Trend Analysis of Fairfax County 50+ Residents

Progress Report

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Background

The Department of Social Work in the College of Health and Human Services (CHHS) at George Mason University is currently serving as the community champion for the 50+ Trends Analysis initiative. For this initiative, the charge is to review all of the current and available federal, state, and local data collected, including the economic and demographic research done by Neighborhood and Community Services.

The authors were first introduced to this project in the summer of 2014 and were oriented to the initiative by Evan Braff (Neighborhood and Community Services) and Mena Nakhla (Area Agencies on Aging). Since that time, we have been working with representatives from organizations serving older adults in Fairfax County to identify the data that have been and will continue to be collected in order to narrow down indicators of a healthy aging population and develop a trend analysis that will help with future planning efforts.

Initial Stakeholder Meeting

In October of 2014, 20 community members from various organizations came together for a lively discussion. The intent of this initial stakeholder meeting was to provide a forum to gather ideas and information regarding the trend analysis for the 50+ Initiative. We began with a framework that focused on four broad categories:

- Addressing basic needs
- Optimizing health and wellbeing
- Promoting social/civic engagement
- Supporting independence for older adults

We had a rich discussion about whether or not these broad categories are appropriate and possible data sources that could be used to better understand the trends in these (and other) areas. We also brainstormed ideas for possible indicators to include in the trend analysis. Table 1 provides a summary of the many ideas that were offered in our brainstorming exercise. In order to provide support for the work of the other committees in the 50+ Initiative, we have decided to categorize these comments by the major areas of the 50+ Initiative:

1. Community Engagement
2. Housing
3. Safe and Healthy Communities
4. Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers
5. Transportation

Table 1: Summary of Stakeholder Meeting, October 2014

50+ Initiative Area	Themes	Suggested Indicators from Stakeholder Meeting Participants	Additional Thoughts/Data Needs
Community Engagement	Age-friendly employment Educational opportunities Volunteer opportunities Church and spiritual support activities Promoting social/civic engagement	Fairfax County uses a volunteer database system – 33% of volunteers were 60+ as of July 2014 Percentage of 50+ who engage in social activities at least 3 times/week	How to increase awareness of programs? How are programs marketed? Use an isolation index?
Housing	Appropriate and affordable housing Residential care facilities	Percentage who need support to stay at home or in community Percentage who need assisted living Percentage who need skilled nursing care/long-term care Availability of services that support aging in place versus institutional care	How is "affordable" measured? How is "appropriate" measured? Median/mean income of the population Housing needs of the population What percentage of housing has accessible features? Needs of families providing kinship care (some senior housing is not appropriate for children)
Safe and Healthy Communities	Protection from fraud and exploitation People are encouraged to live healthy and active lives	Percentage who have safety plans in place Number of recreation pass holders (Fairfax Co Park Authority) Number of older adults registered for recreation classes	Do we have enough police to keep older adults safe? Challenge of supporting vulnerable populations during crises; for example, in assisted living facilities, if there is loss of power, there are safety issues.
Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers	Culturally and linguistically appropriate services Prevention and	Linguistic needs of 50+ population Percentage of people with chronic diseases?	Is Fairfax County able to provide services to the growing diverse population? Health status of those 50+

Table 1: Summary of Stakeholder Meeting, October 2014

50+ Initiative Area	Themes	Suggested Indicators from Stakeholder Meeting Participants	Additional Thoughts/Data Needs
	nutrition services are supported	Dementia? Depression? Other illnesses?	Do physicians and pharmacists tell people they can ask for generic medication?
	Adequate supply of skilled health professionals to meet the health needs of older adults	Percentage who have access to health insurance	Access to updated technology such as high-speed internet
	A health care infrastructure is supported including hospitals, clinics, long term care, home care, and hospice	Cost of long term care	
		Percentage of people 50+ who use SNAP, Meals on Wheels, congregate nutrition programs, etc.?	
	Health and social services are well coordinated	Percentage of caregivers in Fairfax County (formal and informal)	
	Accessible health care and medical facilities and services (including mental health care)	Level of care needed – percentage of 50+ needing ADL/IADL support	
	Community and provider systems are in place to manage chronic conditions	Health indicators; hospital reports for chronic diseases	
	Support for family, volunteers, and informal caregivers		
	Support systems and services that include home care, chore services, and accessible transportation		
	Access to necessities such as shopping and pharmacy		
Transportation	Transportation services for older adults who need it	Percentage of 50+ who drive & use public transportation	Distance from services Distance to public

