accountability issues, norms and narratives, 217–18
accuracy, in evaluating program effectiveness, 242
action research, 110
administering the program, 67
African American gangs, 27
aftercare intervention programs, 56
Akers, Ronald, 116
Alinsky, Saul, 14
Andersen, Nels, 18
anger management programs, 56
anti-loitering laws, 33, 57
anti-violence strategies. See specific strategies and programs
arresting gang leaders, 57
ART (Aggression Replacement Training), 56, 70
assessing gang problems, 67, 123
assessment packages, 123
assets, positive youth development. See strengths and assets, positive youth development
attribution error, in norms and narratives, 210–11
best practices, identifying, 66
Blackstone Rangers, 29
bonding social capital, 146
books and publications. See literature
Booth, Charles, 19
Boston Gun Project. See Operation Ceasefire (Boston)
Boston Miracle, 58
Boyle, Gregory, 25, 30
Braithwaite, John, 147
Brandon, Rodney, 3
BRIDGE (Building Resources for the Intervention and Deterrence of Gang Engagement), 55–56
bridging social capital, 146
Burgess, Ernest, 111
Cain, Maureen, 142–43

camera surveillance, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 89–90

CAP (Chicago Area Project): community gang control programs, 230–31; creation of, 10; current status, 19; focus on internal dynamics, 11; integrating theory and evaluation, 11–12; limitations, 14; as model for policy and practice, 15; opportunities for young people, 11; social planning vs. locality development approaches, 19; strategic approach, 11; street workers, 11, 26; youth gangs, history of, 12

capacity building, 196, 200

CAPS (Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy), 57, 84

case conferencing, 198–99

case studies: integrating theory and evaluation (see integrating theory and evaluation, case studies); street worker, police, gang relationships, 136–41

causes of youth gangs. See youth gangs, contributing factors

cease-fire efforts: Los Angeles, 34, 40; PSN (Project Safe Neighborhoods), 38; Strategic Approach to Community Safety Initiative, 37. See also Chicago CeaseFire program; Operation Ceasefire (Boston)

caracter, in positive youth development, 187

Chaskin, Robert, 246

Chicago: gangs, Thrasher studies of, x, 7, 18; homicide rates (see homicide rates, Chicago)

Chicago CeaseFire program: community gang control programs, 234–35; effect on homicide decline, 78, 93–97, 101; effectiveness of, 93–97, 184, 243; street workers, 30; violence interrupters, 30

Chicago Project for Violence Prevention (CPVP), 69, 184, 233–34

the Chicago School: community-focused explorations, 6, 18; ethnographic approaches, 6, 18; fieldwork, 6, 18; historical significance, 4–5; mapping, 6, 18; original research, 5–9; social survey approach, 6, 18

Chicano gangs: cognitive dimension, 161; CPRP (Chicano Pinto Research Project), 157; destructive acts, public vs. private, 159; emotional dimension, 161; as fictive kin, 160; gang and non-gang associations, 162; gang attire, 161–62; gang families vs. non-gang, 159; Ghetto Hero, 163; history of, 156; image of toughness, 163; immigration factors, 170; maturing out of, 160; member environment comparisons, 158–59; member profiles, 156; norms, 159; NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corp), 167–68; OGs (Original Gangsters), 161; older members, role of, 161; psychosocial moratorium, 156, 160; puberty, 162; social dimension, 160; socialization process, 160–64; street ethnography, 157 (see also multiple marginality); suppression tactics, 165; Teen Post program, 167; values, 159. See also multiple marginality; youth gang members; youth gangs

Chicano gangs, programs: COPS (Community Oriented Policing Services), 168–69; Head Start program, 168; IMPACTO (Imaginando Mañana: Pico-Aliso Community Teen Program), 157–58; multiple marginality, 159
Outreach), 169; Inner City Games program, 170; L.A. Bridges program, 169–70; Lights of the Cambodian Family, 168; Mujeres y Hombres Nobles program, 168; NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corp), 167–68; Pro Force Bike Patrol program, 168; targeted age group, 165; Teen Post program, 167

Chicano Pinto Research Project (CPRP), 157

circumstantial evidence, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 96–97
civil gang injunctions, 33
Cloward, Richard, 14, 112
code switching, norms and narratives, 213
cognitive dimension of gang life, 161
cohesion, effects of street workers, 131
Coleman, James, 132
collaboration among organizations, 13, 242. See also partnerships, in community justice

collaborative models. See Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model); hybrid models

