



STREET GANG QUESTIONNAIRE

April, 1992

149166

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STREET GANG QUESTIONNAIRE

A Staff Study

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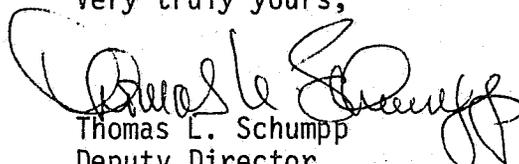
Terrance W. Gainer.
Director

Dear Law Enforcement Professional:

The enclosed material is the completed study of the "Street Gang Questionnaire" prepared and administered by the Illinois State Police, Intelligence Bureau. This study is a presentation of the responses and opinions of those sheriff and police departments who participated in the survey.

If you have any questions or if additional information is needed, the Illinois State Police is prepared and willing to assist. Simply call 217/782-6053 or write to Captain Richard Kozak, Illinois State Police, Division of Criminal Investigation, 500 Iles Park Place, Suite 400, Springfield, Illinois 62718.

Very truly yours,


Thomas L. Schumpp
Deputy Director

Enclosure

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A committee was formed consisting of intelligence analysts, team chiefs and a section chief to evaluate and ask how the Illinois State Police could intensify its intelligence and investigative efforts concerning street gangs. This evaluation included a survey of opinions of both sheriff and municipal police departments statewide. The survey was administered by the Illinois State Police, Intelligence Bureau.

The responses indicate that almost 60 percent of the participants have no officers assigned to gangs either full or part-time, and the majority of these apparently have no immediate plans to assign additional officers to gangs in the future.

Within the last year, almost half of the respondents indicated they had encountered street related gang problems with both adults and juveniles. Overall, the most encounters were with juveniles.

Almost three-fourths of the participants indicated an Illinois State Police seminar dealing with street gangs would be beneficial to their officers. These same respondents are also willing to share their gang related information. About one-third of the respondents actually engage in gang seminars and or community meetings to discuss gangs with their citizenry.

Approximately one-third of the respondents said they had received a call from a school district requesting law enforcement assistance regarding gang related activities. A little less than 50 percent indicated that they regularly assign their officers to grade, junior high and senior high schools.

Additional responses concerning school districts statewide indicate that gang recruitment both in and outside of schools and the increase in the number of students victimized by gangs are two major problems facing schools. In addition, special training for teachers and staff regarding gang activities is also a major concern.

Three-fourths of the respondents indicate that they have not observed individuals "representing", using hand signals to show allegiance, on a daily basis. Less than half of the participants have noticed an increase in gang graffiti. Just a little over one-fourth indicated that the graffiti is specifically anti-law enforcement.

The responses also show that less than one-fourth of the participants have a separate gang reporting system; only half of these have their systems automated. Overall, 32 counties show some type of gang related activities with approximately 60 percent of these being in the northern part of the state. The responses indicate that the Latin Kings have the largest number of gang members followed by the Black Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords, Gangster Disciples and the Maniac Latin Disciples. In addition, these gangs are all involved in assorted rather than specific types of criminal activities.

Only one percent of the participants indicated that drug trafficking was organized hierarchically in their jurisdictions compared to just under 16 percent who said that drug trafficking was individually run.

Respondents' opinions regarding the clothing worn by active gang members indicate that the individual gangs, for the most part, have not selected one specific attire to wear to identify their gang affiliation. Instead, they wear numerous types of clothing, jewelry, tattoos and hair cuts, all of which allows them to demonstrate their gang allegiance.

According to the survey responses the Crips or Bloods—traditional gang rivals from Los Angeles, California—have not established a statewide alliance. The Bloods, however, appear to have some type of financial involvement in a bar and apartment building in St. Clair County. They also appear to be active in Alexander and Madison Counties. Additional responses show the Crips with financial involvement in an apartment building in St. Clair County. The Crips also appear to be active in Cook and Madison Counties. These two types of businesses are reportedly used by the Crips and Bloods as fronts for their narcotics trafficking activities. Overall, two percent of the participants stated that gangs own businesses or have properties which they financially control.

The participants responses also show that Cook County along with Will, Lake and Kane Counties have the highest concentration of gang members versus the rest of the state and the largest number of gang arrests. In the mid-section of the state, Morgan and Sangamon Counties recorded the largest number of gang arrests. Of all the counties in the southern portion of the state, St. Clair County had the greatest number of gang arrests.

STREET GANG QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

Cognizant of the increasing concerns of law enforcement and society relating to "street gangs," their propensity for violence, drug trafficking and the growing possibility of their incursion statewide, the Illinois State Police tasked a select group of intelligence collection agents and analysts to determine how its statewide intelligence, investigative, automated retrieval and dissemination efforts on street gangs could be expanded. To facilitate this endeavor, a street gang questionnaire was developed. This instrument probed the data necessary to determine the extent and locality of the street gangs and the familiarity of local enforcement agencies with the problem.

METHODOLOGY

A team of intelligence collection agents and analysts went to each of the four Division of Criminal Investigation Areas (I, II, III and IV) in the state to discuss the questionnaire, its goal and objectives and the essential role each intelligence collection agent and analyst would provide this undertaking. The finalized questionnaire contained 21 gang related questions. The survey was disbursed to two groups, a total of 392 departments from October 22, 1991 through December 13, 1991. The first consisted of all 102 sheriff offices; the second group comprised 290 additional departments of various sizes throughout the state. These choices helped ensure the study would contain both a quantitative sampling of departments statewide and a diversity of responses.

PRELUDE

Each discussion begins with the presentation of the question that appeared in the questionnaire, and, in most cases, a condensed explanation of the choices provided. However, it is recommended that the reader become familiar with the questionnaire (Appendix A) along with evaluating the data in terms of the exact question(s) asked.

Data were always tabulated by each of the choices supplied in the questionnaire. Any "other" choices written in by the respondents were also tabulated and/or recorded verbatim. However, while this study lists or gives examples of "other" responses, it does not present numbers or percents of departments giving that response. Finally, this study is not an evaluation of any of the departments that participated in the survey. It is intended as a presentation of information and opinions of those sheriff and police departments who responded to a specific set of questions in the survey.

Of the 392 questionnaires sent out, 341 (87 percent) were returned. Only 57 (56 percent) of the 102 sheriff offices returned a survey; two of these contained no information. Municipal police departments had the highest percentage of questionnaires returned with 281 (97 percent) out of 290. Only nine of these came back with no information. Thus, after deducting the 11 questionnaires that contained no data from the total 341 received, 330 surveys remained to be included into the final data base for input and analysis. The reader should be informed that the gang totals discussed in the following pages do not include Cook County Sheriff totals. Chicago Police Department contributed to the survey but was unable to provide gang arrest and membership totals.

FINDINGS:

The first real issue addressed by the survey concerned the number of officers assigned to gang problems. Each was asked to respond to the question, "PLEASE INDICATE THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OFFICERS THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS "GANG INVESTIGATORS" IN YOUR DEPARTMENT." The participants had three responses to choose from.

Table 1 shows that 44 (13 percent) of the 330 respondents have 188 officers working gangs full-time. Additional analysis reveals that 82 (25 percent) have 155 officers working gangs part-time. Overall, these data show that 126 (38 percent) of the 330 sheriff and police departments have officers assigned to work gang activities either full or part-time, 195 (59 percent) have none and nine (3 percent) provided no response.

	<u># of Departments</u>	<u># of Officers</u>
Full-Time	44	188
Part-Time	82	155
None	195	—
Did not Respond	9	—

If the respondents answered "none" to question two, they were also asked, "IF YOU ANSWERED NONE TO QUESTION NBR. 2, ARE YOU CONSIDERING THE ASSIGNMENT OF INVESTIGATORS TO GANG CRIMES?" The participants were asked to select full or part-time. The responses are shown in Table 1.1.

With regard to assigning investigators full-time, 184 (94 percent) of the 195 that answered none in question 2 indicated "no;" 11 (6 percent) indicated "yes." When asked about assigning investigators part-time 33 (17 percent) indicated "yes," 151 (77 percent) said "no." These findings show that the vast majority of the departments and sheriff offices who currently have not assigned officers to gang problems are not now considering such assignments.

TABLE 1.1
QUESTION # 3
FULL OR PART-TIME ASSIGNMENT

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Full-Time	11	184
Part-Time	33	151

QUESTION 4 asked, "IF YOUR DEPARTMENT HAS GANG INVESTIGATORS, PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR DEFINITION OF "STREET GANG." A total of 106 of the participants responded (Appendix B).

QUESTION 5 dealt with the participants' focus on street gangs. The question was, "YOUR INVESTIGATIVE FOCUS ON STREET GANGS PRIMARILY INVOLVES." The participants were to select from three choices. The responses in Table 2 show that almost half 147 (45 percent) of the 330 respondents have encountered street gang related problems with both juveniles and adults. Forty-eight (15 percent) of the participants' experiences with street gang problems have involved only juveniles. In comparison, only four (1 percent) have experienced just adult street gang problems. One hundred thirty-one (39 percent) of the participants elected not to answer the question.

TABLE 2
QUESTION # 5
FOCUS ON STREET GANGS

	<u># Number of Departments</u>
Adult	4
Juveniles	48
Both Juveniles and Adults	147
Did not Answer	131

These findings indicate that about one-fourth of respondents assign their investigators to work street gangs either part or full-time. Subsequent analysis shows that the overwhelming majority of the respondents indicate no immediate plans to devote more investigators to street gangs. This is interesting because the study findings show that more than half say they are experiencing gang related problems with both juveniles and adults.

QUESTION 6 was, "WOULD A GANG SEMINAR BE BENEFICIAL TO YOUR DEPARTMENT?" Each was to select yes or no and, if yes, indicate the topics they would like covered. The responses in Table 3 show that 236 (72 percent) believe a street gang seminar would be beneficial, 75 (23 percent) said it would not and 19 (5 percent) gave no response. From this, it appears that almost three-fourths of the participants want a seminar dealing with street gang related problems. The following are some of the topics suggested by the respondents: Identification, Trends and Activities; How to Develop an Intelligence Gang Unit; Signs, Signals and Clothing; How to Handle Street Gang Contacts; and, Tracking of Chicago Based Street Gangs to Other Areas.

TABLE 3
QUESTION # 6
WOULD A GANG SEMINAR BE BENEFICIAL

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	236
No	75
No Response	19

QUESTION 7 also dealt with seminar related information. The question was, "WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SHARE YOUR GANG RELATED INFORMATION AT AN ILLINOIS STATE POLICE GANG INFORMATION SEMINAR?" The data in Table 4 reveals that 262 (79 percent) of those surveyed would be willing to share their gang related information at an Illinois State Police seminar; 17 (5 percent) said they would not. No responses totaled 51 (16 percent). These findings show that approximately three-fourths of the respondents believe a street gang seminar would benefit their investigators, and they are willing to share their gang data.