Table 1: Summary of Stakeholder Meeting, October 2014

50+ Initiative Area	Themes	Suggested Indicators from Stakeholder Meeting Participants	Additional Thoughts/Data Needs
	(public and volunteer) Transit to unserved areas Mid-day train/bus/transit service	Percentage who can walk to their destination Availability of someone in household who will take them to their destination? If not, where do they need to go? How far is it? What are the options?	transportation Walkable areas/sidewalks?

June 2015: Focus Groups

In order to narrow down the list of indicators for each specific area, we convened smaller focus group meetings with the subcommittee chairs of these areas from the 50+ Initiative and interested stakeholders. We invited those who had attended the first stakeholder meeting as well as other suggested community members engaged in work in the following areas:

- Community Engagement
- Housing
- Safe and Healthy Communities
- Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers
- Transportation

Many of these areas are interrelated, which makes it difficult to choose two or three indicators for each area. Table 2 describes our analysis from these focus groups and some of the information we gathered at these meetings. The most promising indicators are highlighted in yellow.

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
Community Engagement: A livable community fosters interaction among residents. Older adults who are socially isolated are at high risk of negative health and well-being outcomes. The opportunities to connect in various ways can help lessen social isolation and strengthen the greater community.			
Internet Access	Percentage of residents who have access to the internet	Census Data	This may be more about opportunities to engage; if interested in page hits and visits, Fairfax County IT can track if you have a

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
			list of websites
Employment	Unemployment rates – percentage of older adults who would like a job but don't have one Percentage of organizations who have shown interest in hiring older adults	Bureau of Labor Statistics Jewish Council on Aging 50+ Employment and Entrepreneurship Expo data?	Can't get subcounty information from the BLS; Census can get at subcounty level, but asks different questions
Volunteerism	Percentage of people who volunteer in Fairfax County	Volunteer Solutions – any county-run program that uses volunteers Volunteer Fairfax - RSVP Religious organizations in the County (Sandy Chisolm)	Retired Senior Volunteer Program is run through Volunteer Fairfax Military-Red Cross has a program for older adults
Voting	Percentage of people ages 18 years or older who voted in the last presidential election: measured at the county scale, higher values are better. Voting rates are bounded at 30% and 85%.	U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Election Administration and Voting Survey	Not sure if we can break down by age; may be able to get data from Registrar's office; Fairfax County has an interactive web poll and exit polls Rates of absentee voting? Curbside voting? Look at voter regulations and laws that make it difficult for seniors to vote?
Recreation	Percentage of people enrolled in recreation classes, senior centers, golf courses	Park Authority	
Housing: Housing that is accessible, affordable, and adaptable to changing needs over a life span is critical for a livable community. Great communities provide housing opportunities for people of all ages, incomes, and abilities, allowing everyone to live in a quality neighborhood regardless of their circumstances.			
Affordability	Rent/mortgage taxation	Senior Property Tax abatement? Rent Relief Program	Home Sharing – if you ae willing to learn more about participating in home sharing Department of Housing and Community Development LTCCC Housing

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
			Committee – looked at future trends of housing for older adults
Accessibility	Percentage of housing units with extra-wide doors or hallways, floors with no steps between rooms, and an entry-level bedroom and bathroom: measured at the metro area scale, higher values are better	Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey	Only available at Metro level (to get it at the Fairfax County level, the county will need to collect it)

Accessibility website

Housing age as a rough approximation |
| | Presence of home modification services