collective efficacy, 9, 10, 132–34, 228–29
collective responsibility for gun violence, 38, 233
community: collective efficacy, 9;
conflicting value orientations, 7; as context for intervention (see community gang control programs; street workers); interstitial regions, 7;
justice partnerships, 231; natural areas, 6; nature of, 5–9; neighborhood differentiation, 6; organizational patterns, 8–9; patterns of urban growth, 6; relationship to young people and youth gangs, 7–9; self-help approaches (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; street workers); social research on, history of, 6–7 (see also the Chicago School); zones of transition, 6–7
community, factors contributing to gang formation: community dynamics, 225; conflicting value orientations, 7; intra-neighborhood dynamics, 8; organization of social space, 8; societal failures, 7; weakened social control, 7
community gang control programs:
basic themes, 13; Chicago CeaseFire program, 234–35; Chicano gangs (see Chicano gangs, prevention programs); collaboration among organizations, 13; collaboration with law enforcement (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; hybrid models); collective efficacy, 10, 228–29; collective responsibility, 233; community dynamics, 225; community justice partnerships, 231; community organization, 9;
community-based (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]); comprehensive planning, 13; CPVP (Chicago Project for Violence Prevention), 233–34; curbstone counselors, 230–31; deterrence programs, 232–35; evolutionary stages of the problem, 227; explanations of the problem, 225–27; external influences, 14; faith-based efforts, 39; gangs, as resistance organizations, 227; governmental financial interventions, 29; grassroots organizations, 14 (see also Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model];
community gang control (continued) street workers); implementation issues, 13; intervention (see intervention programs); knowledge generation and use, 15–16; L.A. Bridges program, 169–70, 232; limited growth, key reason for, 176, 240–41; lower-tier organizations, 14; mediating theories, 228–30; multiple marginality, 226, 231; norms and narratives, changing, 229–30; notification meetings, 39; NYGC (National Youth Gang Center), 223; Operation CeaseFire, 232–34; opportunities for young people, 9–10; opportunity provision, 226; organizational goal displacement, 229; participation by community members, 13; Peace Corps-style interventions, 28; police gang units, 232; positive youth development, 231–32; prevailing models, 230; prevention (see prevention programs); professionals, role of, 10, 19; “pulling levers” strategy, 233; recommendations, 244–46; scope of the problem, 223–25; social agencies, role of, 10, 19; social capital, 228–29; social disorganization, 225–26; Spergel on, 9; suppression (see entries at suppression programs); third-tier organizations, 14; urban growth, 225; violence interrupters, 233–34; working groups, 38; youth social development, 230–32. See also CAP (Chicago Area Project); Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model); street workers; specific programs community gang control programs, comprehensive integrated strategies: community mobilization, 236; evaluation, 240–44; opportunities provision, 236–37; organizational change and development, 238–40; overview, 235; social intervention, 237; street workers, 237; suppression, 238. See also Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model); hybrid models community gang control programs, effectiveness of: accuracy, 242; Chicago CeaseFire program, 243; collaboration, 242; GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training Program), 54–55; implementing programs, 244; Montreal Preventive Treatment Program, 54; Operation Ceasefire (Boston), 242–43; preventing youth from joining, 54; rated effective, 53; relevant theory, 242; replicating programs, 244; research independence, 242; street workers, importance of, 244 Community Guide to Helping America’s Youth, 71 community justice: capacity building, 196; community mobilization, 193, 195–96; improving the Comprehensive Community Model, 192–95; leadership, 196–98; partnerships, 194; restorative and indigenous justice movement, 136; stakeholders, 194–95 community mobilization: community gang control programs, 236; community justice, 193, 195–96 community mobilization, Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model): community justice, 185; definition, 36, 178; importance of,
community mobilization strategy, 60
community narratives and law enforcement, 215
community notification meetings, 58
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), 168–69
community policing, 57, 84
community youth development approach, 199–200
community-focused explorations, the Chicago School, 6, 18
comparative research designs, 142
competence, positive youth development, 187
Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model): community mobilization, 36, 178; evaluation of effectiveness, 36, 119–21, 178–81; GF-SCP (Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program), 178–81; goals, 35–36, 36–37; GRP (Gang Reduction Program), 178–81; integrating theory and evaluation, 119–21; key difficulties, 36–37; key strategies, 36, 178; opportunity provision, 36, 178; organizational change, 36, 178; origins of, 35; prevention, intervention, suppression continuum, 72; problem-solving approach, 72; risk factors, identifying, 72; social interventions, 36, 178; strengths, 70; suppression, 36–37, 178
Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model), effectiveness: best practices, identifying, 66; community mobilization strategy, 60; critical steps, 60–61; demonstrating, 64–66; GVRP (Gang Violence Reduction Project), 61–64; intervention teams, 61–62; key success factors, 65–66; Latin Kings gang, 61, 63; lessons learned, 67–69; NAGV (Neighborhoods Against Gang Violence), 62; NYGC (National Youth Gang Center), 66, 71–72; opportunities provision strategy, 60; organizational change and development strategy, 60; outcome data, 64–65; program description, 55–56; reducing total offenses, 64; reducing violent offenses, 64; social intervention strategy, 60; steering committees, 62; Strategic Planning Tool, 71–72; strategies, 60; street work, 61; summary of effectiveness, 62–64; suppression, 61; suppression strategy, 60; testing, 64–66; Two Six gang, 61, 63; youth outreach, 64; youth services, 61
Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model), improving: community justice, 192–95; community mobilization, 185; opportunities provision, 185; positive youth development, 186–92; social disorganization theory, 185; social intervention, 185
Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model), increasing comprehensiveness: case conferencing, 198–99; focus on capacity building, 200; implement the community youth development approach, 199–200; increase community mobilization, 200; key principles and components, 198–99; practice continuous improvement, 200; providing program models and intervention frameworks, 199; strengthen local leadership, 200
Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Model. See Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)

comprehensive programs: Chicago Project for Violence Prevention, 69; Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Research and Development Program, 59; rated effective, 53; street workers, 69; violence interrupters, 69. See also Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)