TABLE 4
QUESTION # 7
WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SHARE YOUR GANG INFORMATION

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	262
No	17
No Response	51

QUESTION 8 also dealt with seminar related information. The question was, "DO YOU CURRENTLY PROVIDE SEMINARS/COMMUNITY MEETINGS FOR THE CITIZENRY TO INFORM/EDUCATE THEM ABOUT STREET GANGS?" The responses in Table 5 show that 93 (28 percent) of the participants do provide some type of seminars/community meetings to inform their citizenry. In contrast, two-thirds 224 (68 percent) do not. No responses totaled 13 (4 percent). However, even though approximately three-fourths of the 330 respondents appear willing to participate in a statewide Illinois State Police gang seminar and exchange information, only one-third indicated they participate in gang seminars or community meetings with their citizens.

TABLE 5
QUESTION # 8
DO YOU PROVIDE SEMINARS/COMMUNITY MEETINGS

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	93
No	224
No Response	13

QUESTION 9 concerned school districts. It asked, "PLEASE INDICATE THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TIMES DURING THE LAST YEAR IN YOUR JURISDICTION THAT A SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS CALLED REQUESTING ASSISTANCE ON GANG ACTIVITIES." The participants were also asked to list the individual school district numbers. Responses to the question are contained in Table 6. A total of 109 (33 percent) of the participants indicated that they had received a call. The largest number of respondents 221 (67 percent) did not answer the question. Several of the participants responded by answering "numerous," "seldom" and "few." Overall, 167 (18 percent) of the total 935 school districts called requesting some type of assistance regarding street gangs.

TABLE 6
QUESTION # 9
SCHOOL DISTRICT REQUESTS FOR GANG ASSISTANCE

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Received a call	109
Did not receive a call	221

QUESTION 10 was, "INDICATE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING THAT YOUR DEPARTMENT REGULARLY ASSIGNS OFFICERS TO." The participants could select one or more of five choices. As shown in Table 7, only 49 (15 percent) of the 330 surveyed regularly assign their officers to grade, junior high and senior high schools; 152 (46 percent) have no on-duty or off-duty officers assigned. Only 15 (5 percent) of the respondents utilize off-duty officers.

Additional analysis reveals that 87 (26 percent) of those surveyed assign their officers to one or more (e.g. both junior high and senior high schools). A total of 30 (9 percent) station their officers to just grade schools, 15 (5 percent) assign their officers to only senior high schools and four (1 percent) task their officers to just junior high schools. The no responses totaled 27 (8 percent).

TABLE 7
QUESTION # 10
YOUR DEPARTMENT REGULARLY ASSIGNS OFFICERS TO

<u>Assignment</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>	<u>Respondents</u> <u>*Multiple Choices</u>
Grade Schools	30	61
Junior High Schools	4	67
Senior High Schools	15	64
Off-Duty Officers	15	32
None	152	
Did not Respond	27	
Indicated Multiple Answers	87	

* This column reflects the total number of reported incidents, by category, per all respondents.

QUESTION 11 also pertained to school district related information. The question was, "PLEASE CIRCLE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING THAT A SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS MADE KNOWN TO YOUR AGENCY WITHIN THE LAST YEAR." The participants could select from one or more of 11 choices.

Table 8 illustrates that the majority of the participants 196 (59 percent) elected not to respond. Of those who did answer, 18 (6 percent) selected just category (c); this pertained to students being actively recruited for gang membership within and or on the way to school. Seventeen (5 percent) selected only category (k); see Appendix C for their comments. Seventeen (5 percent) selected category (j) which concerned special gang training for teachers and school staff. A total of 75 (23 percent) of the participants gave multiple answers (e.g. picked category c., j. and k.).

TABLE 8
QUESTION # 11
A SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS MADE KNOWN
TO YOU WITHIN THE LAST YEAR

<u>Gang Information</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>	<u>Respondents</u> <u>* Multiple Choices</u>
A. School areas controlled by gangs	0	13
B. Gang drug trafficking within school	0	15
C. Gang recruitment in/outside school	18	50
D. Gang membership/association primary reason for dropping out of school	0	9
E. Transferring gang members to other schools	0	9
F. Non-gang members bringing weapons to school is on the increase	2	22
G. Students victimized by gangs has increased	4	49
H. Teachers victimized by gangs has increased	1	8
I. Student absenteeism from gang fear has increased	0	19
J. Special training for teachers/staff is available	17	44
K. Other (See Appendix C)	17	16
1. Did not respond	196	
2. Gave multiple answers	75	

* This column reflects the total number of reported incidents, by category, for all respondents.

QUESTION 12 concerned gang allegiance. The question was, "ON A DAILY BASIS DO YOU SEE INDIVIDUALS USING HANDSIGNS "REPRESENTING" (SHOWING ALLEGIANCE) IN YOUR JURISDICTION?" The responses in Table 9 show that 70 (21 percent) have observed "representing" in their jurisdiction on a daily basis; 248 (75 percent) have not. No responses numbered 12 (4 percent). Thus, three-fourths of those surveyed have not observed individuals using handsigns showing gang allegiance in their jurisdiction on a daily basis.

TABLE 9
QUESTION # 12
DO YOU SEE INDIVIDUALS
DAILY USING HANDSIGNS

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	70
No	248
No Response	12

QUESTION 13 asked, "DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE A SEPARATE REPORTING SYSTEM FOR GANG MEMBERS AND GANG ACTIVITY?" The data in Table 10 shows that 76 (23 percent) of those surveyed have a separate reporting system for gang member activity while three-fourths 241 (73 percent) do not. A total of 13 (4 percent) gave no response.

TABLE 10	
QUESTION # 13	
SEPARATE REPORTING SYSTEM FOR GANG MEMBERS	
<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	76
No	241
No Response	13

If the respondents answered yes to question 13, they were also asked, "IF YES, IS IT COMPUTERIZED?" The answers in Table 10.1 show that 39 (51 percent) of the 76 participants have their gang activity computerized compared to 37 (49 percent) who do not. Less than one-fourth of the 330 participants have a separate reporting system for gangs and only half of these have their system automated.

TABLE 10.1	
QUESTION # 13	
COMPUTERIZED GANG REPORTING SYSTEM	
<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	39
No	37

QUESTION 14 was, "DOES YOUR AGENCY BELONG TO A GANG INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATION?" If yes, they were asked to provide the association name, address and telephone number. Table 11 points out that 66 (20 percent) of the 330 respondents belong to a gang investigators association whereas 254 (77 percent) do not. The majority belong to the Midwest Gang Investigators Association. No responses amounted to 10 (3 percent).

TABLE 11	
QUESTION # 14	
GANG INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATION	
<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	66
No	254
No Responses	10

If the participants answered no, they were also asked, "IF NO, WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN JOINING ONE?" The data in Table 11.1 shows that only 174 (69 percent) of the 254 who said "no" answered this follow-up question. Examination of these responses reveal that 121 (49 percent) of the 254 who currently do not belong to a gang investigators association would be interested in joining one while 53 (21 percent) would not. Eighty (30 percent) of the 254 chose not to answer the second part. Overall, 156 (47 percent) of the 330 participants gave no answer to this segment of the question.

TABLE 11.1
QUESTION # 14
GANG INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATION
INTEREST IN JOINING ONE

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	121
No	53
No Response	156

QUESTION 15 had two parts and concerned graffiti. Part A asked, "HAVE YOU NOTICED AN INCREASE IN ANY GRAFFITI IN YOUR JURISDICTION WITHIN THE LAST YEAR?" Table 12 shows that while 135 (41 percent) of the 330 participants noticed an increase in graffiti, 186 (56 percent) did not. No responses totaled nine (3 percent).

TABLE 12
QUESTION # 15
INCREASE IN ANY GRAFFITI

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	135
No	186
No Responses	9

Part B asked, "HAVE YOU NOTICED ANY SPECIFIC ANTI-LAW ENFORCEMENT GRAFFITI IN YOUR JURISDICTION WITHIN THE LAST YEAR?" The responses in Table 12.1 show that only 26 (8 percent) of the 330 participants have noticed specific anti-law enforcement graffiti; 287 (87 percent) report they have not. No responses numbered 17 (5 percent). Thus, while a little more than half the participants noticed an overall increase in graffiti, just over one-fourth indicated that the graffiti was specifically anti-law enforcement.

TABLE 12.1
QUESTION # 15
SPECIFIC ANTI-LAW ENFORCEMENT GRAFFITI

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Yes	26
No	287
No Responses	17

The final part of B asked, "IF YES, PLEASE DESCRIBE." The anti-law enforcement comments are listed verbatim in Appendix D.

QUESTION 16 also pertained to graffiti and asked, "HAVE YOU OBSERVED ANY GANG GRAFFITI WITHIN THE LAST YEAR AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS?" The participants could select from one or more of ten choices. The data in Table 13 reveals that 179 (54 percent) of the participants gave multiple answers (e.g. category e., h. and j.), 133 (40 percent) elected not to respond and 18 (6 percent) of the respondents picked only one category.

TABLE 13
QUESTION # 16
GANG GRAFFITI AT SPECIFIC LOCATIONS

<u>Locations</u>	<u># of Responses</u>	<u>Respondents</u> <u>* Multiple Choices</u>
A. Grade Schools	0	78
B. Junior High Schools	0	78
C. Senior High Schools	1	80
D. Public Housing	4	66
E. Business	4	140
F. Abandoned Building	1	120
G. Underpasses	4	107
H. Residential Property	0	97
I. Street Signs	1	113
J. Other (please indicate)	3	59
Did Not Respond	133	
Gave Multiple Answers	179	

* This column reflects the total number of reported incidents, by category, for all respondents.

QUESTION 17 was, "PLEASE NAME THE STREET GANGS THAT ARE ACTIVE IN YOUR JURISDICTION, THEIR APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES LISTED BY CORRESPONDING NUMBERS(S) 1-23." One hundred seventy (52 percent) of the 330 participants answered the question while 160 (48 percent) chose not to.

The responses in Table 14 list the top five gangs by membership size as reported by the respondents. Based on the survey responses, there are approximately 10,307 gang members statewide. However, it should be noted that in a January 27, 1992 Chicago Tribune article, authorities estimated that in 1991 there were approximately 12,000 hard-core gang members in Chicago. In addition, Department of Corrections data indicates that approximately 15,000 of the current inmate population still has an affiliation with a street gang. Thus, if the 10,307 gang survey total is combined with the Chicago Tribune total of 12,000, there are approximately 22,307 street gang members statewide. If this amount is added to the 15,000 Corrections total, the number of gang members statewide increases to approximately 37,707 members. Examination of these data shows that the Latin Kings have the highest membership with 2243 (22 percent) of the survey total; Black Gangster Disciples membership is approximately 1880 (18 percent); the Vice Lords have approximately 1700 (17 percent) membership; the Gangster Disciples have the fourth highest total with 523 (5 percent) membership; and, the Maniac Latin Disciples have the fifth highest membership with 494 (5 percent).

