

Gangs in New Jersey:

*Municipal Law Enforcement Response to
the 2010 NJSP Gang Survey*



1-877-748-6577



1-877-SGU-NJSP



Table of Contents

<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	3
<u>METHODOLOGY</u>	6
<u>LIMITATIONS</u>	7
<u>FINDINGS</u>	
GANG PRESENCE.....	9
Gang Activity.....	16
GANG ENVIRONMENT	
Places and Dates.....	18
Gangs and Prisons.....	19
Gangs and Extremist Ideology.....	20
Gang Cooperation.....	21
Gangs in Schools.....	22
Public Safety.....	29
GANG CHARACTERISTICS	
Gang Size Estimates.....	31
Criminality.....	35
Most Serious Problem/Most Actively Recruiting.....	44
Cooperation and Conflict.....	47
‘Umbrella’ Organizations.....	48
Organizational Characteristics.....	49
SPOTLIGHT ON SPECIFIC GANGS.....	52
BLOODS STREET GANG.....	53
Sex Money Murder (SMM) Bloods.....	59
9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods.....	63
G-Shine/Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB).....	67
Fruit Town Brims.....	73
MOB Piru.....	77
CRIPS STREET GANG.....	80
Grape St. Crips.....	86
5 Deuce Hoover Crips.....	90
Rollin’ 60s Crips.....	94
LATIN KINGS.....	97

ÑETA.	102
PAGANS MOTORCYCLE CLUB.	107
MS-13.	111
<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>	116
<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	118
<u>APPENDIX A</u> : Gang presence/absence in New Jersey municipalities.....	A-1
<u>APPENDIX B</u> : Survey questionnaires.	B-1
<u>APPENDIX C</u> : Gang Members Per Municipality (Specific Gangs).	C-1

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Executive Summary

Gang Presence

- # Responses to the 2010 survey included 565 municipalities with only the city of Elizabeth declining to participate.
- # Gang presence in New Jersey remains widespread, having a presence in all 21 counties, including urban, suburban and rural areas.
- # More than four in ten (45%) municipalities were reported to have a gang presence in the 2010 survey. This is essentially unchanged from the 2007 survey when 43% of respondents reported the presence of street gangs.
- # Respondents identified 244 distinct gangs and 1,575 gang sets operating within the state.
- # There were 95 municipalities that reported the presence of gangs in the 2004, 2007 and 2010 gang surveys. There were 142 municipalities that reported the absence of gangs over the same time period.
- # In 2010, thirty municipalities that had answered all three surveys identified gangs in their jurisdiction for the first time. Nine municipalities that reported a gang presence in 2004 and 2007 reported that they were gang-free in 2010.
- # Seven gangs were reported in fifty or more New Jersey municipalities: Latin Kings (106 towns); Sex Money Murder Bloods (95 towns); Nine Trey Bloods (86 towns); Pagans Motorcycle Club (79 towns); G-Shine/G.K.B Bloods (73 towns); MS-13 (67 towns), and the Grape St. Crips (51 towns).
- # Almost three-quarters of the gangs identified in the 2004 Gang Survey were no longer mentioned as present in the 2010 Gang Survey. One-quarter of the gangs mentioned in the 2010 Gang Survey had not been mentioned in previous surveys.
- # Nine counties had a reported presence of 90 or more gangs: Essex (166), Monmouth (132), Middlesex (126), Ocean (114), Bergen (108), Camden (107), Burlington (101), Atlantic (97), and Union (95).
- # One-third of municipalities that reported the presence of gangs said gang activity had increased over the past 12 months.
- # Only 2% of responding municipalities were unsure if gangs were present in their jurisdictions. We believe this indicates that gang awareness programs, widely available throughout the state, have been effective.

Gang Environment

- # Gangs in New Jersey are not embracing extreme political ideologies or cooperating with extremist organizations.
- # A relatively small number (15%) of respondents indicated that gangs in their jurisdiction were being controlled by incarcerated gang members.
- # Roughly half of all municipalities with gangs report their presence in schools.
- # Of the gangs identified in schools, the most commonly mentioned were the Bloods by 85% of respondents followed by the Crips (40%) and the Latin Kings (36%).
- # While gangs were reported to take part in a wide variety of crimes on school property, the most common gang activity was the display of gang clothing and signs.
- # Few gangs were reported to have an intent to target the general public, elected officials or law enforcement with violence.

Gang Characteristics

- # While many gangs were identified by respondents, most have few members. More than half (58%) of all gangs were reported to have *six or fewer* members.
- # Conversely, 43 gangs were identified with more than 100 members. These gangs were spread out among 14 towns, six of which had multiple gangs of more than 100 members: Paterson (11), Newark (10), Trenton (5), Orange (4), Irvington (3) and Bridgeton (2).
- # While gangs are renowned for their criminal activity, majorities were not reported to be involved in violent crimes (54%), theft crimes (62%), drug crimes (51%), or other crimes (70%).
- # Seventy four gangs were identified to be involved in the retail, mid-level and wholesale distribution of marijuana, cocaine *and* heroin.
- # Gangs continue to be fractious entities and even those nominally belonging to the same set (i.e. Bloods, Crips, et al.) are likely to be in conflict with each other.
- # Of the 1,575 gang sets identified in the survey, 60% were associated with an umbrella organization.
- # The survey identified widespread information gaps regarding the organizational characteristics of gangs. The lack of such information makes it difficult to assess the cohesion, capabilities, structure and threat of gangs in many parts of the state.

Introduction

The 2010 Street Gang Survey marks the fourth gang survey conducted by the New Jersey State Police in the past nine years. The street gang survey has evolved throughout the years, with changes incorporated in both the development and implementation of the survey. Despite adjustments, the main purpose of the NJSP Street Gang Survey has remained the same: to provide law enforcement, policy makers and the general public with a better understanding of the state's gang environment.

The development of the 2010 survey involved extensive planning and the incorporation of innovative tactics in an effort to enhance our understanding of the present environment in which gangs are operating in the state. To assist in this process, we reached out to other agencies for additional questions and topic areas to expand our exploration of the gang presence in New Jersey.

In addition, this survey marks a new step in our efforts to provide the general public with information on the gang environment in their communities. In 2004 and 2007, these survey reports were released to the public and individual survey results were available through the Open Public Records Act. Then, in 2008, Princeton University agreed to host the underlying data from all our previous surveys (available at <http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/dss>). While the data format isn't ideally suited for use by the general public our intent has been to provide as much information as possible to the residents of New Jersey.

In that vein, the New Jersey State Police is planning to partner with academia to create a public access website which will allow the survey data to be conveyed in a wide array of data visualization and presentation styles. This website will make the 2010 survey data more accessible to the residents of New Jersey and provide information that will raise awareness and understanding of the gang phenomenon.

Raising awareness is one of the most important functions of the NJSP Street Gang Survey. This survey provides information that, it is hoped, will be used to guide law enforcement in their policing efforts as well as to influence policy makers and assist in the development of effective strategies for gang reduction. Therefore, it is important to provide law enforcement, policy makers and the public with current, accurate information, so that the policies used to address the gang problem will be understood, accepted and supported by all levels concerned.

The 2010 Street Gang Survey used a definition of "street gang" based on that provided by the New Jersey Office of Attorney General:

Street Gang – An ongoing group or association of three or more persons who may have a common identifying sign, symbol or name, and who individually or collectively engage in a pattern of criminal activity or delinquent conduct.

Pattern of criminal activity – a reasonable suspicion by law enforcement that a member or associate of the gang committed on separate occasions – within the preceding five years-- three or more criminal acts of the offense types enumerated below. The three criminal acts must involve, in total, at least two members or associates of the gang.

Criminal Acts –

Aggravated Assault or Assault	Extortion
Aggravated Sexual Assault or Sexual Assault	Kidnapping
Arson	Robbery
Burglary	Homicide
Carjacking	Drug Trafficking

Findings from the 2010 survey demonstrate a number of consistencies with previous survey results. Gangs do not appear to have spread significantly throughout the state since our last survey, maintaining a presence in roughly the same number of municipalities as they did in 2007. Although the perception among the media and the general public remains that gangs are primarily present in urban areas and are becoming increasingly organized and violent, the current data does not necessarily support this claim. In the 2010 survey, it was once again demonstrated that gangs were present in both urban and suburban municipalities, were relatively small and that few gangs engaged in the dramatic and violent crime which most frequently brings them to the attention of the public.

It may be tempting for some to look at some of the results in this survey and conclude that street gangs don't pose a significant threat to the general public. While it is true that a surprising number of gangs had little or no criminal activity attributed to them we think such conclusions would be ill-founded. Street gangs are, by both legal definition and through the implicit understanding of their members, networks that engage in criminal activity. It is inherent in their organization and ultimately what separates them from other organizations that just happen to have members who engage in criminal behavior. Additionally, gangs have a destructive influence upon their communities in ways that transcend criminal behavior by creating environments of fear and intimidation.

While most municipalities are confident in their ability to determine if gangs are present in their jurisdiction, the survey has identified several information gaps about the specific characteristics of 'their' gangs. The data seems to indicate that many respondents do not have the in-depth understanding of the organization or intent of street gangs in their municipality to make a determination of how sophisticated their operations may be, cohesive their members are or how serious of a threat they pose to their communities.

This survey aimed to collect information relating to gang presence, characteristics and activities in the state of New Jersey for three different audiences: policy makers wishing to craft anti-gang policy, law enforcement agencies looking to develop anti-gang strategies, and members of the public who want a better understanding of their communities. In that regard, we believe the 2010 survey provides the most comprehensive picture of gangs in New Jersey available.

This report is structured around three themes that were the focus of the 2010 New Jersey State Police Street Gang Survey: gang presence, the gang environment and gang characteristics.

Gang presence not only identifies how gangs are distributed throughout the state but also where they *are not*, their density in terms of membership and the intensity of the problems they pose to law enforcement. We attempt to examine these issues over time by comparing the answers of this survey with previous versions, where applicable.

Gang environment looks at the influence gangs have on the community around them. Gangs exploit captive populations (those unable to leave their environment) both as sources of recruits and as potential customers and victims. The survey, therefore, took a more detailed look at gang involvement among the two largest such populations in the state: prisoners and students. Reports over the past decade have raised the question of ideological radicalization of gang members either independently or through allies with extremist groups. For the first time, this survey attempts to address this question to identify if such a phenomenon exists in the state.

Gang characteristics examine various components of gangs to identify not only what sorts of criminal activity they engage in but also to derive indicators of their cohesion, structure and threat to public safety. Gangs are often described alternately as either highly sophisticated criminal organizations or rag tag collections of petty criminals. Such evaluations tend to rely heavily on anecdotal evidence and sensationalized, unverifiable accounts. This survey attempts to capture the state of knowledge local law enforcement has about gangs in their jurisdiction. In addition to looking at all gangs reported by respondents collectively, this assessment includes a more detailed look at fourteen of the most prevalent gangs in the state in order to identify differences between them or how they deviate from the 'norm'.

Methodology

Survey Sample

Since 2001, the New Jersey State Police Street Gang Survey has sought to measure the dimensions of the gang environment in the state by surveying a sample of full-time municipal police agencies. In 2004, more than ninety percent of New Jersey municipalities with a full-time police force responded to the survey. The 2007 survey set out to conduct a *census* of all 566 municipalities in New Jersey, and nearly achieved that goal by collecting responses from 562 municipalities. Survey responses for municipalities that do not maintain their own full-time police department were collected from the agency that provides law enforcement and public safety services to the municipality—either the New Jersey State Police or another municipal police department that has contracted with the municipality in question. A similar approach was adopted for the 2010 survey, with the result that for the first time the Street Gang Survey succeeded in gathering responses concerning New Jersey street gangs for every municipality in the state.

Survey Response

Every New Jersey municipality with a full-time police force except one—the city of Elizabeth—provided a response to the 2010 Street Gang Survey. Information about the gang environment in Elizabeth was provided by the Union County Prosecutor’s Office. Survey response concerning municipalities patrolled by the New Jersey State Police was provided by detectives assigned to the State Police Criminal Investigation Office with responsibility for that patrol area.

Survey Design

In addition to measuring the overall presence of street gangs statewide, the 2010 Street Gang Survey concentrated on collecting information regarding each specific gang with an identified presence in New Jersey. The 2010 survey focused special attention on the types of criminal activity attributed to these gangs by municipal law enforcement agencies. In general, the 2010 questionnaire closely resembled the survey instrument used in 2007. Only two questions asked in the 2007 version of the survey were omitted from the 2010 questionnaire:

- # a question about the occurrence of ‘gang-motivated’ homicides (rather than ‘gang-related’ homicides).
- # a question about the number of gang-related homicides occurring in the jurisdiction within the past 12 month.

However, the 2010 survey also included several questions that had not previously been included in New Jersey State Police street gang surveys. These questions centered on aspects of the gang environment and gang criminality that had not been adequately addressed in prior statewide surveys:

- # questions about the organizational characteristics of gangs; such as dues, membership meetings, cooperation with other gangs, use of threats of violence to intimidate the public, etc.
- # a question about the specific names of gangs (if any) present in local schools.

- # questions about the impact of incarcerated gang members on the local gang environment, and on the influence –or not– of violent political ideologies on gang members.

Survey Administration

Data for the 2010 Street Gang Survey was collected primarily through in-person interviews with employees of municipal police departments who were identified by their agency as most knowledgeable about street gangs. An initial telephone contact to schedule an interview was followed by a visit to the municipal agency by a State Police trooper or detective. Agencies that stated in the initial telephone contact that their municipality did *not* have a gang presence did not always receive a follow-up in-person visit.

The 2010 survey was administered as a password protected electronic, web-based questionnaire accessed via the Internet. The survey questionnaire was in the form of open-end, multiple-choice and closed-end questions for which the respondent selected one or more answers from a list of possible responses. Together, the interviewer and the municipal agency respondent reviewed each survey question and entered a response. This collection method was chosen in order to accelerate the data collection phase of the survey, but a combination of factors associated with on-line survey administration may have introduced sources of potential error into the survey process (see Limitations, below).

Limitations

Questionnaire limitations

In order to expedite data collection for the 2010 Street Gang Survey, the State Police chose to employ an on-line survey instrument that recorded responses to the survey during the actual interview process. This web-based technology offered significant advantages in survey administration. The software used for the 2010 Street Gang Survey:

- # allowed secure, authenticated access to the survey questionnaire, ensuring that only authorized users would provide survey responses.
- # survey responses were collected almost instantaneously, while the interview was underway.
- # survey responses could not be altered by unauthorized users once the questionnaire was stored electronically.
- # computer system logs allowed administrators to track the progress of survey completion rates.

However, this survey software also had its limitations:

- # the survey software did not have the ability to handle extended, multi-level logic chains (*if this response to Question A, then ask Question B, otherwise ask Question C*) which acted as a constraint in designing in-depth series of questions that might have better gathered detailed data about some aspects of gang characteristics.

- # the software did not provide a uniform, reliable facility for generating a printed copy of individual agency responses at the time of interview, so that physical copies of a completed questionnaire for municipal agency records occasionally had to be produced after the fact by staff at Division Headquarters.

Interviewer limitations

Limitations of the survey software were in some cases compounded by limitations related to the pool of State Police personnel that acted as survey interviewers. In order to accomplish the interview phase of the survey as quickly as possible, detectives and troopers from the Intelligence Section, Special Investigations Section and Field Operations Section were assigned to conduct interviews with municipal police agencies. Not all of these interviewers had prior experience in investigating street gang activity, a possible source of interviewer bias but also a potential ‘reality check’ against any exaggeration by municipal survey respondents. These troopers and detectives also had varying degrees of familiarity with web-based computer technology that ranged from considerable expertise to limited experience with Internet applications. In some cases, difficulty in navigating the web-based survey interface led to data collection errors that required survey administrators to take corrective action.

Perceptions of responding agencies

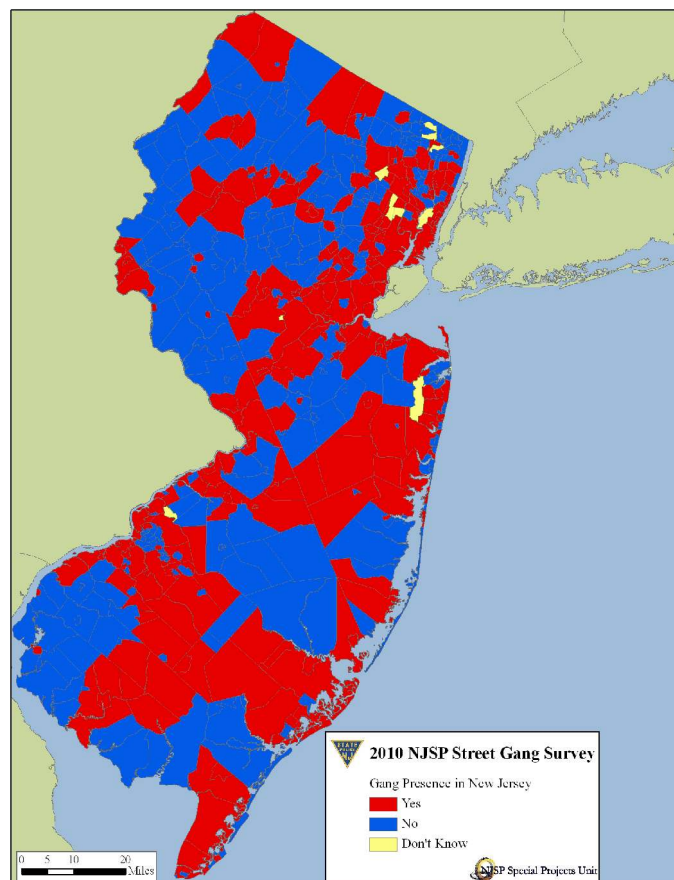
The 2010 Street Gang Survey, like those that preceded it, is a survey that measures *perceptions* of the New Jersey gang environment at the municipal level. Individual perceptions can vary for many reasons. Responses are subjective, reflecting an individual survey respondent’s perception based on his/her training and experience. An officer who has received gang awareness training may be more likely to report the presence of gangs in his or her jurisdiction if he or she is able to interpret gang indicia that other officers do not observe or notice. At the same time, individual officers may vary in the way that they interpret the definition of ‘street gang,’ so that some criminal networks whose activities fit the official criteria may subjectively be deemed to be some other type of criminal group (but not a street gang) and thus excluded from consideration for inclusion in the survey. In other cases, the agency may acknowledge that gang members reside in their town, but because they commit no crimes in the jurisdiction they are said not to be present as a gang.

In addition, the presence or perceived presence of gangs can have significant political, economic and social consequences for municipalities. At times, depending on the circumstances of a particular time and place, a political rationale may exist to either deny –or exaggerate– the presence of gangs. Every police chief in New Jersey was notified about the survey, either requesting their assistance in completing the questionnaire, or as a courtesy to advise them that their personnel would be interviewed at a later date. The responses that resulted may or may not represent the ‘official’ position of a particular police department or municipal administration.

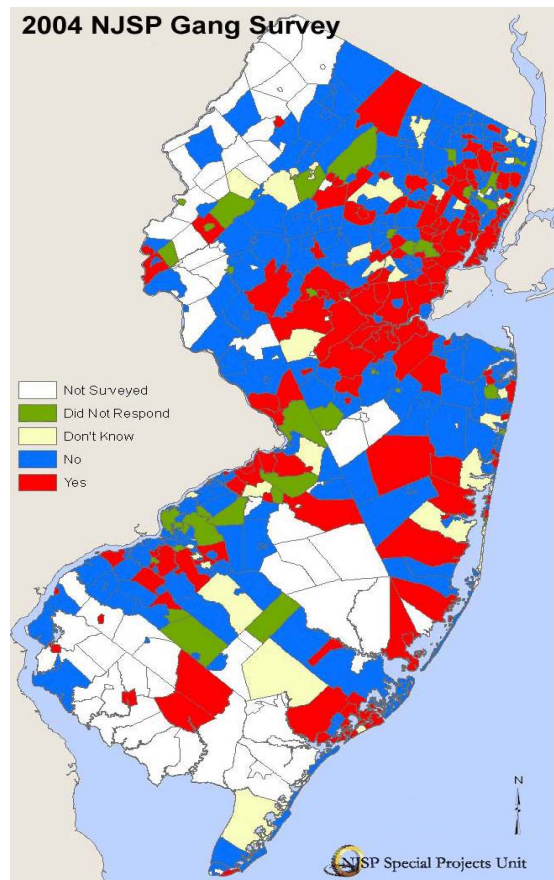
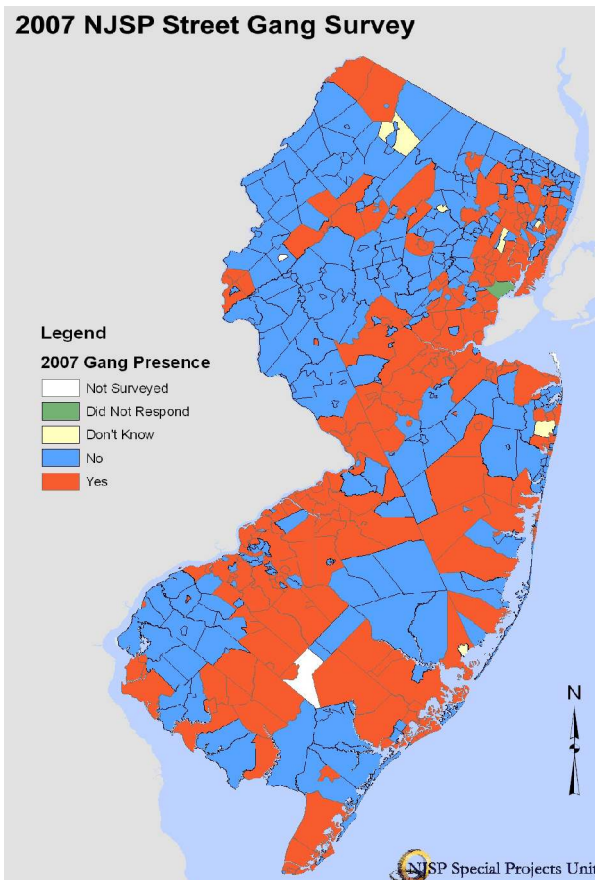
Gang Presence

A screening question about the presence or absence of street gangs has been a primary feature of State Police street gang surveys since 2001.¹ During the past decade, the proportion of New Jersey communities reporting the presence of gangs has served as one of several benchmarks by which law enforcement agencies in the state have evaluated their efforts to contain and deter gang crime. The 2010 Street Gang Survey once again used this screening question as the gateway to a more detailed questionnaire about various dimensions of the gang environment.

In answering the 2010 survey, fewer than half of all respondents (45% or 254 municipalities) indicated the presence of gangs in their jurisdiction during the previous 12 months. This proportion remained virtually unchanged from the previous survey in 2007 (43%). Gangs were reported throughout the state and are present in each of New Jersey's 21 counties. The number of respondents unsure whether gangs were present in their jurisdiction remains low (2% of all respondents), possibly indicating that widespread availability of gang awareness training for law enforcement has been effective in allowing local police agencies to identify basic aspects of the gang threat in their communities.