CompStat program, 89, 103

crime categories, change over time, 79

criminality, community support for, 213

criminology, norms and narratives: attribution error, 210–11; code switching, 213; common ground, 219–20; community gang control programs, 229–30; cultural media, amplifying exaggerations, 211; distrust of law enforcement, 213; extreme norms, 210; formal social control, 212–13; group and network processes, 209–211; highlighting extremes, 211; importance of, 207–209; inductive aspect of categorization, 210–11; informal social control, 212–13; intent, inferring from behavior, 210–11; legal cynicism, 213; lessons learned, 219–20; masculinity anxiety, 210; perceived norms vs. real ones, 210; pluralistic ignorance, 210; polarization, 210: referent informational influence, 210–11; restorative justice movement, 212–13; risky shift, 210; social norming, 212; status anxiety, 210; support for criminality, 213; techniques of neutralization, 213; tolerance of deviation, 213; youth gang dynamics, 211–12. See also law enforcement; police; prosecuting gang crimes

criminology, a practical approach: accountability issues, 217–18; community narratives and law enforcement, 215; core dimensions, 214; gang dynamics, and law enforcement, 216–17; interventions, 218–19; law enforcement, and the community, 217; law enforcement narratives and law enforcement, 215–16; license issues, 217–18; overview, 213–14; unintended damage by law enforcement, 216

cultural media, amplifying exaggerations, 211
curbstone counselors. See street workers
curfews, 33, 57

data collection, 68
data interpretation, 130
data-driven police patrols, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 88–89

Dawley, David, 28
de-industrialization, effect on employment opportunities, 27
Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Delinquent Gangs, 113
delinquency theory, 4–5, 17. See also juvenile delinquency
delinquent norms, 112–13
destructive acts, public vs. private, 159
detached workers. See street workers
details of execution, 130
deterrence programs, community gang
control, 232–35
developmental assets, menu of, 187
Devils Disciples, 29
differential association theory, 116–17
directed police patrols, in decline of
Chicago homicide rates, 88–89
displacement of population, in decline
of Chicago homicide rates, 97–100
dispute resolution, 131–32
dress codes for gangs, 161–62
drug abuse issues, positive youth develop-
ment, 189–91
drug market changes, in decline of
Chicago homicide rates, 83–84
drug trafficking among youth gangs,
12, 224
economic benefits to gang members, 12
economic changes, in decline of Chi-
cago homicide rates, 85
effectiveness of programs. See evaluating
effectiveness
emotional dimension of gang life, 161
emotional problems, positive youth
development, 189–91
employment, effects of de-industrializa-
tion, 27. See also opportunities for
young people
Esbensen, Finn-Aage, 115–17
ethnic make up of gangs, 27
ethnographic approaches, the Chicago
School, 6, 18 (see also chapter 7)
Eurogang Program of Research, 127
European cities, homicide rates, 77
evaluating effectiveness: ART (Aggres-
sion Replacement Training), 70;
caveats, 51–52; challenges, 15–16;
Chicago CeaseFire program, 93–97,
184; community mobilization, 193;
Comprehensive Community Model,
178–81; CompStat program, and
homicide rate, 103; GGP (Group
Guidance Project), 118–19; GREAT
(Gang Resistance Education and
Training Program), 114–18; inter-
vention teams, 53–54, 55–56; L1
(Level 1) programs, 52; L2 (Level 2)
programs, 52; L3 (Level 3) programs,
52; Ladino Hills Project, 119; limita-
tions, 53; Operation Ceasefire, 39;
police suppression initiatives, 53;
program rating criteria, 71; program
services vs. program structures,
53; protocols, 52; PSN (Project Safe
Neighborhoods), 183–84; rating
criteria, 71; relationship to theory
and program design (see integrating
theory and evaluation); review pro-
cedures, 52–54; scale of perceived
effectiveness, 122; Spergel Model,
36; stakeholders, effects of, 16; street
workers, 27–28, 71; success criteria,
109; summary of, 70–71; technical
assistance manuals, 122; training,
123. See also Comprehensive Com-
munity Model (Spergel Model),
effectiveness; integrating theory
and evaluation; research integrity;
specific programs
evaluating effectiveness, community gang control programs: accuracy, 242; Chicago CeaseFire program, 243; collaboration, 242; implementing programs, 244; importance of, 240–41; Operation Ceasefire (Boston), 242–43; relevant theory, 242; replicating programs, 244; research independence, 242; street workers, importance of, 244

evaluating effectiveness, comprehensive programs: Chicago Project for Violence Prevention, 69; Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Research and Development Program, 59; rated effective, 53; Spergel Model, 36; street workers, 69; violence interrupters, 69. See also Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)

