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Violent Crime Against the A...

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FBI

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The Cover:

Ms. Patricia Moore (above), a noted gerontologist, appears on the cover in the disguise she wore during her travels throughout the United States and Canada. See article p. 11.

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Violent Crime Against The Aging

“The first step in meeting the many challenges of violence against the aging is to recognize that this problem merits immediate attention.”

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The FBI Academy's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) is concerned with the broad spectrum of violence that plagues society. In operation since June 1985, the NCAVC was established to "offer assistance to other agencies investigating . . . violent offenses" and to act as "a law enforcement-oriented behavioral science and computerized resource center" that brings together "research, training, and investigative support functions."

In its longstanding relationship with the American Association of Retired

Persons (AARP) and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the FBI has shared their mutual regard for the quality of life of America's older citizens. This common concern evolved into a symposium on "Violent Crime Against the Aging," cohosted by the AARP, IACP, and FBI.

AARP's primary purpose is to improve every aspect of living for older people. In surveys over the years, its members have consistently ranked crime as a high priority issue. AARP's Criminal Justice Services has taken the lead in working with the criminal justice

system to develop new methods to meet the challenges of crime against the aging.

The law enforcement community also is concerned with this crime problem. The IACP formally declared its interest as an organization by forming a committee on crime and the elderly to address the issue. This function is now a part of the IACP's Crime Prevention Committee.

The FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime was created to deal specifically with violent crime issues. As such, its members conceived



Ms. Lent



Special Agent Harpold

of the idea to cosponsor the conference.

However, crime against the aging should not be an issue of concern for only law enforcement and elderly persons; it is a problem that at some point affects everyone. Those who have not yet reached their "golden years" hope they will eventually. One result of aging is increasing vulnerability. Criminals prey on those who are helpless to protect themselves. The indisputable fact is that the proportion of the American population that is 65 years of age or older is increasing rapidly. In 1900, only 4 percent of the population were 65 or older,² and in 1950, 8.1 percent were in that age bracket.³ The Census Bureau estimates that 13 percent of the population will be 65 or over in the year 2000.⁴ The real issue here is whether law enforcement and the community will work together to help the elderly now and create a better future for society or ignore the plight of today's aging and hope the problem resolves itself when more citizens become potential victims. This is a rare opportunity to shape destiny, and society should seize this opportunity.

Recognizing the Problem

The first step in meeting the many challenges of violence against the aging is to recognize that this problem merits immediate attention. Perhaps the seriousness of the problem has not been recognized previously because the statistics do not reflect that older people are disproportionately more frequent victims of violent crime. Older citizens (age 65 and over) have the lowest victimization rates in both the violent

crime and the property crime classifications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Survey.⁵ (See fig. 1.)

In fact, according to the National Crime Survey, 34.9 million victimizations were reported in the United States in 1985. Of these, 17 percent, or about 6 million, involved the violent crimes of rape, robbery, or assault. According to the 1985 crime survey, the typical violent crime victim was a nonwhite male in his late teens. He was the victim of an assault by a stranger on the street near his residence in the central city of a large metropolitan area.⁶ The cold statistics, however, may be disguising the reality of the crime problem for the elderly.

Looking Beyond Statistics

To understand the problems of violent crimes against the elderly, it is necessary to look beyond the numbers contained in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) or in BJS's National Crime Survey. Not all crimes are reported to police, and police reports are the source of data for the UCR Program. In 1985, the National Crime Survey's information came from interviews with a sample of about 49,000 households, representing 102,000 individuals age 12 or over.⁷ The rate of crime as compiled by these two systems generally differs; because of the biases inherent in each system, neither is entirely correct.⁸ Some victims report crimes to the police more readily than to an interviewer, while at other times the reverse is true. Sometimes the type of crime influences whether it becomes a statistic. For instance, some older

“... crime against the aging should not be an issue of concern for only law enforcement and elderly persons; it is a problem that at some point affects everyone.”