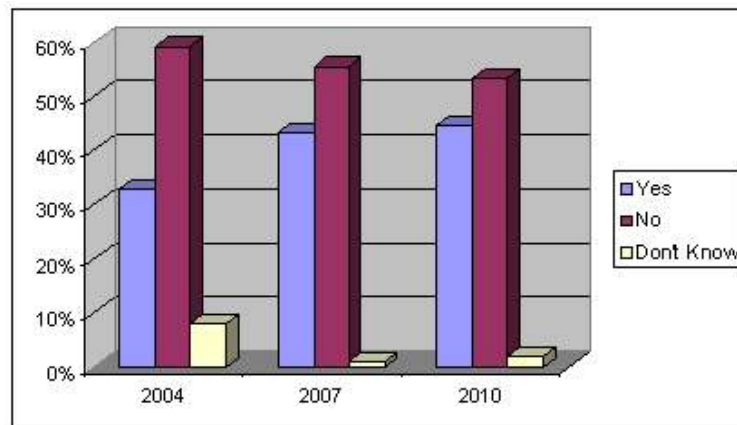


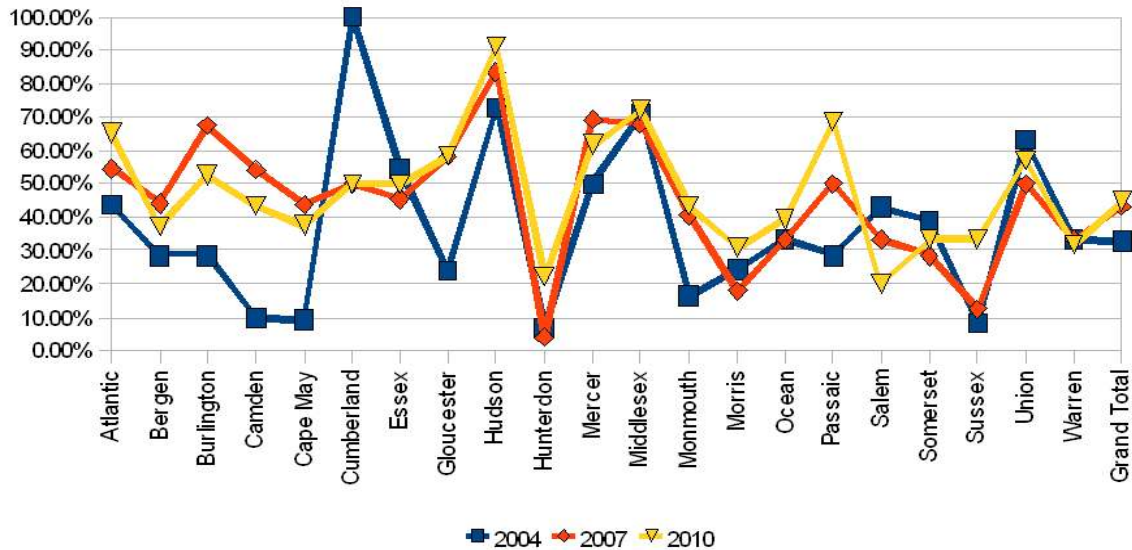
¹ The survey uses the "street gang" definition of the New Jersey Office of Attorney General, which encompasses criminal groups of 3 members or more (see Appendix B). However, these gang members need not all be present in a single location: a single gang member present in a particular municipality therefore constitutes a gang presence in that municipality.



Survey results from 2010 and 2007 don't align particularly well with the 2004 survey response, but that may be due to any or all of four factors. First, the equivalent question in the 2004 survey asked about gangs *'active'* in the jurisdiction rather than those merely *'present'* as was the case in 2007 and 2010; second, an entire category of municipality (those patrolled by the New Jersey State Police) was not surveyed in 2004; third, the 2004 survey had higher rates of non-response than the 2007 or 2010 surveys, and finally, in 2004 a significantly larger proportion of respondents was not able to say whether or not gangs were present in their jurisdiction.

The 2007 Street Gang Survey report presented a county-by-county analysis of gang presence;

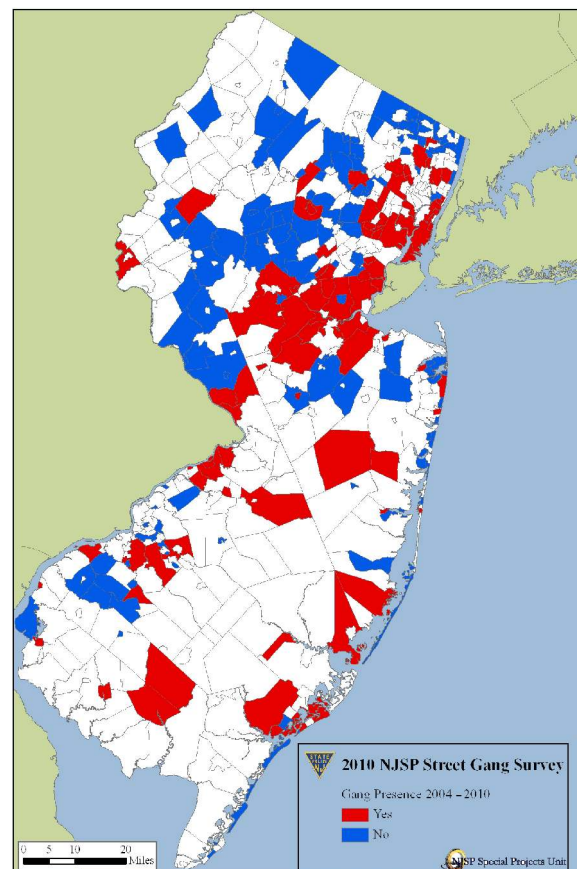


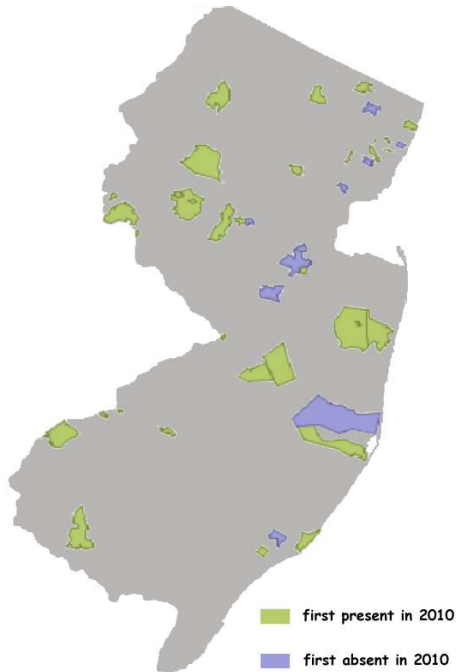


the 2010 response at the county level is not significantly different from these prior results. Changes in proportions of respondents reporting the presence of gangs between 2007 and 2010 were statistically insignificant at the county level. The graph above illustrates the fact that in certain southern New Jersey counties, reports of gang presence/absence gathered during the 2004 survey *appear* to differ considerably from the response in 2007 and 2010, but these are counties in which a significant proportion of municipalities were not surveyed in 2004, and conclusions about possible ‘trends’ cannot be made with confidence.

Ninety-five (95) municipalities consistently reported the presence of gangs in all three surveys from 2004 to 2010, and 142 municipalities consistently reported the *absence* of gangs. Perhaps not surprisingly, municipalities that consistently reported the presence of gangs had larger populations on average (35,284) than those that consistently reported no gangs in their jurisdiction (7,472).

While just about 40% of all respondents were consistent in their responses over the past six years, there were some changes as well. In 30 municipalities (average pop. 9,817) that responded to *all three* surveys, the presence of gangs was reported for the first time in 2010. Conversely, nine municipalities (average pop. 19,370) that reported a gang presence in both 2004 and 2007 were ‘gang free’ in 2010.





Presence of Specific Gangs

Respondents in the 2010 survey were asked to identify which gangs had been present in their jurisdictions over the past 12 months. Their answers to this question are less straightforward than it might seem, particularly when discussing two of the largest gangs active in New Jersey: the Bloods and Crips. These gangs are composed of numerous sub-groups or ‘sets’ which are nominally part of the larger whole, and theoretically adhere to a set of core beliefs and principles. Reality is much more complicated, and it is not uncommon for ‘sets’ of the same gang to be in competition or even in conflict with each other. The ideal of a centralized gang command is rarely realized in practice, so that even being part of the same Bloods or Crips ‘set’ is no guarantee of cooperative behavior. The fact that two gangs in distinct municipalities may share the same name should not be interpreted to mean that the two groups are linked, share the same goals or even know of each others’ existence. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are a possible exception to this generalization.

In an effort to test the proposition that all members of the Bloods and Crips are part of coherent organizations and involved in similar criminal activity, the 2010 Street Gang Survey treated gang ‘sets’ as distinct groups when asking respondents to identify all the gangs active within their jurisdiction. Respondents were provided with a list of gangs and gang ‘sets’ believed –on the basis of prior New Jersey street gang surveys and discussions with gang investigators– to be those most frequently encountered in the state. Respondents were given the opportunity to enter in the names and details of other gangs which weren't on these extensive lists.

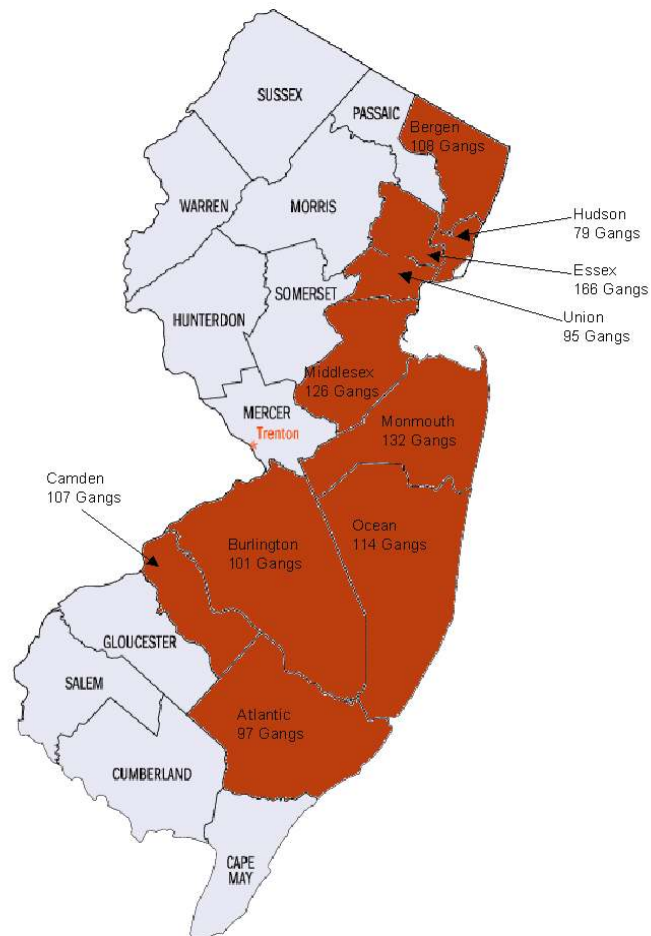
Municipal police agencies and State Police detectives identified 244 ‘distinct’ gangs operating in their jurisdictions. As noted above, for the purposes of the 2010 survey ‘sets’ of gangs that may be affiliated with larger ‘umbrella’ organizations were considered to be independent of each other. For example, while MOB Piru and the Brick City Brims are both considered sets of the Bloods street gang, each was recorded as a separate gang. Where a particular gang set was reported in two municipalities, the survey tallied these reports as two instances of a distinct gang.

Prior investigations by the New Jersey State Police and other agencies have identified the presence of a wider variety of criminal networks that meet the definition of street gangs than are reported in this survey. Criminal networks with identities and members tied to nations or regions in Europe, Asia and Africa have been common in New Jersey and the surrounding area for decades, and the lack of any mention in the 2010 Street Gang Survey is worthy of note. Those

gangs with an international dimension that *were* identified in the survey are almost exclusively composed of members from the Latin American and Caribbean regions. It is unclear whether this reflects a perception among respondents that criminal organizations originating in other regions should not be considered street gangs; if these other criminal networks no longer are present in the state; or if they recently have been successful in avoiding the notice of law enforcement.

Some areas of New Jersey are more diversely populated with gang presence than others. Ten counties reportedly have a greater variety of gangs than the state’s 75-gangs-per-county average; these are New Jersey’s easternmost counties from Bergen County in the north to Atlantic County in the south, together with Burlington and Camden counties in the Delaware Valley.

County	# of Gangs	% of all gangs
Atlantic	97	6%
Bergen	108	7%
Burlington	101	6%
Camden	107	7%
Cape May	41	3%
Cumberland	55	3%
Essex	166	11%
Gloucester	66	4%
Hudson	79	5%
Hunterdon	6	0%
Mercer	56	4%
Middlesex	126	8%
Monmouth	132	8%
Morris	54	3%
Ocean	114	7%
Passaic	52	3%
Salem	14	1%
Somerset	60	4%
Sussex	16	1%
Union	95	6%
Warren	30	2%



On average, each of New Jersey’s 244 ‘distinct’ gangs was present in six municipalities across the state. However, more than half of the state’s ‘distinct’ gangs (142) were identified as present in only one municipality. Forty-seven gangs were more prevalent than the average, being reported in seven towns or more. Of those 47 gangs, almost half (22) were sets of the Bloods and nine were sets of the Crips. The table on the following page lists those gangs with a presence in ten percent or more of New Jersey municipalities.

Gang Name	# of towns	% of all gangs identified	% of towns reporting a gang presence
Latin Kings	106	7%	42%
Bloods/ Sex Money Murder (252)	95	6%	37%
Bloods/ 9-3 (Nine Trey)	86	5%	34%
Pagans MC	79	5%	31%
MS-13	67	4%	26%
Bloods/ G-Shine (aka GKB)*	59	4%	23%
Bloods/ Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB)*	26	2%	10%
Crips/ Grape St.	51	3%	20%
Neta	37	2%	15%
Bloods/ MOB Piru	36	2%	14%
Bloods/ Fruit Town Brims	32	2%	13%
Sureño 13	31	2%	12%
Five Percenters	30	2%	12%
Hells Angels MC	30	2%	12%
Bloods/ unknown set	29	2%	11%
Crips/ 5 Deuce Hoover	27	2%	11%

* see page 67 for a discussion of G-Shine/GKB

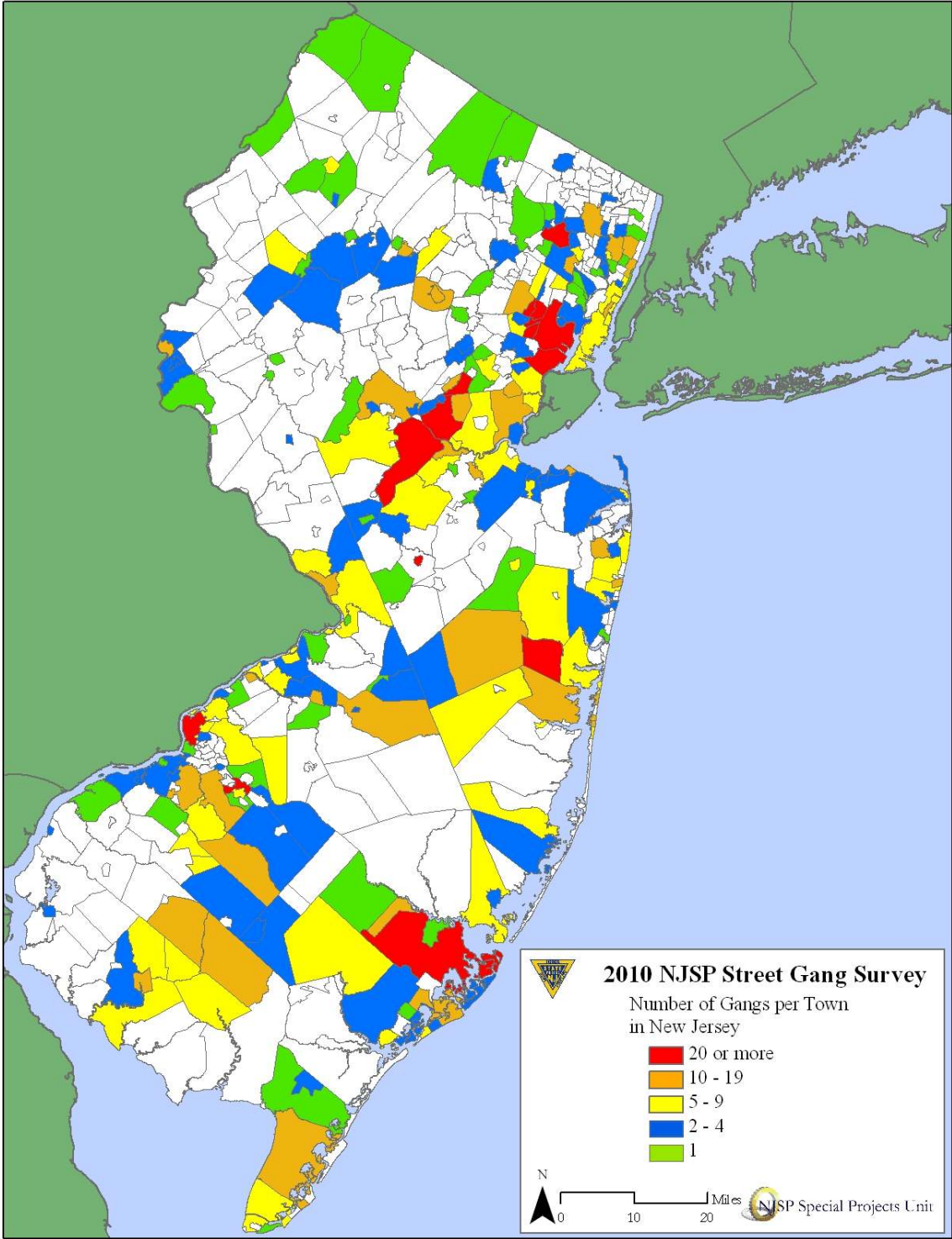
2010 v. 2007 and 2004

Comparing 2010 data about the presence and absence of specific gangs to similar data from prior State Police gang surveys can be a hit-or-miss proposition. The 2010 Street Gang Survey, for the first time, was able to systematically collect detailed information about obscure, isolated gangs as well as those criminal groups that are more widely present and well-known. In contrast, the 2007 Street Gang Survey was restricted by technical limitations to collecting information about the state's fourteen most prevalent gangs², and data from the 2004 survey was affected by the survey's smaller sample size as well as a significant level of non-response from municipal agencies. The practical result of these limitations is that 2010 data concerning presence of New Jersey's top fourteen gangs can be compared to both 2007 and 2004, but information about other gangs mentioned in 2010 can only be compared with data from the 2004 Gang Survey.

In this context, the most striking feature of the 2010 street gang presence data is the tremendous change in the presence of specific gang names that has occurred in just six years. Of the one hundred forty-eight distinctly named gangs that were identified in the 2004 Gang Survey, almost three-quarters (73%, or *108 gangs*) were not mentioned at all in the 2010 survey. On the other hand, at least sixty-four of the two hundred forty-four distinctly named gangs identified in the 2010 Gang Survey are gangs that have not previously been mentioned in State Police gang surveys. This constitutes fully one-quarter (26%) of the distinct gang names identified by 2010 survey respondents. In most cases, these newly-mentioned gangs are present in only one or two

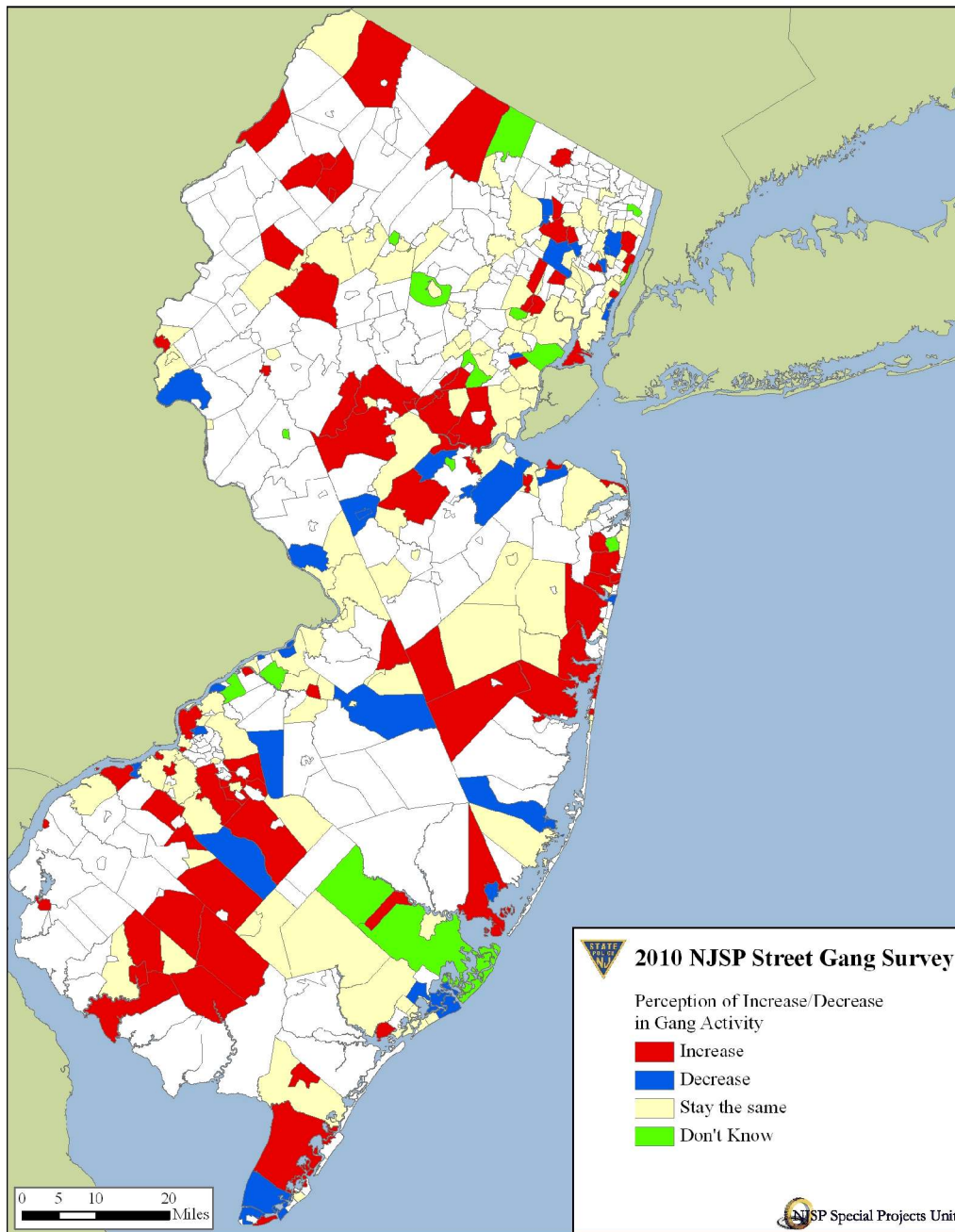
² In the 2007 Street Gang Survey, these gangs were: the Bloods; Breed MC; the Crips; Dominicans Don't Play; Eighteenth Street Gang; Five Percenters; La Mugre; Latin Kings; Hells Angels MC; MS-13; Pagans MC; Neta; Vatos Locos; and Warlocks MC.

municipalities in the state, but it remains an open question whether this is indicative of old gang members forming new gangs or an indication of emerging gang presence.