Further analysis of these responses indicate that the Latin Kings, Black Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords are involved in all of the 23 types of criminal activities indicated on the questionnaire. The Gangster Disciples, while also involved in these criminal activities, are not apparently involved in Welfare Fraud, Crystal Meth, LSD and Ice. The Maniac Latin Disciples who are similarly involved in the various types of criminal activity shown on the survey appear not to be involved in Welfare Fraud, Prostitution (Pimping), Crystal

TABLE 14
QUESTION # 17
STREET GANGS, MEMBERSHIP & ACTIVITIES

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Criminal Activities</u>
Latin Kings	2243	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23
Black Gangster Disciples	1880	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23
Vice Lords	1700	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23
Gangster Disciples	523	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,13,14,15,17,18,21,22
Maniac Latin Disciples	494	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,14,15,17,18,20,21,22

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) Murder | (12) Welfare Fraud |
| (2) Arson | (13) Prostitution (Pimping) |
| (3) Weapons | (14) Vandalism |
| (4) Armed Robberies | (15) Cannabis |
| (5) Robbery | (16) Crystal Meth |
| (6) Assault/Battery | (17) Cocaine |
| (7) Drive-By Shootings | (18) Crack |
| (8) Theft | (19) LSD |
| (9) Auto Theft | (20) Ice |
| (10) Shoplifting | (21) Crack Houses |
| (11) Burglaries | (22) Intimidation |
| (23) Other (the respondents indicated) Recruiting, Credit Card Thefts, Forgery, All Drug Sales, Bad Checks and Home Invasion | |

Additional examination of the responses indicate that 26 counties reported having Latin Kings activity; 22 counties indicated activities with the Vice Lords; 15 counties have had encounters with the Gangster Disciples; 14 counties reported Black Gangster Disciples activities; and four counties reported experiences with the Black Gangsters (see Appendix E and E1).

The data in Appendix F show that Putnam, Henry, Carroll and Jo Daviess were the only counties near or above Interstate 80 to report no gang encounters while the other 18 neighboring counties said they had. These responses also show that in the mid-section of the state about half the counties experienced gang activities while the other half did not. In the southern portion of the state, only about a fourth of the counties showed gang related activities.

To enhance the results of the study, seven of the 22 types of criminal activities shown on the survey were selected for additional examination. The data in Appendix G shows that 20 counties throughout the state experienced gang related cocaine activity. The most clustered activity appears in the northeastern section of the state that includes the following nine counties: Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Cook, DuPage, Will, LaSalle, Grundy and Kankakee. In the middle part of the state the six counties reporting these activities were Peoria, McLean, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon and Vermilion. The four counties in the southern section who experienced gang related cocaine activities were Madison, St. Clair, Jackson and Alexander.

Appendix H reveals that 14 counties encountered gang related crack activities statewide. The five counties in the northern section were Lake, Kane, Cook, Will and Rock Island. The five counties in the middle section who experienced gang related crack activities were Peoria, McLean, Morgan, Sangamon and Macon. In the southern section the four counties who reported these activities were Madison, St. Clair, Jackson and Alexander.

The third type of criminal activity analyzed was crack houses. The data in **Appendix I** indicates that 11 counties from throughout the state experienced gang related crack house activities. The five northern counties were Lake, Kane, Cook, Will and Rock Island. The four counties in the mid-section of the state reporting gang related crack activities were Peoria, McLean, Morgan and Sangamon. In the southern portion, only Madison and St. Clair Counties reported gang related crack house activities.

Appendix J shows that 20 counties statewide encountered gang related cannabis activities. The 12 northern counties were Boone, Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Cook, DuPage, LaSalle, Kendall, Will, Grundy, Kankakee and Rock Island. The three counties in the mid-section reporting gang related cannabis activities were Peoria, Tazewell and McLean. The three counties in the southern portion were Madison, St. Clair and Alexander.

The fifth type of criminal activity examined was auto theft. The data in **Appendix K** indicates that 16 counties statewide experienced gang related auto theft activities. The 12 northern counties were Boone, McHenry, Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Cook, DuPage, Will, Grundy, Rock Island, Whiteside and Stephenson. The two counties in the mid-section who encountered gang related auto theft activities were Sangamon and Morgan. In the southern section of the state Madison and St. Clair Counties reported gang related auto theft activities.

Appendix L illustrates that 15 counties statewide encountered gang drive-by shootings. The seven counties in the north were Lake, Kane, Cook, DuPage, Will, Rock Island and Whiteside. The five counties in the mid-section of the state who experienced gang drive-by shootings were Vermilion, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell and McLean. In the southern section the three counties reporting gang drive-by shootings were Madison, Alexander and Massac.

The final type of criminal activity analyzed was intimidation. The data in **Appendix M** shows that 26 counties throughout the state have reported gang related intimidation activities. The 16 northern counties were Boone, McHenry, Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Cook, DuPage, LaSalle, Kendall, Will, Grundy, Kankakee, Rock Island, Whiteside, Winnebago and Stephenson. These data point out that the majority of the northern counties experienced gang related intimidation activities. The six counties in the mid-section who reported these activities were Champaign, Vermilion, Macon, Peoria, Tazewell and McLean. The three southern counties who reported gang related intimidation activities were St. Clair, Jackson and Alexander.

QUESTION 18 was, "BASED ON YOUR EXPERIENCES, DRUG TRAFFICKING BY STREET GANGS IN YOUR JURISDICTION IS." The participants were to select from three choices. The responses in Table 15 reveal that only four (1 percent) of the 330 participants believe that gang drug trafficking in their jurisdiction is organized hierarchically. A total of 53 (16 percent) said that the drug trafficking was individually run by gang members. Seventy-five (23 percent) of the participants indicated that drug trafficking by gangs in their jurisdiction was both organized hierarchically and individually run. One hundred ninety-eight of the participants (60 percent) elected not to answer the question.

<u>Reply</u>	<u># of Respondents</u>
Organized hierarchically	4
Individually run	53
Combination of both	75
Did not answer	198

QUESTION 19 concerned gang attire. The question asked, "PLEASE NAME THE STREET GANGS THAT ARE ACTIVE IN YOUR JURISDICTION AND SPECIFIC ATTIRE AND/OR CLOTHES COLOR COMBINATIONS THEY ARE KNOWN TO WEAR BY USING THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER(S) (1-13)." Overall, 16 (5 percent) of the 330 participants picked only one response, 90 (27 percent) selected multiple answers (e.g. 1, 10 and 13) and 224 (68 percent) elected not to respond.

The responses in Table 16 list the top five street gangs according to membership size. Analysis of these responses show that related gangs identify themselves by wearing certain common items of clothing or jewelry. Gangs in opposition to another gang will avoid those items used by the other group. The "other" comments are listed verbatim in Appendix N.

TABLE 16
QUESTION # 19
SPECIFIC STREET GANG ATTIRE

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u>Specific Attire/Color Combination</u>
Latin Kings	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13
Black Gangster Disciples	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13
Vice Lords	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13
Gangster Disciples	2,3,5,6,8,10,11,12,13
Maniac Latin Disciples	2,4,5,8,10,11,12,13
(1) LA Gear	(7) San Francisco 49ers Attire
(2) Adidas	(8) Pittsburgh Pirates Attire
(3) Converse Shoe with 5 Point Star	(9) Civil War Type Hats
(4) British Knight Tennis Shoes	(10) Jewelry
(5) Los Angeles Raiders Attire	(11) LA Kings
(6) Chicago Bulls Attire	(12) Tattoos
	(13) Hair Cuts
Other (See Appendix N)	

QUESTION 20 requested, "CIRCLE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF BUSINESSES OR PROPERTIES THAT ARE FINANCIALLY CONTROLLED BY STREET GANGS IN YOUR JURISDICTION." The respondents could select from one or more of six choices. Overall, 321 (98 percent) of the 330 participants elected not to answer, four (1 percent) gave multiple answers and five (1 percent) chose only one response. The fact that only two percent of the participants chose to answer this question suggests that either street gangs are not currently involved in financially controlling car washes, bars, auto body shops, apartment buildings and farmland statewide, or their involvement is, for the most part, unknown to law enforcement.

Table 17 shows that the Latin Kings appear to have some financial involvement with bars, auto body shops and apartment buildings. These responses also point out that the Black Gangster Disciples may have some financial involvement concerning car washes and possibly White Hen Pantries. The Gangster Disciples show some possible financial involvement with bars along with an American Legion Post. The Bloods and Crips appear to have some type of financial involvement with a bar and apartment building in St. Clair County. According to California law enforcement sources, these two street gangs have historically been a serious problem for Los Angeles enforcement agencies. Moreover, California authorities consider both gangs a national rather than a local problem.

TABLE 17
QUESTION # 20
BUSINESSES/PROPERTIES CONTROLLED BY GANGS

<u>Businesses/Properties</u>	<u>Gang Name</u>
Car Washes	Black Gangster Disciples
Bars	Latin Kings, Bloods, Gangster Disciples, Crips
Auto Body Shops	Latin Kings
Apartment Buildings	Latin Kings, Vice Lords Black Gangsters, Bloods, Crips, Metros
Farmland	
Other	
a. White Hen Pantry	Black Gangster Disciples
b. American Legion	Gangster Disciples
c. Printing Business	Ambrose or Counts

QUESTION 21 asked, "PLEASE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF STREET GANG MEMBERS YOUR DEPARTMENT HAS ARRESTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1991." A total of 125 (38 percent) of the 330 participants responded leaving 205 (62 percent) who did not. In all, the survey results show that 6402 gang members were arrested from January 1, 1991 to approximately December 13, 1991.

The arrest data in Table 18 shows that 2968 (46 percent) of the total arrests were made in Cook County. Kane County with 1010 (16 percent) had the second highest; Will County had the third highest with 794 (12 percent) of the arrests; and, Lake County was fourth with 592 (9 percent) of the arrests. These findings are not surprising because the survey results show that Cook County and its collar counties have the largest single concentration of gang members as compared to the rest of the state. In the mid-section of the state, Peoria, Morgan and Sangamon Counties combined for 126 arrests (2 percent) of the total gang members arrested. In the southern portion of the state, St. Clair County had the most with 39 gang member arrests.

TABLE 18
QUESTION # 21
GANG MEMBERS ARRESTED

<u>County</u>	<u># of Arrests</u>	<u>County</u>	<u># of Arrests</u>
Alexander	14	Massac	9
Boone	3 *	McHenry	20
Champaign	11	Mercer	2
* Cook	2968	Morgan	25
Crawford	3	Peoria	16
DeKalb	27	Pope	1
DuPage	328	Randolph	6
Grundy	6	Rock Island	290
Johnson	3	Sangamon	85
Kane	1010	St. Clair	39
Kankakee	30	Stephenson	3
Kendall	11	Tazewell	10
Lake	592	Whiteside	42
LaSalle	9	Will	794
Lee	5	Williamson	1
Livingston	12	Winnebago	2
Madison	25	TOTAL	6402

*Excludes Cook County Sheriff's Office and Chicago Police Department totals.

