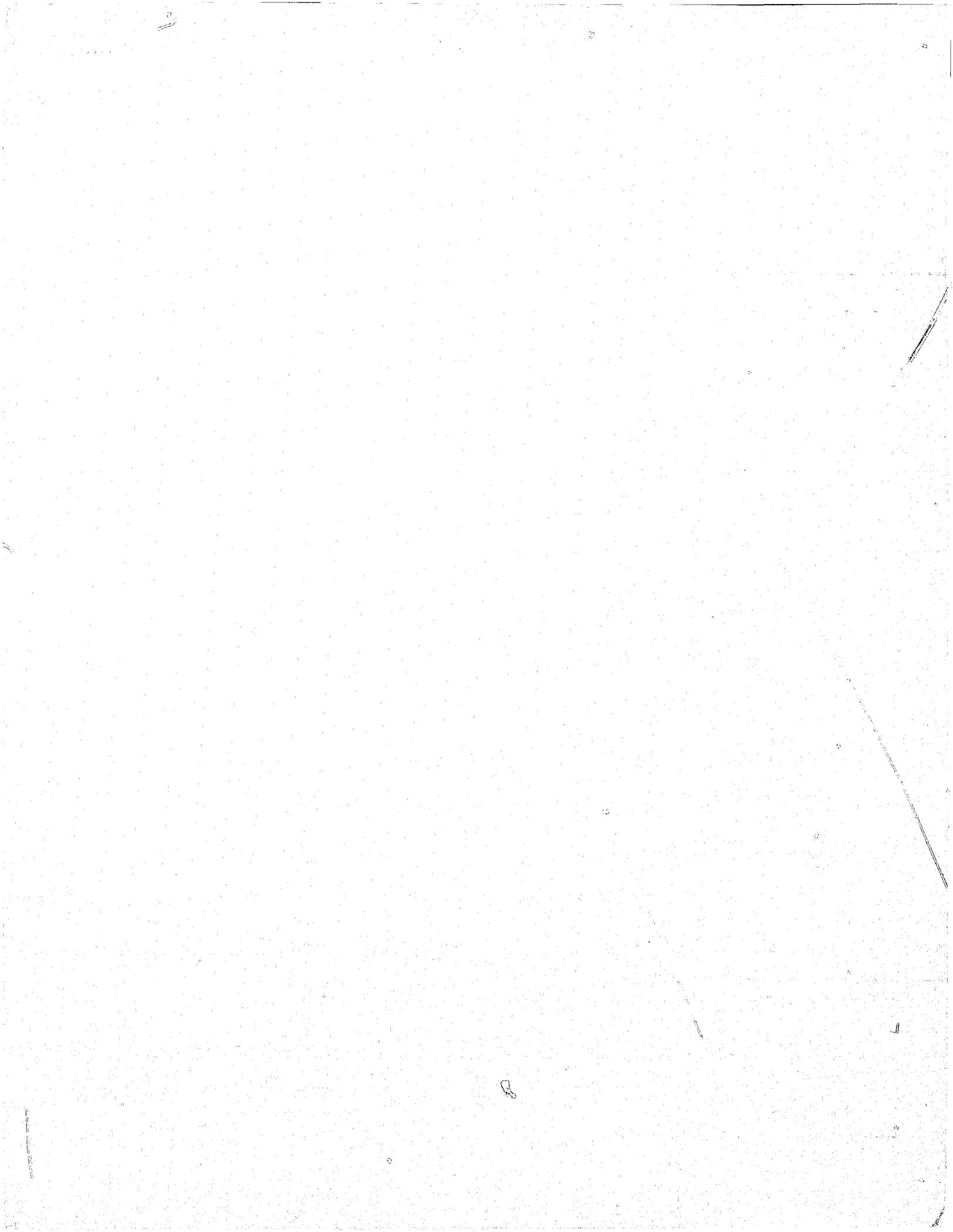


TABLE 31

RANK OF PROBLEMS BY RACE (SES)

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

INCOME

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

LIVE IN

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

PROBLEMS OF GETTING OUT

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 32

PROBLEMS OF GETTING OUT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VICTIMIZATION

Who are Florida's elderly victims?

 HIGHLIGHTS

AARP - 1 in 10 were victimized.

SES - 1 in 20 were victimized.

Victimization decreased with the advancing age of AARP members.

Victimization varied with race/ethnic groups (SES):

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

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

Victimization did not decrease the activity levels of the elderly.

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

TABLE 33

RATES OF VICTIMIZATION - AARP and SES

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

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

TABLE 34

AGE BY VICTIMIZATION (AARP)

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

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

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

TABLE 35

RACE BY VICTIMIZATION (SES)

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

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

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

INCOME

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

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

INCOME	TIMES VICTIMIZED		NO. CASES
	NONE	ONE OR MORE	
less than \$2,000	94.6	5.4	(536)
\$2,000-\$3,999	92.1	7.9	(719)
\$4,000-\$5,999	91.0	9.0	(233)
\$6,000-\$7,999	92.7	7.3	(288)
\$8,000-\$9,999	89.1	10.9	(303)
more than \$10,000	88.7	11.3	(653)

It must be noted that race is confounded with the lower income strata, and (because of the low minority victimization rate) may be a partial explanation of this relationship.

REGION

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

TABLE 37
VICTIMIZATION BY COUNTIES

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

NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting percentages due to small sample size in some cases.

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

FEAR
OF
CRIME

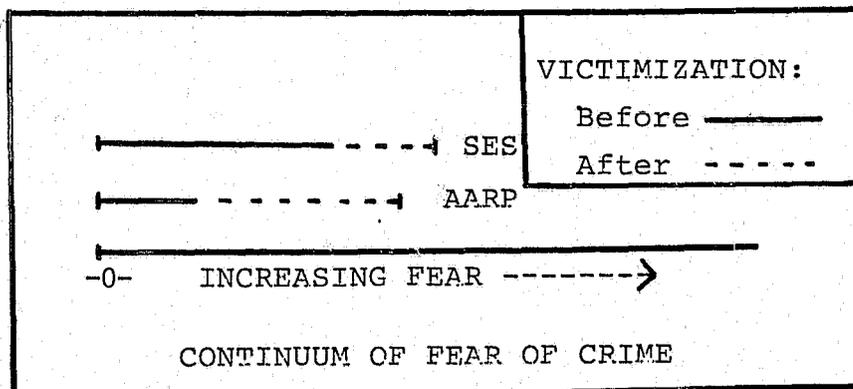
One feasible outcome of being a victim is an increase in the fear of crime. In general, this trend was found among the elderly in this survey. Victimization increased the fear of attack by adults (AARP only), fear of attack by youth, and fear of property theft (both groups). Overall, the fear indicated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

TABLE 38
VICTIMIZATION BY FEAR OF CRIME

	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
	NON-VICTIMS	VICTIMS		NON-VICTIMS	VICTIMS
FEAR OF ATTACK BY ADULTS	3.7%	10.1%	VERY SERIOUS	21.0%	24.3%
	9.7%	19.6%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	23.0%	17.6%
	23.0%	30.4%	MINOR	17.0%	16.2%
	63.5%	39.9%	NOT A PROBLEM	48.9%	41.9%
	(1459)	(168)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1118)	(74)
This relationship is not statistically significant					
FEAR OF ATTACK BY YOUTH	3.8%	10.2%	VERY SERIOUS	21.4%	21.9%
	8.6%	16.8%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	11.1%	20.5%
	23.3%	30.5%	MINOR	18.1%	27.4%
	64.3%	42.5%	NOT A PROBLEM	49.4%	30.1%
	(1458)	(167)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1155)	(73)
FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	5.1%	19.9%	VERY SERIOUS	20.8%	36.1%
	11.6%	29.2%	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	11.5%	15.3%
	32.4%	33.9%	MINOR	20.9%	26.4%
	51.0%	17.0%	NOT A PROBLEM	46.7%	22.2%
	(1454)	(171)	NUMBER OF CASES	(1076)	(72)

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

CHART 5
INCREASE IN FEAR OF CRIME DUE TO VICTIMIZATION



GET OUT

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

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

TYPE OF CRIME

What type of crimes are they the victims of?

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 39

VICTIMIZATION RATE BY TYPE OF CRIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 40
RACE BY TYPE OF CRIME (SES)

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

*These results were significant.

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

- INCOME** There seemed to be no difference in victimization rates within type of crime due to income.
- LIVE IN** Type of residence was slightly predictive of type of crime. Those elderly living in apartments were more likely to be the victims of personal crimes than those living elsewhere. Assault (SES) and pickpocket/pursesnatch (AARP) showed a higher victimization rate for apartment dwellers. Property crimes, on the other hand, occurred more often against those elderly living in houses - property theft and property destruction - AARP.
- FEAR OF CRIME** It was noted earlier that being a victim increased the fear of crime in general (refer to page 80, TABLE 38). Examining specific types of crimes, it was found that being a victim of a specific crime increased the related fear. Fear of attack by youth and adults was greatly increased by assault and pickpocket for both groups. Fear of property theft was also greatly increased by property theft, property destruction and theft from mailbox.

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

TABLE 41 (a)

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

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

TABLE 41 (b)

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

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

TABLE 41 (c)

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

CRIME TYPE	FEAR OF CRIME	AARP		PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	SES	
		NONVICTIM	VICTIM		NONVICTIM	VICTIM
PROPERTY THEFT		17.9%	52.8%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	33.8%	54.6%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	82.1%	47.2%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.2%	45.5%
		(1,521)	(106)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,168)	(22)
PROPERTY DESTRUC- TION		19.2%	77.7%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	33.9%	75.0%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	80.8%	22.0%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.1%	25.0%
		(1,600)	(27)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,182)	(8)
THEFT FROM MAILBOX		18.9%	77.8%	SERIOUS PROBLEM	34.0%	50.0%
	FEAR OF PROPERTY THEFT	80.1%	22.2%	NOT A PROBLEM	66.0%	50.0%
		(1,618)	(9)	(NUMBER OF CASES)	(1,180)	(10)
					(NOT SIGNIFICANT)	

LOCATION OF CRIME

Where do crimes against the elderly take place?

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

An examination of the location of the crimes committed against the elderly found that over half of these crimes took place in their own homes (55.7% - AARP; 56.1% - SES). Between 9.2% (AARP) and 15.8% (SES) of the crimes were committed in the streets. The remainder of the crimes were committed in cars, public transportation, other buildings, elevators, and other. Table 42, Page 1039, presents this information.

AGE
INCOME
LIVE IN

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

SEX

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

RACE

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

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

TYPE
OF
CRIME

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

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

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

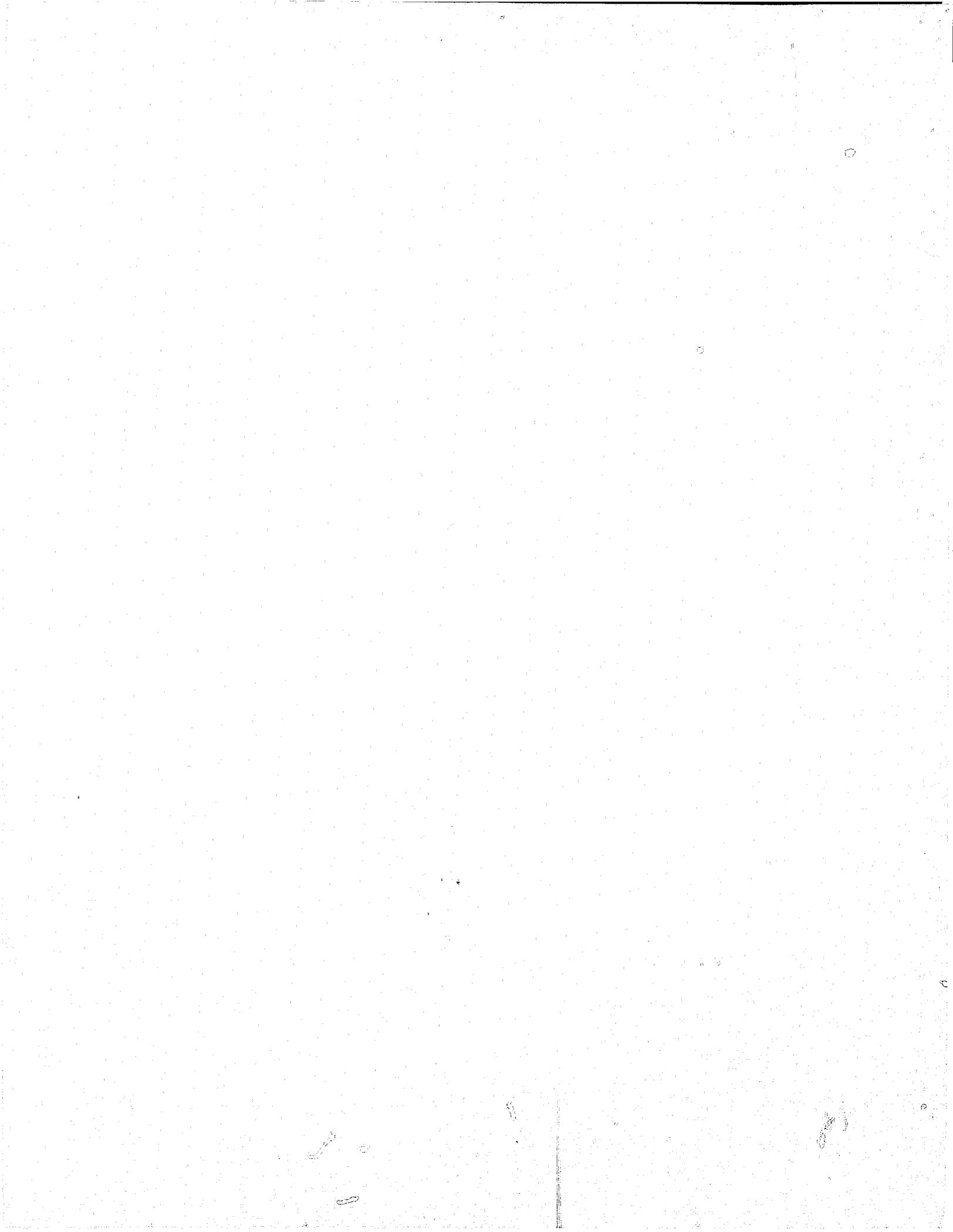


TABLE 42

TYPE OF CRIME BY LOCATION OF CRIME
FREQUENCIES/PROPORTIONS

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

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

SPECIFICS OF THE CRIME*

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

THREAT-
ENED
WITH
HARM

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

PERCENT OF VICTIMS THREATENED
BY TYPE OF CRIME

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

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

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

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

WEAPON

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

ATTACKED
PHYS--
ICALLY

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

LOSS OF
MONEY

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

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

Table 43

Amount of Money Lost due to Crime

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

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

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

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Who are the offenders?

HIGHLIGHTS

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

Nine out of ten victims reported male offenders.

Two-thirds of offenders against SES victims were Black.

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

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

Profile of offender:

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

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

STRANGER

SEX OF
OFFENDER

A majority of both AARP (88.6%) and SES (81.0%) victims indicated that the offender was a stranger to them. Approximately nine out of ten victims (AARP and SES) reported that their offender was male. Comparing these offender characteristics with those of the elderly victims

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

yielded no significant relationships.

RACE
OF
OFFENDER

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

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

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

AGE
OF
OFFENDER

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

TABLE 44

AGE OF OFFENDER

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

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

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

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



CONTINUED

3 OF 5

REPORTING OF CRIME BY THE ELDERLY

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

The most frequent reason given for not notifying the police:

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

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

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

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

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

USE OF PREVENTION METHODS

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

AARP members were more likely to use home protection techniques.

