



**Tacoma Gang
Assessment
January 2019**

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Tytos Consulting would like to express our appreciation to the City of Tacoma for underwriting this report and to the Neighborhood and Community Services Department for providing support and coordination during the assessment process.

Personnel from Comprehensive Life Resources – Rise Against the Influence (RAIN) Program and the Washington Department of Corrections - Community Corrections Gang Unit (WDOC-CCGU) were responsible for arranging the gang member interviews. Calvin Kennon (RAIN Program) and Randi Unfred, and Kelly Casperson (WDOC-CCGU), as well as other personnel from these agencies, dedicated considerable time to ensuring access to gang-involved individuals for gang member interviews. We are very grateful for their help. Kelly Casperson also provided data on security threat group members in Tacoma which was helpful for this report.

We would also like to recognize the individuals who participated in these interviews, and who so candidly and openly shared their life experiences with us, for their valuable contributions to this report.

Jacqueline Shelton of the Tacoma Police Department Gang Unit spent considerable time cleaning and preparing police incident report and gang intelligence data for analysis and inclusion in this report. We are indebted to her for this assistance.

Focus groups were conducted with personnel from the Washington Department of Corrections Community Corrections Gang Unit, Pierce County Juvenile Court, agency partners from the RAIN multidisciplinary team, safety and security personnel from Tacoma Public Schools, and officers from the Tacoma Police Department Gang Unit. These focus groups contributed greatly to our ability to understand, analyze, and interpret the data for this report. We appreciate the efforts of individuals who arranged these focus groups, and the time and openness of the individuals who took time to share their knowledge and experiences with us.

We also want to express our thanks to the over 900 people in Tacoma: residents, policymakers, agency personnel, school personnel and public safety personnel who took the time to participate in surveys for this report.

Lastly, we would like to express our admiration and respect to the individuals and programs in Tacoma who work tirelessly with local young people, often in dangerous conditions.

Gang member interviews were conducted by David Johnson and Michelle Young. Focus groups were conducted by Michelle Young. Data entry assistance was provided by Triankeyna Bond.

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Introduction

In 2011, City of Tacoma officials convened a steering committee of policymakers who jointly conducted Tacoma’s first gang assessment. This report followed the template recommended by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and collected data from multiple domains: police incident report data, gang intelligence data, personal interviews with gang-involved individuals, surveys with community leaders, community residents, and school personnel, and a gap analysis of existing programs.

Based upon that report, the City of Tacoma implemented the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model beginning in 2012/13. The City of Tacoma served as lead agency for this initiative, convened a multidisciplinary intervention team of agency partners, and contracted for gang outreach services from Northwest Leadership Foundation.

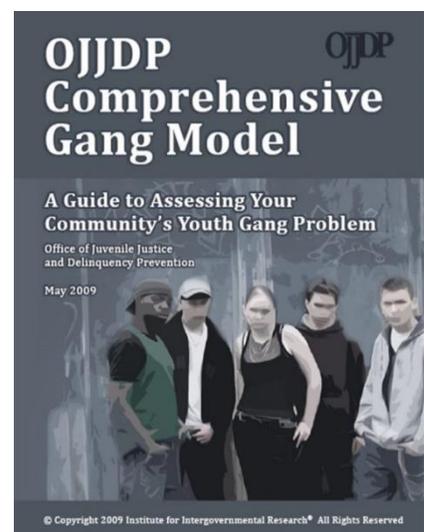
In 2016, after multiple shootings involving comprehensive gang model participants, the program was restructured. In 2017, a contract was awarded to Comprehensive Life Resources to facilitate reconvening the steering committee, multidisciplinary team, and provide gang outreach services through a new program called Rising Above the Influence (RAIN).

During 2018, in order to provide direction for future activities, policymakers contracted for a second Tacoma Gang Assessment report. Personnel from the City of Tacoma, Tacoma Police Department and Comprehensive Life Resources also attended OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model training in Houston, Texas to ensure that gang intervention activities were in-line with the evidence-based model.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This assessment report on gang activity in Tacoma was commissioned by the City of Tacoma’s Department of Community Services. The goal of this assessment is to guide future gang prevention and intervention strategies.

In order to accomplish this goal, this assessment provides information on the level and extent of gang activity in Tacoma City, its impact on all sectors of the community, and risk factors specific to youth gang involvement in the City of Tacoma across a variety of data domains. The methodology for this assessment was guided by The OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model: A Guide to Assessing Your Community’s Youth Gang Problem (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).



This report contains eight sections:

Key Findings and Recommendations

This section provides an overview of critical issues identified by quantitative and qualitative data from multiple domains and recommendations for specific strategic actions to address these issues.

Community demographics

An analysis of census data from the 2017 American Community Survey to identify demographic patterns and social conditions that are important to understanding the context of local gang issues.

Gang crime data

Tacoma Police Department incident reports for homicide, aggravated assault and robbery from January 2015 to August 2018, as well as police intelligence data on gangs were analyzed to identify existing information about local violent/gang crime, including type and frequency of violent crimes, demographics of suspects and victims of these crimes, and the demographic composition of local gangs their involvement in violent crime.

Gang member interviews

Twenty-seven interviews were conducted with gang-involved individuals in Tacoma who were referred by Comprehensive Life Resources RAIN program and the Washington Department of Corrections Community Corrections Gang Unit. These interviewed lasted approximately one hour and included an in-depth assessment of the life experiences of gang-involved individuals, a quantitative analysis of risk factors experienced by these individuals, their individual level of involvement in high risk behavior, and identification of gaps in existing services needed to help them transition to a more prosocial lifestyle.

Community perceptions

Multiple community constituencies, including residents, community leaders, agency personnel, public safety personnel and school personnel were surveyed using online surveys. These surveys were designed to assess the level and effects of local gang issues, perceptions of constituency groups about causes and solutions to local gang issues, and level of satisfaction with existing efforts.

School perceptions and suspension data

School personnel from Tacoma Public Schools and Teach for America were surveyed about gang activity in the learning environment and observed risk factors and needs of school-aged youth. Data on school suspensions over a four-year period were also collected and analyzed.

Gap analysis, Risk and Need Assessment

Local agencies were surveyed to quantify youth service delivery and youth/gang involved individuals risk factors were collected and reported to identify gaps in existing services.

Bibliography

Citations for gang and youth development research referenced in this report.

Resources

Online information about gang research, programs, and strategies.

Executive Summary

Key finding 1: While identified incidents of gang violence have decreased from 2011 levels, gun violence in Tacoma remains high in relation to comparable cities in Washington and has increased slightly in the past three years. This violence, which is primarily perpetrated by individuals aged 18 to 30, diminishes the quality of life for many residents and puts young people at risk of violent victimization.

KEY POINTS

- Gun violence in Tacoma is not localized to specific neighborhoods.
- Many of these violent gun crimes, while not explicitly identified by crime reports Tacoma Police Department as gang-related, have characteristics common to gang-related crimes.
- Violent crime in Tacoma was trending upward as of August 2018 in comparison to prior years.
- Gang members themselves report high levels of personal victimization
- A desire for safety/protection is a primary reason that youth and young adults choose to join gangs in Tacoma.
- A high percentage of parents in Tacoma report that they believe their child could be injured in gang-related violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- These factors, in conjunction with Tacoma’s high rate of aggravated assaults, suggest that Tacoma should place greater emphasis on gang intelligence collection to better understand the motives and actors in violent crimes committed by individuals ages 18-30, in order to proactively prevent them.

Key finding 2: Gang-involved youth and young adults in Tacoma are affected by multiple complex issues and high-risk behaviors that keep them trapped in criminal behavior. The lack of intensive, coordinated, flexible and comprehensive services for criminal justice and gang-involved adults ages 18 to 30 exacerbates their difficulties in transitioning from gangs into productive endeavors.

KEY POINTS

- More than \$8 million was spent in Tacoma in 2018¹ on activities directed at youth and young adults, ages 0 to 24².
- About 9% of this amount (\$685,000) was spent specifically on the social intervention component of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM), focused on a target population of 8 to 24-year-olds throughout the city.
- Annually, the average dosage of CGM services per client was 0.6 hours per week.

¹ Based on agency reporting in the gap analysis survey.

² Additional funds were directed to mental health services for all ages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- CGM activities should be refocused toward intervention with individuals ages 15 to 30, who are at high risk for involvement in gang violence, as the primary goal of the CGM is reducing gang violence.
- Services for this population must be individualized, intensive, comprehensive and measurable, and should include, as recommended by the CGM:
 - Peer support-style gang outreach with dosage of 1.5 to 2 hours per week at minimum.
 - Employment readiness and placement
 - Alternative education/GED connection
 - Transportation assistance
 - Mental health/substance use treatment connection
 - Housing assistance connection
 - Victim assistance connection
 - Direct connection to services rather than referrals

Key Finding 3: A significant percentage of children and youth in Tacoma are exposed to critical risk factors for gang involvement in multiple domains of their lives. This creates a consistent recruiting pool of vulnerable youth for local gangs.

KEY DATA POINTS

- Gang involved individuals reported 13.7 as the average age they joined a gang.
- Youth in Tacoma are exposed to risk factors including disrupted family structure, antisocial beliefs, anti-social behaviors, delinquent peers, negative life events, and school suspension/expulsion, resulting in large numbers of youth and young adults who are vulnerable to gang recruitment, homelessness, drug use, and involvement in criminal behavior.
- Youth self-reported data suggests that there may be as many as 700 gang-involved youth between the ages of 12 and 18 in Tacoma, with current service-delivery to 260 across all surveyed programs.
- Numerous prevention programs currently exist in Tacoma, focused on a wide range of youth, but it appears that targeted secondary prevention and intervention programs are limited.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The City of Tacoma should place greater emphasis on intensive, risk-focused secondary prevention and intervention programming for youth with multiple risk factors for gang involvement during years when critical decisions are being made about joining a gang (ages 11 to 15):
 - Family/friends involved in gangs
 - Anti-social beliefs
 - Antisocial/pre-delinquent behavior
 - Negative life events
 - Disrupted family structures
 - Substance use issues
 - In need of socio/emotional support
 - Recurrent school behavioral issues/suspensions
- The City of Tacoma should consider replicating the risk-focused prevention system implemented in Los Angeles which requires city-funded youth-serving agencies to assess and

report specific areas of risk with participants, and regularly report on a common set of service delivery and outcome measures (dosage per client, cost per client, behavioral outcomes, etc.).

- Agencies likely to serve gang-involved individuals need training on gang identifiers, intervention strategies and safety issues.

Key finding 4: Gaps in current data collection inhibit Tacoma’s ability to:

- Analyze the level and extent of local gang activity
- Share meaningful information with different constituency groups
- Measure the effectiveness of current strategies
- Engage residents, key leaders, and agency partners in collaborating on local gang issues
- Create organized, efficient, and effective strategies to reduce youth and young adult involvement in gangs and violence.

KEY POINTS

- Data analyzed for this report suggests that low levels of gang intelligence collection are occurring at present, leading to a diminished capacity on the part of Tacoma Police Department to effectively identify and respond to violent gang crimes.
- Despite Tacoma’s high level of violent gun crimes, all constituent groups expressed low levels of awareness and knowledge about gang activities and the City of Tacoma’s strategy to reduce gang membership and crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Gang intelligence collection should be a specific emphasis for the Tacoma Police Department in order to provide patrol and investigatory officers with the information needed to proactively respond to gang-related violence and prevent subsequent retaliation.
- An archival record review of 2018 homicides and aggravated assaults should be conducted to identify individuals with recurrent involvement in violence in Tacoma, characteristics and group associations of those individuals, and identify motives for these violent crimes in order to predict future acts of violence and prevent them.
- The City of Tacoma needs to take a leadership role in facilitating a higher level and greater frequency of coordination and information sharing between agencies on the issue of gangs.
- The City of Tacoma needs to take a more active role in disseminating information about these topics to policymakers, residents, and agency personnel.

Section 1 – Key Findings

Key findings in this report highlight significant issues that are supported by multiple types of data across multiple domains. They serve to identify areas of concern related to local gang issues or areas of need which currently hinder the community’s ability to respond effectively to gangs.

Key Finding 1

While identified incidents of gang violence have decreased from 2011 levels, gun violence in Tacoma remains high in relation to comparable cities in Washington and has increased slightly in the past three years. This violence, which is primarily perpetuated by individuals aged 18 to 30, diminishes the quality of life for many residents and puts young people at risk of violent victimization.

Since 2015³, 3,568 serious violent assaults and/or drive-by shootings have occurred in Tacoma, and 46 people have been murdered. Tacoma’s overall rate of violent crimes per 100,000 people (811.7) in 2017 was almost three times as high as the statewide rate (Crime in the United States, 2017)

This high level of violent crime rate is largely driven by Tacoma’s large number of aggravated assaults per capita. Tacoma’s rate of 538.8 aggravated assaults per 100,000 people in 2017 is significantly higher than the rates in Seattle (+40%), Spokane (+32%), Vancouver (+176%), and Lakewood (+18.4%). Tacoma’s rate of robberies per capita (188.3) is the second highest in the five cities (Crime in the United States, 2017).

Murders in Tacoma between 2015 and 2018, by gang-related and non-gang-related

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Gang-related	3	0	0	1
Non-Gang-related	11	12	10	9
Total murders	14	12	10	10
Percent gang-involved	21%	0%	0%	10%

*2018 crimes are for January – August, 2018

Aggravated assaults in Tacoma between 2015 and 2018, by gang-related and non-gang-related

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Gang-related	26	38	32	18
Non-Gang-related	865	1030	887	672
Total agg assaults	891	1068	919	690
Percent gang-involved	3%	4%	3%	3%

*2018 crimes are for January – August, 2018

Table 3.7 2017 violent crimes per 100,000 people, by city and state

	Tacoma	Spokane	Vancouver	Seattle	Lakewood	Washington
Population	213,504	218,066	176,884	721,365	61,080	7,405,743
Homicide	4.7	2.8	5.1	3.7	6.5	3.1
Agg Assault	538.8	406.9	201.7	382.2	455.0	184.6
Robbery	188.3	105	68.9	210.1	145.7	72.8
Violent crimes	811.7	623.9	368.4	633.0	695.6	304.5

(Crime in the United States, 2017)

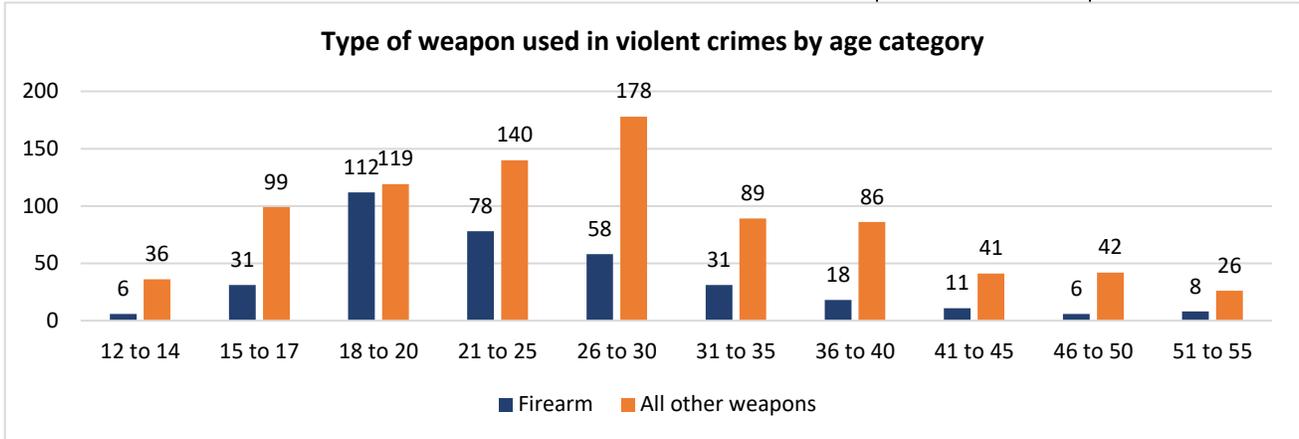
³ Crime statistics are for the period from January 2015 to August 2018.

This high rate of violent crime is exacerbated by frequent use of firearms. During 2018, firearms were used in 70% of homicides, 42% of aggravated assaults, and 33% of robberies in Tacoma.

Firearm use was particularly high by individuals ages 18 to 25. In fact, 48% of offenses committed by 18 to 20-year-olds during 2017 involved a firearm.

During 2018, firearms were used in:

70% of homicides	42% of aggravated assaults	33% of robberies
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While only small percentages of violent crimes in Tacoma have been classified as gang-related in crime reports, data from other sources suggests that gangs play a much larger role in local violence issues. The most recent conviction for 86.8% of individuals identified as Security Threat Group (gang) members in Tacoma by Washington Department of Corrections was for a violent offense (assault, aggravated assault, manslaughter, murder, robbery and sex crimes). (Washington Department of Corrections, 2018).

86.8% of security threat group members in Tacoma have committed a violent offense.



Gang-involved individuals who were interviewed for this assessment reported high levels of associations with peers who have committed a violent offense:

Percentage of interview participants who knew someone who had:

Beaten up or battered someone 100%	Threatened someone with a weapon 96%	Participated in a shooting or shot someone 80%	Injured or killed someone 52%
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They also reported high levels of victimization in the past year:

48.1% were assaulted or beaten	14.8% were assaulted or beaten by someone in their home	40.7% were robbed	18.5% were shot or stabbed
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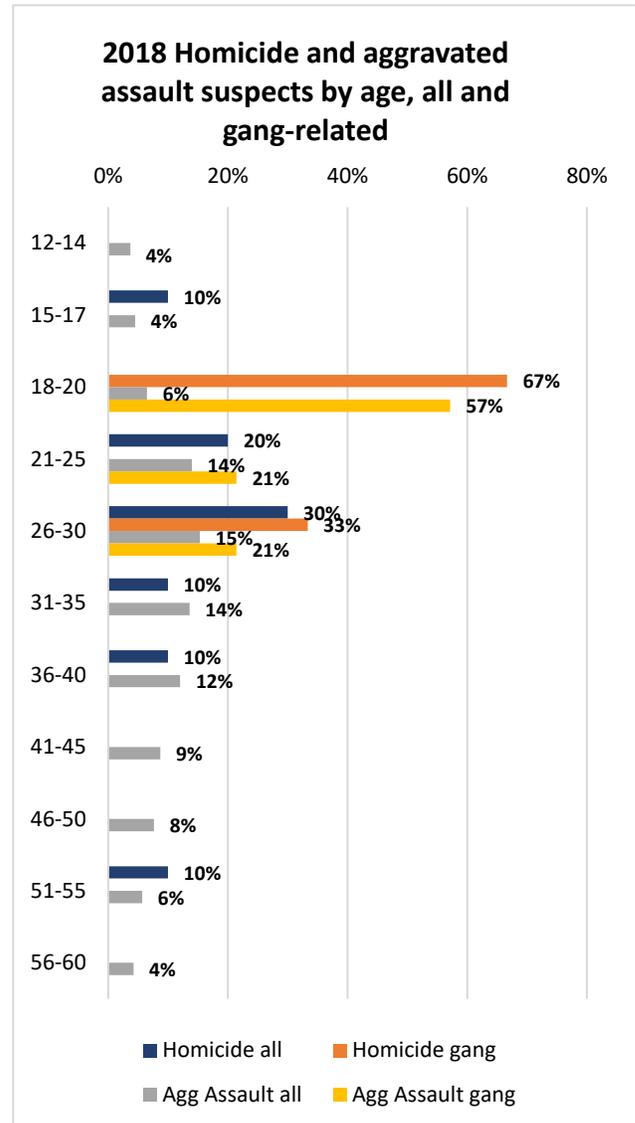
Young people are disproportionately involved in and affected by violence in Tacoma. The most common age of suspects and arrested persons in homicides and aggravated assaults from 2016 to 2018 was between 18 and 30.

- For incidents flagged as gang-related by Tacoma Police Department, 67% of homicide and 57% of aggravated assault suspects were between the ages of 18 and 20.
- 87.5% of all individuals arrested for homicide during 2018 were ages 15 to 30; 60% were between the age of 18 and 30.
- 62.5% of homicide suspects in 2018 were 18 to 30; 37.5% were between 18 and 20.
- 35% of suspects in aggravated assaults during 2018 were between the ages of 18 and 30.
- 37% of arrested persons in aggravated assaults during 2018 were between the ages of 18 and 30

87.5% of individuals arrested for homicide in 2018 were between 15 and 30 years old.

Significant percentages of all Tacoma constituency groups who were surveyed for this report expressed concerns about safety issues and/or gang violence issues.

- 30% of community residents reported that they feel less safe or much less safe in their neighborhood than they did one year ago.
- In a community survey conducted by the City of Tacoma in 2018, 29% of black residents reported feeling “not very safe” in Tacoma.
- 12.9% of community residents surveyed for this report reported that violent crimes (shootings, murder) are one of their top three concerns in their neighborhood, and 9% reported gang activity as a top concern.
- 46% of residents reported that gangs are at least somewhat active in their neighborhood.
- 47.3% of residents with children reported that they believe their child could be injured by gang activity.



30% of community residents reported that they feel less safe or much less safe in their neighborhood compared to a year ago.

Key Finding 2

Gang-involved youth and young adults in Tacoma are affected by multiple complex issues and high-risk behaviors that keep them trapped in criminal behavior. The lack of intensive, coordinated, flexible and comprehensive services for criminal justice and gang-involved individuals exacerbates their difficulties in transitioning from gangs into productive endeavors.

Interviews with gang involved individuals and focus groups with professionals who work directly with this population indicated that gang-involved individuals in Tacoma have elevated levels of exposure to trauma and risk, and involvement in high-risk behavior in a variety of areas. Data reported in this finding is explored in more depth in Section 4.

High levels of substance use

Four in five gang involved individuals (81.4%) reported using some sort of drug on a daily or more than daily basis. The most commonly used substances were marijuana and alcohol, with higher levels of marijuana usage than any other substance

Reported frequency of substance use by gang involved individuals



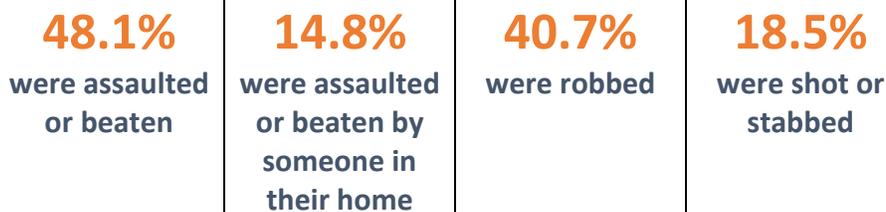
High levels of trauma exposure

85% of gang member interview participants had an Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) survey score of 3 or above. 59% of these individuals had a score of 5 or above. This level of childhood trauma exposure has been correlated to high rates of depression/anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use, low educational attainment, unemployment, and long-term health risks.

Personal victimization

In the past year, respondents reported high levels of personal victimization. Almost half reported being assaulted/beaten (48.1%), 40.7% reported being robbed, and one in five reported being shot/stabbed (18.5%).

Interview participants' reports of personal victimization:



School suspension, expulsion and drop-out

All the gang-involved individuals interviewed for this report had been suspended. More than half (59.3%) had been expelled or had dropped out before completing a diploma or equivalency degree.



100% Suspended from school



Expelled or dropped out **59.3%**

58% of gang-involved individuals were unemployed at the time of their interview.

High levels of unemployment

While 75% of gang-involved individuals who were interviewed reported being employed at some point in time, more than half (58.3%) were unemployed at the time of their interview.

High levels of criminal involvement

86.8% of individuals identified as security threat group/gang members by Washington Department of Corrections are on probation/parole for a violent offense (assault, manslaughter, murder, robbery or sex crimes) (Washington Department of Corrections, 2018).



86.8% of security threat group members are on probation/parole for a violent offense.

High levels of access to drugs and weapons

Gang-involved individuals reported an extraordinarily high level of access to drugs and firearms

% of interview participants who reported that it would be easy or very easy to obtain:

A handgun	An assault weapon	Crack, cocaine or heroin	Opiates	Methamphetamine
88.9%	85.2%	92.6%	92.3%	92.6%

Homelessness

One in five (21%) of Tacoma individuals identified as security threat group (gang) members by Washington Department of Corrections are transient/homeless (Washington Department of Corrections, 2018).

Lack of services

While Washington Department of Corrections provides substance abuse treatment to individuals on probation/parole, adult probation officers reported that there are few intensive services in Tacoma that can support the complex needs of gang-involved individuals, ages 18 to 30.

Key Finding 3

A significant percentage of children and youth in Tacoma are exposed to critical risk factors for gang involvement in multiple domains of their lives. This creates a consistent recruiting pool of vulnerable youth for local gangs.

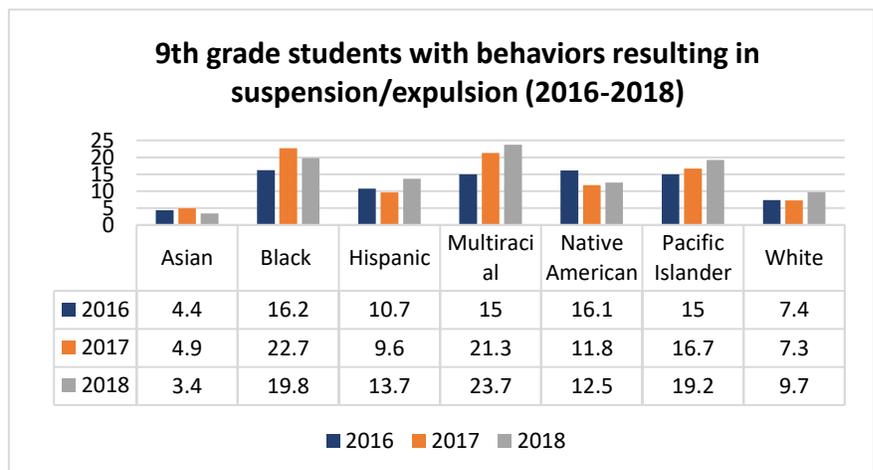
Data across multiple areas indicates that significant percentages of youth in Tacoma experience risk factors in multiple domains, including individual, family, school, peer and community. A meta-analysis conducted in 2010 identified six risk factors that are directly predictive of gang-involvement and two with mixed results (Klein and Maxson, 2010). Where data is available, the percentage of youth in Tacoma that appear to be affected by these risk factors will be reported below.

Negative life events (death, absent parent, school suspension, injury, illness)

- In 2017, 37.5% of children ages 0 to 17 in Tacoma are estimated to live in a single parent home; 11.5% live with other family members or non-biologically related adults (American Community Survey, 2018).
- 13.6% of 6th graders and 16.4% of 8th graders were suspended or expelled in 2018 (Tacoma Public Schools, 2018).



The highest rate of suspensions for youth in Tacoma Public Schools occurred at critical ages when young people are vulnerable to joining gangs (6th and 8th grades). Suspension/expulsion also disproportionately effects Black/African American, multiracial, Native American and Pacific Islander youth, who are 1.5 to 2.5 times more likely to be suspended, per capita comparison to white/Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino students (Tacoma Public Schools, 2018).



Positive attitudes toward delinquent behavior

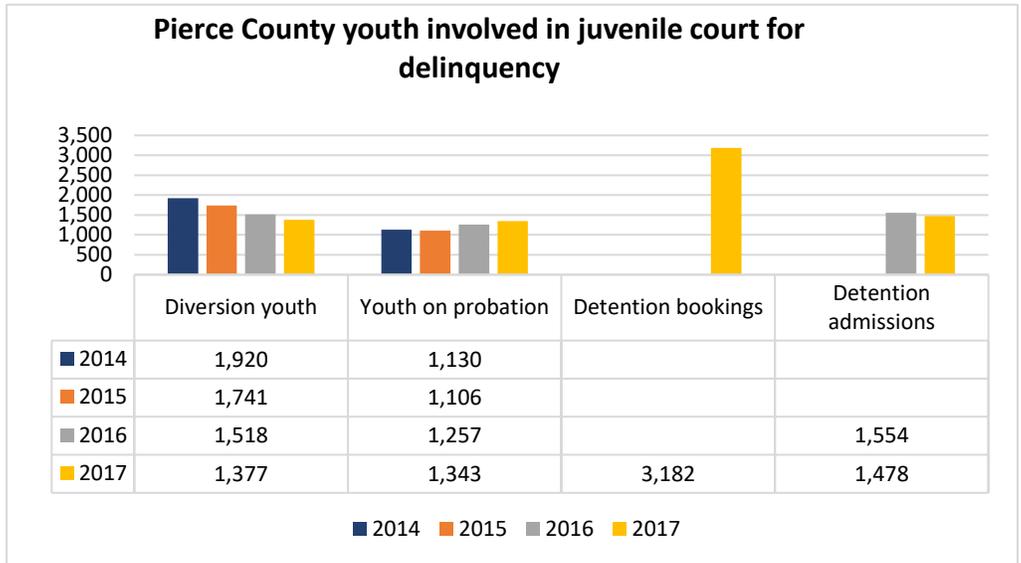
- 21% of 6th graders, 24% of 8th graders, and 40% of 10th and 12th graders reported favorable views of drug use (Washington Healthy Youth Survey, 2017).

Problem (antisocial/risky/impulsive) behaviors

- 14% of 8th graders, 20% of 10th graders, and 23% of 12th graders reported early initiation of drug use (Washington Healthy Youth Survey, 2017).
- Between 46% and 56% of youth in 6th to 12th grades were at perceived risk of drug use (Washington Healthy Youth Survey, 2017).

According to the Pierce County Juvenile Court (2018):

- In 2017, 1,377 youth were sent to a Pierce County Juvenile Court diversion program for delinquent or status offenses.
- In 2017, 1,343 youth in Pierce County were on juvenile probation.
- In 2017, there were 3,182 detention bookings for juveniles in Pierce County
- In 2016, Pierce County had the highest number of youths admitted to juvenile detention in the state of Washington (Pierce County (Gilman and Sanders, 2017)).

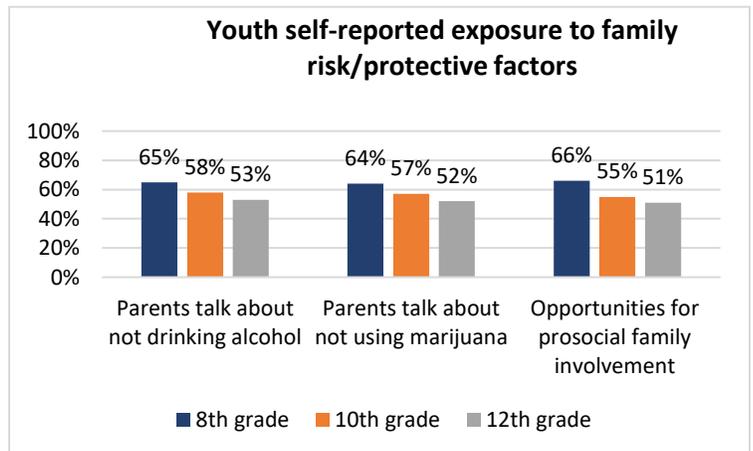


Delinquent peer network/negative peer influences

- Between 15% and 21% of youth in 6th to 12th grade reported having friends who use drugs.

Low parental supervision and monitoring

While not specifically addressed by the Washington Healthy Youth Survey, questions on the WHYS did address parental messaging on drug/alcohol use and prosocial involvement with family.



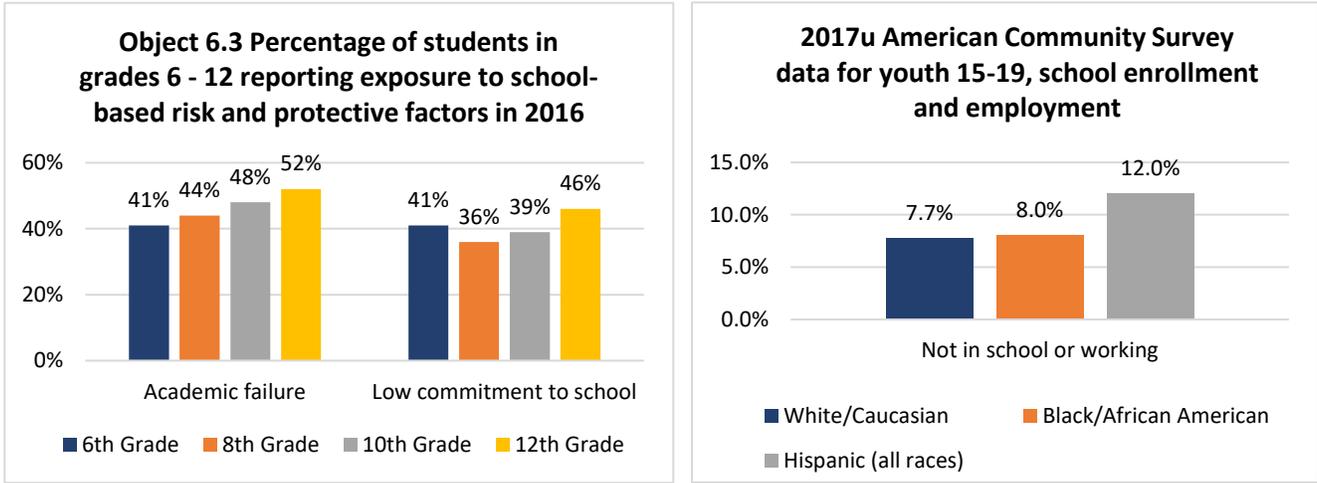
Between 35% and 49% of youth in grades 10, 10 and 12 in Pierce County report inconsistent messaging from parents on substance use and lack of exposure to prosocial family involvement. (Washington Healthy Youth Survey, 2017).

Low school commitment and attachment

Youth in Pierce County self-report high academic risk factors, both for academic failure and low commitment to school. (Washington Healthy Youth Survey, 2017). For youth ages 15 to 19,

- 18% of white youth are not enrolled in school
- 25.2% of Hispanic youth (all races) are not enrolled in school
- 8.2% of black youth are not enrolled in school.

Further, close to one in ten youth ages 16 to 19 in Tacoma is not attending school or working (American Community Survey, 2018). Significant numbers of youth in Pierce County also report high levels of academic failure and low commitment to school.



Youth risk exposure in Tacoma is covered in further detail in Section 7, along with estimates of numbers of youth experiencing specific risk factors in Tacoma. Because the Healthy Youth Survey, while comprehensive, does not cover some specific risk factors for gang involvement, policymakers in Tacoma may wish to study youth risk exposure on a local basis in further detail. Programs assessed in the gap analysis (Section 7) found that 60% of the programs provided a dosage of one hour or less per week to the young people that they serve. For youth experiencing risk in multiple domains of their lives (individual, family, school, peer), services need to be scaled to a more intensive dosage to counter the level of risk they experience daily.

Key Finding 4

Gaps in gang data collection inhibit Tacoma's ability to:

- Analyze the level and extent of local gang activity
- Share meaningful information with different constituency groups
- Measure the effectiveness of current strategies
- Engage residents, key leaders, and agency partners in collaborating on local gang issues
- Create organized, efficient, and effective strategies to reduce youth and young adult involvement in gangs and violence.

The number of gang members identified by Tacoma Police Department decreased by two-thirds (65.4%) between 2011 and 2018, from 651 to 225. This decrease in identified population resulted in significant shifts in the age and race of known gang members in Tacoma. Black/African American gang members represented 56.1% of the total population of gang members in 2011 and now represent around 69.9%. The percentage of white gang members (including Hispanics) decreased from 25.7% of the population to 20.2%.

The population of known gang members also became considerably older from 2011 to 2018. This data is covered in-depth in Section 3 of this report.

Gang population by affiliation, 2011 and 2018			
	2011 members & associates*	2018 members & associates*	% change
Total active gangs	88	46	-47.7%
Crips	335	100	-70.1%
Bloods	114	35	-69.3%
Sureños	108	15	-86.1%
Norteños	5	5	0
Other total	89	70	-21.3%
Folks/Folk Nation		34	
Juggalos	37	4	-91.9%
Other sets		21	
Total	651	225	-65.4%

*includes duplicate entries for individuals with multiple reported gang affiliations but does not include duplicate entries for individuals with multiple addresses.

Between 2015 and 2018, crimes classified as gang-related also represented an extremely small percentage of all violent⁴ crimes. No homicides were classified as gang-related in 2016-17, and only 3-4% of aggravated assaults and 1% of robberies were classified as gang-related during 2015-18.

Percentage of violent crimes classified as gang-related, 2015-2018

	2015			2016			2017			2018*		
	Homicide	Agg. Assault	Robbery									
Gang	3	26	5	0	38	7	0	32	6	1	18	5
All	14	891	486	12	1068	541	10	919	466	10	690	358
% gang	21%	3%	1%	0	4%	1%	0%	3%	1%	10%	3%	1%

*Only crimes between January 2018 and August 2018 are included in this analysis.

⁴ Between January 1 2018 and August 31 2018.

However, while the percentage of crimes classified as gang-related were low, Tacoma’s violent crime problem was high compared to other cities in Washington. It is impossible, based on existing police reports, to know if a decrease in gang membership and involvement in violent crime has occurred since 2011.

However, surveys with public safety professionals seem to indicate that officers believe that improvement needs to be made to current gang intelligence and enforcement strategies. Only 11% of public safety professionals who were surveyed indicated that they are satisfied with Tacoma’s current response to gangs. Suggestions for improvement included:

- Increase collection of intelligence on gangs
- Assign more officers to gang enforcement and investigation
- Engage in more proactive gang enforcement activities

One comment by a public safety professional was quite specific:

The Tacoma Police Department Gang Unit was reduced and now consists of two officers and one sergeant, who have been assigned to Special Investigations Division (SID) for nearly two years. They are no longer in uniform, in patrol cars, contacting gang members, or responding to gang-related calls. There are very few (2-3) officers in the Tacoma Police Department who are formally trained in gang-related culture and activities, and they are on patrol, making the largest impact. The department needs a robust gang/violent crime unit with 6 to 8 proactive patrol officers who focus on various activities connected to gangs: burglaries (for weapons), controlled substances, firearms, human trafficking, promoting prostitution, etc.

Most constituency groups reported that gangs are a problem in Tacoma. Almost 9 in 10 community leaders (87%) reported that gangs are a problem in Tacoma and rated serious crimes among their top concerns.

Community leaders’ top 3 gang concerns:	
46%	Increase in violent crime
43%	Increase in weapon crimes
38%	Increase in drug crimes

But, while significant percentages of each constituent group expressed concerns about gangs, including about safety issues, substantial percentages of survey respondents also reported an overall lack of knowledge about gang issues in Tacoma and a lack of awareness of activities currently being undertaken to reduce gangs.

% of respondents who do not know if gang activity is increasing or decreasing in the past 3 years:



When asked what is currently being done about gangs, responses from community leaders included:

- Nothing, no one wants to talk about it
- Not sure, but it seems that most attention to the gang issue comes from the police
- Not enough due to funding issues
- I have not heard any information about the current response
- Not much, you need to pay attention to what is happening in the community
- Police monitoring and some outreach to youth is about it
- Not enough. We need to get in the homes to determine what these kids need, not all kids that are subject to gang exposure need the same services
- While I know there are efforts being made to address gang activities and gang violence, I have not heard or read about what is being done, so I am unable to respond fully to this question

Agency personnel survey	Do not know	Gap analysis survey	Do not know
What signs of gang activity have you observed in the youth that you serve?	16%	What percentage of youth served in your program are current or former gang members?	53.3%
Community residents	Do not know	School personnel survey	Do not know
What are the top three problems caused by gangs in your neighborhood?	31.8%	Do you believe gang-involved students attend your school?	20.6%

Community residents expressed concerns about neighborhood issues, but did not know if they were connected to gangs:

- “I hear gunshots often, don’t know where they come from, but we can hear them.”

They also expressed dissatisfaction at a lack of available information on gangs and a perceived lack of response to gangs and related crime:

- “I have not seen any response to gangs by the City of Tacoma”
- “We don’t know what is being done to curb gang activity. It would be nice to know.”
- “We have an active drug house in our neighborhood. Why did police wait to respond until someone was shot?”
- “It feels like gang activity is on the rise again, and we do not have enough police officers to patrol and control gang issues effectively.”

Agency personnel expressed a need for more training and information on gangs that would enable them to more effectively identify and respond to gang-involved youth in their program.

It should be noted that Key Finding 4 in the 2011 Tacoma Gang Assessment was:

“Gaps in information/data about gangs have affected Tacoma’s ability to understand and significantly impact the local gang problem.”

Section 2 – Community Demographics and Risk Factors

This section describes demographic conditions and risk factors for 48 census tracts in Tacoma, organized by neighborhood. This methodology was chosen because there are significant demographic distinctions between census tracts in Tacoma, and these distinctions may be lost when examining the data at a larger level. Data in this section was drawn from the American Community Survey (ACS) five-year data projections for 2016, except where noted. Overall data for Tacoma and Pierce County is drawn from the 2017 ACS data.

Tacoma is a highly diverse city of 213,426 residents located in the south end of Puget Sound in Pierce County, Washington. About one quarter (24%) of the population of Tacoma is age 19 or below, which is comparable to the rate in Washington state, but slightly below the rate of Pierce County.

Table 2.1 Population overview of Washington, Pierce County and Tacoma

Area	Population	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma	213,426	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.90%	18%
Pierce County	876,764	26%	\$32,540	\$69,278	10%	11%
Washington	7,405,743	24%	\$36,975	\$70,979	11%	14%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

The per capita income in Tacoma is 17.6% lower than the per capita income in Washington State and 6.4% lower than the per capita income in Pierce County. The percent of persons living in poverty is 35.5% higher in Tacoma than in Washington state, and is 49% higher than in Pierce County overall.

The city is more racially diverse than both the state of Washington and Pierce County overall. Tacoma’s black/African American population is 2.5 times higher than that of Washington state, and 42.9% higher per capita than the population of black/African American residents in Pierce County. The city also has a slightly larger percentage of biracial residents than Washington state overall.

Table 2.2 Racial/ethnic overview of residents of Washington, Pierce County and Tacoma

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
Pierce County	67%	7%	1%	6%	2%	0%	7%	11%
Washington	69%	4%	1%	8%	1%	0%	5%	13%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Tacoma residents are 18.8% more likely to be single (57%) than residents of Pierce County or Washington (48%). The birth rates in Tacoma are lower, and household size is also smaller. Tacoma residents are 15.9% less likely to own property than residents of Pierce County and Washington overall, and Tacoma’s geographic mobility rate of 18.6% is higher than that of Washington (17.8%) and Pierce County (16.7%).

Table 2.3 Family structure overview of Washington, Pierce County and Tacoma

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50		% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
			who gave birth in past year	Persons per household			
Tacoma	43%	57%	4.7%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
Pierce County	52%	48%	6.1%	2.7	37%	63%	16.7%
Washington	52%	48%	5.6^	2.6	37%	63%	17.8%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Tacoma residents are slightly less likely to have a high school diploma than residents of Pierce County/Washington state. They are slightly less likely to speak English only than residents of Pierce County, and slightly more likely to speak English at home than residents of Washington overall. The most common languages spoken at home besides English are Spanish and Asian/Islander languages. A small percentage of Tacoma residents with children also speak an Indo-European language at home.

Table 2.4 Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for Washington, Pierce County and Tacoma

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor’s degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
Pierce County	8%	92%	26%	88%	7%	2%	3%	1%
Washington	9%	91.3%	35.5%	77%	13%	4%	4%	1%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

A little more than one in ten (12.4%) of Tacoma residents were born outside the U.S. The most common region that immigrants migrate from is Asia, followed by Latin America and Europe. Tacoma also has a small percentage of African immigrants.

Table 2.5 National origin of residents of Washington, Pierce County and Tacoma

Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
Pierce County	9.3%	20%	44%	4%	31%
Washington	14.3%	14%	44%	6%	34%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

INCOME AND POVERTY

Tacoma’s overall median and per capita incomes disguise wide variances in income at the census tract level. Table ___ shows the bottom eight and top eight census tracts in Tacoma by median annual income.

The highest median income census tracts are found in Northeast Tacoma and New Tacoma. The lowest income tracts are in East Side and New Tacoma. The income differential between the lowest median income (\$15,104) in Census Tract 9400.06 and the highest median income (\$105,125) in Census Tract 9400.11 is over \$90,000 annually.

One reason data for this section was analyzed by census tract for this report is illustrated in Table 2.6 “Eight lowest and highest median income census tracts in Tacoma.” Some of the highest and lowest median incomes are found

Table 2.6 Eight lowest and highest median income census tracts in Tacoma

Census Tract	Neighborhood	Median Household income
9400.06	East Side	\$15,104
614	New Tacoma	\$17,105
616.01	New Tacoma	\$22,431
619	South End/East Side	\$29,135
619	East Side	\$29,135
628.01	South Tacoma	\$36,058
626	South Tacoma	\$36,480
610.2	West End	\$39,125
610.01	West End	\$70,368
9400.08	North East	\$74,152
9400.05	North East	\$79,360
608	North East	\$79,688
602	New Tacoma	\$82,273
604	North East	\$90,766
605	North East	\$101,047
9400.11	North East	\$105,125

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

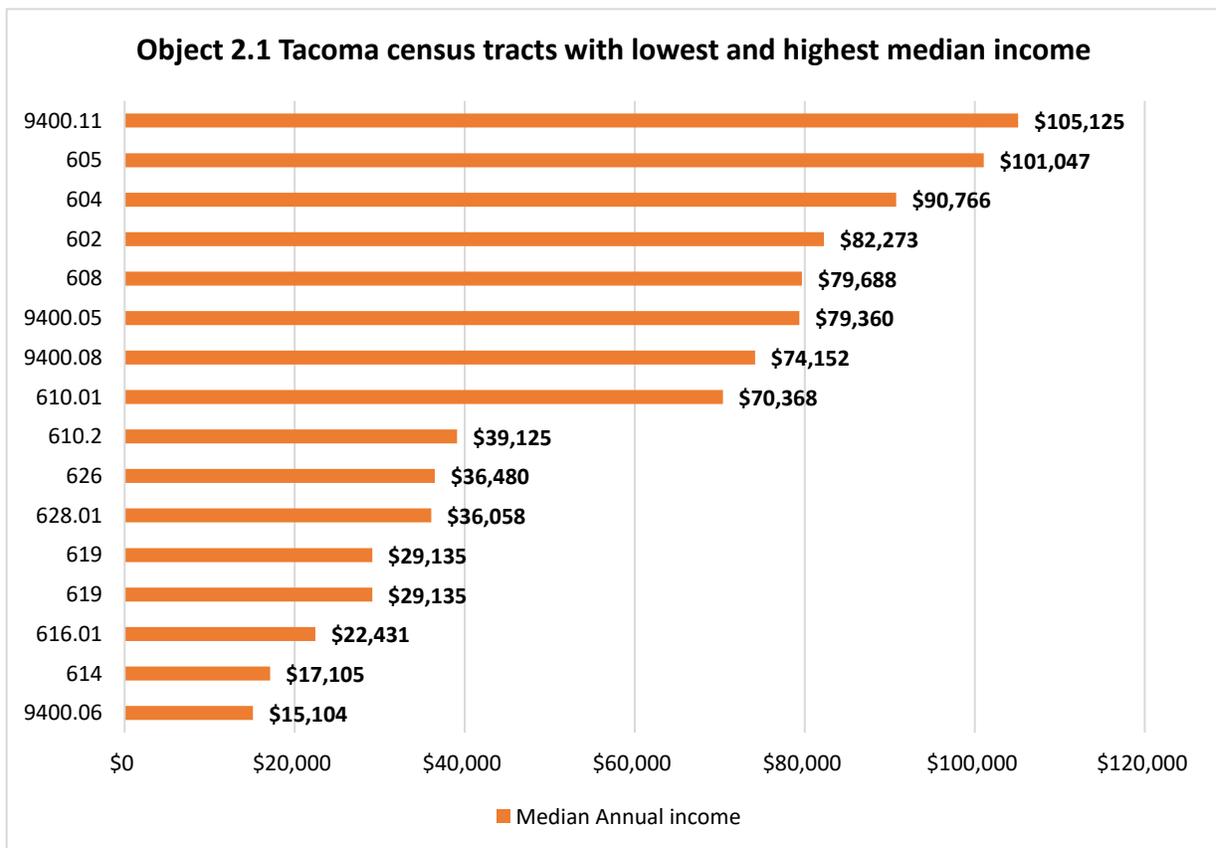


Table 2.7 Eight lowest and highest per capita income census tracts in Tacoma

Census Tract	Neighborhood	Per Capita income
9400.06	East Side	\$10,294
614	New Tacoma	\$11,747
9400.07	East Side	\$17,433
623	East Side	\$18,643
613	Central	\$18,822
620	East Side	\$18,963
633	East Side	\$19,599
628.01	South Tacoma	\$19,914
615	New Tacoma	\$36,401
603	West End	\$38,976
602	New Tacoma	\$39,633
604	Northeast	\$46,008
606	Northeast	\$46,171
610.01	West End	\$46,647
9400.11	Northeast	\$51,751
605	Northeast	\$52,363

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

within the same neighborhoods (West End and New Tacoma).

The census tracts with the highest per capita income annually are found in Northeast, West End and New Tacoma neighborhoods. The lowest per capita income census tracts are in East Side and New Tacoma.

The lowest per capita income (\$10,294) is found in Census Tract 9400.06 in the East Side neighborhood. The highest per capita annual income (\$52,363) is found in Census Tract 605 in the Northeast neighborhood. The annual per capita income in the highest census tract is roughly five times higher than the annual per capita income in the lowest census tract. The eight census tracts with the lowest per capita income all have per capita incomes below \$20,000 annually.

The ten census tracts in Tacoma with the highest percentage of persons living in poverty are in the East Side, New Tacoma, South End, Central and South Tacoma neighborhoods. Over half of the people who reside in Census Tract 9400.06 in the East Side neighborhood live below the poverty level. In five census tracts in Tacoma, more than 40% of residents live below the poverty level.

Object 2.2 Percentage of population below the poverty level by census tract

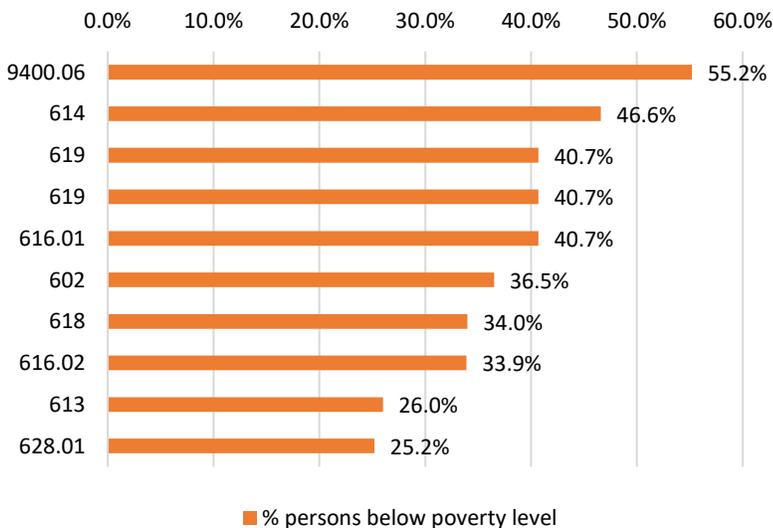


Table 2.8 Census tracts with the highest percentage of persons living below poverty level in Tacoma

Census Tract	Neighborhood	% persons below poverty level
9400.06	East Side	55.2%
614	New Tacoma	46.60%
619	South End/East Side	40.70%
616.01	New Tacoma	40.70%
602	New Tacoma	36.50%
618	South End	34%
616.02	New Tacoma	33.90%
613	Central	26.0%
628.01	South Tacoma	25.2%
609.4	West End	25%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

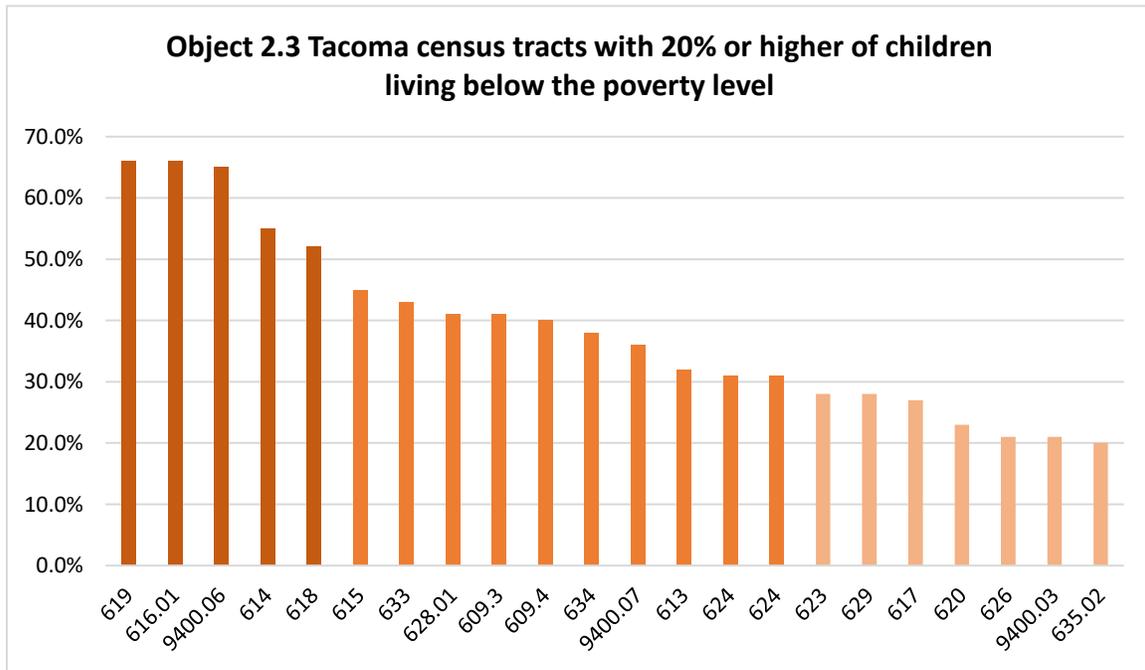
Table 2.9 Tacoma census tracts with the highest percentage of children living below the poverty level in Tacoma

Census Tract	Neighborhood	% children below poverty level
619	South End/East Side	66%
616.01	New Tacoma	66%
9400.06	East Side	65%
614	New Tacoma	55%
618	South End	52%
615	New Tacoma	45%
633	East Side	43.0%
628.01	South Tacoma	41%
609.3	West End	41%
609.4	West End	40.0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

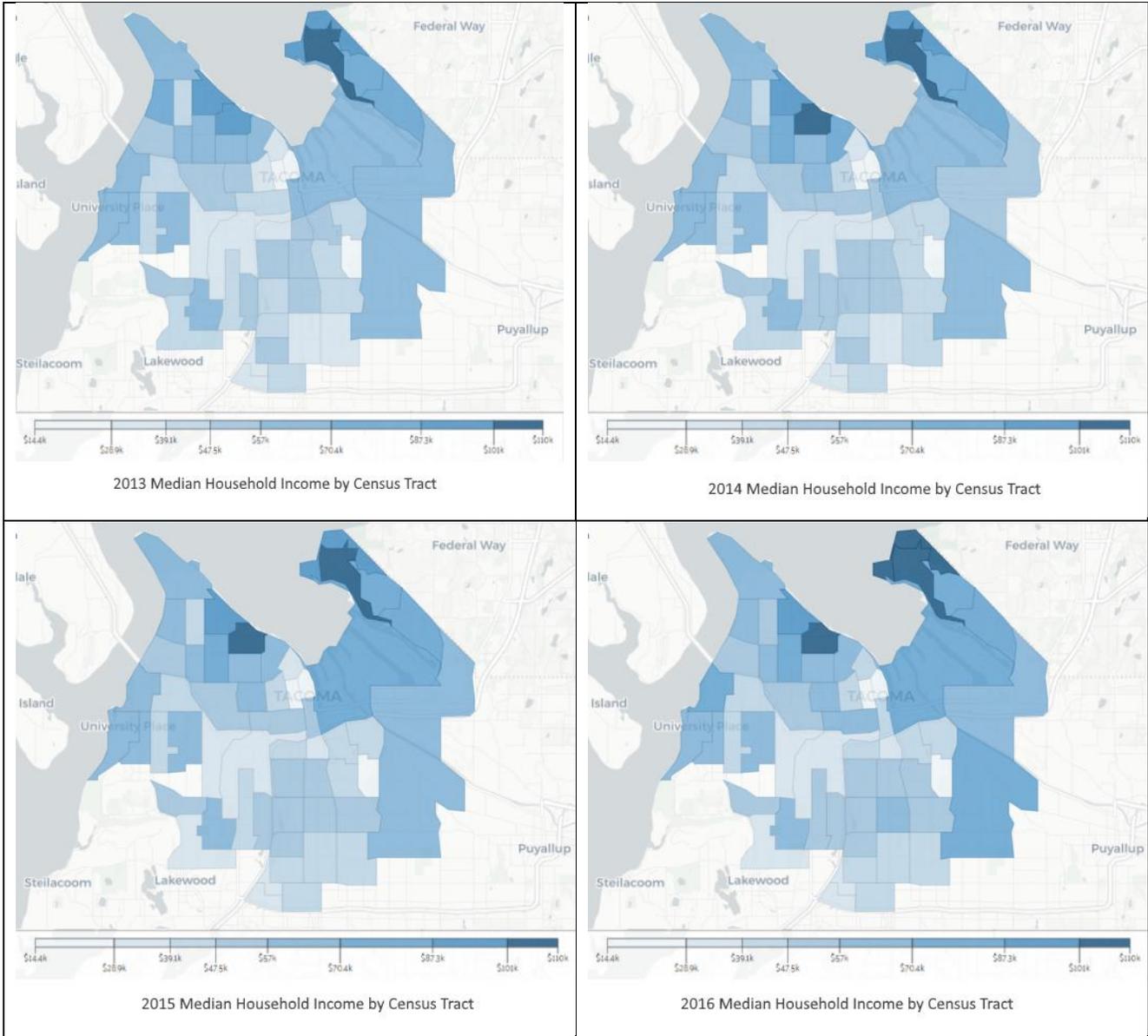
Tacoma has five census tracts where more than 50% of children live below poverty, and three census tracts where almost two-thirds of children live below the poverty level. The census tracts with the most children below the poverty level in the East Side, South End, New Tacoma and West End.

A total of 48 census tracts were examined for this report. In 22 of these tracts (45.8% of all census tracts), more than one in five children lives below the poverty level.



The maps below show the American Community Survey estimated income shifts occurring in Tacoma at the census tract level between 2013 and 2016.

Object 2.4 Census Tracts by estimated income, 2013 to 2016



RACIAL/ETHNIC DIVERSITY

The greatest racial diversity in Tacoma is found in the East Side and South End neighborhoods. Eight of the ten most racially diverse census tracts in Tacoma are in those neighborhoods. The largest populations of Hispanic/Latino residents are found in the New Tacoma and East Side neighborhoods. The largest populations of black/African American residents are found in the East Side, South Tacoma and Central Tacoma neighborhoods.

Table 2.10 Ten most racially diverse census tracts in Tacoma

Census Tract	Neighborhood	White	Black	Native	Asian	Islander	Biracial	Hispanic
9400.06	East Side	22%	33%	0%	26%	0%	11%	7%
633	East Side	31%	14%	1%	19%	4%	3%	28%
635.02	South End	34%	9%	0%	29%	7%	12%	9%
9400.07	East Side	35%	8%	13%	10%	6%	8%	19%
635.01	South End	41%	11%	0%	14%	3%	15%	15%
618	South End	42%	6%	4%	23%	0%	12%	13%
623	East Side	42%	11%	3%	13%	0%	6%	25%
631	South End	42%	16%	0%	7%	4%	15%	15%
630	South Tacoma	42%	16%	0%	7%	4%	15%	15%
617	Central	42%	24%	0%	10%	0%	11%	13%

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The largest percentage of young mothers in Tacoma (ages 20-24) are in the East Side, South End, Central and South Tacoma neighborhoods. Six of the ten neighborhoods with high levels of young parents also have high rates of child poverty.

Object 2.5 Ten Tacoma census tracts with the highest percentage of mothers age 24 and under

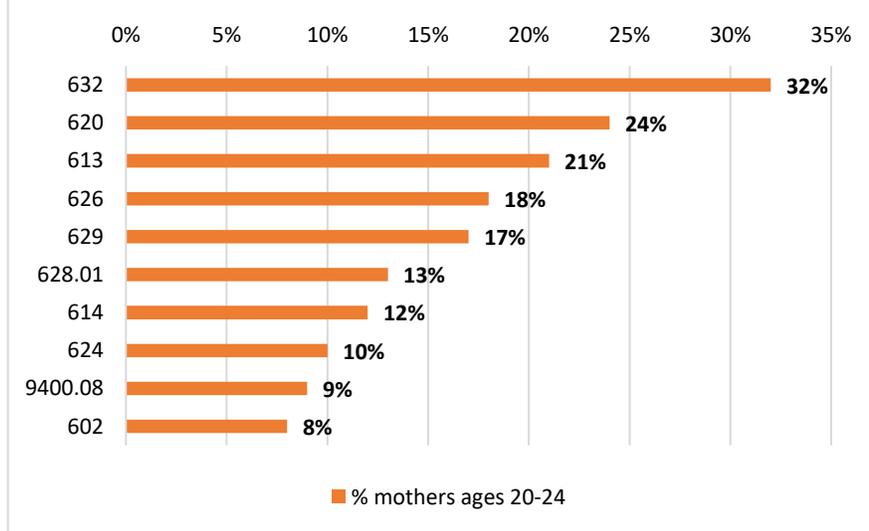


Table 2.11 Percentage of mothers below age 25 and percent of children below poverty line

Census Tract	% mothers ages 20-24	% children below poverty
632	32%	65.0%
620	24%	18%
613	21%	52%
626	18%	11%
629	17%	11%
628.01	13%	27.%
614	12%	38%
624	10%	17%
9400.08	9%	66%

The highest birth rates are found in the South End, East Side, West End, and Central neighborhoods.

Table 2.12 Top ten Tacoma census tracts by birth rate

Census Tract	Neighborhood	Birth rate	Census Tract	Neighborhood	Birth rate
618	South End	14.8%	609.3	West End	9.8%
9400.07	East Side	11.0%	612	Central	8.20%
634	South End	10.9%	625	South End	7.8%
632	South End/East Side	10.6%	611	Central	7.80%
9400.06	East Side	9.8%	602	New Tacoma	7.7%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The neighborhoods with the highest rates of high school completion are the Northeast and West End neighborhoods. The neighborhoods with the lowest rates of high school completion are New Tacoma, East Side, South End, and South Tacoma. It appears that educational attainment is sometimes, but not always, correlated to income. Two of the census tracts with the lowest rates of high school completion also have the lowest median incomes. Two of the neighborhoods with the highest rates of high school completion also have the highest median incomes. However, many other neighborhoods with low educational attainment have mid-range incomes.

Table 2.13 Census tracts by lowest and highest educational completion rate and median household income

Census Tract	Neighborhood	High school completion rate	Median household income
614	New Tacoma	73.4%	\$17,105
9400.06	East Side	74.2%	\$15,104
631	South End	75.6%	\$51,694
630	South Tacoma	75.6%	\$51,694
620	East Side	78.00%	\$55,294
633	East Side	78.0%	\$45,403
634	South End	81.4%	\$45,806
635.02	South End	81.1%	\$42,044
608	Northeast	95.1%	\$65,429
610.01	West End	96.0%	\$70,368
605	Northeast	96.5%	\$101,047
606	Northeast	97.0%	\$63,967
603	West End	97.1%	\$65,972
607	Northeast	97.4%	\$105,125
9400.11	Northeast	97.1%	\$67,364

CONCLUSION

This section seeks to identify specific local factors at the census tract level and show the diversity in income, family structure, race/ethnicity, educational attainment and other social factors across and within Tacoma's eight larger neighborhoods.

Table 2.14 Tacoma neighborhoods with highest percentage of children living in poverty, by selected characteristics

Census Tract	Neighborhood	Population	% children age 0 to 19	% children below poverty	Per capita income	% high school completion
619	South End/East Side	1,906	23%	66%	\$22,089	88.1%
616.01	New Tacoma	1,906	9%	66%	\$29,138	87%
9400.06	East Side	3,050	44%	65%	\$10,294	74.2%
614	New Tacoma	3,598	18%	55%	\$11,747	73.4%
618	South End	2,902	32%	52%	\$20,471	87.8%
615	New Tacoma	4,865	11%	45%	\$36,401	91.5%
633	East Side	8,514	29%	43%	\$19,599	78%
628.01	South Tacoma	6,512	26%	41%	\$19,914	84.2%
609.3	West End	3,449	24%	41%	\$35,307	92.1%
609.4	West End	5,233	23%	40%	\$26,927	88.0%

The table above shows the intersection between low per capita income, rates of child exposure to poverty, and educational attainment in specific Tacoma census tracts.

A more in-depth examination of census tract data by neighborhood is found on Appendix A, page 179 of this report.

Section 3 – Gangs, Crime and Violence

OVERVIEW OF ANALYSIS

This section of the report seeks to provide available information on gang activity and the role of gangs in violent crime in Tacoma. Analysis for this section was conducted from police incident report data from 2015-2018, provided by Jacqueline Shelton, crime analyst for Tacoma Police Department, unless otherwise noted.

Data sets utilized:

Tacoma Police Department (2018). Police incident report data for homicide, aggravated assault and robbery for January 2015 – August 2018. Produced by: Jacqueline Shelton.

Offense categories selected for this analysis include:

- Homicide/murder
- Aggravated Assault
- Robbery

These crime categories were chosen based on guidance from *OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model: A Guide to Assessing Your Community's Youth Gang Problem* (2009).

Homicide and aggravated assault are frequently very similar in motive and method. A person who shoots or stabs another person is often trying to seriously injure or kill the victim. The primary difference between these charges is in the severity of injuries caused and the weapon(s) used. If the victim is fatally injured, the offense is typically charged as a murder or homicide. If the victim is seriously injured, but not killed, the offense is often charged as an aggravated assault, depending on the severity of injuries and aggravating factors in the commission of the offense.

Whether victims of these violent offenses are killed or injured is affected by many factors beyond intent, including access to medical care, the location on the body where injuries are sustained, and the type of force/weapon used. However, for all intents and purposes, these crimes spring from similar motives and are committed in similar ways. There are many more aggravated assaults annually in most communities than there are homicides, so analysis of aggravated assaults allows for drawing conclusions about violent crime in a community with a larger and more consistent data set.

These violent person offenses are also much more likely to be identified in police information management systems as gang-involved or gang-related offenses than property or drug crimes. There is typically a victim or witness statement attached to the initial report, as well, which provides evidence that can be used by law enforcement officers to classify an incident as gang-related or involved.

Robbery is another violent person offense in which physical force or a weapon may be used to obtain another person's money or property. In some cases, an individual may seek to commit a robbery, cause serious physical harm or death in the commission of that crime, and be charged with both robbery and aggravated assault or homicide depending on the severity of injuries. The crime of robbery is defined in statute in the Reformed Code of Washington 9A.56.190:

A person commits robbery when he or she unlawfully takes personal property from the person of another or in his or her presence against his or her will by the use or threatened

use of immediate force, violence, or fear of injury to that person or his or her property or the person or property of anyone. Such force or fear must be used to obtain or retain possession of the property, or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking; in either of which cases the degree of force is immaterial. Such taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear.

This report also examines the demographics of suspects/arrested persons and victims in these violent crimes.

OVERALL VIOLENT CRIME IN TACOMA

Overall violent crime by category is examined in this section to identify a baseline level of violence in Tacoma over the past 3.5 years (2015-2018). Where available, crimes are analyzed by gang-related versus non-gang-related characteristics. However, it should be noted that--per Tacoma Police Department--only a small percentage of gang-related crimes are flagged as gang-related crimes in their incident report management system.

Between 2015 and 2017, homicides in Tacoma decreased by 40%. Aggravated assaults increased by 3% and robberies decreased by 4%. On average, 8% of homicides, 3.3% of aggravated assaults and 1% of robberies were identified by Tacoma Police Department as gang-related between 2015 and 2018.

Table 3.1 Murders in Tacoma between 2015 and 2018, by gang-related and non-gang-related

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Gang-related	3	0	0	1
Non-Gang-related	11	12	10	9
Total homicides	14	12	10	10
Percent gang -involved	21%	0%	0%	10%

*2018 crimes are for January – August, 2018

Table 3.2 Aggravated assaults in Tacoma between 2015 and 2018, by gang-related and non-gang-related

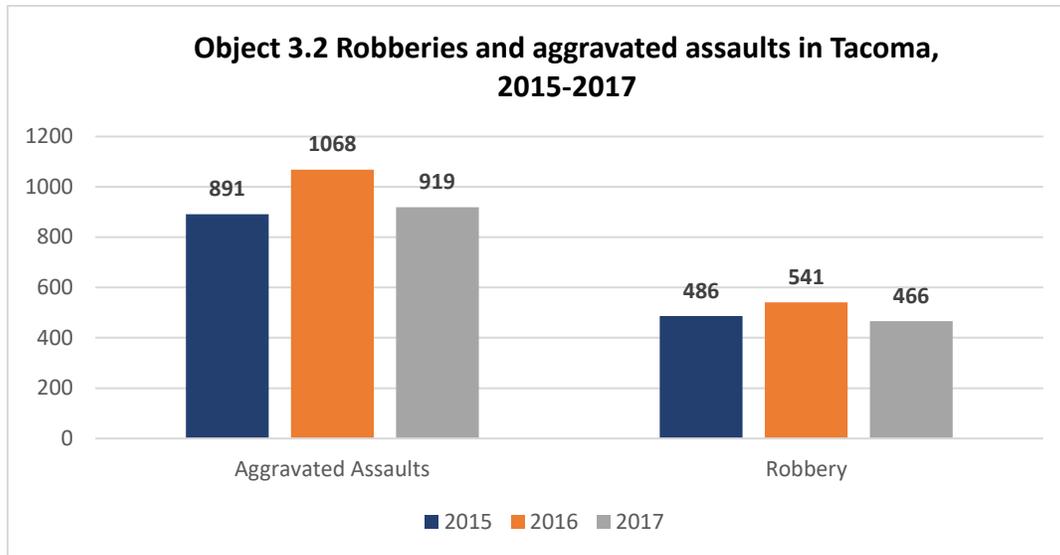
	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Gang-related	26	38	32	18
Non-Gang-related	865	1030	887	672
Total agg assaults	891	1068	919	690
Percent gang -involved	3%	4%	3%	3%

*2018 crimes are for January – August, 2018

Table 3.3 Robberies in Tacoma between 2015 and 2018, by gang-related and non-gang-related

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Gang-related	5	7	6	5
Non-Gang-related	481	534	460	353
Total Crimes	486	541	466	358
Percent gang -involved	1%	1%	1%	1%

*2018 crimes are for January – August, 2018



Crimes during 2016 were significantly higher than violent crimes in 2015 and 2017. To determine whether the data for 2018 is on-trend for the data from 2015 to 2017 data from 2018 was compared to the average number of crimes per year by category. This comparison shows that homicides for January to

Table 3.5 Tacoma violent crimes between January and August, 2015 - 2018

	2015	2016	2017	3-year average	2018	% change
Homicide	7	5	6	6.3	10	57.9%
Aggravated assault	570	718	625	637.7	690	8.2%
Robbery	311	360	285	318.7	358	12.3%
Total	888	1083	916	986.3	1058	9.9%

August of 2018 were significantly higher than the 3-year-average of homicides during 2015 to 2017. This data also shows an overall increase of 9.9% in violent crimes during January – August of 2018, compared to the 3-year-average.

To understand how violent crime in Tacoma compares to other cities in Washington and the statewide crime rate, data was pulled from the 2017 Crime in the United States, compiled annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based on reporting of local law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Data for the four largest cities in Washington (Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Vancouver) and the city of Lakewood, which is near Tacoma in Pierce County. Lakewood also shares some common gangs with Tacoma.