CONCLUSIONS

It appears that the street gang problem in Illinois may be radiating out of the inner city to communities and towns not normally considered street gang enclaves. With the street gangs comes the types of crimes associated with street gangs: drugs, murders, sexual assaults, armed robberies. Law enforcement's response to this increasing problem will have to be swift and coordinated. The day of the single law enforcement agency trying to handle the gang problem on its own is past. Law enforcement must join together to battle these modern day invaders. Intelligence gathering must be at the forefront of any effort to control this expanding nightmare.

Law enforcement must pool their intelligence information into one central repository. Street gangs reflect the current mobility of our society. Street gang members live in one community and travel to other communities to terrorize and/or recruit. One police agency should not be expected to stop this type of activity. Law enforcement must also ban together with community groups and the news media to help battle street gang influence. Programs in the schools must be developed in order to help younger children that may be wavering toward a 'career' as a street gang member. Community groups must establish contacts with the younger members of the community and try to persuade them from entering, and if necessary to leave, street gangs. Media must air public service messages that help to take the mystique from the street gang life. With all of these services inter-acting together, the war on street gangs can take the offensive and stem the tide of street gang activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information gleaned from this survey, the street gangs may be moving from the inner city area of the major metropolitan communities. These inner city street gangs are now located in counties and communities that in past years did not believe that they would ever have a street gang problem. As has been pointed out earlier in this treatise, there are only two counties in northern Illinois that did not report some type of gang activity, these being Jo Davies and Carroll.

A review of the map that depicts the counties in the state that are experiencing gang activity illustrates that gang activity appears to be in every county that contains a community of medium to large size, except in the counties of Knox and Adams. Street gangs are recruiting and trying to locate in new areas in order to expand their criminal activities.

Currently, counties in both central and southern Illinois appear not to have a large concentration of street gang activity. However, this should not lull these areas into a false sense of security. It is highly probable that gangs will attempt to locate in these counties once they have made in-roads in the other counties with larger communities.

The following recommendations are being offered in an attempt to aid in the fight against the street gangs in the state of Illinois. Foremost, better communications between federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies concerning street gangs should be established or reestablished. Because street gang members are a part of our mobile society, they no longer stay in one location; a street gang member can be in Chicago on Monday and in East Saint Louis on Tuesday. A central computerized system should also be developed in order to help track this type of mobile gangster. A central computerized repository containing the names and other vital information of street gang members would be a major step in inter-departmental communications and officer safety.

In order to obtain information on street gang members, task forces of law enforcement personnel should be organized in order to gather raw intelligence. This raw data would be provided to intelligence analysts then placed into the central repository in order for the information to be shared by all law enforcement agencies.

A major obstacle to law enforcement agencies in the sharing of the names of street gang members is that a large percentage are juveniles. Juvenile information can be distributed to (Illinois Revised Statute, Chapter 37, para. 801-7 (1)) "any local, state or federal law enforcement officers of any jurisdiction or agency when necessary for the discharge of their official duties during the investigation or prosecution of a crime." Criteria should be established that would identify a juvenile as a bona fide gang member, not just a 'wanna-be'. Once this juvenile has been so identified, this information should be available to all law enforcement agencies.

Local citizen groups, religious organizations and the media also need to join in this fight to stop the flow of street gangs. These organizations, along with each community's schools, should be at the forefront of educating the youth of their communities to the dangers of street gangs. There appears to be some indication that street gangs are recruiting at the grade school level in some areas of the state. Anti-street gang programs must start in the grade schools. By the time a student reaches junior high school, he/she will already have succumbed to the street gang 'sales pitch'. The Illinois State Police has the perfect vehicle for implementing these types of programs. Under the Illinois State Police Revitalization Proposal, the Public Information Officers (PIOs) of the Division of State Troopers could be trained to present programs on how to identify the early signs of street gang recruitment and other areas dealing with street gang members. The PIOs could also align with the media in order to develop anti-gang programs to be presented to the youths of the community.

To combat the spread of gangs, we need to identify and target the leaders of the various street gangs. An example of this type of enforcement was seen when the federal government targeted the leaders of the El Rukns. With the collapse of the upper echelons of this gang, the entire organization fell into disarray. This type of enforcement should be actively used to disrupt the criminal activities of street gangs.

Appendix A

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

STREET GANG QUESTIONNAIRE

Return the Questionnaire no later than **Friday, December 13, 1991** to:

CIA Supervisor Stan Sproat
Illinois State Police
Division of Criminal Investigation
500 Iles Park Place
Suite 400
Springfield, Illinois 62718

1. Please provide us the following information:

Department Name: _____

ORI: _____

Contact Person Name: _____

Contact Telephone Number: _____ / _____

Extension #: _____ Fax #: _____

2. Please indicate the approximate number of officers that are designated as "Gang Investigators" in your department?

_____ (Full Time)

_____ (Part Time)

_____ (None)

3. If you answered none to Question Nbr. 2, are you considering the assignment of Investigators to gang crimes?

Full Time - Yes _____ No _____

Part Time - Yes _____ No _____

4. If your department has Gang Investigators, please describe your definition of a "Street gang".

5. Your investigative focus on street gangs primarily involves.

- a. Juveniles
- b. Adults
- c. Both Juveniles and Adults

6. Would a gang seminar be beneficial to your department? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please indicate the topics you would like covered. _____

7. Would you also be willing to share your gang related information at an Illinois State Police Gang Information Seminar?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Do you currently provide seminars/community meetings for the citizenry to inform/educate them about street gangs?

Yes _____ No _____

9. Please indicate the approximate number of times during the last year in your jurisdiction that a School District has called requesting assistance on gang activities: _____ (List School District Nbrs.) _____

10. Indicate one or more of the following that your department regularly assigns officers to:

- a. Grade Schools
- b. Jr. High Schools
- c. Sr. High Schools
- d. Allows Off-Duty Officers to work at School Districts
- e. None

11. Please circle one or more of the following that a School District has made known to your agency within the last year.

- a. Particular areas of the school building and/or classrooms have been controlled by street-gangs.
- b. Drug trafficking within the school has been primarily controlled by street-gangs.
- c. Students have been actively recruited for street-gang membership within the school and/or on the way to or from school.
- d. Students list street-gang membership/association as a primary reason for dropping out of school.
- e. It has been common to transfer street-gang members to another school to help alleviate the gang problem.
- f. The number of nonstreet-gang students bringing guns, knives, razors, etc. to school for "so-called" self-protection from street-gang members has been increasing.
- g. Students victimized by street-gang members has been mounting.
- h. Teachers victimized by street-gang members has been mounting.
- i. Student absenteeism resulting from fear of being hurt by a street-gang has been on the rise.
- j. Special training for teachers and staff concerning street-gang related activities continues to be available.
- k. Other _____

12. On a daily basis do you see individuals using handsigns "representing" (showing allegiance) in your jurisdiction?

Yes _____ No _____

13. Does your agency have a separate reporting system for gang members and gang activity?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, is it computerized? Yes _____ No _____

14. Does your agency belong to a Gang Investigators Association? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please provide the following:

Association Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ / _____

If no, would you be interested in joining one? Yes _____ No _____

15. a. Have you noticed an increase in any graffiti in your jurisdiction within the last year? Yes _____ No _____

b. Have you noticed any specific anti-law enforcement graffiti in your jurisdiction within the last year?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please describe _____

16. Have you observed any "gang graffiti" within the last year at the following locations:

a. Grade Schools Yes _____ No _____

b. Jr. High Schools Yes _____ No _____

c. Sr. High Schools Yes _____ No _____

d. Public Housing Yes _____ No _____

e. Businesses Yes _____ No _____

f. Abandoned Building Yes _____ No _____

g. Underpasses Yes _____ No _____

h. Residential Property Yes _____ No _____

i. Street Signs Yes _____ No _____

j. Other (please indicate) _____

17. Please name the street gangs that are active in your jurisdiction, their approximate membership indicated within (), and criminal activities listed by the corresponding number(s) (1-23) shown below.

<u>GANG NAME</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>CRIMINAL ACTIVITY(IES)</u>
a. (Example only) ABC	(12)	3, 7, 10, 18 & 21
b. _____	()	_____
c. _____	()	_____
d. _____	()	_____
e. _____	()	_____
f. _____	()	_____
g. _____	()	_____
h. _____	()	_____
i. _____	()	_____
j. _____	()	_____
k. _____	()	_____

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Murder | (12) Welfare Fraud |
| (2) Arson | (13) Prostitution (Pimping) |
| (3) Weapons | (14) Vandalism |
| (4) Armed Robberies | (15) Cannabis |
| (5) Robbery | (16) Crystal Meth |
| (6) Assault/Battery | (17) Cocaine |
| (7) Drive-By Shootings | (18) Crack |
| (8) Theft | (19) LSD |
| (9) Auto Theft | (20) Ice |
| (10) Shoplifting | (21) Crack Houses |
| (11) Burglaries | (22) Intimidation |

(23) Other (please describe) _____

18. Based on your experiences, drug trafficking by street gangs in your jurisdiction is:

- a. Organized hierarchically
- b. Individually run
- c. Combination of both

19. Please name the street gangs that are active in your jurisdiction and specific attire and/or clothes color combinations they are known to wear by using the corresponding number(s) (1-13) shown below.

<u>GANG NAME</u>	<u>SPECIFIC ATTIRE/COLOR COMBINATION</u>
a. (Example Only) ABC	5 & 10
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____
f. _____	_____
g. _____	_____
h. _____	_____
i. _____	_____
j. _____	_____
k. _____	_____

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (1) LA Gear | (7) San Francisco 49ers Attire |
| (2) Adidas | (8) Pittsburgh Pirates Attire |
| (3) Converse Shoe with Five Point Star | (9) Civil War Type Hats |
| (4) British Knight Tennis Shoes | (10) Jewelry |
| (5) Los Angeles Raiders Attire | (11) LA Kings |
| (6) Chicago Bulls Attire | (12) Tattoos |
| | (13) Hair Cuts |

Other (please describe) _____

20. Circle one or more of the following types of businesses or properties that are financially controlled by street gangs in your jurisdiction?