Females utilized more crime prevention techniques than males.

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

Wealthier AARP elderly are more likely to use home precautions.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 45 indicates the prevention methods utilized by the elderly.

TABLE 45
PROPORTION OF ELDERLY UTILIZING
CRIME PREVENTION MEHTODS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 46
RANKING OF PREVENTIONS BY RACE

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

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

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

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

FEAR
OF
CRIME

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

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

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

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

TABLE 47 (a)

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

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

TABLE 47 (b)

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

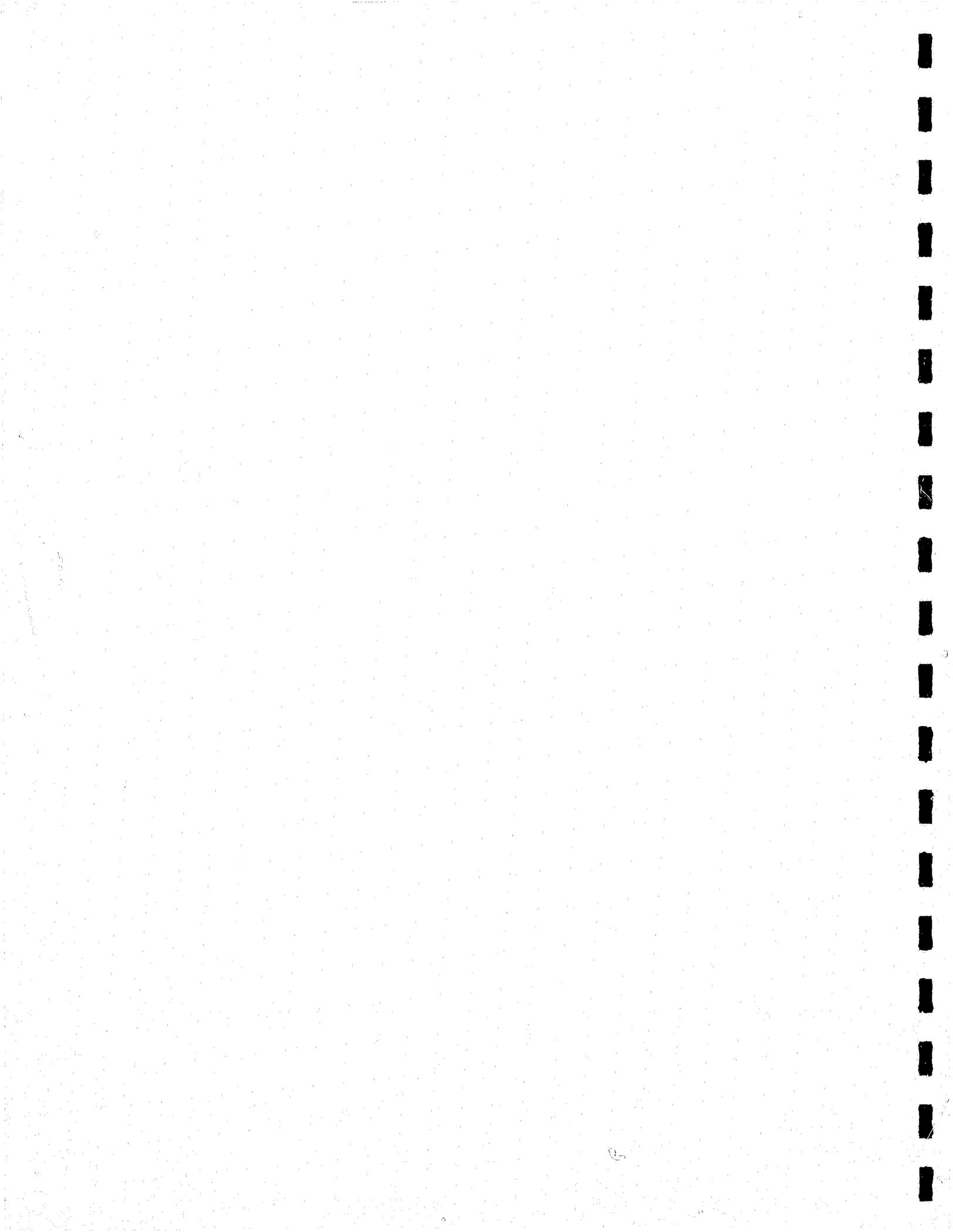
More specific to the two groups, over half of the AARP members took additional precautions for their homes, such as leaving their lights on, and installing special locks on their doors. SES, on the other hand, took other avoidance precautions -- not going out alone and avoiding going out at night.

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

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

APPENDIX D

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS



APPENDIX D

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS*

I. <u>PROFILE DATA</u>		
	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
Race by Income	$X^2=69.38, .0000$ $V=.117$	$X^2=52.94, .0000$ $V=.128$
Age by Income	$X^2=89.61, .0000$ $\tau_{pb}=-.169$	$X^2=62.92, .0000$ $\tau_{pb}=-.0536$
Alone by Income	$X^2=211.427, 0$ $V=.358$	$X^2=26.36, .0001$ $V=.158$
II. <u>FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES</u>		
A. <u>GROCERY</u>		
By age	NS	$X^2=99.2, .0000$ $\tau_{pb}=.183$
By sex	NS	$X^2=195.98, 0$ $\tau_{pc}=.292$

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

II. FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

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

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

IV. GENERAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
A. Poor Health		
By Income	$X^2=47.51, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.119$	NS
B. Lack of Money		
By Age	$X^2=32.907, .0001$ $\tau_{b}=.111$	NS
By Income	$X^2=308.867, 0$ $\tau_{c}=.286$	$X^2=40.874, .0003$ $\tau_{c}=.118$
By Live-in	$X^2=30.064, .0027$ $V=.078$	NS
C. Fear of Attack by Youth		
By Live-in	NS	$X^2=49.83, .0000$ $V=.117$
D. Lack of Medical Care		
By Income	$X^2=109.508, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.130$	NS
By Live-in	$X^2=28.458, .005$ $V=.077$	NS
E. Not Feeling Needed		
By Income	NS	$X^2=33.439, .0041$ $\tau_{c}=.084$
F. Fear of Attack by Adults		
By Live-in	NS	$X^2=48.39, .0000$ $V=.117$
G. Loneliness		
By Income	$X^2=68.296, .000$ $\tau_{c}=.121$	NS
H. Lack of Job Opportunities		
By Age	$X^2=54.259, .0000$ $\tau_{b}=.167$	$X^2=28.992, .0007$ $\tau_{b}=.136$
By Race	NS	$X^2=50.27, .0000$ $V=.013$
By Income	$X^2=83.468, .0000$ $\tau_{c}=.096$	$X^2=33,255, .0043$ $\tau_{c}=.086$

I. Poor Housing			
By Income	$\chi^2=80.686, .000$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=.048$	NS	
J. Lack of Clothing			
By Age	NS	$\chi^2=33.37, .0001$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=.144$	
By Income	NS	$\chi^2=35.891, .0018$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=.108$	
K. Lack of Education			
By Income	$\chi^2=49.852, .0000$ $\tau_{\text{c}}=.055$	NS	
L. Fear of Property Theft/Vandalism			
By Live-in	$\chi^2=39.878, .0001$ $V=.091$	NS	
M. Get Out			
By Age	$\chi^2=33.354, .000$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=-.054$	$\chi^2=110.589, .000$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=-.20500$	
By Sex	$\chi^2=37.554, .000$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=-.129$	$\chi^2=44.650, .000$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=-.14698$	
By Income	$\chi^2=104.72, .000$ $\tau_{\text{b}}=.183$	NS	

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

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

B. General Health

By age	NS	$X^2 = 20.796, .013$ $\tau_{ab} = -.067$
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C. Lack of Available
Public Transportation

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

D. Cost of Public
Transportation

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

E. Availability of a car or
inability to drive

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

F. Danger of Being
Physically Assaulted

By live in	NS	$X^2 = 53.789, .0000$ $V = .119$
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G. Getout

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

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

	<u>AARP</u>	<u>SES</u>
XII. <u>NOTIFICATION OF POLICE</u>		
No statistically-significant findings		
XIII. <u>PREVENTION METHODS</u>		
A. Hold on to purse		
By income	$X^2=50.879, .0000$ $V=.173$	NS
B. Don't carry wallet/pocketbook		
By race	NS	$X^2=12.949, .0047$ $V=.087$
By income	$X^2=22.402, .0004$ $V=.115$	NS
C. Carry little money		
By age	NS	$X^2=25.336, .0000$ $V=.122$
D. Avoid areas		
By age	$X^2=29.267, .0000$ $V=.126$	$X^2=55.389, .0000$ $V=.1799$
E. Avoid going out at night		
By age	$X^2=42.154, .0000$ $V=.152$	$X^2=34.87, .0000$ $V=.1427$
By income	$X^2=96.826, .0000$ $V=.239$	NS
F. Don't go out alone		
By age	$X^2=15.707, .0013$ $V=.093$	NS
By income	$X^2=53.466, .0000$ $V=.17755$	NS
G. Lethal weapon in home		
By age	$X^2=21.507, .0001$ $V=.108$	NS
By income	$X^2=25.619, .0001$ $V=.123$	NS

VIII. LOCATION OF CRIME

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

IX. SPECIFICS OF THE CRIME

A. Threatened with harm

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

B. Threatened with a weapon

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

c. Attacked Physically

By race	NS	$X^2=5.34, .0691$ $V=.31458$
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D. Medical Expenses incurred

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

X. LOSS OF MONEY/HOW MUCH

No statistically significant findings

XI. OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

VI. VICTIMIZATION

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

VII. TYPE OF CRIME

A. Disturbing the Peace

By income	$X^2=127.026, .000$ $V=.086$	NS
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B. Assault

By sex	NS	$X^2=14.78, .000$ $\emptyset = .099$
By live-in	NS	$X^2=16.76, .000$ $V=.101$

C. Pickpocket/Pursesnatch

By sex	$X^2=7.01, .0081$ $\emptyset=.067$	NS
By race	NS	$X^2=32.25, .0000$ $V=.13686$
By live-in	$X^2=17.73, .0014$ $V=.099$	NS
By live alone	NS	$X^2=5.688, .017$ $\emptyset = .06$