State specific incentives for universal design | Area Agency on Aging | "Building for All" Committee – looking at populations with disabilities and age |
| **Safe & Healthy Communities**: Community conditions influence health behaviors and is intertwined with quality of life. Healthy communities have comprehensive smoke-free air laws, offer easy access to exercise opportunities, and have high-quality health care available. Older adults also need to feel safe in their communities; if they do not feel safe, they will be less likely to leave their homes thereby limiting access to supports and services available in their community. | | | |
| Personal Safety/Financial Exploitation of Older Adults | Safe from crime
Safe from exploitation | EMS tracks by type of calls | Police data – crimes against older adults has subcounty level |
| Emergency Preparedness | Emergency preparedness plans that take into account the needs of older adults | County/Regional Emergency Planning Agency | |
| Nutrition | Number of grocery stores and farmers' markets within a half-mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better | Source: Grocery store locations come from Esri Business Analyst private data; farmers' market locations come from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service | Nutritional assessment done annually for every person who receives congregate meals/home-delivered meals |
| Health/Preventive Health | Presence of hospital, primary care physicians, specialists (e.g., physical therapists, geriatricians); Percentage of older adults who have a primary care physician/usual source of care

Presence of preventative | HRSA/American Medical Association | How many physicians accept Medicare/Medicaid?

Len Nichols may have some of this data

Look at Healthy Indicators dashboard

Chronic disease health |

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
	health programs (e.g., immunizations, fall prevention, etc.) Safety net health providers		management issue
Active Living	Exercise, recreation, and nutrition Percentage of people enrolled in exercise classes, senior centers, and gym memberships, sports (senior leagues, senior Olympics)	Area Agency on Aging Park Authority Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Healthy lifestyle Falls prevention (Park Authority) – has small numbers Human Services Needs Assessment (Michelle Gregory/Linda Hoffman) (John Berlin): For registration-based classes, can provide number of unique individuals (usage rate); number of people over a certain age who use passes (drop-in class); could identify classes that have an exercise component; they have rec center surveys and could do some breakout of 50+ Just completed their needs assessment (done every 10 years) – will give specific info on services and detailed breakdown of needs for future programming
Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers: Older adults may require assistance from formal and informal sources to meet their needs. Approximately 41% of adults age 65 and over have ADL limitations (e.g., eating, bathing, dressing) and IADL limitations (e.g., household chores, shopping, meal preparation). Older adults who are able to access supportive services are better able to age in place. The stress for informal caregivers varies depending on the needs of the care recipient, the resources available, and the degree of difficulty of caregiving tasks. Support for informal caregivers can help alleviate some stress and prevent early nursing home placement.			
Information and Referral	Percentage of people who use Senior Navigator # of calls that come into the intake line (AAA) and services the client was	Coordinated Services Planning ADRC	Dot Gross (CSP) and Karen Hannigan (ADRC) – find out how these data sources are connected

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
	looking for		
Education and Training of Professionals, Paraprofessionals, etc. about existing resources	Advertising and marketing Identify points of contact (MDs, other professionals) Webinars, trainings, etc.	Collect data?	
Long-Term Health Care Needs	Presence of home-and community-based services (e.g., home health care, home-delivered meals, adult day care, etc.)	Area Agency on Aging	Home health, assisted living, nursing home, adult day health care
Caregiver Support Services	Presence of caregiver support services (e.g., respite, support groups) Long-term care living (assisted living; senior housing, etc.)	Area Agency on Aging	Mena could get number of caregiver support groups; number of individuals who attend seminars and caregiver-related programs County demographers could provide estimates of nursing home beds, independent living, long-term care facilities
Transportation: The ability to travel easily and safely around the community and beyond has a major effect on our health and quality of life. Older adults often rely heavily on personal automobiles, but few people plan for a time when they can no longer drive. Livable communities provide their residents with transportation options that connect people to social activities, economic opportunities, and medical care, and offer convenient, healthy, accessible, and low-cost alternatives to driving. Not being able to drive or having no other drivers in the home limits options for older adults and can precipitate entry into long-term care. Age-Friendly Transportation: Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Affordability, Adaptability to diverse needs			
Mobility management	Mobility management: Needs assessment of transportation and service gaps	Human Services Transportation (Mobility grant) Add a question or two? Census has questions such as: How many cars household owns; means of transportation to/from work; mean commuting time	Fastran Taxi voucher program
Transportation options	Spatial data – bus stop inventory How many people		GIS Dept would be a good resource for spatial data; Buses are commuter-

Table 2: Summary of Focus Groups

Indicator	Description of Measure	Suggested Data Source	Comments
	completed travel training? Volunteer driver transportation options	NV Rides (Shepherd Center; Villages)	centric Travel Training – Metro does it
Walkable areas	Percentage of streets without sidewalks Percentage of streets with poor lighting "Complete Streets" policies (e.g., sidewalks in good condition, frequent and safe pedestrian crossing, median islands, bicycle lanes)	City/town planning and public works departments	Chris Wells, pedestrian management

