

LAW ENFORCEMENT'S PERCEPTION ON WHETHER OR
NOT CRIMINAL STREET GANGS ARE A
POTENTIAL TERRORIST
THREAT

by

PAMELA RENEE MCINTIRE

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of
The University of Texas at Arlington in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements
for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

MAY 2011

Copyright © by Pamela Renee McIntire 2011

All Rights Reserved

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge those who I owe a great amount of gratitude and praise. I want to start by thanking my major professor, Professor Sara J. Phillips. You have been a wonderful inspiration. You will always be a great mentor and friend. I will always be grateful for all of the help and advice you have given me. I want to thank Dr. Alejandro del Carmen who has been a fantastic resource and a mentor. I also want to thank Dr. John Rodriguez. I appreciate all of the knowledge and advice you have given me. I will always consider all three of you mentors and friends.

I also want to thank Angela Deadmon and Cathy Moseley. Both of you have helped me through the tedious process of the technicalities of my degree. I also want to thank the entire Criminology and Criminal Justice department for all of your expertise and this wonderful learning experience. I will always have these wonderful memories.

Lastly, I want to thank my family and friends. I especially want to thank my children, Lane McIntire and Bryan McBride. You two have been so patient and I am very proud you have made this journey with me. I want to thank my parents, Thomas and Debra Crenshaw. You have sat through many debates, proof readings, and intellectual conversations. You have always encouraged me and stood by me and I am grateful to have such wonderful parents. I am also wanted to thank my best friend, Carole Hawkins. You have been patient and one of my biggest inspirations. I appreciate your friendship and sisterly love. I want to also thank all of the graduate students that I have had the pleasure of knowing. I appreciate the knowledge, debates and round tables.

April 15, 2011

ABSTRACT

LAW ENFORCEMENT'S PERCEPTION ON WHETHER OR
NOT CRIMINAL STREET GANGS ARE A
POTENTIAL TERRORIST
THREAT

Pamela Renee McIntire, M.A.

The University of Texas at Arlington, 2011

Supervising Professor: Sara J. Phillips

Over time gangs have evolved and formed a new era. The relationships today of these gangs are one of a convoluted nature. With technological advances like cell phones and the internet, they are not just a problem for an inner city area. The area is becoming worldwide. Because of the worldwide connections of these gangs another player is coming into the game with another agenda, terrorism.

Local police officers are the front line defense when dealing with gangs. Their perception is crucial to the security of our neighborhoods. The current study explores the possible threat of terrorism through gang involvement by evaluating police perception and whether or not criminal street gangs are a potential terrorist threat.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
Chapter	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Legal Definitions	9
2.2 Current Gang Studies.....	11
2.3 Terrorism Studies	14
2.4 Criminal Activities	16
2.5 Blurred Lines	19
2.6 Police Perception Studies.....	20
2.7 Hypotheses.....	23
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25
3.1 Institutional Review Board	25
3.2 Survey Instrument	25
3.3 Sampling and Sample Size.....	27
3.4 Dependent and Independent Variables	28
3.5 Timeline	28
3.6 Design Analysis	28

4. ANALYSIS	31
4.1 Demographics	32
4.2 Criminal Street Gangs and the Crimes Being Committed by Them.....	37
4.2.1 Gang Nations.....	37
4.2.2 Gang Nations Criminal Activity	40
4.2.3 Security Threat Groups (STGs) and Prison Gangs.....	41
4.2.4 STGs and Prison Gangs Criminal Activities.....	42
4.3 Perception Questions	43
4.3.1 Criminal Street Gang Perception	43
4.3.2 Amount of Training	50
4.3.3 Outside Department Cooperation	51
4.3.4 Overall Correlations	52
5. CONCLUSIONS	54
5.1 Results and Implications.....	54
5.2 Study Limitations	63
5.3 Future Studies	63
5.4 Conclusions.....	63
APPENDIX	
A. POLICE PERCEPTION SURVEY INSTRUMENT	65
REFERENCES.....	74
BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION	78

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
4.1 Overall Percentage of Respondents Who Believe These Gang Nations Are Operating in Their Jurisdiction	37
4.2 Overall Percentages of Criminal Activities by Gang Nations In Their Jurisdiction	40
4.3 Overall Percentages of Respondents Who Believe STGs or Prison Gangs Are Operating in Their Jurisdiction.....	41
4.4 Overall Percentages of Criminal Activities by STGs or Prison Gangs in Their Jurisdiction	42

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Gender.....	32
4.2 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Racial/Ethnic Background.....	33
4.3 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Marital Status.....	34
4.4 Totals Age by Education Level (in Percentages).....	35
4.5 Totals of Respondents Police Department by Years of Experience (In Percentages).....	36
4.6 Percentages of Respondents Who Believe These Gang Nations Are Operating in Their Jurisdiction by Police Department.....	38
4.7 Other Gang Nations Written In	39
4.8 Correlations of Criminal Street Gang Perception Statements	44
4.9 Mean Differences by Gender	45
4.10 Mean Differences by White and Non-Whites.....	46
4.11 Mean Differences by Age	47
4.12 Mean Differences by Education Level	48
4.13 Mean Differences by Police Department	48
4.14 Percentages of Amounts of Training	50
4.15 Percentages of Outside Department Cooperation.....	51
4.16 Overall Correlations.....	52

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Gangs have been around in the United States since the beginning of the American Revolution (Bartollas & Miller, 2008). The Industrial Revolution created an influx of under privileged people (Krisberg, 2005). These people would flood from impoverished lands in order to start over. What they found in the United States was some of the same living conditions or worse. The pay was poor and the hours were long. Children would come over without parents or their parents would perish on the trip overseas. These children were referred to as wayward youth (Krisberg, 2005).

Wayward was a word given to youth that were unruly and disobedient (Krisberg, 2005). Usually these children were parentless for one reason or another. Some children considered wayward were children the parents could not contain. If found they were usually put before a judge who then sentenced them to orphanage type homes, jails or even sanitariums. These children usually worked long and hard hours at factories for little to nothing in pay (Krisberg, 2005). The hard life, if they survived, usually brought them into the crime world early and by the time they were 'of age' the occupation of choice was to be a criminal.

Groups of these children and under privileged individuals would form in order to survive on the streets from other groups that would prey upon them (Krisberg, 2005). Sometimes, one culture would dominate another and groups would form for survival. Originally, these groups would steal; commit robbery and many other crimes in order to survive. Other groups were common thieves, murderers and robbers looking for a new place to terrorize and finding others like them on the crowded urban streets. Sociologists called these groups gangs or rings.

The purpose of this study is to measure the perception of law enforcement as to whether or not criminal street gangs are a potential terrorist threat. The researcher hypothesizes that police officers do not perceive gangs as a potential terrorist threat. The researcher further hypothesizes this to be true more for white males than for non-whites and females. The researcher will give a short history of gangs and of terrorism. In chapter 2 the researcher will continue with current literature of gangs and terrorism, followed by police perception studies.

The history of gangs is pertinent to how they have evolved into what they are today. In 1917, the Eighteenth Amendment was being proposed and by January 16, 1920 it had been ratified and established. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the sale, consumption or distribution of alcohol. The Volstead Act was established on October 28, 1919 against President Woodrow Wilson's veto. The sale of alcohol was prohibited. The speakeasies were rampant and rings of bootleggers were prominent.

The bootlegging gangs were not just in the urban areas but in the Mid West and rural areas as well. It seemed the 'liquor rings' were becoming more organized and the more the competition, the more violent they were becoming (Hanighen, 1932). This began a new surge of gang activity in the Mid West and the urban areas. Prohibition ended in 1933, this caused the gangs to finance their illegal activities in another manner. The gang activities in the smaller cities were present but the large urban areas fostered most of the rings. According to a sociological study in 1942 by Marshall Clinard, he found that even though there was gang activity in farming communities and smaller cities, most of the activity was in the urban settings due to the melting pot communities that consistently change (Clinard, 1942). He further suggested the smaller cities and farming communities' gang issues would soon pass because of this reason.

Even though some gangs still remained in small communities, it seemed the urban areas were becoming over run. Thrasher (1927) performed a study during 1923-1926. He

studied 1,313 gangs in Chicago. He found that gangs did not start out as criminal enterprises, but were made up of informal youth groups that had only sporadic incidents of deviance and crime.

As time moved on, not only did the gangs flourish in the urban areas but they started to become more organized. Community programs began to show up in inner city areas. The Chicago Area Project is one of the better known of these community programs. The program was started in the 1930s by a University of Chicago sociologist, Clifford Shaw. He attempted to combine sociological theory and preventative services to under privileged neighborhoods. Other programs used the Chicago Area Project style to help fight their gang problems.

Programs like the one in Harlem, New York made from a committee of the New York City Welfare Council were showing up in urban areas across the nation. The program employed a group of workers that would report indirectly to the Council. The workers would integrate themselves within the community and gain the trust of the gang members in order to work with them. The workers would help them get organized and assist in group guidance. They would then help the gang members in socialization through group meetings, athletics and other positive activities. The coordinator would help on the parental side of the program and assist in the management of the other workers. The purpose of the study was to eventually get rival gang members to interact in a positive way. The committee would be ultimately made of police officers, school officials, and other people within the community (Robinson, Cohen & Sachs, 1946). The problem the authors had with the program was they believed this was an experiment about to go wrong. They continued to worry with the statistics of twenty girls and boys dying in the gang fights in a two year period (Robinson, et al, 1946). Time would prove the study to be correct and most of the programs like the one the New York City Welfare Council ran would shut down. The problem with this school of thought and program type is, according to Irving Spergel, a leader in the study of juvenile gangs, suggested that after World War II social

agencies made little use of indigenous workers because the delinquency and gangs had become more aggressive and violent.

Another study, in 1957 by Wilner, Rosenfeld, Lee, Gerard and Chein, showed the drug use of heroin becoming an epidemic in New York. The gangs used in the study were from Manhattan's East Harlem, Red Hook section of Brooklyn and the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood in Brooklyn. The ethnic composite of the group was Puerto Rican, African American, Italian, Irish and Irish-Italian. The only drugs found in use in this study in 1957 were heroin and marijuana. According to Wilner, et al (1957), three-hundred and five boys were studied and ninety-four had used heroin on a regular basis. The study stated that eighty, at the time of the study, were still doing heroin. Half of the users smoked marijuana as well. Eighty of those studied only used marijuana and all of those were either Puerto Rican or African American. The study found that the high-use of the heroin group was lower in the ranks of the organization and the ones leading the group almost never used any drugs at all. They also found that the users committed more gang-organized robberies and burglary, but that the leaders were in fights more often. The study did find that in 1957 heroin use was not spread by the gangs and for the most part discouraged in use (Wilner, Rosenfeld, Lee, Gerard & Chein, 1957).

A new way of marking territory begins in the mid 1960s. Graffiti began showing up on neighborhood buildings, bridges and overpasses in major cities and especially in gang prominent areas. "Wall-marking permits inner city teenagers, who are denied access to legitimate mastery over space, to claim control of a more ephemeral and chimeric nature" (Ley & Cybriwsky, 1974). The study showed that you could read the "territorial lines" just by paying attention to the walls. You could tell who dominated the area and what gang members lived in what area. If gang members were found in 'hostel' turf this could be dangerous, especially if rival gang members lived in the same neighborhood (Ley & Cybriwsky, 1974).

Progression over the years shows the organization of gangs as becoming more prominent and beginning to get more and more violent, partly due to illicit drug use. Starting in the 1960s, territory was being physically marked and drugs were becoming more and more prevalent within the gang culture. According to one study, "Violence and criminal activity, especially relating to drug trafficking" escalated (Spergel, 1990). Spergel continues by explaining that the subcultures of gangs are becoming more seriously complex and difficult to eliminate. These studies continuously have a common theme: gangs are becoming more violent and organized.

Over time these gangs have evolved. The relationships today of these gangs are one of a convoluted nature. With technological advances like cell phones and the internet, they now are not just a problem for an inner city area. The area is becoming worldwide (Gang Threat Assessment, 2009) Because of the worldwide connections of these gangs another player is coming into play with another agenda, terrorism.

Terrorism has been a term used for centuries. Terrorist organizations usually have an agenda. Most of their agendas have connections to religious, political or social goals. Sometimes the goals are apparent and at other times they are not clear. The one thing they do have in common is using fear to justify their cause. As the world changes, so does the causes.

Terrorist organizations can be either foreign or domestic. (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007) Foreign terrorist organizations are not based in the United States. Domestic organizations are based in the United States and usually are referred to as homegrown. These groups use children, women and even the elderly to carry out violent acts to push their message through to different masses around the world.

Domestic terrorism can be seen throughout American history, but the history is sparse compared to other countries. Even though our military does not patrol the streets, like in other

countries, the acts are devastating none the less. The history of terrorism in the United States is important to where we are today.

December 7, 1941 is a date infamous in United States history (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). The bombing of Pearl Harbor sent a knee jerk reaction that threw the United States in the middle of World War II. It showed that America could be infiltrated and staying neutral in world affairs was impossible. Terrorism began within the United States long before the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Race, color, lifestyle, religion and nationality have been attacked long before World War II began. In 1865, a group calling themselves the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) instilled terror in many citizens of the United States, especially in the South (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). The 1950s and 1960s were the strongest eras for the Klan. The KKK lost popularity during the late 1970s. As the popularity of the group faded a rise to other similar groups have taken their place. Neo-Nazis fashion their selves after Hitler's Nazis of World War II and practice hatred toward anyone not white.

Other groups are considered special interest extremist, like anti-abortionist. One of the most famous acts was the shooting of two receptionist of a Brookline, Massachusetts abortion clinic by John Salvi (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). In the late 1990s, the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances diminished these types of crimes.

In 1993, the World Trade Center was rocked with a car bomb explosion. The United States had escaped these types of acts since 1947 and this attack again put fear into Americans (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was attacked in 1995. The blast was caused from a truck bomb, which killed one hundred and sixty-eight people and left many more wounded. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were right wing militia members and United States citizens. The attack had come from within the United States, not from a foreign initiative.

The day of September 11, 2001 changed how the United States viewed the security of its nation (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). Two commercial airplanes crashed into the Twin Towers killing all passengers aboard the plane as well as people inside the buildings themselves. More casualties lost their lives when the building came crashing down hours later. One the same day, the Pentagon was hit by another commercial airliner taking more American lives. Another plane was crashed into a field. The shocking facts about the possible prevention of these attacks showed the world where the United States was vulnerable. Terrorist organizations now have to find a new way to fund their activity.