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

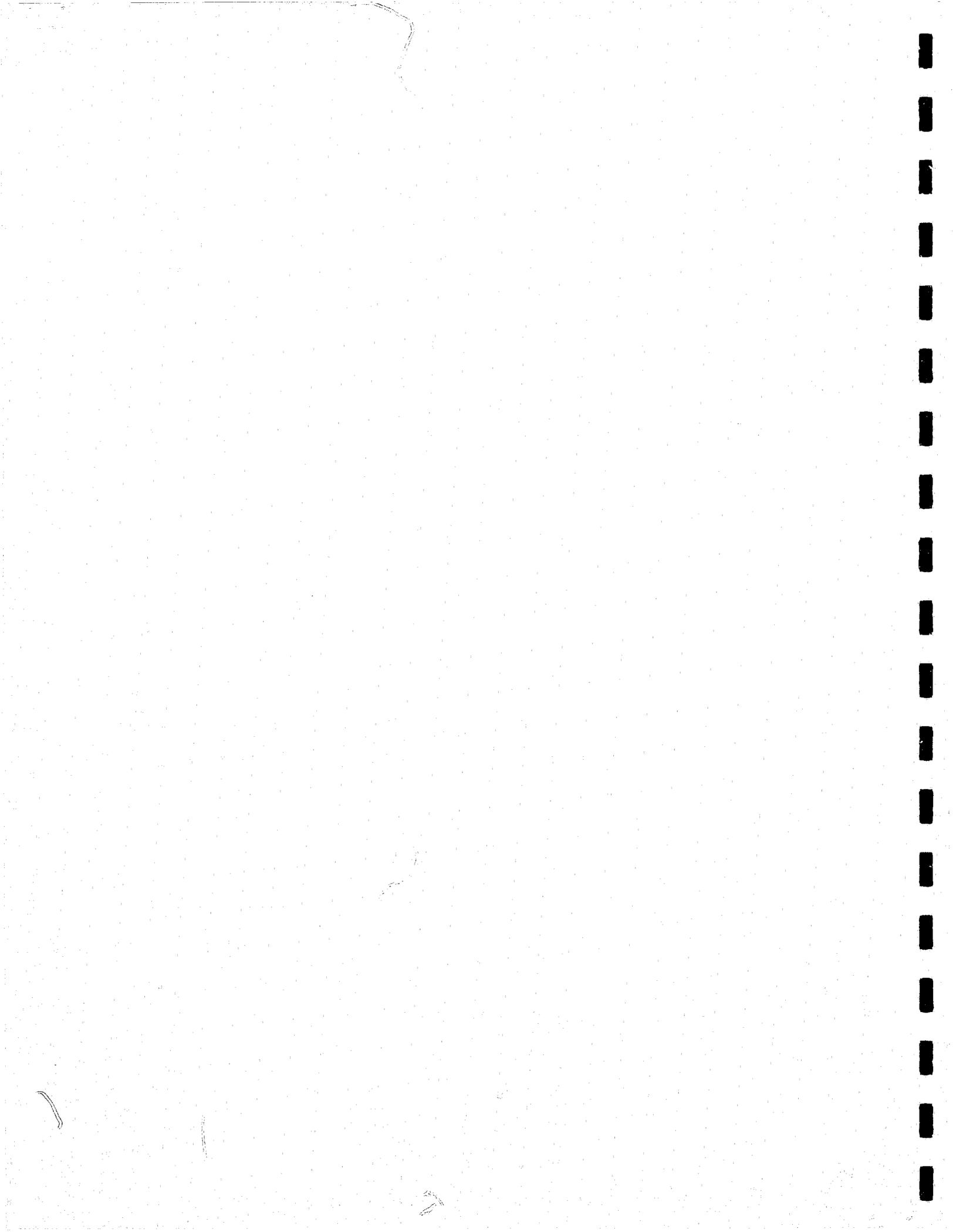
FEAR OF CRIME BY PREVENTION

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

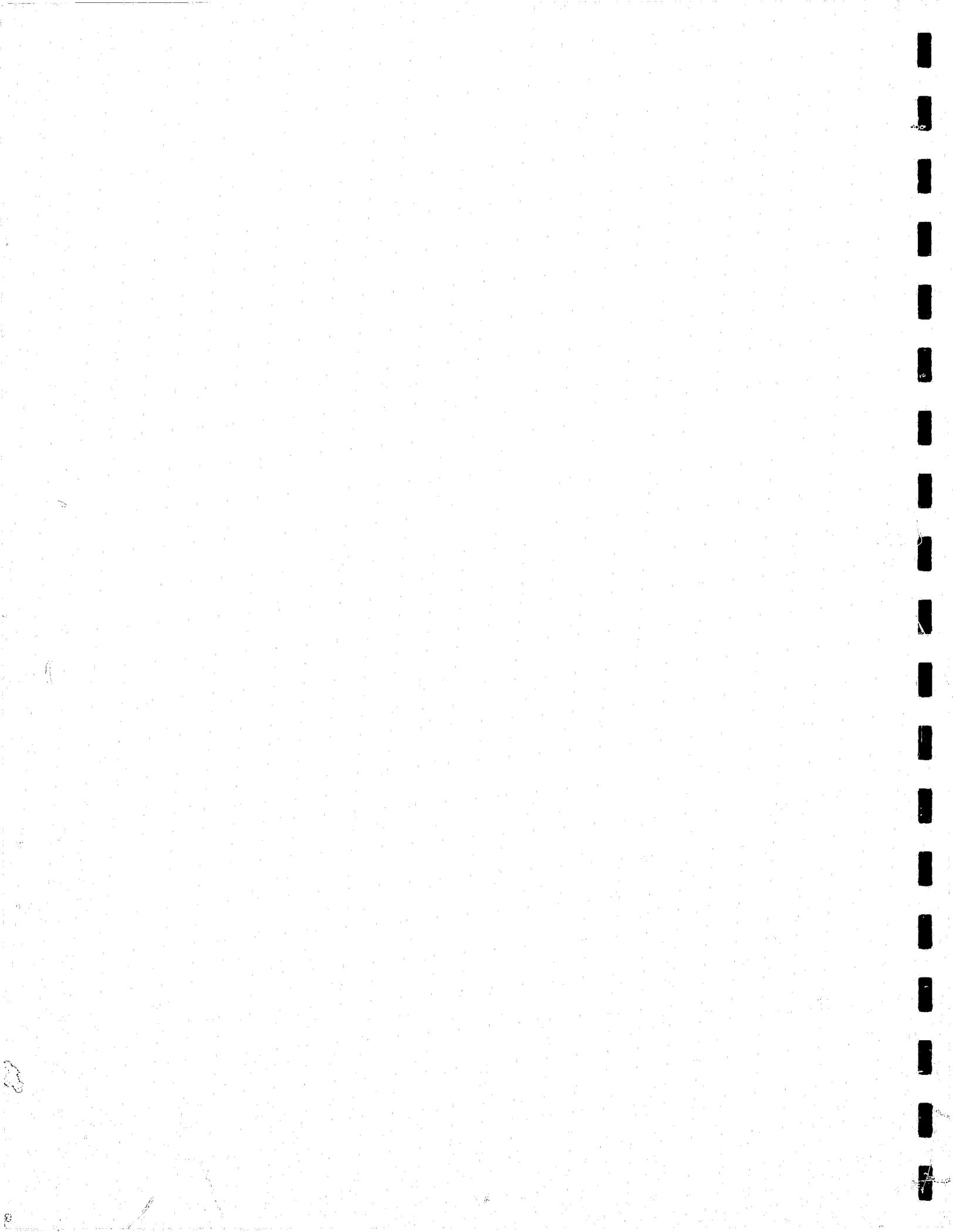
- fear of attack by adults, by Social Security check sent to bank
- fear of attack by youth by carrying a lethal weapon
- fear of attack by youth by Social Security check sent to bank
- fear of property theft by not carrying wallet on person
- fear of property theft by Social Security Check sent to bank.

For SES, only the following were significant:

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



APPENDIX E
CRIME AND ELDERLY SURVEY IN
ENGLISH AND SPANISH



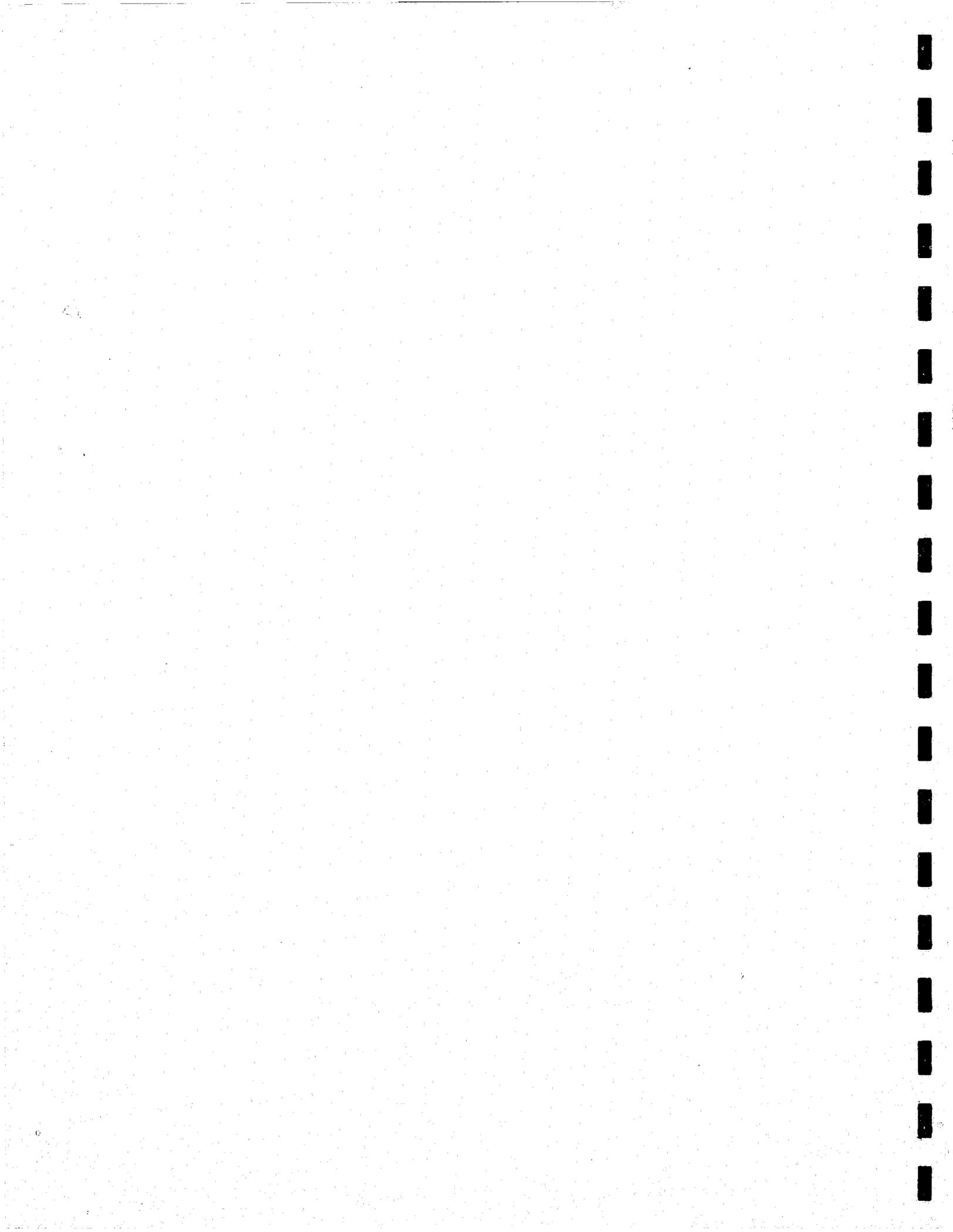
SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUATION OF QUESTION 10

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

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> HOLD ONTO MY PURSE OR POCKETBOOK. | <input type="checkbox"/> CARRY A LETHAL WEAPON. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HIDE MONEY IN MY HOME. | <input type="checkbox"/> CARRY A NON-LETHAL WEAPON. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T CARRY A WALLET OR POCKETBOOK. | <input type="checkbox"/> LEAVE LIGHTS ON. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CARRY ONLY MINIMUM AMOUNT OF MONEY
NECESSARY FOR PURPOSE OF MY TRIP. | <input type="checkbox"/> USE SPECIAL LOCKS ON
MY DOORS. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AVOID CERTAIN STREETS AND AREAS. | <input type="checkbox"/> USE SPECIAL LOCKS ON
MY WINDOWS. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AVOID GOING OUT AT NIGHT. | <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE MY SOCIAL SECURITY
CHECK MAILED DIRECTLY
TO THE BANK. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GO OUT WITH OTHERS, NOT ALONE. | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER. (EXPLAIN) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AVOID USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE A LETHAL WEAPON AT HOME (GUN,
KNIFE, ETC.) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE AT HOME A NON-LEATHAL
WEAPON (MACE, ALARM, ETC.). | |

SECTION II: VICTIMIZATION

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

NONE _____ ONCE _____ TWICE _____ THREE TIMES _____ MORE THAN THREE _____

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> DISTURBING THE PEACE	<input type="checkbox"/> FRAUD/CON-GAME
<input type="checkbox"/> ASSAULT	<input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY DESTRUCTION
<input type="checkbox"/> PURSE SNATCH/PICKPOCKET	<input type="checkbox"/> THEFT FROM MAILBOX
<input type="checkbox"/> THEFT OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN POCKETBOOK OR PURSE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (EXPLAIN)
<input type="checkbox"/> RAPE	_____

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

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

0 TO \$100 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$300 TO \$599 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$101 TO \$299 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$600 TO \$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
OVER \$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

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

0 TO \$100 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$300 TO \$599 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$101 TO \$299 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$600 TO \$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
OVER \$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. DID YOU NOTIFY THE POLICE? Yes No

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

I WAS TOO FRIGHTENED.

I DID NOT THINK THEY WOULD TRY TO DO ANYTHING.

I DID NOT KNOW WHAT NUMBER TO CALL.

I EXPECTED SOMEONE ELSE TO DO IT.

OTHER. (EXPLAIN) _____

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

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

DID YOU SEE THE OFFENDER? YES _____ NO _____

WAS THE OFFENDER? SOMEONE YOU KNOW _____ STRANGER _____

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

RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE _____ BLACK _____ HISPANIC _____

OTHER _____ DO NOT KNOW _____

SEX: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ DO NOT KNOW _____

12. WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?

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

IN ANOTHER BUILDING _____ ELEVATOR _____ OTHER _____

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

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO:

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

OCTOBER 15, 1977

SECCIÓN I: INFORMACION GENERAL

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

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

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

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

2. SEXO: HOMBRE _____ MUJER _____

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

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

VIVE EN: CASA _____ APARTAMENTO/CONDOMINIO _____

TRAILER _____ CASA DE RETIRO _____ POSEE _____

ALGUILA _____

5. ESTA USTED EMPLEADO? SI' _____ No _____

6. SU SALARIO ANUAL

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

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

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

7. ACTIVIDAD DIARIA: CON QUE FRECUENCIA:

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

8. CON QUE FRECUENCIA USTED:

ES VISITADO POR SUS FAMILIARES _____

RECIBE LLAMADAS TELFÓNICAS DE
SUS FAMILIARES _____

RECIBE VISISTAS DE LOS VECINOS _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECCION II: VÍCTIMA DE UN CRÍMEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAS DE \$1,000 _____

8. ¿LLAMÓ USTED A LA POLICÍA? SÍ _____ No _____

SI NO LLAMÓ A LA POLICÍA, ¿POR QUÉ NO LOS HIZO?, MARQUE CON UNA CRUZ LAS RAZONES POR LAS CUALES NO LLAMÓ A LA POLICÍA.

_____ ESTABA MUY ASUSTADO _____ NO SUPE A CUAL NUMERO LLAMAR

_____ NO PENSÉ QUE ME AYUDARÍAN _____ OTRA (EXPLIQUE)

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

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

USTED VIO AL OFENSOR? SI _____ No _____

ERA ÉL OFENSOR ALQUIEN QUE USTED CONOCIA? _____

UN EXTRAÑO _____

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

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

SEXO: HOMBRE _____ MUJER _____ No se' _____

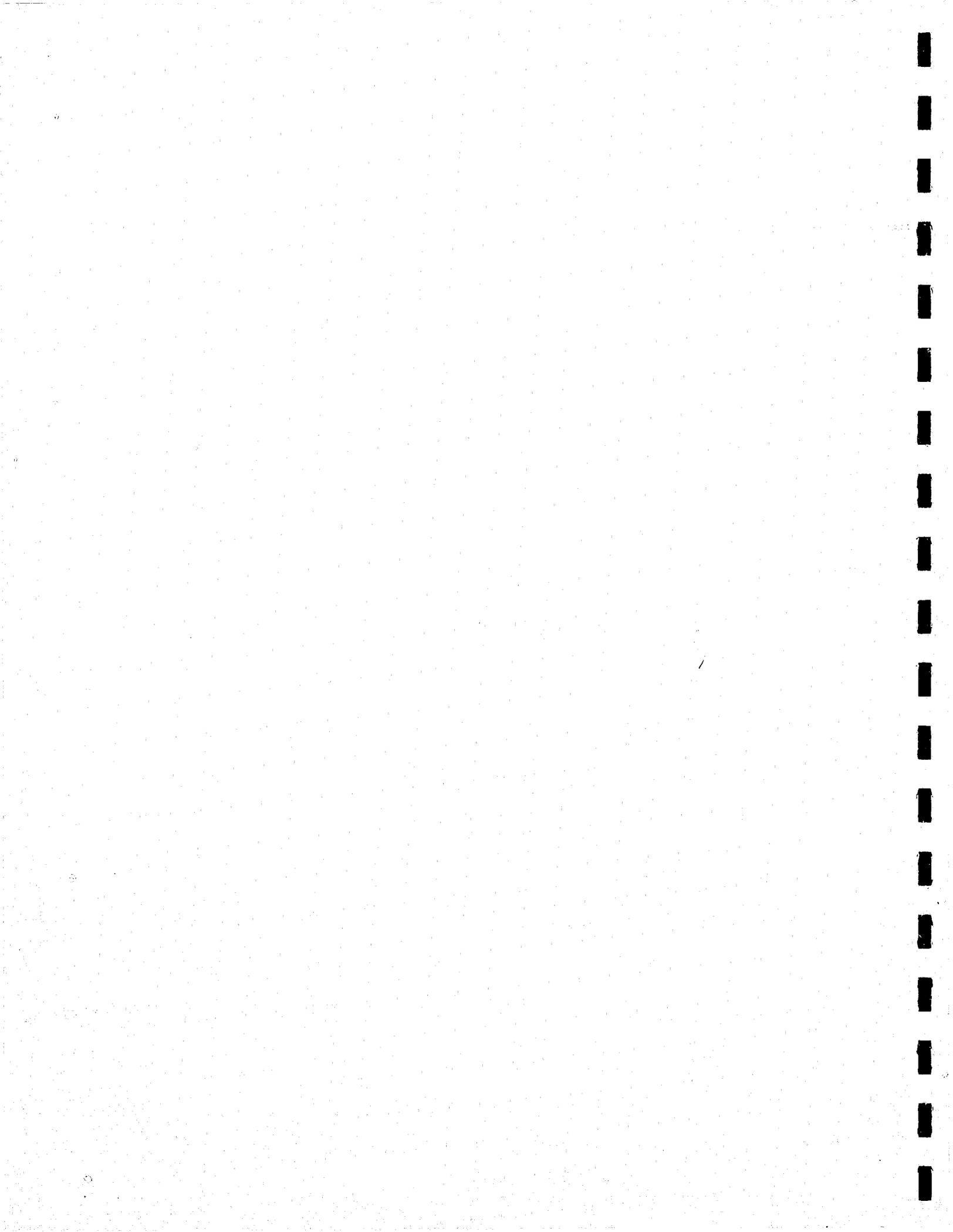
10. DÓNDE OCURRIÓ?