Table 3.6 2017 crime totals by city and state

	Tacoma	Spokane	Vancouver	Seattle	Lakewood	Washington
Population	213,504	218,066	176,884	721,365	61,080	7,405,743
Homicide	10	6	9	27	4	230
Agg Assault	1,153	887	357	2,756	278	13,673
Robbery	403	229	122	1515	89	5,390
Violent crimes	1,737	1,360	652	4,564	425	22,548

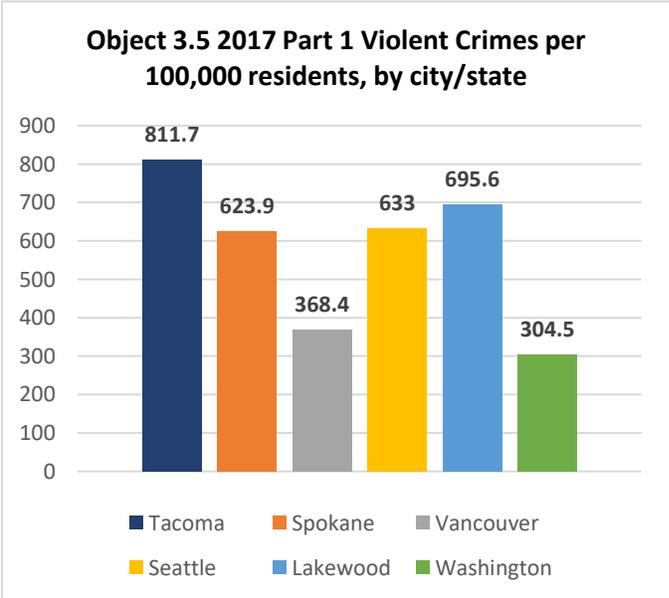
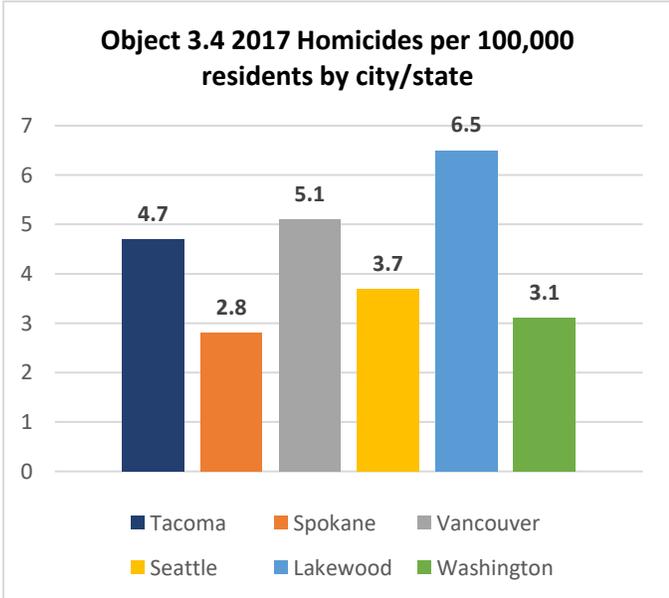
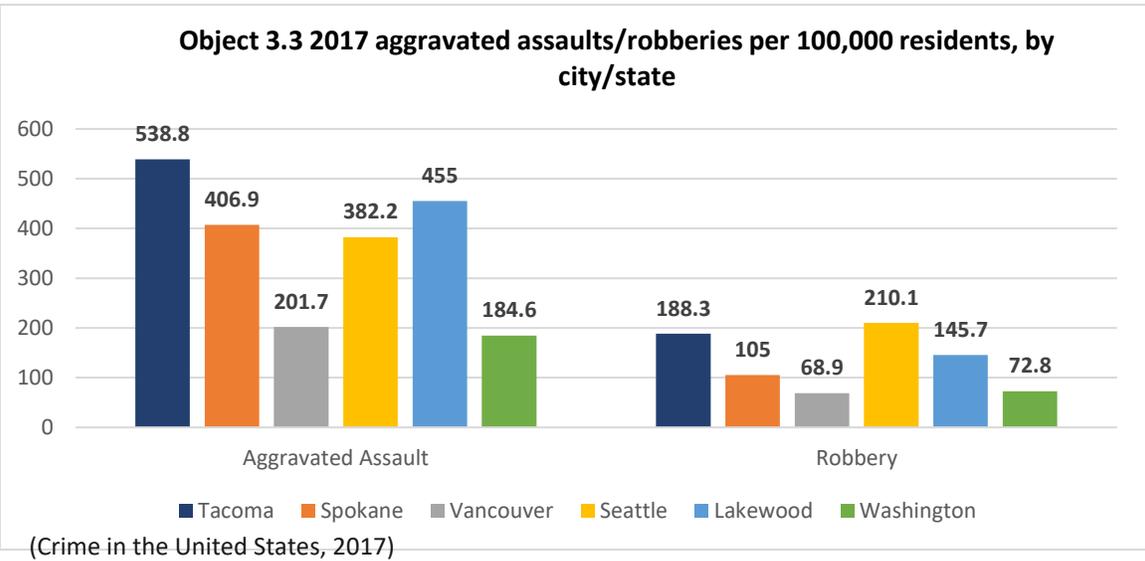
(Crime in the United States, 2017)

Tacoma’s homicide rate of 4.7 per 100,000 people is lower than that of Lakewood (6.5) and Vancouver (5.1). However, Tacoma’s rate of 538.8 aggravated assaults per 100,000 people is significantly higher than other large cities in Washington, and Tacoma’s overall rate of violent crimes (811.7) is almost three times as high as the statewide rate. Tacoma’s rate of robberies (188.3) is the second highest in the five cities (Crime in the United States, 2017)

Table 3.7 2017 violent crimes per 100,000 people, by city and state

	Tacoma	Spokane	Vancouver	Seattle	Lakewood	Washington
Population	213,504	218,066	176,884	721,365	61,080	7405743
Homicide	4.7	2.8	5.1	3.7	6.5	3.1
Agg Assault	538.8	406.9	201.7	382.2	455.0	184.6
Robbery	188.3	105	68.9	210.1	145.7	72.8
Violent crimes	811.7	623.9	368.4	633.0	695.6	304.5

(Crime in the United States, 2017)

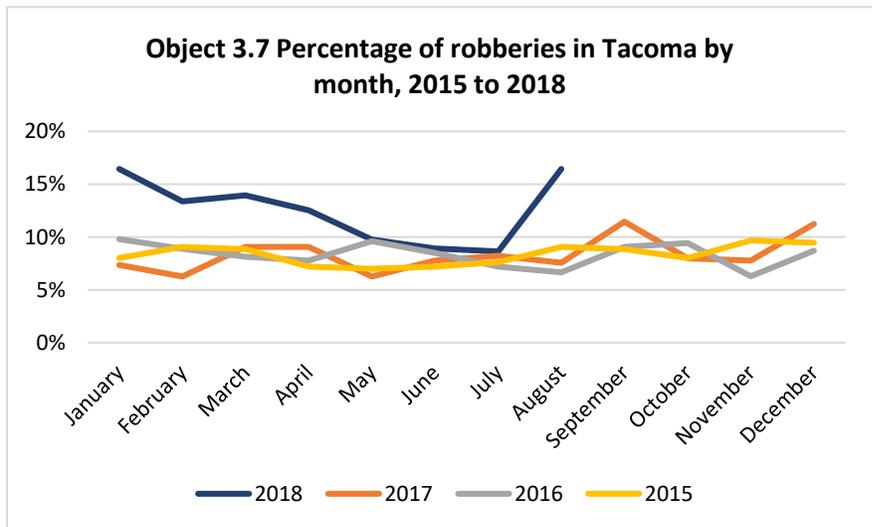
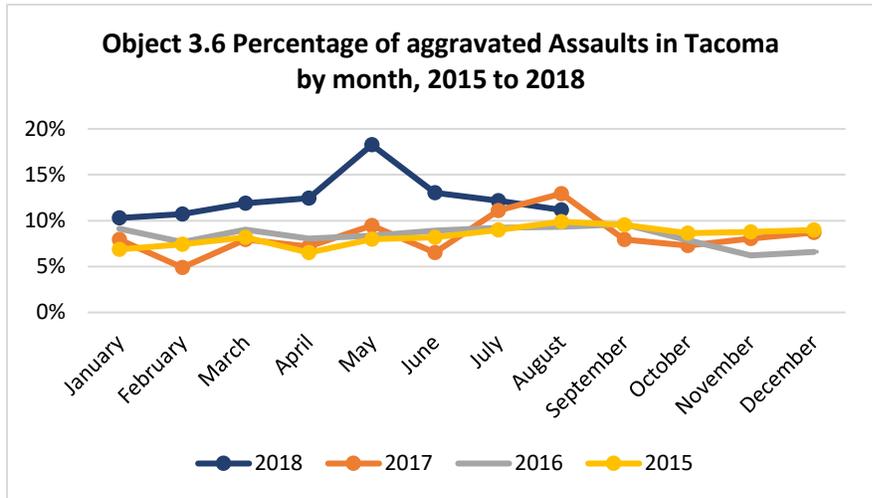


This data suggests that while the annual rate of violent crime in Tacoma has stayed relatively consistent over the past four years, it remains significantly higher than in other large/moderate-sized cities in Washington.

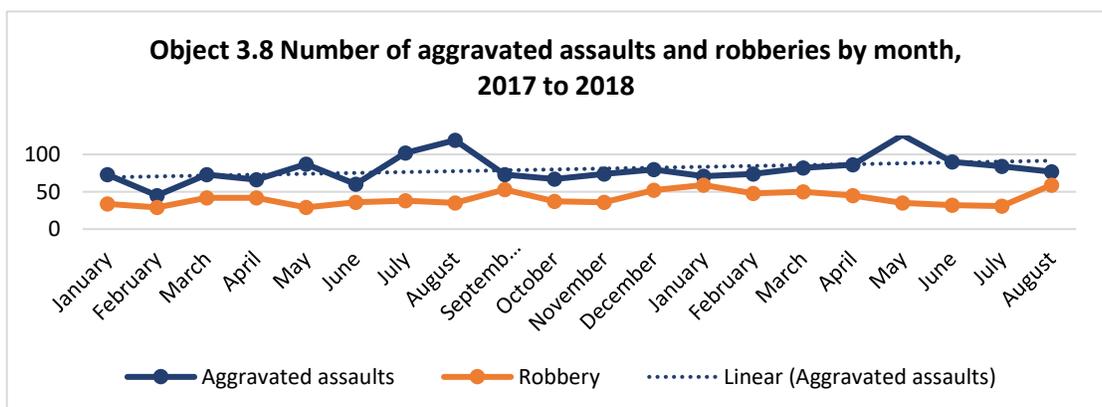
WHEN DO VIOLENT CRIMES OCCUR?

Crime data was analyzed by month, day of the week, and time of day for the years 2015-18 by crime category to see if any trends could be identified in the data.

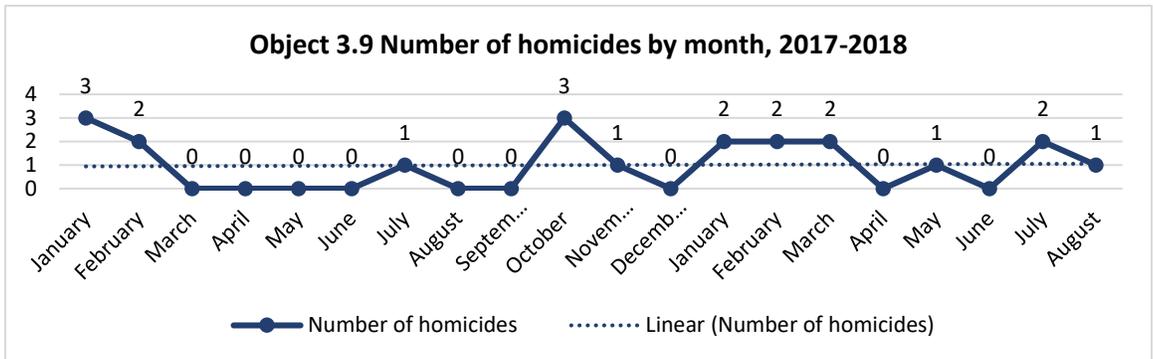
Because numbers of crime varied by several percentage points per year across different crime categories, the percentage of crimes which occurred in each month annually were graphed. There were no clear observable trends in the data as analyzed by month. The line representing crimes occurring by category in 2018 is a statistical outlier, however, because the percentages by month are considerably higher since the data is only for 8 months, rather than 12 months. One interesting observation, though, is that a large spike in aggravated assaults was observed in August 2017, while a large spike in robberies occurred in August in 2018.



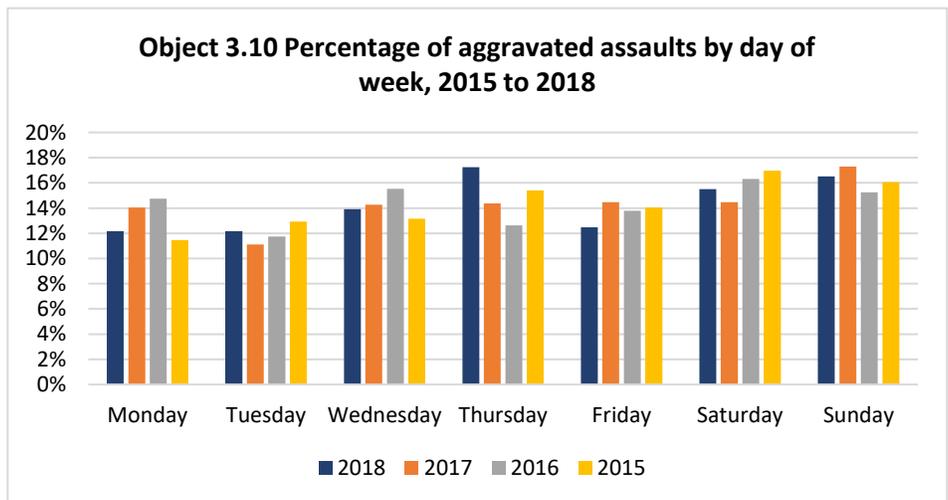
Crimes were also graphed by number of crimes for the past 18 months for all three categories to show where increases and decreases have



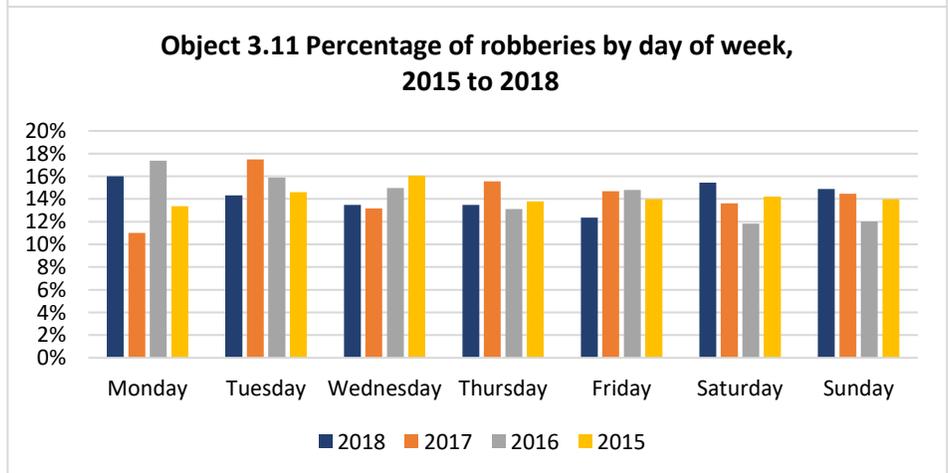
occurred in the most recent time period. A significant increase in the number of aggravated assaults occurred in July/August of 2017 and during May of 2018. A similar increase in robberies occurred in August of 2018. Murders were graphed by month for the past 18 months to see if there were corresponding spikes in murders during the months where there were a higher number of aggravated assaults, but there appears to be no correlation. Instead, the highest months for murders in Tacoma were January of 2017 and October of 2017, when 3 murders occurred.



Aggravated assaults occur with some regularity on every day of the week. For 2018, the largest number of aggravated assaults occurred on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Aggravated assaults commonly occur in the early morning hours between midnight and 6 a.m., so this may explain why Sunday was one of the more common days of the week for this crime.



In contrast, the most common day of the week for robberies during 2018 was Monday, followed by Saturday and Sunday. Not much consistency was observed for the day of the



week when robberies were most likely to be committed across 2015 to 2018, as there was considerable fluctuation from one year to another. During 2018, the most common day of the week for homicide was Wednesday, but this fluctuates considerably by year. The number of homicides that occurred

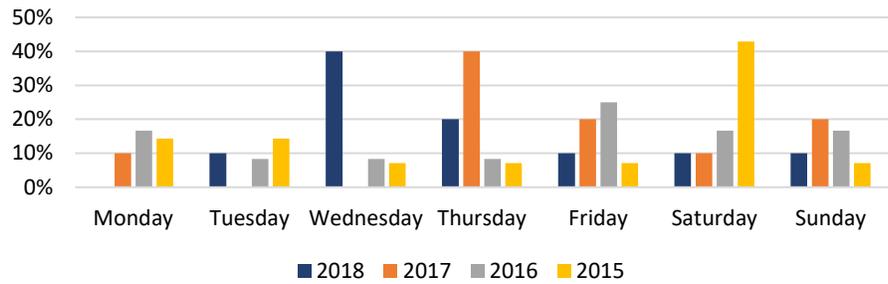
annually from 2015 to 2018 is between 10 and 14, so large fluctuations may be observed when the data is analyzed and graphed.

During the years from 2016 to 2018, homicides most commonly occurred between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. However, this was not the case during 2015, when the timeframe for homicides was distributed much more evenly across the 24-hour period. This crime is very similar to aggravated assault, so the reasons for this time occurring so frequently between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. may have to do with other factors, such as healthcare accessibility.

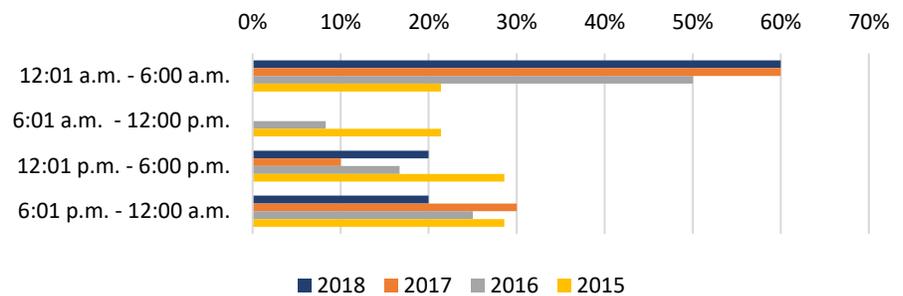
The most common time of day for aggravated assaults is between 6 p.m. and midnight, followed by the period between noon and 6 p.m. This data was consistent over all 4 years.

The most common time of day for robberies during 2018 was between 12 p.m. and 6 p.m., followed by the time period from 6 p.m. to midnight. This varies somewhat by year, but these two time periods are by far the most common time for this crime category.

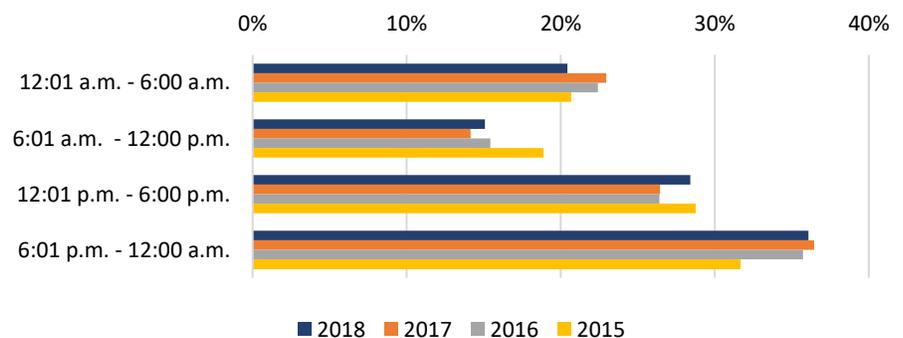
Object 3.12 Percent of homicides by day of week, 2015 to 2018



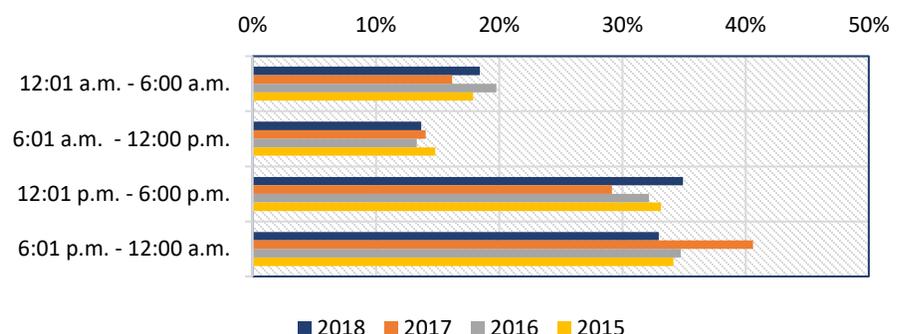
Object 3.13 Percentage of homicides by time of day, 2015 to 2018



Object 3.14 Percentage of aggravated assaults by time of day, 2015 to 2018



Object 3.15 Percentage of robberies by time of day, 2015 - 2018



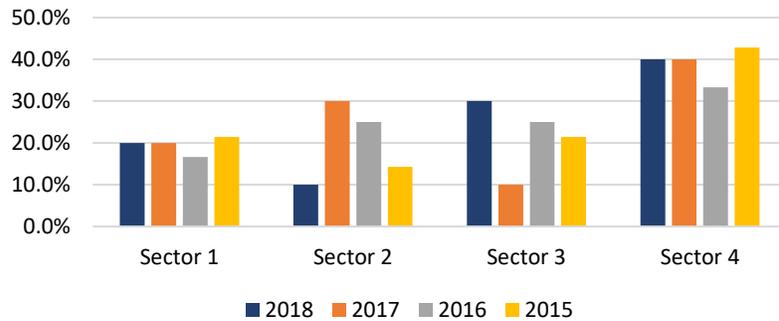
WHERE DO VIOLENT CRIMES OCCUR?

Crimes were analyzed by sectors and is reported here by crime category and year.

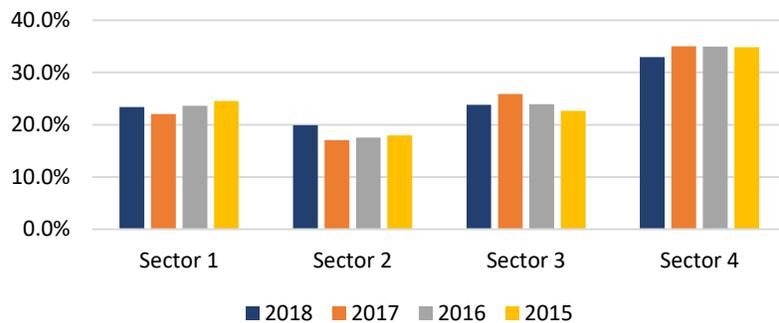
Homicides, aggravated assaults, and robberies occur between 2015 and 2018 most frequently in sector 4. However, more than 20% of aggravated assaults occurred in sectors 1 and 3, and over one-fourth of robberies occurred consistently in sector 3.

There was no sector of Tacoma that did not experience homicides, aggravated assaults and robberies during all four years.

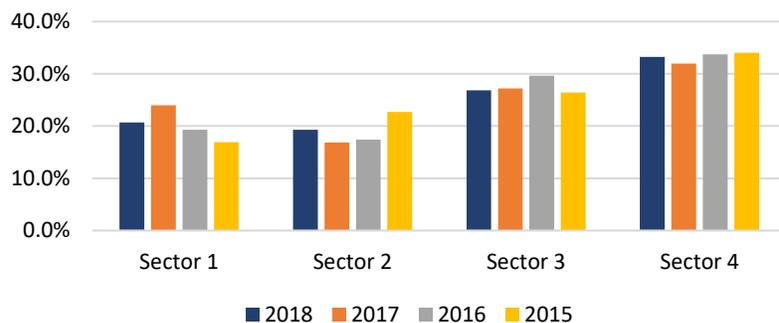
Object 3.15 Percentage of homicides by sector, 2015 to 2018



Object 3.16 Percentage of aggravated assaults by sector, 2015 to 2018

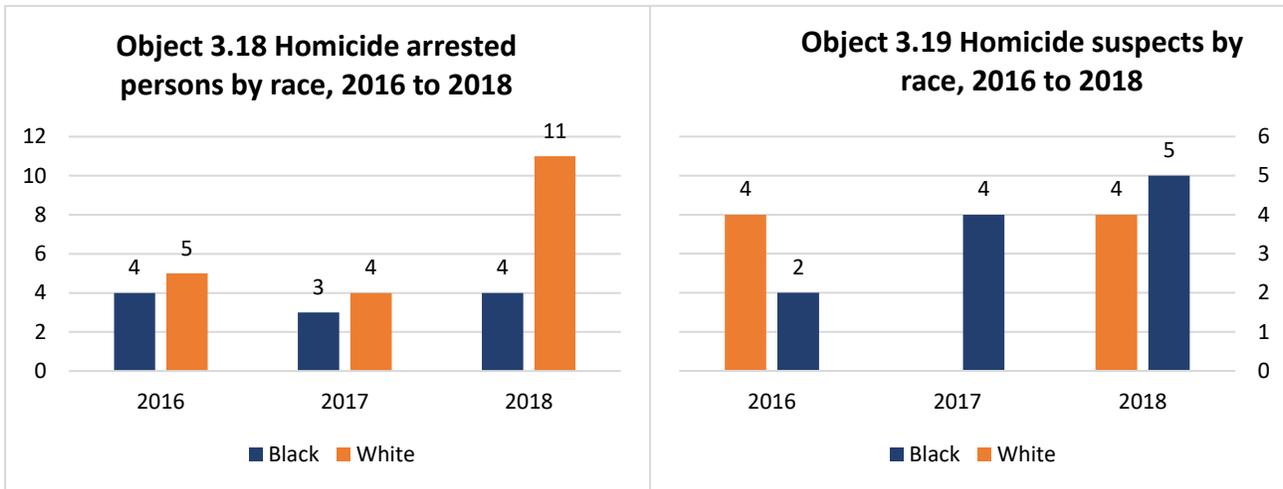


Object 3.17 Percentage of robberies by sector, 2015 to 2018

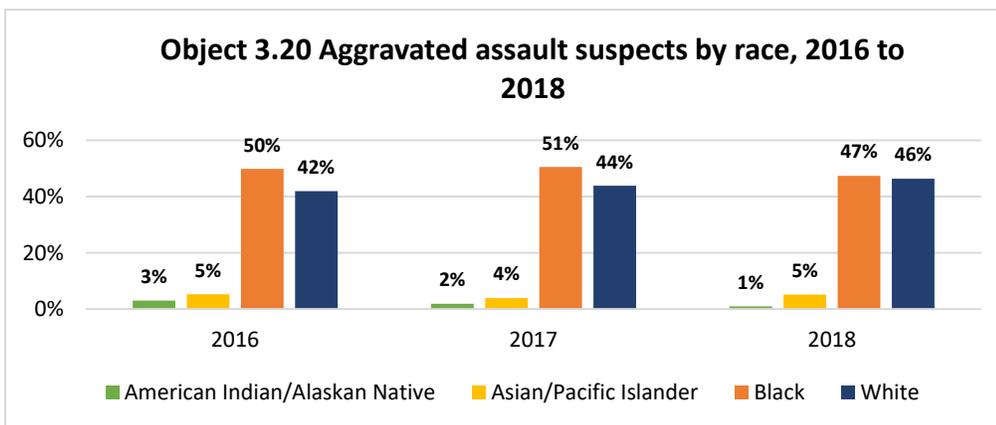


DEMOGRAPHICS OF SUSPECTS IN VIOLENT CRIME

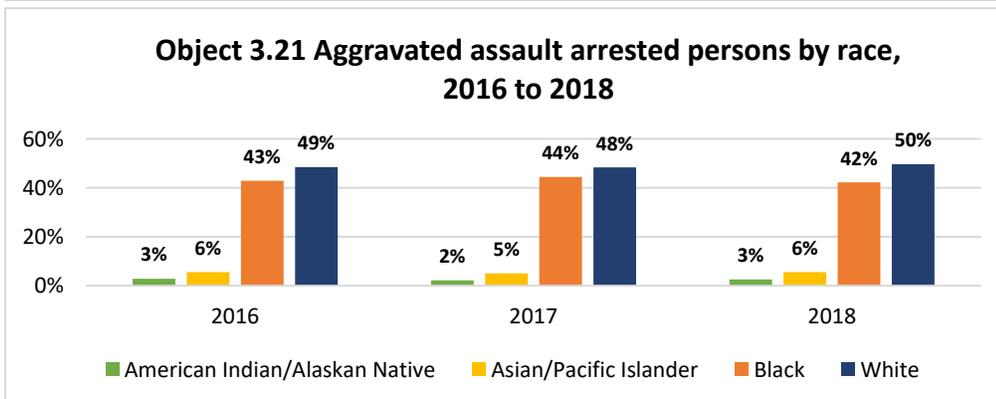
Demographics of suspects and arrested persons in violent crime were analyzed by crime category for a three-year period (2016-2018). Some variance was observed between the characteristics of suspects/arrested persons for homicide, but this is likely attributable to the small number of individuals involved in the commission of this crime. All homicides between 2016 and 2018 involved suspects and arrested persons who were black/African American and white/Caucasian. No ethnicity is tracked by Tacoma Police Department's records management system, so individuals of Hispanic descent are included primarily in the white/Caucasian racial category.



Almost all aggravated assaults between 2016 and 2018 were committed by white/Caucasian and

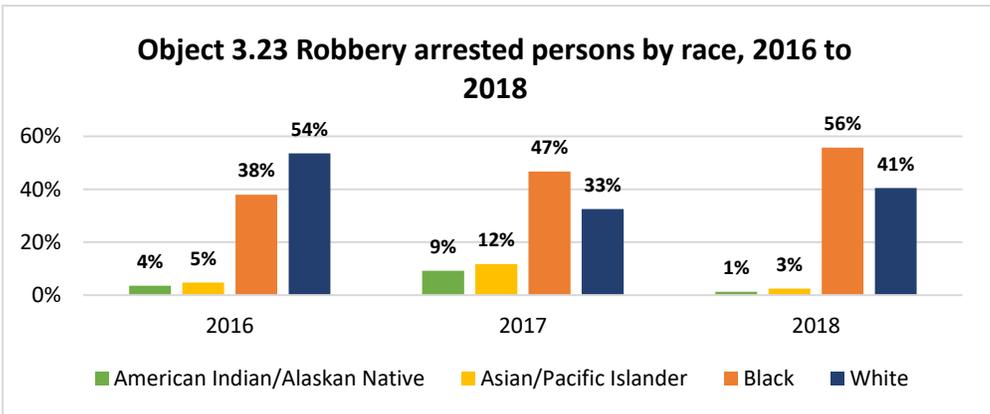
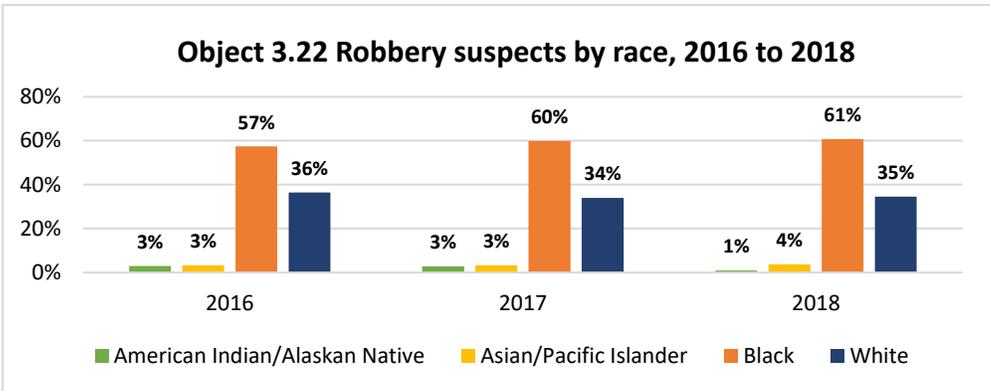


black/African American suspects and arrested persons.



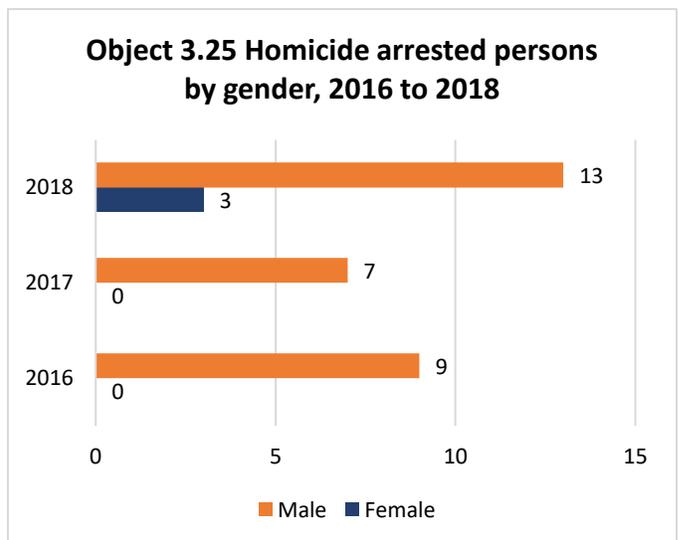
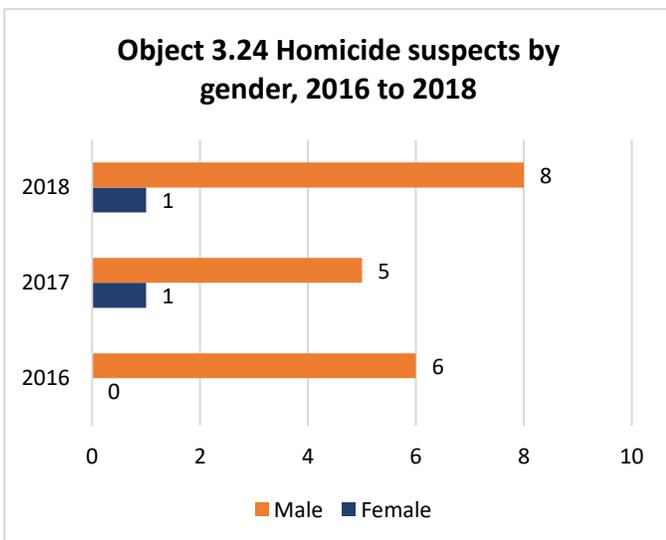
Black/African American persons comprised a slightly higher percentage of suspects, and white/Caucasian persons comprised a slightly smaller percentage of arrested persons for this offense.

Over half of suspects in robberies in Tacoma during 2016 to 2018 are black/African American, and around one-third of suspects are white/Caucasian. Small percentages of suspects are Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native on an annual basis. The percentage of arrested persons by race fluctuated quite widely between 2016 and 2018. Only about a third (38%) of arrested persons in 2016 were black/African American

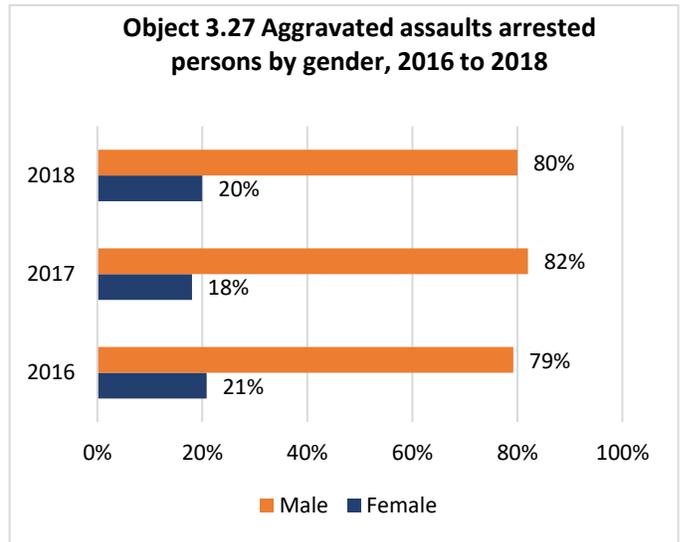
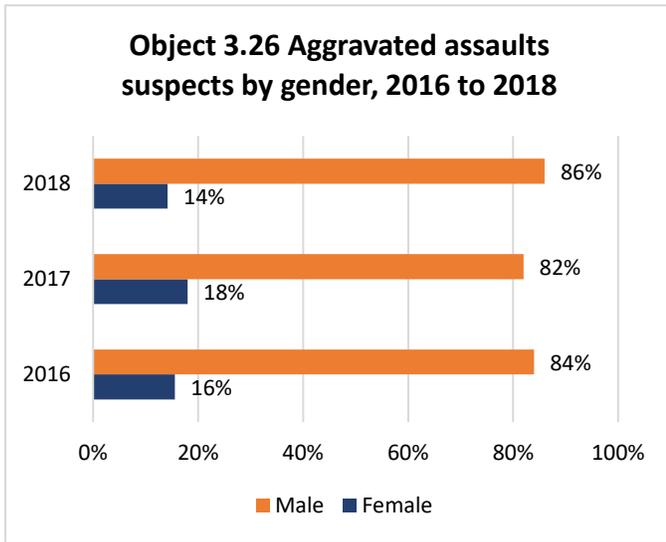


persons and white/Caucasian persons comprised over half (57%) of arrested persons during that year. However, in 2017 and 2018, the percentage of arrested persons for this category of crime was much closer to the percentage of suspects. During 2017, over one in five persons arrested for robbery was either American Indian/Alaskan Native (9%) or Asian/Pacific Islander (12%). This is significantly higher than the percentage of suspects for these racial categories during that year.

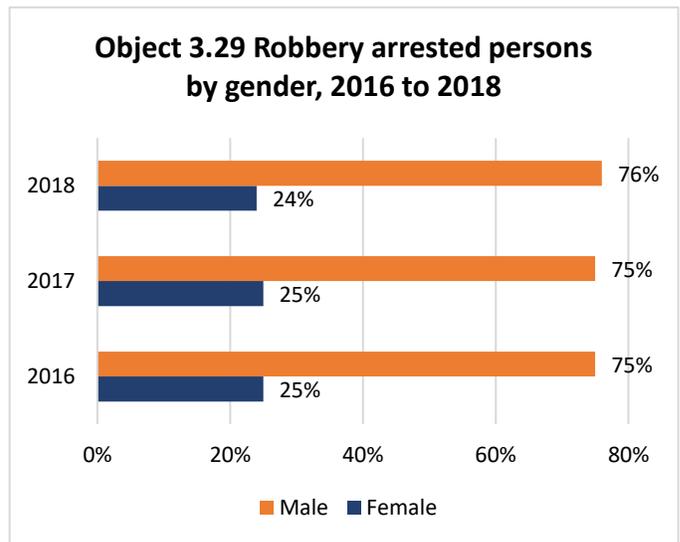
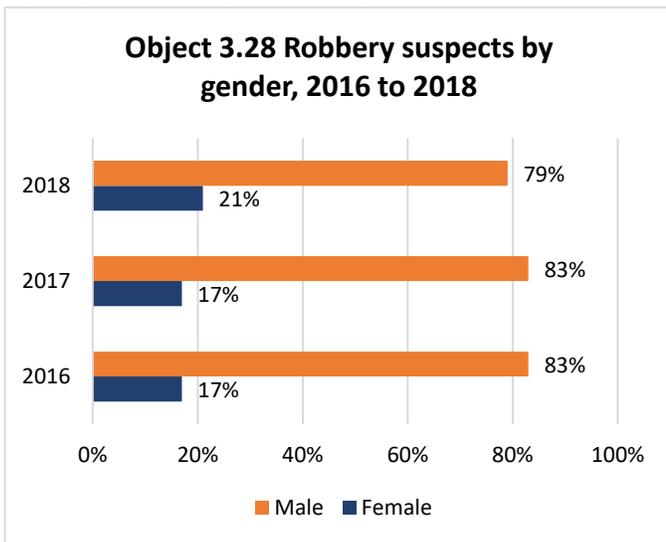
Most suspects in homicides between 2016 and 2018 were male. However, females comprised 11% of homicide suspects in 2018 and 18.8% of arrested persons for homicides in 2018.



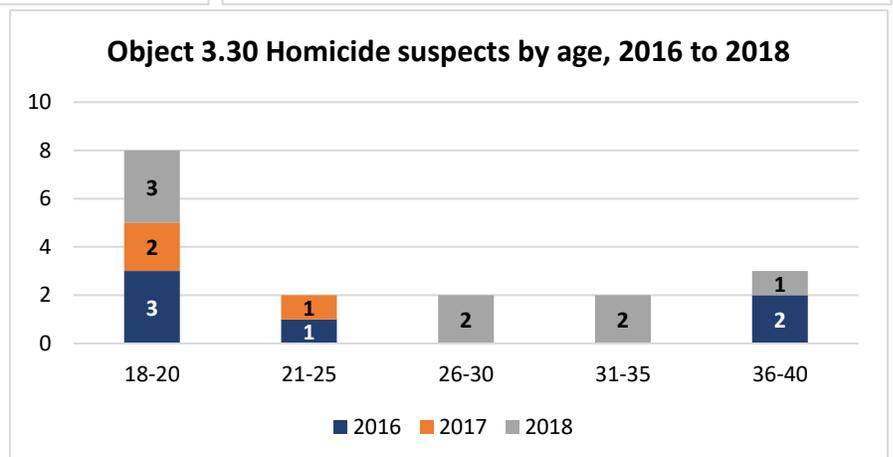
Most aggravated assault suspects and arrested persons are male. During 2018, females accounted for 20% of all arrested persons for aggravated assaults, but only 14% of suspects.



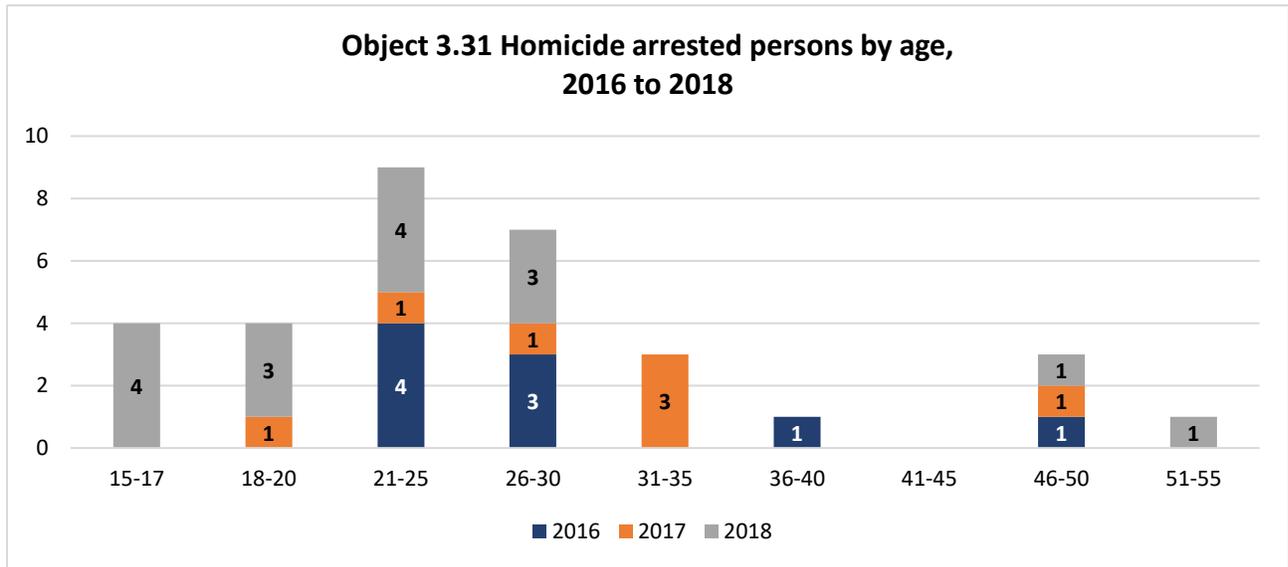
Similarly, approximately one in five (21%) of robbery suspects during 2018 are female, and one-fourth (24%) of robbery arrested persons are female.



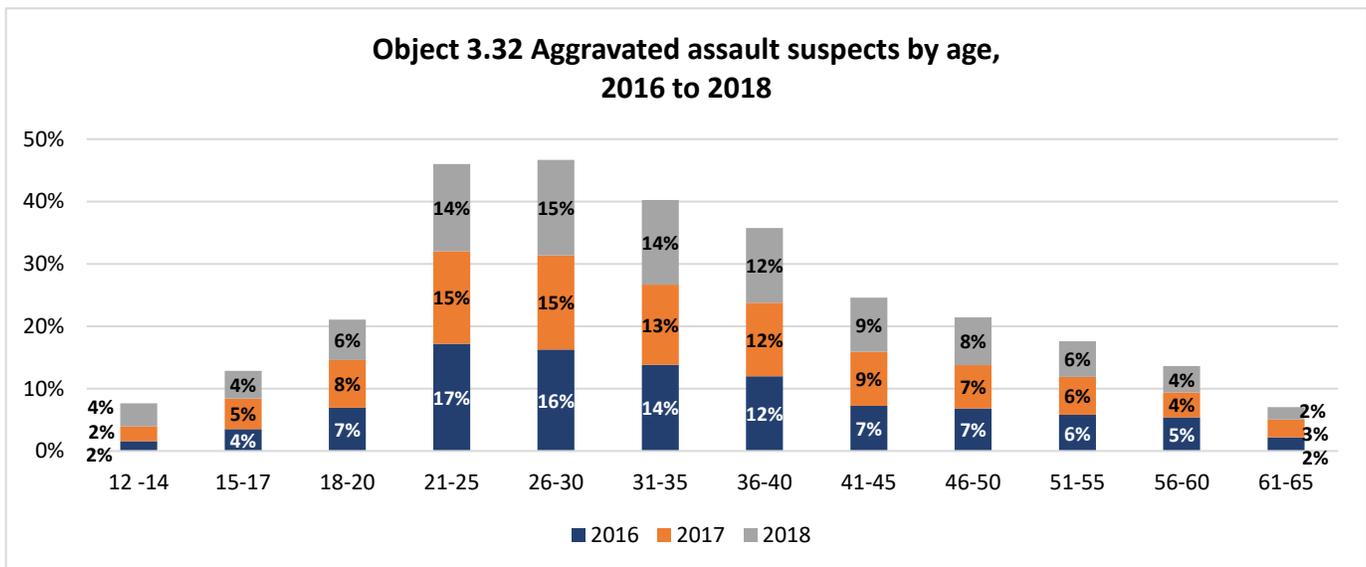
The largest number of homicide suspects during the period from 2016 to 2018 were between the ages of 18 and 20.



However, during 2018, one fourth of the individuals arrested for homicide were between the ages of 15 and 17, and almost all (87.5%) were between the ages of 15 and 30.

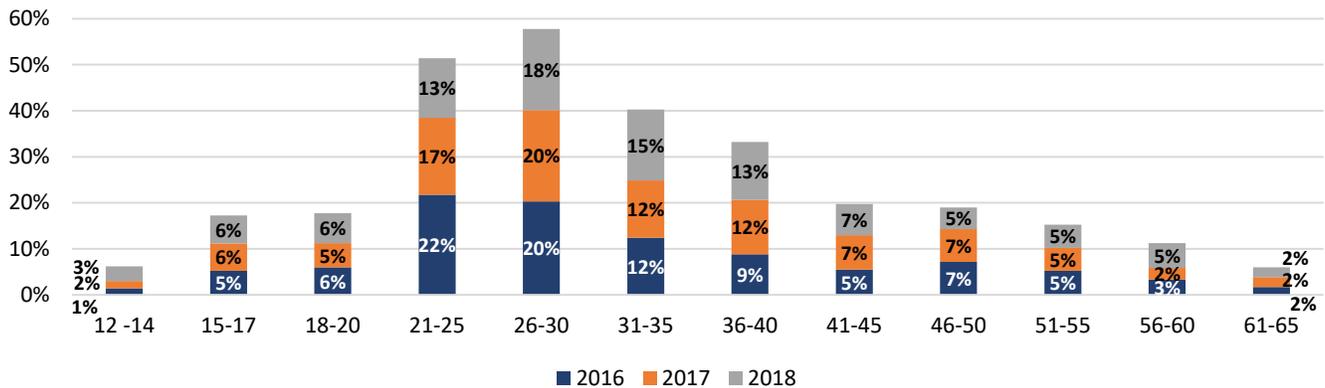


During 2018, 43% of suspects in aggravated assaults were ages 12 to 30, and the largest percentage of suspects for this crime (29%) were between the ages of 21 and 30. These percentages have remained consistent between 2016 and 2018.



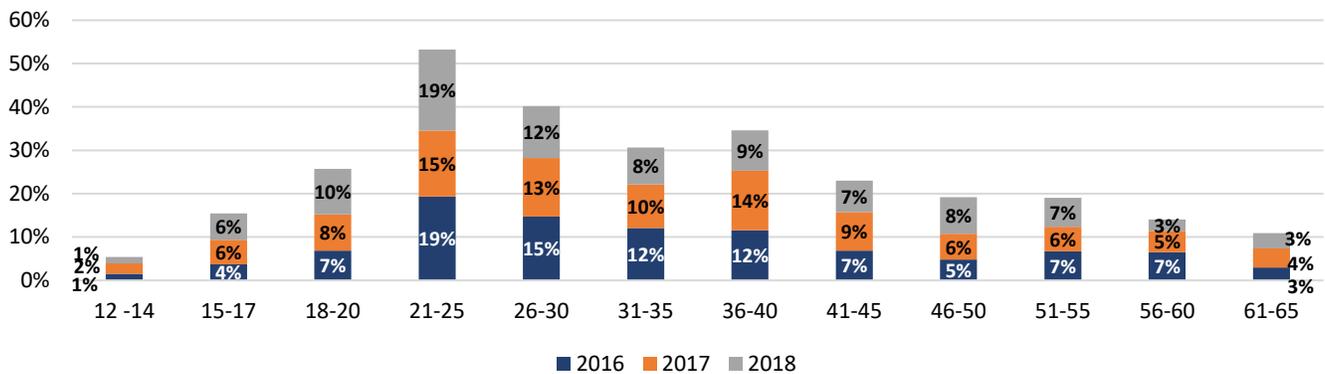
Individuals between the ages of 26 to 30 represented almost one in five (18%) of all individuals who were arrested for aggravated assault during 2018. A little less than one third (28%) of persons arrested for aggravated assault during 2018 were between 12 and 25. Smaller percentages of arrested persons were between the ages of 18 and 25 during 2018 compared to previous years.

Object 3.33 Aggravated assault arrested persons by age, 2016 to 2018



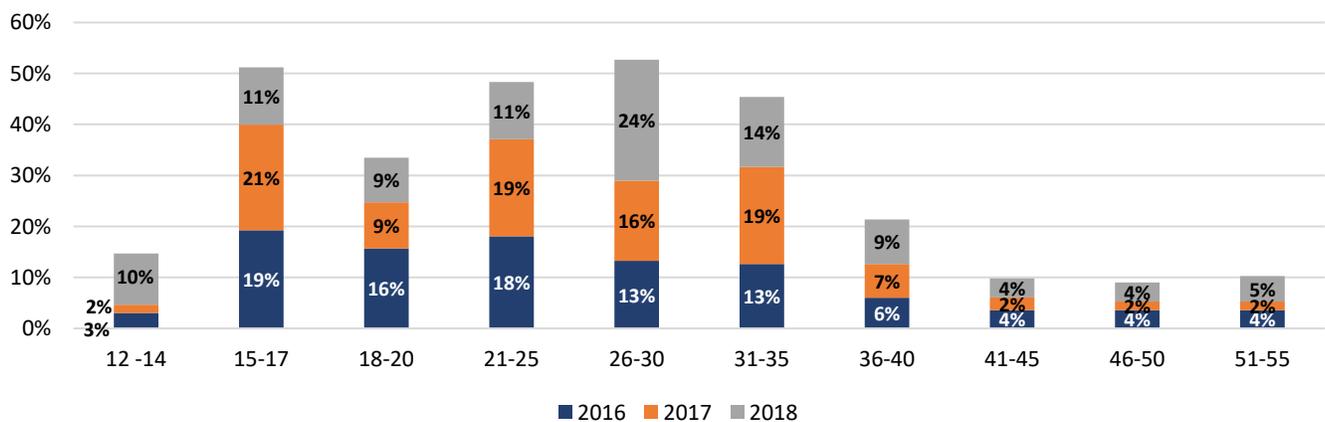
The largest percentage (19%) of persons who were suspects in robberies between 2016 and 2018 were between the ages of 21 to 25, but this group only represented 11% of arrested persons.

Object 3.34 Robbery suspects by age, 2016 to 2018



During 2018, the largest percentage of persons arrested for robbery (24%) were between the ages of 26 and 30.

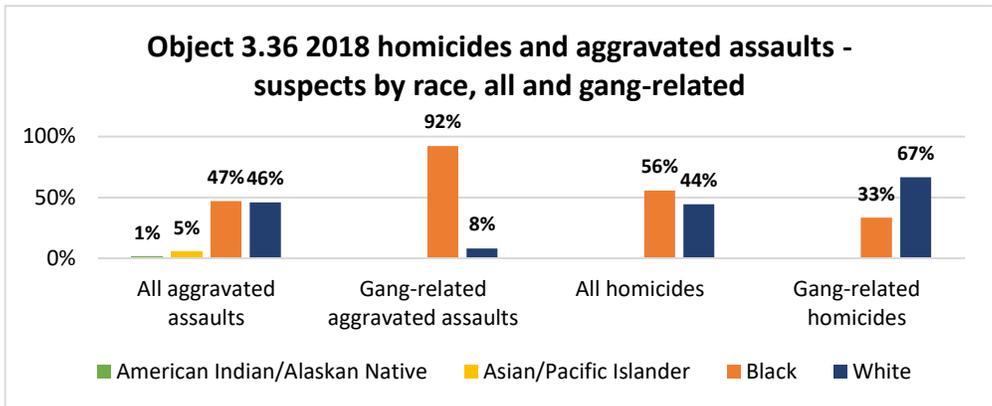
Object 3.35 Robbery arrested persons by age, 2016 to 2018



SUSPECTS IN GANG-RELATED VIOLENT CRIMES

Because only a small percentage of crimes in Tacoma are identified as gang-related, the number of gang-related suspects and arrested persons in Tacoma is also small. However, there are some critical demographic

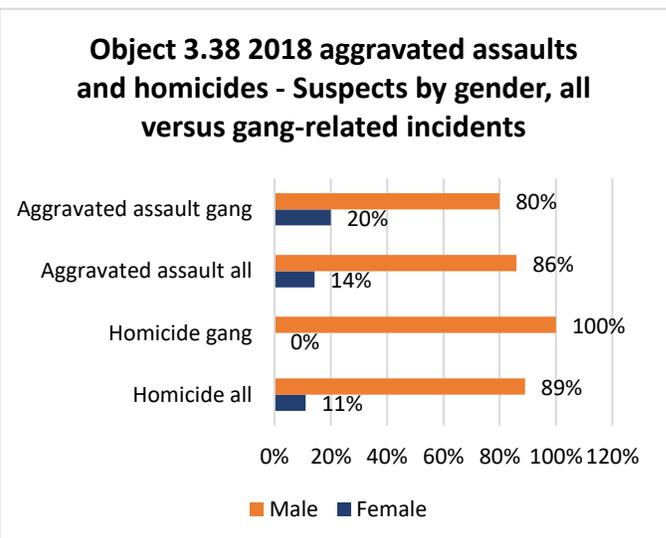
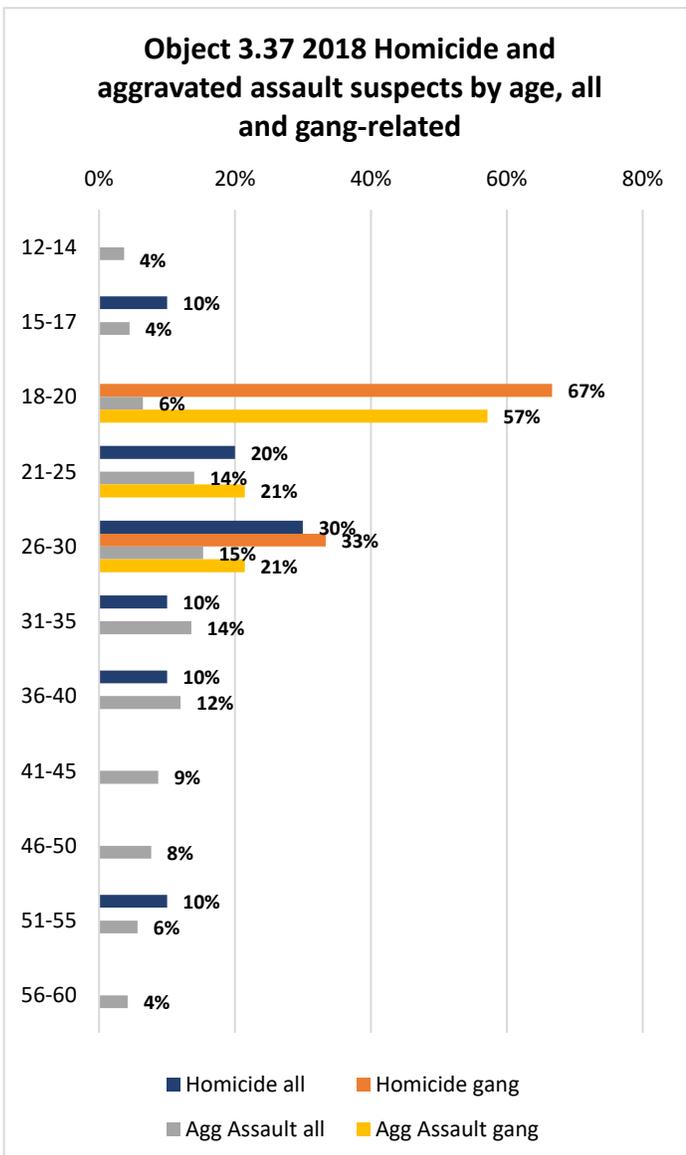
differences between the suspects and arrested persons in gang-related crimes and the global population of suspects/arrested persons for violent crimes. First, the suspects/arrested persons in



aggravated assaults that are identified as gang-related are overwhelmingly black/African American (92%), whereas most suspects in gang-related homicides are white (67%).

All (100%) of suspects in gang-related homicides and 99% of suspects in gang-related aggravated assaults are between the ages of 18 and 30, whereas this population only represents one-third (35%) of suspects in all homicides.

There are slightly more female suspects in gang-related aggravated assaults compared to all aggravated assaults.



It should be noted that one in ten murders (10%) and 18 aggravated assaults (3%) that occurred during 2018 were designated as gang-related. However, there were 9 unduplicated suspects/arrested persons in the one gang-related homicide that occurred during 2018, and 27 unduplicated suspects/arrested persons in 18 gang-related aggravated assaults.

WEAPONS USED IN VIOLENT CRIMES

Offenses were analyzed by type of weapon used. Detailed information on weapons used is collected by the Tacoma Police Department.

For clarity/brevity, related types of weapons were combined in a single category as shown in table _____. The most common weapon used in homicides, aggravated assaults, and robberies in Tacoma is a firearm, followed by physical force/asphyxiation and knife/cutting instrument.

Significantly more homicides are committed using a firearm compared to other crimes, which speaks

Table 3.8 Types of weapons by weapon categories included

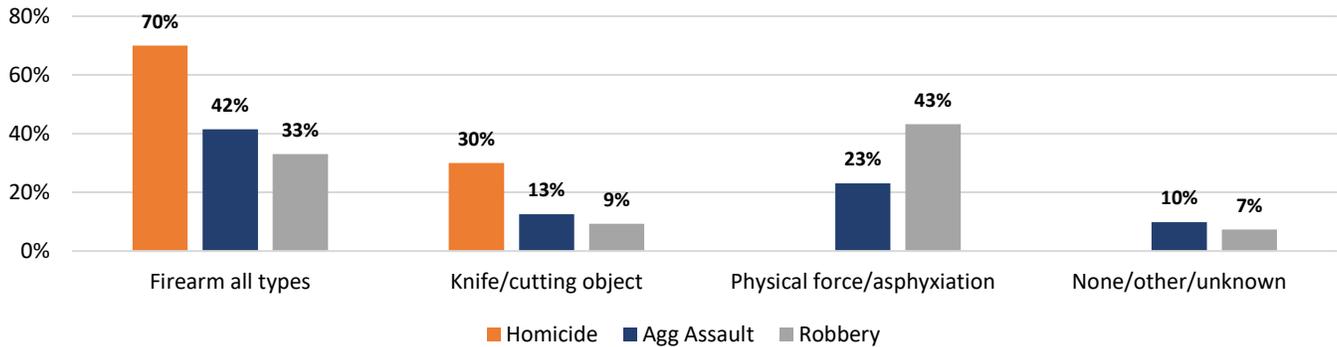
Knife/cutting instrument	Knife, folding knife, other cutting instrument
Firearm all types	Firearm type unknown, other type gun, revolver, rifle, sawed rifle, semi-automatic pistol, shotgun
Physical force/asphyxiation	Asphyxiation, Personal Weapon (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
None/other/unknown	Brass knuckles, drug (date rape drug), drug (sleeping pill), poison, fire, other undescribed

Table 3.9 Weapons used in violent offenses, by offense category, 2016-2018

Weapon	2018			2017			2016		
	2018 Homicide	2018 Agg Assault	2018 Robbery	2017 Homicide	2017 Agg Assault	2017 Robbery	2016 Homicide	2016 Agg Assault	2016 Robbery
Blunt Object		7%	2%	30%	5%	2%		6%	2%
Chemical Spray		1%	2%		3%			1%	
Firearm, all types	70%	42%	33%	60%	47%	46%	85%	46%	41%
Implied Weapon			1%			2%			1%
Knife/cutting instrument	30%	13%	9%		13%	8%	8%	13%	9%
Motor Vehicle		5%	1%		6%	1%		5%	1%
Physical force/asphyxiation		23%	43%	10%	17%	33%		19%	39%
None/other/unknown		10%	7%		8%	8%	8%	9%	7%
Total	10	792	421	10	1047	526	13	1187	610

to the lethality of firearm use compared to other types of weapons. Almost three-fourths of homicides in 2018 (70%) were committed using a firearm. The lethality of firearm use in violent crime during 2018 in Tacoma is illustrated above. A firearm was used in 70% of homicides during 2018, but only 42% of aggravated assaults and 33% of robberies.

Object 3.39 2018 Violent offenses by percentage of weapon used (selected weapon categories only)



Firearms were used in violent offenses committed in Tacoma during 2018 by suspects/arrested persons ranging in age from 12 to 71 years of age. Further analysis of firearm use by age category suggests that firearm use is highest among individuals ages 18 to 25. In fact, almost half (48%) of violent crimes committed by suspects/arrested persons ages 18 to 20 involved a firearm. Over a third (36%) of violent offenses committed by suspects/arrested persons ages 21 to 25 involve a firearm. The highest rate of involvement in violent crimes was in the 26 to 30-year-old age group, but firearm usage by this category (25%) was slightly more than half of firearm usage by 18 to 20-year-old arrested persons and suspects (48%).

Table 3.10 2018 Homicide, Aggravated Assault and Robbery, percentage of firearm usage by age category

Age range	Firearm	All other weapons	Percent firearm used
11 and under	0	4	0%
12 to 14	6	36	14%
15 to 17	31	99	24%
18 to 20	112	119	48%
21 to 25	78	140	36%
26 to 30	58	178	25%
31 to 35	31	89	26%
36 to 40	18	86	17%
41 to 45	11	41	21%
46 to 50	6	42	13%
51 to 55	8	26	24%
56 to 60	2	19	10%
61 and older	1	14	7%
Unknown	96	63	60%
Total	458	956	1414

One other concerning issue is that almost one-fourth of violent offenses committed by a suspect or arrested person age 15 to 17 involved a firearm. Almost two thirds (60%) of offenses with unknown suspects/arrested persons involved a firearm.

VIOLENT GUN CRIMES BY 12 TO 25-YEAR-OLDS

Because the number of police incidents classified as gang-involved are so limited, data on young suspects/arrested persons in violent gun offenses was examined for 2018. During 2018, there were 227 suspects and/or arrested persons between the ages of 12 and 25 who were involved in commission of a violent gun crime in Tacoma. More than half (50.7%) were involved in an aggravated assault, and 43.6% were involved in a robbery. Thirteen individuals (5.7%) were involved in commission of a homicide.

More than half (54.2%) of these individuals ages 12-25 who were involved in commission of a violent gun crime were black/African American. About one-third (32.6%) were white/Caucasian.

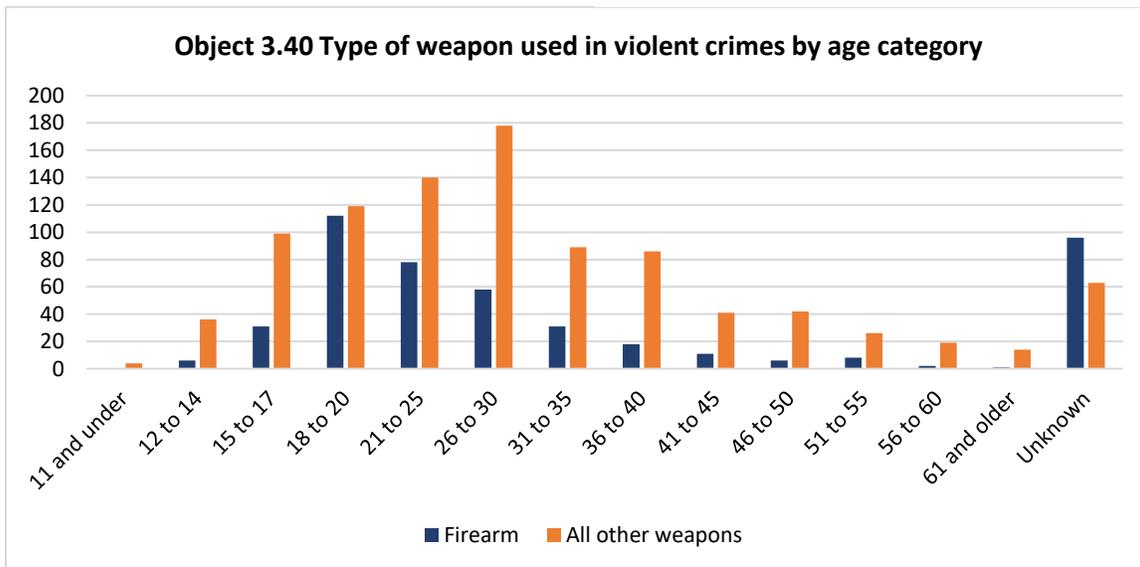
About half (49.3%) of individuals ages 12 to 25 who used a firearm in the commission of a violent crime (homicide, aggravated assault, robbery) were between the ages of 18 to 20. Over one-third were between the ages of 21 and 25.

Only 15% of the individuals aged 12 to 25 who committed a violent crime using a firearm during 2018 were involved in a crime that was classified by Tacoma Police Department as gang-involved. The most commonly used gun was a semi-automatic pistol, which was used in over half (50.7%) of violent gun crimes by suspects and arrested persons during 2018.

Because names of suspects/arrested persons were not provided in the data for this report, it is impossible to be certain how many individuals within the total of 227 suspects/arrested persons were involved in multiple crimes. However, the high level of involvement by 18 to 25-year-old suspects and arrested persons in violent gun crimes is a significant finding.

Table 3.11 Characteristics of suspects and arrested persons, ages 12-25, involved in a violent gun crime during 2018

Offense	Number	Percent
Homicide	13	5.7%
Aggravated Assault	115	50.7%
Robbery	99	43.6%
Race	Number	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	5.3%
Black	123	54.2%
White	74	32.6%
Unknown	17	7.5%
Age	Number	Percent
12 to 14	6	2.6%
15 to 17	31	13.7%
18 to 20	112	49.3%
21 to 25	78	34.4%
Gang involvement	Number	Percent
None/Unknown	193	85.0%
Gang	34	15.0%
Type of weapon	Number	Percent
Firearm, Unknown Type	79	34.8%
Semi-Automatic Pistol	115	50.7%
Other Type Gun	23	10.1%
Revolver	5	2.2%
Shotgun	3	1.3%
Rifle	2	0.9%
Total individuals: 227		



ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON KNOWN GANG MEMBERS

Dataset used for this analysis: Tacoma Police Department. (2018). Identified gang members as of November 2018. Produced by Jaqueline Shelton.

Gang Intelligence is collected by the Tacoma Police Department during routine police patrols, contacts with gang members, and investigation of gang-related crimes. This intelligence data is statutorily regulated by the Revised Code of Washington, Statute 9.94A.030. This statute is also utilized for determining if crimes are gang-related for the purposes of enhanced sentencing penalties.

Because these definitions are already statutorily defined and widely used in Washington by law enforcement agencies, the existing definitions were used for this assessment.

4.2.2 Revised Code of Washington Statute 9.94A.030

(12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

(13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

(14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
- (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;
- (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; Or
- (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter [69.50](#) RCW); arson (chapter [9A.48](#) RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter [9A.82](#) RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter [9A.88](#) RCW); human trafficking (RCW [9A.40.100](#)); promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor (RCW [9.68A.101](#)); or promoting pornography (chapter [9.68](#) RCW).

A total of 194 unduplicated gang members had been identified in Tacoma as of October 2018.

Two issues arose during analysis of this gang intelligence information. First, many individuals have multiple gang affiliation and multiple addresses. This made analyzing their specific gang affiliation and location difficult.

- 11 individuals had both multiple gang affiliations and multiple addresses
- 11 individuals had multiple gang affiliations (but only one address)
- 16 individuals had multiple addresses (but only one gang affiliation).

Number of affiliations	Number of Individuals	% of total
One gang	173	88.7%
Two gangs	17	8.7%
Three gangs	2	1.0%
Four gangs	1	0.5%
Five gangs	1	0.5%
Total	194	

About one in ten (11.2%) of individuals identified as gang members or gang associates have multiple affiliations. To conduct the analysis in this section, the following protocols were used.

Multiple gang affiliations: The demographic data for individuals with multiple sets/affiliations is included as a single entry in each set/affiliation with which they are reported to be a member or associate. If, for instance, an individual reported affiliation with multiple Crip sets, they are reported as a singular individual in overall reporting on the Crip affiliation, and their demographic data is also included as a singular report in each set with which they are identified. Thus, duplication of individual demographic data occurs across gang sets and affiliations, but not within them.

Multiple addresses: Individuals with multiple addresses were treated as a single individual in gang affiliation/set but reported as multiple individuals for neighborhood/Zip code, because it was impossible to be sure of their most current residence.

The second issue identified by this analysis is that the total population of gang members identified in Tacoma appears to have declined considerably between 2011 and 2018. Populations for identified members and associates of active gangs, by affiliation, are reported below, as well as the percentage of increase/decrease from reported totals in 2011. The total number of active gangs decreased by almost half (47.7%) between 2011 and 2018. Significant reductions also occurred in the populations of Sureños (-86.1%), Bloods (-68.4%), and Crips (60.6%). Possible explanations for this decline in population:

- The 2011 report examined all gang members active over a three-year period, whereas the 2018 report examines all gang members active at a point in time (October 2018). Point in time data was selected for this report because it provides the most current information on known gang members and associates in the city of Tacoma. This may account for a

small degree of difference between the two datasets, but is unlikely to account for a 60+% decline in known gang members and associates between 2011 and 2018

- It is also possible that fewer gang members are currently active in 2018 compared to prior years
- The reduction may have occurred due to decreased emphasis on gang enforcement and investigation activities by Tacoma Police Department officers.

Interviews conducted with TPD personnel and a survey of public safety officers suggest that a combination of all three factors above. Additionally, a reduction in personnel coupled with expanded responsibilities in other areas in the Tacoma Police Department gang unit probably also contributed to the reduction in the number of known gang members between 2011 and 2018. Officers also indicated that the number of identified gang members and associates certainly falls short of the actual number of members and associates active within the city.

The aggregate information on identified gang members is likely an incomplete picture of total gang membership in Tacoma, but it comprises the best information available at present.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF IDENTIFIED GANGS/GANG MEMBERS

Primary types of gangs in Tacoma that were identified in this analysis include:

- Crips
- Bloods
- Sureños
- Norteños
- Other

For continuity with the 2011 report, the following gang affiliations were grouped in the other category:

- Folk (Other)/Folk Nation
- Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs
- White supremacist
- Juggalos

The largest percentage of gang members/associates identified in the City of Tacoma are between the ages of 21 and 30 (44.9%) but identified gang members and associates range in age from 15 to 69. The average age for

Table 3.13 Gang population by affiliation, 2011 and 2018

	2011 members & associates*†	2018 members & associates*	% change
Total active gangs	88	46	-47.7%
Crips	335	100	-70.1%
Bloods	114	35	-69.3%
Sureños	108	15	-86.1%
Norteños	5	5	0
Other total	89	70	-21.3%
Folks/Folk Nation		34	
Outlaw	n/a	7	n/a
Motorcycle Gangs (OMG)			
-White supremacist	n/a	4	n/a
Juggalos	37	4	-91.9%
Other sets		21	
Total	651	225	-65.4%
Total unduplicated gang membership		194	
*includes duplicate entries for individuals with multiple reported gang affiliations but does not include duplicate entries for individuals with multiple addresses.			
†Does not include data for outlaw motorcycle gangs or white supremacist groups.			

identified gang members and associates is 31.5. The youngest identified gang members/associates in Tacoma (ages 15-17) are in Knoccoutz (4), Hilltop Crips (1) and Gangster Disciples (1). Gang members between the ages of 51 and 69 are primarily affiliated with Hilltop Crips (3), Black Gangster Disciples (1), Bloods (no set identified (1), and the Outlaws motorcycle gang (1).

Table 3.14 Demographics of all identified gang members and associates (n=194)					
Demographic Trait	Number	Percent	Demographic trait	Number	Percent
Age			Gender		
15-17	6	3.1%	Male	189	97.4%
18-20	17	8.8%	Female	5	2.6%
21-25	36	18.6%	Race		
26-30	51	26.3%	American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	3.6%
31-35	25	12.9%	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	5.7%
36-40	25	12.9%	Black/African American	128	66.0%
41-45	13	6.7%	White/Caucasian (includes Hispanic)	48	24.7%
46-50	14	7.2%	Convicted felon		
51-55	3	1.5%	Yes	115	59.3%
56-60	2	1.0%	No	79	40.7%
61-65	1	0.5%	Average age: 31.5		
66-70	1	0.5%	Youngest: 15	Oldest: 69	

Almost all identified gang members/associates (97.4%) are male. Almost two-thirds of identified gang members/associates are black/African American (66%). About one-fourth are white/Caucasian (24.7%). Unfortunately, the gang intelligence collected by Tacoma Police Department does not capture ethnicity and does not differentiate between Asians and Pacific Islanders. As noted in the 2011 Tacoma Gang Assessment:

Although the 2010 Census and law enforcement data captures Hispanic as an ethnicity, the gang intelligence data does not. In this data set, Hispanic ethnicity is classified as white in terms of race. While the census data shows that individuals of Hispanic ethnicity comprise 11.3% of the overall population in the city, the current gang intelligence format does not indicate how many identified gang members/associates are of Hispanic descent (Cordeiro, 2011).

The demographics of identified gang members and associates have changed substantially from 2011 to 2018, particularly in the areas of age. The proportion of identified gang members and associates ages 31 and over increased by 175%. The proportion of individuals ages 26

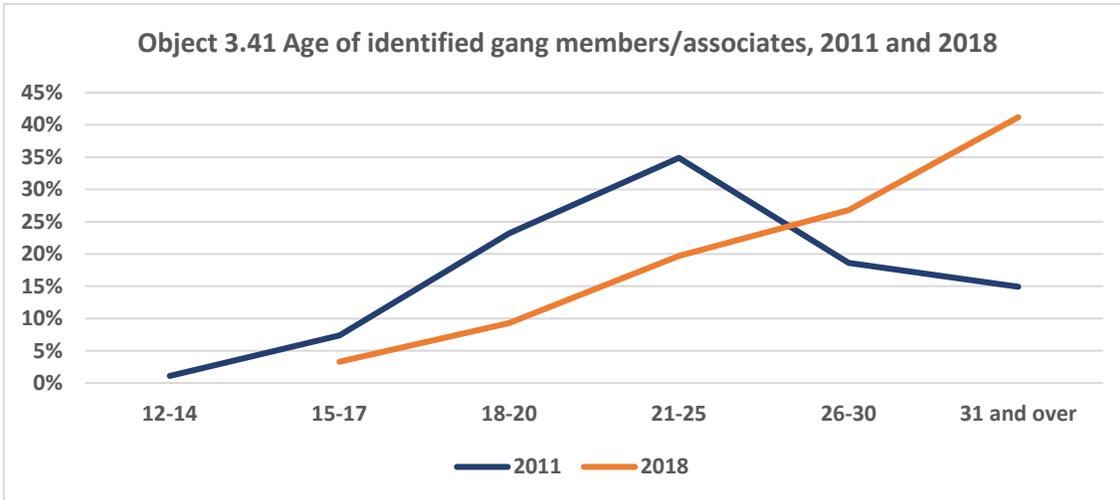
Table 3.15 Age of identified gang members and associates, 2011 and 2018

Age	2011 %	2018 %*
12-14	1.1%	
15-17	7.4%	3.3%
18-20	23.2%	9.3%
21-25	34.9%	19.7%
26-30	18.6%	26.8%
31 and over	14.9%	41.0%

*For continuity, individuals affiliated with outlaw motorcycle gangs and white supremacist groups were excluded from this analysis.

to

30



increased by 44%. Conversely, the number of identified individuals ages 20 and under decreased by 60.3% between 2011 and 2018.