evaluating effectiveness, intervention programs: aftercare, 56; anger management, 56; ART (Aggression Replacement Training), 56; BRIDGE (Building Resources for the Intervention and Deterrence of Gang Engagement), 55–56; Little Village intervention team, 55; moral reasoning training, 56; Operation New Hope, 56; rated effective, 53, 55–56; skill streaming, 56; street workers, 55

evaluating effectiveness, prevention programs: GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training Program), 54–55; Montreal Preventive Treatment Program, 54; preventing youth from joining, 54; rated effective, 53

evaluating effectiveness, suppression programs: altering traffic flow, 57; anti-loitering statutes, 57; arresting gang leaders, 57; Boston Ceasefire project, 58–59; CAPS (Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy), 57; community notification meetings, 58; community policing, 57; curfews, 57; enforcing probation controls, 57; gang sweeps, 57; Gangster Disciples (Chicago), 58; gun violation crackdowns, 57; Operation Hammer, 57; Operation Hardcore, 57; problem analysis approach, 58; rated effective, 53, 57; selective incarceration, 57; summary of effectiveness, 58–59; TARGET (Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team), 57; targeted suppression, 57; targeting habitual offenders, 57; traffic checkpoints, 57; truancy enforcement, 57; war on gangs, 56–57; zero tolerance roundups, 58

evaluation problems, sources of, 130

evolutionary stages of youth gangs, 227

exclusionary zones, 32

external influences, community gang control programs, 14

FADE (fighting, avoidance, discrimination, extermination), 116–17

federal gangbuster’s bill, 41

fictive kin, gangs as, 160

fieldwork, the Chicago School, 6, 18

five Cs, positive youth development, 187

Fleisher, Mark, 142

Fogerty, Jim, 30

formal social control, norms and narratives, 212–13

Frazier, E. Franklin, 18

Freakonomics, 82
gain-motivated crime vs. violent crime, 121
Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007, 223–24
The Gang and the Establishment, 43
gang control programs. See community gang control programs
Gang Crimes Unit, 91
Gang Intelligence Unit, 91
Gang Reduction Program (GRP), 178–81
gang sweeps, 57
gang units. See police gang units
gangbuster’s bill, 41
gangs. See youth gangs
Gangster Disciples (Chicago), 43, 58
General Theory of the Crime, 115–16
Getting Paid: Youth Crime and Work in the Inner City, 141
GFSCP (Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program), 178–81
GGP (Group Guidance Project), 118–19
Ghetto Hero, 163
The Gold Coast and the Slum, 18
governmental financial intervention tactics, 29
grassroots organizations, 14. See also community gang control programs;
Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model); street workers
GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training Program), 54–55, 114–18
the Great Migration, 27
GRP (Gang Reduction Program), 178–81
gun availability, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 85–86
gun ownership, correlation with homicide rates, 85
gun violation crackdowns, 57
gun violence: collective responsibility, 38, 233; geographic and social mapping, 38; PSN advertising campaign, 92; “pulling levers” strategy, 38, 39; reducing (see cease-fire efforts); shooting reductions, 103. See also entries at homicide rates
GVRP (Gang Violence Reduction Project), 61–64, 93
Hagedorn, John, 17–18, 146
Hawkins, Gordon, 146
Head Start program, 168
Heisenberg, Werner, 145
Heisenberg effect, 145
Hernandez, Danny, 170
Hispanic gangs, 27
hobo study, 18
homicide rates: correlation with gun ownership, 85; European cities, 77; gang-related, 224; major U.S. cities, trends, 78. See also gun violence
homicide rates, Chicago, decline in, causes of: abortion, 82–83; aggressive prosecution, 91–92; aging of the population, 83; camera surveillance, 89–90; CAPS (Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy), 84; CeaseFire program, 78, 93–97, 101; circumstantial evidence, 96–97; community-oriented policing, 84; crime categories, change over time, 79; data-driven police patrols, 88–89; directed police patrols, 88–89; displacement of population, 97–100; drug market changes, 83–84; economic changes, 85; gang units,
homicide rates (continued)
90–91: gun availability, 85–86; incarceration, 86; increased police force and budget, 86–87; irrelevant factors, 82–87; lethality of violence, 87; major programs, summary of, 80–81; police strategies, 78, 88–91; primary reasons, 78; programmatic evidence, 94–96; PSN (Project Safe Neighborhoods), 78, 91–92; relevant factors, 80–81, 87–99; relocating violent offenders, 78; shooting rates, redefinition of, 102; statistical evidence, 96; violence prevention programs, 93–97
homicide rates, Los Angeles: in 2004, 77; in 2007, 30
homicide rates, New York (2003), 77
homicide rates, United States: in 1991, 76; in 2004, 76; in 2006, 76; decrease in, possible causes, 100–102; trend over past decade, 100
hot-spot policing, 31–32
Hughes, Lorine, 130
Hull house, 18–19
Hull House Maps and Papers, 19
human development, effects of multiple marginality, 164–67
hybrid models: faith-based community efforts, 39; L.A. Bridges program, 35; L.A. Plan, 35; notification meetings, 39; Operation Ceasefire, 37; overseeing, 40; police presence, 40–41; problem-solving approach, 37–42; Strategic Approach to Community Safety Initiative, 37; working groups, 38. See also Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)
identity attacks, cause of disputes, 131
immigration, factor in gang growth, 170
“The Impact of Legalized Abortion on Crime,” 82
IMPACTO (Imaginando Mañana: Pico-Aliso Community Teen Outreach), 169
implementing programs: community gang control, 13; for evaluating effectiveness, 67; street workers, importance of, 244
incarceration: in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 86; selective, 57; U.S. prison population, 86
independence of measures, 144–45
indigenous justice movement. See restorative justice movement
inductive aspect of categorization, 210–11
informal social control, norms and narratives, 212–13
informal social control . . . of children, 132–34
Inner City Games program, 170
instrumental conditioning theory, 116–17
integrating theory and evaluation: action research, 110; assessing local gang problems, 123; assessment packages, 123; history of, 110; National Youth Gang Survey, 122; programs without theory, 114–18; prototype models, 122; scale of perceived effectiveness, 122; technical assistance manuals, 122; theory-based programs without evaluation, 111–14; training, 123
integrating theory and evaluation, case studies: CAP (Chicago Area Project), 111–12; delinquent norms,
Index