With gangs becoming more business oriented, some gang members have legitimate businesses and support the gang's illegal side with the funds from the businesses. Terrorism groups need funding and find it more difficult to do so in legitimate ways. The terrorist organizations are now utilizing gangs to meet their needs. The gangs see it as making money and the terrorists see it as carrying out their agenda. This twisted and complicated world of criminals makes it hard for law enforcement to stop either one. Gangs are defined by Thrasher (1927) as a "conflict group" in which the law-abiding adult community reacts to collective acts of deviance. Cloward and Ohlin (1960) further explain gangs develop depending on the community and the opportunities or the lack of opportunities it provides. Terrorism is defined by Ruby as politically motivated acts in which the targets are noncombats and the act is clandestine in nature. These definitions seem totally different but there are similarities. The researcher will explain the legal definitions and what the difference is in the literature review section

Law enforcement has to battle this ongoing problem within the local, state, national and international levels. The laws are tedious and to some degree unclear. This makes it hard to prosecute gangs or terrorist alike. With so many jurisdictions upon jurisdictions, prosecuting these groups can become complicated and time consuming. Law enforcement studies are one way to perceive the threat of gangs and terrorism.

A law enforcement perception study can be done to address whether gangs and terrorist connections are even considered a problem in the front lines of our communities. How local law enforcement perceives this issue determines what policy implications, we as a community and nation, need to review and change. The way we train our officers may need to be adjusted to address this issue of not only local and state security but that of the entire nation. The implications of law and policy changes can be made as well.

A study of two hundred officers was performed. The law enforcement officers in this study are from two North Texas local departments. A survey was administered on a voluntary basis. The officers were told to use the Texas Penal Code in Title 11, Chapter 71.01 (d) as the definition for criminal street gang. The definition the officers were told to use for a terrorist threat will be in the Code of Federal Regulations (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). With this study, state and federal agencies can adjust the training on the front line and in our communities and legislation can be adjusted to handle an ever growing national security issue.

In the literature review which follows, several issues will be discussed. Legal definitions and some of the criminal activities gangs and terrorist organizations are involved in will be discussed. Current studies on gangs and terrorism will be reviewed. A section on how the lines are blurred between gang activities and terrorism will also be explained along with the difficulties. Finally, police perception studies on similar issues will be talked about along with the justifications for the research presented in this study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher will explain the legal definitions of criminal street gangs, organized criminal activity and domestic terrorism. Then the researcher will follow with recent gang and terrorism studies, the criminal activities and how they overlap. Finally, the researcher will provide a brief explanation of police perception.

2.1 Legal Definitions

Texas Penal Code Title 11, Chapter 71, Section 71.01 (d) states “Criminal street gang” means three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associate in the commission of criminal activities. Research has shown that law enforcement and researchers have determined this by self-nomination of gang members. (Esbensen, Winfree, He, & Taylor, 2001; NGIC, 2009) If a person claims to be a gang member and has proven the claim by either prosecution or by the limits of the research, then they are considered a gang member (Esbensen, Winfree, He, & Taylor, 2001). One problem is getting the gang member to actually admit to it, especially if they know additional charges may be added (Esbensen, Winfree, He, & Taylor, 2001).

According to the National Gang Intelligence Center, gangs can also be defined by geographic area in which they operate. Local gangs operate in a single location. They can also be referred to as neighborhood-based gangs. Local gangs usually do not have any direct ties to other criminal organizations. Regional gangs according to the NGIC operate in multiple locations in a specific region or area. These gangs are usually several local gangs and sometimes have ties to other countries. Regional gangs usually have connections with drug trafficking organizations and other criminal organizations within the United States. National gangs or gang nations usually have thousands of members and can have connections not only

in the United States but also have cells within other countries. Most gangs are local or neighborhood gangs, but they are beginning to become more regional affiliated.

Engaging in organized criminal activity is defined in the Texas Penal Code, Title 11, Chapter 71, Section 71.02 as a person who participates in a combination or in the profits of a combination or as a member of a criminal street gang. There are issues with trying to prosecute gangs and their members under criminal statutes. Gang related legislation, as in the California STEP legislation, causes problems when profiling adolescents on the streets, because of drug dealing, 'hanging out' in a certain neighborhood or when public defenders assume an individual is a gang member because of who they are with at the time of the incident (Bjerregaard, 2003 & Esbensen, et al, 2001). The laws are also constitutionally vague. Most of the legislation has been upheld in the courts and as long as proof of intent and active participation are used most of the time convictions stand. The three-strikes legislation allows prosecutors to focus on offenders and treat continuous offenses more harshly (Bjerregaard, 2003).

So, where does domestic terrorism fit in? The United States Code Title 18, Chapter 113B, Section 2331.5 states the term "domestic terrorism" means activities that involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping and occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. This is vague and can cause legal issues because of the international and national ties of gangs.

Cases like this one, where forty-one MS-13 members were indicted for thirty-three murders and a three year old boy was found in the members' custody that had been missing since his mother had been murdered are helping to blur the lines between legal definitions (Leduc & Murphy, 2007). MS-13, which has ties in forty states in the United States and ten

countries, is being considered by various law enforcement agencies as a possible domestic threat within the United States (Starita, 2010). It is becoming harder and harder for prosecutors to handle these cases.

2.2 Current Gang Studies

In the United States, gangs have become an everyday term for some people. Gang 'slang' has become embedded within rap music and some dance moves have even been named after certain gangs. There are whole genres of music that is considered 'gangsta' rap or narco-rap. It seems to creep into the lives of not just the urban street life, but on the televisions and radios around the world. This culture has become a culture of its own. This is posing a problem for law enforcement. Children have new role models to look up to: drug dealers and criminal gangs.

The "Crip Walk" is one of the most famous of these dances. You can go to many of the Los Angeles night clubs and see people doing this dance. According to Phillips in her study on gang dances, she said, "Gang dances in Los Angeles are widespread, rich in textual potential and adaptable to a variety of gang needs and circumstances" (Phillips, 2009). She explains the details about why these dances are used as well. Some are for the remembrance of lost 'brothers', while others are warning signs and designed to display 'business' messages.

Another article, describes how a genre of music called narcocorridos has become very popular not only in Mexico but also in the United States as well. These bands explain how to smuggle drug into the United States and gang associations. The songs talk about murders and human trafficking. Like hardcore rap, some of these groups are run by gang members. In Mexico, most of these groups are highly censored, but in the United States these groups are well within the radar of American music pop culture (Morrison, 2008).

Sanchez-Jankowski's study (2003) found that the social structures of gangs relate to the social structures of society. The results of longer incarceration periods have integrated

criminal street gangs with prison gangs and backfired on the criminal justice field. In response, the United States has built more prisons and enacted harsher laws. But the author states, you cannot blame one single phenomenon on the social structure advancement of gangs. It has taken the gang organization a long time to get where it is today (Sanchez-Jankowski, 2003).

According to the Gang Threat Assessment for 2009, about one million gang members are in the United States. This is almost as many people as lives in Dallas, Texas (U.S. Census Bureau Estimation for 2008). The Gang Threat Assessment explained approximately, twenty-thousand gangs were criminally active in the United States as of September 2008. The assessment also found that the biggest significant threats were local street gangs. They account for the largest number of gangs nationwide. The National Gang Intelligence Center report fifty-eight percent of state and local law enforcement agencies reported gang activity within their jurisdictions in 2008. These are higher numbers compared with the same report in 2004, which showed forty-five percent.

The 2009 Gang Threat Assessment stated that gang members are moving into suburban and rural communities, which is expanding their influences in most regions. According to this report it also reports suburban and rural communities are experiencing higher gang related crimes and violence. According to a study published in 1996, a large Cleveland suburban area began noticing crime and gang activity start to rise in 1990 (Huff & Trump, 1996). The study also explained that a gang taskforce was implemented due to the rise in gang activity. The only difference between gangs in the urban areas and gangs in rural areas is the fear of violence (Dukes & Stein, 2003).

With the deportation of immigrants, the spread of gangs went with it, but this is only half of the reason. Street gangs are not only moving to suburban and rural areas, but with Internet technology, they are spreading worldwide. "The Black Gangster Disciples" are just one of the websites representing gangs on the Internet. The Internet is becoming virtual street corners for

gangs. They have blogs and even have details on how the organization is run (Papachristos, 2005). The problem with the Internet is that whatever is being posted may not even be true. But this does not stop real activity from actual happening. Gangs do make contact with members from other countries and from across the United States. They also recruit gang members by the use of a website (National Gang Threat Assessment, 2009; Papachristos, 2005).

It is becoming more apparent that the structures of gangs are becoming more organized. This typically has to do with age. The younger gangs typically are not as organized, but even a small depth of organization shows elevated levels of crime (Decker, Katz & Webb, 2008). The results from the study revealed a negative correlation: the more organized the gang; the more negative they reacted when provided interventions. The study also implicated a positive correlation: when law enforcement breaks down the organizational structure, then the more likely it would reduce crime and victimization.

One study shows how gangs are spreading into the military. According to the study by Eyler, in 2007, seventy-nine possible gang incidents were reported just for the Army it's self. Some of the charges even included murder. The study continued by explaining that even with these incidents, the military has done nothing to change the way they are recruiting or monitoring for potential gang influences (Eyler, 2009). This allows for other members of the military to be in harm's way of possible criminal activities. This is also proof that the government is giving militant training to gang members and this can push them into the playing field with a new level of criminal and high access to high power weaponry.

The reasons someone may join a gang vary, but usually fall into one or more categories. According to a study done by Hill, Howell, Hawkins and Battin-Pearson (1999), some of the categories are gang prevalence, gang membership by risk, neighborhood-level predictors, family-level predictors, school levels predictors and peer-level predictors. The study was able to replicate and verify that weak family structure, poverty, low academic aspirations,

involved with peers who commit delinquent acts, prior juvenile delinquency, along with alcohol and drug use were all predictors of gang membership. The study also found that living in neighborhoods where there is high deviant behavior and drug use also are predictors. On an individual level, having antisocial behaviors, learning disabilities, poor family management skills, exposure to violent parental behavior and having poor refusal skills also are predictors (Hill, Howell, Hawkins & Battin-Pearson, 1999; Hill, Lui & Hawkins, 2001). These predictors are present in most low income, and urban neighborhoods. It is not surprising membership is rising. Some only join out of forced necessity and survival, while some do it to feel a part of a family unit that may be lacking at home.

With the worldwide access to the internet and the spreading of criminal street gangs it is only a matter of time before we begin to see them implicated in far worse crimes than a local robbery. With a worldwide epidemic becoming evident, the United States can become vulnerable in a whole different way, than what our forefathers ever dreamt. The implications are pointing to a delve into terrorism.

2.3 Terrorism Studies

There are many reasons terrorist organizations are formed. The reasons usually have to do with religion, politics or social issues. Terrorism is usually not caused from mass discontent or gross social differences. It usually only represents a few and is blamed in scope on the government (Crenshaw, 1981).

“Shared ideological commitment and group solidarity are much more important determinants of terrorist behavior than individual characteristics” (Crenshaw, 2000). Crenshaw further explains that individuals who are associated with these groups usually have to maintain self-respect, in which they seek it through a peer group in which they relate. Because of a shared risk, a heightened sense of belonging is maintained. A group’s commitment to terrorism evolves over time and is not due to a sudden conversion (Crenshaw, 2000 & della Porta, 1992).

Members of a terrorist organization have some of the same reasons to join as do gang members. The sense of family and belonging, being able to connect with others who have a similar belief system is only just a few reasons.

Two types of terrorism exist. Foreign terrorism usually describes a group not within the United States or an act committed on foreign soil but targeting Americans, like a United States Embassy. Only two foreign terrorist attacks have successfully been followed through in the United States, the attack on Pearl Harbor which brought the United States into World War II and the 911 attacks on the Twin towers in New York City and the Pentagon. Other attacks have been on American Embassies in foreign countries.

Domestic terrorism, also known as homegrown, has been more prevalent, but still few and far between. The Unabomber and the Oklahoma City bombing are two of the most famous. Domestic terrorism is usually right wing or left wing fundamentalist. In 1988, over one hundred and fifty domestic terrorism groups were operating within the United States (Mullins, 1988). This study was done before the Oklahoma City Bombing in 1995. Some of the organizations have been disbanded, but some still exist today.

Most terrorism groups in the United States are made up of American citizens (Mullins, 1988). So, deporting illegal immigrants may not be the answer. It is easier to plan a terrorist attack if the person is already a United States citizen. These groups usually have a common normality between widely varying personalities (Crenshaw, 1981). The normality can range from ethnicity to religious background or even social class. Jose Padilla was arrested at O'Hare International Airport in June 2002. He was an al Qaeda terror suspect and also a gang member. Even though this is an extreme case it shows the reach of not only a terrorist organization but that of a gang member as well (Papachristos, 2005).

Terrorist recruitment in the United States criminal justice system is at an all time high. Approximately 240,000 inmates have converted to Islam since 9/11 (Hamm, 2009). This makes

Islam the fastest growing religion in the United States prison system. In a study done by the National Institute of Justice and Hamm, two-thirds of the thirty inmates who participated in the study were or had been in a prison gang and most of them admitted being in a street gang before going to prison. Every one of the inmates studied had “converted to Islam (traditional and American versions), Black Hebrew Israelism, Buddhism, Native American faiths, Hinduism, Christian Identity, Odinism or Wicca. Several prisoners were affiliated with JIS at New Folsom Prison” (Hamm, 2007).

The National Intelligence Center (2008) reports “self-starting” jihad groups made of American citizens fueled by propaganda are a growing threat to the United States. Melanic Islamic Palace of the Rising Sun, a Michigan gang “represent a mutating form of ‘ Prison Islam ’ — small inmate cliques known for using gang methods of coercion and ‘ cut-and-paste ’ versions of the Koran to recruit new members — similar to JIS and other recent cases, both foreign and domestic in nature” (Hamm, 2009).

A study done in 2007 by Borgeson and Valeri explains how the Aryan Nations are trying to form an alliance with followers of Islamic Jihad. The common normality between the two groups is the hatred for people who are Jewish. The Aryan Nation is showing a division into two distinct groups, religious and the other is political (Borgeson & Valeri, 2007). The far right extremist groups have the abilities to carry out a chemical or radiological attack (Chermak, Frilich & Shemtob, 2009). In order to come to a common goal, are we beginning to see a blur in the line that has so distinctively been drawn for so long?

