

UNDERSTANDING GANG MEMBERSHIP, CRIME PERPETRATION, AND
VICTIMIZATION AMONG JAIL INMATES: A TEST OF SELF-CONTROL AND SOCIAL
DISORGANIZATION THEORIES

By

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A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

2009

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To Chris Talbot

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am very grateful for the help, guidance, and patience of many special people during the process of this research and degree. I am especially thankful to Chris Talbot for his love, encouragement, patience, and for believing in me every step of the way. I also owe many thanks to my sister, Laura Fox, and my parents, Bob and Janet Fox, for their calming influences.

I am indebted to my committee chair, Dr. Jodi Lane, for years of mentoring, advice, support, and encouragement. Dr. Lane has been particularly influential for me and I have learned valuable skills from her that I will certainly use throughout my career as a researcher and teacher. I truly look forward to working with Dr. Jodi Lane over the course of our careers as colleagues. I am thankful to my committee members Drs. Ron Akers, Marv Krohn, and Richard Schneider for their time, constructive feedback, and help. I could not have hoped for a better committee. I also owe a very special thanks to Dr. Ruth Steiner (Urban and Regional Planning) for the employment opportunities over the years as a research assistant, and especially for her mentoring, friendship, and advice.

I am very thankful for cooperation from fourteen Florida county jails that participated in this research. I am especially grateful for the county jail administrators from Alachua (Captain Jeff Cloutier and Program Manager Maggie Donnell), Broward (Captain Randy Smith and Lieutenant Angela Neely), Collier (Chief Scott Salley, Captain Joe Bastys, and Lieutenant Green), Duval (Lieutenant Gerald Milan and Sergeant Adriane Head), Escambia (Captain Chromiak, Felicia Bradley, and Officer White), Hillsborough (Captain David Parrish, Programs Manager Jan Bates, and Leslie Parker), Lee (Captain Eberhardt and Sergeant David Velez), Leon (Major Bennett and Officer Jared Lee), Miami Dade (Lieutenant Richardson, Public Affairs Manager Janelle Hall, and Officers Johnson and Rivera), Palm Beach (Colonel Michael Gauger, Major Kneisley, Captain Sleeth, Lieutenant Tammy Bussey, and Deputy Wheeler), Pasco

(Captain Ed Beckman and Deputy Penny Nourse), Pinellas (Major Alexis Davis, Program Services Supervisor Ramona Schaefer, and Jill Casey), Polk (Chief Steve Lester, Captain Michael Alan, and Lieutenant Derwent Palmer), and Seminole (Captain Manley).

Conducting this research would have been impossible without the help of my phenomenal undergraduate research assistant, Kathy Zambrana. I am indebted to Kathy for accompanying me to every jail to collect data, which required very early mornings, long drives, overnight stays, late hours, and exhausting days. To say that Kathy played an integral role in this project is an understatement. I am very grateful for her help and her genuine interest in and excitement about this project. I fear I have accrued a debt to Kathy I can never repay for all she has done for me. I appreciate Kathy Zambrana and David Hassan for translating the survey and informed consent form into Spanish and back to English. I am also grateful for the research assistants who helped me enter survey data into SPSS so accurately and efficiently, including Jen Klein, Kathy Zambrana, Jean Rodriguez, Johnny Ramirez, Luis Prieto, Eliana Torres, and Shakira Henry. Without their help, I would have been forever entering data from those thousands of surveys. I would like to especially thank Jen for going well above and beyond my expectations by putting in much extra time (even over the holidays) to ensure the surveys were entered. Both Kathy and Jen have been my “angels” and they have not only tremendously impacted this final product, but they have also kept me sane throughout the duration of this project.

I thank Charlotte Nelson (Alachua County Drug Court Program) for facilitating the pilot study with her clients. I am also grateful for the University of Florida undergraduate students enrolled in Victimology during the summer 2008 term who reviewed the survey and provided very helpful feedback. I also owe many thanks for the funding of this project to the UF Graduate Student Council and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

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Abstract of Dissertation Presented to the Graduate School
of the University of Florida in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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By

Kathleen A. Fox

May 2009

Chair: Jodi Lane

Major: Criminology, Law and Society

While prior research has examined factors related to gang membership and the relationship between gangs and crime perpetration, research on the relationship between gangs and victimization is limited. The present study builds on prior research and examines factors predicting gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization among over 2,000 jail inmates in Florida. In late 2008 and early 2009, I surveyed jail inmates about their experiences with crime, victimization, self-control, and perceptions of neighborhood disorganization. Results indicate that gang members are more likely than non-members to commit crime and be victimized by crime. Low self-control and some social disorganization factors are also associated with gang membership, crime perpetration, and victimization.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Gangs were a hot political topic in the 1980s and 1990s. As the gang problem rapidly made headlines, the public became fearful of gangs (Lane, 2002; Lane & Meeker, 2000; Lane & Meeker, 2003). Policymakers and practitioners rushed to implement policies and programs designed to attack the growing gang problem nation-wide. Individual states took action by enacting legislation that prohibited gang membership (National Youth Gang Center [NYGC], 2007a). The federal government quickly initiated minimum penalties for involvement in gang-related crime (Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994). Only a decade ago, President Clinton declared that fighting gangs was a top priority and announced a war on gangs in his 1997 State of the Union address (Clinton, 1997). Clearly, gangs were a major social problem.

With the turn of the century a few years later, it appeared as if the panic over gangs was overshadowed by other social issues including Y2K (programming glitch threatening computer systems in 2000), the terrorist attacks of 2001, and the war in Iraq beginning in 2003. Interestingly, the problems with and concern about gangs appears to have recently renewed. For example, a federal bill, The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007, was recently passed by the Senate (but not from the House) and proposed allocating over \$1 billion for suppression, intervention, and prevention programs aimed at reducing the threat of gangs (U. S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 2007). Like other states, Florida is also experiencing an increase in the growth of gangs and gang-related crime. A recent report by Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum and statewide prosecutor Bill Shepherd indicates that gangs are now active in all 67 counties within the state and there are more than 1,500 gangs (over 65,000 gang members) in Florida (Office of the Attorney General of Florida, Bill McCollum, 2008). A major consequence of the

increasing presence of gangs is the gang-related violence. For example, according to a recent content analysis of national newspapers, Florida is currently the second highest ranking state (behind California) for experiencing drive-by shootings (Violence Policy Center, 2007).

Evidently, gangs are reemerging as a major social problem.

While much research on gangs indicates that gang members perpetrate crime, research to date has generally overlooked the extent to which gang members are victimized by crime. Of the few studies that focus on the victimization of gang members, findings appear to be mixed and the extent to which gang members experience victimization is unclear. Furthermore, theoretical explanations for the relationship between gang membership and crime victimization remain unexplored.

Objectives: The current study examines factors predictive of (1) gang membership, (2) crime perpetration, and (3) crime victimization using two theoretical explanations (self-control and social disorganization). This research contributes to the extant gang, crime, victimization, and theoretical literatures by (1) examining the crime perpetration and victimization experiences of gang members in comparison with non-gang members and (2) applying both macro- and micro-level theoretical perspectives to understanding gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization.

Specifically, jail inmates were queried about their involvement with gangs, experiences with a variety of crime perpetration and victimization types, level of self-control, neighborhood characteristics, and personal characteristics. First, the following provides a review of the literature on (1) the demographic predictors of gang membership, crime perpetration, and victimization, (2) the gang-perpetration relationship, (3) the gang-victimization relationship, and (4) the theoretical background of self-control and social disorganization. Second, the research

methodology is described. Third, the results chapters present the analyses predicting (1) gang membership, (2) crime perpetration, and (3) crime victimization. Fourth, the conclusion section provides a summary of the results, theoretical implications, theory-based policy implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research. Finally, the appendixes include a map of Florida jails contacted to participate in this research, survey (in both English and Spanish), University of Florida Institutional Review Board approval, informed consents (in both English and Spanish), and a list of original and modified survey questions and sources.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Demographic Predictors of Gang Membership, Crime Perpetration, and Victimization

Gang Membership

In an attempt to understand the characteristics of gang members, researchers have examined the sex, race, ethnicity, and age of gang members. Gang members are largely (although not entirely) male, and this finding holds across time, place, and gang types (NYGC, 2007b). Early research on gangs focused on males (Thrasher, 1927; Whyte, 1943). While more recent research also focuses on male gang members (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996; Vigil, 2002), other research examines both male and female gang members (Esbensen & Deschenes, 1988; Gover, Jennings, & Tewksbury, forthcoming 2009), and female gang members exclusively (Miller, 1998, 2002). Law enforcement agencies report that less than ten percent of gang members are female (NYGC, 2007b). Research that examines sex differences among gang members suggests that while females are less likely to be involved with gangs in comparison to males, nearly one third of gang members are women (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998; Gover et al., forthcoming 2009).

Much research has focused efforts exclusively on particular types of race/ethnic-specific gangs, including Hispanics/Latinos (Padilla, 1992; Vigil, 1988), Asians (Chin, Fagan, & Kelly, 1992; Tsunokai & Kposowa, 2002), and Blacks (Cureton, 2002). Therefore, determining racial differences with regard to gang involvement has been somewhat more limited. According to the National Youth Gang Survey, law enforcement agencies indicate that Whites are less likely to be gang members than Blacks or Hispanics (NYGC, 2007b). According to the 2001-2004 survey, nearly 50% of the gang members were Hispanic, approximately 35% of gang members were Black, and less than 10% were White. However, an examination of the Gang Resistance

Education and Training program (G.R.E.A.T.) self-report data suggests that the racial distribution of gang members is similar for Whites (25%), Blacks (31%), and Hispanics (25%) while very few Asians (5%) and other racial groups (15%) are gang members (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998).¹ Overall, research on the racial composition of gang members has received limited attention and findings comparing race and ethnicity of gang membership suggest mixed results with some research indicating Whites are less likely to become involved with gangs (NYGC, 2007b) and other research showing that Whites are just as likely as Blacks and Hispanics to join gangs (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998).

Prior research assessing the age of gang members also appears to be somewhat mixed. While some research suggests that gang involvement occurs more often during adolescence (Lasley, 1997), other research shows that gang members are primarily adults (NYGC, 2007b). More specifically, between 2001 and 2004 the National Youth Gang Survey found that law enforcement agencies reported that over 60% of gang members were over the age of eighteen.

Crime Perpetration and Victimization

Given the close relationship between gang membership and crime (Huff, 1998) and crime and victimization (Lauritsen & Laub, 2007; Lauritsen, Sampson, & Laub, 1991; Lauritsen, Laub, & Sampson, 1992; Schreck, Stewart, & Osgood; 2008; described in further detail in the following section), it follows, then, that the demographic variables predictive of gang membership are also predictive of crime perpetration and victimization. Similar to the demographic variables associated with gang membership, the characteristics that have received much attention with regard to crime and victimization include sex, race, ethnicity, and age differences.

¹ See Esbensen, Osgood, Taylor, Peterson, & Freng (2001) for a comprehensive review of the G.R.E.A.T. program.

In terms of sex differences, prior research overwhelmingly indicates that men are substantially more likely than women to come in contact with the police (Durose, Smith, & Langan, 2007), be arrested (U.S. Department of Justice, 2007), charged (Kyckelhahn & Cohen, 2008), sentenced (Durose & Langan, 2007), incarcerated in jail (James, 2004), and incarcerated in prison (Sabol, Couture, & Harrison, 2007) for criminal behavior. While men are more likely to perpetrate most crimes, both men and women report being victimized by specific types of crime at higher rates. For example, men are more likely than women to be victims of aggravated assault, robbery, and violent crimes in general (Craven, 1997; Rand, 2008) whereas women are more likely than men to be victimized by sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence (Craven, 1997; Gover, Kaukinen, & Fox, 2008; Nobles, Fox, Piquero, & Piquero, forthcoming 2009; Rand, 2008).

Prior research indicates significant racial and ethnic differences with regard to crime perpetration and victimization. Using recent data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Rennison (2001) and Rand (2008) concluded that Whites were less likely than Blacks or multiracial individuals to be victims of robbery, simple assault, and aggravated assault. Whites were also less likely than Blacks (and equally as likely as multiracial respondents) to be victims of theft (Rand, 2008). Rand (2008) also reports that while Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be victims of robbery, Hispanics were less likely to be victimized by other types of crime, including theft, simple assault, and aggravated assault.

Research examining the effect of age on crime and victimization largely finds that younger individuals are more likely than older individuals to be offenders and victims of crime (Klaus & Rennison, 2002). Life course theory is particularly relevant for discussing the effect of age on crime given its attention to the extent to which involvement with crime persists or desists over

time (or, as individuals age) (Blumstein, Cohen, Roth, & Visher, 1986; Moffitt, 1993; Piquero, Farrington, & Blumstein, 2003; Sampson & Laub, 1993).² Stemming from the work examining “career criminals,” Farrell, Tseloni, Wiersema, and Pease (2001) argue that examining “career victims” or victimization over time is equally as important. The NCVS also reveals that crime victims tend to be young given that victimization is highest for individuals age 16-19, then for individuals age 20-24, next for individuals age 25-34, and individuals age 35 and older continue to decrease their risk of victimization (Rand, 2008). Taken together, these works indicate that involvement with crime and victimization are reduced over time (as people age).

The Relationship between Gang Membership and Crime Perpetration

The link between gang membership and involvement in criminal behavior is well-established. Gang members report more involvement than non-gang members with many crimes, including auto theft, drive-by shootings, homicide, and drug sales (Huff, 1998). This finding is consistent even among research using a variety of methodological techniques, including observational methods (Hagedorn, 1988; Klein, 1971; Miller, 1966; Spergel, 1964; Thrasher, 1927; Vigil, 1988), official statistics (Cohen, 1969; Maxson & Klein, 1990), interviews (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996), and survey research (Esbensen & Huizinga, 1993; Thornberry et al., 1993).

While strong evidence of the relationship between gang membership and criminal behavior is well established, few studies have examined explanations for this phenomenon. Thornberry et al (1993) describe three explanations for heightened criminal activity among gang members, including the selection model, social facilitation model, and enhancement model. The selection

² A complete discussion of life course theory is beyond the scope of the current study; however, comprehensive explanations of the theory are provided by Blumstein et al. (1986), Moffitt (1993), and Piquero et al. (2003), among others.

model assumes individuals who exhibited delinquent or criminal behavior prior to gang membership are attracted to gangs given their common interest in deviance whereas the facilitation model posits that gang membership increases delinquency and criminal behavior given group dynamics (Thornberry et al., 1993; Thornberry, Krohn, Lizotte, Smith, & Tobin, 2003a; Thornberry, Lizotte, Krohn, Smith, & Porter, 2003b). The enhancement model represents a combination of both the selection and facilitation models such that individuals engaged in higher levels of delinquency/criminal behavior are more likely to join gangs *and* are likely to exhibit increased levels of delinquency during gang membership due to the influence of the group (Thornberry et al., 1993, 2003a, 2003b). Using data from the Rochester Youth Development Study, the researchers found no significant differences between gang and non-gang members in terms of delinquency before gang membership, yet rates of delinquency increased once gang members entered the gang. These findings indicated support for the facilitation model as an explanation for the gang-offending link (Thornberry et al., 1993, 2003a, 2003b). While examining delinquency using the Pittsburg Youth Study, recent research by Gordon et al. (2004) found more evidence specifically for the selection model than Thornberry et al (1993), yet the strongest findings indicated support for the facilitation model.

The Relationship between Gang Membership and Crime Victimization

While the relationship between gangs and crime perpetration is evident, the association between gang membership and crime victimization is less clear. Empirical evidence suggests that perpetrators of crime are also likely to be victimized by crime (Lauritsen et al., 1991, 1992; Lauritsen, & Laub, 2007; Schreck et al., 2008). Therefore, there is reason to suspect that gang members not only perpetrate crime, but are also victimized by crime. Some scholars have recently pointed out that gang members are at increased risk for victimization given their risky lifestyle (e.g., drug use, drug sales, and crime), their risk of retaliation from rival gangs (e.g.,

drive-by shootings and assault), and their risk of violence from within their own gang (e.g., gang initiation and punishment for breaking rules) (Taylor, Peterson, Esbensen, & Freng, 2007).

Crime victimization among gang members has received very little research attention. Among the few studies that have examined this relationship, findings are mixed although the majority of the research suggests a relationship between victimization and gang membership. Research employing qualitative methods often show support for the link between gang membership and victimization whereas the quantitative examination of this relationship is scarce. For example, qualitative interviews with active gang members reveal victimization from gang members' own gang (e.g., initiation rituals) and from other gangs (e.g., injuries from fighting and from being shot) (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996). Although the researchers did not directly ask about family and neighborhood violence, they note that "enough background information allows us to infer its existence at high levels" (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996, p. 171). Interestingly, approximately fifteen years after conducting these interviews, twenty-six of the ninety-nine interviewed gang members had died (Decker, personal communication, December 18, 2007). Similarly, Joe and Chesney-Lind (1995) interviewed forty-eight male and female youth gang members and described victimization by family members, specifically child physical abuse and sexual assault. Other qualitative studies have highlighted the relationship between gang victimization and gender. For example, interviews with female gang members suggest that they often use their gender to abstain from violence with rival gangs, but that male members of their own gang therefore characterize them as weaker members and subject the female members to other forms of victimization (Miller, 1998; Molidor, 1996). Taylor (2008) best summarizes the state of the knowledge by explaining that researchers do not yet fully understand the complex relationship between gangs and victimization among men and women.

Of the handful of studies that have recently examined the relationship between gang membership and crime victimization using quantitative methods, the majority have shown support for the gang-victimization link. For example, Peterson, Taylor, and Esbensen (2004) were among the first to assess crime victimization among gang members using data from the G.R.E.A.T. program. Elementary students were asked to reflect on the past six months and respond to three items measuring violent victimization: (1) assault without a weapon, (2) assault with a weapon, and (3) robbery. Findings suggested that gang members were more likely to be victimized than non-gang members before, during, and after gang membership. Taylor et al. (2007) examined this relationship using a sample of nearly 6,000 eighth grade students across eleven locations. Employing the same measures of violent victimization (using a reference of 12 months instead of six months), the researchers concluded that gang members were more likely (and more frequently) victims of violence than non-gang members. Similarly, using survey research from over 4,500 high school students, Gover et al. (forthcoming 2009) found that gang members were more likely than non-gang members to be victimized by dating violence, sexual assault, and violent victimization (injured during a physical assault).

Gibson, Miller, Swatt, Jennings, and Gover (forthcoming 2009) argue that these studies are limited due to the inability to determine a causal relationship between gang membership and violent victimization. Using the G.R.E.A.T. data, and the same three measures of violent victimization over a 12 month period, the researchers employ a unique statistical procedure, propensity score matching (PSM), to examine the causal relationship between gang membership and victimization. Contrary to prior research findings, PSM analysis reveals that gang members are *not* violently victimized more than non-gang members.

Overall, the scant research on the relationship between gang membership and crime victimization appears to be mixed; however, the majority of the research shows support for the gang-victimization link. While the handful of studies that have quantitatively focused on the victimization of gang members offer original and important scientific contributions, they also have several limitations. First, these studies all sampled juveniles and, therefore, the extent to which adult gang members experiencing crime victimization is unknown. Second, these studies used few measures of victimization (assault, assault with a weapon, robbery, sexual assault, and dating violence). Prior research uses measures of a select few types of violent victimization and notably omits other forms of violent victimization often associated with gangs (e.g., stabbing, carjacking, witness intimidation, home invasion, shooting, drive-by-shooting) as well as types of property crime victimization (e.g., theft, vandalism). Third, measures employed thus far have limited the timeframe for experiencing victimization to the past six or twelve months. This limitation prevents a thorough examination of the extent to which gang members are victimized over the life course. Fourth, the theoretical understanding of gang victimization is underdeveloped. The current research addresses the limitations of prior research by being among the first to quantitatively assess the theoretical explanations of the gang-perpetration and the gang-victimization link.

Theoretical Background

This study is among the first to examine gang membership, crime perpetration, and gang membership using two theoretical perspectives (self-control and social disorganization). These two diverse theoretical approaches are important to examine given that both are well-established theories that have garnered much empirical support with regard to their abilities to predict crime perpetration (Pratt & Cullen, 2000, 2005) and even crime victimization (Sampson & Groves, 1989; Schreck, 1999; Stewart, Elifson, & Sterk, 2004). A wide variety of both macro-level and

micro-level theories have generated support for predicting crime perpetration and victimization (Vold, Bernard, & Snipes, 2001), which suggests that crime and victimization are likely functions of *both* individual level and societal level factors. However, a substantial amount of theory-testing examines the explanatory power of a single theoretical perspective separately without controlling for or examining different theories. It is important to test different theories simultaneously for theory advancement as well as practical policy implications. According to the theoretical concepts of both theories, a relationship between social disorganization and self-control is not expected (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Shaw & McKay, 1969). Rather, the theories are primarily examined in separate models and are only examined in simultaneous models to determine the explanatory power of one theory over another.

Self-Control Theory

The concept of self-control is a micro-level theoretical perspective derived from sociologists Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime. This individual-based explanation for delinquency assumes that, presented with an opportunity, individuals with lower self-control are more likely than those with higher self-control to commit crime and analogous behavior (i.e., smoking and drinking). Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) argue that self-control is established early in life (by age 8 to 10) and that this trait remains stable throughout the life course.³

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) identified six characteristics that comprise low self-control, which include impulsivity, insensitivity, risk-seeking, short-sightedness, non-verbal tendencies, and a preference for physical activities. Individuals who are impulsive are more likely to engage

³ Turner and Piquero's (2002) assessment of the stability of self-control using longitudinal data revealed that, contrary to the theory, levels of self-control varied somewhat over time. Consistent with the theory, offenders exhibited significantly lower levels of self-control than non-offenders after age eight and men demonstrated lower levels of self-control than women.

in crime given their tendencies to act quickly without careful consideration of the potential risks associated with criminal behavior. Insensitive people are likely to act criminally due to their own self-interest without concerning themselves with the possible ramifications others may experience because of their actions. Individuals who actively seek risky behavior are more likely to become involved with crime given the risky nature of crime itself. For example, illegal activities are often dangerous and involvement with crime is associated with a certain risk of being caught. Risk-seekers may enjoy the thrill of committing crime as well as the thrill of potentially being caught. People who are short-sighted, who do not regularly think about and plan for the future, are more likely to commit crime given that they are more likely to consider the short-term benefits of crime rather than the long-term consequences. Individuals who are non-verbal may not be able to appropriately articulate their desires and may express themselves in other, more deviant or criminal ways. Similarly, people who prefer physical activities over mental activities may be more likely to engage in physical remedies to opposition (such as involvement in assaults).

Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) self-control theory has been extensively examined and has received much empirical support (Pratt & Cullen, 2000) as well as critiques (Akers, 1991). Hirschi (2004, p. 543) recently revised the theory by merging concepts from social control theory (Hirschi, 1969) and self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990), and redefines self-control theory as "the tendency to consider the full range of potential costs of a particular act."⁴ While Hirschi's (2004) revised version of self-control was developed recently and some empirical support for the theory is beginning to develop (Piquero & Bouffard 2007), future attention to this

⁴ Hirschi (2004) developed a scale to empirically test the redefined concept of self-control, including survey items such as: "Do you like or dislike school?" "Do you care what teachers think of you?" and "Does your mother know where you are when you are away from home?"

reconceptualization is necessary. Given that very little research has focused on Hirschi's (2004) redefined theory, the following focuses on the original concept of self-control theory developed by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990). The linkages between self-control theory and (1) gang membership, (2) crime perpetration, and (3) crime victimization are discussed next.

Low self-control and gang membership

With their theory of self-control, Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) sought to not only explain criminal behavior, but also delinquency and analogous behavior. Behavior analogous to crime can include a multitude of activities, including drinking, smoking, truancy, cheating, gambling, and even accidents (Hirschi, 2004). Given the well-established relationship between crime and gang membership (Huff, 1998), Peterson-Lynskey, Winfree, Esbensen, and Clason (2000) extended Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) concept of analogous behavior to include gang membership. Essentially, Peterson-Lynskey et al. (2000) argued that self-control theory may explain why some individuals become involved with gangs while others do not. Using data from evaluations of the G.R.E.A.T. program, the researchers found support for self-control theory's ability to predict gang involvement. Eighth grade elementary students with lower self-control were more likely to become involved with gangs than those with higher self-control (Peterson-Lynskey et al., 2000). This finding suggests important implications for theory, policy, and future research. That self-control theory is successful in predicting gang membership is an indication that the theory truly may be a general theory, as Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) argue, that can explain a variety of crime, deviance, and analogous behavior (including gang involvement). In the context of self-control theory, policies designed to reduce gang membership may be most effective when targeted to parenting (given that Gottfredson & Hirschi suggest that early parenting practices shapes self-control). Given that Peterson-Lynskey et al.'s (2000) work is the

only known published test of self-control and gang membership, additional research is needed to examine this relationship, especially while controlling for criminal behavior.

While other research has not confirmed Peterson-Lynskey et al.'s (2000) work by directly examining the link between self-control and gang membership, some research indirectly supports this relationship in at least two important ways. First, in the context of Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990)'s explanation that self-control is the product of poor parenting and little supervision, prior research has established a link between poor parenting and gang membership. When compared with non-gang members, more gang members come from single-parent families (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998) with little parental warmth (Walker-Barnes & Mason, 2001). Moreover, gang members report that the gang is a surrogate family (Joe & Chesney-Lind, 1995). Second, some of the characteristics of self-control (impulsivity, risk-seeking, short-sightedness, etc.) identified by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) have been linked to the characteristics of gang members. For example, Peterson-Lynskey et al. (2000) argue that gang membership is risky given the dangers associated with initiation practices within the gang and interaction with rival gangs (see also Taylor, 2008). Peterson-Lynskey et al. (2000) also describe joining a gang as a function of impulsivity and short-sightedness, given that individuals may join spontaneously or without carefully considering the costs of gang membership. As an extension of these important findings, I argue that gang membership represents a commitment to crime on a greater level than non-gang membership and, therefore, lower levels of self-control may be a precursor to joining a gang.

Low self-control and crime perpetration

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) presented their general theory of crime as an explanation of crime perpetration and research has examined this relationship in a variety of ways. In one of the first and most well-known empirical tests of self-control theory, Grasmick, Tittle, Bursick,

and Arneklev (1993) developed a survey to measure each of the six self-control components outlined by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990). The twenty-four item scale created by Grasmick et al. (1993) continues to be one of the most common ways to measure self-control.⁵ While this scale examines attitudinal measures of self-control, others found support for the theory using behavioral measures as well as attitudinal measures (Turner & Piquero, 2002). Regardless of the use of attitudinal versus behavioral measures, the relationship between low self-control and crime perpetration is well established (Pratt & Cullen, 2000; Tittle, Ward, & Grasmick, 2003).

Prior research testing self-control theory has successfully found links between low self-control and many types of crime, including property and personal crime (Longshore, 1998) and, more specifically, intimate partner violence (Sellers, 1999). Low self-control is also an important predictor of “analogous behavior” such as drinking alcohol and skipping school (Gibbs & Giever, 1995; Gibson, Schreck, & Miller, 2004). In line with the theory and prior research, the current study hypothesizes a relationship between crime perpetration and low self-control.

Low self-control and crime victimization

Given the similarities between crime perpetrators and victims (Lauritsen et al., 1991, 1992; Lauritsen & Laub, 2007; Schreck et al., 2008), it is plausible that crime victims may also exhibit low levels of self-control. The six characteristics of low self-control outlined by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) that explain criminal and analogous behavior may also explain victimization (Schreck, 1999; Stewart et al., 2004). As Schreck (1999) and Stewart et al (2004) point out, individuals who are impulsive, short-sighted, physical, and risk-seeking may be more likely to engage in fun, adventurous, or dangerous behavior without considering the consequences. This behavior may expose these individuals to potential offenders and may render them at risk for

⁵ While the work of Grasmick et al. (1993) has generated a multitude of support, it has also been subjected to criticism (Arneklev, Grasmick, & Bursik, 1999; Marcus, 2004; Piquero & Bouffard 2007).

victimization. Similarly, individuals who exhibit non-verbal tendencies and who are easily angered may react to stress and unpleasant situations physically rather than through socially acceptable verbal negotiations. This behavior may foster confrontations with others and may, in turn, result in victimization. Additionally, insensitive or self-centered individuals may provoke others, escalate negative situations, and may find it difficult to maintain close personal relationships, which Stewart et al. (2004) argue affects victimization risk given the lack of guardians. Certainly, abrasive behavior could put individuals at increased risk of victimization. Examining the extent to which victims are impulsive, insensitive, risk-seeking, short-sighted, physical, and non-verbal is important for determining whether low self-control is a risk factor associated with victimization. Although Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) do not specifically mention crime victimization, I argue that crime victimization may be considered as a form of analogous behavior. Based on prior research linking crime perpetration with victimization (Lauritsen et al., 1991, 1992; Lauritsen, & Laub, 2007; Schreck et al., 2008), it follows that victimization is related to or analogous to crime perpetration. Considering victimization as analogous behavior also appears justified given that Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) include accidents as an analogous behavior to crime (Akers, 1991). It is not only plausible, but likely, that crime victimization may be “accidental.”

The link between self-control and victimization has recently received limited empirical attention. Using a large sample of college students, Schreck (1999) was among the first to examine the relationship between self-control and victimization among offenders. Findings revealed that crime victims exhibited significantly lower levels of self-control than non-victims (for both personal and property crime victimization). Similarly, Stewart et al. (2004) later confirmed these findings with a sample of female drug offenders and suggested that low self-

control is a risk factor for criminal victimization. Both studies controlled for the influence of risky lifestyle behaviors. Given that research has recently found support for Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime to explain crime victimization, and in light of the logical connection between offending, victimization, and low self-control, the current study proposes to examine this relationship among offenders generally and among gang members specifically. This study is grounded in the recent contributions by Schreck (1999) and Stewart et al. (2004) and extends their work by assessing the self-control of a unique sample (jail inmates) in relationship to specific types of crime victimization. While Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) assume all offenders exhibit low self-control, prior research examining self-control among offenders found variability in self-control levels (Longshore, Turner, & Stein, 1996). Furthermore, jail inmates represent a heterogeneous sample of offenders exhibiting wide ranges of offending intensity, duration, and severity. For example, individuals may be incarcerated in jail for a variety of reasons including failure to pay child support or traffic citations, illegally residing in the United States, property crimes, violent crimes, and drug-related crimes. Given the diversity of offender types in jail, this setting is ideal for examining variation in offenders' self-control levels.

Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization is a macro-level theoretical perspective derived by sociologists at the Chicago School (Vold et al., 2001). This ecologically-based explanation for delinquency assumes that rapid urbanization leads to a deterioration of community controls, resulting in disorganization and the replacement of traditional values with criminal values (Shaw & McKay, 1969). Then, the *area*, not individuals, breeds crime regardless of who moves in and out of these neighborhoods. Shaw and McKay (1969) identified three neighborhood-level characteristics that contribute to social disorganization, including low socioeconomic status (SES), ethnic

heterogeneity, and high residential mobility. In other words, these scholars argued that social disorganization is likely to occur within neighborhoods that are financially disadvantaged and racially mixed wherein residents frequently move in and out of the neighborhood. Sampson and Groves (1989) built upon the early work of Shaw and McKay and identified other measures of social disorganization, in addition to SES, ethnic heterogeneity, and residential mobility, including: community control over juveniles, local friendships, participation in local organizations, family disruption, and urbanization. More recently, Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls (1997) suggested that social disorganization can be measured by assessing collective efficacy. Collective efficacy is informal social control and is defined as a combination of social cohesion and mutual support as well as shared expectations for social control among neighbors. In other words, neighbors who work together informally control crime, delinquency, and disorder. Evidence that collective efficacy is associated with less crime is strongly supported (see Pratt and Cullen's (2005) meta-analysis). The following briefly describes research that has established a link between social disorganization theory and (1) gang membership, (2) crime perpetration, and (3) crime victimization.

Social disorganization and gang membership

While prior research has not yet empirically examined the relationship between social disorganization and gang membership using comprehensive measurement of the theory, some qualitative and quantitative work suggests that social disorganized neighborhoods are a risk factor for gang membership. Among qualitative works, interviews with gang members point to specific factors associated with social disorganization, such as lack of employment opportunities, low socio-economic status, high mobility, and racially heterogeneous neighborhoods (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996; Joe & Chesney-Lind, 1995; Moore, 1978, 1991; Thrasher, 1927). These qualitative works suggest that a relationship exists between gang membership and socially

disorganized neighborhoods. Although qualitative studies suggest gang membership is affected by social disorganization, research employing quantitative analyses are mixed. Some quantitative work indicates that social disorganization and gang membership are related (Bowker & Klein, 1983; Curry & Spergel, 1992; Short, 1990) whereas others do not (Bjerregaard & Smith, 1993; Fagan, 1990). Given that a substantial amount of qualitative and quantitative research suggests a link between social disorganization and gang membership, the current study examines this link using comprehensive measures of the theory.

Social disorganization and crime perpetration

Social disorganization theory is a theory designed to explain crime, and prior research has devoted much attention to the theory's ability to predict crime perpetration. One of the challenges to interpreting the ability for social disorganization theory to explain crime is the various ways in which the theory has been measured. As described earlier, social disorganization theory is comprised of many broad factors, including physical disorder, social disorder, collective efficacy, neighborhood poverty, neighborhood unemployment, racial heterogeneity, and residential mobility (Sampson & Groves, 1989; Sampson & Raudenbush, 2001; Shaw & McKay, 1969). Interpretation of prior research examining social disorganization must be put in the context of studies' limitations given that many tests of social disorganization examine some factors while omitting others. While a comprehensive review of the partial tests of social disorganization theory is beyond the scope of this research (see Pratt and Cullen, 2005), research employing the most comprehensive measurements of social disorganization will be briefly reviewed.