Figure 1

Personal Crimes, 1985:
Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and age of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Type of Crime	12-15 (14,189,130)	16-19 (14,529,590)	20-24 (20,219,900)	25-34 (41,409,790)	35-49 (43,609,500)	50-64 (32,982,120)	65 and over (27,156,640)
Crimes of Violence	54.1	67.2	60.2	37.4	19.9	9.9	4.5
Completed	20.0	23.2	20.9	13.1	7.0	3.7	1.6
Attempted	34.1	44.0	39.3	24.3	12.8	6.2	2.9
Rape	0.5 ^a	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.3 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a
Robbery	9.1	9.5	10.4	6.1	3.2	2.2	1.6
Assault	44.6	55.4	47.9	30.2	16.3	7.7	2.9
Crimes of Theft	108.3	122.1	107.6	82.7	62.9	40.0	18.6
Completed	106.1	117.7	101.2	77.5	59.4	37.5	17.2
Attempts	2.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	3.5	2.5	1.4

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases

This chart excerpted from Bureau of Justice Statistics publication, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985*.

people cannot discuss sex easily, much less report a sexual assault to anyone.

To further complicate the statistical picture, some deaths of older people may be ruled natural because of the victim's age, the victim's physical infirmities, and the absence of an obvious crime scene or witnesses, when the person actually may have suffered a crime-related death.

To help clarify the significance of the issue of crime against the elderly, one might ask the following questions:

- What is the quality of life for older people now? What will it be in the future?
- What is the true picture of violent criminal victimization of older people?
- What is the relationship between victimization and fear of crime?

—What impact does violent crime and fear have on the lifestyles of older Americans?

To try to find the answers to these and other questions, the AARP, FBI, and IACP cohosted the Violent Crime Against the Aging Symposium at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA. Approximately 80 professionals from various disciplines were invited to attend this working symposium, which had the two-fold purpose of:

- 1) Identifying current issues, programs, literature, and resources relevant to violent crimes against the aging, and
- 2) Identifying future broad-based initiatives pertaining to the violent victimization of the older person.

The symposium participants were assigned to workshop groups to discuss the following topics as they relate to the elderly—homicide, sexual assault, assault/robbery, crime prevention and voluntarism, victim/witness assistance, and research/training. The first half of the symposium involved plenary sessions with presentations of some of the leading authorities in these particular fields. The second half of the symposium was devoted to workshops on each of the topics.

Overview of Aging and the Impact of Victimization

Ms. Patricia Moore, a noted authority on gerontology and product development for older people, began the plenary session presentations by discussing aging in general and what advancing years can mean to a person in

“The key to minimizing the plight of the elderly may be in changing attitudes and helping people become more comfortable with the idea of aging. . . .”

terms of quality of life and treatment from others. Older people must face many challenges just to exist—their health may be declining; their bodies are certainly changing, making them less agile, less able to see or hear well; they may have to cope with living on severely reduced incomes or finding themselves less employable. But, although a person's outward appearance changes as he or she ages, the inner person is still the same.

American culture equates beauty with a youthful face and a slim, smooth body. Society may make those not fitting the mold to believe they have been cast aside and are worthless. Stereotyping and physical changes combine to form an environment hostile to older people, even absent their vulnerability to crime. The key to minimizing the plight of the elderly may be in changing attitudes and helping people become more comfortable with the idea of aging—a natural, lifelong process.

Ms. Moore was able to relate personally to the everyday life of an elderly woman. Over a 3-year period, she traveled to 116 cities in the United States and Canada disguised as a woman in her eighties. In her assumed role, she experienced both great charity and hideous ridicule. She was offered food, money, and a place to sleep. Taxi drivers often gave her extra change when she paid her fares. Police officers coming on duty in the morning gave her food and coffee as she sat on a stoop where she had slept in her role as a bag lady. She was also spat upon, mugged and beaten by teenagers, shortchanged by shopkeepers, and

clubbed for no reason by a female police officer.

Ms. Moore raised the question: Are we creating the environment now that we want for ourselves later? In this visit to her future, she clearly saw the need for a change in attitudes, biases, and cultural stereotypes concerning older people. We need to create services and programs now to facilitate a better future quality of life.

Homicide and the Aging

When NCAVC investigative profilers analyze an unsolved crime to prepare a profile of the unknown offender, they pay close attention to the background and lifestyle of the victim. Special Agent John Douglas, Manager of the Criminal Investigative Analysis Program at the NCAVC, discussed some specific aspects of the victimology of elderly people.

He pointed out that older people often depend on hiring the services of others for chores around their property or for errands. Older people also tend to keep money in their residence to make it easily accessible to them in their limited mobility. Therefore, a potential criminal can provide a needed service to the older person, gain access to the residence to be paid, and observe the location of money or other valuables.

