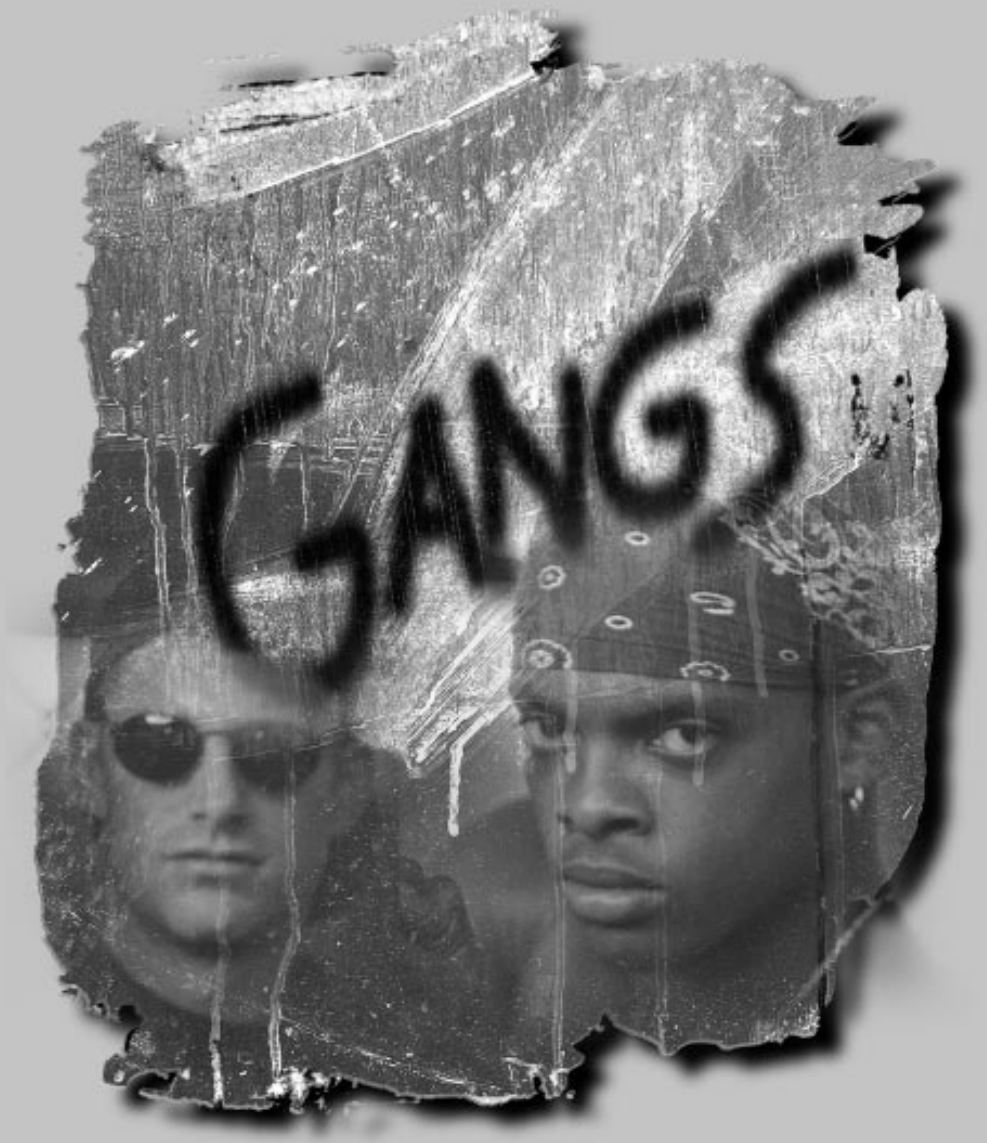
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

1995 National Youth Gang Survey



OJJDP

Program Summary

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the President and Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Public Law 93–415, as amended. Located within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP's goal is to provide national leadership in addressing the issues of juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice.

OJJDP sponsors a broad array of research, program, and training initiatives to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole, as well as to benefit individual youth-serving agencies. These initiatives are carried out by seven components within OJJDP, described below.

Research and Program Development Division develops knowledge on national trends in juvenile delinquency; supports a program for data collection and information sharing that incorporates elements of statistical and systems development; identifies how delinquency develops and the best methods for its prevention, intervention, and treatment; and analyzes practices and trends in the juvenile justice system.

Training and Technical Assistance Division provides juvenile justice training and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments; law enforcement, judiciary, and corrections personnel; and private agencies, educational institutions, and community organizations.

Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in such pertinent areas as chronic juvenile offenders, community-based sanctions, and the disproportionate representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.

State Relations and Assistance Division supports collaborative efforts by States to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act by providing formula grant funds to States; furnishing technical assistance to States, local governments, and private agencies; and monitoring State compliance with the JJDP Act.

Information Dissemination Unit informs individuals and organizations of OJJDP initiatives; disseminates information on juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and missing children; and coordinates program planning efforts within OJJDP. The unit's activities include publishing research and statistical reports, bulletins, and other documents, as well as overseeing the operations of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Concentration of Federal Efforts Program promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice. The program primarily carries out this responsibility through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an independent body within the executive branch that was established by Congress through the JJDP Act.

Missing and Exploited Children's Program seeks to promote effective policies and procedures for addressing the problem of missing and exploited children. Established by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, the program provides funds for a variety of activities to support and coordinate a network of resources such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; training and technical assistance to a network of 47 State clearinghouses, nonprofit organizations, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys; and research and demonstration programs.

The mission of OJJDP is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent juvenile victimization and respond appropriately to juvenile delinquency. This is accomplished through developing and implementing prevention programs and a juvenile justice system that protects the public safety, holds juvenile offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services based on the needs of each individual juvenile.

1995 National Youth Gang Survey

Program Summary

Shay Bilchik, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Responses to the 1995 National Youth Gang Survey were submitted voluntarily by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Readers are cautioned against basing judgments on the nature or extent of the gang problem in a particular locality solely on the data presented here. Because of differing methodology, definitions, and sampling techniques, caution is also urged in making direct comparisons between these data and data obtained in other surveys.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

Youth gangs have been the subject of research projects and surveys for decades, but these have almost always been "one-time" efforts. The *1995 National Youth Gang Survey*, conducted by the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC), is the first of what is intended to be an annual survey that will allow comparisons of changes and trends in coming years. The results of this survey confirm what earlier studies had suggested—that there has been a growth in the pervasiveness of the Nation's youth gang problem over time.

NYGC contacted more than 4,000 agencies—the largest number ever surveyed. Reports and estimates from responding agencies indicate that there were more than 660,000 youth gang members and more than 23,000 gangs active in their jurisdictions during 1995. Although these are the largest totals reported to date, the actual numbers are likely to be higher. Not all law enforcement agencies were surveyed, some of those surveyed did not participate, and the data were not extrapolated. While, therefore, the youth gang problem is undoubtedly larger than the survey indicates, the data NYGC has gathered provide information that has significance at both a national and community level.

The survey found, for example, that gang activities are spreading to smaller communities and rural counties. The survey also found that no State, and few major cities, are gang-free. Nearly all agencies that reported a gang problem felt that the severity of the problem would either remain the same or grow worse.

The first step to solving any problem is to collect and analyze relevant data. I hope the comprehensive findings of the *1995 National Youth Gang Survey* will aid your efforts to combat the rise of youth gangs.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Acknowledgments

The National Youth Gang Center gratefully acknowledges the following individuals and agencies that assisted in the conduct of the *1995 National Youth Gang Survey* and in the preparation of this report:

- The United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, for its support and guidance: Betty Chemers, Director, Research and Program Development Division; and D. Elen Grigg, Program Specialist, Research and Program Development Division.

- The Regional Information Sharing Systems projects, for assistance in identifying prospective survey recipients and in transmitting the survey instruments to their member agencies:

  New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN)
  Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN)
  Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC)
  Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)
  Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)
  Western States Information Network (WSIN)

- Law enforcement representatives of the 3,440 police and sheriff's departments who took time to respond to the survey.

- Researchers who provided advice and counsel in the preparation of the survey instrument, assistance in selection of the localities to be surveyed, and valuable review and comments on the draft report: Walter B. Miller, Ph.D., James C. Howell, Ph.D., and G. David Curry, Ph.D. Dr. Miller, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Cheryl Maxson were most generous in providing not only the results, but data from their earlier studies and surveys.

- The staff of the Institute for Intergovernmental Research who conducted the survey and prepared the document.

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Executive Summary

The presence, number, and activities of youth gangs have been topics of interest for researchers and practitioners for many years. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's *1995 National Youth Gang Survey*, conducted by the National Youth Gang Center, is the latest and largest survey of its type to date. Surveys were mailed to 4,120 local police and sheriff's departments across the Nation requesting information on their jurisdictions, and 83 percent (3,440) of the agencies responded. The agencies were asked whether youth gangs in their jurisdictions were active in 1995; whether youth gangs had been active prior to 1995; the number of youth gangs and youth gang members in 1995; the degree of involvement of youth gang members in homicides (as perpetrators and as victims) in 1995; the types of responses in place to deal with youth gangs; and whether the agency could assess the current youth gang situation.

Agencies surveyed included those that had reported having a youth gang problem in the past as well as agencies that had not reported gang problems previously or had never been surveyed. Agencies serving all population categories, from rural localities to large metropolitan centers, were surveyed. The Regional Information Sharing Systems projects, six multi-State projects that provide criminal information exchange and support services to law enforcement agencies nationwide, facilitated the surveys of their selected member agencies. "Youth gang" was defined as "a group of youths in the [respondent's] jurisdiction, aged approximately 10 to 22, that the [respondent or other] responsible persons in the [respondent's] agency or community are willing to identify or classify as a 'gang'." Motorcycle gangs, hate or ideology groups, prison gangs, and adult gangs were excluded.

Over 2,000 law enforcement agencies reported or estimated a total of 23,388 youth gangs and 664,906 youth gang members active in their jurisdictions during 1995. Even though these totals are larger than previous estimates, they must be considered minimum numbers. The findings were based solely on data provided by the responding agencies. Not every law enforcement agency was surveyed, and the data were not extrapolated for the Nation as a whole. Therefore, the youth gang problem is undoubtedly larger than the survey indicates.

Of responding agencies reporting gang problems, 90 percent felt their gang problem would stay the same or become worse. Over half (59 percent) of all law enforcement agencies reporting youth gang problems in 1995 had specially allocated personnel in response, and 63 percent of police departments and 48 percent of sheriff's departments reporting youth gang problems had created an organizational entity such as a gang unit. Data regarding youth gang members' involvement in homicides are still being analyzed. Researchers conclude that no State is gang-free; few large cities are gang-free; and youth gangs are emerging in new localities, especially smaller and rural communities. Survey data were analyzed by city, State, region of the country, and population.

Background

In February 1995, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) entered into a cooperative agreement with the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR) to establish the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC). One of the major tasks assigned to NYGC was assessing current youth gang data collection efforts and, where indicated, developing improved strategies and standardized practices. Related to this task was the initiation of a national youth gang survey. Because previous gang surveys suggested growth in the number of cities, towns, and counties with gang problems (see table 1), the first NYGC effort was designed to survey a much larger number of jurisdictions. Thus, more than 4,000 agencies were surveyed to obtain information about the presence of youth gangs and related criminal activity. Subsequent surveys will build upon and expand baseline data obtained in this initial poll.

More than 4,000 agencies were surveyed to obtain information about the presence of youth gangs and related criminal activity.

The presence, number, and activities of youth gangs have been topics of interest for researchers and practitioners for many years and the subject of formal data collection for more than 30 years, but these have almost always been one-time efforts. The 1995 National Youth Gang Survey, conducted by staff of NYGC, is the latest and largest such survey. OJJDP intends the NYG survey to be an annual event so that comparisons may be made of changes and trends over time.

In early 1994, NYGC asked Dr. David Curry[1] to review methods and findings of previous youth gang surveys and studies preparatory to the conduct of the 1995 National Survey. Because each of the earlier studies used somewhat different methodology, sample size, and definitions, it is difficult to compare their findings; however, certain trends can be observed (as shown in tables 1, 2, and 3).

Table 1: Number of Jurisdictions With Gang Problems: 1975–1995

Survey	Number of Jurisdictions Identified
Miller, 1975[a]	6
Miller, 1982[a]	41
Miller, 1982[b]	286
Needle & Stapleton, 1983[b]	27
Spergel & Curry, 1988[a]	68
Curry et al., 1992[a]	110
Curry et al., 1994[a]	282
Curry et al., 1994[b]	760
Klein, 1995[b]	800–1,100

[a] Specific cities identified

[b] Number of jurisdictions involves estimates

The number of communities experiencing youth gang problems has increased.