Using the British Crime Survey, Sampson and Groves (1989) examined the effect of a number of social disorganization factors (SES, ethnic heterogeneity, residential stability, family disruption, urbanization, and a number of factors related to collective efficacy) on self-reported

property and personal crime perpetration. Their analysis revealed mixed support for social disorganization theory's ability to predict crime given that few of the variables were significantly related to property crime (higher levels of ethnic heterogeneity and unsupervised peer groups) or personal crime perpetration (higher levels of family disruption and unsupervised peer groups and lower levels of local friendship networks) (Sampson & Groves, 1989).

While Sampson and Groves (1989) examined many aspects of social disorganization, perhaps the most robust test of social disorganization theory to date was conducted by Sampson and Raudenbush (2001) as part of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Sampson and Raudenbush (2001) comprehensively measured social disorganization as a combination of (1) physical disorder, (2) social disorder, (3) collective efficacy, and (4) neighborhood characteristics. Physical disorder was measured by the presence of garbage on the streets, graffiti, abandoned cars, and needles and syringes used for drugs. Social disorder was measured by the presence of loitering, public alcohol consumption and intoxication, drug sales, and gang activities. Collective efficacy was measured by asking residents if their neighbors would take action if they saw unattended children misbehaving (shared expectations for social control) and whether their neighbors were willing to help each other (social cohesion and mutual support). Neighborhood characteristics were assessed with measures of poverty, immigration, and residential mobility. Findings revealed that neighborhood characteristics, especially poverty, and collective efficacy were predictive of crime (not levels of physical or social disorder). In line with the theory and prior research, the current study hypothesizes a positive relationship between social disorganization and crime perpetration (Pratt & Cullen, 2005; Sampson et al., 1997; Sampson & Groves, 1989; Sampson & Raudenbush, 2001; Shaw & McKay, 1969).

Social disorganization and crime victimization

Although the connection between socially disorganized neighborhoods and crime perpetration is well established, the relationship between social disorganization and crime victimization is less understood. While social disorganization theory has traditionally focused on explaining offending, the theory may also successfully explain crime victimization. It can be argued that socially disorganized areas that exhibit physical disorder, social disorder, a lack of collective efficacy among neighbors, and high levels of poverty and residential mobility are not only indicative of areas with high crime but that the crime experienced in these areas produce crime victims. Given that crime results in crime victimization (Karmen, 2009), it follows that social disorganization theory's ability to explain crime may also explain victimization.

The relationship between social disorganization and crime victimization has received very limited attention from researchers. Sampson and Groves (1989) were among the first to examine the extent to which crime victims reported social disorganization within their neighborhoods. Interestingly, their analysis revealed that more of the social disorganization factors were related to crime victimization than crime perpetration. In terms of personal crime victimization, family disruption, urbanization, and the measures related to collective efficacy (local friendship networks, unsupervised peer groups, and organizational participation) were significant. However, only one of the three measures of social disorganization outlined by Shaw and McKay (1969) was significantly related to robbery victimization (ethnic heterogeneity). In terms of property crime victimization, the majority of the social disorganization factors (including the original measures by Shaw and McKay) were significant predictors. However, it is important to note that one of the variables (SES) operated differently for victims of burglary (indicating a positive relationship) and victims of auto theft and vandalism (suggesting a negative relationship). In other words, victims of burglary were more likely to have higher SES whereas

victims of auto theft and vandalism were likely to have lower SES. Sampson and Groves (1989) suggest that the homes of individuals with higher SES may attract more attention from burglars. Alternatively, individuals with lower SES may be more inclined to leave their vehicles and other valuables unattended or unsecured (i.e., in locked garages or homes), which may explain the link between lower SES and more auto theft and vandalism victimization.

Like Sampson and Groves (1989), Pratt and Cullen (2005) also find that some social disorganization variables exhibit both positive and negative effects. Meta-analyses revealed that unemployment in particular generated both positive and inverse relationships with crime. While higher rates of unemployment as a predictor of crime perpetration is consistent with social disorganization theory, lower rates of unemployment associated with crime may simply suggest the presence of attractive targets (like Sampson and Groves, 1989 burglary finding). Despite the ways in which these variables operate (positively or negatively), it is important to acknowledge that social disorganization is an important predictor of victimization and crime. In light of the important work by Sampson and Groves (1989) on the relationship between social disorganization and crime victimization, the current study examines this connection using additional social disorganization and victimization measures.

Unique Contributions of the Current Study

This study contributes to the understanding of gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization by expanding on prior literature in at least three important ways. First, this will be among the first quantitative studies to examine gangs, crime, and victimization among a sample of adult offenders (not juveniles, as prior research has done). Given that gang membership and gang-related victimization is not limited to adolescence, it is important to examine the experiences of adults (NYGC, 2007b). Second, this study is the first to measure a variety of types of crime perpetration and victimization. Prior research examining the gang-

victimization link has examined only a handful of victimization types (e.g., assault, assault with a weapon, robbery, dating violence, and sexual assault). The current study assesses the extent to which offenders (and, specifically, gang members) have experienced other forms of violent victimization (e.g., stabbing, carjacking, witness intimidation, home invasion, shooting, and drive-by-shooting) as well as property crimes (e.g., theft, vandalism). Third, this study will be among the first to investigate the theoretical predictors of gang membership, offending, and victimization. Furthermore, the current study examined two diverse theories: a macro-level theory (social disorganization) and a micro-level theory (self-control).

The following Chapter details the methodology of the current study. The results Chapters are presented next, which report the predictive factors for gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization. Finally, a discussion of the findings is offered in the context prior literature and theoretical implications and policy implications are discussed while acknowledging the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Hypotheses

Given prior research on gang membership, crime, victimization, social disorganization and self-control, several hypotheses are empirically examined:

Hypotheses Predicting Gang Membership

1. Crime perpetration increases the likelihood of gang membership
2. Low self-control increases the likelihood of gang membership
3. Perceptions of socially disorganized neighborhoods increase the likelihood of gang membership
4. Crime victimization increases the likelihood of gang membership

Hypotheses Predicting Crime Perpetration

5. Gang membership increases the likelihood of perpetrating crime
6. Low self-control increases the likelihood of perpetrating crime
7. Perceptions of socially disorganized neighborhoods increase the likelihood of perpetrating crime

Hypotheses Predicting Crime Victimization

8. Gang membership increases the likelihood of being victimized by crime
9. Low self-control increases the likelihood of being victimized by crime
10. Perceptions of socially disorganized neighborhoods increase the likelihood of being victimized by crime

Overall, I expect that gang membership will be significantly related to crime perpetration, victimization, low self-control, and perceptions of socially disorganized neighborhoods. To clarify, the dependent and independent variables change (described below) and several hypotheses test inter-related relationships (i.e., hypotheses 1 and 5 and hypotheses 4 and 8).

The Research Design

Research Setting

As mentioned earlier, Florida is experiencing an increase in the growth of gangs and gang-related crime. Given the recent and increasing gang problem within the state of Florida,

researching gang members throughout the state will provide important information about the reasons people join gangs and potential causes and consequences of gang membership (e.g., crime victimization). Given that the state of Florida is large (e.g., the population exceeds 17 million and the land area is almost 54 thousand square miles) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008), it is especially important to collect data within counties located throughout the state in order to more comprehensively examine the theoretical relationship between crime victimization and gang membership.

The sites for this research include jails in Florida counties that have the largest county populations.¹ I decided that sampling jail inmates would allow for a wider array of ages and a variety of offenders while avoiding the bulk of the temporary prison-gang culture. Jails in the twenty largest counties were contacted, including: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, and Volusia. These counties are geographically dispersed across Florida (see map in Appendix A). Permission to conduct this research was obtained from fourteen of the twenty jails, which represented 70% of the target population (Alachua, Broward, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Seminole). Three facilities (Brevard, Sarasota, and Volusia) declined to participate given that they reported being unable to provide correctional officers as escorts and the remaining three jails (Manatee, Marion, and Orange) were not included in the sample given that administrators were unresponsive to requests to permit the research.

¹ Given that gang members (NYGC, 2007b) and crime (Duhart, 2000) are more prevalent in urban areas, the sample was derived from the largest counties within the state of Florida in an attempt to obtain a higher rate of gang members, offending, and victimization.

Sample

Inmates in county jails across the state of Florida were asked to complete a survey regarding their experiences with gangs, crime, and victimization. Given that the current study aimed to focus on gang membership, obtaining information from jail inmates was ideal since many gang members are incarcerated temporarily in jail facilities. Furthermore, this study aimed to compare gang members with non-gang members. For analysis purposes, described below, it is important that the comparison group (offenders) closely matched the population of interest (gang members). Jail is a convenient location where individuals who have engaged in criminal behavior are congregated.

Prison inmates were deemed an inappropriate sample for this project given the tendency for inmates to join prison gangs temporarily (during their incarceration). For this reason, and others, many scholars do not include prison gangs in their definition of gangs (Klein & Maxson, 2006; NYGC, 2007b). While some prison inmates were gang members before incarceration, and some inmates who joined prison gangs remain gang members upon exiting prison, the current study aimed to avoid confounding these results by mixing street gang members with prison gang members. Juveniles in detention centers were excluded as a possible sample for the current research given that sampling juvenile inmates exclusively (as prior research examining the gang-victimization link has done) would unnecessarily restrict the age of respondents below age 18.²

Procedure

Jail inmates were asked to report their involvement with (both perpetration and victimization) specific types of crime (theft, vandalism, assault, drive-by shootings, carjacking,

² Fleisher & Decker (unpublished manuscript) indicate that members of street gangs are often teenagers whereas prison gangs are typically comprised of individuals in their mid-twenties. Given that research on gang members within jails is limited, the ages of gang members in jail likely range between the street and prison gang age estimates. Therefore, it is important to include older individuals in the sample.

etc.). The survey also included questions about inmates' demographic characteristics, gang membership, self-control, perceptions of neighborhood social and structural characteristics, fear of crime, and control balance. Each jail was visited between one and six days to administer surveys to jail inmates. A research assistant who spoke Spanish accompanied me to each jail and assisted with data collection procedures (e.g., administering surveys, ensuring the return of pencils, collecting completed surveys, recording important information).

Participants were given the choice between completing the survey on their own or having the survey questions and response options read aloud to them by the researcher(s). The survey was available in both English and Spanish (see Appendix B and C).³ I read aloud the English version to participants, and the research assistant (who is bilingual in both Spanish and English) read aloud the Spanish version. In an effort to avoid identifying some inmates as functionally illiterate (which may have resulted in negative stigmatization from correctional officers and/or inmates), the researchers did not ask participants or correctional officers about specific inmates' inability to read. Instead, the researchers informed all participants that the survey questions would be read aloud while they respond to each question individually using a "paper and pencil" format. Participants were, however, given the option to complete the survey at their own pace. Given that most participants completed the survey on their own while others followed along as the survey was read aloud, participants completed the survey at different times. Pencils were provided for the inmates to use to complete the survey and these were collected along with the completed surveys. In an effort to minimize the time and resources of the correctional facilities,

³ The survey was back-translated (Bernard, 2000) from English to Spanish and back to English by two undergraduate students fluent in both languages. The survey was administered in both Spanish and English, depending on the preference of the respondent. Given the diverse population of many jails in large cities, including Spanish-speaking individuals in the study was important for generating a more comprehensive and representative sample. Nine percent of respondents (n = 212) chose to complete the Spanish version.

and to ensure proper administration of the survey, the survey was administered and collected on the same day. The jail staff and administrators did not handle the surveys.

The survey was administered to the inmates in a variety of settings, depending on the preference and procedures of individual jail facilities. In all but one facility, the research team personally explained the study to groups of inmates while they were housed in their cells and/or pods.⁴ Surveys were administered in a variety of jail settings (e.g., in the recreation area, dayroom, individual cells, multipurpose rooms). Inmates interested in participating typically completed the survey in the dayroom or were relocated by correctional officers into a multipurpose room. Regardless of the location, attempts were made to space the participants adequately to make sure they did not look at others' survey answers. Ultimately, the research team remained as flexible as possible to accommodate the daily routine of the inmates and staff. If arrangements to relocate inmates to locations within the jail were made, this was coordinated with jail staff prior to beginning the research (e.g., participants were moved from their cells/dayroom to another room). These arrangements also included relocating inmates who wished to discontinue participation or who finished early so that they were able to leave the room (e.g., and be escorted by jail staff back to their pods). In some cases, the survey was read aloud to individuals separately, in the event that they requested individual assistance.⁵

Protection procedures designed to safeguard the researchers from inmates varied with each jail's standard procedures. For example, one jail provided the researchers with an electronic radio. Some jails housed the researchers and participants in a room with windows near jail staff and other jails required officers to be in the room during the survey administration;

⁴ Pasco jail administrators did not allow me to enter pods due to safety concerns. Instead, I provided the administrators with a memo briefly explaining the study which officers read aloud to the inmates in order to obtain volunteers.

⁵ Nearly 5% of respondents (n = 110) preferred that the entire survey was read aloud as they followed along.

however, jail staff were unable to see the inmates' survey responses. Protection procedures were arranged with each jail prior to and upon entry (before data collection).

Response Rate

The size of the sample depended upon the willingness of jail inmates to voluntarily complete the survey without compensation. With the exception of two sites (Escambia and Pasco), the researchers personally visited each eligible pod and invited all inmates present to participate in the survey.⁶ All eligible volunteers were allowed to participate. Each jail determined certain types of inmates were ineligible to participate in the study (see Table 3-1 for a list of the types of inmates excluded at each jail). Inmates incarcerated in units specifically for severe psychiatric disorders or communicable diseases were excluded from participating at the request of the researchers. All jails excluded inmates housed in solitary disciplinary confinement and some jails excluded federal inmates and those in high security dorms. While each jail housed between approximately 1,000 and 4,000 inmates on any given day, the majority of inmates refused participation. Although the response rate for each pod varied (between 0 and 93%), the average rate of participation was 25%.⁷ Table 3-2 allows for a comparison of the county population, the jail population, and the sample size. The table also presents the average response rate for each of the jails in addition to a description of the housing and supervision type.

When interpreting response rates derived from research based on incarcerated populations, an understanding of the setting is necessary. For example, the number of inmates housed within

⁶ Jail administrators from Escambia and Pasco agreed to allow a correctional officer to act as an escort for the duration of one day only. Escambia administrators allowed one dorm to participate on each of four floors (consisting of a North, South, East, and West dorm per floor), which resulted in three dorms of general population male inmates and one dorm of high security male inmates. Pasco administrators allowed three dorms to participate in the research and selected two general population male pods in addition to a high risk female pod

⁷ While a 25% response rate may be considered relatively low, other research targeting incarcerated individuals report similar rates (Struckman-Johnson, Struckman-Johnson, Rucker, Bumby, & Donaldson, 1996).

each pod (the population) was often very large (between 60 and 100 inmates). While the researchers were able to obtain a count of the exact number of inmates present during the researchers visit, it was clear that this number almost never accurately represented the number of inmates who heard the researchers' invitation to participate in the study. While the escort or the officer overseeing each pod quieted the inmates and called their attention to the researchers, some inmates remained in the cells, beds, recreation room, or showers and other inmates choose not to remove their headphones while the announcement about the survey was being made. Given the large size of the dorms where many areas and inmates were hidden from the view of the researchers, counting the number of people believed to hear the researchers' announcement was impossible. Especially given that some inmates participated in the survey who appeared to be asleep or who were in their cells at the time of the announcement. Therefore, the response rate for each pod was calculated based on the total number of inmates present in the pod, which represented a "worst case scenario" of the most conservative response rate estimate.

It is also important to note that the procedures of the current study easily allowed inmates to decline participation by asking those interested in participating to congregate in a specific area to then be moved to a location suitable to administer the survey. Thus, the "path of least resistance" for inmates was clearly to decline participation. Other research on incarcerated individuals has adopted alternative procedures by selecting particular inmates to participate, relocating groups of selected inmates to a designated survey room, and then asking for their cooperation and participation (see Peterson, Braiker, and Polich, 1981). While this approach resulted in a higher response rate (Peterson et al. received a 57% response rate), this approach was not used for the current study given the possibility for inmates to feel coerced into participating. Inmates who have already been relocated to a specific area may be more likely to

participate than those who are invited to participate and then relocated for a variety of reasons. First, the “path of least resistance” is now to remain in the room and comply with the researchers’ request. Second, inmates may be coerced into participating because the majority (or all) of the other inmates remain in the room. Third, inmates understand that a correctional officer will be required to escort them out of the room and inmates may participate in the research in order to avoid additional contact with the officer (especially if the officer would not otherwise be called to the room or if the inmate did not want the officer to know s/he was not complying with the request to participate). Therefore, the current study adopted a procedure that yielded a lower response rate while avoiding additional potential for coercion.

Although no data were systematically collected on this issue, the researchers made observations in an effort to understand the lower response rate. I determined that the response rate within each pod was affected by several identifiable factors, including time of day, officer rapport with inmates, and interference with daily activities. For example, fewer inmates were awake in the early mornings and, therefore, conducting the survey in the mornings generated consistently lower response rates than administering the survey after lunch time. Furthermore, it became apparent that in some cases the escort (officer or program staff) may have affected the response rate based on his/her degree of rapport with the inmates (e.g., officers/staff with less rapport with inmates generated lower response rates). Moreover, conducting the survey in pods during scheduled activities resulted in lower response rates. Inmates were unlikely to volunteer to participate if they anticipated leaving for visitation, to meet with their attorney, for an infirmary appointment, for physical recreation, etc. The response rate was also reduced if the inmates believed that participation would interfere with scheduled meals, although this was only an issue in the event that participants left the pod to take the survey in a separate room.

Alternatively, the response rate increased when the survey interfered with scheduled lockdowns. Inmates on lockdown (confined to their cells) were more likely to participate when given the opportunity to leave their cells to complete the survey or stay on lockdown.

Protection of Human Subjects

This research was approved by the University of Florida's Institutional Review Board (Protocol # 2008-U-752) (see Appendix). An informed consent form was given to participants to keep (see Appendix D). Participants were asked to follow along as the researchers read the consent form in both English and Spanish. As outlined in the informed consent, participants were invited to participate voluntarily and were assured that they may decline to participate, may skip any questions they do not want to answer, or stop participating at any time without penalty from the researchers or from the jail. Participants were told that their answers were anonymous, given that the researchers did not collect their names or inmate identification numbers. Respondents did not receive any rewards for their participation. Similarly, refusal to participate involved no penalty or loss of benefit. One potential risk participants may have experienced by participating in the research is discomfort associated with the crime perpetration and victimization questions. To minimize this risk, participants may have contacted the jails' counseling services, if available. In an effort to help ensure anonymity of the inmates who participated, signed consent forms were not collected. By completing and turning in the survey, participants provided their implied consent for research participation. I expected that participants would be more comfortable answering the survey questions if they were not required to turn in a consent form that had their name/signature on it.

Pilot Study

The survey was subjected to a pilot test in an effort to (1) ensure that the survey questions could be easily understood by offenders and to (2) determine the length of time respondents

needed to complete the survey. Two versions of the survey were piloted to volunteers from the Alachua County Department of Court Services Drug Court Program. The two versions presented identical questions and response options for all survey items and only differed in terms of the way the crime perpetration and victimization questions were displayed. One version of the survey presented the response options for these questions as a set of written out statements (version A) whereas the other version displayed the response options in matrix form (version B).⁸ Volunteers were administered and read aloud version A (n = 5) and version B (n = 11) on separate occasions with between one and eight individuals at a time. Volunteers were asked to follow along and individually mark their answers as the survey was read aloud to them, although they were informed that they could move forward on their own. All sixteen volunteers chose to read and answer the survey items at a faster pace than the survey was read aloud to them. Version A took between 20 and 60 minutes to complete and version B took between 30 and 35 minutes to complete. Many volunteers provided helpful feedback and offered suggestions for simpler wording for questions and response options. When volunteers were asked what they disliked about the survey (both version A and B), the majority identified the repetitive nature of the victimization and perpetration questions as problematic.

In an effort to eliminate the repetitiveness of the crime perpetration and victimization questions and the follow-up questions, a third version (version C) was designed. Version C is presented in the final survey and consolidates the questions presented in versions A and B without losing information by displaying columns of questions horizontally rather than vertically positioning separate questions. Version C was selected as the preferred style after college students in an upper-division Victimology course at the University of Florida were asked which

⁸ Examples of the differences between versions A and B are available upon request. The dissertation committee reviewed survey version A in June 2008 and all four committee members expressed an interest in condensing these questions. Therefore, version B (and later, version C) was created.

version they favored. All students in attendance during class one day (n = 25) were randomly administered either version A or B of the survey in addition to a 1 page alternative (version C) and were asked to (1) provide feedback and suggestions about the ease with which inmates could understand each question and response option and to (2) identify the best way of asking the victimization and perpetration questions (either their version – A or B – or version C). Half of the students were given version A and the other half were given version B. All were also given version C. Many students provided positive and helpful feedback. Of the twenty-five students present, twenty-four (96%) voluntarily participated: twelve received version A and the other twelve received version B. The majority (n = 17; 71%) indicated their preference for version C rather than their version of either A or B. The remaining students (n = 7; 29%) preferred either version A (n = 4) or version B (n = 3). Based on this feedback, I decided that version C would reduce unnecessary repetition and be easiest for inmates to understand.

Operationalization

This research statistically examined several relationships. Therefore, conceptual models visually display the analysis for each of the hypotheses. With this “big picture” in mind, I first describe how these variables were operationalized and then describe the analytical plan. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 visually represent the research questions that relate to self-control and perceptions of social disorganization. Statistically testing the relationships among these variables required multiple models. The dependent variables and independent variables changed, depending on the model (see Analytic Plan below). The following describes the way in which the variables of interest were operationalized.

Gang membership

Gang membership was operationalized by asking respondents: “Are you currently or have you ever been in a gang?” Response options included (1) I am not in a gang now and I have

never been in a gang, (2) I am not in a gang now, but have been in a gang in the past, and (3) I am in a gang now. Given the low prevalence rate of inmates who admitted being current or former gang members (15%), gang membership was recoded into a dichotomous measure whereas (1) indicated past or present gang membership and (0) indicated no gang membership.

Crime perpetration

Crime perpetration was operationalized by asking participants if they had ever committed fourteen types of crimes. The perpetration items represented a variety of personal crimes (stabbing, carjacking, witness intimidation, home invasion, drive-by-shooting, robbery, physical assault, assault with a weapon, sexual assault, being threatened with a weapon, being shot at, and being shot) and two property crimes (theft and vandalism). Given the focus of the current study on gangs, it was important to include gang-related crimes. All fourteen items were listed as “criminal gang activity” by the California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention (STEP) Act (California Penal Code § 186.22). The perpetration survey questions were based on a modified version of questions from several sources (see Table F-1 in the Appendix for a list of the modified items, original items, and sources for both the perpetration and victimization items).

Although response options allowed respondents to indicate whether or not they ever committed each of the items (“yes” and “no” response options), analyses are based upon follow-up survey questions that asked respondents to provide the number of times they committed each crime. For each crime perpetration question respondents were allowed to write in the number of times the crime happened (a) if they were never in a gang, (b) before they were in a gang, (c) while they were in a gang, and (d) after they were in a gang. Responses from (a), (b), (c), and (d) were combined, which represented the total number of times the crime type was committed by each respondent. For example, a gang member who indicated they had been physically assaulted twice before gang membership, three times during gang membership, and once after gang

membership would receive a total score of six. Respondents who indicated that they did not commit specific crimes were assigned a “0” for those particular items. Data indicating a range of the number of times specific items happened (e.g., “5 to 10 times”) were coded conservatively with the lowest number provided in an effort to avoid over-inflation. Conservatively coding data also included coding a written response of “a couple times” as “2” and “a few times” as “3.” Some respondents perpetrated certain items more times throughout their lives than they could recall. A separate code (999) was assigned for responses of “many,” “lots,” “countless,” “all my life,” etc., and other codes were assigned for “several” (998), “some” (997), “rarely” (996), and “various” (995). These responses (coded 995 through 999) were coded as missing data given the inability to attribute any meaningful numerical values and given their infrequency.⁹

Analyses for the perpetration items were conducted using the count data (number of times each item happened), which allowed for a greater understanding of the extent to which jail inmates committed crime (in comparison with the yes/no responses). While using count data has the benefit of determining the level of participation in offending, the skewness from outliers is problematic for data analysis. For example, a handful of respondents entered large numbers that substantially skewed the distribution (e.g., “400,” “1,000” or “1 million”). In an attempt to eliminate the methodological issues associated with outliers, each of the perpetration indexes (described next) were truncated at the 99th percentile (see Nagin and Smith, 1990).¹⁰

⁹ Although these responses were coded as missing for the current analysis, it was important to differentiate the qualitative meaning of these written responses with different codes for future analyses. All written responses coded as “999” included: many, too many, lots, a lot, countless, all my life, all the time, dozens of, often, multiple, numerous, hundreds, thousands, plenty, and a bunch.

¹⁰ There are several ways of addressing analysis issues presented by outliers, including truncating at various percentiles or cut-off points. Some prior research examining the gang-victimization link has truncated count data at twelve (Gibson et al., forthcoming 2009; Peterson et al., 2004; Taylor et al., 2007). In order to preserve the maximum original variation, individual items were not truncated; only the composite indexes were truncated at the 99th percentile. Crime perpetration responses above the 99th percentile were infrequent and were considered as outliers. Truncating responses affected very few cases for both the victimization and perpetration indexes. The

Several preliminary analyses were performed to determine the most appropriate way to combine the crime perpetration items. As expected, bivariate correlations indicated that many of the items were significantly correlated with one another (see Table 3-3). All items were significantly and positively correlated with multiple other crime types with the exception of sexual assault perpetration, which was not significantly correlated with any of the other thirteen items. This finding supports research indicating that sexual assault is fundamentally different from other crime types (Myers & LaFree, 1982). Correlations are also designed to detect any potential issues resulting from multicollinearity, which can be defined as “a linear functional relationship between two or more independent variables that is so strong that it can significantly affect the estimation of the coefficients of the variables” (Studenmund, 2001, p. 247). An examination of the perpetration correlation coefficients indicates two potential multicollinearity issues given that robbery and vandalism show a correlation coefficient of .880 ($p < .05$) and being attacked without a weapon and being threatened with a weapon indicate a correlation coefficient of 1.000 ($p < .01$).¹¹ These are potential issues of multicollinearity because, as Parker and Smith (1984) point out, high correlations do not necessarily mean that multicollinearity will be an issue. Because only two sets of the fourteen items were highly correlated, and in light of the drawbacks associated with multicollinearity remedies (Studenmund, 2001), these items were included in the indexes and analyses (described next). Studenmund (2001, p. 259) suggests that doing nothing with potential multicollinearity issues is often the correct decision given that deleting a particular item may cause specification bias such that a model “fits because it accidentally works for the particular data set involved, not because it is the truth.”

number of affected cases for the perpetration indexes was 22 for the property crime perpetration index, 24 for the personal crime perpetration index, and 24 for the combined crime perpetration index.

¹¹ This conclusion was determined using the standard cut-off point of a correlation coefficient exceeding .80 (Studenmund, 2001).

A factor analysis was then performed with the crime perpetration items in an effort to determine possibilities for index construction. A Principal Component factor analysis using Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization¹² performed with all fourteen perpetration items revealed five factors (see Table 3-4). Two items did not load on any of the factors (witness intimidation and drive-by shooting) and were removed from the subsequent factor analysis (also indicating a five factor solution). The first factor included vandalism, robbery, and theft; the second factor included carjacking, shooting at someone, home invasion, attacking someone with a weapon, and stabbing someone; the third factor was comprised of threatening someone with a weapon and attacking someone without a weapon; the fourth factor indicated that shooting someone loads independently; the fifth factor indicated sexual assault loaded on a separate factor (which was in line with the correlation results indicating that sexual assault is different from the other crime types). Sexual assault perpetration (and victimization, as will be discussed below) was removed from the analyses because (1) it was not significantly correlated with any of the other crime types, (2) it loaded independently in the factor analysis, and (3) prior research indicates that sexual assault is a unique type of crime that is dissimilar from other crime types (Myers & LaFree, 1982).

The items loading together in the factor analysis present some methodological obstacles when determining the way in which indexes could be constructed. First, robbery (personal crime) loads with theft and vandalism (property crimes), and combining personal and property crimes together violates intuitive reasoning and contradicts practices of well-established prior research that measures perpetration based on crime type (Lauritsen et al., 1991; Thornberry et al.,

¹² Employing a rotation often allows for a simpler interpretation in comparison with unrotated solutions. Rotation recalculates the factor loadings compared with the new rotated factors (Warner, 2008). Varimax rotation is the most common and widely-accepted method for factor analysis given that it reduces the number of factors that load highly together (Warner, 2008).

1993). Second, the differences between the factor loadings are puzzling and are not clearly indicative of well established crime types. While the second factor may appear to include serious weapon-related offenses, the third factor also includes offenses for which weapons are used (being threatened with a weapon). Finally, as will be discussed in the following section, the factor loadings for the perpetration items are dissimilar to the factor loadings for the victimization items. Therefore, creating indexes based on the factor loadings not only violate several assumptions about the nature of crime types (e.g., property versus personal crimes), but creating dissimilar victimization and perpetration indexes would not allow for comparisons (between victimization and perpetration) or meaningful interpretations.¹³ Therefore, I determined that matching perpetration and victimization indexes would allow for a greater degree of interpretation and comparison. Three perpetration indexes were created (property crime perpetration, personal crime perpetration, and combined crime perpetration). Cronbach's alphas indicate high reliability for each of the perpetration indexes (.813 for property crime perpetration, .770 for personal crime perpetration, and .693 for combined crime perpetration).¹⁴

Crime victimization

Crime victimization survey items, response options, and recoding mirrored the perpetration items. Similar to the perpetration correlations, bivariate correlations among the victimization items indicated many of the victimization items were positively and significantly associated with one another. Identical to sexual assault perpetration, sexual assault victimization was not

¹³ For example, interpreting the effect of certain variables in the model (i.e., self-control, social disorganization, gang membership) predicting perpetration using the categories produced by the factor analysis would result in less meaningful findings given that the perpetration items in each index are not logically grouped.

¹⁴ The reliability analysis for the property crime items represents the original untruncated count variables. Due to outliers, the reliability analysis generated negative average covariances with the original untruncated count variables for the personal and combined property crime variables. Therefore, the Cronbach's alphas presented for the personal and combined perpetration indexes are based on the individual items truncated at the 99th percentile.

significantly associated with any other victimization crime type. Furthermore, no issues of multicollinearity were detected (see Table 3-5). A Principal Component factor analysis using Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization performed with all fourteen victimization items revealed seven factors. The first factor included carjacked, witness intimidation, being shot, home invasion, and being stabbed; the second factor included being threatened with a weapon and being attacked without a weapon; the third factor included theft, vandalism, and robbery; the fourth factor revealed that being attacked with a weapon loaded by itself, as did the fifth factor (being shot at), sixth factor (sexually assaulted), and seventh factor (drive-by shooting) (see Table 3-6). The factor analysis for the victimization items substantially differs from the factor analysis for the perpetration items. While the perpetration items suggested a five factor solution, the victimization items loaded on seven factors. Furthermore, items loaded on different factors between the two analyses, with the exception of sexual assault loading independently and robbery loading with theft and vandalism for both perpetration and victimization factor analyses.

Instead of creating indexes based on the unintuitive factor loadings, victimization indexes were created which mirrored the perpetration indexes using the count data which measured (1) property crime (theft and vandalism), (2) personal crime (being threatened with weapon, attacked without weapon, attacked with weapon, robbed, stabbed, carjacked, witness intimidation, home invasion, drive-by shooting, shot at, and shot), and (3) combined crime (combining the property and personal crime items).¹⁵ Categorizing variables in this way (property, personal, and a combined measure) is consistent with well-established prior literature (Peterson et al., 2004; Thornberry et al., 1993) and yielded acceptable Cronbach's reliability alphas (.591 for property

¹⁵ Recall that sexual assault, was removed from the analysis of both victimization and perpetration given the unique nature of this type of crime (see Myers & LaFree, 1982), which has been the focus of unique theories (Koss, 2001) and unique consequences (i.e., fear) (Ferraro, 1995). Furthermore, the index reliabilities decreased with sexual assault included.

crime victimization, .693 for personal crime victimization, and .725 for combined crime victimization).¹⁶ The count data for each index were also truncated at the 99th percentile.¹⁷

Self-control

Self-control was operationalized by asking respondents a series of twenty-three modified questions from Grasmick et al.'s (1993) well-established self-control scale (see Table F-2 in Appendix F for a comparison of the modified and original items).¹⁸ Four-point Likert response options for the twenty-three questions ranged from strongly agree (1) to strongly disagree (4). Table 3-7 shows that the bivariate correlations indicate the self-control items were significantly related to one another with few exceptions.¹⁹ Additionally, the bivariate correlation reveals no concerns about multicollinearity among the self-control items. Given the length of the survey questions, the following tables comprised of the self-control items identify the self-control constructs as well as the original survey numbers (i.e., Impulsivity36). Readers can link this information with Table F-2 in Appendix F or to the survey in Appendix B.

A Principal Component factor analysis using Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization of the self-control items revealed findings consistent with Grasmick et al. (1993). Instead of a

¹⁶ Similar to the perpetration reliability analyses, the original untruncated victimization items resulted in negative average covariances due to outliers. The Cronbach alphas presented for all victimization indexes are based on each item truncated at the 99th percentile.