Trend Analysis: Evaluation of Available Data

Evaluating trends over time can provide invaluable information for program planning, program evaluation, and policy development. Trend analysis can focus on one or more of the following:

- The overall pattern of change in an indicator over time
- Comparing one time period to another time period
- Comparing one geographic area to another
- Comparing one population to another
- Making future projections

Typically, examining data for large populations over long periods of time (e.g., national vital records) can yield an accurate portrayal of changes over time. This type of descriptive trend analysis using true underlying population parameters are not usually subject to statistical assessment for sampling error. As numbers get smaller, there is greater potential for erratic rates to be produced. Equally problematic is the error when data are available only for a limited time period since the ability to accurately depict the overall shape of the trend is affected by the reduced number of data points. Therefore, when the focus of the trend analysis uses data from small areas, small populations, or from a narrow range of time, both descriptive methods and advanced statistical approaches such are necessary.

In order to prepare for the analysis and interpretation of trend data, four conceptual issues must be examined:

1. <u>Sample Size</u> – The unit of analysis for a trend analysis is time period (years, months, days), rather than individuals. As stated earlier, the smaller the sample size for analysis, the greater the potential for error.

2. <u>Extreme Observations</u> – If there are outliers in the data, a determination must be made about whether these are due to random variability or reflect a true change in the general trend.

3. <u>Availability of numerator and denominator data</u> – Accurate numerator and denominator information over time is important for meaningful interpretation of trend data. For example, census data are collected every 10 years, with other estimates calculated only for certain geographic areas or populations.

4. <u>Confounding</u> – Particularly when analyzing a small area or small population, examination of other factors related to the indicator of interest is necessary. Examples of confounding factors may include change in the age structure, ethnic composition, or income level over time. Other factors might include changes in reporting definitions of an indicator or reporting accuracy over time.

Exploitation and Crimes Against Older Adults

As an example, we obtained some data relevant to financial exploitation of the 50+ community in Fairfax County (see attached document). Using the above four conceptual issues to examine this data, the sample size is small with five years of data. This may be problematic in terms of error rates. Examining Table 1 of the data, we see many outliers where there are just a few incidents of a type of crime. However, if we look at the aggregate of these crimes and consider them all to be incidents of financial exploitation, we can see a general trend of an increase between 2011 and 2014, with a slight decrease in 2015. Since these are reported incidents, we would need Fairfax county population numbers by these age groups for each of these years in order to have denominator data. Finally, there may be many confounding factors that influence the data on financial exploitation. National research indicates that at least 20 percent of older adults have been victims of financial exploitation. Many cases go unreported, and this data from Fairfax County only reflects the crimes reported to the police department. Other confounders could include the cohorts and their financial habits. For example, interestingly, individuals age 50-59 have the highest incidence reports overall across all five years, and these numbers decrease by each age group.

Next Steps

We are working with several county departments to obtain raw data and will require assistance for population-specific projection modeling. This is an ongoing process as the team will need to

examine the data for each indicator and plot the actual observed numbers or rates by year. This step will allow us to understand the general shape of the trend, identify any outliers in the data, and become familiar with both the absolute and relative levels of the numbers and rates under study. For some data, statistical procedures may not be appropriate, particularly if the trend is not linear. If the trend appears to be different in shape or direction for distinct time periods, another analytic method should be used that will preserve and not obscure this information. For some of the data, individual case review may be more appropriate than the application of statistical methods. As we examine the data, we may find that it is not an appropriate indicator and will need to examine other data for appropriateness.