EN LA CASA _____ EN UN CARRO _____ TRANSPORTACIÓN PÚBLICA _____

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

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

APPENDIX F
TYPES OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS



ISSUES I and II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title: Crimes Against the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

Title: Fear of Crime Among the Aged

Corporate Author: Gerontological Society

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

Title: Crime Against the Aging

Author: P. H. Hahn

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

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

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress

Annotation: Testimony and other materials on LEAA's programs dealing with crimes against the elderly and on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's estimate of the nature and extent of elderly crime victimization. Need #4

Title: Crimes Against the Elderly - A Continuing National Crisis
Corporate Author: US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Administration on Aging

Abstract: Elderly people are much more likely to be victimized, and when they are, the crime is likely to be a theft of something from their person. This report briefly describes several research projects that drew those conclusions. A sampling of programs aimed at reducing crimes against the elderly is described. Need #4

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

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

Title: Elderly Victim - Vulnerability to the Criminal Act

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

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

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

Author: A. Sundeen

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

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

Sponsoring Agency: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

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

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

Corporate Author: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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

Title: Crimes Against Aging Americans - The Kansas City Study

Corporate Author: Midwest Research Institute

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

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

Corporate Author: North Texas State University

Annotation: Results of a Study which investigated variables relating to the reporting and non-reporting of crime by older victims and identified social-psychological differences in victim reports, non-reporters, and non-victims. Need #4

Title: Criminal Victimization of the Aged in Texas

Corporate Author: University Center for Community Services

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

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

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

Title: Fear of Crime and Urban Elderly

Author: R. A. Sundeen

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

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

Corporate Author: Gerontological Society

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

ISSUE III

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

Title: Case Corridor Safety for Seniors Project

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Description of a Detroit multi-phase project designed to provide a safe environment for senior adults within a designated inner-city target area. Need #3

Title: Public Interest - Report No. 6 - Beating Up on the Elderly - Police, Social Work, Crime

Corporate Author: Baywood Publishing Company, Inc.

Annotation: A review of the need for, and means of, reducing crime against the elderly and providing them with assistance after a crime has been committed. Need #3

Title: SCAT (Senior Citizens Against Thievery)

Corporate Author: National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

Annotation: Description of a crime prevention program being developed in Baltimore to educate the city's senior citizens to make them less susceptible to being victimized. Need #3

Title: Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Description of a senior citizen volunteer program in Cottage Grove (OR) which attempts to prevent crime against senior citizens by conducting home visits. Need #3

Title: Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide

Corporate Author: American Association of Retired Persons

Annotation: Quick reference booklet specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Billion dollar Swindle - Frauds Against the Elderly

Sales Agency: Fleet Press Corporation

Annotation: It is estimated that billions of dollars are bilked from America's senior citizens each year in the sale of disease cures, land plots, and pre-burial contracts, and in various products and services. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Territorial Behavior and Fear of Crime in the Elderly

Author: A. H. Patterson

Annotation: This study interviewed and observed a sample of 157 homeowners aged 65 or older to determine the relationship between visible territorial markers posted by the homeowners and their fear of property loss and assault. Needs #3, #4 and #5

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

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

Title: Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime

Corporate Author: Mid-America Regional Council

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

Title: Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Author: M. A. Mendelson

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

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

Corporate Author: California Attorney General's Building Security Commission

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

Title: Elderly Crime Victimization (Residential Security)

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress

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

Title: Security in Multi-Family Housing - Conference

Corporate Author: Warner Consultants

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

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

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

Annotation: Testimony and other materials concerning the criminal threat confronting senior citizens in our society, the need for legislation to ease the problem of crime against the elderly, and crime prevention efforts in these areas. Need #3

Title: Elderly Crime Victimization (Crime Prevention Programs)

Corporate Author: U.S. Congress (House Subcommittee)

Annotation: Testimony and other materials presented to the House Select Committee on Aging, dealing with crime prevention programs for the elderly which have been instituted by national organizations serving the elderly. Needs #3 and #5

Title: Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space

Corporate Author: Institute for Community Design Analysis

Annotation: This handbook demonstrates how the physical form of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and life-styles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control of its living area. Need #4

Title: Residential Crime - The Older Person as Victim

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: Several projects involving residential security and crime prevention for senior citizens are described. Need #3

Title: Residential Security 2

Corporate Author: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Annotation: Ten articles presenting residential security planning and programs, designed for use by security professions in increasing consciousness of alternatives for countering residential crime in government-assisted housing. Need #4

Title: Security - The City and the Housing Authority

Author: L. Gulinello

Annotation: Review of major factors in the physical and social structures of urban areas, and especially public housing which contributes to the incidence of burglary, robbery, larceny, and rape. Needs #3 and #4

ISSUE IV

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

Title: Youth and Senior Citizens in Creative Rural Courts

Corporate Author: National Council of Juvenile Court Judges

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

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

ISSUE V

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

Title: Operation Reassurance

Corporate Author: Law and Order

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

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

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

Title: Syracuse Police Department's Senior Citizen Recognition Program

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Corporate Author: New York City Police Department

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

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

Corporate Author: Public Administration Service

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

Title: Operation Lifeline

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Corporate Author: Washington School of Psychiatry

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

Title: Helping the Elderly

Corporate Author: Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Title: Hunting (WV) Police Department - Operation Lifeline

Corporate Author: Huntington Police Department

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

Title: Senior Citizens Turn COP Spotters

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

Annotation: A variety of volunteer programs aid the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department: Senior citizen posses are one way that senior citizens can assist crime prevention programs - other ways are described. Needs #3 and #6

Title: Law Enforcement and the Senior Citizen

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Corporate Author: St. Petersburg Police Department

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

Title: Survey of Crime Against the Elderly

Corporate Author: International Association of Chiefs of Police

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

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

Author: Etzler, F. L.

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

Title: Older American - Police Problem or Police Asset

Corporate Author: Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

ISSUE VI

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

Title: Service Model for Elderly Crime Victims

Author: Friedman, D. M.

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

Title: Senior Citizens - Courtwatching

Corporate Author: American Association of Retired Persons

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

Title: Senior Citizens - The Target Is You

Corporate Author: Hennepin County Attorney

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

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

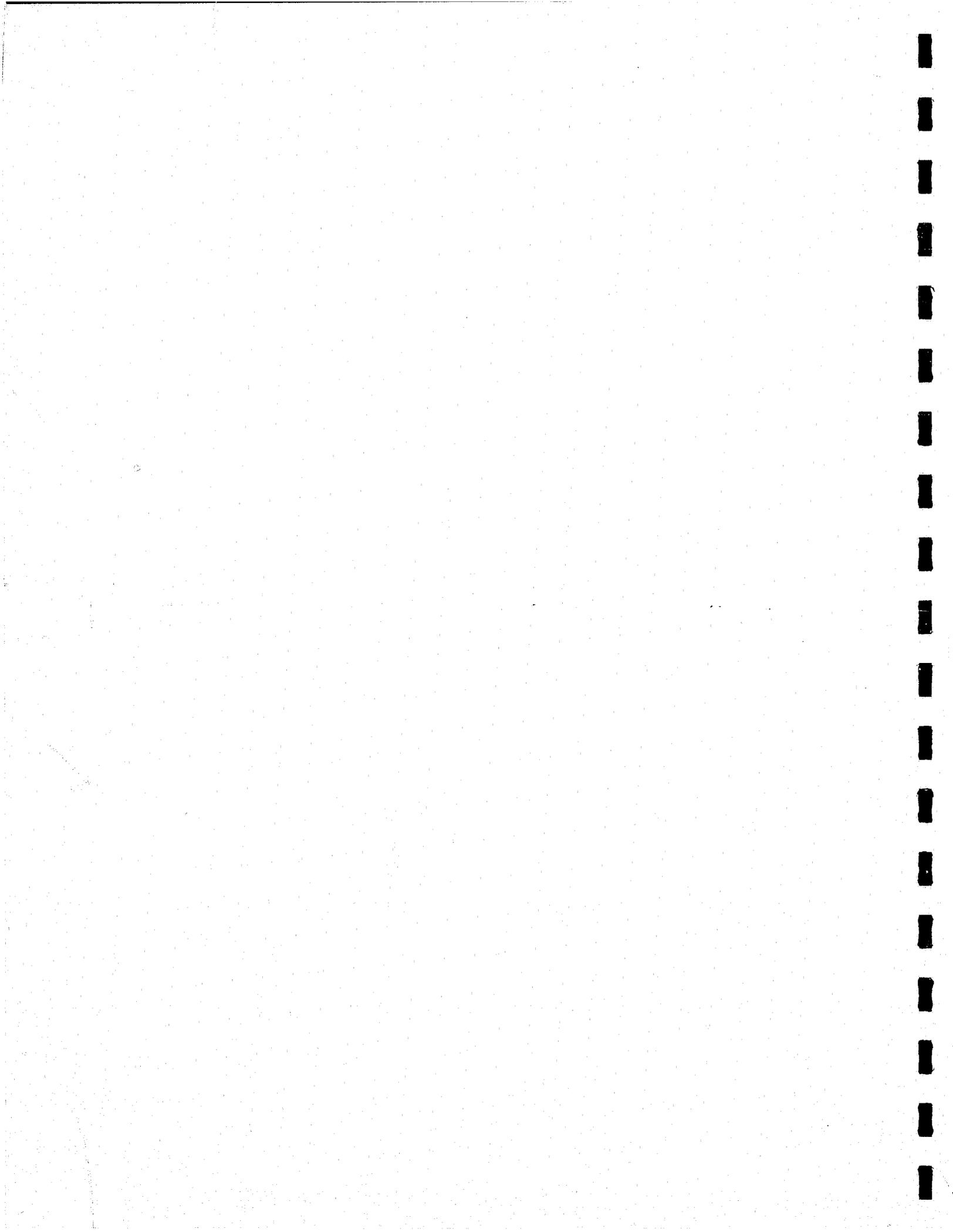
Corporate Author: North Texas State University

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

Title: Crime: The Aging and Public Policy

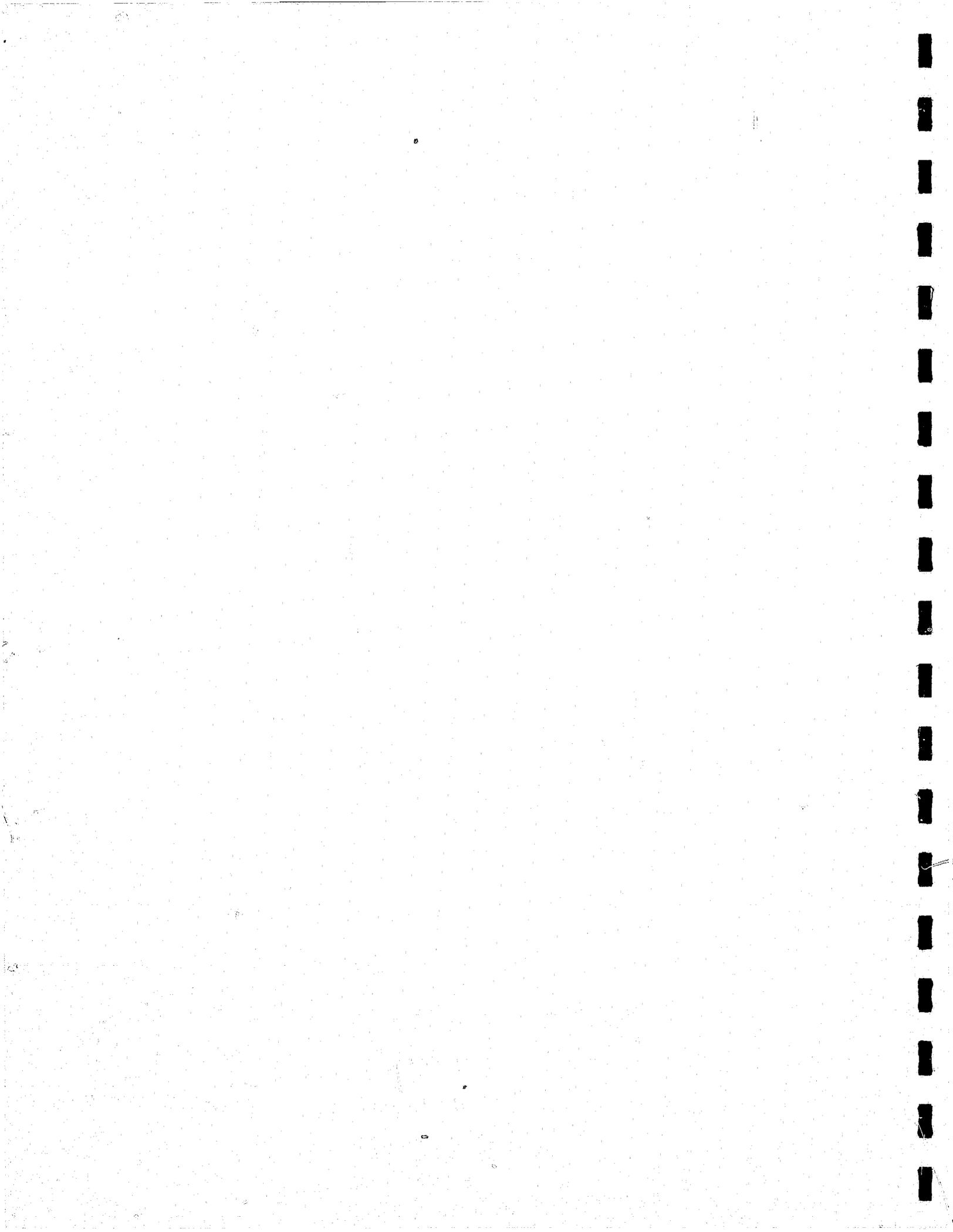
Corporate Author: National Council on the Aging

Annotation: Crime problems which are particular to the elderly are outlined, and it is suggested that greater public and private efforts to reduce victimization of the aging and restore justice to aging victims of crime are needed. Needs #1 and #3



APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY



Page

CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

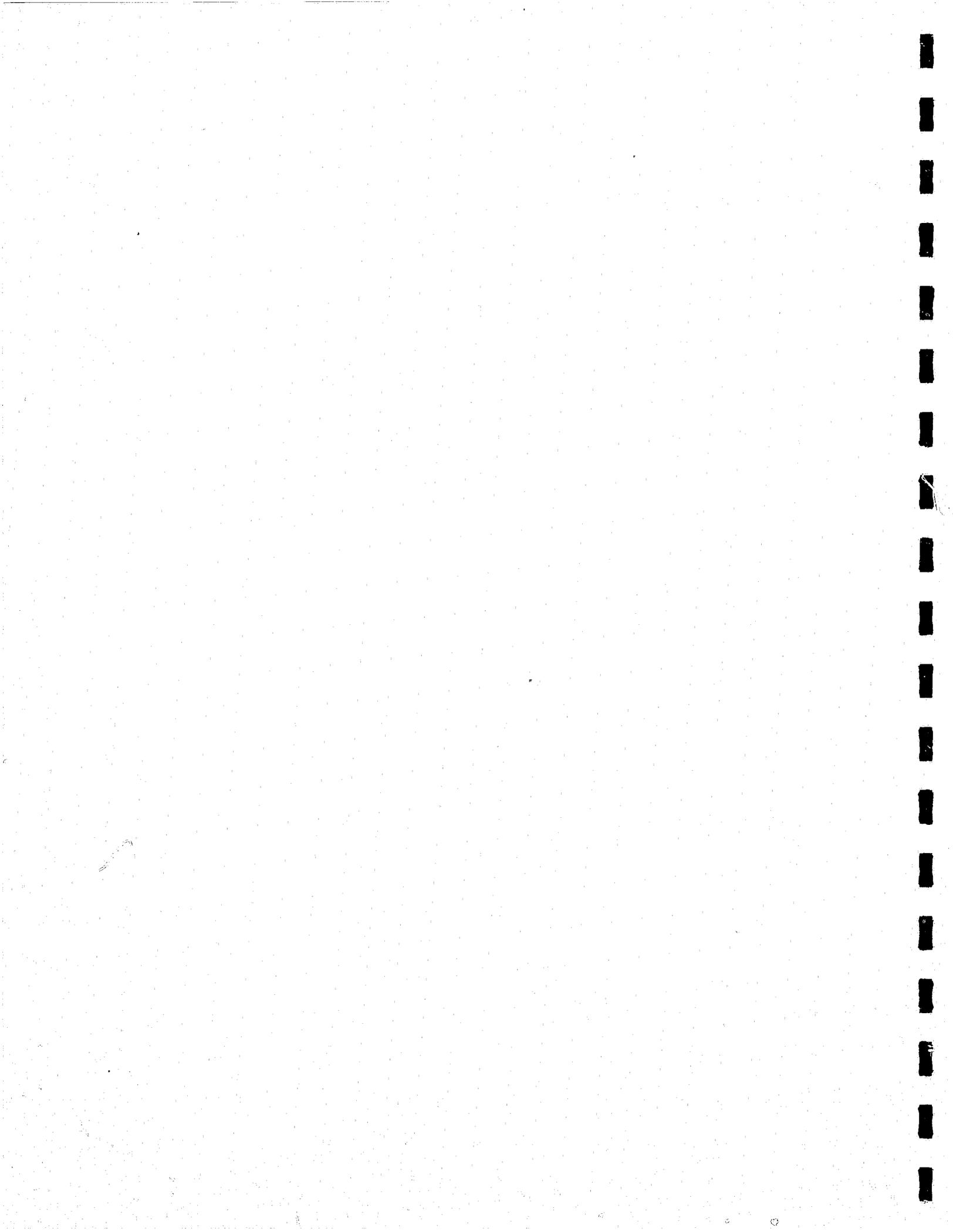
George Sunderland, NRTA/AARP	142
Sgt. Richard Mullen, Pinellas County Sheriff's Department	144
Dr. Thomas Rich, University of South Florida	145
Dr. Hugh Clark, Office of Aging, Hillsborough County	146
E. Bentley Lipscomb, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services	147
Herbert Polson, Office of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