Table 2: Number of Gangs in the United States: 1975–1995

Survey	Number of Gangs
Miller, 1975[b]	1,730
Miller, 1982[b]	2,285
Spergel & Curry, 1988[a]	1,439
Curry et al., 1992[a]	4,881
Curry et al., 1994[c]	8,625
Klein, 1995[b]	>9,000

[a] Specific cities identified
[b] Number of gangs involves estimates
[c] Number of gang members is a conservative estimate, which makes no adjustment for agencies that were unable to report due to lack of data

Table 3: Number of Gang Members in the United States: 1975–1995

Survey	Number of Gang Members
Miller, 1975[b]	55,000
Miller, 1982[b]	97,940
Spergel & Curry, 1988[d]	120,636
Curry et al., 1992[a]	249,324
Curry et al., 1994[c]	378,807
Curry et al., 1994[e]	555,181
Klein, 1995[b]	>400,000

[a] Specific cities identified
[b] Number of gang members involves estimates
[c] Number of gang members is a conservative estimate, which makes no adjustment for agencies that were unable to report due to lack of data.
[d] Number of gang members involves estimates by law enforcement
[e] Number of gang members is a reasonable estimate, in which robust statistics were substituted for agencies that were unable to report due to lack of data

Not shown is a 25-year cumulative survey of youth gangs by Dr. Walter Miller (forthcoming).[2] All these earlier studies, including Miller's 1996 study, show that over time:

- The number of communities experiencing youth gang problems has increased.
- Even considering their dynamic nature and the difficulties in counting them, the number of gangs have increased.
- The number of gang members also has increased.

Purpose of the 1995 NYG Survey

The purpose of the 1995 NYG survey was to provide broader baseline data on the current youth gang situation, fill some informational gaps, and establish a network of reporting agencies for future data collection. It was intended, among other things, to build upon cumulative data collected by Dr. Walter Miller, a gang researcher.

The survey goal was to involve the largest number of agencies to date.

Methodology

Over nearly 25 years, Miller had collected information about youth gang activity in communities across the country from many sources. NYGC staff worked with Dr. Miller to supplement his data base by adding several hundred cities and towns that had reported youth gang activity in recent surveys, including those conducted by David Curry et al.,[3] the National Drug Intelligence Center,[4] the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms,[5] and other studies whose distribution is restricted. Miller prepared a set of lists for NYGC that identified 6,264 localities and categorized them as: (1) city or county, (2) previously reporting a gang problem or no gang problem reported, and (3) members or nonmembers of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) projects.[6]

From these communities, NYGC staff selected 4,120 localities (2,820 cities and 1,300 counties) to be included in the 1995 survey: 1,877 agencies that had reported having a youth gang problem at some time over the past 25 years, and 2,243 that had not previously reported gangs or that had never been surveyed. Although selection of the 1995 survey localities was not random, the inclusion of localities previously identified by Curry et al. in 1994 added an element of randomness. The 1994 researchers surveyed all cities with populations between 150,000 and 200,000 and a random sample of 284 of the 1,126 municipalities with populations ranging from 25,000 to 150,000.

NYGC staff next identified the law enforcement agencies serving the 4,120 counties, cities, and towns.

A useful survey technique is to triangulate data in a community by questioning several agencies with diverse perspectives on the problem being surveyed. However, to keep costs as low as possible for the first NYG survey, inquiries were made to law enforcement agencies only. The survey goal was to involve the largest number of agencies to date, and efficiency and cost were factors.

Curry has pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of law enforcement agencies as data collectors:

> Criminal justice agencies are usually more centrally organized than most other agencies that are involved in the comprehensive community response to gang problems. In most jurisdictions, this gives these organizations a greater capacity to develop systems for routinized recordkeeping and reporting. Law enforcement agencies more than

Table 4: Breakdown of Survey Respondents by Agency Type: 1975–1995

Survey	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Judges	Probation	Corrections	Aftercare	School Service	Youth	Other
Miller, 1975	31.4%	1.3%	5.0%	6.3%	3.1%	0.6%	1.3%	39.0%	11.9%
Miller, 1982	18.6%	0.7%	4.9%	21.7%	1.3%	Not Identified	7.5%	42.0%	3.3%
Needle & Stapleton, 1983	100.0%								
Spergel & Curry, 1988	20.5%	10.2%	5.5%	12.6%	3.1%	4.3%	13.8%	24.4%	5.6%
Curry et al., 1992	100.0%								
Johnson et al., 1992	100.0%								
Johnson et al., 1993	100.0%	100.0%							
Levinson, 1991–1993					100.0%				
Curry et al., 1994	100.0%								
Quinn, 1993	100.0%								
Klein, 1995	100.0%								

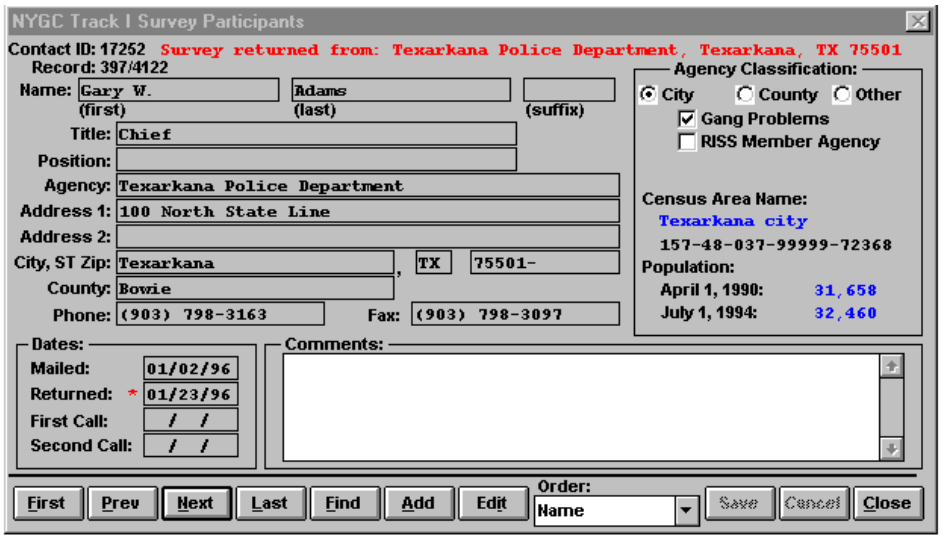
other agencies in the criminal justice system come in contact with the day-to-day activities of gang members. Information from the prosecution, the court, and other justice agencies, while important, is more removed from the quantity and level of detail to which law enforcement personnel are exposed.[7]

This is not to say that reporting by law enforcement agencies is without problems. It simply recognizes that they were more likely than other agencies to have the required information. Table 4 depicts the reliance of previous surveys on law enforcement agencies as a primary source of information on youth gangs.

Law enforcement agencies appear to have become the youth gang survey respondents of choice, particularly in recent years. A final reason for using law enforcement agencies as sources was the close working relationship between IIR, which operates NYGC, and the six RISS projects, which include in their membership more than 4,600 local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. It was believed that support by the RISS projects would facilitate and add credibility to the survey. Membership lists maintained by each RISS project were screened, and State and Federal agencies were deleted. The sample of 4,120 law enforcement agencies ultimately selected for the 1995 survey included 3,230 police and sheriff's departments that were RISS members.

In November and December 1995, NYGC staff constructed an administrative data base in preparation for the survey mailout and processing. Using various law enforcement directories and information supplied by the RISS projects, staff created a record for each of the agencies to be surveyed (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Screen of Administrative Data Base



Each record contained the agency's Chief Executive Officer's or other senior official's name, mailing address, telephone and facsimile numbers, and fields for tracking dispatch, followup actions, and return of the survey instruments. Additional data fields indicate RISS project affiliation and whether or not gang problems had been reported previously. A separate data base containing U.S. Census Bureau information was obtained and linked to the administrative data base. The 1990 census and the latest population estimate for the city or county were linked to the record of each law enforcement agency reporting. (Because they were asked to report on the unincorporated areas of their jurisdictions only, the census figures for the unincorporated areas were tied to reports from sheriff's departments.) At the same time that the agencies to be surveyed were being indexed, the survey questions and instruments were being developed and refined.

Early in planning for the 1995 survey, NYGC decided to automate the process as much as possible. Accordingly, the survey forms were designed using a software program that allowed responses to be returned by mail or by facsimile, whereupon the responses would be entered directly into an electronic data base without generating paper copies.

Two survey instruments were designed: one for agencies that had previously reported youth gang activity; the other for agencies for which no previous report of gang problems was known to NYGC. Page one of each form contained the following instructions:

> Please report only for the jurisdiction served by your agency. Sheriff's departments should report only for their unincorporated service area and any contracted communities.

A separate data base containing U.S. Census Bureau information was obtained and linked to the administrative data base.

The upper age limit of the definition (21 years) was established by OJJDP's enabling legislation.

This was intended to prevent duplicative reporting by law enforcement agencies in the same county.

Instruction number two was an attempt to deal with definitional problems that have divided researchers and practitioners for years.

> For the purposes of this survey, a "Youth Gang" is defined as a group of youths in your jurisdiction, aged approximately 10 to 22, that you or other responsible persons in your agency or community are willing to identify or classify as a 'gang.' Do not include motorcycle gangs, hate or ideology groups, prison gangs, or adult gangs.

Curry has described well the various definitions of "gang" that have been used by researchers in many national surveys.[8] Further compounding the problem is the development of other definitions used by law enforcement agencies to test and measure the criminal activity of gangs. The NYGC definition used in the 1995 survey was developed with the assistance of Dr. Walter Miller and other researchers, and although it represents consensus among those who drafted it, others may find it does not meet their needs. The upper age limit of the definition (21 years) was established by OJJDP's enabling legislation.[9] The final instruction stated:

> This survey form was designed to be faxed to the National Youth Gang Center at [telephone number], where it will automatically be entered into a survey data base. If you do not have a fax, or prefer to return the completed form by mail, please use the preaddressed envelope. If that envelope has been misplaced, please mail the survey to: [NYGC address].

A letter transmitting the survey forms to the law enforcement agencies was prepared in two versions. For agencies that were members of one of the six RISS projects, the letter was sent to the individual with whom the RISS project routinely exchanged law enforcement intelligence. For agencies that were not RISS members, the forms were sent to the police chief or sheriff. In both cases, the cover letter repeated the instructions referred to above and requested that if the addressee turned the survey form over to someone else to complete, that individual must be knowledgeable and be authorized to reply on behalf of the agency.

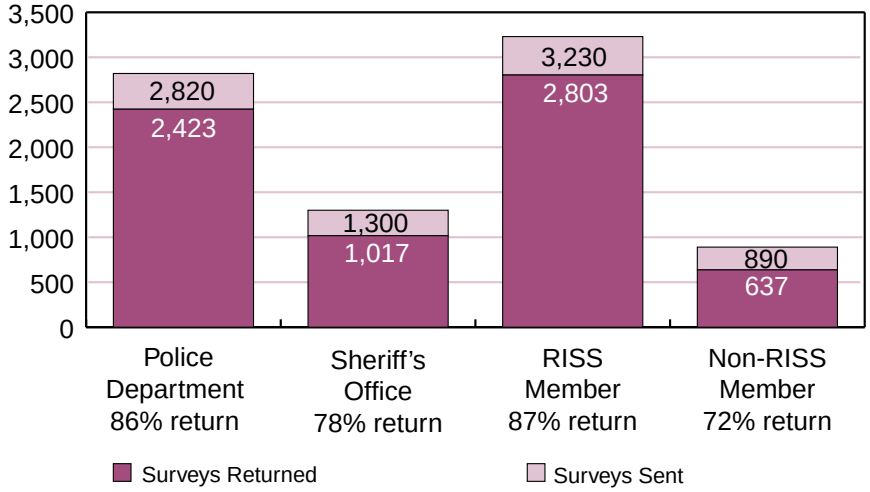
The number and phrasing of the survey questions generated considerable debate during the instrument design process. Even though OJJDP charged NYGC with surveying a large number of jurisdictions to obtain limited information, the temptation to add a question or two, or to amplify those which were asked, was constantly encountered. Ultimately, only seven questions were asked and, although several were multiple choice questions, the entire response form was confined to one page.

Between December 21, 1995, and January 2, 1996, 4,120 surveys were mailed to 2,820 police departments and 1,300 sheriff's departments. Approximately 50 percent of the survey forms were returned by January 31, 1996; one-half by fax and one-half by mail.

Followup telephone calls to the agencies that did not respond to the mailed survey were then initiated, which increased the response rate considerably. Following the calls, a total of 3,440 surveys had been returned (or 83 percent of the target group) (see figure 2); 70.5 percent of these responses were furnished by police departments and 29.5 percent by sheriff's departments. (The rate of survey return by police departments was 86 percent and 78 percent by sheriffs.)

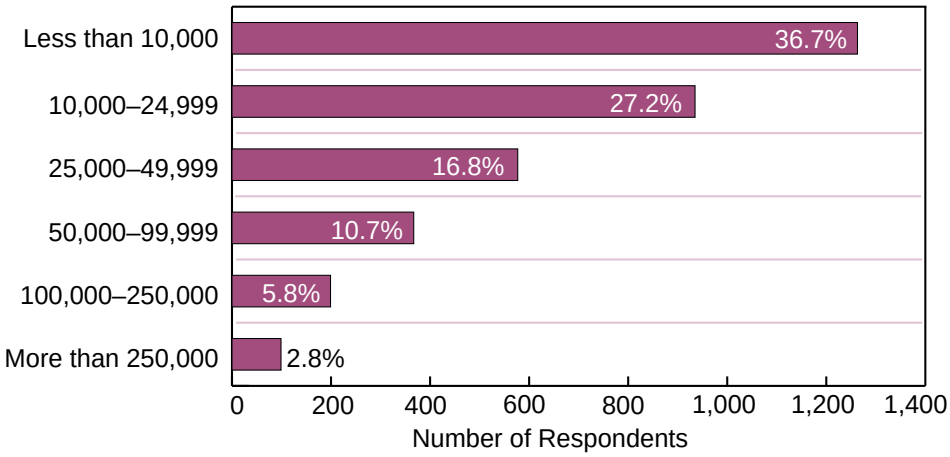
The valuable assistance of the RISS projects in administering the survey is evident in the return rates: 87 percent by law enforcement agencies that were RISS members, and 72 percent by non-RISS agencies.