¹⁷ As with the perpetration indexes, the number of victimization responses above the 99th percentile were infrequent and were considered as outliers. The number of affected cases for the victimization indexes was 23 for the property crime victimization index, 24 for the personal crime victimization index, and 23 for the combined victimization index.

¹⁸ A 24th item was included in Grasmick et al.'s (1993, pp. 14) original index, which read "I seem to have more energy and a greater need for activity than most other people my age." However, this item, originally placed in the physical activities component, reduced Grasmick et al.'s index reliability analysis and therefore, the researchers recommend omitting this item from inclusion based on the possibility for respondents to interpret "activity" as inclusive of non-physical activities.

¹⁹ One self-control item representing physical activities ("I like to get out and do things more than I like to sit around") was not significantly correlated with two other items, one representing self-centeredness ("I don't care so much when other people are having problems") and the other representing simple tasks ("I don't like really hard jobs that push me").

six factor solution, as Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) theory suggests, a four factor solution was observed (four eigenvalues greater than 1.0) whereas many of the like-items did not load together (items measuring temper loaded with self-centeredness, items measuring a preference for simple tasks loaded with impulsivity, etc.). Furthermore, a few items loaded on multiple factors (self-centeredness⁵⁵ and 47, impulsivity⁴⁴, and simple tasks⁴²) and some of the items did not load on any of the factors (self-centeredness⁴³ and impulsivity³⁶). See Table 3-8 for the best fitting solution. Again, the following table identifies the self-control constructs as well as the original survey numbers (i.e., Impulsivity³⁶). Readers can link this information with Table F-2 in Appendix F or to the survey in Appendix B to view the survey questions.

Similar to the current study, Grasmick et al. (1993) find a five factor solution with the same issue of different items loading together (also combining impulsivity with a preference for simple tasks) and several items loading on more than one factor. Like Grasmick et al. (1993, p. 17), the current study supports a unidimensional, rather than multidimensional, conceptualization of self-control given that the identifiable factor loadings do not "produce readily interpretable multidimensionality." Consistent with Grasmick et al.'s (1993) conclusion, the current study also argues for unidimensionality given the largest difference in eigenvalues between the first and second factor. While a comprehensive review of the evidence supporting unidimensionality (Grasmick et al., 1993; Piquero & Rosay, 1998; Turner & Piquero, 2002) and multidimensionality (Longshore et al., 1996; Longshore, Stein, & Turner 1998) is beyond the scope or aim of this study, much empirical and theoretical evidence exists to suggest that the six components of self-control *collectively* measure the broad self-control construct. For purposes of this analysis, the self-control items were summed and divided by twenty-three, which resulted in

scale scores ranging from 1 (indicating lower self-control) to 4 (indicating higher self-control). The self-control scale had a strong reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .902).

Perceptions of social disorganization

Perceptions of social disorganization were operationalized by asking respondents a series of questions related to the structural and social characteristics of their neighborhoods. Measuring both constructs (structural and social neighborhood characteristics) was critical to gaining a comprehensive assessment of perceptions of social disorganization (Sampson & Raudenbush, 2001). Given the context of survey research, social variables (such as social disorder) were measured by assessing respondents' perceptions of certain neighborhood-level conditions. Constructs measuring perceptions of social disorganization included: (1) physical disorder, (2) social disorder, (3) collective efficacy, and (4) neighborhood diversity characteristics (Sampson & Raudenbush, 2001). *Physical disorder* was measured by asking respondents to report the extent to which each of the following was a problem in their neighborhood (outside of jail): garbage on the streets, graffiti, abandoned cars, needles and syringes used for drugs, and buildings or storefronts sitting abandoned or burned out. Response options included (1) not a problem, (2) some problem, and (3) a big problem. Using the same response options, *social disorder* was measured by asking respondents to report the extent to which each of the following was a problem in their neighborhood (outside of jail): kids hanging out when they should be at school (truant), people vandalizing other people's property, people hanging around with nothing to do (loitering), people drinking alcohol in public places, people drunk in public places, people who looked like they were selling drugs, people using illegal drugs, people who looked like they were in a gang. *Collective efficacy* was measured by three questions using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from very unlikely (1) to very likely (4). Respondents were asked to rate the likelihood that: "Your neighbors would do something if they saw unattended kids misbehaving," "Your

neighbors would be willing to help each other,” “You could trust your neighbors.”

Neighborhood characteristics was measured by asking respondents four questions. The first two questions asked respondents: “About how many of your neighbors live in poverty?” and “About how many of your neighbors are unemployed?” Response options included (1) none, (2) very few, (3) about half, (4) more than half, and (5) I don’t know. Third, respondents answered the question “About how often do your neighbors move away?” by using response options of (1) rarely, (2) occasionally, (3) often, and (4) I don’t know. Fourth, respondents answered the question “About how racially mixed is your neighborhood?” by using response options of (1) not very mixed (almost all of the neighbors are of the same race), (2) somewhat mixed (most of the people are of the same race and there are some other races), (3) very mixed (there are people from many different races). All responses of “I don’t know” for the social disorganization items were recoded as missing data.

A Principal Component factor analysis using Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization for the perceptions of social disorganization variables revealed a four factor solution with the physical disorder variables loading together, the social disorder variables loading together, the collective efficacy variables loading together, and the neighborhood diversity variables loading together. Two variables (truant kids and gangs) loaded on multiple factors (both physical and social disorder) and, therefore, these items were deleted from the analysis. With the exception of the neighborhood diversity variables, scales were created based on the factor loadings and responses were summed and divided by the number of items to yield average scale scores for the following: physical disorder (ranging from 1 to 3), social disorder (ranging from 1 to 3), and collective efficacy (ranging from 1 to 4). Cronbach’s alphas were .881 for the physical disorder scale, .892 for the social disorder scale, and .741 for the collective efficacy scale. The four

neighborhood diversity variables were operationalized individually, rather than collectively as a scale, for several reasons. First, the survey items were comprised of different response ranges (e.g., two of the questions ranged from 1 to 4 while the other two questions ranged from 1 to 3).²⁰ Thus, combining these into a scale would result in half of the variables weighted more heavily than the others. Second, one of the four neighborhood diversity items (racial diversity with a factor loading of .471) did not successfully load with the other neighborhood diversity items (with factor loadings of .665, .717, and .609). Third, Cronbach's alpha indicated a low reliability of .594 for the neighborhood diversity items. Therefore, it was determined that measuring neighborhood diversity individually would result in the best fitting model. The four neighborhood diversity items were: neighborhood poverty (ranged from 1 to 4), neighborhood unemployment (ranged from 1 to 4), residential heterogeneity (ranged from 1 to 3), and neighborhood racial diversity (ranged from 1 to 3). Tables below display correlations, factor loadings, and reliabilities for the physical disorder scale (Table 3-9), social disorder scale (Table 3-10), collective efficacy scale (Table 3-11), and the 7 social disorganization items (Table 3-12).

Demographic variables

Demographic variables of interest included sex, race, ethnicity, and age. Sex was measured by asking respondents "What is your sex?" with responses of (0) female and (1) male. Race was measured by asking respondents "What is your race?" with responses of (1) White, (2) Black, (3) Asian, and (4) other. A dummy variable dichotomized race into White (1) and non-

²⁰ The response options yielded different ranges for the neighborhood diversity questions because they were not originally constructed to be combined into a index given that prior research measures variables related to these separately (Sampson et al., 1997; Sampson & Groves, 1989).

White (0). Hispanic ethnicity was assessed by asking respondents “Are you Hispanic?” with response options of (0) non-Hispanic and (1) Hispanic. Age was a continuous variable.²¹

Measurement limitations

Gang Membership: The measurement of gang membership relies upon self-identification (with no definition provided) rather than an official measurement. Therefore, membership in different types of gangs was indistinguishable (e.g., street gangs, prison gangs, motorcycle gangs, etc.). Self-identifying themselves as gang members allowed respondents to potentially deny their gang membership or, alternatively, this method may also have permitted non-gang members to claim gang status. However, it was clear on multiple occasions that denying gang membership was more common than falsely admitting to being in a gang. For example, one respondent denied gang membership while answering the survey questions and at the end of the survey wrote “...2 tell the true [truth] I’m in a Gang but real Gang-Members never tell baby and that’s code, ya dig, holla” (male respondent #1,241 from Duval County jail). Given some hesitation to admit to gang membership, the self-report measure represents a conservative estimate of gang membership. Nevertheless, self-report may be the most valid method for determining gang membership given that correctional institutions (and police agencies) frequently identify inmates as gang members based on self-declarations (Ruddell, Decker, & Egley, 2006). Furthermore, some correctional facilities do not keep detailed records of gangs (e.g., length of gang membership and level of gang involvement) (Fleisher & Decker, unpublished manuscript; and Personal Communication with Florida jail administrators).

²¹ Although respondents were informed that they must be at least 18 years old to participate, six juveniles (four 17 year old respondents and two 16 year old respondents) participated in the research and were excluded from the analyses.

Crime Perpetration and Victimization: Participants were asked to retrospectively recall their experiences with crime perpetration and victimization issues which may have resulted in memory decay, especially with regard to the specific number of times particular items occurred. While this is a limitation of the data, some research indicates that respondents can recall salient life events with a substantial degree of accuracy (such as those examined in this study, including types of delinquency) although recalling specific details of those events is less accurate (Henry, Moffitt, Caspi, Langley, & Silva, 1994). Gang members may have experienced greater difficulty in recalling the number of times specific victimization and perpetration items happened given that they, unlike the non-gang members, were asked to specify the number of times a behavior occurred before, during, and after gang membership. Furthermore, “after” gang membership may have been mistaken as after an individual had *joined* the gang rather than after an individual had *left* the gang. However, this methodological concern does not hamper the measurement or findings of the current analysis given that the measurement combines all responses (before, during, and after gang membership) into variables representing total count data.

Self-Control: Measuring self-control has provoked an abundance of literature arguing for behavioral (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) versus attitudinal measures (Grasmick et al., 1993; Turner & Piquero, 2002). Behavioral measures of self-control assess the extent to which individuals act in certain ways (e.g., bullying) whereas attitudinal measures assess the extent to which individuals agree with specific preferences (e.g., preference for physical activities). The current study employed an attitudinal measure of self-control given prior research which indicates that attitudinal and behavioral measures are essentially measuring the same self-control construct (Turner & Piquero, 2002).

Perceptions of Social Disorganization: Measuring perceptions of social disorganization raises several potential measurement concerns. First, unlike self-control (which is established early in life), social disorganization may not affect gang membership, crime, or victimization while individuals are incarcerated in jail, prison, or juvenile detention facilities. Given that some inmates have been incarcerated continuously or for the majority of their lives, neighborhood influences may have little or no effect on the dependent variables of interest. Second, while research has long existed on the neighborhood-level effects of crime (Kelling & Wilson, 1982; Shaw & McKay, 1969), scholars continue to struggle with the most methodologically sound way to measure “neighborhoods” (see Martin, 2003, for a comprehensive review). Neighborhoods have been measured in a variety of ways, including by census tracts (Sampson et al., 1997), by a 15-minute walk radius from residents homes (Sampson & Groves, 1989), and by allowing respondents to interpret the meaning of “neighborhood” (Skogan & Maxfield, 1981). While each method has unique advantages and disadvantages, the current study utilized a measure that allowed an open interpretation of the meaning of “neighborhood,” which allowed respondents to select the neighborhood most salient to their lives. Some research indicates that children have different perceptions of what their neighborhood is than adults, which confirms that the concept of ‘neighborhood’ differs among individuals (Coulton, Korbin, Chan, & Su, 2001). However, Coulton et al. (2001) argue that this may not be a limitation given that the neighborhood respondents’ select are likely to be most meaningful in terms of determining the settings with the most influence and impact on behavior. In other words, if neighborhoods affect behavior (i.e., gang involvement, crime, victimization), then the most salient measurement of neighborhood factors that are important to respondents should be those with which they can identify. The third methodological issue often associated with measuring perceptions of social disorganization

concerns respondents' ability to accurately determine the extent of certain social characteristics. While it may be argued that this measure is subject to individual biases and experiences, recent research indicates that respondents are able to assess some social conditions (e.g., poverty and female-headed households) with remarkable accuracy when compared with official data (correlations exceeding .80) (Coulton et al., 2001). Given the support from prior research, the current study employs a measurement of perceptions of social disorganization based on respondents' interpretation of their neighborhood.

Analytic Plan

Quantitative statistical analyses were used to examine the relationship between micro-level and macro-level theoretical explanations of gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization among jail inmates. Descriptive statistics, correlations, factor analyses, and reliability analyses were performed and discussed in this Chapter. Multivariate regression models were estimated to explore relationships between the dependent and independent variables. Logistic regression models were estimated for the analyses predicting gang membership due to the dichotomous nature of the dependent variable (Long, 1997). Negative binomial regression models were estimated for analyses predicting crime perpetration and victimization given that the dependent variables are comprised of count data (for a thorough description of negative binomial regression analysis, see Hilbe, 2007). Negative binomial regression is technique suitable for dependent variables representing count data that are overdispersed and that have many 0 values (Gardner, Mulvey, & Shaw, 1995; Haynie & Armstrong, 2006; Hilbe, 2007; Long, 1997; Osgood, 2000).²² Table 3-13 outlines the independent and dependent variables used in each of the models.

²² Given that the dependent variable is comprised of numerical values, employing OLS regression is an unsuitable statistical technique given that the standard error may result in deflation. Therefore, it is likely that using OLS

Table 3-1. Types of Inmates Excluded from Participating by Each Jail

Jail	Excluded Psychological Disorders	Excluded Communicable Diseases	Excluded Solitary Confinement	Excluded Federal Inmates	Excluded High Security
Alachua	X	X	X		
Broward	X	X	X		X
Collier	X	X	X		X
Duval	X	X	X		
Escambia	X	X	X		
Hillsborough	X	X	X		
Lee	X	X	X		
Leon	X	X	X		
Miami-Dade	X	X	X		X
Palm Beach	X	X	X	X	X
Pasco	X	X	X		
Pinellas	X	X	X	X	
Polk	X	X	X		
Seminole	X	X	X	X	

would result in incorrect findings (such as a finding of statistical significance when the relationship is really non-significant). Additionally, using logistic regression (and dichotomizing the dependent variables) is also an unsuitable method for this analysis. By dichotomizing the dependent variables, important variation would be unnecessarily sacrificed.

Table 3-2. Jail Characteristics: Number, Response Rate, Housing Type, and Supervision Type

Jail	County Population ^a	Jail Population ^b	Jail Sample	Average Response Rate ^c	Jail Housing Type ^d	Jail Supervision Type
Alachua	240,082	866	101	31%	Podular	Direct
Broward	1,759,591	990	196	22%	Podular	Direct
Collier	315,839	1,061	152	29%	Podular, Dormitory	Remote
Duval	849,159	2,518	628	29%	Podular	Remote
Escambia	306,407	1,672	29	32%	Podular	Direct/Remote
Hillsborough	1,174,727	3,535	119	13%	Podular	Direct
Lee	590,564	988	93	18%	Podular	Direct/Remote
Leon	260,945	1,065	207	19%	Podular	Direct
Miami-Dade	2,387,170	1,073	259	35%	Podular	Direct
Palm Beach	1,266,451	2,774	129	22%	Dormitory, Linear, Podular	Direct
Pasco	462,715	1,019	42	25%	Podular	Direct
Pinellas	917,437	2,930	142	28%	Dormitory, Podular	Direct/Remote
Polk	574,746	2,288	193	27%	Podular, Dormitory	Remote
Seminole	409,509	1,029	123	19%	Podular	Remote

^a County size based on most recent (2007) census data.

^b Number of inmates on the day(s) of survey administration.

^c Response rates are based on the total number of inmates present in each pod during the research (not based on the entire jail population). The response rate for each jail represents an average of the response rates for each pod.

^d Podular housing incorporates separation between bed areas; Dormitory housing is often described as “open-bay” with many bunk-beds in open area; Linear housing is comprised of a row of dormitories separated by a hallway (see Beck 1999).

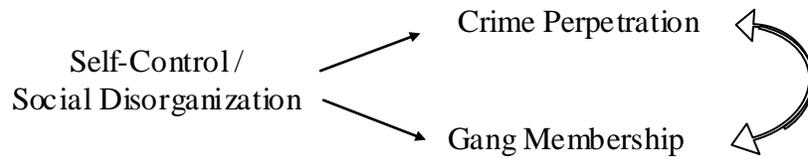


Figure 3-1. Conceptual model of the gang-perpetration link using self-control and perceptions of social disorganization.

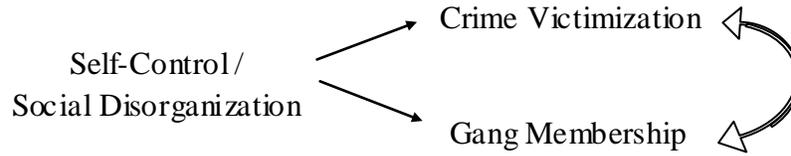


Figure 3-2. Conceptual model of the gang-victimization link using self-control and perceptions of social disorganization.

Table 3-3. Crime Perpetration Correlations

	T	V	RY	TW	A	AW	S	SA	C	WI	HI	DB	SHA	SH
T	1													
V	** .722	1												
RY	** .787	* .880	1											
TW	-.001	.001	.007	1										
A	-.001	.001	.008	** 1.000	1									
AW	** .069	* .043	* .053	** .252	** .251	1								
S	.035	.036	.035	.015	.025	.139	1							
SA	.007	.004	.000	-.001	-.001	.020	.002	1						
C	** .085	** .060	** .059	-.002	-.002	** .330	** .210	.007	1					
WI	.025	.029	.019	-.002	-.002	** .070	** .105	.002	** .135	1				
HI	* .053	.039	* .050	* .042	* .042	** .357	** .165	.002	** .436	** .222	1			
DB	-.002	-.001	-.001	.000	.000	-.003	.006	-.001	-.002	-.002	-.003	1		
SHA	** .067	* .044	* .043	.019	.019	** .464	** .126	-.003	** .502	** .153	** .531	-.003	1	
SH	.006	** .139	.013	.026	.025	** .091	.035	.004	* .053	.036	** .181	.019	** .220	1

T = Theft; V = Vandalism; RY = Robbery; TW = Threatened with a weapon; A = Attacked without a weapon; AW = Attacked with a weapon; S = Stabbed; SA = Sexually assaulted/raped; C = Carjacked; WI = Witness intimidation; HI = Home invasion; DB = Drive-by shooting; SHA = Shot at; SH = Shot

* Correlations significant at the .05 level ** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-4. Crime Perpetration Factor Analysis (with Factor Loadings)

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Vandalism (.970)				
Robbery (.970)				
Theft (.914)				
	Carjack (.798)			
	Shot at (.760)			
	Home invasion (.738)			
	Attack with weapon (.641)			
	Stab (.566)			
		Threat with weapon (.992)		
		Attack without weapon (.992)		
			Shot (.919)	
				Sexual assault (1.000)

Table 3-5. Crime Victimization Correlations

	T	V	RY	TW	A	AW	S	SA	C	WI	HI	DB	SHA	SH
T	1													
V	** .295	1												
RY	** .294	** .194	1											
TW	-.005	.007	.008	1										
A	.011	.030	.020	** .743	1									
AW	* .046	** .097	** .062	.014	** .067	1								
S	.026	** .109	** .067	-.007	.028	** .128	1							
SA	.000	.035	-.003	-.001	-.001	-.004	-.005	1						
C	-.007	.034	** .081	-.003	.006	** .072	** .302	.001	1					
WI	.014	* .045	* .048	-.002	.028	** .077	** .233	.003	** .633	1				
HI	** .411	** .093	** .085	-.003	.006	** .056	** .199	-.003	** .400	** .270	1			
DB	-.005	-.007	.002	.000	-.002	-.005	-.007	-.001	.036	-.002	-.003	1		
SHA	-.005	.007	-.005	.000	-.002	-.005	* .043	-.001	-.003	-.002	-.003	.001	1	
SH	.021	.034	** .065	-.003	.014	** .081	** .253	-.003	** .454	** .308	** .300	-.003	.011	1

T = Theft; V = Vandalism; RY = Robbery; TW = Threatened with a weapon; A = Attacked without a weapon; AW = Attacked with a weapon; S = Stabbed; SA = Sexually assaulted/raped; C = Carjacked; WI = Witness intimidation; HI = Home invasion; DB = Drive-by shooting; SHA = Shot at; SH = Shot

* Correlations significant at the .05 level ** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-6. Crime Victimization Factor Analysis (with Factor Loadings)

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7
Carjack (.876)						
Witness intimidation (.751)						
Shot (.680)						
Home invasion (.622)						
Stab (.530)						
	Threat with weapon (.934)					
	Attack without weapon (.932)					
		Theft (.850)				
		Vandalism (.593)				
		Robbery (.587)				
			Attack with weapon (.834)			
				Shot at (.984)		
					Sexual assault (.987)	
						Drive-by shooting (.997)

Table 3-7. Self-Control Correlations

	i36	i44	i51	i54	p37	p40	p52	t38	t46	t50	t53
i36	1										
i44	** .231	1									
i51	** .333	** .313	1								
i54	** .280	** .375	** .428	1							
p37	** .244	** -.074	** .073	** .041	1						
p40	** .302	** .176	** .255	** .233	** .229	1					
p52	** .247	** .149	** .318	** .328	** .227	** .288	1				
t38	** .410	** .226	** .294	** .228	** .123	** .325	** .224	1			
t46	** .390	** .239	** .323	** .287	** .077	** .236	** .263	** .504	1		
t50	** .328	** .246	** .384	** .312	** .078	** .270	** .274	** .496	** .523	1	
t53	** .380	** .249	** .356	** .395	** .091	** .285	** .347	** .427	** .486	** .480	1
r39	** .410	** .209	** .401	** .255	** .173	** .398	** .297	** .398	** .303	** .332	** .305
r45	** .325	** .391	** .433	** .300	* .048	** .226	** .224	** .335	** .341	** .343	** .291
r48	** .326	** .243	** .415	** .287	** .109	** .268	** .283	** .291	** .312	** .372	** .338
r56	** .302	** .364	** .489	** .425	** .105	** .284	** .299	** .278	** .280	** .306	** .306
c41	** .264	** .249	** .291	** .273	* .050	** .238	** .201	** .371	** .358	** .392	** .340
c43	** .237	** .296	** .328	** .306	** .079	** .226	** .248	** .327	** .314	** .347	** .306
c47	** .194	** .326	** .294	** .273	-.012	** .174	** .164	** .318	** .346	** .313	** .292
c55	** .339	** .316	** .451	** .397	** .077	** .243	** .289	** .391	** .378	** .445	** .427
s42	** .202	** .212	** .278	** .275	** .056	** .229	** .219	** .224	** .235	** .269	** .257
s49	** .154	** .310	** .289	** .315	* -.042	** .165	** .174	** .157	** .232	** .276	** .274
s57	** .175	** .318	** .293	** .369	-.035	** .150	** .220	** .210	** .258	** .287	** .290
s58	** .192	** .363	** .302	** .342	* -.052	** .126	** .160	** .181	** .220	** .228	** .255

i = impulsivity item; p = physical activity item; t = temper item; r = risk seeking item; c = self-centered item; s = simple tasks item

* Correlations significant at the .05 level ** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-7. (continued)

	r39	r45	r48	r56	r41	c43	c47	c55	s42	s49	s57	s58
i36												
i44												
i51												
i54												
p37												
p40												
p52												
t38												
t46												
t50												
t53												
r39	1											
r45	** .464	1										
r48	** .521	** .461	1									
r56	** .408	** .445	** .437	1								
c41	** .285	** .290	** .301	** .306	1							
c43	** .284	** .321	** .309	** .342	** .386	1						
c47	** .209	** .321	** .295	** .341	** .367	** .370	1					
c55	** .361	** .450	** .415	** .462	** .423	** .456	** .336	1				
s42	** .190	** .171	** .201	** .238	** .312	** .333	** .199	** .287	1			
s49	** .124	** .179	** .195	** .233	** .200	** .247	** .265	** .260	** .295	1		
s57	** .173	** .239	** .189	** .330	** .256	** .300	** .296	** .307	** .284	** .394	1	
s58	** .194	** .299	** .162	** .329	** .169	** .225	** .248	** .282	** .201	** .350	** .505	1

i = impulsivity item; p = physical activity item; t = temper item; r = risk seeking item; c = self-centered item; s = simple tasks item

* Correlations significant at the .05 level ** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-8. Self-Control Factor Analysis (with Factor Loadings)

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Temper46 (.766)			
Temper38 (.748)			
Temper50 (.726)			
Temper53 (.626)			
Self-Centered41 (.557)			
	Risk-Seeking45 (.733)		
	Risk-Seeking48 (.719)		
	Risk-Seeking39 (.713)		
	Risk-Seeking56 (.641)		
	Impulsivity51 (.568)		
		Simple Tasks57 (.754)	
		Simple Tasks58 (.729)	
		Simple Tasks49 (.651)	
		Impulsivity54 (.584)	
			Physical37 (.796)
			Physical52 (.624)
			Physical40 (.519)

Table 3-9. Physical Disorder Correlations, Factor Loadings, Reliability, and Descriptive Statistics

	Correlations					
	Garbage	Graffiti	Abandoned Cars	Needles/Drugs	Vandalism	Abandoned Buildings
Garbage	1					
Graffiti	** .623	1				
Abandoned Cars	** .580	** .609	1			
Needles/Drugs	** .534	** .545	** .572	1		
Vandalism	** .559	** .522	** .559	** .594	1	
Abandoned Buildings	** .498	** .465	** .525	** .529	** .537	1
Factor loadings	.741	.803	.795	.775	.672	.656

Scale Reliability (Cronbach's alpha) = .881

Scale Range = 1 to 3

Scale Mean (SD) = 1.73 (.623)

** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-10. Social Disorder Correlations, Factor Loadings, Reliability, and Descriptive Statistics

	Kids Truant	Loitering	Drinking	Drunk	Selling Drugs	Using Drugs	Gangs
Kids Truant	1						
Loitering	** .592	1					
Drinking	** .516	** .619	1				
Drunk	** .552	** .578	** .769	1			
Selling Drugs	** .520	** .585	** .593	** .588	1		
Using Drugs	** .528	** .581	** .591	** .587	** .705	1	
Gangs	** .496	** .438	** .460	** .499	** .540	** .474	1
Factor loadings	Omitted	.738	.815	.758	.782	.793	Omitted

Scale Reliability (Cronbach's alpha) = .892

Scale Range = 1 to 3

Scale Mean (SD) = 2.01 (.636)

** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-11. Collective Efficacy Correlations, Factor Loadings, Reliability, and Descriptive Statistics

	Neighbors take action	Neighbors help each other	Trust neighbors
Neighbors take action	1		
Neighbors help each other	** .470	1	
Trust neighbors	** .386	** .615	1
Factor loadings	.751	.856	.798

Scale Reliability (Cronbach's alpha) = .741

Scale Range = 1 to 4

Scale Mean (SD) = 2.63 (.840)

** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-12. Social Disorganization Correlations

	Physical disorder	Social disorder	Collective efficacy	Poverty	Unemployed	Residential mobility	Racial heterogeneity
Physical disorder	1						
Social disorder	** .696	1					
Collective efficacy	** -.168	** -.271	1				
Poverty	** .282	** .309	** -.179	1			
Unemployed	** .198	** .218	** -.176	** .449	1		
Residential mobility	** .147	** .164	** -.152	** .203	** .225	1	
Racial heterogeneity	** .056	* .044	* .046	** .093	** .076	** .173	1

* Correlations significant at the .05 level

** Correlations significant at the .01 level

Table 3-13. Regression Model Variables

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables
Gang Membership (Tables 5-1 to 5-3)	
Model 1	Demographics
Model 2	Demographics + Crime perpetration
Model 3	Demographics + Crime perpetration + Self-control
Model 4	Demographics + Crime perpetration + Social disorganization
Model 5	Demographics + Crime perpetration + Self-control + Social disorganization
Gang Membership (Tables 5-4 to 5-6)	
Model 1	Demographics
Model 2	Demographics + Crime victimization
Model 3	Demographics + Crime victimization + Self-control
Model 4	Demographics + Crime victimization + Social disorganization
Model 5	Demographics + Crime victimization + Self-control + Social disorganization
Crime Perpetration (Tables 6-1 to 6-6)	
Model 1	Demographics
Model 2	Demographics + Gang membership
Model 3	Demographics + Gang membership + Self-control
Model 4	Demographics + Gang membership + Social disorganization
Model 5	Demographics + Gang membership + Self-control + Social disorganization
Crime Victimization (Tables 7-1 to 7-6)	
Model 1	Demographics
Model 2	Demographics + Gang membership
Model 3	Demographics + Gang membership + Self-control
Model 4	Demographics + Gang membership + Social disorganization
Model 5	Demographics + Gang membership + Self-control + Social disorganization

CHAPTER 4 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Sample Demographics

The sample consisted of 2,414 Florida county jail inmates (see Table 4-1 for descriptive statistics). The majority of the sample (n = 1,746; 75%) were men. The racial composition of the sample was diverse, with 43% (n = 991) White, 41% (n = 956) Black, and 16% (n = 382) Other.¹ Approximately 21% of the sample (n = 478) indicated they were Hispanic. While respondents' ages ranged from 18 to 84, the majority of the sample was young (mean of 32 years old, median was 29 and mode was 21 years old). The educational background of inmates ranged from 0 to 4th grade (1%, n = 26), 5th to 8th grade (6%, n = 130), 9th to 11th grade (29%, n = 676), 12th grade or GED completion (35%, n = 825), some college (21%, n = 483), college graduate (7%, n = 153), and graduate work (1%, n = 34). In terms of employment before incarceration, 49% (n = 1,125) of the sample reported working full-time, 15% (n = 333) reported working part-time, 3% (n = 76) reported being seasonally employed, 9% (n = 204) indicated being temporarily employed, and 24% (n = 562) were unemployed or not legally employed.

Respondents were able to indicate the number of days spent in jail at the time of the survey using categorical response options including 0-90 days (60%, n = 1,383), 91-180 days (18%, n = 416), 181 to 270 days (9%, n = 218), 271 to 365 days (5%, n = 123), and more than 365 days (8%, n = 180). When asked how long they expected to be in jail, many respondents admitted that they did not know (50%, n = 1,158), whereas other respondents indicated 0-90 days (22%, n = 507), 91-180 days (9%, n = 215), 181 to 270 days (5%, n = 109), 271 to 365 days (5%, n = 119), and more than 365 days (9%, n = 200). When asked to select the reason(s) why they were incarcerated, 34% (n = 779) were waiting for a trial, 19% (n = 442) were sentenced to a short jail

¹ Given that only 14 respondents were Asian (less than 1% of the sample), Asians were also categorized as others.

term, 25% (n = 577) were in jail for a probation/parole violation, 1% (n = 21) for escaping while on bail, 1% (n = 13) were awaiting transfer to a mental health facility, 6% (n = 140) were awaiting transfer to prison, 2% (n = 56) were awaiting transfer to another jail, 2% (n = 40) were in contempt of court, nearly 1% (n = 11) were released from prison, 1% (n = 19) were court witnesses, and 28% (n = 649) were incarcerated for other unlisted reasons. Respondents were asked to identify the types of crimes for which they were incarcerated, and 25% (n = 582) reported being in jail for a property crime, 23% (n = 526) for a personal crime, 28% (n = 642) for a drug crime, 32% (n = 733) for another unlisted type of crime, and 6% (n = 141) reported being incarcerated for no crime.² Table 4-1 describes the full sample, non-gang sample, and the gang sample in terms of sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, employment, number of days in jail at the time of the survey, number of days expected to spend in jail, reason for incarceration, offense type charged with or convicted of. Interestingly, a chi-square test of association indicated significant differences between gang and non-gang members were only observed for sex, race, and ethnicity whereas all other variables were substantively similar between gang and non-gang members (age, education, employment, number of days in jail, number of days expected to spend in jail, reason for incarceration, offense type charged with/convicted of).

Gang Membership

Fifteen percent (n = 370) of the sample admitted being current (6%, n = 145) or former (9%, n = 225) gang members. Consistent with prior research, gang members are primarily young (mean age of 28, median age was 25, and mode was 22 years old) and male (85%, n = 315) (Decker & Van Winkle, 1996). The racial composition of gang members was mixed, with 37% (n = 137) White, 36% (n = 133) Black, 27% Other (n = 100), and 29% (n = 107) Hispanic.

² The percents reported for reasons for being in jail and crime type do not total 100% given that respondents were allowed to select all applicable categories.

Examining the full sample shows that an equal percent of Whites and Blacks (13%) admitted gang membership while more Hispanics indicated they were gang members (22%).

