Department Of Justice Gangs Report

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The Gang Book - Franco Domma 2018
A detailed overview of street gangs in the Chicago metropolitan area.
Main Justice - Jim McGee 1997-07-08
Presents a behind-the-scenes look at the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice
State Task Force on Youth Gang Violence - California Council on Criminal Justice 1986

Gang Membership, Delinquent Peers, and Delinquent Behavior - 1998

Youth Gangs and Community Intervention - Robert Chaskin 2010-01-29
Although a range of program and policy responses to youth gangs exist, most are largely based on suppression, implemented by the police or other criminal justice agencies. Less attention and fewer resources have been directed to prevention and intervention strategies that draw on the participation of community organizations, schools, and social service agencies in the neighborhoods in which gangs operate. Also underemphasized is the importance of integrating such approaches at the local level. In this volume, leading researchers discuss effective intervention among youth gangs, focusing on the ideas behind,

approaches to, and evidence about the effectiveness of community-based, youth gang interventions. Treating community as a crucial unit of analysis and action, these essays reorient our understanding of gangs and the measures undertaken to defeat them. They emphasize the importance of community, both as a context that shapes opportunity and as a resource that promotes positive youth engagement. Covering key themes and debates, this book explores the role of social capital and collective efficacy in informing youth gang intervention and evaluation, the importance of focusing on youth development within the context of community opportunities and pressures, and the possibilities of better linking research, policy, and practice when responding to youth gangs, among other critical issues.
Panic - Richard C. McCorkle 2002
"Panic: The Social Construction of the Street Gang Problem" deals with the "discovery" of the street gang problem in the United States during the 1980s. In these pages, authors Richard McCorkle and Terance Miethe argue that gangs are a major social threatnot only because of the increased concrete threat, but because of their impact on the world around us. The result has been increased crime, a proliferation of inefficient anti-gang policies, and the squandering of millions of taxpayer dollars. "Panic: The Social Construction of the Street Gang Problem"

focuses on the events, organizations, and processes that surrounded the gang panic during the late 1980s and early 1990s, a period during which gangs expanded greatly in American cities. This book provides critical insights into the discovery of the gang problem throughout the country and will encourage others to re-examine the nature of the gang threat in any jurisdiction. "

Gang Prevention - James C. Howell 2011-05
This report presents an overview of gang research and programs in the United States and examines how gangs form and why youth join them. It is based on information on research findings and prevention strategies disseminated by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as part of its comprehensive anti-gang initiative. This report describes how community members can start assessing their gang problems and enhance prevention and intervention activities to help prevent delinquency and gang violence. It identifies promising and effective programs for gang prevention. Illustrations. This is a print on demand edition of an important, hard-to-find publication.
Responding to gangs : evaluation and research -

Youth Gangs - James C. Howell 1998
The United States has seen rapid proliferation of youth gangs since 1980. During this period, the number of cities with gang problems increased from an estimated 286 jurisdictions with more than 2,000 gangs and nearly 100,000 gang members in 1980 (Miller, 1992) to about 4,800 jurisdictions with more than 31,000 gangs and approximately 846,000 gang members in 1996(Moore and Terrett, in press). An 11-city survey of eighth graders found that 9 percent were currently gang members, and 17 percent said they had belonged to a gang at some point in their lives (Esbensen and Osgood, 1997).Other studies reported comparable percentages and also showed that gang members were responsible for a large proportion of violent offenses. In the Rochester site of the OJJDP-funded Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, gang members (30 percent of the sample) self-reported committing 68 percent of all violent offenses (Thornberry, 1998). In the

Denver site, adolescent gang members (14 percent of the sample) self-reported committing 89 percent of all serious violent offenses (Huizinga, 1997). In another study, supported by OJJDP and several other agenciesand organizations, adolescent gang members in Seattle (15 percent of the sample) self-reported involvement in 85 percent of robberies committed by the entire sample (Battin et al., 1998).This Bulletin reviews data and research to consolidate available knowledge on youth gangs that are involved in criminal activity. Following a historical perspective, demographic information ispresented. The scope of the problem is assessed, including gang problems in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Several issues are then addressed by reviewing gang studies to provide aclearer understanding of youth gang problems.An extensive list of references is provided for further review.
The Youth Gangs, Drugs, and Violence Connection - James C. Howell 1999

Guide for Preventing and Responding to School Violence - Alissa J. Kramen 1999
Presents different strategies and approaches for members of school communities to consider when creating safer learning environments. Violence prevention programs work best when they incorporate multiple strategies and address the full range of possible acts of violence within schools. The roles of school administrators, teachers and staff, students, school counselors, psychologists, and social workers, parents/guardians, community, and law enforcement are all discussed. Chapters: prevention; threat assessment; crisis planning and preparation; during a major crisis; after a crisis; legal considerations; recommendations for the media; legislative issues; and web links with additional info.
Addressing Community Gang Problems - 1997
The Bureau of Justice Assistance within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice presents the full text of a January 1997 research report entitled "Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving." The model can assist local communities in addressing gang problems by focusing on a comprehensive strategy for

preventing and controlling street gang drug trafficking and related violent crime.

