Multnomah County
Comprehensive Gang Assessment:

Chapter 3. Law Enforcement Data

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Chapter 3: Law Enforcement Data

There are historical and structural challenges that prevent the development of an accurate count of the number of gang-involved people in Multnomah County. Likewise, until recently there has not been a consistently used method for designating a crime as "gang related." Because of this historical lack, we turned to the Multnomah County District Attorney's office, the Safe Streets Project, and law enforcement for information on potential proxy measures for gang-related activity, such as aggravated assaults and "shots fired" calls to the police.

We also developed the issue brief *Who is Tracking Our Gangs?* (presented below), which summarizes challenges in tracking gang-related activities and individuals and recommends steps for improving the quality of information available to public safety agencies and the community.

Issue Brief: Who Is Tracking Our Gangs?[1]

There are many public safety agencies operating in and around Multnomah County that must track gang-related events and individuals. At least five different law enforcement agencies cover this jurisdiction: Gresham Police Bureau, Fairview Police, Portland Police Bureau, Troutdale Police and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office. Additionally, data are needed by the Courts, the District Attorney's Office, Public Defenders, Adult Parole and Probation Services, County Juvenile Services and the Oregon Youth Authority. There is also a large network of City, County, State and

Community-based organizations that also work with gang-impacted individuals.

Challenges to Getting the Data

Traditionally, public safety agencies have developed their own internal procedures and data systems that track gang-related events and individuals. These procedures were largely determined by the reporting needs of the organization and the amount of resources available to them for data management and staff training. The result is that Multnomah County has lacked a centralized method for identifying and tracking gang-related events and individuals.

There are questions posed in the OJJDP Gang Assessment Model that seem fundamental but that are very difficult to answer on a County-wide basis: How many gang members are active in Multnomah County? How many gang-related crimes have been committed? To fully answer these questions, Multnomah County must have a shared definition of gangs and gang-related incidents which comply with federal and state regulations. There must also be consistent data entry occurring in tracking systems that can be linked across the different reporting agencies.

In 2013, the Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) began a series of meetings designed to improve the tracking and sharing of gang-related data. This OJJDP Gang Assessment encourages continued support and expansion of these efforts. This data is critical for effective planning and implementation of gang prevention strategies. A list of

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[1] Source material for *Who Is Tracking Our Gangs?* was provided by the Multnomah County LPSCC. The issue brief itself was developed by the Research and Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice.

recommendations on how to improve the availability of gang-related data appears on the next page.

A Timeline to Better Law Enforcement Gang Data

- *1984: Portland Police Data System (PPDS) goes live; This system is eventually adopted by PPB, Gresham PD, Troutdale PD, Fairview PD, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, & Tri-Met.*

- *1996: PPB first implements a process for identifying gang members that is eventually endorsed by the ACLU.*

- *Spring 2013: Reviews of County data warehouse (DSS-J) reveal inconsistent use of PPDS code for gang activity.*

- *August 1, 2013: LPSCC Youth & Gang Violence Subcommittee discuss the status of gang data analysis*

- *August 20, 2013: Gresham PD hosts meeting of local records managers to adopt consistent use of gang activity code in PPDS.*

- *January 2014: LPSCC approves the completion of the OJJDP Gang Assessment. Maps using the gang activity code on a county-wide basis are first developed.*

- *January 2015: PPDS will be replaced by ReJIN.*

Recommendations

The following are recommended steps that Multnomah County public safety agencies should implement to improve gang-related data sharing and reporting in the future.

- *Interagency Collaboration for Data Consistency*

  - *Develop MOUs or other User Agreements between Multnomah County public safety agencies to formalize gang data tracking and data sharing procedures*

  - *Explore the possibility of adopting consistent definitions of gangs, gang members, gang affiliates across all public safety agencies working in Multnomah County*

  - *Require each agency that maintains a work unit focused on gang-related events or maintains a list of gang members, gang-affiliates, and/or gang impacted individuals to document their working definitions or criteria for inclusion*

  - *Ensure that all gang designations and retention of this information is compliant with federal intelligence data collection rules (see 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part23)*

- *Data Collection and Reporting*

  - *Design reporting and mapping templates that meet the needs of the agencies and individuals who provide gang-related data and then share the data with them*

  - *Develop a schedule of ongoing reporting of gang-related data back to the agencies and individuals who provide the data*

  - *Ensure that any data system (i.e. ReJIN) or other technology upgrades permit data tracking and reporting of gang related events and individuals*

- *Training and Quality Assurance*

  - *Develop a staff training plan to ensure continued adoption of the gang activity codes maintained by law enforcement agencies*

  - *Develop a quality assurance plan for maintaining data integrity and organize an annual audit to confirm the accuracy of gang related codes and tracking procedures*

Question 4: What gangs are active in Multnomah County?

Observations

- At least 133 gangs are known to be active in Multnomah County. Some of these are smaller sets or splinter groups of larger gangs.

- Because gang alliances and activity change over time, the list of active gangs should be considered a snapshot.

Discussion

Law enforcement and outreach workers are aware of at least 133 active gangs in Multnomah County. Some are smaller splinter groups that may be related to larger gangs. However, because alliances between gangs often change, each gang identified as active was retained as a separate group on this list.

Gang activity changes over time. Law enforcement did identify gangs that, while historically active, are now inactive in Multnomah County; these inactive gangs were then removed from the list.

The list of active gangs in Multnomah County is not static. It is possible that new gangs will emerge after this has been published.

Data Sources

Data Display	Source
List of Gangs Known to be Active by Local Law Enforcement Agencies	Original list provided by the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office based on inmate self-report. The list was subsequently updated by removing inactive gangs. The updates were completed during reviews by City of Portland Gang Outreach Workers, Portland Police Bureau Gang Enforcement Team (GET), and East Multnomah Gang Enforcement Team (EMGET).

Active Gangs and Subsets in Multnomah County (listed in alphabetical order)