When gang members were asked the age they first joined the gang, ages ranged from four to thirty-one however the most common age range for joining the gang was between ten and eighteen years old (mean = 14). Gang members reported leaving the gang between ages ten and forty, with the most common age range between sixteen and twenty-five. Of the gang members, 41% (n = 140) reported still being in the gang at the time of the survey. The survey asked a variety of gang-related questions, which will be used for other analyses beyond the scope of this study. However, general characteristics of gang membership may be of interest and are presented briefly here. Gang members reported that their gang had initiation/joining rites (68%, n = 252) and many gang members acknowledged that they had been jumped or beaten into the gang (54%, n = 201). Most of the gang members indicated that their gang had leaders (73%, n = 270) and, surprisingly, a substantial number respondents indicated that they were gang leaders (35%, n = 131). Consistent with research on gangs, the majority of gang members indicated their gang had a name (82%, n = 302), symbols or colors (76%, n = 282), hand signs (76%, n = 283), and that they had a nickname within the gang (74%, n = 274) (see Decker & Van Winkle, 1996). Sixty-two percent (n = 228) of gang members had joined the gang before entering jail. Many gang members revealed that their gang was both inside and outside the jail (48%, n = 178) whereas only 2% (n = 7) reported their gang was inside the jail only and 15% (n = 55) reported their gang was outside the jail only.³ When asked about their future plans to remain in the gang once released from jail, responses were mixed with 18% (n = 68) acknowledging they would stay in the gang, 5% (n = 20) who would like to get out of the gang, 8% (n = 31) who would like to

³ Many ex-gang members did not report whether their gang was inside or outside the jail and, instead, indicated that they were no longer gang members.

get out of the gang but believed they could not, 10 % (n = 37) who believed they would get out of the gang, and 9% (n = 33) who were unsure.

Crime Perpetration

While many inmates denied perpetrating each of the fourteen crime types, a substantial number of inmates admitted committing crimes (see Table 4-2). Results indicated that a substantial number of inmates admitted to perpetrating property crimes including theft (44%, n = 1,007) and vandalism (33%, n = 755). Inmates also admitted committing personal crimes including robbery (18%, n = 421), threatening someone with a weapon (30%, n = 681), assault without a weapon (42%, n = 947), assault with a weapon (23%, n = 535), sexual assault/rape (2%, n = 44), stabbing (11%, n = 258), carjacking (6%, n = 141), witness intimidation (5%, n = 116), home invasion (13%, n = 296), drive-by shooting (10%, n = 223), shooting at someone but not hitting them (16%, n = 382), and shooting someone (10%, n = 227). Of the inmates who admitted offending, the most common response – with the exception of attacking someone without a weapon – was that it occurred on a single occasion.⁴ In fact, respondents typically indicated that they committed each offense type on very few occasions, which is in line with what prior survey research on incarcerated samples determined (Peterson et al., 1981).

Crime Victimization

Results indicated that more inmates reported being victimized by crime in comparison to perpetrating crime (see Table 4-3). Respondents reported being victimized by property crimes including theft (49%, n = 1,106) and vandalism (38%, n = 861). Inmates also admitted to being victimized by personal crimes including robbery (28%, n = 647), being threatened with a weapon (51%, n = 1,138), being assaulted without a weapon (50%, n = 1,133), being assaulted with a

⁴ Of the inmates who reported attacking someone without a weapon, the most common response was that it occurred three times.

weapon (37%, n = 847), being sexually assaulted/raped (14%, n = 316), being stabbed (21%, n = 494), being carjacked (4%, n = 106), being a victim of witness intimidation (4%, n = 102), home invasion (11%, n = 270), drive-by shooting (20%, n = 477), being shot at but not hit (30%, n = 688), and being shot (11%, n = 249). Of the inmates who admitted being victimized, the most common response – with the exception of theft – was that it occurred on a single occasion.⁵ Like perpetration, respondents typically indicated that they were victimized by each offense type on very few occasions, which is in line with what prior survey research on incarcerated samples determined (Peterson et al., 2004; Taylor et al., 2007).

Self-Control and Perceptions of Social Disorganization

While Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) hypothesized that offenders will exhibit low self-control, the current study finds a considerable amount of variation among self-control levels of jail inmates. Self-control ranged from 1 (low self-control) to 4 (high self-control) and the mean was 2.72, which indicated a medium-high level among the sample. Perceptions of social disorganization included three scales and four individual items. The scales represented physical disorder and social disorder (both ranged from 1 to 3 with higher values representing higher levels of disorder) and collective efficacy (ranged from 1 to 4 with higher values representing higher levels of collective efficacy). The four neighborhood diversity items were: neighborhood poverty (ranged from 1 to 4 with higher values indicating more poverty), neighborhood unemployment (ranged from 1 to 4 with higher values indicating more unemployment), residential heterogeneity (ranged from 1 to 3 with higher values indicating more heterogeneous), and neighborhood racial diversity (ranged from 1 to 3 with higher values indicating more racial diversity). Results show a mean of 1.73 for physical disorder, 2.01 for social disorder, 2.63 for

⁵ Of the inmates who reported being victims of theft, the most common response was that it occurred twice.

collective efficacy, 2.46 for neighborhood poverty, 2.61 for neighborhood unemployment, .174 for residential heterogeneity, and 1.99 for neighborhood racial diversity.

Accuracy of Self-Report Survey Data

While using self-report survey data is a common method for ascertaining the extent to which individuals have perpetrated crime (i.e., National Survey on Drug Use and Health and the Monitoring the Future Survey) or been victimized by crime (i.e., National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey), it is important to address the potential for respondents to be untruthful, therefore biasing the results. Given the problems associated with official statistics (i.e., unreported crime, little detail surrounding the offense), self-report surveys have generated a wealth of information beyond the capacity of official data (Maxfield & Babbie, 2008). However, the validity of self-report data relies upon respondents' willingness to provide truthful responses. When asked about personal (and perhaps incriminating) experiences with crime perpetration and victimization, respondents may fail to provide accurate information by underreporting or over-reporting for a variety of reasons. Respondents may accidentally underreport their experiences due to memory decay, telescoping, or misunderstanding the events or legal definitions (Levine, 1976; Singer, 1979). Furthermore, respondents may purposefully underreport their involvement in crime or victimization due to embarrassment or fear of stigmatization, punishment, or even legal ramifications based on their admissions of criminal offending and/or victimization (Harrison, 1995). The issue of over-reporting crime or victimization may also plague self-report survey data for many of the same accidental reasons (telescoping, misunderstanding events, etc.) and purposeful reasons (over-reporting seriousness of crime for sympathy or for a feeling of importance or power) (Levine, 1976). Although self-report data has been criticized, some research has documented the accuracy of self-report data (Harrison, 1995). Certain techniques employed by researchers have

generated more success in soliciting more accurate survey data, such as offering a nonymity and asking respondents to privately respond to survey questions rather than responding verbally to interviewers (Harisson, 1995; Turner, Lessler, & Devore, 1992).

That the current study is based on jail inmates' self-reported survey data on crime and victimization presents additional considerations regarding the accuracy of responses. Jail inmates have been officially accused on some level of having committed crime (and many have been found guilty and sentenced for criminal behavior). Some may even be classified as "career criminals" who have repeatedly recidivated (and been incarcerated). Therefore, the sample is based on offenders who may not necessarily be characterized by society as truthful. While this may be true, using self-report survey data from known offenders may be one of the most valid and accurate methods of obtaining information on crime perpetration and victimization for several reasons. First, prior research suggests that incarcerated individuals provide accurate data about their criminal histories (Peterson et al., 1981). Second, the current study employed methodological procedures known to generate more accuracy such as promising anonymity by refusing to collect identifiers (name, inmate number, etc.) and asking inmates to indicate responses privately rather than verbally (Turner et al., 1992). Third, there were no rewards or punishments for inmates to falsify their answers by indicating more socially desirable responses. For example, inmate names were not collected, jail staff were not permitted to handle any of the survey materials, and respondents completed the surveys in private while being adequately spaced apart from one another. Therefore, possibilities for inmates to be publically embarrassed about or proud of their perpetration or victimization experiences were reduced given these procedures. Finally, the results suggest that the many of the inmates admitted perpetrating and being victimized by crime (reducing concerns about underreporting) and the vast majority of

those admitting crime perpetration and/or victimization indicated that each event occurred relatively few times (reducing concerns about over-reporting).⁶ In fact, only approximately a quarter of the sample (27%, n = 634) reported never being victimized by any of the fourteen crime types, which means that 1,780 of the inmates admitted being a victim of at least one crime. Similarly, 40% of the sample (n = 944) reported never perpetrating any of the fourteen types of crime, meaning that 1,470 inmates admitted that they had committed at least one of the crimes. While the current study is undoubtedly plagued by threats to response accuracy that are inevitable for all types of self-report survey research (memory decay, social desirability, etc.), the results can be reasonably considered as trustworthy and accurate as any other self-report data.

Sample Representativeness

Given that the sample is based on volunteers, it is important to examine the representativeness of the sample in comparison with the population of jail inmates. Chi-square tests of association were used to determine significant sex and race differences between the sample and population (Tables 4-4 and 4-5).⁷ Results indicated many significant sex and race differences between the jail sample and population; therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution. Table 4-6 compares offense types for the sample and population within each jail. While only six of the fourteen jails provided offense data for their population, it is important to note that there are many similarities between the populations and samples.

⁶ Recall that respondents most often indicated they perpetrated each crime type one time (with the exception of attacking someone without a weapon which was most commonly perpetrated three times). Similarly, respondents most often indicated that they were victimized by each crime type once (with the exception of theft which was most commonly experienced twice).

⁷ Chi-square analyses were not calculated for offense types given that many inmates were incarcerated for multiple offense types (i.e., property and personal crimes). Given that race was dichotomized for analyses purposes, race was also dichotomized here (White versus non-White).

Table 4-1. Characteristics of the Full Sample, Non-Gang Sample, and Gang Sample

	Full Sample (n = 2,414)	Non-Gang Sample (n = 2,044)	Gang Sample (n = 370)
Sex			
Male	***1,746 (75%)	1,492 (73%)	315 (85%)
Female	668 (25%)	552 (27%)	55 (15%)
Race			
White	*991 (43%)	899 (44%)	137 (37%)
Black	956 (41%)	858 (42%)	133 (36%)
Other	382 (16%)	287 (14%)	100 (27%)
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	***478 (21%)	388 (19%)	107 (29%)
Age			
Range	18-84	18-84	18-59
Mean	32	33	28
Median	29	30	25
Mode	21	21	22
(SD)	(11.22)	(11.44)	(8.98)
Education			
0 to 4 th grade	26 (1%)	23 (1%)	1 (0%)
5 th to 8 th grade	130 (6%)	104 (5%)	24 (7%)
9 th to 11 th grade	676 (29%)	559 (28%)	114 (33%)
12 th grade / GED	825 (35%)	695 (35%)	129 (37%)
Some college	483 (21%)	423 (22%)	58 (17%)
College graduate	153 (7%)	135 (7%)	18 (5%)
Graduate work	34 (1%)	30 (2%)	4 (1%)
Employment			
Full-time	1,125 (49%)	951 (49%)	170 (50%)
Part-time	333 (15%)	290 (15%)	41 (12%)
Seasonally	76 (3%)	67 (3%)	9 (3%)
Temporarily	204 (9%)	181 (9%)	22 (6%)
Unemployed / Not legally	562 (24%)	461 (24%)	101 (29%)

Table 4.1. (continued)

	Full Sample (n = 2,414)	Non-Gang Sample (n = 2,044)	Gang Sample (n = 370)
Number of days in jail at the time of the survey			
0-90 days	1,383 (60%)	1,200 (61%)	176 (50%)
91-180 days	416 (18%)	333 (17%)	83 (24%)
181 to 270 days	218 (9%)	178 (9%)	40 (11%)
271 to 365 days	123 (5%)	106 (5%)	17 (5%)
365 or more days	180 (8%)	145 (8%)	35 (10%)
Number of days expected to spend in jail			
Unsure	1,158 (50%)	976 (50%)	181 (52%)
0-90 days	507 (22%)	446 (23%)	57 (16%)
91-180 days	215 (9%)	183 (9%)	31 (9%)
181 to 270 days	109 (5%)	89 (5%)	19 (6%)
271 to 365 days	119 (5%)	103 (5%)	16 (5%)
365 or more days	200 (9%)	157 (8%)	43 (12%)
Reason for incarceration			
Waiting for trial	779 (34%)	647 (33%)	128 (37%)
Sentenced to jail term	442 (19%)	373 (19%)	66 (19%)
Probation/parole violation	577 (25%)	489 (25%)	87 (25%)
Escaping while on bail	21 (1%)	18 (1%)	3 (1%)
Awaiting transfer to mental health facility	13 (1%)	12 (1%)	1 (0%)
Awaiting transfer to prison	140 (6%)	109 (6%)	30 (9%)
Awaiting transfer to other jail	56 (2%)	40 (2%)	16 (5%)
Contempt of court	40 (2%)	34 (2%)	5 (1%)
Released from prison	11 (1%)	10 (1%)	1 (0%)
Court witnesses	19 (1%)	17 (1%)	2 (1%)
Other reasons	649 (28%)	539 (28%)	108 (31%)
Offense type charged with or convicted of			
Property crime	582 (25%)	484 (25%)	95 (27%)
Personal crime	526 (23%)	414 (21%)	111 (32%)
Drug crime	642 (28%)	530 (27%)	110 (31%)
Other crime	733 (32%)	624 (32%)	107 (31%)
None	141 (6%)	124 (6%)	15 (4%)

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table 4-2. Crime Perpetration Descriptive Statistics

Perpetration Crime Type	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Property Crimes				
Theft	0	2,000	6.87	59.63
Vandalism	0	2,000	2.79	42.80
Personal Crimes				
Robbery	0	2,000	2.50	47.51
Threatened with weapon	0	1,000,015	437.59	20,847.21
Attacked without weapon	0	1,001,100	448.10	20,975.85
Attacked with weapon	0	250	1.54	9.84
Sexual assault/rape	0	100	.094	2.16
Stab	0	87	.32	2.31
Carjack	0	105	.28	2.77
Witness intimidation	0	100	.19	2.49
Home invasion	0	101	.47	3.21
Drive-by shooting	0	1,000,000,000	429,185.00	20,716,769.75
Shot at	0	152	.81	5.81
Shot	0	304	.52	7.05
Crime Perpetration Indexes^a				
Property Crime Perpetration	0	120	5.69	16.85
Personal Crime Perpetration	0	225	9.75	28.83
Combined Crime Perpetration	0	349	16.41	45.95

^a Truncated at the 99th percentile

Table 4-3. Crime Victimization Descriptive Statistics

Victimization Crime Type	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Property Crimes				
Theft	0	300	2.38	10.89
Vandalism	0	100	1.02	3.11
Personal Crimes				
Robbery	0	100	.70	3.25
Threatened with weapon	0	100010	446.74	21093.30
Attacked without weapon	0	1200	3.61	33.99
Attacked with weapon	0	200	1.30	5.79
Sexual assault/rape	0	2500	1.46	51.96
Stab	0	22	.40	1.25
Carjack	0	20	.07	.57
Witness intimidation	0	30	.11	.92
Home invasion	0	50	.23	1.65
Drive-by shooting	0	1,000,000	431.02	20747.95
Shot at	0	1,000,000,000	433146.7	20801758.78
Shot	0	50	.21	1.49
Crime Victimization Indexes ^a				
Property Crime Victimization	0	27	2.71	4.52
Personal Crime Victimization	0	107	8.14	15.42
Combined Crime Victimization	0	131	11.20	19.51

^a Truncated at the 99th percentile

Table 4-4. Sex Comparison of County, Jail Population, and Jail Sample

Jail	Male			Female			Jail Population and Sample χ^2 Difference
	County	Jail Population	Jail Sample	County	Jail Population	Jail Sample	
Alachua	49%	88%	53%	51%	12%	47%	81.82***
Broward	49%	53%	73%	51%	47%	27%	26.41***
Collier	51%	87%	84%	49%	13%	16%	.89
Duval	48%	89%	90%	52%	11%	10%	.49
Escambia	50%	87%	100%	50%	13%	0%	.28
Hillsborough	49%	88%	76%	51%	12%	24%	16.23***
Lee	49%	73%	68%	51%	27%	32%	1.17
Leon	48%	88%	68%	52%	12%	32%	52.91***
Miami-Dade	48%	80%	70%	52%	20%	30%	12.35***
Palm Beach	49%	90%	54%	51%	10%	46%	153.94***
Pasco	48%	78%	62%	52%	22%	38%	5.98*
Pinellas	48%	86%	66%	52%	14%	34%	44.85***
Polk	49%	85%	60%	51%	15%	40%	78.5***
Seminole	49%	87%	81%	51%	13%	19%	3.01

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Chi-square examines significant differences between the jail population and the jail sample.

Table 4-5. Race Comparison of County, Jail Population, and Jail Sample

Jail	White			Non-White			Jail Population and Sample χ^2 Difference
	County	Jail Population	Jail Sample	County	Jail Population	Jail Sample	
Alachua	73%	33%	41%	27%	67%	59%	2.32
Broward	70%	38%	40%	30%	62%	60%	.23
Collier	92%	84%	55%	8%	16%	45%	61.66***
Duval	64%	33%	35%	36%	67%	65%	.93
Escambia	71%	42%	24%	29%	58%	76%	1.68
Hillsborough	78%	34%	47%	22%	66%	53%	8.69**
Lee	90%	73%	53%	10%	27%	47%	17.07***
Leon	66%	29%	32%	34%	71%	68%	.69
Miami-Dade	77%	39%	30%	23%	61%	70%	.698**
Palm Beach	80%	50%	56%	20%	50%	44%	.90
Pasco	93%	83%	69%	7%	17%	31%	5.45*
Pinellas	85%	54%	55%	15%	46%	45%	.05
Polk	83%	63%	59%	17%	37%	41%	1.17
Seminole	83%	59%	46%	17%	41%	54%	7.2**

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Chi-square examines significant differences between the jail population and the jail sample.

Table 4-6. Offense Types for the Jail Population and Sample

Jail	Property Crime		Personal Crime		Drug Crime		Other Crime	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Alachua	-	26%	-	10%	-	28%	-	47%
Broward	-	18%	-	12%	-	44%	-	32%
Collier	17%	16%	20%	18%	13%	23%	50%	46%
Duval	25%	21%	28%	31%	22%	22%	25%	29%
Escambia	-	21%	-	29%	-	25%	-	32%
Hillsborough	23%	21%	19%	9%	25%	33%	33%	31%
Lee	-	29%	-	6%	-	36%	-	30%
Leon	28%	34%	33%	26%	10%	20%	29%	30%
Miami-Dade	-	22%	-	34%	-	21%	-	27%
Palm Beach	-	33%	-	31%	-	22%	-	30%
Pasco	21%	24%	19%	20%	60%	51%	0%	24%
Pinellas	-	31%	-	14%	-	42%	-	26%
Polk	19%	29%	29%	10%	10%	27%	42%	40%
Seminole	-	26%	-	18%	-	35%	-	36%

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Chi-square comparisons cannot be made between the population and the sample offense types due to differences in calculations. For example, the population data categorizes inmates into single categories (totaling 100%) whereas the sample data allowed inmates to report perpetrating multiple crime types (totaling over 100%). Alachua county jail offense data is unavailable given that the information is not housed electronically and the request would take more time than the staff can provide (Personal communication, Maggie Donnell, January 13, 2009). Broward county jail offense data is unavailable (Personal communication, Classification Manager Darren Sieger, March 9, 2009). Escambia county jail did not provide information regarding their facility in time for the publication of this research. Lee county jail offense data is unavailable in the database (Personal communication Sergeant David Velez, January 14, 2009). Miami-Dade county jail offense data is only kept in terms of classification (i.e., misdemeanors, felonies, etc.) rather than types of charges (Personal communication, Janelle Hall, February 3, 2009). Palm Beach county jail offense data is collected, however this request would require nearly a full day and the staffing for this request is unavailable (Personal communication, Lieutenant Brenton, January 29, 2009). Pinellas county jail offense data is not collected (Personal communication, Ramona Schaefer, January 9, 2009). Seminole county jail offense data is only kept in terms of classification (i.e., misdemeanors, felonies, etc.) rather than types of charges (Personal communication, Captain Manley, January 29, 2009).

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS PREDICTING GANG MEMBERSHIP

Logistic regression models were performed for analyses predicting gang membership given the dichotomous nature of the dependent variable (Long, 1997). Similar to ordinary least-squares step-wise analyses, each model presented in this Chapter progressively incorporated additional independent variables. Six tables each comprised the same five models with the exception of one independent variable change (the crime perpetration/victimization variable). The independent variables alternating within the tables were property crime perpetration (Table 5-1), personal crime perpetration (Table 5-2), combined crime perpetration (Table 5-3), property crime victimization (Table 5-4), personal crime victimization (Table 5-5), and combined crime victimization (Table 5-6).

For each of the tables, Model 1 included demographic variables only, Model 2 included a crime variable (altering among property crime perpetration, personal crime perpetration, combined crime perpetration, property crime victimization, personal crime victimization, and combined crime victimization), Model 3 included the measure of self-control, Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization variables, and Model 5 is the full model that included all variables from Models 1 through 4 (examining both self-control and social disorganization). The following section presents the results from analyses predicting gang membership using the crime perpetration variables as independent variables and the second section presents the findings using the crime victimization variables as predictor variables.

Crime Perpetration and Gang Membership

Table 5-1 presents the results from the regression models predicting gang membership using property crime perpetration as an independent variable in all but the first model (given that the first model presents only the demographic variables). When the demographic variables were

examined (Model 1), sex, ethnicity, and age were significantly associated with gang membership. Males, Hispanics, and younger inmates were significantly more likely to admit belonging to a gang than females, non-Hispanics, and older inmates. Model 1 also suggested there were no significant racial differences among gang members. When compared to the subsequent models (described next), the model with only the demographic variables explained the least amount of variance (nearly 7% of the variance). Models 2 through 5 examined the effect of property crime perpetration, which tested Hypothesis 1.

Hypothesis 1 Supported: Crime Perpetration Increases the Likelihood of Gang Membership

Findings from Model 2 predicted gang membership using the demographic variables and property crime perpetration as independent variables. The demographic variables remained unchanged between Models 1 and 2 and the findings indicated that property crime perpetration was significantly and positively related to gang membership. In support of Hypothesis 1, this finding suggested inmates who admitted committing property crimes were significantly more likely to report belonging to a gang. Furthermore, adding property crime perpetration slightly increased the explained variance to 8% (from 7%).

Hypothesis 2 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Gang Membership

While none of the demographic variables changed from Model 1 to Model 2, including self-control in Model 3 revealed that all demographic variables were significant (including race). Model 3 suggested that non-Whites were more likely than Whites to be gang members. The results also provided support for Hypothesis 2 given that low self-control was associated with gang membership. This means that gang members were more likely to have lower self-control than non gang members. Interestingly, adding self-control to the model nearly doubled the explained variance (to 13%).

Hypothesis 3 Partially Supported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Increase the Likelihood of Gang Membership

When self-control was replaced with social disorganization variables, race was again not significant; however, two of the social disorganization measures were predictive of gang membership, including social disorder and collective efficacy (see Model 4). Consistent with social disorganization theory, inmates who perceived more social disorder and less collective efficacy within their neighborhoods were significantly more likely to be gang members. This finding partially supported Hypothesis 3 given that two social disorganization variables were significantly related to gang membership (social disorder and collective efficacy) while many were not significant (including physical disorder and all of the neighborhood characteristic variables). For gang membership, less variance was explained using social disorganization theory than with self-control theory (11.6% versus 13.1%, respectively).

Given that the theoretical variables of self-control and social disorganization were significantly related to gang membership when examined individually, it is of interest to examine both theories in the same model to determine whether one theory eliminates the significance of the other. Interestingly, when both theoretical perspectives were examined in the same model (Model 5), the same self-control *and* social disorganization variables were significantly predictive of gang membership (while the demographic variables were unchanged). In other words, both theories are correct in their abilities to predict gang membership. In fact, the R^2 was the highest when both theories were included in the model (explaining nearly 16% of the variance). While the findings were supportive of both theories, it is important to point out that Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) hypothesized that low self-control is not only predictive of crime and analogous behavior, but that it is the *only* predictor (meaning all other theoretical explanations should cease to be significant). Clearly, social disorganization theory is also

important when predicting gang membership. While this does not negate Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) theory given that self-control was significant, these findings do call into question the magnitude of the predictive ability of self-control. In other words, the current study indicated that self-control is important, but that it is not the *only* important theoretical explanation for gang membership.

The next two tables examined personal crime perpetration (Table 5-2) and combined crime perpetration (Table 5-3) as independent variables predictive of gang membership. Results from each of the five models in the two tables were substantively *identical* to the findings presented in Table 5-1 and described above. More specifically, inmates who admitted committing property crimes, personal crimes, and crime in general (combined property and personal crimes) were significantly more likely to be gang members. Again, this supports Hypothesis 1, which suggested that crime perpetration was predictive of gang membership. Furthermore, self-control and perceptions of social disorganization (social disorder and collective efficacy specifically) were significantly predictive of gang membership while controlling for personal crime perpetration and the combined crime perpetration variables. As with the models employing property crime perpetration, these findings supported Hypotheses 2 (given that low self-control was predictive of gang membership) and offered partial support for Hypothesis 3 (given that social disorder and collective efficacy were predictive of gang membership while physical disorder, poverty, unemployment, residential mobility and racial heterogeneity were not). Similar to the explained variance for the models with property crime perpetration, the R^2 was higher for self-control in comparison to social disorganization. Finally, when both theoretical perspectives were examined in the same model, both self-control and social disorganization were indicative of gang membership, which revealed that both theories

were important for explaining gang membership. Consistent with this finding, the explained variance was highest when both theories were included in the model.

Crime Victimization and Gang Membership

Similar to the three tables alternating crime perpetration (Tables 5-1 through 5-3 above), the following three tables present models predicting gang membership by alternating the crime victimization independent variables, including property crime victimization (Table 5-4), personal crime victimization (Table 5-5), and combined crime victimization (Table 5-6). Interestingly, findings from the models examining crime victimization (see Tables 5-4 through 5-6) were identical to each other. In other words, property crime victimization behaved in the same ways as personal crime victimization and combined crime victimization with respect to the variables included in the models.

Hypothesis 4 Supported: Crime Victimization Increases the Likelihood of Gang Membership

Not only do the three tables using victimization variables reveal substantively identical findings to each other, but these findings also mirrored the findings from the three crime perpetration analyses (see Tables 5-1 through 5-3). In terms of the demographic variables males, Hispanics, and younger inmates were more likely to belong to gangs than females, non-Hispanics, and older inmates. In support of Hypothesis 4, crime victimization (property, personal, and combined) was predictive of gang membership, meaning that crime victims were significantly more likely to be gang members than inmates who did not report victimization. Furthermore, inmates with lower self-control, and inmates who perceived more social disorder and less collective efficacy within their neighborhoods were significantly more likely to belong to a gang. These findings contributed additional support for Hypotheses 2 and 3, meaning that low self-control and perceptions of social disorganization were important for predicting gang

membership. Similar to the models using crime perpetration, self-control explained more of the variance than social disorganization; however, the models with both self-control and social disorganization had the highest explained variance ($R^2 = 15\%$ with property crime victimization, 18% with personal crime victimization, and nearly 18% with combined crime victimization).¹

¹ When only the most robust social disorganization variable was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control and social disorganization were statistically significant predictors of gang membership when property perpetration, personal perpetration, combined perpetration, property victimization, personal victimization, and combined victimization were included separately as independent variables (tables not presented). The most robust social disorganization variables were social disorder and collective efficacy; models were run separately for both variables.

Table 5-1. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Property Crime Perpetration as an Independent Variable

	Model 1: Demographics		Model 2: Property Perpetration		Model 3: Self-Control		Model 4: Social Disorganization		Model 5: All Variables	
	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.611 (.164)	1.842	***.625 (.166)	1.869	***.600 (.167)	1.823	***.636 (.170)	1.889
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.200 (.128)	.819	***-.354 (.132)	.702	-.092 (.132)	.912	-.264 (.137)	.768
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.465 (.140)	1.591	***.511 (.143)	1.666	***.479 (.146)	1.615	***.521 (.149)	1.684
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.040 (.006)	.961	***-.035 (.007)	.965	***-.036 (.007)	.965	***-.032 (.007)	.969
Property Perpetration			***.013 (.003)	1.013	***.009 (.003)	1.010	***.012 (.003)	1.012	**0.009 (.003)	1.009
Self-Control					***-1.046 (.129)	.351	—	—	***-.980 (.136)	.375
Physical Disorder							.049 (.134)	1.051	.053 (.137)	1.054
Social Disorder							**400 (.138)	1.492	**357 (.138)	1.429
Collective Efficacy							***-.260 (.080)	.771	*-.176 (.082)	.838
Poverty							-.005 (.055)	.995	-.011 (.057)	.989
Unemployed							.102 (.060)	1.107	.080 (.061)	1.083
Residential Mobility							-.074 (.064)	.929	-.081 (.065)	.922
Racial Heterogeneity							.116 (.074)	1.123	.125 (.075)	1.133
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.081		.131		.116		.156	
N	2,250		2,207		2,206		2,163		2,162	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 5-2. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Personal Crime Perpetration as an Independent Variable

	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Personal Perpetration		Model 3: Self-Control		Mode 14: Social Disorganization		Model 5: All Variables	
	b	AOR	B	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.528 (.163)	1.696	***.550 (.166)	1.732	** .525 (.167)	1.691	***.563 (.169)	1.756
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.139 (.128)	.870	*-.283 (.132)	.754	-.036 (.132)	.964	-.192 (.136)	.825
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.492 (.140)	1.635	***.551 (.143)	1.734	***.507 (.145)	1.659	***.563 (.148)	1.756
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.038 (.007)	.963	***-.033 (.007)	.967	***-.034 (.007)	.967	***-.030 (.007)	.970
Personal Perpetration			***.013 (.002)	1.013	***.012 (.002)	1.012	***.013 (.002)	1.013	***.011 (.002)	1.011
Self-Control					***-.980 (.129)	.375	-	-	***-.912 (.135)	.402
Physical Disorder							.061 (.135)	1.063	.074 (.137)	1.077
Social Disorder							** .369 (.138)	1.447	*.316 (.138)	1.372
Collective Efficacy							**-.240 (.081)	.786	*-.164 (.083)	.848
Poverty							-.006 (.055)	.994	-.013 (.057)	.987
Unemployed							.108 (.060)	1.114	.087 (.061)	1.090/
Residential Mobility							-.067 (.064)	.936	-.075 (.065)	.928
Racial Heterogeneity							.118 (.074)	1.125	.122 (.075)	1.130
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.117		.160		.149		.182	
N	2,250		2,243		2,242		2,198		2,197	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 5-3. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Combined Crime Perpetration as an Independent Variable

	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Combined Perpetration		Model 3: Self-Control		Mode 14: Social Disorganization		Model 5: All Variables	
	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.565 (.163)	1.759	***.582 (.165)	1.789	***.561 (.167)	1.753	***.595 (.169)	1.814
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.152 (.127)	.859	*-.299 (.131)	.742	-.042 (.131)	.959	-.203 (.135)	.816
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.502 (.139)	1.652	***.559 (.142)	1.749	***.520 (.144)	1.683	***.574 (.147)	1.775
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.039 (.007)	.962	***-.035 (.007)	.966	***-.035 (.007)	.965	***-.031 (.007)	.969
Combined Perpetration			***.007 (.001)	1.007	***.006 (.001)	1.006	***.007 (.001)	1.007	***.006 (.001)	1.006
Self-Control					***-.998 (.128)	.368	-	-	***-.928 (.135)	.395
Physical Disorder							.076 (.134)	1.079	.087 (.136)	1.091
Social Disorder							**-.361 (.137)	1.435	*.311 (.138)	1.365
Collective Efficacy							**-.252 (.080)	.777	*-.174 (.082)	.840
Poverty							-.002 (.055)	.998	-.011 (.056)	.990
Unemployed							.110 (.060)	1.116	.088 (.061)	1.092
Residential Mobility							-.076 (.064)	.927	-.084 (.065)	.920
Racial Heterogeneity							.113 (.074)	1.120	.117 (.075)	1.124
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.104		.149		.137		.172	
N	2,250		2,243		2,242		2,198		2,197	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 5-4. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Property Crime Victimization as an Independent Variable

	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Property Victimization		Mode 13: Self-Control		Mode 14: Social Disorganization		Mode 15: All Variables	
	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.687 (.165)	1.987	***.701 (.167)	2.016	***.671 (.168)	1.957	***.709 (.171)	2.031
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.155 (.127)	.857	*-.317 (.131)	.728	-.032 (.131)	.969	-.212 (.136)	.809
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.501 (.139)	1.650	***.557 (.143)	1.746	***.529 (.145)	1.697	***.581 (.148)	1.787
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.043 (.007)	.958	***-.038 (.007)	.963	***-.038 (.007)	.963	***-.034 (.007)	.967
Property Victimization			***.042 (.012)	1.043	***.041 (.012)	1.042	**0.038 (.012)	1.039	**0.039 (.013)	1.040
Self-Control					***-1.083 (.128)	.339	-	-	***-1.010 (.135)	.364
Physical Disorder							.102 (.134)	1.108	.116 (.137)	1.123
Social Disorder							**0.385 (.138)	1.470	*0.330 (.138)	1.391
Collective Efficacy							***-.271 (.081)	.762	*-.176 (.083)	.838
Poverty							.004 (.055)	1.004	-.004 (.057)	.996
Unemployed							.093 (.060)	1.097	.071 (.062)	1.074
Residential Mobility							-.089 (.064)	.915	-.096 (.065)	.908
Racial Heterogeneity							.104 (.074)	1.109	.107 (.075)	1.113
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.078		.134		.115		.158	
N	2,250		2,189		2,188		2,145		2,144	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 5-5. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Personal Crime Victimization as an Independent Variable

	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Personal Victimization		Mode 13: Self-Control		Mode 14: Social Disorganization		Mode 15: All Variables	
	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.568 (.164)	1.764	***.586 (.166)	1.797	***.563 (.167)	1.756	***.601 (.170)	1.823
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.148 (.128)	.863	*-.307 (.132)	.736	-.045 (.132)	.956	-.221 (.136)	.802
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.488 (.140)	1.629	***.550 (.143)	1.733	***.508 (.145)	1.661	***.563 (.148)	1.756
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.040 (.007)	.960	***-.036 (.007)	.965	***-.036 (.007)	.965	***-.032 (.007)	.968
Personal Victimization			***.025 (.003)	1.025	***.023 (.003)	1.024	***.024 (.003)	1.024	***.023 (.003)	1.023
Self-Control					***-1.046 (.128)	.351	—	—	***-.975 (.134)	.377
Physical Disorder							.041 (.135)	1.042	.058 (.138)	1.059
Social Disorder							** .378 (.138)	1.460	*.320 (.138)	1.377
Collective Efficacy							***-.274 (.081)	.760	*-.189 (.083)	.827
Poverty							-.005 (.056)	.995	-.013 (.057)	.987
Unemployed							.098 (.060)	1.102	.078 (.062)	1.081
Residential Mobility							-.067 (.064)	.935	-.075 (.065)	.928
Racial Heterogeneity							.122 (.074)	1.129	.126 (.075)	1.134
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.113		.162		.145		.184	
N	2,250		2,247		2,246		2,202		2,201	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 5-6. Logistic Regression Predicting Gang Membership with Combined Crime Victimization as an Independent Variable

	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Combined Victimization		Mode 13: Self-Control		Mode 14: Social Disorganization		Mode 15: All Variables	
	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR	b	AOR
Male	***.654 (.161)	1.923	***.588 (.163)	1.800	***.607 (.166)	1.835	***.582 (.167)	1.789	***.619 (.169)	1.857
White	-.115 (.125)	.892	-.149 (.127)	.862	*-.308 (.131)	.735	-.043 (.131)	.958	-.218 (.136)	.804
Hispanic	***.459 (.137)	1.582	***.498 (.140)	1.645	***.558 (.143)	1.748	***.520 (.145)	1.682	***.575 (.148)	1.777
Age	***-.042 (.006)	.959	***-.041 (.007)	.959	***-.037 (.007)	.964	***-.037 (.007)	.964	***-.033 (.007)	.967
Combined Victimization			***.018 (.003)	1.018	***.017 (.003)	1.017	***.017 (.003)	1.017	***.016 (.003)	1.017
Self-Control					***-1.049 (.128)	.350	-	-	***-.978 (.134)	.376
Physical Disorder							.042 (.135)	1.043	.057 (.137)	1.059
Social Disorder							** .376 (.137)	1.457	*.320 (.138)	1.377
Collective Efficacy							***-.280 (.081)	.756	*-.196 (.082)	.822
Poverty							-.002 (.056)	.998	-.011 (.057)	.989
Unemployed							.095 (.060)	1.099	.075 (.062)	1.078
Residential Mobility							-.072 (.064)	.931	-.080 (.065)	.923
Racial Heterogeneity							.111 (.074)	1.117	.115 (.075)	1.122
Nagelkerke R ²	.069		.106		.157		.139		.179	
N	2,250		2,248		2,247		2,203		2,202	

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001; AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio; B = Logistic Regression Coefficients; Standard Errors in Parentheses

CHAPTER 6 RESULTS PREDICTING CRIME PERPETRATION

Regression analyses were estimated for each of the crime perpetration dependent variables (property crime, personal crime, and combined crime perpetration) for the full sample and for the gang and non-gang samples separately. Negative binomial regression was employed given that the dependent variables (crime perpetration) represented count data (number of times the crime types were committed). Results from negative binomial regressions are interpreted the same way as ordinary least-squares (Hilbe, 2007). The following sections present the results from the negative binomial regressions for each of the dependent variables, beginning with property crime perpetration, then personal crime perpetration, and finally combined crime perpetration.¹ Each of the three sections presents two tables (totaling six tables), one table provides results for the full sample and the other table displays results for the gang versus the non-gang samples. While self-control theory suggests that differences should not be observed between gang and non-gang members, these samples were split and analyzed separately in order to test differences between the groups.