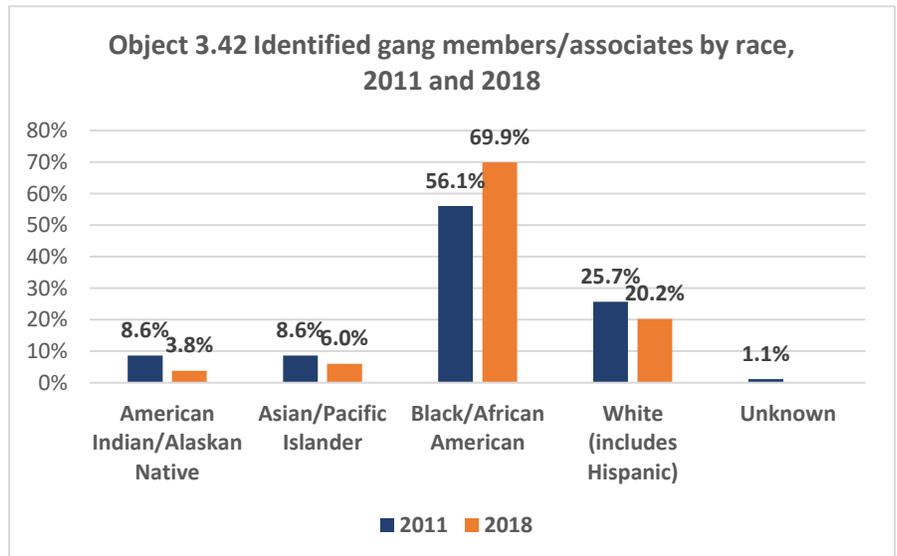
Age	2011 %	2018 %*
Male	96.9%	97.3%
Female	2.9%	2.7%
Unknown	0.2%	
Total #	651	183

* individuals affiliated with outlaw motorcycle gangs and white supremacist groups were excluded from this analysis.

Age	2011 %	2018 %*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8.6%	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.6%	6.0%
Black/African American	56.1%	69.9%
White (includes Hispanic)	25.7%	20.2%
Unknown	1.1%	
Total	651	183

* individuals affiliated with outlaw motorcycle gangs and white supremacist groups were excluded from this analysis.

This is indicative of a scenario in which gang intelligence collection has slowed or ceased in recent years, and less information is collected on younger individuals who have more recently become involved in gangs. The gender of identified gang members and associates was virtually unchanged between 2011 and 2018. However, the proportion of black/African American identified gang members and associates increased by 24.6% between 2011 and 2018, and the proportion of white/Caucasian identified gang members/ associates decreased by 20.6%. Similarly, the proportion of American Indian/Alaskan Native gang members and associates decreased by 55.8% and the proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander identified gang members and associates decreased by 30.2% compared to 2011 levels.



CRIPS

Based upon membership, Crips are the largest gang affiliation in Tacoma at present. A non-duplicated total of 100 individuals from 17 different Crip sets have been identified by law enforcement as being a member or associate of a Crips set (though some have multiple affiliations). Most individuals who are identified as Crips (85%) are African American/Black, male (98%) and between the ages of 18 and 30 (57%).

57% of identified Crip gang members/associates are between 18 and 30 years old.

Small percentages of identified Crip gang members are Asian/Pacific Islander (8%), White/Caucasian (4%), and Native American/Alaskan Native (3%). Only 5% of Crips are under age 18, and more than one-third are between the ages of 31 and 60. Only 2% of identified Crips are female.

Table 3.16 Demographics of all Crip-identified individuals (non-duplicated within this category)

Demographic trait	Number	Percent
Race/ethnicity (n=100)		
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	3	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	8%
Black	85	85%
White	4	4%
Gender (n=100)		
Male	98	98%
Female	2	2%
Age (n=100)		
12 to 14	0	
15 to 17	5	5%
18 to 20	11	11%
21 to 25	20	20%
26 to 30	26	26%
31 to 35	9	9%
36 to 40	11	11%
41 to 45	8	8%
46 to 50	7	7%
51 to 55	1	1%
56 to 60	2	2%
Convicted felon (n=100)		
Yes	59	59%
No	41	41%

59% of identified Crips are convicted felons

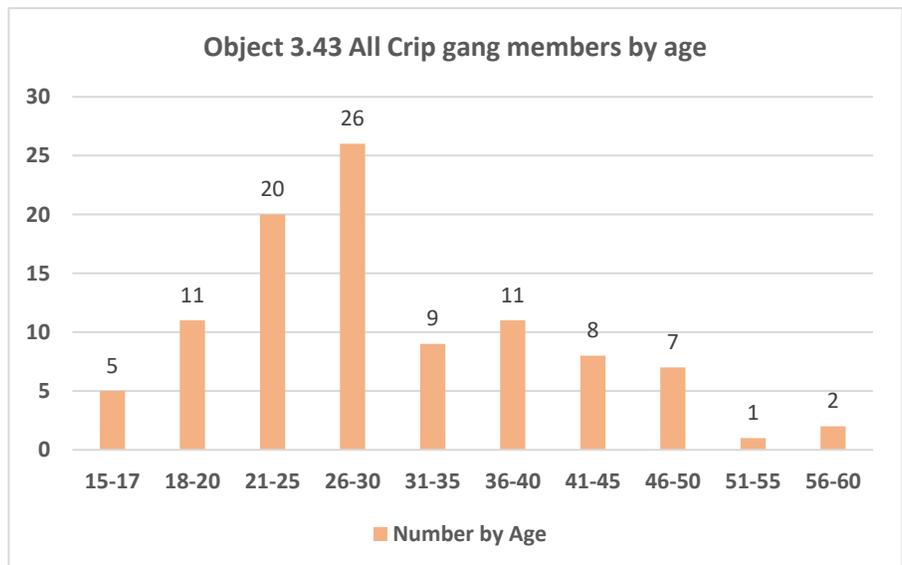
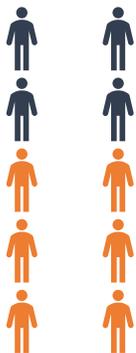


Table 3.17 Identified Crip members/ associates by neighborhood

Central	31	26.3%
Eastside	19	16.1%
New Tacoma	4	3.4%
North End	1	0.8%
South End	26	22.0%
South Tacoma	27	22.9%

The largest percentage of identified Crip gang members and associates reside in the Central (26.3%), South End (22%), and South Tacoma (22.9%) neighborhoods. The lowest percentage of Crips reside in North End (0.8%) and New Tacoma (3.4%).

The largest percentage of Crip gang members reside in 98405 (27.9%), 98409 (24.3%), and 98404 (19.8%).

Object 3.44 Identified Crip members/associates by neighborhood

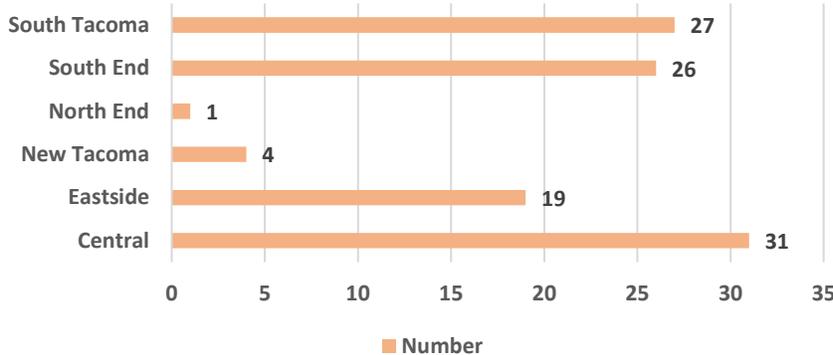


Table 3.18 All Crip gang members by Zip code

98404	22	19.8%
98405	31	27.9%
98406	6	5.4%
98407	1	0.9%
98408	10	9.0%
98409	27	24.3%
98418	7	6.3%
98444	4	3.6%
98466	2	1.8%
98467	1	0.9%

Tacoma Crip gangs with the most identified members are Hilltop Crips, Knoccoutz, and The Family. A little more than 40% of all Crip gang members/associates identified in Tacoma are affiliated with Hilltop Crips. One in five Crip gang members/associates (19.3%) are affiliated with Knoccoutz and about one in ten (8.8%) are affiliated with The Family.

41.2% of all Crips are affiliated with Hilltop Crips.

Table 3.19 Crip gangs by population

Crip gang sets	2011	% total 2011	2018	% total 2018
Acacia Blocc (Crips)	n/a	n/a	1	0.9%
Asian Boyz (Crips)	3	1.0%	1	0.9%
Black Gangsta Mafia (Crips)	3	1.0%	3	2.6%
Diamond Blocc Crips (Crips)	n/a	n/a	1	0.9%
Eastside Gangster Crips (Crips)	n/a	n/a	3	2.6%
Hilltop Crips (Crips)	92	31.6%	47	41.2%
Hoover Crips (Crips)	18	6.2%	5	4.4%
Knoccoutz (Crips)	48	16.5%	22	19.3%
Lakewood Hustlers (Crips)	12	4.1%	3	2.6%
Loc'd Out Crips (Crips)	18	6.2%	4	3.5%
Native Gangster Crips (Crips)	22	7.6%	6	5.3%
Neighborhood Crips (Crips)	9	3.1%	1	0.9%
Nutty Blocc Crips (Crips)	n/a	n/a	1	0.9%
Rollin 60's (Crips)	n/a	n/a	2	1.8%
The Family (Crips)	22	7.6%	10	8.8%
Young Gangster Crips (Crips)	6	2.1%	1	0.9%
Crips (no set listed)	11	3.8%	1	0.9%
All other Crip sets (21 sets)	27	9.3%	n/a	n/a
Total	291		114	100%

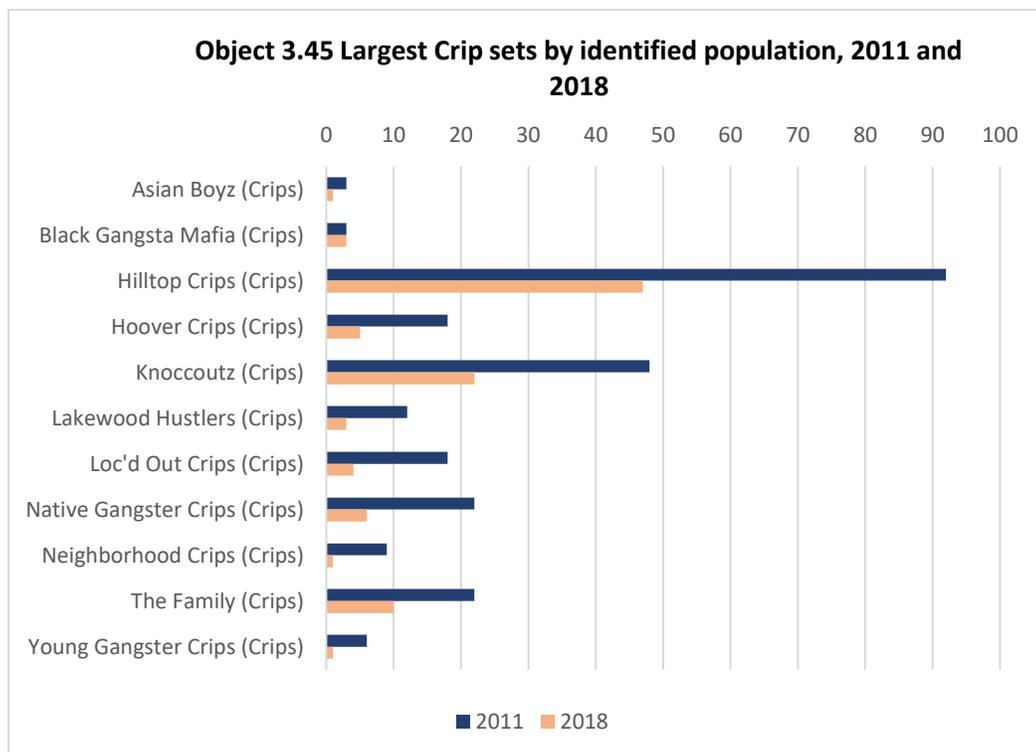
Populations of Crip sets active in 2011 and the 17 Crip sets still identified as active in 2018 have shifted considerably. While Hilltop Crips remains the largest identified gang in Tacoma, the 2018 population of identified Hilltop Crip members and associates is about half (-48.9%) of the 2011 identified population.

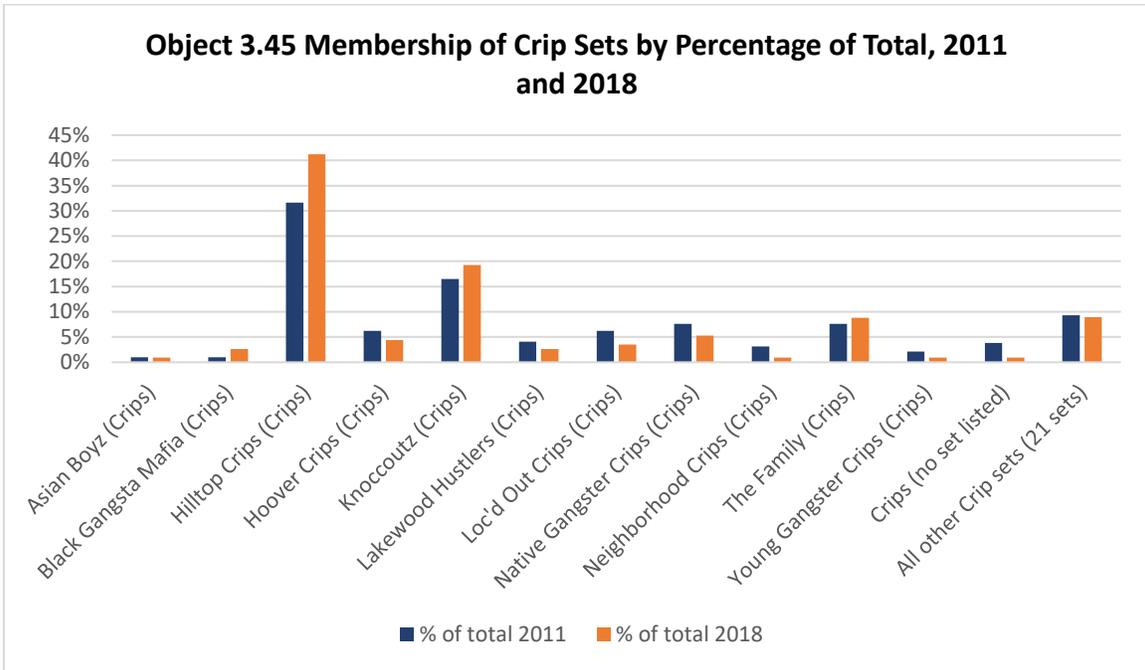
Similarly, the number of identified members and associates of other gangs have also decreased:

- Knoccoutz have decreased by 54.2%
- Neighborhood Crips have decreased by 88.9%
- Hoover Crips have decreased by 72.2%
- Lakewood Hustlers have decreased by 75%
- Native Gangster Crips have decreased by 72.7%.

Table 3.20 Population of Crip sets from 2011 to 2018

Crip gang sets	2011	2018	% Change
Acacia Blocc (Crips)	n/a	1	n/a
Asian Boyz (Crips)	3	1	-66.7%
Black Gangsta Mafia (Crips)	3	3	0
Black Gangster Disciples (Other)	n/a	2	n/a
Diamond Blocc Crips (Crips)	n/a	1	n/a
Eastside Gangster Crips (Crips)	n/a	3	n/a
Hilltop Crips (Crips)	92	47	-48.9%
Hoover Crips (Crips)	18	5	-72.2%
Knoccoutz (Crips)	48	22	-54.2%
Lakewood Hustlers (Crips)	12	3	-75.0%
Loc'd Out Crips (Crips)	18	4	-77.8%
Native Gangster Crips (Crips)	22	6	-72.7%
Neighborhood Crips (Crips)	9	1	-88.9%
Nutty Blocc Crips (Crips)	n/a	1	n/a
Rollin 60's (Crips)	n/a	2	n/a
The Family (Crips)	22	10	-54.5%
Young Gangster Crips (Crips)	6	1	-83.3%
Crips (no set listed)	11	1	-90.9%
All other Crip sets (21 sets)	27	n/a	n/a
Total	291	114	-60.8%





DEMOGRAPHICS OF LARGEST CRIP SETS

Hilltop Crips

A total of 47 individuals were identified as affiliated with the Hilltop Crips, ranging in age from 15 to 60. The majority of identified Hilltop Crips are African American/Black, male, and between the ages of 18 and 50.

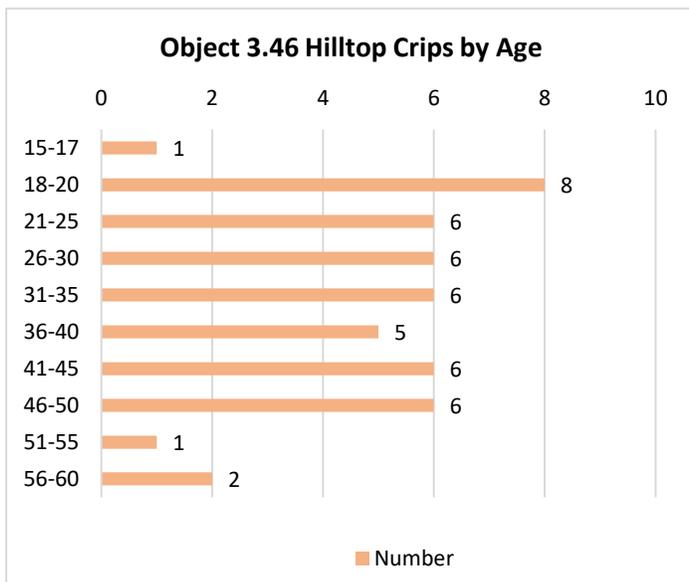


Table 3.21 Demographics of Hilltop Crips

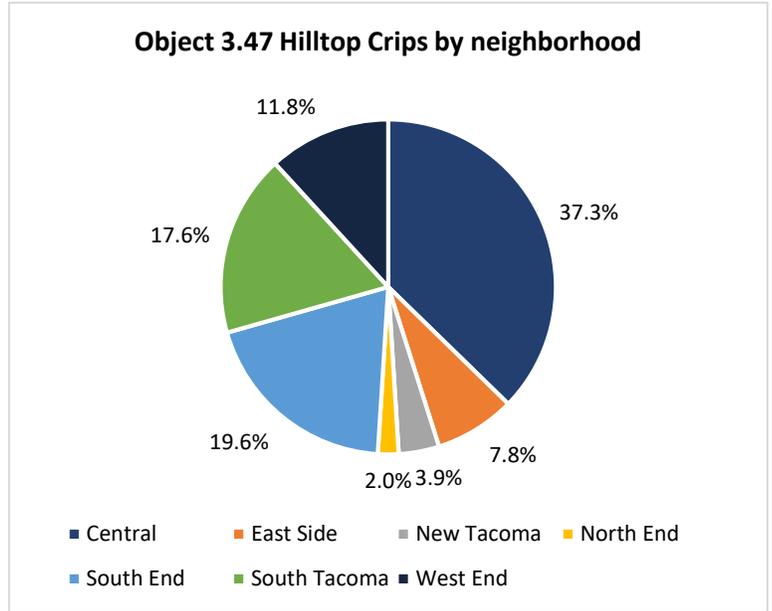
Race (n=47)		
Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2.1%
African	45	95.7%
American/Black		
Caucasian/White	1	2.1%
Gender (n=47)		
Male	45	95.7%
Female	2	4.2%
Age (n=47)		
15-17	1	2.1%
18-20	8	17.0%
21-25	6	12.8%
25-30	6	12.8%
31-35	6	12.8%
36-40	5	10.6%
41-45	6	12.8%
46-50	6	12.8%
51-55	1	2.1%
56-60	2	4.3%
Average Age: 34		

There are relatively consistent numbers of Hilltop Crips in every age group between 18 and 50, and the average age of identified Hilltop Crip members is 34. Slightly less than half (44.7%) of identified Hilltop Crips are between the ages of 15 and 30. Over one third (36.2%) are between the ages of 31 and 50. A small percentage (6.7%) are between the ages of 51 and 60. Almost all identified Hilltop Crips are African American/Black (95.7%) and male (95.7%).

While Hilltop Crips are commonly believed to

Location	Number	Percent
Central	19	37.3%
East Side	4	7.8%
New Tacoma	2	3.9%
North End	1	2.0%
South End	10	19.6%
South Tacoma	9	17.6%
West End	6	11.8%
Total	51*	

*Number includes 4 individuals with multiple addresses.



reside primarily in the Hilltop area of the Central Neighborhood, individuals identified as Hilltop Crips are spread throughout the City of Tacoma, primarily in the central and south portions of the city. Over one third (37.3%) of Hilltop Crips reside in the Central neighborhood. One-fifth of identified Hilltop Crips reside in the South End (19.6%) and one-sixth live in South Tacoma (17.6%).

Location	Number	Percent
98404	5	9.8%
98405	21	41.2%
98406	5	9.8%
98408	5	9.8%
98409	8	15.7%
98418	3	5.9%
98444	1	2.0%
98465	1	2.0%
98466	2	3.9%
Total	51	

*Number includes 4 individuals with multiple addresses.

By Zip code, the majority (41.2%) of identified Hilltop Crips live in 98405 with smaller percentages of identified individuals in 98409 (15.7%), 98404 (9.8%), 98406 (9.8%), and 98408 (9.8%).

60% of identified Hilltop Crips are convicted felons.



Knoccoutz

Knoccoutz are the second largest Crip set with 22 identified members. All identified Knoccoutz members are African American/Black and male. Identified Knoccoutz members and associates are between the ages of 15 and 31, and the average age of members is 24. The most common age for identified members (40.9%) is between the age of 26-30. About one-fourth (27.3%) of Knoccoutz members and associates are between the age of 21 and 25. One in six (17.3%) are between the ages of 15 and 20.

A little less than one-half (45.5%) of identified Knoccoutz members are convicted felons.

Table 3.24 Demographics of Knoccoutz Crips

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=22)		
African American/Black	22	100%
Gender (n=22)		
Male	22	100%
Age (n=22)		
15-17	4	8.2%
18-20	2	9.1%
21-25	6	27.3%
26-30	9	40.9%
31-35	1	4.5%

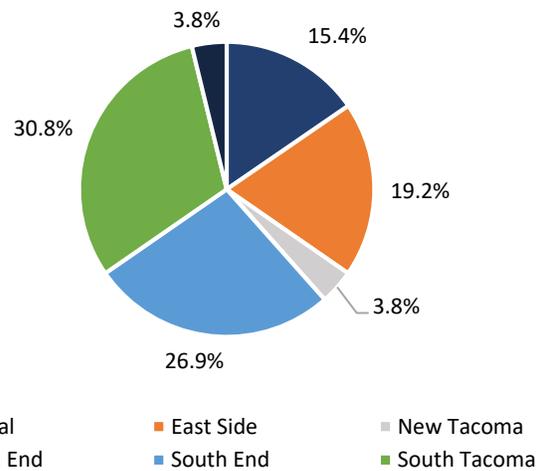
Table 3.25 Knoccoutz by location

Neighborhood	Number	Percent
Central	4	15.4%
East Side	5	19.2%
New Tacoma	1	3.8%
North End	0	0%
South End	7	26.9%
South Tacoma	8	30.8%
West End	1	3.8%
Zip code	Number	Percent
98404	4	15.4%
98405	4	15.4%
98407	1	3.8%
98408	5	19.2%
98409	8	30.8%
98418	2	7.7%
98445	1	3.8%
98467	1	3.8%
Total	26	

*Number includes 4 individuals with multiple addresses.

Like other gangs in Tacoma, Knoccoutz members and associates do not appear to be clustered in a specific neighborhood but reside in a variety of areas around the community. The majority of identified Knoccoutz members and associates reside in South Tacoma (30.8%) and South End (26.9%), with smaller percentages in Central (15.4%) or East Side (19.2%).

Object 3.48 Knoccoutz by neighborhood



Similarly, identified Knoccoutz members reside in 8 different zip codes. The most common zip codes for Knoccoutz are 98409 (30.8%), 98408 (19.2%), 98404 (15.4%) and 98405 (15.4%).

The Family (Crips)

Ten individuals were identified as members or associates of The Family. All identified members and associates are between the ages of 21 and 30, and all are African American/black and male. More than half (60%) are between the ages of 21 and 25, and 40% are between the ages of 26 and 30. The majority are members of The Family (80%) and a smaller number (20%) were identified as associates. Almost three in four (70%) are convicted felons.

Table 3.26 Demographics of The Family		
Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=10)		
African American/Black	10	100%
Gender (n=22)		
Male	10	100%
Age (n=10)		
15-17		
18-20		
21-25	6	60%
26-30	4	40%
31-35		
Average Age: 25		

Members of this group were highly likely to have multiple entries in the intelligence system for multiple gang affiliations and addresses: 70% had multiple gang affiliations and more than half (60%) had multiple addresses. One individual within this gang had five different addresses listed and two gang affiliations. This group appears to have considerable crossover with 120 Crew Folks and Hilltop Crips. One in three (30%) have also been indexed as

120 Crew Folks, and one in five (20%) have been indexed as Hilltop Crips. One individual was indexed as Knoccoutz and one individual was indexed with Lakeview Hustlers.

Many identified members/associates from The Family (38.9%) have resided in Central Tacoma. A small number (22.2% have also resided in the East Side. The only area of the city where no members of this group have been identified is in the North End. The most common zip code for this group is 98405 (44.4%), followed by 98404 (22.2%) and 98409 (16.7%).

Table 3.27 The Family by location

Location	Number	Percent
Central	7	38.9%
East Side	4	22.2%
New Tacoma	2	11.1%
North End	0	
South End	2	11.1%
South Tacoma	2	11.1%
West End	1	5.6%
Total	18	
*Number includes 5 individuals with multiple addresses.		

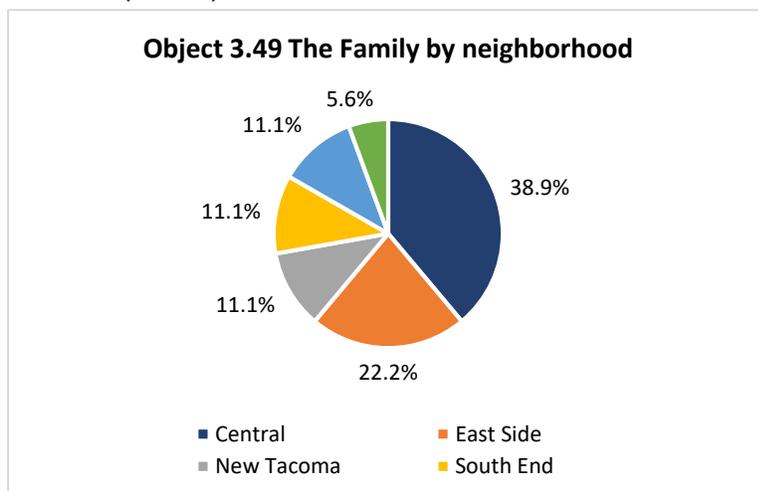


Table 3.28 The Family by Zip code

Location	Number	Percent
98404	4	22.2%
98405	8	44.4%
98406	1	5.6%
98409	3	16.7%
98418	2	11.1%
Total	18	
*Number includes 5 individuals with		

BLOODS

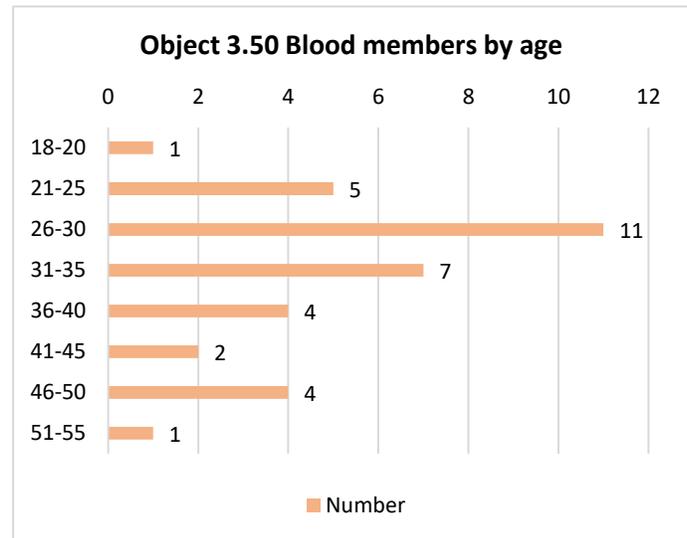
Approximately 35 individuals from 10 different sets have been indexed as Blood gang members or associates by Tacoma Police Department. These individuals range in age from 20 to 51, and most (65.7%) are between the ages of 21 and 35. The average age of identified Blood gang members and associates is 33. Many identified Blood members are black/African American (57.1%) and white/Caucasian (28.6%). There are also small percentages of members who are American Indian/Alaskan Native (8.6%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (5.7%). Almost all identified Bloods are male (91.4%).

Table 3.29 Demographics of all Blood-identified individuals (non-duplicated within this category)

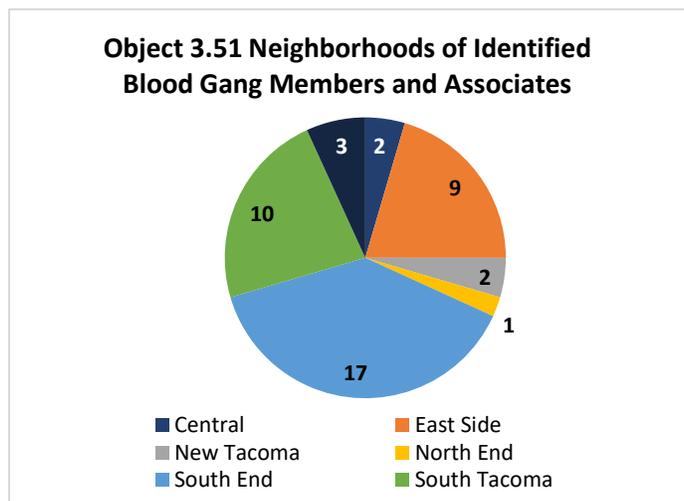
Demographic trait	Number	Percent
Race/ethnicity (n=35)		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	8.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	5.7%
Black	20	57.1%
White	10	28.6%
Gender (n=35)		
Male	32	91.4%
Female	3	8.6%
Age (n=35)		
15 to 17	0	
18-20	1	2.9%
21-25	5	14.3%
26-30	11	31.4%
31-35	7	20.0%
36-40	4	11.4%
41-45	2	5.7%
46-50	4	11.4%
51-55	1	2.9%
Convicted Felon (n=35)		
Yes	20	57.1%
No	15	42.9%
Neighborhood (n=44*)		
Central	2	4.5%
East Side	9	20.5%
New Tacoma	2	4.5%
North End	1	2.3%
South End	17	38.6%
South Tacoma	10	22.7%
West End	3	6.8%

*Includes 8 individuals with two or more addresses.

More than half of identified Bloods (57.1%) are



convicted felons. Most (61.3%) reside in the South End (38.6%) or South Tacoma (22.7%).



The number of identified Blood gang members in Tacoma has dropped by over two-thirds (-68.4%) since the last gang assessment report was compiled in 2011. In 2011, there were 114 identified Blood gang members or affiliates in the City of Tacoma; in 2018, there are 36.

Eastside Pirus is the largest Blood set in Tacoma as of 2018, and East Side Pirus members and associates currently comprise 55.6% of all identified Blood gang members and associates. The number of identified East Side Piru members and associates decreased by 52.4% between 2011 and 2018, from 42 to 20. There are no other sizeable Blood gangs currently identified in Tacoma.

Similarly, Native Gangster Bloods and Original Loko Boyz each comprised 14% of the gang population in Tacoma in 2011. In 2018, there are only 3 identified Native Gangster Bloods, a decrease of 81.3%. Original Loko Boyz have 2 identified members, a decrease of 87.5% since 2011.

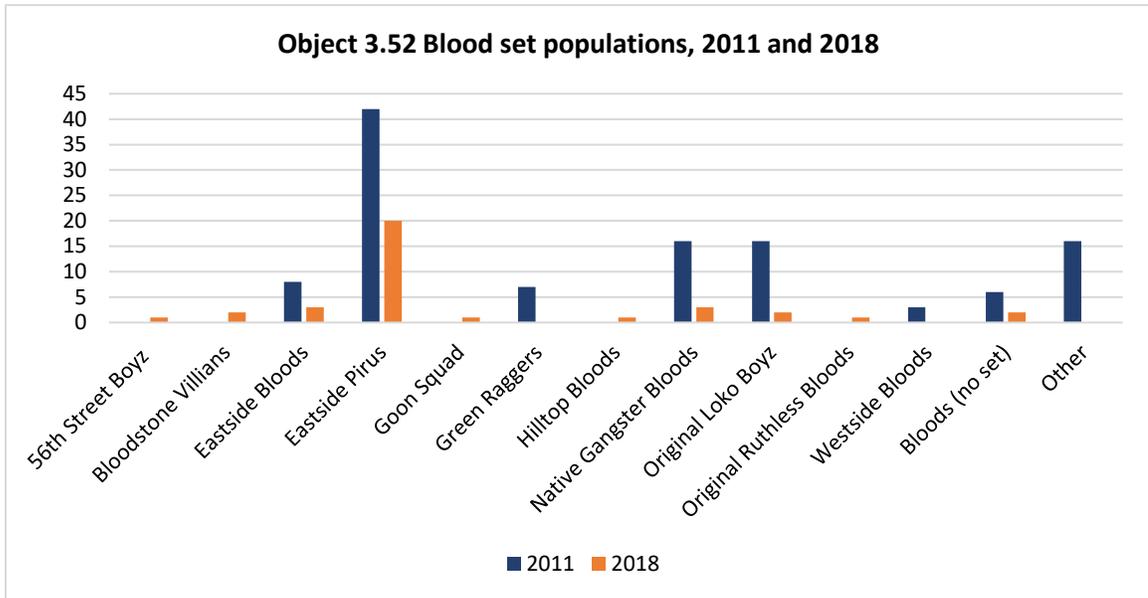
Table 3.30 Blood gangs by population

	2011	% total 2011	2018	% total 2018
56th Street Boyz	n/a		1	2.8%
Bloodstone Villians	n/a		2	5.6%
Eastside Bloods	8	7.0%	3	8.3%
Eastside Pirus	42	36.8%	20	55.6%
Goon Squad	n/a		1	2.8%
Green Raggars	7	6.1%	n/a	
Hilltop Bloods	n/a		1	2.8%
Native Gangster Bloods	16	14%	3	8.3%
Original Loko Boyz	16	14%	2	5.6%
Original Ruthless Bloods	n/a		1	2.8%
Westside Bloods	3	2.6%	n/a	
Bloods (no set)	6	5.3%	2	5.6%
Other	16	14%	n/a	
Total	114		36*	-68.4%

*Includes one individual with multiple Blood gang affiliations

Table 3.31 Population of Blood sets from 2011 to 2018

	2011	2018	% Change
56th Street Boyz	n/a	1	n/a
Bloodstone Villians	n/a	2	n/a
Eastside Bloods	8	3	-62.5%
Eastside Pirus	42	20	-52.4%
Goon Squad	n/a	1	n/a
Green Raggars	7	n/a	n/a
Hilltop Bloods	n/a	1	n/a
Native Gangster Bloods	16	3	-81.3%
Original Loko Boyz	16	2	-87.5%
Original Ruthless Bloods	n/a	1	n/a
Westside Bloods	3	n/a	n/a
Bloods (no set)	6	2	-66.7%
Other	16	n/a	n/a
Total	114	36	-68.4%



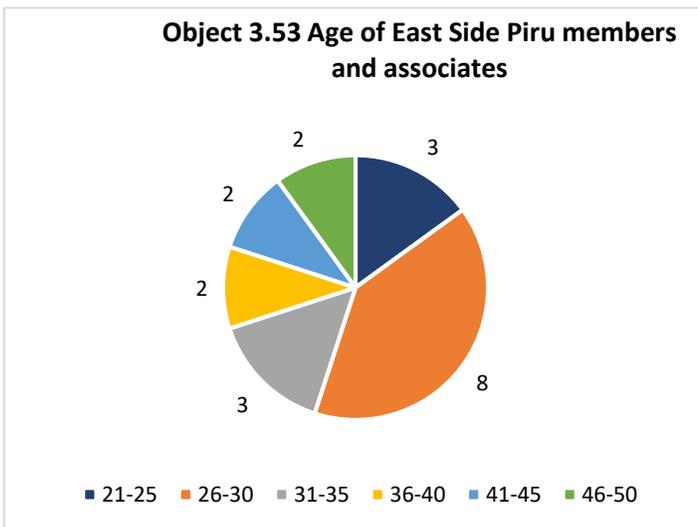
DEMOGRAPHICS OF BLOOD SETS

East Side Piru

The current number of identified East Side Piru members and associates is 20. East Side Piru is the only Blood set in Tacoma as of 2018 with more than 3 identified members. Identified members and associates of East Side Piru are between the ages of 21 and 46, and the average age of identified members/associates is 33. The most common age for East Side Pirus (40%) is between the age of 26 and 30, but identified individuals are spread evenly across other age groups.

Table 3.32 Demographics of East Side Piru

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=20)		
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	5.0%
African American/Black	14	70.0%
Caucasian/White	5	25.0%
Gender (n=20)		
Male	18	90%
Female	2	10%
Age (n=20)		
21-25	3	15.0%
26-30	8	40.0%
31-35	3	15.0%
36-40	2	10.0%
41-45	2	10.0%
46-50	2	10.0%
Average Age: 33		



Most East Side Pirus are African American/Black (70%). One fourth (25%) are Caucasian/white and 5% are Asian/Pacific Islander.

Most identified East Side Piru members and associates reside in South Tacoma (30.8%) and the South End (26.9%). About one in five (19.2%) live on the East Side and 15.4% live in the Central neighborhood. The largest number of East Side Pirus reside in zip code 98409 (23.1%), 98408 (19.2%), and 98404 (19.2%), but East Side Pirus reside in eight zip codes across Tacoma.

Table 3.33 East Side Pirus by neighborhood

Location	Number	Percent
Central	1	3.8%
Eastside	5	19.2%
New Tacoma	1	3.8%
North End		
South End	12	46.2%
South		
Tacoma	7	26.9%
West End		
Total	26*	

*Number includes 5 individuals with multiple addresses.

Table 3.34 East Side Pirus by Zip code

Location	Number	Percent
98404	5	19.2%
98405	2	7.7%
98408	5	19.2%
98409	6	23.1%
98418	3	11.5%
98444	3	11.5%
98445	1	3.8%
98467	1	3.8%
Total	26	

*Number includes 5 individuals with multiple addresses.

73.1% of East Side Pirus live in the South End or in South Tacoma.

FOLKS/FOLK NATION

Tacoma Police Department has identified 31 Folk affiliated individuals from 5 Folk/Folk Nation sets. These individuals range in age from 15 to 61 with an average age of 28. Over two-thirds (67.8) of identified Folk/Folk Nation members and associates are between the age of 18 to 30. Almost all (90.3%) Folk/Folk Nation gang members and associates are African American/black and all (100%) are male.

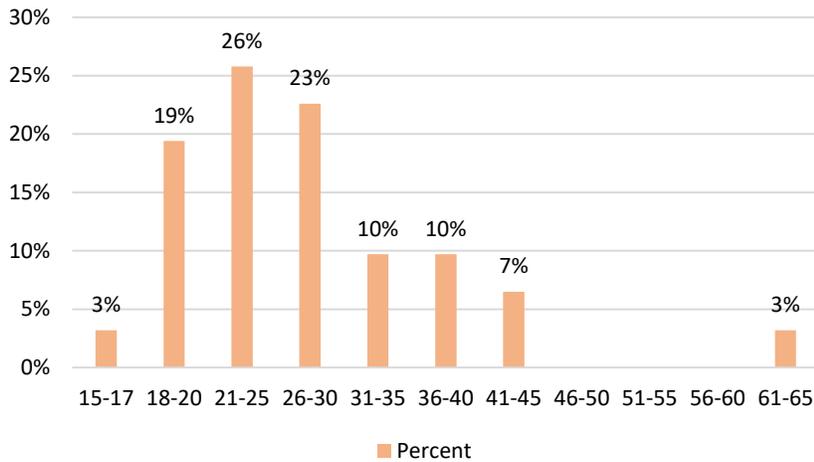
Table 3.35 Demographics of all Folk-identified individuals (non-duplicated within this category)

Demographic trait	Number	Percent
Race/ethnicity (n=31)		
American Indian/Alaska native	1	3.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3.2%
African American/Black	28	90.3%
Caucasian/white	1	3.2%
Age (n=31)		
15-17	1	3.2%
18-20	6	19.4%
21-25	8	25.8%
26-30	7	22.6%
31-35	3	9.7%
36-40	3	9.7%
41-45	2	6.5%
61-65	1	3.2%

Demographic trait	Number	Percent
Gender (n=31)		
Male	Male	Male
Convicted Felon (n=31)		
Yes	17	54.8%
No	14	45.2%
Neighborhood (n=32*)		
Central	2	6.3%
East Side	9	28.1%
New Tacoma	4	12.5%
North End	1	3.1%
South End	10	31.3%
South Tacoma	5	15.6%
West End	1	3.1%

*Includes 1 individuals with two addresses.

Object 3.54 Age of identified Folk gang members and associates



Slightly more than half (54.8%) of all Folk gang members and associates are convicted felons. Many Folk affiliated members and associates live in either the South End (31.3%) or the East Side (28.1%), but there are small numbers in all neighborhoods except the West End.

Black Gangster Disciples, Gangster Disciples and Tillicum Park Gangsters have the largest numbers of identified members

Table 3.36 Folk gangs by population, 2011 and 2018

	2011	% total 2011	2018	% total 2018
Black Gangster Disciples	16	44.4%	10	29.4%
Gangster Disciples	n/a		10	29.4%
Native Gangster Disciples	n/a		1	2.9%
Tillicum Park Gangsters	10	27.8%	9	26.5%
Folk (other)	10	27.8%	4	11.8%
Total	36		34*	-68.4%

*Includes three individuals with multiple Folk/Folk Nation gang affiliations

and associates in the City of Tacoma, representing 85.3% of all identified Folks/Folk nation members/associates. The Folk/Folk Nation sets experienced a small decrease (-5.6%) in total identified membership between 2011 and 2018, but this decrease was considerably smaller than the declines in the populations of other gang affiliations.

Object 3.55 Identified Folk gang set populations, 2011 and 2018

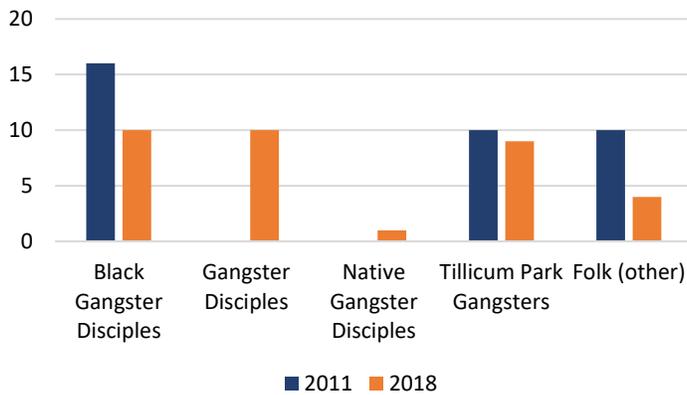


Table 3.37 Identified population of Folk/Folk Nation sets, 2011 and 2018

	2011	2018	% Change
Black Gangster Disciples	16	10	-37.5%
Gangster Disciples	n/a	10	n/a
Native Gangster Disciples	n/a	1	n/a
Tillicum Park Gangsters	10	9	-10%
Folk (other)	10	4	-60%
Total	36	34*	-5.6%

*Includes three individual with multiple Folk/Folk Nation gang affiliations

DEMOGRAPHICS OF LARGEST FOLK/FOLK NATION SETS

Black Gangster Disciples

There are 10 individuals identified as affiliated with the Black Gangster Disciples (BGD), ranging in age from 19 to 61. The average age of identified BGD members/associates is 33. The majority of BGD members are black/African American (80%) and all identified BGD members/associates are male.

Black Gangster Disciple members have been identified in almost every neighborhood in Tacoma except the North End, and in 6 different Zip codes. However, only a relatively small number of individuals have been identified per neighborhood.

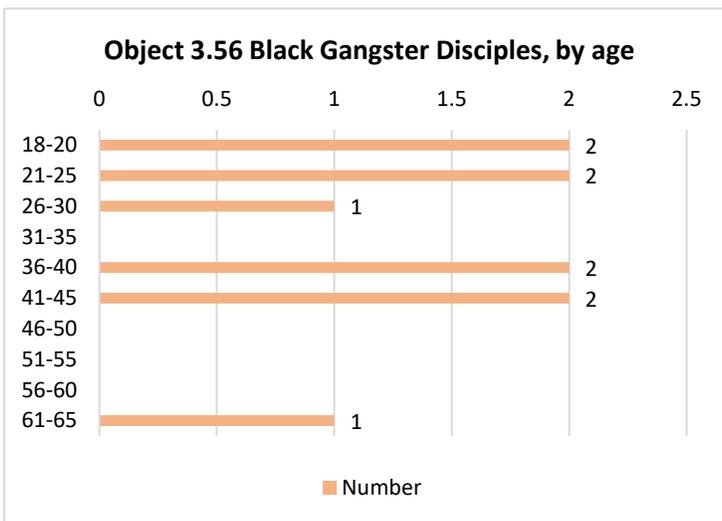


Table 3.38 Demographics of Black Gangster Disciples

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=10)		
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	10%
African American/Black	8	80%
White	1	10%
Gender (n=10)		
Male	10	100%
Age (n=10)		
18-20	2	20%
21-25	2	20%
26-30	1	10%
31-35	0	0%
36-40	2	20%
41-45	2	20%
46-50	0	0%
51-55	0	0%
56-60	0	0%
61-65	1	10%
Average Age: 33		

Table 3.39 Black Gangster Disciples by location

Neighborhood	Number	Percent
Central	2	18.2%
Eastside	3	27.3%
New Tacoma	1	9.1%
North End	0	0%
South End	2	18.2%
South Tacoma	2	18.2%
West End	1	9.1%
Location		
98404	2	18.20%
98405	3	27.30%
98407	1	9.10%
98408	2	18.20%
98409	2	18.20%
98418	1	9.10%
Total	11	

*Number includes 1 individual with multiple addresses.

Gangster Disciples

There are 10 individuals identified as members/associates of Gangster Disciples. These There are 10 individuals identified as members/associates of Gangster Disciples. These individuals range in age from 15 to 36. The average age of individuals indexed as members or associates of Gangster Disciples is 25. All identified members/associates are male and African American/black.

Identified Gangster Disciples reside only in the East Side, South End, and South Tacoma. They are spread across five different Zip codes.

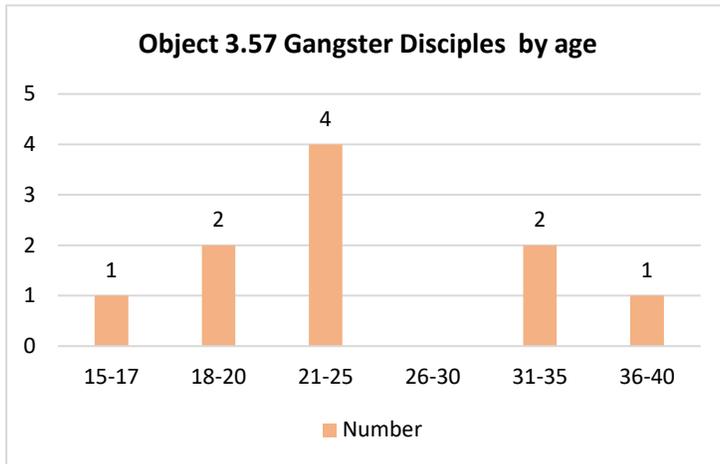
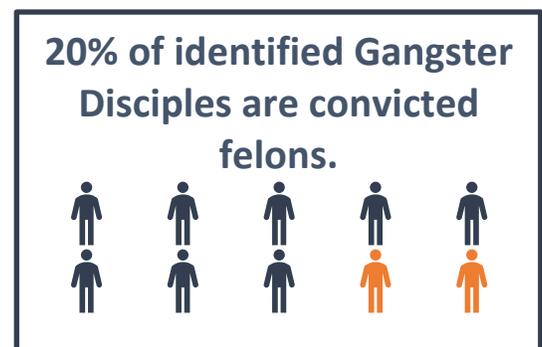
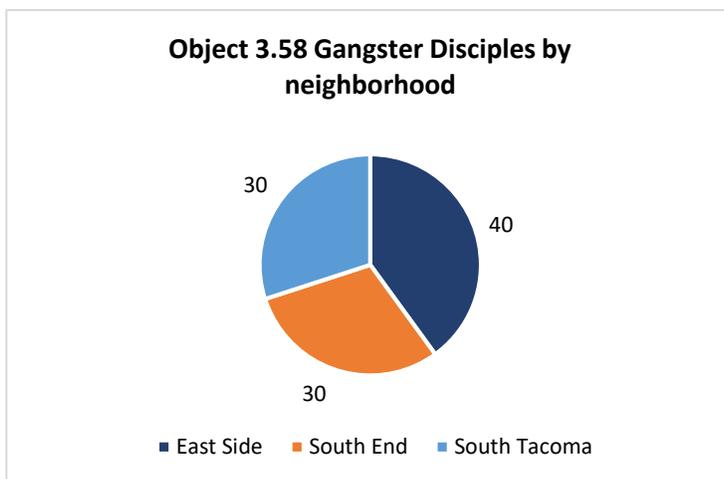
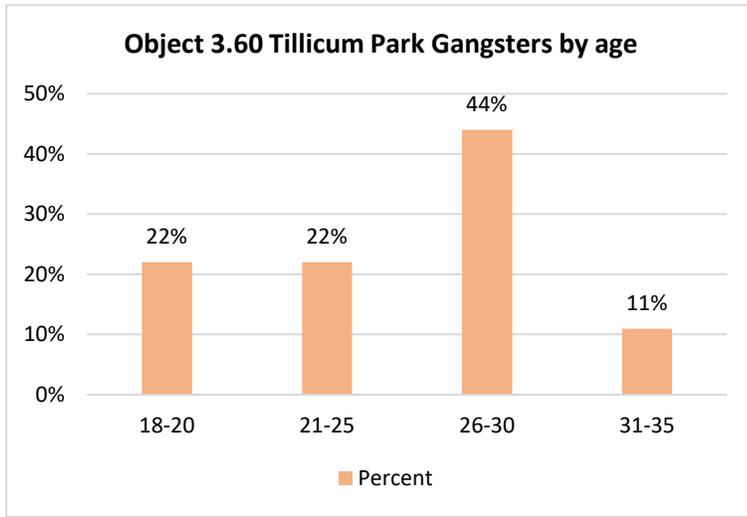


Table 3.40 Gangster Disciples by location		
Neighborhood	Number	Percent
East Side	4	40%
South End	3	30%
South Tacoma	3	30%
Zip code	Number	Percent
98404	3	30%
98408	2	20%
98409	3	30%
98418	1	10%
98444	1	10%
Total	10	



TILLICUM PARK GANGSTERS

There are 9 identified members/associates of Tillicum Park Gangsters (TPG), who range in age from 19 to 35. The average age of identified Tillicum Park Gangsters members and associates is 25. Most TPG members and associates are between the ages of 18 and 30 (88%), black/African American (88%), and male (100%). Many identified Tillicum Park Gangsters members and



convicted felons.

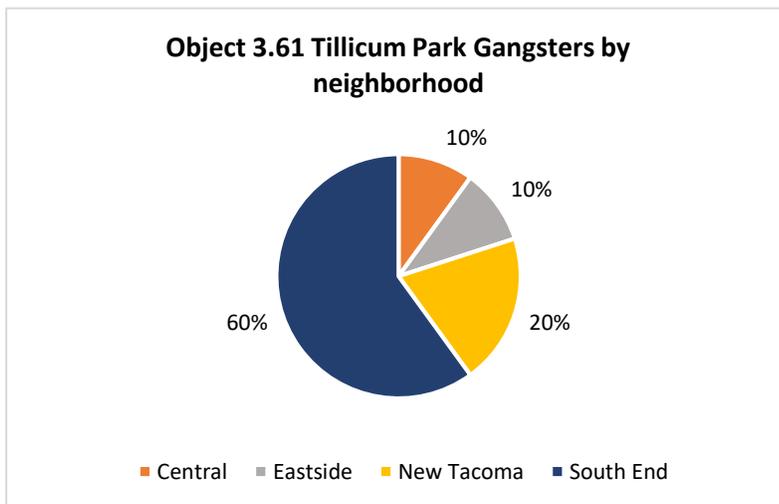


Table 3.41 Demographics of Tillicum Park Gangsters

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=9)		
American		
Indian/Alaskan native	1	11%
African		
American/Black	9	88%
Gender (n=9)		
Male	9	100%
Age (n=9)		
18-20	2	22%
21-25	2	22%
26-30	4	44%
31-35	1	11%
Average Age: 25		

associates reside in the South End (60%) and are spread across five Zip codes. Two-thirds of Tillicum Park Gangster members/associates (66.7%) are

Table 3.42 Tillicum Park Gangsters by location

Neighborhood	Number	Percent
Central	1	10%
Eastside	1	10%
New Tacoma	2	20%
South End	6	60%
Location		
98404	1	98404
98405	3	98405
98408	2	98408
98418	2	98418
98444	2	98444
Total	10*	

*Includes 1 individual with multiple addresses

**67% of
Tillicum Park Gangsters
are convicted felons.**

SUREÑOS DEMOGRAPHICS

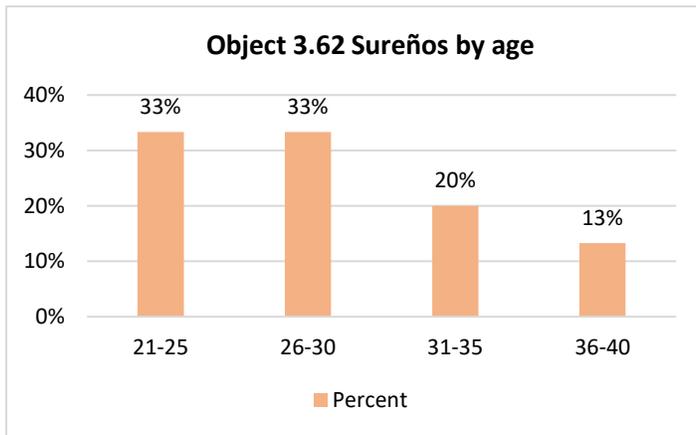
There are 15 identified Sureños gang members and associates in Tacoma, ranging in age from 23 to 40. The average age of Sureños gang members and associates is 29. Two-thirds of identified Sureños gang members are between the ages of 21 and 30. All identified Sureños gang members are white/Caucasian and male.

Ethnicity of known gang members is not recorded by Tacoma Police Department, so it is unclear how many identified Sureños gang members and associates are Hispanic/Latino. However, Sureños is primarily a gang affiliation that evolved in Hispanic neighborhoods in Southern California. It is also the most common affiliation in Mexico and Central America, so it is likely that some or many identified Sureños gang

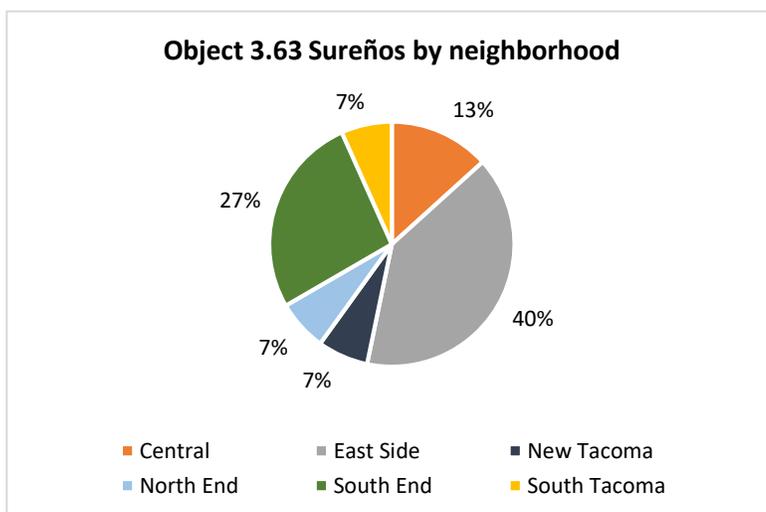
Table 3.43 Sureños demographics

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=15)		
White/Caucasian	15	100%
Gender (n=15)		
Male	15	100%
Age (n=9)		
21-25	5	33.3%
26-30	5	33.3%
31-35	3	20.0%
36-40	2	13.3%
Total	15	
Average Age: 25		

members in Tacoma are Hispanic/Latino.



Sureños gang members and associates most commonly reside in the East Side (40%) and South End (26.7%) but have been identified as residing in all neighborhoods except the West End. The majority of Sureños gang members



reside in 98404, 98405 and 98408.

Table 3.44 Sureños by neighborhood

Neighborhood	Number	Percent
Central	2	13.3%
East Side	6	40.0%
New Tacoma	1	6.7%
North End	1	6.7%
South End	4	26.7%
South Tacoma	1	6.7%
Zip Code		
98403	1	6.7%
98404	5	33.3%
98405	3	20.0%
98408	3	20.0%
98409	1	6.7%
98418	1	6.7%
98444	1	6.7%
Total	15	

Sixty percent (60%) of identified Sureños gang members and associates are convicted felons.

There are four different Sureños sets identified in Tacoma:

- Locos Pandilleros Sureños
- Playboyz Sureños
- Sureños 13 (SUR 13)
- Varrio Sureños Lokotes

At present, the largest Sureños set in Tacoma is Sureños 13, with a population of 9 identified members and associates, which represents 60% of all identified Sureños.

The population of identified Sureños gang members and associates has declined substantially since 2011, from 108 to 15, a drop of 86.1%. Eastside Locos Sureños, which represented almost 25% of known Sureños. Eastside Locos Sureños, which represented almost 25% of known Sureños gang members in 2011 has no identified members in 2018.

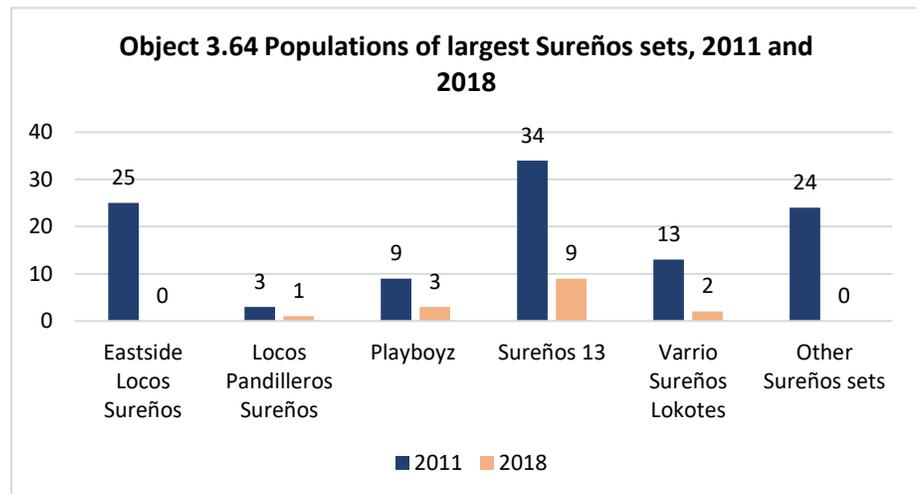
Table 3.45 Sureños gangs by population, 2011 and 2018

Gang	2011	% total 2011	2018	% total 2018
Eastside Locos Sureños	25	23.1%	0	0
Locos Pandilleros Sureños	3	2.8%	1	6.7%
Playboyz	9	8.3%	3	20.0%
Sureños 13	34	31.5%	9	60.0%
Varrio Sureños Lokotes	13	12.0%	2	13.3%
Other Sureños sets	24	22.2%	0	0.0%

Table 3.46 Change in population of Sureños sets from 2011 to 2018

Gang	2011	2018	% Change
Eastside Locos Sureños	25	0	-100%
Locos Pandilleros Sureños	3	1	-66.7%
Playboyz	9	3	-66.7%
Sureños 13	34	9	-73.5%
Varrio Sureños Lokotes	13	2	-84.6%
Other Sureños sets	24	0	-100%
Total	108	15	-68.4%

The number of identified Sureños gang members and associates has decreased by 86.1% since 2011.



DEMOGRAPHICS OF SUREÑOS SETS

Sureños 13

Sureños 13 is the only Sureños set in 2018 with more than three identified members. Sureños 13 has 9 identified members/associates ranging in age between 23 and 40. The average age of identified Sureños members and associates is 31. The majority (55.5%) of Sureños members and associates are between the ages of 31 and 40.

All identified Sureños 13 members and associates are white/Caucasian and male.

Table 3.47 Demographics of Sureños 13

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=9)		
White/Caucasian	9	100%
Gender (n=9)		
Male	9	100%
Age (n=9)		
21-25	3	33.3%
26-30	1	11.1%
31-35	3	33.3%
36-40	2	22.2%
Average Age: 31		

Almost all (88.9%) of Sureños members and associates are convicted felons.

Sureños 13 members and associates reside in all neighborhoods in Tacoma except the North End and the West End. Two-thirds (66.7%) reside in Zip codes 98404 and 98405.

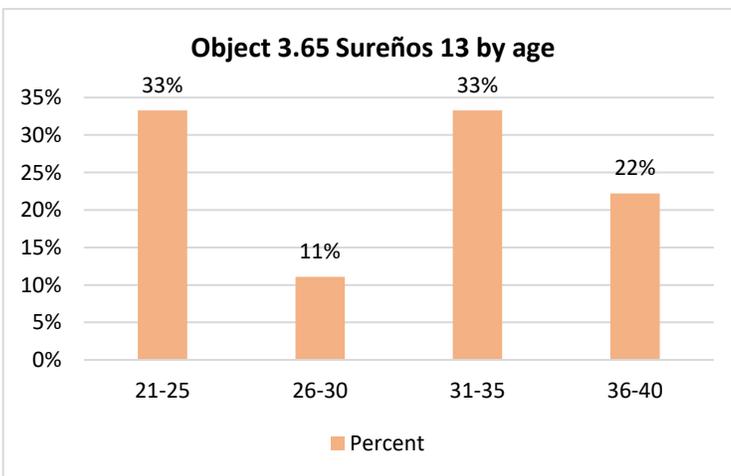
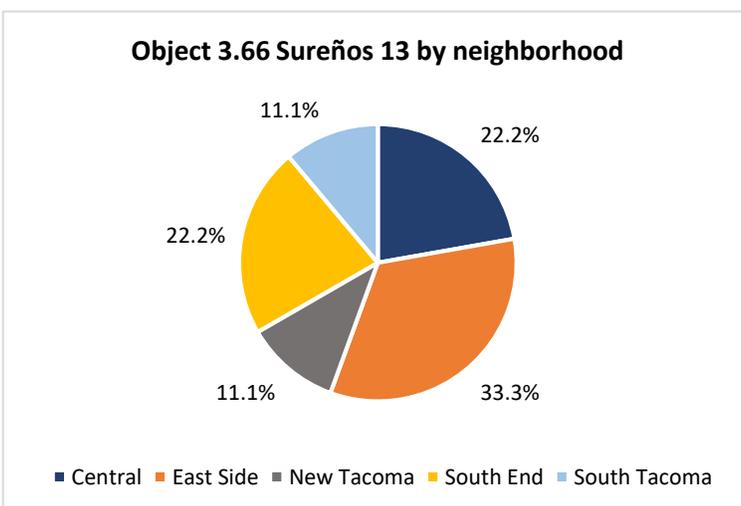


Table 3.48 Sureños 13 by location

Neighborhood	Number	Percent
Central	2	22.2%
East Side	3	33.3%
New Tacoma	1	11.1%
South End	2	22.2%
South Tacoma	1	11.1%
Location		
98404	3	33.3%
98405	3	33.3%
98409	1	11.1%
98418	1	11.1%
98444	1	11.1%
Total	9	



88.9% of identified Sureños 13 members are convicted felons



NORTENOS

There are four identified members and associates of Norteños as of October 2018. The average age of identified Norteños members and associates is 28. All Norteños members and associates are between the age of 24 and 36. All identified Norteños members reside in East Side, South End and South Tacoma neighborhoods. Half (50%) of identified Norteños are convicted felons.

The population of identified Norteños in Tacoma has decreased by 20% since 2011.

Table 3.50 Norteños population, 2011 and 2018

	2011	2018
Elite Norteño Empire	1	0
Norte Varrio Loko	1	0
Norteños 14	3	4

Table 3.49 Demographics of Norteños

Demographic Trait	Number	Percent
Race (n=4)		
White/Caucasian	4	100%
Gender (n=4)		
Male	4	100%
Age (n=4)		
21-25	2	50%
26-30	1	25%
31-35		
36-40	1	25%
Total	4	
Average Age: 25		
Neighborhood (n=6)		
East Side	2	33.3%
South End	2	33.3%
South Tacoma	2	33.3%
Zip Code (n=4)		
98404	2	33.3%
98408	1	16.7%
98409	2	33.3%
98418	1	16.7%
Convicted Felon (n=4)		
Yes	2	50%
No	2	50%

OTHER GANGS/GROUPS

Gangs/groups in the other category include:

- 120 Crew
- Juggalos
- Outlaw motorcycle gangs
 - Hell's Angels (3)
 - Bandidos (1)
 - Outsiders (1)
 - No set (1)
- White supremacists

Table 3.51 Other gangs/groups, 2011 and 2018

	2011	2018
120 Crew	n/a	7
Juggalos	37	4
Outlaw motorcycle gangs	n/a	6
White supremacists	n/a	4

Table 3.52 Gang/group	120 Crew	Juggalos	OMGs	White Supremacists
Average age	30	31	50	32.8
Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black (83.3%) • Asian/Pacific Islander (16.7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White (100%)

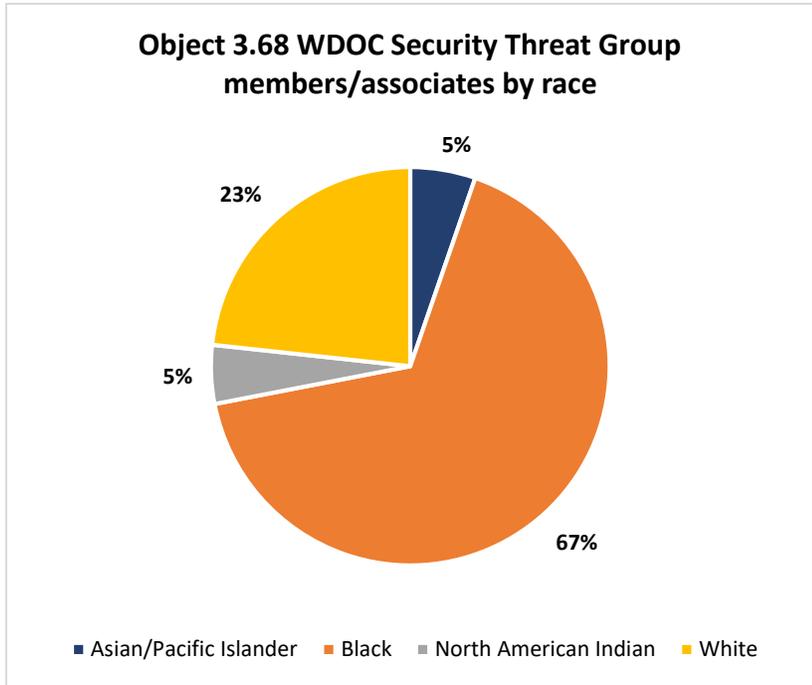
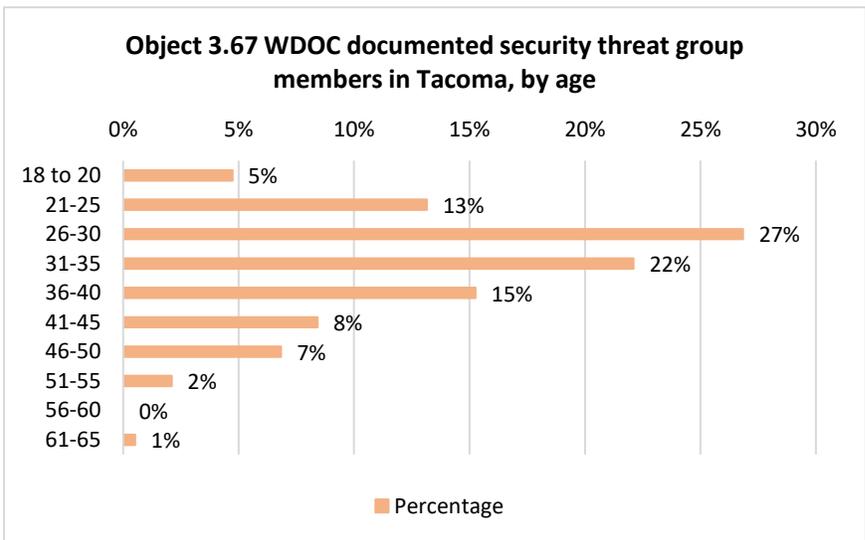
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS GANG INTELLIGENCE DATA

Dataset used for the analysis in this section:

Washington Department of Corrections. (2018). Security Threat Group Members in Tacoma, Washington, December 2018. Produced by Kelly Casperson.

According to Washing Department of Corrections (WDOC) records, there are 189 unduplicated and documented members and associates of security threat groups who currently reside in Tacoma. These individuals are currently supervised by WDOC on probation or parole. These individuals were documented as gang/security threat group members in either the correctional or community corrections setting or both.

Individuals documented as security threat group (STG) members/associates range in age from 19 to 61 years of age, with an average age of 32.8. The most common age of documented STG members/associates is between 26 and 30, and the second most common age is between 36 and 40. It is unsurprising that these individuals would be in their late 20s and mid-30s, as many have been convicted of crimes in the adult criminal justice and some have served time in prison for these offenses.



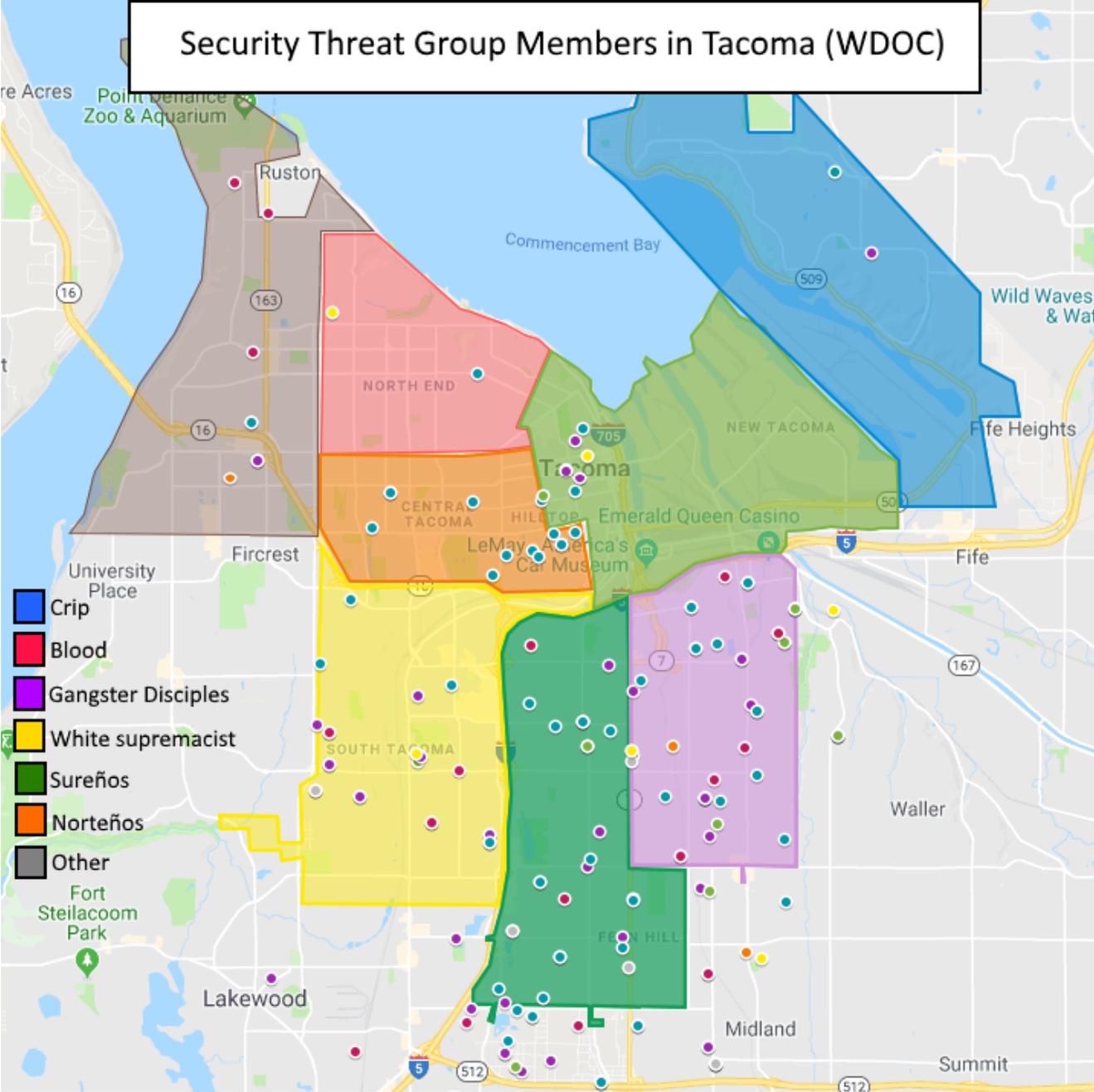
Two thirds (67%) of individuals documented as security threat group members/associates are black/African American. One fourth (23%) are white (including Hispanics). One in ten (10%) are designated as Asian/Pacific Islander or North American Indian.

Gender was not provided in this data and is not covered in this section.

One in five (21%) of documented security threat group members/associates are classified as homeless/transient, and do not have

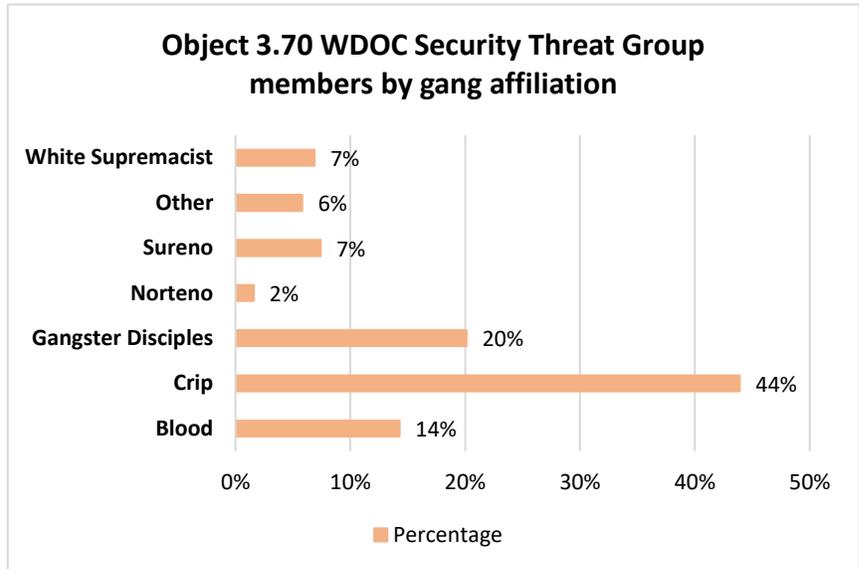
a permanent or temporary address. The majority reside in the south end of Tacoma, in the South End, South Tacoma, and East Side neighborhoods. Locations of security threat group members/associates are mapped by gang affiliation on the following map.