Elderly people, like children, may attract criminal predators because they are perceived to be helpless, hopeless, and very vulnerable. Their vulnerability allows their victimizers to easily manipulate, dominate, and control them. Add to this the fact that they may be in declining health, living alone, already iso-

lated from others who could be witnesses, and have a tendency to keep money in their residences, and they become high-risk victims.

Of the 18,976 homicides committed in the United States in 1985, about 12 percent involved victims 55 years of age and older.⁹ SA Douglas acknowledged that any criminal may attack an older person, but based on his experience with cases submitted to the NCAVC, he sees the typical offender as a young (late teens, early twenties) male who has achieved only a low level of education and is unemployed. His crimes generally are intraracial and motivated by the desire for money and the urge to “put the hurt” on someone. Many times, there is more than one offender. One may assault the victim, while the other moves around the house looking for valuables. The young man usually has a criminal history, to include other burglaries in the neighborhood and perhaps even arson. The offender generally is from the same neighborhood as his victim and lives with a dominant female figure. This dominant female figure often may provide the impetus for the assault on the victim. Instead of striking out at the person he believes causes his problems, the youth substitutes another victim. The typical offender often leaves a great deal of physical evidence at the scene of the crime, which often appears disorganized and sloppy. The disorganization may be due to the youthfulness of the offender or to the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The key to preventing violent crime against an older person is education.

The three main sources of education for the elderly are their families, civic or social associations, and religious organizations. Vital information regarding prevention of any crime can be channeled to the older American through these sources. The organizations can develop formal programs for distributing information or for assisting the elderly; families can devise procedures for safety checks and preventive measures, such as security devices.

Sexual Assault and the Aging

Special Agent Robert R. Hazelwood, the NCAVC's Training Program Manager, addressed the plenary session on the topic of sexual assault. SA Hazelwood expressed a special concern for elderly victims of this crime, as they are usually helpless to defend themselves. Like other sexual assault victims, aging people will experience degradation, humiliation, embarrassment, anger, and guilt as a result of the attack. They may also withdraw into isolation, either from these emotions or from fear, which is uppermost in their minds. All this occurs at a time in their lives when they should be honored and respected by younger members of society.

What kind of assailant sexually preys on the aging? Some offenders are psychosexually attracted to the older person. These are males, generally 18-25 years old, who are sexually and emotionally drawn to the older person. Why this is so is unknown. Further research needs to be conducted in this area. Other offenders may set out to commit burglary or robbery, discover an older person on the premises, and take

advantage of this "opportunity" to commit a sexual assault. The one assault may not be enough for the criminal, so he goes on to attack other vulnerable victims.

Of course, the ideal solution to the sexual assault problem would be to prevent the crime altogether. Many crime prevention measures are relevant in thwarting would-be assailants. These include actions that may preclude confrontation with a potential attacker—installing deadbolt locks and *using* them, pinning windows, lighting the exterior of the home, traveling in groups, and keeping oneself alert and aware of the surroundings. SA Hazelwood emphasized, however, that no advice can be given as to what a victim should do if actually confronted by an assailant in a sexual assault situation unless the environment of the assault, victim's personality, and type of rapist are known. Naturally, advice given to a woman approached in a crowded shopping mall at 3:00 p.m. would differ considerably from advice given to a woman approached on a deserted road late at night. Each person is unique; the rapist, as well as the victim. No one can predict how an unknown assailant will react in an unknown environment with an unnamed victim.

Law enforcement officers should be especially sensitive in dealing with aging victims of sexual assault, as those individuals sometimes find the whole issue of sex extremely disconcerting. They were brought up in an era when sexuality was not openly discussed. SA Hazelwood described a case involving an 81-year-old victim

who refused to discuss the details of her assault with the police because of her embarrassment and shame. Investigating officers provided her with a copy of an article which explained the necessity of obtaining the information they were seeking and how her answers could help them identify and apprehend her assailant.¹⁰ The victim read the article, and when the officers returned a few days later, she not only provided them with the needed information but insisted on keeping the article so she could share the information with her friends in her senior citizens group.

Older people need to be educated about the potential for sexual assault, the necessity for the criminal investigation, and the criminal justice system in general. They need to better understand what will transpire when they report a crime, particularly a sexual assault. Perhaps then they will not be so reluctant to report victimization. Law enforcement officers assume that older people are more hesitant than younger victims to report an assault. This needs to be documented through research. SA Hazelwood shared his hypotheses as to why an older person might be reluctant to report a sexual assault.