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

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

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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



MIAMI, FLORIDA

Page

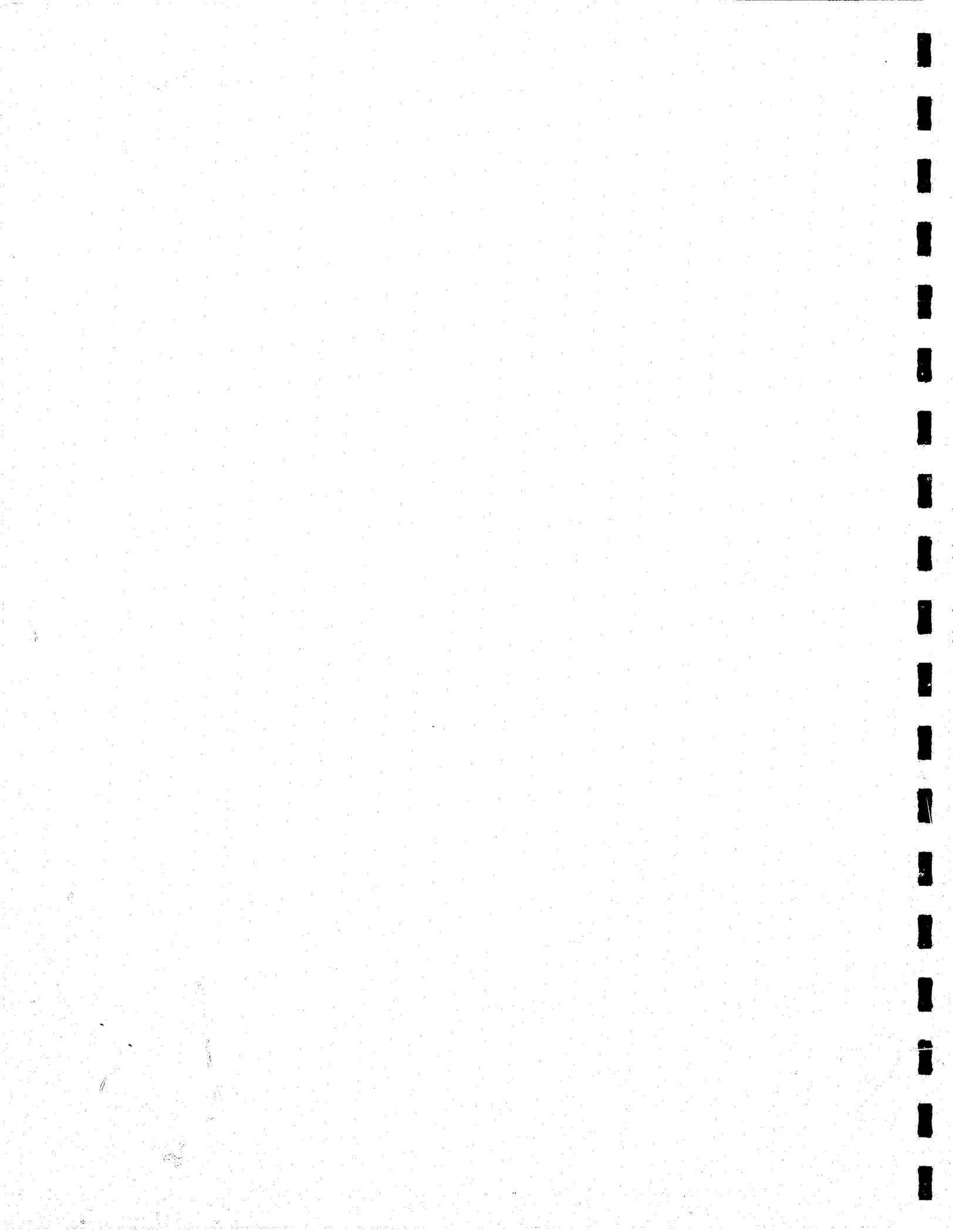
List of Selected Witnesses	173
Summary	175

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

-continued on next page-

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Dr. Hugh Clark
Director
Office of Aging
Hillsborough County

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

6. Examine these points:

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

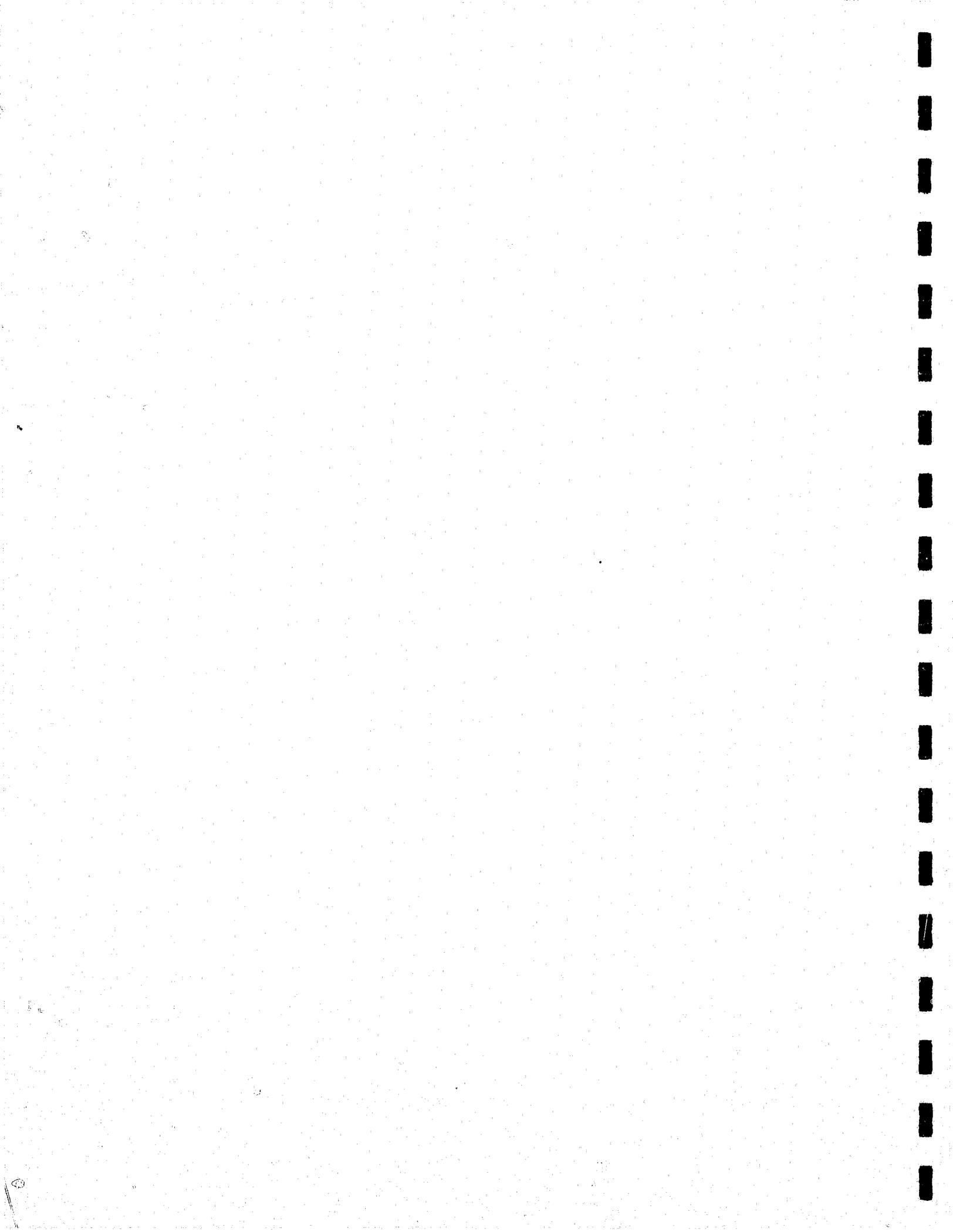
Ms. Pamela Smith representing Mr. Mack Vines
Chief of Police
City of St. Petersburg

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

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

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

NO RECOMMENDATIONS



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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Officer C. J. Sunderman
Sarasota Police Department

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Corporal Ray Pilon
Sarasota Sheriff's Office

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

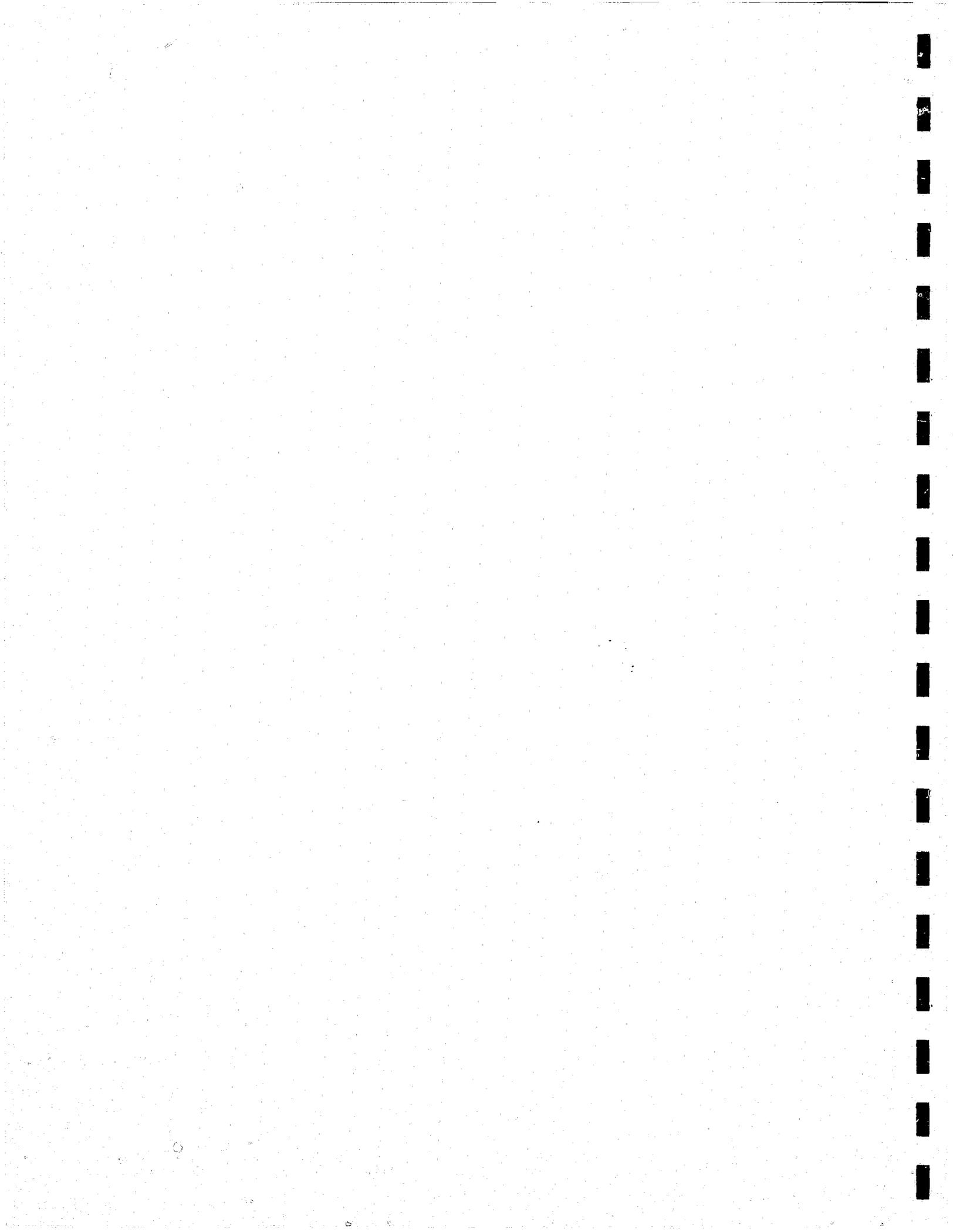
The crime primarily of concern to Mr. White was fraud, especially homemaker services and home repair. In many cases the elderly were taken advantage of due to excess charging or unnecessary work. Mr. White suggested that non-profit organizations be encouraged to provide these types of services to the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

More information on these crimes was to be forthcoming.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Mr. Alan Knudson
Acting Bureau Chief
Uniform Crime Reports
Florida Department of Criminal
Law Enforcement

The first part of Mr. Knudson's testimony was devoted to describing the current crime data collection method in the state. This is the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Local and state law enforcement agencies submit certain information concerning offenses and arrests to the central agency in Tallahassee.

The offense information is collected on seven crimes at the time. These are murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault - the violent crimes; and breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft - the non-violent crimes. Together these seven crimes comprise the FBI's crime index. This index is used as an indicator of crime in the United States.

Arrest data is received on all crimes except traffic violations. An arrest is recorded each time one is made, not by individuals.

The system maintains a very extensive set of checks in order to assure as high a degree of accuracy as possible. The state staff and field representative are constantly in contact with local agencies in an attempt to upgrade reporting quality and consistency.

The second part of his testimony dealt with the complexities involved in complimenting the provision of newly enacted SB 311. This bill requires FDCLE to collect basis data on victims to the extent it currently collects it on offenders. Anytime a major change is proposed in a large data collection system, much preplanning and implementation time, money, and effort are required. Mr. Knudson wanted to make the Task Force aware of the situation at FDCLE and while assuring the members of the Task Force of FDCLE's full intention to comply with SB 311, advise them of the time frame for implementation.

There were no RECOMMENDATIONS made.

Miami, Florida Meetings

The Crime and the Elderly Task Force met in Miami, Florida, on September 27-28, 1977. Public hearings were held at the Joseph Caleb Center, and Miami Beach City Hall.