Object 3.69

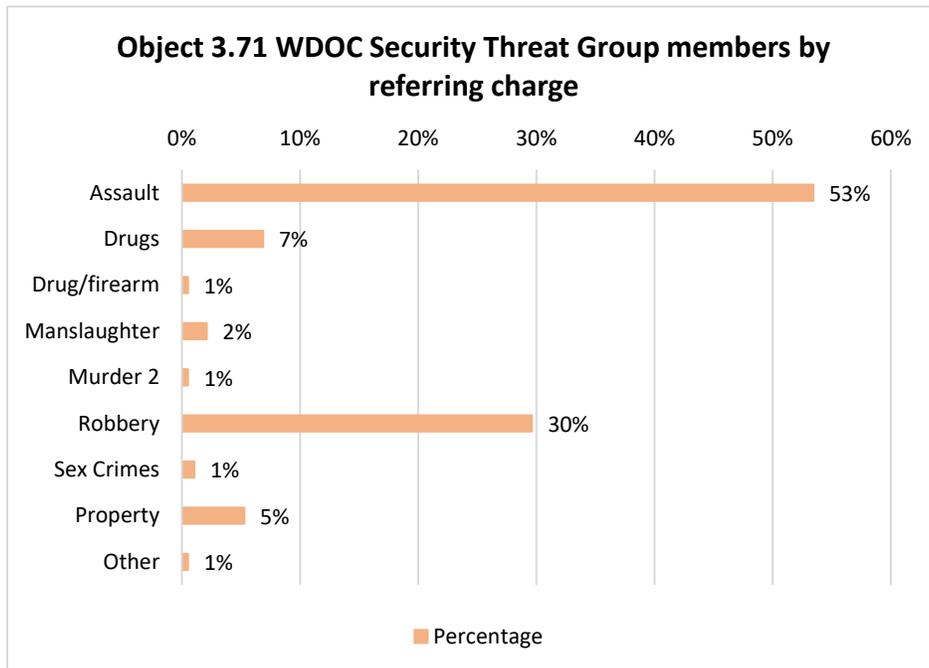


The largest gang affiliation of documented security threat group members/associates is Crip.

A little less than half of all identified STG members/associates are affiliated with Crips. One in five (20%) are affiliated with Gangster Disciples. One in six (14%) are affiliated with Bloods. Smaller percentages of individuals are affiliated with white supremacist groups, Sureños, Norteños, or other groups, which include Vice Lords, Asian gangs, 3rd Ward, Young and Thuggin, Insane Clown Posse, and Mara Salvatrucha.



The most recent offense of more than half (53%) of all STG members/associates is assault (simple and aggravated). One in three (30%) were most recently convicted of robbery. Less than one in ten (7%) were most recently convicted of drug offenses.

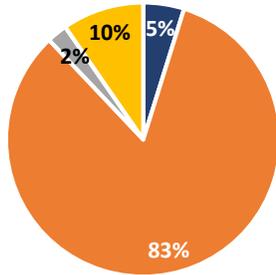


About one in twenty (5%) was most recently convicted of a property offense. About one in 30 (3%) were most recently convicted of manslaughter/murder.

Object 3.72 Crips

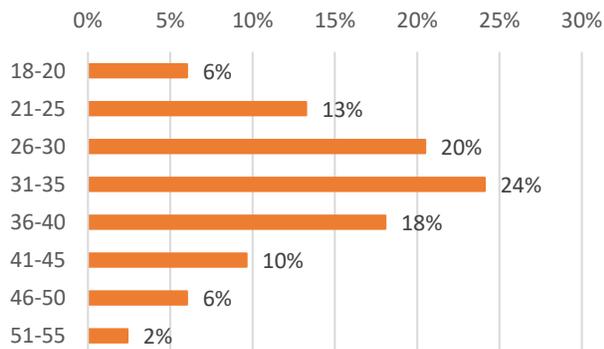
Documented members/associates: 83

Crip members by race



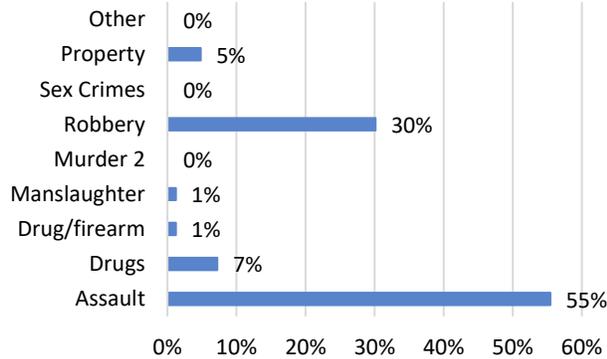
■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Black
■ North American Indian ■ White

Crip members by age



■ Percentage

Crip members/associates by referring charge

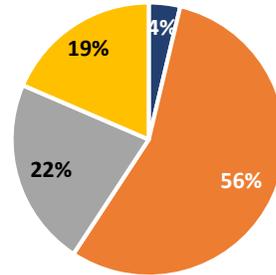


■ Percentage

Object 3.73 Bloods

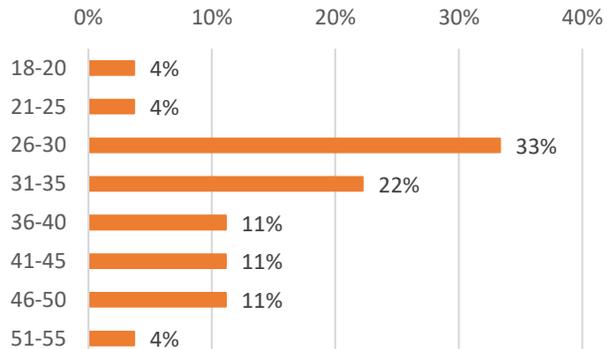
Documented members/associates: 27

Blood members by race



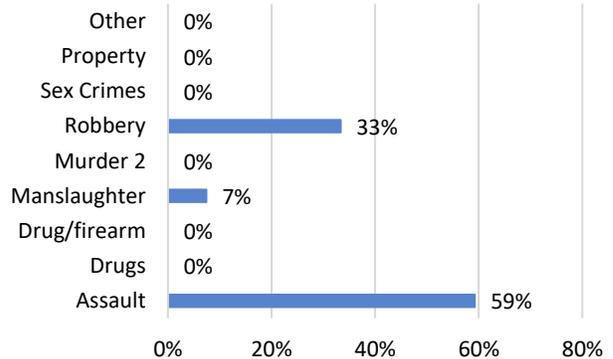
■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Black
■ North American Indian ■ White

Blood members by age



■ Percentage

Blood members/associates by referring charge

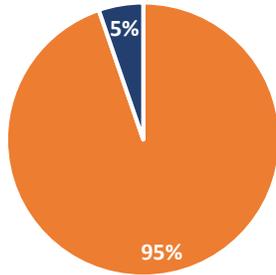


■ Percentage

Object 3.74 Gangster Disciples

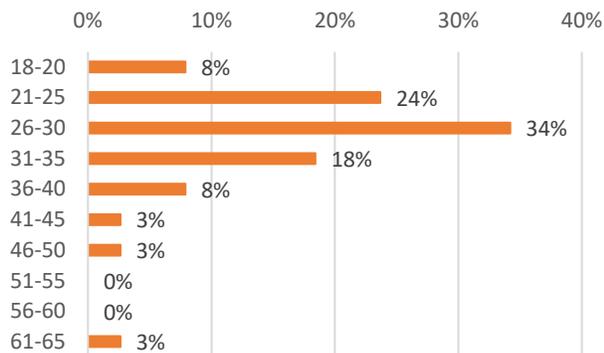
Documented members/associates: 38

Gangster Disciples members by race



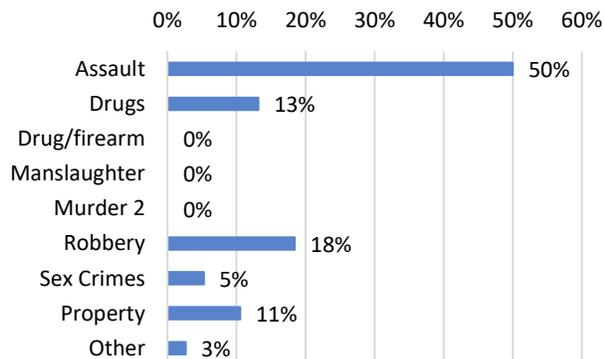
Black White

Gangster Disciple members by age



Percentage

Gangster Disciples members/associates by referring charge

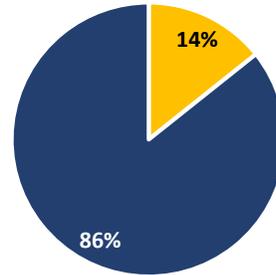


Percentage

Object 3.75 Sureños

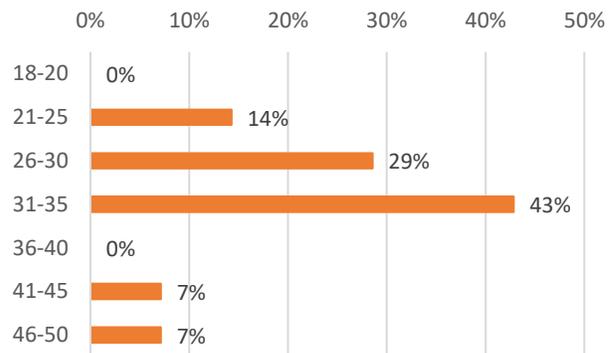
Documented members/associates: 14

Sureños members by race



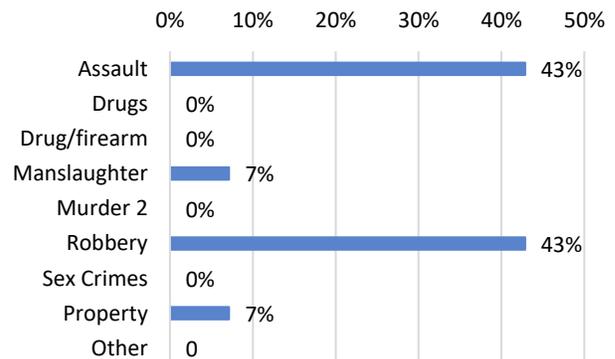
Asian/Pacific Islander White

Sureños members by age



Percentage

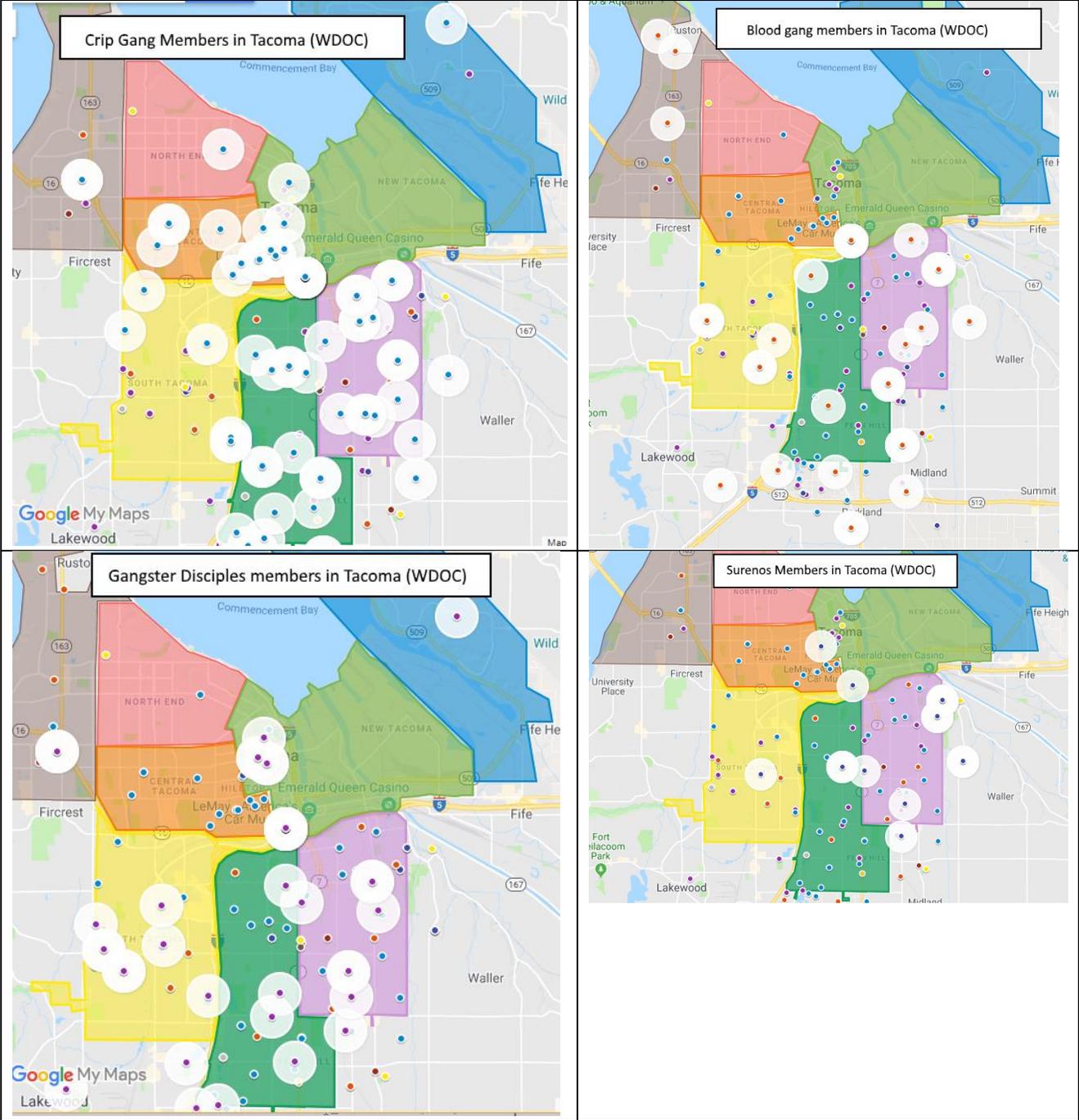
Sureños members/associates by referring charge



Percentage

STG members/associates were mapped by gang affiliation. There appears to be no single area of the community where specific gang affiliations are found, but there are some differences. Blood gang members are found primarily in South End, South Tacoma, and East Side, with a few members in West End. Crip gang members are found in every neighborhood of the city, but especially in Central Tacoma, South End and East Side. Gangster Disciples are also found in every neighborhood. Sureños members are found primarily in the east Side and South Side of Tacoma.

Object 3.76 Gang members in Tacoma by affiliation and location



White supremacists are found primarily on the south and east side of Tacoma, but also in the West End/North Side and Central Tacoma.

A comparison was also conducted of the criminal involvement by different gang affiliations to determine which crimes individuals were most likely to be convicted of by gang affiliation.

Based upon their share of the total population of gang members, Gangster Disciples were disproportionately likely to be convicted of a drug crime.

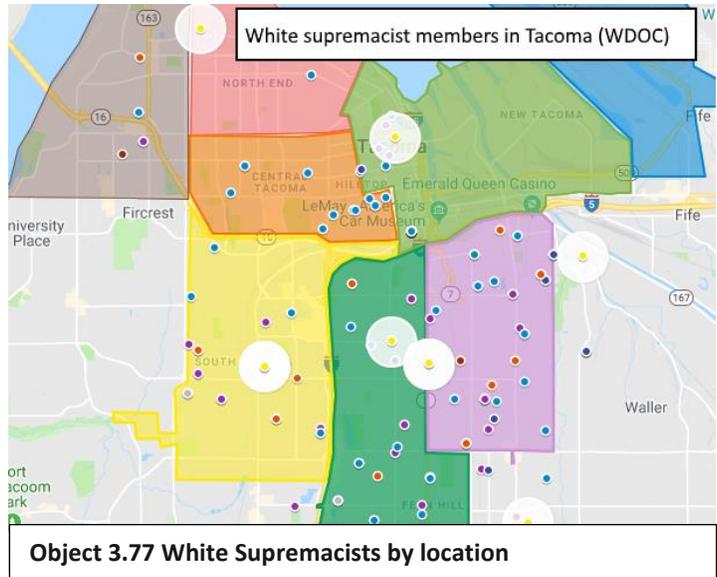
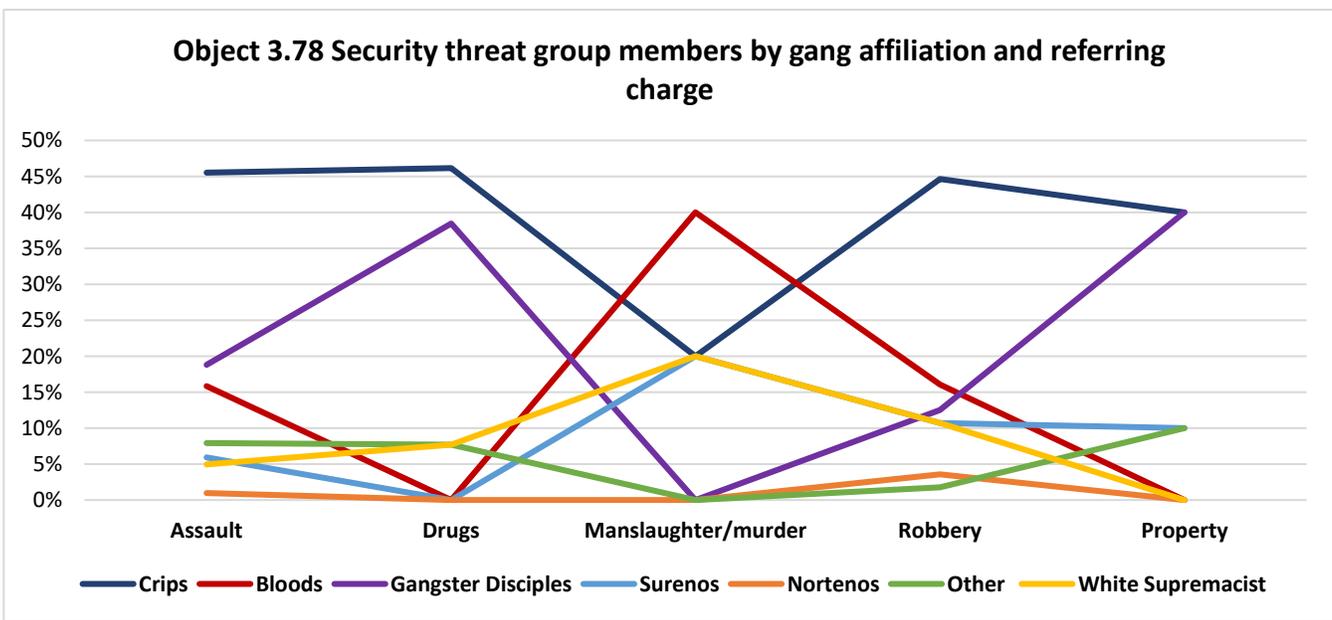


Table 3.53 Security Threat Group members by gang affiliation and referring charge

Affiliation	Total	Crip	Blood	Gangster Disciple	Surenos	Nortenos	Other	White supremacist
All gang members	189	44%	14%	20%	7%	2%	6%	7%
Assaults	101	46%	16%	19%	6%	1%	8%	5%
Drugs	13	46%	0%	38%	0%	0%	8%	8%
Drug/firearm	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manslaughter	4	25%	50%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Murder	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Robbery	56	45%	16%	13%	11%	4%	2%	11%
Sex Crimes	2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Property	10	40%	0%	40%	10%	0%	10%	0%
Other	1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

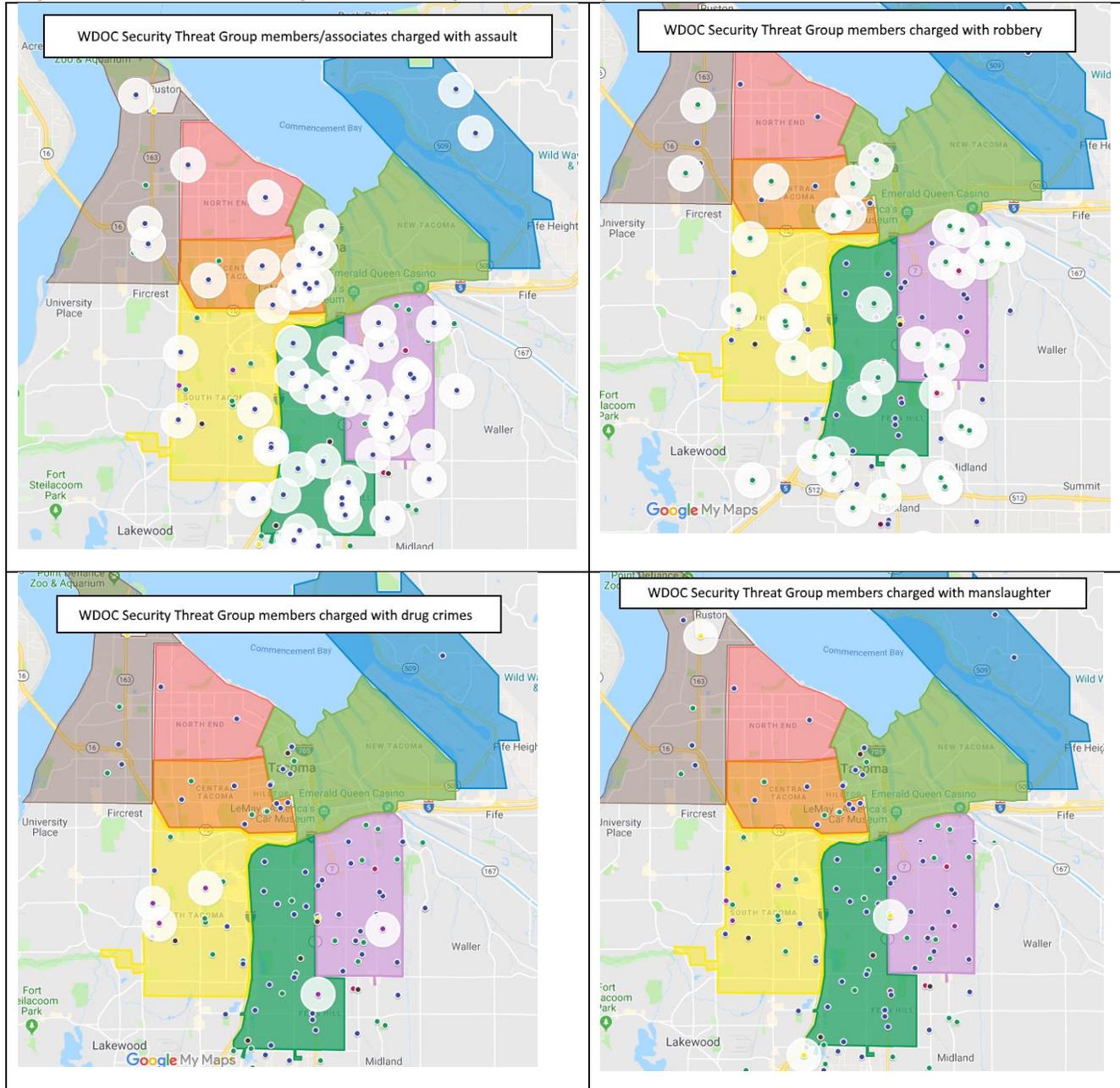
Object 3.78 Security threat group members by gang affiliation and referring charge



Bloods, Sureños and White Supremacists were disproportionately likely to have been convicted of manslaughter/murder. Sureños and Norteños are also disproportionately likely to have been convicted of robbery based upon their share of the overall gang population.

The last known address of STG members/associates were also mapped, based upon their most recent conviction:

Object 3.79 WDOC Security Threat Group members by most recent conviction



While Security Threat Group members and associates may not be entirely representative of younger, less criminal justice-involved gang members in the community, they do suggest heavy involvement by local gangs in crimes such as assault and robbery, and highlight issues that may affect other gang members, such as homelessness.

Documentation of security threat group members/associates is continually refreshed by members of the WDOC community corrections gang unit as individuals return to the community from incarceration and as individuals on probation are identified with gang ties in the local community. The regular contacts made by members of this gang unit with STG-involved offenders also makes this data highly reliable in quantifying the number of known gang members in the adult criminal justice system. These numbers do not include individuals who are currently incarcerated in state or federal prison systems or local jails. A comparison of WDOC data with TPD gang unit data is show below.

Table 3.54 Population by gang affiliation, WDOC STG and TPD known gang members

	2018 WDOC STG members & Associates	2018 TPD known gang members & associates
Crips	83	100
Bloods	27	35
Sureños	14	15
Norteños	3	5
Gangster Disciples	38	
Folks/Folk Nation		34
White supremacist	13	4
Other sets	11	25
Total	189	225
Total unduplicated gang membership	189	194

WDOC only tracks documented affiliation with security threat groups/gangs by adult offenders who are on probation/parole. In contrast, Tacoma Police Department identifies gang-involved individuals throughout the community at any age via investigative and enforcement work.

Section 4 – Perceptions of Gang-involved Individuals

OVERVIEW

A total of 31 interviews were conducted with individuals ranging in age from 15 to 55 who are associated with 9 different gangs in Tacoma. Individuals were selected for these interviews by personnel from Comprehensive Life Resources RAIN Gang Intervention Program in Tacoma and the Washington Department of Corrections – Community Corrections – Gang unit in Pierce County. Four interview participants stated that they are not and have never been involved with gangs; those interviews are filtered from the responses reported in this section. All interviews (27) reported in this section are from individuals who stated that they are current or former gang members or associates.

Gang affiliations of interview participants:
 Hilltop Crip Gang
 Gangster Disciples
 Native Gangster Bloods
 Young N Thuggin
 Knoccoutz
 East Side Piru
 Sureños
 Little Valley Locos

A total of 21 interviews were conducted in the Comprehensive Life Resources offices. Ten interviews were conducted in the community or via phone with individuals who are current or former clients of Community Corrections Gang Supervision unit. Interviews with individuals ages 15-17 were conducted with the consent of a parent/guardian. All interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes each and were conducted either face to face or by phone in a one-to-one setting.

Care was taken to ensure the confidentiality of respondents in the interview setting. Reporting of responses is guided by the desire to maintain that confidentiality. For that reason, data will be reported in an aggregate form to ensure that responses by individual respondents are not identifiable.

Table 4.1 Demographics of gang member interview participants

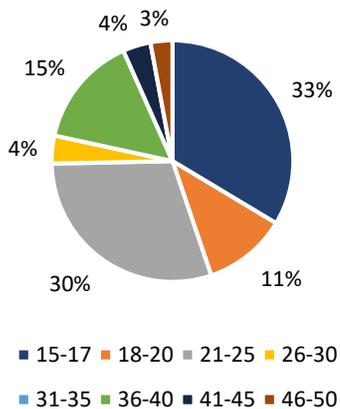
Demographic factors	% interviewed	Demographic factors	% interviewed
Gender		Age	
Male	92.6%	15-17	33.3%
Female	7.4%	18-20	11.1%
Race/ethnicity		21-25	29.6%
Black/African American	75.8%	26-30	3.7%
Black/African American and White/Caucasian	6.1%	31-35	
Other (Hispanic/Latino)	9.1%	36-40	14.8%
White/Caucasian	9.1%	41-45	3.7%
Total: 27		46-50	2.9%

The information in this section is primarily anecdotal, self-report data based on the experiences and perceptions of the individuals that were interviewed. Individuals interviewed for this report are considerably younger on average than the individuals identified as gang members and associates by Tacoma Police Department.

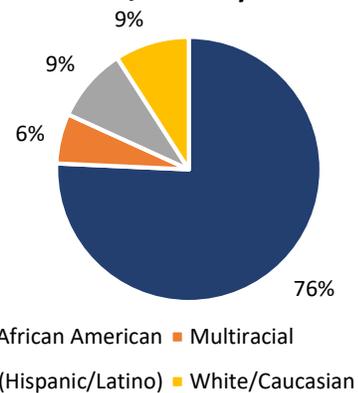
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF INTERVIEWED INDIVIDUALS

- The average age of interview participants was 23.6 years of age.
- The youngest participant was 15 and the oldest was 41.
- 74% of interview participants were between the ages of 15 and 25.
- Three-fourths (76%) of the interview participants are Black/African American
- One in ten (9%) are white/Caucasian
- One in ten (9%) are Hispanic/Latino
- 6% are multiracial

Object 4.1 Interview participants by age

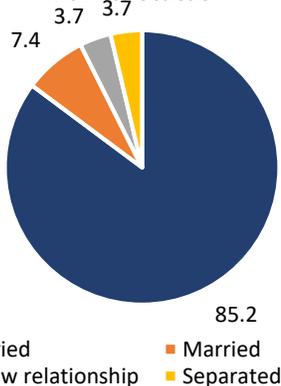


Object 4.2 Interview participants by race/ethnicity

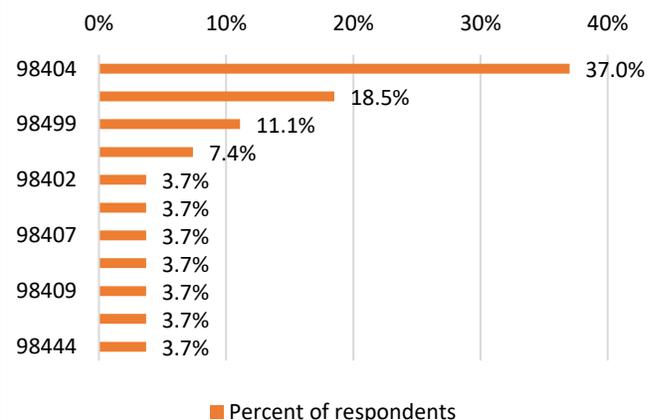


- 85% of interview participants have never been married
- 15% are married, separated, or in a common law relationship
- Over one-half (55.5%) of interview participants live in Zip code 98404 and 98405
- Participants reside in 11 different Zip codes

Object 4.3 Interview participants by marital status



Object 4.4 Interview participants by Zip code



Over half (51.9%) of interview participants have biological children. The average number of children reported was 1.92. The average number of biological children reported to be living with the interview participants was 1.18.

GANG INVOLVEMENT AND EXPERIENCES

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the individuals who participated in these interviews identified themselves as current gang members. One fourth (25.9%) reported that they are former gang members.

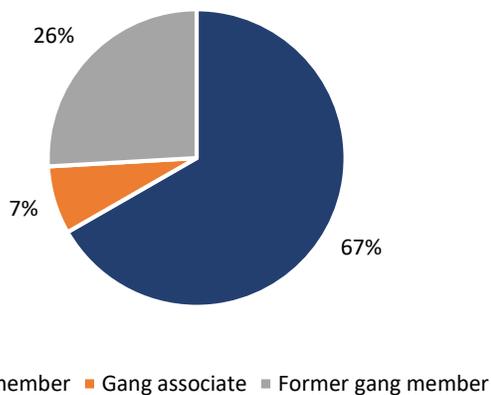
Role in the gang (n=27)

Two-thirds of participants (66.7%) reported that their role in the gang is follower. One fourth of participants (25.9%) reported that they are former gang members.

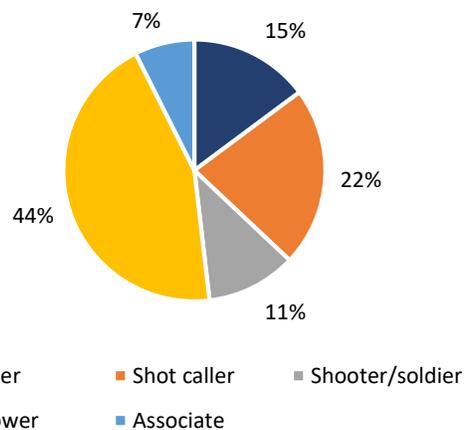
Table 4.2 Interview participants' gang involvement

	Number	Percent
Current gang member	18	66.7%
Current gang associate	2	7.4%
Former gang member	7	25.9%
Gang Rank		
Leader	4	14.8%
Shot caller	6	22.2%
Shooter/soldier	3	11.1%
Follower	12	44.4%
Associate	2	7.4%
Total	27	

Object 4.5 Gang involvement of interview participants



Object 4.6 Interview participants' role in the gang

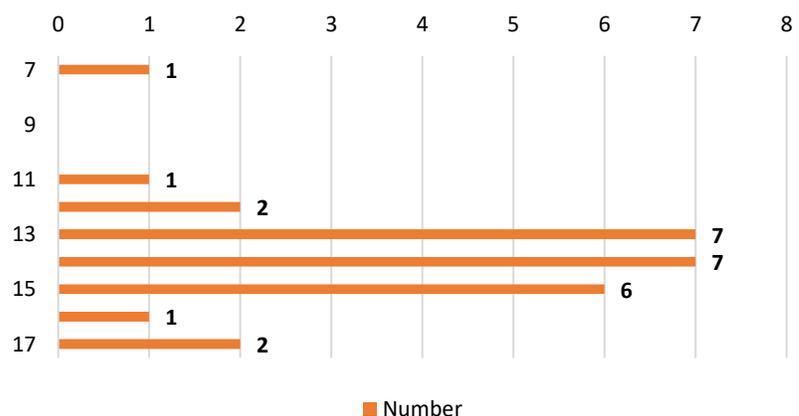


Age of gang joining (n=27)

Participants were asked the age at which they joined a gang. Reported gang joining most commonly began at 12 and was peak between ages 13 and 15.

- 7 was the youngest age reported for joining a gang
- 17 was the oldest age reported for joining a gang
- 13.7 was the average age reported for joining a gang
- The most common ages to join a gang were 13 and 14.

Object 4.8 Interview participants' age at joining a gang



Gang joining was analyzed by age of members involved to see if

conclusions could be drawn about whether the age of gang joining has changed over time. Because

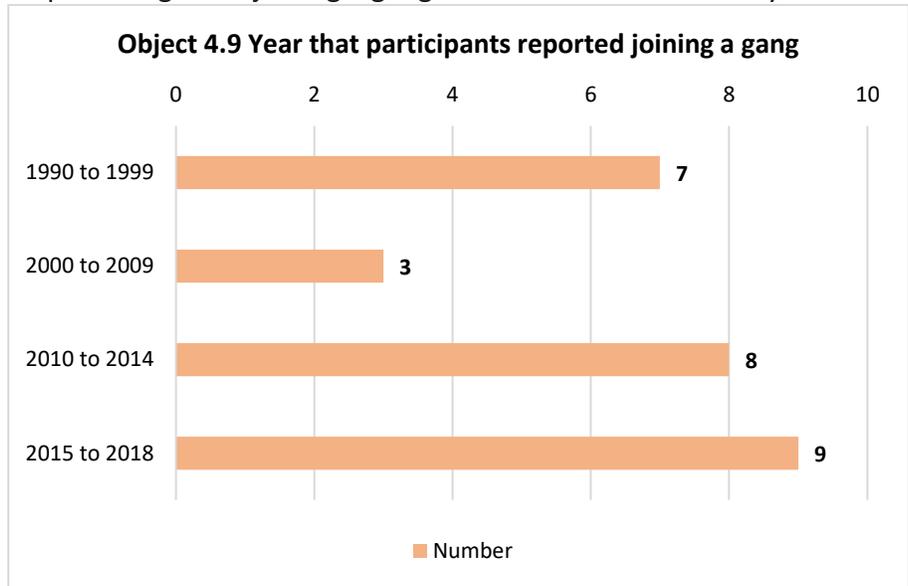
there were only 27 interviews, responses were grouped by age to ensure enough responses across ages.

Current age	Average age at joining
15 to 20	13.5
21 to 30	14.2
31 to 45	13.5

One finding from the data is that respondents on average reported joining a gang between the ages of 12 and 15, with the greatest number reporting joining at age 13 and 14. While this was not a statistically representative sample of gang-involved individuals in Tacoma, if such a sample exists, it does suggest that these have been pivotal ages for joining a gang in Tacoma for at least 30 years.

This data also suggests that prevention programs should focus on youth ages 10-13, and intervention activities should be focused on individuals ages 13 and up.

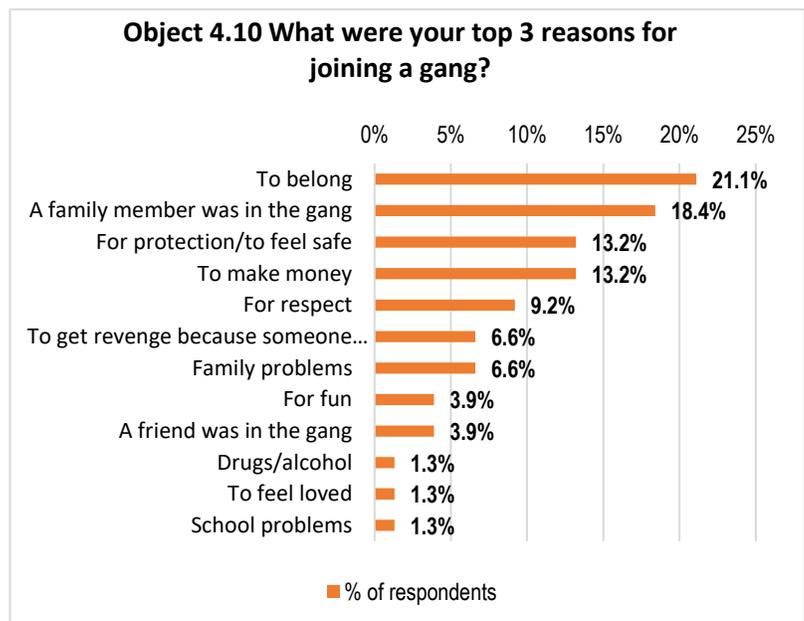
Data on gang joining was also analyzed by calendar year of gang joining. Almost two thirds of participants (63%) reported joining a gang between 2010 and 2018, and



over half of those individuals joined a gang between 2015 and 2018. This is unremarkable given that two-thirds of the individuals interviewed were between the ages of 15 and 25. However, it does suggest that there is a continuing flow of young members into local gangs, and that gang-involved individuals in this age group may not have been identified as gang members in police intelligence files.

Reasons for joining a gang (n=27)

Interview participants were asked to provide their top three reasons for joining a gang. Participants were given the options of choosing up to three answers or could provide a custom response. Research suggests that the decision to join a gang is a complex one that is driven by many different factors, and the interrelationship between perceived positives that can pull young people into gangs, and negative experiences and barriers that can push



youth into gangs (National Gang Center, n.d.). Participants provided 2.81 answers, on average.

The top three answers included:

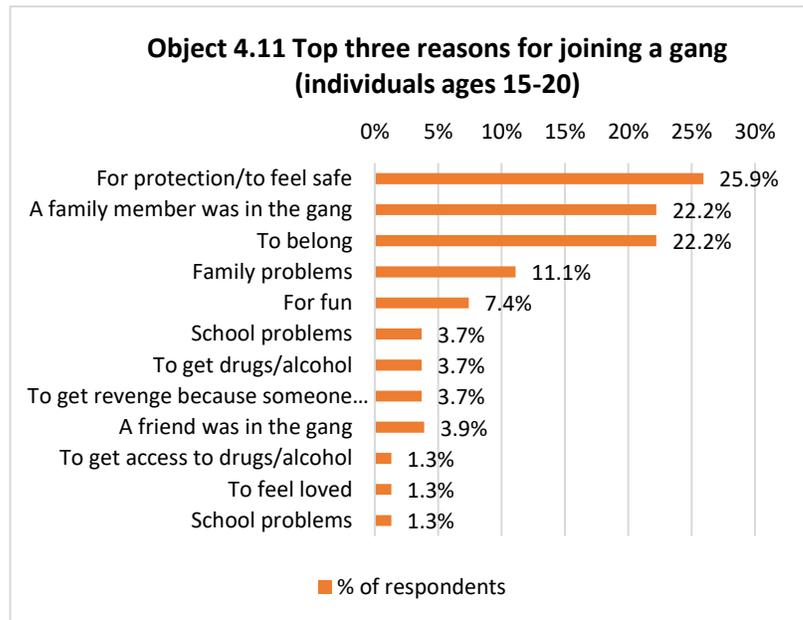
- To belong/acceptance (21.1%)
- A family member was in the gang (18.4%)
- For protection/to feel safe (13.2%)
- To make money (13.2%)

Top 3 reasons for joining a gang

1	2	3
To belong/for acceptance	A family member was in the gang	For protection/to feel safe
		To make money

To determine the reasons for youth who have joined gangs the most recently, the answers for young people ages 15-20 were analyzed separately. This analysis found some variance with the answers provided by all respondents. The top three answers for interview participants ages 15-20 were:

- For protection/to feel safe (25.9%)
- A family member was in the gang (22.2%)
- To belong/acceptance (22.2%)



The youngest participants were particularly likely to report that they joined a gang for emotional reasons, such as a desire to feel safe, family ties, or to belong/for acceptance.

Perceptions of gang life (n=27)

Understanding the positive attractions that may draw youth and young adults toward gangs can help communities identify the appeal of gangs to local youths. To measure participants' perceptions of the positives and negatives of gang life, they were asked to respond to a series of statements about gang life:

Top 3 reasons for joining a gang (ages 15 to 20)

1	2	3
For protection/to feel safe	A family member was in the gang	To belong/for acceptance

- Being in my gang makes me feel important
- Members of my gang provide support and loyalty to each other
- I enjoy being a member of my gang.
- My gang is like a family to me
- Being in a gang is a good way to make money

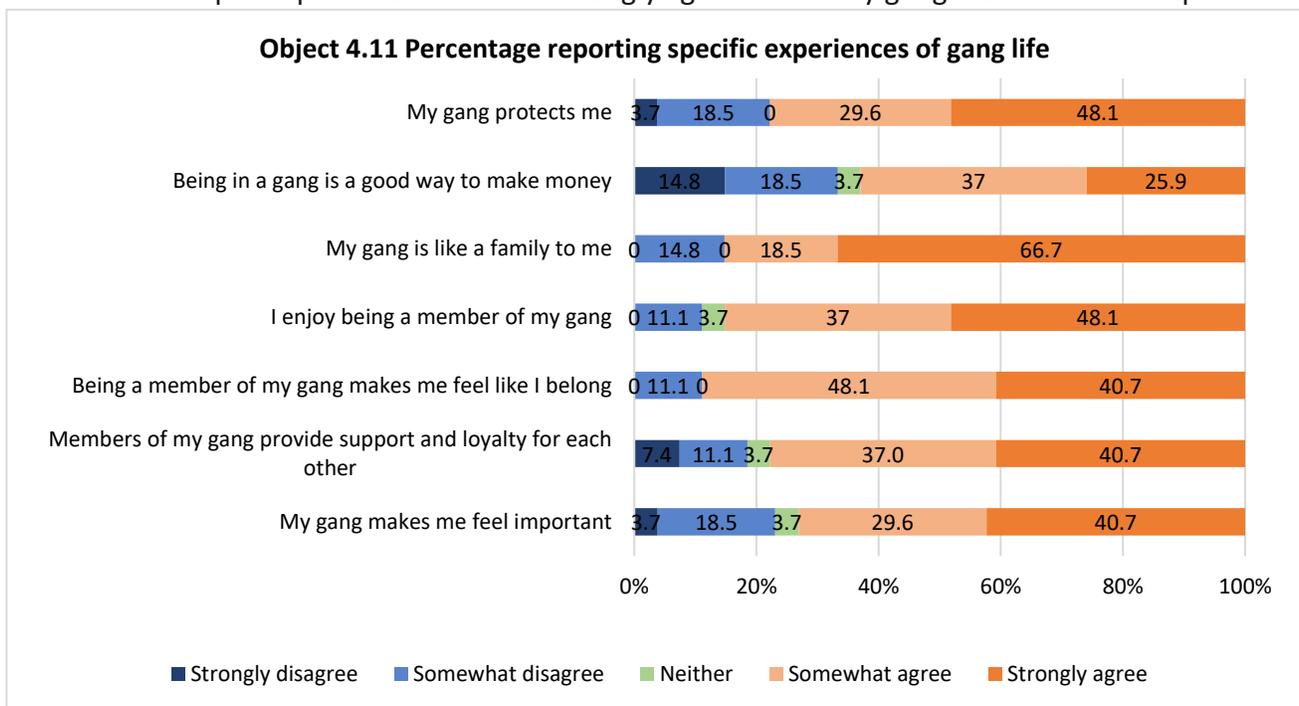
- Being a member of a gang makes me feel like I belong
- My gang protects me

Possible responses included:

- Strongly agree
- Disagree
- Neither agree or disagree
- Agree
- Strongly disagree

Overall, the responses of participants in these interviews suggest that the gang provides a significant source of emotional support and enjoyment to gang-involved individuals.

- 85.2% of participants either somewhat or strongly agreed that “My gang is like a family to me”
- 85.1% of participants either somewhat or strongly agreed that “I enjoy being a member of my gang”
- 88.8% of participants either somewhat or strongly agreed that “Being a member of my gang makes me feel like I belong”
- 77.7% of participants somewhat or strongly agreed that “Members of my gang provide support and loyalty for each other”
- 70.3% of participants somewhat or strongly agreed that “My gang makes me feel important”



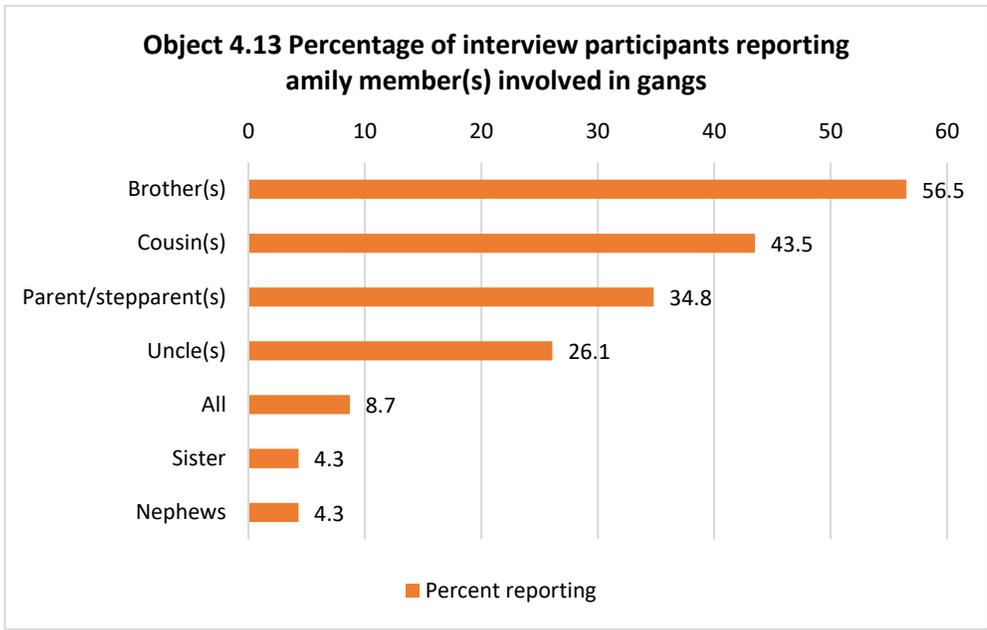
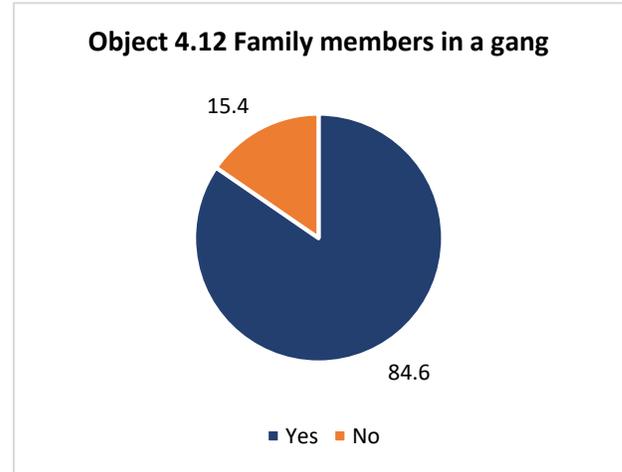
- 77.7% of participants somewhat or strongly agreed that “My gang protects me”

While most participants (62.9%) expressed that they somewhat or strongly agree that being in a gang is a good way to make money, this is a lower rate of agreement than the responses to other statements. The strongest agreement by participants was expressed to statements regarding the family aspect of gang life, and the role of the gang in providing protection/safety. These are significant roles in a young person’s life that for the gang members who were interviewed for this report are played by the gang.

Family gang involvement (n=26)

Most of the individuals (84.6%) who participated in these interviews reported that they have family members involved in gangs. A total of 22 individuals reported having family members involved in gangs, and most reported multiple family members involved in a gang. Two individuals reported that their entire family is involved in a gang.

The most common family members reported by participants are brother(s), cousin(s), parent/stepparent(s), and uncle(s). It is significant that such a large percentage of respondents have family members in gangs, including more than one-third who have a parent, step-parent or all family members involved in a gang. This suggests that at least some gangs in Tacoma are multigenerational.



38.5% of all interview participants reported having a parent, stepparent or all family members involved in a gang.

While 84.6% of participants reporting having one or more family members involved in a gang, less than one in five (18.5%) participants listed having a family member in a gang as one of the reasons that they joined a gang.

Over half of all interview participants have a sibling involved in a gang.

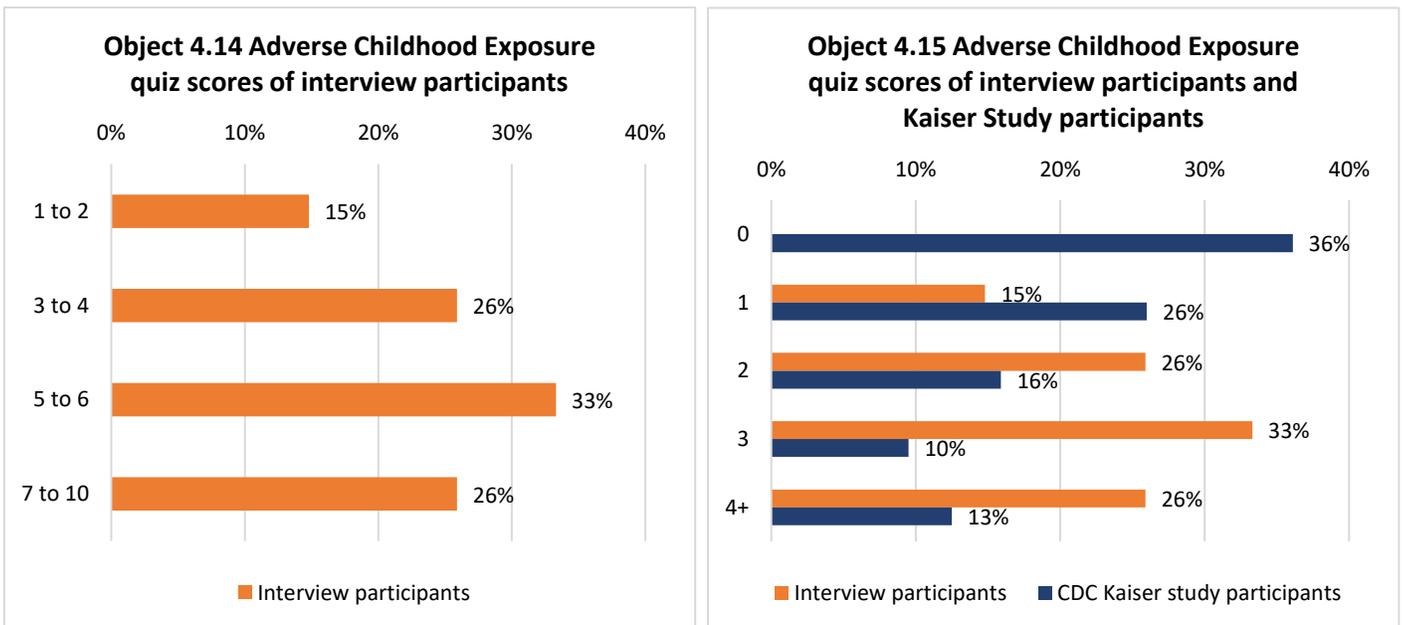
Trauma exposure

To measure interview participants trauma exposure, questions from the Adverse Childhood Experiences quiz were incorporated into the interview. The Adverse Childhood Experiences quiz is comprised of ten questions (see Appendix C) which measure exposure to adverse experiences in the areas of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction prior to the age of 18. The CDC Kaiser ACE Study found “a graded dose response between ACEs and negative health and well-being outcomes across the

life course” (Centers for Disease Control, 2016). Higher ACE scores are directly correlated with a wide range of health and behavioral/mental health issues. For instance, an ACE score of 7 increased the odds that an individual would attempt suicide by 31 times compared to a person with an ACE score of zero (Dube et. al, 2001). While ACE scores have not been studied in relation to gang joining, studies using the ACE instrument have found that ACE exposure is correlated to higher rates of smoking, drug use, heavy alcohol use, poor educational and employment outcomes, incarceration and involvement in violence as both a perpetrator and victim (Baglivio, et. al., 2015). Interview participants reported high levels of adverse childhood experiences:

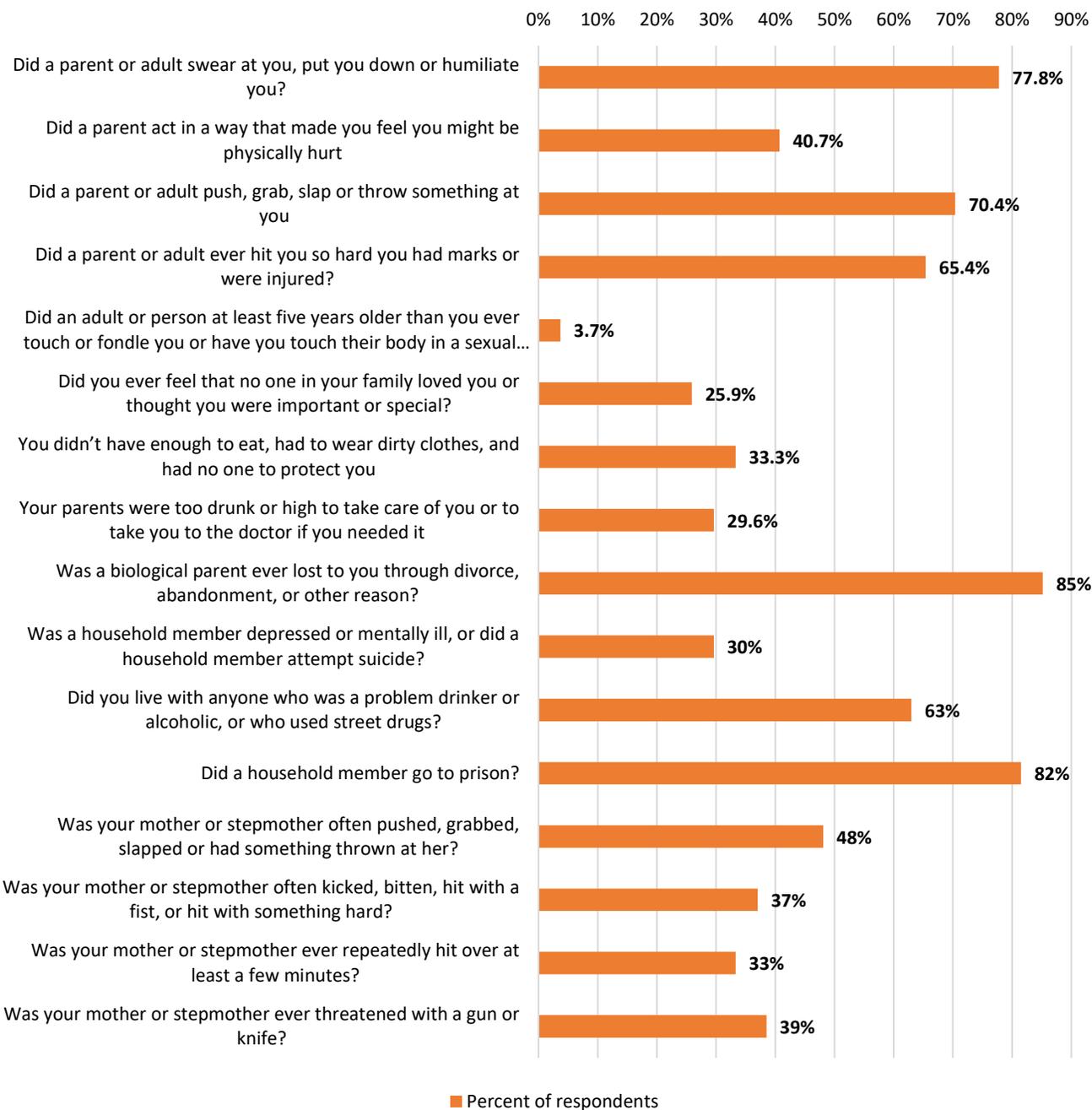
- One-third (33.3% reported exposure to five or six adverse childhood experiences
- One-fourth (25.9%) reported exposure to 7 to 10 adverse childhood experiences

For perspective, participants’ ACE scores were compared with the prevalence of ACE exposure among the CDC-Kaiser ACE study sample group. While less than one fourth (22%) of the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study sample group reported an ACE score of 3 or above, 85.1% of interview participants reported an ACE score of three or above. The charts below show the Distribution of ACE scores across the interview participants in comparison to the CDC-Kaiser ACE sample group.



Interview participants were most likely to report verbal/emotional/physical abuse occurring before their 18th birthday. Most participants (85.2%) reported losing a biological parent through death/divorce abandonment and 81.5% of participants reported that a family member had been incarcerated. Over one-third of participants reported witnessing some form of domestic violence against their mother/stepmother. Sexual abuse was the least reported adverse childhood experience (3.7%).

Object 4.16 Percentage of interview participants by specific adverse childhood experiences



The high level of exposure to adverse childhood experiences by interview participants suggests that gang-involved individuals in Tacoma may be highly at-risk for long-term behavioral, mental health and other health risks. Research also suggests that individuals experiencing behavior problems related to ACE exposure are more prone to school suspension/expulsion, drop-out, and difficulties maintaining employment. These conclusions are supported by data in the following section.

SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF PARTICIPANTS

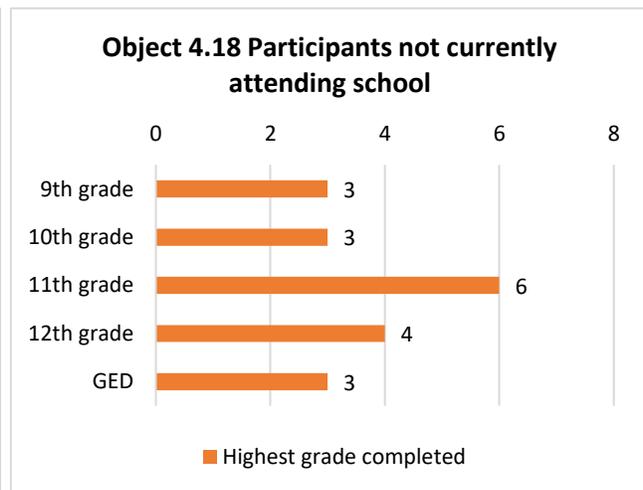
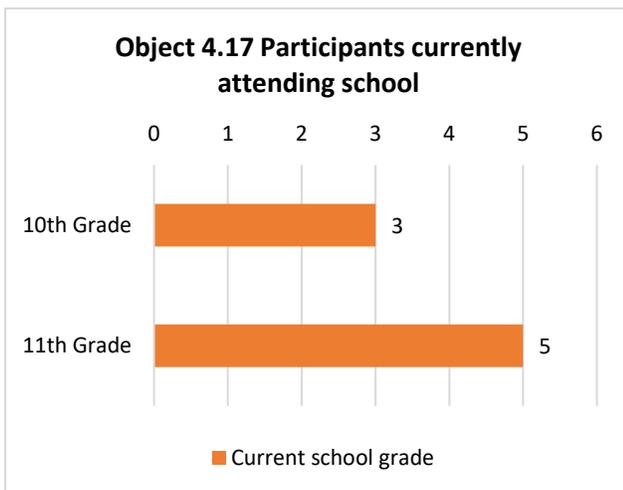
School plays a major role in the lives of young people and in their long-term economic prospects. A little less than one third of interview participants (29.6%) reported that they are currently attending school. All the participants who are currently in school are either in the 10th grade (37.5%) or 11th grade (62.5%).

44.4% of all interview participants have dropped out of school.

Over two-thirds of participants (70.4%) are not attending school at present. Of those:

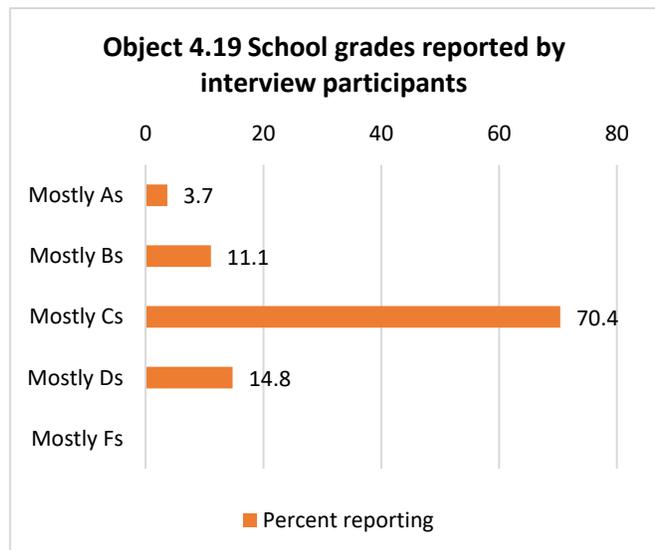
- 29.6% have graduated with a high school diploma or GED
- 60.4% reported that they have dropped out of school.

Participants were asked to describe their school grades. Most (85.2%) reported performing at an average or above average level. The most common response from participants (70.5%) was that their grades were mostly Cs. The data was analyzed to determine if the reported grades of individuals who



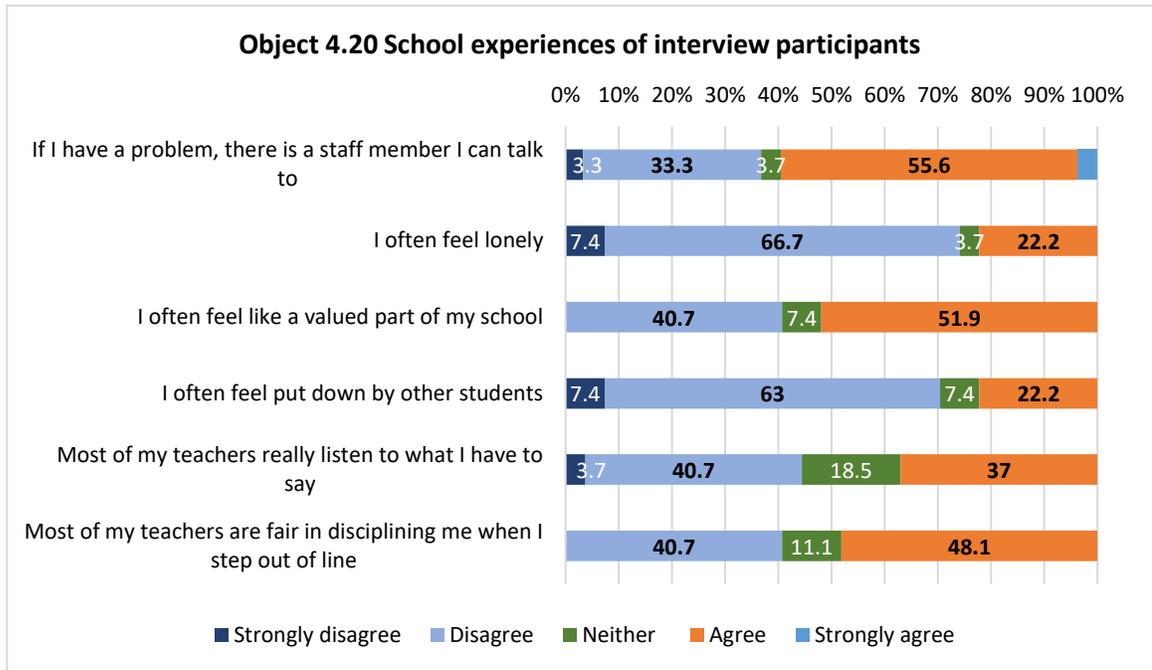
reported grades of individuals who are currently attending or completed school, but no substantive differences were observed.

dropped out of school were different from the



School attachment and bonding

Several research studies have identified a correlation between a low level of school commitment/attachment (Klein and Maxson, 2010), a poor school climate/low level of connectedness to school (Howell, 2010), and gang involvement. A caring school climate has also been identified as a protective factor for all types of at-risk youth behavior (Search Institute, 2011). To assess the exposure



of interview participants to school-based risk and protective factors, participants were also asked about their social connection to and positive/negative experiences in the learning environment. Interview participants reported a mix of positive and negative experiences at school.

- 55.6% of participants agreed that if they have/had a problem, there is a staff member in their school that they can talk to
- 51.9% of participants agreed that they often feel like a valued part of their school
- 74.1% of participants disagreed or strongly disagreed that they often feel lonely
- 70.4% of participants disagreed that they often felt put down by other students
- 48.1% of participants agreed that teachers are fair in disciplining them

44.4% Do not feel that teachers really listen to them

40.7% Do not feel like a valued part of their school

40.7% Do not feel that teachers are fair in disciplining them

36.6% Do not have a staff person they can talk to if they have a problem

However, significant percentages of participants reported low levels of attachment to school, a perception that they are not valued at school, and a lack of emotional support at school while they are/were attending:

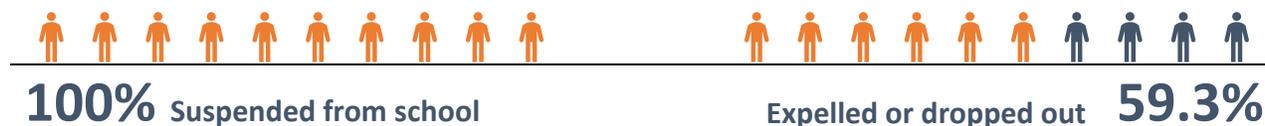
- 36.6% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there is/was a staff member they can talk to if they have a problem
- 40.7% of participants did not agree that they feel/felt like a valued part of their school
- 44.4% of participants did not agree that teachers really listen(ed) to what they have to say
- 40.7% of participants did not agree that teachers are/were fair in disciplining them
- 22.2% of participants are/were often put down by other students
- 22.2% of participants often feel/felt lonely at school

These responses suggest that between 36.6% and 44.4% of interview participants have/had low school attachment and bonding, and lack/lacked exposure to the protective effects of a caring school climate.

School suspension, expulsion and drop-out

Every interview participant (100%) reported being suspended from school. More than half (59.3%) reported being expelled from school, and the same percentage (59.3%) reported dropping out of school, although several later returned to high school or a GED program.

Many interview participants began experiencing school suspension in their early elementary years, and the percentage of participants experiencing suspensions increased progressively as they entered their late elementary school, middle and high school years, peaking in 9th grade. The earliest year reported for school expulsions was 6th grades, and school expulsions peaked in 9th grade.



- 74.1% of interview participants were suspended in 9th grade and one-third (29.6%) were expelled.
- 55.6% of interview participants were suspended in 10th grade and 18.5% were expelled
- 51.9% of interview participants were suspended during 8th grade, and 11.1% were expelled.

The most common reason participants reported for being suspended or expelled from school is fighting.

For suspended participants (n=27):

- 88.9% were suspended for fighting

For expelled participants (n=16):

- 68.8% were expelled for fighting

Table 4.3 Reasons for school suspensions* (n=27)

Reason	Percent
Fighting	88.9%
Getting in trouble/disrespect	11.1%
Weapon	7.4%
Gang activity	7.4%
Marijuana	3.7%

*Several participants reported multiple suspensions/reasons

- 18.8% were expelled for gang activity
- 12.5% were expelled for marijuana

Unfortunately, this interview did not explore the timeline of interview participants having school behavioral issues. So, it is impossible to know if these behavioral issues preceded or were caused by gang involvement. However, every interview participant reported being suspended at least once during their educational career suggesting a strong correlation between school behavioral issues and gang involvement in Tacoma.

Gang activity was one of the top reasons that individuals reported dropping out of school, along with a lack of desire to attend.

- One third (31.3%) left school because of their own gang involvement
- One third (31.3%) left school because they no longer wanted to attend
- One in five (18.8%) left school because they were suspended/expelled and did not return.

This data on school experiences of gang involved individuals suggests a progression of school behavioral issues that for many began in elementary school and increased in frequency and seriousness through middle and high school, combined with other factors that lead many youth and young adults to choose the streets over school. The high rate of school drop-out among the group that was interviewed is also probably at least one of the causes of low rates of employment among the individuals that were interviewed.

Interview participants who have attended school in the past year were asked about the frequency of gang activity in and around the school setting. A little less than half of interview participants had been in school within the past year. However, a high percentage of those who did respond to this question reported observing gang activity at school or on school grounds on a regular basis:

- 69.3% reported knowing about gang members selling drugs at school on a daily or weekly basis
- 69.2% reported knowing about gang intimidation at school on a daily or weekly basis
- 50% reported knowing about fights between members of different gangs at school on a daily or weekly basis
- 46.2% reported knowing about gang recruiting at school on a daily or weekly basis
- 46.2% reported knowing about gang initiations at school on a daily or weekly basis

Table 4.4 Reasons for school expulsions* (n=16)

Reason	Percent
Fighting	68.8%
Gang activity	18.8%
Marijuana	12.5%
Assault on teacher	6.3%
Felony charge	6.3%
Weapon	6.3%
Fireworks	6.3%

*Several participants reported multiple reasons for their expulsion

Table 4.5 Reasons for school drop-out* (n=16)

Reason	Percent
Gang involvement	31.3%
Did not want to attend	31.3%
Suspended/expelled and did not return	18.8%
Financial need	6.3%
Incarcerated	6.3%
Missed too many credits	6.3%

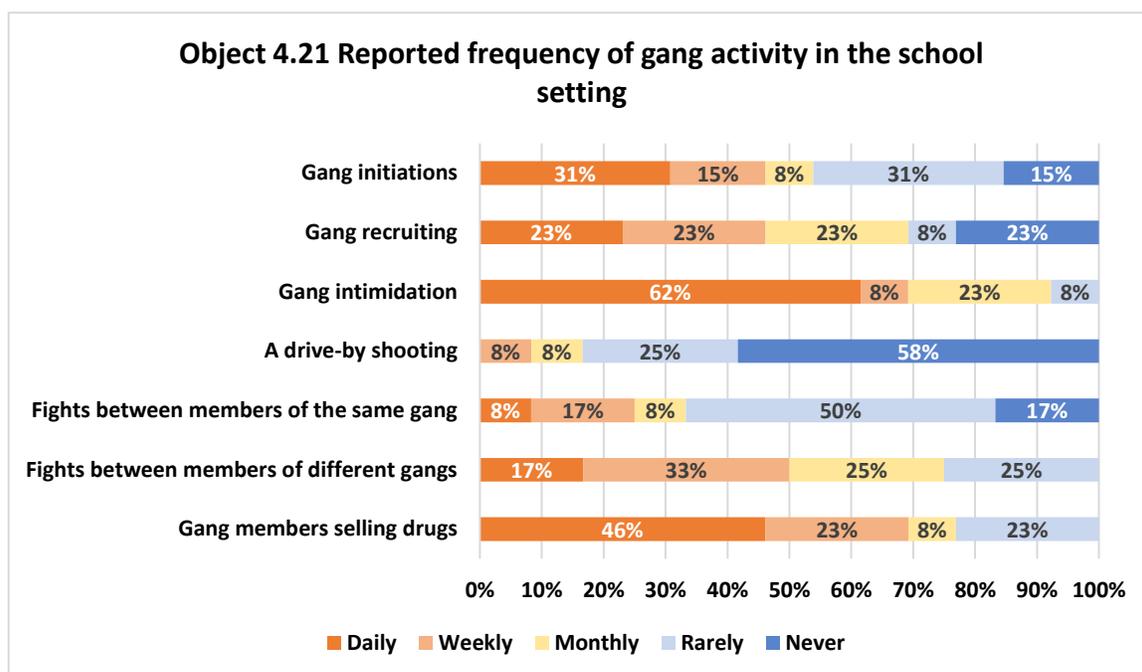
*Several participants reported multiple reasons for dropping out of school

- 25% reported knowing about fights between members of the same gang on a daily or weekly basis.

Table 4.6 Responses to question: “If you were in school during the past year, how often have you known about the following activities at your school or on school grounds?”

Gang activity	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	Total responses
Gang members selling drugs	46.2%	23.1%	7.7%	23.1%	0.0%	13
Fights between members of different gangs	16.7%	33.3%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12
Fights between members of the same gang	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	50.0%	16.7%	12
A drive-by shooting	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%	58.3%	12
Gang intimidation	61.5%	7.7%	23.1%	7.7%	0.0%	13
Gang recruiting	23.1%	23.1%	23.1%	7.7%	23.1%	13
Gang initiations	30.8%	15.4%	7.7%	30.8%	15.4%	13

Object 4.21 Reported frequency of gang activity in the school setting



Employment experiences

Three-fourths of the interview participants, ages 16 and older, (75%) have been employed at some point, but only 41.7% were employed at the time of the survey. Of those who were employed, 80% have full-time employment status, and 20% work part-time. Most individuals (80%) work as unskilled labor, in warehouses and in retail. One in five (20%) work in a skilled employment role (peer support specialist, auto body repair).

Table 4.6 Employment status of interview participants, ages 16 and over

	Ever employed	Currently employed
Yes	18 75%	10 41.7%
No	6 25%	14 58.3%

Community experiences

To understand the community conditions that might be experienced by gang-involved individuals, respondents were asked a series of questions about their neighborhood and the larger community.

Interview participants were also asked if they believe that there is a gang problem in their neighborhood and in the city of Tacoma. Most (85.2%) of participants reported that there is a gang problem in their neighborhood. All (100%) reported that they believe there is a gang problem in the city of Tacoma.

First, respondents were asked if there are areas inside and outside of their neighborhood that they cannot go because of their gang ties. One in five (22.2%) reported that their movements inside their neighborhood are restricted due to their gang ties. Two thirds reported that there are areas of the community that they cannot go because of their gang ties.

Table 4.7 Are there places you can't go inside/outside your neighborhood because of your gang ties?

	Yes	No
Places you can't go inside your neighborhood?	22.2%	88.8%
Places you can't go outside of your neighborhood?	63%	37%
Total responses: 27		

Interview participants were also asked about the frequency of criminal and gang activity in their neighborhood.