Gang Activity

In addition to asking whether gangs had been present in respondents' jurisdictions, the 2010 survey also asked about year-over-year changes in gang activity during the previous 12 months: had gang activity increased, decreased, or stayed the same? One third (33%) of respondents indicated that gang activity had increased, while almost half (47%) reported no change over the previous year. Slightly more than one in ten (13%) of municipalities reported a decrease in gang activity over the same time period.



When comparing the 2010 answers to this question with those of prior surveys, striking differences with 2004 and 2007 responses become apparent. The proportion of 2010 municipalities reporting increased gang activity *dropped* dramatically compared with levels recorded in both previous surveys; 40% lower than the number of municipalities reporting increased gang activity in the 2007 survey. At the same time, the number of municipalities reporting either no change or a decrease in gang activity increased significantly.

In the past 12 months, did street gang activity in your jurisdiction ...	2004		2007		2010	
Increase	76	54%	141	58%	85	33%
Decrease	7	5%	8	3%	33	13%
Stay the same	45	32%	71	29%	119	47%
Don't Know	12	9%	23	9%	17	7%
Total	140		243		254	

When responses are analyzed by county, the overall trend is similar but not uniform. In 2010, only four of the state's 21 counties had a greater number of municipalities than in 2007 assert that gang activity had increased. In five other counties, the 2010 survey marked a second consecutive decline since the 2004 survey in the number of municipalities reporting increased year-over-year gang activity.

Taken together, this data appears to support the assessment that New Jersey's gang environment –as measured by the perceptions of municipal law enforcement agencies in the state– can best be described as 'mature' and more-or-less at equilibrium. In addition, while reports of gang presence and activity may continue to wax and wane at the municipal level, the data seems to indicate that opportunities to increase baseline awareness of gang *presence* among municipal police agencies may have reached a point of diminishing returns. However, as subsequent analysis in this report will suggest, municipal response to the 2010 Street Gang Survey may point to a need for other approaches to gang awareness training.

Gang Environment

Places and Dates

Gangs rely on activities that strengthen bonds of cohesion between members – in fact, the promise of camaraderie is one of the strongest recruitment tools that gangs possess. Certain gangs use large gatherings to reinforce those bonds, recruit new members, establish their presence in an area and for routine socializing. Although many gangs will gravitate to celebrations of holidays or festivals hosted by other groups, in some cases gangs actually create their own celebrations of dates or locations significant to the gang or its prominent members. Survey respondents were therefore asked three questions about gang presence and involvement around specific locations and dates.

Are there specific anniversary dates or annual events that gang members in your jurisdiction regularly celebrate?

A majority (69%) of municipalities reported that there are no specific anniversary dates or annual events that gang members in their jurisdiction regularly celebrate. Only a tenth (11%) indicated that gang members *do* celebrate anniversary dates and/or annual events. An additional fifth (20%) of New Jersey's towns did not know whether their gangs observed particular dates or anniversaries significant to the gang.

Although reports that gangs don't observe particular annual dates are fairly consistent statewide, there is an exception. Five of the seven municipalities (71%) in Cumberland County reporting a gang presence stated there *are* specific anniversary dates or annual events that gang members in their jurisdiction regularly celebrate. These municipalities include Bridgeton, Vineland, and three adjoining townships.

Are there any state parks or other state property where gang members in your municipality tend to congregate?

The vast majority (89%) of municipalities stated that gang members *did not* congregate at any state parks or other state property in their jurisdiction. A mere 7% of towns (distributed across eleven counties) reported the presence of gang members at state parks or property, while 4% responded that they did not know. Note that this question did not pertain to *municipal* or *county* parks located within the municipal boundaries.

Is your jurisdiction the site of large, public events that gang members typically attend?

More than three-quarters of respondents (78%) reported that their town was not the site of large, public events that gang members typically attend. Roughly a fifth (19%) of New Jersey towns with gangs stated that their municipality *was* the site of large public events attended by gang members. Approximately 4% of towns were unable to determine whether gang members attended such events.

Gangs and Prisons

Are incarcerated gang members controlling or directing criminal activity in your jurisdiction?

Almost half (45%) of the municipal police agencies reporting the presence of street gangs in 2010 *did not know* whether or not incarcerated gang members were controlling or directing criminal activity in their jurisdiction. A slightly smaller proportion (four in ten, or 40%) reported that imprisoned gang members *were not* controlling or directing criminal activity in their municipality. A minority (15%) stated that gang members were actively controlling or directing gang criminal activity in their town.

	# of Towns	Pct.
Yes	38	15%
No	101	39.8%
Don't Know	115	45.3%
Total	254	

Focus on Cumberland County

In Cumberland County, in contrast with other areas of the state, six out of seven municipalities (86%) reporting a gang presence stated that incarcerated gang members are controlling or directing criminal activity in their jurisdiction. It should be noted that three of the State's thirteen (NJ Department of Corrections) correctional institutions are located in Cumberland County. Furthermore, one of these three facilities (South Woods State Prison in Bridgeton) is the state's newest and largest facility.

Does your agency have information indicating that gang members in your jurisdiction were recruited into their gang while in prison or county jail?

Fewer than one quarter (22%) of municipalities reporting the presence of street gangs in 2010 stated their agency had information that gang members in their jurisdiction were recruited into their gang while imprisoned. Slightly fewer than half (48%) stated they did not have information concerning prison or jail recruitment. An additional one-third (30%) of respondents answered "Don't Know" to this question. It's unclear whether this should be interpreted to mean that they did not know whether their agency had information concerning gang recruitment, or whether they merely meant that their agency did not know whether gang members in their town had been recruited while in prison.

	# of Towns	Pct.
Yes	55	21.7%
No	123	48.4%
Don't Know	76	29.9%
Total	254	

Focus on Cumberland and Hudson counties

Six out of seven municipalities (86%) in Cumberland County that reported a gang presence stated that they did have information indicating gang members in their jurisdiction had been recruited into a gang while in prison or county jail. Additionally, in Hudson County, more than

half (55%) of municipalities reporting a gang presence indicated that gang members in their jurisdiction had been recruited into their gang while in prison or county jail.

Gangs and extremist ideology

In recent years concerns have been raised about the possibility of radicalization of street gang members. Primarily the focus of agencies oriented to corrections and homeland security issues, the presence of radicalized gang members could have significant safety and policy implications for both the general public and government down to the municipal level. In that vein, the 2010 Street Gang Survey asked respondents two questions surrounding the extent to which street gangs might be involved with extremist ideologies or groups.

Overall, few respondents reported that street gangs in New Jersey are adopting extremist ideologies or partnering with extremist groups. Of the 254 municipalities reporting the presence of a gang in the 2010 Street Gang Survey, less than one dozen reported gangs involved in extremist ideologies.

Do any gangs within your jurisdiction espouse extreme political or religious ideologies (such as advocating violence or overthrow of the government)?

Of the 254 survey respondents reporting the presence of street gangs in 2010, only eight municipalities (3%) indicated that gangs within their jurisdictions espoused extreme ideologies. A three-quarters majority (76%) asserted that gangs within their jurisdiction did not espouse extreme political or religious ideologies. The remaining fifth (21%) did not know about the ideological orientation of gangs in their jurisdiction.

Extremist Ideology	# of Towns	Pct.
Yes	8	3.2%
No	192	75.6%
Don't Know	54	21.3%
Total	254	

It may be noteworthy that there are nine additional towns which identified the presence of gangs traditionally associated with extremist ideologies but did not answer ‘Yes’ to this question. Those gangs include the Aryan Nation, Skinheads and various white supremacist groups. Mitigating the potential significance of these gangs are the facts that all of them are small (less than seven members) and none of them are reported in this survey to have expressed an intent to target the general public or law enforcement with violence.

Focus on Southern New Jersey

Almost two-thirds (63%) of the eight municipalities that reported gangs espousing extreme political or religious ideologies were located in the southern portion of the state (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties). Some of these municipalities reported the presence of Skinhead gang members or other gangs traditionally associated with extremist ideologies.

County	# of Towns	% of "Yes" Response
Burlington	2	25.0%
Camden	2	25.0%
Gloucester	1	12.5%
Monmouth	1	12.5%
Morris	1	12.5%
Somerset	1	12.5%
Total	8	100.0%

Has your jurisdiction observed indications of links between gangs and extremist groups?

An overwhelming majority (87%) of municipalities reporting the presence of street gangs in 2010 indicated that they have not observed links between gangs and extremist groups. Furthermore, an additional one in ten (11%) reported not knowing whether or not gangs in their jurisdiction had any links to extremist groups. Less than 2% of municipalities reported that they had observed indications of links between gangs and extremist groups.

Links with extremist groups	# of towns	Pct.
Yes	4	1.6%
No	222	87.4%
Don't Know	28	11.0%
Total	254	

Half of the four municipalities (50%) that reported observing indications of links between gangs and extremist groups are located in Burlington County (Eastampton and Riverside Township). The other two municipalities that reported observing indicators linking gangs and extremist groups are located in northern New Jersey (Bloomingdale in Passaic County and Leonia in Bergen County).

Gang cooperation

Have criminal networks made up of members of more than one gang been identified in your jurisdiction?

Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents stated that no criminal networks made up of members of more than one gang had been identified in their jurisdiction. In roughly a quarter (26%) of municipalities with a gang presence, inter-gang cooperation in criminal enterprises *has* been observed. A tenth (11%) did not know whether criminal networks made up of members of more than one gang were present in their jurisdiction.

Multi-gang criminal networks	# of towns	Pct.
Yes	66	26.6%
No	159	62.6%
Don't Know	29	11.4%
Total	254	

Focus on Counties

Municipalities in Cape May (83%), Cumberland (71%) and Hudson (50%) counties were more likely than towns in other areas of the state to report the presence of criminal networks composed of more than one gang.

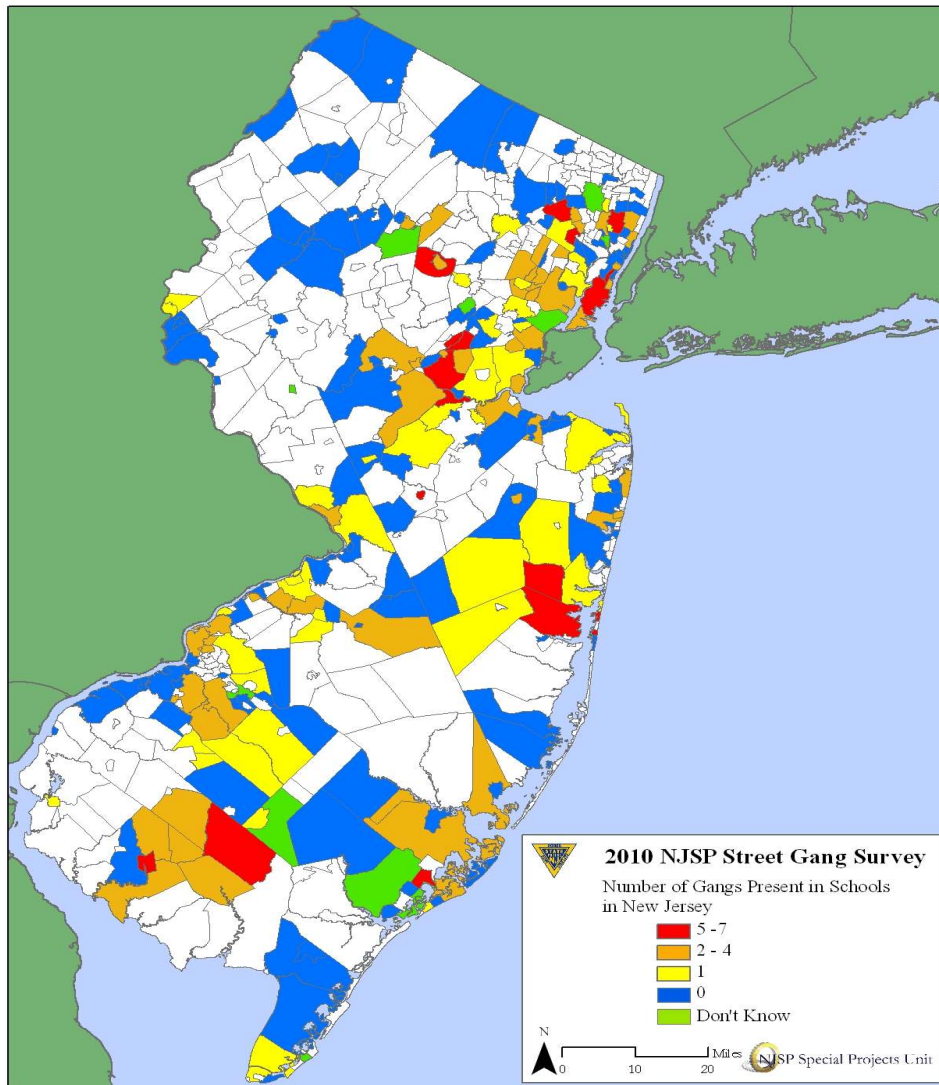
County	Yes	No	Don't Know	Pct. Yes
Atlantic	3	10	2	20.0%
Bergen	2	22	2	7.7%
Burlington	5	15	1	23.8%
Camden	3	11	2	18.8%
Cape May	5	1		83.3%
Cumberland	5	1	1	71.4%
Essex	4	7		36.4%
Gloucester	2	10	2	14.3%
Hudson	5	4	1	50.0%
Hunterdon		5	1	0.0%
Mercer	1	6	1	12.5%
Middlesex	4	10	4	22.2%
Monmouth	6	17		26.0%
Morris	4	6	2	33.3%
Ocean	5	7	1	38.4%
Passaic	2	8	1	18.2%
Salem	1	1	1	33.3%
Somerset	2	5		28.6%
Sussex	1	3	4	12.5%
Union	4	6	2	33.3%
Warren	2	4	1	28.6%
Totals	66	159	29	254

Gangs in Schools

During the past 12 months, did your agency identify the presence of gangs inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction?

New Jersey municipalities that reported a gang presence were almost evenly split when asked about gangs in schools. Half (50%) of those municipalities *did not* note the presence of gangs in their schools, while 46% of municipalities *did* have a gang presence within their schools. The remaining municipalities (4%) did not know whether or not gangs were in the schools. Statewide, the number of local jurisdictions with gangs in schools is just a fifth (20%) of all municipalities. This is essentially equivalent to the proportion (22%) of gang presence in schools reported statewide during the 2007 Street Gang Survey.

Gangs in Schools?	# towns	2010		2007	
		% w. gangs	% statewide	# towns	% w. gangs
Yes	116	45.7%	20.5%	124	51%
No	127	50.0%		102	42%
Don't Know	11	4.3%		18	7%
Total	254		566	244	



During the past 12 months, which gangs were present in schools in your jurisdiction?

The one hundred sixteen (116) municipalities reporting the presence of gangs in schools were asked to identify *which gangs* had been present during the past twelve months. The survey questionnaire specifically asked about the presence of New Jersey’s fourteen most prevalent gangs, but also asked respondents to identify *other* gangs present in the schools. The gangs most frequently named by local police agencies were the Bloods, Crips and the Latin Kings. Of the municipalities reporting gangs in schools, the overwhelming majority (85%) named Bloods, while smaller proportions identified Crips (40%) or Latin Kings (36%) as present in the schools. Other gangs repeatedly mentioned as present in schools were MS-13 (15% of municipalities); Sureno-13 (10%) and Trinitarios (10%.) All other gangs were reported by fewer than 10% of towns responding to this question.

Almost two-thirds of towns reporting the presence of gangs in schools cited only one gang (39% of towns) or two gangs (25%) known to be in their schools. At the other end of the spectrum, two municipalities listed the presence of eight and eleven gangs, respectively.

# of Gangs in School	# towns w. gangs in schools	% towns w. gangs in schools
1	45	38.8%
2	29	25.0%
3	16	13.8%
4	8	6.9%
5	11	9.5%
6	2	1.7%
7	3	2.6%
8	1	0.9%
11	1	0.9%
Total	116	

During the past 12 months, were there any ‘gang related’ incidents inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction?

Almost three-quarters (71%) of municipalities reporting a gang presence in their schools also reported ‘gang related’ incidents in those schools. The remainder either had no ‘gang related’ incidents in their schools (23%) or did not know (6%).

When viewed as a proportion of *all* municipalities statewide, only a seventh (14%) of local jurisdictions have experienced ‘gang related’ incidents in schools within the past year.

Gang-related school incidents?	# towns w. gangs in schools	% towns w. gangs in schools
Yes	82	70.7%
No	27	23.3%
Don't Know	7	6.0%
Total	116	

During the past 12 months, how many gang related incidents occurred inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction?

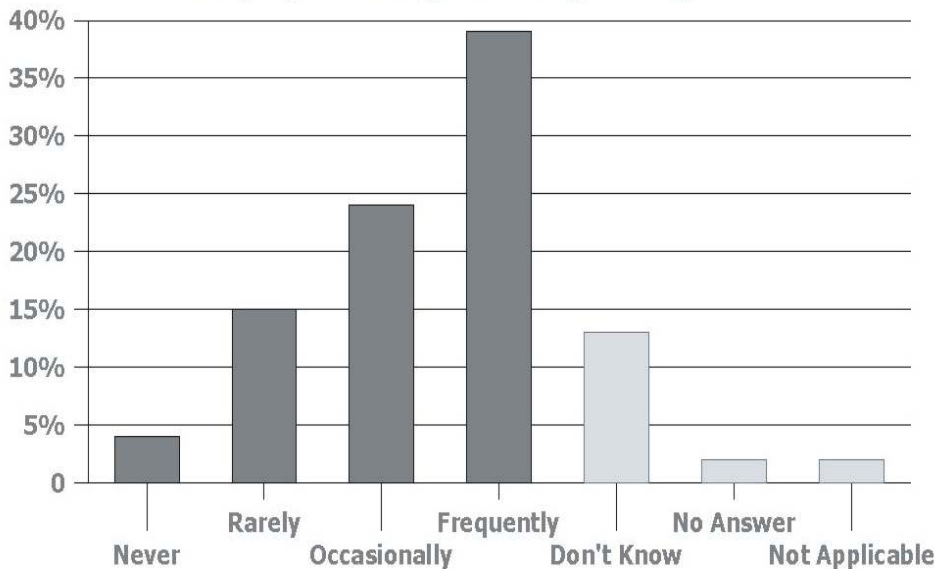
Seventeen percent of municipalities that reported ‘gang related’ incidents in their schools did not know how many incidents had occurred during the previous 12 months. Just under half (43%) of municipalities reported between one and three incidents during that time. Twelve percent of municipalities had between four and six incidents. Additional municipalities reported between 7 and 50 incidents during the past 12 months: 7% had between 7 and 9 incidents; 6% had 10 to 12 incidents; 4% had 13 to 20 incidents and 5% had between 21 and 50 incidents during the past 12 months. Six percent of municipalities reported 50 or more incidents in their schools during the previous 12 months.

Identify the frequency with which the following types of ‘gang-related’ incidents occurred inside or on school property in your jurisdiction during the past twelve months: vandalism; theft; extortion; assault; aggravated assault; homicide; attempted homicide; drug sales; weapons possession; trespassing; gang recruitment; display of gang clothing or hand signs.

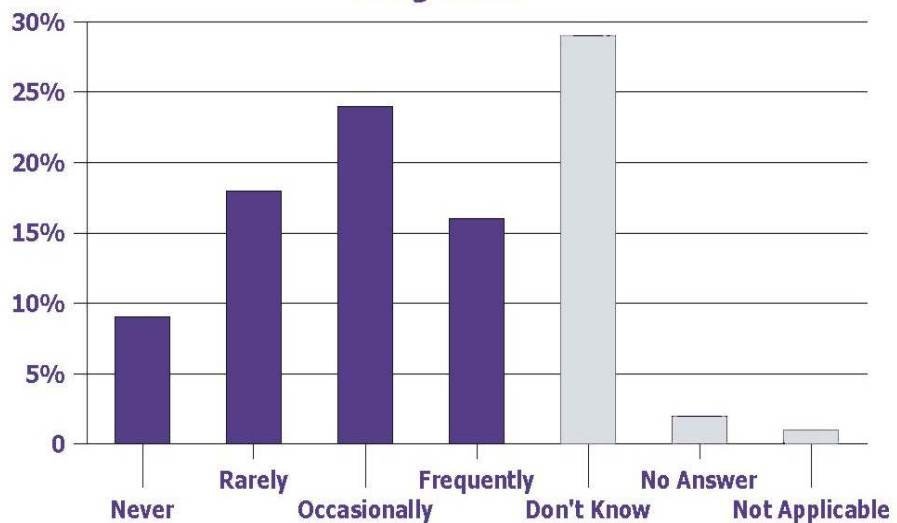
The most frequently occurring incident in the schools was the display of ‘gang related’ hand signs or clothing which were reported to occur ‘frequently’ –once or twice a week– by well over a third (39%) of municipalities with gangs in schools. Other ‘frequently’ occurring school incidents were drug sales (16%), assaults (12%), recruitment (11%) and vandalism (9%).

The frequency –or infrequency– of other ‘gang related’ incidents in schools can be seen in the graphs on the following pages, all of which are based on responses from municipalities reporting the presence of gangs in their schools.