Best Practices to Address Community Gang Problems: OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model (Second Edition) - U.s. Department of Justice 2012-08-11
Since its inception, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has initiated and supported a broad range of research, demonstration, evaluation, and training and technical assistance initiatives to prevent and reduce gang crime. A central focus of these anti-gang efforts is to support community endeavors to provide youth with a safe environment in which to grow up. As part of that comprehensive initiative, OJJDP launched the Gang Reduction Program in 2003. The multimillion-dollar initiative was designed to reduce gang crime in targeted neighborhoods by incorporating research-based interventions to address individual, family, and community factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency and gang activity. The program leveraged local, State, and Federal resources in support of community partnerships that implement progressive practices in prevention, intervention, suppression, and reentry. Best Practices To Address Community Gang Problems: OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model provides communities considering implementing the comprehensive gang model with critical information to guide their efforts. The Report describes the research that produced the model; outlines best practices obtained from practitioners with years of experience in planning, implementing, and overseeing variations of the model in their communities; and presents essential findings from evaluations of several programs that demonstrate the success of the model in a variety of environments. OJJDP commends the progress made in the demonstration sites, and we wish them continued success. We remain committed to assisting other communities in assessing their gang problems and developing a complement of anti-gang strategies and activities to address this complex challenge. This Report provides guidance for communities that are considering how best to address a youth gang problem that already exists or threatens to become a reality. The guidance is based on the implementation of the Comprehensive Gang Model (Model) developed through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), and tested in OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program. The Report describes the research that produced the Model, notes essential findings from evaluations of several programs demonstrating the Model in a variety of environments, and outlines "best practices" obtained from practitioners with years of experience in planning, implementing, and overseeing variations of the Model in their communities. The Model and best practices contain critical elements that distinguish it from typical program approaches to gangs. The Model's key distinguishing feature is a strategic planning process that empowers communities to assess their own gang problems and fashion a complement of anti-gang strategies and program activities. Community leaders considering this Model will be able to call on the OJJDP Strategic Planning Tool at no cost (http://www.iir.com/nygc/tool/default.htm). OJJDP's Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography (SMART) system is another online resource available through the OJJDP Web site (go to http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp, and select "Tools"). The main section of the Report presents best practices for the Comprehensive Gang Model and highlights results of a survey and a meeting of practitioners regarding their experiences in implementing the Model. This section contains specific practices that work best in a step-by-step planning and implementation process for communities using the Comprehensive Gang Model framework and tools.

Responding to Gangs - Winifred L. Reed 2002

Street Gangs in Arizona -

Law Enforcement Intelligence - David L. Carter 2012-06-19
This intelligence guide was prepared in response to requests from law enforcement executives for guidance in intelligence functions in a post-September 11 world. It will help law enforcement agencies develop or enhance their intelligence capacity and enable them to fight terrorism

and other crimes while preserving community policing relationships. The world of law enforcement intelligence has changed dramatically since September 11, 2001. State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have been tasked with a variety of new responsibilities; intelligence is just one. In addition, the intelligence discipline has evolved significantly in recent years. As these various trends have merged, increasing numbers of American law enforcement agencies have begun to explore, and sometimes embrace, the intelligence function. This guide is intended to help them in this process. The guide is directed primarily toward state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies of all sizes that need to develop or reinvigorate their intelligence function. Rather than being a manual to teach a person how to be an intelligence analyst, it is directed toward that manager, supervisor, or officer who is assigned to create an intelligence function. It is intended to provide ideas, definitions, concepts, policies, and resources. It is a primera place to start on a new managerial journey. Every law enforcement agency in the United States, regardless of agency size, must have the capacity to understand the implications of information collection, analysis, and intelligence sharing. Each agency must have an organized mechanism to receive and manage intelligence as well as a mechanism to report and share critical information with other law enforcement agencies. In addition, it is essential that law enforcement agencies develop lines of communication and information-sharing protocols with the private sector, particularly those related to the critical infrastructure, as well as with those private entities that are potential targets of terrorists and criminal enterprises. Not every agency has the staff or resources to create a formal intelligence unit, nor is it necessary in smaller agencies. This document will provide common language and processes to develop and employ an intelligence capacity in SLTLE agencies across the United States as well as articulate a uniform understanding of concepts, issues, and terminology for law enforcement intelligence (LEI). While terrorism issues are currently most pervasive in the current discussion of LEI, the principles of intelligence discussed in this document apply beyond terrorism and include organized crime and entrepreneurial crime of all forms. Drug trafficking and the associated crime of money laundering, for example, continue to be a significant challenge for law enforcement. Transnational computer crime, particularly Internet fraud, identity theft cartels, and global black marketeering of stolen and counterfeit goods, are entrepreneurial crime problems that are increasingly being relegated to SLTLE agencies to investigate simply because of the volume of criminal incidents. Similarly, local law enforcement is being increasingly drawn into human trafficking and illegal immigration enterprises and the often associated crimes related to counterfeiting of official documents, such as passports, visas, driver's licenses, Social Security cards, and credit cards. All require an intelligence capacity for SLTLE, as does the continuation of historical organized crime activities such as auto theft, cargo theft, and virtually any other scheme that can produce profit for an organized criminal entity. To be effective, the law enforcement community must interpret intelligence-related language in a consistent manner. In addition, common standards, policies, and practices will help expedite intelligence sharing while at the same time protecting the privacy of citizens and preserving hard-won community policing relationships.~