2.4 Criminal Activities

Gang members are usually thought of standing on the street corner selling dope, but gangs have been implicated in many crimes. These crimes are even global in nature in some instances. Gangs tend to be involved in what is called cafeteria-style offending. This means they are involved in a variety of different types of crimes. The crimes can range from property

crime all the way to homicide. If it can make them money, they usually are involved. Since gangs are going global due to better communications, this means they are also able to make bigger and better deals overseas where laws may not be as stringent.

Drug trafficking and other crimes related to drugs are probably the most prevalent. Substance abuse is very prevalent. This includes alcohol related offenses. A study found that alcohol increased gang related violence (Parker, Luther & Murphy, 2007). Another study on Mexican American gangs in South Texas focused on drug dealing and drug use among male gang members (Valdez & Sifaneck, 2004). The study used field observations, focus groups and interviews. One hundred and sixty gang members were used in a Southwestern city. The field work was in two study areas. The social mapping stage lasted six months. Eventually after gaining the trust of the gangs they were able to map out twenty-six different gangs within the two site area. The membership was approximately four hundred and four members. The dealing and selling of drugs was influenced by adult members of the gang. These included members in the prison system, which the outside members assisted on get the drugs into the prison facility. The second finding was how pertinent the individual member was to the operation. The influence of protection to the sellers and users by way of membership was another finding (Valdez & Sifaneck, 2004 & Bjerregaard, 2010).

A large topic is the drug cartel cases on the Mexico-United States border. Gangs are in the business to make money. It is lucrative to their operation. Drug and contraband smuggling are two of the largest paychecks for these enterprises (Aguilar-Millian, Foltz, Jackson & Oberg, 2008). Jurisdiction problems make this trade even easier for gangs and the cartels. With international task forces keeping tabs on the gangs they are beginning to find a whole new under world and our children are in the middle of it.

White-collar crimes such as money laundering are another high money industry. With the internet it is becoming easier for gangs to launder money. They are using cell-phone

transfers to pay for drugs and other contraband and it is becoming harder for law enforcement to trace (Aguilar-Millian, et al, 2008). According to this article, more than six trillion dollars a day is being wire transferred and because of high speed internet and the transfers going across borders it is hard to trace. Terrorist organization followers have been caught with counterfeit passports in large quantities. With the border issues on the Mexico-United States border, it is not a far reach to assume that some of those might be making their way into the United States by the way of transactions with gangs.

Illicit firearms trading are another source of income for gangs. The most concentrated source of illegal arms trading in the United States into Canada and Mexico is being organized by gangs (Cook, Cukier & Krause, 2009). There are even possibilities of grenade sales as well. Due to the NAFTA agreement only one percent of cargo trucks are inspected crossing the United States-Mexico border (Miller, 2010). This is making firearms dealing a lot easier to manage for the gangs.

Even though it is not a necessity to be a part of drive by shootings if you are in a gang, larger proportions of gang members report of being involved in them, than youth who are not gang members (Dedel, 2007). Disputes among drug dealers and gang members tend to use drive-by shootings as a way to deal with their problems instead of using the police. This is for obvious reasons, but it can take additional lives, those are considered just collateral damage.

One might not think about an archaeological site as money making for gangs. This is far from the truth. Artifacts are disappearing at an alarming rate and trafficking is being blamed. Antiquities are turning up in drug raids quite a bit these days. This trade is even being associated with money laundering. It is not what someone would expect to find in money laundering but it is becoming easier in some instances. Law enforcement is not looking for a chipped piece of pottery, only drugs and other obvious contraband. Even if gangs do not realize who they are dealing with, they might be buying or selling for a terrorist cell. This market has

terrorist buying in on it too (Bowman, 2008). One piece could be worth millions of dollars and funding the next terrorist attack on the United States.

Human trafficking is another illegal activity that can be linked to gang activity. Human trafficking is becoming more profitable and is becoming a worldwide epidemic. Trafficking usually involves coercion and deception. It is being woven into the fabric of the global economy. (Gallagher & Holmes, 2008) Trafficking does not always included sexual abuse. In the Ukraine alone the estimated number of individuals is between 53,512 and 177, 813 (Pennington, Ball, Hampton & Soulakova, 2009). Even though traffickers in this mostly were doctors or businessmen, it has been linked to criminal organizations too (Wilson, 2008).

Gangs are in the business of being coyotes too. Coyotes are smugglers that 'help' individuals and families across the border. Most of the times these coyotes hold families and individuals hostage until there pay more money to get them back. Gangs are not only murdering the people whose families cannot come up with the money, but murdering rival gang members over their human cargo. The death tolls are rising in Maricopa County in Arizona. A gang can get up to six thousand dollars from one person to be smuggled into the United States from South America (Fulginiti, 2008).

It is not only gangs who are smuggling immigrants into the United States but terrorist as well. The leaders of MS-13 met in Honduras with Adnan-Shukrijumah, he is an al Qaeda leader. The leaders were discussing human trafficking into the United States from Mexico (Papachrisos, 2005). This is proof that gangs are beginning to cross over. They may not have the say agenda as the terrorist organizations, but it will not take much for gangs to crossover the line into terrorism.

2.5 Blurred Lines

The lines that have been shown are becoming more like a cloudy grey area. The gang members are performing duties for terrorists and terrorists are making business deals will

gangs. So where does one stop and the other begin? This is a topic for another study. The point is that gang members are not caring who they are doing business with as long as they make money. They may not be as organized as a terrorist organization like al Qaeda, but they are helping to finance it. Money is money to them and it does not matter where it comes from just as long as it comes. Between human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal gambling, artifacts dealing and even doing jobs for al Qaeda the gangs in our country are beginning to look more like a terrorist than like a mischievous adolescent.

In 2008, the FBI published a MS-13 Threat Assessment. The report found that forty-two states reported MS-13 activity. Members are estimated at 6,000 to 10,000. The FBI warned in the Assessment that this organization has become a “high” threat due to the concentrated number of members. The gang is very violent and may have connections to narco-terrorist groups.

Terrorist organizations tend to be off the radar, while gangs are a bit flashier. “Drug traffickers benefit from the terrorists military skills, weapons supply and access to clandestine organizations” (Hardouin & Weichhardt, 2006). So it is a win, win situation for all the parties involved. This symbiotic relationship causes problems for law enforcement and prosecutors. It is hard to even try a terrorism case to begin with, but to start pointing fingers at American citizens, criminals or not, sometimes is a hard thing to do, especially if it can open up a can of constitutional worms.

2.6 Police Perception Studies

Police perception is one area that is spotty to say the least. One study by Robert J. Kelly, Lo-lin Chin and Jeffrey Fagan found was on Chinese gangs and how the prosecutors, police officers and federal agents handled the Chinese gangs and organized crime. It also discusses the issues law enforcement has with handling these gangs. The law enforcement in New York City Police Department’s Asian Gang Task Force could only guess at how many

gangs were in their jurisdiction. These gangs were known for their protection rackets on their turf.

Law enforcement associated gang growth with the rise in poverty and social stresses. Extortion seemed to be the major income for the gangs. Gambling operations were another way of income. Restaurants and other similar businesses were extorted and required to give the gangs free food. The victims of extortion usually refused to testify.

The officers later felt like the Chinese gangs were also apart of robberies in the area, loan sharking prostitution and low –level drug trafficking. The gang members easily moved from city to city and it was hard for victims and gang members want to leave the gang to walk away. The Asian gangs did not cross cultural boundaries for the most part. The police department knew that the gang problems were getting worse, but did not understand how to combat them appropriately.

When Los Angeles police officers try to barricade the members in order to deter some of the gangs, the barricade seemed to encourage the unruly behavior. Even when the gang members were stripped and detained, the behaviors still persisted. The federal government took over this situation and the gang members began to be charged with RICO statute violations (Kelly, Chin & Fagan, 1993).

Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statutes usually are what make the federal government more successful in prosecuting gangs. These charges usually focus on the gang as a whole and not individuals. Local law enforcement can only prosecute what is actually being done within their jurisdiction. The federal law makes it easier for federal cases to have bail denied and they have stiffer sentences.

Local law enforcement in 1993, started to find ways to infiltrate the gang's organization by putting in former gang members as informants. Both federal and state prosecutors were able

to make more arrests with stiffer penalties. The local law enforcement agency also set up a 'hot line', pepped up street patrols and installed electronic surveillance.

The problems with the Chinese gangs got more complicated as the gangs grew larger and moved from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The Chinese eventually spread into five boroughs and became very hard to control. The gangs began to have turf war battles as they continued to spread, which brought even a newer set of problem.

The federal government was hard to get any information from because of the 'undercover' the operations and refused not to give them any information. Non-English speaking migrants were hard to communicate with because just a hand full of officer had known how to speak Chinese. The police perception study found that it was hard for local police departments to handle a rapidly growing problem of gangs and their growth. The researcher found in this study that the police officers perception was valid in the struggles of containing a growing gang problem. Suggestions of better communication and relationships between departments and agencies were encouraged.

The study just mentioned still holds true for the most part. This is an ongoing issue between departments. Not enough training for law enforcement is another common complaint. Even after the 911 attacks and the information between agencies is better but could be a whole lot better.

In a newer study in 2007, Kuhns, Maguire and Cox did a study of the public safety concerns among law enforcement. The study was centered on suburban and rural areas. The study found that police did not perceive a serious public safety issues. The top concern in these rural areas was property crime, drug- related crime, violent crimes and domestic crimes. Less than one percent made up the concern for all other crimes. Property crimes were the highest concerns across all 5,791 police agencies. Out of all the agencies, gang related issues were ranked tenth out of fifteen categories. Twenty-eight percent (1,637 departments) felt that gangs

were not a pressing issue in their jurisdictions. The study further indicated that violent crimes and gangs were completely unranked for most departments.

Size of the department probably does indicate what is perceived as important. In areas where violent crime rates were a concern, the data did show that homicide rates were higher in those jurisdictions. While in an area where there was more concern on property crimes, the statistics did match the officer's perception.

2.7 Hypotheses

All of the studies in the literature review have shown several trends. First, gangs are becoming although slow, more organized. The studies showed the flooding of impoverished individuals stressed the urban inner cities and gangs began to form for several reasons. With the Industrial Revolution in full swing, child labor was high and wayward children were growing up to live a hard life. With the technology of the car, you see a trend of gangs moving into more suburban and rural areas. But this was short lived due to Prohibition and the boot legging of alcohol. This brought another rise in gang activity and the progression of the gang started to become more violent.

Heroin became a popular drug in the late 1950s and 1960s. This was dealt with among the gangs, but not agreed upon. As drugs become more prevalent, so does the money coming to gangs. As the 1970s rolls in we see a more business perspective from gangs, but still becoming more aggressive. The 1980s show a more violent side and a culture begins to emerge. By the 1990s rap and music begins to define gangs and a new language. With media attraction and the gangs being idolized a subculture is put into the lime light.

Today, we see a very violent side integrated with drug trafficking and human trafficking. The organization of the street gang is becoming more pronounced. The gangs are moving to suburban and rural areas as well as using the internet to increase member numbers. With this comes new ways to launder money and associate with another kind of criminal, the terrorist.

In several of the studies, they proved connections with al Qaeda and one gang member even attempted to plant a dirty bomb. This is a new pool of criminals and the mix is not very good. This can cause all sorts of security issues. One of our local law enforcement needs to be aware of if we are to keep our communities safe. Local law enforcement agencies are the core of national security. If our communities are not safe, then our nation is not either. Legislature will need to be adjusted to this new threat and new safe guards need to be put in place.

Police perception is one of continue jurisdiction secrets and no results for help when it comes to gangs. The issues gotten better due to the 911 attacks, but they need to become even better than they are now. Police in smaller communities do not understand the threat of the gangs that may not be obvious. With gangs willing to join side by side with extremist and other terrorist organizations, domestic or foreign can become a local officer on the front lines worst nightmare. Training is essential, in order to fight, you need to know what is looking back at you.

In this study, the researcher hypothesizes that in the police officer's perception he does not believe that gangs are a possible terrorist threat. This will probably be truer for males than females and higher for White males than Hispanic or African American males. If this hypothesis is true, then training, legislature and outside departmental communication is crucial in order to keep our neighbor hoods and the nation safe from another major terrorist attack.

In Chapter 3, will discuss the process in which the hypotheses were tested. The methodology and research design will also be discussed. Chapter 4 will given an in depth analysis of the information. Chapter 5 will interpret the data from the tables and illustrations and conclude with the limitations and policy implications.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Institutional Review Board

Protocol was followed by the researcher and a request was submitted to the Institutional Review Board (IRB) through the Office of Research Compliance at University of Texas Arlington. A survey on whether or not police officers view criminal street gangs as a potential terrorist threat was attached to the protocol. The protocol was submitted on September 9, 2010. Adjustments were requested and approval of the protocol was received on November 23, 2010. All correspondence was done via email.

The principal investigator was Pamela McIntire, a student researcher. The Faculty Advisor was shown as Sara J. Phillips, J.D., M.A.

3.2 Survey Instrument

The survey has eight demographic questions, four questions pertaining to what gangs operated in the officer's jurisdiction and what criminal activities those gangs were involved with, and twenty-four questions pertaining to the police officer's perception of those gangs, the amount of training they have received and outside departmental cooperation. (See Appendix A) The survey was designed to measure the perception as well as the knowledge of the police officer. Written consent was obtained from both Fort Worth Police Department and Granbury Police Department to administer the survey and submitted to IRB. The survey was completely anonymous and voluntary.

The officers could have discontinued the survey at any time. The only identifying information of the officer was a question in the demographics section of the survey asking for what department the officer worked with. This was only used to further analyze the data and maintained the confidentiality of the individual officers. The officers were advised not to put a

name or badge number on the survey. A consent statement was attached to each survey and the completion of the survey was considered consent. No signed consent form was asked for in order to maintain confidentiality.

The eight demographic questions consisted of gender, ethnic and racial background, marital status, age, education level, years worked in law enforcement, perception of town size, and which police department the officer worked for. The four questions that referenced what criminal street gangs operated within the jurisdiction and what criminal activities those gangs were involved with were split between gang nations and security threat groups (STG) and gave an option of other with an opportunity to list any other gangs not listed. These questions also gave an extensive list of criminal activities and again an option to list any other activities not listed. The criminal activity questions were also broken down into gang nation involvement and STG involvement. These four questions could have more than one answer. The twenty-four perception questions were measured with a five point Likert scale. The Likert scale represented (1) as strongly agrees, (2) as agrees, (3) as neither agrees or disagrees, (4) as disagrees and (5) as strongly disagrees.