The Selected Witnesses were:

Harriet Paul, Administrative Assistant to Senator Richard Stone

Herman Sands, Director, Jollivette Senior Center

Alice VanDerpoel, Director, Edison Senior Center

Zoraida Diaz-Albertini, Program Administrator, Impact Program

Betty Holmes, Homestead and Florida City CSC

Barbara Williams, Community Developer, Community Action Agency

Bernice Phillips, Social Worker Aide

T. Dean, Executive Director, Edison Little River Center

William Sutton, Director, Dade County Welfare Department

Sidney Dozier, Assistant Director, Dade County Welfare

Yvonne McCullough, Coordinator, James E. Scott Community Association

Ike Withers, Executive Director, Community Action Agency

Jose Navarro, Director, Dade County Senior Citizens Program

Leonard E. A. Batz, President, Senior Centers of Dade County

Sandra Roseman, Regional Coordinator, National Association Pro Spanish Speaking Elderly

Eddie L. Mitchell, Safety and Security Officer, HUD

Ann Betancourt, Project Director, Senior Companion Program

Walter Dardland, Consumer Advocate, County Consumers Advocacy Office

Priscilla Perry, Director, Institute for Study of Aging, University of Miami

Dr. Louis Sales, Criminal Justice

Dr. Nan Hutchinson, Executive Director, Area Agency on Aging
of Broward County

Bennett H. Brummer, Public Defender

Hattie Walker, Center House

Sgt. Nick Valeriani, Coordinator, Community Relations and
Crime Prevention, Miami Beach Police Department

Dr. Fred Breckler, Barry College

Dr. Mike Connolly, Barry College

Marvin Wiley, Supervisor, Community Services Section, Dade
County Public Safety Department

Dr. Gordon Finley, Florida International University,
Department of Psychology

Alvin Malley, Program Director, Advocate Senior Program

Testimony from the general public was also heard by the Task Force during
the three meetings.

Summary of recommendations and conclusions made by witnesses:

- o Institute new and stronger measures to provide extra security for the elderly.

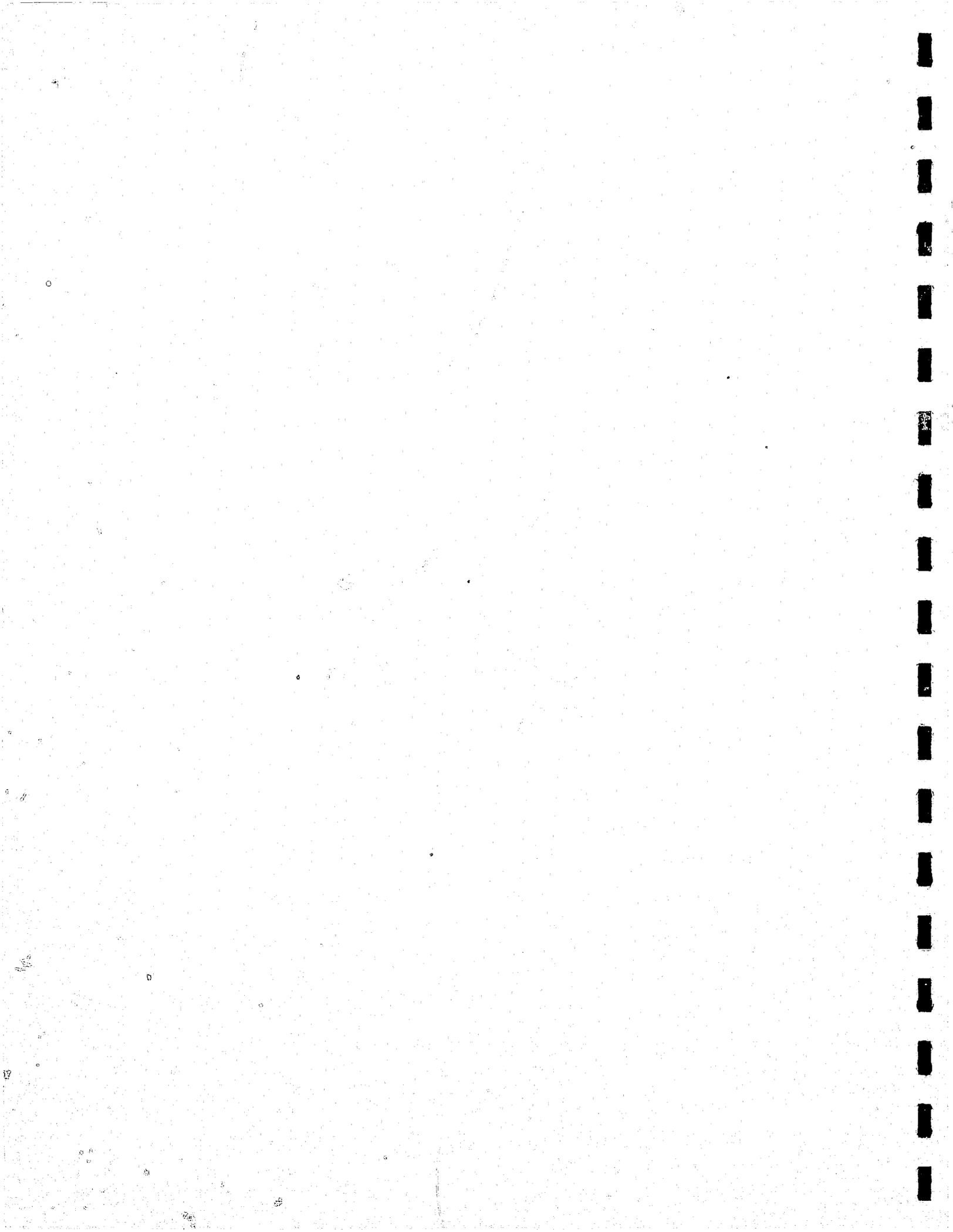
The fact that the elderly have been the victims of violent crime has generated an immense fear in the elderly.

- o Provide elderly with better/cheaper transportation.
- o Better security design for buildings which house the elderly.
- o Actual victimization as well as the fear of victimization turns older people into virtual prisoners of fear.
- o The impact of actual crime is greater on older persons.
- o Need more crime prevention education for the elderly.
- o Elderly will not testify in court because of fear of reprisal by the accused, mostly juveniles.
- o Educate the elderly on crime prevention, especially confidence games.
- o Minimum standards in building security on a statewide basis is needed.
- o Gerontology should be included in the standards for police training.
- o Provide escort services for the elderly, using youths who are unemployed.
- o Improve legal response to consumer fraud.
- o Delays within the Court System cause many cases to be dismissed.
- o More severe penalties for those who victimize the elderly.

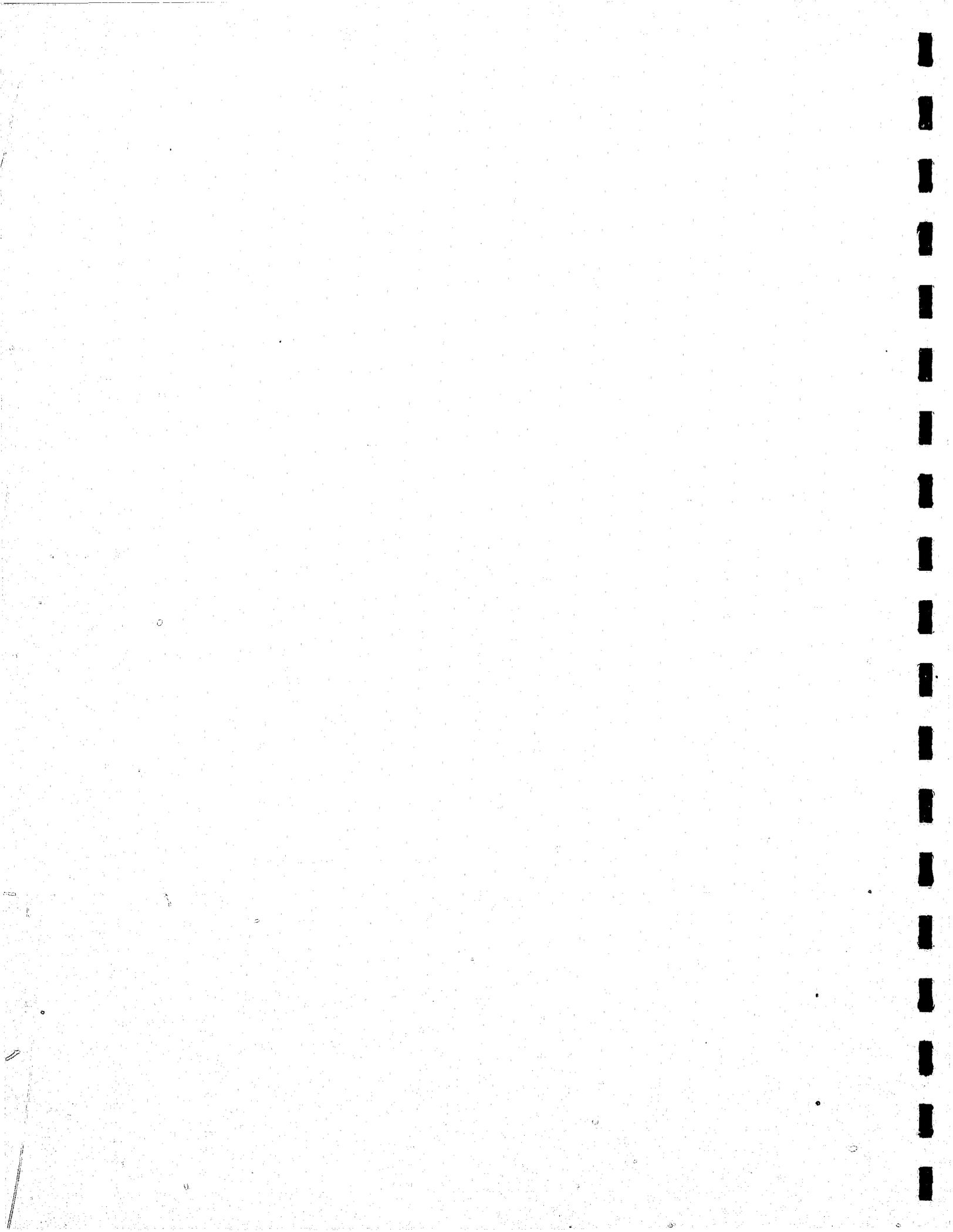


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4 OF 5



Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Miami, Florida
Joseph Caleb Center
September 27, 1977



Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Palm Beach, Florida
Colonnades Beach Hotel
October 26, 1978

Mr. George Sunderland
Senior Coordinator
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sunderland presented an introduction and overview on the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP). NRTA/AARP has approximately twelve million members with an estimated million members in Florida. It operates on internal funds.

Because of the organization's relativeness to the criminal justice system, crime is seen as a major problem to the elderly, falling second to income maintenance. Yet, victimization studies should research the kinds of crimes committed against the elderly such as strong arm robbery, rather than crimes in general. These studies would then allow a more thorough investigation of the operations of the overall criminal justice system.

Mr. Sunderland then proceeded to introduce Mr. Charlie Schafer and properly introduce the remaining speakers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Victimization studies should focus on crimes specific rather than crimes in general.
2. Studies should be conducted on the efficiency and operation of the other elements of the criminal justice system, and how to make these elements more effective.

Mr. Charles H. Schafer, Consultant
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Schafer emphasized the importance of legislation by each state to combat the seriousness of crimes against the elderly. Although Florida, California, North Carolina and Illinois were commended for their respective legislative efforts, collectively, states where legislation is pending were reprimanded.

Crimes against the elderly legislation must detail the age parameters, sentencing guidelines, victim compensation, victim witness assistance, restitution, court delay procedures, and the federal government's role in provision of federal funds to states for victim compensation. The difficulties in obtaining legislation on each of the aforementioned measures were stressed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Each state should introduce and pass pertinent crimes against the elderly victimization legislation.
2. Mandatory sentences should be given to offenders of the elderly.
3. Each state needs to address a victim compensation and victim witness assistance program whether or not federal funds will be allocated for such.

Captain Steve Davis
Hollywood Police Department
Hollywood, Florida

Captain Davis explained how the crime prevention programs in Hollywood were formulated: a need to inform the public of the operations of the Department and vice versa, and to educate the public on crime prevention techniques was recognized.

Officers assigned to crime prevention units should receive advanced training as educators on crime prevention, and public information dissemination should be coordinated and positively delivered by the unit, or an officer of the unit. The information dissemination should focus on schools, organizations, and local groups as targets, in addition to encouraging the general community to become involved in efforts to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a demanding need for the community to become involved in crime prevention measures. First, it should assess its needs and then relate those needs to the police officer.
2. Crime prevention education must be incorporated into the schools, particularly at the junior high level.
3. Utilization and training of officers within the law enforcement agency as crime prevention Officers is more feasible than hiring new officers.
4. Police Standards and Training Commission should consider outlining more crime prevention courses.

Mr. Sunderland, Senior Coordinator
National Retired Teachers Association
and American Association of Retired Persons
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sunderland reminded the Task Force of the need for accuracy and consistency in releasing information concerning the pertinence of the criminal justice system to the media. The accuracy would have to begin with valid statistical reporting of crimes and crime analysis.

Moreover, the performance of the local law enforcement agencies must be improved. The "Career Criminal Program" may be an example of improving the effectiveness of several components of the criminal justice system, namely, law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

Improvements in the system result from transference of knowledge, not opinions. More concrete research needs to be performed to determine the shortcomings of the system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The elements of the criminal justice system should be more factual, and less opinionated.
2. Measures need to be established through technical and scientific research, on methods to improve the criminal justice system.

Mr. Tom O'Neil
FBI

Mr. O'Neil focused primarily on what the FBI has instituted to reduce crimes against the elderly, namely crime resistance. Crime resistance is an attitude that manifests itself when citizens collectively take measures to avoid becoming victimized by becoming actively involved in the activities of the community.

Crime resistance became an area of concern to the FBI as a result of Public Law 90-351, Section 404, which concisely states that the "Director of the FBI is to develop devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement."

Various programs around the country have been established to support this concept.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Citizens should become involved collectively in combating crime before individually and/or collectively becoming victims of crime.
2. Crime resistance and/or crime prevention must be viewed as an integral part of the law enforcement agency's operations by its administrators in order for it to be accepted by the department, and further by the community.
3. Crime prevention personnel and the community must be kept abreast of innovations in crime prevention.

Lt. Col. Tom Davis
Advisor, Chief of Police
Prince George County, Maryland

Lt. Col. Davis fundamentally presented the conception that crime prevention as a technique can only have impact if it has the support of middle management before it seeks the support of the community.

Training is the conductor which will allow the police officer to communicate with the community. Specifically, training in race relations, institutional racism, interpersonal and intrapersonal relations is mandatory in order that police officers may interpret the problems and/or conditions of different ethnic groups. Finally, the communication must be reciprocal: shared by the community as well as the officer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Police officers cannot function alone. They must diligently work to seek cooperation and support from the community.
2. Police officers must be trained on how to relate to people of all races, and further, how to give and receive respect.
3. There must be a modification of stereotyped behaviors held by the community and the police before communication can improve.

Lt. Charles Petersen
Edison Police Department
Edison, New Jersey

Upon receiving training at the National Crime Prevention Institute, Lt. Petersen recognized the need to establish a crime prevention program for the elderly. High crime areas were identified, an operation identification program was established, juvenile crime incidences were studied, burglary resistance programs were introduced, and finally, a program entitled "Operation Care to Bring" was instituted. These projects reflect the Department's positive approach to reduce crimes against the elderly.

In addition, neighborhood watch programs are being implemented, which will involve the entire community. Thus, the community must be informed of all measures implemented to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All programs planned to reduce the incidences of crimes against the elderly must have the support of the target group and the community in order to be effective.

Sheriff Paul Blubaun
Maricopa County
Phoenix, Arizona

Sheriff Blubaun primarily informed the Task Force of the vital importance of using volunteers in a crime prevention program. The mixture of on duty people who are trained and volunteers who are trained proved cost-effective and further reduces the chances of volunteers working by themselves.