County of Fairfax, Virginia

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 17, 2015

TO: Jacquie Woodruff

FROM: Annie Gainous Thompson, Acting Director
                Crime Analysis, Intelligence, and Traffic

SUBJECT: Statistics for Victims 50 and Over

Per your request data has been reviewed pertaining to victims 50 and over of crimes with a potential financial nexus. For the purpose of this summary report, the primary data source is the Fairfax County Police Department's Records Management System, i/Leads. The data reflects five (5) years, specifically January 1, 2011 through November 16, 2015. This summary encompasses the following target crime categories:

Extortion/Blackmail
Forgery – Counterfeiting Currency
Forgery – Credit Card
Forgery – Financial Instruments
Forgery – Forge/Utter Bad Check
Forgery – Other
Forgery – Public Documents
Fraud – Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud
Fraud – False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
Fraud – Impersonation
Fraud – Money Laundering
Fraud – Welfare Fraud
Fraud – Wire Fraud
Larceny – Checks, Credit Cards, Bank Notes, etc.
Larceny – Confidence/Trust Scam,

The age groups have been divided into five (5) groups: 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 8-89, and 90+. Attached you will find several visuals depicting the statistics referenced these age groups. The following describes the tables and charts in this summary:

- Table 1 includes the event description by year and age groups
- Table 2 and graph reflects aggregate totals of incidents by year and age groups
- Table 3 and graph reflects incidents and age groups for 2015 through November 16, 2015

Upon your review, please let me know if you need additional assistance. You may contact me at 703-246-7897.

/agt

Attachments

Table 1 – Event Description by Year and Age Group

	Event Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	GRAND TOTAL
Age Group 50-59	EXTORTION/BLACKMALK	1	2	2	4	3	12
	FORGERY - COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY	2	2	3	4	4	15
	FORGERY - CREDIT CARD	3	14	5	7	3	32
	FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	1	3	1	4	2	11
	FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	9	14	20	37	9	89
	FORGERY - OTHER	2	3	4		1	10
	FORGERY - PUBLIC DOCUMENTS	2	2	2		1	7
	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	121	113	94	153	123	604
	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	41	46	58	80	48	273
	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	309	395	424	536	648	2,312
	FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING	9	10	12	13	3	47
	FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD	1	1	3	3	4	12
	LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	84	68	71	90	45	358
	LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	2	6	3	6	7	24
	TOTAL	**587**	**679**	**702**	**937**	**901**	**3,806**
Age Group 60-69	EXTORTION/BLACKMALK			1		2	3
	FORGERY - COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY	2	1		2	1	6
	FORGERY - CREDIT CARD		6	2	2		10
	FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	4	1	5	3	2	15
	FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	12	10	9	19	13	63
	FORGERY - OTHER	1	1		1	1	4
	FORGERY - PUBLIC DOCUMENTS	3	1	1	1		6
	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	59	88	100	93	56	396
	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	28	25	30	76	52	211
	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	190	271	289	365	377	1,492
	FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING	9	4	8	10	7	38
	FRAUD - WELFARE FRAUD		1		1		2
	FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD	2	4	2	3	3	14
	LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	52	58	57	65	37	269
	LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	3	5	5	4	3	20
	TOTAL	**365**	**476**	**509**	**645**	**554**	**2,549**
Age Group 70-79	FORGERY - COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY	1				1	2
	FORGERY - CREDIT CARD		2	2		2	6
	FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	1	3	5	2		11
	FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	6	5	5	8	7	31
	FORGERY - OTHER	2		1			3
	FORGERY - PUBLIC DOCUMENTS	1	1				2
	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	39	42	36	43	22	182
	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	13	24	32	37	39	145
	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	75	94	122	139	94	524
	FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING	6	2	3	3		14
	FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD		1	2	4	5	12
	LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	19	31	32	27	24	133
	LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	6	2	4	7	4	23
	TOTAL	**169**	**207**	**244**	**270**	**198**	**1,088**
Age Group 80-89	FORGERY - CREDIT CARD		1	2	1		4
	FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		1			1	2
	FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	5	18	5	3	5	36
	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	12	12	15	11	12	62
	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	35	38	41	54	23	191
	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	22	34	26	29	27	138
	FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING	2	2	3	1		8
	FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD		2	1	3		6
	LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	10	12	12	8	9	51
	LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	2	5	8	3	3	21
	TOTAL	**88**	**125**	**113**	**113**	**80**	**519**
Age Group 90+	FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		1	1	1		3
	FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	2		2	7		11
	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	3	1	2	2	2	10
	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	16	22	17	17	5	77
	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	3	8	7	5	4	27
	FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING				1		1
	FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD	1		1		1	3
	LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	4	3	4	1	4	16
	LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	3		1		2	6
	TOTAL	**32**	**35**	**35**	**34**	**18**	**154**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,241**	**1,522**	**1,603**	**1,999**	**1,751**	**8,116**