integrity, definition, 145

intent, inferring from behavior, 210–11

intergenerational closure, 132–34

interstitial regions, 7

intervention programs: Chicano gangs (see Chicano gangs, intervention programs); combined with suppression tactics (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; hybrid models); Comprehensive Community Model, 68; in conjunction with suppression tactics (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; hybrid models); evidence of effectiveness, 27–28; governmental financial, 29; multiple marginality (see multiple marginality, intervention programs); Peace Corps-style, 28; social intervention, 36. See also street workers

intervention programs, effectiveness of: aftercare, 56; anger management, 56; ART (Aggression Replacement Training), 56; BRIDGE (Building Resources for the Intervention and Deterrence of Gang Engagement), 55–56; Little Village intervention team, 55; moral reasoning training, 56; Operation New Hope, 56; rated effective, 53, 55–56; skill streaming, 56; street workers, 55


interventions, norms and narratives, 218–19

jail. See incarceration

jobs, effects of de-industrialization, 27. See also opportunities for young people

juvenile delinquency: delinquency theory, 4–5, 17; factors correlated with, 3; Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency, 177; spatial distribution, 3. See also youth gangs

Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Areas, 3

Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Research and Development Program, 59

Klein, Malcolm, 118, 157, 241

knowledge generation and use, 15–16

Kobrin, Solomon, 111

Kornhauser, Ruth, 17

L.A. Bridges program, 35, 169–70, 232

Ladino Hills Project, 119

Latin Kings gang, 61, 63

LAW (street gang), 43
law enforcement: collaboration with community efforts (see Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; hybrid models); and community narratives, 215, 217; distrust of, 213; and gang dynamics, 216–17; narratives, 215–16; unintended damage by, 216. See also criminology, norms and narratives; police; prosecuting gang crimes; entries at suppression programs

leadership: community justice, 196–98; Comprehensive Community Model, 200

leaving a gang, 27, 160

legal cynicism, 213

legislation: anti-loitering laws, 33, 57; “articles of the trade” prohibitions, 33; civil gang injunctions, 33; curfews, 33, 57; federal gangbuster’s bill, 41; Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007, 223–24; gang-specific, 32–33; mini-RICO prosecutions, 33; restraining orders, 33; RICO prosecutions, 43; saturation patrols, 32; special prosecutorial units, 32; STEP (Street Terrorism and Enforcement Prevention Act of 1993), 32; vertical prosecution, 32

legitimating disciplines and programs, 144–45

lethality of violence, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 87

Levitt, Steven, 82

license issues, norms and narratives, 217–18

Lif sk ils. See Operation New Hope

Lights of the Cambodian Family, 168

Little Village intervention team, 55

locality development approaches vs. social planning, 19

Los Angeles: cease-fire efforts, 34, 40; homicide rate (2007), 30; L.A. Bridges program, 35, 169–70, 232; L.A. Plan, 35