- 100% of participants reported that gang members sell drugs in their neighborhood on a daily or weekly basis.
- 76% of participants reported that fights between members of different gangs occur in their neighborhood on a daily or weekly basis
- 74% of participants reported that gang intimidation occurs in their neighborhood on a daily or weekly basis
- 66% of participants reported that gang recruitment occurs in their neighborhood on a daily or weekly basis
- 63% of participants reported that gang initiations occur in their neighborhood on a daily to weekly basis
- 66% of participants reported that robbery occurs in their neighborhood on a daily to weekly basis
- 22% of participants reported that a person is shot in their neighborhood on a weekly basis
- 19% reported that a drive-by shooting occurs in their neighborhood on a weekly basis

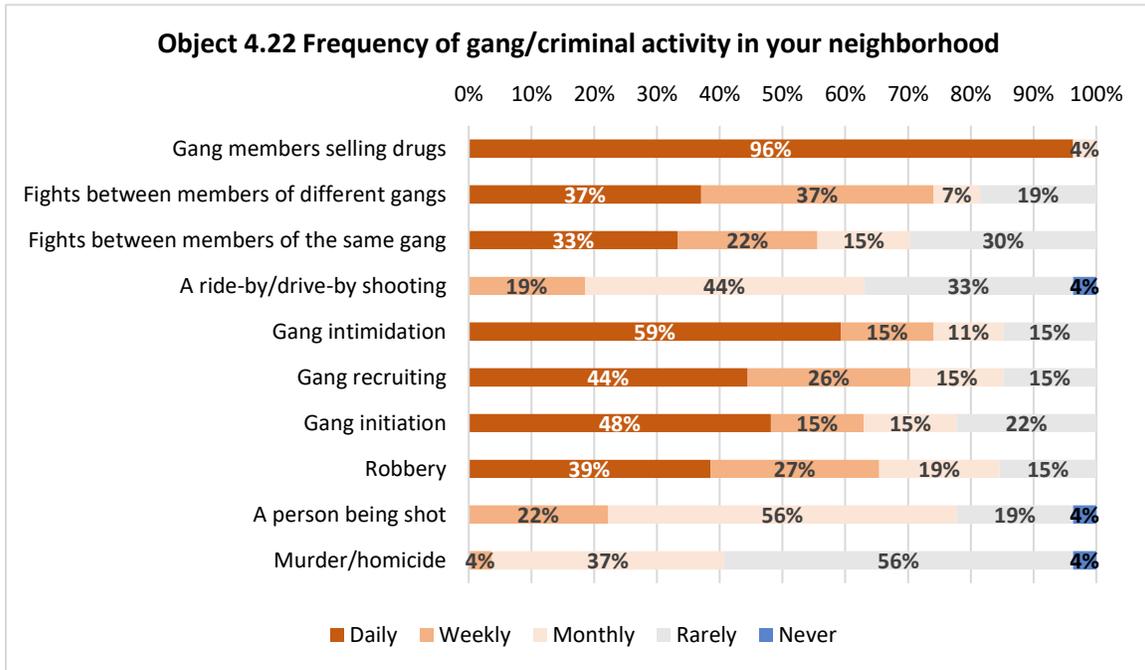
85.2%

believe there is a gang problem in their neighborhood

100%

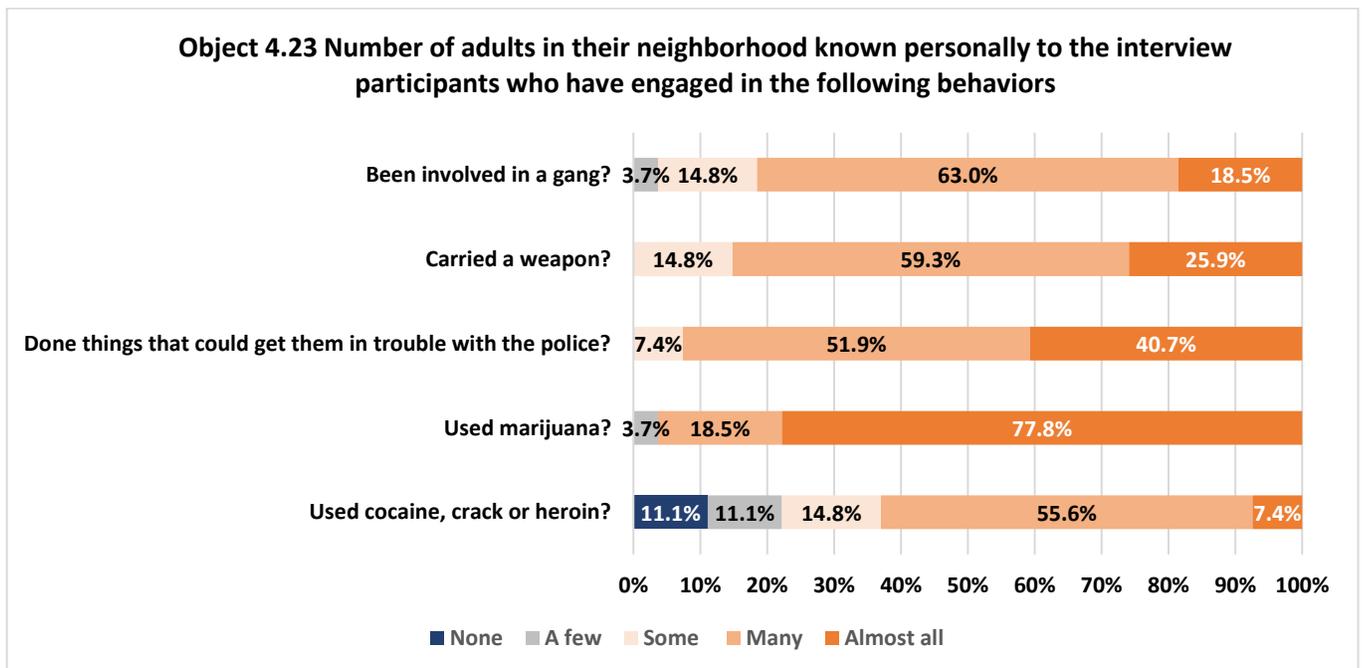
believe there is a gang problem in Tacoma

- 4% reported that homicide occurs in their neighborhood on a weekly basis



It is very difficult for human beings to accurately recollect the frequency of criminal events retroactively. However, these responses do indicate that many of the gang-involved individuals who were interviewed believe that criminal activity, including very serious and violent crimes, occur in their neighborhood on a regular basis.

Interview participants were also asked about the behavior of adults in their neighborhood. All reported high levels of adult involvement in drug use and crime.



- 81.5% of participants reported that many or almost all the adults they know in their neighborhood were involved in a gang in the past year
- 85.2% of participants reported that many or almost all adults they know in their neighborhood have carried a weapon in the past year
- 92.6% of participants reported that many or almost all adults they know in their neighborhood have done things that could get them in trouble with the police in the past year
- 63% of participants reported that many or almost all adults they know in their neighborhood have used cocaine, crack or heroin in the past year.

The gang-involved individuals who were interviewed also reported high levels of personal victimization in the past year:



The interview did not collect data on the lifetime rate of serious injuries, but many individuals noted that they had been shot or stabbed over their life course. One in five (18.5%) reported that they had been shot or stabbed in the past year.

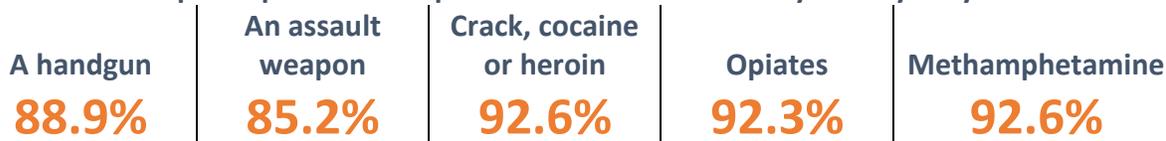
CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Interview participants were asked about their involvement with and knowledge of criminal and antisocial behavior to measure the scope of level and type of gang involvement in these activities locally.

Access and use of alcohol, drugs and weapons

Almost all individuals who were interviewed reported that it would be easy or very easy to obtain a variety of drugs and weapons.

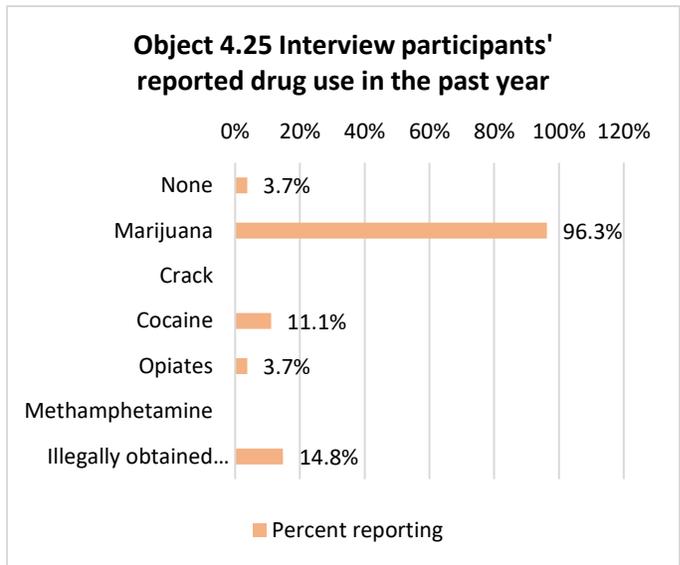
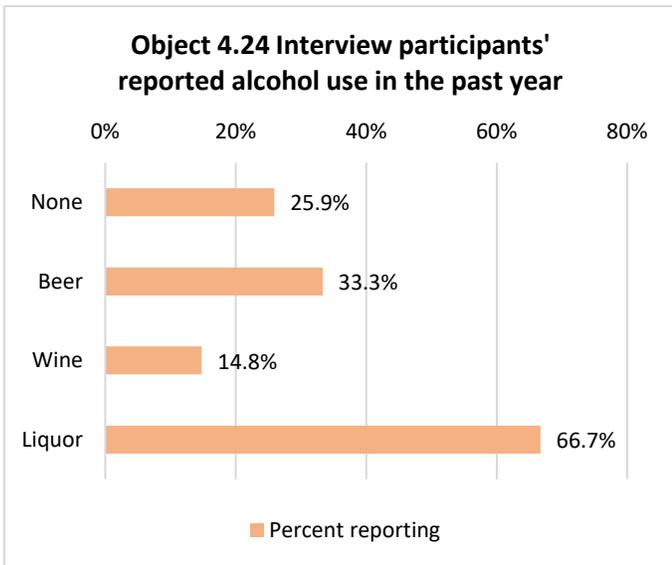
% of interview participants who reported that it would be easy or very easy to obtain:



Interview participants were also asked about drug and alcohol usage. Participants were more likely to report using marijuana than any type of alcohol usage, and marijuana use was also far more common than other types of drug use.

- One-fourth (25.9%) of interview participants reported they did not use alcohol in the past year

- Two-thirds (66.7%) reported drinking liquor in the past year
- 96.3% reported using marijuana in the past year
- No interview participants reported using crack or methamphetamine



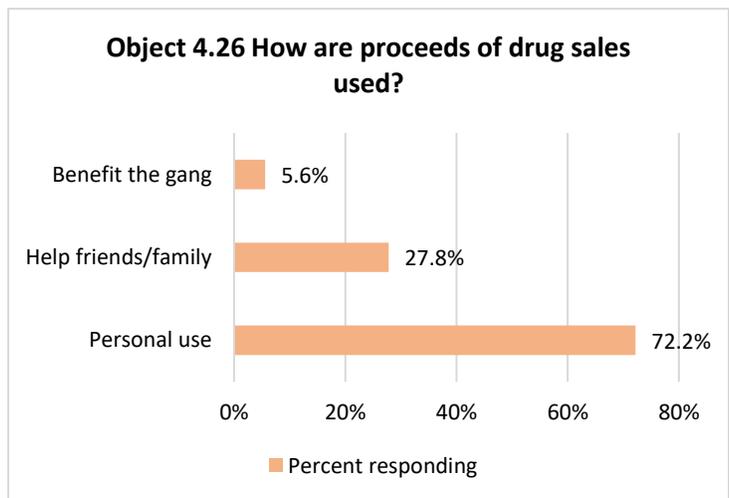
Most interview participants reported frequent use of drugs and/or alcohol, with 81.4% of respondents reporting that they use alcohol or drugs once a day or more.

Reported frequency of drug/alcohol use by interview participants



Criminal Involvement

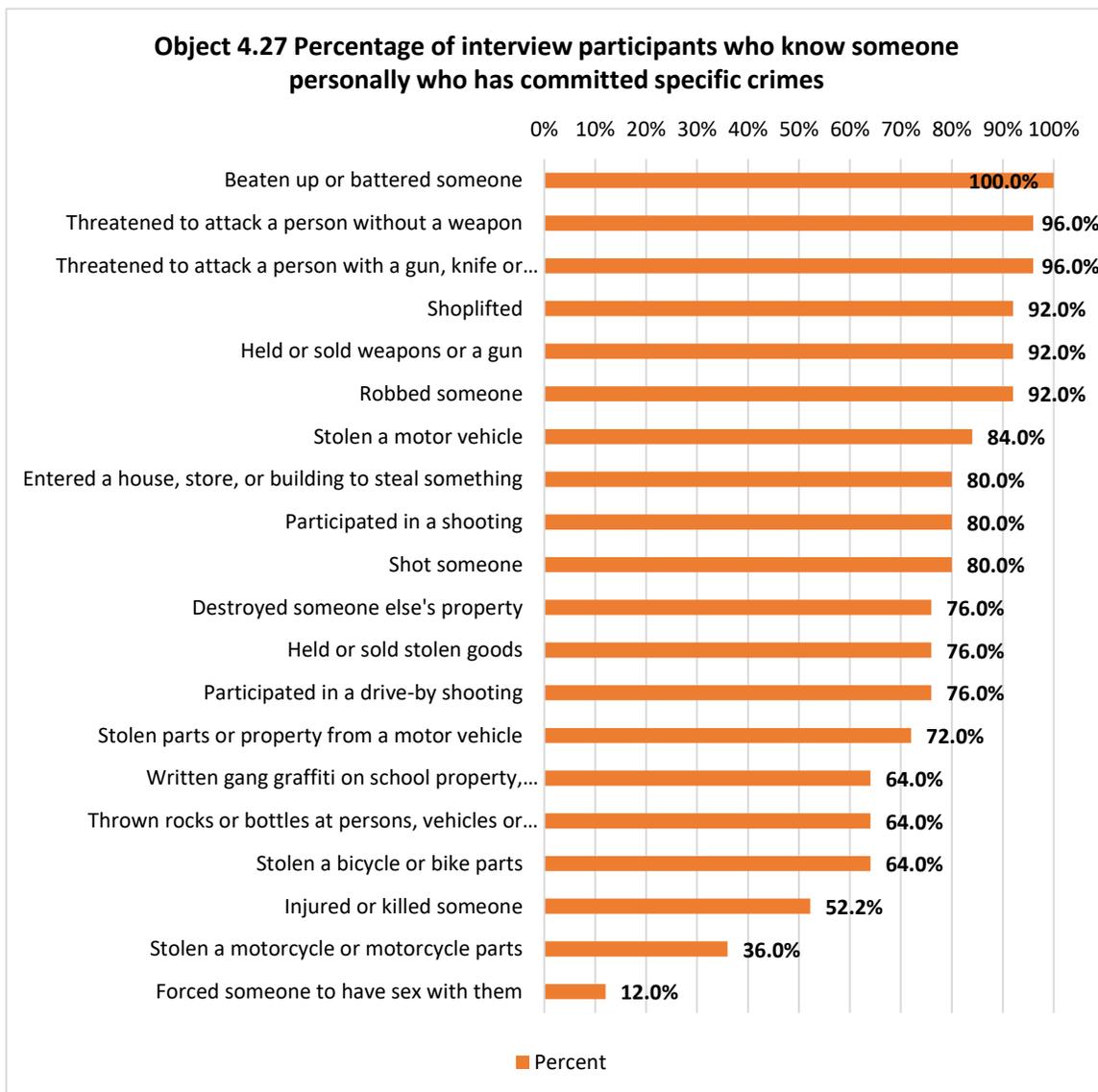
Interview participants were asked about criminal involvement in several different way. First, as described above, they were asked about their level of access to illicit items such as weapons and drugs. Second, interview participants were asked directly if they are involved in drug sales. Almost two-thirds of interview participants (65.4%) of reported that they sell drugs. Participants were not asked to specify the types of drugs that they sell, but they were asked how the proceeds from these drug sales are used. One-third of participants (33.3%) chose not to respond to this question. Most participants who did respond to this question reported that the proceeds of drug sales go toward their personal use (72.2%) or to help friends/family (27.8%). Only one participant reported that proceeds of drug sales go to benefit the gang.



Lastly, interview participants were asked about the criminal activity of their friends and associates. This question is designed to provide an inside look at the types of crimes in which local gang members may be involved. The responses to these questions indicate that a high percentage of the individuals who participated in these interviews associate personally with people who commit crimes, including serious and violent crimes. A total of 25 participants responded to this question.

- 100% of interview participants knew someone personally who had beaten up or battered someone.
- 96% knew someone who had threatened someone with a gun, knife or other weapon
- 92% knew someone who held/sold weapons or a gun
- 84% knew someone who had stolen a motor vehicle
- 80% knew someone who had participated in a shooting/shot someone
- 52% knew someone who had injured/killed someone

Respondents were least likely to state that they knew someone personally who had committed rape.

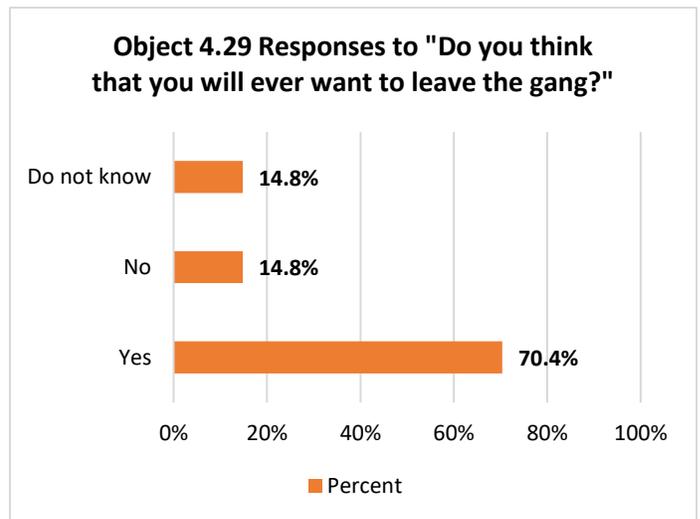
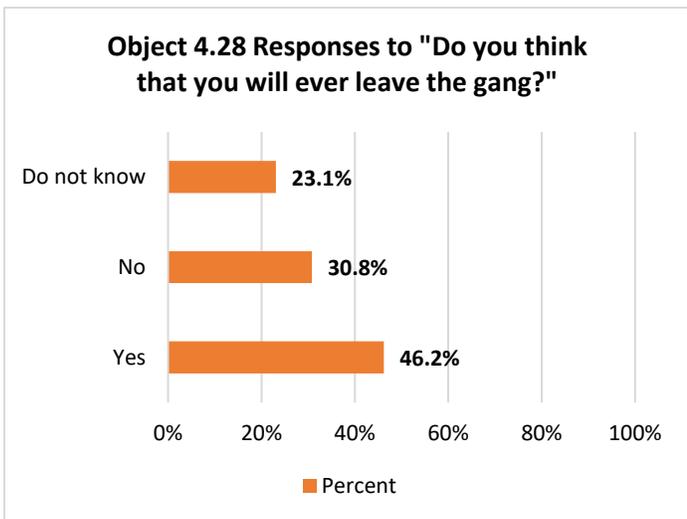


Interactions with law enforcement

Participants were also asked about interactions with law enforcement over the past year. More than half (59.3%) of interview participants had interactions with law enforcement. Two-thirds of respondents (62.3%) felt they were not treated fairly during these interactions.

SOLUTIONS TO GANG ISSUES

During interviews, participants were asked if they believe they will ever leave the gang, and if they will ever want to leave the gang. Participants were much more likely to respond that they are likely to want to leave the gang (70.4%) than to respond that they will leave the gang (46.2%).



Participants were asked what factors might make them think of leaving their gang. The top three responses include family responsibilities, getting a job, and becoming a parent. Participants were also asked what supports or services might help them leave the gang.

The top three responses were:

- A job (61.8%)
- Relocate (14.7%)
- Support (14.7%)

Table 4.8 What might make you think of leaving your gang?

Family responsibilities	51.9%
Get a job	37%
Become a parent	22.2%
Move out of the neighborhood	18.5%
Get married	18.5%
Get into a school or educational program	18.5%
Go to jail or prison	14.8%
Advice or pressure from a family member	7.4%
Death	7.4%
Decide the life isn't for me	7.4%

What would help you leave the gang?



Participants were also asked what they believe should be done about gangs in Tacoma. Responses included:

- More youth programs (52.4%)
- More jobs/opportunity (14.3%)
- Education programs/opportunities (9.5%)
- Youth activities (9.5%)
- Family activities (4.8%)
- Community centers (4.8%)
- Empower the youth (4.8%)

Participants also made recommendations of programs/strategies to keep younger youth out of gangs:

- Mentoring programs
- Family programs
- Youth groups/activities
- Youth sports programs
- Employment programs
- Give them something to live for

Section 5 – Community Perceptions Data

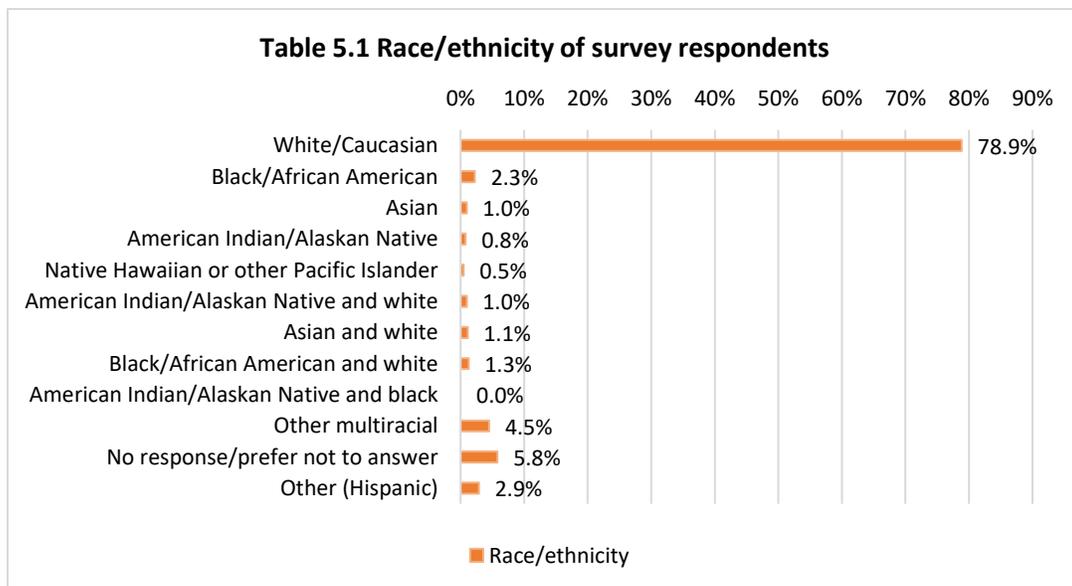
This section discusses the perceptions and experiences of people who live and work in Tacoma. A combination of strategies, including focus groups and online surveys were used to gather feedback from community residents, community leaders, youth-serving agency personnel, educators and gang-involved individuals. This report section will cover the perceptions of community residents, leaders, and youth-serving agency personnel. Because of the amount of information collected, this section of the report is divided topically:

- Community resident surveys – Pages 97
- Community leader surveys – Pages 109
- Agency personnel surveys – Pages 117
- Public safety personnel surveys – Pages 125
- Comparative analysis – Pages 131

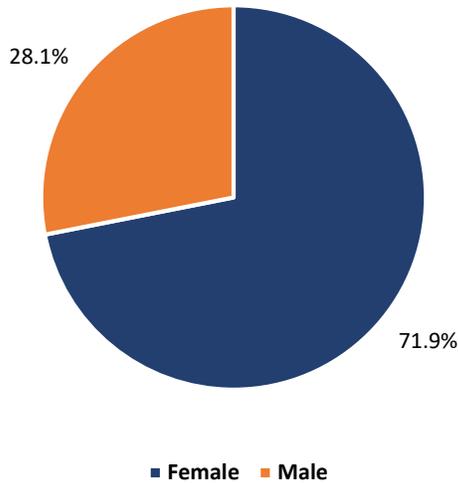
COMMUNITY RESIDENT SURVEYS

An online survey of community residents was conducted from August 2018 – November 2019, and 673 individuals responded to the survey. Responses from individuals who indicated that they do not reside in Tacoma (53) were excluded from this analysis.

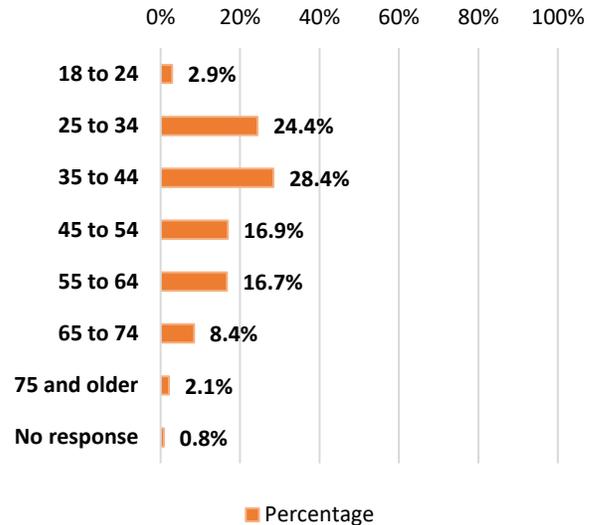
Survey respondents were not a representative sample of Tacoma residents. Most community resident survey respondents are white/Caucasian (78.9%), female (71.9%) and between the ages of 25 to 44 (52.8%). Demographics of resident respondents are shown below.



Object 5.1 Gender of community residents survey respondents



Object 5.2 Age of community resident survey respondents

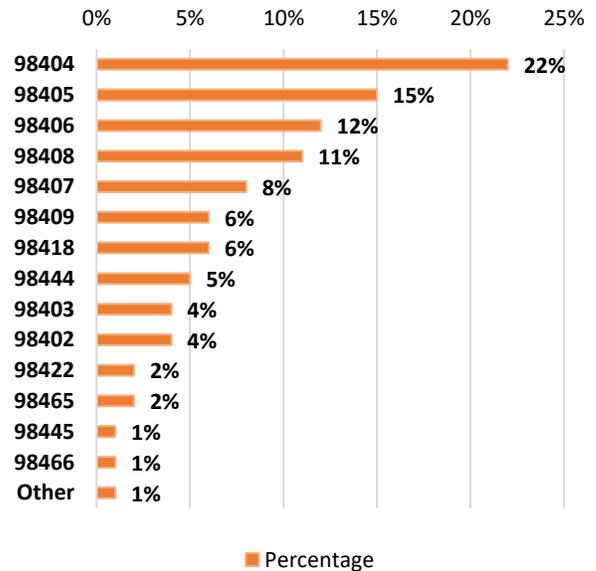


Respondents ranged in age from 18 to 75 years of age. One-third (33.6%) were between the ages of 45 and 64. Fairly low response rates were obtained from individuals 18 to 24 years of age.

While Zip code boundaries do not match precisely with Tacoma neighborhood boundaries, they are close:

- One in five respondents (22%) live in Zip code 98404 (East Side neighborhood)
- 23% live in South End neighborhood (Zip codes 98418, 98444, 98445, and 98408).
- 26% live in West End or North End (Zip codes 98403, 98406, 98407, and 98465).
- Of respondents live in North End (Zip code 98403,
- 15% reside in Central neighborhood (Zip code 98405).
- 7% of respondents reside in South Tacoma (Zip codes 98406 and 98466).
- 4% of respondents reside in New Tacoma (Zip codes 98402 and 98421).
- 2% of respondents reside in North East (Zip 98422)

Object 5.3 Community resident survey respondents by ZIP code



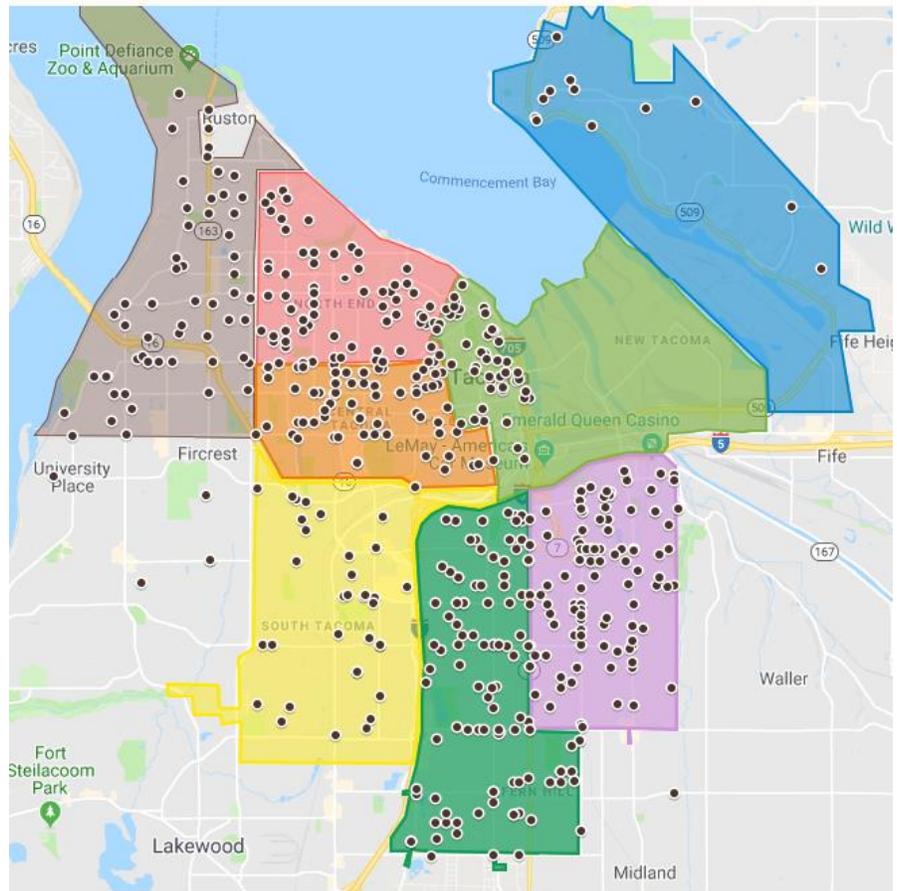
Fairly good coverage of survey dissemination was achieved, although responses from New Tacoma and North East neighborhoods were somewhat limited.

This is likely due to the method of dissemination of the survey, which was provided to neighborhood councils; Safe Streets Tacoma; the Ministerial Alliance; and other local civic, governmental and non-profit organizations. Some organizations were more proactive in disseminating the survey to their constituency groups than others.

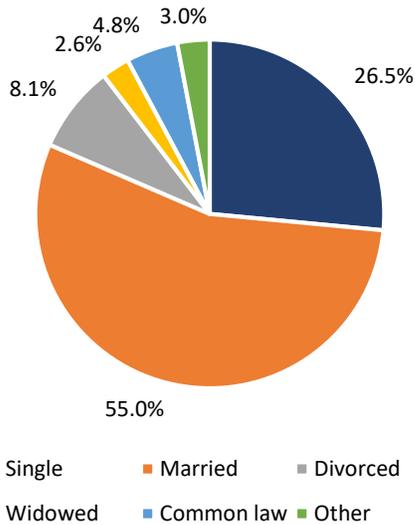
Many survey respondents are married (55%) and have children (61.7%).

Object 5.4 Community resident survey respondents, by location

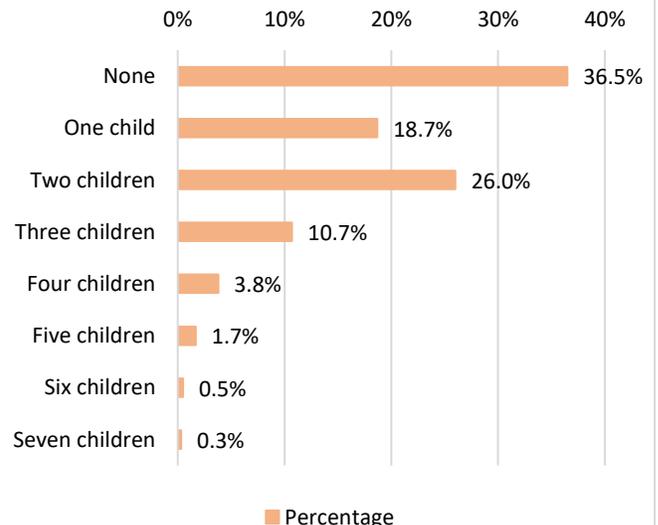
Community resident survey respondents, by location



Object 5.5 Community resident survey respondents by marital status

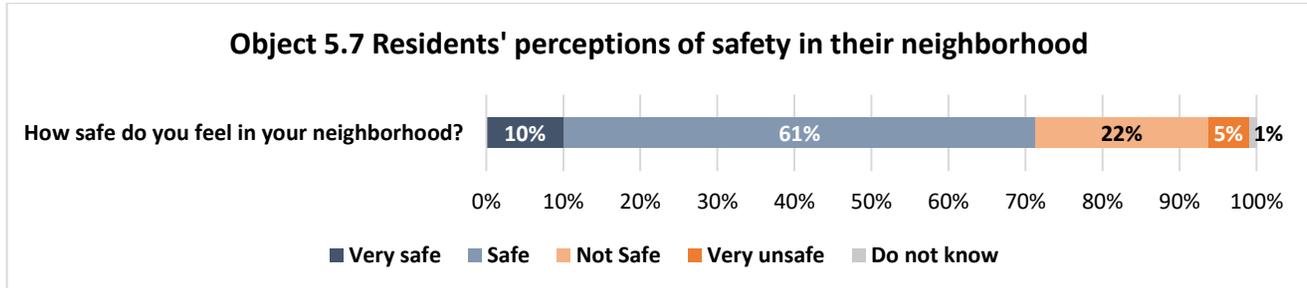


Object 5.6 Community resident survey respondent by number of children

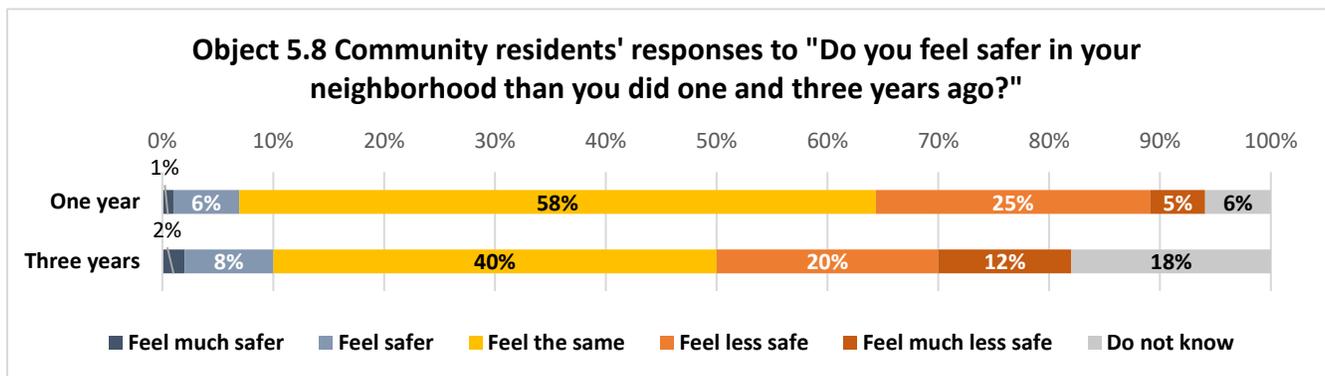


Neighborhood safety

Community residents were asked several questions about neighborhood safety. Most residents report that they feel safe or very safe in their neighborhood. However, a little more than one fourth of residents (27%) reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe.



Residents were asked if their feelings of safety in their neighborhood have increased and decreased over the past one year and three years. The most common response to these questions is that residents feel the same in their neighborhood. However, 30% of residents feel less safe or much less safe in their neighborhood than they did one year ago, and 32% of residents feel less safe or much less safe than they did three years ago.



It is of interest that the City of Tacoma conducted a community survey in January 2018. One finding from that survey is that white residents in Tacoma feel significantly safer than do black residents:

The majority of Tacoma's residents feel safe in Tacoma (85%), with 54% feeling somewhat safe and 31% feeling very safe. Black residents are more than twice as likely to feel "not very safe" in Tacoma (29%), compared to 10% of white residents and 4% of Hispanic residents. In total, 27% of residents or members of their households were victims of a crime within the past 12 months, of which 23% did not report the crime. Most commonly, people do not report crimes because they see it as a waste of time or that nothing would be done (City of Tacoma, 2018).

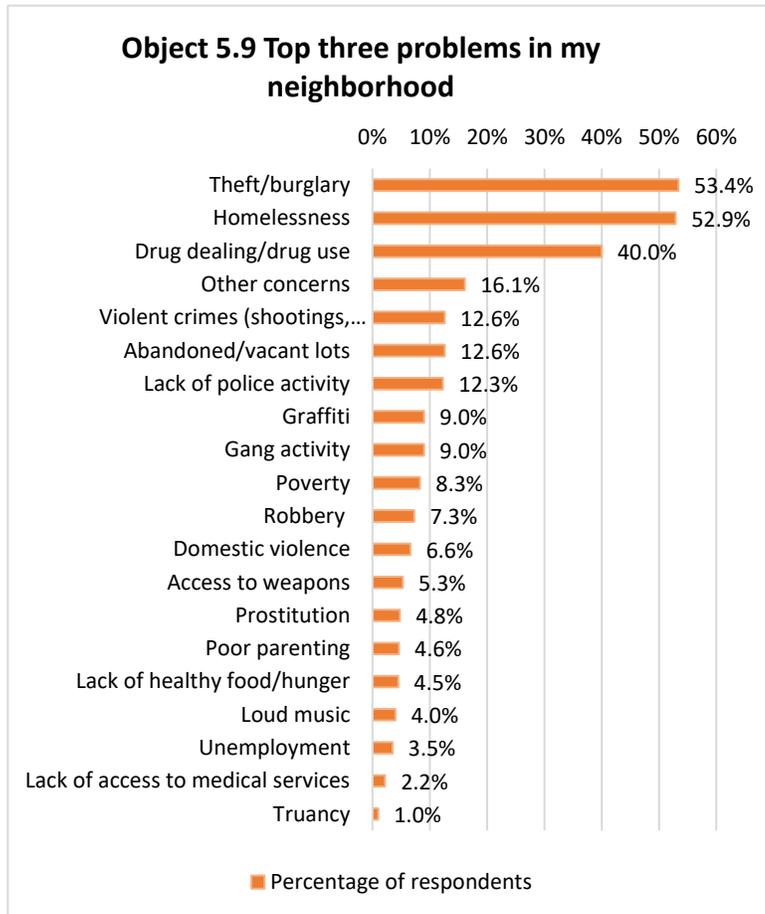
Residents were asked to identify the top three problems in their neighborhood. They were limited to three answers and provided with a list of possible answers covering a wide range of social issues and criminal conduct. They could also write in custom responses.

The top three responses were:

- Theft/burglary (53.4%)
- Homelessness (52.9%)
- Drug dealing/drug use (40%)

Small but significant percentages of respondents identified gangs/violent crime as top issues in their neighborhood:

- Violent crimes (shootings, murder) (12.6%)
- Gang activity (9%)

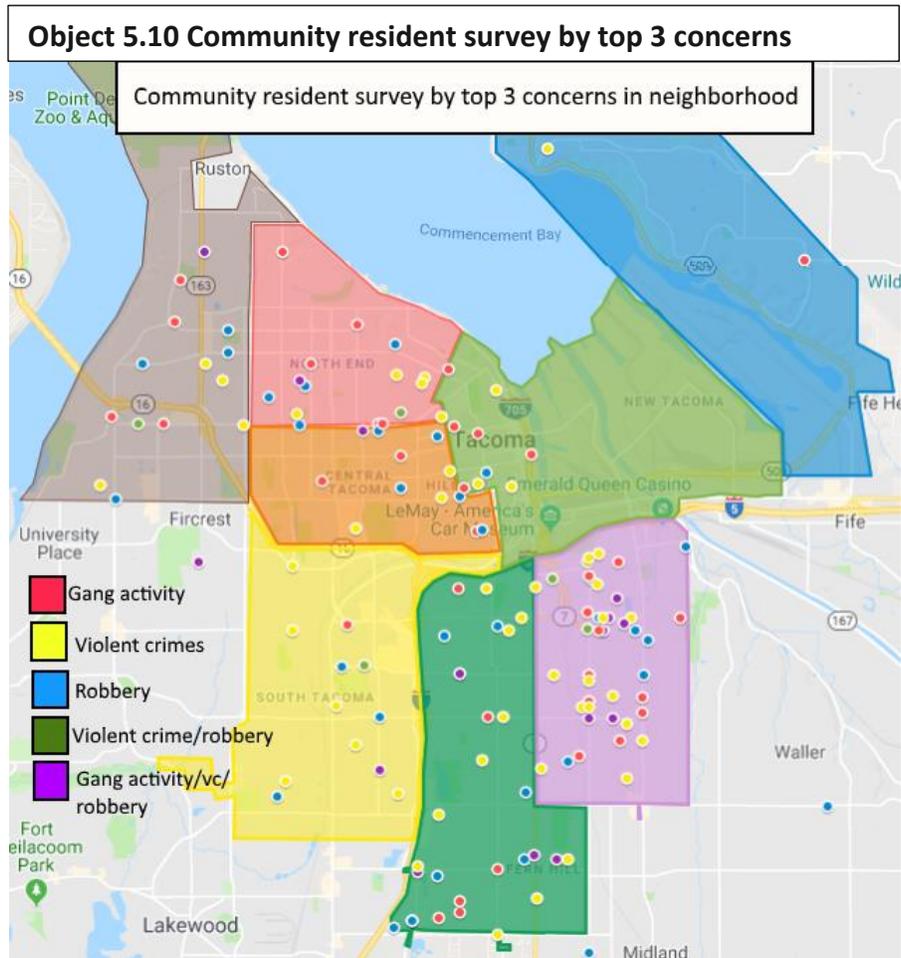


Other custom responses provided by residents include:

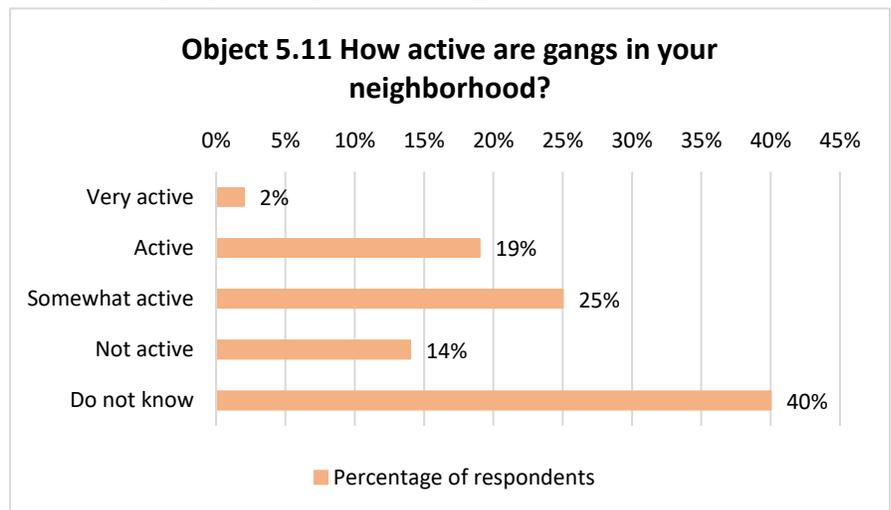
- Frequent gunfire in the neighborhood
- Sex offenders
- Kidnapping
- Halfway house
- People with mental health concerns that wander around in my neighborhood
- Abandoned vehicles and illegal dumping
- Prowlers in alleys.

To determine if concerns about gang activity, violent crimes and robberies are clustered in specific neighborhoods, the locations of community survey respondents with these concerns were mapped.

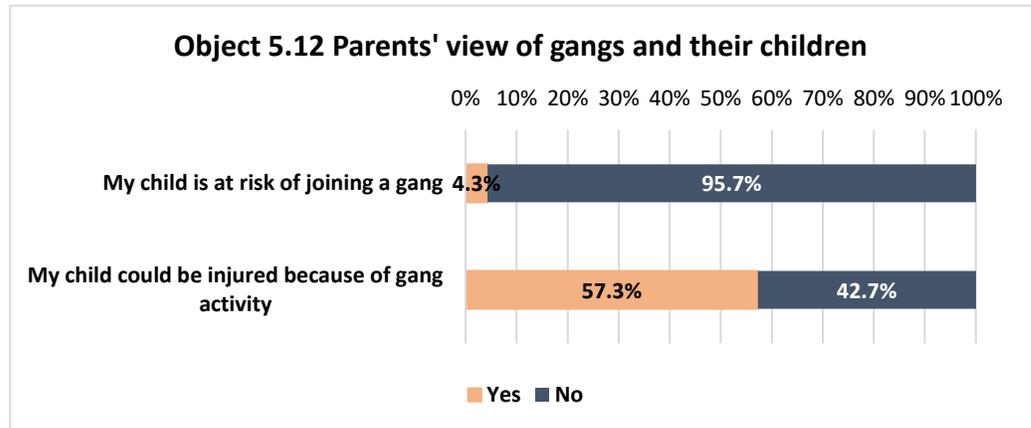
For the most part, residents with concerns about these issues in their neighborhood are dispersed throughout the community and located in every neighborhood. This mirrors the distribution of violent crimes such as robberies, aggravated assaults, and homicides. The greatest number of residents expressing concerns about gang activity are in the East Side. There is also some clustering of residents with concerns about gangs/violent crimes/robberies in the southern portion of the South End. Another small cluster of respondents with concerns about violent crimes/robberies found on the border of Central/New Tacoma.



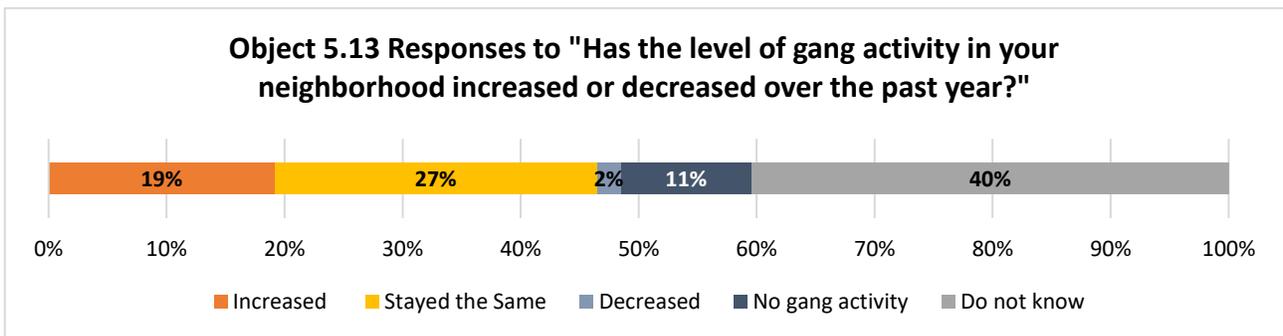
Respondents were asked to rate the level of gang activity in their neighborhood. The most common response to this question (40%) is do not know. One in five respondents (21%) reported that gangs are active or very active in their neighborhood. One in four respondents (25%) reported that gangs are somewhat active. Only 14% of respondents reported that gangs are not active in their neighborhood.



57% of parents reported that they believe their child could be injured by gang activity.



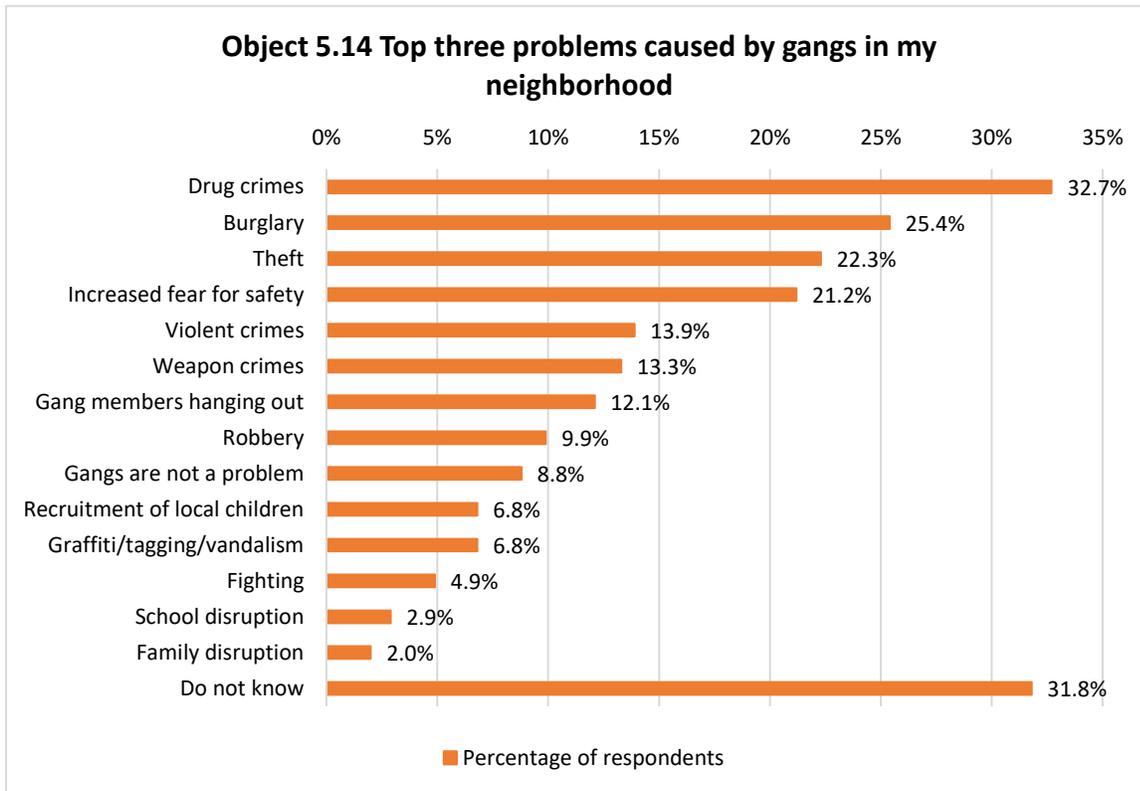
Residents were also asked whether gang activity in their neighborhood has increased or decreased over the past year. One in five respondents (19%) reported that gang activity has increased in their neighborhood in the past year.



The most common response to this question (40%) is “do not know.” A little less than half of respondents (46%) reported that gang activity has increased or stayed about the same. A very small percentage of residents (2%) reported that gang activity has decreased, and one in ten (11%) reported that there is no gang activity in their neighborhood.

Respondents with children were asked if they believe that their children are at risk of joining a gang. Most parents who responded to this question (95.7%) did not feel that their children are at risk for this behavior, but a small percentage of parents (4.3%) reported that their child/children is/are at risk of joining a gang. In contrast, over half of parents (57.3%) believe that their child could be injured by gang activity in Tacoma.

Community residents were asked to identify the top three problems caused by gangs in their neighborhood. One third of respondents (32.7%) reported that drug crimes are one of the top three problems in their neighborhood. Other top concerns were burglary (25.4%), theft (22.3%), and increased fear for safety (21.2%). Almost one-third of respondents (31.8%) reported that they do not know what problems are caused by gangs in their neighborhood. One in ten respondents (8.8%) reported that gangs are not a problem in their neighborhood.

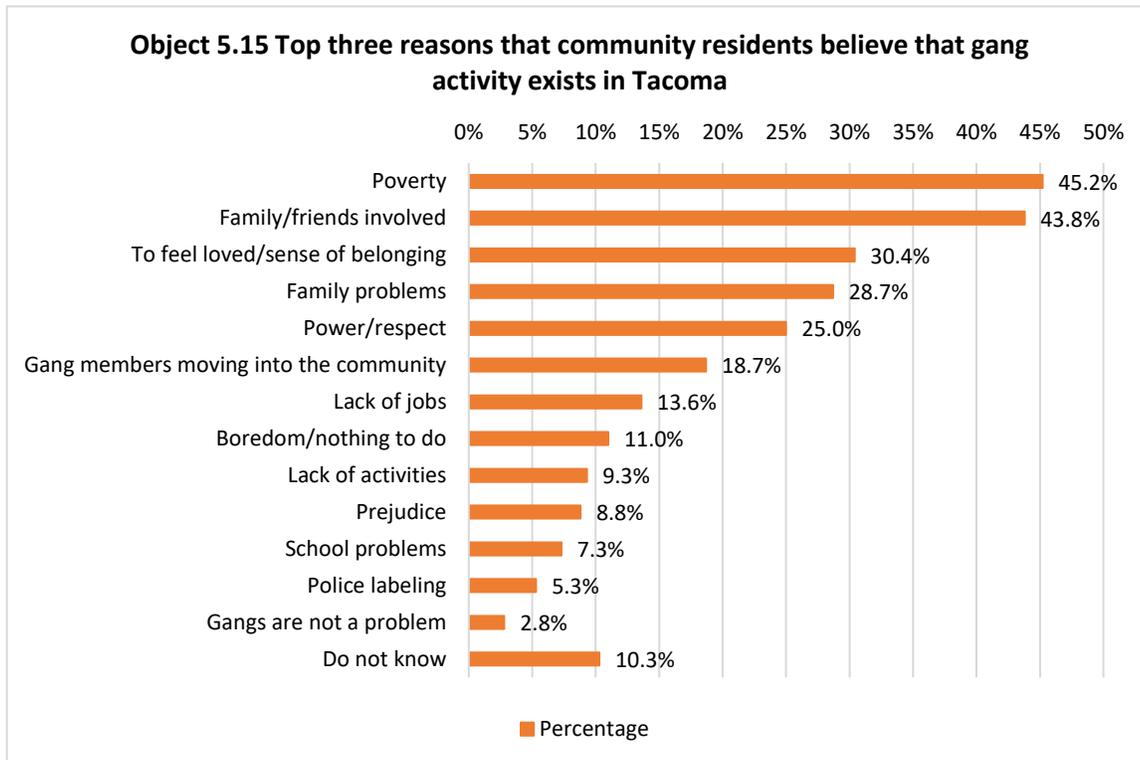


Other custom responses to this question include:

- Prostitution
- Hear gunshots frequently, cannot assume it is gang activity
- Organized systematic home watching & robberies
- I hear ppl fighting near the local gas station often, but unsure if it is gang related
- Vehicle break-in
- Reckless driving
- Drive-by shootings multiple times a week at night.
- Hear gunshots often, don't know where they come from, but we can hear them.
- I don't know if there is gang activity in my neighborhood. I do know there is racial profiling going on in my neighborhood, according to the 'NextDoor' online message board.
- We have had gun battles between rival gangs in our neighborhood. Multiple in the last year.
- I don't believe we have traditional "gangs" per se in our neighborhood, but we do have a TON of mail/property theft, trespassing, and sketchy characters wandering about. The police do NOT show up when called either and this emboldens the thieves!

- People perceived as potential gang members cruising/looking for what I assume are specific people, often shining a spot light in people’s faces to identify them.
- I see what appears to be copycat behavior

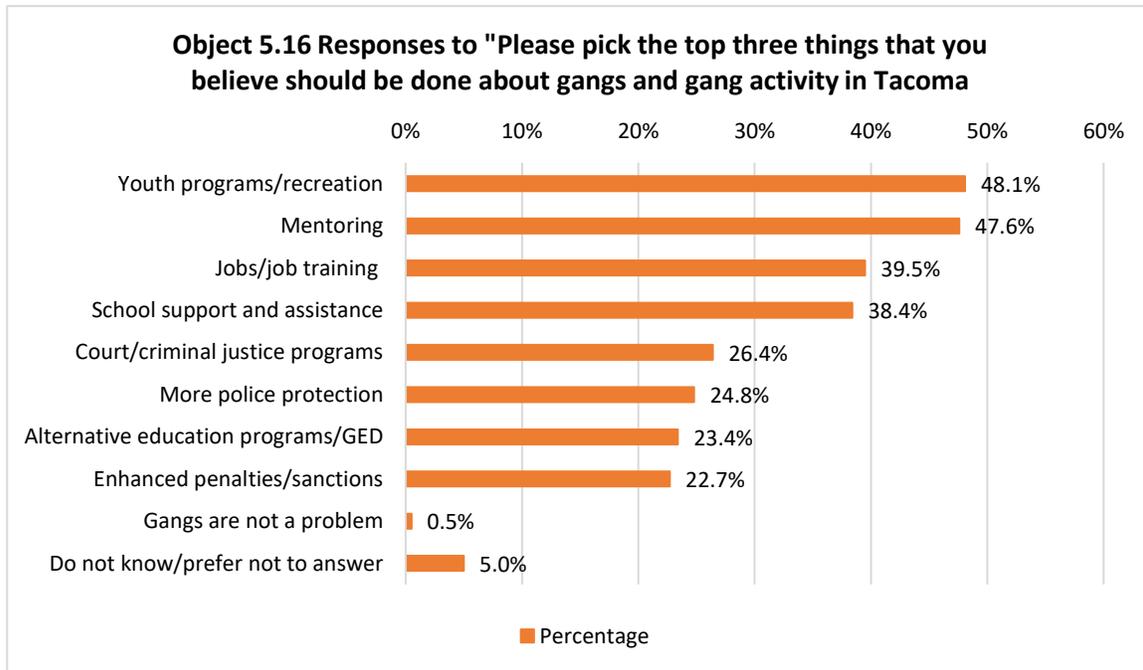
Respondents were also asked to identify the top three reasons that they believe gang activity exists in Tacoma. The top three responses included poverty (45.2%), family/friends involved in gangs (43.8%), and to feel loved/sense of belonging (30.4%).



Other responses include:

- Lack of enough police enforcement activity
- Gentrification/class structure in Tacoma
- Lack of representation in institutional structure in Tacoma, lack of embedded services in the community
- Lack of consequences
- Failure of the educational system.
- Affluent communities guard youth program access from poor/marginalized youth
- Increase in demand for illegal drugs draws suppliers. increased drug profits empower gangs selling them.
- Lack of institutional access and mentors to start small businesses, own property, access traditional financial instruments, readily respond to crises, become civically engaged or have power to make change in institutions that affect what happens on the streets
- Access to realistic means of maintaining one's dignity and self-respect.
- Lack of good community involvement and family structure in the poor areas of Tacoma

Community residents were asked to select the top three things that they believe should be done about gangs in Tacoma. They could choose from a list of items or could write in a custom response. The top three responses to this question by community residents are youth programs/recreation (48.1%), mentoring programs (47.6%), and jobs/job training (39.5%).

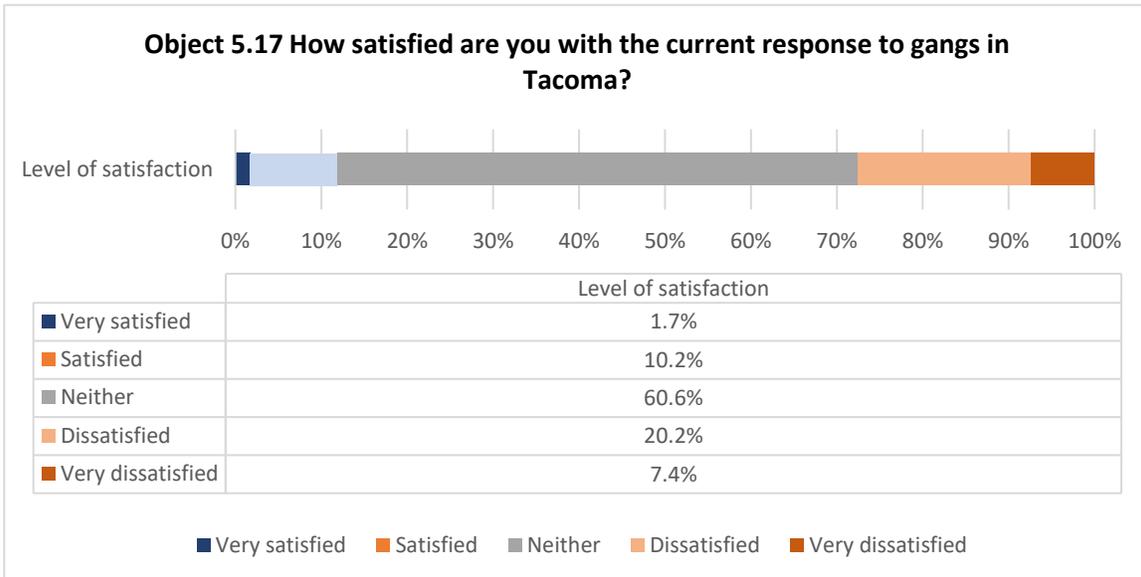


Other custom responses include:

- All these things need to be done. Kids literally can walk into Walgreens, steal something, and walk out with no consequence. Along with being held accountable, these kids need to be taught how to be leaders in their lives.
- With weak family support, these kids need to feel empowered in other ways.
- Vote out elected officials that do not act in the best interest of Tacoma residents
- Young adults and their parents need living wage jobs, free healthcare, access to public transit, and permanent affordable housing
- Create a sense of belonging
- Youth needing to fulfill community service requirements, can be offered a path forward through community partnerships. The "Tacoma Greenhouse Project" formerly "Friends and Servants" is a model we can look to.
- We already know what causes gangs/criminality -- hopelessness, disenfranchisement, the inability to perceive a certain course as beneficial to one's self. The issues are systemic. Address that and you'll make actual change in the lives of the populations who are suffering the most -- before they give up and form their own societies, or "gangs", as you call them.
- Early intervention resources must be flexible enough to meet kids needs when they occur. Affordable housing is a huge issue, esp. for single parents. We need to do whatever we can do to keep families with children STABLE.
- Youth mental health counseling
- Throwing money at programs won't help
- Restorative Justice instead of jail. Once in jail, no other choices for most young men.
- Community conversations and connections

- Engagement of youth before they join gangs
- Stop putting it all on the schools. We can educate them to the best of our ability, but once they leave us, we are sending them into an economy that doesn't need them. It's not hard to imagine why selling meth or heroin for a couple of hours a day is preferable to working at the local fast food chain.
- A 10-year guaranteed livable minimum income for all Tacomans would greatly reduce these issues. Money is the antidote to poverty. Poverty is man-made, oppressive, and destroys human potential.
- Stop allowing offenders out on bail
- Enhanced/Gang Focused (read: Increased Budget) law enforcement.
- Direct financial support to at-risk families
- Create legitimacy and allow communities to turn into social clubs/community programs like capoeira clubs, steel drum bands, and other social and economic groups with histories rooted in criminal activity and violence and secrecy.

Residents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the current response to gangs. Over half (60.6%) reported that they are neither satisfied or dissatisfied. About one in ten respondents (11.9%) reported that they are satisfied or very satisfied with the current response. About one fourth of respondents (27.6%) reported that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the current response.

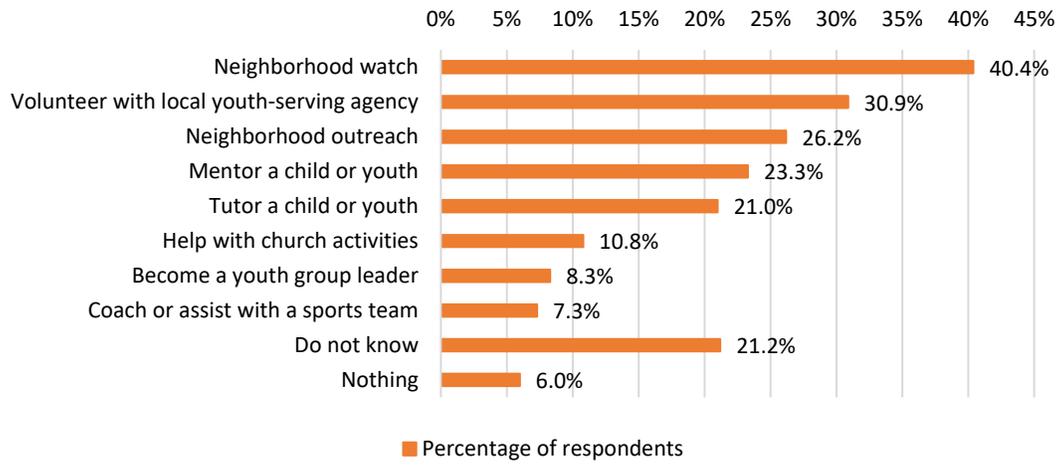


Respondents were asked to provide their reasons for satisfaction/dissatisfaction. Responses are summarized below:

- Law enforcement has their hands tied
- We don't know what is being done to curb gang activity. It would be nice to know
- I have not seen any response to gangs by the City of Tacoma
- Police will not come to our neighborhood
- Any city that actively supports illegal immigration cannot be working against gangs
- Gang violence has decreased over the years, but the city still has a long way to go to solve the problem
- Gangs continue to be a big problem in my neighborhood
- I wish there was more active enforcement of gang activity in the southside and east side. We see regular criminal activity such as people casing homes, people stealing mail off porches, drug dealers in front of our local elementary school, and prostitutes on our street, with no police response
- A lot of homeless individuals are also involved in gangs and they seem to be everywhere lately
- We do not see gangs in our area
- The bureaucracy isn't made up of people who understand homelessness, being criminalized, being disenfranchised, and watching your parents struggle to deal with these things. The city imagines gangs to be an illness, but it is only a symptom.
- We have an active drug house in our neighborhood. Why did police wait to respond until someone was shot there?
- We need to address systemic racism in Tacoma
- I live on the East Side, I feel and see a good police response to gang activities
- Too much emphasis by the city on development in the core, not enough on improving quality of life in neighborhoods
- It feels like gang activity is on the rise again, and we do not have enough police officers to patrol and control gang issues effectively
- Police department has shifted from community-oriented policing to code enforcement policing and creating revenue for the city by writing tickets
- Although gang violence has decreased in recent years, the systemic poverty has yet to be addressed as the root of the problem.

Residents were asked to identify ways that they would be willing to get involved to prevent gang issues in Tacoma. The top response was to participate in neighborhood watch (44.4%), volunteer with a local agency that works with youth (30.9%), and conduct neighborhood outreach (26.2%). One in five respondents (21.2%) reported that they do not know what they could do. One in five respondents (6%) stated that they were willing to do nothing.

Object 5.18 What are you willing to do to help with gangs and gang activity in your community?



COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEYS

Agency directors, government policymakers, elected officials and neighborhood leaders were surveyed to identify their perceptions and ideas about the ways in which their organization and Tacoma can/should respond to local gang issues. A total of 38 individuals from 23 organizations participated in the community leader surveys. Surveys were anonymous, but representatives from the following organizations/agencies participated:

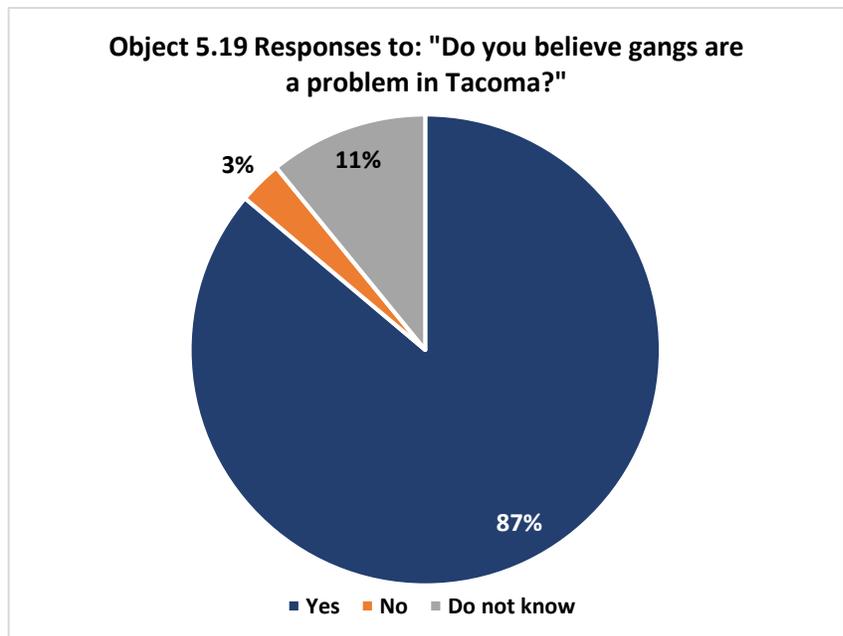
- Tacoma Arts Live
- Community Health Care/Hilltop Dental Clinic
- Safe Streets Campaign
- Veteran’s Drug Court
- Asia Pacific Cultural Center
- VT Radio Universal
- Catholic Community Services
- Girl Scouts of Western Washington
- KBTC-TV
- Community Health Care
- Parent Advisory Council
- Pierce County Juvenile Court
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Puget Sound
- Tacoma Housing Authority
- Department of Assigned Counsel (public defender)
- Shared Housing Services
- Communities in Schools
- Degrees of Change
- Tacoma Community House
- Hilltop Artists’ Collective
- Greater Tacoma Community Foundation
- Comprehensive Life Resources
- City of Tacoma

Most survey respondents (74%) reported that their organization/agency works citywide. About one-fourth of respondents (26%) work in specific neighborhoods:

- South Tacoma
- Hill Top
- East Tacoma
- Hilltop/Central/North End, other
- West End
- East Tacoma
- East Side and South Tacoma
- South and East Tacoma

Community leaders were asked if they believe that gangs are a problem in Tacoma.

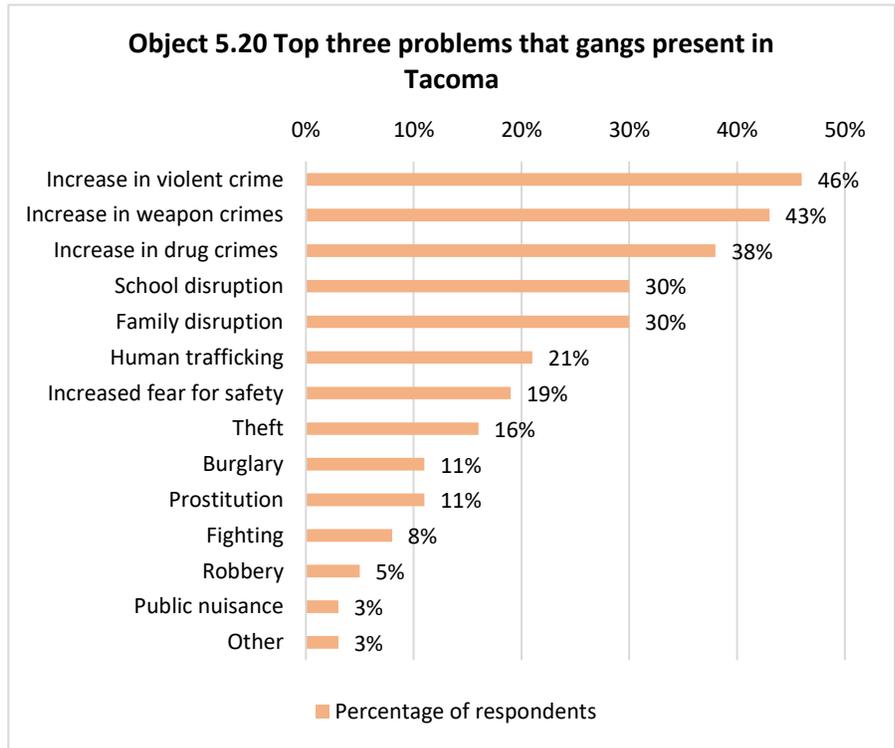
Most respondents (87%) reported that they believe that gangs are a problem in Tacoma. A small percentage (3%) reported that they do not believe Tacoma gangs are a problem in Tacoma, and 11% reported that they do not know.



Question: Please pick the top three problems, if any, that gangs present in Tacoma

Respondents were provided with a list of possible choices and were limited to three choices. They could also write in a custom answer. No single response garnered a majority of responses, but the top responses were:

- Increase in violent crime (46%)
- Increase in weapon crimes (43%)
- Increase in drug crimes (38%)
- School disruption (30%)
- Family disruption (30%)

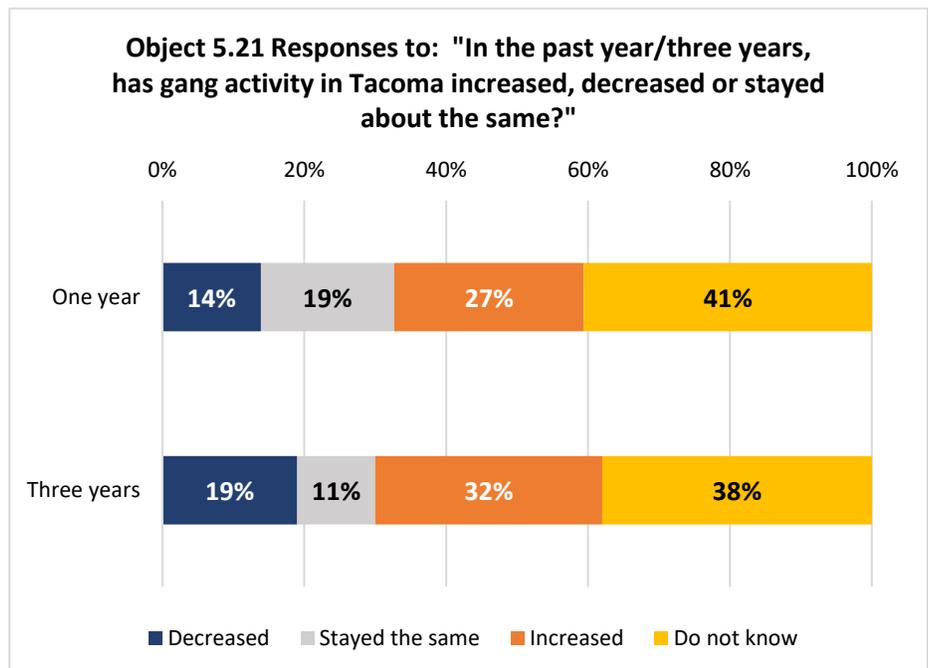


One other response was recorded:

- Top 3 is impossible and inauthentic to the issue at hand. None of these things are acceptable and they all exist in our city. There were 2 gang-related deaths near my home in the past 30 days, and my car was robbed. Would I rank the deaths over the robbery of my car? Yes, but neither create safe, livable neighborhoods.

Question: In the past year, has gang activity in Tacoma increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

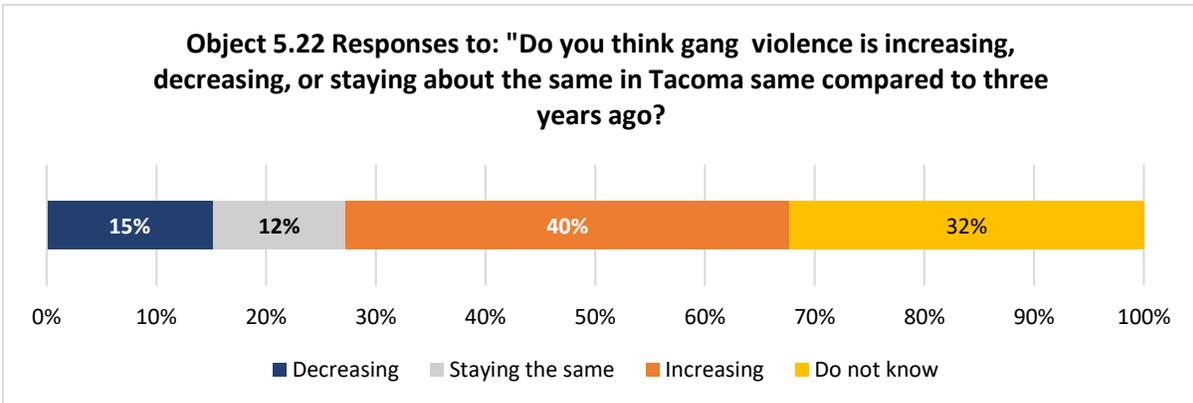
The most common response to this question (41%) was "Do not know." A little less than one third of respondents (27%) reported that gang activity has increased in the past year, 19% reported that the level of gang activity has stayed the same, and 14% reported that gang activity has decreased. A slightly



larger percentage of respondents (32%) reported that gang activity has increased in the past three years, and a larger percentage also reported that gang activity has decreased (19%).