Twenty-five surveys were given to Chief Mitch Galvan of the Granbury Police Department. He was instructed to have the officers read the confidentiality page before participating in the survey. He was further instructed to remind the officers not to put a name or badge number on the survey. He received the surveys on December 24, 2010 and the surveys were returned to the researcher on January 11, 2011.

One-hundred surveys were distributed to the Fort Worth Police Department. Fifty surveys were distributed to Captain Richard Reflogal at the West Division and fifty surveys were distributed to Captain Deborah Pulliam at the South Division on December 27, 2010. Both were instructed to have the officers read the confidentiality page before participating in the survey.

They were further instructed to remind the officers not to put a name or badge number on the survey. The surveys were returned to the researcher on January 17, 2011 from both divisions.

The researcher will maintain electronic data on a removable disk and on a laptop computer protected by a password and by fingerprint access only. Only the researcher will have access to these files. The removable disk and surveys will be maintained in a locked file cabinet at all times. Only the researcher will have access to the key.

3.3 Sampling and Sample Size

The study was based on the population of police officers in the state of Texas. It was further based on police officers employed by Fort Worth or Granbury police departments. The officers were randomly selected from both departments. A total of twenty-five surveys were administered to Granbury Police Department and all twenty-five were returned completed. A total of one-hundred surveys were administered to Fort Worth Police Department. Fifty were administered at the South division and fifty were administered at the West division. A total of seventy completed surveys were returned. One hundred and twenty-five surveys total were administered and ninety-six surveys were completed and returned. The return rate was approximately seventy-seven percent. All surveys were distributed during December 2010 and returned by January 2011.

A higher number of male officers were expected to complete the survey than females. Approximately 15% of the officers are female between the two police departments. The sample exhibited only slightly less than 15%. Between both departments approximately 80% of the officers are Caucasian, approximately 10% are Hispanic, about 5% are African American and less than 3% are other ethnic groups. The sample consisted of approximately 80% Caucasian, slightly less than 10% Hispanic, less than 5% African American and less than 3% were other ethnic groups. The sample overall was consistent with the population of officers in both departments. With the high return rate of approximately seventy-seven percent and the

similarity of the sample and the population between the departments, the researcher considered this an adequate sample.

3.4 Dependent and Independent Variables

The dependent variable in this study was the perception of law enforcement. The independent variables were the exposure to criminal street gangs, and or terrorist organizations and or Security Threat Groups (STGs) including some prison gangs that have broadened their territory outside of prisons. The control variables were gender, racial and or ethnic background, marital status, age, level of education and years in law enforcement. The relationship of the dependent and independent variables determined the negative or positive outcomes. The outcomes in return determined the policy implications.

3.5 Timeline

The initial target date for the survey was to be distributed in October 2010, but due to delays in getting written permission from the different police departments and other changes in the protocol, it was delayed until December 2010. Once the surveys were distributed, the response rate was quicker than intended, which allowed coding to be completed by February 2011. Data analysis continued until the end of March 2011.

3.6 Design Analysis

The study was a cross-sectional study. A cross-sectional study measures or observes, through a survey or other instrument, the effects after the exposure event has happened. In this study, the exposure happened with any education or training, the everyday calls of the police officer and his or her duties. According to the Fort Worth Police Department's website, approximately 12,500 gang members and 260 gangs are active within the jurisdiction. No formal report on gang activity is available for the Granbury Police Department. The exposure to criminal street gangs formed a perception in each officer's mind on how they work, are

organized and who they came in contact with on a regular basis. The survey used captured the officer's perception of criminal street gangs and whether or not they are a potential terrorist threat. The ever evolving concept of criminal street gangs and their organizations has opened an ever growing research area and continual plethora of insight into the criminal world.

The negative side to doing a cross-sectional study is you cannot create a baseline. A baseline in this particular case was not necessary. The purpose of this study was not to compare how the officer's perception changed, but rather what the officer's perception was after being exposed to criminal street gangs. The downfall to this style of study was not applicable in this situation.

The study was coded in PASW Statistics 18, formally known as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The questions that used the Likert scale were assigned the same values when coded. Demographics and jurisdictional questions determining gangs and their activity were assigned values in order to be coded and analyzed. Frequencies and cross-tabulations were constructed when all of the data had been completely entered into the program. This helped to determine how many females, males and the different ethnicities that participated in the survey described in the sampling section. T-Tests analyzed and found differences as well as similarities between several different variables including gender and between the different departments. Pearson's R correlations assisted in determining correlations between variables.

The researcher had to reevaluate how questions pertaining to gangs operating within the jurisdiction and crimes those gangs had committed. The write in on other in these sections was just listed as such and the additional gangs are only listed in the analysis. The researcher did not take into consideration the small localized gangs and focused more on the larger state-wide gangs that operate in multiple jurisdictions.

Another issue that was noticed during coding was that gang nations and Security Threat Groups were not defined in the instructions. Most of the officers did not have any

problems with this, but a few officers did and the data could not be properly coded and had to be coded as missing or undeterminable. This did not cause a statistical significance difference in the data.

Chapter 4 offers the findings and the analysis of the survey. Chapter 5 will give the interpretations of survey analysis, the policy implications, any limitations and what future research needs to be done.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher will analyze the data by organizing it in tables, figures and matrices and following each with an explanation of the data. Section 4.1 reviews the demographics. This includes Tables 1-5. These tables explain the gender, racial and ethnic background, marital status, age, educational level and years of experience working in law enforcement.

In Section 4.2, the researcher explains what criminal street gangs the respondents believe operate within their jurisdictions and what criminal activity they commit. Table 6 breaks down the gang nation activity by police department and Table 7 displays the written in responses of gang nations. Figure 1 reveals the overall percentage of respondents who believe what gang nations are operating within their jurisdiction in a pie chart. Figure 2 explains the overall percentages of criminal activities by gang nations in their jurisdiction in a bar chart. Figure 3 describes the overall percentages STGs (Security Threat Groups) or prison gangs operating within their area. Figure 4 breaks down the criminal activity of the STGs and prison gangs within the respondent's jurisdiction.

Section 4.3 analyzes the perception statements. Table 8 is a matrix of correlations of the fifteen Likert scale statements and whether or not gangs and terrorism are related. Table 9 describes the significant differences, in the fifteen gang and terrorism questions, between males and females. Table 10 contains the significant differences between whites and non-whites. Table 11 reveals the significant differences between ages. Table 12 exhibits the statistically significant differences between educational levels. Table 13 breaks down the differences by police department. Table 14 shows the percentages of amounts of training. Table 15

establishes the percentages of outside department cooperation from other law enforcement agencies. Further Table 16 is a matrix of correlations between statements 1-15, the amount of training and departmental cooperation.

4.1 Demographics

In Table 4.1, the researcher shows that 88% of the respondents were male and 13% were female. Approximately 15% of the police officers are female between the two police departments. The average number of female respondents was only slightly lower than the expected 15%. The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 96.

Table 4.1 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Gender

Gender	Percent
Male	88
Female	13

*Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=96

The researcher reveals in Table 4.2 the Racial/Ethnic Background of the respondents. Seventy-nine percent of the respondents are “White”. The non-white category is “African American”, “Hispanic or Latin American”, “Middle Eastern”, “Native American”, “Asian or Pacific Islander” and “other” the overall percentage is 19%. The percentage is only slightly less than the average (20%) of non-Whites working overall between the two departments. The researcher has taken into account that rounding to the nearest whole number makes up for the slight discrepancy in the percentages.

Table 4.2 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Racial/Ethnic Background

Racial/Ethnic Background	Percent
White	79
African American	2
Hispanic or Latin American	9
Middle Eastern	0
Native American	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2
Other	6

*Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=95

The non-Whites are broken down into several categories: “African American”, “Hispanic or Latin American”, “Middle Eastern”, “Native American”, “Asian or Pacific Islander” and “other”. “African American” respondents account for 2% of all the police officers who answered the survey. The average “African American” respondent between the departments was approximately 5%. This is slightly lower than intended, but is average for the Granbury Police Department as well as the West and Southern divisions of the Fort Worth Police Departments.

“Hispanic or Latin American” respondents made up 9% of the total number of respondents. This percentage is only 1% lower than the average (10%) between the two departments.

There are not any “Middle Eastern” or “Native American” respondents, but these police officers may have responded as other if more than one race could be applied. Both police departments’ statistics place Middle Eastern and Native American police officers as in the “other” category. The overall total for other racial and or ethnic background is 3%.

“Asian or Pacific Islander” respondents account for 2% of the total respondents. This is consistent with the 2% that represent the total population of police officers in both departments.

“Other” accounts for any other racial or ethnic background not mentioned in the options. This choice can account for police officers with more than one race or ethnic background as well. Six percent of the respondents considered themselves as “other”. Again, the total overall population of police officers considered as other by Fort Worth and Granbury Police Departments was only 3% overall, but multi-racial and or ethnic backgrounds may account for the higher percentage.

The overall totals, approximately 80% White and 20% non-white, are consistent with what has been collected between the Fort Worth and Granbury Police Departments. This allows for a strong representative sample of both Granbury and Fort Worth Police Departments and is consistent with what the researcher expected. The largest percentage of the respondents were “White” (79%) and the lowest percentage (0% for both) of respondents are “American Indian” and “Middle Eastern”. The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 95.

Table 4.3 Amount of Responses in Percentages by Marital Status

Marital Status	Percent
Single	18
Married	65
Divorced	13
Widowed	1
Live with Significant Other	3

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=95

The researcher in Table 4.3 categorizes the respondents by marital status. Police Officers who responded as single consist of 18% of the total amount of those surveyed. Sixty-five percent of the respondents are married. Of the respondents who answered the survey, 13% were divorced. Only 1% of the respondents are widowed and 3% are living with a significant other. The highest percentage of police officers who responded to the survey are married at 65% and the lowest percentage are widowed at 1%. The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 95.

Table 4.4 Totals Age by Education Level (in Percentages)

Age	High School or GED	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Masters Degree	PhD or equivalent degree
18-25	1	7	1	4	0	1
26-33	2	20	5	6	1	1
34-41	3	8	5	3	0	0
42-49	3	11	4	5	1	0
50-58	0	1	1	3	0	0

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=95

Table 4.4 is a cross-tabulation of age by education level. Educational levels vary across all age levels with the highest percentage (47%) of respondents having some college and the lowest percentage of respondents having either a Masters degree (2%) or a PhD or equivalent degree (2%). Each department has separate educational standards to be employed as a peace officer in that jurisdiction. Granbury Police Department's minimum educational requirements are 60 college hours or an Associate's Degree. Fort Worth Police Department's minimum educational requirements are High School Diploma or equivalent and 12 semester hours. Less than 10% of the law enforcement officers who responded to the survey have only a high school

diploma or GED. This leaves approximately 90% of all the respondents with at least some college educational hours. Approximately 56% of those surveyed do not have an Associate's degree or higher. The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 95.

Table 4.5 Totals of Respondents Police Department by Years of Experience (in Percentages)

Police Department	Under 5 Years	5-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21-25 years	26+ years
Granbury Police Dept.	20	52	12	12	4	0
Fort Worth Police Dept.	39	18	7	16	7	7

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=96

Table 4.5 is the total of respondents in percentages police department by years of experience as a law enforcement officer. Twenty percent of Granbury Police Department respondents have less than five years experience while almost 40% of Fort Worth Police Department respondents have less than five years experience. Fifty-two percent of Granbury Police Department respondents have five to ten years experience and 18% of Fort Worth Police Department respondents have five to ten years experience. Twenty-four percent of the respondents of Granbury Police Department have between eleven and twenty years of experience, while, 23% of respondents for Fort Worth Police Department have eleven and twenty years of experience. Granbury Police Department has only 4% of its respondents who answered that they have twenty-one or more years of law enforcement experience compared to 14% of Fort Worth's respondents who claimed to have the same amount of experience. The researcher took into account that due to the size and location of the two police departments that experience may not be consist comparatively. The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 96.

4.2 Criminal Street Gangs and the Crimes Being Committed by Them

4.2.1. Gang Nations

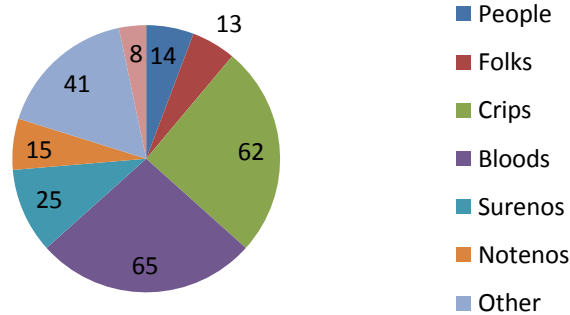


Figure 4.1 Overall Percentages of Gang Nations Operating within Jurisdiction

Overall, 65% of the respondents claim that the gang nation Bloods are operating in their jurisdiction. This is closely followed by 62% responding that the gang nation Crips are operating in their jurisdiction. Overall, 41% of the respondents claim there are other gang nations operating in their jurisdiction that were not listed in the survey. Twenty-five percent of law enforcement officers that participated in the study believe that the gang nation Surenos are operating within their jurisdiction. Notenos (15%), People (14%) and Folks (13%) nations are also operating within their jurisdiction. Only 8% of the respondents believe no gang nations actually operate within their jurisdiction.

Table 4.6 Percentages of Respondents Who Believe These Gang Nations Are Operating in Their Jurisdiction by Police Department

Police Department	People	Folks	Crips	Bloods	Surenos	Notenos	Other	None
Granbury Police Department	8	0	8	0	4	0	68	32
Fort Worth Police Department	16	17	80	87	32	20	30	0

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding
n=96

Granbury Police Department respondents believe there are not any Folks, Bloods or Notenos gang nations in their jurisdiction. Eight percent believe there are People and Crips and 4% of Granbury Police Department respondents believe their Surenos gang nations. Other included any other nations not given as an option. Sixty-eight percent of Granbury Police Department respondents believe that other nations operate within their jurisdiction, whereas 32% of the respondents believe there are not any gang nations operating within their jurisdiction.