#		#		#	
1	107 HOOVER CRIMINAL	39	CSK CRAZY STONER KREW	77	KERBY BLOCC CRIP - 4700
2	111 NEIGHBOR HOOD	40	DENVER LANE BLOOD	78	KNUCKLEHEADERS WHITE SUPREMACISTS
3	12TH STREET	41	DIRTY WHITE BOYS	79	KU KLUX KLAN
4	13TH STREET SURENO	42	E SIDE WHT PRIDE	80	LAOS BLOODS
5	18 ST TINY LOCO	43	EAST SIDE WHITE PRIDE	81	LAOS CAMBODIAN VIETNAMESE
6	18TH STREET	44	EIGHT TRAY GANSTER CRIP	82	LATIN KING
7	21ST ST	45	ELM LANE PIRU	83	LINCOLN PARK BLOOD
8	4700 KERBY BLOCC CRIP	46	EUROPEAN KINDRED	84	LOC'D OUT PIRU GANG
9	503 (WHITE GANG)	47	EVERYBODYS KILLA	85	LOCO MAFIA VARIO
10	503 FELONZ	48	FAILING BLOCK	86	MARA SALVATRUCHA
11	62 DIAMOND CRIP	49	FAMILY KINGS - HISPANIC	87	METHOD OF DESTRUCTION
12	62 E COAST CRIP	50	FAMILY MAFIA PIRU	88	MI VIDA LOCA
13	7200 NORTH SIDE GANGSTERS	51	FAT BITCH KILLERS	89	MOB PIRU
14	74 HOOVER CRIMINAL	52	FLIP SIDE ASIAN	90	MONEY & WEED
15	79 SWANS	53	FLORENCIA 13	91	MONGOLS
16	ABOUT OUR BREAD	54	FREE SOULS	92	NATIVE MOB
17	ARYAN BROTHERHOOD	55	FREEMONT STREET 14	93	NAZI LOW RIDER
18	ARYAN KNIGHTS	56	FRESNO BULLDOGS	94	NORTENO
19	ARYAN SOLDIERS	57	GANGSTER DISCIPLES	95	NORTH SIDE FAMILY
20	ASIAN BOY CLICK	58	GD FOLKS - GANGSTER DISCIPLES	96	NUK LANE BLOODS
21	BANDIDOS	59	GHETTO BOYZ ASIAN	97	ORGANIZED ARYAN CRIME SYNDICATE
22	BLACK STAR	60	GHOST RIDERS	98	OUTSIDERS
23	BLOODS	61	GRAPE ST CRIP	99	PAISA
24	BOARDER BROTHERS	62	GYPSY JOKERS	100	PASA ROBLES BOYZ
25	BROOD	63	HAMMER SKINHEAD	101	PECKERWOOD
26	BROTHER SPEED	64	HAMMER SKINS	102	PINE ST CLIQUE
27	BROWN PRIDE CHICANAS	65	HANG OUT BOYZ - SURENO 13	103	PLAYBOY GANGSTERS (WHITE GANG)
28	BROWN PRIDE MARIJUANOS TRECE	66	HARNEY PARK MOB (WHITE GANG)	104	PLAYBOYZ
29	CAMPANELLA PRL PIRU	67	HELLS ANGELS	105	PORTLAND STREET KIDS
30	CHINESE MAFIA	68	HIT BITCH CREW	106	RED COBRA
31	COLUMBIA VILLA CRIP	69	HMONG PRIDE	107	RED COBRA BLOODS (ASIAN GANG)
32	COMPTON BARRIOS (HISPANIC)	70	HOOVER CRIP	108	ROAD BROTHERS MC
33	COMPTON CRIP	71	IMPERIAL VILLAGE CRIP	109	ROCKWOOD KREW
34	COMPTON PIRU	72	INGLE FAMILY BLOOD	110	RODNEY BLOCC HUSTLERS
35	COMPTON VARRIO SEQUNDOS	73	INSANE PECKERWOOD SYNDICATE	111	ROLLIN 20 BLOOD
36	COMPTON VARRIOS TORTILLA FLATS	74	IPO BLOOD - INDIAN PRIDE ORG.	112	ROLLIN 20 CRIP
37	CRAZY FUXXIN MEXICANS	75	IRISH PRIDE	113	ROLLIN 30'S CRIP
38	CRIPS	76	JUGGALOS	114	ROLLIN 40 CRIP

115	ROLLIN 40'S CRIP	122	SUR TRECE CALIFAS	129	VARRIO CATOECE
116	ROLLIN 60 CRIP	123	SUR TRECE LOCO - 13 SURENO	130	VOLKSFRONT SKIN
117	SIC BOYS	124	SURENA LOCAS	131	WESTSIDE PIRU
118	SKINHEAD	125	SURENO	132	WHEELS OF SOUL MC
119	SKNHDS AGNST RACE PREJ	126	SURENO SOUTHSIDE LOCOS	133	WOODLAWN PRK BLOOD
120	SOS SONS OF SAMOA	127	TINY LOCOS TRECE		
121	SOUTHSIDE TRECE - SURENOS 13	128	TONGAN CRIP		

Question 5: What types of crimes are gang members committing?

Observations

- In 2013, the Multnomah County District Attorney's Gang Unit issued 41% fewer gang-related felony cases than it did in 2012 but twice as many gang-related misdemeanor cases.

- So-called "Safe Street" youth (i.e., youth who have a recent history of committing serious person-to-person or firearms-related crimes) were most commonly adjudicated for assault, robbery, burglary, and unlawful possession of a firearm.

- The average Safe Street youth is 16.9 years old, was first referred to the criminal justice system at age 13.3, and has referred 5.5 times.

- Most Safe Street youth (85%) are male, and 77% are youth of color.

Discussion

Law enforcement agencies in Multnomah County do not have an accurate method of identifying gang-involved people. In the absence of this information, we used data from the Multnomah County District Attorney's office and the Multnomah County Safe Streets project. Safe Streets is a joint effort of local law enforcement, the Juvenile Services Division, Oregon Youth Authority, and the District Attorney's Office to address growing community concern regarding delinquent youth.

The Multnomah County District Attorney's Gang Unit provided a summary of cases reviewed and issued in 2011-2013 (Figure 24). These data do not represent a comprehensive listing of gang-related crimes being prosecuted in the county. For example, the data do not include domestic violence cases (including promoting prostitution), juvenile cases, state drug cases, or federal cases (including firearms). From 2011-2013, the Gang Unit at the District Attorney's Office reviewed an average of 316 cases and issued an average of 263 gang-related cases each year. In 2013, the Gang Unit issued 41% fewer gang-related felony cases than it did the year before (253 cases versus 149) but twice as many gang-related misdemeanor cases (51 cases versus 102). Most, if not all, of the increase in gang-related misdemeanor cases is attributable to additional staff funded through a federal grant.

Figure 24: Multnomah County DA Gang Unit Cases

Felony Gang Unit Cases		
Year	Total Reviewed	Total Issued
2011	226	190
2012	309	253
2013	185	149
Misdemeanor Gang Unit Cases		
Year	Total Reviewed	Total Issued
2011	50	44
2012	63	51
2013	117	102

In February 2014, the Safe Streets project identified approximately 139 youth who have a recent history of committing serious person-to-person or firearms-related crimes. Although the Project Safe Streets data included a flag for gang-involved individuals, we chose not to include that data because of a lack of clear, written criteria for determining when to flag a youth as gang-involved. The table below gives a snapshot of the Safe Street youth; the full summary of the data is included in Appendix 5.

Safe Streets Youth, February 2014		
	Range	Average
Age	12 to 22 years old	16.9 years
Age at first criminal referral	6 to 17 years old	13.3 years
Number of criminal referrals (per individual)	1 to 26	5.5

Almost half of the Safe Street youth have been assessed as being at high risk of future delinquency (Figure 27). Most of them (85%) are male (Figure 26), and 77% are youth of color (Figure 25). The most common charges for which these youth were adjudicated were:

- Assault: 30 youth charged (21.6% out of the 139)
- Robbery: 28 youth (20.1%)
- Burglary: 25 youth (18%)
- Unlawful Possession of a Firearm: 19 youth (13.7%) (Figure 28)
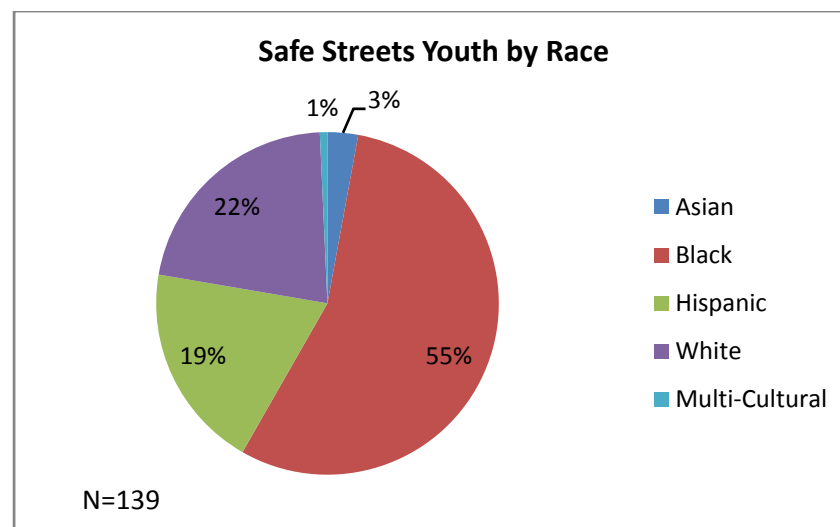
Safe Streets Youth by Race

1% 3%
22%
19%
55%

- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic
- White
- Multi-Cultural