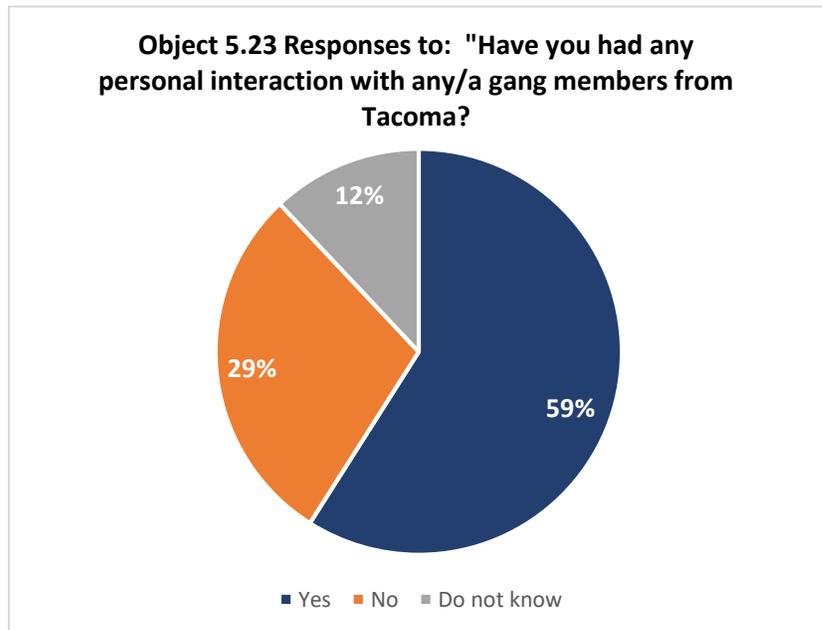
Question: Do you think gang violence is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same in Tacoma compared to three years ago?

The top response (40% of respondents) was that gang violence is increasing compared to three years ago. Almost one third of respondents (32%) reported that they do not know whether gang violence is increasing or decreasing.



Question: Have you had any personal interaction with any/a gang member(s) from Tacoma?

Over half of respondents (58%) reported personal interactions with gang involved individuals. One third (29%) reported no interactions with gang-involved individuals, and 12% of respondents reported that they do not know.

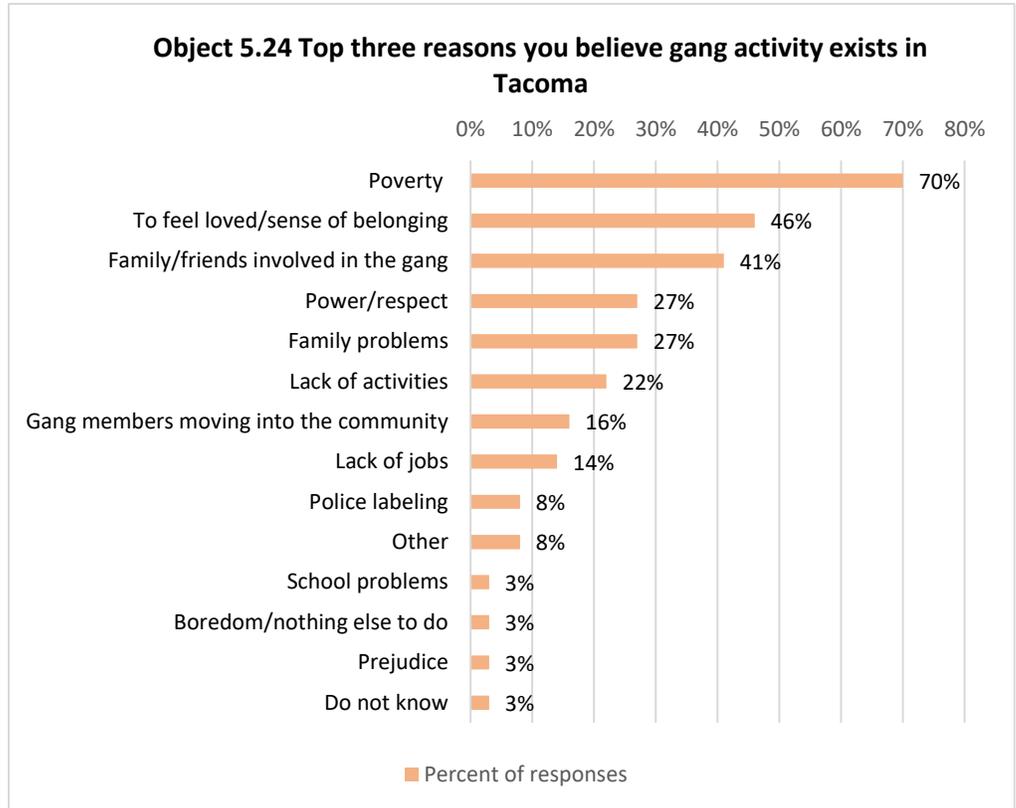


Question: Please pick the top three reasons that you believe gang activity exists in Tacoma

Respondents were given a list of possible reasons and were limited to 3 responses. They could also write in a custom answer. Almost three-fourths of respondents (70%) identified poverty as one of the top three reasons that gang activity exists in Tacoma.

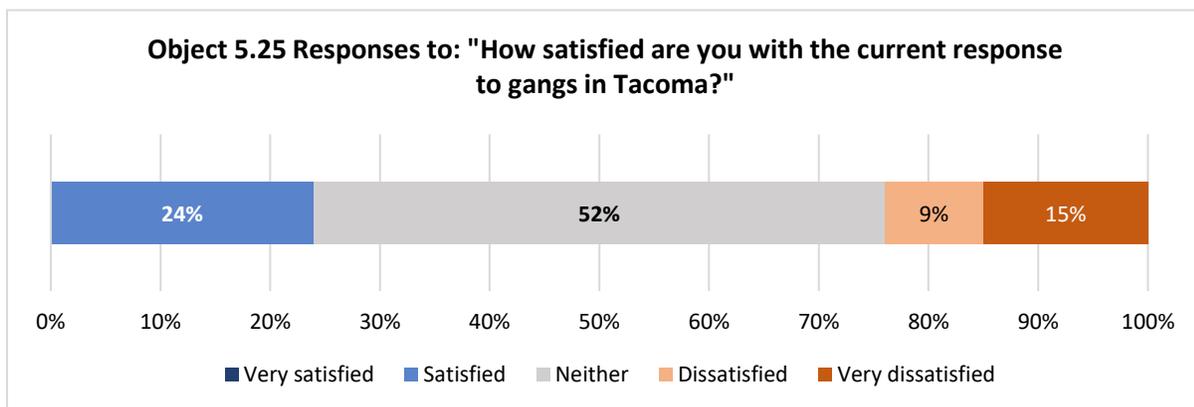
Other top responses include:

- To feel loved/sense of belonging (46%)
- Family/friends involved in the gang (41%)



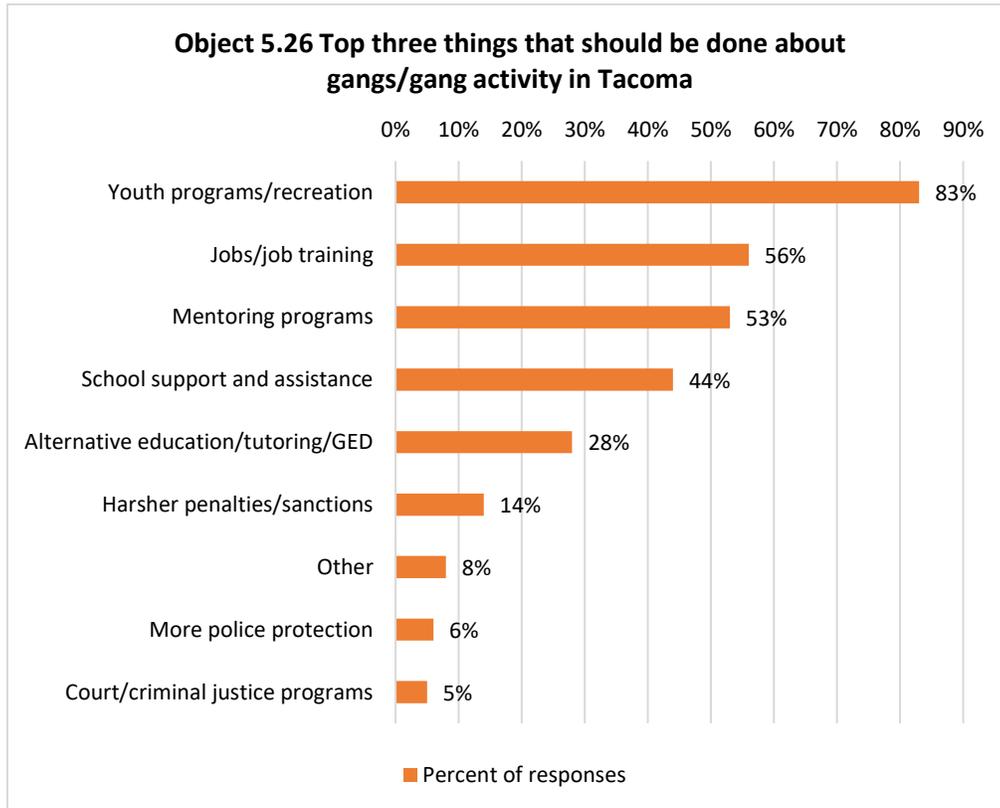
Question: How satisfied are you with the current response to gangs in Tacoma?

Most respondents reported that they are neither satisfied or dissatisfied with the current response to gangs. Equal numbers of respondents (24%) report satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the current response. One in six respondents (15%) report that they are very dissatisfied with the current response.



Question: Please pick the top three things you should be done about gangs/gang activity in Tacoma

Respondents were given a list of possible activities and were limited to selecting three. They could also write in a custom answer. More than 80% of respondents identified youth programs/recreation as one of the top three things that should be done about gangs in Tacoma. Over half of respondents identified jobs/job training programs (56%) and mentoring programs (53%).



Questions: What do you believe is currently being done in the community to assist local gang issues?

This was an open-ended question and respondents could provide their own answers. These answers include:

Table 5.1	
<p>Positive responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new community center in east Tacoma is a great thing to keep kids away from gang activity • I believe a lot is being done in the schools to discourage kids from getting into the gang life • Pictures of individuals being posted on Facebook for identification • Early intervention in the juvenile court 	<p>Neutral/negative responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing, no one wants to talk about it • Not sure, but it seems that most attention to the gang issue comes from the police • Not enough due to funding issues • The police and city are trying to work together, but don't have all the answers • I have not heard any information about the current response • Police targeting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More positive alternatives for out of school activities • I think the city of Tacoma is paying attention to the needs and responses • Thoughtful police response • Moderate support for community interventions • Mentoring, case management, youth programming • Outreach in detention and schools • Many things: direct intervention by the task force, improved schools, mentoring, judicial intervention programs • Safe Streets • Project Peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not much, you need to pay attention to what is happening in the community • Police monitoring and some outreach to youth is about it • Not enough. We need to get in the homes to determine what these kids need, not all kids that are subject to gang exposure need the same services • While I know there are efforts being made to address gang activities and gang violence, I have not heard or read about what is being done, so I am unable to respond fully to this question
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While many community leaders seemed informed about at least one or two activities, a significant proportion also were either unaware of current activities or expressed that they were insufficient and/or limited.

Question: What can your program/agency/organization do better or differently to assist with local gang issues?

This question was also open-ended, and respondents could provide one or several answers. 24 respondents provided an answer to this question. These include:

- Offer more out of school time programs, including mentoring programs, for high school students
- Assist with organizing educational meetings, educate students on signs to look for when a friend has changed their behavior or is about to move out of the area. Keep students involved in positive activities with a sense of belonging.
- Have a job fair or something like help people get jobs to be stable and stop having to do illegal things
- Support the local police dept in anything they need our help with
- Call 911 - Do not turn a blind eye to domestic violence, and talk to neighbors about suspicious behavior
- Better outreach with more funding
- Partner with other youth serving agencies to better serve youth and families. Develop a unified vision for our community based on Positive Youth Development.
- We can provide mentoring to more young people if we had more financial support to do that!
- Expand out of school programming for youth - provide specific social and emotional skill development and connecting youth with mentors and role models.
- Hopefully the data from the survey can give an idea on where the needs/gaps are so that we can figure out how to support.

-
- We are currently working with young people to better their lives and keep them out of trouble.
 - House more needy families with youth - house more homeless or near homeless youth and young adults without families. We will do that with our new Arlington Drive Youth Campus.
 - Jobs, Culturally relevant programming, Opportunities
 - Outreach, substance use disorder and mental health treatment and therapy. Coaching, support and work with them in their community.
 - Pass more information to parents for prevention and safety
 - Mentorship
 - Build community capacity to help address issues. Give parents the tools, create opportunities for parents and youth to create positive support networks and social connections. You also need to support organizations that represent the communities they work in.
 - Not sure, that is why we are waiting for this fact-based assessment to be completed.
 - We can assist in analyzing trends, assessing research and convening and facilitating discussions. We can offer a systems perspective on how you introduce and sustain meaningful change.
 - Help get youth/ young adults connected to services that can connect them with mentors, and programs to keep them busy that they have an interest in.
 - Increase access to mentoring programs
 - Our agency works with housing youth and young adults, 16 -24, who are experiencing homelessness. We would like to have more educational opportunities to learn about what role we can play in addressing the gang issue in the community.
 - My agency provides programming in social emotional skill building using the arts. This programming is currently held at schools, afterschool, but it could be expanded to serve during summer and at more sites throughout Tacoma.

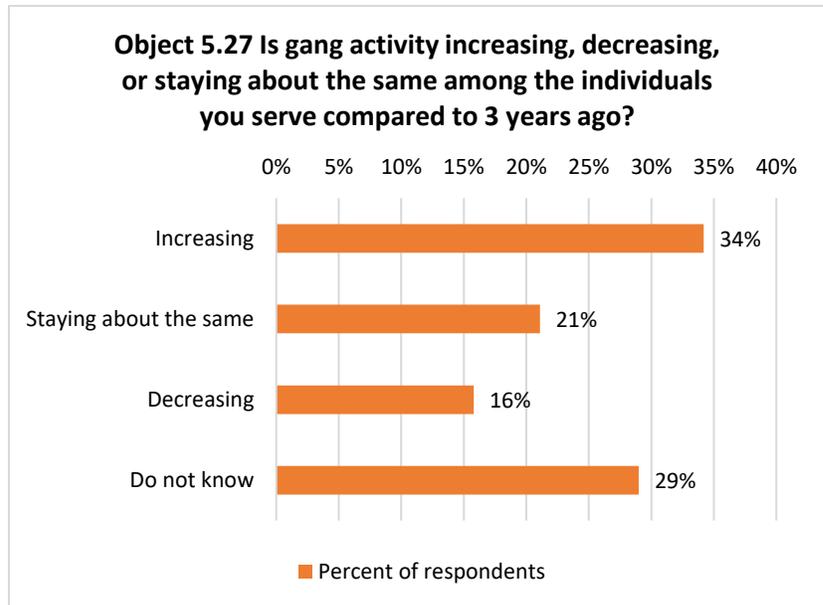
AGENCY PERSONNEL SURVEYS

A total of 38 child and youth-serving agency personnel were surveyed for this report from the following agencies:

- RAIN Program (Comprehensive Life Resources)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Pierce County Juvenile Court
- Consejo Counseling Service
- Peace Community Center
- Asia Pacific Cultural Center
- Hilltop Artists' Collective
- A Step Ahead in Pierce County
- Girl Scouts of Western WA

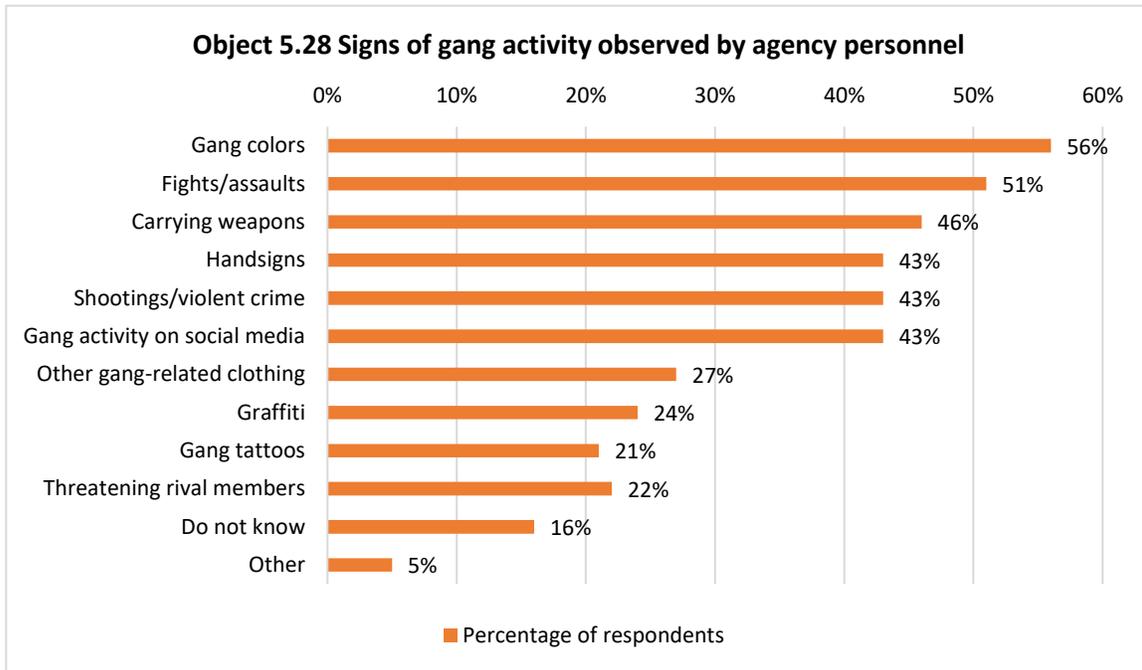
Question: Do you believe gang activity is increasing, decreasing or staying about the same level among the individuals that you serve compared to three years ago?

A little more than a third (34%) of respondents reported that they believe that gang activity is increasing among the individuals that they serve. About one in five (21%) reported that gang activity is staying at the same level, and one in six (16%) reported that it is decreasing. A little less than one third (29%) reported that they do not know the status of gang activity among the individuals that they serve.



Question: What signs of gang activity do you see in the individuals that you serve?

Over half of respondents (56%) reported that individuals they serve wear gang colors. Slightly more than half (51%) reported involvement in fights/assaults and a little less than half (46%) reported that individuals they serve carry weapons. Hand signs (43%), gang activity on social media (43%), and involvement in shootings and other serious crimes (43%) were also common responses.

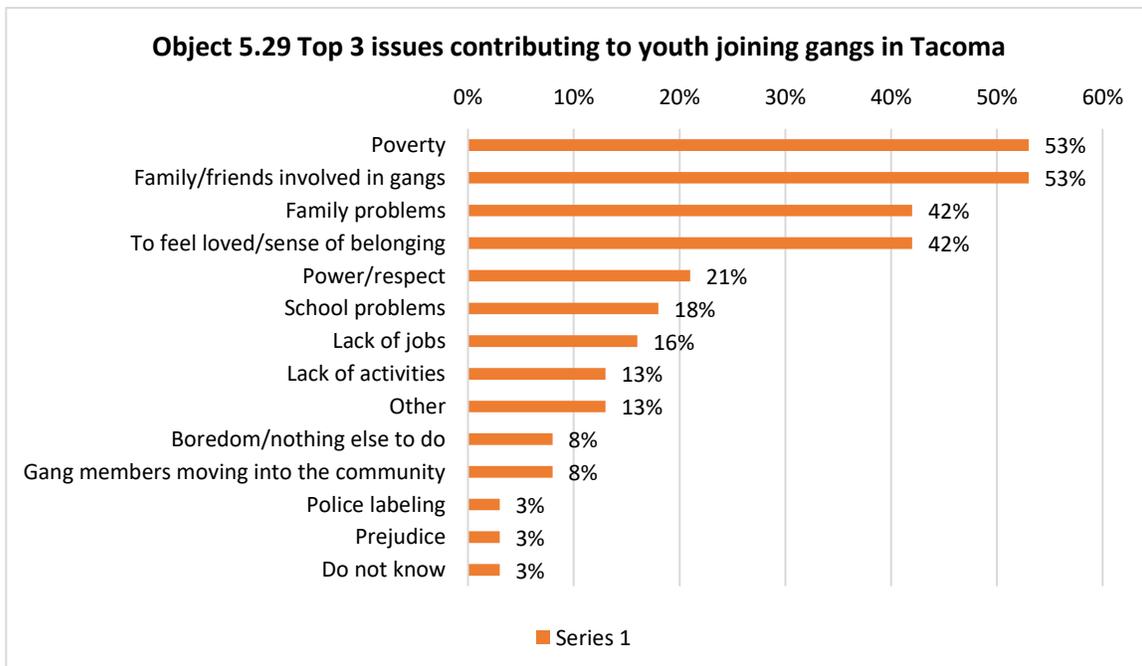


Respondents were given the option of writing in their own responses for this question. Write-in responses include:

- Language
- Biological parents with children in care report gang involvement

Question: In your opinion, what are the top three issues in Tacoma that contribute to youth joining gangs in Tacoma?

Respondents were limited to three answers and were provided with a list of possible risk factors for gang involvement and could also write in their own answers.



More than half of respondents (53%) identified poverty and family/friends involved in gangs as issues that contribute to youth joining gangs in Tacoma. Family problems and to feel loved/sense of belonging were also identified by a significant percentage of respondents (42%).

Other answers provided by respondents include:

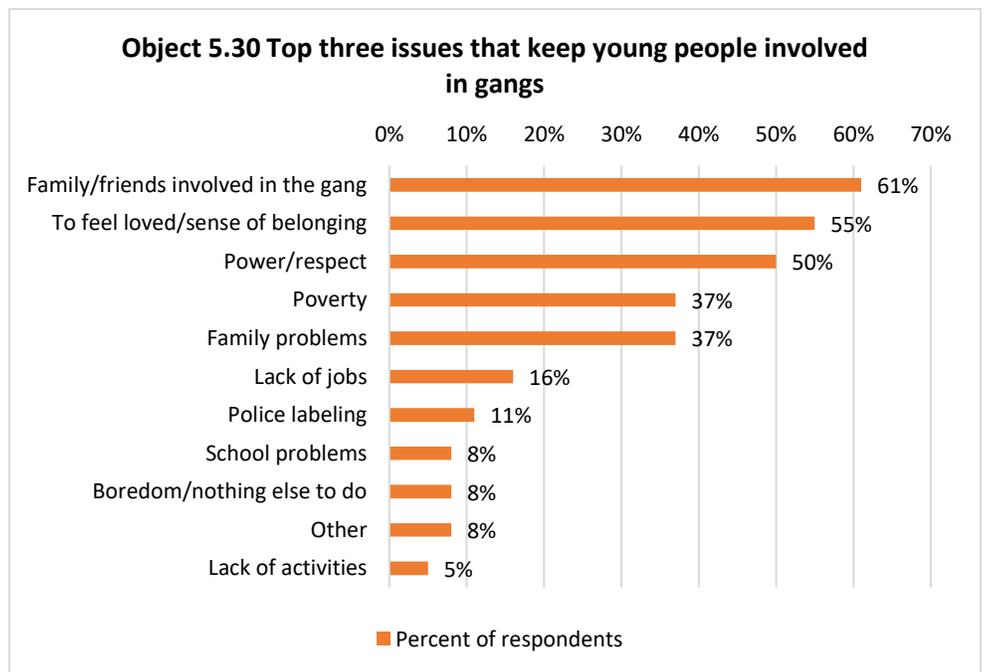
- Fast money
- Lack of transportation to and awareness of activities in the local community
- Addiction
- Protection

Question: In your opinion, what are the top three issues that keep young people in Tacoma involved in gangs?

Respondents were limited to three answers and were provided with a list of possible answers. They could also write in their own responses. The top choice by respondents (61%) was family/friends involved in the gang. About half (55%) selected “to feel loved/sense of belonging” and “power/respect” (50%). Other top responses included poverty (37%) and family problems (37%).

Other answers provided by respondents included:

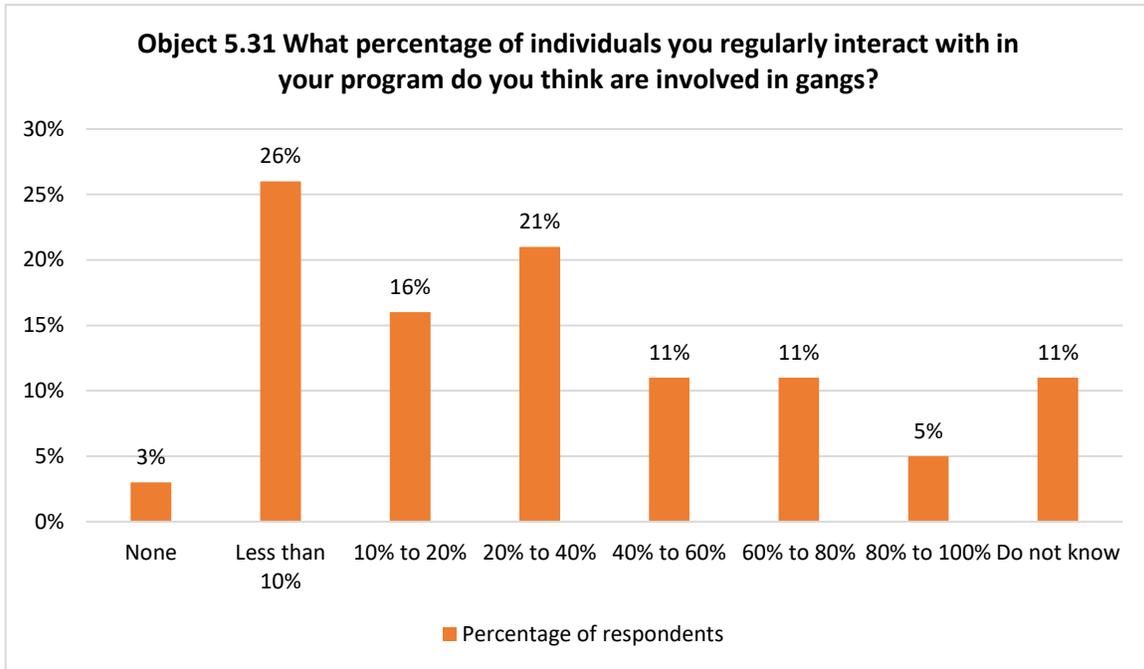
- Fast money
- Drugs
- Once you are involved in gangs, you cannot get out.



Question: Of the individuals you regularly interact with in your program/agency, what percentage do you think are involved in gangs?

A little less than half of respondents (45%) reported that they believe that 20% or fewer of the individuals they regularly interact with are involved in gangs. One fifth of respondents (21%) reported that they believe that 20% to 40% of individuals they regularly interact with are involved in gangs.

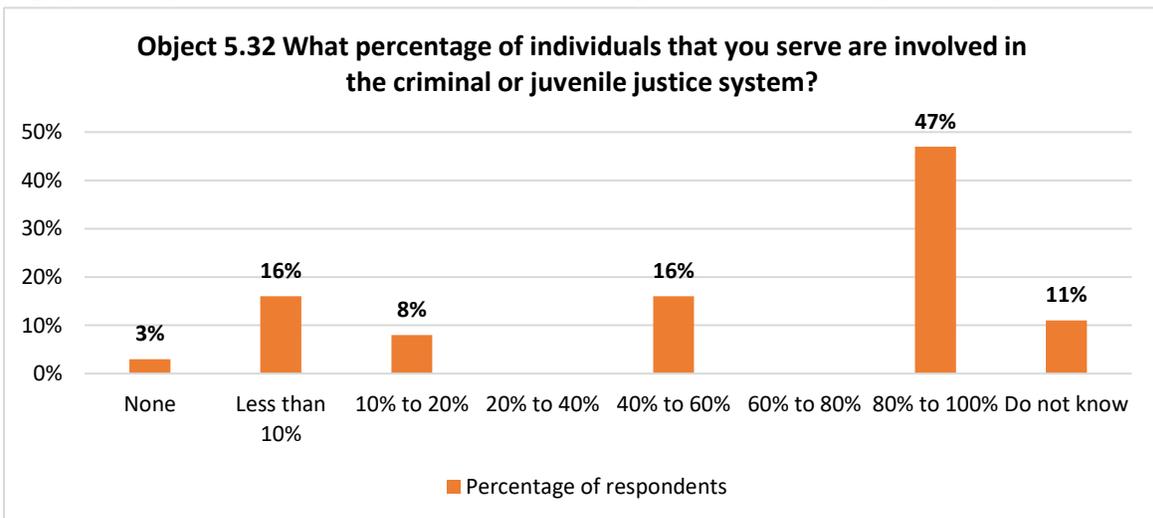
About one tenth of respondents (11%) reported that they believe 40% to 60% of the individuals they regularly interact with in their program are involved in gangs. About one in six (16%) reported that they believe that the majority (60% to 100%) of individuals they serve are involved in gangs.



This suggests that while a small percentage of gang-involved individuals participate in available programming, a much smaller percentage of survey respondents work primarily with this population.

Question: What percentage of individuals that you serve are involved in the criminal or juvenile justice system?

Almost half of respondents (47%) reported that almost all (80% to 100%) are involved in the juvenile or adult justice system. This is partially explained by the fact that about one-third of respondents to this survey work for Pierce County Juvenile Court. However, another 8 individuals also reported working primarily with individuals involved in the juvenile or adult justice systems. One in six



respondents reported that about half (between 40% and 60% of individuals that they serve) are involved in the justice system. About one-fourth of respondents (27%) reported that fewer than 20%

of individuals that they serve have court involvement. Another 11% reported that they do not know if individuals they serve are involved in the court.

Question: What risk factors have you observed in the youth/young adults that you interact with through your job?

Respondents to this question (N=38) reported a high level of involvement in high risk behaviors/exposure to risk factors among the youth that they serve. On average, respondents reported 11 risk factors observed in the youth/young adults that they interact with through their job.

The most common responses were:

- Drug use (84%)
- Exposure to violence at home (82%)
- School behavior problems (79%)
- Alcohol use (76%)
- Parent is absent, addicted to substances, or in other ways unable to help the youth (76%)
- Exposure to violence in the community (74%)

It is notable that three-fourths of respondents reported that they serve youth with exposure to these risk factors.

More than half of respondents also reported that youth/young adults they serve are exposed to violence at school (52%) or are involved in sexual trafficking/prostitution. Almost half of respondents (45%) reported that individuals that they work with are involved in violent crime.

Table 5.3 Responses to “what risk factors have you observed in the youth/young adults you work with?”	
Risk Factor	Percent reporting
Drug use	84%
Exposure to violence at home	82%
School behavior problems	79%
Alcohol use	76%
Parent is absent, addicted to substances, or in other ways unable to help the youth	76%
Exposure to violence in the community	74%
School failure	71%
Incarcerated parent	71%
School drop-out	68%
Truancy	58%
Parents are too lenient	55%
Exposure to violence at school	53%
Unprotected sex or other risky sexual behavior	53%
Sexual trafficking or involvement in prostitution	53%
Involvement in property crime	50%
Involvement in violent crime	45%
Parents are too harsh/abusive	45%
Death of a parent	42%
Other	5%
Do not know	3%
Total respondents: 38	

Respondents could also write in answers to this question. Write-in responses include:

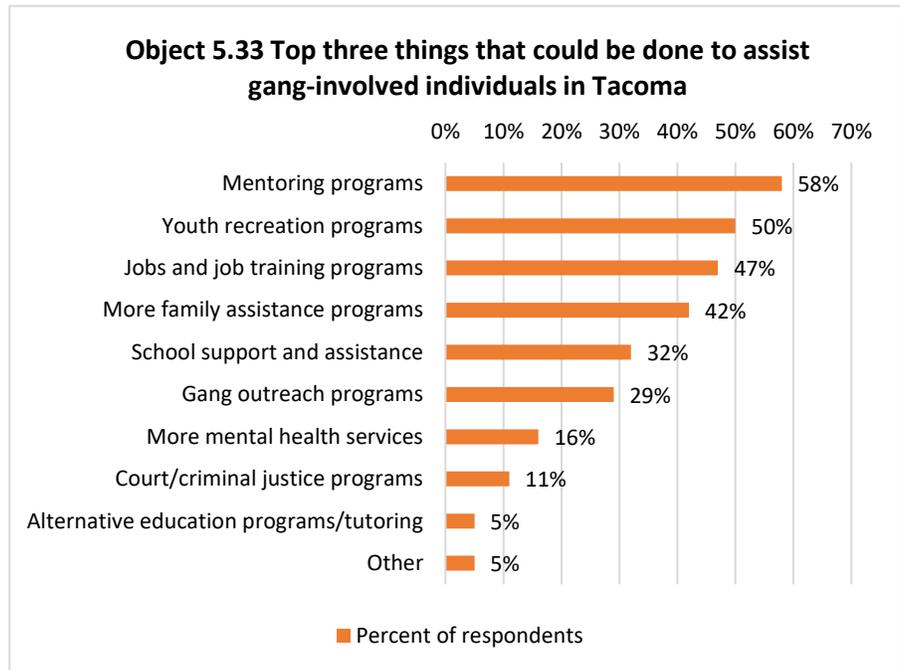
- Lack of hope/purpose
- Sexual abuse

Question: Please pick the top three things that you think could be done to assist gang-involved individuals in Tacoma.

Survey respondents were limited to three answers and were provided with a list of possible responses. Respondents could also write-in their own answers.

Top responses included:

- Mentoring programs (58%)
- Youth recreation (50%)
- Jobs and job training programs (47%)
- Family assistance programs (42%)

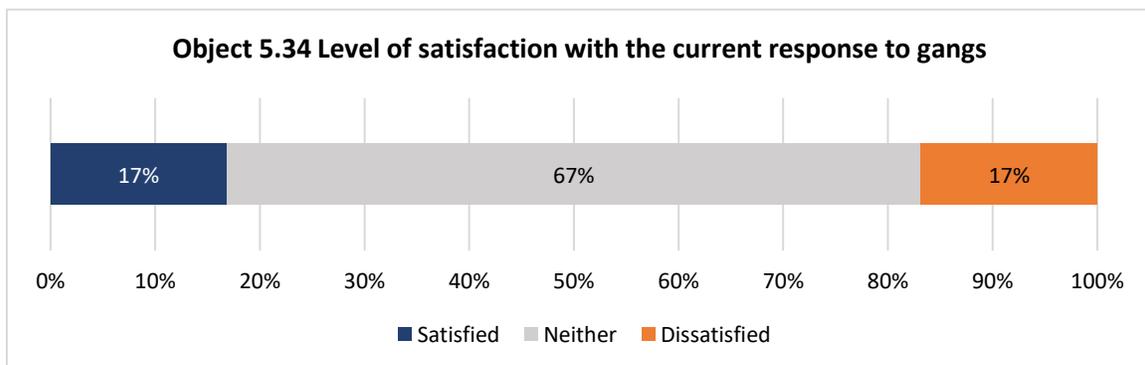


Other write-in responses included:

- Free youth programming
- Relevant, effective treatment programs

Question: How satisfied are you with the current response to gangs in Tacoma?

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) reported that they are neither satisfied or dissatisfied with Tacoma’s current response to gangs. One in six (17%) reported that they are satisfied with the current response, and the same percentage (17%) reported that they are dissatisfied with the current response. No respondents reported that they are very satisfied or very dissatisfied.



Question: What do you think could be done differently or better to improve Tacoma’s current response to gangs?

This survey question was open-ended and asked respondents to write in their own answers.

Responses included:

- Involve more youth at the table who would like to leave the gang life so that they can provide a clear vision of what is needed
- Utilize ex-gang members with years of lived experience to do gang outreach
- Stop gentrification from pushing families out of communities by initiating policies for affordable rent
- Get the community more involved through positive interactions
- Decrease school suspensions and increase support for students in the schools
- More after-school programming and activities to keep youth involved and having fun
- Prevent youth from joining gang by offering services and support at an earlier age
- Offer more community involvement opportunities to youth and provide educational and personal growth opportunities to enable them to make better life choices and coping skills
- Provide a forum/support group where youth can be heard
- Increase mentorship programming
- Encourage gang members to turn in weapons without consequences
- Police department needs to stay tough with gang members and work with the community to identify issues of concern in neighborhoods
- Focus on mentors and increased collaboration with law enforcement
- More time/energy/money/resources should be allocated to the Pathways program through the Juvenile Court to allow personnel to go deeper with youth to work on prevention and rehabilitation.
- I would like us to do a better job of predicting which youth are most at-risk to join a gang so that we can provide family support and services to the youth to prevent involvement
- More prosocial outlets for youth
- More free recreation activities for youth
- Better relations between schools and agencies in Tacoma
- Gang outreach needs to better connect and communicate with juvenile probation
- More early intervention, once a youth is involved it is too late
- The courts and law enforcement need to work more closely to keep weapons out of the hands of children and youth
- More easily accessible education for program personnel that interact with gang-involved youth. We are coming from different backgrounds and may not have the same knowledge on the subject, which makes it difficult to recognize and respond appropriately when we work with a gang-involved youth
- More punishment for gang-involved individuals who commit crimes
- Tacoma would benefit for more services for gang-involved individuals
- Programs need to get away from “tough on offender” approaches and be more accessible to high risk youth

PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY

Nineteen public safety professionals participated in a voluntary online survey. This survey was conducted to supplement the current data available on gangs from Tacoma Police Department. Responses were completely anonymous, and the survey was disseminated via the Pierce County Gang Task Force. Survey respondents are employed by:

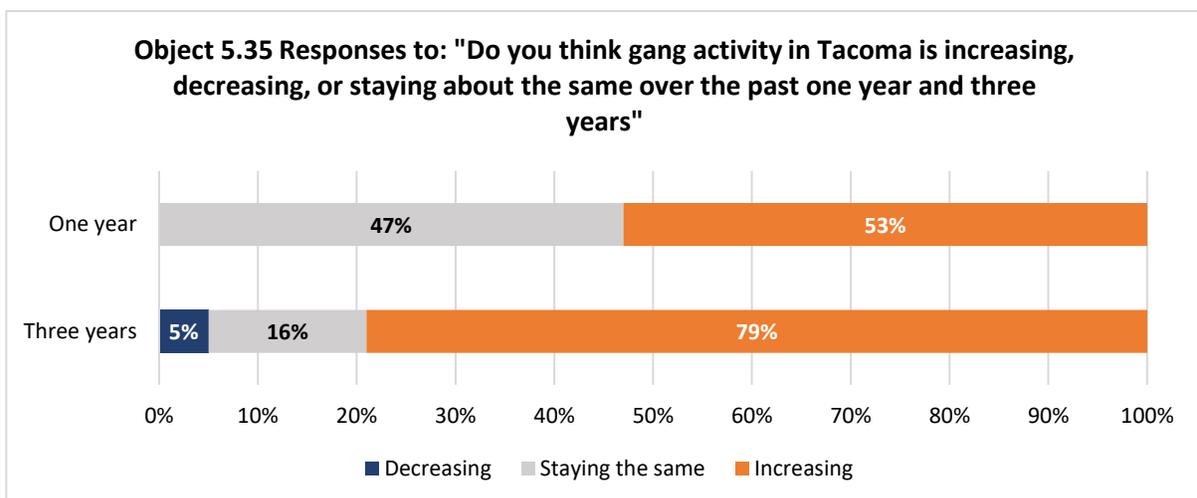
- Tacoma Police Department
- Pierce County Sheriff's Office
- Washington Department of Corrections

Respondents work in a wide variety of roles within local law enforcement agencies in Tacoma.

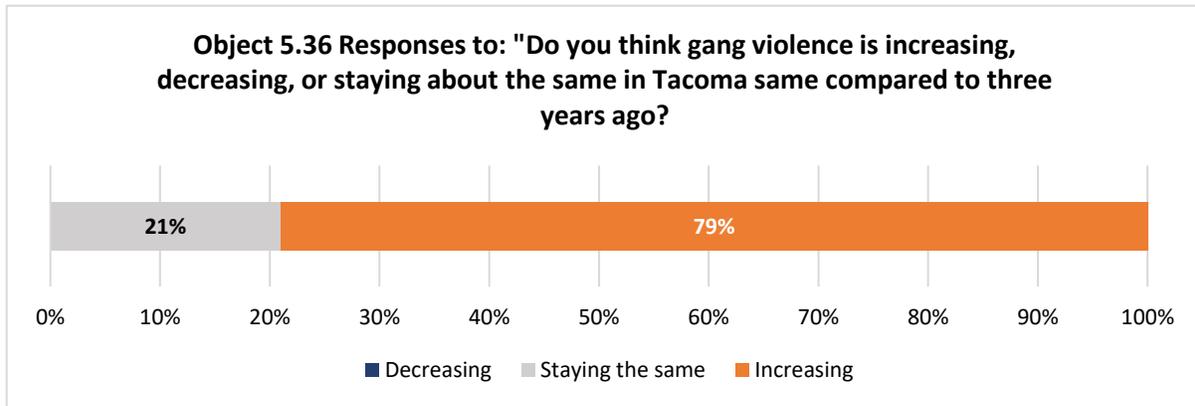
Question: Do you believe gang activity is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same in Tacoma compared to three years ago?

Most respondents (79%) reported that they believe gang activity in Tacoma has increased over the past three years. One in six respondents (16%) reported that they believe that gang activity has stayed about the same. A small percentage (5%) reported that they believe that gang activity has decreased.

Question: Do you believe gang activity is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same in Tacoma compared to three years ago?



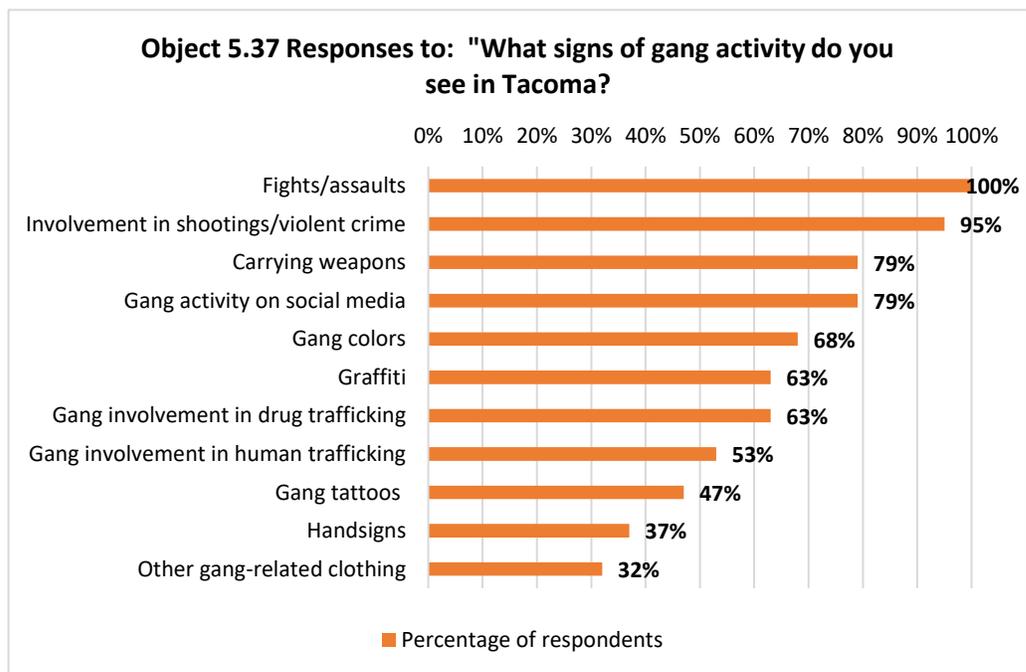
Most respondents (79%) reported that they believe that gang violence in Tacoma has increased over the past three years. One in five (21%) reported that they believe gang violence in Tacoma is staying about the same. No respondents reported that gang violence has decreased.



QUESTION: WHAT SIGNS OF GANG ACTIVITY DO YOU SEE IN TACOMA?

Respondents were provided with a list of possible gang activities and were asked to mark all that applied.

All respondents (100%) reported gang involvement in fights/assaults, and almost all (95%) reported gang involvement in shootings and other violent crimes.



Most reported involvement by gangs in carrying weapons (79%) and engaging in gang activity on social media (79%). Two-

thirds of respondents reported gang involvement in drug trafficking (63%) and more than half (53%) reported gang involvement in human trafficking activities in Tacoma.

Question: Which gangs are most active in Tacoma?

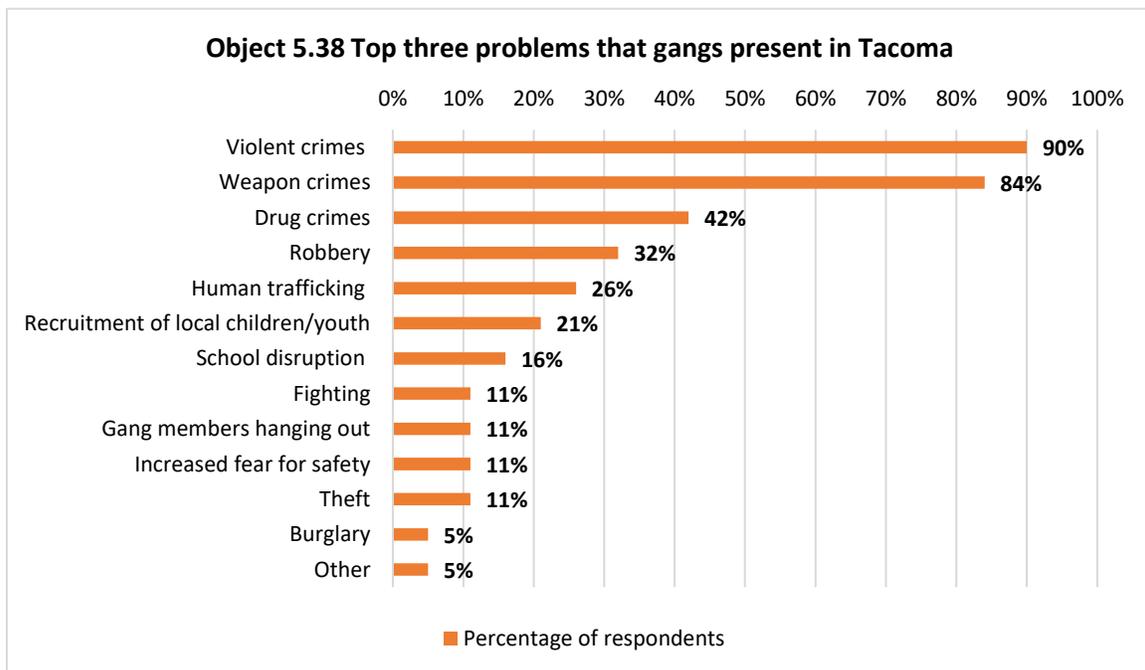
Respondents listed 18 different street gangs as the most active gangs in Tacoma, along with several outlaw motorcycle gangs:

- Hill Top Crips
 - Knoccoutz Crips
 - Gangster Disciples
 - Carnales Sureños
 - Playboy Sureños
 - 18th Street
 - East Side Piru
 - Tillicum Park Gangsters
 - 72nd Gangster Disciples
 - South Side Psycho
 - South Side Criminal
 - Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)
 - Lakewood Hustler Crips
 - Family Mobs Everything
 - Sureños
 - East Side Bloods
 - Eastside Lokotes
 - Native Gangster Crip
- Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, including Bandidos, Sin City Disciples, Wheels of Soul, Outsiders, Gypsy Jokers, Diplomatz, and Dahuru

Gangs that were mentioned most frequently include Hilltop Crips, Knoccoutz, Gangster Disciples, Lakewood Hustler Crips, Tillicum Park Gangsters, Sureños, and East Side Piru.

Question: Please pick the top three problems that you believe gangs present in Tacoma

Respondents were provided with a list of possible options and were limited in selecting three answers. They could also choose to write in their own custom response to this question.

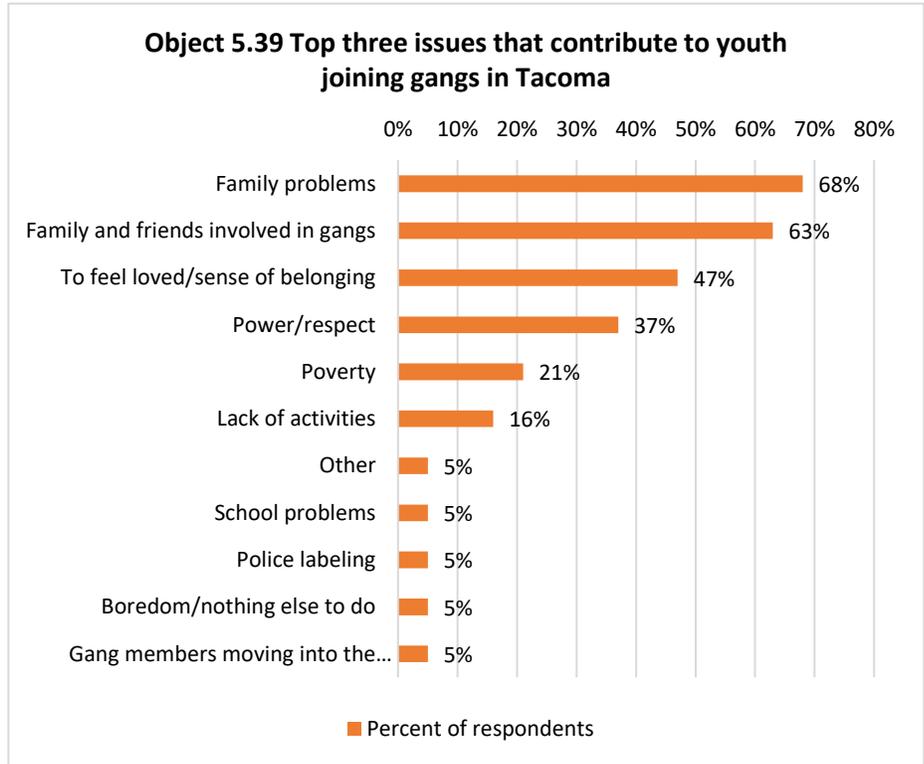


The most common responses included violent crimes (90% of respondents) and weapon crimes (84%). There seems to be strong consensus among the respondents about gang involvement in these crimes as respondents were twice as likely to select these options compared to any other choice. Other answers provided by respondents include crimes related to the growth of the marijuana business in Washington, including gang members working at or owning marijuana shops, burglarizing them, and violent crimes.

Question: In your opinion, what are the top three issues that contribute to youth joining gangs in Tacoma?

Respondents were provided with a list of possible options and were limited to three choices. They could also provide an answer in their own words. The top reasons selected by respondents all focused on family issues and emotional support provided by gangs.

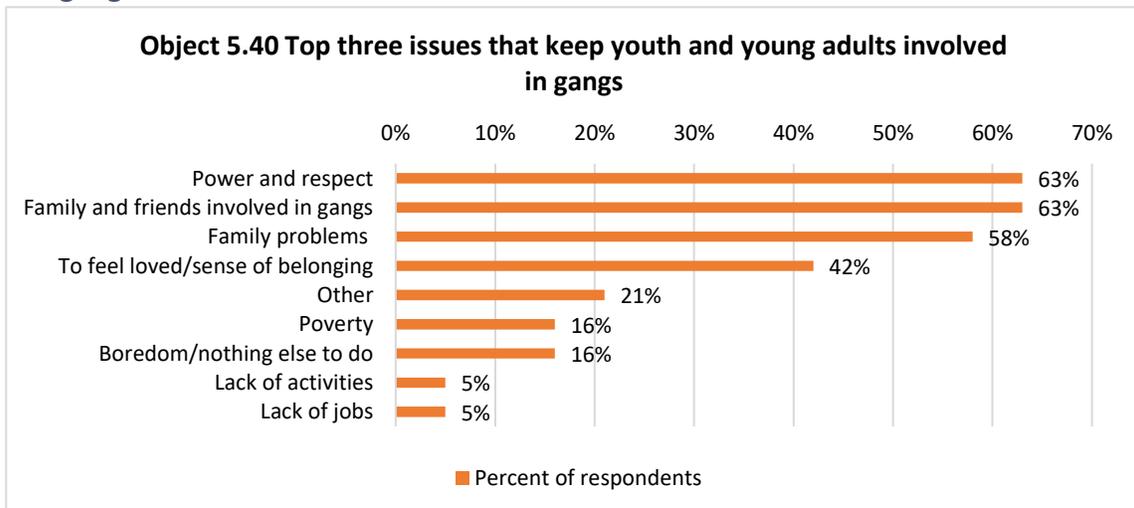
More than two thirds of respondents (68%) identified family problems as one of the top issues contributing to youth joining gangs. A similar percentage (63%) reported that family/friends involved in the gangs are one of the top three issues contributing to youth joining gangs. To feel loved/sense of belonging was selected by almost half of respondents (47%).



Other responses included:

- Lack of family structure at home
- Poor parenting practices
- Lack of parent involvement/absent parents
- Lack of positive and successful male role models
- Multigenerational gang families

Question: In your opinion, what are the top three issues that keep youth and young adults involved in gangs in Tacoma?



The top responses were power/respect (63%) and family and friends involved in gangs (63%). Family problems were identified by 58% of respondents.

Question: What risk factors/at-risk behaviors have you observed in the youth/young adults that you interact with through your job?

The most common responses were:

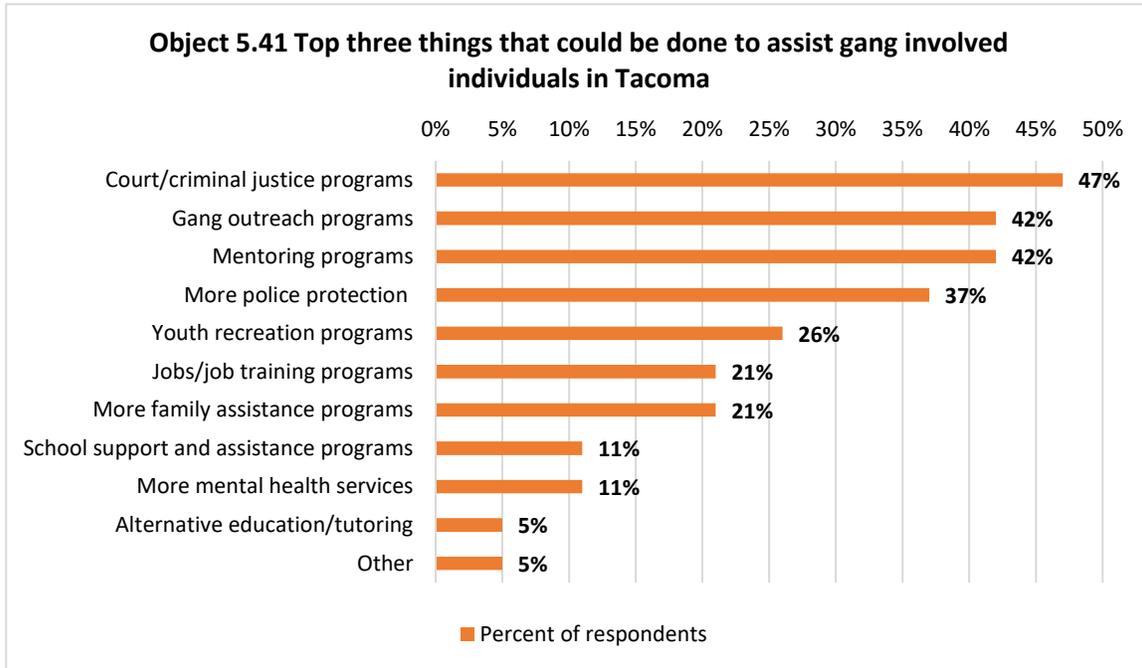
- Drug use (84%)
- Parent is absent, addicted to substances or in other ways unable to help the youth (84%)
- School behavior problems (74%)
- Alcohol use (68%)
- Exposure to violence at home (63%)
- Exposure to violence in the community (58%)
- Involvement in violent crime (58%)

The top responses of public safety professionals were quite like those of youth serving professionals. Public safety professionals identified an average of 9 risk factors that youth/young adults are exposed to in Tacoma

Table 5.4 Responses to “what risk factors have you observed in the youth/young adults you work with?”	
Risk Factor	Percent reporting
Drug use	84%
Parent is absent, addicted to substances, or in other ways unable to help the youth	84%
School behavior problems	74%
Alcohol use	68%
Exposure to violence at home	63%
Exposure to violence in the community	58%
Involvement in violent crime	58%
Parents are too lenient	58%
Truancy	53%
Incarcerated parent	53%
School drop-out	47%
Involvement in property crime	47%
School failure	42%
Exposure to violence at school	26%
Unprotected sex or other risky sexual behavior	26%
Death of a parent	11%
Parents are too harsh/abusive	5%
Total respondents: 19	

Question: Please pick the top three things that you think could be done to assist gang-involved individuals in Tacoma

Survey respondents were limited to three or fewer responses to this question and could choose from a list of possible options or write in a custom response.

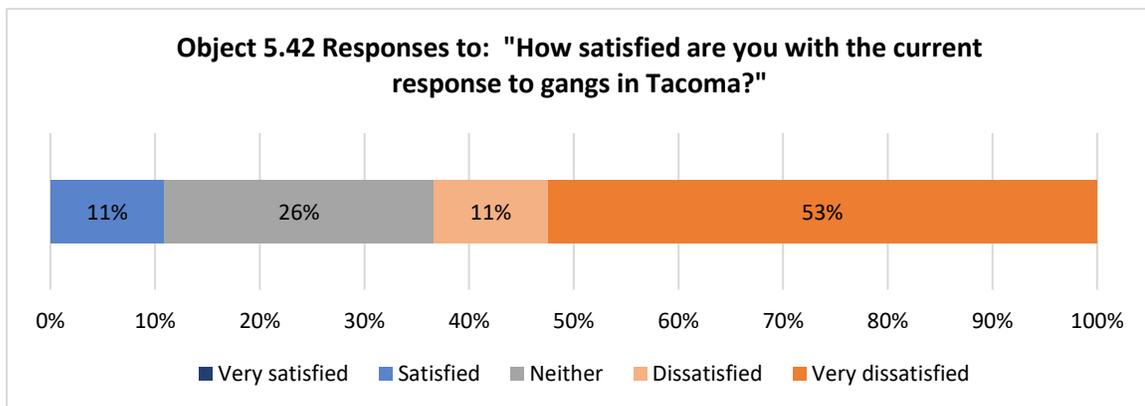


Top responses included:

- Court and criminal justice programs (47%)
- Gang outreach programs (42%)
- Mentoring programs (42%)
- More police protection (37%)

Question: How satisfied are you with the current response to gangs in Tacoma?

Most respondents (64%) expressed dissatisfaction with the current response to gangs, and over half (53%) reported that they are very dissatisfied with the current response to gangs. One quarter of



respondents (26%) were neither satisfied or dissatisfied. About one in ten respondents (11%) were satisfied with the current response.

Question: what do you think could be done differently or better to improve the current response to gangs in Tacoma?

This survey question was open-ended. Many respondents focused on the role of Tacoma Police Department's Gang Intelligence Unit, as well as the role of the court system and intervention services.

- Tacoma Police Department's "Gang Unit" should aggressively and proactively collect intelligence on and investigate/enforce laws against criminal gang members.
- Start by increasing the deterrent to gang activity (more arrests), and then offer alternatives, especially for first-time offenders, such as court ordered job training, successful male mentors, attending church, victim panels, celebrate recovery, etc.
- Give Tacoma Police Department more staffing and resources to deal with gangs
- Assign more officers to the gang unit
- More proactive gang enforcement activities
- Allow police officers to do their job, including proactive efforts to reduce gang crime
- Collect and share information on gang members and more actively pursue criminal investigations on gang crimes
- The Tacoma Police Department Gang Unit was reduced and now consists of two officers and one sergeant, who have been assigned to Special Investigations Division (SID) for nearly two years. They are no longer in uniform, in patrol cars, contacting gang members, or responding to gang-related calls. There are very few (2-3) officers in the Tacoma Police Department who are formally trained in gang-related culture and activities, and they are on patrol, making the largest impact. The department needs a robust gang/violent crime unit with 6 to 8 proactive patrol officers who focus on various activities connected to gangs: burglaries (for weapons), controlled substances, firearms, human trafficking, promoting prostitution, etc.
- Establish a multiagency proactive gang task force that specifically targets the substantial gang problem in Tacoma
- More collaboration between law enforcement and other agencies, and a more structured system for prevention, intervention, and justice-involved individuals.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Several questions were structured for comparison across survey respondent groups.

Question: Top three reasons for gang activity in Tacoma

Respondent groups who were asked about this question include community residents, community leaders, agency personnel, public safety personnel and gang-involved individuals.

Table 5.5 Top three reasons for gang activity in Tacoma					
	Community Residents	Community Leaders	Agency Personnel	Public Safety Personnel	Gang involved individuals
1	Poverty (45.2%)	Poverty (70%)	Poverty (53%)	Family problems (68%)	Lack of activities (51.2%)
2	Family/friends in gang (43.8%)	Feel loved/sense of belonging (46%)	Family/friends in gang (53%)	Family/friends in the gang (63%)	Family problems (40.7%)
3	Feel loved/sense of belonging (30.4%)	Family/friends = in gang (41%)	Family problems (42%)	Feel loved/sense of belonging (47%)	Family/friends in gang (40.7%)
					Feel loved/sense of belonging (40.7%)

Gang-involved individuals were asked about their personal reasons for joining a gang. The top three responses were:

Top 3 reasons for joining a gang

1	2	3
To belong/for acceptance	A family member was in the gang	For protection/to feel safe
		To make money

While most other groups of respondents identified poverty as a primary reason for gang involvement, this reason was not reported by gang-involved individuals, who focused more on lack of activities and social/emotional/family reasons for joining a gang. When gang-involved individuals were asked about their personal reasons for joining a gang, emotional/family reasons were the top ranked reasons, and “to make money” was the third-ranked choice. It should be noted that gang involved individuals also reported exceptionally high levels of trauma exposure related to personal victimization and family abuse/neglect.

Question: Top three things that should be done about gangs

This question was asked of community residents, leaders, agency personnel, public safety personnel, and gang-involved individuals. Mentoring was selected by four of five groups, as was youth programs/recreation. Jobs/job training programs were also selected by four of five groups.

Table 5.6 Top three things that should be done about gangs

	Community Residents	Community Leaders	Agency Personnel	Public safety personnel	Gang involved individuals
1	Youth programs/recreation (48.1%)	Youth programs/recreation (83%)	Mentoring (58%)	Court/criminal justice programs (47%)	Youth programs/recreation (52.4%)
2	Mentoring (47.6%)	Jobs/job training (56%)	Youth programs/recreation (50%)	Gang outreach programs (42%)	Jobs/opportunity (14.3%)
3	Jobs/job training (39.5%)	Mentoring (53%)	Jobs/job training (47%)	Mentoring (42%)	Educational programs (9.5%)

Gang involved individuals were also asked what should be done to prevent younger youth from joining gangs. The top response was mentoring programs, followed by family programs and youth programs/activities/recreation. Gang involved individuals were also asked what might make them think about leaving the gang and what types of support would help with the transition out of gangs.

Table 5.7 Interview with gang involved individuals

	What would make you think about leaving the gang?	What support would help you leave the gang life?
1	Family responsibilities (51.9%)	Get a job (61.8%)
2	Get a job (37%)	Relocate (14.7%)
3	Become a parent (22%)	Support (14.7%)

While employment was listed as the top support that would help individuals leave the gang, two of the top three reasons that individuals would think about leaving the gang were related to family, including family responsibilities (51.9%) and becoming a parent (22%). About one-third of gang-involved individuals reported that getting a job would make them think about leaving the gang.

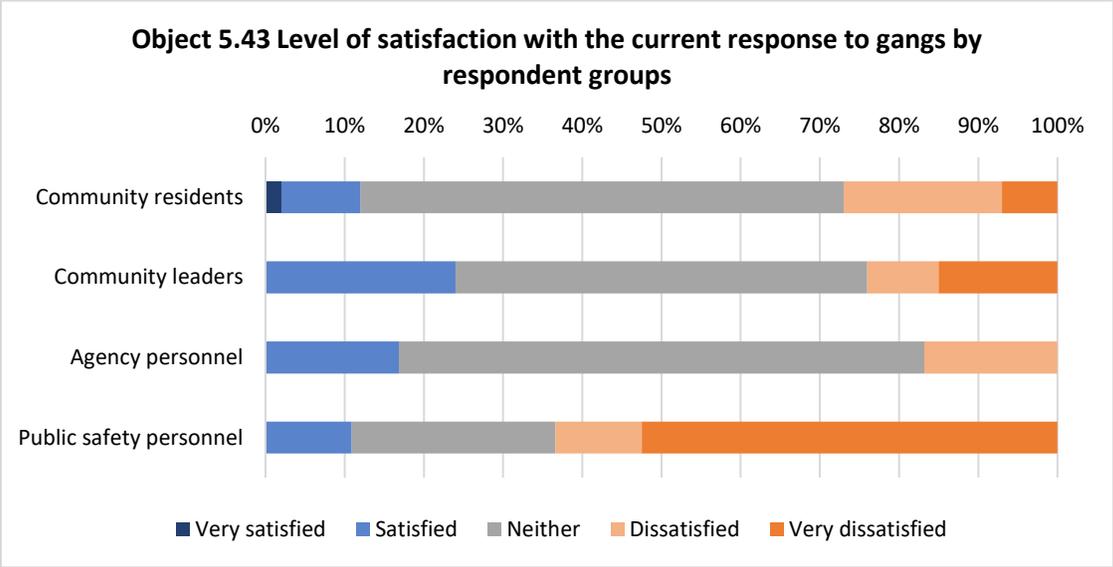
Question: How satisfied are you with the current response to gangs?

Community residents, community leaders, agency personnel and public safety personnel were all asked this question. Public safety personnel were the most likely to report dissatisfaction (64%) with the current response. About one fourth of community residents (28%) and community leaders (17%) are dissatisfied with the current response.

Table 5.8 Level of satisfaction with current response

Level of satisfaction	Community Residents	Community Leaders	Agency Personnel	Public safety personnel
Very satisfied	2%	0	0	0
Satisfied	10%	24%	17%	11%
Neither	61%	52%	67%	26%
Dissatisfied	20%	9%	17%	11%
Very dissatisfied	7%	15%	0	53%

The most common response for community residents (61%), community leaders (52%) and agency personnel (67%) is that they are neither satisfied or dissatisfied with the current response to gangs. When community residents were asked about their reasons for satisfaction/dissatisfaction, the most common reason was that they do not know what is currently being done in Tacoma to respond to gangs. Public safety personnel were the most likely to express that they are dissatisfied (11%) or very dissatisfied (53%).



Section 6 – School data

This section covers school suspension data and the perceptions and opinions of school personnel in Tacoma.

SCHOOL STAFF SURVEY

Due to the teacher strike that occurred in September 2018, we were unable to conduct a thorough school staff survey in Tacoma Public Schools. However, 34 education professionals voluntarily responded to an online school survey through Tacoma Public Schools and Teach for America, and the results are posted below.

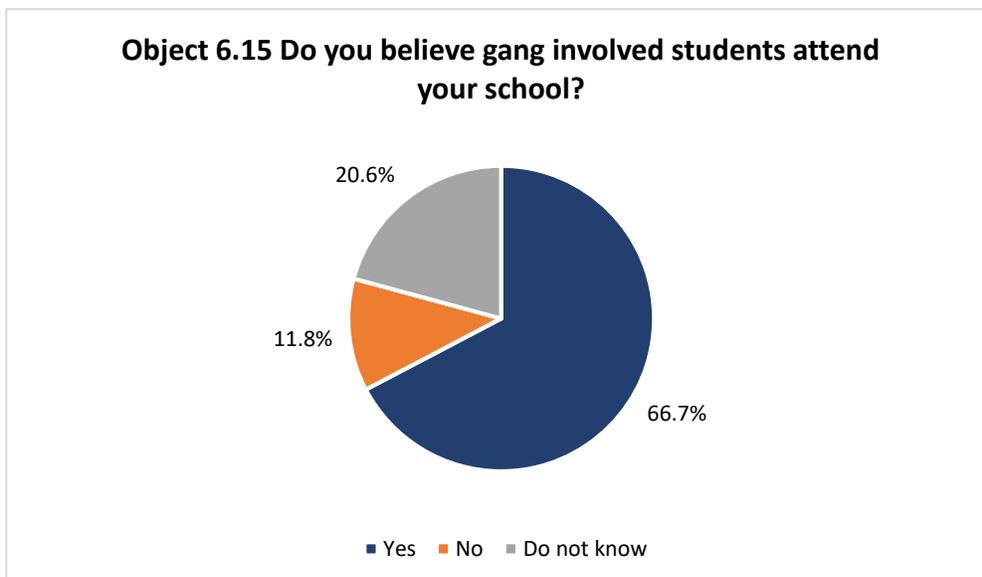
Personnel from the following schools participated in the voluntary survey:

- Larchmont Elementary
- Washington Elementary
- Lincoln High School
- McCarver Elementary School
- Central Administration
- Gray Middle School
- Sherman Elementary
- Bryant Montessori School
- Transportation Department, TPS
- Foss High School
- Oakland High School
- Birney Elementary
- Wilson High School
- Whittier Elementary
- Jason Lee Middle School
- Truman Middle School
- Wainwright Intermediate

School personnel included transportation personnel, teachers, administrators and safety/security personnel.

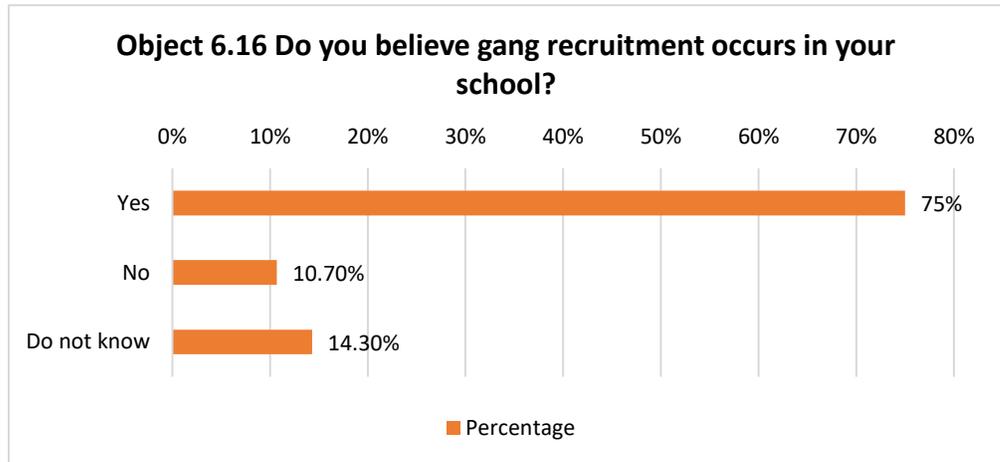
Question: Do you believe that gang-involved students attend your school?

Two-thirds of respondents (66.7%) reported that they believe that gang-involved students attend their school. One in ten respondents (11.8%) reported that they do not believe gang-involved students attend their school. One in five respondents (20.6%) reported that they do not know.



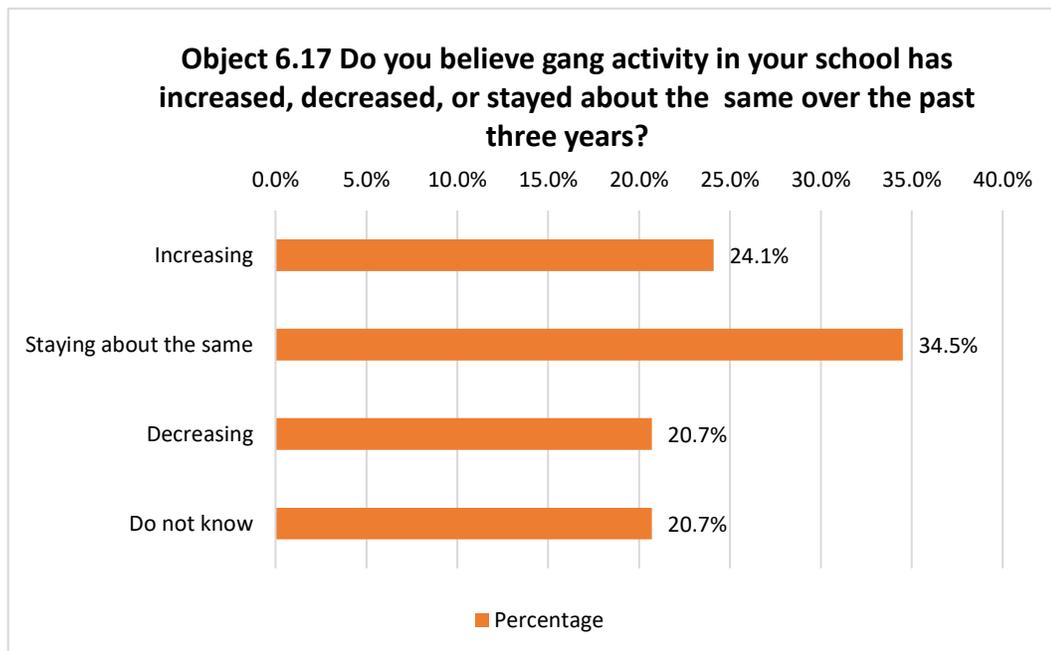
Question: Do you believe that gang recruitment is occurring in your school?

Three-fourths of respondents (75%) reported that they believe that gang recruitment occurs in their school. One in ten respondents (10.7%) reported that they do not believe gang recruitment is occurring in their school and 14.3% of respondents stated that they do not know.



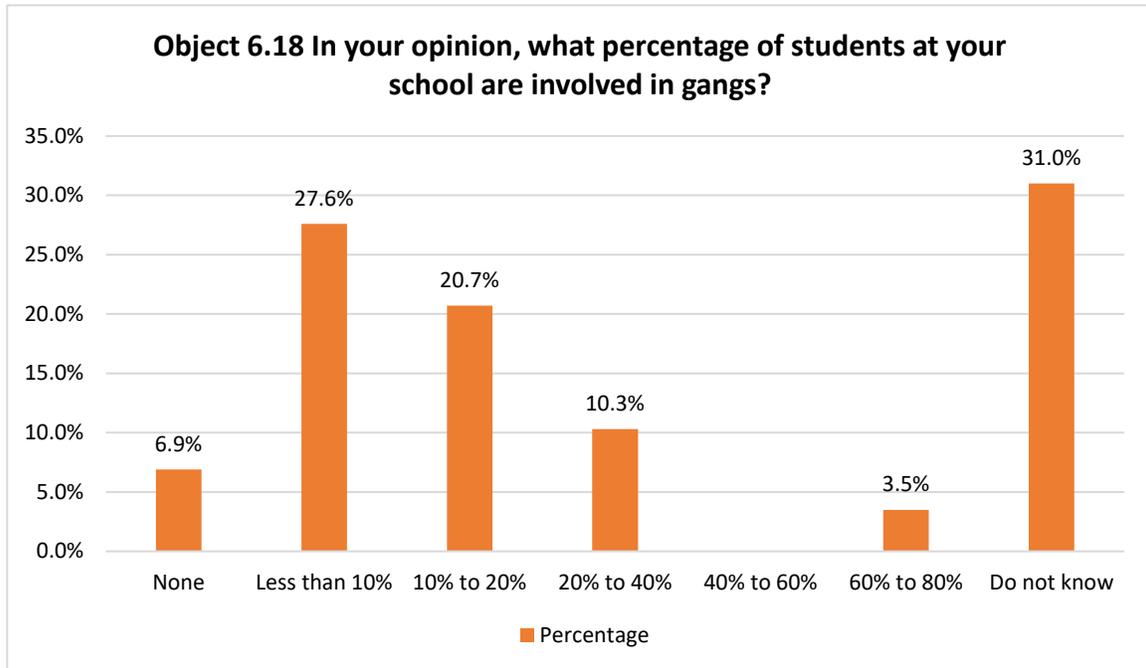
Question: Do you believe gang activity in your school is increasing, decreasing or staying about the same?