Each table included several models, similar to the tables presented in Chapter 5 predicting gang membership. For the tables presenting results for the full sample, Model 1 included demographic variables only, Model 2 included gang membership, Model 3 included the measure of self-control, Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization variables, and Model 5 included all variables from Models 1 through 4 (examining both self-control and social disorganization). For the tables comparing the gang versus non-gang models, the same models are presented, however gang membership was removed as an independent variable (given that

¹ Unlike the logistic regression models presented in Chapter 5, R^2 is not discussed with regard to negative binomial regression (McCullagh & Nelder, 1989). The R^2 statistic is not reported with SPSS (the statistical program used for these analyses) or with other statistical programs (e.g., SAS).

the separate models were split by gang membership). Therefore, for the gang versus non-gang tables, Model 1 included demographics only, Model 2 added self-control, Model 3 replaced self-control with social disorganization, and Model 4 included all variables of interest (including self-control and social disorganization). The following sections describe the findings from the full sample with the results from the split samples (gang members versus non-gang members).

Property Crime Perpetration

Table 6-1 displays the five models predicting property crime perpetration for the full sample. Results from Model 1 (Table 6-1) indicated all demographic variables were statistically significant. Specifically, males, Whites, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were significantly more likely to perpetrate property crimes than women, non-Whites, Hispanics, and older inmates. Because gang membership was a statistically significant predictor of property crime perpetration, it was important to examine the relationships between the dependent and independent variables for gang members compared with non-gang members. Comparing gang with non-gang members allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the differences between groups. Table 6-2 presents results from the split models predicting property crime perpetration for the gang versus non-gang samples. Results indicated some interesting similarities and differences between groups. When only demographic variables were examined, Model 1 (Table 6-2) suggested that ethnicity and age were significant for gang members while sex, race, and ethnicity were significant for non-gang members. Specifically, non-Hispanics and younger gang members were significantly more likely to commit property crimes while males, Whites, and non-Hispanic non-gang members were more likely to commit property offenses. Comparing the split models to the full model (where all demographic variables were significant) suggests (1) that non-gang members were driving the significant sex and race findings for the full sample, (2) that gang members were driving the significant age findings for the full sample,

and (3) that both gang and non-gang members were driving the significance of ethnicity for the full sample.

Hypothesis 5 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

When gang membership was entered into Model 2 (Table 6-1), the statistically significant nature of the relationships between the demographic variables and property crime perpetration were unchanged for the full sample. In support of Hypothesis 5, results indicated that gang members were significantly more likely to commit property offenses in comparison with non-gang members. This finding was similar to that presented in Chapter 5 predicting gang membership, such that gang membership and property crime perpetration were significantly related.

Hypothesis 6 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Next, variables measuring the theories of interest were entered separately into the following two models. Results from Model 3 (Table 6-1) revealed a negative and statistically significant relationship between self-control and property crime perpetration, which indicated inmates with lower self-control were significantly more likely to commit property crimes. This finding was consistent with Hypothesis 6 and also supports Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime. With the exception of age no longer reaching significance, the other variables in the model appeared to be unaffected by the addition of self-control (e.g., they remained statistically significant). According to Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), self-control is *the* cause of crime; therefore, the theorists argue its presence in the model should render other predictor variables (i.e., gang membership) non-significant. In other words, the theorists would argue that self-control, not gang membership, was predictive of property crime perpetration. However, similar to the work of some prior research (Cauffman, Steinberg, & Piquero, 2005),

results showed that the presence of self-control did not eliminate the relationship between gang membership and property crime offending. Table 6-2 Model 2 added self-control to the split analyses, which was significant for both gang and non-gang members (without altering the significance of the demographic variables). Clearly, both the gang and non-gang samples influenced the significance of self-control within the full sample.

Hypothesis 7 Partially Supported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Increase the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Table 6-1 Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization variables. All demographic variables were significant and gang membership remained unaffected by the addition of the social disorganization variables. All but one of the social disorganization variables (residential mobility) were significantly associated with property crime perpetration. Of the statistically significant social disorganization variables, all but two (physical disorder and neighborhood unemployment) operated in accordance with theoretical expectations. Consistent with social disorganization theory, inmates who reported less collective efficacy, more social disorder, more neighborhood poverty, and more racial heterogeneity were significantly more likely to commit property crimes. However, property crime perpetration was negatively associated with physical disorder and neighborhood unemployment, meaning that less physical disorder and less neighborhood unemployment were predictive of property crime. While two of the social disorganization variables operated differently from theoretical expectations, the findings revealed overall support for Hypothesis 7.

Table 6-2 Model 3 for the split samples substituted self-control with social disorganization and findings revealed that several of the social disorganization variables were significant while the demographic variables were unchanged for both the gang and non-gang samples. Among gang members, physical disorder, social disorder, and neighborhood unemployment were

significant. In addition to these variables, collective efficacy, poverty, and racial heterogeneity were also significant for non-gang members. Similar to the models predicting gang membership in Chapter 5, physical disorder and neighborhood unemployment were negatively associated with property crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members. This means that inmates (gang and non-gang members) who perceived less physical disorder and less employment within their neighborhoods were more likely to commit property crimes than inmates who perceived more physical disorder and higher unemployment. All other social disorganization variables related to property crime perpetration in expected directions according to social disorganization theory.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Property Crime Perpetration

Given that self-control and social disorganization were predictive of property crime perpetration in separate models, it was important to examine the theories in the same model to determine the extent to which one theory eliminated the effect of the other theory. Table 6-1 Model 5 combined all variables (including both self-control and social disorganization) and the findings indicated that demographic variables remained statistically associated with property crime perpetration (with the exception of age which no longer reached significance).

Additionally, gang membership continued to be positively related to property crime offending (again supporting Hypothesis 5, mentioned above). The theoretical variables that indicated significance in Table 6-1 Models 3 (self-control only) and 4 (social disorganization only) continued to be significant in the final model. More specifically, both self-control and social disorganization variables were predictive of property crime perpetration. This means that both theories were important for explaining property crime perpetration. This also means that

examining the two theories together revealed important relationships between property crime offending and self-control and property crime offending and social disorganization.

Table 6-2 Model 4 examined all variables (including both self-control and social disorganization) among gang and non-gang members. Findings were identical to Models 2 (self-control only) and 3 (social disorganization only) for gang and non-gang members with the exception of poverty which no longer reached significance for non-gang members and racial heterogeneity which no longer reached significance for gang members. While both the gang and non-gang samples influenced the significance of many social disorganization variables within the full sample (physical disorder, social disorder, and neighborhood unemployment), the non-gang sample was responsible for the significance of collective efficacy, poverty, and racial heterogeneity within the full sample. Overall, self-control and many of the social disorganization variables were predictive of property crime perpetration among both gang and non-gang members.²

Personal Crime Perpetration

Table 6-3 shows results from the negative binomial regression predicting personal crime perpetration for the full sample. The following describes the findings presented in Table 6-3 and comparisons are made between the findings from the full sample predicting personal crime perpetration and (1) the findings from the split models (Table 6-4) comparing gang versus non-gang members and (2) the findings from the models predicting property crime perpetration (Tables 6-1 and 6-2).

² Models were reanalyzed using the most robust social disorganization variable (social disorder and unemployment, separately). When only the most robust social disorganization variable (social disorder) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control was a statistically significant predictor of property crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members, yet social disorder was only significant for gang members. When only unemployment was included in the full model, self-control was a statistically significant predictor of property crime perpetration for both gang- and non-gang members, yet unemployment was only significant for non-gang members (tables not presented).

Table 6-3 Model 1 shows that sex, ethnicity, and age were significantly related to personal crime perpetration for the full sample, meaning that males, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were significantly more likely to commit personal crimes than females, Hispanics, and older inmates. Table 6-4 Model 1 indicated substantively identical results between the samples: sex, ethnicity, and age were significantly related to personal crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members. This mirrored the findings for the full sample presented in Table 6-3. More specifically, males, non-Hispanics, and younger gang and non-gang members were more likely to report committing personal crimes than females, Hispanics, and older inmates.

Hypothesis 5 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

When gang membership was added to the model, the demographic variables were unchanged and findings revealed that gang members were significantly more likely than non-gang members to perpetrate personal crimes (see Table 6-3 Model 2). This finding, which was consistent to the findings predicting property crime perpetration, supported Hypothesis 5.

Hypothesis 6 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Adding self-control to the model revealed that all variables were statistically significant for the full sample. Unlike Models 1 and 2 (Table 6-3), race became significant such that non-Whites were more likely than Whites to report committing personal crimes. In support of Hypothesis 6, inmates with lower self-control were more likely to commit personal crimes than inmates with higher self-control. This finding was identical to that for property crime perpetration, whereas the effects of self-control were significant, yet not powerful enough to render other variables (i.e., gang membership) as non-significant. More specifically, both gang membership and low self-control were predictive of personal crime perpetration.

Table 6-4 Model 2 revealed that low self-control was predictive of personal crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members. However, adding self-control to the model changed two of the demographic variables for non-gang members given that race became significant and ethnicity ceased to reach significance. More specifically, non-White non-gang members were significantly more likely to report personal crime perpetration than Whites. Examining gang and non-gang members separately revealed the driving force behind the significance of factors in the models for the full sample. Non-gang members drove the significant race findings for the full sample and gang members drove the significant ethnicity findings. Overall, the split models suggested that among gang members, males, non-Hispanics, younger inmates, and those with lower self-control were more likely to commit personal crimes and among non-gang members, males, non-Whites, younger inmates, those with lower self-control were more likely to perpetrate personal crimes.

Hypothesis 7 Partially Supported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Increase the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Table 6-3 Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization variables. While race became no longer significant (as Models 1 and 2 showed), several of the social disorganization variables were significantly related to personal crime perpetration, including physical disorder, social disorder, collective efficacy, and racial heterogeneity. Consistent with social disorganization theory, less collective efficacy and more social disorder were predictive of personal crime offending. However, two of the social disorganization variables (physical disorder and racial heterogeneity) were associated with personal crime perpetration in ways that were not consistent with social disorganization theory. As with property crime perpetration, the physical and social disorder variables related to personal crime perpetration in opposite ways such that *less* physical disorder was associated with personal crime perpetration. Furthermore,

inmates who perceived less neighborhood racial heterogeneity were more likely to commit personal crimes.

Table 6-4 Model 3 revealed many of the social disorganization variables were significant for both gang and non-gang members. Among gang members, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more neighborhood poverty, less neighborhood unemployment, less residential mobility, and more racial heterogeneity were predictive of personal crime perpetration. Among non-gang members, less collective efficacy, more unemployment, and less racial heterogeneity were significant. The social disorganization variables behaved in surprisingly different ways among gang and non-gang members. While some social disorganization variables were significant for gang members only (social disorder, poverty, and residential mobility), two of the three variables that shared significance between gang and non-gang members operated in opposite ways (unemployment and racial heterogeneity). Racial heterogeneity was positively associated with personal crime perpetration for gang members and negatively associated for non-gang members. In other words, gang members who perceived more racial diversity were more likely to commit personal crimes whereas non-gang members who perceived less racial diversity were more likely to commit personal crimes. Among gang members, less neighborhood unemployment was predictive of personal crime offending whereas more unemployment was related to personal crime perpetration for non-gang members.

Comparing the findings from the split models (Table 6-4 Model 3) to the full sample (Table 6-3 Model 4) revealed interesting differences. While physical disorder was significantly associated to personal crime perpetration for the full sample, this was not significant for either the gang or non-gang samples. Social disorder was associated with personal crime perpetration for the full sample and the gang sample, suggesting that the gang sample was the driving force

behind the findings for the full sample. Collective efficacy yielded consistent findings from analyses with all three samples given that it was negatively related to personal crime perpetration for the full sample, gang sample, and non-gang sample. Alternatively, racial heterogeneity was negatively related to personal crime perpetration for the full sample and the non-gang sample and positive for the gang sample. Clearly, the non-gang sample findings for racial heterogeneity were responsible for the full sample results.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Personal Crime Perpetration

The final model predicting personal crime perpetration included all of the variables of interest and consisted of both self-control and social disorganization (Table 6-3 Model 5). While many of the variables significantly associated with personal crime perpetration in earlier models remained unchanged in the combined model, some changes were observed. Similar to Model 3, race became significant again in Model 5. Furthermore, physical and social disorder were no longer significant when self-control was included in the model. Overall, results from Model 5 indicated that males, non-Whites, younger inmates, gang members, and those with lower self-control were significantly more likely to report perpetrating personal crime than females, Whites, and older inmates. Furthermore, perceptions of less collective efficacy and less racial heterogeneity were also significantly associated with personal crime perpetration for the full sample.

Model 4 in Table 6-4 (including both self-control and social disorganization variables) showed some changes from Models 2 and 3. Among gang members, males, non-Hispanics, younger inmates, lower self-control, less physical disorder, more social disorder, more neighborhood poverty, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity were significantly related to personal crime perpetration. Among non-gang members, males, non-Whites, younger

inmates, lower self-control, less collective efficacy, more unemployment, and less racial diversity were predictive of personal crime perpetration. While there appeared to be no significant changes for non-gang members between Models 3 and 4, differences for gang members between these models involved physical disorder becoming significant and collective efficacy and residential mobility no longer reaching significance.

Comparing the gang and non-gang sample findings from the personal crime perpetration models to the property crime perpetration models revealed many similarities and few differences for the theoretical variables of interest. More similarities were observed between gang and non-gang members predicting property crime perpetration in comparison with personal crime perpetration. For example, low self-control, less physical disorder, more social disorder, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity were significantly related to property crime perpetration for *both* gang and non-gang members. The only difference between gang and non-gang members related to property crime perpetration involved a negative relationship with collective efficacy for non-gang members (which was not significant for gang members). Comparing these findings with the personal crime perpetration gang and non-gang samples revealed more similarities among gang members than non-gang members. Factors predictive of property and personal offending for gang members included low self-control, less physical disorder, more social disorder, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity. In fact, the only variable that was different between these models was the significance of poverty (for personal crime perpetration). Among non-gang members, more differences were observed between the property and personal crime models. While low self-control and less collective efficacy were predictive of both property and personal crime perpetration for non-gang members, less physical disorder and more social disorder were only predictive of property crime.

Furthermore, two of the social disorganization variables reacted differently among the property and personal crime perpetration models for non-gang members. Less unemployment and more racial heterogeneity were predictive of property crime perpetration for non-gang members whereas more unemployment and less racial heterogeneity were significant for personal crime perpetration. Chapter 8 (described next) presents a discussion of these peculiar differences in the context of the other findings predicting combined crime perpetration.³

Combined Crime Perpetration

The models examining combined crime perpetration were comprised of a general measure combining all of the personal and property crime items. Table 6-5 displays regression results predicting combined perpetration for the full sample and Table 6-6 presented the results predicting combined crime perpetration for the gang and non-gang samples. For the full sample, the combined measure of crime perpetration was significantly related with each of the demographic variables (Table 6-5 Model 1). More specifically, men, Whites, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were more likely to report committing crime than women, non-Whites, Hispanics, and younger inmates. Model 1 showed many similarities among gang and non-gang members. Among gang members males, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were significantly more likely to report perpetrating crime. In addition to these variables, race was also significant for non-gang members (Whites were more likely than non-Whites to commit crime).

Hypothesis 5 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

When gang membership was added to the combined crime perpetration model for the full sample, all variables reached significance (Table 6-5 Model 2). Results indicated that, in

³ When only the most robust social disorganization variable (racial heterogeneity) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control and racial heterogeneity were statistically significant predictors of personal crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members (tables not presented).

addition to the demographic variables, gang membership significantly predicted combined crime perpetration, which supported Hypothesis 5. This finding was also consistent with the results examining property crime and personal crime perpetration separately.

Hypothesis 6 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Consistent with Hypothesis 6 and earlier results for both property and personal crime, combined crime perpetration was significantly related with self-control (Table 6-5 Model 3). More specifically, inmates with lower self-control reported a significantly higher involvement with crime. Table 6-6 Model 2 added self-control and indicated identical findings for both gang and non-gang members. In addition to sex (male), ethnicity (non-Hispanic), and age (younger), lower self-control was also significant for gang and non-gang members (as well as the full sample). In support of Hypothesis 6, lower self-control was predictive of combined crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members.

Hypothesis 7 Partially Supported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Increase the Likelihood of Perpetrating Crime

Table 6-5 Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization variables and revealed findings similar to models predicting property crime and personal crime perpetration. Like Models 1 and 2 (Table 6-5), all of the demographic variables were statistically significant as well as gang membership. Similar to the property and personal crime models, several of the social disorganization variables were significant, including physical disorder, social disorder, collective efficacy, neighborhood poverty, and neighborhood unemployment. While social disorder and poverty exhibited positive relationships with crime, physical disorder, collective efficacy, and unemployment were negatively related with crime perpetration. In other words, inmates who perceived less neighborhood physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more neighborhood poverty, and less neighborhood unemployment were more likely to

report committing crime. As with earlier models, some of these relationships contradicted social disorganization theory, given that the theory hypothesizes that *more* physical disorder and unemployment predict crime. Comparing the results from the social disorganization variables in Model 4 for the models predicting property, personal, and combined crime perpetration suggest many similarities and few differences. Poverty and unemployment were significant for the property and combined models for the full sample, but not for the model predicting personal crime perpetration. This suggested that the property crime perpetration models were driving the findings regarding poverty and unemployment for the combined model. Also, racial heterogeneity was significantly and negatively related to personal crime perpetration whereas this variable was positively related to property crime perpetration. Given the stark differences between models, racial heterogeneity failed to reach significance in the full model. Other than these few inconsistencies among models (poverty, unemployment, and racial heterogeneity), factors most consistently predictive of property, personal, and combined crime perpetration for the full sample include perceptions of less physical disorder, more social disorder, and less collective efficacy.

Table 6-6 Model 3 examined social disorganization among gang and non-gang members separately and indicated partial support for Hypothesis 7 given that many of the social disorganization variables predicted combined crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members. Several social disorganization variables were significant for both gang and non-gang members, including more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, and less unemployment. Gang and non-gang members differed with regard to two of the social disorganization variables given that less physical disorder was significant for non-gang members only and more racial heterogeneity was significant for gang members only. In other words, gang

members who reported higher social disorder, poverty, and racial diversity and lower collective efficacy and neighborhood unemployment were significantly more likely to admit perpetrating crime. Non-gang members who perceived less physical disorder, collective efficacy, and neighborhood unemployment and more social disorder and poverty were more likely to report committing crime.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Combined Crime Perpetration

Table 6-5 Model 5 examined combined crime perpetration for the full sample with all independent variables of interest (including both self-control and social disorganization). Results indicated that, like personal and property crime models discussed earlier, both self-control and social disorganization factors significantly predicted combined crime perpetration. More specifically, in addition to sex (males), ethnicity (non-Hispanics), and age (younger), gang membership, lower self-control, less physical disorder, less collective efficacy, and less neighborhood unemployment were significantly associated with crime perpetration. Comparing these findings to the findings from models predicting property and personal crime perpetration for the full sample separately, results indicated many similarities and few differences. All three dependent variables shared two important predictors, including lower self-control and less collective efficacy. Property crime perpetration drove the findings for combined crime perpetration in terms of physical disorder and unemployment. Given that racial heterogeneity was negative for personal crime perpetration and positive for property crime perpetration, combined crime perpetration indicated non-significance for this variable.

When all variables were entered into the split model (Table 6-6 Model 4), many theory-based differences between gang and non-gang members were observed. While low self-control and less physical disorder were predictive of combined crime perpetration for both gang

members and non-gang members, the majority of the social disorganization variables operated differently for gang members compared with non-gang members. Among gang members, more social disorder, more neighborhood poverty, less unemployment, and more racial diversity were significantly related to combined crime perpetration. Among non-gang members, less collective efficacy and less racial diversity were predictive of offending.

Comparing the full model for the full sample (Table 6-5 Model 5) to the split samples (gang versus non-gang) from the property, personal, and combined crime perpetration analyses revealed interesting similarities and differences. Notably, low self-control was significantly related to each of the crime perpetration variables (property, personal, and combined) for both gang members and non-gang members. Results from the social disorganization variables were less consistent between models and samples (gang versus non-gang). Among gang members, less physical disorder was predictive of property, personal, and combined crime perpetration while this variable was predictive of property and combined crime perpetration for non-gang members. Among gang members, more social disorder was associated with property, personal, and combined crime perpetration whereas this variable was predictive of property perpetration only among non-gang members. Less collective efficacy was predictive of all three perpetration models for non-gang members only. More neighborhood poverty was significant for personal and combined crime perpetration for gang members only. Unemployment was significant for both gang and non-gang members for all perpetration models with the exception of combined crime perpetration for non-gang members. However, this was negative for gang members across all models and negative for non-gang members for property crime perpetration and positive for personal crime perpetration. Finally, racial heterogeneity was positively related to property, personal, and combined crime perpetration for gang members and for property perpetration

among non-gang members and negatively related to personal and combined perpetration for non-gang members.⁴

Overall, hypotheses regarding crime perpetration were supported and the models predicting crime perpetration revealed several noteworthy findings. First, gang members were significantly more likely than non-gang members to report committing property, personal, and combined crime. Second, gang and non-gang members with lower self-control were significantly more likely to perpetrate property, personal, and combined crime. Third, many social disorganization factors were predictive of property, personal, and combined crime perpetration, although these factors differed somewhat for gang members and non-gang members. For both gang members and non-gang members, physical disorder, social disorder, unemployment, and racial heterogeneity played important roles in the perpetration of crime. Social disorder was important for gang members particularly while collective efficacy was important for non-gang members only. Finally, results revealed that both self-control theory and social disorganization theory not only predicted relationships with crime perpetration among gang and non-gang members when examined separately, but these significant findings held when both theories were examined within the same model. This means that both theories are important for explaining crime perpetration (property, personal, and combined) among gang and non-gang members.

⁴ When only the most robust social disorganization variable (racial heterogeneity) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control and racial heterogeneity were statistically significant predictors of combined crime perpetration for both gang and non-gang members (tables not presented).

Table 6-1. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Property Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)

	Property Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)				
	Mode 11: Demographics	Mode 12: Gang Membership	Mode 13: Self-Control	Mode 14: Social Disorganization	Mode 15: All Variables
Male	***.347 (.054)	***.331 (.055)	***.271 (.056)	***.349 (.056)	***.306 (.057)
White	***.423 (.047)	***.482 (.047)	***.207 (.051)	***.419 (.050)	** .150 (.054)
Hispanic	***-.461 (.061)	***-.457 (.061)	***-.516 (.062)	***-.488 (.063)	***-.532 (.064)
Age	***-.010 (.002)	**-.005 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	*-.005 (.002)	-.001 (.002)
Gang Membership		***.707 (.0647)	***.487 (.067)	***.697 (.068)	***.500 (.069)
Self-Control			***-.790 (.052)	—	***-.761 (.054)
Physical Disorder				***-.498 (.056)	***-.481 (.056)
Social Disorder				***.306 (.056)	***.234 (.057)
Collective Efficacy				***-.209 (.033)	***-.156 (.033)
Poverty				** .062 (.023)	*.053 (.023)
Unemployed				***-.117 (.025)	***-.109 (.025)
Residential Mobility				.040 (.027)	.043 (.028)
Racial Heterogeneity				***.110 (.032)	** .101 (.032)
N	2,210	2,205	2,204	2,161	2,160

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 6-2. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Property Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

Property Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)								
	Model 1: Demographics		Model 2: Self-Control		Model 3: Social Disorganization		Model 4: All Variables	
	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample
Male	.050 (.165)	***.393 (.059)	.071 (.164)	***.324 (.060)	-.032 (.169)	***.443 (.061)	.028 (.167)	***.386 (.062)
White	.220 (.131)	***.538 (.052)	-.046 (.136)	***.270 (.056)	.126 (.137)	***.470 (.055)	-.075 (.143)	***.208 (.0594)
Hispanic	***-.779 (.140)	***-.388 (.069)	***-.617 (.144)	***-.488 (.070)	***-.763 (.149)	***-.414 (.072)	***-.659 (.149)	***-.475 (.073)
Age	**-.019 (.007)	-.003 (.002)	*-.015 (.007)	.001 (.002)	**-.021 (.007)	-.001 (.002)	*-.018 (.008)	.002 (.002)
Self-Control			***-.952 (.143)	***-.751 (.056)	-	-	***-.971 (.151)	***-.701 (.058)
Physical Disorder					*-.289 (.140)	***-.604 (.062)	*-.345 (.139)	***-.559 (.062)
Social Disorder					***.473 (.136)	***.282 (.062)	** .435 (.138)	** .195 (.063)
Collective Efficacy					-.039 (.080)	***-.276 (.037)	.007 (.081)	***-.226 (.037)
Poverty					.087 (.059)	*.060 (.026)	.091 (.059)	.047 (.026)
Unemployed					*-.149 (.067)	***-.119 (.027)	**-.202 (.066)	***-.102 (.027)
Residential Mobility					.100 (.073)	.014 (.030)	.119 (.074)	.015 (.031)
Racial Heterogeneity					.142 (.076)	** .107 (.036)	*.160 (.076)	*.091 (.036)
N	334	1,871	334	1,870	329	1,832	329	1,831

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 6-3. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Personal Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)

	Personal Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)				
	Model 1: Demographics	Model 2: Gang Membership	Model 3: Self-Control	Model 4: Social Disorganization	Model 5: All Variables
Male	***.898 (.054)	***.813 (.055)	*.835 (.055)	***.779 (.056)	***.799 (.056)
White	.023 (.047)	.015 (.047)	*-.120 (.048)	.040 (.049)	*-.119 (.051)
Hispanic	***-.245 (.057)	***-.244 (.058)	**-.184 (.058)	*-.118 (.060)	-.093 (.061)
Age	***-.041 (.002)	***-.033 (.002)	***-.029 (.002)	***-.029 (.003)	***-.026 (.003)
Gang Membership		***1.145 (.061)	***.982 (.063)	***1.109 (.064)	***1.005 (.065)
Self-Control			***-.601 (.045)	-	***-.597 (.049)
Physical Disorder				*-.109 (.053)	-.056 (.053)
Social Disorder				** .151 (.051)	.067 (.052)
Collective Efficacy				***-.199 (.032)	***-.131 (.032)
Poverty				.012 (.021)	-.026 (.021)
Unemployed				.022 (.023)	.020 (.023)
Residential Mobility				-.045 (.025)	-.016 (.025)
Racial Heterogeneity				**-.088 (.029)	***-.122 (.029)
N	2,248	2,242	2,241	2,197	2,196

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 6-4. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Personal Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

Personal Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)								
	Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Self-Control		Mode 13: Social Disorganization		Mode 14: All Variables	
	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample
Male	***.650 (.159)	***.820 (.059)	***.577 (.159)	***.854 (.060)	***.676 (.161)	***.779 (.060)	***.614 (.161)	***.813 (.061)
White	.128 (.124)	-.016 (.051)	.017 (.126)	**-.160 (.053)	-.068 (.126)	.000 (.054)	-.186 (.128)	***-.182 (.057)
Hispanic	***-.496 (.131)	**-.172 (.065)	***-.510 (.132)	-.092 (.066)	***-.531 (.139)	-.037 (.068)	***-.615 (.138)	.009 (.069)
Age	***-.031 (.007)	***-.033 (.003)	***-.028 (.007)	***-.029 (.003)	***-.034 (.008)	***-.029 (.003)	***-.033 (.008)	***-.027 (.003)
Self-Control			***-.657 (.109)	***-.608 (.050)	-	-	***-.662 (.120)	***-.647 (.055)
Physical Disorder					-.212 (.125)	-.088 (.060)	*-.314 (.126)	-.005 (.060)
Social Disorder					**-.310 (.116)	.096 (.058)	**-.374 (.119)	-.021 (.059)
Collective Efficacy					***-.284 (.079)	***-.183 (.035)	-.130 (.084)	***-.118 (.035)
Poverty					*.137 (.058)	.006 (.023)	*.123 (.058)	-.033 (.023)
Unemployed					***-.343 (.064)	**-.072 (.025)	***-.368 (.064)	**-.075 (.025)
Residential Mobility					*-.153 (.068)	-.026 (.027)	-.069 (.071)	-.008 (.027)
Racial Heterogeneity					***.322 (.071)	***-.162 (.031)	***.305 (.072)	***-.200 (.031)
N	342	1,900	342	1,899	337	1,860	337	1,859

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 6-5. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Combined Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)

	Combined Crime Perpetration (Full Sample)				
	Model 1: Demographics	Model 2: Gang Membership	Model 3: Self-Control	Model 4: Social Disorganization	Model 5: All Variables
Male	***.691 (.051)	***.630 (.052)	***.617 (.052)	***.617 (.053)	***.602 (.053)
White	***.157 (.045)	***.183 (.045)	.023 (.047)	***.175 (.048)	.004 (.050)
Hispanic	***-.324 (.056)	***-.318 (.056)	***-.269 (.057)	***-.231 (.058)	***-.200 (.059)
Age	***-.026 (.002)	***-.019 (.002)	***-.015 (.002)	***-.016 (.002)	***-.012 (.002)
Gang Membership		***.938 (.061)	***.771 (.062)	***.912 (.063)	***.784 (.064)
Self-Control			***-.597 (.045)	-	***-.574 (.049)
Physical Disorder				***-.252 (.051)	***-.200 (.050)
Social Disorder				**-.148 (.050)	.063 (.051)
Collective Efficacy				***-.225 (.030)	***-.176 (.031)
Poverty				*.050 (.020)	.017 (.021)
Unemployed				***-.073 (.022)	**-.068 (.022)
Residential Mobility				.013 (.024)	.040 (.025)
Racial Heterogeneity				.009 (.029)	-.019 (.029)
N	2,248	2,242	2,241	2,197	2,196

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 6-6. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Combined Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

		Combined Crime Perpetration (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)								
		Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Self-Control		Mode 13: Social Disorganization		Mode 14: All Variables		
		Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	
126	Male	***.523 (.157)	***.644 (.056)	***.472 (.157)	***.632 (.056)	***.513 (.159)	***.621 (.057)	** .460 (.159)	***.602 (.058)	
	White	.137 (.124)	***.187 (.049)	.011 (.127)	.021 (.051)	-.062 (.127)	***.170 (.052)	-.187 (.130)	-.011 (.055)	
	Hispanic	***-.630 (.130)	***-.249 (.063)	***-.609 (.131)	**-.193 (.064)	***-.732 (.135)	-.121 (.066)	***-.756 (.135)	-.085 (.067)	
	Age	***-.027 (.007)	***-.018 (.002)	***-.023 (.007)	***-.014 (.002)	***-.031 (.008)	***-.013 (.002)	***-.030 (.008)	***-.010 (.002)	
	Self-Control			***-.707 (.115)	***-.583 (.050)	-	-	***-.789 (.124)	***-.570 (.054)	
	Physical Disorder					-.206 (.127)	***-.312 (.057)	**-.331 (.128)	***-.236 (.056)	
	Social Disorder					*.278 (.119)	*.130 (.056)	** .351 (.121)	.024 (.057)	
	Collective Efficacy					*-.158 (.074)	***-.254 (.034)	-.026 (.078)	***-.209 (.034)	
	Poverty					*.137 (.058)	*.050 (.022)	*.116 (.058)	.020 (.022)	
	Unemployed					***-.299 (.064)	*-.053 (.024)	***-.338 (.063)	-.044 (.024)	
	Residential Mobility					-.062 (.068)	.020 (.027)	.015 (.070)	.038 (.027)	
	Racial Heterogeneity					***.343 (.071)	-.050 (.031)	***.324 (.072)	**-.081 (.031)	
	N		342	1,900	342	1,899	337	1,860	337	1,859

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

CHAPTER 7 RESULTS PREDICTING CRIME VICTIMIZATION

This Chapter presents the results from the negative binomial regressions for each of the victimization dependent variables, beginning with property crime victimization, then personal crime victimization, and finally combined crime victimization. Identical to the organization of the previous Chapter focusing on crime perpetration, each of the three sections presents two tables (totaling six tables), one table illustrates results for the full sample and the other table displays results for the gang versus the non-gang samples. Similar to the examination of crime perpetration, gang and non-gang members were analyzed separately in order to test differences between the groups.