N=139

Safe Streets Youth: Gender

Female 16%
Male 84%

N=139
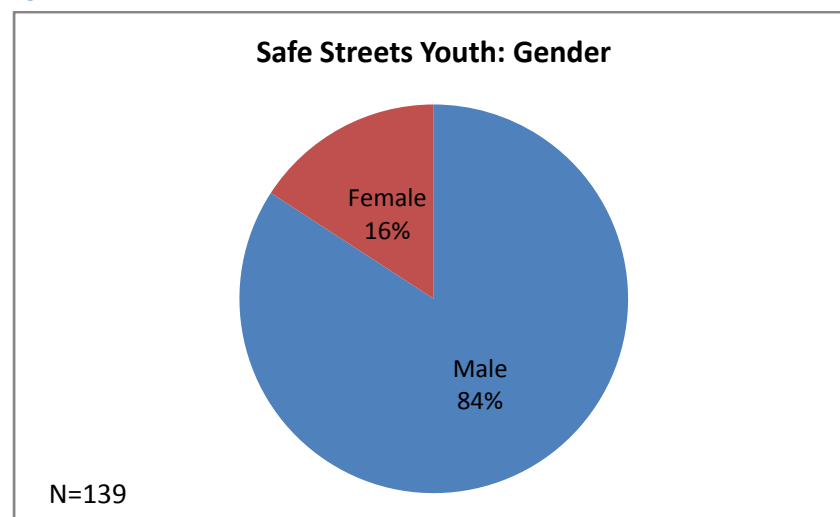
Figure 27: Safe Streets Youth: Risk Level

Safe Streets Youth: Risk Level*

Omitted 1%
Low 13%
High 44%
Medium 42%

N=139
* Risk for recidivism
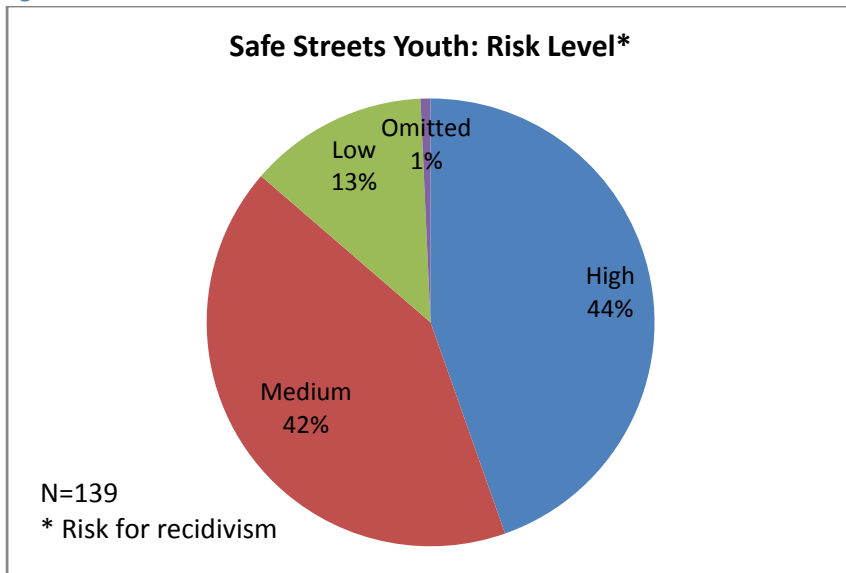
Data Sources

Data Display	Source
Multnomah County DA Unit Gang Cases (Figure 24)	Data provided by the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office
Safe Streets: Profile of High-Risk Youth (Appendix 5)	Source materials provided by the Oregon Youth Authority and Multnomah County Juvenile Services Division; summary created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice

Figure 28: Safe Streets Youth: Charges

Safe Streets Youth: Charges

Other 7
UUMV 11
Unlawful Poss. Firearm 19
Theft 10
Robbery 28
Poss. Heroin/Meth 2
Crim. Trespass 2
Crim Mischief 3
Burglary 25
Att. Murder 1
Assault 30
Arson I 1

N=139
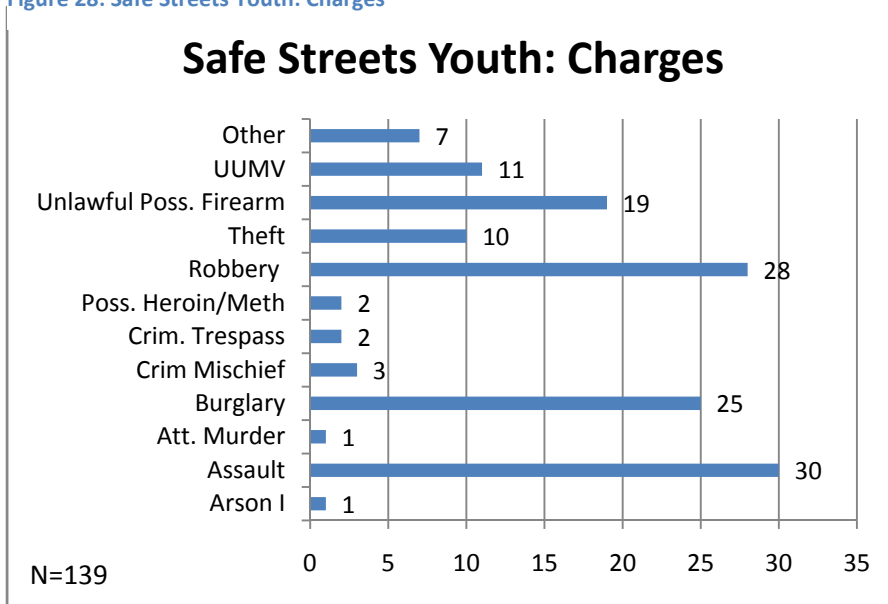
Question 6: Where are gang crimes occurring?

Observations

- Until recently there has not been a consistently used data tracking method for designating a crime as "gang related." We used aggravated assaults and shooting calls as proxy measures for gang violence.

- Crime maps show a shift of aggravated assaults and shooting calls from North Portland to a more distributed pattern across the county. Recent efforts to promote the use of a "gang flag" appear to show gang activity concentrated in the Rockwood neighborhood in Gresham, the Humboldt and King neighborhoods in Northeast Portland, and downtown/Oldtown/Chinatown. These maps cover only the time period from October 2013 through May 2014.

- Countywide, reported incidents of non-domestic-violence-related aggravated assault decreased by 24% from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013. However, reports increased (>8%) in some areas, including Rockwood. The spatial pattern also changed, with high concentrations of reports shifting from downtown and N/NE Portland to downtown and east into Gresham.

- Countywide, "shots fired" calls decreased 16% between 2003-2004 and 2012-2013. During that time the spatial pattern of "shots fired" changed, from being highly concentrated in a single area of North/Northeast Portland (i.e., mainly the Humboldt, Boise, King, and Vernon neighborhoods) to being dispersed into a higher number of smaller and less intense clusters.

- The overall level of reported Part 1 Violent Crime in Multnomah County remained stable from 2011 to 2013, but it became more concentrated in certain areas. In the Rockwood neighborhood, rates increased by 62% (Figure 30).

- From 2012 to 2013, reported incidents of Part 1 Violent Crime decreased in Portland (by 4.8%) but increased in Gresham (by 24%).

Discussion

Until recently, there has not been a consistently used data tracking method for designating a crime as "gang related." Recent efforts to promote the use of a "gang flag" have produced one of the first snapshots of where gang-related crimes are occurring in Multnomah County (Figure 34). The areas where gang activity appears to be concentrated are the Rockwood neighborhood in Gresham, the Humboldt and King neighborhoods in Northeast Portland, and the Downtown/Oldtown/Chinatown neighborhoods of Portland (Figure 31).

Aggravated assaults and shooting calls historically have been used as proxy measures for gang violence. Crime maps repeatedly show a shift of these crimes from North Portland to a more distributed pattern across the county. The neighborhoods with the highest number of both aggravated assaults and shooting calls are Portsmouth and Cathedral Park (in North

Portland); Humboldt, Woodlawn, and Boise (in Northeast Portland); Cully in central north Portland; Old Town in Northwest Portland; and Hazelwood, Glenfair, Rockwood, Powellhurst-Gilbert, and Centennial (in East County) (Figure 33).