Fort Worth Police Department has a higher number of respondents who believe that gang nations are operating within their jurisdiction. Crips (80%) and Bloods (87%) nations have the highest percentages of respondents who believe they operate within their jurisdiction. The remaining are: People (16%), Folks (17%), Surenos (32%), and Notenos (20%). Thirty percent believe other nations operate within the Fort Worth Police Department's jurisdiction. None of the Fort Worth Police Department respondents believe there are no gang nations operating within their jurisdiction.

The percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of respondents who answered the question was 96. The differences in the two police departments are expected due to size, location and population differences between the jurisdictions.

Table 4.7 Other Gang Nations Written In

Granbury Police Dept.	Fort Worth Police Dept
AB/AC	Varrío Centro (VC)
Dynasty	Sur Trece
White Knights	Sur 13
Mexican Mafia	Soul Bloods
Tango Blast	
Banditos	
Rebel Riders	
Hells Angels	
Latin Kings	

Table 4.7 shows the written in responses of other gang nations not listed in the survey. Granbury has the most with: AB/AC, Dynasty, White Knights, Mexican Mafia, Tango Blast, Banditos, Rebel Riders, Hells Angels and Latin Kings. Fort Worth Police Department has four gang nations that were written in: Varrío Centro, Sur Trece, Sur 13 and Soul Bloods.

4.2.2. Gang Nations Criminal Activity

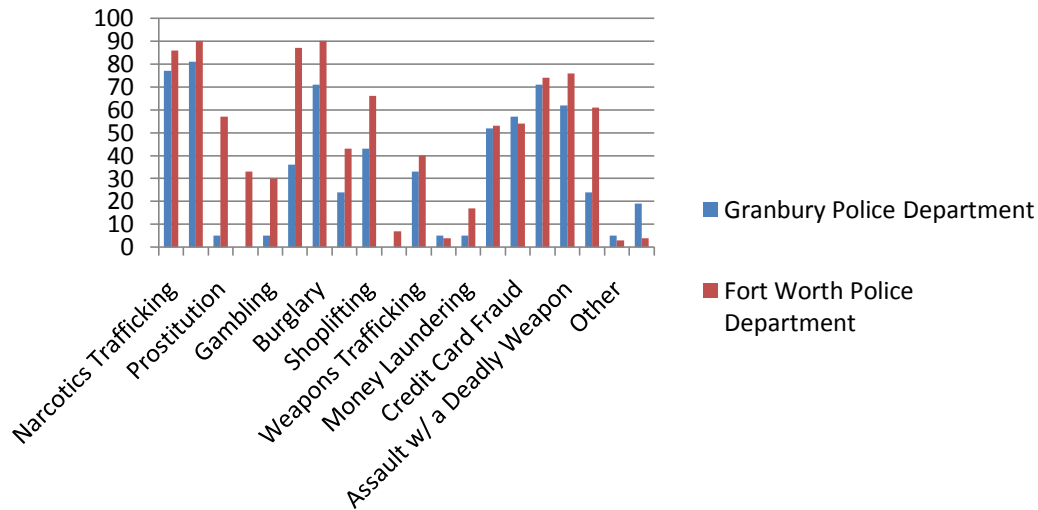


Figure 4.2 Overall Percentages of Criminal Activities by Gang Nations in Their Jurisdiction

Granbury Police Department respondents show that narcotics trafficking (77%) and narcotics possession (81%) are the highest percentages of criminal activity associated with gang nation members. Human trafficking and art and artifact theft were the lowest at 0%. Nineteen percent of Granbury law enforcement officers, who responded to gang nations and criminal activities associated with them, reported that the nations do not have any related criminal activities.

Fort Worth Police Department respondents show that narcotics possession (90%) and burglary (90%) are the highest related criminal activity associated with gang nations in their jurisdiction. Jury tampering (4%) and other crimes (3%) were the lowest percentages. Only 4% of the Fort Worth officers surveyed did not associate any criminal behavior to gang nations in their jurisdiction.

4.2.3. Security Threat Groups (STGs) and Prison Gangs

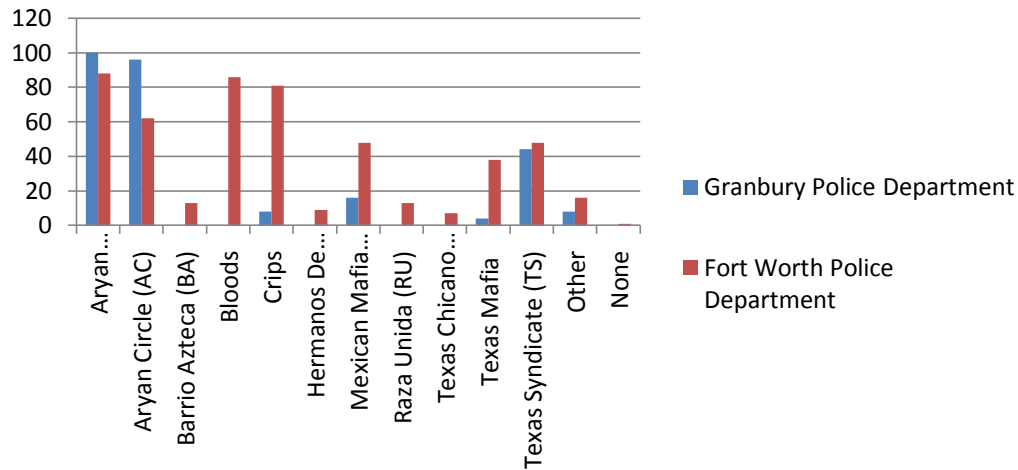


Figure 4.3 Overall Percentages of Respondents Who Believe STGs or Prison Gangs Are Operating in Their Jurisdiction

The highest percentages of STGs or prison gangs reported by the Granbury Police Department’s respondents are the Aryan Brotherhood (100%) and the Aryan Circle (96%). The Texas Syndicate (44%), Mexican Mafia (16%), Crips (8%) and the Texas Mafia (4%) are the other STGs or prison gangs reported by participating Granbury law enforcement officers. Eight percent of the respondents reported other STGs or prison gangs within their jurisdiction. None of the Granbury Police Department respondents reported any STG or prison gangs.

The highest percentages of STGs or prison gangs reported by the Fort Worth Police Department’s respondents are the Aryan Brotherhood (88%), Bloods (86%) and Crips (81%). The Mexican Mafia and the Texas Syndicate both are reported 48% by respondents. Sixteen percent of Fort Worth law enforcement officers report other STGs or prison gangs in their jurisdiction. Only 1% of the respondents report no STGs or prison gangs.

4.2.4. STGs and Prison Gangs Criminal Activities

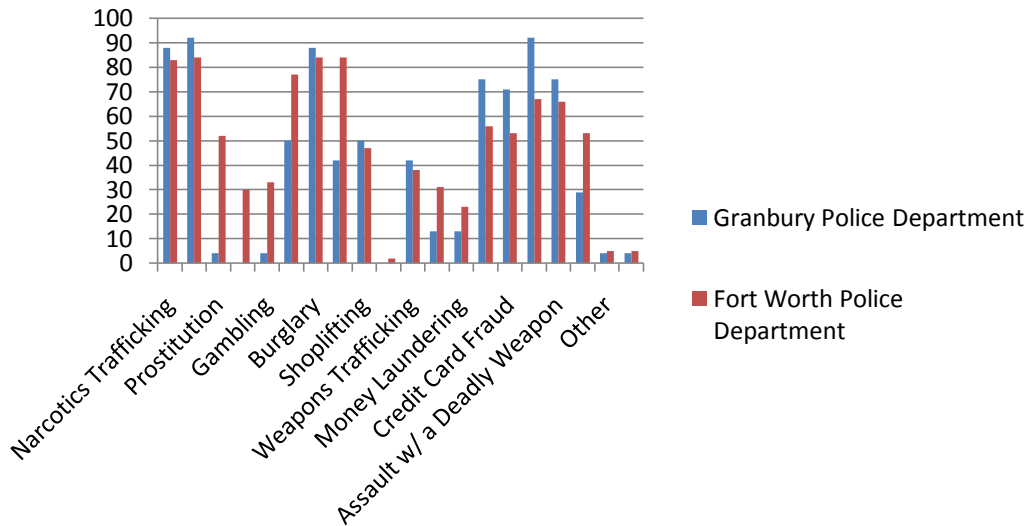


Figure 4.4 Overall Percentages of Criminal Activities by STGs or Prison Gangs in Their Jurisdiction

Figure 4.4 shows the overall percentages of criminal activities associated with the STGs and the prison gangs in the two police departments’ jurisdictions. Granbury Police Department’s respondents show narcotics possession (92%) and assault (92%) as the highest associated crimes with STGs and prison gangs. Narcotics trafficking (88%) and burglary (88%) are also at the top of the percentages. Only two crimes were not associated with STGs and prison gangs: art and artifact theft and human trafficking.

Fort Worth Police Department’s law enforcement officers, who participated in the survey, associated narcotics possession (84%), narcotics trafficking (83%), burglary (84%) and robbery (84%) as criminal activity committed by STGs and prison gangs in their jurisdiction. Art and artifact theft was the lowest percentage.

Overall, respondents believe narcotics trafficking, narcotics possession and burglary were the most common criminal activities associated with STGs and prison gangs. The lowest

percentages of respondents believe art and artifact theft is associated with STGs and prison gangs. The differences in the two police departments are expected due to size, location and population differences between the jurisdictions.

4.3 Perception Questions

4.3.1. Criminal Street Gang Perception

The correlations in Table 4.8 are taken from Likert scale statements 1-15 in Appendix A. The highest positive correlations are highlighted in blue. All of the highlighted positive correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). The statements 2 and 3 are positively correlated at 0.721. Statements 8 and 9 are positively correlated at 0.763. Statements 12 and 13 are positively correlated at 0.792; statements 12 and 14 are positively correlated at 0.797 and statements 12 and 15 are positively correlated at 0.747. The statements 13 and 11 are positively correlated at 0.784; statements 13 and 14 are positively correlated at 0.722 and statements 13 and 15 are positively correlated at 0.797. The statements 15 and 11 are positively correlated at 0.773 and statements 15 and 12 are positively correlated at 0.747, while statements 15 and 13 are positively correlated at 0.780 and statements 15 and 14 are positively correlated at 0.797.

The negatively correlated statements are highlighted and are significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). Statements 2 and 6 are negatively correlated at -0.221.

Table 4.8 Correlations of Criminal Street Gang Perception Statements

	Q1.	Q2.	Q3.	Q4.	Q5.	Q6.	Q7.	Q8.	Q9.	Q10.	Q11.	Q12.	Q13.	Q14.	Q15.
Q1.	1	.46 2**	.42 6**	.28 2**	.43 8**	.03 0**	.36 8**	.62 2**	.56 8**	.31 8**	.30 1**	.11 0	.26 2*	.14 1	.27 0**
Q2.	.46 2**	1	.72 1**	-.00 7	.43 2**	.22 1*	.36 5**	.60 5**	.46 2**	.20 7*	.10 2	.02 6	.09 7	.06 1	.12 0
Q3.	.42 6**	.72 1**	1	.12 4	.45 0**	.15 6	.45 0**	.62 5**	.59 4**	.25 8*	.16 1	.02 2	.27 6**	.09 1	.13 5
Q4.	.28 2**	-.00 7	.12 4	1	.33 7**	.48 6**	.29 1**	.08 3	.23 5*	.36 8**	.49 3**	.53 0**	.50 8**	.48 8**	.55 7**
Q5.	.43 8**	.43 2**	.45 0**	.33 7**	1	.07 9	.36 3**	.52 9**	.57 1**	.43 6**	.37 4**	.17 3	.39 4**	.31 6**	.37 1**
Q6.	.03 0	.22 1*	.15 6	.48 6**	.07 9	1	.22 3*	.04 6	.11 9	.31 9**	.45 8**	.59 6**	.41 5**	.53 9**	.56 2**
Q7.	.36 8**	.36 5**	.45 0**	.29 1**	.36 3**	.22 3**	1	.43 8**	.60 7**	.59 4**	.40 6**	.34 1**	.54 7**	.42 2**	.49 9**
Q8.	.62 2**	.60 5**	.62 5**	.08 3	.52 9**	.04 6	.43 8**	1	.76 3**	.42 0**	.21 0*	.05 2	.32 4**	.18 7	.24 3*
Q9.	.56 8**	.46 2*	.59 4**	.23 5*	.57 1**	.11 9	.60 7**	.76 3**	1	.65 6**	.45 4**	.30 6**	.53 9**	.43 9**	.45 2**
Q10.	.31 8**	.20 7*	.25 8*	.36 8**	.43 6**	.31 9**	.59 4**	.42 0**	.65 6**	1	.56 8**	.56 8**	.57 3**	.59 0**	.54 8**
Q11.	.30 1**	.10 2	.16 1	.49 3**	.37 4**	.45 8**	.40 6**	.21 0*	.45 4**	.56 8**	1	.79 2**	.78 4**	.69 3**	.77 3**
Q12.	.11 0	-.02 6	-.02 2	.53 0**	.17 3	.59 6**	.34 1**	.05 2	.30 6**	.56 8**	.79 2**	1	.63 5**	.79 7**	.74 7**
Q13.	.26 2*	.09 7	.27 6**	.50 8**	.39 4**	.41 5**	.54 7**	.32 4**	.53 9**	.57 3**	.78 4**	.63 5**	1	.72 2**	.78 0**
Q14.	.14 1	.06 1	.09 1	.48 8**	.31 6**	.53 9**	.42 2**	.18 7	.43 9**	.59 0**	.69 3**	.79 7**	.72 2**	1	.79 7**
Q15.	.27 0**	.12 0	.13 5	.55 7**	.37 1**	.56 2**	.49 9**	.24 3*	.45 2**	.54 8**	.77 3**	.74 7**	.78 0**	.79 7**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.9 Mean Differences by Gender

Variable	Males Mean	Females Mean	P-Value (Sig. 2-tail)
Criminal street gangs have religious objectives	3.71	3.08	*.052
Criminal street gangs are influenced by gangs from other countries	3.06	2.50	*.055
Criminal street gangs will or have committed a crime for a terrorist organization	3.48	2.75	*.024

*statistically significant at a 0.05 level

In Table 4.9, there are only three significance of difference between males and females: criminal street gangs have religious objectives (P-value 0.052, males mean 3.71 and females mean 3.08); criminal street gangs are influenced by gangs from other countries (P-value 0.055, males mean 3.06 and females mean 2.50) and criminal street gangs will or have committed a crime for a terrorist organization (P-value 0.024, males mean 3.48 and females mean 2.75). All three differences are statistically significant (two-tailed) at the 0.05 level. All other statements in this section were not a significant finding.