(Denote which gangs)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| a. Car Washes | _____ |
| b. Bars | _____ |
| c. Auto Body Shops | _____ |
| d. Apartment Buildings | _____ |
| e. Farmland | _____ |
| f. Other (please describe) | _____ |

21. Please indicate the number of street gang members your department has arrested since January 1, 1991.

Appendix B

STREET GANG DEFINITIONS

1. Formally or informally organized group of individuals who as a group or individually participate in criminal activity for the benefit of the group or individual.
2. An organized group with a leader and a structured following. The group or individuals partake in several types of criminal activity and violence ranging from criminal damage to property, intimidation, murder, etc., etc. Street gangs represent themselves by wearing certain colors and using various signs to show their affiliation with a certain gang.
3. Any organized group whose members engage regularly in unlawful activities, and whose gang status has been identified by another state or local law enforcement agency.
4. A group of subjects, usually male, most of the time social or family outcasts, seeking recognition or identity, that they can't get through normal family or social circles.
5. A group of individuals that bond together and conform to similar ideals, towards anti-social behavior, such as graffiti, drug use and sales, property and violent crimes.
6. A group of three or more individuals with an organized hierarchy that remain organized in good times or bad involved in criminal activity and anti-social behavior.
7. An organized group of individuals with an established hierarchy, that bands together in times of conflict, and engages in criminal and/or anti-social behavior.
8. Any group of individuals with a common identifier who constantly gather together for criminal activity or a threat to the greater community.
9. Any group whose members regularly participate in activities that break the law.
10. A gang is an organized group with a recognized leadership. The gang demonstrates its unity in an obvious and recognizable way (they represent, signs, tattoo's, colors, etc.). The gang engages in activities which are usually criminal and are threatening to society. Gangs unify during peaceful times and conflicts. The goal of most street gangs is to gain money and power through criminal activities — narcotics being the #1 source of income. Intimidation is one of their biggest strengths.
11. Members of an organization that cause willful and malicious damage to property, deal in drugs, steal property, involved with illegal possession and unlawful use of weapons and corruption of our youth.
12. An organized group of individuals with their main objective being their involvement in criminal activity.
13. Any organized group of individuals, ethnic background notwithstanding, who are engaged in the commission of extortions of other individuals or other crimes, all primarily concerning individuals of a teenage or early 20's.
14. Two or more individuals who form a group for criminal activity.
15. Organized group with a recognized leader, the group remains unified during peaceful times as well as during conflicts, the group shows unity in obvious ways and group activities are either criminal or somehow threatening to society.
16. A street gang is a group of individuals who have common beliefs and goals, are led by a specific leaders, identifiable by certain colors, symbols, handsigns, slogans, a common name and attempts to achieve its goals by the commission of criminal and anti-social acts.

17. Members of a organized unit that display colors and act as one to disrupt the community, holds certain areas of the city as their turf, deal narcotics, put fear into normal citizens and destroy property.
18. Organized group active in criminal activities.
19. Group of people that are organized and show anti-social and criminal behavior. They claim a turf and show their association by colors, clothing and handsigns.
20. Any group of individuals who gather together for criminal or anti-social behavior. The group will have a type of hierarchy with some type of leadership with subordinate members.
21. Group identifying with each other in the same way, including dress, handsigns and group philosophy.
22. A group of individuals that gather for one purpose (sell drugs) usually in a certain area.
23. Anyone belonging to an organized group for the purpose of criminal activity.
24. Group of adults and/or juveniles organized for the purpose of crime for profit.
25. Organized group of people with designated leadership, gang colors, handsigns etc.
26. An association of individuals with varying degree's of structure. A gang has a name, claims a territory or turf, is involved in criminal activity and its members meet on a continuous basis.
27. Any group consisting of two or more people specifically organized to promote criminal activity and that which has an identifiable leader, clothing, colors and or logos specifically used to promote the image and identifiability of the organization.
28. An organized group with recognized leadership and following through peace and conflict showing unity through use of colors, handsigns etc. having activities which are criminal in nature and/or threatening to the community.
29. "Juvenile delinquency gangbangers" - semi-organized group of youths who do not show the entrepreneurial skills associated with hard-core bangers i.e drug sales, no drivebys and guns of yet. Consistent graffiti.
30. Gangs are members of the same community they intimidate. Gangs are predominantly male and rather than seeking socially acceptable means in achieving influence, gangs use violence, harassment, intimidation, extortion and fear to control a neighborhood.
31. An organized group of individuals who commit crimes on behalf of the group. These crimes may be for the purpose of profit or for identification with the group.
32. A street gang is a group of individuals who have joined together to form a sort of alliance. The group then begins representing themselves as a certain gang to gain its notoriety. The alliance grows by recruiting and using intimidation to gain this membership. This group then engages in criminal activity to sustain its identity to itself and the community.
33. A group of individuals who have no respect for individual rights, property or law.
34. Any nonprofessional group of persons who associate on a regular basis and whose membership is identified by a group name, member nicknames, use of handsignals, tattoos, manner of dress and appearance, graffiti, clothing colors, symbols etc. common to and claimed by that group; a group which commonly engages in some type or types of criminal activity.
35. Organized or semi-organized group for criminal purposes.
36. Two or more people involved in any type of criminal activity.
37. Any organized group whose activities are criminal.
38. An organization that has leaders. Most activity is criminal in nature. Most members associate mostly with each other and can often be identified either by color or some other presentation (left or right, 5 or 6, up or down).

39. Any of the known urban organized street gangs and their members, futures and hanges-ons. Also, any local copycat type groups that pattern themselves after any of the "major street gangs".
40. The gang has identifiable leadership and name. It maintains a geographic, economic and criminal enterprise area, members associate on a regular basis and members engage in criminal activity.
41. A group of individuals that congregáte together for some type of illegal activities.
42. Group that has organizational network that are involved in illegal activity for their gang.
43. An organized youth group with criminal activities as their primary function.
44. A group of persons acting as one for a criminal purpose.
45. A group whose members regularly participate in activities which violate the law, intimidate and threaten others, have a gang name, meet on a regular basis and destroy public or private property.
46. 2 or more people trying to disrupt the general public.
47. An organized group that has a recognized leader and claim certain territory boundaries. The group is always unified and shows this by various signs, symbols and colors. They are usually involved in criminal activity that is a threat to the community.
48. Two or more persons engaged in an activity that presents a problem to the community.
49. An association of two or more individuals who exhibit the following: a name and recognizable symbol; geographic territory; regular meeting pattern; and an organized, continuous course of criminality.
50. A group of people who participate in gang recruitment, narcotics trafficking, gang fighting, theft and other activity in the area while using gang names, colors and other gang allegiances.
51. Any organized or semi-organized group that creates group problems or impacts on crime.
52. Group of individuals that come together for a common purpose, that purpose being to commit criminal acts i.e. drugs sales, theft and burglaries.
53. A street gang is an association or group of individuals who exhibit the following characteristics in varying degrees: a gang name and recognizable symbols; a geographic territory; a regular meeting pattern; and an organized, continuous course of criminality.
54. Groups that align themselves as either people or folks.
55. Any group of persons, either loosely organized or tightly structured, that involves its membership in criminal activity. P56. A tight knit group of individuals usually made up of a strongleader with several followers, usually involved in narcotics and various street crime.
57. An organized group of individuals who are involved in criminal activity for the purpose of profit and control.
58. Youthful offenders identifying themselves as gang members (colors & signs). The gangs purpose is to show strength. Structure is Leader, Enforcers, Soldiers, activity is criminal involvement and fighting and the gangs unity is colors, graffiti, handsigns and jewelry.
59. A group of individuals who associate on a continuous basis together, who's actions are threatening to the community and commit crimes together.
60. A collection of members approximately 12 years and up who identify with either traditional Chicago street gangs or new suburban "gangs". Members normally come from low to middle class backgrounds. Activities, for the most part, are limited to theft, burglaries, assault, battery and criminal damage to property.

61. Loose or strongly connected group of individuals bonding together to form a power base to operate from and gain influence in a particular area.
62. A group of individuals bound together by rules and a code of conduct for the purpose of conducting organized criminal activities.
63. An association of individuals with varying degrees of structure. Street gangs are made up of individuals who exhibit the following characteristics: A gang name and recognizable gang symbols; a geographic territory of turf; a regular meeting pattern; and an organized continuous course of criminal activity.
64. An organized group with a recognized leader who has power over the other members; unified group which remains together during peaceful times as well as conflicts; the group shows unity in obvious ways; and the groups activities are either criminal or somehow threatening to society.
65. Formal or informal groups involved in planned or spontaneous deviant behavior.
66. An association of five or more persons, with an established hierarchy, that encourages members of the association to perpetrate crimes or provides support to members of the association who do commit crimes.
67. A group of two or more people with motive for criminal or violent activity.
68. Group of three or more who meet regularly, collect dues, mark off territory, engage in criminal activity, have a recognized leader and a ranking system.
69. A group of persons that band together under a common identification, engage in illegal activity and anti-social behavior.
70. A group of at least 3 persons who wish to be identified with each other whose purpose is to disrupt society and commit illegal activities to support the group.
71. A group of persons who identify themselves with a common street name that commit crimes against other gangs or persons in their community, including violent and property crimes. They may or may not have a leader, but they do identify with a well known Chicago street gang usually through ethnic race or neighborhoods.
72. A street gang is an association of individuals with varying degrees of structure who exhibit the following characteristics: 1) gang name and recognizable gang symbols; 2) geographic territory or turf; 3) a regular meeting pattern; and 4) an organized, continuous course of criminal activity.
73. A youth gang is an organized and structured group. The gang shows unity and loyalty, especially in conflict situations. The gang exhibits disrespect for established authority. Members display anti-social and criminal behavior.
74. An association of individuals who exhibit the following characteristics in varying degrees: gang name and recognizable symbols; geographic territory; regular meeting pattern; and an organized continuous course of criminality.
75. A group of individuals that are engaged in criminal activity for their gain and the gain of the group. They represent themselves by outward appearances and gestures of a unified group.
76. An organized group whose members are usually (though not always) in their teens which has violent or criminal behavior as a major activity of the group and which group exerts control over and/or identifies with a specific geographic area within the community.
77. An organized group which has a leader or leadership that has a purpose including criminal activity.
78. Any person who displays, covertly or openly, gang dress, language or gang signs.
79. A group of people, with an organized leader, that stays together during times of conflict and peace, who conduct criminal activity or who's anti-social or rebellious behavior create fear and trepidation to the community.
80. A group of persons that band together under a common identification and engage in illegal activity and anti-social behavior.