Figure 2: Surveys Returned Based on Type of Respondent



Some 64 percent (2,198) of responding agencies represented population groups of 25,000 or fewer, and 37 percent (1,263) of responding departments represented communities of fewer than 10,000 (figures 3–5). This is the largest number of small city police and sheriff's departments in presumably rural counties ever surveyed regarding gang problems.

Figure 3: All Respondents by Population



This is the largest number of small city police and sheriff's departments in presumably rural counties ever surveyed regarding gang problems.

Of the 3,440 responses, 58 percent reported that youth gangs were active in their jurisdictions in 1995.

Figure 4: Responding Police Departments by Population

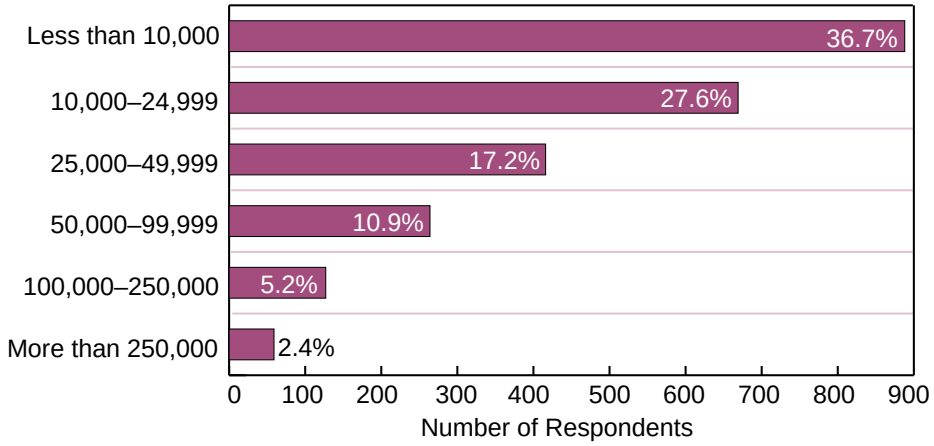
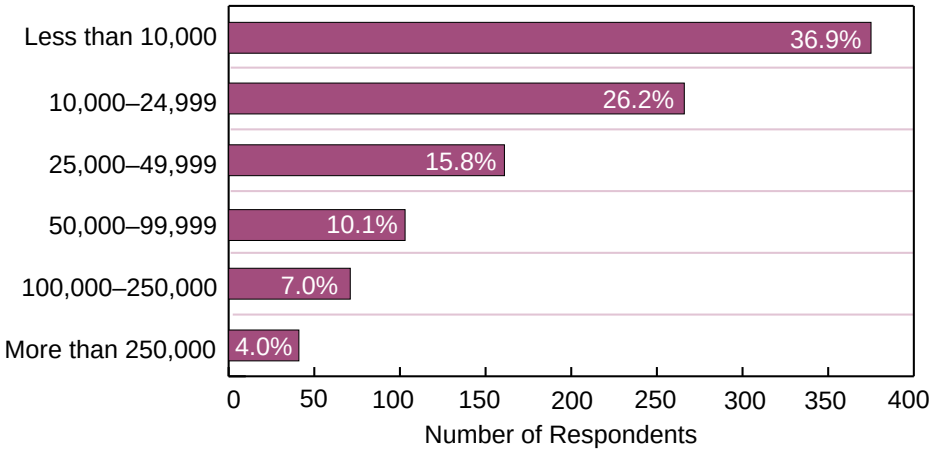


Figure 5: Responding Sheriff's Departments by Population



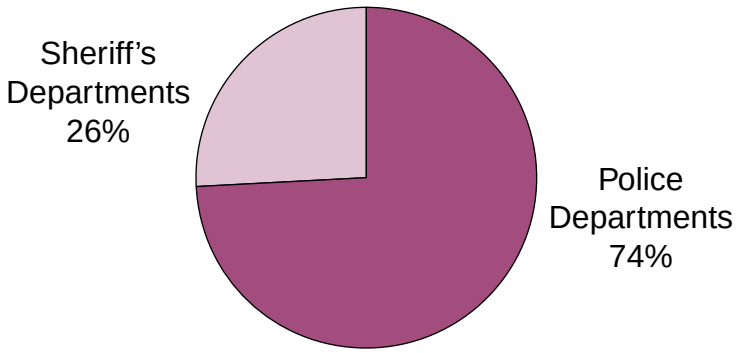
The major difference in the two survey forms used was contained in question one, which asked the respondent to determine in which (any or all) of three listed time periods the reporting jurisdiction experienced youth gang problems: 1970–1979, 1980–1989, or 1990–1994. A second version (for agencies that previously had been reported as having gangs in their service area) asked them to validate this information.

This report will not cover detailed responses to the historical aspects of question one. These will be examined separately by Dr. Walter Miller as part of his research.

1995 gang problems

Surveyed agencies were asked about youth gang problems during 1995. Of the 3,440 responses, 58 percent (1,492 police departments and 515 sheriff's departments) reported that youth gangs were active in their jurisdictions in 1995. Figure 6 shows the percentage of agencies responding that reported activity.

Figure 6: Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Youth Gang Activity

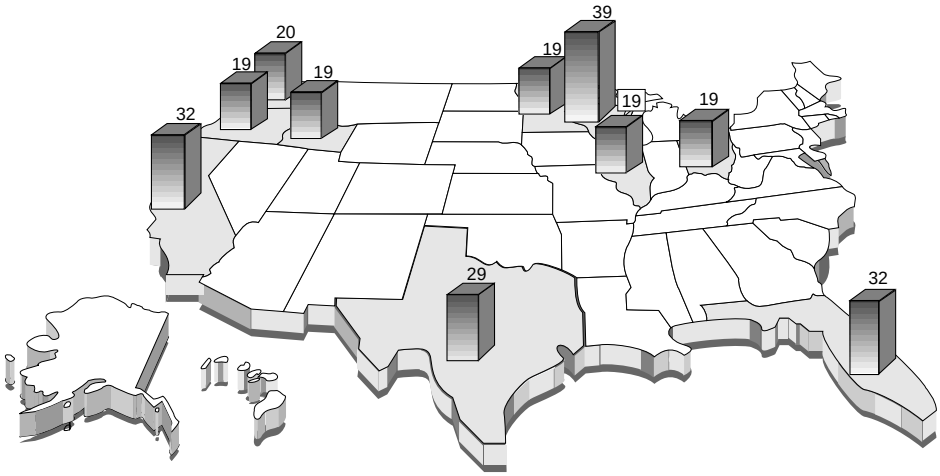


Youth gangs were reported in all 50 States.

The individual city and county agencies reporting youth gangs are listed alphabetically by State in appendixes B and C.

Youth gangs were reported in all 50 States. Figures 7 and 8 show the top 10 States by the number of police or sheriff's departments submitting reports of youth gang activity. Figure 9 shows the top 10 States by number of gangs reported.

Figure 7: Top 10 States by Number of Sheriff's Departments Reporting Gangs



Top 10 States by Number of Sheriff's Departments Reporting Gangs:

Wisconsin	39
California	32
Florida	32
Texas	29
Washington	20
Idaho	19
Illinois	19
Ohio	19
Oregon	19
Minnesota	19

Top 10 States by Number of Police Departments Reporting Gangs:

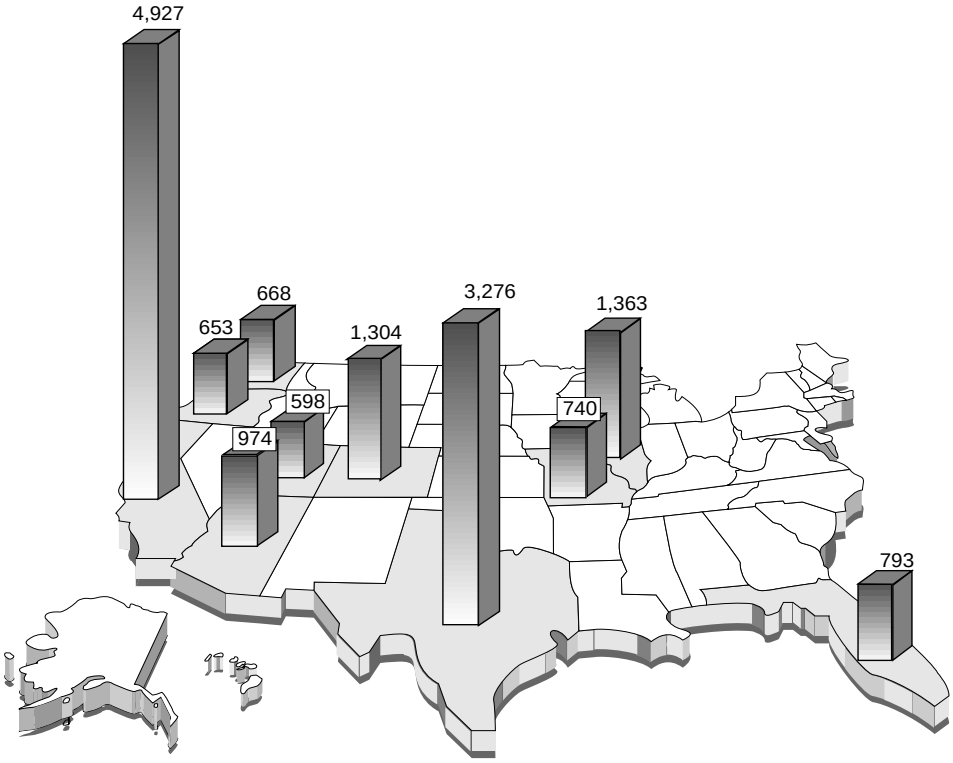
California	212
Illinois	178
Texas	96
Washington	67
Florida	60
Oregon	59
Massachusetts	38
Ohio	38
Missouri	34
Minnesota	32

Figure 8: Top 10 States by Number of Police Departments Reporting Gangs

Top 10 States by Number of Gangs Reported:

California	4,927
Texas	3,276
Illinois	1,363
Colorado	1,304
Arizona	974
Florida	793
Missouri	740
Washington	668
Oregon	653
Utah	598

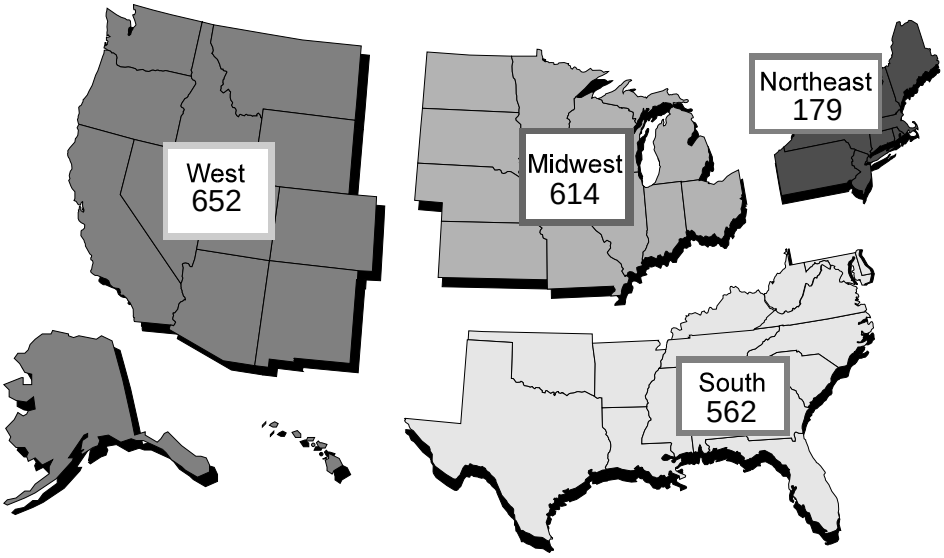
Figure 9: Top 10 States by Number of Gangs Reported



Reports were analyzed by Uniform Crime Report (UCR) regional groupings.[10] Figure 10 shows the regional distribution of agencies reporting youth gangs. The area with the highest number of agencies reporting gang activity was the West, followed by the Midwest, South, and Northeast.