About one third of respondents (34.5%) reported that gang activity is staying about the same in their school. About one fourth of respondents (24.1%) noted that gang activity is increasing and one in five (20.7%) reported that it is decreasing. One in five respondents (20.7%) also stated that they do not know whether gang activity is increasing or decreasing at their school.



Question: In your opinion, what percentage of students at your school are involved in gangs?

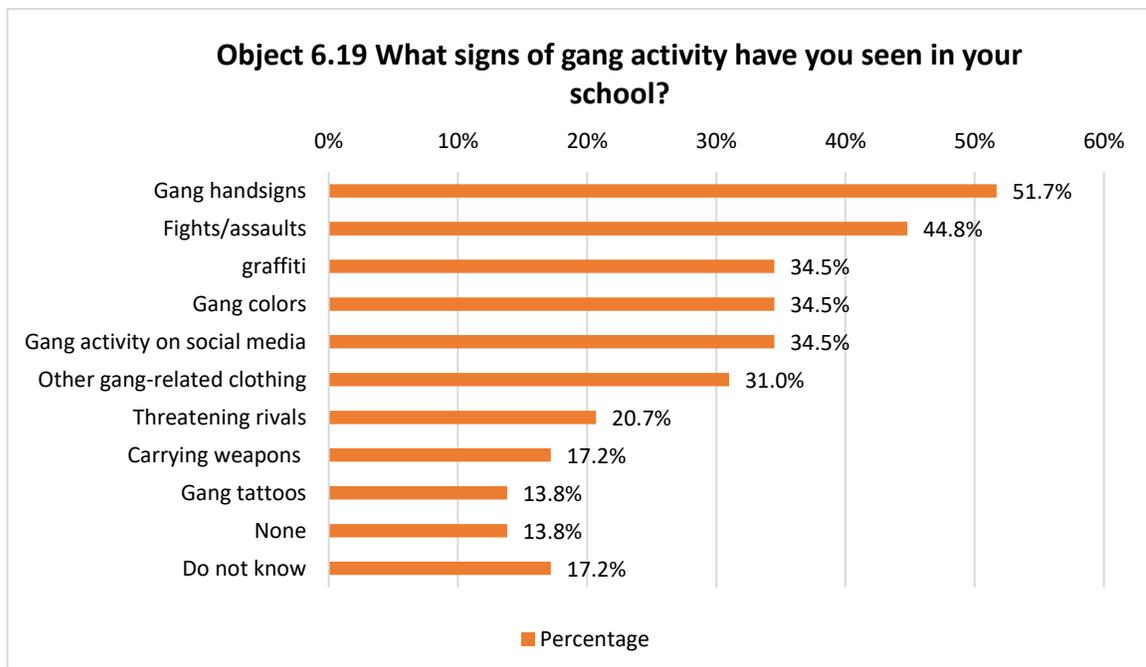
A little less than half (48.3%) of respondents reported that up to 20% of the students in their school are involved in gangs. One third of respondents stated that they do not know what percentage of students in their school are involved in gangs. One in ten respondents noted that 20% to 40% of students in their school are involved in gangs.



Question: What signs of gang activity do you see in your school?

School personnel were provided with a list of possible gang identifiers and could also write in a custom response. They could select all applicable identifiers that applied.

The most common response by school personnel was gang hand signs (51.7%), followed by fights/assaults (44.8%) and graffiti (34.5%), gang colors (34.5%) and gang activity on social media (34.5%). One in five respondents (20.7%) reported that they had observed gang members threatening rivals, and a similar percentage reported seeing gang members carrying weapons at school (17.2%).



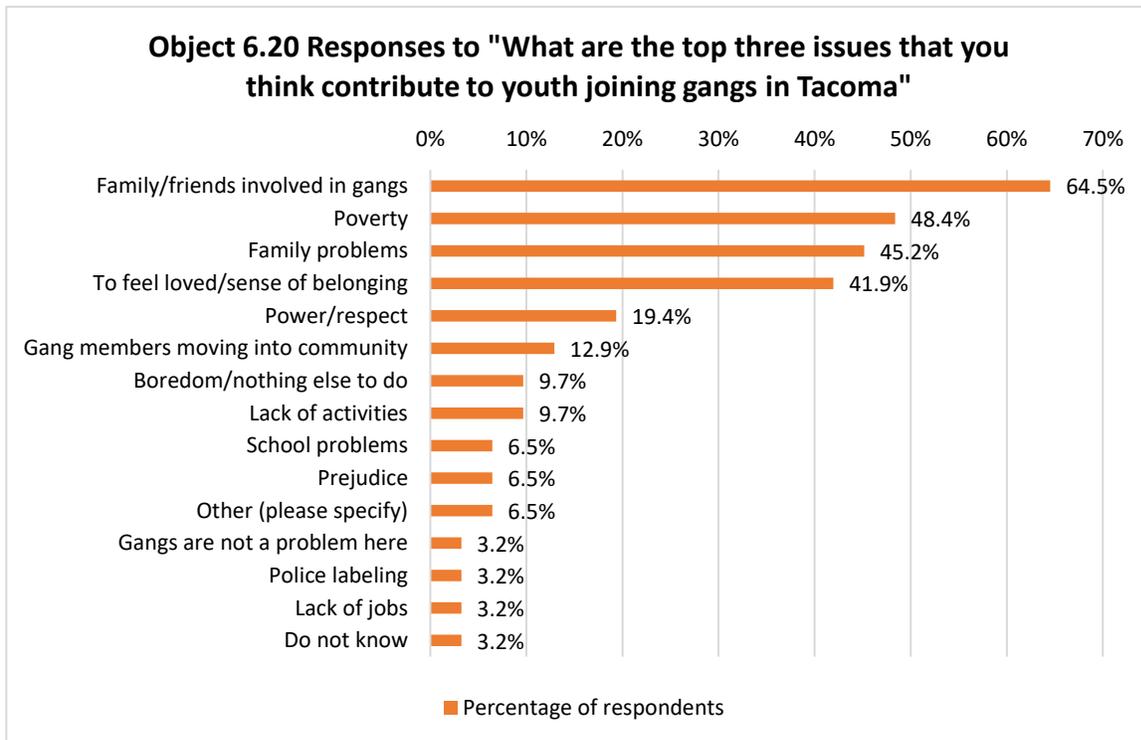
Custom responses to this question included:

- Older siblings/parents encouraging gang affiliation
- Gang slang such as cuz, “that’s on the set ni@@a”
- Catching students with weed
- They brag about their gang affiliation and activities

Question: What are the top three issues that you think contribute to youth joining gangs in Tacoma?

The top responses to this question by school personnel are:

- Family/friends involved in gangs (64.2%)
- Poverty (48.4%)
- Family problems (45.2%)
- To feel loved/sense of belonging (41.9%)



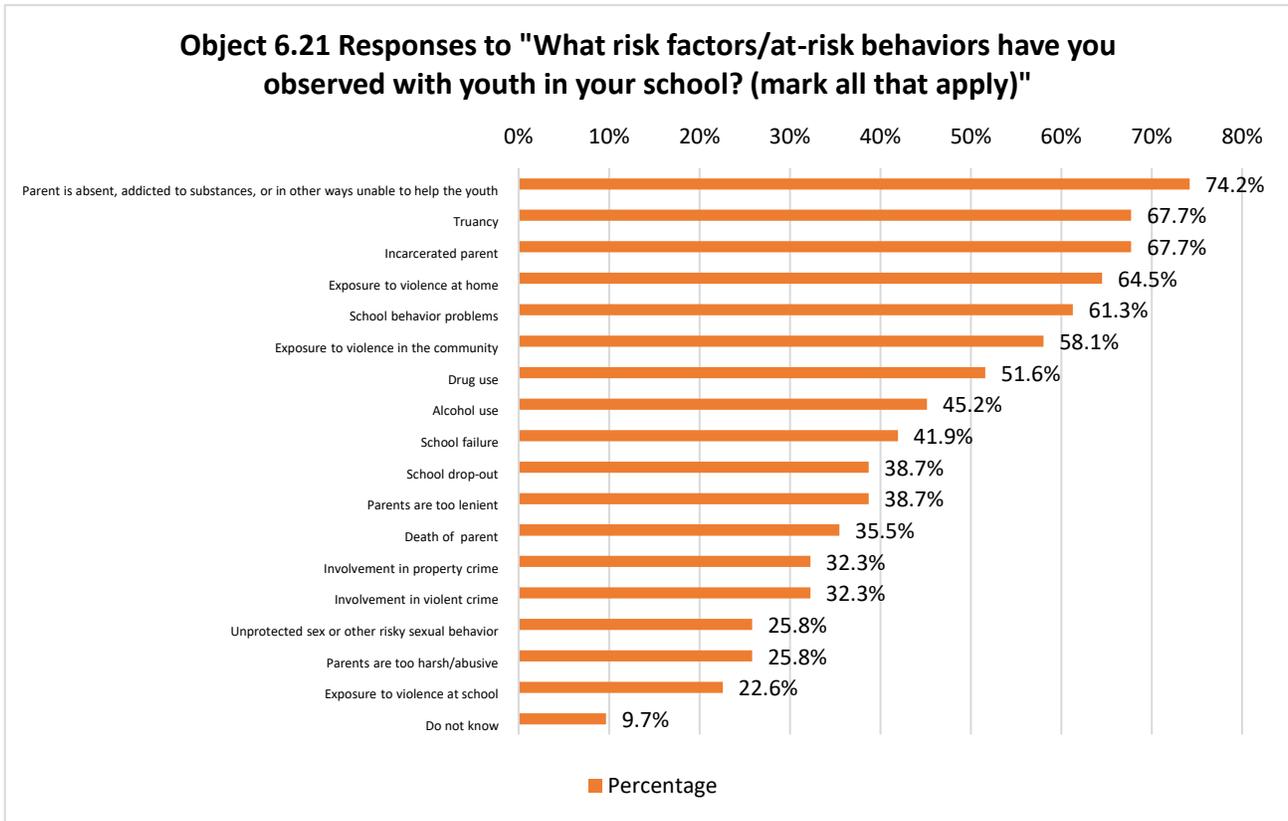
Other custom responses to this question include:

- Not enough funding for after school and athletic activities. Bad coaching and adult involvement.
- Intimidation

Question: What risk factors/at-risk behaviors have you observed with youth in your school?

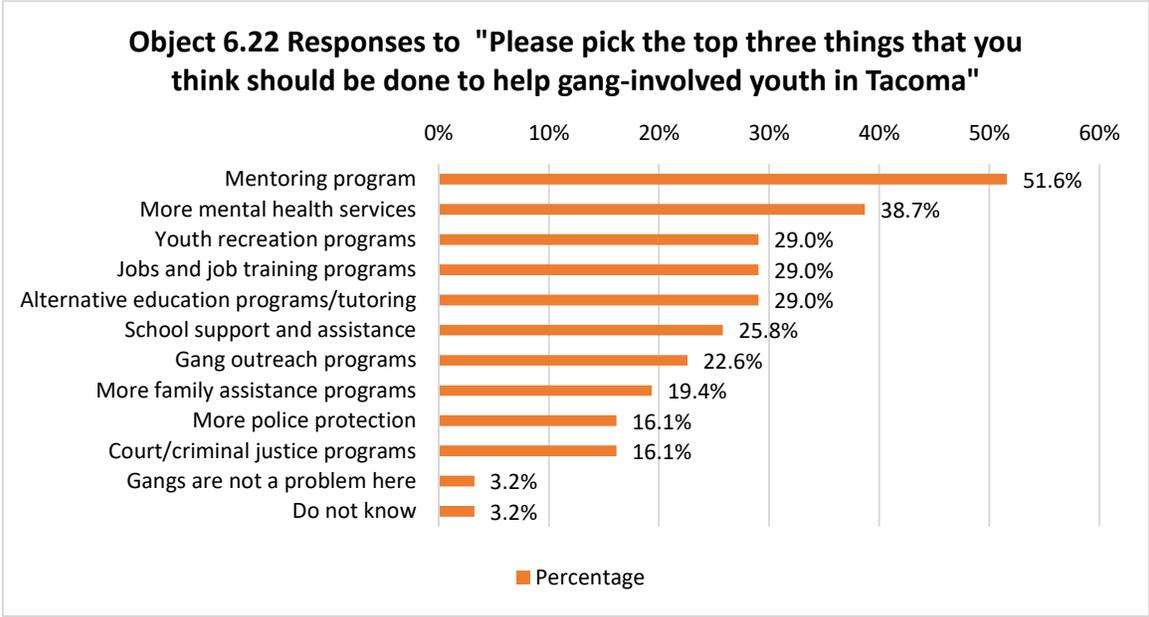
More than three fourths of respondents (74.2%) reported that youth in their school have parents who are absent, addicted to substances or in other ways unable to supervise their children. More than two thirds (67.7%) of respondents reported that students at their school are truant or have an incarcerated parent. Almost two-thirds of respondents (64.5%) reported that students are exposed

to violence at home. More than half of respondents reported that students at their school have behavior problems (61.3%), exposure to violence in the community (58.1%), and drug use (51.6%).



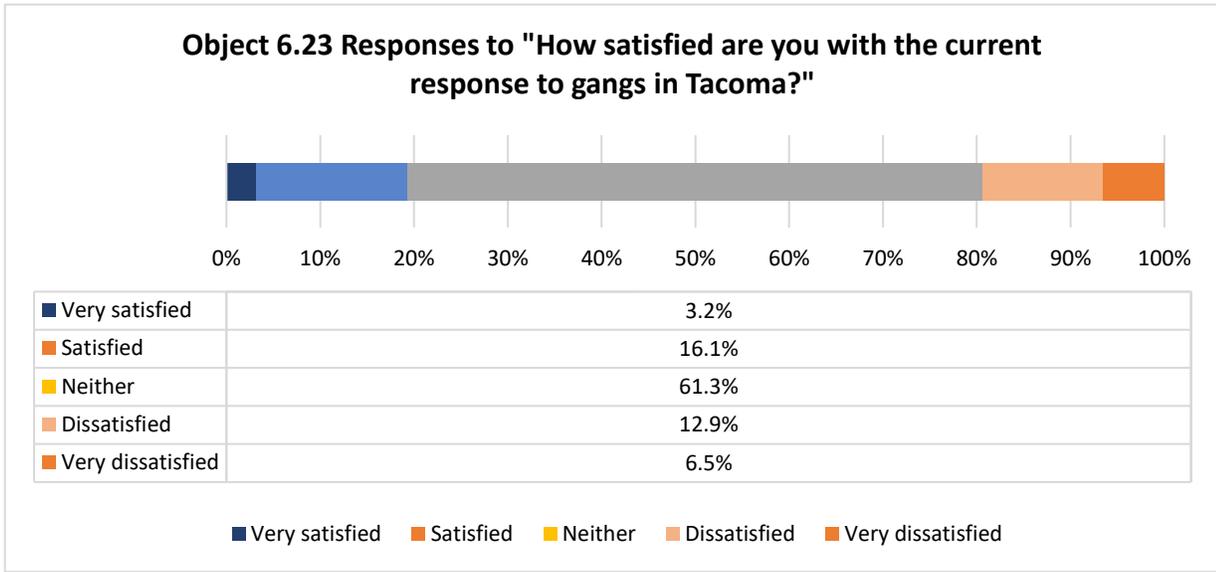
Question: Please pick the top three things that you think should be done to help gang-involved youth in Tacoma

Top responses to this question included mentoring programs (51.6%), more mental health services (38.7%), youth recreation programs (29%), jobs and job training programs (29%) and alternative education programs (29%).



Question: How satisfied are you with the current response to gangs in Tacoma?

Many respondents (61.3%) reported that they are neither satisfied or dissatisfied with the current response. One in five respondents (19.3%) reported that they are either satisfied or very satisfied and a similar percentage (19.4%) reported that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

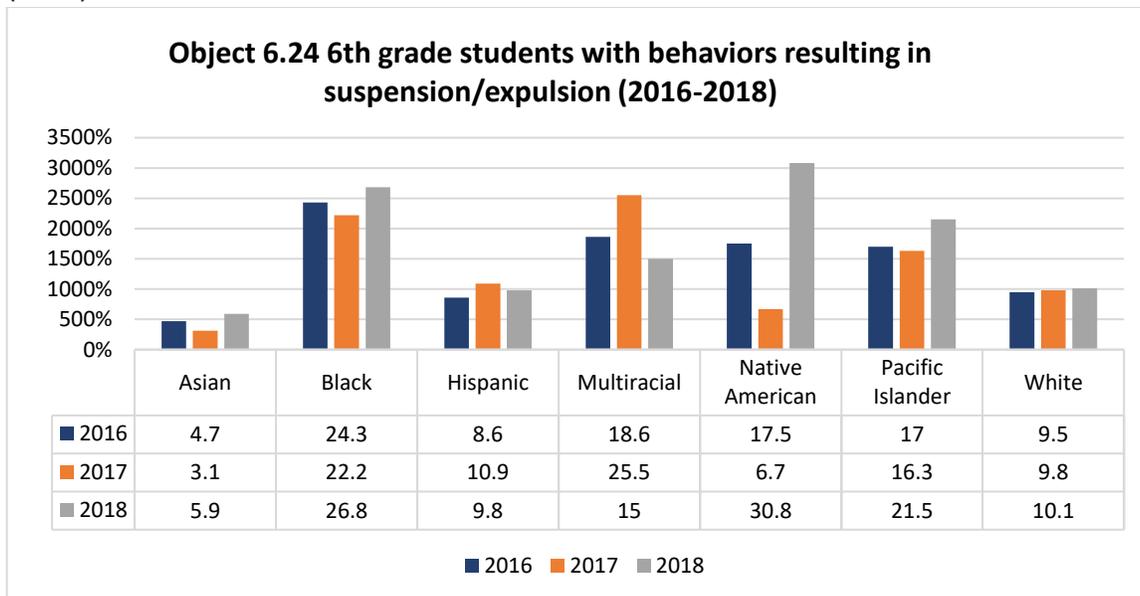


SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

School suspensions/expulsions are reported annually by Tacoma Public Schools. Data reported in this section is from Tacoma Public Schools benchmark reporting for the district’s strategic plan, goal 4 (Tacoma Public Schools, 2018, <https://www.tacomaschools.org/strategic-plan/Pages/goal-4-safety.aspx>). School suspensions and expulsions are an important risk factor that can increase the likelihood of a youth’s future involvement in gangs. The National Gang Center notes:

Suspensions and expulsions from school often mean that students are removed from adult supervision and, in turn, are exposed to greater association with delinquent peers, which can increase delinquency (Hemphill, Toumborou, Herrenkohl, et al., 2006). Delinquency involvement can increase gang membership and court referral (Esbensen and Huizinga, 1993; Hill et al., 1999; Thornberry et al., 2003) (National Gang Center, nd).

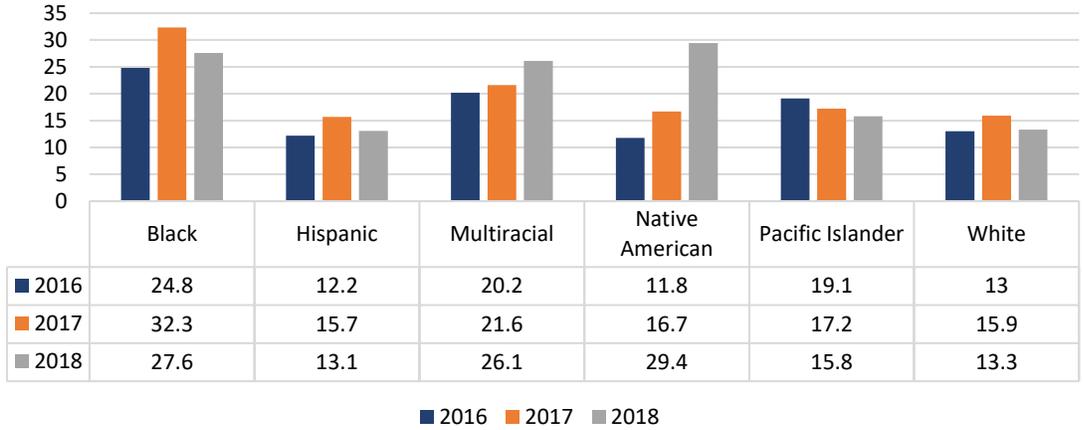
The percentage of students with behaviors resulting in suspension/expulsion by grade and race are reported in this section, and graphics with suspensions by school are found in Appendix B. On average, during 2017-18, black and Pacific Islander students were suspended at a rate that is two to 2.5 times higher than the rate of suspensions for white or Hispanic students. Asian students have on average the lowest rate of suspensions during all three years and for all four grades. More than one-fourth of all black (26.8%) and one fifth of all Pacific Islander (21.5%) 6th graders were suspended or expelled during 2018. This represents an increase over the three-year period from school year 2015-16 to school year 2017-18 for both population groups. In contrast, 10.1% of white 6th graders and 9.8% of Hispanic 6th graders were suspended or expelled during 2018. The highest rate of suspension during 2018 was for Native American 6th graders (30.8%) and the lowest rate of suspension was for Asian 6th graders (5.9%).



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018

The highest rates of suspension/expulsion during 2018 for 8th graders were for Native American students (29.4%), black students (27.6%) and multiracial students (26.1%). These rates were 2 to 2.5 times higher than the rate of suspensions/expulsions for white 8th graders (13.3%). The rate of suspensions/expulsions for Pacific Islanders 8th graders was 41.4% higher than for white 8th graders. The lowest rates of suspension/expulsions were for Asians () and Hispanic students (13.1%).

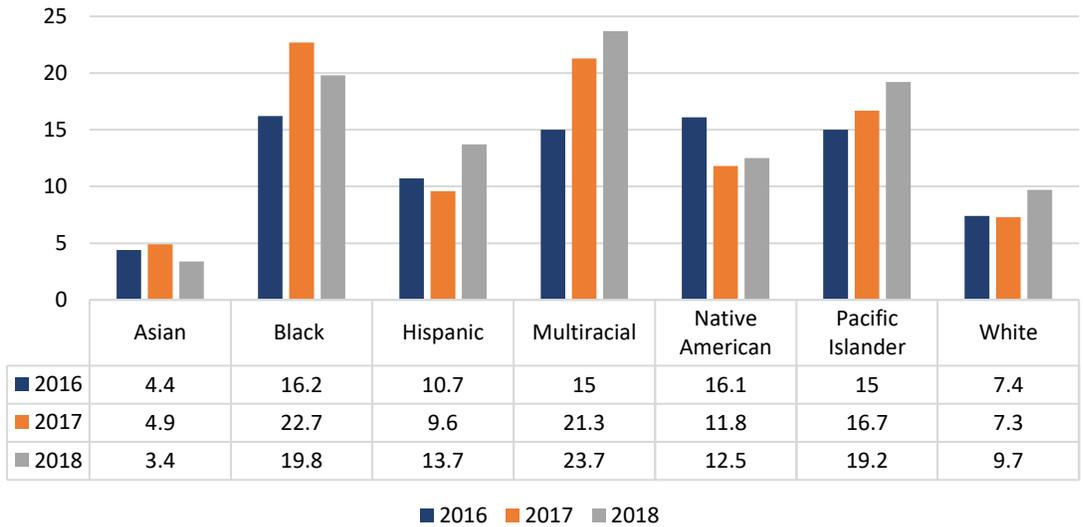
Object 6.25 8th grade students with behaviors resulting in suspension/expulsion (2016-2018)



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018

Suspensions for black/African American students decreased by 23.8% between 2017 and 2018. However, overall, school suspensions for African American students increased from 24.8% in 2016 to 27.6% in 2018. Native Americans (29.4%) were the most likely, per capita, to be suspended or expelled during 2018.

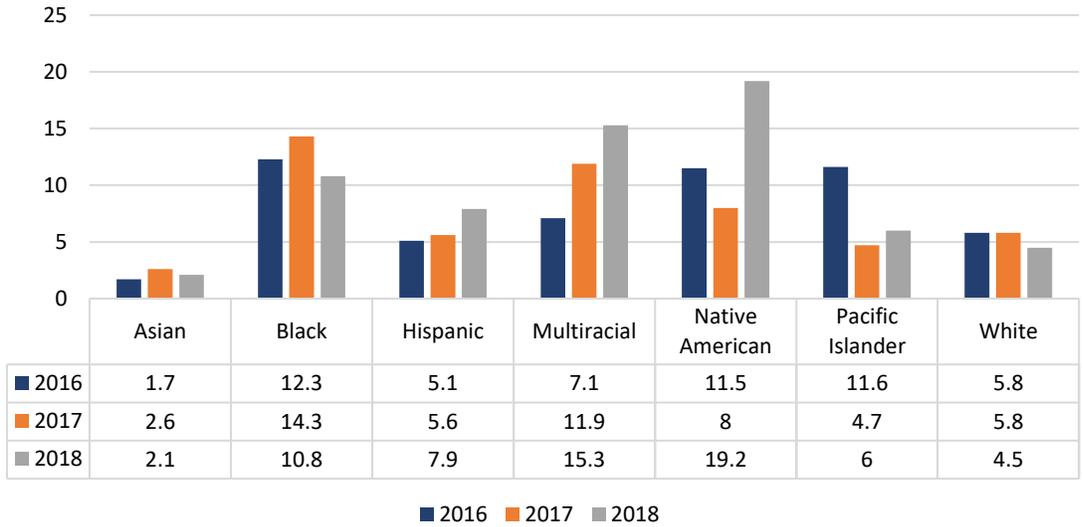
Object 6.26 9th grade students with behaviors resulting in suspension/expulsion (2016-2018)



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018

One in five (19.8%) of black/African American students and 19.2% of Pacific Islander students were suspended or expelled in 9th grade during 2018. The highest rate of suspension/expulsion for 9th graders was for multiracial students (23.7%). One in ten white students were suspended/expelled during 9th grade in 2018.

Object 6.23 12th grade students with behaviors resulting in suspension/expulsion (2016-2018)



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018

Suspension rates for 12th graders were significantly lower for most racial/ethnic groups except Native Americans. One in five Native Americans was suspended/expelled in 2019.

Section 7 – Gap Analysis and Youth Risk and Needs Assessment

AGENCY SERVICE DELIVERY/GAP ANALYSIS

Programs identified by the City of Tacoma were asked to respond to an online survey designed to describe and quantify service delivery and outcomes. A total of 15 agencies responded to this survey. Some agencies were contacted and asked to participate but opted not to. Full individual program responses are provided in Appendix D.

Responses to this survey are summarized in this section, by topic. Of the programs that were surveyed, 11 were identified as prevention programs, 2 were identified as intervention programs, 1 was identified as a gang intervention program, and 1 program provides prevention, intervention and gang intervention services. Reported funding for all programs is \$9,462,065. Not all agencies responded to this question.

Service category	# of programs	Total funding	Total served
Prevention	11	\$4,437,265	2,070*
Intervention	2	\$2,764,800	2,593*
Gang intervention	1	\$685,000	170
Prevention, intervention and gang intervention	1	\$890,000	500

*Some programs listed a range of the number of clients served, i.e. 25 to 30. In these instances, the average of the range was calculated.

ºBased on data reported by Consejo Counseling and Referral, the program serves all three categories. Number of clients identified by Consejo Counseling and Referral Services are reported in Table 7.

Programs were asked to estimate the number of current/former gang members that they are serving. Most programs indicated that they do not know if they are serving any current/former gang members. The service numbers for current/former gang members and non-gang involved children and youth receiving services are reported below. The estimated number of youth involved in gangs and/or carrying weapons at school on an annual basis (Washington Healthy Youth Survey self-report data on gang membership for grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 extrapolated to average grade size in Tacoma) is also reported below.

Estimated # of youth carrying a weapon in school annually (6 th – 12 th grade)	Estimated # of youth involved in gangs annually (6 th -12 th grade)	Known number of current and former gang members receiving services from surveyed programs	All other youth receiving services
742	742	260	5,073

Definitions

Prevention programs are defined as serving a population that is less than 20% current or formerly gang involved individuals or where the percentage of current or formerly-gang involved persons is unknown.

Intervention programs are defined as serving youth who are court-involved, homeless or engaged in other high-risk behaviors.

Gang intervention programs are defined as programs where current or former gang members comprise 20% or more of the total population served and/or which noted that they provide services specifically for gang-involved individuals.

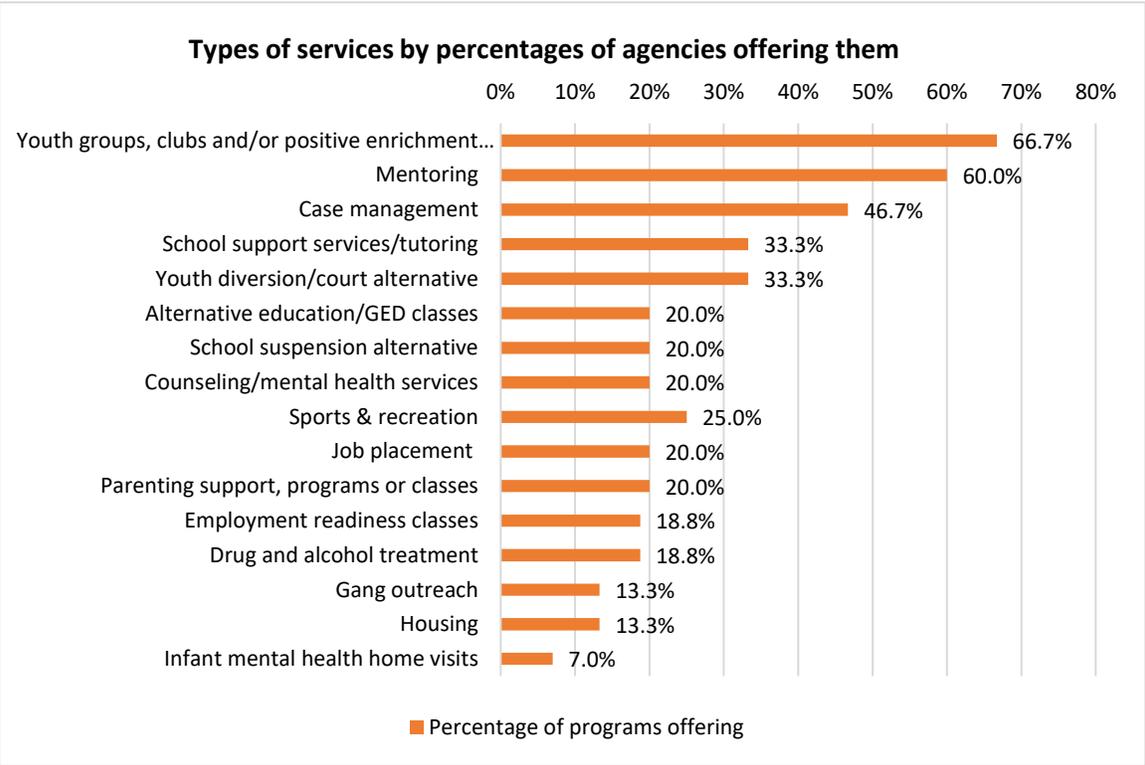
The following table provides an overview of prevention, intervention and gang intervention services currently available in the City of Tacoma.

Agency	Budget	# served annually	# current/former gang members served	Age range served	Prevention	Intervention	Gang intervention	% Highly at-risk	% friends/family gang involved	% gang-involved	Hours or service per client	Evidence-based model?
A Step Ahead in Pierce County - BOOST	Not provided	100	0	0-3	X			40-60%	20-40%	20-40%	n/a	Yes
Asia Pacific Cultural Center – Asia Pacific Islanders Program, Promised Leaders of Tomorrow	Not provided	90-120	10	11-18	X			40-60%	Unknown	60-80%	75-96	Yes
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Puget Sound	\$ 500,000	200	Unknown	6 to 16	X			40-60%	40=60%	Unknown	50	Yes
Comprehensive Life Resources - RAIN	\$685,000	175	135	8 to 24	X	X	X	80-100%	80-100%	40-60%	?	Yes
Consejo Counseling	\$890,000	500	100	All	X	X	X	20-40%	20-40%	20-40%	72-150	Yes
Girl Scouts of Western Washington – Leadership Outreach Program	\$57,265	200	Unknown	5 to 17	X			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Yes
Hilltop Artists Collective	\$1,400,000	120	0	5 to 10	X			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	180	Yes
Hilltop Artist Collective – Arts Connect	Not provided	65		12 to 18		X		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	40	Yes
Peace Community Center – Hilltop scholars	\$570,000	260	15	11 to 25	X			10-20%	10-20%	Unknown	50	Yes
Peace Community Center – McCarver Scholars	Not provided	120	None	5 to 10	X			40-60%	Unknown	None	6	Yes
The REACH Center	\$2,500,000	2500	Unknown	16-24		X		20-40%	40-60%	10-20%	8.1	Yes
Shared Housing Services – Youth Host Program	\$264,800	25-30	Unknown	18-25		X		10-20%	Do not know	Do not know	50	Yes
Tacoma Pierce County Health Department – Family Support Partnership Program	\$1,700,000	300	None (parents may be involved)	0 to 12	X			80-100%	40-60%	Unknown	25	Yes

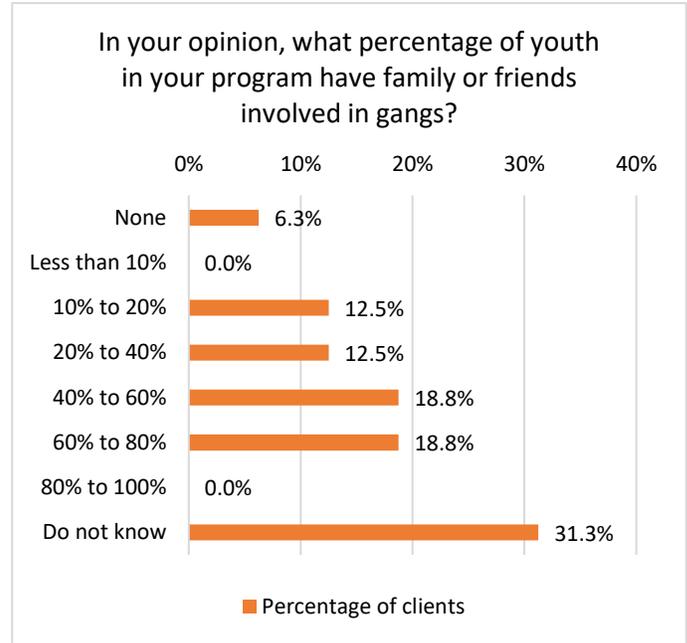
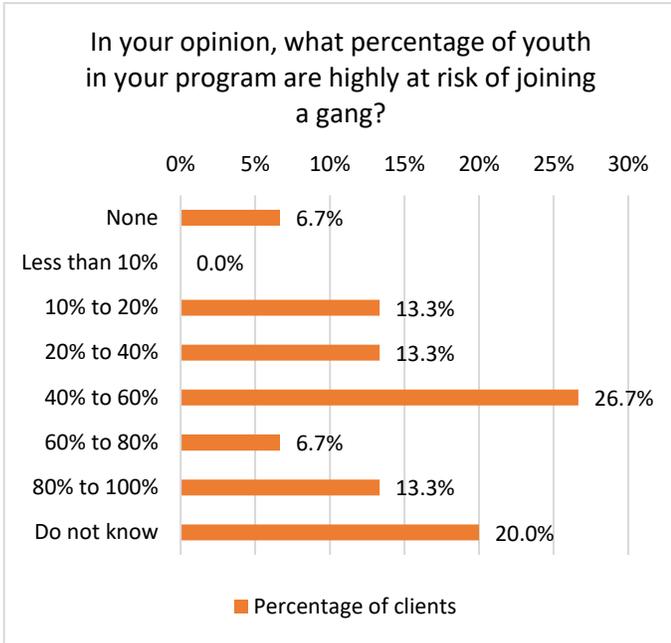
In the table below, programs in Tacoma are shown by ages served, and classification as prevention, intervention or gang intervention.

Programs by ages served and classification as prevention, intervention or gang intervention																												
Program	<5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	>30
A Step Ahead in Pierce County	Prevention																											
Asia Pacific Cultural Center – Asia Pacific Islanders Program, Promised Leaders of Tomorrow				Prevention																								
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Puget Sound			Prevention																									
Comprehensive Life Resources - RAIN								Intervention																				
Consejo Counseling		Prevention																										
Consejo Counseling		Intervention																										
Consejo Counseling										Intervention																		
Girl Scouts of Western Washington – Leadership Outreach Program									Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention														
Hilltop Artists Collective									Prevention																			
Hilltop Artist Collective – Arts Connect									Intervention																			
Peace Community Center – Hilltop scholars									Prevention																			
Peace Community Center – McCarver Scholars		Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention																					
The REACH Center												Intervention																
Shared Housing Services – Youth Host Program													Intervention															
Tacoma Pierce County Health Department – Family Support Partnership Program	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention	Prevention																		
Tacoma Urban League – Girls With a Purpose									Prevention																			
Tacoma Urban League - MIP				Prevention																								

Agencies were asked to identify the types of services offered by programs. The most common service offered by agencies is youth groups, clubs and positive enrichment (66.7%), followed by mentoring (60%) and case management (46.7). One agency specializes in providing services to children ages 0-3 who are in dependency custody. Three agencies (20%) provide counseling/mental health services. Drug and alcohol treatment and gang outreach are provided by two programs (13.3%)

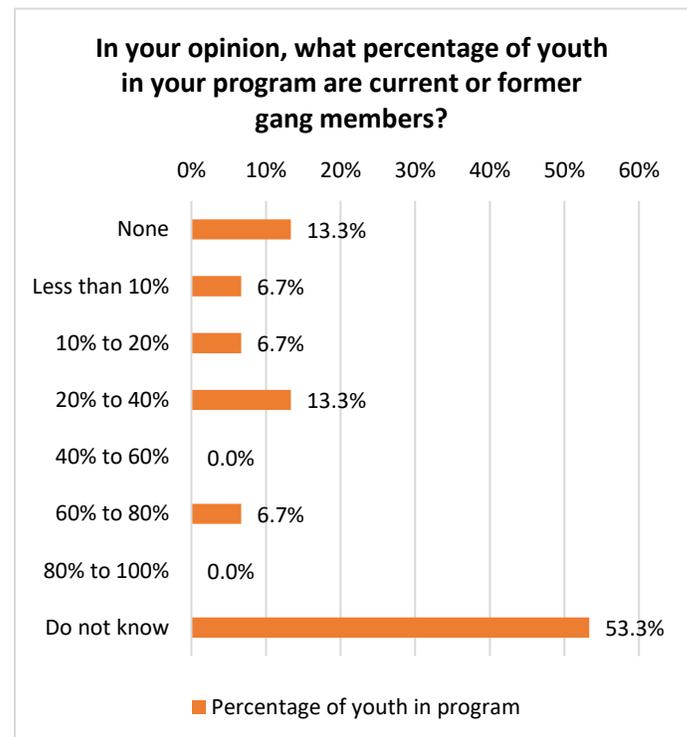


Agencies were asked to identify the percentage of children/youth in their program who are highly at risk to join a gang, have gang-involved friends or family members, or are active/current gang members. The graphs below show responses by category.



About half of programs (46.7%) reported that 40% or more of the clients served by their program are highly at risk of joining a gang. About one third of programs indicated that 40% or more of the clients served by their program have family or friends who are gang-involved. There was no correlation between intensity of services and likelihood of programs serving gang-involved youth. In fact, some of the more intensive programs reported serving the smallest percentages of gang-involved youth or none.

Only 6.7% of programs reported that 60% or more of the clients served by their program are gang-involved (this includes one agency focused on gang intervention, which reported that 60% to 80% of their clients are current or former gang members. One in five programs reported that they do not know whether youth in their program are highly at risk to join a gang. One in three programs (31.3%) reported that they do not know if clients in their program have friends or family involved in gangs. More than half (53.3%) of programs reported that they do not know if individuals served by their program are current or former gang members.



This data points to several issues. First, many programs that are identified by the City of Tacoma as gang prevention/intervention partners are not familiar enough with gang identifiers and issues for program personnel and administrators to determine if children/youth served in their program, or their families, are involved in gangs. This suggests that these programs may also lack information on effective gang intervention strategies and the needs of gang-involved youth and young adults.

Second, the lack of awareness and information on gangs may pose safety risks for these youth-serving agencies who may inadvertently bring rival gang members together during group activities, in housing facilities, or during programming/mental health services.

Lastly, there appears to be no correlation between the intensity/dosage of prevention and intervention services in Tacoma and extremely high-risk behavior such as gang membership.

YOUTH RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section covers the exposure of local youth to risk factors for gang affiliation, the characteristics of individuals who commit violent crimes, and Needs specific to gang-involved individuals in Tacoma that were identified in this assessment. Research suggests that joining a gang is a complex decision that involves multiple negative conditions that “push” youth into gangs, as well as perceived positive opportunities that “pull” youth into gangs (Decker and Van Winkle, 1996). These pushes and pulls are called “risk factors.” Risk factors are the characteristics, traits or behaviors of an individual that make it more likely that the individual will join a gang.

In prevention and intervention research, many diverse studies have identified a host of risk factors for delinquency that also may increase the level of risk that a young person may join a gang. These risk factors occur in five domains:

- **Individual** – attitudes, personality traits and individual behaviors
- **Family** – family structure, dynamics and relationships
- **School** – school structure, rules, interactions and climate
- **Peer** – activities and attitudes of friends and close associates
- **Community** – characteristics and traits of the immediate community in which the youth lives and goes about daily activities

A meta-analysis conducted by Malcolm Klein Ph.D. and Cheryl Maxson Ph.D. (2010) reviewed the available risk factor research and identified a set of risk factors that are consistently and strongly correlated by multiple studies to joining a gang. The set of risk factors identified as predictive of gang membership include:

Individual Domain	Family Domain	Peer Domain	School Domain	Community Domain
Problem behaviors: (reactivity, impulsivity, and aggressiveness)	Low parental supervision and monitoring	Delinquent peer network	School commitment*	None ^o
Negative life events (Death, absent parent, school suspension, illness)		Negative peer influences	School attachment*	
Attitudes towards delinquent behavior				

*Klein and Maxson note that there is mixed evidence for these two risk factors (Klein and Maxson, 2010)

^oNo community risk factors were found to be clearly and consistently correlated to gang membership (Klein and Maxson, 2010)

It is important to recognize that risk factors have a cumulative effect, particularly when found in multiple domains of a youth’s life. Most youth in Tacoma will never join a gang. Many youths may experience some degree of exposure to risk factors but will have enough individual resilience and external protective factors to overcome that risk and live a productive life. However, the more risk a

youth experiences in different domains of his/her life, the greater his/her odds of joining a gang or engaging in other behaviors such as crime, violence, substance abuse, etc.

Researchers have learned that an accumulation of risk factors in multiple domains greatly increases the risk of gang joining. In one large-scale study, youth who experienced risk factors across all domains were forty times more likely to join a gang than those with risk in just one domain (Howell, 2010)

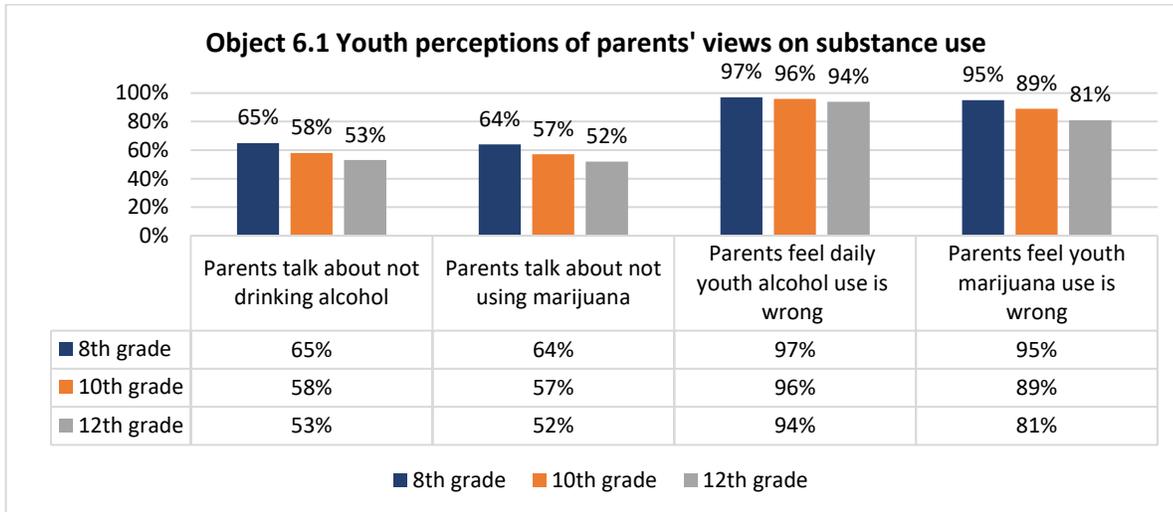
In one large-scale study, youth who experienced risk factors across all five domains of risk were 40 times more likely to join a gang than those with risk in just one domain.

While the City of Tacoma opted not to conduct a localized youth survey for this gang assessment report, the Washington Healthy Youth Survey is conducted every two years and is designed to measure youth exposure to risk and protective factors in multiple domains, so it can be used to highlight youth risk exposure in Tacoma.

The most recent survey was conducted statewide in 2016 and is reported for the entirety of Pierce County. However, because Tacoma comprises the largest population center in the county, the data is relevant to local Tacoma youth. This youth survey is conducted in schools around the state of Washington in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12, and covers at-risk behaviors and exposure to family, individual, peer, school and community risk factors. The Washington Healthy Youth survey areas do not precisely match the 8 risk factors identified by Klein and Maxson as predictive of gang membership, but there are many areas of overlap.

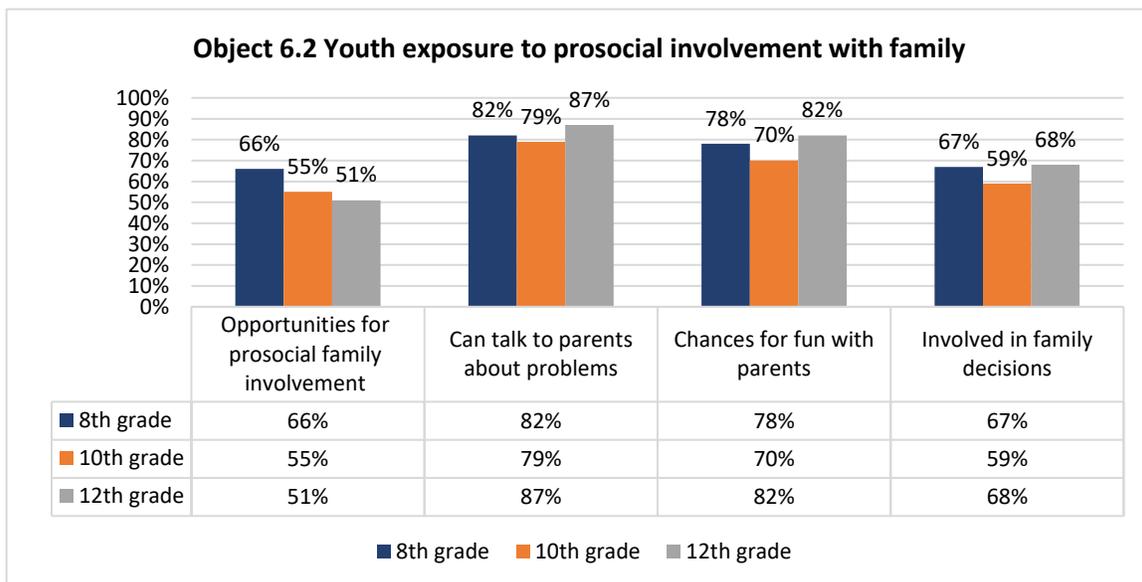
Family protective factors

Family risk factors are not measured by the Healthy Youth Survey, but the survey does capture youth exposure to family-domain protective factors, specifically exposure to prosocial interactions at home, and clear norms/rules about substance use. While norms about substance use are expressed as protective factors in the 2016 Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, lack of clear family rules/norms is a well-documented risk factor for youth anti-social behavior and delinquency (Howell, 2010) Survey data in this area suggests that up to 18% of 12th graders and 11% of 10th graders in Pierce County do not perceive that their parent(s) have clear rules/expectations around use of marijuana. Youth perceptions of parental expectations around use of alcohol were much higher, above 90% for 8th, 10th and 12th graders. One area where youth in Pierce County appear to have a deficit is in parents having conversations about use of marijuana and alcohol. Between one-third and one-half of youth expressed that parents do not talk about marijuana or alcohol use.



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016

These levels remained consistent between 2008 and 2016. Youth also reported moderate levels of exposure to prosocial opportunities in their home. Relatively high percentages of youth reported that they can talk to parents about problems (above 79% for all 3 grades), have chances for fun with parents (above 70% for all 3 grades). However, only 51% of 12th graders and 55% of 10th graders reported opportunities for prosocial family involvement overall. Further, 10th graders on average reported some of the lowest levels in all areas, suggesting that this age group may be at higher risk and lacks access to protective factors that might inoculate them from risk exposure in other domains of their lives.



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016

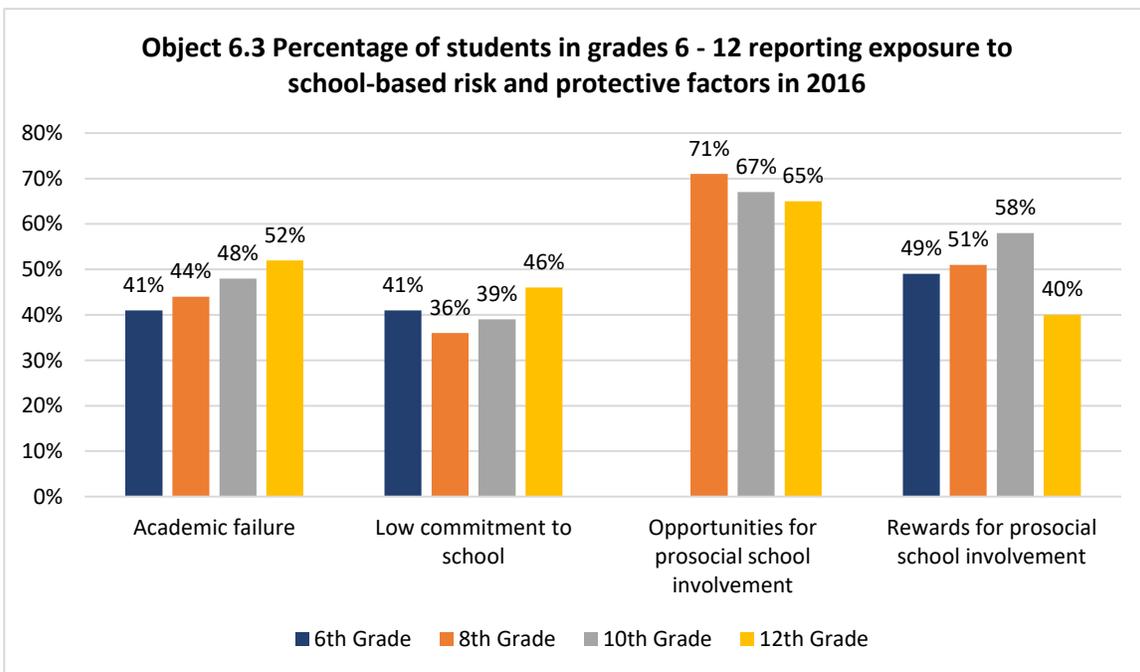
School risk factors/high risk behavior

Klein and Maxson (2010) found that studies showing youth exposure to school risk factors as predictive of gang joining were mixed. However, low commitment to school and low school performance are school risk factors identified by Klein/Maxson as potentially affecting later gang joining, and these risk factors are thoroughly explored by the Healthy Youth Survey.

Risk factors in the school environment are those perceptions related to connection and commitment to school. Kids who are not doing well academically, or who don't believe that school is important, are likely to feel less connected and less committed to school and likely to be those same kids who are experimenting with drugs or having trouble with depression. (Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016)

Risk Factor: Low School Commitment and Performance

Over 40% of students in grades 6-10 report exposure to risk factors related to academic failure, and over half of all 12th graders (52%) report exposure to this risk factor. Almost half of 12th graders and over one third of 6-10th graders report low commitment to school. Concurrently, around one-third of youth between grades 8-12 do not report exposure to school protective factors such as opportunities for prosocial school involvement and rewards for prosocial school involvement.



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016

Risk factor: Low school commitment

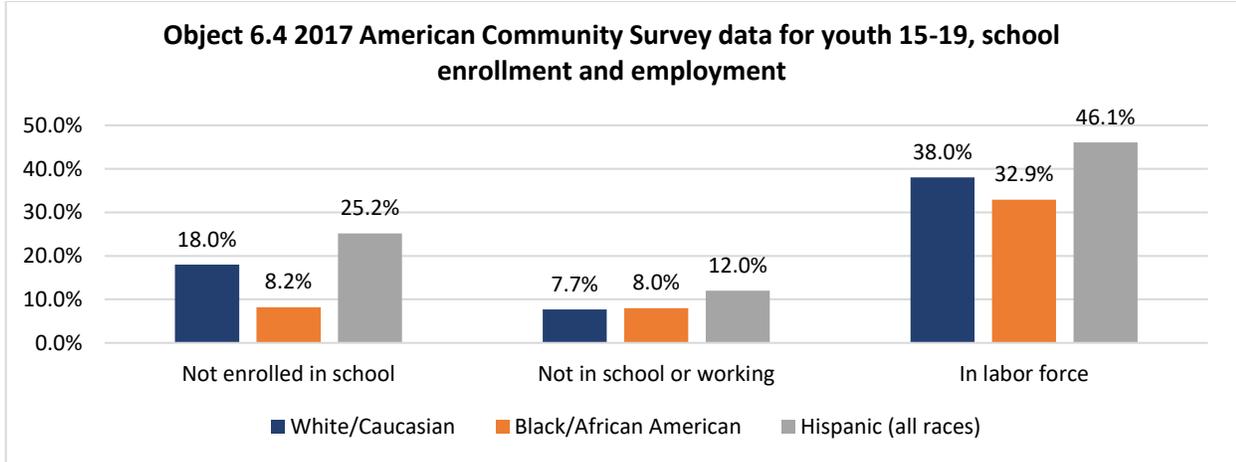
2017 American Community Survey data for youth ages 15-19 indicates that 1,999 (17.1%) of youth in Tacoma in this age group are not enrolled in school. For youth ages 16-19, 683 (7.3%) are neither working or attending school (American Community Survey, 2018).

2017 American Community Survey data for youth 15-19, school enrollment and employment				
	All youth	White/Caucasian youth	Black/African American youth	Hispanic youth (all races)
Age 15-19 total population	11,649	5,642	921	2,185
% not enrolled in school	17.1%	18%	8.2%	25.2%

Age 16-19 total population	9,361	4,688	659	1,630
Not enrolled in school or working	7.3%	7.7%	8%	12%
In the labor force	37.9%	38%	32.9%	46.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2017

American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2013 to 2017) indicate that between the ages of 15 and 19, White/Caucasian youth were considerably less likely to be enrolled in school (18%) than Black/African American youth (8.2%). One in four (25.2%) Hispanic/Latino youth between the ages of 15 and 19 were estimated to not be enrolled in school during 2017. Almost half (46.1% of Hispanic/Latino youth ages 16 to 19 were estimated to be in the labor force, compared to one third of black/African American youth (32.9%) and white/Caucasian youth (38%). About one in ten (12%) of Hispanic/Latino youth were estimated to not be enrolled in school or working, compared to 7.7% of white/Caucasian youth and 8% of black/African American youth.



Tacoma Public Schools averages approximately 2,000 students per grade level. The table below shows data reported by Tacoma Public Schools for school year 2017/18 and self-report data from Pierce County students on the Washington Healthy Youth Survey from school year 2016/17. Exact numbers are difficult to calculate because data sources vary by year of collection and grade level collected, but based on an estimated class size (2,150) and average rates of students reporting, an extrapolated estimate can be made of the number of youth in Tacoma who are likely affected by school suspension/expulsion, gang involvement and carrying a weapon at school on an annual basis. Again, this is not an exact number, but simply an estimate for the purpose of projecting the likely number of youths with specific behaviors and needs.

Table 7. Estimated annual number of youth in Tacoma affected by suspension/expulsion, gang involvement and/or weapon carrying

Grade	Approximate # of youth	% students suspended/expelled (2017-18)		% students reporting gang involvement (2016-17)		% students reporting carrying weapon at school (2016-17)	
6 th grade	2,000	13.6%	272			4%	80
7 th grade	2,000						
8 th grade	2,000	16.4%	328	5%	100	4%	80
9 th grade	2,000	12.7%	254				
10 th grade	2,000			6%	120	6%	120
11 th grade	2,000						
12 th grade	2,000	6.7%	134	5%	100	7%	140
Total	14,000						
Average rate/estimated annual		12.4%	1736	5.3%	742	5.3%	742

Data sources: Washington Healthy Youth Survey (2016) and Tacoma Public Schools (2016-17)

This data suggests that on an annual basis, around 1,736 youth in Tacoma may engage in behaviors for which they may be suspended or expelled from school. Another 742 youth may be affiliated with a gang and approximately 742 children/youth may take a weapon to school at some point (self-report data tends to be far higher than the actual number of school code of conduct violations). The latter two statistics are based upon self-report data.

The 2017 American Community Survey estimates that 1,999 youth between the ages of 15 and 19 were not attending school during 2017 (American Community Survey, 2018). An estimated 683 youth in Tacoma between the ages of 16 and 19 were estimated to be neither working or attending school (American Community Survey, 2018).

2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimate of youth school enrollment and employment

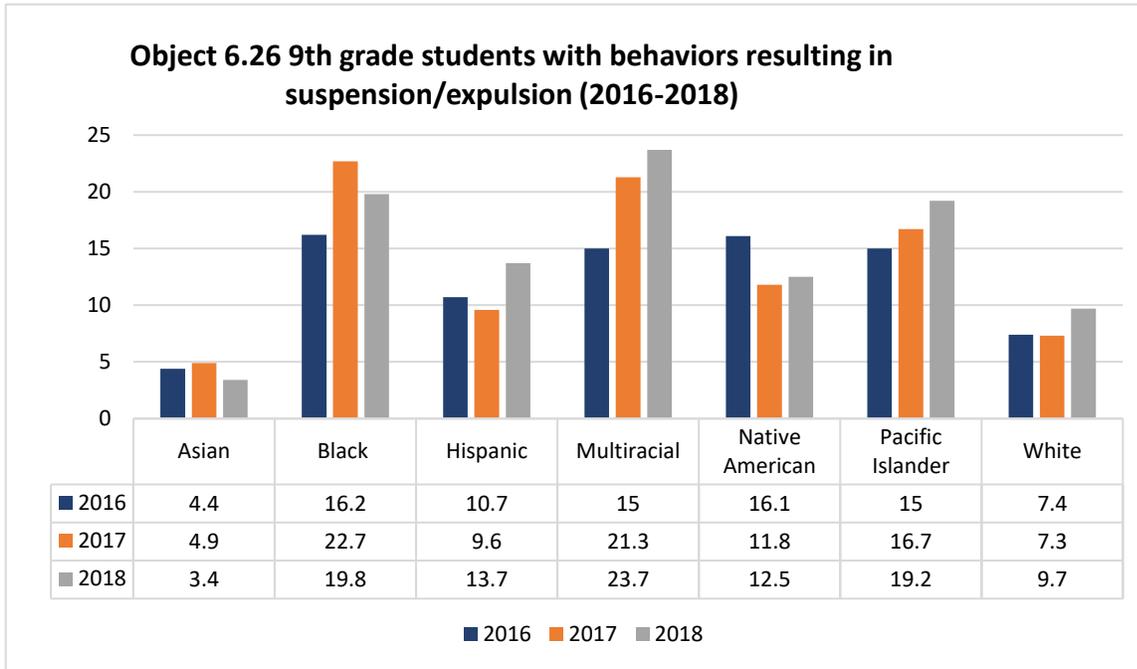
	White/Caucasian		Black/African American		Hispanic (all races)		All	
Not attending school, age 15-19	17.1%	1035	8.2%	165	25.2%	504	18.9%	1999
Not working or attending school, age 16-19	7.7%	361	8.0%	53	12%	196	7.3%	683
9 th grade students with behaviors resulting in suspension/expulsion in 2017	9.7%		19.8%		13.7%			

American Community Survey (2018)

African American youth were more likely to be attending school between the ages of 15-19 than white or Hispanic youth but were also significantly more likely to be suspended/expelled from school during these years. Population by grade and race for Tacoma Public Schools was not available.

Risk Factor: School suspension/expulsion (negative life events)

Data on school suspension/expulsions was covered in detail in Section 6. School suspension/expulsion is significant issue in Tacoma, with disproportionately high effects on black/African American, Multiracial, Native American and Pacific Islander students. Rates of suspensions for youth in these racial/ethnic groups are 2 to 2.5 times higher than for white or Hispanic students.



The problem of school suspension, expulsion and drop-out is particularly pronounced with gang-involved individuals who were interviewed for this report.

Percentage of gang-involved individuals in Tacoma who have been suspended, expelled or dropped out		
Suspended	Expelled	Dropped out
100%	59.3%	59.3%

Source: Gang member interviews, Section 3

Individual/Peer Risk Factors

Klein and Maxson found that individual and peer risk factors were some of the most significant risk factors for gang joining.

The Washington Healthy Youth Survey measures individual and peer risk factors by asking youth a series of questions about risk factors predictive of youth substance abuse, attitudes of individual youth about substance use, and peer behaviors and attitudes about substance use:

Researchers at the University of Washington (UW) developed a public health model for the prevention of youth substance abuse. They identified risk factors that predict youth substance use, and protective factors that can protect youth from the effects of those risks. Prevention strategies are designed to lower risk and increase protection. Each

“factor” in the HYS is measured with two or more questions to include multiple dimensions of the risk or protective factor. The charts and tables below refer to the “percent of students at risk,” which is defined as the percent of students whose scores were above a risk cut point determined by UW researchers...Risk factors in the peer and individual domain include attitudes youth have about substance use as well as the behaviors of their friends (Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016).

Negative life events

Negative life events are a significant risk factor for joining a gang. Events covered in this risk factor include the death, incarceration or other loss of a parent through abandonment or divorce; family transitions and disruption; school suspension/expulsion/drop-out; and personal victimization, illness or injury. Tacoma youth have significant exposure to this risk factor.

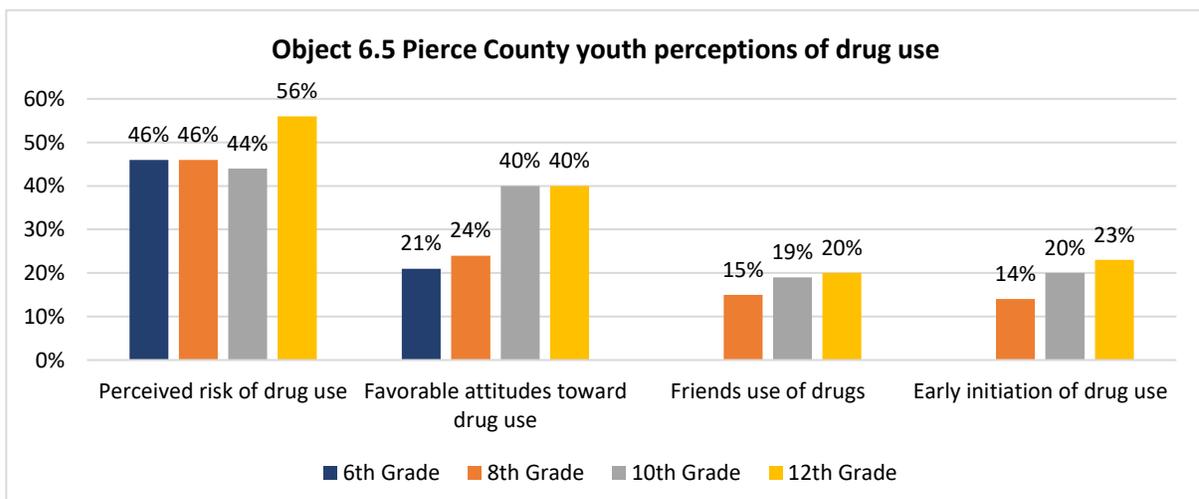
One in three children and youth in Tacoma (37.5%) live in a single parent home. Nine in ten (88.5%) children in Tacoma reside with their biological parent(s), 6.9% reside with a grandparent, 2.5% reside with another relative and 2.1% live with a guardian or an adult who is not biologically related (American Community Survey, 2017). These family structures are typically indicative of negative life events such as a death, divorce, or disrupted family structure.

	Single parent family	Other relatives or unrelated adult
Ages <1 to 17	37.5%	11.5%

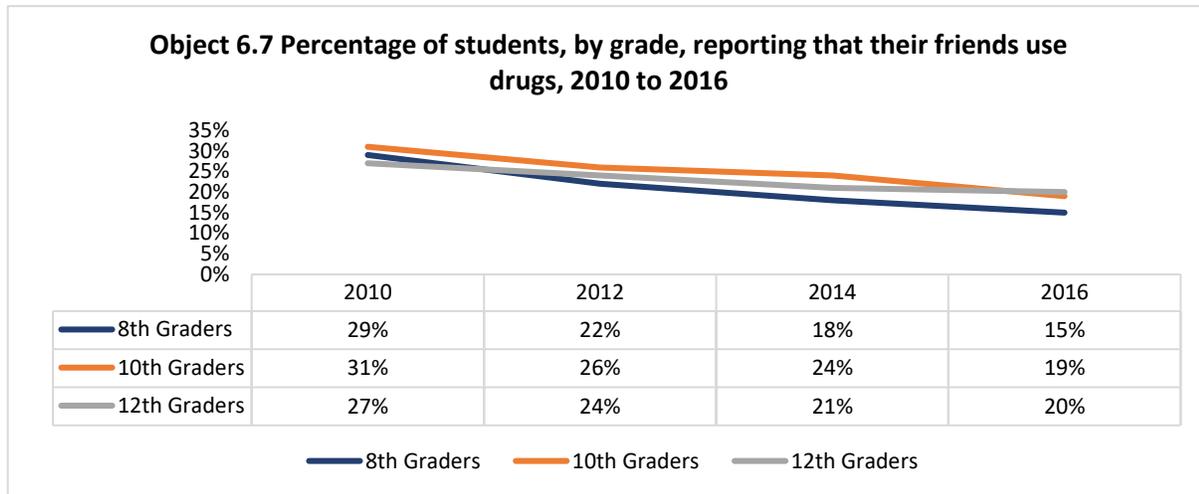
Source: American Community Survey, (2017)

Risk Factors: Delinquent/antisocial peers, antisocial beliefs, antisocial behavior

Youth in Tacoma report high levels of risk for drug use based on perceived beliefs about drug and alcohol use and availability. Over 40% of youth in grades 6, 8, and 10 were classified at high risk of drug use. Over 20% of youth in grades 6 and 8, and 40% of youths in grades 10 and 12 expressed favorable attitudes towards drug use. Between 15 and 20% of youth in grades 8, 10 and 12 reported that their friends use drugs, and between 14% and 23% of youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 report early initiation of drug use (Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016).

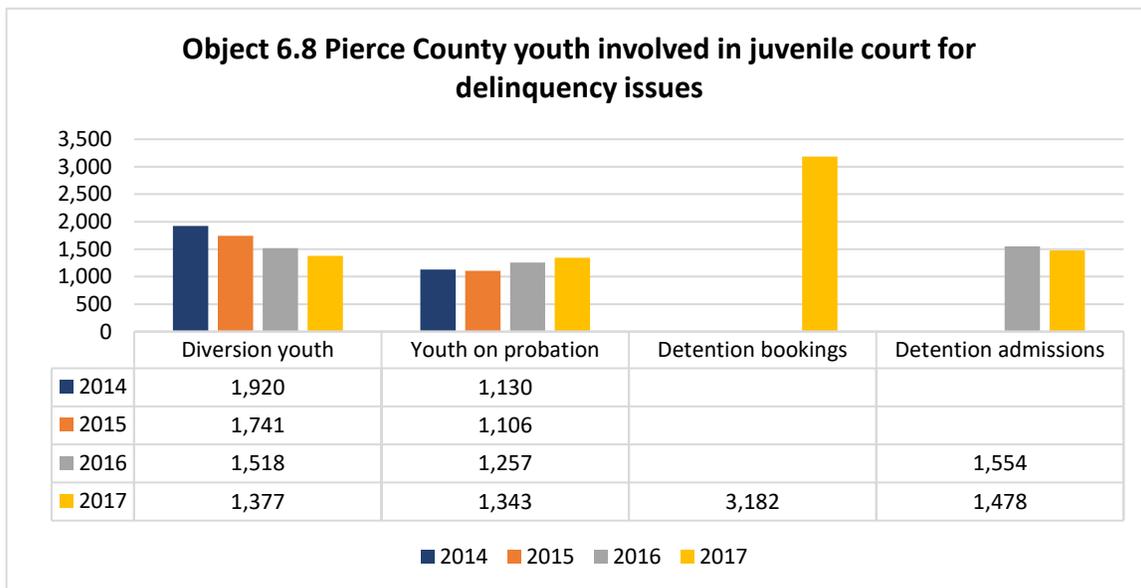


While youth in Pierce County report higher levels of risk for substance use compared to youth overall in Washington states, there were bright notes in the data from 2016. The percentage of Pierce County youth reporting that their friends use drugs has declined significantly for 8th, 10th and 12th graders since 2010.



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact=Sheet, 2016

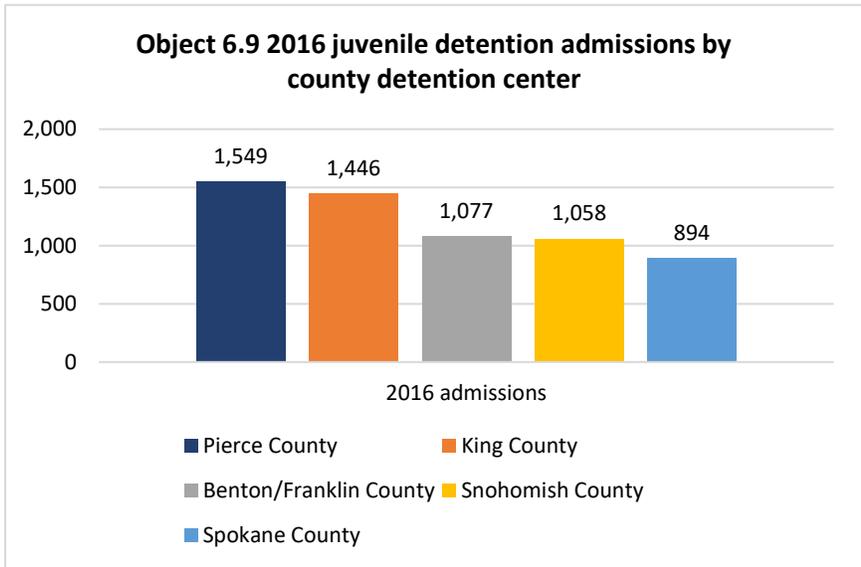
Involvement in delinquency and antisocial behavior is a significant individual risk factor for gang joining is involvement in delinquent/criminal acts. While data is not collected specifically for the City of Tacoma, the following data is collected by the Pierce County Juvenile Court.



Source: Pierce County Juvenile Court, 2017

Over the past four years, the number of youths in Pierce County participating in diversion programs decreased from 1,920 to 1,377, a decline of 28.2%. During the same time period, the number of youths served by the probation department increased by 18.8%. The number of youths booked into detention in 2017 was 3,182, and the number of youths admitted to detention was 1,478. Of these youth, Pierce

County Juvenile Court notes that 80% were determined to be low-risk and were released to the community within 4 days (Pierce County Juvenile Court, 2018).



During 2016, Pierce County juvenile detention center had the largest number of detention admissions in the state of Washington. The rate of detention admissions for youth ages 10 to 17 in Pierce County is 10.5, and youth admitted to detention in Pierce County averaged 1.7 admissions per person.

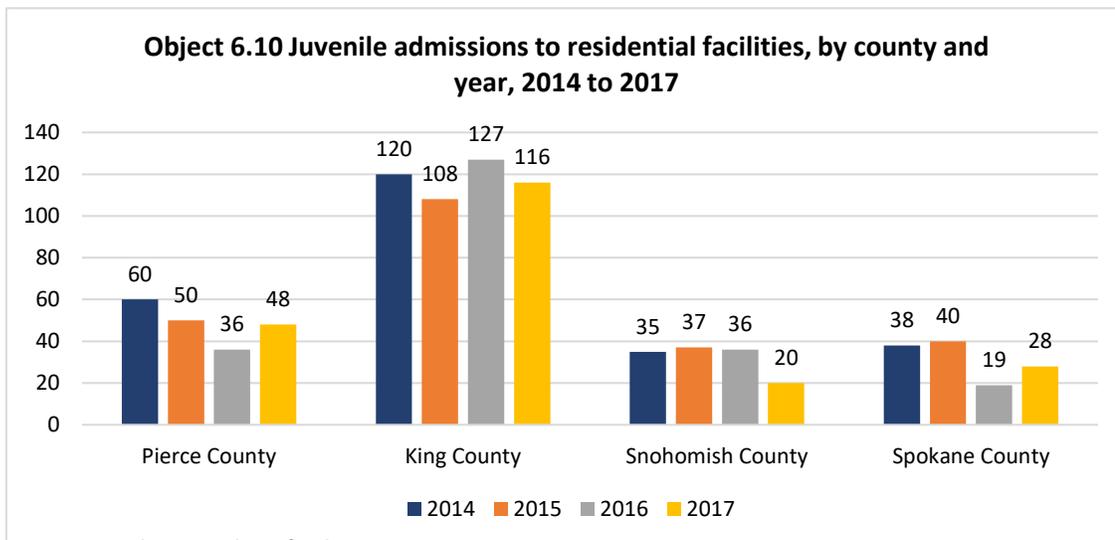
Source: Gilman and Sanford, 2017

2016 youth population and per capita juvenile detention admission rate, by county				
County	Pierce County	King County	Snohomish County	Spokane County
Population age 10-17	87,463	190,864	78,237	50,649
Rate of detention	10.5	3.8	6.4	8.0

Source: Gilman and Sanford, 2017

Pierce County’s rate of juvenile detention admissions is higher than for comparable counties on a per capita basis. Tacoma’s rate of juvenile detention admissions is higher than the rates for other comparable counties:

- 176% higher than the rate for King County (3.5)
- 64% higher than the rate for Snohomish County



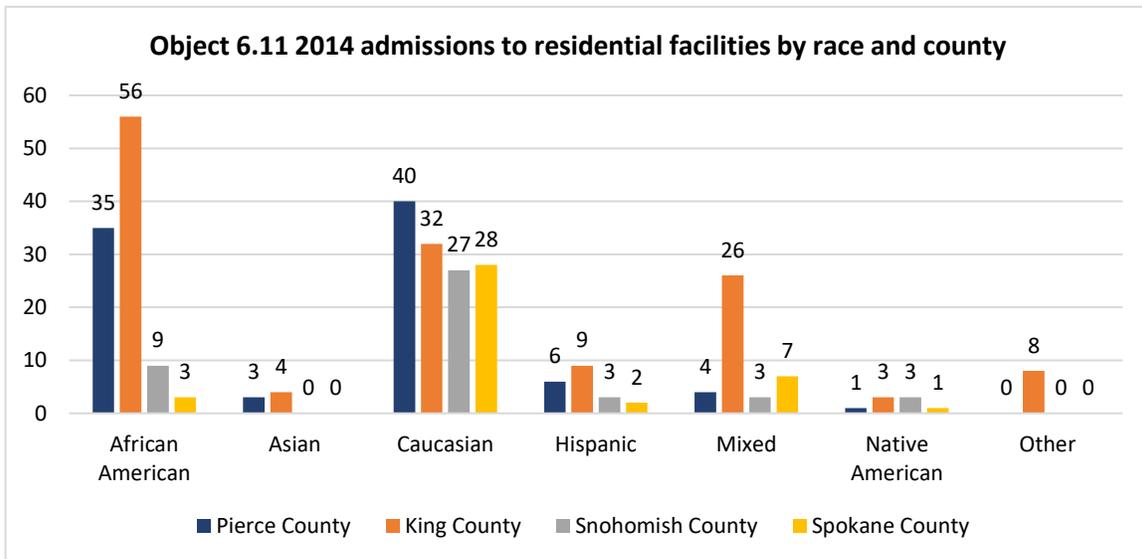
- 31% higher than the rate for Spokane County.