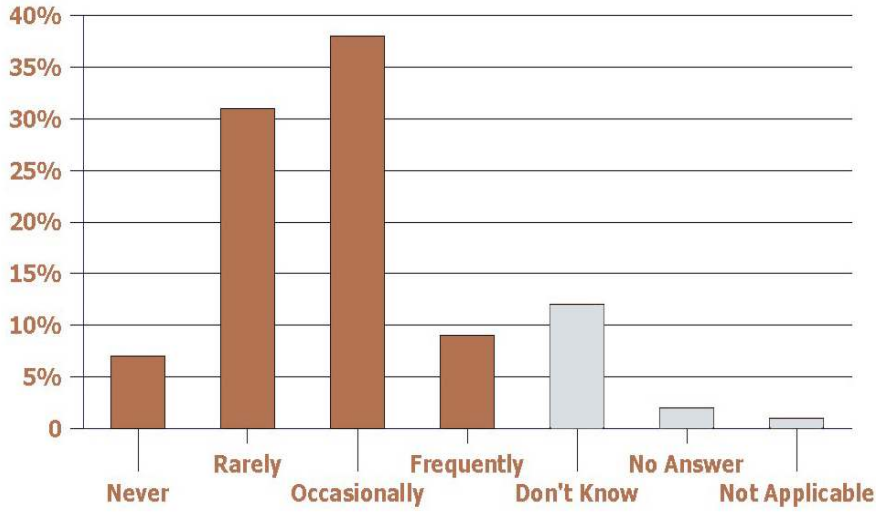
Display of Gang Clothing or Signs



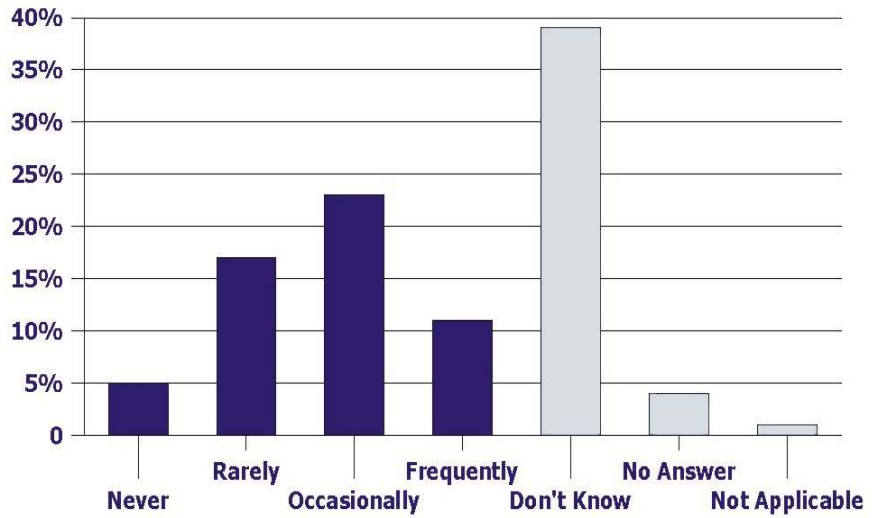
Drug Sales



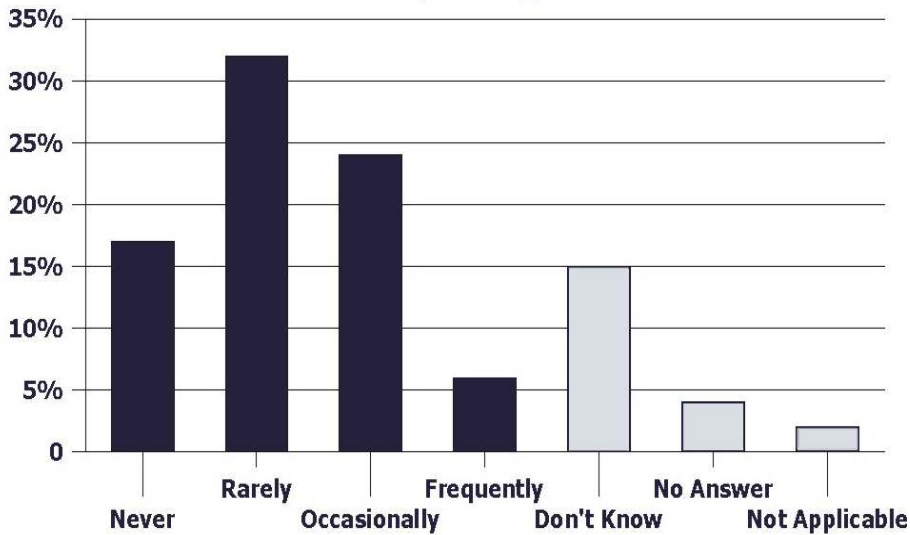
Vandalism



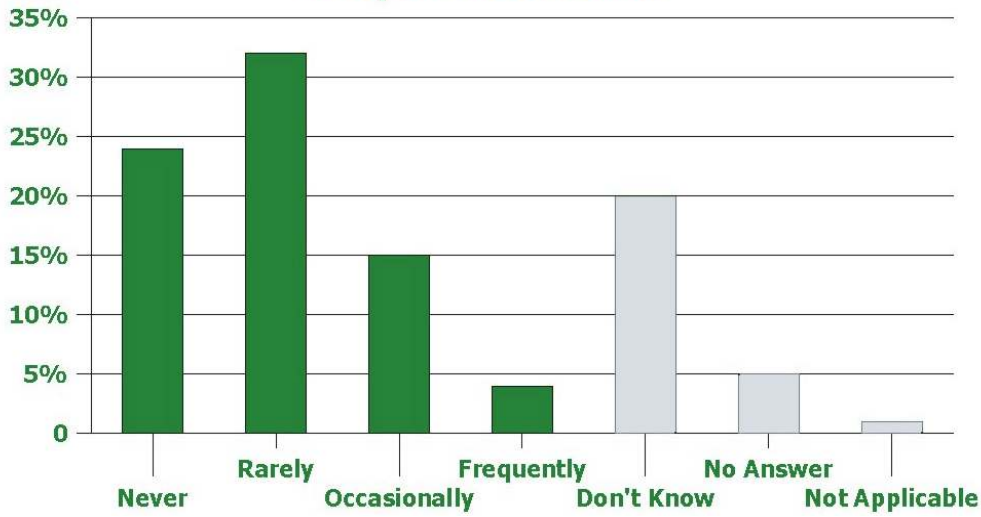
Recruitment



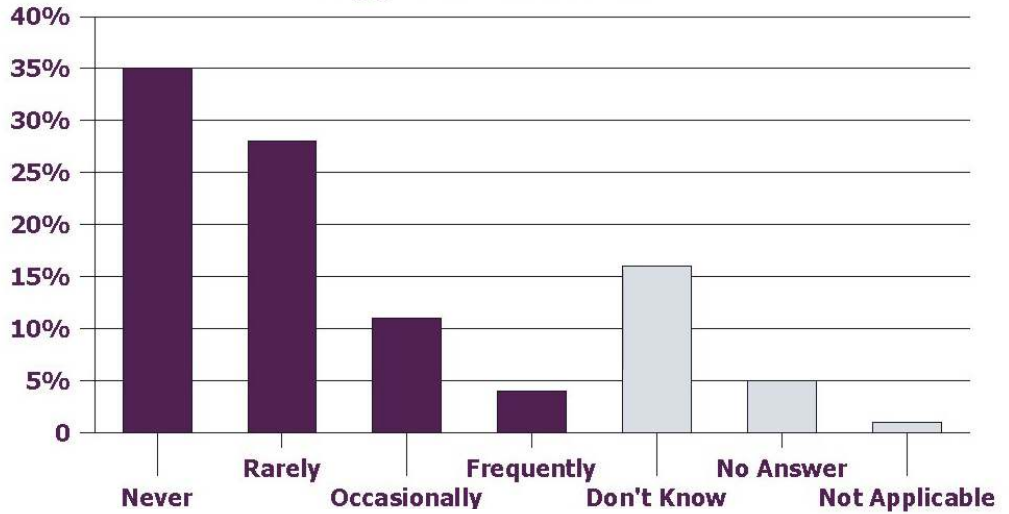
Trespassing



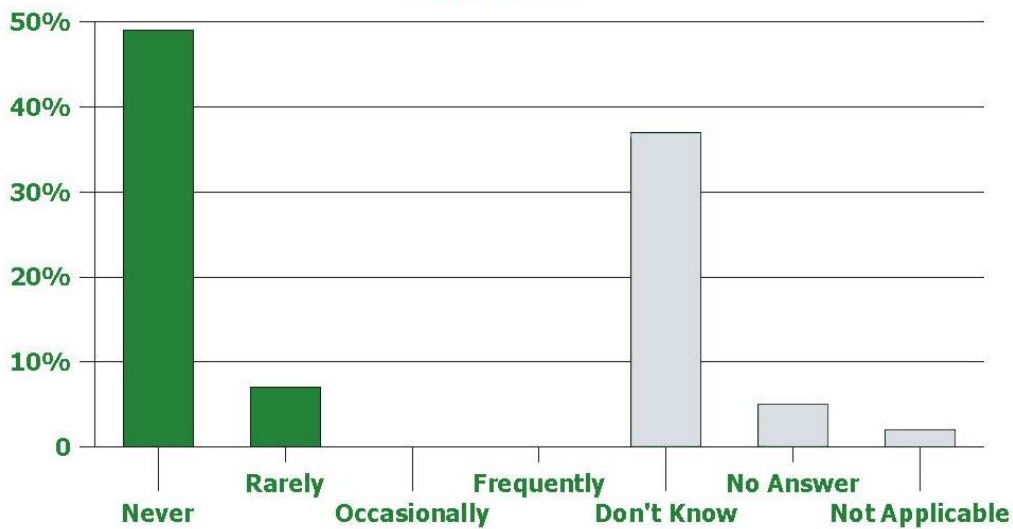
Weapons Possession



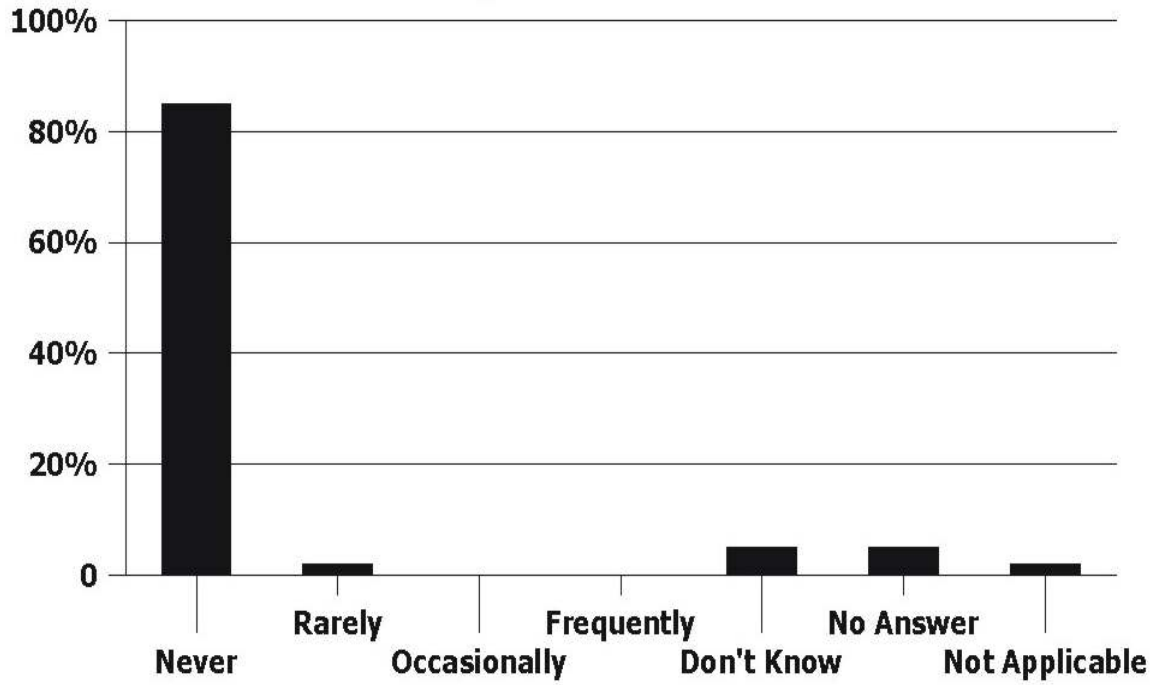
Aggravated Assault



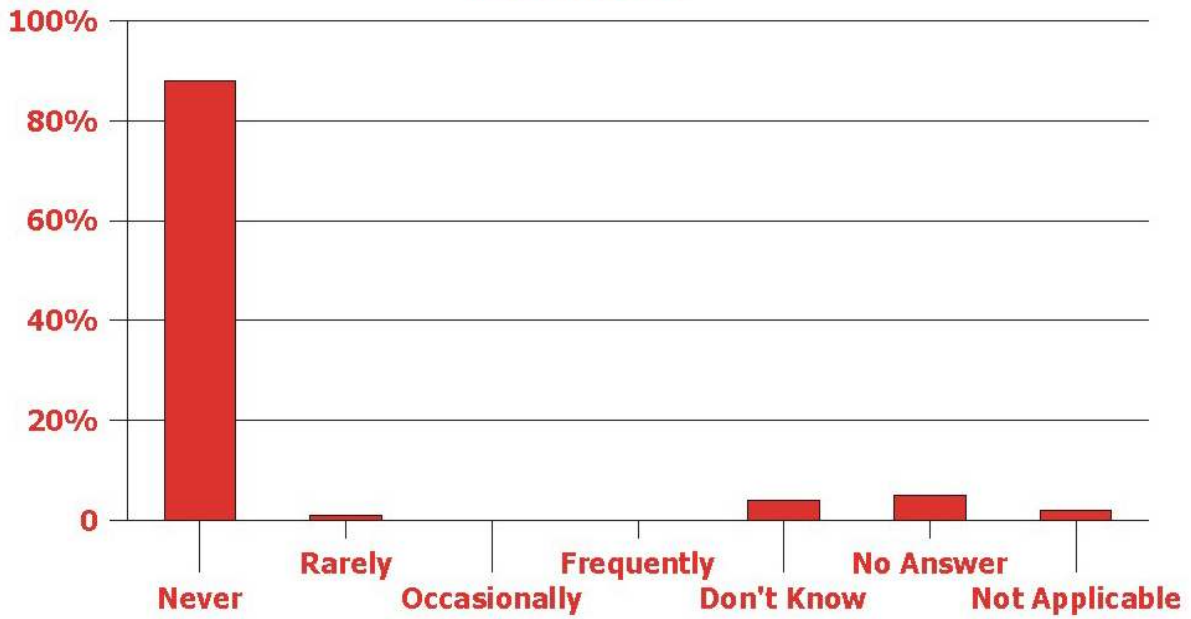
Extortion



Attempted Homicide



Homicide



Does your agency maintain –or have access to– information regarding the education level of gang members in your jurisdiction?

Asked for first time in 2010 Gang Survey

Jurisdictions reporting a gang presence (*regardless* of whether gangs were present in the schools) were asked whether they knew about gang members’ education levels in their town. Of the 254 responding municipalities, two-thirds (66%) indicated that they don’t maintain or have access to information about the education level of gang members in their jurisdiction. Sixty-nine municipalities (27%) stated that they *do* have access to such data and 17 local police agencies (7%) didn’t know.

Does your agency maintain information regarding gang involvement of school truants or school drop-outs?

Asked for first time in 2010 Gang Survey

The majority of local police agencies also do not know about possible gang involvement of school truants and drop-outs: three-quarters (76%) of towns with a gang presence do not maintain specific information concerning school-age gang members absent from their local educational institutions. A fifth (19%) of local jurisdictions *do* keep such records.

Information about truants/drop-outs?	# of towns	% of towns w. gangs
Yes	48	18.9%
No	193	76.0%
Don't Know	13	5.1%
Total	254	

Public Safety Environment

The survey asked respondents three questions intended to identify how much of a threat gangs *intentionally* pose to public safety and institutions. While organized criminal activity threatens the public in a variety of ways, it is usually not the primary motivating factor for gang crime. Those gangs which don’t merely prey upon society for economic reasons but which actually attack its foundations may pose a greater threat than others and thus warrant greater law enforcement attention.

During the past 12 months, have there been any threats or assaults against law enforcement by this gang in your jurisdiction?

Three-quarters (76%) of all gangs in the state were reported to have *not* engaged in any threats or assaults against law enforcement officers, and respondents in almost a fifth (18%) of cases were unable to determine if gang members had been engaged in such activity. Only four percent indicated that there *had* been threats to law enforcement in the previous 12 months. A similar proportion of responses (3% of all gangs) were reportedly involved in assaults against law

enforcement. Gangs from four cities --East Orange, Plainfield, Trenton and Elmwood Park-- (approximately 1% of all responses) both threatened *and* assaulted law enforcement during the past twelve months.

Threats/assaults on law enforcement	# of NJ gangs	% of NJ gangs
Both threats & assaults	18	1.1%
Assault only	37	2.3%
Threats only	39	2.5%
Neither	1201	76.3%
Don't Know	280	17.8%
Total	1575	

The intent of this question was to determine whether any gangs were specifically targeting law enforcement officers as an operating strategy, but the wording of this question may not have been sufficiently precise to address the issue. It is possible that respondents interpreted the question to refer to *any* instance where gang members said threatening things to law enforcement officers or assaulted them. Depending on individual interpretation of the question, survey responses may have included episodes such as resisting arrest in the category of assaults on law enforcement.

During the past 12 months, have any members of this gang in your jurisdiction expressed an intent to target the general public with violence?

As was the case with the previous question, almost three-quarters of gangs were *not* reported to have expressed an intent to target the general public with violence. Only 6% of all gangs were reported to have expressed such an intent and respondents for the remaining twenty percent of gangs were unable to determine if gangs had the intent to target the general public with violence.

During the past 12 months, have any members of this gang in your jurisdiction expressed an intent to target elected officials or public officials with violence?

Over 80% of responses to this question indicated that gangs *did not* express an intent to target election or other public officials with violence. In fact, this question elicited the smallest number of ‘yes’ answers among the questions in this category, accounting for only slightly more than one percent of all the 1,575 identified gangs throughout the state. Responding agencies were unable to answer the question for the remaining 18% of gangs.

Gang Characteristics

Gang Size Estimates

Perhaps the most commonly-asked question regarding gangs in New Jersey is “How many gang members are there in the state?” Unfortunately, neither the question nor the available data lend themselves to a simple answer. Estimates of the sizes of particular gangs are difficult to make even under the best of conditions, and trying to derive an estimate of the total gang population of the state (essentially an estimate of estimates) is fraught with even greater perils. In the 2007 Street Gang Survey, we avoided even *attempting* an estimate of the total number of gang members in the state because of limitations in the survey questionnaire, as well as concerns that any such number might well be taken out of context, misused or accorded a level of precision that was not warranted. While the 2010 Street Gang Survey questionnaire allowed respondents to make specific estimates of gang sizes, there are still ample reasons why simply adding up all the estimates to arrive at a ‘total’ number of gang members in New Jersey is ill-advised. Here are the most salient of those reasons:

Definitions of gang: The 2010 Gang Survey used a definition of ‘street gang’ based on the New Jersey Criminal Code, which has a definition of ‘street gang’ and ‘gang member.’ Survey respondents were encouraged to use the official definition as a guide in identifying any criminal network in their jurisdiction that they considered a street gang. Some municipalities acknowledged that gang members resided within their jurisdiction, but since they committed no crime there, declined to report their ‘presence.’ This phenomenon means that some criminal groups whose characteristics actually fit the official street gang definition embodied in the criminal code may have been omitted from the survey response. Members of these criminal groups would thus be absent from any ‘headcount’ of New Jersey street gang members.

Varying criteria for gang membership: Many organizations –including ostensibly or actually ‘legitimate’ ones– have a vested interest in treating their proprietary practices as confidential, internally-held matters. Street gangs are no exception. Although gang members frequently exhibit dress or behaviors that identify them to members of the community as affiliated with a gang, there are also people in their neighborhoods who dress and behave similarly, often to signal to gang members that they recognize local gang power or authority. Furthermore, in the course of their daily lives, gang members routinely associate with a wide range of people as they engage in both legal and illegal activities. As a result, law enforcement officials cannot reliably base their assessments of who is an actual gang member solely on behavior or association. Under NJS 2C:33-29 law enforcement officials use multiple criteria to make a reliable determination of who actually is a street gang member. On the other hand, the 2010 Street Gang Survey did not insist that responding agencies only count as gang members those persons it had individually confirmed as members of a criminal group. Some agencies may have used less formal, rough-and-ready estimating techniques in arriving at gang size projections.

Estimation: Because of the breadth and level of detail sought in the 2010 Street Gang Survey, respondents were not asked to provide exact gang membership numbers, which could have placed an unrealistic demand on their personnel, but rather rough estimates of gang member populations. Some agencies may have rounded their estimated gang sizes upward, and others may have rounded down. Many estimates were therefore ‘ballpark

figures' and others may have been out of the ballpark altogether. Indications of this can be seen in the color graph of membership estimates on the following page, which shows spikes at intervals that are multiples of five (*i.e.*, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, etc.).

Transients/Residents: Gang members, like everyone else, seldom confine all their activities to one municipality. They may live in one town, work in another and visit friends or relatives in a third; committing crimes in all, some or none. The 2010 Street Gang Survey sought to measure the impact of transient gang member presence in addition to resident gang members, and so asked municipal agencies to include both types of members in their responses about particular gangs. However, the survey did not include a mechanism for reducing or eliminating the possibility that gang members could be counted as present by multiple municipalities, and it is unlikely that there is any workable method for doing so. At a minimum, every transient gang member has to come from somewhere (else) and there is a likelihood that multiple counts of the same gang members by different municipalities –if aggregated across the entire state– would significantly inflate ‘total’ gang member estimates.

We therefore caution against using any aggregated number of ‘total gang members’ from 2010 survey data as a metric for estimating whether gangs are becoming a greater or lesser threat to public safety, or comparing the 2010 figures to other data sources (such as the 2004 Gang Survey) in order to argue that there are more –or fewer– gang members in New Jersey at present than in the past.

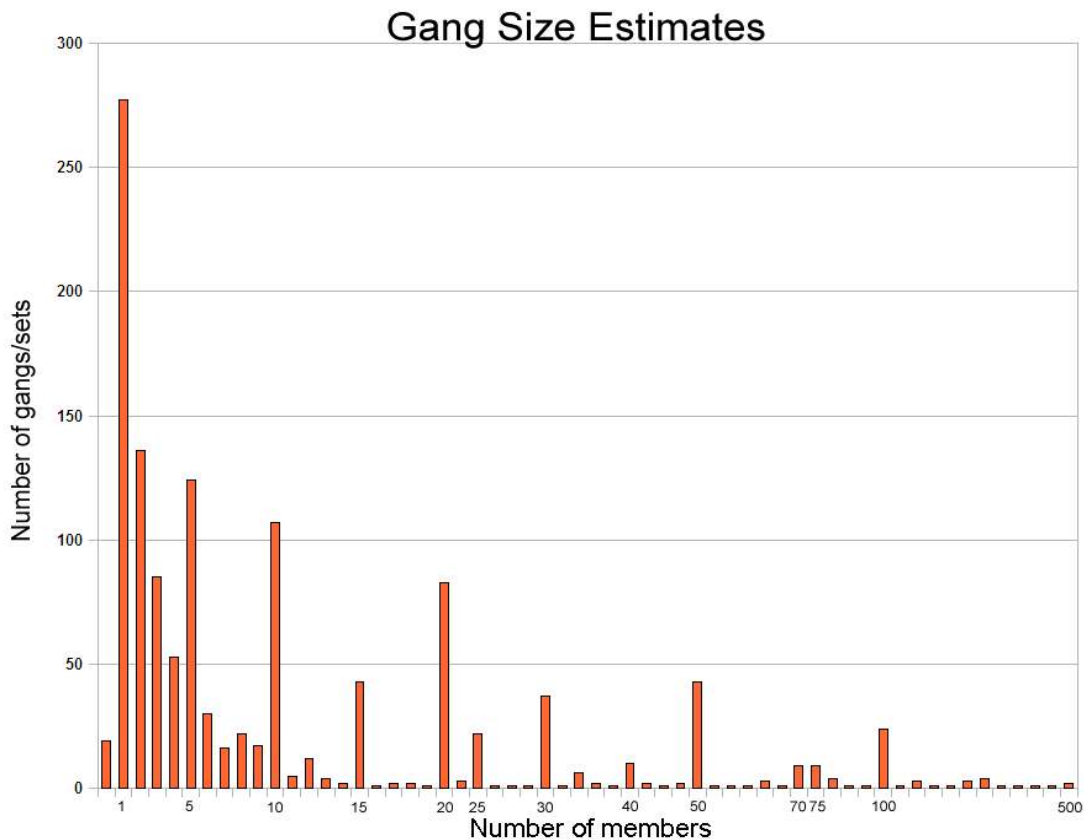
Gang size estimates *can* be used (within limits) to compare individual municipal agency responses over time, since it may be reasonable to assume that a given agency is likely to respond to sequential gang surveys in similar ways. In addition, estimates of membership size can provide further insight into the general characteristics of gangs in the state.