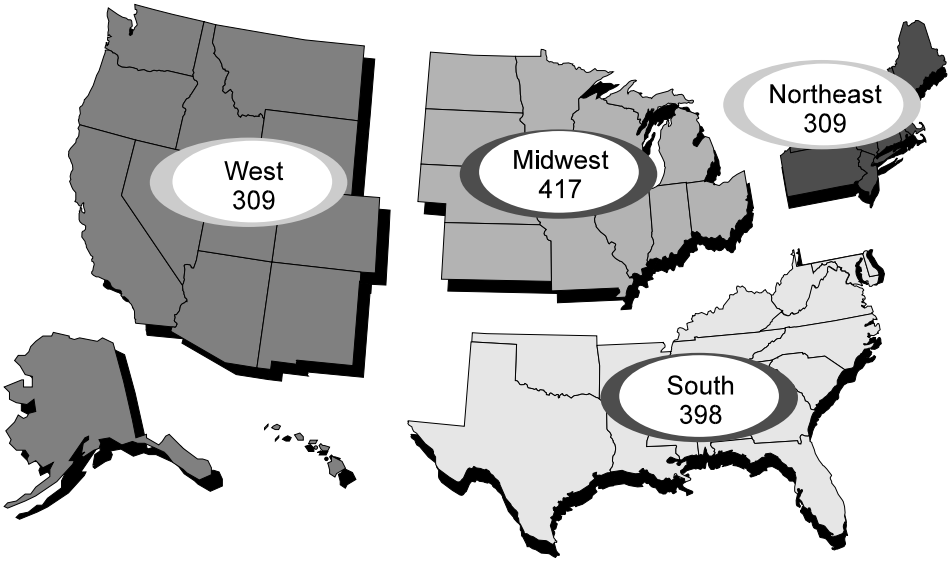
The area with the highest number of agencies reporting gang activity was the West.

Figure 10: Regional Distribution of Agencies Reporting Gangs



A total of 1,433 respondents (931 police and 502 sheriff's departments) reported no youth gang activity in 1995. The largest number of agencies reporting no activity was in the Midwest, followed by the South, West, and Northeast (figure 11).

Figure 11: Number of Agencies Reporting No Gang Activity in 1995

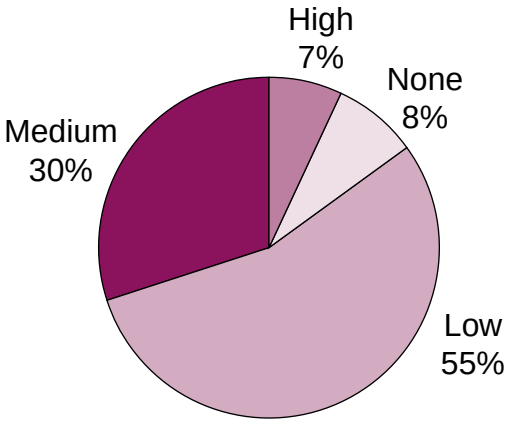


Of the 2,007 agencies reporting gang problems in 1995, 1,741 estimated a total of 23,388 youth gangs in their jurisdictions.

Respondents who reported no youth gang activity were asked to rate the likelihood of youth gang problems developing in their jurisdictions in the near future on a scale from "high" (meaning a high likelihood) to "none" (meaning no likelihood of future problems).

As shown in figure 12, 96 percent (1,379) of the respondents reporting "no gangs" provided likelihood ratings as follows: 7 percent (102) thought there was a "high" likelihood of future youth gang problems; 30 percent (409) believed there was a "medium" likelihood; 55 percent (752) rated the likelihood "low"; and only 8 percent (116) ruled out future youth gang activity altogether.

Figure 12: Likelihood of Future Gang Problems (Agencies With No 1995 Gang Problems)



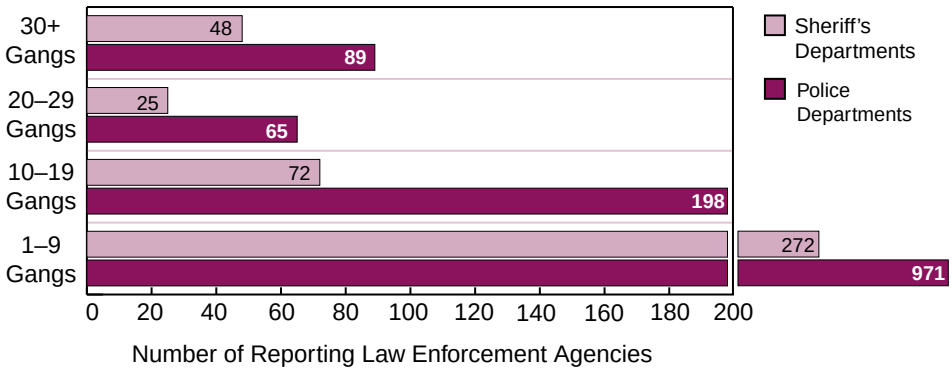
Number of gangs

Respondents were asked to report from their records or, in the absence of records, to estimate how many youth gangs were active in their localities in 1995. About 13 percent of the respondents who reported youth gang problems did not report how many youth gangs were active in their locality (figure 13).

Of the 2,007 agencies reporting gang problems in 1995, 1,741 reported or estimated numbers totaling 23,388 youth gangs in their jurisdictions. Previous surveys estimated national totals by directly surveying selected major cities and extrapolating data obtained from a sampling of smaller cities. The estimated number of gangs from these earlier projections for the entire country was less than this survey's actual reports from 1,741 communities.

For the purpose of analysis, the number of youth gangs per reporting jurisdiction was categorized as "1–9 gangs," "10–19 gangs," "20–29 gangs," and "30 or more." Of the respondents who could report or estimate the number of gangs, about 73 percent (971) of city departments and 65 percent (272) of county agencies said they had fewer than 10 active youth gangs per reporting locality (figure 13).

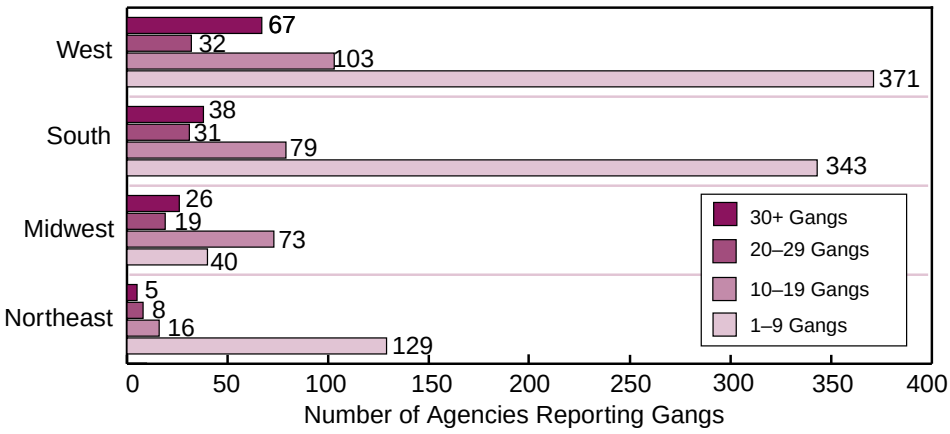
Figure 13: Number of Gangs Reported by Police and Sheriff's Departments



The mean number of youth gangs reported by city police departments was 12 and the median number was 4. For those portions of the counties under the jurisdiction of sheriff's departments, the mean number of youth gangs was 23 and the median number was 5.

These categories were then cross-tabulated by UCR region and by UCR population group[11] to better depict the Nation's youth gang problems (figure 14). Regionally, agencies in the Northeast reported a higher percentage (82 percent) of localities in the "1–9 gangs" category than other regions. Localities in the West reported the highest percentage (12 percent) in the "30 or more" category.

Figure 14: Active Youth Gangs by Region



As might be anticipated, the number of youth gangs per reporting locality typically varied according to the size of the population group; i.e., the larger cities reported a larger number of gangs. Two-thirds (66 percent) of jurisdictions with populations greater than 250,000 reported 30 or more gangs each (table 5). Conversely, 85 percent of jurisdictions with populations below 50,000 reported fewer than 10 youth gangs each (table 5).

Localities in the West reported the highest percentage (12 percent) in the "30 or more" (gangs) category.

Ninety-four percent of police departments and 93 percent of sheriff's departments serving fewer than 10,000 persons reported they had "1–9 gangs."

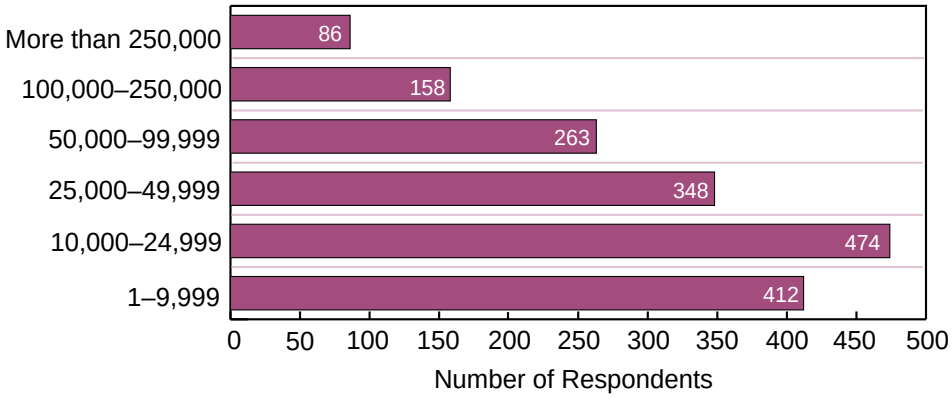
Table 5: Number of Respondents Reporting Youth Gangs by Population Size

Population	1–9 Gangs	10–19 Gangs	20–29 Gangs	30 or More Gangs	Total*
More than 250,000	**7** (8%)	**9** (10%)	**13** (15%)	**57** (66%)	**86** (99%)
100,000–250,000	**55** (35%)	**47** (30%)	**27** (17%)	**29** (18%)	**158** (100%)
50,000–99,999	**133** (51%)	**89** (34%)	**18** (7%)	**23** (9%)	**263** (101%)
25,000–49,999	**262** (75%)	**53** (15%)	**17** (5%)	**16** (5%)	**348** (100%)
10,000–24,999	**401** (85%)	**52** (11%)	**12** (3%)	**9** (2%)	**474** (101%)
1–9,999	**386** (94%)	**21** (5%)	**3** (1%)	**2** (<1%)	**412** (100%)
Total	**1,244** (71%)	**271** (16%)	**90** (5%)	**136** (8%)	**1,741** (100%)

**Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

The total number of respondents is shown by population size in figure 15.

Figure 15: Number of Respondents by Population Size



When they were grouped by population, reporting of the number of youth gangs per jurisdiction by sheriff's departments varied somewhat from reporting by police departments. Only 52 percent of sheriff's departments serving populations greater than 250,000 reported having "30 or more" gangs (table 6), compared to 75 percent of police departments serving the largest cities (table 7). Ninety-four percent of police departments and 93 percent of sheriff's departments serving fewer than 10,000 persons reported they had "1–9 gangs." It should be remembered that sheriff's departments quite often report only the unincorporated areas of the counties.

Table 6: Number of Sheriff's Departments Reporting Youth Gangs by Population Size

Population	1–9 Gangs	10–19 Gangs	20–29 Gangs	30 or More Gangs	Total*
More than 250,000	**5** (16%)	**6** (19%)	**4** (13%)	**16** (52%)	**31** (100%)
100,000–250,000	**20** (42%)	**11** (23%)	**6** (13%)	**11** (23%)	**48** (101%)
50,000–99,999	**37** (52%)	**21** (30%)	**3** (4%)	**10** (14%)	**71** (100%)
25,000–49,999	**53** (70%)	**12** (16%)	**6** (8%)	**5** (7%)	**76** (101%)
10,000–24,999	**84** (74%)	**20** (18%)	**4** (4%)	**5** (4%)	**113** (100%)
Less than 10,000	**74** (93%)	**3** (4%)	**3** (4%)	**0** (0%)	**80** (101%)
Total	**273** (65%)	**73** (17%)	**26** (6%)	**47** (11%)	**419** (99%)

**Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

Table 7: Number of Police Departments Reporting Youth Gangs by Population Size

Population	1–9 Gangs	10–19 Gangs	20–29 Gangs	30 or More Gangs	Total
More than 250,000	**2** (4%)	**3** (5%)	**9** (16%)	**41** (75%)	**55** (100%)
100,000–250,000	**35** (32%)	**36** (33%)	**21** (19%)	**18** (16%)	**110** (100%)
50,000–99,999	**96** (50%)	**68** (35%)	**15** (8%)	**13** (7%)	**192** (100%)
25,000–49,999	**209** (77%)	**41** (15%)	**11** (4%)	**11** (4%)	**272** (100%)
10,000–24,999	**317** (88%)	**32** (9%)	**8** (2%)	**4** (1%)	**361** (100%)
Less than 10,000	**312** (94%)	**18** (5%)	**0** (0%)	**2** (1%)	**332** (100%)
Total	**971** (73%)	**198** (15%)	**64** (5%)	**89** (7%)	**1,322** (100%)

Number of gang members

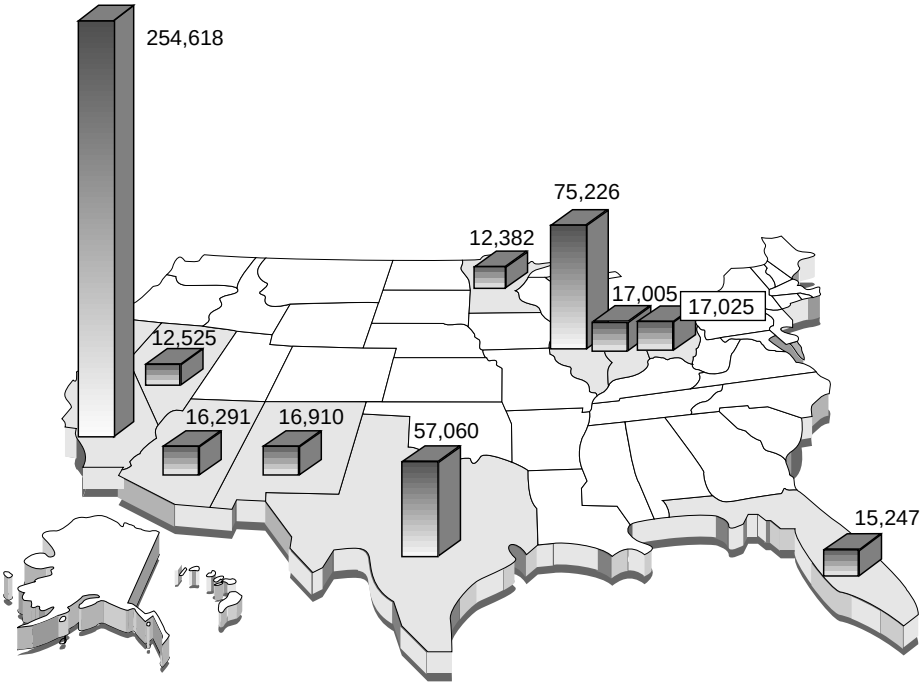
Of the law enforcement agencies that reported gang problems in 1995, 25% did not provide information on the number of youth gang members active in their jurisdictions. However, 1,499 agencies reported or estimated a total of 664,906 gang members. This is the highest reported or estimated figure to date. More than 58 percent of these gang members were in three States: California, Illinois, and Texas (figure 16) according to the agencies' reports. Nationally about one-fourth of all gang members reported in 1995 were in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, and Chicago (figure 17).