The tables presented in this Chapter also include several models, which mirror the format of the models presented in the previous Chapter. For the tables presenting results for the full sample, analyses included Model 1 (demographic variables only), Model 2 (gang membership), Model 3 (self-control), Model 4 (social disorganization), and Model 5 (both self-control and social disorganization). For the tables comparing the gang versus non-gang models, the same models are presented although gang membership was removed as an independent variable (given that the separate models are split by gang membership). These tables included Model 1 (demographics), Model 2 (self-control), Model 3 (social disorganization), and Model 4 (self-control and social disorganization). Findings from the models are illustrated and these findings are compared with their perpetration counterpart (e.g., property crime victimization was compared with property crime perpetration) as well as the other victimization models (e.g., property crime victimization was compared with personal and combined crime victimization).

Property Crime Victimization

Table 7-1 presents results predicting property crime victimization for the full sample. Table 7-1 Model 1 indicated Whites, non-Hispanics, and older inmates were significantly more likely to be victimized by property crime than non-Whites, Hispanics, and younger inmates. Comparing property crime victimization between gang versus non-gang members yielded substantial differences (see Table 7-2). Table 7-2 Model 1 revealed that none of the demographic variables were significant for gang members while all variables with the exception of sex were significant for non-gang members. In other words, there were no sex, race, ethnicity, or age differences among property crime victims who were gang members. Alternatively, non-gang members who were White, non-Hispanic, and older were more likely to be victimized by property crimes. The demographic variables remained unchanged among all four models predicting property crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members.

When comparing Model 1 (Table 6-1) predicting property crime perpetration to Model 1 (Table 7-1) predicting property crime victimization, several differences were noteworthy in terms of sex and age. While non-Hispanics and Whites were more likely to perpetrate and be victimized by property crime, males were more likely to perpetrate property crime. Furthermore, younger inmates were more likely to perpetrate property crime whereas older inmates were more likely to be victimized by property crimes.

Comparing the Model 1 findings from the split models predicting property crime perpetration (Table 6-2) to the split models predicting property crime victimization (7-2) indicated additional differences across models. Among gang members, non-Hispanics and younger inmates were significantly more likely to perpetrate property crimes while none of the demographic variables were predictive of property crime victimization. Among non-gang members, males, Whites, and non-Hispanics were significantly more likely to perpetrate property

crimes while the property crime victimization models indicated age differences (younger inmates victimized more) in addition to the race (Whites) and ethnicity (non-Hispanics) differences and no sex differences.

Hypothesis 8 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Demographic variables remained unchanged when gang membership was added to the property crime victimization model (Table 7-1 Model 2). Like the property perpetration model, findings suggested that gang membership was also positively and significantly related to property crime victimization. More specifically, gang members were more likely than non-gang members to report being victimized by property crime. This finding supported Hypothesis 8 and was in line with prior research (Peterson et al., 2004; Taylor et al., 2007).

Hypothesis 9 Unsupported: Low Self-Control Does Not Increase the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Unlike the property perpetration analyses, self-control was not predictive of property crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-1 Model 3). Results suggested that inmates were victimized by property crimes regardless of their level of self-control. This finding does not support Hypothesis 9 or the work of prior research (Schreck, 1999; Stewart et al., 2004).

However, examining the gang versus non-gang models sheds light on this finding for the full sample. Table 7-2 Model 2 examined the effects of self-control on property crime victimization among gang and non-gang members. While lower self-control was predictive of property crime victimization for non-gang members, *higher* self-control was significant for gang members. In other words, gang members with higher self-control were more likely to report property crime victimization. This finding was inconsistent with self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) and the recent work of prior research (Schreck, 1999; Stewart et al., 2004). Given these conflicting findings between the gang and non-gang samples, the full model indicated that self-

control was not significant. Comparing these findings with the property crime perpetration models indicated differences given that low self-control was predictive of property crime perpetration (for both gang and non-gang members) and property crime victimization for non-gang members while higher self-control was a significant predictor of property crime victimization among gang members.

Hypothesis 10 Unsupported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Do Not Increase the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Similarly, social disorganization did not appear to predict property crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-1 Model 4). Only one of the seven social disorganization variables reached significance: racial heterogeneity. Inmates who perceived more neighborhood racial diversity were significantly more likely to report being victimized by property crime. This finding rendered Hypothesis 10 largely unsupported. Comparing these findings with the property crime perpetration results from the full sample yielded substantial differences. Recall that physical disorder, social disorder, collective efficacy, neighborhood poverty, neighborhood unemployment, and racial heterogeneity were predictive of perpetrating property crimes whereas only racial heterogeneity was associated with property crime victimization.

When social disorganization variables were examined for property crime victimization among gang and non-gang members (Table 7-2 Model 3), higher racial heterogeneity was significant for both gang and non-gang members while higher social disorder was significant for gang members only. These findings differed substantially from the split models predicting property crime perpetration among gang and non-gang members, which found many more social disorganization variables to be important. While only more racial heterogeneity and social disorder were predictive of property crime victimization for gang members, less physical disorder, more social disorder, and less neighborhood unemployment were predictive of property

crime perpetration among gang members. Among non-gang members, only more racial heterogeneity was significantly related to property crime victimization whereas less physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, less neighborhood unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity were predictive of property crime perpetration among non-gang members. This means that social disorganization theory did not successfully explain property crime victimization.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Property Crime Victimization

When self-control and social disorganization were examined within the same analysis for the full sample (Table 7-1 Model 5), the findings were consistent with Models 3 and 4. The demographic variables were unchanged and while gang membership continued to be predictive of property crime victimization, self-control and social disorganization variables were not (again, with the exception of racial heterogeneity). Table 7-2 Model 4 revealed that self-control and social disorganization operated differently for gang members compared to non-gang members when examining property crime victimization. Again, findings revealed that while self-control was significantly related to property crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members, it operated in different ways. Lower self-control was predictive of property crime victimization among non-gang members whereas higher self-control was associated with property crime victimization for gang members. Very few of the social disorganization variables were related to property crime victimization among gang and non-gang members. While more racial diversity was a significant predictor for both groups, only more social disorder was significant among gang members. These findings differed when compared to the gang versus non-gang member models predicting property crime perpetration. For example, low self-control and most of the social disorganization variables were significant for both gang and non-gang members when

examining property perpetration. Overall, these findings indicated that neither self-control theory nor social disorganization theory successfully explained property crime victimization among gang or non-gang members.¹

Personal Crime Victimization

Table 7-3 presents the regression models for personal crime victimization for the full sample and Table 7-4 displays models for the gang versus non-gang samples. Table 7-3 Model 1 revealed that sex, race, and age were significantly associated with personal crime victimization for the full sample. Males, Whites, and younger inmates were significantly more likely to report personal crime victimization than females, non-Whites, and older inmates. These findings remained consistent across all five models, with the exception of Model 2. All demographic variables were significant when gang membership was added to the model (e.g., ethnicity became significant such that non-Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics to report personal crime victimization).

Table 7-4 Model 1 examined the relationship between personal crime victimization and the demographic variables among gang and non-gang members. Findings were consistent for both groups across all models and revealed that sex and ethnicity were significant for gang members while sex, race, and age were significant for non-gang members. Among gang members, males and non-Hispanics were more likely to report personal crime victimization. Among non-gang members males, Whites, and younger inmates were more likely to be victimized by personal crimes. Compared to the property crime victimization models for gang and non-gang members, some differences were observed. While sex and ethnicity were significant among gang members

¹ When only the most robust social disorganization variable (racial heterogeneity) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control and racial heterogeneity were statistically significant predictors of property crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members (tables not presented).

for the personal crime victimization, recall that none of the demographic variables reached significance for the property crime victimization model. For the personal crime victimization model for non-gang members, sex, race, and age were significant while race, ethnicity, and age were predictive for the property crime victimization model. Furthermore, older non-gang members were more likely to be property crime victims whereas younger non-gang members were more likely to be personal crime victims. Comparing the personal crime victimization results for gang and non-gang members to the split models predicting personal crime perpetration also revealed interesting similarities and differences. Both models indicated that sex and ethnicity were important predictors for gang members whereas age was also significant for the personal crime perpetration model. Furthermore, both models indicated that sex and age were significant for non-gang members whereas ethnicity was significant for personal crime perpetration and race was significant for personal crime victimization.

Hypothesis 8 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Consistent with Hypothesis 8 and the results from property crime victimization (as well as all of the crime perpetration analyses), gang membership was predictive of personal crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-3 Model 2). In other words, gang members were significantly more likely to be victims of personal crimes than non-gang members. As with the other victimization and perpetration models, this finding remained consistent when the theoretical variables of interest are added to the analyses.

Hypothesis 9 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Inmates with lower self-control were significantly more likely than inmates with higher self-control to report being victims of personal crime (see Table 7-3 Model 3). This finding supported Hypothesis 9 and was similar to the property, personal, and combined crime

perpetration models. Yet, this finding was different from the property crime victimization results given that self-control was not significantly predictive of property crime victimization for the full sample (but was positive for gang members and negative for non-gang members). Lower self-control was also significantly related to personal crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members (Table 7-4 Model 2), which was consistent with the personal crime perpetration results for gang versus non-gang members. However, this was partially supported by the findings predicting property crime victimization given that lower self-control was significant for non-gang members whereas higher self-control was significant for gang members.

Hypothesis 10 Partially Supported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Increase the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Table 7-3 Model 4 replaced self-control with social disorganization and findings indicated only one of the seven social disorganization variables was significantly related to personal crime victimization: social disorder. Inmates who perceived more social disorder within their neighborhood were significantly more likely to report personal crime victimization. The model predicting property crime victimization also revealed only one significant social disorganization variable (racial heterogeneity). Models predicting crime perpetration revealed that more of the social disorganization variables explained perpetration in comparison with victimization. Property crime perpetration was predicted by perceptions of less physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity. Furthermore, personal crime perpetration was associated with all of these variables except poverty and unemployment (but less heterogeneity rather than more). The combined crime perpetration model was related to each of the variables predictive of property crime perpetration with the exception of racial heterogeneity.

Table 7-4 Model 3 predicting personal crime victimization for the split samples indicated that perceptions of more social disorder and more neighborhood unemployment were significant for non-gang members while perceptions of more neighborhood poverty and less neighborhood unemployment were significant for gang members. Compared to the split models predicting property crime victimization, interesting differences were observed. For example, more social disorder and racial heterogeneity were related to property crime victimization among gang members whereas more poverty and less unemployment were related to personal crime victimization for gang members. Among non-gang members, more racial heterogeneity was significantly predictive of property crime victimization whereas more social disorder and neighborhood unemployment were associated with personal crime victimization among non-gang members. Comparing the personal crime victimization split model results for social disorganization to the personal crime perpetration split models indicated even more differences. While poverty and unemployment were significant for personal crime victimization for gang members, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, less unemployment, less residential mobility, and more racial heterogeneity were significant for personal crime perpetration among gang members. Additionally, whereas more social disorder and unemployment were significant for personal crime victimization among non-gang members, less collective efficacy, more unemployment, and less racial heterogeneity were predictive of personal crime perpetration for non-gang members.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Personal Crime Victimization

The final model predicting personal crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-3 Model 5) examined all variables of interest, including self-control and social disorganization. Results indicated no substantial changes from Models 3 and 4 given that self-control and social

disorder were predictive of personal crime victimization. When compared to the property crime victimization model, some important differences were noted. Low self-control was predictive of personal crime victimization but was not significant for property crime victimization for the full sample. Furthermore, while the only social disorganization variable predictive of personal crime victimization was social disorder, the only variable predictive of property crime victimization was racial heterogeneity.

Table 7-4 Model 4 examined the full model for gang and non-gang member and revealed that both self-control and few social disorganization variables were predictive of personal crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members. Both gang and non-gang members with low self-control were significantly more likely to be victimized by personal crime. This finding was supported by the gang and non-gang analysis predicting property crime victimization and personal crime perpetration. Among gang members, perceptions of more neighborhood poverty and less neighborhood unemployment were significant for personal crime victimization while higher social disorder and higher neighborhood unemployment were significant for non-gang members. In terms of the social disorganization variables, some important differences were observed between gang and non-gang members when personal crime victimization was compared with property crime victimization. For example, property crime victimization was significantly associated with more social disorder for gang members and more racial heterogeneity for both gang and non-gang members. Furthermore, personal crime perpetration was significantly related to many more social disorganization variables than the personal crime victimization split models. More specifically, gang members who reported less physical disorder, more social disorder, more poverty, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity were significantly more likely to be perpetrators of personal crime. Non-gang members who

reported less collective efficacy, more unemployment, and less racial heterogeneity were significantly more likely to perpetrate personal crimes.

Overall, finding revealed that self-control theory successfully explained personal crime victimization, given that lower self-control was associated with more personal crime victimization. Again, social disorganization theory generated some support. However, few social disorganization variables were significantly related to personal crime victimization.²

Combined Crime Victimization

The remaining two tables examine regression models predicting combined crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-5) and for the gang and non-gang samples (Table 7-6). Among the full sample (Table 7-5), all demographic variables were predictive of combined crime victimization (Model 1). More specifically, males, Whites, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were more likely to report crime victimization than females, non-Whites, Hispanics, and older inmates. These findings were similar to the full sample model predicting personal crime victimization (with the exception of ethnicity, which did not reach significance for personal crime victimization). The full sample model predicting property crime victimization suggested similar findings with regard to race and ethnicity but opposite results regarding sex and age. No sex differences were observed predicting property crime victimization. Furthermore, age was positively associated with property crime victimization and negatively related to personal and combined crime victimization. When the findings from the combined crime victimization model were compared to the combined crime perpetration model, results were identical such that males,

² When only the most robust social disorganization variable (unemployment) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control and unemployment were statistically significant predictors of personal crime victimization for both gang and non-gang members. However, unemployment was negatively associated for gang members and positively associated for non-gang members (tables not presented).

Whites, non-Hispanics, and younger inmates were more likely to perpetrate and be victimized by crime overall.

Table 7-6 displays results predicting combined crime victimization for the gang versus non-gang samples. Model 1 revealed that sex and ethnicity were significant for gang members while sex, race, and ethnicity were significant for non-gang members. Among gang members, males and non-Hispanics were significantly more likely to report combined crime victimization than females and Hispanics. Among non-gang members, males, Whites, and non-Hispanics were more likely to be victimized by crime than females, non-Whites, and Hispanics. Recall that the full sample model (Table 7-5 Model 1) showed that all demographic variables were significant. Examining the gang versus non-gang samples indicated that the non-gang sample was driving the full sample model findings.

Hypothesis 8 Supported: Gang Membership Increases the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Table 7-5 Model 2 revealed that gang membership was positively and significantly associated with combined crime victimization. In other words, gang members were significantly more likely to report combined crime victimization than non-gang members. This finding supported Hypotheses 8 and was consistent with the other victimization models (property and personal crime victimization) as well as the perpetration models (property, personal, and combined crime perpetration).

Hypothesis 9 Supported: Low Self-Control Increases the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

When self-control was added to the combined victimization model for the full sample, results indicated that low self-control was a significant predictor of victimization (Table 7-5 Model 3). This finding supported Hypothesis 9 and was consistent with the findings from the personal crime victimization model for the full sample and all three perpetration crime models

(property, personal, and combined). However, self-control was not significant for the full model predicting property crime victimization. Table 7-6 Model 2 (adding self-control) revealed no change for the demographic variables among gang members. Among non-gang members, ethnicity was no longer significant when self-control was added to the model. Self-control was predictive of combined crime victimization for non-gang members only whereas self-control was not significantly related to crime victimization for gang members. This suggests that the non-gang sample was driving the findings for the full sample, given that self-control was significant for both of these models (and not the gang member sample).

Hypothesis 10 Unsupported: Perceptions of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods Do Not Increase the Likelihood of Being Victimized by Crime

Social disorder was the only significant social disorganization variable predictive of combined crime victimization for the full sample (Table 7-5 Model 4). A perception of more social disorder was related to more crime victimization among the full sample. This finding was identical to the personal crime victimization model, which suggested that the personal crime victimization model was the driving force behind this finding for the combined victimization model. The property crime victimization model revealed that racial heterogeneity was the only significant social disorganization variable. When compared to the perpetration models, several similarities and differences were noted; however social disorganization was more successful in explaining crime perpetration than crime victimization. The property crime perpetration model for the full sample revealed that many more social disorganization variables were significant (including lower physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, less unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity). The personal crime perpetration model for the full sample indicated that less physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, and less racial heterogeneity were significant. The combined crime perpetration model revealed

that less physical disorder, more social disorder, less collective efficacy, more poverty, and less unemployment were important predictors.

Table 7-6 Model 3 examined social disorganization among the split models and indicated no changes in the demographic variables from the previous models for gang and non-gang members, with the exception of ethnicity which no longer reached significance among non-gang members. Among gang members, perceptions of more neighborhood poverty and less neighborhood unemployment were significantly predictive of combined crime victimization. Among non-gang members, more social disorder and more neighborhood unemployment were related to combined crime victimization. Only social disorder was significant for the full model, which suggested that the non-gang sample was driving these findings.

Comparing Self-Control Theory and Social Disorganization Theory Predicting Combined Crime Victimization

When both theories were examined in the same model for the full sample (Table 7-5 Model 5), findings revealed that lower self-control was predictive of combined crime victimization whereas none of the social disorganization variables reached significance. This finding differed somewhat from the other victimization models. For example, low self-control and high social disorder were significant for personal crime victimization whereas more racial heterogeneity was significant for property crime victimization (and self-control was not significant) among the full sample. When comparing the findings from Table 7-5 Model 5 predicting combined crime victimization for the full sample to the combined crime perpetration for the full sample, some similarities and differences were noteworthy. Self-control was significant for both combined perpetration and victimization. Among the social disorganization variables, none were predictive of combined crime victimization whereas many were significant

for the combined crime perpetration model (less physical disorder, less collective efficacy, and less neighborhood unemployment).

Table 7-6 Model 4 examined the effects of both self-control and social disorganization on combined crime victimization among the gang versus non-gang samples. Self-control was significant for non-gang members only, which indicated that non-gang members with lower self-control were significantly more likely than those with higher self-control to be victimized. Clearly, the non-gang member sample was the driving force behind the full sample findings given that both indicated self-control was significant (whereas the gang sample did not). Among gang members, perceptions of more neighborhood poverty, less neighborhood unemployment, and more racial heterogeneity were significantly related to combined crime victimization. Among non-gang members, perceptions of more neighborhood unemployment was significantly associated with combined crime victimization. None of the social disorganization variables were significant for the full sample given the opposite findings for unemployment between gang (negative association) and non-gang members (positive association). While poverty was significant among gang members only, the non-gang member sample overpowered this finding for the full sample model.³

Overall, many of the hypotheses regarding crime victimization were supported. Several important findings characterized the models predicting crime victimization. First, gang members were significantly more likely than non-gang members to be victims of personal, property, and combined crime. This finding was consistent among the models predicting crime perpetration as well (property crime, personal crime, and combined crime perpetration). Second, self-control

³ When only the most robust social disorganization variable (social disorder) was included into the full model (instead of all seven social disorganization variables), self-control was a statistically significant predictor of combined crime victimization for non-gang members only and unemployment was significant for both gang members (negative relationship) and non-gang members (positive relationship) (tables not presented).

was significantly related to some of the crime victimization models, indicating some limited support for hypotheses predicting low self-control's association with victimization. However, low self-control was not predictive of all of the crime victimization models, as the crime perpetration models indicated. Self-control was significantly related to personal crime perpetration (for the full sample, gang sample, and non-gang sample). Self-control was not predictive of property crime victimization, in light of the contradictory findings from the gang (showing self-control as significant and positive) versus non-gang samples (showing self-control as significant and negative). For the combined crime victimization model, self-control was significant for the full sample and the non-gang sample, but not for the gang sample. Third, less support was observed for social disorganization theory's ability to predict crime victimization in comparison with crime perpetration. For example, only one social disorganization variable was predictive of property crime victimization among the full sample and the non-gang sample (racial heterogeneity), while one additional variable was predictive of property crime victimization among gang members (social disorder). Social disorder was predictive of personal crime victimization among the full sample and the non-gang sample. Poverty was significantly associated with personal crime victimization for gang members only, while unemployment was significant (but negative) for gang members and significant (but positive) for non-gang members, thus rendering the full model not significant. When self-control and social disorganization were tested together for the combined crime victimization model, the full sample indicated no support for social disorganization, due to inconsistencies among the gang and non-gang samples. For example, poverty and racial heterogeneity were significantly predictive of combined crime victimization for gang members only and unemployment was significant (yet negative) for gang members and (positive) for non-gang members. Therefore, more limited support was generated

for self-control and social disorganization theories when predicting crime victimization compared to crime perpetration.

Table 7-1. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Property Crime Victimization (Full Sample)

	Property Crime Victimization (Full Sample)				
	Model 1: Demographics	Model 2: Gang Membership	Model 3: Self-Control	Model 4: Social Disorganization	Model 5: All Variables
Male	-.059 (.057)	-.074 (.058)	-.072 (.058)	-.066 (.059)	-.064 (.059)
White	***.268 (.051)	***.291 (.052)	***.279 (.053)	***.297 (.054)	***.284 (.055)
Hispanic	***-.286 (.066)	***-.307 (.066)	***-.304 (.067)	***-.296 (.068)	***-.293 (.068)
Age	***.008 (.002)	***.010 (.002)	***.010 (.002)	***.010 (.002)	***.010 (.002)
Gang Membership		***.364 (.071)	***.352 (.072)	***.341 (.0726)	***.331 (.073)
Self-Control			-.058 (.054)	–	-.058 (.056)
Physical Disorder				-.100 (.061)	-.100 (.061)
Social Disorder				.089 (.059)	.086 (.059)
Collective Efficacy				.025 (.035)	.030 (.036)
Poverty				.003 (.024)	.005 (.024)
Unemployed				.025 (.026)	.024 (.026)
Residential Mobility				-.017 (.028)	-.019 (.028)
Racial Heterogeneity				**0.087 (.031)	**0.085 (.031)
N	2,193	2,188	2,187	2,144	2,143

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 7-2. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Property Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

		Property Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)							
		Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Self-Control		Mode 13: Social Disorganization		Mode 14: All Variables	
		Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample
Male		.068 (.177)	-.091 (.061)	.127 (.179)	-.085 (.062)	.119 (.182)	-.079 (.062)	.170 (.184)	-.070 (.062)
White		-.122 (.135)	***.363 (.056)	-.059 (.138)	***.340 (.057)	-.165 (.141)	***.369 (.059)	-.099 (.145)	***.340 (.060)
Hispanic		-.268 (.144)	***-.325 (.075)	-.249 (.145)	***-.319 (.075)	-.236 (.150)	***-.319 (.077)	-.215 (.151)	***-.310 (.077)
Age		-.002 (.007)	***.011 (.002)	-.003 (.007)	***.011 (.003)	-.001 (.008)	***.010 (.003)	-.002 (.008)	***.011 (.003)
Self-Control				*.326 (.142)	**-.118 (.059)	-	-	*.320 (.147)	*-.134 (.061)
Physical Disorder						-.280 (.146)	-.067 (.067)	-.258 (.147)	-.061 (.067)
Social Disorder						*.312 (.137)	.039 (.066)	*.297 (.136)	.026 (.067)
Collective Efficacy						-.067 (.085)	.029 (.039)	-.081 (.085)	.045 (.039)
Poverty						.073 (.064)	-.003 (.026)	.070 (.063)	.000 (.026)
Unemployed						-.126 (.071)	.047 (.028)	-.111 (.071)	.047 (.028)
Residential Mobility						-.016 (.072)	-.028 (.030)	-.017 (.072)	-.031 (.030)
Racial Heterogeneity						*.174 (.078)	*.075 (.034)	*.181 (.078)	*.073 (.034)
N		335	1,853	335	1,852	330	1,814	330	1,813

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 7-3. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Personal Crime Victimization (Full Sample)

	Personal Crime Victimization (Full Sample)				
	Model 1: Demographics	Model 2: Gang Membership	Model 3: Self-Control	Model 4: Social Disorganization	Model 5: All Variables
Male	***.420 (.052)	***.357 (.053)	***.370 (.053)	***.358 (.054)	***.371 (.054)
White	** .121 (.047)	** .143 (.047)	*.098 (.048)	***.196 (.049)	** .149 (.050)
Hispanic	-.084 (.057)	*-.112 (.057)	-.093 (.057)	-.060 (.059)	-.048 (.059)
Age	***-.012 (.002)	***-.008 (.002)	**-.006 (.002)	**-.006 (.002)	**-.005 (.002)
Gang Membership		***.753 (.062)	***.690 (.063)	***.735 (.063)	***.683 (.064)
Self-Control			***-.230 (.048)	—	***-.214 (.050)
Physical Disorder				.020 (.053)	.023 (.053)
Social Disorder				** .142 (.051)	*.121 (.051)
Collective Efficacy				-.017 (.032)	.003 (.032)
Poverty				.002 (.022)	.003 (.022)
Unemployed				.043 (.023)	.043 (.023)
Residential Mobility				-.043 (.024)	-.043 (.024)
Racial Heterogeneity				-.006 (.028)	-.006 (.028)
N	2,252	2,246	2,245	2,201	2,200

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 7-4. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Personal Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

		Personal Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)							
		Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Self-Control		Mode 13: Social Disorganization		Mode 14: All Variables	
		Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample
Male		** .476 (.159)	*** .344 (.056)	** .475 (.158)	*** .356 (.057)	** .467 (.162)	*** .343 (.058)	** .470 (.161)	*** .357 (.058)
White		-.011 (.126)	** .160 (.051)	-.045 (.127)	* .111 (.052)	-.073 (.129)	*** .232 (.054)	-.138 (.132)	*** .181 (.055)
Hispanic		* -.292 (.133)	-.077 (.064)	* -.298 (.133)	-.051 (.064)	* -.355 (.141)	-.038 (.067)	** -.385 (.141)	-.016 (.067)
Age		-.004 (.007)	*** -.008 (.002)	-.002 (.007)	** -.007 (.002)	-.002 (.007)	** -.007 (.002)	-.001 (.007)	* -.006 (.002)
Self-Control				* -.253 (.118)	*** -.228 (.053)	-	-	* -.322 (.127)	*** -.213 (.055)
Physical Disorder						-.097 (.126)	.059 (.059)	-.120 (.127)	.067 (.059)
Social Disorder						-.055 (.115)	** .172 (.057)	-.065 (.117)	* .142 (.058)
Collective Efficacy						-.169 (.088)	-.004 (.034)	-.145 (.008)	.015 (.034)
Poverty						*** .181 (.056)	-.027 (.024)	*** .190 (.057)	-.026 (.024)
Unemployed						*** -.250 (.063)	*** .084 (.025)	*** -.271 (.063)	*** .086 (.025)
Residential Mobility						-.086 (.065)	-.035 (.026)	-.058 (.066)	-.038 (.026)
Racial Heterogeneity						.110 (.072)	-.019 (.031)	.128 (.073)	-.022 (.031)
N		342	1,904	342	1,903	337	1,864	337	1,863

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 7-5. Negative Binomial Regression Combined Crime Victimization (Full Sample)

	Combined Crime Victimization (Full Sample)				
	Model 1: Demographics	Model 2: Gang Membership	Model 3: Self-Control	Model 4: Social Disorganization	Model 5: All Variables
Male	***.309 (.051)	***.253 (.052)	***.265 (.052)	***.254 (.053)	***.268 (.053)
White	** .141 (.046)	***.169 (.046)	** .126 (.047)	***.221 (.048)	***.175 (.049)
Hispanic	*-.138 (.057)	**-.161 (.057)	**-.151 (.057)	*-.123 (.059)	*-.118 (.059)
Age	***-.007 (.002)	-.003 (.002)	-.002 (.002)	-.003 (.002)	-.002 (.002)
Gang Membership		***.659 (.062)	***.603 (.063)	***.637 (.063)	***.589 (.064)
Self-Control			***-.226 (.047)	-	***-.218 (.049)
Physical Disorder				.024 (.053)	.027 (.053)
Social Disorder				*.116 (.051)	.095 (.051)
Collective Efficacy				-.006 (.031)	.016 (.031)
Poverty				.000 (.022)	.002 (.022)
Unemployed				.042 (.023)	.043 (.023)
Residential Mobility				-.034 (.024)	-.034 (.024)
Racial Heterogeneity				.027 (.028)	.026 (.028)
N	2,252	2,246	2,245	2,201	2,200

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

Table 7-6. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Combined Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)

		Combined Crime Victimization (Gang versus Non-Gang Samples)							
		Mode 11: Demographics		Mode 12: Self-Control		Mode 13: Social Disorganization		Mode 14: All Variables	
		Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample	Gang Sample	Non-Gang Sample
Male		** .451 (.157)	*** .234 (.055)	** .442 (.157)	*** .249 (.055)	** .470 (.160)	*** .233 (.056)	** .457 (.159)	*** .251 (.056)
White		-.054 (.124)	*** .199 (.050)	-.074 (.125)	** .152 (.051)	-.122 (.128)	*** .270 (.053)	-.162 (.130)	*** .217 (.054)
Hispanic		*-.329 (.131)	*-.130 (.063)	**-.334 (.131)	-.115 (.063)	**-.399 (.136)	-.101 (.066)	**-.415 (.136)	-.088 (.066)
Age		-.004 (.007)	-.003 (.002)	-.003 (.007)	-.002 (.002)	-.004 (.007)	-.003 (.002)	-.003 (.007)	-.002 (.002)
Self-Control				-.150 (.119)	***-.238 (.051)	-	-	-.219 (.125)	***-.231 (.053)
Physical Disorder						-.096 (.127)	.059 (.058)	-.118 (.128)	.069 (.058)
Social Disorder						-.033 (.116)	*.137 (.057)	-.033 (.117)	.105 (.058)
Collective Efficacy						-.080 (.080)	-.003 (.034)	-.070 (.080)	.020 (.034)
Poverty						***.181 (.056)	-.027 (.024)	***.184 (.057)	-.024 (.024)
Unemployed						***-.221 (.064)	** .078 (.025)	***-.236 (.064)	***.081 (.025)
Residential Mobility						-.034 (.063)	-.034 (.026)	-.018 (.064)	-.037 (.026)
Racial Heterogeneity						.134 (.071)	.014 (.030)	*.142 (.072)	.012 (.030)
N		342	1,904	342	1,903	337	1,864	337	1,863

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001 Standard Errors in Parentheses

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSIONS

Discussion

This research examined the relationships between gang membership, crime perpetration, and victimization using two theoretical explanations (self-control and social disorganization). Using self-report survey data from jail inmates, results suggested several important and statistically significant relationships. Given the number of models presented, the following highlights the key findings and discusses the findings in the context of prior research.