lower-tier organizations, community gang control programs, 14

major programs, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 80–81

mapping: the Chicago School, 6, 18; gun violence, 38

Marsh, Jeanne, 246

masculinity anxiety, 210

mass roundups, 32

maturing out of gangs, 160

Matza, David, 210

Mayhew, Henry, 19

McKay, Henry, 111

measurements influencing outcomes, 129

mediating theories, community gang control programs, 228–30

mediation, dispute resolution, 131

medical model treatments, positive youth development, 189–91

mental health problems, positive youth development, 189–91

menu of developmental assets, positive youth development, 187

MFY (Mobilization for Youth) program, 14, 112–14, 124–25

Miller, Aldon, 121

Miller, Walter, 148

mini-RICO prosecutions, 33. See also RICO prosecutions

mobilization of communities. See community mobilization
models, prototypes, 122. See also specific models
Monster Kody, 163
Montreal Preventive Treatment Program, 54
Moore, Joan, 157
moral reasoning training, 56
a mosaic of social worlds, 6
Moynihan, Daniel, 124–25
Mujeres y Hombres Nobles program, 168
multiple marginality; cognitive dimen-
sion of gangs, 161; destructive acts, public vs. private, 159; effects on human development, 164–67; emotional dimension of gangs, 161; factor in formation of youth gangs, 226, 231; immigration factors, 170; member environment comparisons, 158–59; norms, 159; older gang members, role of, 161; psychosocial moratorium, 156, 160; puberty, 162; social dimension of gangs, 160; socialization into gangs, 160–64; street ethnography, 157; suppression tactics, 165. See also Chicano gangs
murder. See entries at homicide rates
NAGV (Neighborhoods Against Gang Violence), 62
narratives. See criminology, norms and narratives
A Nation of Lords: The Autobiography of the Vice Lords, 28
National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program, 120
National Youth Gang Survey, 122
natural areas in communities, 6
Negro families, study of, 18
neighborhood differentiation in communities, 6
New York City homicide rates (2003), 77
nonpathological factors, positive youth development, 189
normative violations, cause of disputes, 131
norms among gangs, 159. See also criminology, norms and narratives
NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corp), 167–68
NYGC (National Youth Gang Center), 66, 71–72, 223
occidentalism, 148
OGs (Original Gangsters), 161
Ohlin, Lloyd, 14, 112, 120–21
older members, role of, 161
operant conditioning, 116–17
Operation Hammer, 57
Operation Hardcore, 57
Operation New Hope, 56
opportunities for young people: CAP (Chicago Area Project), 11; community gang control programs, 9–10; de-industrialization, effect on employment, 27; differential opportunity theory, 14–15; Spergel Model, 36; Thrasher, Frederick, 9–19
opportunities provision: community gang control programs, 236–37; Comprehensive Community Model, 178; factor in formation of youth gangs, 226; improving the Comprehensive Community Model, 185
opportunity provision strategy, 60
opportunity theory, 135
order violations, cause of disputes, 131
organizational change and development: community gang control programs, 238–40; Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model), 36, 178; strategy, 60
organizational goal displacement, factor in formation of youth gangs, 229
organizational models, youth gangs, 12, 33
orientalism, 148
Original Gangsters (OGs), 161
Osgood, D. Wayne, 115
outreach: Comprehensive Community Model, 61, 64, 68–69; comprehensive programs, 69; effectiveness of, 71; intervention programs, 55
outreach workers. See street workers
Papachristos, Andrew, 128
participation by community members. See community gang control programs; Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)
partnerships, in community justice, 194. See collaboration among organizations; collaborative models
pathological factors, positive youth development, 189–90
patterns of: community organization, 8–9; urban growth, 6
Peace Corps-style intervention tactics, 28
perceived norms vs. real ones, 210
physical appearance of gang members, 161–62
planning: community gang control programs, 13; for program implementation, 67
pluralistic ignorance, 210
polarization, 210
police: community policing movement, 34; federal gangbuster’s bill, 41; future of, 41–42; presence in hybrid models, 40–41; public distrust of, 41, 213; relationships with street workers and gang members, 135–42; role in decline in Chicago homicide rates, 86–87, 88–91; role in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 78. See also criminology, norms and narratives; law enforcement; prosecuting gang crimes
police, gang suppression tactics: anti-loitering laws, 33; “articles of the trade” prohibitions, 33; civil gang injunctions, 33; curfews, 33; effectiveness, 33–34; effectiveness of, 53; exclusionary zones, 32; gang-specific legislation, 32–33; hot-spot policing, 31–32; mass roundups, 32; mini-RICO prosecutions, 33; restraining orders, 33; saturation patrols, 32; special prosecutorial units, 32; STEP (Street Terrorism and Enforcement Prevention Act of 1993), 32; sweeps, 32, 34; vertical prosecution, 32. See also entries at suppression programs
police gang units: birth of, 29–30, 31; community gang control programs, 232; in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 90–91; public distrust of, 41, 213
population displacement (Chicago): causes of, 97–98; effects on homicide rates, 97–100; outcomes of, 98–100
positive behavior, factors encouraging, 187
positive youth development (PYD). See PYD (positive youth development)
poverty theory, 121
presumption of sameness, 143
prevention, intervention, suppression continuum, 72
prevention programs: Chicano gangs (see Chicano gangs, prevention programs); community-based (see community gang control programs; Comprehensive Community Model [Spergel Model]; street workers); gang violence (see violence prevention programs); multiple marginality (see multiple marginality, prevention programs)
prevention programs, effectiveness of: GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training Program), 54–55; Montreal Preventive Treatment Program, 54; preventing youth from joining, 54; rated effective, 53
prison population, U.S., 86. See also incarceration
Pro Force Bike Patrol program, 168
probation controls, enforcing, 57
problem analysis approach, 58
problematic nature of gangs, 128–29
problem-solving approach, 37–42, 72
program effectiveness. See evaluating effectiveness
program services vs. program structures, 53
programmatic evidence, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 94–96
programs without theoretical basis, 114–18
prosecuting gang crimes: in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 91–92; mini-RICO prosecutions, 33; RICO prosecutions, 43; special prosecutorial units, 32; vertical prosecution, 32. See also law enforcement; legislation; police protocols for evaluating program effectiveness, 52
PSN (Project Safe Neighborhoods): in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 78, 91–92; evaluation of effectiveness, 183–84; gun violence advertising campaign, 92; origin of, 38
psychometric tests, 129
psychosocial moratorium, 156, 160
puberty, 162
“pulling levers” strategy, 38, 39, 233
PYD (positive youth development): caring/compassion, 187; character, 187; common concepts, 187; community gang control programs, 231–32; competence, 187; confidence, 187; drug abuse issues, 189–91; emotional problems, 189–91; factors that encourage positive behavior, 187; five Cs, 187; improving the Comprehensive Community Model, 186–92; medical model treatments, 189–91; mental health problems, 189–91; menu of developmental assets, 187; in multiple contexts and environments, 188; nonpathological factors, 189; pathological factors, 189–90; strengths and assets vs. deficits and problems, 188; thriving, 187; through positive relationships, 188
reciprocated exchange, 132–34
referent informational influence, 210–11
reliability, 129–30, 142–43
relocating violent offenders, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 78
Reno, Janet, 38
replicating programs, effectiveness of, 244
research independence, evaluating program effectiveness, 242
research integrity: comparative research designs, 142; data interpretation, 130; designs and culture, 142–44; details of execution, 130; evaluation problems, sources of, 130; independence of measures, 144–45; integrity, definition, 145; legitimating disciplines and programs, 144–45; measurements influencing outcomes, 129; presumption of sameness, 143; reliability, 129–30, 142–43; romanticizing the gangs, 143, 148; tests, sociometric or psychometric, 129; uncertainty principle, 129, 145; validity, 129–30, 142–43. See also evaluating effectiveness research on gangs, x–xi, 15–17. See also specific research restorative justice movement, 136, 147, 212–13 restraining orders, 33 retaliation, cause of disputes, 131 review procedures, evaluating program effectiveness, 52–54 RICO prosecutions, 43. See also mini-RICO prosecutions risk factors, identifying, 72 risky shift, 210 Rivers, Eugene, 30 romanticizing the gangs, 143, 148 SACSI (Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative), 183 Sampson, Robert, 132 saturation patrols, 32 Schwarzenegger, Arnold, 170 scope of the gang problem, 223–25 selecting program activities, 68 selective incarceration, 57 self control theory, 115–16 self-help efforts. See community gang control programs; Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model) Shaw, Clifford, 26, 111, 230 shooting rates, redefinition of, in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 102 shootings. See gun violence Short, Jim, 42, 148 skill streaming, 56 Skogan, Wes, 43 slum clearance, effects of (Chicago), 11–12 social capital: among youth gangs, 132–34; bonding, 146; bridging, 146; community gang control programs, 228–29; definition, 146 social dimension of gangs, 160 social disorganization, factor in formation of youth gangs, 225–26 social disorganization theory, 111–12, 121, 185 social intervention, 36, 60, 237 social learning theory, 116–18 social norming, 212 social planning vs. locality development approaches, 19 social research on communities, history of, 6–7 social survey approach, the Chicago School, 6, 18 social work, history of, 5–9 socialization into gangs, 160–64 sociology, history of, 5–9
sociometric tests, 129
special prosecutorial units, 32
specialized gang units. See police gang units
Spergel, Arnot, 246
Spergel, Irving A.: a balanced model, 206–207; on community organization, 9; creating a model gang response program, 119–21; poverty theory, 121; social disorganization theory, 121; theories of gang emergence, 121
Spergel Model. See Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model)