More than 58 percent of these gang members were in three States: California, Illinois, and Texas.

Top 10 States by Number of Gang Members:

California	254,618
Illinois	75,226
Texas	57,060
Ohio	17,025
Indiana	17,005
New Mexico	16,910
Arizona	16,291
Florida	15,247
Nevada	12,525
Minnesota	12,382

Figure 16: Top 10 States by Number of Gang Members



The number of youth gang members reported by police departments varied according to the locality's population size, with 90 percent of cities in groupings with the largest populations reporting having more than 500 gang members. Nearly 62 percent of these largest cities reported having more than 1,500 gang members (table 8). Virtually all police departments serving cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants reported fewer than 500 youth gang members.

Top 10 Cities and Counties by Number of Gang Members:

Los Angeles County, CA	60,000
Los Angeles, CA	58,197
Chicago, IL	33,000
Santa Ana, CA	11,000
Cleveland, OH	10,000
Long Beach, CA	10,000
San Antonio, TX	7,000
Gary, IN	7,000
Bernalillo County, NM	7,000
East St. Louis, IL	6,500

Figure 17: Top 10 Cities and Counties by Number of Gang Members

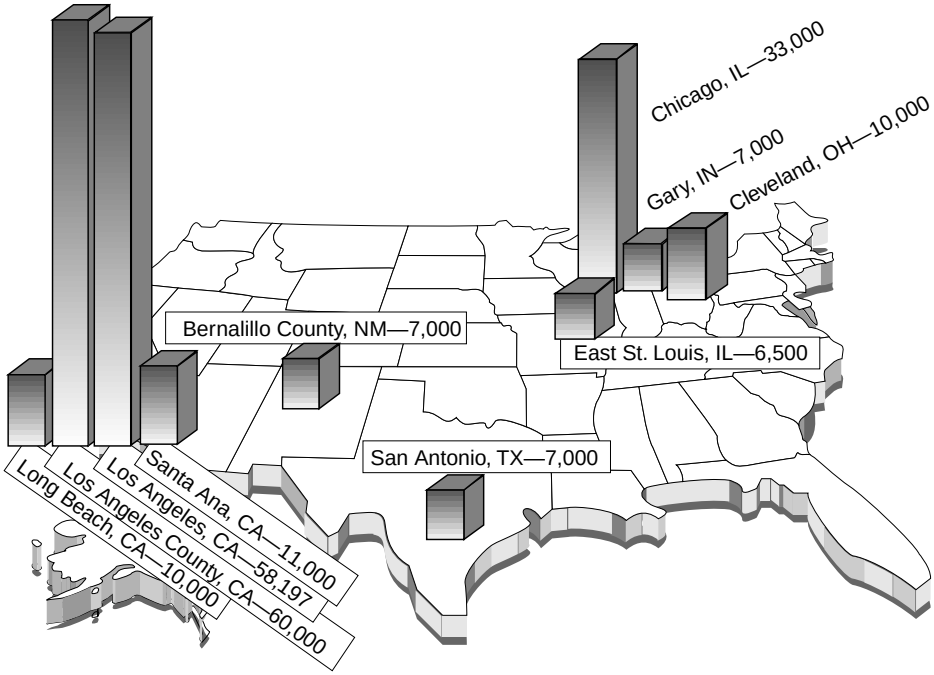


Table 8: Number of Gang Members Reported by Police Departments by Population Size

Population	1–499 Members	500–999 Members	1,000–1,499 Members	>1,500 Members	Total*
More than 250,000	**5** (10%)	**8** (25%)	**7** (13%)	**32** (62%)	**52** (100%)
100,000–250,000	**44** (44%)	**28** (28%)	**11** (11%)	**18** (18%)	**101** (101%)
50,000–99,999	**144** (81%)	**20** (11%)	**9** (5%)	**4** (2%)	**177** (100%)
25,000–49,999	**218** (92%)	**9** (4%)	**5** (2%)	**4** (2%)	**236** (100%)
10,000–24,999	**299** (97%)	**8** (3%)	**1** (<1%)	**0** (0%)	**308** (100%)
Less than 10,000	**278**(100%)	**1** (<1%)	**0** (0%)	**0** (0%)	**279** (100%)
Total	**988** (86%)	**74** (6%)	**33** (3%)	**58** (5%)	**1,153** (100%)

**Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

Fewer gang members were reported by sheriffs in the most populated counties than in cities. Seventy-five percent of sheriffs in the largest counties reported more than 500 gang members, but only 50 percent reported more than 1,500 (table 9). Like police departments in smaller cities, nearly 100 percent of sheriff's departments in counties with fewer than 10,000 residents reported fewer than 500 gang members.

Table 9: Number of Gang Members Reported by Sheriff's Departments by Population Size

Population	1–499 Members	500–999 Members	1,000–1,499 Members	>1,500 Members	Total*
More than 250,000	**7** (25%)	**5** (18%)	**2** (7%)	**14** (50%)	**28** (100%)
100,000–250,000	**28** (68%)	**3** (7%)	**4** (10%)	**6** (15%)	**41** (100%)
50,000–99,999	**47** (75%)	**7** (11%)	**3** (5%)	**6** (9%)	**63** (100%)
25,000–49,999	**57** (89%)	**5** (8%)	**0** (0%)	**2** (3%)	**64** (100%)
10,000–24,999	**76** (93%)	**3** (4%)	**3** (4%)	**0** (0%)	**82** (101%)
Less than 10,000	**67** (99%)	**1** (1%)	**0** (0%)	**0** (0%)	**68** (100%)
Total	**282** (82%)	**24** (7%)	**12** (3%)	**28** (8%)	**346** (100%)

**Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

Only 10 percent of all reporting localities thought their youth gang problems were getting better.

For the 1,134 city police departments that could estimate both the number of youth gangs and the number of members, the average number of members per gang was 33. For 339 sheriff's departments that could estimate both the number of youth gangs and the number of members, the average gang membership was 28.

Homicides

One survey item asked for information on gang-related homicides. Respondents were asked to provide specific information on youth gang members who were involved as homicide victims or perpetrators. Some departments, which keep otherwise complete records, do not segregate "gang" from "nongang" victims nor "youth" from "adult" gang members involved in homicides and were unable to respond to that question. More than 400 agencies furnished data. Preliminary analysis of the responses to this question has not been completed for this report, and additional inquiries for clarification purposes will be made to some respondents.

Law enforcement responses

Sixty-three percent of police departments and 48 percent of sheriff's departments reporting youth gang activity had specially allocated personnel to respond. Figures 18 and 19 show the types of units created.

Figure 18: Types of Police Department Response Units

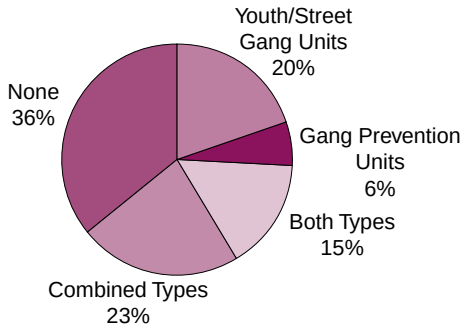
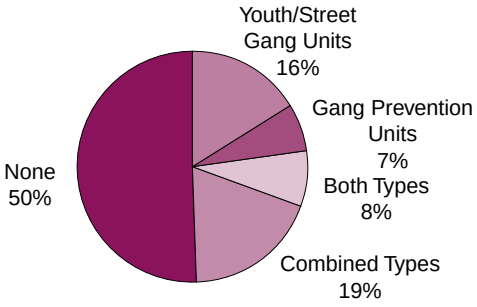


Figure 19: Types of Sheriff's Department Response Units



When the survey was designed, it was believed that few agencies would dedicate resources to gangs unless they had a youth gang problem, so agencies that reported no problem in 1995 were not asked to answer the question about gang units. Nevertheless, 3 percent of departments that reported "no gangs in 1995" also reported having some sort of gang unit.

Current situation

Those agencies that reported 1995 youth gang problems were asked to assess their current situation (figures 20–22). More than 99 percent of them did. Only 10 percent of all reporting localities thought their youth gang problems were getting better. The remainder believed their problems were staying about the same (41 percent) or were getting worse (49 percent).

Figure 20: Current Situation: All Responding Agencies

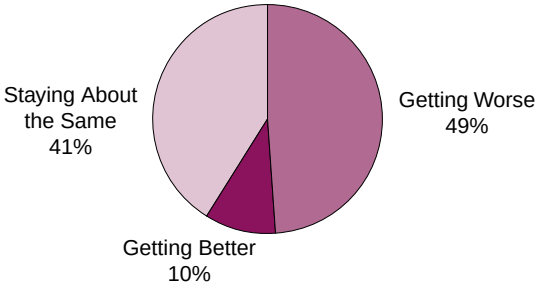


Figure 21: Current Situation: Police Departments

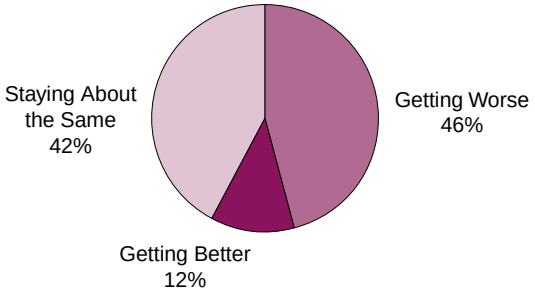
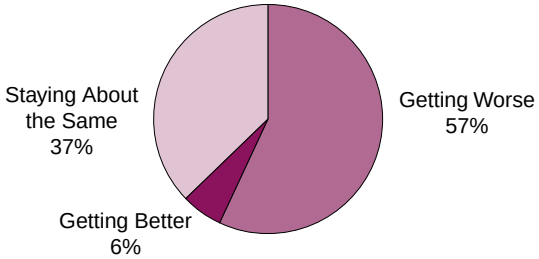


Figure 22: Current Situation: Sheriff's Departments



Summary and Conclusions

Researchers generally want more data, and many law enforcement agencies believe they are asked to respond to far too many surveys. To achieve the purposes of this survey, tradeoffs between the interests of researchers and practitioners were necessary. Aside from the valuable assistance by the RISS projects, the high response rate also is probably attributable to the survey's simplicity and brevity. It was designed to be easily answered and easily returned. Certain additional questions might have been asked, others worded differently perhaps, and some misinterpretation could have been anticipated and avoided. Nevertheless, much valuable information was gathered, and the data will be available for further analysis by researchers. As is invariably the case, the survey responses will raise additional questions. But equipped with data from this, the largest gang survey conducted to date, and possessing a broad network of respondents, NYGC is now positioned to incorporate these questions into future surveys and expand the number of agencies surveyed.

The survey is only a snapshot of 1995. We can, however, make some conclusions based on the data presented in this report:

- The number of youth gangs and gang members is large—larger than previously estimated, and probably even larger than this survey depicts. Eighty percent of all local law enforcement agencies were not surveyed.

Much valuable information was gathered, and the data will be available for further analysis by researchers.

Youth gangs are not just a problem for large cities and metropolitan counties.