First, the demographic variables revealed interesting relationships with regard to gang membership, crime perpetration, and victimization. Gang members were primarily male (85%) which was consistent with some prior research (NYGC, 2007b), but suggested a lower rate of female gang members than other research has found (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998; Gover et al., forthcoming 2009). Sex differences were observed in the majority of the models and findings indicated that, generally, men (both gang and non-gang members) were significantly more likely than women to be both perpetrators (Durose & Langan, 2007; James, 2004; Kyckelhahn & Cohen, 2008; Sabol et al., 2007; U.S. Department of Justice, 2007) and victims of crime (Craven, 1997; Rand, 2008). The findings suggested some racial differences among gang members, perpetrators, and victims, although the findings were less straightforward than examining sex differences. The racial composition of gang members indicated that Whites (37%), Blacks (36%), and Hispanics (29%) were almost equally represented. This finding contradicted some research which indicated that non-Whites were more likely to be gang members (NYGC, 2007b) and supported other research that suggests similar participation in gangs by Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics (Esbensen & Winfree, 1998). In terms of race and involvement with crime (perpetration and victimization), Whites were more likely than non-Whites to perpetrate property

and combined crime and were more likely to be victimized by property, personal, and combined crime. These findings were inconsistent with prior research (Rand, 2008; Rennison, 2001). However, when self-control was controlled for, non-Whites were more likely than Whites to perpetrate personal crimes. Results regarding ethnicity revealed that gang members were more likely to be Hispanic but that non-Hispanics were more likely to perpetrate property, personal, and combined crime and more likely to be victims of property and overall crime. While only one of the five models predicting personal crime victimization indicated that non-Hispanics were more likely to be victims, the majority of the models did not show significant relationships regarding ethnicity. For age, younger inmates were generally more likely to be gang members, property, personal, and combined crime offenders as well as personal crime victims, which was supported by prior research (Klaus & Rennison, 2002; Rand, 2008). Yet, contrary to prior research, older inmates were more likely to be property crime victims.

Gang members were significantly more likely than non-gang members to be perpetrators of crime (property, personal, and combined), which was supported by the work of prior research (Cohen, 1969; Decker & Van Winkle, 1996; Esbensen & Huizinga, 1993; Hagedorn, 1988; Klein, 1971; Maxson & Klein, 2006; Miller, 1966; Thornberry et al., 1993; Thrasher, 1927; Vigil, 1988). Gang members were also more likely than non-gang members to report being victimized by crime (property, personal, and combined), a finding which was supported by most prior research (Gover et al., 2009; Peterson et al., 2004; Taylor et al., 2007) and contradicted by only one study (Gibson et al., forthcoming 2009). Given that gang members were not only more deeply entrenched in committing crime, but that they were also more likely to be victimized by crime has important implications for research and policy. While research has explored the time-ordering of the gang-perpetration link, suggesting overall support for the facilitation model

(Thornberry et al., 1993), prior research has not yet established a solid understanding of the ways in which victimization affect gang membership. Recent work by Peterson et al. (2004) showed support for an enhancement model, whereas gang members were more likely than non-gang members to experience victimization before membership and more likely to be victimized at higher rates during gang membership. Especially in light of the research that suggests gang members may join gangs for protection (Peterson et al., 2004), it is important to disentangle the gang-victimization link. It is also important to examine this link using a variety of crime victimization measures, given that the current study revealed gang members were victimized by a variety of crime types.

Examining the effects of self-control revealed interesting findings that supported the theory's ability to explain offending (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) and some types of victimization (Schreck, 1999; Stewart et al., 2004). Findings revealed that lower self-control was predictive of gang membership, crime perpetration (property, personal, and combined), and personal crime victimization, but not property victimization. More specifically, gang members, offenders, and victims of personal crimes were more likely to have lower self-control than non-gang members and individuals who do not report crime perpetration and victimization. This finding was in line with prior research (Schreck, 1999; Stewart et al., 2004) and suggests important theoretical advancements (described in the next section).

Findings regarding social disorganization were less straightforward. Across models examining the full sample, many of the social disorganization variables were predictive of gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization. High levels of social disorder and collective efficacy perceptions were associated with gang membership. Crime perpetration (property, personal, and combined) was related to lower levels of perceived physical disorder,

collective efficacy, and higher levels of perceived social disorder. Property crime perpetration was also associated with higher perceptions of racial diversity whereas less racial diversity was predictive of personal crime perpetration. Higher levels of perceived social disorder were predictive of the combined and personal victimization models whereas higher racial heterogeneity was significantly related to property crime victimization.

It is important to note that some of the social disorganization variables behaved in ways that contradicted social disorganization theory. Pratt and Cullen (2005) also point out that some social disorganization variables, such as unemployment, were significant but in ways that counter the theory. Similarly, Sampson and Groves (1989) found that ethnic heterogeneity was positively (rather than negatively) associated with personal crime victimization. For example, social disorganization theory suggests that *higher* levels of physical disorder and racial heterogeneity are related to higher crime rates (Sampson & Raudenbush, 2001). That *lower* levels of physical disorder and racial diversity were related to crime perpetration in the current study is curious. Turning to a speculative perspective, it is possible that inmates who reported involvement in crime perceived neighborhood physical disorder as unproblematic for a variety of reasons. The measurement of disorder may have been interpreted by respondents in multiple ways. For example, the survey questions asked respondents to determine “how much of a problem” they believed each type of physical disorder was in their neighborhood. This method of assessing perceptions of disorder combined both the presence of the disorder with the respondents’ perceptions of the disorder type (see Skogan & Maxfield, 1981). Therefore, a response of “not a problem” to any of the disorder items may indicate at least two possibilities: (1) respondents believed the disorder type was not prevalent and not problematic, (2) respondents believed the disorder type was prevalent but not problematic. Offenders may have

perceived even high levels of physical disorder in their neighborhood as normal rather than abnormal. Alternatively, offenders may have been reluctant to identify their neighborhoods' physical disorder as problematic due to their personal contribution to the disorder. The finding that less racial diversity within inmates' neighborhoods was associated with offending may also be attributed to its measurement. As described as a measurement limitation (Chapter 3), inmates were asked to self-interpret the spatial distribution of their neighborhood. It is possible that while respondents lived in racially diverse areas, they considered only a portion of that area (the portion as racially similar to themselves) as "their neighborhood." Due to the potential problems associated with the measures of social disorder, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Returning to a discussion about gang membership, the current study examined self-control and social disorganization between gang and non-gang members in an effort to determine differences among the groups. Results revealed that self-control and social disorganization were related to crime perpetration (property, personal, and combined) for both gang and non-gang members. Interestingly, entering both self-control and social disorganization into the models did not eliminate the explanatory influence of either theory. Therefore, both self-control and social disorganization were predictive of offending for both gang and non-gang members. Models predicting crime victimization revealed some differences with regard to the theoretical variables for gang and non-gang members. Self-control was not predictive of property or combined victimization for gang members whereas personal crime victimization was significantly associated with lower self-control. Alternatively, low self-control was predictive of victimization (property, personal, and combined) for non-gang members.

Theoretical Implications

The current study found general support for both theoretical perspectives, although more support was generated for self-control theory in comparison to social disorganization theory.

With one exception, all of the hypotheses regarding self-control were confirmed. More specifically, low self-control was related to gang membership, property crime perpetration, personal crime perpetration, combined crime perpetration, personal crime victimization, and combined crime victimization. However, low self-control was not predictive of property crime victimization. Social disorganization produced less straightforward findings for several reasons. First, unlike self-control, social disorganization was measured with multiple variables which has the benefit of detecting specific theoretical factors of most importance and the drawback of allowing for other (less important) variables to be non-significant which inevitably renders the final conclusion as offering “some” support for the theory. Second, while not all of the social disorganization variables were significantly predicted gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization, variables that were significant changed among the models. In other words, a specific component of social disorganization did not emerge as being most important. Instead, each of the seven theoretical variables were significant on at least one occasion. Third, some of the social disorganization variables were statistically significant but in opposite ways which only added to the potential confusion about the interpretation of social disorganization theory. For example, perceptions of physical disorder were negatively related with property and personal crime perpetration. Additionally, perceived racial heterogeneity was positively related with property crime perpetration and victimization yet negatively predictive of personal crime perpetration. Perceptions of unemployment were negatively related to property crime perpetration, which contradicts social disorganization theory’s tenets, yet is consistent with findings from other research on social disorganization theory (Pratt & Cullen, 2005).

While not all of the self-control and social disorganization hypotheses were confirmed, the current study found general support for both theories when examined separately *and* jointly.

When testing the theories together, both yielded statistically significant findings. In other words, it can be concluded that *both* self-control and social disorganization are important for explaining gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization. In terms of theory testing, examining theories in this way can clearly provide great detail about the main effects of the theory when examined individually and it can also identify weaknesses with the theory in the event that a different theory renders it unimportant.

The findings from the current study support the advancement of theory to explain crime victimization in addition to crime perpetration. With few exceptions (i.e., routine activities theory), most theories are not designed to explain crime victimization. Yet similarities between crime perpetration and crime victimization (Lauritsen et al., 1991, 1992; Lauritsen, & Laub, 2007; Schreck et al., 2008) suggest that criminological theories may successfully explain committing and experiencing crime. Explaining criminal behavior is important in order to prevent or reduce crime (and, subsequently, victimization). Similarly, it is just as important for criminological theories to explain crime victimization in order to identify factors that increase one's risk of experiencing crime and, therefore, experiencing the physical, financial, and psychological effects of crime (Karmen, 2009).

Theory-Based Policy Implications

The findings from the current study emphasize the importance of policies that target individuals with low self-control and disorganized neighborhoods. Based on the findings of this study, policies and programs may be targeted to individuals or groups who are most at-risk of gang membership or crime victimization. Given that many of the social disorganization variables were predictive of gang membership, crime perpetration, and crime victimization, programs focused on disorganized neighborhoods may reduce gang membership, crime, and victimization (Sherman, Gottfredson, MacKenzie, Eck, Reuter, & Bushway, 1998). An

extensive amount of research has examined the effects of implementing community-based programs to reduce crime. In one of the most comprehensive and methodologically robust evaluations of programs designed to prevent crime, an assessment funded by the National Institute of Justice generated no evidence of any community-based programs that successfully prevent crime (Sherman et al., 1998). In fact, some community-based programs were specifically identified by Sherman et al. (1998) as ineffective at reducing crime, including police-organized neighborhood watch programs and community mobilization in high-crime low-income areas.

While much research suggests that community-based efforts to reduce crime are ineffective, several “promising” programs targeting communities have received some success. For example, Sherman et al. (1998) identify several community-based programs that have been successful at reducing crime, including: monitoring gang members by community workers, community-based after school programs, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. In terms of community-based policies directed toward reducing gang crime specifically, the Spergel Model has generated much support (Fearn, Decker, & Curry, 2006). The Spergel Model was developed by Irving Spergel and is also known as the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program (Klein & Maxson, 2006). Five components comprise the Spergel Model, including (1) mobilizing community members (groups and individuals) to organize programs focused on gangs, (2) outreach efforts designed to help gang members become connected to school, criminal justice agencies, etc., (3) reintegrating gang members into the community by assisting with job training, employment, etc., (4) facilitating policy changes in an effort to encourage positive treatment of gang members by public and private agencies, and (5) promoting official agencies designed to suppress gang membership and

gang crime (Klein & Maxson, 2006). A preliminary evaluation of the Spengel Model by Spengel and Grossman (1997) revealed overall support for the program in terms of reduced violent crime (but see Klein & Maxson's, 2006, discussion of the limitations of this model).

Given that self-control predicted gang membership, crime perpetration, and personal crime victimization, programming designed to teach youth to exhibit high self-control may be effective in reducing gang membership, crime, and personal crime victimization. Since self-control is established during youth (by ages 8 to 10), teaching children and new parents to instill high self-control would be a valuable use of resources. School curriculums, after school programs, mentoring programs, and involvement in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, music, art, dance) may encourage youth to adopt high self-control. Evaluations of several school-based programs indicated a reduction in crime and delinquency, including implementing campaigns (e.g., anti-bullying), communicating and reinforcing rules, and teaching life skills such as stress management and self-control (Sherman et al., 1998).

Given that parenting practices are primarily responsible for children's self-control (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990), it may be especially important to focus efforts on teaching parents proper parenting skills (e.g., supervision, punishment, warmth). Sherman et al. (1998) identifies several family-based programs that have been successful in reducing delinquency including frequent visits by nurses for parents with infants, weekly preschool and home visits by teachers, and family therapy (Sherman et al., 1998).

Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

While the current study is a step forward in furthering our theoretical understanding of the crime and victimization among gang members, some limitations should be noted. In addition to the measurement issues noted in Chapter 3, several other methodological limitations suggest that the findings should be interpreted with caution. Given the nature of survey research, the sample

was comprised of self-selected volunteers with a lower response rate, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. It is possible that inmates were influenced to or from participating after learning that the survey focuses on the sensitive issues of gangs, victimization, and offending. Furthermore, the current study does not include a non-incarcerated comparison group. However, it was determined that incarcerated offenders (jail inmates) would best serve as a comparison group for incarcerated gang members.

While many of the social disorganization variables were predictive of gang membership, crime perpetration, and victimization, some of the variables behaved in ways that contradicts social disorganization theory. Specifically, physical disorder was negatively associated with crime perpetration rather than positively associated, as social disorganization theory suggests. In other words, *less* (rather than more) physical disorder was predictive of crime perpetration. Future research could disentangle the peculiar effects of physical disorder by examining each of the physical disorder items individually, rather than collectively as a scale.

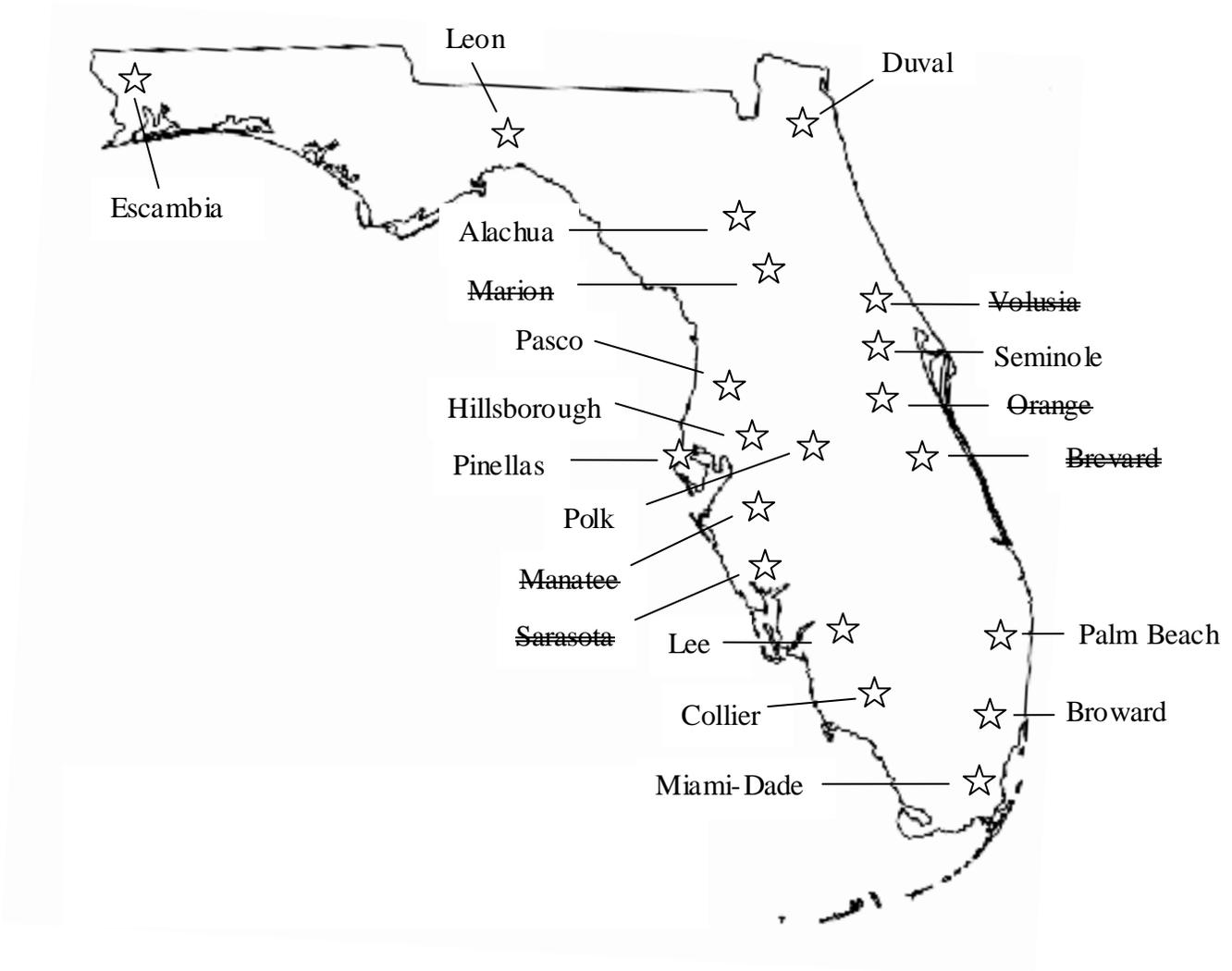
Furthermore, future research may gain a deeper understanding of the nature of jail/prison gangs by asking gang members whether they joined while incarcerated. The current study is unable to determine whether gang members had joined gangs before or during incarceration, which may limit the extent to which some theories may account for gang membership (i.e., social disorganization). While the sample was primarily male (75%), female inmates were over-represented in the sample compared to the female populations for some jails (see Table 4-4). Given that men and women differ with regard to their involvement with gangs (Thrasher, 1927; NYGC, 2007b), crime perpetration (Durose & Langan, 2007; James, 2004; Kyckelhahn & Cohen, 2008; Sabol et al., 2007; U.S. Department of Justice, 2007), and victimization (Craven, 1997; Gover et al., 2008; Nobles et al., forthcoming 2009; Rand, 2008), it is important for future

research to examine the relationships among gangs, crime perpetration, victimization, self-control, and social disorganization separately among men and women.

Additionally, the current study represents a cross-sectional design, which may render some causal time-ordering among variables problematic. For example, it is impossible to determine changes over time with regard to variables such as self-control and perceptions of neighborhood disorganization. Therefore, the current study is unable to address the causal order between these variables and others. However, the cross-sectional survey questions are equipped to examine the time-order between (1) gang membership and crime victimization and (2) gang membership and crime perpetration.¹ While some prior research has examined the temporal ordering between gang membership and crime perpetration (Gordon et al., 2004; Thornberry et al., 1993), the temporal ordering between gang membership and crime victimization is less understood. Given the recent literature that suggests gang membership is associated with crime victimization (Gover et al., 2009; Peterson et al., 2004; Taylor et al., 2007), in addition to the findings from the current study, it is important for future research to determine the extent to which victimization occurs before, during, and/or after gang membership. Examining *when* victimization and gang membership occurs may reveal important reasons for joining a gang (e.g., victimization-facilitated versus victimization-enhanced gang membership). This knowledge may provide researchers and practitioners with a clearer understanding of the dynamics of the lives of gang members as well as potential starting points for reducing gang membership.

¹ Survey questions allowed gang members to indicate when (and how many times) each crime occurred (as victimization and as perpetration experiences) before, during, and/or after their gang membership.

APPENDIX A
 MAP OF FLORIDA COUNTY JAILS CONTACTED



Administrators from counties with a single strike-through were unresponsive to requests to participate and were not included in the sample.

Administrators from counties with a double strike-through declined to participate and were not included in the sample.

APPENDIX B
SURVEY (ENGLISH)

SURVEY

University of Florida
Department of Sociology and Criminology

Please circle one answer for each of the following questions. When answering these questions, think about your neighborhood (outside of this jail). Before you came to this jail, in your opinion, how much of a problem in your neighborhood was...

	Not a problem	Some problem	A big problem
1. Garbage on the streets?	1	2	3
2. Graffiti?	1	2	3
3. Abandoned cars?	1	2	3
4. Needles and syringes used for drugs?	1	2	3
5. Kids hanging out when they should be at school (truant)?	1	2	3
6. People vandalizing other people's property?	1	2	3
7. People hanging around with nothing to do (loitering)?	1	2	3
8. People drinking alcohol in public places?	1	2	3
9. People drunk in public places?	1	2	3
10. People who looked like they were selling drugs?	1	2	3
11. People using illegal drugs?	1	2	3
12. People who looked like they were in a gang?	1	2	3
13. Buildings or storefronts sitting abandoned or burned out?	1	2	3

Please circle one answer for each of the following questions. When answering these questions, think about your neighborhood (outside of this jail). Before entering this jail, in your opinion, generally how likely was it that...

	Very Unlikely	Some what Unlikely	Some what Likely	Very Likely
14. Your neighbors would do something if they saw unattended kids misbehaving?	1	2	3	4
15. Your neighbors would be willing to help each other?	1	2	3	4
16. You could trust your neighbors?	1	2	3	4

Please circle one answer for each of the following questions. When answering these questions, think about your neighborhood (outside of this jail).

17. About how many of your neighbors live in poverty?

- 1 None
- 2 Very few
- 3 About half
- 4 More than half
- 5 I don't know

18. About how many of your neighbors are unemployed?

- 1 None
- 2 Very few
- 3 About half
- 4 More than half
- 5 I don't know

19. About how often do your neighbors move away?

- 1 Rarely
- 2 Occasionally
- 3 Often
- 4 I don't know

20. About how racially mixed is your neighborhood?

- 1 Not very mixed (almost all of the neighbors are of the same race)
- 2 Somewhat mixed (most of the people are of the same race and there are some other races)
- 3 Very mixed (there are people from many different races)
- 4 I don't know

21. Are you currently or have you ever been in a gang? (circle one and complete the blanks)

- 1 I am not in a gang now and I have never been in a gang

2 I am not in a gang now, but I have been in a gang in the past. I was a gang member between the ages of _____ and _____

3 I am in a gang now and have been since I was _____ years old

If you answered “no” on the last question (if you are not in a gang now and have never been in a gang) you may skip to question #36.

If you are or have been a gang member, please circle one answer for each of the following...

	I am not a gang member	Yes	No
22. Does your gang have initiation/joining rites?	1	2	3
23. Have you been jumped or beaten into a gang?	1	2	3
24. Does your gang have leaders?	1	2	3
25. Are you a gang leader?	1	2	3
26. Does your gang have a name?	1	2	3
27. Do you have a moniker or nickname within the gang?	1	2	3
28. Does your gang have symbols or colors?	1	2	3
29. Does your gang have hand signs?	1	2	3
30. Were you in a gang <u>before</u> entering this jail?	1	2	3
31. Are you now a member of the same gang you belonged to <u>before</u> entering this jail?	1	2	3

32. When you get out of jail, do you plan to stay in the gang? (circle one)

- 1 I am not in a gang
- 2 I plan to stay in the gang
- 3 I would like to get out of the gang
- 4 I will get out of the gang
- 5 I would like to get out of the gang but can't
- 6 I don't know

33. Is your gang inside this jail, outside this jail, or both inside and outside? (circle one)

- 1 I am not in a gang
- 2 Inside the jail only
- 3 Outside the jail only
- 4 Both inside and outside the jail

34. Why did you first join a gang? (circle ALL that apply)

- 1 I have never been in a gang
- 2 Friends were gang members
- 3 Family were gang members
- 4 Protection
- 5 Respect
- 6 Money
- 7 For fun
- 8 Other

35. After you joined a gang, what was good about it? (circle ALL that apply)

- 1 I have never been in a gang
- 2 Friends
- 3 Family acceptance
- 4 Protection
- 5 Respect
- 6 Money
- 7 For fun
- 8 Other

Please circle one answer for each of the following questions. Please rate yourself on the following items...

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
36. I often act on the spur of the moment without thinking.	1	2	3	4
37. I like to get out and do things more than I like to sit around.	1	2	3	4
38. Often, when I'm angry at people I feel more like hurting them than telling them why I am angry.	1	2	3	4
39. Sometimes I will take a risk just for fun.	1	2	3	4
40. If I had a choice, I would almost always rather do something physical than something mental.	1	2	3	4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
41. If things I do upset people, it's their problem not mine.	1	2	3	4
42. The things in life that are easiest to do are the most fun.	1	2	3	4
43. I often look out for myself first, even if it makes it hard for other people.	1	2	3	4
44. I don't think much about the future.	1	2	3	4
45. I like to do things that might get me in trouble.	1	2	3	4
46. I get mad easily.	1	2	3	4
47. I don't care so much when other people are having problems.	1	2	3	4
48. I like to test myself by taking risks every once in a while.	1	2	3	4
49. I often try to avoid things that will be hard.	1	2	3	4

50. When I'm really angry, other people better stay away from me. 1 2 3 4

51. I often do whatever is fun now, even at the cost of some distant goal. 1 2 3 4

52. I almost always feel better when I am on the move than when I am sitting and thinking. 1 2 3 4

53. When I have trouble with someone, it's hard for me to talk calmly about it without getting upset. 1 2 3 4

54. I'm more concerned with what happens to me in the short run than in the long run. 1 2 3 4

55. I will try to get the things I want even when I know it makes other people upset. 1 2 3 4

56. Excitement and adventure are more important to me than security. 1 2 3 4

57. I don't like really hard jobs that push me. 1 2 3 4

58. When things get hard, I tend to quit. 1 2 3 4

The following questions ask about your experiences as the VICTIM of crime. Remember, all of your answers are anonymous and no one can link your answers to you.

59. Has someone ever stolen money or property from you without using force?

(A) Circle one	⇒	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	⇒	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No		1 It never happened		1 It never happened
2 Yes		2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times		2 It was not a gang member
		3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times		3 A member from my gang
		4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times		4 A member from another gang
		5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times		5 I don't know

60. Has someone ever used a weapon or force to steal money or property from you?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

61. Has someone ever damaged or vandalized your property?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

62. Have you ever been threatened with a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

63. Have you ever been attacked without a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

64. Have you ever been attacked with a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

65. Have you ever been sexually assaulted or raped?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

66. Have you ever been stabbed?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

67. Have you ever been the victim of a carjacking?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

68. Have you ever been threatened by someone so you did not act as a witness in court?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

69. Have you ever been the victim of a home invasion?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

70. Have you ever been the victim of a drive-by shooting (shot or shot at)?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

71. Have you ever been shot at but not hit (not military-related)?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

72. Have you ever been shot (not military-related)?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

The following questions ask about your experiences with COMMITTING crimes. Remember, all of your answers are anonymous and no one can link your answers to you.

73. Have you ever stolen money or property from someone without using force?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

74. Have you ever used a weapon or force to steal money or property from someone?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

75. Have you ever damaged or vandalized someone's property?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

76. Have you ever threatened someone with a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

77. Have you ever attacked someone without a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

78. Have you ever attacked someone with a weapon?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

79. Have you ever sexually assaulted or raped someone?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

80. Have you ever stabbed someone?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

81. Have you ever carjacked someone?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

82. Have you ever threatened someone that you did not want to act as a witness in court?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

83. Have you ever committed a home invasion?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

84. Have you ever participated in a drive-by shooting?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

85. Have you ever shot at someone but not hit them (not military-related)?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

86. Have you ever shot someone (not military-related)?

(A) Circle one	(B) How many times and when did it happen? (answer all that apply)	(C) Who did you do this to you? (circle all that apply)
1 No	1 It never happened	1 It never happened
2 Yes	2 I was <u>never</u> in a gang and it happened _____ times	2 It was not a gang member
	3 <u>Before</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	3 A member from my gang
	4 <u>While</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	4 A member from another gang
	5 <u>After</u> I was in a gang it happened _____ times	5 I don't know

87. How afraid are you that your involvement with crime will cause your family to be victimized?

- 1 Very afraid
- 2 Afraid
- 3 Somewhat afraid
- 4 Not afraid

How much control do you think each of the following has OVER YOU?

	No control	Some control	Lots of control	Total control	Doesn't apply to me
88. Job/employment	1	2	3	4	5
89. Relationships with significant others	1	2	3	4	5
90. Other people (neighbors)	1	2	3	4	5
91. Society as a whole	1	2	3	4	5
92. Recreational or fun activities	1	2	3	4	5

How much control do you think YOU have OVER each of the following?

	No control	Some control	Lots of control	Total control	Doesn't apply to me
93. Job/employment	1	2	3	4	5
94. Relationships with significant others	1	2	3	4	5
95. Other people (neighbors)	1	2	3	4	5
96. Society as a whole	1	2	3	4	5
97. Recreational or fun activities	1	2	3	4	5

Please circle one answer for each question. While outside of this jail, how likely is it that in the future you will actually...

	Very Unlikely	Somewhat Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Very Likely
98. Have your money or property stolen from you <u>without</u> force?	1	2	3	4
99. Have your money or property stolen from you <u>with</u> force or by using a weapon?	1	2	3	4
100. Have your property damaged or vandalized?	1	2	3	4
101. Be threatened <u>with</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
102. Be attacked <u>without</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
103. Be attacked <u>with</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
104. Be sexually assaulted or raped?	1	2	3	4
105. Be stabbed?	1	2	3	4
106. Be the victim of a carjacking?	1	2	3	4
107. Be threatened by someone who did not want you to act as a witness in court?	1	2	3	4
108. Be the victim of a home invasion?	1	2	3	4
109. Be shot at, but not hit?	1	2	3	4
110. Be shot?	1	2	3	4
111. Have your property damaged by gang graffiti or tagging?	1	2	3	4
112. Have someone break into your home while you are away?	1	2	3	4
113. Have a gang member commit a home invasion robbery against you?	1	2	3	4
114. Be a victim of a drive-by or random gang-related shooting?	1	2	3	4
115. Be attacked or assaulted by a gang member?	1	2	3	4
116. Be harassed by gang members?	1	2	3	4
117. Be killed?	1	2	3	4

Please circle one answer for each of the following questions. While outside of this jail, how personally afraid are you of the following crimes...

	Not Afraid	Some what Afraid	Afraid	Very Afraid
118. Having your money or property stolen from you <u>without</u> force?	1	2	3	4
119. Having your money or property stolen from you <u>with</u> force or by using a weapon?	1	2	3	4
120. Having your property damaged or vandalized?	1	2	3	4
121. Being threatened <u>with</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
122. Being attacked <u>without</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
123. Being attacked <u>with</u> a weapon?	1	2	3	4
124. Being sexually assaulted or raped?	1	2	3	4
125. Being stabbed?	1	2	3	4
126. Being the victim of a carjacking?	1	2	3	4
127. Being threatened by someone who did not want you to act as a witness in court?	1	2	3	4
128. Being the victim of a home invasion?	1	2	3	4
129. Being shot at, but not hit?	1	2	3	4
130. Being shot?	1	2	3	4
131. Having your property damaged by gang graffiti or tagging?	1	2	3	4
132. Having someone break into your home while you are away?	1	2	3	4
133. Having a gang member commit a home invasion robbery against you?	1	2	3	4
134. Being a victim of a drive-by or random gang-related shooting?	1	2	3	4
135. Being attacked or assaulted by a gang member?	1	2	3	4
136. Being harassed by gang members?	1	2	3	4
137. Being killed?	1	2	3	4

138. What is your sex? (circle one)

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

139. What is your race? (circle one)

- 1 White
- 2 African American or Black
- 3 Asian
- 4 Other

140. Are you Hispanic? (circle one)

- 1 No
- 2 Yes

141. How old are you? (please specify) _____ years old

142. How many children do you have? (please specify) _____

143. As of today, about how long have you been in this jail? (please specify)

- 1 0 to 90 days (1 – 3 months)
- 2 91 to 180 days (3 – 6 months)
- 3 181 to 270 days (6 – 9 months)
- 4 271 to 365 days (9 – 12 months)
- 5 More than 365 days (over 1 year)

144. What was the last grade of school you finished? (circle one)

- 1 Grades 0 through 4
- 2 Grades 5 through 8
- 3 Grades 9 through 11 (some high school)
- 4 Grade 12 (high school graduate/GED completion)
- 5 Some college
- 6 College graduate

7 Graduate work

145. What type of family did you MOSTLY live with while you were growing up? (circle one)

- 1 I lived with my two biological parents
- 2 I lived with a single parent
- 3 I lived with a parent and a step-parent
- 4 I lived with adoptive parents
- 5 I lived with other relatives (grandparents, aunt/uncle, siblings, etc.)
- 6 I lived with other people

146. How long is your jail sentence?

- 1 0 to 90 days (1 – 3 months)
- 2 91 to 180 days (3 – 6 months)
- 3 181 to 270 days (6 – 9 months)
- 4 271 to 365 days (9 – 12 months)
- 5 More than 365 days (over 1 year)
- 6 I don't know

147. Why are you in jail? (circle ALL that apply)

- 1 Waiting for my trial
- 2 Sentenced to a short jail term
- 3 Probation/parole violation
- 4 Escaped while on bail
- 5 Awaiting transfer to mental health facility
- 6 Awaiting transfer to prison
- 7 Awaiting transfer to another jail
- 8 Held in contempt of court
- 9 Released from prison
- 10 Court witness

11 Other

148. What type(s) of crime(s) are you NOW charged with or convicted of? (circle ALL that apply)

- 1 Property crime (burglary, theft, arson, shoplifting, vandalism, etc.)
- 2 Personal crime (assault, robbery, sex crimes, homicide, etc.)
- 3 Drug crime (sales, possession, etc.)
- 4 Other
- 5 None

149. Before you entered this jail, how often were you working? (circle one)

- 1 Employed full-time
- 2 Employed part-time
- 3 Seasonally employed
- 4 Temporarily employed
- 5 Unemployed/Not legally employed

150. Before you entered this jail, what was your current relationship status? (circle ALL that apply)

- 1 Not currently dating
- 2 Sometimes dating
- 3 Steady/exclusively dating
- 4 Married
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Other

151. How often did you choose not to walk alone in your neighborhood during the day because you were afraid of being victimized?

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Often

4 Always

152. How often did you choose not to walk alone in your neighborhood during the night because you were afraid of being victimized?