In 2016, approximately 32% of youth admitted to juvenile detention in Pierce County were female and 68% were male (Gilman and

Source: Gilman and Sanford, 2017

Sanford, 2017). Between 2014 and 2017, the number of juveniles sentenced to residential facilities from Pierce County declined by 20%, from 60 in 2014 to 48 in 2017. However, between 2016 and 2017, the number of juveniles sentenced to residential facilities from Pierce County increased by 33%, from 36 to 48.

A 2015 report compiled by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation to examine racial/ethnic demographics at the county level of youth who are sentenced to a residential facility. Data from this report is presented below.



In the table below, 2014 juvenile facility admissions for Pierce County, by race, were compared to overall demographic data for youth in Tacoma. On a per capita basis, it appears that African American/black youth in Pierce County are much more likely to be sentenced to a residential facility compared to white/Caucasian youth.

There are some key differences in this data. First, the American Community Survey (2014) reports race/ethnicity for youth ages <1 to 18, whereas juvenile detention admissions are for youth ages 10 to 17. ACS data is also for Tacoma by not for Pierce County, whereas juvenile detention admissions are for Pierce County as a whole. However, this comparison does indicate that African American/black youth are more likely, per capita, to be admitted to juvenile detention in Pierce County in comparison to all other racial groups.

2014 Pierce County juvenile facility admissions compared to 2014 American Community Survey youth race/ethnicity data for Tacoma, WA

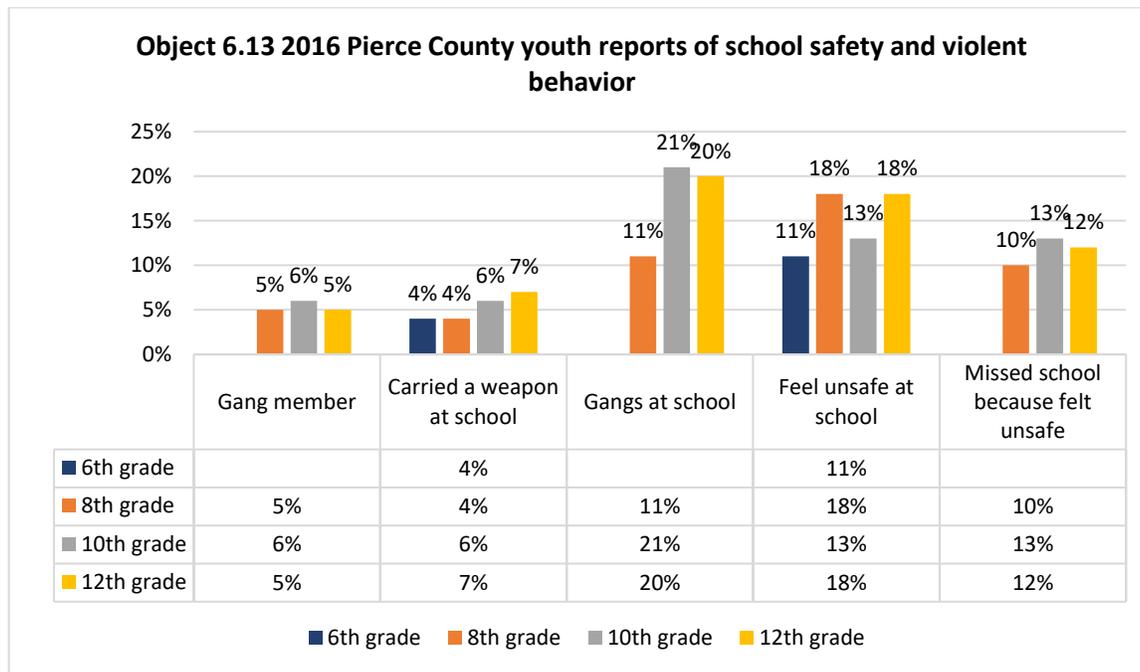
Race/Ethnicity	2014 ACS Estimate – Tacoma youth ages <1 to 18	2014 juvenile detention admissions – Pierce County	% difference
African American/Black	11.1%	40.7%	+267%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.7%	3.5%	-63.9%
Caucasian	54.4%	46.5%	-14.5%
Hispanic	19.4%*	7%*	
Mixed	18%	4.7%	-73.8%
Native American	1.2%	1.2%	0
Total	44.627	86	

*The U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey classifies “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, not a race, while Pierce County Juvenile Court treats the category of “Hispanic” as a race. Thus, this category of race/ethnicity cannot be accurately compared between overall community population and juvenile detention admissions.

Source: American Community Survey, 2015 and Pierce County Juvenile Court, 2018

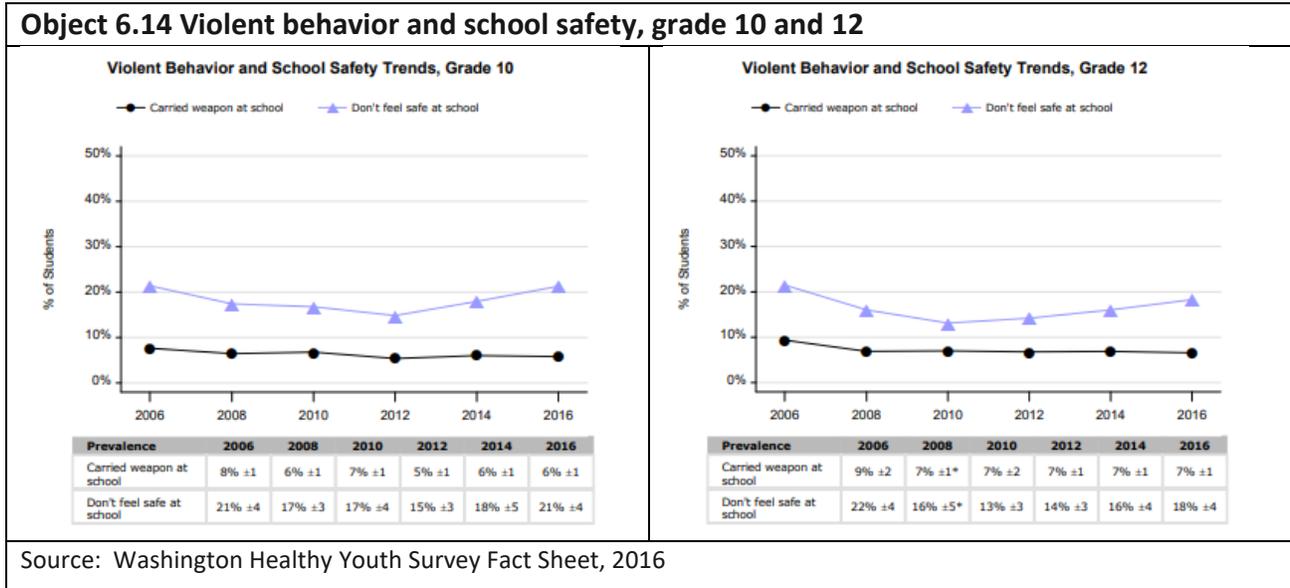
Gang involvement and violent behavior

Between 5% and 6% of youth surveyed in Pierce County from grades 8, 10 and 12 report that they are a gang member, and between 4% and 7% of youth in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 have carried a weapon at school. One in five 10th and 12th graders (20-21%) report that gangs are present in their school. One fifth of 8th graders (18%) and 12th graders (18%) reported that they do not feel safe in school. More than one in ten students in grades 8, 10, and 12 have missed school because they felt unsafe.



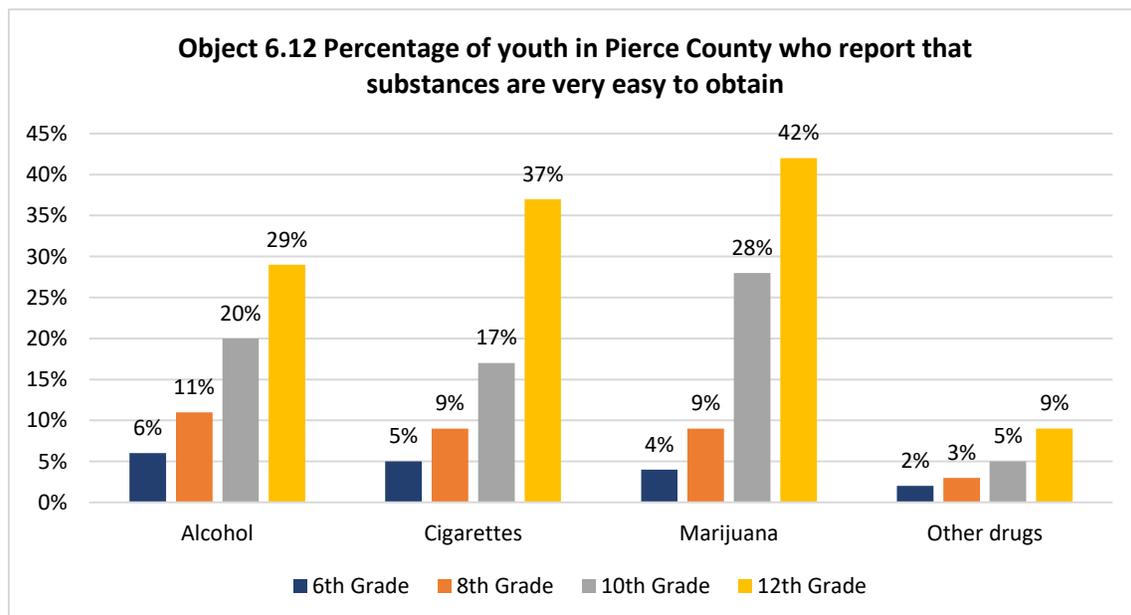
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016

Youth in grades 10 and 12 reported lower rates of weapons carrying in 2016 in comparison to prior year but were more likely to report feeling unsafe than in 2014 or 2012.



Community Risk Factors

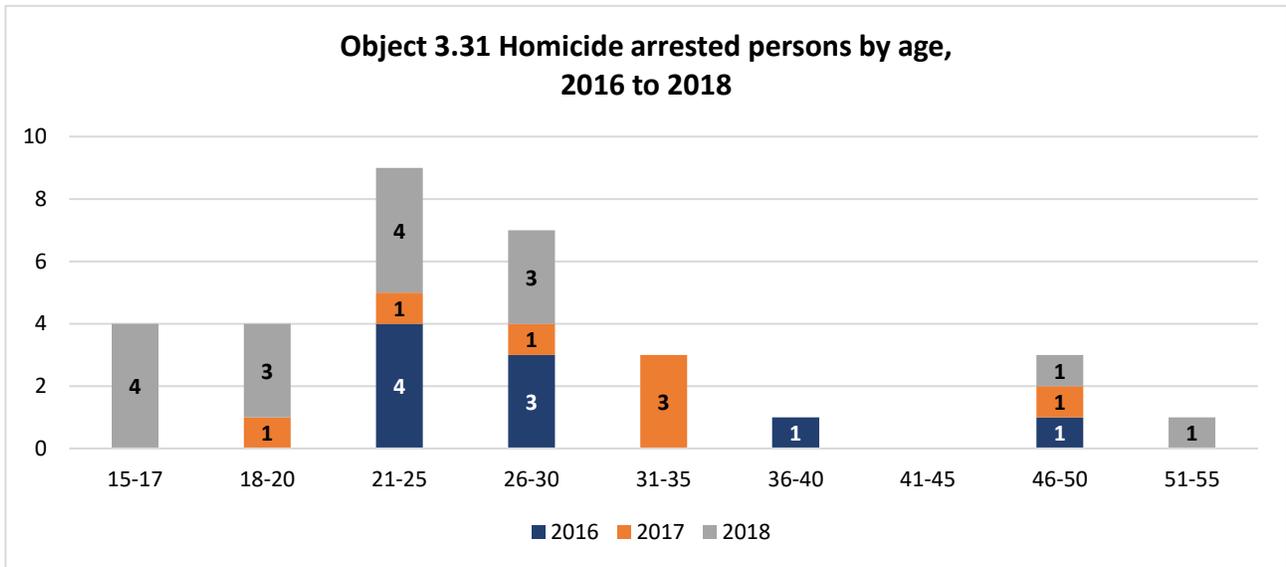
Children and youth in Pierce County were more likely than youth in Washington overall to report that community laws and norms are favorable to drug use. This was particularly pronounced with 6th graders and 10th graders. Youth in Pierce County were also highly likely to report that it was very easy to access a variety of substances. Marijuana was consistently reported as easier to access than alcohol or cigarettes. A little less than half of 12th graders (42%) and one third of 10th graders (28%) reported that marijuana was very easy to obtain. One in ten 8th graders (9%) also reported that marijuana was very easy to obtain.



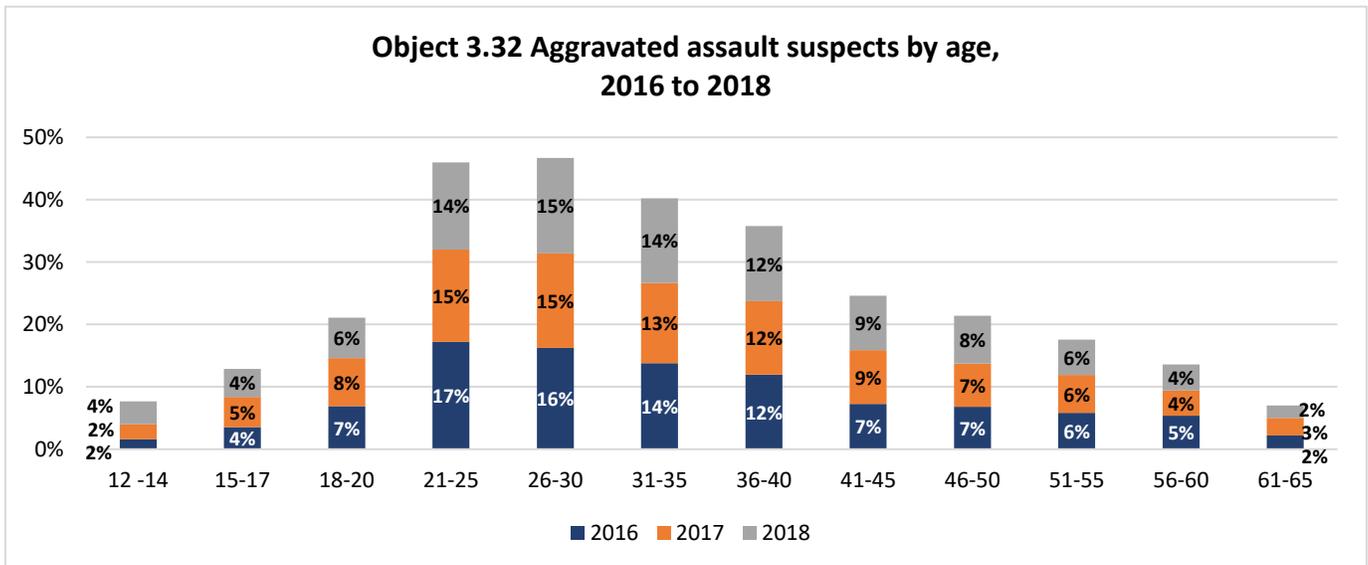
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet, 2016

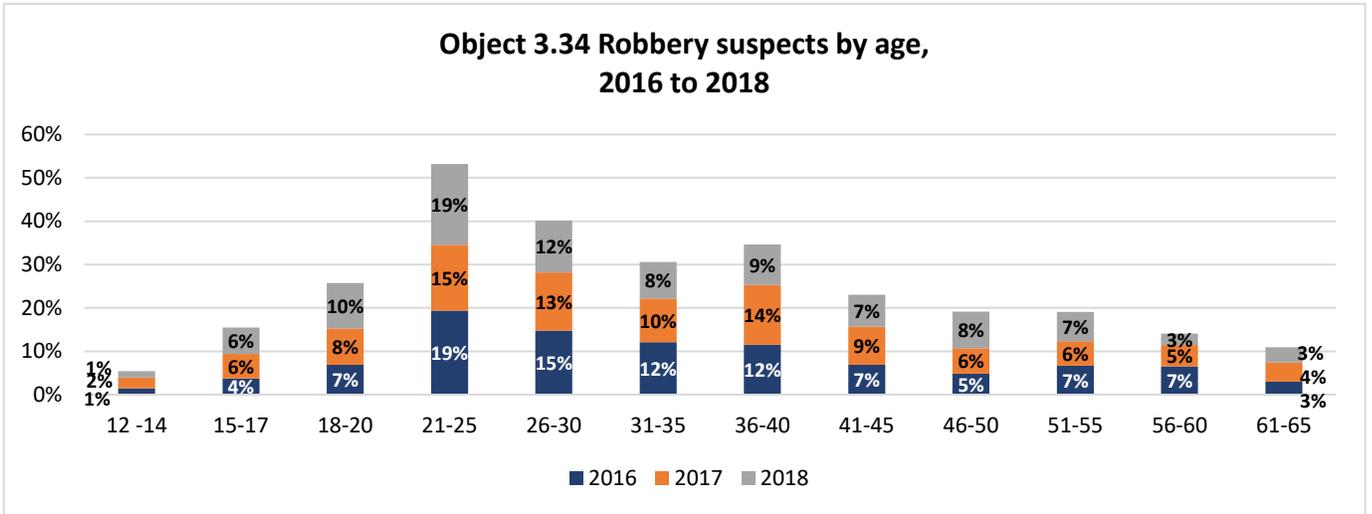
CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN GANGS/VIOLENT CRIME

Peak violent/gang offending in Tacoma occurs between the ages of 15 and 30. The majority of persons arrested for homicide during 2018 (January – August) were between the ages of 15 and 30

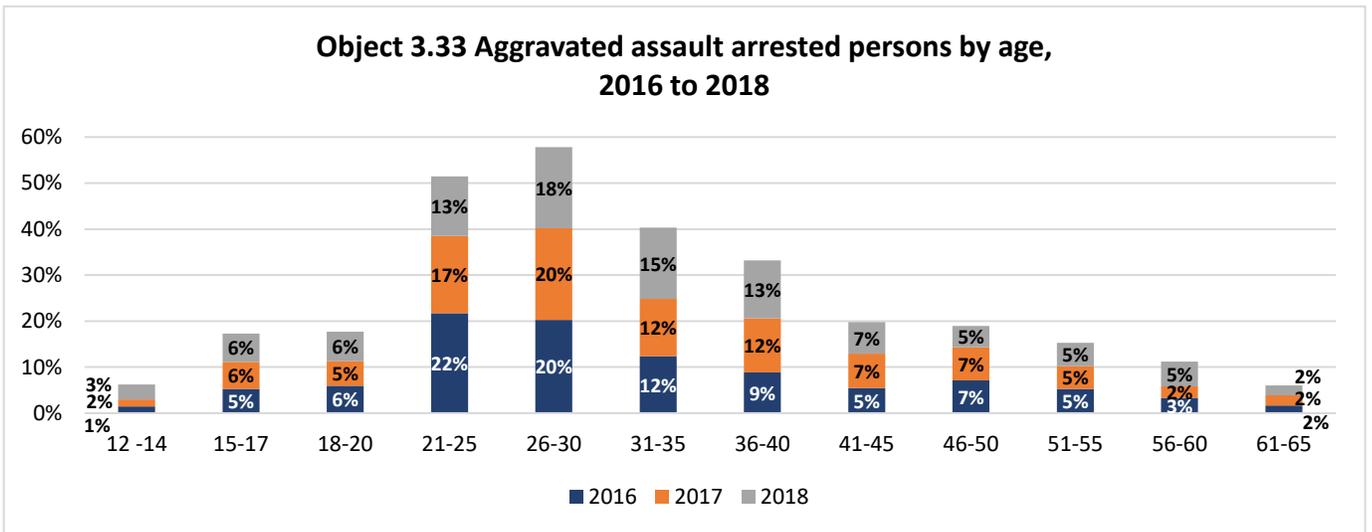


Many aggravated assault suspects and arrested persons over the past 3 years have been between the age of 21 and 40, with peak participation in this crime between the ages of 21 and 30.

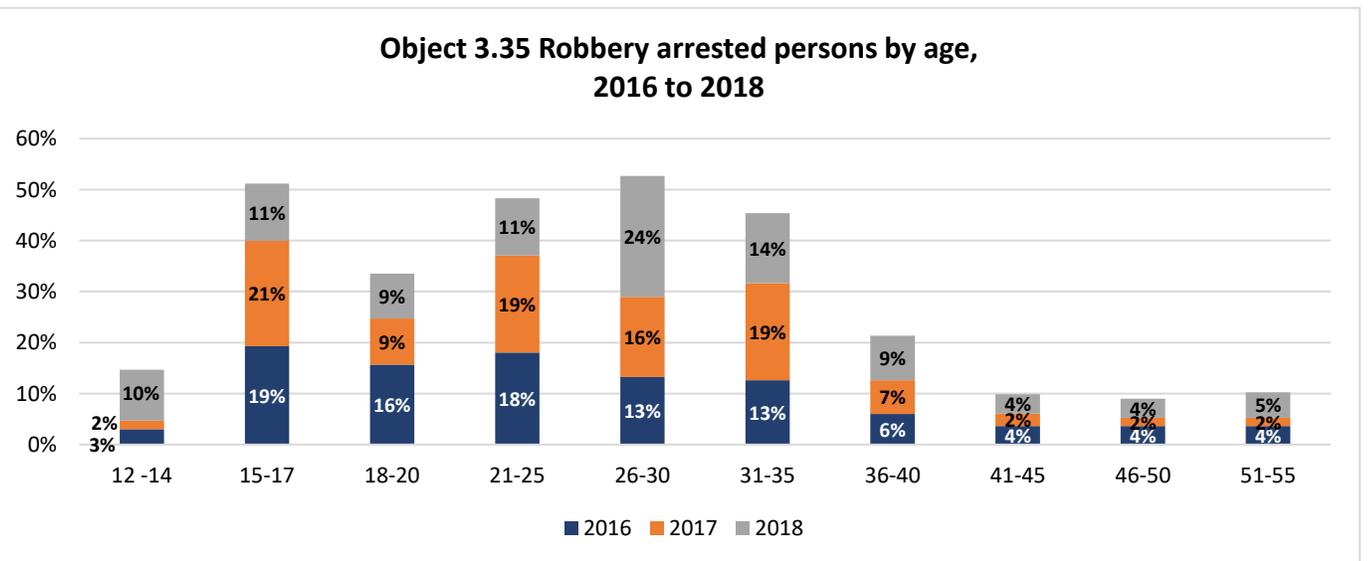




Gang involved individuals in Tacoma have elevated levels of involvement in high risk behavior in a



variety of areas.



High levels of trauma exposure

85% of gang member interview participants had an Adverse Childhood Experience survey score of 3 or above. 59% of these individuals had a score of 5 or above. This level of childhood trauma exposure has been correlated to high rates of depression/anxiety/PTSD, substance use, low educational attainment, and long-term health risks.

Personal victimization

IN the past year, respondents reported high levels of personal victimization. Almost half reported being assaulted/beaten (48.1%), 40.7% reported being robbed, and one in five reported being shot/stabbed (18.5%).

Interview participants' reports of personal victimization:

48.1% were assaulted or beaten	14.8% were assaulted or beaten by someone in their home	40.7% were robbed	18.5% were shot or stabbed
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School suspension, expulsion and drop-out

All the individuals interviewed for this report had been suspended. More than half (59.3%) had been expelled or had dropped out before completing a diploma or equivalency degree.

High levels of unemployment

While 75% of gang-involved individuals who were interviewed reported being employed at some point in time, more than half (58.3%) were unemployed at the time of their interview.

High levels of criminal involvement

86.8% of individuals identified as security threat group/gang members by Washington Department of Corrections are on probation/parole for a violent offense (assault, manslaughter, murder, robbery or sex crimes).

High levels of access to drugs and weapons

Gang-involved individuals reported an extraordinarily high level of access to drugs and firearms

% of interview participants who reported that it would be easy or very easy to obtain:

A handgun 88.9%	An assault weapon 85.2%	Crack, cocaine or heroin 92.6%	Opiates 92.3%	Methamphetamine 92.6%
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High levels of substance use

Four in five gang involved individuals (81.4%) reported using some sort of drug on a daily or more

than daily basis. The most commonly used substances were marijuana and alcohol, with higher levels of marijuana usage than any other substance.

Reported frequency of drug/alcohol use by interview participants



Homelessness

Washington Department of Corrections data on Security Threat Groups indicate that as of November 2018, one in five (21%) identified security threat group/gang members are transient/homeless.

Meeting the needs of gang/court involved youth and young adults

As shown by the above data, gang involvement tends to increase both offending and high-risk behavior. As individual’s become more connected to the gang, they tend to cut ties with more mainstream pursuits and social organizations, deepening the between gang-involved individuals and pursuits such as work and school:

This process has been referred to as “knifing off” (Moffitt, 1993), as the gang member cuts ties to other important social groups and organizations such as family, friends, schools, and religious community to focus more intensively on gang participation and identity, leading to higher levels of delinquency. Research conducted with 6th- to 9th-grade students in 15 schools with reported gang problems found that “the onset of gang membership was associated with an 82 percent increase in delinquency frequency.” (Melde and Esbensen, 2011, p. 535) As a gang member is pushed/pulled into the gang, the experience of gang membership further separates him from successful participation in mainstream society, worsening the social conditions he experiences, and escalating his involvement in crime.

Long-term gang membership is associated with an escalating succession of effects such as dropping out of school, increased risk of teen fatherhood/pregnancy, and lack of employment success (Thornberry, et al., 2003; Thornberry, et al., 2004). The longer an individual is involved in gangs, the more severe the effect becomes, and the greater the distance between the gang member and the mainstream (Young and Gonzalez, 2013).

The high rate of commission of violent crimes by individuals ages 21 to 30, as well as data from the gang member interviews, Tacoma Police Department and Washington Department of Corrections indicates that the largest population of gang members in Tacoma may be between 18 and 30. These high-need and possibly gang-involved individuals need intensive, flexible, accessible and comprehensive services to address the interrelated issues of gang involvement, drug/alcohol use, trauma exposure, homelessness, victimization, criminal involvement, lack of educational attainment and unemployment.

To show the range in intensity of services across programs in Tacoma, the following table was compiled with data reported by local agencies. This is not a measure of programmatic effectiveness, per se, but

does provide a look at cost for services by intensity (dosage) of services provided by client. Ideally, intervention clients, who have more involvement in high risk behaviors such as gangs and the criminal justice system should receive progressively more intensive services based on level of risk.

Local agencies by budget, cost per client and cost per service hour						
Agency	Program	Budget	# served annually	Cost per client	Hours of service	Cost per hour of service per client
Peace Community Center	McCarver Scholars		120		6	
The REACH Center	The REACH Center (30+ programs for YYA)	\$2,500,000	2500	\$1,000	8.1	\$123.46
Tacoma Pierce County Health Department	Family Support Partnership	\$1,700,000	300	\$5,666	25	\$226.67
Comprehensive Life Resources	RAIN	\$685,000	100	\$6,850	30	\$228.00
Tacoma Urban League	MIP	\$200,000	115	\$1,739	32	\$54.35
Hilltop Artists	Arts Connect		65		40	
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Puget Sound	Big Brothers Big Sisters	\$500,000	200	\$2,500	50	\$50.00
Peace Community Center	Hilltop Scholars	\$570,000	260	\$2,192	50	\$43.85
Tacoma Urban League	Girls With Purpose	\$10,000	20	\$500	52	\$9.62
Shared Housing Services	Youth Host Home Program	\$264,800	28	\$9,457	60	\$160.48
Asia Pacific Cultural Center	Asian Pacific Islanders Youth Program, Promised Leaders of Tomorrow		105		86	
Consejo Counseling & Referral Service	Behavioral Health Services	\$890,000	500	\$1,750	111	\$16.04
Hilltop Artists	Hilltop Artists	\$1,400,000	650	\$2,154	180	\$11.97
Girl Scouts of Western Washington	Leadership Outreach Program	\$57,265	200	\$286		
A Step Ahead in Pierce County	BOOST		100			

The data above suggests a lack of intensive, comprehensive services for individuals ages 18 to 30 who are criminal justice or gang-involved. Further, because these individuals may also have been institutionalized as juveniles and/or adults, many may mistrust governmental systems. Services for these individuals should use a service delivery methodology based at the individual level rather than in a building, and should focus on leverage points for gang desistance by engaging individuals in their identified areas of need:

“Many of these gang members, though lacking work opportunities and experience, aspire to lead a “conventional life,” particularly to obtain legitimate employment, to have their own place, and to have a family. They are cognizant of their limited educational background and lack of technical training, and realize that their future employment prospects lie in low-paid occupations unless they can obtain further education. . .Where they may once have been uninterested or disdainful of various job-opportunity, training, or educational programs, after fatherhood many were increasingly desirous of such supports, but sometimes found them difficult to access.” (Moloney et al., 2009, p. 318) (Young and Gonzalez, 2013).

At present, existing gang intervention services do not appear to be focused on the most criminally involved age groups nor do they provide the level of intensity of services that is necessary to effectively intervene with this population and reengage them in productive endeavors. In fact, at present, multiple prevention programs in Tacoma provide a higher dosage of services to clients than do intervention programs focused on more high-need populations. Substance abuse services are available to individuals involved in Washington Department of Corrections, but other types of services are limited for criminal justice and gang-involved adults.

Section 8 – Resources

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model - <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/comprehensive-gang-model>)

Online overview of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model – (requires flash) <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/HTML/Online-Overview/>

OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model: Planning for Implementation - <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Comprehensive-Gang-Model/Implementation-Manual>

Street Outreach and the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model - <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/content/documents/street-outreach-comprehensive-gang-model.pdf>

Multidisciplinary Gang Intervention Teams - <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/Documents/NYGbulletin3.pdf>

OJJDP Strategic Planning Tool - <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/spt/>

Getting Out of Gangs, Staying Out of Gangs: Gang Intervention and Desistence Strategies – <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/Documents/Getting-Out-Staying-Out.pdf>

Preventing Adolescent Gang Involvement - <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/182210.pdf>

Gang Prevention: An Overview of Research and Programs - <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/182210.pdf>

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Appendix A – Detailed Community Demographic Data by Neighborhood and Census Tract

CENTRAL TACOMA

Population overview of Central Tacoma census tracts							
Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
611	6,694	38.2	24%	\$27,917	\$48,575	12.2%	15%
612	5,613	35.6	24%	\$26,921	\$58,787	11.6%	7%
613	5,202	31.7	30%	\$18,822	\$39,489	26%	32%
617	4,616	32.8	23%	\$26,282	\$58,377	21.1%	27%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of East Side Tacoma Census Tracts								
Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
611	79%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	6%
612	68%	12%	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	12%
613	49%	20%	2%	1%	1%	0%	10%	16%
617	42%	24%	0%	10%	0%	0%	11%	13%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of Central Tacoma Census Tracts							
Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50 who gave birth in past year	Persons per household	% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.80%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
611	39%	61%	8.20%	2.2	45%	55%	14.8%
612	41%	59%	6%	2.7	51%	49%	14.1%
613	34%	66%	5.10%	2.9	59%	41%	24.4%
617	43%	57%	7.80%	2.6	40%	60%	21.3%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for Central Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
	Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%
611	7.0%	92.9%	29.0%	88%	4.5%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%
612	12.0%	88.1%	27.2%	94%	2.2%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%
613	14.0%	86.0%	26.2%	69%	16.1%	1.0%	3.2%	10.6%
617	15.0%	84.7%	24.1%	80%	9.1%	0.0%	1.2%	9.9%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Area	National origin of residents of Central Tacoma Census Tracts				
	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	22.0%
611	4.5%	18.0%	50.0%	8.0%	36.0%
612	5.0%	29.0%	33.0%	2.0%	41.0%
613	9.5%	17.0%	24.0%	18.0%	55.0%
617	11.2%	8.0%	38.0%	0.0%	22.0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

EAST SIDE

Population overview of East Side Tacoma census tracts

Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
619	1,906	41	23%	\$22,089	\$29,135	40.7%	66%
620	4,508	34.6	28%	\$18,963	\$45,403	21.4%	23%
623	5,504	31.9	29%	\$18,643	\$50,734	22.7%	28%
624	5,903	34.1	23%	\$23,226	\$51,895	21.3%	31%
632	5,247	37.3	25%	\$23,154	\$57,368	14.4%	11%
633	8,514	30.7	29%	\$19,599	\$55,294	22%	43%
9400.06	3,050	25.9	34%	\$10,294	\$15,104	55.2%	65%
9400.07	3,187	33.1	29%	\$17,433	\$41,982	24%	36%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of East Side Tacoma Census Tracts								
Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
619	58%	8%	2%	5%	0%	0%	7%	20%
620	53%	11%	1%	4%	1%	0%	12%	18%
623	42%	11%	3%	13%	0%	0%	6%	25%
624	68%	9%	2%	9%	0%	0%	11%	1%
632	63%	5%	1%	3%	0%	8%	8%	15%
633	31%	14%	1%	19%	4%	1%	3%	28%
9400.06	22%	33%	0%	26%	0%	0%	11%	7%
9400.07	35%	8%	13%	10%	6%	0%	8%	19%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of East Side Tacoma Census Tracts							
Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50 who gave birth in past year	Persons per household	% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
619	37%	63%	6.8%	2.3	53.0%	47%	12.2%
620	41%	59%	3.9%	2.7	51%	49%	11.80%
623	48%	52%	5.2%	3.1	33%	67%	11.6%
624	46%	54%	3.2%	2.8	47%	53%	17.7%
632	40%	60%	10.6%	2.8	36%	64%	9.9%
633	47%	53%	2.6%	3.4	33%	67%	15.8%
9400.06	37%	63%	9.8%	3.2	79%	21%	12.2%
9400.07	44%	56%	11%	3.5	40%	60%	12.4%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for East Side Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
619	9.0%	90.7%	29.5%	89%	11.1%	0%	0%	87%
620	22%	78.00%	16.40%	64%	36%	0%	0%	84%
623	17.0%	83.1%	17.9%	61%	24.1%	3.9%	6.7%	66%
624	15.0%	84.6%	20.9%	96%	3%	0%	2%	90%
632	10.0%	90.1%	13.6%	78%	14.3%	3.1%	4.7%	83%
633	22.0%	78.0%	19.1%	46%	41.1%	2.7%	10.6%	55%
9400.06	26.0%	74.2%	10.7%	85%	4%	4%	6%	54%
9400.07	18.0%	81.8%	11.2%	77%	9.7%	6.3%	7.2%	68%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of East Side Tacoma Census Tracts					
Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma	18%	41%	0%	0%	41%
619	17%	29%	0%	0%	54%
620	9%	49%	1%	0%	41%
623	0%	91%	0%	0%	9%
624	16%	39%	0%	0%	43%
632	14%	40%	0%	0%	46%
633	20%	71%	5%	0%	4%
9400.06	4%	45%	6%	0%	37%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

NORTHEAST TACOMA

Population overview of Northeast Tacoma census tracts

Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
9400.02	3,876	36.4	25%	\$28,966	\$61,250	13.1%	17%
9400.03	7,448	30.1	30%	\$27,344	\$64,257	12.8%	21%
9400.05	6,092	37	27%	\$30,009	\$79,360	8.6%	13%
9400.08	6,125	38.4	28%	\$35,097	\$74,152	8.1%	12%
9400.11	4,384	47.3	20%	51,751	\$105,125	2.90%	3.00%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of Northeast Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
9400.02	62%	7%	1%	9%	4%	0%	7%	10%
9400.03	43%	9%	2%	16%	6%	0%	7%	17%
9400.05	57%	8%	2%	11%	2%	0%	6%	15%
9400.08	63%	6%	0%	16%	1%	0%	7%	6%
9400.11	73%	3%	0%	15%	0%	0%	6%	4%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of Northeast Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50 who gave birth in past year	Persons per household	% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
9400.02	48%	52%	5.9%	2.8	45%	55%	14.30%
9400.03	48%	52%	7.1%	2.8	62%	38%	22.50%
9400.05	56%	44%	6.2%	3.1	21%	79%	11.10%
9400.08	58%	42%	5.2%	2.7	37%	63%	15%
9400.11	64%	36%	5.2%	2.7	10%	90%	9.30%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for Northeast Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
9400.02	7.5%	92.5%	21.3%	70%	3.2%	1.7%	9.6%	0%
9400.03	11%	89%	25.5%	62%	14.3%	7.3%	16.2%	0.4%
9400.05	9.4%	90.6%	23.8%	76%	9.2%	7.0%	7%	0.4%
9400.08	5.3%	94.7%	39.9%	76%	3%	4.9%	15.8%	0.5%
9400.11	2.9%	97.1%	49.6%	93%	4%	2%	2%	0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of Northeast Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma*	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
9400.02	15.60%	30%	47%	5%	16%
9400.03	25.70%	16%	39%	5%	31%
9400.05	18.70%	32%	39%	3%	24%
9400.08	16%	15%	65%	3%	15%
9400.11	13.80%	12%	73%	2%	12%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

NORTH END

Population overview of North End Tacoma census tracts

Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
604	3,997	43.7	18%	\$52,363	\$101,047	7.7%	2%
605	4,306	41.5	22%	\$46,171	\$63,967	11.9%	9%
606	5,276	38.5	19%	\$31,850	\$67,364	19.6%	2%
607	6,914	27.5	27%	\$36,358	\$79,688	4.4%	4%
608	5,371	41	23%	\$46,008	\$90,766	5.7%	8%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of North End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two	
							races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
604	86%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	6%
605	83%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	6%	7%
606	86%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%
607	81%	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%	7%
608	90%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	6%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of North End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50		% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
			who gave birth in past year	Persons per household			
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
604	53%	47%	3.0%	2.5	20%	80%	12.9%
605	57%	43%	6.8%	2.5	26%	74%	18.1%
606	44%	56%	1.2%	2	52%	48%	15.1%
607	32%	68%	3.6%	2.5	35%	65%	29.1%
608	51%	49%	N/A	2.4	25%	75%	16.5%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for North End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
604	1%	98.7%	50.7%	95%	1.4%	1.2%	2.5%	0.3%
605	4%	96.5%	56.1%	96%	2.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%
606	3%	97.0%	55.1%	93%	0.5%	4.9%	1.6%	0.0%
607	3%	97.4%	57.8%	91%	3.3%	4.2%	1.1%	0.0%
608	5%	95.1%	35.3%	94%	3.8%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of North End Tacoma Census Tracts					
Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma*	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
604	4.0%	18%	60%	0.0%	22%
605	4.4%	33%	32%	0.0%	35%
606	4.9%	37%	54%	0.0%	9%
607	6.6%	40%	22%	0.0%	38%
608	2.4%	14%	31%	0.0%	56%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

NEW TACOMA

Population overview of New Tacoma census tracts							
Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
602	1,530	33.5	4%	\$39,633	\$82,273	16%	36.5%
616.02	861	31.6	10%	\$30,327	\$43,869	54%	33.9%
614	3,598	32.3	18%	\$11,747	\$17,105	84%	46.6%
615	4,865	34	11%	\$36,401	\$42,248	56%	23.2%
616.01	1,906	42.1	9%	\$29,138	\$22,431	68%	40.7%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of New Tacoma Census Tracts								
Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
602	47%	3%	0%	9%	1%	0%	1%	38%
616.02	58%	8%	1%	11%	3%	1%	9%	9%
614	51%	15%	1%	11%	0%	1%	11%	11%
615	73%	6%	1%	3%	0%	0%	6%	11%
616.01	55%	17%	0%	11%	0%	0%	10%	7%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of New Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50		% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
			who gave birth in past year	Persons per household			
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
602	27%	73.4%	7.7%	1.6	8%	60%	40.5%
616.02	27%	73%	3.8%	1.6	7%	90%	10%
614	23%	77%	5.5%	1.9	12%	95%	5%
615	22%	78%	1.9%	1.5	0%	88%	12%
616.01	20.40%	79.6%	5%	1.4	0%	91%	9%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for New Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
602	18%	81.8%	36.6%	91%	0%	9%	0%	0%
616.02	10%	90.3%	32.9%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
614	27%	73.4%	10.1%	76%	11%	0%	13%	0%
615	9%	91.5%	40.9%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
616.01	13%	87.0%	35.2%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of New Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma*	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
602	50.9%	1%	15%	0%	83%
616.02	14.2%	11%	63%	0%	20%
614	8.3%	4%	60%	9%	25%
615	4.6%	30%	12%	0%	58%
616.01	19.4%	21.4%	53.3%	0%	25.3%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

SOUTH END

Population overview of South End Tacoma census tracts

Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
618	2,902	34.2	32%	\$20,471	\$44,289	34%	52%
619	1,906	41	23%	\$22,089	\$29,135	40.7%	66%
624	5,903	34.1	23%	\$23,226	\$51,895	21.3%	31%
625	7,536	35.1	26%	\$22,695	\$55,037	12.9%	7%
631	3,265	33.3	29%	\$24,497	\$51,694	12.3%	11%
632	5,247	37.3	25%	\$23,154	\$57,368	14.4%	11%
634	7,712	36.3	21%	\$22,006	\$42,044	22.5%	38%
635.01	4,412	41.3	25%	\$22,687	\$47,961	16.2%	18%
635.02	4,487	35.1	24%	\$23,321	\$45,806	13.9%	20%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of South End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
618	42%	6%	4%	23%	0%	0%	12%	13%
619	58%	8%	2%	5%	0%	0%	7%	20%
624	68%	9%	2%	9%	0%	0%	11%	1%
625	59%	8%	0%	11%	0%	0%	12%	10%
631	42%	16%	0%	7%	4%	1%	15%	15%
632	63%	5%	1%	3%	0%	8%	8%	15%
634	49%	9%	1%	18%	3%	0%	11%	9%
635.01	41%	11%	0%	14%	3%	0%	15%	15%
635.02	34%	9%	0%	29%	7%	0%	12%	9%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of South End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50		% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
			who gave birth in past year	Persons per household			
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
618	37%	63%	14.8%	2.7	45%	55%	6.3%
619	37%	63%	6.8%	2.3	53%	47%	12.20%
624	46%	54%	3.2%	2.8	47%	53%	17.7%
625	40%	60%	7.8%	3	40%	60%	18.8%
631	49%	51%	3.5%	2.8	49%	51%	14.3%
632	40%	60%	10.6%	2.8	36%	64%	9.9%
634	44%	56%	10.9%	2.8	50%	50%	12.5%
635.01	43%	57%	6.7%	2.8	45%	55%	16.9%
635.02`	43%	57%	3.8%	2.7	47%	53%	20.5%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for South End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
618	12%	87.8%	13.5%	53%	18%	0%	30%	0%
619	9%	90.7%	29.5%	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%
624	15%	84.6%	20.9%	96%	3%	0%	2%	0%
625	17%	82.6%	16.1%	70%	24%	3%	3%	0%
631	24%	75.6%	8.9%	72%	17%	2%	4%	6%
632	10%	90.1%	13.6%	78%	14%	3%	5%	0%
634	19%	81.4%	14.8%	79%	7%	0%	14%	0%
635.01	17%	83%	13.8%	84%	12%	0%	4%	0%
635.02	19%	81.1%	13%	74%	6%	3%	17%	0%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of South End Tacoma Census Tracts					
Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma*	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
618	16.2%	4%	73%	0%	15%
619	9.9%	18%	41%	0%	41%
624	8.4%	0%	91%	0%	9%
625	11.2%	7%	81%	0%	12%
631	15.1%	4%	21%	4%	67%
632	10.3%	16%	39%	0%	43%
634	17.3%	3%	78%	0%	19%
635.01	21.2%	11%	57%	7%	25%
635.02`	25.0%	14%	79%	1%	4%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

SOUTH TACOMA

Population overview of South Tacoma census tracts							
Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
626	3,221	33.5	19%	\$24,360	\$36,480	17%	21%
628.01	6,512	29.4	26%	\$19,914	\$36,058	25.2%	41%
628.02	3,925	37.2	28%	\$24,492	\$61,528	12.4%	17%
629	7,030	32.8	22%	\$24,694	\$47,481	17.3%	28%
630	3,265	33.3	29%	\$24,497	\$51,694	12.3%	11%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of South Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	
							% Hispanic	
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
626	54%	17%	2%	10%	1%	1%	6%	10%
628.01	47%	25%	0%	3%	0%	0%	9%	16%
628.02	49%	20%	1%	8%	3%	0%	13%	5%
629	53%	15%	1%	6%	1%	0%	8%	15%
630	42%	16%	0%	7%	4%	1%	15%	15%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of South Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50 who gave birth in past year		Persons per household	% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
Tacoma*	41%	59%	7.3%		2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
626	31%	69%	7.1%		2.2	74%	26%	29.2%
628.01	43%	57%	4%		2.3	84%	13%	29.1%
628.02	38%	62%	5%		2.8	36%	64%	15.3%
629	49%	51%	3.5%		2.4	60%	40%	23.5%
630	41%	59%	7.3%		2.8	49%	51%	14.3%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for South Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
	Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%
626	8%	92.1%	23.1%	83%	3%	2%	12%	0%
628.01	16%	84.2%	15.1%	70%	23%	5%	3%	0%
628.02	14%	86.4%	18.1%	80%	10%	0%	10%	0%
629	16%	84.1%	16.4%	63%	25%	9%	4%	0%
630	24%	75.6%	8.9%	72%	16%	2%	4%	6%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

WEST END TACOMA

Population overview of West End Tacoma census tracts							
Area	Population	Median age	% residents age 0 to 19	Per capita income	Median household income	% persons below poverty line	% children under age 18 below poverty line
Tacoma*	213,426	35.9	24%	\$30,451	\$57,164	14.9%	18%
603	4,472	42.6	20%	\$38,976	\$65,972	8%	7%
609.3	3,449	42.7	24%	\$35,307	\$65,034	17%	41%
609.4	5,233	39.3	23%	\$26,927	\$50,184	25%	40%
609.5	6,612	47.3	21%	\$35,200	\$53,991	15%	17%
609.6	2,356	46.7	21%	\$33,020	\$65,429	6%	13%
610.01	3,619	51.3	16%	\$46,647	\$70,368	8%	5%
610.02	4,172	45.9	15%	\$26,237	\$39,125	18%	16%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Racial/ethnic overview of residents of West End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% White	% Black	% Native	% Asian	% Islander	% Other	% two races	% Hispanic
Tacoma*	59%	10%	1%	8%	1%	0%	7%	12%
603	86%	3%	0%	2%	1%	0%	3%	5%
609.3	67%	9%	0%	8%	0%	0%	6%	11%
609.4	79%	6%	1%	4%	0%	0%	7%	3%
609.5	71%	11%	1%	4%	0%	0%	5%	8%
609.6	74%	5%	1%	5%	0%	0%	9%	5%
610.01	77%	4%	0%	6%	1%	0%	5%	6%
610.02	60%	14%	1%	14%	0%	0%	2%	9%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Family structure overview of West End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	% Married	% Single	% women 15-50 who gave birth in past year	Persons per household	% Rent	% Own	Geographical mobility rate
Tacoma*	43%	57%	7.8%	2.5	47%	53%	18.6%
603	37%	63%	14.8%	2.7	45%	55%	6.3%
609.3	37%	63%	6.8%	2.3	53%	47%	12.20%
609.4	46%	54%	3.2%	2.8	47%	53%	17.7%
609.5	40%	60%	7.8%	3	40%	60%	18.8%
609.6	49%	51%	3.5%	2.8	49%	51%	14.3%
610.01	40%	60%	10.6%	2.8	36%	64%	9.9%
610.02	44%	56%	10.9%	2.8	50%	50%	12.5%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)

*(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Overview of educational attainment and language spoken at home for South End Tacoma Census Tracts

Area	Educational attainment			Language spoken at home with children under 18				
	% less than high school	% High school diploma	% Bachelor's degree	English only	Spanish	Indo-European	Asian/Islander	Other
Tacoma*	11%	89%	28%	81%	8%	3%	6%	1%
618	12%	87.8%	13.5%	53%	18%	0%	30%	0%
619	9%	90.7%	29.5%	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%
624	15%	84.6%	20.9%	96%	3%	0%	2%	0%
625	17%	82.6%	16.1%	70%	24%	3%	3%	0%
631	24%	75.6%	8.9%	72%	17%	2%	4%	6%
632	10%	90.1%	13.6%	78%	14%	3%	5%	0%
634	19%	81.4%	14.8%	79%	7%	0%	14%	0%
635.01	17%	83%	13.8%	84%	12%	0%	4%	0%
635.02	19%	81.1%	13%	74%	6%	3%	17%	0%

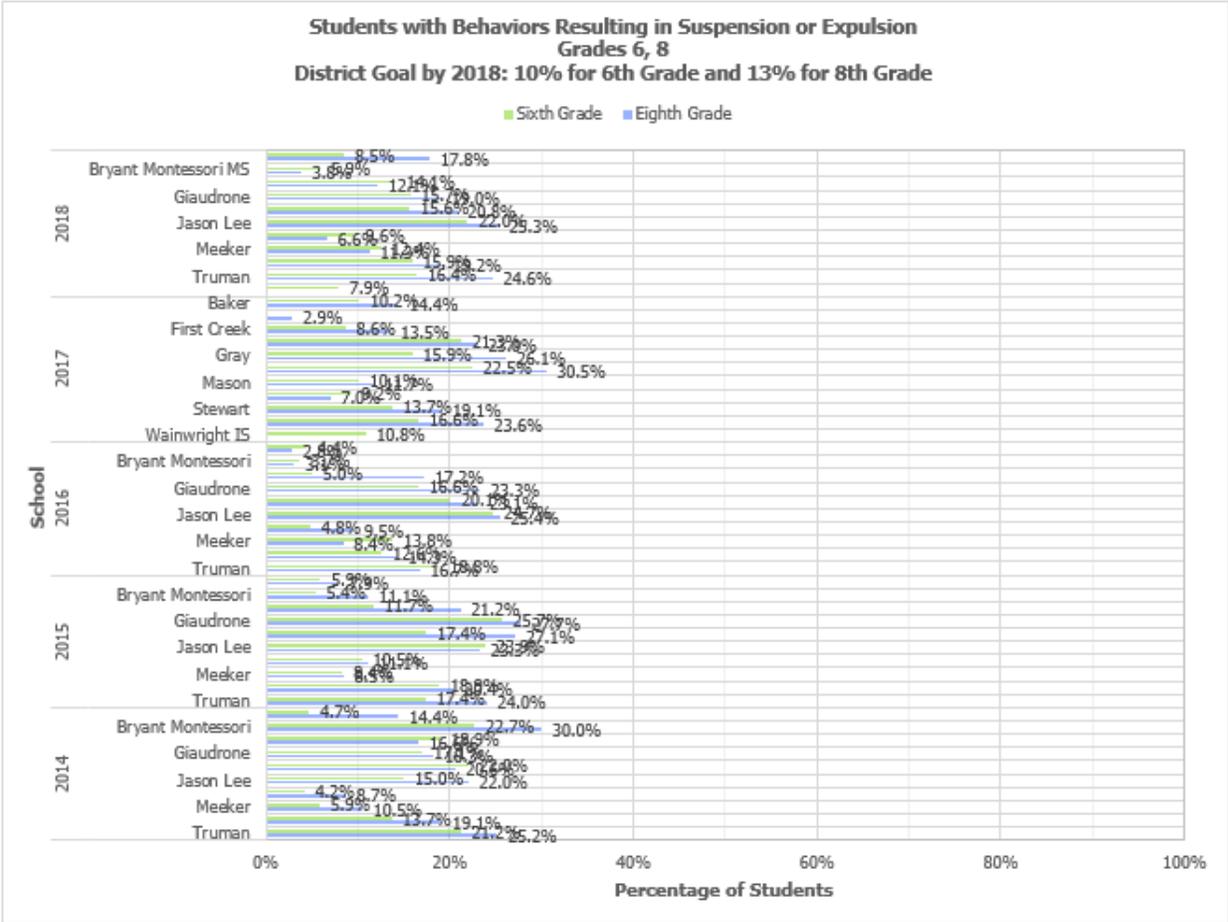
(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

National origin of residents of South End Tacoma Census Tracts

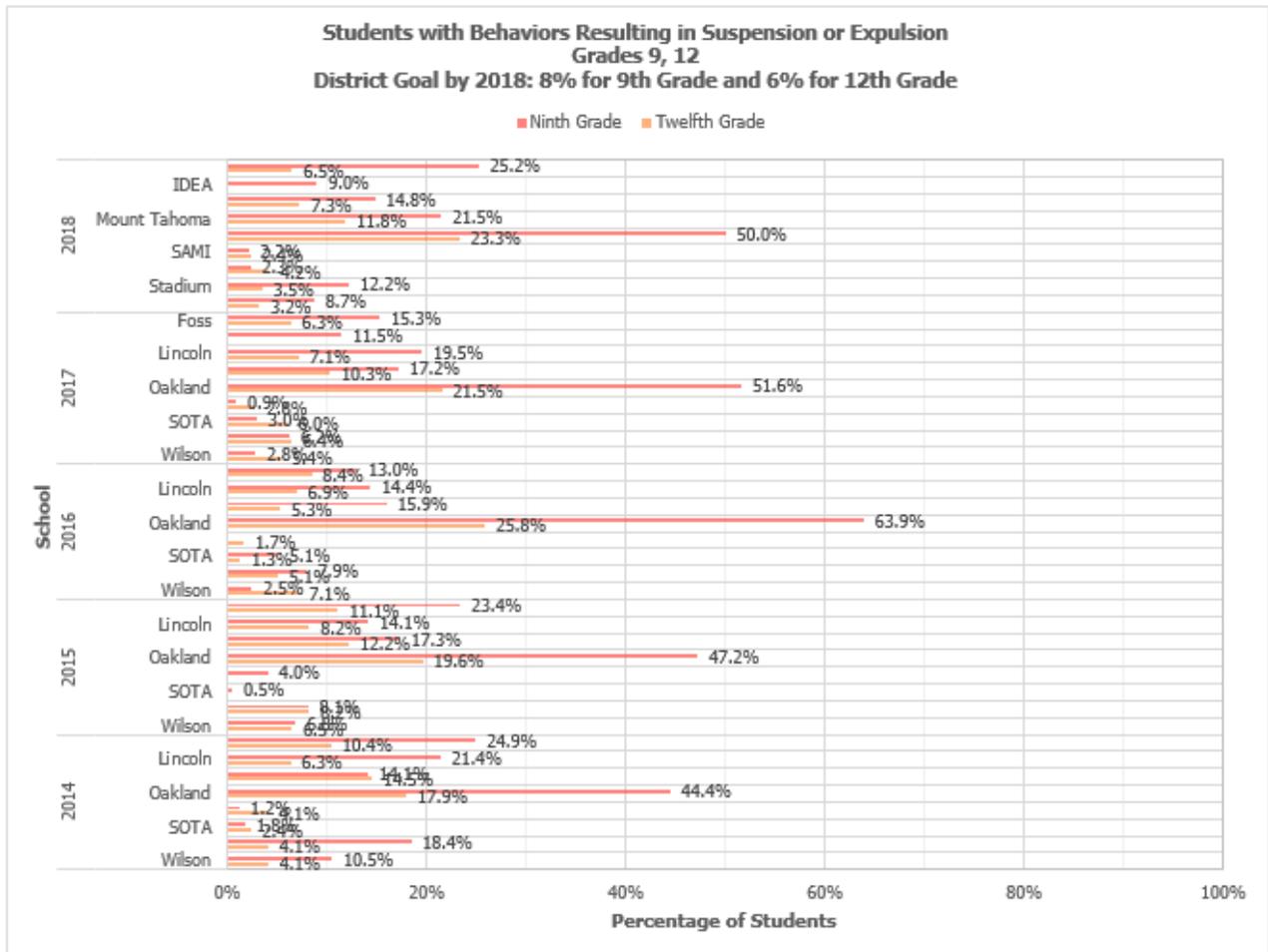
Area	% foreign born	Region of origin			
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America
Tacoma*	12.4%	19%	48%	3%	28%
618	16.2%	4%	73%	0%	15%
619	9.9%	18%	41%	0%	41%
624	8.4%	0%	91%	0%	9%
625	11.2%	7%	81%	0%	12%
631	15.1%	4%	21%	4%	67%
632	10.3%	16%	39%	0%	43%
634	17.3%	3%	78%	0%	19%
635.01	21.2%	11%	57%	7%	25%
635.02`	25.0%	14%	79%	1%	4%

(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2016 5-year data)
 *(Censusreporter.org, ACS 2017 1-year data)

Appendix B – School Suspensions/Expulsions by School



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018. Retrieved 31 December 2018 from [https://www.tacomaschools.org/strategic-plan/layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=strategic-plan/Benchmarks/Students%20with%20Behaviors%20Resulting%20in%20Action%20Sent%20to%20State%20\(Middle\).xlsx](https://www.tacomaschools.org/strategic-plan/layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=strategic-plan/Benchmarks/Students%20with%20Behaviors%20Resulting%20in%20Action%20Sent%20to%20State%20(Middle).xlsx)



Source: Tacoma Public Schools, 2018, retrieved 31 December 2018 from [https://www.tacomaschools.org/strategic-plan/layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=/strategic-plan/Benchmarks/Students%20with%20Behaviors%20Resulting%20in%20Action%20Sent%20to%20State%20\(High%20School\).xlsx](https://www.tacomaschools.org/strategic-plan/layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=/strategic-plan/Benchmarks/Students%20with%20Behaviors%20Resulting%20in%20Action%20Sent%20to%20State%20(High%20School).xlsx)

Appendix C – Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire - Finding your ACE Score

While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life:

1. Did a parent or other adult in the household often ... Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? or Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

2. Did a parent or other adult in the household often ... Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? or Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever... Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? or Try to or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

4. Did you often feel that ... No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? or Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

5. Did you often feel that ... You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? or Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

7. Was your mother or stepmother: Often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? or Sometimes or often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? or Ever repeatedly hit over at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

8. Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

9. Was a household member depressed or mentally ill or did a household member attempt suicide?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

10. Did a household member go to prison?
Yes No If yes enter 1 _____

Now add up your “Yes” answers: _____ This is your ACE Score

Source: National Council of Family Court Judges. 2006. Finding Your Ace Score. Retrieved on 1 July 2018 from <https://www.ncfcj.org/sites/default/files/Finding%20Your%20ACE%20Score.pdf>.

Appendix D – Agency Service Delivery Survey

This appendix includes the full responses by local agencies to the online gap analysis survey.

Program description

Name of agency: Comprehensive Life Resources		Staff person: Rainey Carlin	
Name of program: Rising Above the Influence		Title/position: Data & Solutions Analyst	
Address: 1201 S. Proctor, Tacoma WA		What is the total budget for the program? \$685,000	
What year did the program become operational: 2017		What ages does the program serve: 8 to 24	
Criteria for admission: Residents of the City of Tacoma, gang-involved youth under 25			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Case management • Gang outreach • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Youth diversion/court alternative 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate? None	
		Number of youths served by the program annually: 175	
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually: 135	
		Is this number actual or estimated? Estimated	
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	80-100%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	60-80%
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			60-80%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	25
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	60
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	Unknown
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)	
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome	
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff	1600
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	30
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes
	Comprehensive Gang Model

Program description

Name of agency: Girl Scouts of Western Washington		Staff person: La Tasha Durst	
Name of program: Leadership Outreach Program		Title/position: Program Manager	
Address: 1000 Davis Place, DuPont WA 98327/P.O. Box 770 DuPont, WA 98327		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$57,265	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2000		What ages does the program serve: 5 to 17	
Criteria for admission: Girls or one that identifies as female, ages 5 to 17 years			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities Description: Through cooperative activities and experiences that are girl-led, girls build critical social and emotional skills and values, discover their interests and strengths and begin setting goals for their futures; all of which increases their motivation to succeed in school and in life and empowers them to engage in positive community change. Skill building activities including: building healthy relationships, leadership, advocacy and service learning, media literacy, or entrepreneurship		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	\$25 membership fee, financial aid offered
		Number of youths served by the program annually	200
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Estimated
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	Unsure/Unknown
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	Do not know	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			Do not know

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of self; positive values 		
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge and learn; maintains healthy relationships 		
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and solve problems 		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		Actual
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		500+
Is this actual or estimated?		Actual
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? Youth program quality assessments

Program description

Name of agency: Peace Community Center		Staff person: Kenya Adams	
Name of program: McCarver Scholars		Title/position: Program Manager - Elementary	
Address: 2111 South J Street, Tacoma WA 98404		What is the total budget for the program annually? Unknown	
What year did the program become operational: 2012		What ages does the program serve: 5-10	
Criteria for admission: 1 st generation student, free/reduced lunch, Hilltop resident			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • School support services/tutoring • Sports and recreation • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Other: Social-emotional learning 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	120
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	0
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	40-60%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	None
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			Do not know

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)		
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome		
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		Actual
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		Actual
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		6
Is this number actual or estimated?		Estimated
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? YPQA

Program description

Name of agency: Tacoma Urban League		Staff person: Michele Ogden	
Name of program: Girls with Purpose		Title/position: Office Manager	
Address: 2550 South Yakima Avenue, Tacoma WA		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$10,000	
What year did the program become operational: 2015		What ages does the program serve: 12-18	
Criteria for admission: Middle school and high school girls			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	15-25
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Estimated
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	0
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Actual
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	None	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	None
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			None

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	25	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)	25	
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment activities 253 STEM 	25	
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated	
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	52	
Is this number actual or estimated?	Actual	
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Do not know	What model?

Program description

Name of agency: The REACH Center		Staff person: Nick Bayard	
Name of program: The REACH Center (30+ programs with YYA)		Title/position: Director	
Address: 714 S. 27 th Street, Tacoma WA		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$2.5 million	
What year did the program become operational: 20009		What ages does the program serve: 16-24	
Criteria for admission: Ages 16 to 24			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • School support services/tutoring • Alternative education/GED • School suspension alternative • Counseling/mental health services • Case management • Employment readiness classes • Job placement • Drug and alcohol treatment • Gang outreach • Youth groups, clubs or positive enrichment activities • Parenting support, programs or classes • Youth diversion/court alternative • Other: Housing • Other: Pro bono legal support 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	2500
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	Unknown
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	20-40%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	10-20%
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?		40-60%	

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	500
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	450
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	200
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)	2000
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	200
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff	3000
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	8.1

Is this number actual or estimated?		Actual
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rehousing • Housing first • Harm reduction • Critical time intervention • Trauma informed care

Program description

Name of agency: Asia Pacific Cultural Center		Staff person: Sinuon Hem	
Name of program: Asia Pacific Islanders Program, Promised Leaders of Tomorrow		Title/position: Youth program manager	
Address: 4851 South Tacoma Way, Tacoma WA 98409		What is the total budget for the program annually? Do not know	
What year did the program become operational: 2010		What ages does the program serve: 11-18	
Criteria for admission: At Risk Youth and students needed any type of academic assistance for high school completion and needed post-secondary assistance for furthering their education.			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • School support services/tutoring • Alternative education/GED • School suspension alternative • Case management • Job placement • Youth groups, clubs or positive enrichment activities • Educational scholarships Other: we also connect our students to Community Resources and work with multi-language cultural parents, we work with students that are lack of credits and help them to gain more credits to gain the high School diploma.		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	90 to 120
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	10
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	40-60%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?		60-80%	

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	25
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	80%
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	45-50
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)	50
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff	
Is this number actual or estimated?	
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	75-96
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated

Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? David P. Weikart, Center for Youth Program Quality, we focus on Social and emotional learning, Social Engagement, Youth Voices, interaction, Supportive Environment and Safe Environment.
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Program description

Name of agency: Tacoma Urban League		Staff person: John Levi	
Name of program: MIP		Title/position: Program manager	
Address: 2550 South Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, WA 98444		What is the total budget for the program annually? About \$200,000	
What year did the program become operational: 2012		What ages does the program serve: 8-18	
Criteria for admission: Target group is Males of color. Typically serving students with level 2 ACE score, and males who want to do better and want support.			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Case management 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	115
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Estimated
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	3-5
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	60-80%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Less than 10%
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			10-20%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school		115
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)		115
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome Attended 50% of classes Completed 32 hours of mentorship		115
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		Actual
# of client contacts annually by your staff		115
Is this number actual or estimated?		Actual
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		32
Is this number actual or estimated?		Actual
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? School embedded mentorship model, which varies from an after-school

		<p>mentor program model. In which we work with staff, admin, counselors, parents and students to fill our caseload. We host a mentor class in leu of their elective class once a week. Evidence shows that if you remove barriers to access programs, then the intended target group will more likely attend. Thus, we use this model to guide of mentor program. Reaching students during their school day is great, because they are already there and must be there.</p>
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Program description

Name of agency: Consejo Counseling & Referral Service		Staff person: Yvonne Elmendorf	
Name of program: Behavioral Health Services		Title/position: Clinical Manager of Substance Use Disorder and Youth and Family Services	
Address: 5915 Orchard Street West, Tacoma, WA 98467		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$890,000	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2000		What ages does the program serve: All	
Criteria for admission: Substance use disorder diagnosis or mental health diagnosis			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School suspension alternative • Counseling/mental health services • Case management • Drug and alcohol treatment • Youth diversion/court alternative 	What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?		None
	Number of youths served by the program annually		500+
	Is this actual or estimated? Estimated		Estimated
	Number of gang-involved youth served annually		100+
	Is this number actual or estimated?		Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	20-40%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	20-40%
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			20-40%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		450
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school		450
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)		
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		1150
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		72 to 150
Is this number actual or estimated?		Actual
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? Guiding Good Choices, Seeking Safety, Seven Challenges, ACR-A,

Program description

Name of agency: Hilltop Artists Collective		Staff person: Kimberly Keith	
Name of program: Hilltop Artists		Title/position: Executive Director	
Address: 602 North Sprague Avenue, Tacoma WA 98403		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$1.4 million including in-kind	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2000		What ages does the program serve: 12 to 21	
Criteria for admission: Must be a middle or high school student in greater Tacoma			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and recreation • Youth clubs, groups and/or positive enrichment activities • Other: Glassmaking and interdisciplinary arts • Other: Wrap-around outreach services • Other: Activities for girls on diversion and dependency • 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	650
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	Unknown
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Actual
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	Do not know	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			Do not know

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	50	
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	20	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	630	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)		
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Actual	
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	180	
Is this number actual or estimated?	Actual	
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? we use the Survey of Academic Youth Outcomes (SAYO) as our evaluation tool and we are a YPQI (Youth Program Quality Initiative) site

Program description

Name of agency: A Step Ahead in Pierce County		Staff person: Melissa Russell	
Name of program: BOOST		Title/position: BOOST Coordinator/IMH Specialist	
Address: 10324 Canyon Road, Puyallup, WA		What is the total budget for the program annually?	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2008		What ages does the program serve: 0-3	
Criteria for admission: Children must be 0-3 and have an open dependency case in Pierce County. They may live with a foster family, relative or fictive kin.			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other: Infant Mental health/home visits to children 0-3 in foster care 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	100
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Estimated
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	0 (but many of their birth parents are involved)
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	40-60%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	20-40% (parents of toddlers)
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			20-40%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below)	
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	490
# of youth in your program annually who complete another outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased bonding/attachment to caregivers Maintain placement Make developmental progress 	90 90 90
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff	500
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	n/a

Is this number actual or estimated?		
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? We utilize Circle of Security as well as Promoting First Relationships to guide our IMH sessions.

Program description

Name of agency: Peace Community Center		Staff person: Ruth Tollefson	
Name of program: Hilltop Scholars		Title/position: Acting Executive Director	
Address: 2106 South Cushman Avenue, Tacoma, WA		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$570,000	
What year did the program become operational: 2003		What ages does the program serve: 11-25	
Criteria for admission: Live in Hilltop community and be a student of color, student impacted by poverty, or will be first generation college bound			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • School support services/tutoring • Sports & recreation • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Educational scholarships 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	260
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	15
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	10-20%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			10-20%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	260
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program (please provide definition below) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend school 90% of the time 	209
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	Estimated
# of client contacts annually by your staff	
Is this number actual or estimated?	
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	50
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes
What model?	Check and Connect mentoring

Program description

Name of agency: Big Brothers Big Sisters of Puget Sound		Staff person: Jolynn Kenney	
Name of program: Big Brothers Big Sisters		Title/position: VP of Programs	
Address: 3640 South Cedar Street, Suite R, Tacoma, WA		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$500,000	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2000		What ages does the program serve: 6-16	
Criteria for admission: 6 to 16 years old in need of a mentoring relationship			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Parenting support, programs or classes 	What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?		None
	Number of youths served by the program annually		200
	Is this actual or estimated? Estimated		Estimated
	Number of gang-involved youth served annually		Unknown
	Is this number actual or estimated?		Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	40-60%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			40-60%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school		
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? Big Brothers Big Sisters has done many research studies that show evidence-based outcomes for our youth.

Program description

Name of agency: Hilltop Artists		Staff person: Sasha Tepper-Stewart	
Name of program: Arts Connect		Title/position: Program Manager	
Address: 3640 South Cedar Street, Suite R, Tacoma, WA		What is the total budget for the program annually?	
What year did the program become operational: 2009		What ages does the program serve: 12-18	
Criteria for admission: Youth referred by probation office, CASA, or Guardian Ad Litem and is on Probation/diversion or dependency			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Youth diversion/court alternative 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	65
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	
		Is this number actual or estimated?	
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	Do not know	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			Do not know

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	
# of mediations completed annually by your program	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?	
# of client contacts annually by your staff	
Is this number actual or estimated?	
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	40
Is this number actual or estimated?	Actual
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	What model?

Program description

Name of agency: Tacoma Pierce County Health Department		Staff person: Victor Rodriguez	
Name of program: Family Support Partnership		Title/position: Family Support Partnership Program Manager	
Address: 3629 South D Street, Tacoma, WA 98418		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$1.7 million	
What year did the program become operational: Before 2000		What ages does the program serve: Under 5 to over 30	
Criteria for admission: Any family with children ages birth to 12			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School support services/tutoring • Counseling/mental health services • Case management • Employment readiness classes • Job placement • Youth groups, clubs and/or positive enrichment activities • Parenting support, programs or classes • Other: Referrals to community resources • Other: Assistance with public benefits • Other: Community events 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	Home visiting: 300 All other services: 25,000
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Estimated
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	Parents of children
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	80-100%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			40-60%

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job		
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school		
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school		
# of mediations completed annually by your program		
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program		
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually		25
Is this number actual or estimated?		Estimated
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Yes	What model? Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) Abriendo Puertas/Opening Doors (APOD) Promoting First Relationships (PFR)

		Parents as Teachers (PAT)
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Model: Positive Parenting Program [Triple P] Curriculum: Levels 1-5 individual, group, online Triple P Outcomes Research: Triple P reduces problem behavior in children and improves parents' wellbeing and parenting skills. Triple P slows rates of child abuse, reduces foster care placements and decreases hospitalizations from child abuse injuries. In communities where, Triple P is widely available, children have fewer behavioral and emotional problems. [http://www.triplep.net/glo-en/the-triple-p-system-at-work/evidence-based/key-research-findings/]

Model: Abriendo Puertas/Opening Doors [APOD] Curriculum: units 1 thru 10 Outcomes Research: Parents demonstrate significant growth in parenting practices that promote school readiness. Abriendo Puertas program specifically promotes Latino parents' leadership and advocacy as well as parenting practices that foster children's early learning and development in a culturally-relevant manner. [Child Trends Publication 2014-24, 2014].

Model: Promoting First Relationships (PFR) Curriculum: 1-10 Outcomes Research: PFR showed a reduction in sleep problems mediated by a reduction of separation distress, improvement in social attention and learning and were less likely to exhibit attention seeking behavior and separation distress during the parent child interactions; mothers showed less depression. (Spieker, S.J., et al. (2012). Child Maltreatment, 17(4) 271-286.)

Model: Parents as Teachers (PAT) Curriculum: 1-10 sessions Outcomes Research: Children's developmental delays and health problems are detected early. Children enter kindergarten ready to learn and the achievement gap is narrowed. Children achieve school success into the elementary grades. Parents improve their parenting knowledge and skills. Parents are more involved in their children's schooling. Families are more likely to promote children's language and literacy (https://parentsasteachers.org/results-evidence-based-home-visiting-model)

Program description

Name of agency: Shared Housing Services		Staff person: Mark Merrill	
Name of program: Youth Host Home Program		Title/position: Executive Director	
Address: 901 South 11 th Street, Tacoma WA		What is the total budget for the program annually? \$264,800	
What year did the program become operational: 2013		What ages does the program serve: 18-25	
Criteria for admission: Participants must be experiencing homelessness and must agree to work with case management on educational and/or employment goals			
What type of services does the program provide? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative education/GED • Case management • Other: Housing in host homes 		What is the cost to the youth or family to participate?	None
		Number of youths served by the program annually	25-30
		Is this actual or estimated? Estimated	Actual
		Number of gang-involved youth served annually	Unknown
		Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are highly at risk to join a gang?	10-20%	In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program are active or former gang members?	Do not know
In your opinion, what percentage of youth in the program have siblings, parents or other family members who are involved in gangs?			Do not know

Client outcomes

# of youth in your program annually who are placed in a job	18-20	
# of youth in your program annually who are re-enrolled in school	8-10	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the academic year at school	n/a	
# of youth in your program annually who successfully complete the program	20	
# of mediations completed annually by your program	n/a	
# of counseling sessions completed annually by your program	n/a	
Are the client and programmatic outcomes above actual or estimated?		
# of client contacts annually by your staff		
Is this number actual or estimated?		
# of service hours that the average youth in the program receives annually	50 to 70	
Is this number actual or estimated?	Estimated	
Does your program use an evidence-based model?	Skipped	What model? Self-sufficiency and well-being matrix