Of the 20 percent that were, 58 percent of those that responded reported gang activity. This number was not wholly unexpected because a large percentage of the agencies targeted in the 1995 survey had reported gangs in earlier years. It is, therefore, unlikely that the remaining agencies that were not surveyed would report the same level of activity. Even so, considering that some agencies that had previously reported youth gangs did not respond to the 1995 survey and that approximately 12,000 law enforcement agencies were not surveyed at all, the national totals of youth gangs and members are most certainly higher than our survey indicates. In addition:

- No state is gang-free.
- Few large cities are gang-free.
- Half the respondents reporting youth gang problems in 1995 serve populations under 25,000. Youth gangs are not just a problem for large cities and metropolitan counties.
- Youth gangs are emerging in new localities, especially smaller and rural localities. Of the communities reporting youth gang activity in 1995, 5 percent said they had not had youth gang problems in the past, and of these "emerging gang localities," fully 80 percent had populations under 25,000.
- Although not the only type of agency involved with youth gangs, law enforcement agencies are increasingly required to deal with the problem, and more than 1,200 reported they had formal organizational responses such as prevention or enforcement units. Although they reported gang activity, more than 700 other agencies had no personnel assigned to deal with youth gangs. Two-thirds of the agencies serving "emerging gang localities" had no gang units.
- To properly assess the nature and extent of youth gang problems, law enforcement agencies need accurate information. This survey was not intended to measure the nature or quality of data currently being collected—that task will be accomplished in future surveys. But clearly, many agencies are keeping track of the gang problem. About 73 percent of the 2,007 agencies reporting 1995 gang problems were able to provide reports or estimates of both the number of youth gangs and the number of gang members in their communities. Although encouraging, this also indicates that a significant number of law enforcement agencies need to improve their data collection. About 1 percent of the respondents could report or estimate the number of gang members but not the number of gangs, and another 13 percent of those reporting youth gang problems could provide reports or estimates of the number of gangs but not the number of members. Twelve percent of the 2,007 respondents did not report either.

Endnotes

1. See G. David Curry, *National Youth Gang Surveys: A Review of Methods and Findings,* for an analysis of prior youth gang studies. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Youth Gang Center. December 1995.
2. Dr. Walter Miller's 25-year study, *The Growth of Youth Gang Problems in the United States 1970–1995,* is forthcoming.
3. In this study, the National Institute of Justice's 1992 survey of gang-related crime in counties and municipalities was extended to include all U.S. cities with populations between 150,000 and 200,000. A random selection of 284 cities with populations between 25,000 and 150,000 was also included.
4. The National Drug Intelligence Center survey gathered specific information on the Bloods, the Crips, and other gangs from 48 States and the District of Columbia.
5. See the United States Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms 1994 survey, "Street Gangs Second Edition." Office of Law Enforcement, Intelligence Division, Tactical Intelligence Branch. January 1994.
6. There are six multi-State RISS projects that provide criminal information exchange and other support services to local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in all 50 States.
7. See Curry (1995), p. 44.
8. See Curry (1995) for a discussion of the gang definition issue.
9. Section 283 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 102–586).
10. A list of the States that make up the regions used in this analysis can be found in appendix A.
11. For a detailed breakdown of population group classifications, refer to *Crime in the United States, 1994,* United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Appendix.)

References

Curry, G. David. *National Youth Gang Surveys: A Review of Methods and Findings.* Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Youth Gang Center. December 1995.

Curry, G. David, Richard A. Ball, and Scott H. Decker. *Estimating the National Scope of Gang Crime from Law Enforcement Data.* National Institute of Justice. Research in Brief. August 1996.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 1994*.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center. *Bloods and Crips Gang Survey Report.* May 1994.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Office of Law Enforcement, Intelligence Division, Tactical Intelligence Branch. *Street Gangs, Second Edition.* January 1994.

Appendix A: UCR Regions and Divisions

Northeastern States

New England
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

Middle Atlantic
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania

Midwestern States

East North Central
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Michigan
- Ohio
- Wisconsin

West North Central
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- South Dakota

Southern States

South Atlantic
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Virginia
- West Virginia

East South Central
- Alabama
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
- Tennessee

West South Central
- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- Oklahoma
- Texas

Western States

Mountain
- Arizona
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Utah
- Wyoming

Pacific
- Alaska
- California
- Hawaii
- Oregon
- Washington

Appendix B: City Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Gangs

Alabama
Alabaster
Alexander City
Anniston
Athens
Auburn
Bessemer
Birmingham
Chickasaw
Daphne
Dothan
Elba
Evergreen
Foley
Gadsden
Georgiana
Huntsville
Lafayette
Mobile
Monroeville
Montgomery
Opelika
Orange Beach
Pell City
Selma
Tuscaloosa

Alaska
Anchorage
Dillingham
Juneau
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kotzebue
Palmer
Seward

Arizona
Apache Junction
Avondale
Buckeye
Bullhead City
Casa Grande
Chandler
Douglas
El Mirage
Glendale
Hayden
Holbrook
Lake Havasu City
Lakeside
Marana
Mesa
Nogales
Oro Valley
Paradise Valley
Payson
Peoria
Phoenix
Prescott
Prescott Valley
Scottsdale
Sells
Sierra Vista
Somerton
Tempe
Thatcher
Tombstone
Tucson
Window Rock
Yuma

Arkansas
Benton
Fort Smith
Hot Springs
Jacksonville
Jonesboro
Little Rock
Newport
North Little Rock
Pine Bluff
Russellville
Sherwood
Stuttgart
West Helena
Wynne

California
Adelanto
Alameda
Alhambra
Anaheim
Anderson
Antioch
Arcadia
Atwater
Auburn
Azusa
Bakersfield
Baldwin Park
Banning
Barstow
Beaumont
Bell Gardens
Berkeley
Beverly Hills
Bishop
Blythe
Brawley
Brea
Brentwood
Buena Park
Burbank
Calexico
Carlsbad
Castro Valley
Cathedral
Ceres
Chico
Chino
Chula Vista
Claremont
Clearlake
Clovis
Coachella
Coalinga
Colma
Colton
Concord
Corcoran
Corning

Corona
Coronado
Costa Mesa
Cotati
Covina
Culver City
Cypress
Daly City
Delano
Dinuba
Dixon
Downey
Dublin
East Palo Alto
El Cajon
El Centro
El Cerrito
El Monte
Fairfax
Fairfield
Farmersville
Folsom
Fontana
Foster City
Fountain Valley
Fremont
Fresno
Fullerton
Galt
Gardena
Gilroy
Glendale
Gonzales
Greenfield
Gustine
Half Moon Bay
Hawaiian Gardens
Hayward
Healdsburg
Hemet
Hercules
Hollister
Holtville
Hughson
Imperial
Indio
Irvine
Jackson
King City
La Habra
La Mesa
La Palma
La Verne
Lakeport
Lemoore
Lincoln
Lodi
Lompoc
Long Beach
Los Alamitos
Los Angeles
Los Banos
Los Gatos
Madera
Mammoth Lakes
Martinez
Marysville
Merced
Milpitas
Modesto
Monrovia
Montebello
Monterey Park
Morgan Hill
Morro Bay
Mountain View
Napa
Nevada City
Newark
Novato
Oakland
Oceanside
Ontario
Orange
Orland
Oroville
Oxnard
Pacifica
Palm Springs
Palo Alto
Pasadena
Paso Robles
Patterson
Perris
Pismo Beach
Pittsburg
Placentia
Placerville
Pleasant Hill
Pomona
Port Hueneme
Porterville
Red Bluff
Redding
Redondo Beach
Redwood City
Reedley
Rialto
Richmond
Ridgecrest
Riverside
Rohnert Park
Roseville
Sacramento
Salinas
San Bernardino
San Bruno
San Carlos
San Diego
San Francisco
San Gabriel
San Jacinto
San Jose
San Leandro
San Marino
San Mateo
San Pablo
San Rafael
Sanger
Santa Ana
Santa Barbara
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Santa Maria
Santa Paula
Santa Rosa
Scotts Valley
Seaside
Sebastopol
Shafter
Signal Hill
Simi Valley
Sonora
South Gate
South Lake Tahoe
South San Francisco
Stockton

Sunnyvale
Tiburon
Torrance
Tracy
Tustin
Ukiah
Union City
Upland
Vacaville
Vallejo
Ventura
Visalia
Walnut Creek
Waterford
Watsonville
West Covina
West Sacramento
Whittier
Willits
Willows
Woodland
Yuba City

Colorado

Alamosa
Arvada
Aurora
Brighton
Brush
Colorado Springs
Cortez
Craig
Denver
Durango
Edgewater
Evans
Fort Collins
Fort Lupton
Fort Morgan
Golden
Grand Junction
Greeley
La Junta
Lafayette
Lakewood
Lamar
Longmont
Louisville
Loveland
Pueblo
Sheridan

Connecticut

Bridgeport
Danbury
East Hartford
East Haven
Glastonbury
Granby
Hartford
Manchester
Meriden
New Britain
New Haven
New London
Newington
North Haven
Old Saybrook
Plainville
Rocky Hill
Stamford
Stonington
Torrington
Wallingford
West Hartford
Wethersfield
Windsor

Delaware

Wilmington

District of Columbia

Florida

Apopka
Boca Raton
Cape Coral
Clearwater
Coconut Creek
Coral Springs
Davie
Delray Beach
Eatonville
Fort Lauderdale
Fort Myers
Fort Pierce
Greenacres
Hallandale
Hialeah
Hollywood
Homestead
Jacksonville
Jacksonville Beach
Key West
Lake Wales
Lake Worth
Lakeland
Largo
Lauderhill
Leesburg
Longwood
Maitland
Margate
Miami
Miami Beach
North Miami Beach
North Palm Beach
Oakland Park
Ocala
Ocoee
Opa Locka
Orlando
Ormond Beach
Palm Bay
Palm Beach Gardens
Palmetto
Panama City Beach
Pembroke Pines
Pensacola
Pinellas Park
Plantation
Pompano Beach
Port Orange
Riviera Beach
Sarasota
South Miami
St. Petersburg
Sunrise
Tallahassee
Temple Terrace
Titusville
West Palm Beach
Winter Garden
Winter Park

Georgia
Albany
Atlanta
Chamblee
Clarkston
Columbus
Conyers
Covington
Dalton
Duluth
East Point
Forest Park
Gainesville
Griffin
Hazlehurst
Lawrenceville
Macon
Morrow
Pelham
Rome
Rossville
Savannah
St. Mary's
Thomasville

Hawaii
Honolulu

Idaho
American Falls
Blackfoot
Boise
Buhl
Caldwell
Chubbuck
Coeur d'Alene
Emmett
Garden City
Heyburn
Homedale
Idaho Falls
Jerome
Lewiston
McCall
Nampa
Orofino
Parma
Pocatello
Post Falls
Preston
Rupert
Sandpoint
Wendell

Illinois
Addison
Algonquin
Alton
Arlington Heights
Aurora
Barrington
Bartlett
Batavia
Belleville
Bellwood
Berkeley
Berwyn
Bloomington
Blue Island
Bolingbrook
Bridgeview
Brookfield
Buffalo Grove
Burbank
Burnham
Cahokia
Calumet
Calumet Park
Canton
Carbondale
Carol Stream
Carpentersville
Carterville
Cary
Centreville
Champaign
Channahon
Charleston
Chicago
Chicago Ridge
Cicero
Clinton
Coal City
Collinsville
Crestwood
Crystal Lake
Darien
Decatur
Deerfield
De Kalb
Downers Grove
East Hazel Crest
East Moline
East Saint Louis
Edwardsville
Effingham
Elgin
Elk Grove Village
Elmhurst
Fairview Heights
Flossmoor
Fox Lake
Frankfort
Franklin Park
Freeport
Galesburg
Gibson City
Glendale Heights
Glenview
Glenwood
Grayslake
Gurnee
Hanover Park
Harrisburg
Harvard
Harvey
Hazel Crest
Hickory Hills
Highwood
Hillside
Hinsdale
Hodgkins
Hoffman Estates
Hometown
Huntley
Joliet
Justice
Kankakee
Kenilworth
La Grange
La Grange Park
Lake Forest
Lake in the Hills
Lake Zurich
Lansing
Libertyville
Lincolnshire

Lincolnwood
Lockport
Lombard
Lynwood
Lyons
Macomb
Marion
Matteson
Maywood
McHenry
Melrose Park
Midlothian
Moline
Montgomery
Mount Prospect
Mount Vernon
Mundelein
Naperville
New Lenox
Normal
Norridge
North Aurora
North Chicago
Northfield
Northlake
Oak Forest
Oak Lawn
Oakbrook Terrace
Onarga
Palatine
Palos Heights
Palos Hills
Paris
Park Forest
Park Ridge
Pekin
Peoria
Peoria Heights
Plainfield
Prospect Heights
Quincy
Richton Park
Riverdale
Riverside
Robbins
Rock Island
Rockdale
Rockford
Romeoville
Roselle
Round Lake
Round Lake Beach
Sauk Village
Schaumburg
Schiller Park
Shorewood
Skokie
South Holland
Springfield
St. Charles
Sterling
Stickney
Stone Park
Streamwood
Summit
Taylorville
Tinley Park
University Park
Urbana
Vernon Hills
Villa Park
Warrenville
Wauconda
Waukegan
West Chicago
Western Springs
Westmount
Wheaton
Wheeling
Willowbrook
Wilmington
Winfield
Wood Dale
Woodstock
Worth
Zion