2010 Street Gang Size Estimates

Survey respondents identified 1,575 gang sets in the 2010 survey. Of those gangs, 80% (or 1,248) were estimated to have a size ranging from '0' (which we assume means that members of that gang traveled through the municipality but did not linger there) to 500 members.³ As noted above and elsewhere in this report, many of these gang size estimates include both resident and transient gang members. In one-fifth (20%) of cases, survey respondents did not provide a size estimate for a particular gang within their jurisdiction.

The statewide 'average' New Jersey gang size is 16 members, but this mean gang size is skewed by the presence of several large gang populations distributed in scattered areas of the state: slightly more than three-quarters (76% or 953) of gangs whose size could be estimated had *sixteen or fewer* members. More than half of all gangs (58% or 724 gangs) had estimated gang sizes of *six or fewer* members. At the other end of the spectrum, fourteen municipal law enforcement agencies reported the local presence of forty-three gangs having 100 members or more.

³ The survey uses the “street gang” definition of the New Jersey Office of Attorney General, which encompasses criminal groups of 3 members or more (see Appendix B). However, these gang members need not all be present in a single location: a single gang member present in a particular municipality therefore constitutes a gang presence in that municipality.



In two of these towns (Bergenfield and Wayne), this local presence consisted exclusively of transient members who weren't necessarily all in town at the same time. In a third municipality, Atlantic City, the large gang presence involved both transient *and* resident members of an outlaw motorcycle gang. Elsewhere in the state, ten gang sets of the Bloods, Crips, or Latin Kings were reported to have a local presence of 200 members or more. In all, gangs of 100 members or more comprise only 3% of all the gangs for which an estimated size was provided by respondents.

Municipality	# of gangs > 100 members
Atlantic City*	1
Bergenfield†	1
Bridgeton	2
Orange	4
Elizabeth	1
Elmwood Park	1
Irvington	3
Newark	10
Passaic	1
Paterson	11
Plainfield	1
Trenton	5
Wayne†	1
West New York	1
* includes transients	
† transients only	

2010 Size Estimates v. 2007 Estimates

Comparing the 2007 and 2010 survey estimates of gang membership requires considerable caution. Membership estimates were gathered under different conditions in the two surveys, and under slightly different ground rules.

- In 2007, limitations in State Police software systems required survey respondents to provide gang size estimates in terms of one category in a range of values (1 to 50 members, 51 to 100 members, etc).
- The 2007 survey collected gang size estimates only for the state’s fourteen most prevalent gangs, and did not differentiate between various sets of the Bloods and Crips, whose estimated membership was aggregated into a single figure by each municipality.
- In 2010, for the first time, respondents were specifically told to *exclude* gang members serving sentences in state or federal correctional facilities from their gang size estimates. In past surveys, some respondents may have counted gang members located in correctional facilities sited within their municipal boundaries, and/or gang members who were currently incarcerated elsewhere but whose residence of record was in their municipality.
- The 2010 survey asked respondents to include transient gang members in their size estimates. In some cases, unique or infrequent events such as music festivals or motorcycle club ‘runs’ could attract large numbers of gang members to municipalities which might not otherwise note their presence.

In 2007 several municipalities reported sizable gang populations of 100 members or more which either were sharply reduced in the 2010 Street Gang Survey estimates, disappeared entirely, or were not estimated. In other instances, estimates of specific gang populations *increased* from 2007 to 2010: all these cases involved the Bloods street gang. The tables below identify those municipalities which reported large swings in estimated gang populations.

Reported *Decreases* in Large Gang Populations

County	Municipality	Gang	2007 est. Gang Size	2010 est. Gang Size
Atlantic	Atlantic City	Bloods	101 - 150	50
Atlantic	Hamilton Township	Pagans MC	151 - 200	10
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Latin Kings	101 - 150	5
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Vatos Locos	101 - 150	30
Essex	Newark	Five Percenters	151-200	1
Essex	Newark	Latin Kings	201+	None
Essex	Newark	Neta	201+	None
Mercer	Ewing Township	Bloods	101 - 150	30
Monmouth	Keansburg	Bloods	101 - 150	44+
Passaic	Clifton	Vatos Locos	151 - 200	None
Passaic	Passaic	Bloods	201+	100+
Salem	Salem City	Bloods	101 - 150	60

Reported *Increases* in Large Gang Populations

County	Municipality	Gang	2007 est. Gang Size	2010 est. Gang Size
Bergen	Englewood	Bloods	101 - 150	225
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Bloods	151 - 200	350
Union	Plainfield	Bloods	101 - 150	379

Large Gang Populations of *Unknown Size* in 2010

County	Municipality	Gang	2007 est. Gang Size	2010 est. Gang Size
Burlington	Willingboro	Bloods	201+	Don't Know
Burlington	Willingboro	Crips	101 - 150	Don't Know
Camden	Camden	Bloods	201+	Don't Know
Camden	Camden	Latin Kings	201+	Don't Know
Camden	Camden	Neta	201+	Don't Know
Hudson	Jersey City	Bloods	201+	Don't Know
Hudson	Jersey City	Crips	101 - 150	Don't Know
Hudson	Jersey City	Latin Kings	101 - 150	Don't Know

Gang Criminality

Respondents were asked to identify the criminal activity gangs in their jurisdiction were committing based upon a list of crimes broken down into four crime categories: violent, theft, drug trafficking and miscellaneous crimes. Since this was a survey of the perceptions of responding agencies, survey participants were asked to identify what crimes gangs were suspected of, as opposed to reaching a level of proof suitable for court. Responses may under-emphasize crimes that local agencies don't prioritize or lack the capabilities to investigate or, conversely, may over report some crime types due to 'availability bias', the phenomenon where recent or particularly vivid events skew perceptions of frequency and probability.

Violent Crime

Municipal police agencies reporting a gang presence in 2010 were asked to provide detailed information concerning the criminal activity of each gang they identified as present in their jurisdiction. The 254 municipalities with a gang presence identified 1,575 gangs throughout New Jersey.

More than half (54%) of the gangs in New Jersey were not associated with violent crime by survey respondents. Assaults (39%) and aggravated assaults (27%) were the two most frequently cited violent crimes attributed to gang members. Far smaller proportions of municipal police agencies mentioned gang involvement in attempted homicide (8% of gangs) and homicide (4%).

Violent Crime	# of Gangs	Pct.
Assault	615	39.0%
Agg. Assault	431	27.4%
Att. Homicide	124	7.9%
Homicide	70	4.4%
Kidnapping	14	0.9%
Sex Assault	39	2.5%
Carjacking	53	3.4%
None / Don't Know	855	54.3%
Total Gangs	1575	

Focus on Homicide

Statewide, gang-related homicide activity was more likely to be mentioned in Essex (44% of gangs) and Passaic (21% of gangs) counties. All seven types of violent crime were more likely to be reported in Essex County than any other county in the state.

2010 violent crime v. 2007 violent crime

In the 2007 survey, questions concerning gang criminal activity were asked about the state's *fourteen most prevalent gangs*, and the response was reported in terms of the proportion of *municipalities* reporting violent crime. In the 2010 survey, agencies were asked about the criminal activity of *all gangs* reported present in their jurisdiction, and the response is reported in terms of the *proportion of gangs* involved in violent crime. Results of the two surveys therefore are not strictly comparable. However, similarities in the response can be observed when the 2007 data is examined from a gang-centric perspective.

In the 2007 survey, assault (50% of the state's 'Top 14' gangs) and aggravated assault (34%) were also the most common violent crimes attributed to gang members. However, almost half (48%) of the 'Top 14' gangs were not reported to engage in violent crime of any kind. Violent crime was more likely to be attributed to the Bloods street gang than any of the state's other 'Top 14' gangs: although Bloods gangs constituted just over a quarter (27%) of the overall 2007 'Top 14' gang sample, violent crimes such as assault (35%); aggravated assault (37%), and homicide (58%) were attributed to Bloods gangs in notably higher proportions.

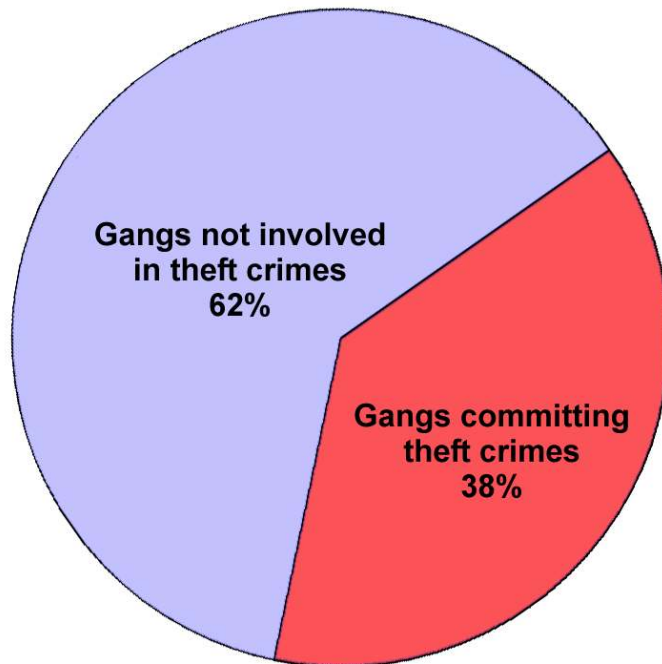
Theft Crime

Survey respondents were asked to state whether gangs in their jurisdiction were involved in any of nineteen criminal offenses grouped under the heading of 'theft crimes.' These crimes included:

Robbery	Cargo Theft
Residential Burglary	Insurance Fraud
Vehicle Theft	Cyber crime
Shoplifting	Tax Fraud
Stolen Property Distribution	Embezzlement
Commercial Burglary	Healthcare Fraud
Bank Fraud	Mortgage Fraud
Credit Card Fraud	Securities Fraud
Extortion	Telecom Fraud
Forgery	

Of these crimes, municipal police agencies reported *no* instances of gang participation in five varieties of theft offenses: embezzlement, healthcare fraud, mortgage fraud, securities fraud, or telecommunications fraud. Almost two-thirds (62%) of all gangs identified in New Jersey were not reported to be involved in any type of theft crime activity. Of the 565 gangs that *were* cited for involvement in theft crimes, two-thirds (68%) were reported to be engaged in only one or two types of theft.

Robbery (70%), burglary (42%), vehicle theft (33%) and shoplifting (31%) are the offenses most frequently attributed to those gangs involved in theft activity. These crimes generally require little in the way of resources or planning. In 2007, we described these as ‘impulse crimes’ or ‘crimes of opportunity.’ there is no indication from the 2010 survey results that there have been significant changes in gang theft crime activity.



Variety of Theft Crimes	# of gangs	% of gangs involved in theft
1 crime type	241	42.7%
2 crime types	142	25.1%
3 crime types	82	14.5%
4 crime types	61	10.8%
5 crime types	33	5.8%
6 crime types	4	0.7%
7 crime types	1	0.2%
8 crime types	1	0.2%
Total	565	

Most of the fraud and technology-based theft crimes received exceedingly few mentions or none at all. Given the complexity and resources required to successfully carry out these types of crimes, the lack of reporting probably reflects an actual lack of such activity by the vast majority of gangs in New Jersey. However, these ‘complex’ theft crimes are less likely to be reported by victims to municipal police agencies than types of crime which have a direct and visible impact on people and property. It is possible, therefore, that gangs may be committing unreported or under-reported fraud and technology-based crimes.

Theft Crime Type	# of gangs	% all gangs	% of gangs involved in theft
Robbery	393	25.0%	69.6%
Residential Burglary	239	15.2%	42.3%
Vehicle Theft	186	11.8%	32.9%
Shoplifting	174	11.0%	30.8%
Total Gangs	1575		

2010 Theft Crime v. 2007 Theft Crime

The 2007 Street Gang Survey only asked about theft crime activity by the state’s fourteen most prevalent gangs. When 2010 data concerning these gangs compared with the 2007 survey, only robbery shows a slightly increased incidence (of four percentage points) among the four most commonly reported theft offenses. Residential burglary is mentioned at virtually the same proportion (31%) as in 2007. Shoplifting and vehicle theft both show significant declines (of 12 and 10 percentage points respectively) attributed to the top fourteen gangs. When New Jersey Uniform Crime Report data for the period covered by the 2010 survey becomes available, it will be possible to see whether these results correspond to a general decline in these crime types statewide or whether it will be necessary to seek alternative explanations for this change.

Theft Crime Type	2007*	2010
Robbery	35%	39%
Residential Burglary	32%	31%
Vehicle Theft	31%	21%
Shoplifting	30%	18%
Total ‘Top 14’ Gangs		1219
<i>* based on theft crime by NJ’s 14 most prevalent gangs</i>		

Drug Trafficking Crime

The 2010 Street Gang Survey asked municipal police agencies and State Police detectives about the drug trafficking activity –if any– of each gang present in their jurisdictions. Survey interviewers asked respondents to identify the gangs’ distribution level (retail, mid-level, or wholesale) in the chain of illegal commerce for each of six drug types: marijuana, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, methamphetamine, and diverted prescription legend drugs (PLDs). Survey participants were also asked what other drug types were trafficked by gangs in their jurisdiction. Responses were collected on a per-gang/per-town basis, with the result that analysis can focus either on the drug trafficking activity of a particular gang or on the drug trafficking environment in a particular municipality. In this section of the report, analytical emphasis is focused on statewide dimensions of gang involvement in various illegal drug markets. In many instances, interviewers and survey respondents did not provide an answer to questions about specific types of drug trafficking. For the purposes of this report, these ‘no answer’ non-responses have been aggregated with ‘don’t know’ responses as an imperfect measure of the unknown dimensions of street gang narcotics trafficking.

Any discussion of gang involvement in New Jersey narcotics distribution should also take into account indications of an often-overlooked aspect of the gang phenomenon: *absence of gang involvement in drug trafficking*. In the 2010 survey, roughly half (51%) of the gangs identified by municipal respondents were not reported to be involved in drug distribution: more than a quarter (28%) of all gangs mentioned were said to be involved in *no drug trafficking at all*, and local law enforcement officials did not know of any drug distribution activity by slightly lower proportion (23%) of gangs.

Among those gangs that *are* active in the illegal narcotics industry, presence in New Jersey drug markets primarily involves trafficking of marijuana, cocaine or heroin at the retail sales level. Marijuana distribution was most commonly mentioned by survey respondents: statewide, four gangs in ten (44%) were reported to be involved in one or more levels of marijuana sales. Smaller proportions were reported active in sales of cocaine (37%) or heroin (28%). Overall gang presence is much less prevalent in distribution of stimulants such as ecstasy (12%) and methamphetamine (3% of all gangs).

Marijuana markets

Most gangs involved in the marijuana business were present in the retail sector of the industry. Well over three-quarters (82%) of all gangs involved in marijuana trafficking were reported to sell marijuana at the retail level. Some gangs were also active at other levels of the distribution chain. An eighth (14%) of marijuana-trafficking gangs reportedly deal exclusively in mid-level distribution, supplying other retail sales networks outside their gang. A similar proportion (15%) are active in both retail and mid-level distribution, and thirteen percent of gangs that traffic marijuana operate at all three levels of distribution –wholesale, mid-level and retail.

Marijuana Market level	# of gangs	% all gangs	% marijuana gangs
Retail	572	36.3%	82.8%
Mid-level	293	18.6%	42.4%
Wholesale	114	7.2%	16.5%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	87	5.5%	12.6%
<i>Wholesale + Mid-level</i>	6	0.4%	0.9%
<i>Mid-level only</i>	98	6.2%	14.2%
<i>Retail + Mid-level</i>	102	6.5%	14.8%
<i>Wholesale + Retail</i>	5	0.3%	0.7%
Don't Know	335	21.3%	
None	462	29.3%	
No Answer	87	5.5%	
Total	1575		691

Certain gangs appear more heavily involved in marijuana trafficking than others, with marijuana distribution reported in more than two-thirds of the towns where these gangs are present. All are Bloods sets: D-Block Bloods (100%); Brick City Brims (80%); Neighborhood Bloods (72%); 456 Piru (71%); Sex Money Murder (70%); MOB Piru (69%); Nine-Trey (67%), and Piru Bloods (67%).

Cocaine Markets

A third (33%) of all gangs in New Jersey are *not involved* in the cocaine business, and another third (30%) are *not known* to be involved. As was the case with the marijuana market, the vast majority (80%) of cocaine trafficking gangs are present in the retail sector of the business. Almost half (49%) are active in mid-level distribution of cocaine: roughly equal proportions are selling at both retail *and* mid-level (16%), mid-level only (18%), or at all three levels of cocaine distribution (15%).

Cocaine Market level	# of gangs	% all gangs	% cocaine gangs
Retail	469	29.8%	79.6%
Mid-level	290	18.4%	49.2%
Wholesale	109	6.9%	18.5%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	89	5.7%	15.1%
<i>Wholesale + Mid-level</i>	5	0.3%	0.8%
<i>Mid-level only</i>	104	6.6%	17.7%
<i>Retail + Mid-level</i>	92	5.8%	15.6%
<i>Wholesale + Retail</i>	15	1.0%	2.5%
Don't Know	355	22.5%	
None	515	32.7%	
No Answer	116	7.4%	
Total	1575		598

Bloods gang sets are also heavily involved in cocaine distribution, although to a somewhat lesser extent than in the marijuana market. Five Bloods sets were reported active in cocaine trafficking in two-thirds or more of the towns where their presence is reported: Cedar Block Piru (80%); 456 Piru (71%); Sex Money Murder (70%); 464 Insane Mob Gangstas (67%), and D-Block Bloods (67%). Sex Money Murder –the most prevalent Bloods set in the state– accounts for eleven percent (11%) of all gang sets identified as involved in cocaine trafficking.

Heroin Markets

New Jersey heroin trafficking activity is concentrated among fewer gangs than is marijuana or cocaine distribution. Almost three-quarters of New Jersey gangs either have no involvement in heroin trafficking (35%) or aren't known to be involved (38%). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of New Jersey gangs are reportedly active in some aspect of the heroin business, mostly as retailers.

Heroin Market level	# of gangs	% all gangs	% heroin gangs
Retail	345	21.9%	79.5%
Mid-level	241	15.3%	55.5%
Wholesale	101	6.4%	23.3%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	90	5.7%	20.7%
<i>Wholesale + Mid-level</i>	3	0.2%	0.7%
<i>Mid-level only</i>	79	5.0%	18.2%
<i>Retail + Mid-level</i>	69	4.4%	15.9%
Don't Know	401	25.5%	
None	548	34.8%	
No Answer	189	12.0%	
Total	1575		434

The state’s heroin marketplace is dominated by the presence of Bloods gang sets. More than a quarter (28%) of the gangs reported active in heroin distribution belong to one of the state’s three largest Bloods sets: Sex Money Murder (10% of all gangs in the heroin business), Nine-Trey (9%) or G-Shine (8%). Each of these Bloods sets is present in several municipalities that report their involvement in wholesale and mid-level heroin trafficking in addition to retail sales.

As many as fifty smaller Bloods sets are also actively involved in heroin sales. Among them are gangs that sell heroin in a majority of the towns where they are reported present: D-Block Bloods (83%); Cedar Block Piru (80%); 730 GKB (75%); 456 Piru (71%); Brick City Brims (65%); Cash Money Boys (60%); 793 Bloods (57%), and Neighborhood Bloods (56%).

Gang involvement in heroin trafficking activity is reported in every New Jersey county except Sussex County, but municipalities in some counties are more affected than others. A fifth (19%) of all gangs active in heroin distribution are located in Essex County, more than double the proportion represented by any other single county. Newark, East Orange, Orange and Irvington reported most of the heroin-trafficking street gangs mentioned in Essex County.

County	# of gangs in heroin business	% of gangs in heroin business
Atlantic	25	5.8%
Bergen	10	2.3%
Burlington	3	0.7%
Camden	27	6.2%
Cape May	25	5.8%
Cumberland	32	7.4%
Essex	82	18.9%
Gloucester	4	0.9%
Hudson	28	6.5%
Hunterdon	1	0.2%
Mercer	14	3.2%
Middlesex	28	6.5%
Monmouth	36	8.3%
Morris	9	2.1%
Ocean	32	7.4%
Passaic	24	5.5%
Salem	6	1.4%
Somerset	5	1.2%
Sussex	0	0.0%
Union	33	7.6%
Warren	10	2.3%
Total	434	

Ecstasy (MDMA) Markets

Compared with New Jersey street gang presence in the marijuana, cocaine and heroin markets, street gang participation in ecstasy distribution is uncommon, but not exactly rare. Almost nine New Jersey gangs in ten (88%) have *no involvement* in ecstasy trafficking. Although a handful

of gangs distribute ecstasy tablets at the wholesale level, the majority of gangs involved are limited to selling retail quantities of ecstasy.

Ecstasy market level	# of gangs	% of gangs	% of ecstasy gangs
Retail	159	10.1%	82.8%
Mid-level	67	4.3%	34.9%
Wholesale	26	1.7%	13.5%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	18	1.1%	9.4%
<i>High-2</i>	3	0.2%	1.6%
<i>Low-2</i>	21	1.3%	10.9%
Don't Know	434	27.6%	
None	650	41.3%	
No Answer	299	19.0%	
Total	1575		192

Methamphetamine Markets

According to respondents interviewed for the 2010 Street Gang Survey, street gang participation in methamphetamine distribution is almost non-existent: only thirty (30) gangs statewide were noted to be involved in meth trafficking. Of these, a third were affiliated with the Pagans Motorcycle Club. The majority (60%) of meth trafficking reported was of retail sales only.

Methamphetamine market level	# of gangs	% of gangs
Retail	18	1.1%
Mid-level	10	0.6%
Wholesale	7	0.4%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	2	0.1%
<i>Low-2</i>	1	0.1%
Don't Know	794	50.4%
None	732	46.5%
No Answer	19	1.2%
Total	1575	

Prescription Legend Drug (PLD) Markets

Street gang participation in distribution of diverted prescription legend drugs is analogous to their presence in the ecstasy market. One hundred thirty-five gangs were reportedly involved in PLD distribution statewide, roughly nine percent of all gangs identified in New Jersey. Almost seven in ten (69%) are active *only in the retail sector* of the market for diverted prescription pharmaceuticals. Eleven gangs, corresponding to eight percent (8%) of gangs operating in the PLD black market, are involved in wholesale trafficking as well as active in mid-level distribution and retail sales.