Table 4.10 Mean Differences by White and Non-Whites

Variable	White	Non-White	P-Value (Sig. 2-tail)
CSGs are highly organized	2.87	3.16	.001**
CSGs are violent to other gang members	2.37	2.84	.000**
Criminal street gangs are violent to non gang members	2.47	2.74	.020*
CSGs have political objectives	3.46	3.16	.004**
CSGs are influenced by gangs in other countries	3.05	2.67	.002**
CSGs have statewide crime connections	2.57	2.94	.002**
CSGs have international connections	3.12	2.72	.001**
CSGs will commit or have committed a criminal act for a dom/foreign terrorism group	3.43	3.22	.055*

*Significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

**Significance at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table 4.10 shows several significant differences between “Whites” and non-whites. The (*) show a significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). Criminal street gangs are violent to non gang members have a significant difference at a P-value of 0.20 with “Whites” having a mean of 2.47 and non-whites having a mean at 2.74. Criminal street gangs will commit or have committed a criminal act for a domestic or foreign terrorism group has significance at a P-value of 0.055; whites have a mean of 3.43 and non-whites have a mean of 3.22.

The (**) show a significance at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Criminal street gangs are violent to other gang members show a P-value of 0.000 levels with “Whites” showing 2.37 mean and nonwhites showing 2.84 mean. Criminal street gangs are highly organized (“White’s” mean 2.87 and non-white’s mean 3.16) and Criminal street gangs have international connections “White’s” mean 3.12 and non-white’s mean 2.72) both have a P-value of 0.001. Criminal street gangs are

influenced by gangs in other countries (“White’s” mean 3.05 and non-white’s mean 2.67) and Criminal street gangs have statewide crime connections (“White’s” mean 2.57 and non-white’s 2.94) both have a P-value of 0.002. Criminal street gangs have political objectives has a P-value of 0.004 with “Whites” having a mean of 3.46 and non-whites having a mean of 3.16. All other statements in this section were not a significant finding.

Table 4.11 Mean Differences by Age

Variables	33 and under	34 and over	P-Value (Sig. 2-tail)
Criminal street gangs are violent to other gang members	2.25	2.68	.021*
Criminal street gangs are violent to non gang members	2.35	2.70	.040*
Criminal street gangs have social objectives	2.83	3.15	.032*
Criminal street gangs have statewide crime connections	2.46	2.83	.029*

* Significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

In Table 4.11, only four statements have significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) between ages 33 and under and 34 and over. Criminal street gangs are violent to other gang members has a P-value of 0.021 and the mean for 33 years and under is 2.25 and the mean for 34 and over is 2.68. Criminal street gangs are violent to non gang members has a P-value of 0.040 and the mean for 33 years and younger is 2.35 and for 34 years and over is 2.70. Criminal street gangs have social objectives has a P-value of 0.32 and a mean for 33 years and younger is 2.83 and 34 years and older is 3.15. Criminal street gangs have statewide crime connections has a P-value of 0.029 and a mean for 33 years and younger is 2.46 and 34 years and older is 2.83. All other statements in this section were not a significant finding.

Table 4.12 Mean Differences by Education Level

Variable	Some College and Below	Associates Degree and Higher	P-Value (Sig. 2-tail)
Criminal street gangs have political objectives	3.24	3.61	.036*
Criminal street gangs have statewide criminal connections	2.45	2.88	.019*

* Significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 4.12 exhibits the mean differences by educational level. The two statements have significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). Criminal street gangs have political objectives has a P-value of 0.036 and some college and below has a mean of 3.24 and Associates degree and higher has a mean of 2.88. Criminal street gangs have statewide criminal connections has a P-value of 0.019 and some college and below has a mean of 2.45 and Associates degree and higher has a mean of 2.88. All other statements in this section were not a significant finding.

Table 4.13 Mean Differences by Police Department

Variable	Granbury Police Department	Fort Worth Police Department	P-Value (Sig. 2-tail)
CSG influenced by gangs from other countries	3.64	2.76	.000**
CSG have nat'l connections	3.08	2.79	.018*
CSG have intern'l connections	3.58	2.84	.000**
CSG finance dom terror	3.48	3.23	.044*
CSG finance foreign terror	3.84	3.24	.000**
CSG support foreign terrorism ideas	3.76	3.22	.000**
CSG will/has committed a criminal act for a dom/foreign terrorism group	3.84	3.22	.000**

*Significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

**Significance at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

In Table 4.13, five of the statements are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). All five have a P-value of 0.000. The statement, criminal street gangs are influenced by gangs from other countries, has a mean of 3.64 for Granbury Police Department and a mean of 2.76 for Fort Worth Police Department. The statement of criminal street gangs have international connections has a mean of 3.58 for the Granbury Police Department and 2.84 for the Fort Worth Police Department. Granbury Police Department has a mean of 3.84 and Fort Worth Police Department has a mean of 3.24 for the statement of criminal street gangs financially supports foreign terrorism. The statement, criminal street gangs support foreign terrorism ideas, has a mean of 3.76 for the Granbury Police Department and a mean of 3.22 for the Fort Worth Police Department. Criminal street gangs will commit or has committed a criminal act for a domestic or foreign terrorism group statement has a mean of 3.84 for the Granbury Police Department and a mean of 3.22 for the Fort Worth Police Department.

Two of the statements have significance at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). Criminal street gangs have a national connections has a P-value of 0.018 and the mean for the Granbury Police Department is 3.08 and the mean for the Fort Worth Police Department is 2.79. In the statement, criminal street gangs financially support domestic terrorism, the P-value is 0.044 and the mean for the Granbury Police Department is 3.48 and the Fort Worth Police Departments mean is 3.23. All other statements in this section were not a significant finding.

4.3.2. Amount of Training

Table 4.14 Percentages of Amounts of Training

Reponses	Highly trained in handling issues w/street gangs	Highly trained in handling issues w/domestic terror	Highly trained in handling issues w/foreign terror	Highly trained in id/street gang members	Highly trained in id/domestic terror members	Highly trained in id/foreign terror member
Strongly Agree	7	4	4	7	2	4
Agree	20	15	9	27	17	12
Neither Agree or Disagree	31	28	25	28	28	27
Disagree	29	35	41	24	33	37
Strongly Disagree	12	17	18	13	19	20

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding

The highest percentage is in being highly trained with handling foreign terrorism at 41% for those respondents who disagree. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents disagree that they are highly trained in identifying foreign terrorist members. 35% of the respondents disagree that they are highly trained in handling issues with domestic terrorism. Only 2% believe they are highly trained to identify domestic terrorism members and only 4% believe they are highly trained to identify a foreign terrorism member. Only 7% believe they are highly trained in handling gang issues or identifying a gang member. The totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding.

4.3.3. Outside Department Cooperation

Table 4.15 Percentages of Outside Department Cooperation

Responses	State Gov't Cooperation	Federal Gov't Cooperation	Other Local PD Cooperation
Strongly Agree	7	5	10
Agree	25	27	33
Neither Agree or Disagree	42	39	34
Disagree	12	15	13
Strongly Disagree	12	12	6

* Totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding

The highest percentages are within the responses of neither agree nor disagree, with 42% with state government cooperation, 39% with federal government cooperation and 34% of other local police department cooperation. The response agree had the next highest percentages with 25% agreeing the state government is cooperative, 27% believe the federal government is cooperative and 33% believe that other local police departments are cooperative. The lowest responses are 5% of respondents strongly agree the federal government cooperate, 6% strongly disagree that other local police departments cooperate and 7% of respondents strongly agree the state government cooperates. The totals may exceed or be lower than 100% due to rounding.

4.3.4. Overall Correlations

Table 4.16 Overall Correlations

Variables	Train issues w/ gang	Train issues w/dom terror	Train issues w/for terror	Train id of gangs	Train id of dom terror	Train id of for terror	Coop w/state	Coop w/ fed	Coop w/ local
Q1.	.168	-.049	-.044	.187	-.070	-.076	.008	-.060	.161
Q2.	.075	-.025	-.083	.239*	.020	-.048	.198	.108	.351**
Q3.	-.037	-.199	-.241*	.028	-.185	-.166	-.003	.029	.176
Q4.	.214*	.349**	.297**	.159	.240*	.274**	.043	.076	.082
Q5.	.173	.115	.010	.132	.029	.038	.019	-.029	.175
Q6.	.164	.374**	.448**	.103	.350**	.338**	.089	.187	-.024
Q7.	-.075	-.046	-.013	-.074	.028	.047	.044	.065	.190
Q8.	.100	-.070	-.087	.142	-.057	-.073	.048	-.009	.197
Q9.	.162	.001	-.044	.126	.026	.034	.140	.050	.255*
Q10.	.168	.204	.164	.165	.254*	.267**	.213*	.135	.315**
Q11.	.324**	.385**	.324**	.295**	.358**	.374**	.254*	.231*	.220*
Q12.	.283**	.408**	.395**	.256*	.400**	.380**	.199	.163	.120
Q13.	.182	.252*	.249*	.161	.209*	.296**	.191	.250*	.259*
Q14.	.235*	.319**	.347**	.196	.312**	.335**	.234*	.163	.226*
Q15.	.201	.247*	.250*	.200	.247*	.270**	.126	.109	.193
Trained issues w/gang	1	.690**	.577**	.830**	.605**	.568**	.316**	.293**	.350**
Trained issues w/dom terror	.690**	1	.895**	.646**	.916**	.865**	.475**	.497**	.374**
Trained issues w/for terror	.577**	.895**	1	.520**	.847**	.896**	.435**	.510**	.331**
Trained id gangs	.830**	.646**	.520**	1	.638**	.563**	.396**	.336**	.455**
Trained id dom terror	.605**	.916**	.847**	.638**	1	.888**	.515**	.517**	.423**
Trained id for terror	.568**	.865**	.896**	.563**	.888**	1	.482**	.527**	.385**
Coop w/state	.316**	.475**	.435**	.396**	.515**	.482**	1	.864**	.703**
Coop w/fed	.293**	.497**	.510**	.336**	.517**	.527**	.864**	1	.708**
Coop w/ local	.350**	.374**	.331**	.455**	.423**	.385**	.703**	.708**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In Table 4.16, the highest positive correlations are highlighted. The highest positive correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). There were no significant negative correlations. Q1-Q15 was taken from the Likert scale statements 1-15 in the survey found in Appendix A.

The highest positive correlation is the link between the statements of “I have been highly trained in identifying domestic terrorism organization members” and “I have been highly trained in handling issues with domestic terrorism organization members.” The next highest positive correlation is between being highly trained in identifying foreign terrorism members and being highly trained in handling issues with foreign terrorism. Another highly positive correlation is between being highly trained in handling issues in foreign terrorism and handling issues in domestic terrorism. Cooperation between the respondent’s police department and federal law enforcement is correlated with cooperation with respondent’s police department and the state government law enforcement agency.

Other correlations are those with being highly trained in gang issues and criminal street gangs financially supporting domestic terrorism and financially supporting foreign terrorism. There are also direct correlations between criminal street gangs financially supporting foreign and domestic terrorism and being highly trained in identifying foreign and domestic terrorism members as well. All of the training statements are correlated with each other at a 0.01 level of significance. All of the training statements are also correlated with the cooperation from other departments on the federal, state and local levels.

In chapter 5, the researcher will interpret the results; give the research limitations and policy implications. Future research will also be expanded upon followed by conclusion

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter the researcher will interpret the data given in Chapter 4 as well as the figures, matrices and tables. Next, the researcher will discuss the limitations of the study and the policy implications as well as other implications of the research study. Finally, future research possibilities and the conclusion of the research study will finish the chapter.

5.1 Results and Implications

The researcher utilized a sample of the Granbury Police Department and Fort Worth Police Department. Granbury Police Department is a small suburban to rural area jurisdiction with a population of approximately 8,620 residents, according to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2008. Fort Worth Police Department is an urban city with a population of over 708,000 residents, in 2008, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The two police departments are present within the overall neighborhood types in the state of Texas. This study covers the broader overall viewpoint of officer perception within the neighborhood types in the state of Texas. The basic elements of the police subculture are the same throughout the United States (Waddington, 1999).

Eighty-eight percent of the officers who responded to the survey answered that they were male. Approximately 79% of the officers who responded to the survey were white. Sixty-five percent of the officers surveyed are married. Most of the officers have at least some college education. Approximately 9% of the police officers surveyed have only a high school or equivalent education. Most of the officers surveyed are between the ages of 26 and 33 and have ten years of law enforcement experience or less. On average, most of the participants are white males between the ages of 26 to 33 and have ten years or less experience, with some college education.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2007 women made up approximately 12% of police officers in the United States. Of the police officers who participated in this study, 13% were women. Twenty-five percent of police officers are racial or ethnic minorities according to the BJS (2007). In this study, approximately 20% of participants were racial or ethnic minorities. This study is consistent with the national averages of female and minority officers.

The Muslim religion accounts for approximately 15-20% of all prison inmates in the United States. Annually this is approximately 30,000 to 40,000 inmates (Loza, 2010). "The inadequate number of Muslim religious service providers increases the risk of radicalization" (Cilluffo & etal, 2006). Radical Islam is not the only cause for domestic terrorism in the United States. Right wing groups, such as the neo-nazi groups, are just as dangerous (Simonsen & Spindlove, 2007). Examples of these groups are STGs like the Aryan Brotherhood or Aryan Circle.

Prison gangs and Security Threat Group membership is growing at an astounding rate. According to the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC), prison gangs are a significant threat domestically. Examples of these gangs are the Mexican Mafia (La Eme) and MS-13. These gangs have been linked to drug trafficking and other crimes. According to Simonsen and Spindlove (2007), people who deal in the illicit drug trade are funding terrorism. Narco-terrorism is running rampant on the Texas-Mexico border with innocent people being kidnapped and murdered (Caldwell, 2011).

Overwhelmingly, over 60%, respondents answered that Crips and Bloods are in their jurisdiction. Forty-two percent believe that other gang nations are present in their jurisdiction. Eight percent of the respondents believe there are no gang nations operating within their jurisdiction. In Fort Worth, 87% of the officers responded that the Bloods nation is present and 80% responded that the Crips nation is present in their jurisdiction. While the Granbury

respondents believe the Bloods nation is not present at all in their jurisdiction and only 8% believe that the Crips nation is present. Sixty-eight percent of police officers who responded said other gang nations operate in Granbury and only 30% of respondents believe that other gang nations operate in Fort Worth. All officers in Fort Worth believe there is some gang nation activity. Some Granbury police officers, on the other hand, believe there are no gang nations operating within their jurisdiction (32%).