81. An organized ethnic group, both male and female, that support their existence through criminal activity, display their association by dress, hair style and recognizable hand signs.
82. A group of members that form an organization that partake in criminal activity either directly or indirectly. The members of the gang include those persons who are, have been or associate with other known members who commit the criminal acts.
83. Group or organization that regularly partake in illegal and criminal activities.
84. Group of persons who act in concert for anti-social purposes and identify themselves as members of a known street gang or claim affiliation with one.
85. A group of individuals that represent with unity, have a leader, remain together in good times and bad and who conduct actions that are threatening or criminal in nature.
86. A group of individuals with a common denominator being territorial rights and criminal activity with the group having a chain of command.
87. An organized group of youths who are affiliated with or are loosely patterned after an established gang.
88. Organized group of individuals designated by common clothing, tattoos and manor of behavior. Generally organized for criminal behavior.
89. Any group of individuals that commit crime.
90. Two or more individuals who associate together for the purpose of illegal activity, with a common goal of obtaining contraband, money, and other items as a result of the illegal activity, for the benefit of an individual in the gang or the gang as a whole.
91. Group of people, no central number, normally a leader, joint criminal activities. Typical as Latin Kings, M.L.D.'s, B.G.D.'s, Vice Lords, etc.
92. Those subjects that are, have been, or are suspected to be, acting together to violate the law.
93. Organized group, recognized leader, claim territory, unified and involved in criminal activities.
94. A gang is an organized group with a recognized leadership; a gang is unified during good times and bad, peaceful times and in conflict; a gang demonstrates its unity in obvious and recognizable ways; and the gang engages in activities which are criminal or somehow threatening to the larger society.
95. Organized group; recognized leader; shows unity i.e. colors, hand signs and turf; and commits criminal acts — violations of state and local ordinances.
96. Organized group engaged in criminal activity.
97. A gang is a cohesive group of youths, usually between the ages of 10 & 23 years, who have recognizable leadership, a purpose and various levels of leadership. Factors that distinguish the gang from other groups are multiple criminal activities, designated turf, need for recognition and self admission to be a member of a gang.
98. A group of people having a gang name and recognizable symbols, a geographic territory, a regular meeting pattern and an organized, continuous course of criminality.
99. Group of subjects affiliated by an oath to perform specific duties with a specific command structure.
100. A group of people usually involved in illegal activities who usually claim they are part of a known gang and their associates.
101. A group of individuals who identify with a common cause, and are recognized, and seek recognition by wearing or displaying particular items (clothing etc.). This group participates in criminal activity within the community.

102. Any person who openly or secretly displays "colors" symbols of a certain gang. Also, the individuals together are wearing the same colors that are known to be affiliated with a gang and are subsequently displaying signs and signals for a gang.
103. Any number of individuals who act in an organized fashion to promote crime.
104. A group of individuals who clan together for the purpose of trying to rule an area and are involved in drugs, burglary and thefts.
105. An organized group of people with an identifiable leadership whose members participate in criminal activity for the advancement of the group.
106. A group of people banned together for the same purpose, display gang signs or colors, tag the community with their gang signs and cause trouble.

Appendix C

School Districts "Other" Comments

1. Graffiti on notebook, school papers, hands, art projects.
2. Infrequently warned of suspected or pending gang fights.
3. Grade school children graffiti, colors, talk about gangs.
4. Fist fights between rival gang members.
5. Help HS when searching for weapons and entry by members.
6. A few kids seem to want to be street gang members.
7. Gang members from Chicago transfer to Burbank High Schools.
8. Gang related assaults and fights during school hours.
9. Gang graffiti on school books, clothing, and school buildings.
10. Students writing symbols on books or flashing them.
11. Fight between gang members on high school property.
12. Graffiti.
13. Have adopted anti-gang clothing policy.
14. Increase in gang fights/disturbances, battery.
15. Students showing colors and stating they are Latin Kings.
16. Gang members "Hanging Out" after hours.
17. Graffiti and occasional rival fights.
18. Forming programs within schools at this time.
19. Street gang members transferred to our school district.
20. Out of town gang members coming to schools.
21. Gang symbols appearing.
22. No schools in area.
23. Ban on gang signs within school.
24. Blacks from Decatur at homecoming dance.
25. Most activity is from "Dabblers".
26. Gang members from other areas coming to schools.
27. Anti-gang program in schools, i.e. dress code.
28. Overflow from other communities.
29. Recent start up of recruiting.

Appendix D

Specific Anti-Law Enforcement Graffiti

1. "Spencer Killer (meaning Detective Spencer) "Fuck the Pig" "We are tired of you abuse, try and stop us, its no use, We're gonna RISE ABOVE.
2. "Cop Killer".
3. "Fuck the police" "Fuck the cops" "Pigs suck"
4. "Fight the Power" "Fuck the Police"
5. "Fuck the Police"
6. BGD signs - "Kill the Pigs" "Fuck the Cops"
7. "Kill the Police - Cop Killers"
8. "Fuck the Police"
9. "Down with pigs" "Fuck the Police" (this graffiti appeared with DK and an upside down pitchfork)
10. "MDC" (more dead cops) "Kill a Pig"
11. "Fuck Police"
12. "Fuck the Police" "All cops die" "50 must die"

Appendix E

STREET GANGS, MEMBERSHIP & CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u># Members</u>	<u>Crimes</u>
Ambrose	52	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 17,22
Angles of Death	30	6,8,10,11,14,15,17
Asian Gangster Disciples	12	3,4,5,9,10,11,15,17,22
Bad Ass Mother Fuckers	7	11,14
Bassheads	25	3,6,7,8,11,14,15,17,22
Bishops	0	
Black Disciples	0	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,17,18, 21,22,
Black Gangster Disciples	1880	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,21,22
Black Gangsters	400	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,17, 18,22
Black Gates or Skates	7	6,8,11,15
Black P Stone Nation	130	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,21,22
Black Skinheads	4	10,11,17
Blackstone	0	3
Bloods	32	3,5,6,7,8,10,11,13,15,16,17,18,21, 22
Bottom Boys	0	6,10
Brotherhood	0	14
Brothers Of The Struggle	150	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,14,15,17,18,21,22
C'Ville Posse	3	8,10,14
Cholos	1	14
City Players	10	3,8,14,22
Cobra Stones	0	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15
Conservative Vice Lords	97	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22
Crash Crew	7	1,3,6,17
Crips	54	3,5,6,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,17,18,21, 22

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u># Members</u>	<u>Crimes</u>
Dahood	0	
Dawgs	0	
Deuces	29	3,6,8,10,11,14,15,17,19
Dew Rag Mafia	7	11,14
Dime Store Boys	0	
Disciples	142	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,17,18, 21,22,23
El Rukns	78	3,6,8,9,17
Fidiachi	7	11,14
Flip City Kings	4	9
Folks	0	3,6,7,8,14,15,17,18,21,22
Four Corner Hustlers	20	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,16,17,18, 22
Future Stones	35	2,3,6,8,9,11,14,15,17,22
Gangs of The Disciples	0	6,10,11,14
Gangster Disciples	533	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,17, 18,21,22
Gaylords	3	14
Hardy Boys	4	10,11,17
Hilltop Posse	5	2,3,6,7,17,18,21
Homeboys	6	6,11,22
Inperial Gansters	87	3,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,17,18,19,22
Imperial Latin Brothers	15	6,10
Insane Black Gansters	0	3,5,8,9,13,18
Insane Deuces	94	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,14,15,17,18,19, 22
Insane Disciples	10	1,3,6,11,22
Insane Gangster Disciples	0	14
Insane Gangster	0	
Insane Imperial Vice Lords	0	3
Insane Popes	59	3,6,8,9,10,11,14,15,22
Insane Unknowns	6	6,10,14,15,17,22

<u>Gang Names</u>	<u># Members</u>	<u>Crimes</u>
Insane Vice Lords	30	1,3,6,8,11,14
Insane 22 Nation	150	1,2,3,4,7,11,14,15,17,22
Italian Boys	0	14
Italian Playboys	26	3,6,8,11,14,15,17,22
K-9 Posse	10	3,5,6,7,11,14,17,22
La Raza	0	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15
Laos Posse	20	3,4,5,6,7,8,14,15,17,22
Latin Counts	46	3,6,7,8,9,11,14,15,17,22
Latin Disciples	0	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15
Latin Kings	2243	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,21,22,23
Latin Lovers	23	3,9,10,17
Maniac Latin Disciples	494	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,17, 18,20,21,22
Massac Mafia	0	7,11,14
Metros	100	3,4,6,18,21,22
Mickey Cobras	0	1,4,17
Mind My Own Business	20	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,14,15,17,22
Morgan Street Boys	6	8,11,14,15
Noble Knights	30	3,4,6,7,9,11,14,15,17,22
Norridge Boys Club	0	14
North Siders	0	
Oak Lawn Posse	0	3,6,14
Orchestra Albany	50	15,17
P R Stones	16	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,14,15,17,22
P-Stones	0	3
Park Avenue Players	5	3,7,8,15,17,18,21
Park Boys	30	3,6,22
Parkside Villians	7	3,5,6,8,14,22
Party Players	13	3,6,8,9,11,14
Peabody Posse	0	6,14

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u># Members</u>	<u>Crimes</u>
Popes	0	
Posse	0	3,8,14,22
Royal Crowns	18	8,10,14,15,22
Royals	0	14
Ruthless Brothers, Inc.	0	13
Ruthless People	0	6,10,14
Satan's Disciples	128	3,5,6,7,8,10,11,14,15,17,22
Simon City Royals	162	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,17,18, 22,23
Skaters	0	14
Smurf's (L/K's)	12	6,10,11,14,22
Spanish Cobras	284	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 17,22
Spanish Disciples	0	14
Spanish Gangster Disciples	55	3,6,8,11,14,15,22
Spanish Lords	52	3,6,8,9,14,15,17,19,22
Stoned Freaks	0	9,11,22
Tennesseeans	20	3,6,15,17
That Arab Posse	8	3,6,9,14,22
Top Handlers	8	3,5,6,8,9,10,11,14,17,18
Tri Crowns	12	6,7,14
Two-Sixers	228	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,22
Two-Two Boys	45	3,6,8,9,11,14,15,22
Undertaker Vice Lords	20	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,16,17,18, 22
Up Town Players	0	6,8,14,15
Vice Lords	1700	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,21,22,23
West Side Homeboys	25	3,5,6,7,11,14,15,17,22
Wetskins Posse	0	3,15,17,22
White Noble Knights	6	3,6,14,22
White Power	0	14
12th Street Players	60	3,4,5,6,9,11,14,17,22,23

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u># Members</u>	<u>Crimes</u>
4 Corner Hustlers	44	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,17,18,21, 22
69 Posse	8	3,8,14,15
8 Ball Posse	32	3,5,6,7,9,11,14,17,18,21,22
9th Street Gangster Disciples	8	5,6,8,9,10,11,17,18
98 Posse	8	3,6,7,17,18