Table 2 and Chart – Aggregate Totals of Incidents by Year and Age Groups

Event totals By Age Groups

age (group)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Age Group 50-59	587	679	702	937	901	3,806
Age Group 60-69	365	476	509	645	554	2,549
Age Group 70-79	169	207	244	270	198	1,088
Age Group 80-89	88	125	113	113	80	519
Age Group 90+	32	35	35	34	18	154
Grand Total	1,241	1,522	1,603	1,999	1,751	8,116

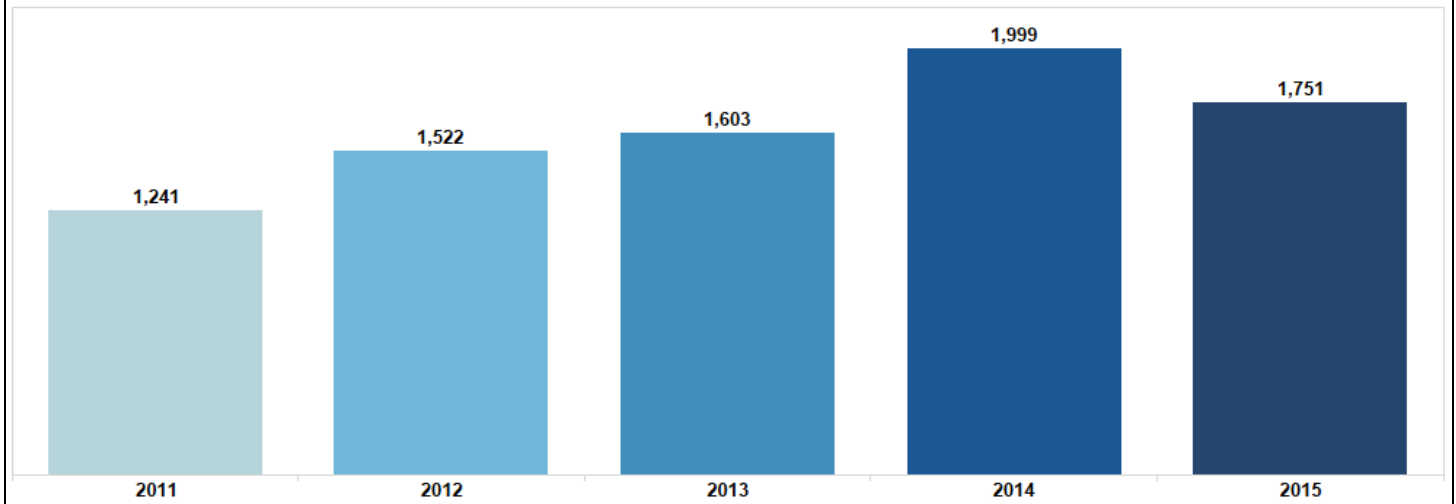### Total of Incidents with Victims 50+ by Year

Table 3 and Graph - 2015 Incidents/Events by Age Groups

2015 Event Category by Age Group

EventDescription	Age Group 50-59	Age Group 60-69	Age Group 70-79	Age Group 80-89	Age Group 90+	Grand Total
EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL	3	2				5
FORGERY - COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY	4	1	1			6
FORGERY - CREDIT CARD	3		2			5
FORGERY - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2	2		1		5
FORGERY - FORGE/UTTER BAD CHECK	9	13	7	5		34
FORGERY - OTHER	1	1				2
FORGERY - PUBLIC DOCUMENTS	1					1
FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD	123	56	22	12	2	215
FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME	48	52	39	23	5	167
FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	648	377	94	27	4	1,150
FRAUD - MONEY LAUNDERING	3	7				10
FRAUD - WIRE FRAUD	4	3	5		1	13
LARCENY - CHECKS, CREDIT CARDS, BANK NOTES, ETC.	45	37	24	9	4	119
LARCENY - CONFIDENCE/TRUST SCAM	7	3	4	3	2	19
Grand Total	901	554	198	80	18	1,751

2015 Total Incidents of Victims 50+ by Age Groups