- 1) The victim believes that sex is not a topic to discuss with others.
- 2) The victim fears she may lose her independence; her family may force her to move in with them or to a nursing home as a safety measure.
- 3) The victim fears her reputation may be damaged.

“Education can create an awareness that often will prevent victimization.”

- 4) The victim is afraid the offender may seek revenge.
- 5) The victim is afraid the police will not believe her. Some police officers still believe sexual assaults serve sexual needs and can't understand why an older person would be the target of a youthful offender's sexual urges.

Fear is the overriding emotion experienced by victims of sexual assault. This fear is multiplied and reinforced daily for most aging sexual assault victims, since the crime generally occurs at their residence. The offender has invaded their “safe” domain, which constantly reminds the victims of their vulnerability.

Much research is needed in the area of sexual assault of the older person. Right now, however, aging citizens and law enforcement officers must learn how to respond to the needs of the other in their common goal of bringing this violence to an end.

Assault/Robbery

Sgt. Mike Gerhold from New York City Police Department's Manhattan South Senior Citizens Unit (SCU) discussed the SCU's experiences investigating robberies and assaults of older victims. The SCU was set up in 1974 in the Bronx to investigate particularly vicious crimes of assault and robbery against the elderly. These crimes were not disproportionately numerous, but the fear created by the media accounts of the crimes had effectively paralyzed senior citizens. One of the unit's first major successes was to break up a two-man holdup team that was respon-

sible for well over 100 robberies. In several instances, the two men attempted to bite off the fingers of their victims to get the gold wedding bands. One was arrested and the second was shot as he escaped a stakeout; he subsequently fled to a South American country.

Because of the unit's success, the police department implemented the concept citywide. By January 1, 1977, each command in the city had such a unit. The SCU still focuses on investigating robberies involving older victims. The key to success in robbery cases is the initial contact with the victim. The police officer must create a bond of trust and cooperation with the victim at that time. One unique function of the SCU is ensuring the victim always has a “companion” while involved in any part of the criminal justice procedure. The SCU provides transportation for the victim in case-related travel, and an investigator remains with the victim in court during the court process. The unit has close ties to the prosecutor's office. A competent, sympathetic, and sensitive assistant prosecutor tries cases exclusively involving older people. Through a telephone alert system, the victim/witness is notified when to appear in court and thus is saved unnecessary trips.

When older people are victimized, they tend to isolate themselves even further from society. Most can't afford to move and don't want to leave the familiarity of their neighborhood. Their reluctance to move can make them more vulnerable to attack by predators in their area. The offenders can continue to intimidate the victims after the as-

sault or robbery. To combat the natural withdrawal of the older person after victimization, the SCU gets the victim involved in senior citizen groups wherever possible.

Another very important function of the Senior Citizen Unit is to educate the elderly to reduce their attractiveness as crime victims. Education can create an awareness that often will prevent victimization. The unit distributes a SCAM newsletter (Senior Citizen Alert Message) and conducts education/awareness programs for groups of older people in an effort to reduce their vulnerability. The programs stress the “do's and don't” of crime prevention and the need to report crimes to the police. Instructors caution the audience against displaying their money, or if approached, resisting the assailant. Older people are especially vulnerable to broken bones and even slight resistance might result in serious injuries. They also are advised to look closely at and listen carefully to any assailant to increase their chances of identifying the assailant later.

A community organization called the Education Alliance works closely with Manhattan South's Senior Citizens Unit in programs involving older citizens. The Education Alliance presents information on con games and crime prevention and takes the participants to area schools to visit and interact with young people. The alliance also sponsors a program that familiarizes the participants with the criminal justice system and procedures to follow should they become a victim of a robbery or an assault. The participants visit the po-

lice station, view mock lineups, look at mug shots, and see a trial in progress. The alliance encourages the participants to help monitor cases involving older victims.

The New York City Department of the Aging and the Red Cross assist victims of crimes by providing funds, medical care, hardware installation, meals on wheels, victims advocates, and victim compensation.