Indiana

Anderson
Bloomington
Elkhart
Evansville
Fishers
Fort Wayne
Franklin
Gary
Greenwood
Hammond
Highland
Indianapolis
Jeffersonville
Kokomo
Laporte
Marion
Michigan City
Munster
Richmond
Shelbyville
South Bend
Zionsville

Iowa

Altoona
Ames
Ankeny
Bettendorf
Burlington
Cedar Falls
Cedar Rapids
Clinton
Colfax
Coralville
Council Bluffs
Davenport
Des Moines
Dubuque
Fort Madison
Independence
Indianola
Iowa City
Lemars
Marshalltown
Muscatine
Nevada
Oelwein
Storm Lake
Urbandale
Washington
Waterloo
West Burlington

Kansas

Coffeyville
Derby
Dodge City
El Dorado
Emporia

Fort Scott
Garden City
Hoisington
Iola
Kansas City
Lansing
Lawrence
Leavenworth
Leawood
Lenexa
Mulvane
Olathe
Ottawa
Overland Park
Parsons
Shawnee
Topeka
Valley Center
Wichita

Kentucky

Bowling Green
Covington
Elizabethtown
Glasgow
Lawrenceburg
Lexington
London
Louisville
Maysville
Mt. Sterling
Murray
Newport
Nicholasville
Oak Grove
Paducah
Somerset
Winchester

Louisiana

Alexandria
Baker
Baton Rouge
Bogalusa
Bossier City
Ferriday
Hammond
Jackson
Kenner
Lafayette
Lake Charles
Monroe
New Orleans
Pineville
Ruston
Shreveport
Springhill
Vidalia
Zachary

Maine

Auburn
Augusta
Brunswick
Gardiner
Lewiston
Portland
Presque Isle
Sabattus
Sanford

Maryland

Baltimore
Frederick
Fruitland
Greenbelt
Laurel

Massachusetts

Abington
Auburn
Bellingham
Boston
Bridgewater
Brookline
Cambridge
Chelmsford
Clinton
Dartmouth
Easthampton
Fitchburg
Gardner
Greenfield
Holden
Holyoke
Lawrence
Leominster
Lowell
Ludlow
Marlboro
New Bedford
North Adams
North Andover
Palmer
Pittsfield
Randolph
Raynham
Shrewsbury
South Hadley
Southbridge
Springfield
Webster
Wellesley
West Boylston
West Springfield
Worcester
Yarmouth

Michigan

Ann Arbor
Battle Creek
Bay City
Benton Harbor City
Benton Harbor Township
Clinton Township
Detroit
Ecorse
Flint
Grandville
Hamtramck
Holland
Lansing
Lincoln Park
Madison Heights
Muskegon
Novi
Portage
River Rouge
Sterling Heights
Troy
Utica
West Bloomfield
Ypsilanti

Minnesota

Albert Lea
Austin
Bloomington
Brooklyn Park

Burnsville
Cloquet
Columbia Heights
Cottage Grove
Eagan
East Grand Forks
Faribault
Forest Lake
Hastings
Jackson
Lakeville
Minneapolis
Moorhead
New Brighton
Northfield
Owatonna
Plymouth
Rochester
Saint Cloud
Savage
South St. Paul
St. Louis Park
Thief River Falls
Wabasha
West St. Paul
Willmar
Winona
Worthington

Mississippi

Batesville
Biloxi
Clarksdale
Greenville
Greenwood
Gulfport
Hattiesburg
Jackson
Long Beach
Meridian
Moss Point
Natchez
Pearl
Picayune
Tupelo
Vicksburg

Missouri

Arnold
Bel-Ridge
Belton
Blue Springs
Cape Girardeau
Carthage
Chesterfield
Clinton
Florissant
Fulton
Grandview
Hazelwood
Higginsville
Independence
Jefferson City
Kansas City
Moberly
Nevada
Normandy
North Kansas City
O'Fallon
Overland
Ozark
Raymore
Raytown
Richmond
Rolla
Sikeston
Springfield
St. Louis
University City
Webster Groves
Wentzville

Montana

Bozeman
Glendive
Great Falls
Havre
Lewistown
Missoula
Polson
Stevensville

Nebraska

Alliance
Bellevue
Columbus
Crete
David City
Gering
Gordon
Hastings
Kearney
Lexington
Lincoln
McCook
Omaha
Schuyler
Scottsbluff
Seward
Sidney
South Sioux City

Nevada

Elko
Fallon
Henderson
Las Vegas
Mesquite
North Las Vegas
Reno
Sparks
Wells
Winnemucca

New Hampshire

Alton
Derry
Dover
Gorham
Hanover
Keene
Lancaster
Litchfield
Milford
Nashua
Newport
Pittsfield
Portsmouth
Salem

New Jersey

Aberdeen
Asbury Park
Atlantic City
Belmar
Bridgeton
Camden
Cliffside Park
Deptford
East Orange

Ewing
Fort Lee
Freehold
Hamilton
Holmdel
Howell
Irvington Township
Jackson Township
Jersey City
Lakewood
Middletown
Monroe Township
Newark
North Bergen
Ocean Township
Paterson
Perth Amboy
Pitman
Pleasantville
Red Bank
Teaneck
Tinton Falls
Trenton
Westfield

New Mexico

Albuquerque
Artesia
Belen
Bernalillo
Bloomfield
Carlsbad
Deming
Farmington
Gallup
Grants
Hobbs
Las Cruces
Las Vegas
Los Lunas
Lovington
Portales
Raton
Rio Rancho
Ruidoso
Silver City
Socorro
Tatum
Truth or Consequences
Tucumcari

New York

Albany
Auburn
Buffalo
Cheektowaga
Colonie
East Aurora
Elmira
Freeport
Hempstead
Long Beach
Mount Vernon
North Tonawanda
Port Washington
Rochester
Schenectady
Troy
Watertown
Yonkers

North Carolina

Asheville
Belhaven
Burlington
Chapel Hill
Charlotte
Concord
Durham
Fayetteville
Gastonia
Greensboro
Grifton
Havelock
Hendersonville
Hickory
High Point
Kinston
Lincolnton
Morehead City
Morganton
North Topsail Beach
Pineville
Salisbury
Thomasville
Tryon

North Dakota

Bismarck
Devils Lake
Dickinson
Fargo
Grand Forks
Minot
Wahpeton
West Fargo

Ohio

Athens
Blue Ash
Boardman
Brunswick
Canton
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Clyde
Columbus
Cuyahoga Falls
Dayton
East Cleveland
Elyria
Euclid
Findlay
Galion
Grove City
Hilliard
Hinckley
Lakewood
Lima
Lorain
Massillon
Middletown
Newark
Parma Heights
Perrysburg
Reynoldsburg
Sandusky
Springdale
Tiffin
Toledo
Urbana
Van Wert
Westerville
Xenia
Youngstown

Oklahoma
Altus
Broken Arrow
Chouteau
Claremore
Coweta
Duncan
Durant
Edmond
El Reno
Elk City
Frederick
Grove
Guthrie
Hobart
Moore
Muskogee
Norman
Oklahoma City
Okmulgee
Owasso
Pocoia
Ponca City
Shawnee
Spencer
Stillwater
Tecumseh
Temple
Tulsa
Vinita
Yukon

Oregon
Albany
Amity
Aumsville
Beaverton
Brookings
Cannon Beach
Central Point
Cornelius
Corvallis
Cottage Grove
Dallas
Eugene
Forest Grove
Gehrhart
Gladstone
Grants Pass
Gresham
Hermiston
Hillsboro
Hood River
Hubbard
Independence
Keizer
Lake Oswego
Lincoln City
Madras
McMinnville
Medford
Milwaukie
Molalla
Monmouth
Mt. Angel
Newberg
North Bend
Nyssa
Oakridge
Ontario
Oregon City
Phoenix
Portland
Reedsport
Salem
Scappoose
Seaside
Silverton
Springfield
St. Helens
Stayton
Sweet Home
The Dalles
Tigard
Tillamook
Toledo
Tualatin
Umatilla
Vale
Waldport
West Linn
Woodburn

Pennsylvania
Altoona
Bristol
Chester
Erie
Greensburg
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Manheim
Pittsburgh
Reading
Scranton
Warminster Township
Washington
Whitehall
Wilkes-Barre
York

Rhode Island
Central Falls
Charlestown
Coventry
Cranston
Newport
North Providence
Pawtucket
Providence

South Carolina
Aiken
Conway
Greenwood
Myrtle Beach
Rock Hill
Seneca
Spartanburg

South Dakota
Deadwood
North Sioux City
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Winner
Yankton

Tennessee
Ashland City
Bristol
Chattanooga
Clarksville
Cleveland
Columbia
Crossville
Dyersburg

Franklin
Gallatin
Goodlettsville
Hendersonville
Jackson
Knoxville
La Vergne
Martin
Maryville
Memphis
Nashville
Sevierville
Union City
Waynesboro
White House

Texas

Abilene
Addison
Alamo
Amarillo
Anthony
Arlington
Austin
Balch Springs
Baytown
Beaumont
Beeville
Bellaire
Big Spring
Bovina
Brownfield
Bryan
Carrollton
Cedar Hill
College Station
Conroe
Corpus Christi
Corsicana
Crockett
Danbury
Denton
Denver City
Dimmitt
Duncanville
Edinburg
El Paso
Euless
Floresville
Forest Hill
Fort Worth
Fredericksburg
Friona
Galveston
Garland
Georgetown
Grand Prairie
Greenville
Haltom City
Hempstead
Hereford
Hitchcock
Hondo
Hurst
Irving
Katy
Kaufman
Keller
Killeen
Lancaster
Laredo
Lewisville
Longview
Lubbock
Lufkin
Madisonville
McAllen
Mesquite
Midland
Mont Belvieu
New Braunfels
North Richland Hills
Odessa
Orange
Palestine
Pampa
Paris
Pasadena
Pearland
Pflugerville
Plainview
Plano
Port Arthur
Richardson
Richland Hills
Round Rock
Rowlett
San Angelo
San Antonio
San Marcos
Sherman
Somerset
Temple
Texarkana
Texas City
Tyler
Victoria
Waco
Waxahachie
Weatherford
Weslaco
Whitewright
Wichita Falls

Utah

American Fork
Bountiful
Brigham
Cedar City
Hurricane
Kaysville
Layton
Logan
Midvale City
Monticello
Murray
Naples
North Logan
Ogden
Orem
Payson
Pleasant Grove
Riverdale
Roy City
Salt Lake City
Sandy
South Salt Lake
Spanish Fork
Springville
Tremonton
Vernal
West Valley City

Vermont

Bellows Falls
Hartford
Montpelier

Newport
Rutland
Saint Albans
Springfield
Woodstock

Virginia

Alexandria
Arlington
Bristol
Fairfax
Falls Church
Newport News
Norfolk
Rocky Mount
South Boston
Suffolk
Virginia Beach
Winchester

Washington

Aberdeen
Anacortes
Auburn
Battle Ground
Bellevue
Bellingham
Black Diamond
Bothell
Bremerton
Burlington
Camas
Castle Rock
Centralia
Chehalis
Chelan
Cheney
Colville
Des Moines
East Wenatchee
Ellensburg
Everett
Goldendale
Grandview
Granger
Issaquah
Kelso
Kennewick
Kent
Kirkland
Lacey
Lake Stevens
Longview
Lynden
Lynnwood
Mabton
Marysville
Medical Lake
Milton
Mount Vernon
Mountlake Terrace
Oak Harbor
Omak
Othello
Pasco
Port Angeles
Port Orchard
Poulsbo
Puyallup
Quincy
Renton
Seattle
Shelton
Spokane
Sunnyside
Tacoma
Toppenish
Tukwila
Tumwater
Vancouver
Walla Walla
Wapato
Washougal
Wenatchee
West Richland
Westport
White Salmon
Yakima

West Virginia

Beckley
Charles Town
Parkersburg
Phillippi
South Charleston

Wisconsin

Appleton
Ashwaubenon
Beaver Dam
Beloit
Brookfield
Eau Claire
Green Bay
La Crosse
Little Chute
Madison
Manitowoc
Marinette
Marshfield
Medford
Menasha
Monroe
Mukwonago
Neenah
New Berlin
Oshkosh
Platteville
Prairie du Chien
Racine
River Falls
Sheboygan
Slinger
Stevens Point
Sturtevant
Superior
Viroqua
Wausau

Wyoming

Alenrock
Cheyenne
Evanston
Laramie
Rock Springs

Appendix C: County Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Gangs

Alabama
Baldwin
Barbour
Dallas
Dekalb
Elmore
Houston
Jefferson
Lee
Madison
Marshal
Mobile
Russell
Shelby
Tallapoosa

Arizona
Apache
Cochise
Coconino
Gila
La Paz
Mohave
Navajo
Pima
Santa Cruz
Yavapai

Arkansas
Craighead
Crittendon
Cross
Faulkner
Lincoln
Miller
Pulaski
St. Francis
Washington

California
Alameda
Butte
Colusa
Contra Costa
Del Norte
El Dorado
Fresno
Glenn
Kern
Kings
Los Angeles
Madera
Marin
Mendocino
Monterey
Orange
Riverside
Sacramento
San Diego
San Luis Obispo
San Mateo
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz
Shasta
Sonoma
Stanislaus
Sutter
Tulare
Tuolumne
Ventura
Yolo
Yuba