Ending gang and youth violence - Great Britain: Home Office 2011-11 This cross-government report drawn up in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions and other Cabinet Ministers is seen as an important first analysis of the problem of gangs and the interventions that work. It provides a platform for the intensive support that will need to be provided to the areas most affected. The riots that occurred in London and other parts of England during August 2011, had a gang aspect. In London, one in five of those arrested in connection with the riots were known gang members. Gangs and serious youth violence are seen as the product of high levels of social breakdown and disadvantage. Gangs themselves, create a culture of violence and criminality. The report makes clear that intensive police action is needed to stop the violence and bring perpetrators to justice, but this should be done alongside robust offers of support and an intensive prevention strategy. The proposals are wide-ranging but focus on five specific areas:

(i) providing support - to local areas to tackle gang or youth violence; (ii) prevention - stopping young people becoming involved in serious violence; (iii) pathways out - offering exit strategies away from violence and gang culture; (iv) punishment - preventing the violence of those refusing to exit violent lifestyles; (v) partnership working - to join up the way local areas respond to gangs and youth violence.

Findings from the Evaluation of OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program - Meagan Cahill 2010

Gang Violence Suppression Program - California. Office of Criminal Justice Planning 1987

The Re-Evolution of American Street Gangs - Dale L. June 2015-09-25 The problem of gangs and gang subculture is a growing threat to the stability of neighborhoods and entire communities. During the past two decades, gang members have increasingly migrated from large urban centers to suburban areas and other countries. This book addresses the intricacies and diversities of street gangs, drawing on the expertise of h *Thinking Seriously About Gangs* - Paul Andell 2019-05-04 This book examines the current debate about UK street gangs termed the 'UK Gang Thesis' debate. It argues that policy formations in the UK aimed at addressing street gangs preceding and succeeding the English riots of 2011 have encompassed positions of both gang denial and gang blame. The policy pendulum of denial and blame raises questions about where UK gang-policy stands, and which ideas and influences have framed our responses to this issue. The book will explore the UK Gangs Thesis using an analysis of empirical evidence from three sites in three English regions which encompasses periods of both gang denial and gang blame. This book is an examination of the relationship between theory, policy and practice in the context of the current UK gangs-discourse, and one of the first to examine the country lines phenomena. There is a need to formulate a less partisan analysis of gangs in the UK, and to recapture the debate from analyses which understate or overstate the gang problem. In order to do so, Andell argues that a realist

approach is needed which defines what constitutes social reality and overcomes theoretical and methodological difficulties in order to critique present formulations of gangs. This book provides this critique and makes suggestions for a more comprehensive and democratic approach to gang policy, in what can be termed a critical realist approach to gangs.

Organized Crime in California, Annual Report to the California Legislature - 1998

Best Practices to Address Community Gang Problems - J. Robert Flores 2010-11
Provides guidance for communities that are considering how best to address a youth gang problem that already exists or threatens to become a reality. The guidance is based on the Model developed through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This Report describes the research that produced the Model, notes essential findings from evaluations of several programs demonstrating the Model in a variety of environments, and outlines ¿best practices¿ obtained from practitioners with years of experience in planning, implementing, and overseeing the Model in their communities. Includes specific practices that work best in a step-by-step planning and implementation process for communities using the Model. Illus.