As all these agencies and organizations stress, the crucial element leading to successful resolution of victimization of older citizens is reporting the crime to the police. Three major benefits result from reporting crimes. First, it allows for the allocation of manpower to address critical areas. Second, it is crucial in pattern development and leads to quicker response and apprehension by investigators. Each report is like a piece of a jigsaw puzzle. As the picture becomes clearer, the crime series becomes easier to solve. By reporting the offense, the citizen may not only help the police identify that particular offender but also help them establish patterns and trends of the crimes and prevent further victimization. And third, when the senior citizen reports a victimization, the investigator has an opportunity, through observation and interview, to assess the needs of the victim and make proper referrals.

Crime Prevention and Voluntarism

George B. Sunderland, Manager of Criminal Justice Services, American Association of Retired Persons, spoke of how society is now in the third decade of the longest crime wave in the

history of the United States. Whole generations have experienced nothing but life in unsafe cities. For instance, from 1960-1970, the population increased about 13 percent, but reported robberies increased 224 percent, reported purse snatchings 332 percent, reported larcenies 245 percent, and reported residential burglaries 337 percent.

The older American does suffer a great deal by vicarious victimization. The publicity of a few crimes can create enough fear to paralyze the community. Many researchers today say no crime against the aging problem exists because the numbers are low. However, Mr. Sunderland pointed out that if all senior citizens were put in a vault where they are not at risk and couldn't be victimized, a problem would still exist. These people have been isolated, and their quality of life has eroded. This aspect of the problem must be considered to get the true picture of the situation.

Mr. Sunderland also illustrated how, in recent years, people in the community haven't taken responsibility for crime management. In fact, the Ad Council conducted a national poll, and the following are some of the results:

- Most people believe crime is inevitable.
- Most people believe nothing can be done about crime.
- Most people believe crime is a police problem.
- Most people believe crime is not "their" problem.

These are all myths—myths and an attitude problem. Real crime man-

agement must be in the form of the sanctions that are imposed by religion, school, family, and community. These institutions seem to be failing in this regard, and rehabilitation programs in prisons or penitentiaries are not working. The only alternative left seems to be crime prevention.

When AARP took a look at the crime against the aging problem to see how its members could help solve it, they discovered that the most frequent crimes being committed against the elderly were crimes of opportunity. If the opportunity were reduced, the criminal activity should likewise decrease. Good neighborhood watch programs can reduce crime by involving the community in its own safety and well being. These programs also depend on volunteers. Retired Americans volunteer their expertise in developing, implementing, and maintaining programs that could not otherwise exist. Their wisdom and experience are invaluable. Surveys conducted by law enforcement and by the volunteers show that:

- 1) The trend is growing to use volunteers in support roles, and the use of volunteers will be institutionalized by the year 2000.
- 2) There are 44 separate support functions inside the law enforcement agency that older volunteers can provide.
- 3) Supervisors perceive older volunteers to be dependable and responsible.
- 4) Neither sex nor age is a barrier to an older volunteer in law enforcement.

“... aging citizens and law enforcement officers must learn how to respond to the needs of the other in their common goal of bringing this violence to an end.”

- 5) Socio-economic status has no bearing on a person's willingness to volunteer—people simply volunteer in different ways for different tasks.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) seeks to spread the message that all law-abiding Americans must help make the criminal justice system work. To do this, they must “Report—Identify—Testify.” NIJ has been using public service television broadcasts to help get the word out, to educate people as to their role in the system. Many people don't know how to report crime, don't know what to do when they see a crime in progress, or don't show up in court because they are confused about their role.

Victim/Witness Assistance

Former Assistant Attorney General Lois Haight Herrington spoke to the symposium attendees about the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime and the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. She highlighted the activities of the Department of Justice's Office of Victims of Crime and Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

Both task forces found that nowhere is society's *response* to crime more apparent than in the aging. The Attorney General's task force found widespread fear of crime among the aging—much stronger than the fear of it in the general population. Research by the Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, confirms this fact. This great fear may be apparent in the aging because they are acutely aware of their vulnerability and of the

devastating impact even a “minor” crime can have on their lives.

One of the terrible ironies is that on top of the cruel burden inflicted by the criminal act itself, the older victim often is the most poorly treated client of the criminal justice system. Time after time both task forces heard the evidence that all victims of crime are victimized twice—by the criminal and by the criminal justice system. But if the victims happen to be a senior citizens, they could be afflicted by any of the infirmities of the aging process—their speech and walk are a little bit slower, their motor reflexes are not quite as quick as somebody of a younger age. They are often treated by the criminal justice system with the same insensitivity that abounds elsewhere in our society. Police, judges, and lawyers may discount the older citizens as witnesses, failing to distinguish between mental capacity and physical infirmity, and remaining coldly oblivious to the steps they might take to ease the hardship on the aging victim.