Countywide reported incidents of non-domestic-violence-related aggravated assault decreased by 24% between the two-year periods of 2003-2004 and 2012-2013 (Figure 32). However, reports of non-domestic violence aggravated assaults increased (>8%) in some areas, including Rockwood. During 2003-2004, reported incidents of non-domestic violence aggravated assault were highly concentrated in downtown and N/NE Portland. In 2012-2013, high concentrations of these incidents were still seen in downtown Portland, but otherwise had shifted eastward into Gresham. Between 2003-2004 and 2012-2013, the pattern of reported incidents changed as follows:

- Shifted away from North/Northeast Portland
- Remained steady in Downtown/Old Town/Chinatown
- Remained steady in the Powellhurst/Gilbert area
- Shifted into Glenfair and Rockwood

We recognize the intersection of domestic violence and gang violence and believe that it will require additional attention as this project moves forward. Although the data were not available for this assessment, with the assistance of community partners we hope to have a clearer picture of this connection in the next phases of this project.

Countywide, "shots fired" calls for service decreased 16% between the two-year period of 2003-2004 and the two-year period of 2012-2013, and the spatial pattern of calls changed. During 2003-2004, these calls were highly concentrated in one area in N/NE Portland (i.e., mainly the Humboldt, Boise, King, and Vernon neighborhoods). By 2012-2013, the calls were more dispersed. Although they still occurred in clusters, the clusters were smaller and less intense. The change in the location of the hot spots illustrates how gang activity is shifting in the county, including moving eastward.

Countywide, reported Part 1 Violent Crime changed little between 2011 and 2013. Crime went up in 2012 but then back down in 2013, making for an overall increase of 1%. The Rockwood neighborhood saw a 62% increase in reported Part 1 Violent Crime from 2011 to 2013. Maps for these two years show the same total amount of crime, but in 2013 more of that crime was concentrated in Rockwood.

From 2012 to 2013, reported incidents of Part 1 Violent Crime decreased in Portland (by 4.8%) but increased in Gresham (by 24%). During that same period, property crime decreased in both cities, by 3.2% in Portland and by 6.3% in Gresham. Looking at both cities together, from 2012 to 2013 the total number of reported incidents of Part 1 Violent Crimes decreased 0.9%, while property index crimes decreased by 3.62%.

Data Sources

Data Display	Source
Map: Density of Reported Incidents of Part 1 Crime in Multnomah County (2011 and 2013) (Figure 30)	Map provided courtesy of Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)
Map: Gang Activity Heat Maps (1995-1999 and 2005-2010) (Figure 31)	Map provided courtesy of Portland Police Bureau Crime Analysis Unit
Map: Density of Reported Incidents of Non-Domestic Violence Aggravated Assaults in Multnomah County (2003-2004 and 2012-2013) (Figure 32)	Map provided courtesy of Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)
Map: Density of "Shots Fired" Calls for Service in Multnomah County (2003-	Map provided courtesy of Multnomah County Local Public Safety

Data Display	Source
2004 and 2012-2013) (Figure 33)	Coordinating Council (LPSCC)
Map: Multnomah County: Reported Incidents flagged as Gang Activity (October 2013 – March 2014) (Figure 34)	Map provided courtesy of Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)

Figure 29: Preliminary Reported Index Crimes

	Preliminary Reported Index Crimes					
	Violent Index Crime**			Property Index Crime*		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
Portland	3,077	2,928	**-4.8%**	30,932	29,947	**-3.2%**
Gresham	488	605	**24.0%**	4,902	4,591	**-6.3%**
Total	3,565	3,533	-0.90%	35,834	34,538	-3.62%

Source: Produced by Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting, Oregon State Police, Data as of 02/07/2013 and subject to change.

*In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson. Arson is not included here.

**In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
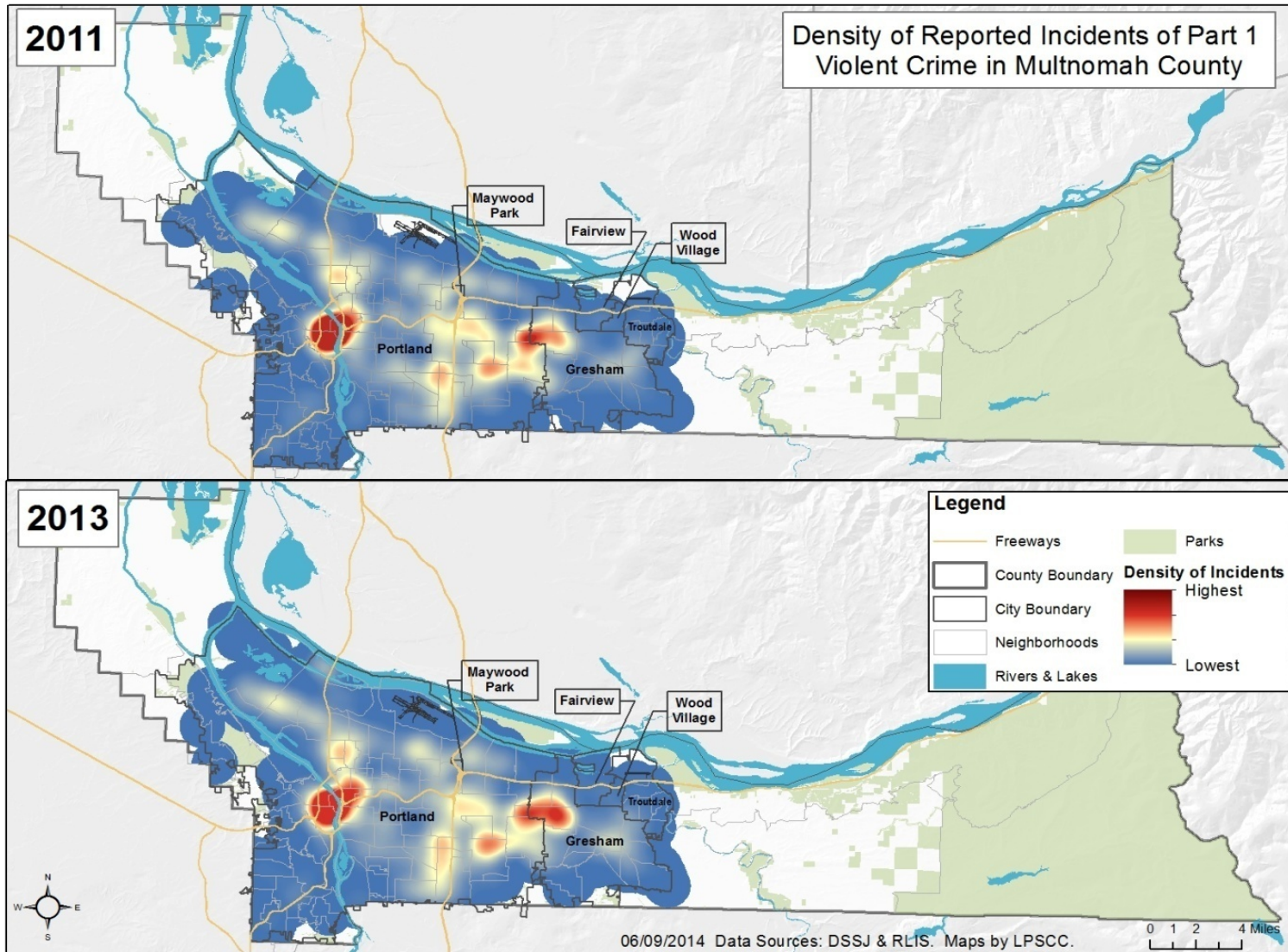
Figure 31: PPB Gang Activity Heat Map
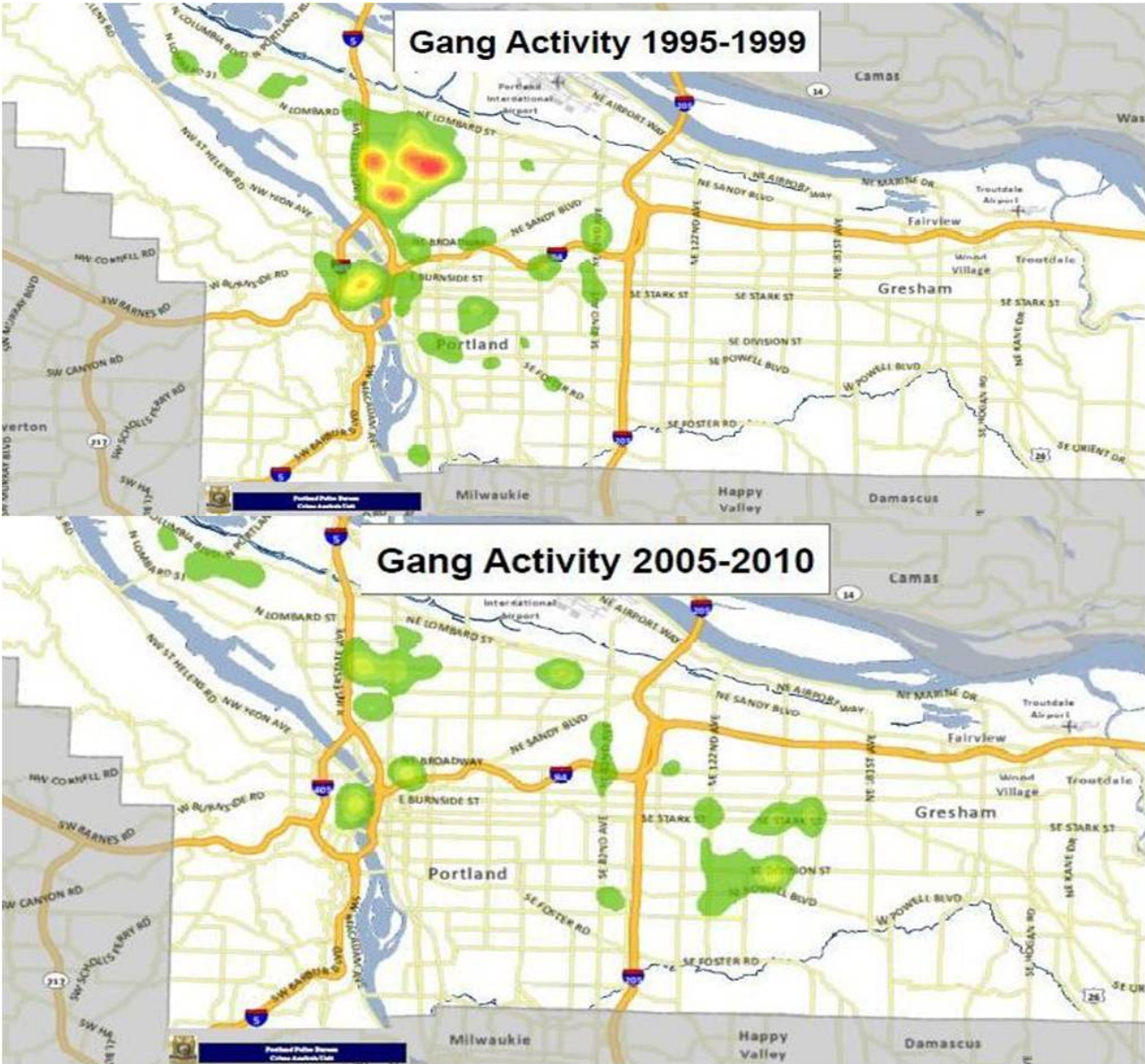
Figure 33: Density of Shots Fired Calls