Review of the Department of Justice's Anti-Gang Intelligence and Coordination Centers - Michael D. Gulledge 2010-11
Gang membership and gang-related criminal activity has increased over the past 10 years, and gang violence is making increased demands on law enforcement resources. In Jan. 2007, the DoJ announced the establishment of three new entities: (1) the Nat. Gang Intell. Center (NGIC) integrates the gang intell. assets of all DoJ agencies and other partners; (2) the Nat. Gang Targeting, Enforce., and Coord. Center (GangTECC) serves as a coordinating center for multi-jurisdictional gang invest.; and (3) the Gang Unit develops and implements strategies to attack the most significant gangs. This report examined the intell. and coord. activities of NGIC and GangTECC and assessed the effectiveness

of their contributions to DoJ¿s anti-gang initiatives.
Street Gang Crime in Chicago - Richard Block 1993

Annual Report - United States. Bureau of Justice Assistance

Biker Gangs and Organized Crime - Thomas Barker 2010-04-06
This book examines the reported criminal behavior of the entire spectrum of 1% biker clubs and members. It identifies the clubs whose members have been involved in criminal behavior and classifies their behaviors as individual, group, or club- sponsored/condoned behavior. While other books examine the criminal exploits of one or more of what are called the "Big Five" biker clubs because of their size and sophistication, or the sensational crimes of lesser known 1% biker clubs or club members, this book pays attention to the criminal activities of individuals, groups and chapters of other clubs as well. The book is based on journalistic accounts and autobiographies of former and present members of biker clubs, academic/scholarly works, law enforcement/government reports, articles from newspapers and biker web sites, and a content analysis of federal and state court cases regarding bikers and motorcycle clubs. Text enhanced with numerous photos and figures.
"Designing Out" Gang Homicides and Street Assaults - James R. Lasley 1998
A study of "Operation Cul de Sac" in Los Angeles, California, 1990-1991.
Violence by Youth Gangs and Youth Groups in Major American Cities - National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 1976

2011 National Gang Threat Assessment - Federal Bureau of Investigation 2012-01-01
Gangs continue to commit criminal activity, recruit new members in urban, suburban, and rural regions across the United States, and develop criminal associations that expand their influence over criminal enterprises, particularly street-level drug sales. The most notable trends for 2011 have been the overall increase in gang membership, and the

expansion of criminal street gangs' control of street-level drug sales and collaboration with rival gangs and other criminal organizations.
School Crime - Lisa D. Bastian 1991

Annual Report of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program - 1988

Juvenile Gangs - Kay C. McKinney 1988

The Re-Evolution of American Street Gangs - Dale L. June 2015-09-25
The problem of gangs and gang subculture is a growing threat to the stability of neighborhoods and entire communities. During the past two decades, gang members have increasingly migrated from large urban centers to suburban areas and other countries. This book addresses the intricacies and diversities of street gangs, drawing on the expertise of h
Specialized Gang Units - Deborah Lamm Weisel 2011-01
This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Between 1980 and the mid-1990s, the number of specialized gang units (SGU) in law enforcement agencies increased substantially. The rise in SGU coincided with the widespread adoption of community policing (CP). This report examined whether CP and SGU are complementary or conflicting approaches. The research approach consisted of field observation of gang personnel in two CP agencies with SGU: Indianapolis, IN, and San Diego, CA. This report describes the specific types of activities engaged in by SGU -- documenting the time expended by SGU personnel on each. The results suggest that SGU can have an important role in modern policing. There is little evidence that SGU conflict with CU in principle or practice.
Gang Members on the Move - Cheryl Lee Maxson 1997

National Gang Report 2015 - National Gang Intelligence Center 2017-02-03
National Gang Report 2015 (U) The 2015 National Gang Report (NGR)

presents an overview of current gang activities and trends in the United States. Intelligence in this report is derived primarily from a survey administered by the National Alliance of Gang Investigators' Associations (NAGIA) and from a second survey on Safe Streets and Gang Task Forces administered by the FBI Safe Streets and Gang Unit (SSGU). The quantitative data herein is supplemented by qualitative open source reports and reporting from federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement from across the nation.
National Institute of Justice Reports - 1991

Urban Street Gang Enforcement - Edward Connors 1998-10-01
Presents strategies to enhance prosecution of gang-related crimes, focusing exclusively on enforcement and prosecution strategies against urban street gangs. Includes a step-by-step guide for designing and implementing a program based on the Model Strategies for Urban Street Enforcement, a demonstration program designed to establish model approaches to prevent and suppress gang violence. Contents: key elements of the gang suppression prototype, planning and analysis, gang info. and intelligence systems, gang suppression operations and tactics, interagency cooperation and collaboration, legal issues, and process and impact evaluation.
Organized Crime in California - California. Bureau of Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence 2002