In the Security Threat Groups (STGs) or prison gangs that concern most police officers surveyed are the Aryan Brotherhood, the Aryan Circle, Bloods and Crips. All of the respondents for Granbury Police Department believe the Aryan Brotherhood is operating within their jurisdiction and 96% believe the Aryan Circle is operating within their jurisdiction. The Aryan Brotherhood, Bloods and Crips are being reported as highly operating in Fort Worth. Some of the other gangs mentioned that were not listed but written in were Tango Blast, Latin Kings and several motorcycle gangs.

The criminal activities reported by the police departments that gang members are mostly involved in is narcotics possession and trafficking. Other highly reported criminal activities associated with gangs are auto theft, burglary, shoplifting, robbery, identity theft, credit card fraud, homicide, assault and assault with a deadly weapon. Sexual assault was not an option, but was written in as a criminal act associated with gang crime in the jurisdictions.

Due to size and population differences, gang populations are usually higher in an urban area and this study is no different. According to the OJJDP, "the largest increases in gangs and gang members from 2007 to 2008 occurred in cities with populations of more than 250,000, which are significant because these cities continue to be the predominant location of both gangs and gang members in the United States" (Egley, Howell & Moore, 2010). The overall percentage of police officers who state there are no gangs in Fort Worth is 1% and this was

directly aimed at Security Threat Groups and prison gangs. This shows that all or most of the officers surveyed in Fort Worth have been in contact with gang members.

The researcher found a higher percentage of gang activity, than originally believed, operating within the Granbury Police Department's jurisdiction. Even though it is still lower than Fort Worth Police Department, it should be noted that gang members are spreading to less populated areas where resources and training are limited. This is consistent with the OJJDP's 2008 report that rural and suburban areas are reporting higher percentages of gang problems getting worse than compared to other population categories.

Citizen patrol groups and neighborhood watch groups are important eyes and ears for local police departments. "Citizen participation in police programs alleviates many of the problems of understaffed departments" (Cancino, 2005). Adding training to citizen patrol academies that teach citizens what to watch for and how to report gang activities and crime to their local police department is an important step in alleviating limited resources.

The training programs for these groups need to focus on gang hotspots and their activities within these hotspots without being confrontational or putting their selves in danger. The program must also include community crime prevention and safety tips. Developing programs for at risk youth and incorporating the police department in a youth mentoring program will add a preventative layer.

The fifteen perception statements related to gangs and terrorism were presented with a 5-point Likert scale. Table 8 shows correlations as they relate between these fifteen statements. Many of the statements are correlated and statistically significant at the 99% level. Statements 11-15 are the highest positive correlations. These statements refer to gangs financially supporting terrorism and terrorism ideologies. Another high positive correlation is gangs having statewide and national connections. The only statistically negative correlation in Table 8 is gangs being violent toward other street gang members and gangs having religious objectives. In

other words, the more a police officer believes gang members are violent towards other street gang members, the less that officer believes the gang has religious objectives.

There are only three statistically significant differences between males and females. Males disagree more than females that criminal street gangs have religious objectives. Females agree more than males that criminal street gangs are influenced by gangs from other countries. Lastly, females agree more than males, criminal street gangs will or have committed a crime for a terrorist organization. This may be explained by females having a higher fear factor, but more research needs to be done in this area.

The researcher details in Table 10 the statistically significant differences between whites and non-whites. White respondents believe that criminal street gangs are highly organized, are more violent toward other gang and non-gang members and have statewide connections than non-whites. Non-whites agree more that criminal street gangs have political objectives, are influenced by gangs in other countries, have international connections and have or will commit crimes for domestic or foreign terrorist groups. Overall, white police officers in this study believe that gang members may be highly organized but the issue is more domestic. Non-white respondents believe that gangs are more politically motivated and have more international connections.

Comparing differences by age four statements are statistically significant. The younger the police officers, the more violent they believe gang members are to others. Younger officers also believe that criminal street gangs have social objectives and statewide connections. With most of the respondents being 33 years of age or younger, this accounts for the overall percentages believing that criminal street gangs are violent and have statewide connections.

Education level only had two statistically significant differences. The police officers who answered the survey and had some college or below are more likely to believe that criminal street gangs have political objectives and statewide connections than officers that have an

Associate's degree or higher. This is an unexpected outcome. The researcher predicted more of a connection to terrorism the higher the education; this is not the case. Education level is not as much of a determining factor.

Several statistically significant differences between Granbury Police Department and Fort Worth Police Department are dominant. Fort Worth Police department respondents agree more that criminal street gangs are influenced by gangs in other countries. Fort Worth respondents agree more that criminal street gangs have national and international connections. Also, they believe that gangs more likely support financially foreign and domestic terrorism groups and support foreign terrorism ideologies. Fort Worth police officers also agree more that criminal street gangs have or will commit a criminal act for either a domestic or foreign terrorism group. This may be due to less exposure to gangs in the Granbury area, but with the growing number of gangs in the area and the department being small, terrorism issues might be overlooked. More research into small police departments and perception of terrorism within their community needs to be done.

The researcher breaks down in Table 14 the percentages of whether the respondents to the survey believe they have been highly trained in the areas of gangs and terrorism. Only 27% of the police officers surveyed believe they have been highly trained in handling issues with street gangs. Thirty-four percent of the respondents believe they are highly trained in identifying street gang members. Nineteen percent of police officers who responded to the survey believe they have been highly trained on handling domestic terrorism issues and identifying domestic terrorism group members. Finally, 13% of the respondents believe they have been highly trained in handling issues with foreign terrorism, while 16% believe they have been trained in identifying foreign terrorism members. These totals show a large percentage of the police officers surveyed did not think they have been properly trained in issues concerning

gangs or terrorism. Furthermore, they show that they do not feel they could identify gang members or potential terrorist adequately, due to insufficient training.

Crank and Caldero (2001) explain that police culture is like an onion. They further explain the culture by saying the heart of the onion is how the officers feel and think and the common theme is “commitment to the noble cause”. Most officer’s ethics and viewpoints remain the same throughout their career (Zhao, He & Lovrich, 1998; Caldero, 1997; Caldero & Crank, 2000; Crank, 2004). This similar commitment can cause a unity in opinion and perception, to some extent, making it hard to implement traditional training programs even with the admittance of insufficient training.

Training needs to be put in place for our front line defense against terror, our local law enforcement officers. Extensive training needs to be given at the academy level of training, on the job training and every few years on gangs, domestic and foreign terrorism issues. Mentoring programs and departmental policy changes may break through the “thin blue line”.

The minority of police officers, non-whites and women, recognize the connection between gangs and terrorism. Thus with the majority of police officers being white males, 26 to 33 years of age and having ten years or less experience, the police culture may be hard to turn. Mentoring programs may help to break down the misconceptions, as well as training on cultural differences and terrorist recruitment.

Implementing a mentoring program is less confrontational than a traditional training program and adds accountability. The program should train officers who are already on patrol on gangs reported in their jurisdiction. This includes criminal activities associated with those gangs. Training on warning signs and other escalation trend should be discussed along with policies on how to handle the information and who to contact.

Along with informing experienced officers about the gangs in their jurisdiction, they must also be informed of the differences between gang activity and terrorist activity. Racial profiling

training and cultural differences needs to be added to insure a proactive view and discourage an unintended reactive response. Any policy changes due to new information and/or laws should also be taught through the program.

After the experienced officers are trained, then they will be partnered with a less experienced officer to insure proper policy procedures are being done as well as any confusion or questions can be answered about gangs and terrorism. The new officer will go through the same training in the police academy and again in on the job training.

The researcher breaks down in Table 15 the overall percentages in determining outside departmental cooperation. Only 24% of the respondents disagrees the state government law enforcement agency shares information with their police department. Twenty-seven percent of the survey takers disagree that the federal governmental agencies share information. Overall, 19% of police officers surveyed disagree that other local departments share information. An unusually high amount of respondents answered "neither agree nor disagree". This may be due to the lack of ever having to share information with or obtaining information from an outside department or agency, because not applicable was not an option.

Even though communication between agencies is better, it still is lacking. Outside departmental cooperation standards need to be addressed. This will avoid a breakdown in communication. Allowing the police officers to have the ability to access information may help to prevent an attack on United States soil.

One way to do this is by having police chiefs and officers help design protocols that are consistent and plausible across all jurisdictional boundaries. Adding liaison officers assigned to inform other departments and agencies of any information is crucial to the security of the area and the country. These liaisons will be able to help build protocols that are practical to their jurisdiction and be able to relay program information that is working or needs to be improved.

Overall correlations are shown in Table 16. Only one statistically significant negative correlation is found. As respondents agree more with the statement that criminal street gang members are violent toward non-gang members, they disagree with being highly trained in handling issues with foreign terrorism. As expected, statistically significant positive correlations are between handling issues with gang members and identifying gang members, handling issues with domestic terrorism and identifying domestic terrorist members, and handling foreign terrorism issues and identifying foreign terrorist members. Another positive correlation is between identifying domestic terrorism members and identifying foreign terrorism members. Again these correlations are due to lack of training on gangs and terrorism.

A Congressional committee needs to be established to address the issue at hand concerning gangs and potential terrorist threats (Cilluffo & etal, 2006). Although there are threat assessment reports coming from Homeland Security and other government agencies, a Congressional Committee has not been publicly designed to address the issue of helping police officers battle gang and potential terrorist threats in their jurisdictions. Municipal police officers are the first line of defense because they are present in the community and know how each particular neighborhood works and functions. In order for any program to work, whether training for officers or a community program, the officers must be a part of the decisions. The programs must be modified for each department, but still have uniformity to maintain consistency.

In sum, most of the participates are white males between the ages of 26 and 33 and have ten years or less of law enforcement experience, with some college education. The highest gang nation percentage in Fort Worth is the Bloods and the Crips. All of the respondents in the Granbury Police Department believe the Aryan Brotherhood is operating in their jurisdiction. The highest reported crimes being committed by gangs and STGs are narcotics trafficking and narcotics possession. The study shows a higher percentage of gang activity in Granbury than the researcher anticipated. Race, age and gender show the largest

differences. Overall, the respondents believe that they are not highly trained in gang or terrorism issues. Finally, outside departmental cooperation is mainly indecisive.

5.2 Study Limitations

Limitations of the study are restricted to only using criminal street gangs and Security Threat Groups. There are other gang types that were not included in the study. As with any perception study national and international media events can persuade viewpoints and can skew the study, but as long as this factor is taken into account and weighed, then the overall perceptions should hold firm. Also, only two agencies were sampled, the study should be replicated with other departments. The survey instrument did not include sexual assault. This needs to be included in any future replications.

5.3 Future Studies

Replications of this study are recommended in order to accommodate for other areas in the state and national level. Future studies to isolate specific variables like police fear of gangs and other similar studies are encouraged. Reassessments of gangs will help to mold programs and account for any future issues that may arise. Studies on gangs and if they knowingly are aware of terrorist activity may help to expand this study. Finally, expanding this study to police perception of motorcycle gangs, local isolated gangs and abnormal gangs will allow for a more thorough perception of police officers.

5.4 Conclusions

In conclusion, this study has looked at the perception of police officers and whether or not criminal street gangs are a potential terrorist threat. Gangs are a threat to national security. Police officers are beginning to connect the dots, but need more training in order to be successful at monitoring the threat without causing negative side effect, such as racial profiling or public panic. Training not only in handling issues in relation to gang members and their identity, but also in identifying domestic and foreign terrorism members and potential threats is

very important. More education and more outside departmental cooperation are crucial. Recognizing that suburban and rural areas can be just as affected by gangs as urban areas can be the determining factor in preventing another terror attack on American soil. Local law enforcement agencies must be considered the first line of defense in the United States in order to combat a silent and deadly threat.

APPENDIX A

POLICE PERCEPTION SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Consent Statement

You are being asked to complete a survey and return the answers to the researcher when you have completed the survey. You must be 18 years of age or older to participate. If you are not 18 years of age or older, please return the survey to the researcher. There is no compensation for completing the survey.

Choosing not to participate will have no effect on your standing in the police department or any other program in which you may be employed. The approximate time it takes to complete the survey is 15-20 minutes. The researcher anticipates collecting 125 surveys.

This study is being conducted by Pamela McIntire, who is a graduate student in the Criminology and Criminal Justice Department at the University of Texas at Arlington. The researcher can be contacted at Pamela.mcintire@mavs.uta.edu or 817-995-0981. The faculty advisor for this research is Professor Sara Jane Phillips. She can be contacted at sjphillips@uta.edu.

The study is being conducted to measure the perception of whether or not law enforcement perceives criminal street gangs as a potential terrorist threat. The survey also is gathering demographic information and what gangs are present in the jurisdiction as well as what criminal activities they may be involved in committing. The study also measures how much training an officer has had and the amount of perceived cooperation from other law enforcement agencies. Some of the questions may provoke uncomfortable feelings and if this does happen please contact the researcher for the contact information of possible counseling services. You can choose not to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable or quit the survey at any time.

Law Enforcement Officer Consent:

If in the unlikely event it becomes necessary for the Institutional Review Board to review your research records, then The University of Texas at Arlington will protect the confidentiality of those records to the extent permitted by law. Your research records will not be released without your consent unless required by law or court order. The data resulting from your participation may be made available to other researchers in the future for research purposes not detailed within this consent form. In these cases, the data will contain no identifying information that could associate you with it, or with your participation in any study.

By completing the survey, you confirm that you have read or had this document read to you. You have been informed about this study's purpose, procedures, possible benefits and risks, and you have received a copy of this form. You have been given an opportunity to ask questions before participating, and you have been told that you can ask other questions at any time.

You are voluntarily agreeing to participate in this study. By continuing with this research study, you are not waiving any of your legal rights. Refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled, and you may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits, to which you are otherwise entitled.

The data will be maintained under lock and key for a minimum of 3 years after all study procedures have been completed in the Criminology and Criminal Justice main office. If you have any questions related to this research study, please contact the Office of Research Administration at 817-272-3723.

We would like to know your view on criminal street gangs and whether or not they are a potential terrorist threat. Please answer the following questions and statements as it pertains to your jurisdiction.