Density of "Shots Fired" Calls for Service in Multnomah County

2003-2004

4,661 "Shots Fired" calls for service.

2012-2013

3,923 "Shots Fired" calls for service.

There were 16% fewer "Shots Fired" calls for service in 2012-2013 than 2003-2004. In 2003-2004 the calls were mostly concentrated in one large hot spot, while in 2012-2013 the calls were more dispersed resulting in multiple hot spots.

Legend

Freeways — Parks

County Boundary — **Density of Incidents**
Highest

City Boundary

Neighborhoods

Rivers & Lakes — Lowest

06/09/2014 Data Sources: DSSJ, ePPDS, GPD, & RLIS. Maps by LPSCC.
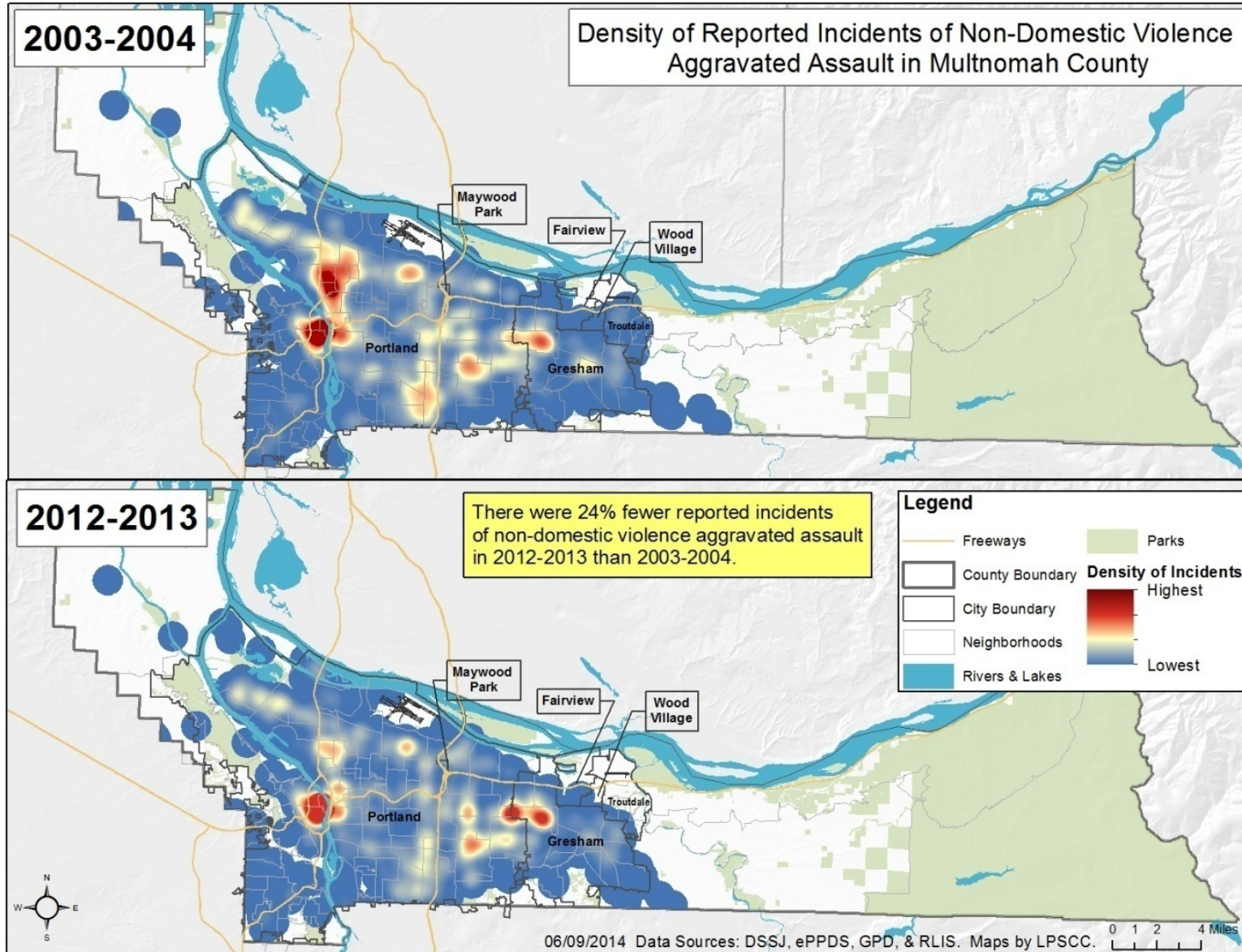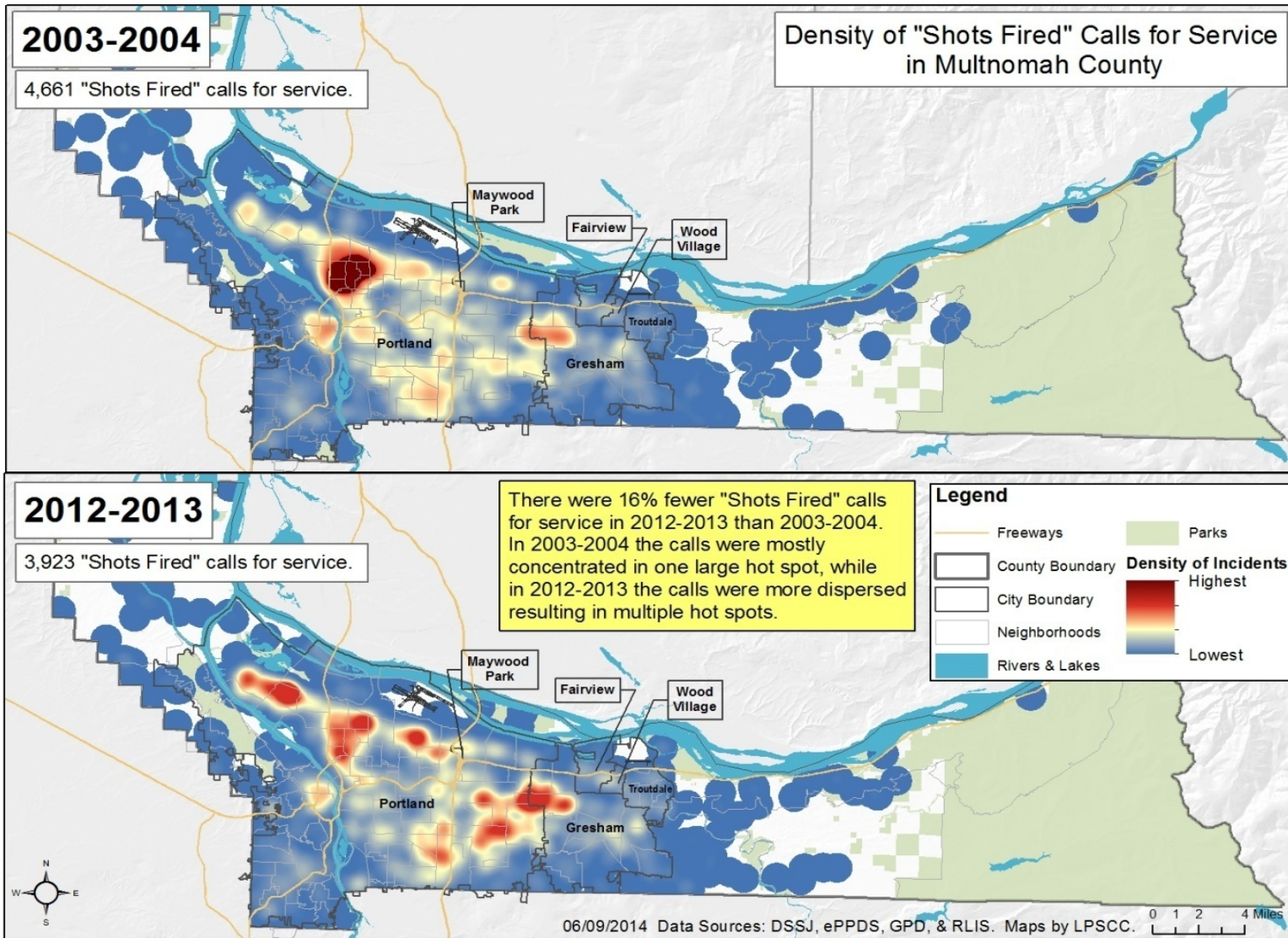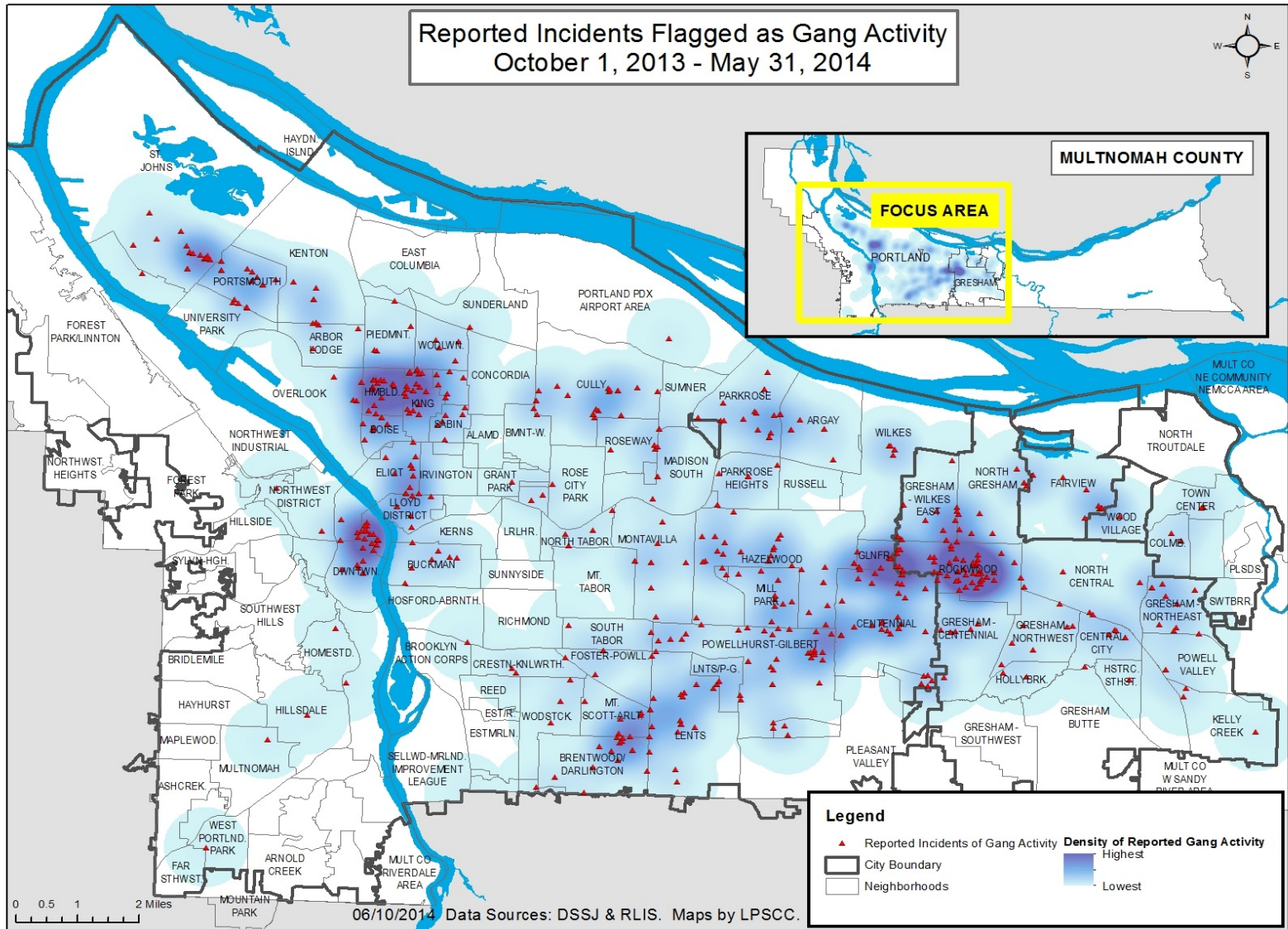
0 1 2 4 Miles

Figure 34: Reported Incidents Flagged as Gang Activity

Question 7: What is the impact of gang crimes on victims?