stakeholders, community justice, 194–95
statistics on crime: CompStat program, 89, 103; decline of Chicago homicide rates, 96; to direct police activity, 89 (see also CompStat program); DOC (Deployment Operations Center) meetings, 89
status anxiety, 210
status management, 130–31
status threats, 130–31
steering committees: Comprehensive Community Model, 62; convening, 66; sustaining, 68
STEP (Street Terrorism and Enforcement Prevention Act of 1993), 32
Strategic Approach to Community Safety Initiative, 37
Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), 183
Strategic Planning Tool, 71–72
Street Corner Society, 18
street ethnography, 157
Street Gang Patterns and Policies, 130
street workers: CAP (Chicago Area Project), 11, 26; Chicago CeaseFire program, 30; community gang control programs, 230–31, 237; effects on lethal violence, 31; evaluation of effectiveness, 27–28; and gang disputes, 131; and gang status, 28, 42; and gang violence, 27–28; history of, 26–31; importance of, 244; increasing gang cohesion, 131; protecting, 238; relationships with gang members and police, 135–42; role in dispute resolution, 131–32; shift toward professionalism, 27. See also intervention programs
street workers, violence interrupters: Chicago CeaseFire program, 30; community gang-control programs, 233–34; comprehensive programs, 69
strengths and assets, positive youth development, 188
success criteria, program effectiveness, 109
success factors, Comprehensive Community Model, 65–66
Sullivan, Mercer, 141
support for criminality, 213
suppression programs, community gang control, 232–35, 238. See also Comprehensive Community Model (Spergel Model); police, gang suppression tactics
suppression programs: altering traffic flow, 57; anti-loitering statutes, 57; arresting gang leaders, 57; Boston Ceasefire project, 58–59; CAPS (Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy), 57; community notification meetings, 58; community policing, 57; curfews, 57; enforcing probation controls, 57; gang sweeps, 57;
suppression programs (continued)
Gangster Disciples (Chicago),
58; gun violation crackdowns, 57; Operation Hammer, 57; Operation Hardcore, 57; problem analysis approach, 58; rated effective, 53, 57; selective incarceration, 57; summary of effectiveness, 58–59; TARGET (Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team), 57; targeted suppression, 57; targeting habitual offenders, 57; traffic checkpoints, 57; truancy enforcement, 57; war on gangs, 56–57; zero tolerance roundups, 58
sustaining the program, 68
Sutherland, Edwin, 116
Suttles, Gerald, 8
sweeps, 32, 34
TARGET (Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team), 57
targeted suppression, 57
targeting habitual offenders, 57
tecatos (addicts), 157
techniques of neutralization, 213
Teen Post program, 167
tests, sociometric or psychometric, 129
theories of gang emergence, 121
toughness, image of, 163
tolerance of deviation, 213
theory, integrating with evaluation. See integrating theory and evaluation
theory-based programs without evaluation, 111–14
Thomes, Bill, 30
Thrasher, Frederick: opportunities for young people, 9–19; research, role of, 15; study of Chicago gangs, x, 7, 18
violence, gang related: rates, vs. non-gang violence, 177; street workers, effects of, 31. See also gun violence; entries at homicide rates
violence interrupters: Chicago Cease-Fire program, 30; community
gang-control programs, 233–34; comprehensive programs, 69. See also street workers
violence prevention programs: CPVP (Chicago Project for Violence Prevention), 69, 184; in decline of Chicago homicide rates, 93–97; GVRP (Gang Violence Reduction Project), 61–64, 93; NAGV (Neigh-
Index