PLD market level	# of gangs	% of gangs
Retail	120	7.6%
Mid-level	40	2.5%
Wholesale	13	0.8%
<i>Top-to-Bottom</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
<i>Low-Two</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
<i>Retail only</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>5.9%</i>
Don't Know	401	25.5%
None	669	42.5%
No Answer	370	23.5%
Total	1575	

Bloods and Crips sets are the predominant street gang presence in the PLD black market. Almost two-thirds (62%) of gangs involved in PLD distribution are Bloods sets, and Crips sets constitute another fifth (20%) of the gang presence in this variety of drug trafficking.

	# of gangs	% of PLD gangs
Bloods sets	83	61.5%
Crips sets	27	20.0%
Other gangs	25	18.5%
Total	135	

Miscellaneous Crime

During the past twelve months, which of the following miscellaneous crime types have members of this gang perpetrated in your jurisdiction?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bribery | Human Trafficking | Policy Betting (numbers) |
| Counterfeit Currency | Illegal Casinos/Card Rooms | Sports Betting |
| Counterfeit Merchandise | Loansharking | Prostitution |
| Cyber-Gambling | Money Laundering | Weapons Trafficking |
| Document Fraud | Official Corruption | Witness Tampering |

Seventy percent of all New Jersey gangs had *none* of these types of organized criminal activity ascribed to them. The crime type most reported in this category was weapons trafficking, with 12% of the responses. Other 'miscellaneous' crimes attributed to gangs were: witness tampering (7%); prostitution (4%) and counterfeit currency (3%.) All other crimes constituted less than one percent of survey responses.

Most Serious Problem/Most Actively Recruiting

After identifying which gangs had been present within their municipalities, respondents were asked to identify which gang posed the 'most serious problem' in their town as well as which gang was most actively recruiting new members. The phrase 'most serious problem' was intentionally left ambiguous to allow respondents to base their answers on the priorities and concerns of their department and community rather than a set of potentially arbitrary and artificially-imposed criteria.

While the questionnaire *did* request that respondents identify a specific gang set where possible, the most common answer (39% of all municipalities) was a generic 'Bloods' response.⁴ A further 12% of responses identified specific Blood sets as the most serious problem. This may not be particularly surprising given that the various Blood sets make up approximately 44% of all the gangs identified in the state and an estimated 52% of the total gang population.

Only two gangs were mentioned by 5% or more of the remaining municipalities: the Pagans MC and the Latin Kings. The Crips, even when the generic gang mention is combined with mentions of specific sets, only totaled 5% of respondents. Approximately 10% of all municipalities with a gang presence did not identify *any* particular gang as posing a significant problem in their community.

Most Serious Problem	# of Towns	% of Towns
Bloods	100	39%
Pagans MC	18	7%
Latin Kings	13	5%
MS-13	10	4%
Sex Money Murder Bloods	8	3%
Hells Angels MC	6	2%
Iron Demons MC	6	2%
Sureno 13	6	2%
G-Shine Bloods	5	2%
Crips	5	2%

When asked about gang recruitment, more than one third of respondents did not provide an answer to the question. It's not clear whether these respondents did not have this information available or whether gangs in those towns were not actively recruiting. Of those who *could* identify recruiting gangs, the Bloods were again the most frequently mentioned. Generic mentions of 'Bloods' together with mentions of Bloods sets were provided by one third of respondents (33%). Only when various Crips mentions were combined into a single category did any other gang garner more than 5% of the response from municipalities answering this question. The Pagans MC and Latin Kings are mentioned by 4% and 3% of respondents respectively.

⁴ It may have been that because the survey instructions weren't clear, respondents weren't able to identify their most serious problem down to the gang 'set' level. Alternatively, all Bloods sets may have been viewed as equally problematic (in municipalities that had more than one Bloods set present), 'survey fatigue' may have come into play, or some other factor may have been at work in this instance.

Most Actively Recruiting	# of Towns	% of Towns
Bloods	70	28%
Pagans MC	11	4%
Crips	10	4%
Latin Kings	8	3%
Sex Money Murder Bloods	6	2%
Iron Demons MC	5	2%
Hells Angels MC	4	2%
MS-13	4	2%
Sureno 13	4	2%
9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods	3	1%
G-Shine Bloods	3	1%
Trinitarios	3	1%
Vatos Locos	2	1%

Areas of Potential Open Conflict

In the 2007 Gang Survey, an attempt was made to identify municipalities in New Jersey that might be the locus of inter-gang conflict by examining municipalities that identified one gang as the most serious problem and another as the most actively recruiting. The underlying premise of this approach was that in such circumstances the two gangs might find themselves in competition –either for recruits, sources of revenue, or ‘turf’– and that competition could lead to open conflict. While research thus far has been unable to establish a definite linkage between the intensive criminal activity of a ‘serious gang problem’ and active recruitment by a potential rival group, we have also been unable to discount a relationship between the two phenomena and consider this line of analysis worthy of continued attention.

Thirty-three municipalities (13% of all towns with a gang presence) reported circumstances in which one gang (or more) was the most serious problem and another was the most actively recruiting.

County	Municipality name	Most Serious Problem	Most Actively Recruiting
Atlantic	Ventnor	MS-13	Vatos Locos
Atlantic	Buena Vista Township	Pagans MC	Juggalos
Bergen	Teaneck	Rollin 20's Bloods	107 Hoover Crips
Bergen	Englewood	Bloods; Crips	Crips
Bergen	Hackensack	Dominicans Don't Play (DDP); Trinitarios	DDP; Trinitarios
Burlington	Mount Holly	SMM Bloods; Muslims Over Everything	Bloods
Burlington	Bordentown Township	Latin Kings	Bloods
Burlington	North Hanover Twp.	Sur 13	Bloods
Camden	Lindenwold	Bloods	Crips
Camden	Cherry Hill	Muslims Over Everything	Wheels of Soul MC
Camden	Berlin	Pagans MC	Bloods
Cape May	Middle Township	Bloods	Bloods; Pagans
Cape May	Wildwood	Pagans MC	Bloods
Cumberland	Deerfield Township	Bloods	Crips
Cumberland	Fairfield Township	Bloods	Crips
Cumberland	Upper Deerfield Twp.	Bloods	Crips
Essex	Irvington	Bloods	Crips
Essex	West Orange	Queen St. Crips	5-2 Hoover Crips
Gloucester	Franklin township	Warlocks MC	Tribe MC
Hudson	Union City	Bloods	Latin Kings
Hudson	Weehawken	Bloods	Uptown Zoo

County	Municipality name	Most Serious Problem	Most Actively Recruiting
Middlesex	Sayreville	Bloods	Crips
Middlesex	North Brunswick	Bounty Hunter Bloods	Neighborhood Bloods
Middlesex	New Brunswick	G-Shine	Brown Set
Middlesex	South Plainfield	MS-13; Bloods	MS-13; Bloods
Monmouth	Atlantic Highlands	Bloods	Pagans MC; Breed MC
Monmouth	Asbury Park	Neighborhood Bloods	G-Shine
Monmouth	Eatontown	Bloods; MS13	Bloods; MS13
Morris	Morris township	Bloods	MS-13
Morris	Denville	9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods	Illest Niggers Alive (INA)
Ocean	Seaside Park	Bloods	Goonies
Ocean	Little Egg Harbor Twp.	Pagans MC	Bloods
Warren	Independence Twp.	Pagans MC; Hells Angels	Pagans MC

In order to refine the findings of the 2007 survey, the 2010 Street Gang Survey also asked municipal law enforcement agencies whether individual gangs were in conflict with another gang or gangs in their jurisdiction and if so, which one(s). Of the thirty-three municipalities that reported different gangs as their most serious problem and most actively recruiting, slightly more than a quarter (27%, or nine towns) identified these gangs as being in conflict with each other. In five municipalities (15%), either the most actively recruiting gang was in conflict with a gang that was *not* the town's most serious problem, or the most serious problem gang was in conflict with a gang that was *not* most actively recruiting. The remaining towns (54%) stated that their most serious problem gangs/most active recruiters were not in conflict with gangs in their jurisdiction. Those municipalities with greater numbers of gangs in their jurisdiction (ten or more) were more likely than others to report conflict involving their 'most serious problem' and 'most actively recruiting' gangs.

Most Serious Problem/ Actively Recruiting	# of Towns	% of Towns
In conflict with each other	9	27.3%
In conflict with someone else	5	15.2%
Not in conflict	18	54.5%
Total	33	

Of the forty-two municipalities that reported different gangs as most serious and most actively recruiting in 2007, only six in 2010 again mentioned different gangs in those two categories. In only two of those instances –Englewood and Irvington– were the gangs identified as 'serious' and 'recruiting' the same in both 2007 and 2010. Both these municipalities are among those in which open conflict between the 'serious' and 'recruiting' gangs was reported in 2010.

County	Municipality	2010		2007	
		Most serious	Most actively recruiting	Most serious	Most actively recruiting
Atlantic	Ventnor City	MS-13	Vatos Locos	MS-13	Other
Bergen	Englewood City	Bloods; Crips	Crips	Bloods	Crips
Camden	Cherry Hill Township	Crips/ Muslims Over Everything	Wheels of Soul MC	Bloods	Latin Kings
Essex	Irvington Township	Bloods	Crips	Crips	Bloods
Hudson	Weehawken Township	Bloods	Uptown Zoo	Other	Latin Kings
Middlesex	Sayreville Borough	Bloods	Crips	Bloods	Other

Cooperation and Conflict

Does this gang have cooperative relationships with another gang or gangs outside your jurisdiction?

Over one-third (37%) of all the gangs present in NJ were reported to be in cooperative relationships with another gang or gangs outside their municipalities' jurisdiction. At the same time, a fifth (20%) of the gangs were reported to have no cooperative relationships with any other gang(s). The municipalities reporting the remaining 43% of gangs present in NJ did not know whether or not these gangs maintained cooperative relationships with another gang(s) outside their jurisdiction.

Cooperative gang relationships	# of NJ gangs	% of NJ gangs
Yes	589	37%
No	309	20%
Don't Know	677	43%
Total	1575	

In the past 12 months, has this gang been involved in a conflict with another gang in your jurisdiction?

Almost half (46%) (719 out of 1575 gangs) of New Jersey gangs were reported to have no conflicts with other gangs in their respective jurisdictions during the past 12 months. Only 21% (331 out of 1575 gangs) of gangs were reported to have been involved in a conflict with another gang during the preceding 12 months. The remaining third (33% or 524 out of 1575 gangs) were not sufficiently known by the reporting agency to permit an evaluation of possible conflict with other gangs in the municipality.

Gang Conflict	# of NJ gangs	% of NJ gangs
Yes	331	21%
No	719	46%
Don't know	525	33%
Total	1575	

Name of rival gang(s)

Of the 331 gangs that were reportedly engaged in a conflict with another gang in the past year, respondents identified the rival gang(s) in 324 instances. Seven gangs with a statewide presence were identified to be in local conflict with a wide range of antagonists, who varied from town to town depending on the particular gang environment. Four out of these seven gangs were sets of the Bloods street gang (Sex Money Murder, Nine Trey, Fruit Town Brims, and G-Shine). Latin Kings, MS-13 and the Grape Street set of the Crips rounded out the top seven gang/sets with the most reported rivals.

Rivals per Gang/Set	# of rival gangs
Bloods/ Sex Money Murder	36
Bloods/ Nine Trey	24
Latin Kings	19
MS-13	19
Crips/ Grape St.	16
Bloods/ Fruit Town Brims	15
Bloods/ G-Shine (aka GKB)	13

Rivalry of Bloods and Crips sets

While popular culture and urban legend frequently emphasizes the longstanding, fundamental gang conflict between Bloods and Crips in the Los Angeles area, survey responses indicate a very different dynamic in New Jersey. Bloods sets reported to be in conflict most commonly were identified to have *another Bloods set* as their rival. Furthermore, while Bloods comprised the lion's share of mentions as antagonists of Crips sets, there were also six instances where one Crips set was identified as the rival of another Crips gang. These findings suggest that serious disputes between New Jersey street gangs that are nominally affiliated with each other are at least as common as classic, brand name inter-gang conflict.

Umbrella Organizations

The 2010 survey asked respondents to identify if gangs present in their jurisdictions were part of a larger 'umbrella' organization. Several of the state's more well-known gangs (*i.e.*, Bloods, Crips, Latin Kings, MS-13, Pagans, Hells Angels) are present in numerous states and frequently claim to operate according to more-or-less standard rules of behavior, structure, etc. The type of control that such organizations exercise over subordinate gangs varies widely, with some observing a structured, hierarchical operating style while others do little more than share the gang's 'brand name' and exhibit no signs of effective centralized control or federated coordination. The 2010 survey sought to measure the extent to which municipal police agencies perceived the gangs within their jurisdiction to be part of larger criminal groups.

Of the 1575 gangs and gang sets identified in the survey, 60% (944) were reported to be associated with a larger, 'umbrella' organization. Almost one-quarter (23%) were not, and respondents were unsure in almost a fifth (18%) of the remaining cases.

Part of an 'Umbrella Organization?'	# of NJ Gangs	% of NJ Gangs
Yes	944	59.9%
No	355	22.5%
Don't Know	276	17.5%
Total	1575	

Respondents were also asked to name the 'umbrella' organization affiliated with the local gang. Of those gangs that municipal police agencies consider subordinate to or affiliated with another organization, about two-thirds (63%) were related to the Bloods and a fifth (21%) were affiliated with the Crips. No other 'umbrella' organization was mentioned in association with more than 4% of gang sets.

Municipal police agencies used a wide range of names to identify the ‘umbrella’ organizations with which their local gangs were believed to be affiliated. There were eleven variations in the response about the name of Bloods gang umbrella organizations, and five variants where Crips gangs were involved. Even gangs with a reputation for structure and organizational control were identified by survey respondents using several organization names. The Latin Kings, for example, are generally regarded as one of the better-organized gangs active in New Jersey. However, respondents used seven different terms to describe the umbrella organization to which their local Latin Kings gang belonged. While some of those answers possibly reflect alternate terminology for the same organization, some names clearly denote different sub-groups which view each other as somehow distinct and perhaps as rivals. This aspect of the data may indicate that while many gangs strive to be disciplined, hierarchical organizations, internal dissension and individual agendas at the local level may be enduring obstacles to this goal.

Furthermore, shared membership in/affiliation with a larger umbrella organization –either actual or implied– cannot necessarily be interpreted to indicate a collaborative relationship between gang sets. Numerous Bloods sets were identified as belonging to the ‘Bloods’ or ‘United Blood Nation’ yet were also reported to be in conflict with other Bloods sets that are nominally affiliated with the same umbrella organization. Therefore, it may not be useful to regard affiliation with an umbrella gang organization as a sign that the local group formally recognizes a higher authority whose directives it must follow. Instead, such affiliation could well be limited to shared participation in a culture or subculture whose specific symbols, myths, world view and language are deemed to be meaningful by local gang members.

Organizational Characteristics

The term ‘street gang’ can encompass a diverse range of criminal groups, from ad hoc bands of opportunistic criminals to highly organized networks that engage in sophisticated and complex crimes. The common perception is that the more organized and structured a gang, the greater the threat it poses to public safety.

The 2010 Street Gang Survey asked five questions about the organizational characteristics of every gang identified in order to evaluate indicators of the organization, structure and cohesion of gangs in New Jersey. A common theme characterizing the response to these questions was a widespread uncertainty by survey participants. Sizable portions, and at times significant majorities, of respondents were unable to answer questions about the operating methods and characteristics of street gangs in their jurisdiction. While efforts to educate law enforcement agencies throughout the state about indicators of gang presence seem to have been successful over the years, there appears to be a need for additional, more specific training which addresses not only *if* gangs are present in a particular jurisdiction but also how organized or sophisticated their operations are.

It may also be the case that municipal police departments cannot reasonably be expected to collect and analyze this sort of information, and that therefore it is unrealistic to expect most respondents to be able to answer questions of this type. County or federal law enforcement agencies may have been able to address these issues more completely.

Have you observed any indications that this gang is attempting to recruit people who have military experience or training?

A common perception among media and the general public is that some gangs order their members to join the military or actively recruit military veterans with the goal of acquiring skills that can be used to further the criminal interests of the gang. The 2010 survey question was designed to measure the level of interest that gangs in New Jersey had in acquiring such skills and their ability to develop a specific recruitment strategy.

Response to this question does little to support anecdotal claims that New Jersey street gangs are seeking to augment their ranks with military personnel. Fewer than one percent of all gangs (*nine* out of 1575) were reported to actively seek recruits who have military experience or training, and almost two-thirds of all gangs (62%) were explicitly noted *not* to be involved in attempts to recruit military veterans. Respondents providing information about more than a third (37%) of New Jersey's gangs were not able to state whether or not the particular gangs in their jurisdiction were attempting to recruit people with military skills.

Of the nine gangs reported to be recruiting members with military skills, a follow-up question was asked to determine which specific skills were considered desirable. Response to this question was not particularly illuminating: of those survey participants who provided any answer at all (four of the nine) only general terms such as 'infantry' or 'law enforcement countermeasures' were used to describe the skills sought. The remaining five questionnaires either answered 'unknown' or left the question blank.

Do members of this gang in your jurisdiction have ownership/management stakes in legitimate businesses or real estate?

Respondents were asked to identify any involvement gangs in their jurisdiction might have in businesses or real estate. In both cases, respondents were asked to answer only if the gang members had an ownership or managerial role as opposed to merely acting as employees.

Only three percent of gangs (50 out of 1575) are reported to have ownership/management stakes in legitimate businesses and two percent (36 gangs) have members with investments in real estate. Half of all gangs in the state (51%) were said *not* to have ownership or management stakes in legitimate businesses or real estate, and the involvement of a slightly smaller proportion (45%) was not known.

Are members of this gang charged dues for membership?

Respondents for almost three-quarters (72%) of gangs indicated that they did not know whether gangs in their jurisdiction charge dues. Slightly more than one in ten gangs (13%) were reported to charge their members some sort of dues and the remaining 15% of answers indicated that it was not possible to determine if the gang was imposing dues upon its members.

Does this gang levy taxes or rent on non-members (criminal or non-criminal)?

Some gangs may extort money from non-members, either as a price for conducting business (legitimate or not) within a particular territory or for some sort of service rendered such as ‘protection’ or dispute resolution. The extent to which gangs engage in this type of activity is one indicator of the degree to which a gang has embedded itself in a particular community.

Among the gangs identified in the survey, respondents identified only three percent (48 gangs) that levied taxes or rent on non-members in their jurisdiction. One quarter (24%) of gangs were explicitly noted *not* to be involved in such activity, and almost three-quarters (73%) of all answers indicated that the respondent did not know whether the gang levied street taxes or rent.

Does this gang hold regular meetings?

Meetings, like dues, are a way in which a gang’s leadership can exert control, administer internal discipline and issue direction to gang members. The presence of membership meetings can be an indication of gang cohesion and structure.

Fewer than two gangs in ten were reported to hold any sort of meetings. In more than two-thirds (71%) of cases, respondents were unable to say whether a particular gang in their jurisdiction held meetings or not. One gang in ten (11%) was reported to definitely not hold any regular meetings.

Frequency of gang meetings	% of all gangs
Weekly	3%
Monthly	5%
Annual	<1%
Sporadic	9%

Spotlight on Specific Gangs

The preceding analysis has focused on the aggregate characteristics of all New Jersey gangs reported statewide. However, not all street gangs are identical, and the composite picture of the state's street gang phenomenon presented above does not adequately reflect the idiosyncrasies and diverse criminal 'signatures' of individual gangs. Some street gangs are small, hyper-local criminal networks of school classmates and neighborhood friends, while others have succeeded in transcending community boundaries and jurisdictional borders to create statewide or regional criminal organizations. Although the survey data is not sufficient to explain *how* or *why* these differences exist, the 2010 survey responses can at least identify *who* these more successful gangs are and *where* in the state they are present.

Therefore, the analysis that follows will take a closer look at six of New Jersey's more widely distributed street gangs, in order to provide specific information about particularly widespread gangs, and to identify characteristics that may distinguish them from other gangs in the state.

The following street gangs are included among this group:

G the Bloods Street Gang and five of its largest New Jersey sets:

- # Sex Money Murder
- # 9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods
- # G-Shine/ Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB)
- # Fruit Town Brims
- # MOB Piru

G the Crips Street Gang and three of its largest New Jersey sets:

- # Grape Street Crips
- # 5 Deuce Hoover Crips
- # Rollin' 60s Crips

G Latin Kings

G Ñeta

G Pagans Motorcycle Club

G MS-13 Street Gang

Following this discussion of individual gang attributes and characteristics, the 2010 Street Gang Survey Report will conclude with a series of overall recommendations for law enforcement.

Bloods Street Gang

Introduction

The Bloods Street Gang is frequently presented as a unified and structured organization with a nationwide reach and presence. In fact, it is better thought of as a franchise with numerous smaller gangs taking the 'brand name' of the gang and adopting the gang's symbols, ideology and terminology. The extent to which Bloods sets cooperate with each other or respect territory, members or financial resources varies widely, with the result that open competition and conflict between Bloods sets (or among local factions of the same set) is not uncommon.

Gang Presence

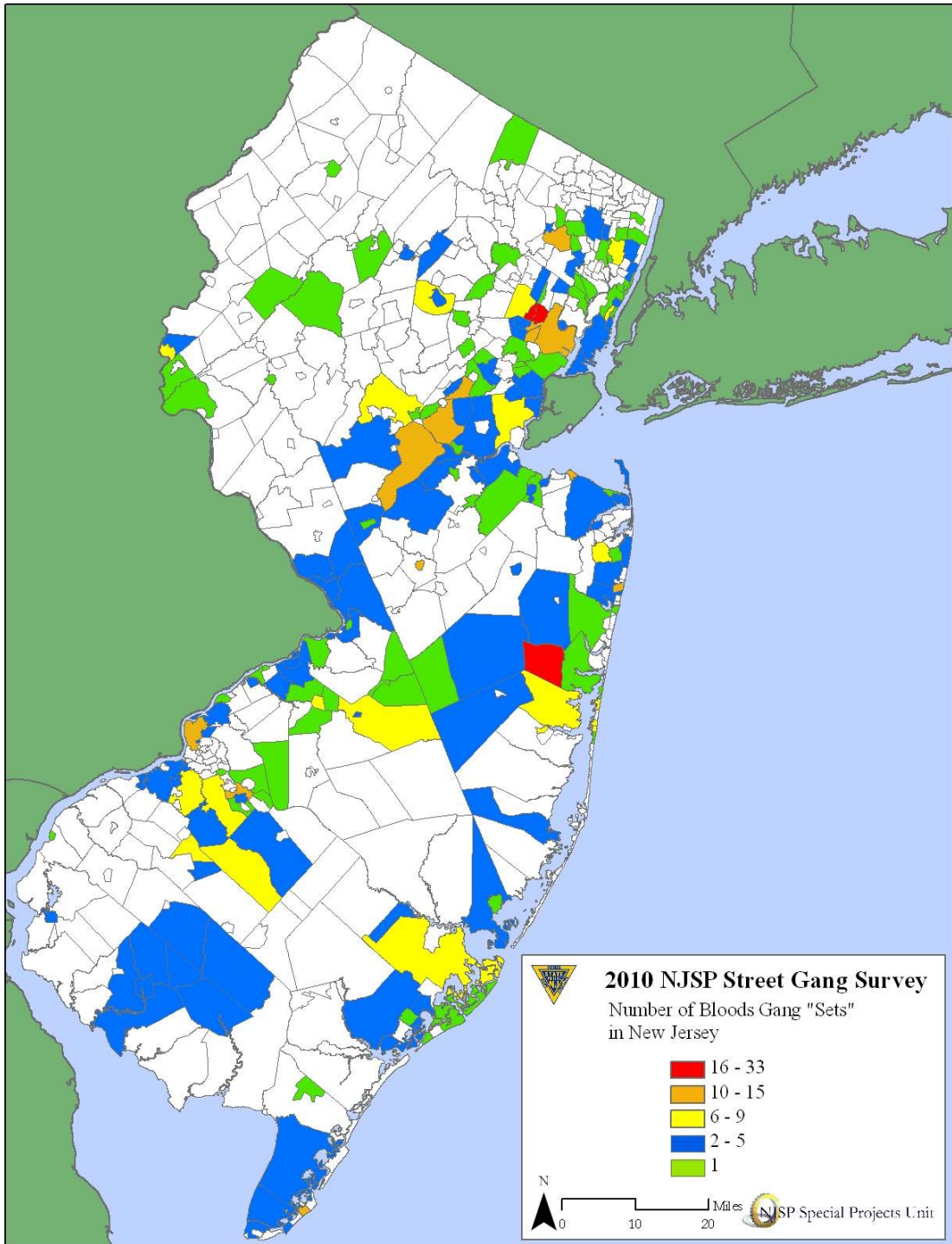
The Bloods were identified in 193 municipalities, or three-quarters of all municipalities reporting a gang presence, and in all 21 counties of the state. This represents a slight decrease since 2007 in the number of jurisdictions reporting Bloods, and constitutes an eleven percentage point drop in the proportion of New Jersey towns with a gang presence that also have a Bloods Street Gang presence.