Observations

- The *Oregon Crime Victim's Needs Assessment* indicates that crime victims' highest unmet service needs were emergency financial assistance, victim/offender mediation, and getting information about or help with processing restitution. The most commonly identified barriers to receiving services were not being aware of services, feeling afraid, not being able to afford services, and the service not being available. Victims of non-domestic-violence assault indicated a low level of satisfaction with the criminal justice system (2.38 on a scale of 1= very dissatisfied to 4=very satisfied). Immigrants and racial or ethnic minorities are among the most underserved crime victims. These populations reported not feeling comfortable approaching the criminal justice system.

- Nationally, the majority of gang victims (65%) are men. People of color are 1.31 times more likely to be gang victims than they are to be victims of other crimes. Victimization by gang members tends to occur more commonly among young people than among adults.

- The most frequently cited emotional impact of gang crimes on victims is anger (82%), followed by anxiety/worry (69%), feeling unsafe (69%), vulnerability (52%), feeling violated (57%), and mistrust (64%) (Figure 41).

- Very few victims of gang crimes seek help for feelings or medical problems they experienced as a victim (12% and <25% of victims, respectively).

- Gang victims and victims of other crimes fail to report their victimization to the police at roughly the same rate (54% and 57%, respectively). But victims of gang crimes were 4.4 times more likely to say they didn't report because "police are biased." They also were 2.6 times more likely to not report because of fear of reprisal.

Discussion

Data from the 2012 *Oregon Crime Victim's Needs Assessment* (Figure 36) and the 2012 *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS) (Figure 37) were used to respond to this question. Although Oregon's report does not specifically refer to victims of gang violence, it does include information on victims of assaults that are not related to domestic violence. This crime is frequently used as a proxy for gang violence. The NCVS includes data related to gang-related victimization. Other potential sources of data for future analysis may include the National Violent Death Reporting System[2] and Portland's Healing Hurt People program.[3]

The *Oregon Crime Victim's Needs Assessment* observed that crime victims' highest unmet service needs were emergency financial assistance, victim-offender mediation, and getting information about restitution or help with processing restitution.

- The most common barriers to receiving services were not being aware of services, feeling afraid, not being able to afford services, and the service not being available.

- Immigrants and racial or ethnic minorities are among the most underserved crime victims.

- Racial and ethnic minority respondents reported not feeling comfortable approaching the criminal justice system because they see it as serving the majority.

- Victims of assault that is not related to domestic violence rated their overall satisfaction with the criminal justice system at 2.38 on a scale of (1=very dissatisfied, 4=very satisfied).

- Victims of assault indicated that they have very little support available to them without pressing charges.

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[2] http://www.cdc.gov/violencePrevention/NVDRS/index.html
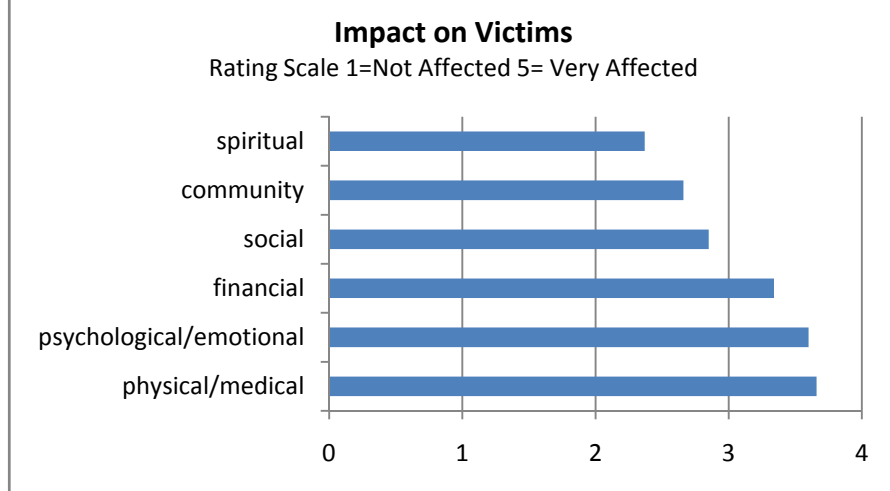[3] http://www.cascadiabhc.org/healing-hurt-people/

- Victims described being most affected by the physical/medical, psychological/emotional, and financial impacts of assault. (Figure 35)

Although the NCVS did not include Oregon in its survey, we have chosen to include some highlights from that report as representative of gang victimization issues.[4] A secondary analysis of survey data provided observations that address the following questions:

What are the demographics of victims of gang crimes?

- o The majority (65%) of gang victims are men. Gang victims are 1.35 times more likely to be male than are victims of other crimes (Figure 38).

- o People of color are 1.31 times more likely to be gang victims than they are to be victims of other crimes (Figure 39).

- o Victimization by gang members tends to occur more commonly

Impact on Victims
Rating Scale 1=Not Affected 5= Very Affected

among young people than among adults (Figure 40).

What are the emotional impacts of victimization?

- o The most frequently cited emotional impact of gang crimes on victims was anger. Victims of gangs were 1.27 times more likely to be angry as a result of their crime than are other crime victims (Figure 41).

- o More than half of gang victims experienced anxiety/worry (69%), feeling unsafe (69%), vulnerability 52%, feeling violated (57%), and feeling mistrust (64%).

What help did gang crime victims seek?

- o Very few crime victims seek help, and victims of gang crimes are even less likely to do so. Only 12% of victims of gang crimes report seeking professional help for feelings experienced as a victim (Figure 42).

- o 99.4% of gang victims indicate that they have never received assistance from victim services agencies.

- o Almost one-quarter of gang victims reported seeking medical help for problems they experienced as a victim.

- o The odds that people who sought medical help believed they had been victimized by gang members were 1.62 times greater than for people who did not seek medical help.

Why are gang crimes not reported to the police?

- o Victims of gang crimes gave many different reasons for not reporting the crime to police. One-quarter of those surveyed had reasons that were not listed in the survey. These reasons could be the subject of future work with victims of gang crimes (Figure 43).

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[4] The NCVS does not assess victimizations of murder, kidnapping, shoplifting, fraud, gambling, and many other types of crimes (e.g., commercial crimes, white collar crimes).

- More than half of gang victims (53.9%) did not report their victimization to the police. This rate is similar to that for other victims (57%).

- Victims of gang crimes were 4.40 times more likely than other victims to say that they did not report the crime because "police are biased." Nearly 7% of gang victims felt this way, compared to 2% of other victims.

- Only about 7% of gang victims did not report crimes to the police because they considered the crime a personal matter; this compares to 20% for victims of other crimes.

- Nearly 13% of gang victims who did not report crimes to the police cited a fear of reprisal as a reason for not reporting; this compares to about 5% of other crime victims. The odds that gang victims did not report crimes out of a fear of reprisal were 2.60 times greater than for other victims.