Colorado
Adams
Arapahoe
Delta
Douglas
El Paso
Mesa
Montezuma
Pueblo
Weld

Connecticut
Tolland

Florida
Alachua
Bay
Brevard
Calhoun
Citrus
Clay
Collier
Dade
Duval
Escambia
Flagler
Hillsborough
Indian River
Lake
Lee
Leon
Levy
Manatee
Marion
Monroe
Okaloosa
Orange
Osceola
Palm Beach
Pasco
Pinellas
Polk
Santa Rosa
Seminole
St. Johns
St. Lucie
Volusia

Georgia
Bibb
Catoosa
Cherokee
Cobb
Columbia
Dade
Dawson
Dougherty
Forsyth
Gwinnett
Monroe
Muscogee
Richmond

Rockdale
Spalding
Troup

Hawaii
Hawaii

Idaho
Ada
Adams
Bannock
Blaine
Bonneville
Canyon
Caribou
Cassia
Clearwater
Elmore
Fremont
Gem
Gooding
Kootenai
Minidoka
Oneida
Owynee
Payette
Twin Falls

Illinois
Dupage
Effingham
Grundy
Jackson
Jodaviess
Kane
Kankakee
Lake
La Salle
Madison
McHenry
McLean
Peoria
Rock Island
Sangamon
St. Clair
Whiteside
Will
Williamson

Indiana
Allen
Delaware
Hamilton
Marion
Marshall
Vanderburgh

Iowa
Butler
Des Moines
Emmet
Jasper
Lee
Linn
Louisa
Mahaska
Palo Alto
Plymouth
Polk
Scott
Sioux
Van Buren
Woodbury

Kansas
Barton
Butler
Crawford
Decatur
Douglas
Franklin
Johnson
Labette
McPherson
Miami
Montgomery
Saline
Sedgwick

Kentucky
Allen
Boone
Bullitt
Campbell
Jefferson
Marshall
Meade
Oldham

Louisiana
Bossier
Caddo Parish
Catahoula
Claiborne
De Soto
East Baton Rouge
Lafayette
Lincoln
Pointe Coupee
Rapides
Red River
St. Tammany
Terrebonne
Union
West Baton Rouge
Webster
West Feliciana

Maine
Cumberland
Kennebec
Lincoln

Maryland
Baltimore
Charles
Frederick
Howard

Michigan
Allegan
Bay
Berrien
Genesee
Kalamazoo
Kent
Oakland
Wayne

Minnesota
Blue Earth
Cass
Clay
Dakota
Douglas
Faribault
Hennepin
Kandiyohi

Nicollet
Olmsted
Polk
Ramsey
Rice
Rock
St. Louis
Stearns
Washington
Winona

Mississippi
Chickasaw
Coahoma
Forrest
Holmes
Jackson
Lauderdale
Lowndes
Monroe
Newton
Oktibbeha
Panola
Tate

Missouri
Audrain
Camden
Christian
Clark
Douglas
Greene
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Montgomery
Phelps
Pike
St. Louis
Taney
Warren

Montana
Blaine
Gallatin
Glacier
Hill
Lake
Roosevelt
Sanders

Nebraska
Buffalo
Burt
Cass
Dawson
Douglas
Garden
Hall
Lancaster
Madison
Platte
Scotts Bluff

Nevada
Carson
Churchill
Douglas
Elko
Humboldt
Storey
Washoe

New Hampshire
Hillsborough
Rockingham

New Mexico
Bernalillo
Chaves
Cibola
Dona Ana
Grant
McKinley
Quay
San Juan
Sandoval
Sierra

New York
Albany
Nassau
Suffolk
Westchester

North Carolina
Burke
Chowan
Cumberland
Durham
Forsyth
Guilford
Onslow
Orange
Pitt
Rockingham

North Dakota
Ramsey
Williams

Ohio
Butler
Clark
Erie
Franklin
Greene
Hamilton
Hancock
Highland
Huron
Licking
Morgan
Ottawa
Pickaway
Scioto
Seneca
Summit
Union
Warren
Washington

Oklahoma
Carter
Cleveland
Comanche
Cotton
Custer
Kiowa
Okfuskee
Oklahoma
Okmulgee
Osage
Pottawatomie
Sequoyah
Tillman
Tulsa

Oregon
Clackamas
Coos
Deschutes
Harney
Jackson
Jefferson
Klamath
Lane
Lincoln
Linn
Marion
Morrow
Polk
Sherman
Tillamook
Umatilla
Wasco
Washington
Yamhill

Pennsylvania
Allegheny

South Carolina
Aiken
Fairfield
Kershaw
Orangeburg
Pickens

South Dakota
Bennett
Custer
Lawrence
Minnehaha
Pennington

Tennessee
Bradley
Davidson
Henderson
Maury
Montgomery
Rutherford
Shelby
Sumner

Texas
Andrews
Bell
Bexar
Bowie
Brazos
Cherokee
Collin
Dawson
Denton
Ector
El Paso
Fayette
Ft. Bend
Galveston
Grayson
Hale
Harris
Hays
Jefferson
Johnson
Lubbock
Montgomery
Nolan
Rockwall
Tarrant
Travis
Victoria
Williamson
Yoakum

Utah
Box Elder
Cache
Davis
Garfield
Millard
Salt Lake
Sanpete
Summit
Uintah
Utah
Weber

Virginia
Chesterfield
Fairfax
Frederick

Washington
Adams
Benton
Chelan
Clallam
Cowlitz
Douglas
Franklin
Island
King
Kitsap
Klickitat
Mason
Okanogan
Pacific
Pend Oreille
Pierce
Snohomish
Spokane
Walla Walla
Yakima

West Virginia
Harrison
Jefferson
Logan
Monongalia

Wisconsin
Brown
Dane
Douglas
Green
Iowa
Jefferson
Juneau
Kenosha
La Crosse
Lafayette
Marathon
Milwaukee
Oneida
Outagamie
Ozaukee
Pierce
Polk
Portage
Price
Racine

Rock
Rusk
Sauk
Shawano
Sheboygan
Taylor
Vilas
Walworth
Washington
Waukesha
Waupaca
Winnebago
Wood

Wyoming

Fremont
Laramie
Uinta
Washakie

Appendix D: 1995 National Youth Gang Survey Form

General Survey Instructions

1. Please report only for the jurisdiction served by your agency. Sheriff's departments should report only for their unincorporated service area and any contracted communities.
2. For the purposes of this survey, a "youth gang" is defined as: *a group of youth in your jurisdiction, aged approximately 10 to 22, that you or other responsible persons in your agency or community are willing to identify or classify as a "gang."* **Do not** include motorcycle gangs, hate or ideology groups, prison gangs, or adult gangs.
3. **This survey form was designed to be faxed to the National Youth Gang Center at 800–385–5820, where it will automatically be entered into the survey data base.** If you do not have a fax, or prefer to return the completed form by mail, please use the preaddressed envelope. If that envelope has been misplaced, please mail the survey to:

National Youth Gang Center
c/o Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR)
Post Office Box 12729
Tallahassee, FL 32317

Agency Identification Section

Agency Name _____

Street Address _____

City/Town _____

County _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Name of Person Completing Survey _____

Title/Rank _____

(Area Code) & Fax Number (Area Code) & Telephone Number

____ -____ -_____ _____ - _____ - _____

FAX to 800–385–5820

Appendix D: 1995 National Youth Gang Survey Form

Page 2 of 2

1. On the basis of your personal knowledge and information you may be able to obtain from persons familiar with past time periods, please indicate when your jurisdiction experienced youth gang problems (please fill in circles for all time periods that apply):

   ___1970–79 ___1980–89 ___1990–94
   ___We have had no prior gang problems. ___Do not know.

2. Have any youth or street gangs been active in your jurisdiction in 1995?
   ___Yes ___No

   If you marked "No," skip to question 7.

3. In your jurisdiction in 1995, on the basis of records or your best estimate, what is the number of:

   Active Youth Gangs? __,_____ Youth Gang Members? __,_____
   ___Do not know.

4. In your jurisdiction in 1995, on the basis of records or your best estimate, how many homicides involved gang members as:

   Perpetrators ___,_____ Victims ___,_____ ___Do not know.

5. Does your agency have the following:

   ___ Youth/Street Gang Unit or Officer(s)

   ___ Gang Prevention Unit or Officer(s)

   ___ Both Types

   ___ One Combined Type

   ___ None

6. In your judgment, are your youth gang problems:

   ___ Getting worse

   ___ Getting better

   ___ Staying about the same

7. ANSWER ONLY IF DIRECTED BY QUESTION 2 ABOVE. In your judgment, what is the likelihood that youth gang problems will develop in your jurisdiction in the near future?

   ___ High ___ Medium ___ Low ___ None

   Please reenter your telephone number from page one. This number provides a link between your **first and second pages.**

   (Area Code) & Telephone Number _____–_____–_____

   Thank you for your assistance!

Publications From OJJDP

Corrections and Detention

Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities. 1994, NCJ 141873 (16 pp.).

Conditions of Confinement Teleconference (Video). 1993, NCJ 147531 (90 min.), $14.00.

Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Detention Practice. 1996, NCJ 161408 (218 pp.).

Effective Programs for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders: An Examination of Three Model Interventions and Intensive Aftercare Initiatives Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), $17.00.

Evaluation of the Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Initiative. $15.00 each, $39.00 for set of five.

- *Arizona Final Report*. 1996, NCJ 161564 (111 pp.).
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- *Iowa Final Report*. 1996, NCJ 161562 (115 pp.).
- *North Carolina Final Report*. 1996, NCJ 161561 (97 pp.).
- *Oregon Final Report*. 1996, NCJ 161560 (71 pp.).

Evaluation of the Impact of Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders. $19.00 each.

- *Cleveland Interim Report*. 1996, NCJ 160928 (160 pp.).
- *Denver Interim Report*. 1996, NCJ 160927 (108 pp.).
- *Mobile Interim Report*. 1996, NCJ 160926 (119 pp.).

Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model. 1994, NCJ 147575 (20 pp.).

Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: Policies and Procedures. 1994, NCJ 147712 (28 pp.).

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Juvenile Detention Training Needs Assessment. 1996, NCJ 156833 (60 pp.).

Juvenile Intensive Supervision: An Assessment. 1994, NCJ 150064 (89 pp.), $13.00.

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Courts

Beyond the Bench: How Judges Can Help Reduce Juvenile DUI and Alcohol and Other Drug Violations (Video and discussion guide). 1996, NCJ 162357 (16 1/2 min.), $17.00.

Juvenile Court Statistics 1994. 1996, NCJ 163709 (95 pp.).

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1994 (Update on Statistics). 1996, NCJ 162423 (12 pp.).

Peer Justice and Youth Empowerment: An Implementation Guide for Teen Court Programs. 1996, NCJ 162782 (285 pp.).

Delinquency Prevention

Bridging the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems. 1995, NCJ 152155 (4 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan. 1996, NCJ 157106 (200 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan. 1996, NCJ 157105 (36 pp.).

Communities Working Together Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160946 (120 min.), $17.00.

Creating Safe and Drug-Free Schools: An Action Guide. 1996 (134 pp.), Available from the U.S. Department of Education (800–624–0100).

Delinquency Prevention Works. 1995, NCJ 155006 (74 pp.).

Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policymaker's Guide. 1994, NCJ 140517 (65 pp.).

Innovative Community Partnerships: Working Together for Change. 1994, NCJ 146483 (32 pp.).

Matrix of Community-Based Initiatives. 1995, NCJ 154816 (51 pp.).

Mentoring–A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy (Juvenile Justice Bulletin). 1997. NCJ 164386. (8 pp.).

Reaching Out to Youth Out of the Education Mainstream (Juvenile Justice Bulletin). 1997. NCJ 163920. (12pp.).

State Challenge Activities. 1996, NCJ 163055 (7 pp.).

Title V Delinquency Prevention Program Community Self-Evaluation Workbook. 1996, NCJ 160125 (162 pp.).

Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. 1996, NCJ 160942 (100 pp.).

What Works: Promising Interventions in Juvenile Justice. 1994, NCJ 150858 (248 pp.), $19.00.

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Youth-Oriented Community Policing Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), $17.00.

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Brochure. 1996. NCJ 144527. (23pp.).

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Addressing Confidentiality of Records in Searches for Missing Children. 1995, NCJ 155183 (284 pp.), $15.00.

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Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children. 1994, NCJ 143458 (21 pp.).

Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse. (A publication series—contact the JJC for titles and further information.)

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Curfew: An Answer to Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization? 1996, NCJ 159533 (11 pp.).

Truancy: First Step to a Lifetime of Problems. 1996, NCJ 161958 (8 pp.).

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Reducing Youth Gun Violence: An Overview of Programs and Initiatives. 1996, NCJ 154303 (74 pp.).

State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime. 1996, NCJ 161565 (61 pp.).

The *OJJDP Brochure* (NCJ 144527) offers more information about the agency.

The *OJJDP Publications List* (BC000115) offers a complete list of OJJDP publications.

Through OJJDP's Clearinghouse, these publications and other information and resources are as close as your phone, fax, computer, or mailbox.

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JUVJUST Mailing List:
e-mail to listproc@ncjrs.org
leave the subject line blank
type subscribe juvjust (your name)

Mail:
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS,
P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849–6000

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Program Summary

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