1 Never

2 Sometimes

3 Often

4 Always

153. Before you entered this jail, how much money did you typically make in a year? (circle one)

1 Under \$5,000

2 \$5,000 - \$9,999

3 \$10,000 - \$14,999

4 \$15,000 - \$24,999

5 \$25,000 - \$34,999

6 \$35,000 - \$49,999

7 \$50,000 - \$74,999

8 \$75,000 and over

9 I don't know

This is the end of the survey. Thank you for taking the time to respond to these questions!

APPENDIX C
SURVEY (SPANISH)

ENCUESTA

Universidad de la Florida
Departamento de Sociología y Criminología

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes preguntas.. Cuando conteste estas preguntas, piense en su vecindario (fuera de esta cárcel). Antes de que usted entrara a esta cárcel, en su opinión, qué tanto problema en su vecindario era...

	Ninguno problema	Algo de problema	Un gran problema
1. ¿Basura en las calles?	1	2	3
2. ¿Graffiti?	1	2	3
3. ¿ Carros abandonados?	1	2	3
4. ¿Agujas y jeringas usadas para drogas?	1	2	3
5. ¿Niños en la calle cuando debieran estar en la escuela?	1	2	3
6. ¿Personas vandalizando la propiedad de otras personas?	1	2	3
7. ¿Personas en las calles sin nada que hacer u vagabundeando?	1	2	3
8. ¿Personas tomando alcohol en lugares públicos?	1	2	3
9. ¿Personas borrachas en lugares públicos?	1	2	3
10. ¿Personas que parecen que estaban vendiendo drogas?	1	2	3
11. ¿Personas usando drogas ilegales?	1	2	3
12. ¿Personas que parecen que estaban en una pandilla?	1	2	3
13. ¿Edificios abandonados o derrumbándose?	1	2	3

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes preguntas.. Cuando conteste estas preguntas, piense en su vecindario (fuera de esta cárcel). Antes de que usted entrara a esta cárcel, en su opinión, generalmente qué tan probable era que...

	Muy Improbable	Algo Improbable	Algo Probable	Muy Probable
14. ¿Sus vecinos harían algo si vieran a un niño sin supervisión portarse mal?	1	2	3	4
15. ¿Sus vecinos estarían dispuestos a ayudarse el uno al otro?	1	2	3	4
16. ¿Usted puede confiar en sus vecinos?	1	2	3	4

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes preguntas. Cuando conteste estas preguntas, piense en su vecindario (fuera de esta cárcel).

17. ¿Cuántos de sus vecinos viven en la pobreza?

- 1 Ninguno
- 2 Muy pocos
- 3 Como la mitad
- 4 Más de la mitad
- 5 Yo no se

18. ¿Cuántos de sus vecinos están desempleados?

- 1 Ninguno
- 2 Muy pocos
- 3 Como la mitad
- 4 Más de la mitad
- 5 Yo no se

19. ¿Con que frecuencia se mudan de las viviendas sus vecinos de su vicindad?

- 1 Raramente
- 2 Ocasionalmente
- 3 A menudo
- 4 Yo no se

20. ¿Qué tan variado racialmente es su vecindario?

- 1 No muy variado (casi todos los vecinos son de la misma raza)
- 2 Algo variado (la mayoría de las personas son de la misma raza y hay algunas otras razas)
- 3 Muy variado (habían personas de muchas razas diferentes)
- 4 Yo no se

21. ¿Está usted actualmente o ha estado en una pandilla? (circule una y llene los espacios en blanco)

- 1 Yo no estoy en una pandilla ahora y nunca he estado en una pandilla

2 Yo no he estoy en una pandilla ahora, pero yo he estado en una pandilla en el pasado. Yo fui miembro de una pandilla entre la edad de _____ y _____

3 Yo estoy en una pandilla ahora y he sido miembro desde que tenía _____ años de edad

Si usted contestó “no” a la última pregunta (si usted no está en una pandilla ahora y nunca ha estado en una pandilla)usted puede pasar a la pregunta #36.
Si usted es o ha sido miembro de una pandilla, por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes...

	Yo no soy Miembro de una pandilla	Si	No
22. ¿Tiene su pandilla ritos para hacerse miembro o de iniciación?	1	2	3
23. ¿Ha sido usted golpeado para pertenecer a una pandilla como iniciación ?	1	2	3
24. ¿Tiene líderes su pandilla?	1	2	3
25. ¿Es usted líder de una pandilla?	1	2	3
26. ¿Tiene un nombre su pandilla?	1	2	3
27. ¿Tiene usted un apodo o un alias dentro de la pandilla?	1	2	3
28. ¿Tiene su pandilla símbolos o colores?	1	2	3
29. ¿Tiene su pandilla un lenguaje de señas manuales?	1	2	3
30. ¿Estuvo usted en una pandilla <u>antes</u> de entrar a esta cárcel?	1	2	3
31. ¿Es usted ahora miembro de la misma pandilla a la que pertenecía <u>antes</u> de entrar a esta cárcel?	1	2	3

32. ¿Cuando usted salga de la cárcel, planea seguir en la pandilla? (circule one)

- 1 Yo no estoy en una pandilla
- 2 Yo tengo plan de seguir en la pandilla
- 3 Yo quisiera salir de la pandilla
- 4 Yo voy a salir de la pandilla
- 5 Yo quisiera salir de la pandilla pero no puedo

6 Yo no se

33. ¿Está su pandilla dentro de esta cárcel, afuera de esta cárcel o tanto adentro como afuera? (circule una)

- 1 Yo no estoy en una pandilla
- 2 Dentro de la cárcel solamente
- 3 Fuera de la cárcel solamente
- 4 Dentro y afuera de la cárcel

34. ¿Porqué se unió usted al principio a la pandilla? (circule TODO lo que se aplique)

- 1 Yo nunca he estado en una pandilla
- 2 Amigos eran miembros de la pandilla
- 3 Familiares eran miembros de la pandilla
- 4 Protección
- 5 Respeto
- 6 Dinero
- 7 Por Diversión
- 8 Otros

35. ¿Después de que usted se unió a una pandilla, qué era lo bueno sobre ello? (circule TODO lo que se aplique)

- 1 Yo nunca he estado en una pandilla
- 2 Amigos
- 3 Aceptación Familiar
- 4 Protección
- 5 Respeto
- 6 Dinero
- 7 Por Diversión
- 8 Otros

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes preguntas. Por favor califíquese usted en los siguientes asuntos...

	Muy de Acuerdo	De Acuerdo	En Desacuerdo	Muy en Desacuerdo
36. A menudo yo actúo al calor del momento sin pensar.	1	2	3	4
37. A mi me gusta salir y hacer cosas más que estar quieto.	1	2	3	4
38. A menudo, cuando estoy enojado con las personas me dan deseos de hacerles daño en vez de decirles porque yo estoy enojado.	1	2	3	4
39. Algunas veces yo corro riesgos solamente por diversión.	1	2	3	4
40. Si pudiera elegir, yo casi siempre haría algo físico en vez de algo mental.	1	2	3	4
41. Si las cosas que hago molestan a las personas, es su problema no el mío.	1	2	3	4
42. Las cosas en la vida que son más fáciles de hacer son las más divertidas.	1	2	3	4
43. A menudo yo busco por lo mío primero, aún si hace las cosas más difíciles para otras personas.	1	2	3	4
44. Yo no pienso mucho sobre el futuro.	1	2	3	4
45. Me gusta hacer cosas que pudieran meterme en problemas.	1	2	3	4
46. Me enoja fácilmente.	1	2	3	4
47. No me importa mucho cuando otras personas están teniendo problemas.	1	2	3	4
48. Me gusta probarme a mi mismo tomando riesgos de vez en cuando.	1	2	3	4
49. A menudo trato de evitar las cosas difíciles.	1	2	3	4
50. Cuando estoy realmente enojado, es mejor que las otras personas estén lejos de mí.	1	2	3	4

51. A menudo hago cualquier cosa que es divertida ahora, aún a costo de una meta distante.	1	2	3	4
52. Casi siempre me siento mejor cuando estoy en acción que cuando estoy sentado y pensando.	1	2	3	4
53. Cuando tengo problemas con alguien, me es difícil hablar calmadamente sin enojarme.	1	2	3	4
54. Estoy más preocupado con lo que me pasa a corto plazo que a largo plazo.	1	2	3	4
55. Yo trataré de hacer las cosas que yo quiero aunque sepa que molesta a otras personas.	1	2	3	4
56. La emoción y la aventura son más importantes para mí que la seguridad.	1	2	3	4
57. No me gustan los trabajos difíciles que me presionan.	1	2	3	4
58. Cuando las cosas se ponen difíciles yo tiendo a renunciar.	1	2	3	4

Las siguientes preguntas se refieren a su experiencias como VICTIMA de un delito. Recuerde, todas su respuestas son anónimas y nadie puede conectar su respuestas a usted.

59. ¿Alguna vez alguien te ha robado dinero o alguna propiedad sin usar fuerza?

<p>(A) Circule Uno</p>		<p>(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)</p>		<p>(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)</p>
1 No		1 Nunca pasó		1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces		2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces		3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces		4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces		5 Yo no se

60. ¿Alguna vez alguien ha usado un arma o fuerza para robarte dinero o alguna propiedad?

(A) Circule Uno	→	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

61. ¿Alguna vez alguien ha vandalizado o dañado su propiedad?

(A) Circule Uno	→	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

62. ¿Alguna vez ha sido usted amenazado con un arma?

(A) Circule Uno	→	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

63. ¿Ha sido atacado alguna vez usted sin un arma?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

64. ¿Ha sido usted atacado alguna vez con un arma?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

65. ¿Ha sido alguna vez usted asaltado sexualmente o violado?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

66. ¿Ha sido usted alguna vez acuchillado?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

67. ¿Ha sido usted alguna vez la víctima de un robo de carro mientras que usted estaba dentro del carro?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

68. ¿Ha sido usted alguna vez amenazado por alguien para que usted no sirviera como testigo en una corte?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

69. ¿Ha sido usted alguna vez la víctima de una invasión a su hogar?

(A) Circule Uno	⇒ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

70. ¿Ha sido usted alguna vez la víctima de un tiroteo abierto des de un carro ?

(A) Circule Uno	⇒ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

71. ¿Alguna vez a usted le han disparado pero sin darle (no relacionado con el ejército)?

(A) Circule Uno	⇒ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

72. ¿Alguna vez ha sido usted baleado (no relacionado con el ejército)?

(A) Circule Uno	➡ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿Quién le hizo esto a usted? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

Las siguientes preguntas son sobre su experiencia COMETIENDO delitos. Recuerde, todas sus respuestas son anónimas y nadie puede conectar sus respuestas con usted.

73. ¿Alguna vez usted ha robado dinero o propiedad de alguien sin usar fuerza?

(A) Circule Uno	➡ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

74. ¿Alguna vez ha usado usted un arma o fuerza para robar dinero o propiedad de alguien?

(A) Circule Uno	➡ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

75. ¿Alguna vez ha usted dañado o vandalizado la propiedad de alguien?

<p>(A) Circule Uno</p>		<p>(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)</p>	<p>(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)</p>
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

76. ¿Alguna vez ha usted amenazado a alguien con un arma?

<p>(A) Circule Uno</p>		<p>(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)</p>	<p>(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)</p>
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

77. ¿Alguna vez usted ha atacado a alguien sin un arma?

<p>(A) Circule Uno</p>		<p>(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)</p>	<p>(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)</p>
1 No		1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si		2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
		3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
		4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
		5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

78. ¿Alguna vez ha usted atacado a alguien con un arma?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

79. ¿Alguna vez ha usted asaltado sexualmente o violado a alguien?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

80. ¿Alguna vez ha usted acuchillado a alguien?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

81. ¿Alguna vez ha usted robado un carro con una persona dentro del carro?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

82. ¿Alguna vez usted ha amenado a alguien que usted no deseaba que sirviera como testigo en una corte?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

83. ¿Alguna vez ha usted invadido un hogar?

(A) Circule Uno	(B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

84. ¿Alguna vez ha usted participado en un tiroteo abierto des de un carro?

(A) Circule Uno	→ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

85. ¿Alguna vez a usted disparado a alguien sin darle (norelacionado con el ejército)?

(A) Circule Uno	→ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

86. ¿Alguna vez ha usted baleado a alguien (no relacionado con el ejército)?

(A) Circule Uno	→ (B) ¿Cuántas veces y cuándo sucedió? (Conteste todo lo que se aplique)	(C) ¿ A quién tu le hicisteis eso? (Circule todo lo que aplica)
1 No	1 Nunca pasó	1 Nunca pasó
2 Si	2 Yo <u>nunca</u> estuve en una pandilla y pasó ____ veces	2 No era miembro de una pandilla
	3 <u>Antes</u> de que yo estuviera en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	3 Un miembro de mi pandilla
	4 <u>Mientras</u> estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	4 Un miembro de otra pandilla
	5 <u>Después</u> de que estuve en una pandilla pasó ____ veces	5 Yo no se

87. ¿Qué tan temeroso está usted de que su involucramiento en delitos resulte en que su familia sea victimizada?

- 1 Muy temeroso
- 2 Temeroso
- 3 Algo temeroso
- 4 Nada de temor

¿Cuánto control piensa usted que lo siguiente tiene **SOBRE USTED?**

	Ningún control	Algún control	Mucho control	Control total	No se aplica a mi
88. Trabajo/empleo	1	2	3	4	5
89. Relaciones con personas significantes	1	2	3	4	5
90. Otras personas (vecinos)	1	2	3	4	5
91. Sociedad como un todo	1	2	3	4	5
92. Actividades recreacionales o divertidas	1	2	3	4	5

¿Cuánto control usted piensa que **USTED** tiene **SOBRE** cada uno de lo siguiente?

	Ningún control	Algún control	Mucho control	Control total	No se aplica a mi
93. Trabajo/empleo	1	2	3	4	5
94. Relaciones con personas significantes	1	2	3	4	5
95. Otras personas (vecinos)	1	2	3	4	5
96. Sociedad como un todo	1	2	3	4	5
97. Actividades recreacionales o divertidas	1	2	3	4	5

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada pregunta. Fuera de esta cárcel, qué tan probable es que en el futuro usted...

	Muy Improbable	Algo Improbable	Algo Probable	Muy Probable
98. ¿Sea robado su dinero o propiedad <u>sin</u> fuerza?	1	2	3	4

99. ¿Sea robado su dinero o propiedad <u>con</u> fuerza o usando un arma?	1	2	3	4
100. ¿Sea su propiedad dañada o vandalizada?	1	2	3	4
101. ¿Sea amenazado <u>con</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
102. ¿Sea atacado <u>sin</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
103. ¿Sea atacado <u>con</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
104. ¿Sea asaltado sexualmente o violado?	1	2	3	4
105. ¿Sea acuchillado?	1	2	3	4
106. ¿Sea víctima de robo de carro. mientras que usted esta dentro del carro?	1	2	3	4
107. ¿Sea amenazado por alguien que no quiera que usted sirva como testigo en una corte?	1	2	3	4
108. ¿Sea víctima de una invasión de hogar?	1	2	3	4
109. ¿Le disparen pero no le den?	1	2	3	4
110. ¿Sea baleado?	1	2	3	4
111. ¿Sea su propiedad dañada por por graffiti de una pandilla o para señalarlo a usted?	1	2	3	4
112. ¿Alguien entre a su casa mientras usted no esté?	1	2	3	4
113. ¿Que un miembro de una pandilla invada su casa para robarle ?	1	2	3	4
114. ¿Sea víctima de una balacera casual u tiroteo abierto desde un carro relacionada con una pandilla?	1	2	3	4
115. ¿Sea atacado o asaltado por um miembro de una pandilla?	1	2	3	4
116. ¿Sea acosado por miembros de una pandilla?	1	2	3	4
117. ¿Sea asesinado?	1	2	3	4

Por favor circule una respuesta para cada una de las siguientes preguntas. Fuera de esta cárcel, personalmente que tanto temor tiene usted de los siguientes delitos...

	Nada de Temor	Algo de Temor	Temor	Mucho Temor
118. ¿Que su dinero o propiedad se an robados <u>sin</u> fuerza?	1	2	3	4
119. ¿Que su dinero o propiedad se an robado <u>con</u> fuerza o usando un arma?	1	2	3	4
120. ¿Que su propiedad sea dañada o vandalizada?	1	2	3	4
121. ¿Ser amenazado <u>con</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
122. ¿Ser atacado <u>sin</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
123. ¿Ser atacado <u>con</u> un arma?	1	2	3	4
124. ¿Ser asaltado sexualmente o violado?	1	2	3	4
125. ¿Ser acuchillado?	1	2	3	4
126. ¿Ser víctima de un robo de carro mientras estar en el carro?	1	2	3	4
127. ¿Ser amenado por alguien que no quiera que usted sirva de testigo en una corte?	1	2	3	4
128. ¿Ser víctima de una invasión de hogar?	1	2	3	4
129. ¿Ser atacado a balazos pero fallaron?	1	2	3	4
130. ¿Ser baleado?	1	2	3	4
131. ¿Que su propiedad sea dañada por el graffiti de una pandilla o para señalarlo a usted?	1	2	3	4
132. ¿Que alguien entre a su casa mientras usted no esté?	1	2	3	4
133. ¿Que um miembro de una pandilla cometa una invasión de hogar contra usted?	1	2	3	4
134. ¿Ser víctma de una balacera casual u tiroteo abierto desde un carro relacionada con una pandilla?	1	2	3	4
135. ¿Ser atacado o asaltado por un miembro de una pandilla?	1	2	3	4

136. ¿Ser acosado por miembros de una pandilla? 1 2 3 4

137. ¿Ser asesinado? 1 2 3 4

138. ¿Cuál es su sexo? (circule uno)

1 Masculino

2 Femenino

139. ¿Cuál es su raza? (circule una)

1 Blanco

2 Afro-Americano o Negro

3 Asiático

4 Otra

140. ¿Es usted Hispano? (circule uno)

1 No

2 Si

141. ¿Cuál es su edad? (por favor especifique) _____ años

142. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene usted? (por favor especifique) _____

143. ¿Al día de hoy, cuánto tiempo ha estado usted en esta cárcel? (por favor especifique)

1 0 to 90 días (1 – 3 meses)

2 91 to 180 días (3 – 6 meses)

3 181 to 270 días (6 – 9 meses)

4 271 to 365 días (9 – 12 meses)

5 Más de 365 días (más de 1 año)

144. ¿Cuál fue el último grado de la escuela que usted terminó? (circule uno)

1 Grados 0 hasta 4

2 Grados 5 hasta 8

3 Grados 9 hasta 11 (algo de secundaria)

- 4 Grado 12 (graduado de secundaria/graduado por madurez o GED)
- 5 Algo de Universidad
- 6 Graduado Universitario
- 7 Trabajo Graduado

145. ¿En qué tipo de familia vivió usted LA MAYOR PARTE DEL TIEMPO mientras crecía? (circule una)

- 1 Yo viví con mis dos padres biológicos
- 2 Yo viví con uno de mis padres soltero
- 3 Yo viví con uno de mis padres y un padastro o madrastra
- 4 Yo viví con padres adoptivos
- 5 Yo viví con otros parientes (abuelos, tía/tío, hermanos, etc.)
- 6 Yo viví con otras personas

146. ¿Qué tan largo es tu sentencia?

- 1 0 to 90 días (1 – 3 meses)
- 2 91 to 180 días (3 – 6 meses)
- 3 181 to 270 días (6 – 9 meses)
- 4 271 to 365 días (9 – 12 meses)
- 5 Más de 365 días (más de 1 año)
- 6 Yo no se

147. ¿Porqué está usted en la cárcel? (circule TODOS lo que se aplican)

- 1 Esperando por mi juicio
- 2 Sentenciado a un término corto de cárcel
- 3 Probación/violacion de parole
- 4 Escapar mientras estaba bajo fianza
- 5 Esperando transferencia a una institución de salud mental
- 6 Esperando transferencia a la prisión

- 7 Esperando transferencia a otra cárcel
- 8 Detenido por desacato a la corte
- 9 Liberado de la prisión
- 10 Testigo de la corte
- 11 Otro

148. ¿De qué tipo(s) de delito(s) está usted AHORA acusado o convicto? (Circule TODOS los que se aplican)

- 1 Crimen contra la propiedad (hurto, incendio, robo en tiendas, vandalismo, etc.)
- 2 Crimen contra las Personas (asalto, robo, crímenes sexuales, homicidio, etc.)
- 3 Crímenes relacionados con Drogas (venta, posesión, etc.)
- 4 Otros
- 5 Ninguno

149. ¿Antes de que usted entrara a esta cárcel, qué tan a menudo estaba trabajando? (circule uno)

- 1 Empleado a tiempo completo
- 2 Empleado a tiempo parcial
- 3 Empleado por épocas o estaciones
- 4 Empleado temporalmente
- 5 Desempleado/No empleado legalmente

150. ¿Antes de que usted entrara a esta cárcel, cuál era su estado civil? (circule TODOS los que se apliquen)

- 1 Soltero (sin novio/novia)
- 2 De vez en cuando con novio/ novia
- 3 Noviazgo serio/exclusivo
- 4 Casado
- 5 Divorciado
- 6 Otro

151. ¿Cuán a menudo usted prefirió no caminar solo en su vecindario durante el día porque usted tuvo temor de ser victimizado?

- 1 Nunca
- 2 Algunas veces
- 3 A menudo
- 4 Siempre

152. ¿Qué tan a menudo usted prefirió no caminar solo en su vecindario durante la noche porque usted tuvo temor de ser victimizado?

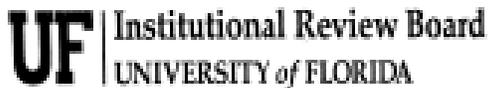
- 1 Nunca
- 2 Algunas veces
- 3 A menudo
- 4 Siempre

153. ¿Antes de que usted entrara a esta cárcel, cuanto dinero hacía típicamente en un año? (circule uno)

- 1 Menos de \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 - \$9,999
- 3 \$10,000 - \$14,999
- 4 \$15,000 - \$24,999
- 5 \$25,000 - \$34,999
- 6 \$35,000 - \$49,999
- 7 \$50,000 - \$74,999
- 8 \$75,000 y más
- 9 Yo no se

Este es el fin de la encuesta. Gracias por tomar tiempo para responder a estas!

APPENDIX D
INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD APPROVAL



PO Box 112250
Gainesville, FL 32611-2250
352-392-0433 (Phone)
352-392-9234 (Fax)
irb2@ufl.edu

DATE: September 18, 2008

TO: Kate Fox
PO Box 115950 / 201 Walker Hall
Campus

FROM: Ira S. Fischler, PhD, Chair *ISF*
University of Florida
Institutional Review Board 02

SUBJECT: Approval of Protocol #2008-U-752

TITLE: Understanding Offending and Victimization Experiences among Offenders

SPONSOR: UF Graduate Student Council Research Grant; Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues Research Grant

I am pleased to advise you that the University of Florida Institutional Review Board has recommended approval of this protocol. Based on its review, the UFIRB determined that this research presents no more than minimal risk to participants, and based on 45 CFR 46.117(c), An IRB may waive the requirement for the investigator to obtain a signed consent form for some or all subjects if it finds either: (1) That the only record linking the subject and the research would be the consent document and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality. Each subject will be asked whether the subject wants documentation linking the subject with the research, and the subject's wishes will govern; or (2) That the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context.

The IRB authorizes you to administer the informed consent process as specified in the protocol. If you wish to make any changes to this protocol, *including the need to increase the number of participants authorized*, you must disclose your plans before you implement them so that the Board can assess their impact on your protocol. In addition, you must report to the Board any unexpected complications that affect your participants.

If you have not completed this protocol by September 17, 2009, please telephone our office (392-0433), and we will discuss the renewal process with you. It is important that you keep your Department Chair informed about the status of this research protocol.

ISF:dl

APPENDIX E
INFORMED CONSENT FORMS

English

Informed Consent

Title: “Understanding Offending and Victimization Experiences among Offenders”

Please read this consent document carefully before you decide to participate in this study.

Purpose of the Study: To understand jail inmates’ experiences with gangs, crime, and being a victim.

What You will be Asked to do in the Research Study: If you decide to be in this study, you will be asked to answer questions about your experiences with crime, victimization, and gangs. The researchers conducting this study are not associated with the jail and your individual answers to the survey questions will not be shared with the jail staff. **PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THE SURVEY AND DO NOT GIVE THE SURVEY TO ANYONE OTHER THAN THE RESEARCHERS.**

Time Required: Between 20 minutes and 1½ hours, depending on your pace.

Confidentiality: All of your answers will be anonymous. No one will be able to link your answers to you since we will not know your name. Your answers will be coded with numbers and these codes cannot be traced to you. The results of the study will present patterns of how everyone answered. It will not focus on any one person’s answers.

Voluntary Participation and Right to Withdraw From the Study: There are no benefits or rewards for participating in this study. This study will in no way affect how you are treated in jail. One potential risk that you may experience by participating in this research is that some of the questions might make you feel uncomfortable or may be upsetting to you. To minimize this risk, you may talk with the jails’ counseling services, if available. Also, you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you can stop participating at any time. No one will be upset or angry if you decide not to participate or if you stop participating at any time for any reason.

Whom to Contact if you Have Questions About the Study: Kate Fox or Dr. Jodi Lane, Department of Sociology and Criminology, 3219 Turlington Hall, PO Box 117330, Gainesville, Florida 32611-7330; Telephone: (352) 392-0265; Email: katefox@ufl.edu.

Whom to Contact About Your Rights as a Research Participant in the Study: UFIRB Office, Box 112250, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611-2250; Phone: (352) 392-0433.

Agreement: By completing and turning in the survey you will consent to participate in this study. This informed consent description is yours to keep.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

Spanish

Consentimiento Informado

Título: “Comprendiendo Experiencias de Delitos y Victimización entre los Delincuentes”
Por favor lea este documento de consentimiento cuidadosamente antes de que usted decida participar en este estudio.

Propósito del Estudio: Entender experiencias de los encarcelados con pandillas, delitos y ser víctima.

¿Qué se le preguntará a usted en este estudio?: Si usted decide participar en este estudio, se le pedirá que responda preguntas sobre su experiencia con delitos, victimización y pandillas. Las personas realizando este estudio no están asociadas con la cárcel y sus respuestas a las preguntas de la encuesta no serán compartidas con el personal de la cárcel. **POR FAVOR NO ESCRIBA SU NOMBRE EN LA ENCUESTA Y NO DE LA ENCUESTA A NADIE MAS QUE A LOS QUE ESTAN HACIENDO EL ESTUDIO.**

Tiempo Requerido: Entre 20 minutos y 1 hora y media, dependiendo de su paso.

Confidencialidad: Todas sus respuestas serán anónimas. Nadie podrá conectar sus repuestas a usted, ya que nosotros no conoceremos su nombre. Sus respuestas serán codificadas con números y estos códigos no podrán ser conectados con usted. Los resultados del estudio presentarán patrones de como cada persona contestó. No se enfocarán en las respuestas de una persona.

Participación Voluntaria y Derecho a retirarse del Estudio: No hay beneficios o recompensas por participar en este estudio. Este estudio no afectará de ninguna manera como es usted tratado en la cárcel. Un riesgo potencial que usted pudiera experimentar al participar en este estudio es que algunas preguntas le hagan sentirse incómodo o que le molesten. Para minimizar este riesgo, pueden contactar ha los servicios de consejería de la cárcel, si están disponibles. También, usted no tiene que contestar ninguna pregunta que no desee responder, y usted puede dejar de participar en cualquier momento. Nadie se molestará o enojará si usted decide no participar o si para su participación en cualquier momento por cualquier razón.

A Quien Contactar si usted Tiene Preguntas sobre el Estudio: Kate Fox o Dr. Jodi Lane, Departamento de Sociología y Criminología, 3219 Turlington Hall, PO Box 117330, Gainesville, Florida 32611-7330; Teléfono: (352) 392-0265; Email: katefox@ufl.edu.

A Quien Contactar Respecto A Sus Derechos Como Participante en este Estudio: UFIRB Office, Box 112250, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611-2250; Teléfono: (352) 392-0433.

Acuerdo: Al completar y devolver esta encuesta usted consiente en participar en este estudio. Esta descripción de su consentimiento informado es suya y la puede conservar con usted.

¡GRACIAS POR SU TIEMPO!

APPENDIX F
ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED SURVEY QUESTIONS AND SOURCES

Table F-1. Crime Perpetration/Victimization Constructs Measured, Modified Survey Questions, and Original Survey Questions with Sources

Construct	Modified survey item	Original survey item and source
Theft	Has someone ever stolen money or property from you <u>without</u> using force?	“Was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you or another household member?” (<i>National Crime Victimization Survey</i>)
Robbery	Has someone ever used a weapon or force to steal money or property from you?	Have you “had someone use a weapon or force to get money or property from you?” (<i>Taylor et al., 2008</i>)
Vandalism	Has someone ever damaged or vandalized your property?	“Has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?” (<i>National Crime Victimization Survey</i>)
Threatened with weapon	Have you ever been threatened <u>with</u> a weapon?	“Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways...with any weapon, for instance a gun or a knife?” (<i>National Crime Victimization Survey</i>)
Physical assault	Have you ever been attacked <u>without</u> a weapon?	Have you been “hit by someone trying to hurt you?” (<i>Taylor et al., 2008</i>)
Assault with weapon	Have you ever been attacked <u>with</u> a weapon?	Have you been “attacked by someone with a weapon or by someone trying to seriously hurt or kill you?” (<i>Taylor et al., 2008</i>)
Sexual assault	Have you ever been sexually assaulted or raped?	“Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways...any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack?” (<i>National Crime Victimization Survey</i>)
Stabbed	Have you ever been stabbed?	“Have you ever been stabbed?” (<i>Aguilar & Nightingale, 1996</i>)

Table F-1. (continued)

Construct	Modified survey item	Original survey item and source
Witness intimidation	Have you ever been threatened by someone so you did not act as a witness in court?	“Have you or (your family) anyone else in your household experienced any harassment or intimidation from the offender(s), or their family or friends since this incident occurred?” (<i>British Crime Survey, 1998</i>)
Home invasion	Have you ever been the victim of a home invasion?	How afraid are you of “having a gang member commit a home invasion robbery against you?” (<i>Lane et al., SOCP</i>)
Drive-by shooting	Have you ever been the victim of a drive-by shooting (shot or shot at)?	How afraid are you of “being a victim of a drive-by or random gang-related shooting?” (<i>Lane et al., SOCP</i>)
Shot at	Have you ever been shot at but not hit (not military-related)?	“Have you ever been shot?” (<i>Aguilar & Nightingale, 1996</i>)
Shot	Have you ever been shot (not military-related)?	“Have you ever been shot?” (<i>Aguilar & Nightingale, 1996</i>)

Table F-2. Self-Control Constructs Measured, Modified Survey Questions, and Grasmick et al.'s Original Survey Items

Construct (with survey question number)	Modified survey item	Original Grasmick et al. (1993) survey item
Impulsivity36	I often act on the spur of the moment without thinking.	I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.
Physical Activity37	I like to get out and do things more than I like to sit around.	I like to get out and do things more than I like to read or contemplate ideas.
Temper38	Often, when I'm angry at people I feel more like hurting them than telling them why I am angry.	Often, when I'm angry at people I feel more like hurting them than talking to them about why I am angry.
Risk Seeking39	Sometimes I will take a risk just for fun.	Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it.
Physical Activity40	If I had a choice, I would almost always rather do something physical than something mental.	Same as modified.
Self-Centered41	If things I do upset people, it's their problem not mine.	Same as modified.
Simple Task42	The things in life that are easiest to do are the most fun.	The things in life that are easiest to do bring me the most pleasure.
Self-Centered43	I often look out for myself first, even if it makes it hard for other people.	I try to look out for myself first, even if it means making things difficult for other people.
Impulsivity44	I don't think much about the future.	I don't devote much thought and effort to preparing for the future.
Risk Seeking45	I like to do things that might get me in trouble.	I sometimes find it exciting to do things for which I might get in trouble.

Table F-2. (continued)

Construct (with survey question number)	Modified survey item	Original Grasmick et al. (1993) survey item
Temper46	I get mad easily.	I lose my temper pretty easily.
Self-Centered47	I don't care so much when other people are having problems.	I'm not very sympathetic to other people when they are having problems.
Risk Seeking48	I like to test myself by taking risks every once in a while.	I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little risky.
Simple Task49	I often try to avoid things that will be hard.	I frequently try to avoid projects that I know will be difficult.
Temper50	When I'm really angry, other people better stay away from me.	Same as modified.
Impulsivity51	I often do whatever is fun now, even at the cost of some distant goal.	I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal.
Physical Activity52	I almost always feel better when I am on the move than when I am sitting and thinking.	Same as modified.
Temper53	When I have trouble with someone, it's hard for me to talk calmly about it without getting upset.	When I have a serious disagreement with someone, it's usually hard for me to talk calmly about it without getting upset.
Impulsivity54	I'm more concerned with what happens to me in the short run than in the long run.	Same as modified.
Self-Centered55	I will try to get the things I want even when I know it makes other people upset.	I will try to get the things I want even when I know it's causing problems for other people.

Table F-2. (continued)

Construct (with survey question number)	Modified survey item	Original Grasmick et al. (1993) survey item
Risk Seeking56	Excitement and adventure are more important to me than security.	Same as modified.
Simple Task57	I don't like really hard jobs that push me.	I dislike really hard tasks that stretch my abilities to the limit.
Simple Task58	When things get hard, I tend to quit.	When things get complicated, I tend to quit or withdraw.

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