Data Sources

Data Display	Source
State Findings: Summary Table	Summary table created by the Department of Community Justice. Primary data source: 2012 Oregon Crime Victims' Needs Assessment, conducted by the Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University.
National Findings: Summary Tables	Secondary data analysis and summary tables created by the Research and Planning Team, Department of Community Justice. Primary Data Source: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2012). *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2012* [Dataset]. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

State Findings: Summary Table

Figure 36: Oregon Victims' Needs Assessment

Study Title	**2012 Oregon Crime Victims' Needs Assessment**
Sponsor	Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University
Survey Period	Conducted from July 2011 through December 2012
# Respondents	- Telephone interviews with 121 key informants - Web surveys with 95 affiliated service providers - Mailed and web surveys with 227 crime victims - Telephone interviews with 20 adults who received crime victim services in Oregon
Limitations	There were no specific references to gangs in this report. There was information on victims of assaults (non-domestic violence related). This crime is frequently used as a proxy for gang violence.
% Victims of Gang-Related Crime	30% (68) were victims of assault, non-DV
Victims Impacts	Rating Scale: (1) Not Affected – (4) Very Affected - physical/medical: 3.66 - psychological/emotional: 3.6 - financial: 3.34 - social: 2.85 - community: 2.66 - spiritual: 2.37
Victims Services	Only 5.1% of the Crime Victims Receiving Services were victims of assault (non-DV related)

Study Title	2012 Oregon Crime Victims' Needs Assessment		
	Ratings of Agencies (1) Strongly Disagree – (4) Strongly Agree:		
	Agency	Respect Rating	Responsiveness Rating
	Crime Victims Advocates	3.23	3.19
	DA	2.96	2.71
	Law Enforcement	2.95	2.93
Victims Needs	• Assault, non DV crime victims overall satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System (1=Very Dissatisfied, 4=Very Satisfied): 2.38 • Victims of assault have very little available to them without pressing charges		

National Findings: Summary Table

Figure 37: NCVS Summary Table

Study Title	2012 National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS)
Sponsor	Module in the American Community Survey (ACS); Bureau of Justice Statistics
Survey Period	Responses collected January – December 2012
# Respondents	9,200 Respondents that when weighted on U.S. Census data can be expanded to represent 24.4 million victims.
Limitations	While this sample is representative of National Victimization Rates, Oregon was NOT a locale surveyed in the sample.
% Victims of Gang-Related Crime	About 1.3% of victims believed their victimizers to be gang members compared to 16.2% who said their victimizers were not gang members and 10.9% who said they did not know.

The following questions were answered based on secondary data analysis of the NCVS survey:

- What are the demographics of victims of gang crimes?
- What are the emotional impacts of victimization?
- What help did gang crime victims seek?
- What are the reasons why gang crimes are not reported to the police?

Most variables of interest in the NCVS dataset were categorical in nature, and most of those were yes/no. Variables, at times, were recombined or recomputed for analyses. This was sometimes done to enhance meaningfulness for the purposes of the study, but more often was done to account for low data counts in a certain category. A variable describing race, for instance, included twenty racial groupings under which survey respondents identified themselves, but pre-weighted frequencies for most of these were zero, and for better or worse, the variable was eventually recombined into two categories (i.e., *White* and *Not White/Multiple Race*).

The primary dependent variable for the study was belief on the part of victim that offenders were gang members. It was constructed from two original variables: a) victimization by a single perpetrator who was believed to be a gang member; and b) victimization by multiple perpetrators among which at least one was believed to be a gang member. The original variables included three levels including *yes*, *no*, and *don't know*, however for most analyses it was dichotomize to *yes* and *no/don't know*.

Proportions described the percent of victimization in either gang or non-gang categories for the levels of any given independent variable, while probability ratios estimated the relative probability that victimization was more or less likely to occur for victims of gang members versus other victims for any given level of any independent variable.

What are the demographics of victims of gang crimes?

Figure 38: Victimization by Gender

Victimization by Gender			
Gender	No/ Don't Know if Gang Member	Yes Gang Member	Probability Ratio (Yes/No or DK)
Male	48.1%	65.4%	1.35
Female	51.9%	34.6%	.67
Subgroup *n*	6,604,373	318,605	

Figure 39: Rates of Victimization

Rates of Victimization by Type of Race and Ethnicity				
		No/ Don't Know if Gang Member	Yes, Gang Member	Probability Ratio (Yes/ No or DK)
Race	White	76.7%	69.4%	.90
	Not White or Multiple Race	23.3%	30.6%	1.31
Race *n*		6,604,377	318,606	
Hispanic of any race	No	85.7%	72.1%	.84
	Yes	14.3%	27.9%	1.95
Hispanic *n*		6,594,227	318,606	

Figure 40

Figure 40: Victimization by Age

Victimization by Age			
	Total Sample	No/ Don't Know if Gang Member	Yes, Gang Member
All Ages			
Sample Size	24,352,904	6,604,377	318,605
Mean	39.59	35.55	30.07
SD	17.08	16.74	13.94
Median	38.00	32.00	25.00
Mode	32.00	20.00	18.00
Range	12 to 90	12 to 90	13 to 74
Adults (≥ 18 years)			
Sample Size	22,411,719	5,719,005	271,573
Mean	41.77	38.84	32.71
SD	16.04	15.56	13.43
Median	40.00	36.00	29.00
Mode	32.00	20.00	18.00
Range	18 to 90	18 to 90	18 to 74

What is the emotional impact of gang victimization?

Figure 41: Emotional Impact of Victimization

Emotional Impacts as a Result of Victimization

Type of Emotional Impact		No/ Don't Know if Gang Member	Yes Gang Member	Probability Ratio (Yes/ No or DK)
Worried or Anxious	No	34.9%	30.6%	.88
	Yes	65.1%	69.4%	1.06
Worried/Anxious *n*		2,513,403	163,319	
Angry	No	35.4%	18.0%	.51
	Yes	64.6%	82.0%	1.27
Angry *n*		2,516,632	163,319	
Sad or Depressed	No	55.1%	51.7%	.94
	Yes	44.9%	48.3%	1.08
Sad/Depressed *n*		2,511,855	159,792	
Vulnerable	No	43.0%	47.8%	1.11
	Yes	57.0%	52.2%	.92
Vulnerable *n*		2,513,403	163,319	
Violated	No	43.5%	43.2%	.99
	Yes	56.5%	56.8%	1.01
Violated *n*		2,511,708	163,319	
Mistrust	No	47.5%	35.9%	.76
	Yes	52.5%	64.1%	1.22
Mistrust *n*		2,513,251	163,319	
Unsafe	No	38.4%	30.6%	.80
	Yes	61.6%	69.4%	1.13
Unsafe *n*		2,513,403	163,319	
Other	No	85.5%	88.7%	1.04
	Yes	14.2%	11.3%	.80
Other *n*		2,516,632	163,319	

What help did gang crime victims seek?

Figure 42: Help Sought by Victims

Help Seeking as a Result of Victimization

Type of Help		No/ Don't Know if Gang Member	Yes, Gang Member	Probability Ratio (Yes/ No or DK)
Sought Professional Help for Feelings Experienced as a Victim	No	82.8%	87.8%	1.06
	Yes	17.2%	12.2%	.71
Feelings Help *n*		2,214,174	154,144	
Sought Professional/Medical Help for Physical Problems Experienced as a Victim	No	84.3%	76.9%	.91
	Yes	15.7%	23.1%	1.47
Medical Help *n*		1,443,005	99,575	
Received Help from Victim Services Agencies	No	93.5%	99.4%	1.06
	Yes	6.5%	.6%	.09
Victim Services Help *n*		6,559,815	312,869	

What are the reasons why gang crimes are not reported to the police?

Figure 43: Reasons for Not Reporting Victimization

Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes to the Police by Victimization				
		No/DK Gang Member	Yes, Gang Member	Probability Ratio (Yes/No or DK)
Reported crime to a different official	No	86.4%	85.9%	.99
	Yes	13.6%	14.1%	1.04
Personal matter	No	80.0%	93.2%	1.17
	Yes	20.0%	6.8%	.34
Minor crime/No loss	No	78.1%	89.3%	1.14
	Yes	21.9%	10.7%	.49
Lack of proof	No	93.4%	97.8%	1.05
	Yes	6.6%	2.2%	.33
Not important to police	No	85.0%	86.5%	1.01
	Yes	15.0%	13.5%	.90
Police are inefficient	No	93.3%	93.5%	1.00
	Yes	6.7%	6.5%	.97
Police are biased	No	98.5%	93.4%	.95
	Yes	1.5%	6.6%	4.40
To protect offender	No	92.2%	95.8%	1.04
	Yes	7.8%	4.2%	.54
Fear of reprisal	No	94.6%	87.1%	.92
	Yes	5.4%	12.9%	2.39
Some other reason	No	90.0%	75.0%	.83
	Yes	10.0%	25.0%	2.50
Subgroup (all) *n*		3,653,810	165,709	