Gang Presence	2007		2010	
	# of towns	% towns w. gangs	# of towns	% towns w. gangs
<i>with</i> Bloods presence	211	87%	193	76%
<i>without</i> Bloods presence	32	13%	61	24%
Total	243		254	

Among those municipalities reporting the presence of Bloods, 698 sets were reported, with 91 uniquely named Bloods sets. The Sex Money Murder (SMM) set was the most frequently cited, with a presence in almost one-half (49%) of the jurisdictions reporting a Bloods presence. The two other Bloods sets mentioned the most often were 9-3 (Nine-Trey) and G-Shine (reported by 45% and 31% of municipalities citing a Bloods presence, respectively).

Respondents were able to estimate the membership of roughly 80% of Bloods sets identified. Those estimates result in an approximate Bloods population estimate of 10,613 throughout the state. The 'average' set size, based upon those estimates, is approximately 19 members with the majority of sets (57%) having 10 members or less. There were 29 Bloods sets that had 100 or more members with the largest set reported to have 500 members.

Six in ten (61%) municipalities reporting Bloods within their jurisdiction identified more than one Bloods set present and 15 municipalities reported 10 or more Bloods sets present.



County	City	# of Bloods Sets
Essex	East Orange	33
Ocean	Lakewood	17
Essex	City of Orange	16
Camden	Lindenwold	15
Essex	Newark	15
Mercer	Hightstown	14
Essex	Irvington	13
Middlesex	Piscataway	13
Camden	Camden	12
Somerset	Franklin	12
Union	Plainfield	12
Cape May	Wildwood	12
Monmouth	Asbury Park	11
Monmouth	Keansburg	10
Passaic	Paterson	10

Half of all Bloods sets are comprised of both resident and transient members. Slightly less than one-quarter of the sets were reported to be exclusively composed of resident members, and 20% have only transient members. In just 6% of cases, respondents were unable to determine whether local Bloods members were residents or transients.

Various Bloods sets were mentioned by 134 municipalities (53% of those reporting the presence of gangs) as the 'most serious' gang in their jurisdiction. Eighty-nine municipalities (35% of those reporting the presence of gangs) identified a Bloods set as the 'most actively recruiting' gang in their town. Those numbers actually represent a decrease since the 2007 survey when 157 municipalities (64% of those reporting a gang presence) identified the Bloods as their most serious problem and 139 municipalities (57% of those with a gang presence) as the most actively recruiting. Of the Bloods sets identified, the SMM set remained the most widely reported in the state with an increase in 13 percentage points from 36% in 2007 to 49% in 2010.

Gang Criminality

Transient and resident Bloods members are responsible for criminal activity in slightly more than four in ten (41%) Blood sets. That number represents 78% of all Bloods sets that consist of both transient and resident members. Ninety three Blood sets (13% of the total) had criminal activity conducted only by transient members and 132 (19% of the total) had criminal activity attributed solely to residential members.

Approximately 15% of all Bloods sets (103 in total) were not reported to have engaged in *any* criminal activity by respondents in this survey.

Violent Crime

Assaults (46%) and aggravated assaults (34%) were the most reported violent crime perpetrated by Blood sets. Attempted homicide and/or homicide were associated with 13% of all Bloods sets. Almost half (48%) of all Bloods sets were not reported to have engaged in any violent crime over the past 12 months.

Theft Crime

Robbery was the most frequently reported theft crime reported by respondents, attributed to slightly more than one-third of all Bloods sets (34%). Three other theft crime types were linked to more than ten percent of Bloods sets: residential burglary (20%), shoplifting (15%) and vehicle theft (14%). More than half (53%) of Bloods sets were not reported to have engaged in any theft crimes over the past year.

Drug Trafficking Crime

The Bloods engage in a wide range of narcotics crimes at every level of various distribution chains. Predictably, given the distribution of sets throughout the state, retail distribution of narcotics is the most frequently mentioned with marijuana (51%), cocaine (42%) and heroin (33%) attributed to sizable portions of all Bloods sets. While reported less frequently, even ecstasy and the illegal distribution of prescription drugs were identified among Bloods sets (16%) in larger proportions than attributed to street gangs generally (11%).

Bloods sets are more frequently engaged in mid-level distribution of narcotics than all gangs throughout the state. The difference becomes even more pronounced if Bloods sets are compared to the 877 non-Bloods gangs identified throughout New Jersey.

Mid-level narcotics distribution	All gangs	Non-Bloods gangs	Bloods sets
Marijuana	19%	10%	29%
Cocaine	18%	11%	28%
Heroin	15%	8%	25%

Wholesale distribution of narcotics is less frequently attributed to street gangs than drug trafficking activity further down the distribution chain. The Bloods are over-represented in this category of drug crime as well, although to a less dramatic degree.

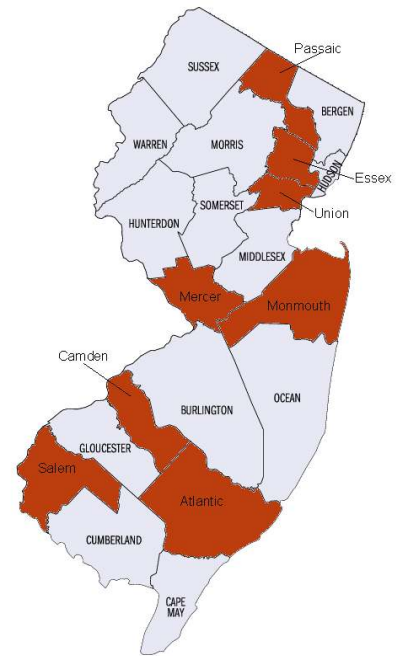
Wholesale narcotics distribution	All gangs	Non-Bloods gangs	Bloods sets
Marijuana	7%	5%	10%
Cocaine	7%	5%	10%
Heroin	6%	4%	10%

More noteworthy are those sets which are involved in the entire distribution chain (retail, mid-level and wholesale) of a particular narcotic type. There, the Bloods constitute a clear majority of gangs involved throughout all aspects of distribution. Among these Bloods sets, there are 50 that were reported to be involved in all levels of distribution of marijuana, cocaine *and* heroin over the past 12 months. These sets are found in eight of the state's 21 counties:

Gangs involved in entire distribution chain of:	All Gangs	Bloods sets	Bloods % of total
Marijuana	87	57	66%
Cocaine	89	58	65%
Heroin	92	61	66%

Location of Bloods sets involved in top-to-bottom distribution of marijuana, cocaine and heroin

County	# of Bloods sets
Atlantic	1
Camden	1
Essex	25
Mercer	2
Monmouth	1
Passaic	10
Salem	4
Union	6



Twenty-seven distinct Bloods sets are involved in trafficking marijuana, cocaine and heroin at all levels of the drug distribution chain.

Bloods sets involved in top-to-bottom distribution of marijuana, cocaine and heroin

Blood set name	# of sets	Blood set name	# of sets
108 Crime Family	1	D-Block	1
1-3-5 Piru	1	Dip Set	1
456 Piru	1	Double ii Posse	1
464 IMG	1	Fruit Town Brims	2
730 G.K.B.	1	Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB)	2
793 (aka Bevin Nine Trey)	3	G-Shine (aka GKB)	4
9-3 (Nine Trey)	5	Hot Boys	1
93 Headbustas	1	MOB Piru	4
93rd Hillside Beehive	1	Neighborhood Bloods	1
Black MOB	1	Piru	2
Bounty Hunter Bloods (BHB)	2	Queen Street	1
Brick City Brims (232)	2	Sex Money Murder	6
Brims	2	West Side Piru	1
Cash Money Boys	1		

Miscellaneous Crime

Almost three-quarters of Bloods sets were not involved in *any* of the offenses categorized in the 2010 Street Gang Survey as “miscellaneous” crime. Only two crimes, weapons trafficking and witness tampering were mentioned by more than ten percent of Bloods sets (17% and 11% respectively). No other crime type was reported by more than 5% of Bloods sets.

Organizational Characteristics

Almost one-half (46%) of Bloods sets were reported to have cooperative relationships with other gangs outside their jurisdiction. Fewer than two Bloods sets in ten (17%) were not involved in any such relationship and more than one-third of Bloods sets (37%) were not known to be engaged in cooperative relationships.

Conversely, the survey asked about gang conflict: almost one quarter (23%) of Bloods sets were reported to have been engaged in some kind of inter-gang conflict during the preceding 12 months. Almost half (46%) of Bloods sets were not reported to be involved in any gang conflicts, and the respondents for more than a third (35%) of sets were unable to determine if Blood sets were involved in conflict. Further evidence that the Bloods should not be considered a monolithic entity is provided by the fact that almost half (46%) of the gangs identified as rivals were other Blood sets.

The survey asked a series of additional questions as indicators of how organized specific gangs are. Unfortunately, respondents were unable to answer provide information about many of these characteristics, making it difficult to assess the organizational sophistication of the Bloods street gang throughout New Jersey. Respondents for more than two-thirds of Bloods sets were unable to determine if they charged members dues (69%), levied taxes or rent on non-members (71%) or held meetings of their membership (69%).

Public Safety

The three questions in the survey designed to gauge a potential violent threat posed to the public revealed that three-quarters or more of Bloods sets *have not* expressed an intent to target the general public, public officials or law enforcement with violence. Of the three categories, threats to law enforcement were most common, being attributed to 55 sets or 8% of all Bloods sets. Of those, 21 sets threatened law enforcement officers, 20 sets assaulted law enforcement, while 14 sets engaged in both activities.

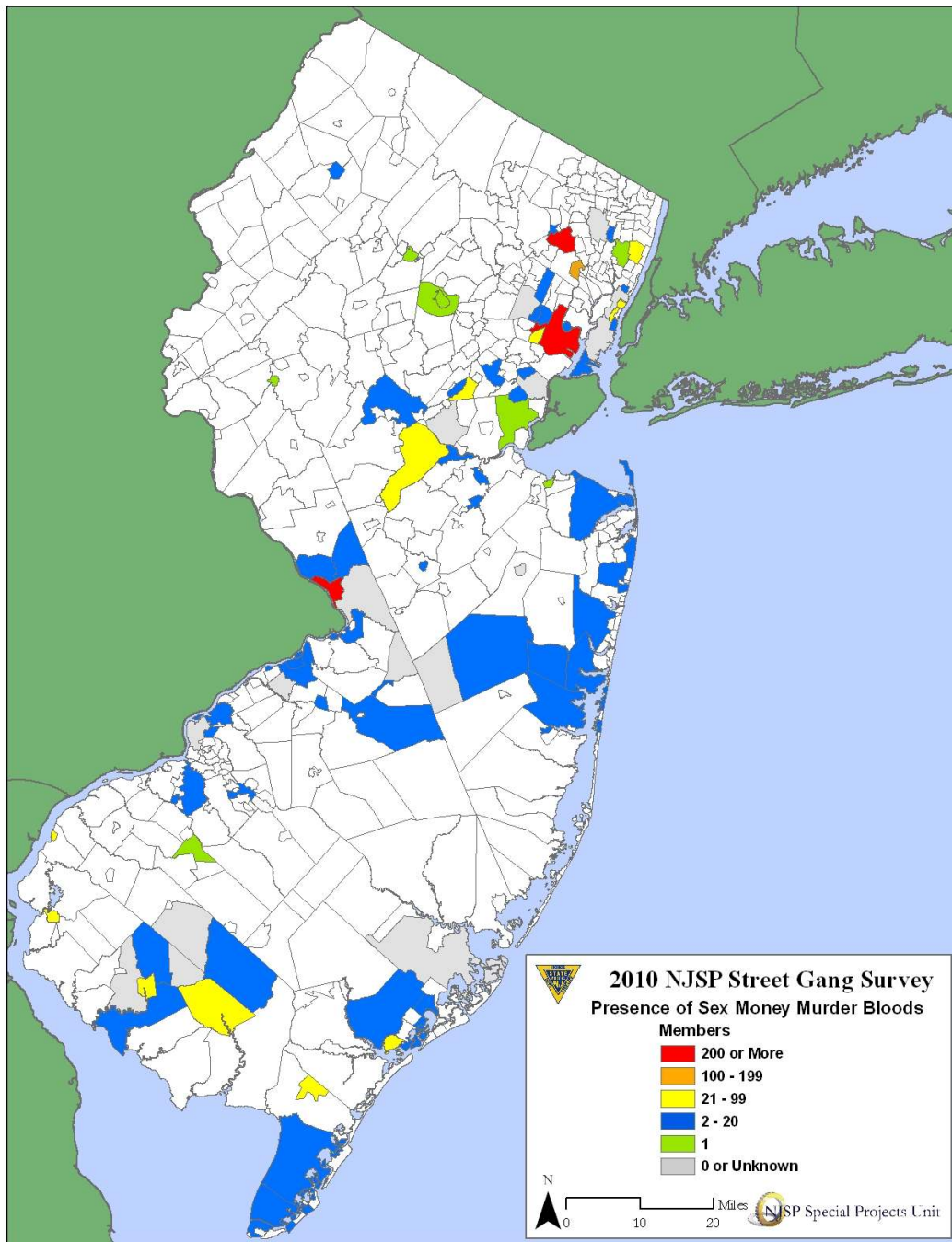
Schools

Ninety-eight (98) municipalities identified the Bloods as present in schools in their jurisdiction. The Bloods were further identified as the *only* gang present in more than a third (37%) of municipalities reporting their presence in schools. Of those reporting a Bloods presence in schools, 70% reported gang related incidents occurring inside or on school property.

Sex Money Murder (SMM) Bloods

Gang Presence

Sex Money Murder (SMM) is the most commonly reported Bloods set in New Jersey, identified in 95 municipalities across 20 of the state's 21 counties. Based upon those respondents who estimated gang membership in their jurisdiction, the SMM Bloods set has an estimated membership of 2,068 statewide.



SMM sets with 100 or more members		
County	Municipality name	Estimated Gang Size
Passaic	Passaic	100
Passaic	Paterson	200
Essex	Newark	225
Mercer	Trenton	500

The ‘average’ size of a SMM set is estimated to be 27 members, significantly larger than both gangs generally in the state and other Bloods sets. That average is inflated by the presence of four sets with a reported membership of 100 or more members. If these large SMM sets are removed from the

equation, the average size of the remaining 74 sets for which an estimated membership is available drops to 14 members, about the same as for all gangs in the state. Almost half (48%) of the SMM sets have 10 or fewer members.

The majority of SMM sets (64%) were comprised of both transient and resident members. Of the remainder, SMM set members were identified in roughly the same numbers as either exclusively transient (15%) or resident (18%) by towns reporting their presence. Only four percent were unable to determine the residency status of SMM members in their jurisdiction.

SMM presence increased from 2007, when their presence was identified in 75 municipalities across 18 counties. SMM presence in Cumberland County is particularly noteworthy: the 2010 survey identified SMM sets in seven municipalities, whereas none at all were noted in the 2007 survey.

Gang Criminality

More than half (56%) of municipalities reporting a SMM set presence attributed crime to both transient and resident members. Less than ten percent (9%) attributed crime exclusively to transient members while twice that proportion (18%) attributed crime exclusively to resident SMM members. Roughly one in ten respondents (12%) were unable to determine which type of members were committing crimes in their jurisdiction and a negligible proportion (4%) attributed no crime at all to SMM members.

Violent Crime

The most frequently reported violent crimes perpetrated by SMM sets were assault (62%) and aggravated assault (55%), which were reported at significantly higher rates than gangs generally or among other Bloods sets. Attempted homicide was the only other crime type reported by more than ten percent of respondents (16%). All other violent crime types were rarely mentioned: homicide (6%); carjacking (5%); sex assault (4%), and kidnapping (1%). Slightly over one-quarter (27%) of municipalities cited *no* SMM set involvement in violent crime.

Theft Crime

Robbery was associated with almost one-half (47%) of all SMM sets. Close to one-third (32%) of towns reported SMM involvement in residential burglary. Smaller but significant proportions of SMM sets were reported to be involved with shoplifting (19%); vehicle theft (19%); and stolen property distribution (13%). Thirty-eight percent (38%) of SMM sets are not reported to be involved in theft crime of any kind.

Drug Trafficking Crime

Retail-level distribution of marijuana (57%), cocaine (56%), and heroin (36%) were the drug trafficking crimes most frequently reported by municipalities with an SMM presence. Mid-level and wholesale drug distribution were less frequently reported, yet were more often mentioned than for gangs generally.

SMM Narcotics Distribution Crimes				
	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy
Retail	57%	56%	36%	17%
Mid-Level	33%	32%	26%	5%
Wholesale	12%	13%	10%	2%

Approximately 10% of SMM sets are involved in the entire distribution chain of various narcotics types. Roughly a fifth (20%) of SMM sets are involved in trafficking narcotics through two levels of the distribution chain, and sets involved in multiple levels of

narcotics distribution rarely focus on only one drug type. There are 21 SMM sets that account for virtually all of the multi-level distribution of at least two drug types. Some of these sets (such as Trenton’s, with an estimated 500 members) may be large enough to sustain an extensive drug distribution network exclusively through members of their own gang set. However, other sets are quite small (more than a third have 20 or fewer members), and are likely to be facilitating their wholesale and mid-level distribution activities through drug distribution networks outside the core SMM membership.

SMM sets distributing multiple drug types at multiple levels of distribution			
County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Atlantic	Galloway Township	Hudson	Jersey City
Atlantic	Somers Point	Hudson	Union City
Burlington	Beverly	Mercer	Trenton
Cape May	Lower Township	Monmouth	Ocean Township
Cape May	Wildwood	Ocean	Lakewood
Cumberland	Deerfield Township	Passaic	Paterson
Cumberland	Fairfield Township	Salem	Penns Grove
Cumberland	Millville	Salem	Pittsgrove Township
Cumberland	Upper Deerfield Township	Salem	Salem
Essex	Orange	Union	Plainfield
Essex	Newark		

The distribution of methamphetamine or ‘other’ narcotics was very rarely reported at any level of distribution, never garnering more than five mentions. Ecstasy and prescription drug distribution was attributed to 17% of SMM sets at the retail level and dropped off to five percent or less at the mid-level of distribution and one or two mentions for wholesale distribution. Approximately 20% of towns did not know if SMM set was involved in the distribution of these drugs.

Miscellaneous Crime

SMM Bloods were not reported to be involved in many of the ‘miscellaneous’ crime types measured by the 2010 survey. Weapons trafficking (25%), witness tampering (12%), distribution of counterfeit currency (10%), and prostitution (8%) were the miscellaneous crimes most frequently reported by municipalities. Almost two-thirds (62%) indicated that the local

SMM set was not involved in *any* miscellaneous crimes. All other miscellaneous crimes were cited by 2% (or less) of towns.

Organizational Characteristics

Approximately one-third of SMM sets were involved in a conflict with another gang in their town in the previous 12 months. Of those municipalities that did identify a rival, more than half were other Bloods sets and the next most frequently mentioned rivals were sets of the Crips. Almost one-half (45%) of municipalities stated the local SMM set was not involved in a conflict with another gang in their jurisdiction.

A majority (57%) of municipalities stated that SMM set maintained a cooperative relationship with other gang(s) outside their jurisdiction. Slightly less than two SMM sets in ten (18%) did not.

Approximately one-half to three-quarters of the municipal respondents were unable to identify whether the local SMM set: has management/ownership stakes in legitimate business and/or real estate (44%); charged membership dues (66%); levied taxes or rent on non-members (72%); or held regular meetings (66%).

Public Safety

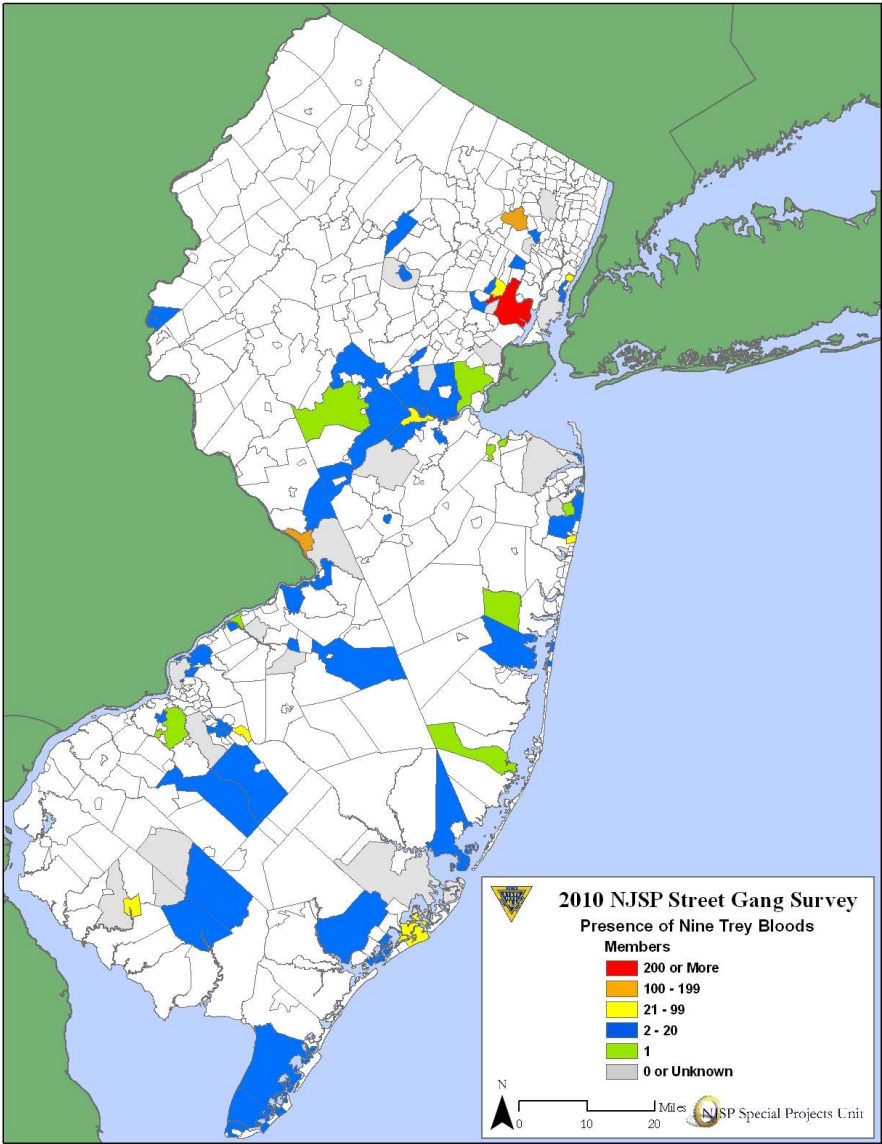
Municipalities mainly (76%) reported that the local SMM set did not threaten or assault law enforcement in their jurisdiction. Thirteen percent (13%) indicated they did not know, while less than 10% stated SMM set did assault (5%) and threaten (7%) law enforcement in their jurisdiction.