The result of this treatment is often alienation—to the extent that more than one-half of violent crimes in the United States are not reported, according to the 1985 BJS data.

The Office of Justice Programs has been given the responsibility to implement to the fullest extent possible the recommendations of both the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime and the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. “Four Years Later” is a report discussing what has happened since the President's task force presented its report with 68 recommendations for the criminal justice system, mental health professionals, and others

who deal with victims of crime. When “Four Years Later” was published, approximately 75 percent of the recommendations had been addressed.

The Office of Justice Programs works closely with several national criminal justice professional organizations to develop and deliver training to police officers, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and hospitals, training to help people handle victims of violent crime. OJP also has provided support to the Crime Victims Advisory Committee of the American Bar Association, the Center for Women Policy Studies, and the Criminal Justice Section of the National Association of Attorneys General, who developed 10 model laws for States to use to protect the interests of victims of crime. These model statutes cover all crime victims, but implementation will particularly help senior citizens. Ms. Herrington briefly discussed 7 of the 10 statutes:

Privileged Victim/Counselor

Communications: This provides that any records of counseling session discussions between the victim and a counselor are privileged information and cannot be seized by defense attorneys.

Victim Impact Statements: The victim can make the court aware of the consequences of the crime on the victim and the victim's family before the court passes sentence.

Parole: Legislation should be proposed and enacted to abolish parole and limit judicial discretion in sentencing. Where parole boards do exist, parole hearings should be open to the

public, and the victim should have an opportunity to testify.

Hearsay at Preliminary Hearings: This model statute provides that no victim must appear at the preliminary hearing unless his or her testimony may lead to a finding that no probable cause for prosecution exists. The courts should allow the investigator to tell the victim's story.

Victim Privacy: Addresses and phone numbers of victims and witnesses should not be made public or available to the defense. It has been the practice to allow the defense this information, thus exposing the victim to the possibility of harassment or intimidation.

Bail Reform: The task forces found that in 50 percent of the United States, the criterion for setting bail was whether the criminal would return for court proceedings, not whether the criminal was dangerous to society. This model statute says that courts should be able to deny bail to persons found by clear and convincing evidence to present a danger to the community.

Sentencing Reform: This model statute proposed guidelines for sentencing so offenders would be receiving the same sentence for the same crime throughout the United States.

Ms. Herrington emphasized that all the many programs are striving to restore balance in the criminal justice system and to treat all the innocent victims, including the aging, with the respect and compassion they so need and deserve. The Justice Department is trying to help make the communities safer and less frightening places for

everyone to live. The department will continue to do everything possible to represent the interests of the aging victims of crime and to encourage in every way the implementation of the kinds of measures that will provide for the victims of crime what it seeks for all—justice.

Conclusion

The plenary session speakers highlighted issues in the areas of homicide, sexual assault, assault/robbery, crime prevention and voluntarism, and victim/witness assistance. Most of the speakers also mentioned research and training currently in progress or areas that needed improvement or exploration. The symposium participants were divided into six workshop groups to discuss the topics mentioned above.

The 80 professionals invited to attend the Violent Crime Against the Aging Symposium were all familiar with some aspect of the crime against the aging problem. These knowledgeable, dedicated individuals were challenged to take their collective expertise, add the new insights they had gained from the plenary session presentations, be creative in making suggestions on how to fight crime against the aging, and produce innovative ideas to help society triumph over the evil of violent crime against the aging.

Results of workshop deliberations will be the subject of a future article.

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Footnotes:

¹William H. Webster, "Director's Message," *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, December 1986, p. 1.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition, Part 2*, Washington, DC, 1975, p. 10.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 8.

⁴*ibid.*

⁵Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1985*, Washington, DC, 1987, p. 3.

⁶*ibid.*, pp. 2-6.

⁷*ibid.*, p. iii.

⁸James Q. Wilson and Richard J. Herrnstein, *Crime and Human Nature* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1985), p. 34.

⁹Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States, 1985* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), pp. 7-9.

¹⁰The article referred to is "Behavior-oriented Interview of Rape Victims: The Key to Profiling," by Robert R. Hazelwood, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, September 1983, p. 8.