The volunteers have state certificates, but do perform certified as well as non-certified duties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Volunteers should be used in crime prevention programs to increase the production and also to inform the volunteers of the operations of the agency.

Lt. Atkins
West Virginia Police Department

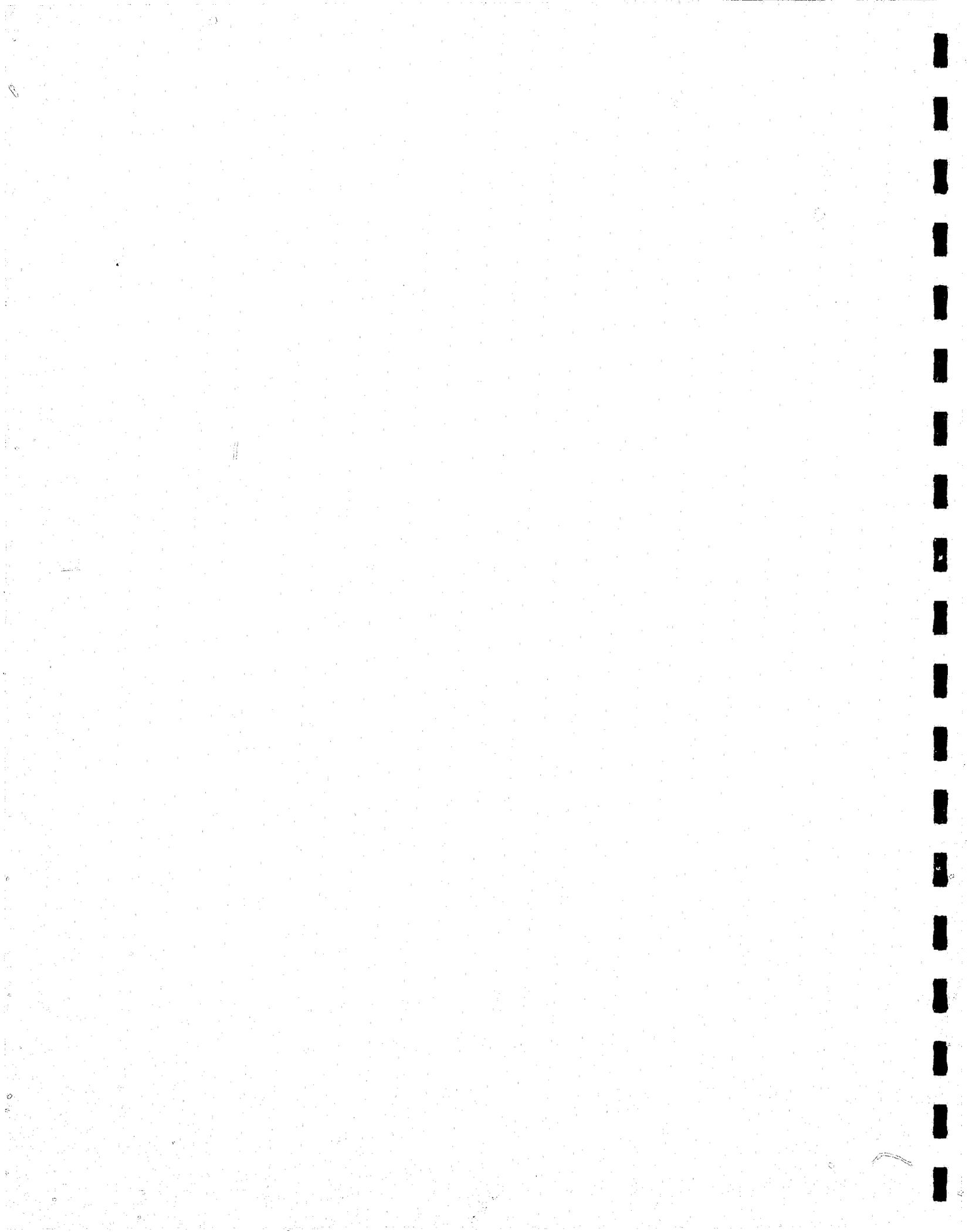
Lt. Atkins described his program for informing children on crime prevention measures. The program is called "Safety" and it is a classroom project which educates second graders on safety techniques and general information concerning the criminal justice system. This program has resulted in the planning of additional safety programs for all grade levels and other target groups.

The importance of the course project is to propose possible crimes to the children and solicit their responses as to the correct procedure to resolve the problem, and then, instituting them on the most appropriate measure to take should the situation arise.

RECOMMENDATION

1. To inform youngsters of crime prevention and safety measures at an early age so as to reduce crime incidences later on.

Crime and the Elderly Task Force Meeting
Jacksonville, Florida
Hilton Hotel
November 29, 1977



Representative Arnett Girardeau
Committee on Correction, Probation and Parole.
House of Representatives
Jacksonville, Florida

Representative Girardeau addressed a wide range of subjects in the criminal justice system, emphasizing Florida's high recidivism rate and apparent lack of rehabilitation in the prison system. He advocated the further development of rehabilitation programs to assist people coming out of prison.

In regards to crime and the elderly, Representative Girardeau pointed out Florida's propitious climatic conditions as being a main factor for Florida's rapidly growing elderly population. In sum, he cited the elderly's fear of crime and their physical defenselessness as the two germane issues in discussing crime and the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish an expanded educational program in Florida's prisons, focusing upon alcohol and drug related programs, for purposes of helping inmates deal with social and economic problems upon their release.

Mr. Dave Bachman
Assistant Secretary for Operation
Department of Offender Rehabilitation
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Bachman opened his presentation with a discussion of some of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation's vital statistics: DOR employs over 8,000 people, spends \$138 million annually, supervises 38,000 probationers and parolees. He went on to discuss recent changes in DOR; the addition of parole and probation officers, restructuring the data system and the establishment of pre-trial intervention and victim restitution programs.

Mr. Bachman emphasized, among others, the effort of Florida's prison system to establish sound vocational programs. He cited prison overcrowding and the poor counselor/inmate ratio as major factors for the present rehabilitation problems. He did, however, stress that the opportunity for rehabilitation exists, if an inmate has the desire.

He concluded with the thought that the elderly should be concerned with crime and the criminal justice system because they are primarily victims, rather than perpetrators, of criminal acts. The elderly have to be knowledgeable about the criminal justice system and vociferous about injustice within it in order to improve its effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue the development of rehabilitative programs in conjunction with forestry and the Department of Transportation.
2. Generate and invest money for the purpose of hiring additional qualified supervisory personnel to assist in rehabilitative and work-release efforts.

Sheriff Dale Carson
Duval County
Jacksonville, Florida

The focus of Sheriff Carson's presentation was upon crime prevention in regards to the elderly. He discussed a congeries of crime prevention efforts being carried out in Duval County. Some of those efforts include; weekly presentations to senior citizen organizations and clubs, the development of senior citizen volunteer programs, the generation of a crime prevention manual, a victim advocate program, a "neighborhood watch" program, expansion of computer capabilities and the implementation of a security escort service for the elderly. He attributed the nearly 20% reduction of burglary in the past year to the development of these and other programs.

Sheriff Carson summed up by stating that crime prevention does not cost an enormous sum of money. By utilizing interested parties in the crime prevention process as volunteers, police will better be able to affect a positive change in crime statistics, as has been proven in Duval County.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Bob Watts, Staff Director for Representative Don F. Hazelton
Committee on Corrections, Probation and Parole
Florida House of Representatives
West Palm Beach, Florida

The focus of Mr. Watts' presentation was upon various problems concerning the elderly in regards to crime. He stated that because of the fact that 25 or 26 percent of the population is elderly, crimes against the elderly are potentially quite numerous. In addition, due to the elderly's generally poor economic situation, they are particularly susceptible to financial problems if they have been victimized. Specifically, he pointed to the high cost of medical care as a potentially devastating factor to the elderly victim.

Mr. Watts referred to Rep. Hazelton's efforts in the legislature to assist elderly (and other) crime victims. Two such efforts were the Victim Restitution Bill and the Crime Compensation Commission, both of which aid victims of criminal activity.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Frank Nicholson
Director, Office of Aging
Office of Human Development
U. S. Department of HEW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Nicholson opened his presentation with some data concerning federal programs and related funding. He went on to delineate the many national projects related to crime and the elderly. He cited the following as some of the objectives of such programs: finding ways to reduce and prevent crime against the elderly, alleviate harmful effects on victims and potential victims, reduce the fear of becoming a victim, develop educational programs for the elderly, and evaluate services for the elderly.

Mr. Nicholson stated that the two key agencies involved in dealing with crimes against the elderly are LEAA and the Administration on Aging and their state and local counterparts. He perceives the momentum on a state level to increase efforts for the purpose of addressing problems concerning crime and the elderly. One direct cause of the increased momentum is the requirement of the 1976 Crime Control Act for the state Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance to provide for the development of projects and programs for the prevention of crimes against the elderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued support by LEAA and its state and local agencies in providing impetus for addressing crimes against the elderly.
2. For the Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance and the Florida Office of Aging and Adult Services to maintain a close and continuing relationship e.g. establish joint workshops for key staff to come together to discuss and interact.
3. The establishment of a joint task force from the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance and Adult Services to review all materials and to develop and implement a strategy to establish closer links between law enforcement and aging networks at the community level.

Ms. Marion Tucker
Senior Crime Prevention Specialist
Metropolitan Planning Unit
Jacksonville, Florida

Ms. Tucker's presentation focused mainly upon the results of a survey given to senior citizens in Jacksonville. The purpose of the survey was to establish the primary needs of the elderly from which authorities could develop crime prevention programs.

The survey established that fear of crime was a major concern of the elderly; 70% are afraid to go out at night. Ms. Tucker presented crime data which substantiated the elderly's fear--of robbery and larceny victims, 62% and 56%, respectively, are 71 or older. The results of the survey were utilized to derive the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase educational opportunities to make the elderly more aware of crime and its prevention.
2. Develop crime prevention by utilizing the elderly as volunteers in their own neighborhoods or apartment complexes.

Mr. Oscar Newman
President
Institute of Community Design Analysis
New York, N. Y.

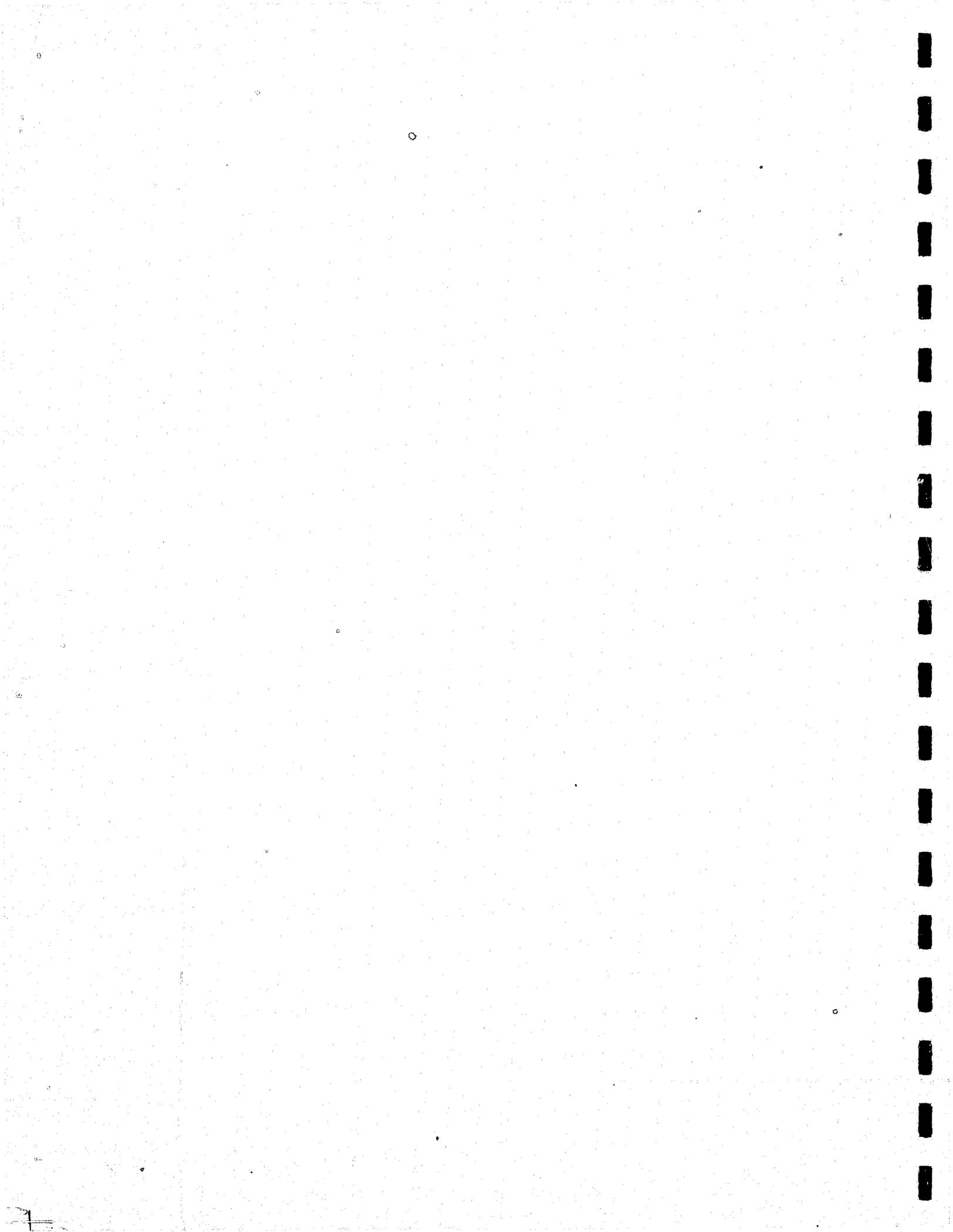
Mr. Newman spoke at length about preventing crimes against the elderly through environmental design and socio-physical environmental planning. He began his presentation by revealing various crime data which depicted a rapid escalation in the crime rate. He pointed out the large number of potential crime victims in the elderly age bracket and noted their susceptibility to criminal activity.

Mr. Newman went on to discuss various types of housing in relation to crime rates. He stated that the crime rate in apartment buildings with mixed race and age groups is five times that of a building with all elderly, regardless of race. From his research, he has found that the ratio of teenagers to adults is a reliable predictor of crime rate. As a result, Mr. Newman strongly suggested segregating the elderly population.

He went on to advocate the implementation of several crime-reducing phenomena. They included fenced yards, fenced back lanes and alleys, high intensity lighting, security guards, and promoting awareness of crime and its prevention through the media.