neighborhoods Against Gang Violence), 62; Operation Ceasefire (Boston), 37–39, 39, 182–84; PSN (Project Safe Neighborhoods), 183–84; PSN advertising campaign, 92; “pulling levers” strategy, 38, 39; SACS (Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative), 183. See also Chicago CeaseFire program; Operation Ceasefire (Boston)

violent crime vs. gain-motivated, 121
violent offenses, reducing, 64

war on gangs, 56–57
Weiss, Carol, 16–17
white gangs, 27
Whyte, William F., 18
Winfrey, Tom, 115
work (employment), effects of de-industrialization, 27. See also opportunities for young people

working groups, 38

young people: attraction of gangs, 7; relationship to communities and youth gangs, 7–9

young people, opportunities for: CAP (Chicago Area Project), 11; community gang-control programs, 9–10; de-industrialization, effect on employment, 27; differential opportunity theory, 14–15; Spergel Model, 36; Thrasher, Frederick, 9–19

youth. See young people

youth gang members: appearance, 161–62; attire, 161–62; average period of involvement, 177; dress code, 161–62; economic benefits of gangs, 12; environment compari-sons, 158–59; gang and non-gang associations, 162, 226–27; gang families vs. non-gang, 159; leaving a gang, 27, 160; member profiles, 156; vs. other young offenders, 177; relationships with street workers and police, 135–42. See also Chicano gangs

youth gangs: African American, 27; attraction to young people, 7; cohesion, effects of street workers, 131; collective efficacy, 131–32, 132–34; conflict gangs, 120; criminal activity, legal definition, 41; definition, 41, 127; drug trafficking, 12, 224; dynamics, 211–12; ethnic makeup, 27 (see also Chicano gangs); Eurogang consensus definition, 127; formation, underlying causes of, 7; gain-motivated crime, 121; gang dynamics, and law enforcement, 216–17; Hispanic, 27; history of (Chicago), ix–xi, 12; leaving, 27, 160; organizational models, 12; organizational styles, 33; problematic nature of, 128–29; promoting effective relationships, 132; relationship to community and young people, 7–9; as resistance organizations, 227; scope of the problem, 223–24; status management, 130–31; status threats, 130–31; street workers, and gang status, 28, 42; theories of gang emergence, 121; violence, and street workers, 27–28, 31; violent crime, 121; white, 27. See also juvenile delinquency; specific gangs

youth gangs, contributing factors: conflicting value orientations, 7;
youth gangs (continued)
intra-neighborhood dynamics, 8;
organization of social space, 8;
societal failures, 7; weakened social
control, 7
youth services, 61

youth social development, 230–32

zero tolerance roundups, 58
Zimring, Franklin, 146
zones of transition, 6–7
Zorbaugh, Harvey, 18