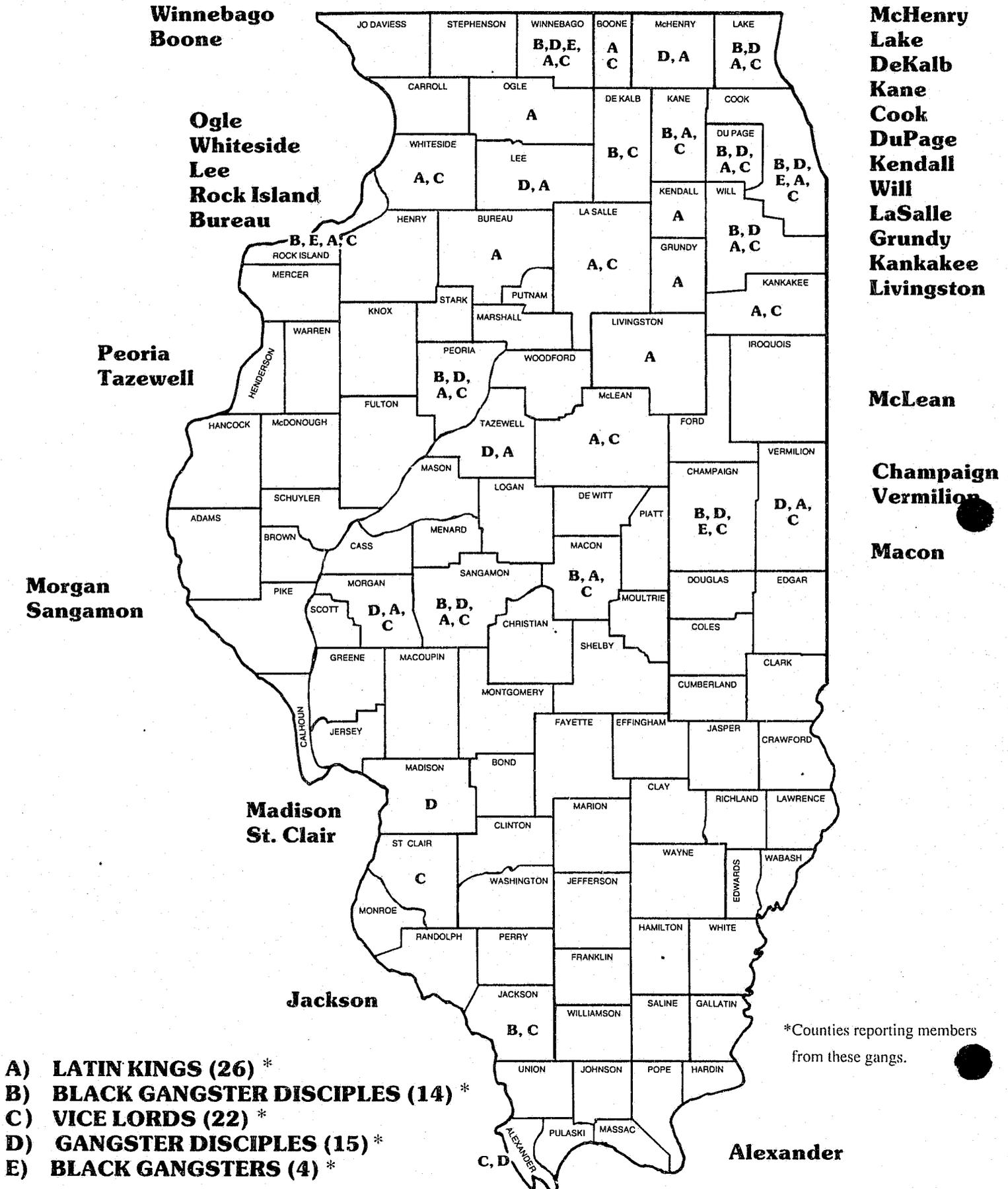
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Murder | (12) Welfare Fraud |
| (2) Arson | (13) Prostitution (Pimping) |
| (3) Weapons | (14) Vandalism |
| (4) Armed Robberies | (15) Cannabis |
| (5) Robbery | (16) Crystal Meth |
| (6) Assault/Battery | (17) Cocaine |
| (7) Drive-By Shootings | (18) Crack |
| (8) Theft | (19) LSD |
| (9) Auto Theft | (20) Ice |
| (10) Shoplifting | (21) Crack Houses |
| (11) Burglaries | (22) Intimidation |

(23) Other (please describe) _____

FIVE LARGEST GANGS

Location of the Five Largest Gangs Determined by Reported Membership.

Appendix E.1



GANG ACTIVITY

Counties Reporting Gang Activity.

**Stephenson
Winnebago
Ogle
Whiteside
Lee
Bureau
Rock Island**

**Boone
McHenry
Lake
DeKalb
Kane
Cook
DuPage
LaSalle
Kendall
Will
Grundy
Livingston
Kankakee**

**Peoria
Tazewell
McLean**

**Champaign
Vermilion**

**Morgan
Sangamon
Macon**

Crawford

**Madison
St. Clair**

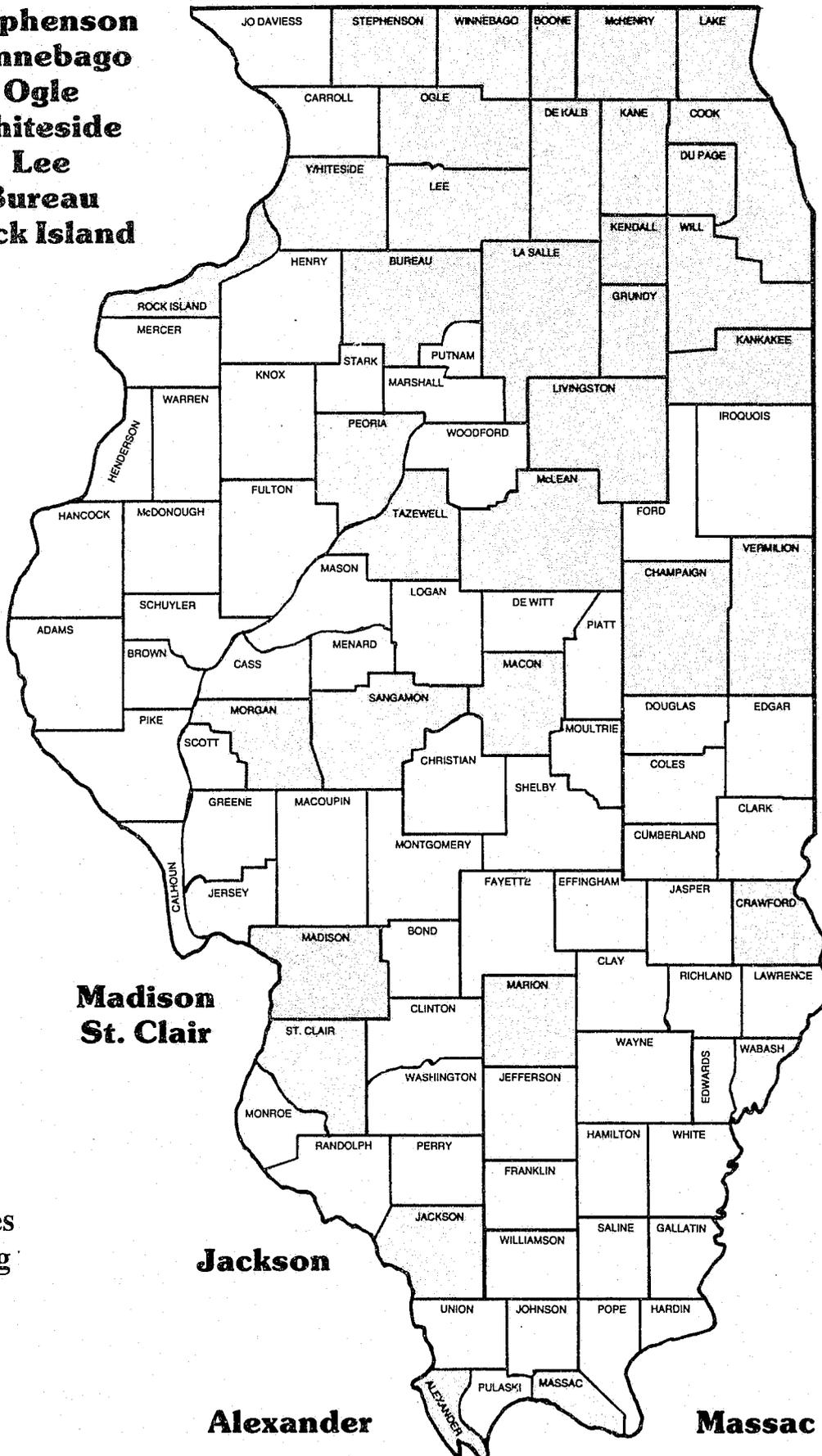
Marion

Shaded areas
reflect counties
reporting gang
activity.