RECOMMENDATION

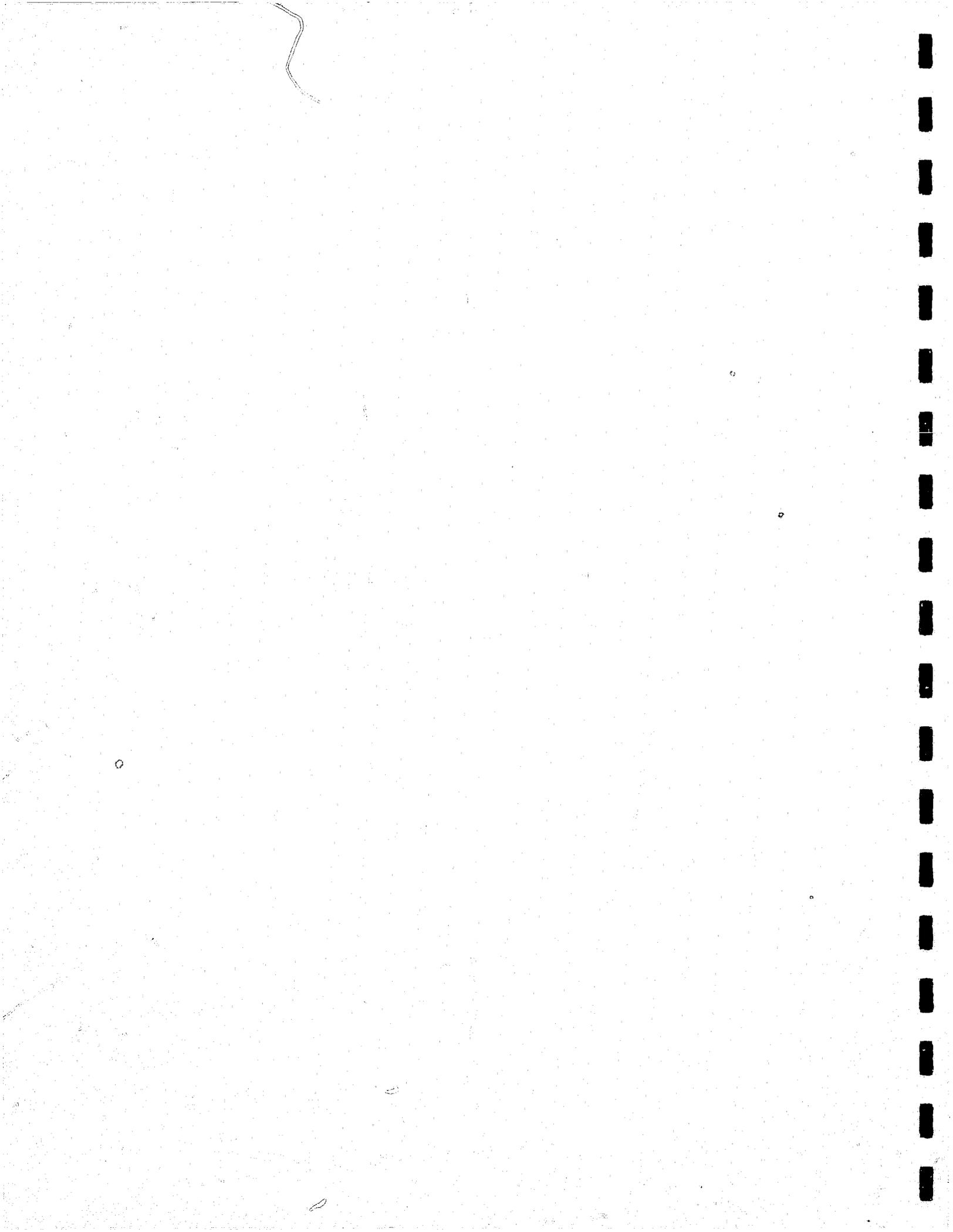
1. Mr. Newman's suggestions centered around socio-physical environmental design. This included the following: cluster the elderly into a single area according to victimization data, surround housing complex with shrub fence, provide only one entrance, utilize security guards, create tenant patrol, install high intensity lighting, implement intercom system and purchase and install new hardware for windows and doors.



APPENDIX H

LAWS OF FLORIDA, 1977, CHAPTER 77-315

CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY



CHAPTER 77-315

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 311

AN ACT relating to crime against the elderly; providing for development of yearly plans and a 5-year comprehensive plan by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, relating to programs to prevent crime against elderly persons and to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons; providing an intent for cooperation among all state agencies; providing priority to be given to preparation of such plans; providing for certain elements to be included and considered in plans; providing for the Department of Criminal Law Enforcement to collect statistical data; providing for plans to be submitted to the presiding officers of the Legislature; providing for contents of reports; providing for consideration of funding sources; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that fear of crime is the greatest personal concern of elderly persons and that elderly persons are more vulnerable to and disproportionately damaged by virtually all major crimes because they are less able to escape offenders and are more likely to receive serious injury, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature further recognizes that there is no information currently maintained in Florida on elderly victims and there is no coordinated program of crime prevention directed toward this ever-increasing segment of our state population, and

WHEREAS, there should be a commitment made by the state through the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services that priority be given to the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of programs that have the potential to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons and to prevent crime against elderly persons, NOW, THEREFORE,

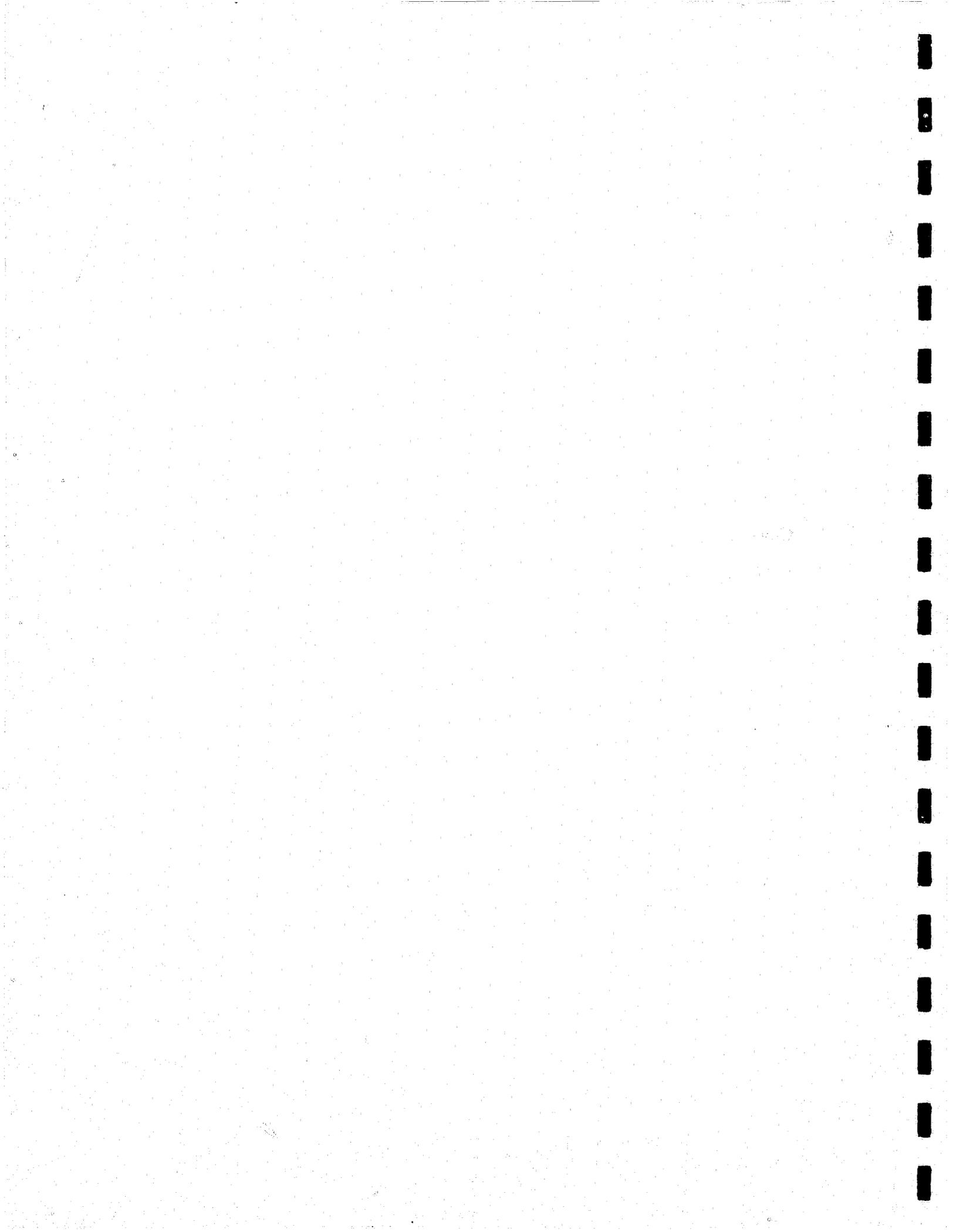
Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Legislative intent.--It is the express intent of the Legislature that all state agencies cooperate with the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Prevention of crime; plan and report to the Legislature.--

(1) The Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning of the Department of Administration, in carrying out its assigned purposes under Public Law 90-351, of providing for the preparation and implementation of annual comprehensive statewide plans for the reduction of crime and improvement of the criminal justice system, and under the state plan requirement of Public Law 94-503, of providing for the development of programs and projects for the prevention of crime against the elderly, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in carrying out its purposes of providing needed health and social services for the elderly, shall give priority to the preparation of yearly plans and a comprehensive 5-year plan for the development, implementation, and operation of programs designed to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly. The bureau shall identify, through research and through monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects conducted outside of the bureau, any social, economic, or educational methods, techniques, or procedures which have the potential to effectively prevent crime against the elderly and reduce fear of crime in the elderly. The bureau shall determine the costs and benefits that would be associated with such prevention and reduction efforts and shall develop, or recommend the implementation of, those methods, techniques, and procedures which are found likely to be cost-efficient. The bureau shall identify funding needs for such programs.

(2) In planning and developing programs and recommendations relating to the prevention of crime against elderly persons and reduction of fear of crime in elderly persons, the bureau shall consider and evaluate the potential for new or improved programs in, but not limited to, the following areas:



- (a) Public education and awareness;
- (b) Community coordination in areas of social services and criminal justice;
- (c) Use of the elderly as a resource in community crime prevention and the voluntary involvement of elderly persons and retired professionals in the criminal justice system itself in order to improve the responsiveness and effectiveness of the existing system;
- (d) Victim/witness assistance;
- (e) Reduction of the economic and physical consequences of crime against the elderly; and
- (f) Reduction of isolation of the elderly in the community.

(3) Other agencies of state government shall cooperate with and assist the bureau, within their available resources, in gathering statistical data and in implementing programs which have the potential to prevent crime against elderly persons and to reduce the fear of crime in elderly persons and shall consider the findings and recommendations of the bureau in developing and implementing agency programs and formulating agency budget requests. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services shall participate in the preparation and implementation of the comprehensive plans. The Department of Criminal Law Enforcement shall collect statistical data on the characteristics of victims of crime similar to that collected by it with respect to those who commit crimes.

(4) The bureau shall submit to the Governor for transmittal to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the first yearly plan to prevent crime against the elderly and to reduce the fear of crime in the elderly not later than March 1, 1978, and such plan shall be updated and resubmitted not later than March 1 of each calendar year thereafter through 1982. The plan shall outline bureau proposals for the identification of appropriate prevention and reduction efforts, the development of prevention and reduction programs, and the provisions for services under such programs. The yearly plan shall contain, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(a) A compilation of and analysis of statistical data on types of crimes committed against the elderly in this state and the incidence of such crime. Included in this shall be an identification of the areas of the state where crime against the elderly is of significant proportions. Such data should also reflect an assessment of the degree of unreported as well as officially reported criminal acts.

(b) An identification and projection of the potential population for which prevention programs should be considered.

(c) An inventory and evaluation of existing prevention and reduction programs, facilities, and services in the state or nationally, including population served, cost of services provided, percentage of unmet needs, and an identification of any needed program improvement or change.

(d) A listing of potential prevention efforts identified by the bureau, the estimated annual cost of providing such prevention services for the anticipated target population, an identification of potential funding sources, and the projected benefits of providing such services.

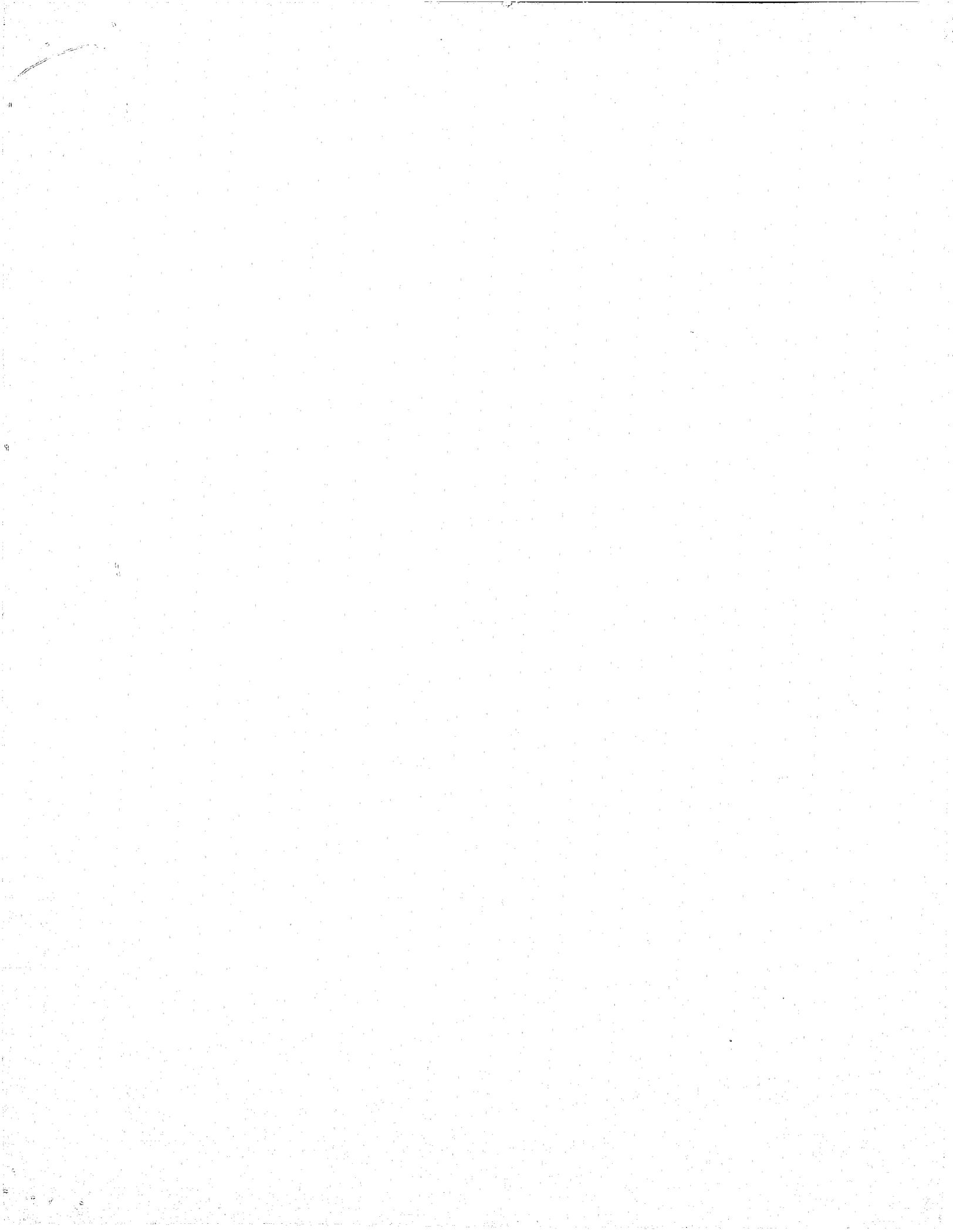
(5) The yearly plans shall be compiled and analyzed by the bureau in the 5-year comprehensive plan, which shall be submitted to the Governor for transmittal to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with the last yearly plan on or before March 1, 1982.

Section 3. All funding sources, including reallocated LEAA funds, shall be considered by the bureau for implementing programs and projects for crimes against the elderly.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 1977.

Approved by the Governor June 23, 1977.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 24, 1977.



END