In this survey, criminal street gangs are defined by the Texas Penal Code in Title 11, Chapter 71.01 (d): three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associate in the commission of criminal activities. The use of terrorist threat in this survey refers to the threat of unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives as used under the definition of terrorism defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85).

Demographic Information

1. Are you 1-male or 2-female?

2. Your racial/ethnic background is:

- 1-White
- 2-African American
- 3-Hispanic or Latin American
- 4-Middle Eastern
- 5-Native American
- 6-Asian or Pacific Islander
- 7-Other

3. What is your marital status?

- 1-Single
- 2-Married
- 3-Divorced
- 4-Widowed
- 5-Live with significant other

4. What is your age?

- (1) 18-25 years old
- (2) 26-33 years old
- (3) 34-41 years old
- (4) 42-49 years old
- (5) 50-58 years old
- (6) 59-66 years old
- (7) 67+ years old

5. What level of education have you completed?

- 1-High School or GED
- 2-Some College
- 3-Associates Degree
- 4-Bachelors Degree
- 5-Masters Degree
- 6-PhD or equivalent degree

6. How many years have you worked in law enforcement?

- (1) under 5 years
- (2) 5-10 years
- (3) 11-15 years
- (4) 16-20 years
- (5) 21-25 years
- (6) 26+ years

7. What is the size of your town or city?

- 1-Rural area
- 2-Urban
- 3-Suburban

8. What police department do you work for?

- 1-Granbury Police Department
- 2-Fort Worth Police Department

Criminal Street Gangs in Your Jurisdiction

1. Which of the following gang nations do you believe are operating in your jurisdiction? *(Check all which apply)*

- People
- Folks
- Crips
- Bloods
- Surenos
- Notenos
- Other _____
- None

2. Which of the following Security Threat Groups (STG), or prison gangs, do you believe are operating in your jurisdiction? *(Check all which apply)*

Aryan Brotherhood (ABT)

Aryan Circle (AC)

- Barrio Azteca (BA)
- Bloods
- Crips
- Hermanos De Pistoleros (HPL)
- Mexican Mafia (Mexikanemi or EME)
- Raza Unida (RU)

- Texas Chicano Brotherhood (TCB)
- Texas Mafia (TM)
- Texas Syndicate (TS)
- Other _____
- None

Criminal Activities in Your Jurisdiction

1. Which criminal activities listed below has the gang nation(s) in your jurisdiction engaged in:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> narcotics trafficking | <input type="checkbox"/> identification theft |
| <input type="checkbox"/> narcotics possession | <input type="checkbox"/> credit card fraud |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prostitution | <input type="checkbox"/> assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> human trafficking | <input type="checkbox"/> assault with a deadly weapon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gambling | <input type="checkbox"/> jury tampering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> auto theft | <input type="checkbox"/> homicide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> burglary | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> robbery | <input type="checkbox"/> none |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shoplifting | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> art or artifact theft | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> weapons trafficking | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> jury tampering | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> money laundering | |

2. Which criminal activities listed below has a STG(s), or prison gang(s) in your jurisdiction engaged in:

- narcotics trafficking
- narcotics possession
- prostitution
- human trafficking
- gambling
- auto theft
- burglary
- robbery
- shoplifting
- art or artifact theft
- weapons trafficking

- jury tampering
- money laundering
- identification theft
- credit card fraud
- assault
- assault with a deadly weapon
- jury tampering
- homicide
- other _____
- none

For each statement below, please indicate your level of agreement by circling the appropriate number (1-5). 1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree or Disagree, 4=Disagree and 5=Strongly Disagree.

1. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction is/are highly organized.

1 2 3 4 5

2. The criminal street gang members in my jurisdiction are or have been violent to other criminal street gang members.

1 2 3 4 5

3. The criminal street gang members in my jurisdiction are or have been violent to non gang members.

1 2 3 4 5

4. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have political objectives.

1 2 3 4 5

5. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have social objectives.

1 2 3 4 5

6. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have religious objectives.

1 2 3 4 5

7. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction is/are influenced by gangs from other countries.

1 2 3 4 5

8. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have statewide crime connections.

1 2 3 4 5

9. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have national crime connections.

1 2 3 4 5

10. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction has/have international crime connections.

1 2 3 4 5

11. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction financially supports domestic terrorism.

1 2 3 4 5

12. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction financially supports foreign terrorism.

1 2 3 4 5

13. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction supports a domestic terrorism group's ideologies.

1 2 3 4 5

14. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction supports a foreign terrorism group's ideologies.

1 2 3 4 5

15. The criminal street gang(s) in my jurisdiction will commit or has committed a criminal act for a domestic or foreign terrorism group.

1 2 3 4 5

Amount of Training

For each statement below, please indicate your level of agreement by circling the appropriate number (1-5). 1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree or Disagree, 4=Disagree and 5=Strongly Disagree.

1. I have been highly trained in handling issues with criminal street gang members.

1 2 3 4 5

2. I have been highly trained in handling issues with domestic terrorism organization members.

1 2 3 4 5

3. I have been highly trained in handling issues with foreign terrorism organization members.

1 2 3 4 5

4. I have been highly trained in identifying criminal street gang members.

1 2 3 4 5

5. I have been highly trained in identifying domestic terrorism organization members.

1 2 3 4 5

6. I have been highly trained in identifying foreign terrorism organization members.

1 2 3 4 5

Outside Department Cooperation

For each statement below, please indicate your level of agreement by circling the appropriate number (1-5). 1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neither Agree or Disagree, 4=Disagree and 5=Strongly Disagree.

1. The state government law enforcement agency shares information with my police department about criminal street gangs.

1 2 3 4 5

2. The federal government law enforcement agencies share information with my police department about criminal street gangs.

1 2 3 4 5

3. Other local police departments share information with my police department about criminal street gangs.

1 2 3 4 5

REFERENCES

- Aguilar-Millian, S., Foltz, J.E., Jackson, J., & Oberg, A. (November/December, 2008 --). Global crime case: drugs and the u.s.-mexico border. *The Futurist*.
- Bartollas, C., & Miller, S.J. (2008). *Juvenile justice in america (5th ed.)*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Bjerregard, B. (2003). Antigang legislation and its potential impact: the promises and the pitfalls. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 14(171).
- Bjerregard, B. (2010). Gang membership and drug involvement: untangling the complex relationship. *Crime and Delinquency*, 56.
- Borgeson, K., & Valeri, R.M. (2007). The Enemy of my enemy is my friend. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 51. Retrieved from <http://abs.sagepub.com/content/51/2/182>
- Bowman, B.A. (2008). Transnational crimes against culture. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 24(3).
- Caldwell, A.A.(31, March 2011). Texas rep says drug cartels threatening us agents. From the wires, (), Retrieved from <http://www.salon.com/wires/print.html> .
- Chermak, S.M., Freilich, J.D., & Shemtob, Z. (2009). Law enforcement training and the domestic far right. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 36. Retrieved from <http://cjb.sagepub.com/content/36/12/1305>
- Cilluffo, F., Lane, J., Cardash, S., Magarik, J., Whitehead, A. & etal. The George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute, (2006). *Out of the shadows: getting ahead of prisioner radicalization*. Washington, DC.
- Clinard, M.B. (1942). The Process of urbanization and criminal behavior. *The American Journal of Sociology*, 48(2).
- Cook, P.J., Cukier, W., & Krause, K. (2009). The Illicit firearms trade in north america. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 9.
- Caldero, M. (1997). Value consistency within the police: the lack of a gap. *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Louisville, Kentucky*.
- Cloward, R.A., & Ohlin, L.E. (1960). *Delinquency and opportunity: a theory of delinquent gangs*. New York City, NY: The Free Press.
- Crank, J.P. (2004). *Understanding police culture*. (pp. 245) Anderson Publishing Company.
- Crank, J.P., & Caldero, M. (2000). *Police ethics:the corruption of noble cause*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co.

- Crenshaw, M. (1981). The Causes of terrorism. *Comparative Politics*, 13(4).
- Crenshaw, M. (2000). The psychology of terrorism: an agenda for the 21st century. *Political Psychology*, 21(2), Retrieved from <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0162-895X%28200006%2921%3A2%3C405%3ATPOTAA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>
- Decker, S.H., Katz, C.M., & Webb, V.J. (2008). Understanding the black box of gang organization: implications for involvement of violent crime, drug sales, and violent victimization. *Crime and Delinquency*, 54(153).
- Dedel, K. (2007). *Drive-by shootings*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.
- della Porta, D. (1992). Political socialization in left-wing underground organizations: Biographies of Italian and German militants. In D. della Porta (Ed.), *Social movements and riotmce: Partecipatori in ~mrlerground organizations* (pp. 259-290). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
- Dukes, R.L., & Stein, J.A. (2003). Gender and gang membership: a contrast of rural and urban youth on attitudes and behavior. *Youth & Society*, 34(415).
- Esbensen, F.A., Winfree, T., He, N., & Taylor, T.J. (2001). Youth gangs and definitional issues: when is a gang a gang, and why does it matter?. *Crime and Delinquency*, 47(105).
- Egley, A., Howell, J.C., & Moore, J.P. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. (2010). *Highlights of the 2008 national youth gang survey* (NCJ 229249). Washington, DC: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.
- Eyler, G. (2009). Gangs in the military. *The Yale Law Journal*, 118.
- Leduc, V.E., & Murphy, M. U.S. Department of Justice, Department of Public Affairs. (2007). *Ms-13 gang member sentenced to 35 years on racketeering charges* Washington, DC: Retrieved from http://www.justice.gov/usao/md/PublicAffairs/press_releases/press07/MS-13GangMemberSentencedto35YearsOnRacketeeringCharges.html
- Fulginiti, L.C. (2008). Fatal footsteps: murder of undocumented border crossers in maricopa county, arizona. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 53(1), Retrieved from www.blackwell-synergy.com doi: 10.1111/j.1556-4029.2007.00613.x
- Gallagher, A., & Holmes, P. (2008). Developing an effective criminal justice response to human trafficking. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 18(3).
- Hamm, M.S. U.S. Department of Justice, (2007). *Terrorist recruitment in american correctional institutions: an exploratory study of non-traditional faith groups final report* (220957). Washington, DC: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.
- Hamm, M.S. (2009). Prison islam in the age of sacred terror. *British journal of Criminology*, 49. Retrieved from <http://bjc.oxfordjournals.org> doi: doi:10.1093
- Hanighen, F.C. (1932). The Gangs of main street. *The North American Review*, 233(4).

- Hardouin, P., & Weichhardt, R. (2006). Terrorist fund raising through criminal activities. *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 9(3).
- Huff, C.R., & Trump, K.S. (1996). Youth violence and gangs: school safety initiatives in urban and suburban school districts. *Education and Urban Society*, 28.
- Kelly, R.J., Chin, K., & Fagan, J. (1993). The structure, activity, and control of chinese gangs: law enforcement perspectives. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 9(3), doi: doi: 10.1177/104398629300900304
- Krisberg, B. (2005). *Juvenile justice: redeeming our children*. London, England: Sage Publications.
- Kuhns, J.B., Maguire, E.R., & Cox, S.M. (2007). Public-safety concerns among law enforcement agencies in suburban and rural america. *Police Quarterly*, 10(4), doi: doi: 10.1177/1098611106289405
- Ley, D., & Cybriwsky, R. (1974). Urban graffiti as territorial markers. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 64(4).
- Loza, W. (2010). The prevalence of middle eastern extremist ideologies among some canadian offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(5), Retrieved from <http://jiv.sagepub.com/content/25/5/919.refs.html> doi: 10.1177/0886260509336966
- Miller, B.K. (2010). Fueling violence along the southwest border: what more can be done to protect the citizens of the u.s. and mexico from firearms trafficking. *Houston Journal of International Law*, 32(1).
- Morrison, A.M. (2008). Musical trafficking: urban youth and the narcocorrido-hardcore rap nexus. *Western Folklore*, 67(4).
- Mullins, W.C. (1988). Stopping terrorism-the problems posed by the organizational infrastructure of terrorist organizations. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 4. Retrieved from <http://ccj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/4/4/214> doi: 10.1177/104398628800400403
- National Gang Intelligence Center, . (2009). National Gang Threat Assessment. *National gang intelligence center*. Retrieved (2010, July 29)
- Papachristos, A.V. (2005). Gang world. *Foreign Policy*, 147.
- Parker, R.N., Luther, K., & Murphy, L. (2007). Availability, gang violence, and alcohol policy: gaining support for alcohol regulation via harm reduction strategies. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 34.
- Pennington, J.R., Ball, D., Hampton, R.D., & Soulakova, J.N. (2008). The Cross-national market in human beings. *Journal of Macromarketing*, 29.
- Phillips, S.A. (2009). Crip walk, villian dance, pueblo stroll: the embodiment of writing in african american gang dance. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 82(1).

- Robison, S.M., Cohen, N., & Sachs, M. (1946). An Unsolved problem in group loyalties and conflicts. *Journal of Educational Sociology*, 20(3).
- Sanchez-Jankowski, M. (2003). Gangs and social change. *Theoretical Criminology*, 7.
- Simonsen, C.E., & Spindlove, J.R. (2007). *Terrorism today*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Spergel, I.A. (1990). Youth gangs: continuity and change. *Crime and Justice*, 12.
- Spergel, I.A. (2007). *Reducing youth gang violence: the little village gang project in chicago*. New York City, NY: Alta Mira Press.
- Strartia, C.L. (2010). The Mounting threat of domestic terrorism: al qaeda and the salvadoran gang ms-13. *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*, 39.
- Thrasher, F.M. (1927). *The gang*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Valdez, A., & Sifaneck, S.J. (2004). "getting high and getting by": dimensions of drug selling behaviors among american mexican gang members in south texas. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 41(82).
- Waddington, P. (1999). Police (canteen) culture: an appreciation. *British Journal of Criminology*, 39(2), 287-309.
- Wilner, D.M., Rosenfeld, E., Lee, R.S., Gerard, D.L., & Chein, I. (1957). Herion use and street gangs. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, 48(4).
- Zhao, J., He, N., & Lovrich, N. (1998). Individuals value preferences among american police officers: the rokeach theory of human values revisited. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 21, 22-36.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Pamela earned her Bachelor of Arts degree from Ashford University and her Master of Arts degree at University of Texas at Arlington. Her research interests are in gang studies, terrorism, and police perception. Pamela's additional interests are in racial profiling, criminal law and police culture.