Jackson

Alexander

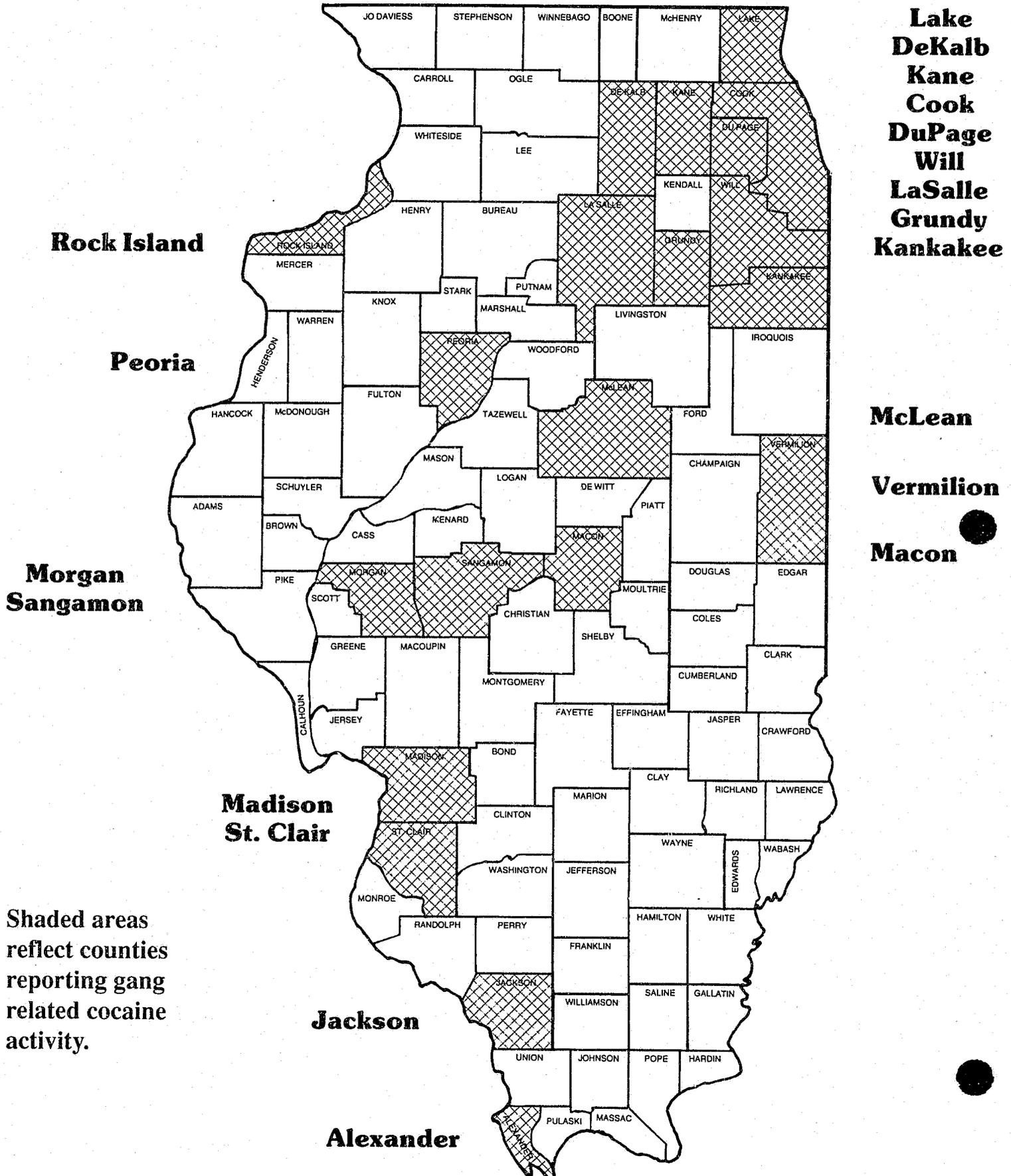
Massac



COCAINE

Appendix G

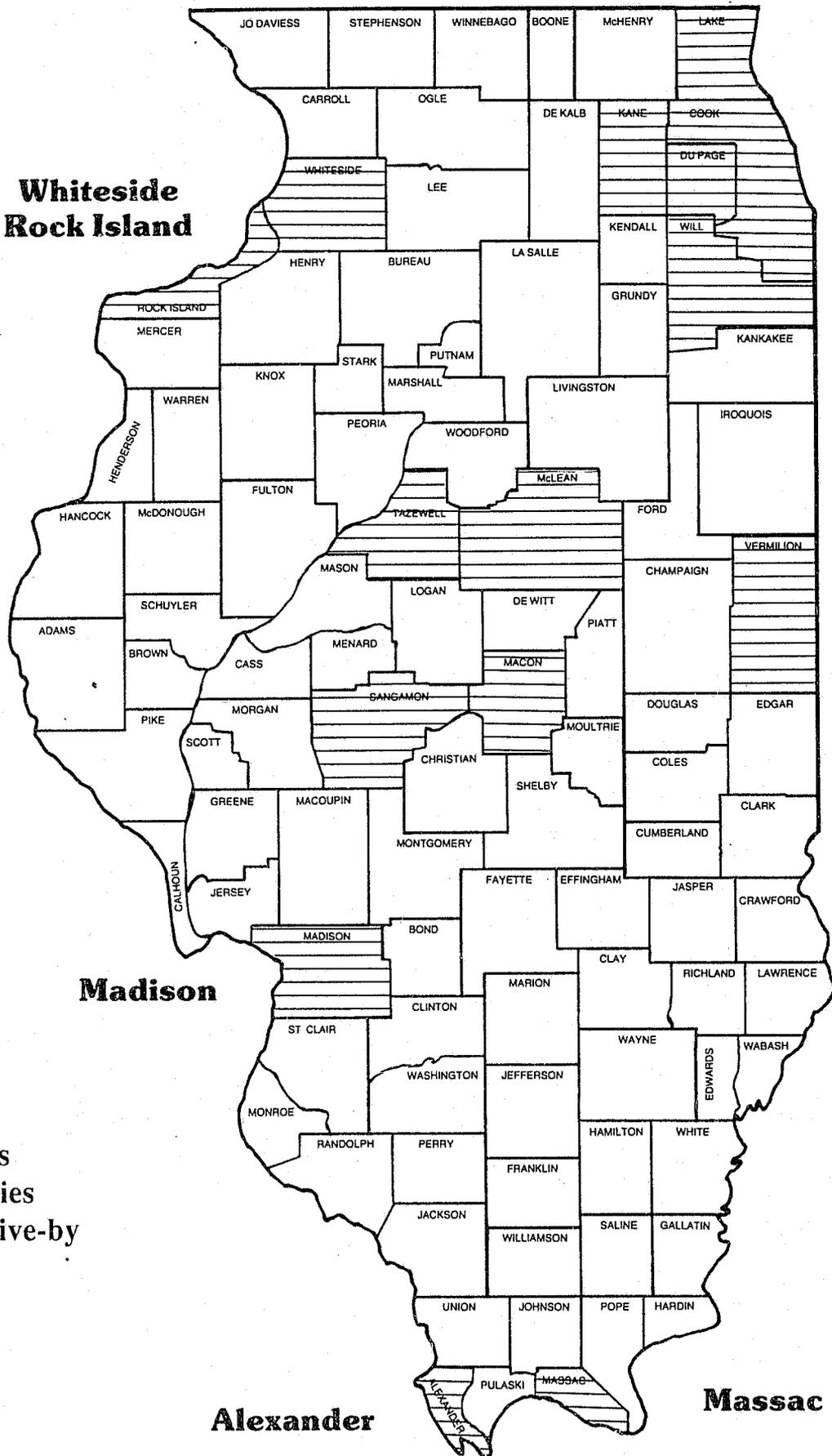
Counties Reporting Gang Related Cocaine Activity.



Shaded areas reflect counties reporting gang related cocaine activity.

DRIVE-BY SHOOTINGS

Counties Reporting Drive-By Shootings.



Lake
Kane
Cook
DuPage
Will

Whiteside
Rock Island

Tazewell
McLean

Vermilion

Sangamon
Macon

Madison

Shaded areas
reflect counties
reporting drive-by
shootings.

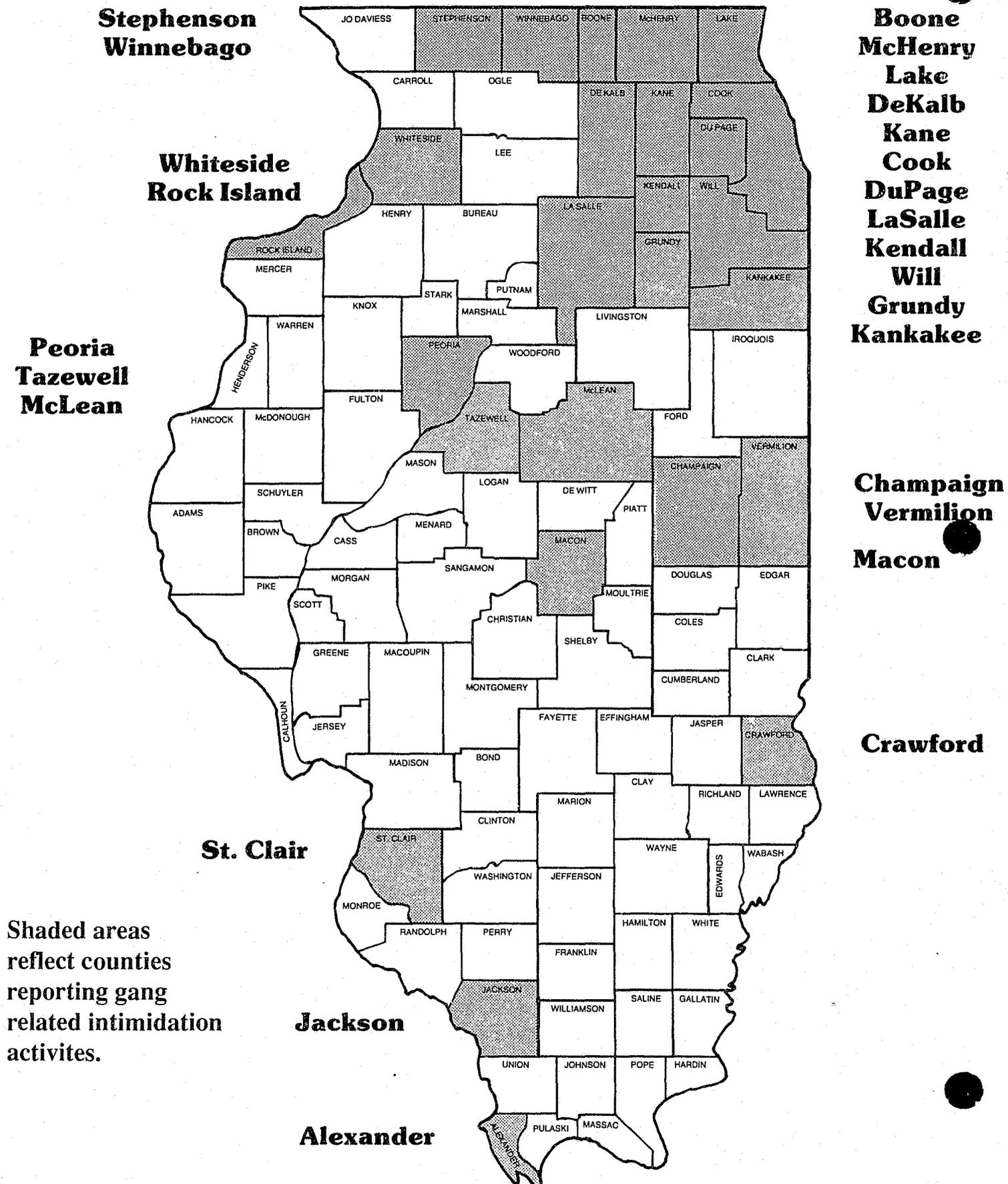
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INTIMIDATION

Appendix M

Counties Reporting Gang Related Intimidation Activities.



Appendix N

Specific Street Gang Attire "Other" Comments

<u>Gang Name</u>	<u>Attire Comments</u>
Black Gangster Disciples	Black/Blue Black/Blue Wearing Detroit Tigers clothing Black/Blue Blue/Black/White Hair cuts, Georgetown University, Black/Blue Black/Blue Royal Blue/Black Starter jackets Black/Blue
Gangster Disciples	T-Shirts numbered 24 or 74, caps, overalls, belt buckles Any Black/Blue apparel Georgetown University sports clothes Black/Blue, worn right Blue/Black
Latin Kings	Hats only Black & Gray/Silver/Gold Shoe strings, hats, jackets Black/Gold Black/Yellow Gold/Black Black/Gold Black/Gold items Black/Gold & Black/White Gold/Black Wanna-be's are wearing Raider's attire Any Black/Gold colors Hair cuts, Iowa Hawkeyes, Black/Gold Black/Gold Any Black/Gold combination or crown emblem Black/Gold Gold/Black Black/Gold, 5 pointed crown, L & K Black/Gold La Kings hockey jackets Wanna-be's
Maniac Latin Disciples	T-Shirts numbered 24 or 74, caps, overalls, belt buckles Black/Blue Black/Blue, Georgetown University Black/Blue Blue/Black

Gang Name

Attire Comments

Vice Lords

Red or Yellow/Black
Red/Black
T-Shirts numbered 24 or 74, caps overalls, belt buckles
Louis Vitton hat with a transpose "L" over the "V"

Vice Lords

Red/Black
Chicago Black Hawk apparel
Black/Gold
Blue/Red
Black/Gold or Black/Red
Playboy symbol
Red 6
Black/Gold, Black/Red, everything worn left
Red/Black
Starter hat with five point star, (red)
Red/Black
Black/Gold, hat tilted to left
Black/Gold
Color type clothing
Black/Gold