Eight SMM sets (8% of all sets) were reported to have expressed the intent to target the general public with violence. Only one SMM set (City of Orange) was reported to have made threats against public or elected officials. At least three-quarters of respondents indicated no stated intent by SMM to engage in either of these activities.

9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods

Gang Presence

The 9-3 (Nine Trey) Bloods are the second most-widely distributed Bloods set in New Jersey, spanning 86 municipalities in 19 counties. Almost one-half (45%) of all towns reporting a Bloods presence identified the Nine Trey set in their jurisdiction. Membership estimates were provided for three-quarters (65 sets) of all 9-3 Bloods sets, resulting in an estimated statewide membership of 1,415 members, with an average set size of 22 members. While that figure represents a set size almost 30% larger than the average for all gangs in the state, almost two-thirds (64%) of towns reported Nine Trey sets with ten or fewer members. The average size can be attributed to having one of the largest gang sets in the state⁵ and seven other sets with 50 or more members.



⁵ The 9-3 Bloods set in Newark was reported to have 425 members.

The majority of 9-3 Bloods sets (60%) were composed of both transient and resident members. Sets composed of exclusively resident or transient members comprised 16% of 9-3 Bloods sets each. Respondents for eight percent (7 sets) of 9-3 Bloods sets were unable to identify transient or resident members.

2007 v. 2010

The 86 municipalities reporting the presence of 9-3 Bloods in the 2010 survey marked a roughly 20% decrease from the 2007 survey. Much of that decrease can be attributed to significant decreases in Atlantic, Bergen and Burlington counties.

	Municipalities reporting 9-3 Bloods	
	2007	2010
Atlantic	7	3
Bergen	9	2
Burlington	14	8

Gang Criminality

One in ten municipalities that reported a 9-3 Bloods presence attributed crime in their jurisdiction exclusively to transient gang members. A further 15% of 9-3 Bloods sets had criminal activity exclusively attributed to resident gang members. Close to one-half (48%) of towns credited crime to both transient and resident members. While less than two in ten municipalities (17%) were unable to determine which type of members committed crime, or reported that the 9-3 Bloods committed no crime (9%) in their jurisdiction.

Violent Crime

The 9-3 Bloods set was mainly cited in assault (59%) and aggravated assault (40%) by jurisdictions reporting their presence. Both of those figures are significantly higher than rates reported for gangs generally (39% and 27% respectively). Less than 10% of municipalities identified the gang’s participation in attempted homicide (9%), homicide (7%), sexual assault (6%), carjacking (5%), and kidnapping (1%). A little over one-third of towns (38%) reported no 9-3 Bloods set participation in *any* violent crime.

Theft Crime

Municipalities indicated that robbery (42%) was the most widespread theft crime perpetrated by the 9-3 Bloods set. A little over one-quarter (26%) of towns cited residential burglary, while fewer numbers reported shoplifting (17%), vehicle theft (15%), and stolen property distribution (10%). A majority of the crime types grouped under the ‘theft crime’ label were attributed to fewer than 5% of 9-3 Bloods sets. Forty-three percent (43%) of municipalities stated that the Nine Trey set was not involved in any type of theft crime in their jurisdiction.

Drug Trafficking Crime

Like Bloods gang sets generally, retail level distribution of marijuana (56%), cocaine (47%) and heroin (38%) were the most frequently mentioned drug trafficking crimes attributed to the 9-3 Bloods. 9-3 Bloods engage in the mid-level distribution of marijuana (31%), cocaine (29%), and heroin (23%) at approximately the same proportions as for all Bloods gang sets.

Wholesale distribution of narcotics was limited to less than ten percent of all 9-3 Bloods sets and of those, five municipalities reported the presence of a 9-3 Bloods set that was involved in the entire distribution chain (retail, mid-level and wholesale) for marijuana, cocaine and heroin. Those municipalities were:

Municipality	County	Estimated membership
Atlantic City	Atlantic	50
Newark	Essex	425
Orange	Essex	20
Paterson	Passaic	100
Pittsgrove Twp	Salem	Don't Know

Ecstasy distribution was a distant fourth in terms of reported 9-3 Bloods involvement. Ten of the 86 Nine Trey sets (12%) were reported to be involved in its retail distribution, five in mid-level and none in wholesale distribution. All levels of the distribution of methamphetamine and 'other' narcotics were not widespread.

Miscellaneous Crime

Almost three-quarters (70%) of towns reported no 9-3 Bloods participation in those crimes lumped under the 'miscellaneous' label. Of those that did receive significant attribution, weapons trafficking (21% or 18 sets), followed by witness tampering (9% or 8 sets), prostitution (8% or 7 sets) and counterfeit currency (6% or 5 sets) were the most widely reported for 9-3 Bloods. All others were reported by no more than one set.

Organizational Characteristics

A little over one-quarter (28%) of municipalities stated that their local 9-3 Bloods set was involved in a conflict with another gang in their jurisdiction, while close to one-half (44%) reported they were not. The Crips or other Bloods sets were most frequently mentioned as the gang in conflict.

Almost one-half (49%) of municipalities indicated that their local 9-3 Bloods set has a cooperative relationship with another gang(s) outside their jurisdiction. Less than a one-quarter (14%) stated they did not.

As was the case with many gangs in the 2010 survey, a majority of municipalities were unable to describe many of the organizational characteristics of the 9-3 Bloods. From approximately one-half to three-quarters of towns were unable to determine if the Nine Trey set has management/ownership stakes in legitimate business and/or real estate (52%); charged membership dues (72%); levied taxes or rent on non-members (76%); or held regular meetings (69%).

Public Safety

Over three-quarters (80%) of municipalities stated that the 9-3 Bloods set has not threatened or assaulted law enforcement in their jurisdiction. While reported in small numbers, it is still interesting to note that 9-3 Bloods members were more likely to be reported to assault law enforcement officers (attributed to 7% of sets) than threaten them (only 3% of sets).

Other threats to the public safety were less frequently reported, with six percent of 9-3 Bloods sets reported to have made threats against the general public and only one set reported to have made threats against public or elected officials.

G-Shine/ Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB)

Gang Presence

G-Shine/GKB has been reported present in seventy-three New Jersey municipalities located within nineteen of the state's twenty-one counties (this Bloods set has not been reported in Hunterdon and Sussex counties). Twelve towns reported presence of both G-Shine and GKB sets in 2010: it appears that these are distinct gang sets within these towns rather than duplications in reporting.

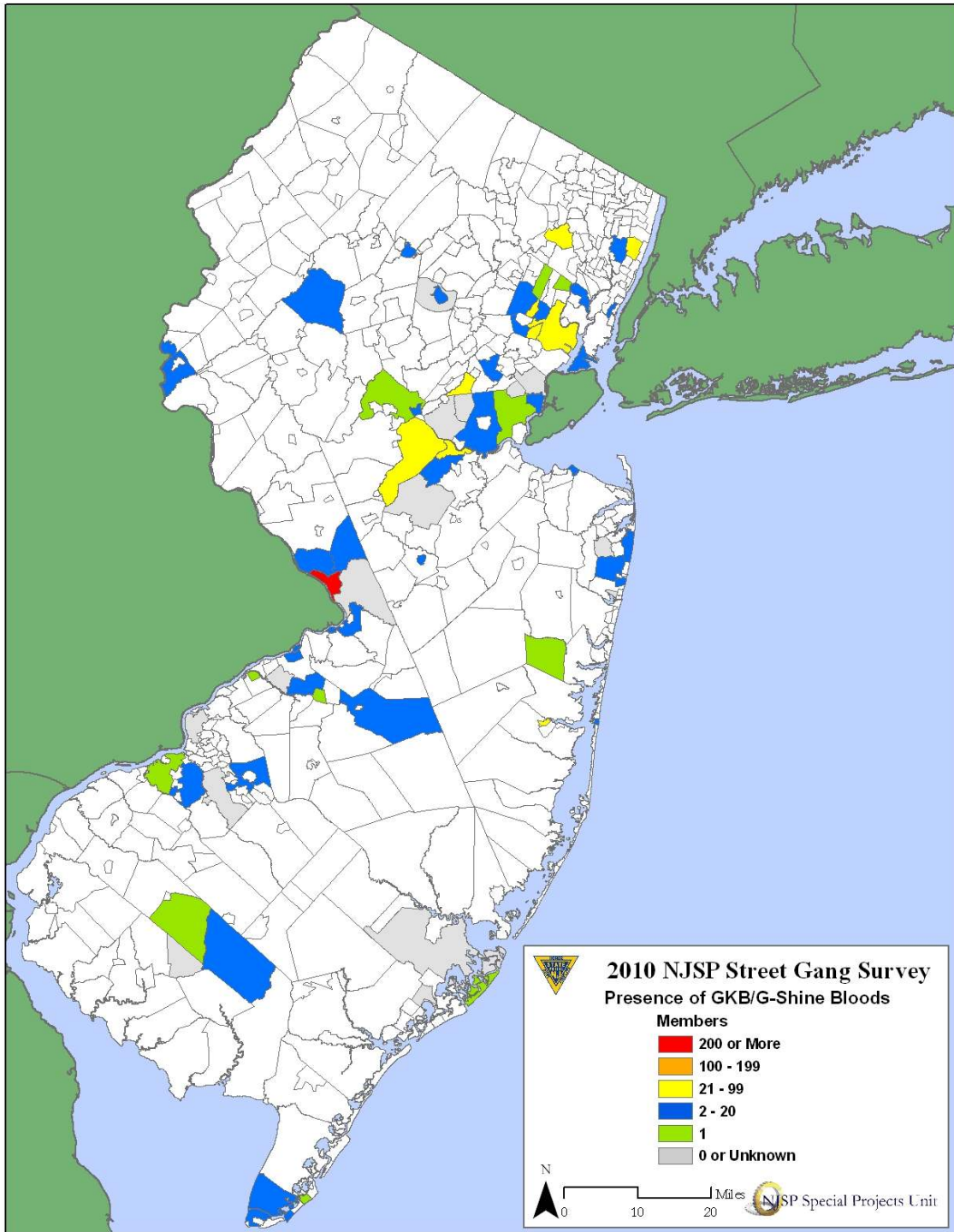
The G-Shine/GKB set of the Bloods street gang is in some respects emblematic of the dynamic New Jersey gang environment. This particular Bloods set was originally founded as the Gangster Killer Bloods (aka GKB), but –as many street gangs have done– chose to change its name within the past few years. Reportedly, some members objected to the fact that the KB portion of the GKB “brand name” could be interpreted to mean “Kill Bloods,” an unacceptable exhortation within the self-styled United Blood Nation. Consequently, many members of the GKB set, under local leadership guidance, began to self-identify as G-Shine. Others did not, and remained GKB. The name change did not constitute a spin-off, factional dispute, or splinter effect, since each group recognizes the other as part of the same Bloods set.

More than a third (38%) of G-Shine/GKB presence is located in ‘virgin territory,’ twenty-eight towns where the gang was not previously present: the remainder of municipalities (62%) with G-Shine/GKB presence in 2010 also reported their presence in 2007. However, 37% of the sixty-five towns that *previously* reported G-Shine/GKB in 2007 no longer report their presence in 2010. Overall, there has been a 12% increase since 2007 in the number of New Jersey towns that report members of G-Shine/GKB in their communities.

Transient / Resident presence

Half (52%) of municipalities with G-Shine/GKB presence reported both resident & transient members were in their jurisdiction during the past twelve months. A quarter (27%) reported only transient members present, and half that number (13%) reported that only resident G-Shine/GKB members were in their jurisdiction. A minority (8%) didn't know whether their G-Shine/GKB presence consisted of transient or resident Bloods members.

Fifty-eight (58) municipalities were able to report size estimates for sixty-seven G-Shine/GKB gang sets. These agencies estimated a total of 1129 G-Shine/GKB members in the state, amounting to an average of 17 members per gang set. In more than half (58%) of these sets, the G-Shine presence was small, consisting of only one to five gang members. Large G-Shine sets of thirty members or more were reported present in only ten New Jersey municipalities.



Avg. G-Shine Set Size by County		
	# of GKB sets	Avg size per set
Atlantic	4	1
Bergen	3	12.3
Burlington	8	2.9
Camden	6	6.7
Cape May	4	2.8
Cumberland	2	6
Essex	10	30.9
Gloucester	3	1.7
Hudson	2	10
Mercer	7	56
Middlesex	10	17.2
Monmouth	7	4.2
Morris	4	4.3
Ocean	3	10
Passaic	1	50
Salem	1	1
Somerset	4	14
Union	4	37.5
Warren	2	7.5

Gang Criminality

Transient / Resident Crime

According to municipal agencies reporting the presence of G-Shine, only a tenth (9%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were not involved in criminal activity of some kind. Seventeen percent (17%) of respondents did not know whether transient or resident members of G-Shine/GKB were involved in criminal activity.

Overall, 42% of G-Shine/GKB sets engaged in crime both by resident and transient members. Roughly an eighth (13%) of G-Shine/GKB sets engaged in crime by resident members only, and a fifth (19%) involved only crime by transient members.

Violent Crime

More than half (54%) of G-Shine/GKB sets had no violent crime attributed to them by municipal police agencies. Assault crimes were the most commonly reported violent offenses: 42% of G-Shine/GKB sets were involved in simple assaults by members, and almost a third (29%) were involved in aggravated assault crimes. A tenth (11%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were reported to have committed homicide or attempted homicide within the past twelve months, and a slightly lower proportion (7%) were involved in carjacking crimes.

Theft Crime

Well over half (57%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were reportedly not involved in theft crime of any kind. Theft crime attributed to G-Shine/GKB primarily consisted of robbery (29%), residential burglary (21%), and vehicle theft or shoplifting crimes (15%).

Drug Trafficking Crime

Only a third (33%) of all G-Shine/GKB sets were either not involved in drug trafficking activity or such activity was unknown to the reporting agency. Retail trafficking in marijuana, cocaine and (to a lesser extent) heroin constituted the principal form of drug trafficking activity attributed to G-Shine/GKB.

More than half (53%) of all G-Shine/GKB sets were reported active in marijuana retailing. This amounts to eight-tenths (79%) of those G-Shine/GKB sets involved in any kind of drug trafficking crime. Slightly less than a third (29%) of all G-Shine/GKB sets were reported involved in mid-level marijuana trafficking. Thirteen percent (13%) were reportedly involved in both retail and mid-level trafficking.

Four out of ten (40%) G-Shine/GKB sets were reported active in retail cocaine sales, corresponding to 60% of those G-Shine/GKB sets involved in some kind of drug trafficking. As was the case in the marijuana business, 29% of all G-Shine/GKB sets were reported involved in mid-level cocaine trafficking. A tenth (11%) were reported involved in both retail and mid-level cocaine trafficking.

A relatively smaller proportion (29%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were reported active in heroin sales at the retail level (44% of those G-Shine/GKB sets involved in drug trafficking). A quarter (26%) of all G-Shine/GKB sets were reported involved in mid-level heroin trafficking, and 11% were reported active at the wholesale level. Six towns reported G-Shine/GKB trafficking activity at all three levels of the heroin distribution chain. Overall, almost four G-Shine/GKB sets in ten (39%) are involved in heroin distribution of some kind.

G-Shine is one of the more significant gang elements in New Jersey's heroin trafficking industry: G-Shine/GKB distribution networks constituted 8% of all the 434 New Jersey gang sets reported to be involved in heroin sales. Only Sex Money Murder Bloods (10%) and 9-3 Bloods (9%) had a wider-ranging presence in the state's heroin business.

A fifth (20%) of all G-Shine/GKB sets were reported to be involved in ecstasy trafficking, either in retail sales or mid-level distribution. This proportion corresponds to almost a third (30%) of G-Shine/GKB sets involved in some kind of drug trafficking crime.

Miscellaneous Crime

The majority (80%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were not reported to be involved in any of the miscellaneous crime types measured by the 2010 survey. Fifteen percent (15%) of G-Shine/GKB sets were reportedly involved in weapons trafficking, and a slightly smaller proportion (12%) were cited for involvement in witness tampering. Large G-Shine sets in Newark and Trenton

accounted for the few mentions of additional criminality such as prostitution, distribution of counterfeit currency, illegal gambling, and bribery.

Organizational Characteristics

Overall, the 2010 Street Gang Survey responses are characterized by a general lack of knowledge concerning the way G-Shine/GKB operates and is organized. Municipal police agencies appear to be attuned to issues of inter-gang conflict and cooperation (for reasons that may be obvious), but other aspects of gang activity are not widely known.

Cooperation with gangs outside jurisdiction

Almost half (47%) of G-Shine/GKB sets in New Jersey were said to have a cooperative relationship with other gangs outside the respondent's specific municipal jurisdiction. In many cases, these other gangs are likely to include G-Shine sets elsewhere in the state and region, as well as other Bloods gang sets. In four cases out of every ten (39%) municipal police agencies didn't know whether or not G-Shine cooperated with other gangs.

In conflict with another gang?

Three-quarters of G-Shine/GKB sets were either not in conflict with another gang (43%) or information about possible conflicts was not known (33%) by local police agencies. The remaining minority (24%) were reported to be in conflict with another gang in the jurisdiction. Sex Money Murder Bloods were most frequently named as antagonists of those G-Shine/GKB sets reported to be in conflict. Conflict with Crips sets, MS-13, Trinitarios, and various other Bloods sets was less frequently reported.

Ownership in legitimate business or real estate

More than half (55%) of G-Shine/GKB sets reportedly own neither real estate nor business assets. In four cases out of ten (40%) local police agencies didn't know about asset ownership by gang members.

Charge members dues?

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents didn't know whether G-Shine/GKB sets require payment of dues by members. A small minority (14%) of sets reportedly charge their members regular dues.

Taxes or rent on non-members?

The majority (72%) of respondents didn't know whether 'gang taxes' were levied on non-members in the community. Five percent (5%) of G-Shine/GKB sets reportedly levy 'taxes' or 'rent' on non-members.

Regular meetings

Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents didn't know whether G-Shine/GKB sets hold membership meetings of some kind. A fifth (19%) reported either regular or sporadic membership meetings in their jurisdiction.

Public Safety

A strong majority (three-quarters or more) of G-Shine/GKB sets were not reported to be actively threatening the general public or government officials with violence:

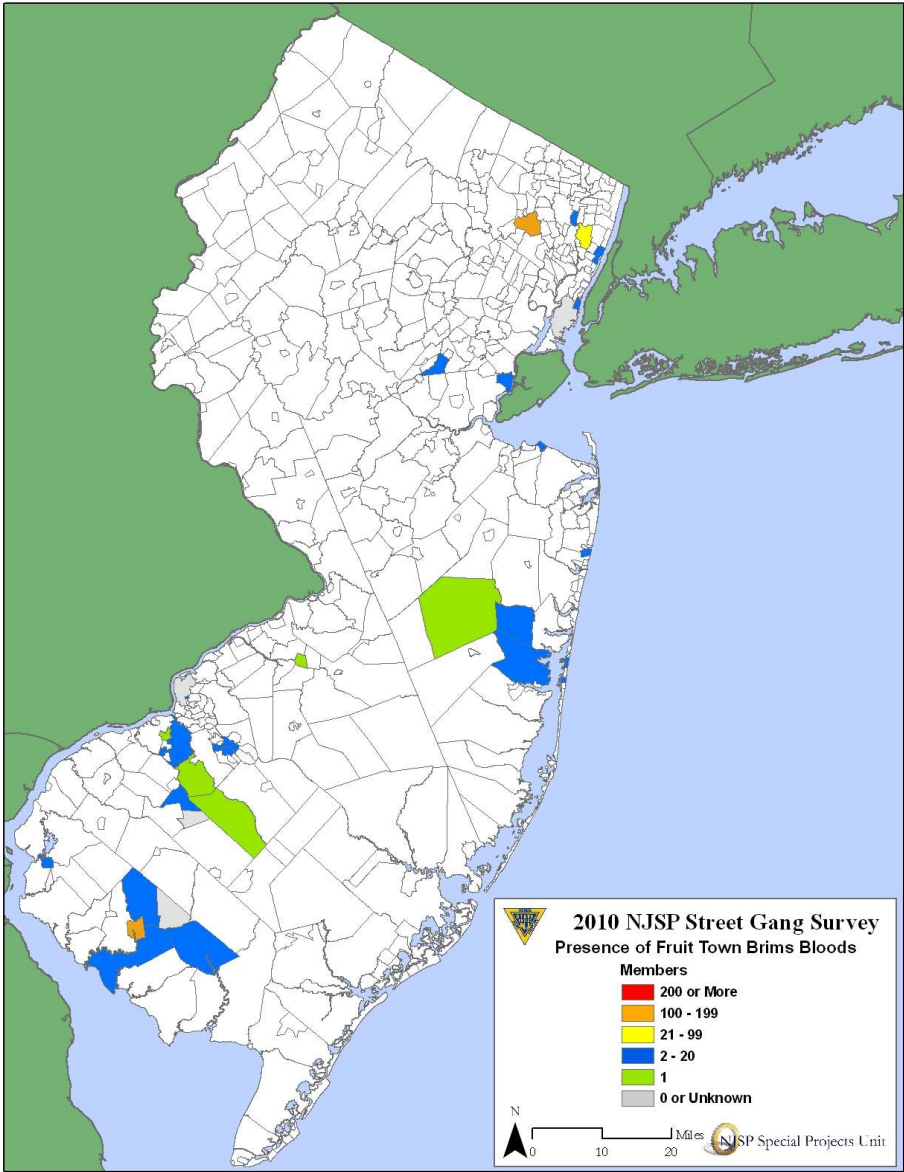
- ! 81% of G-Shine/GKB sets were not reported to have expressed an intent to harm public officials.
- ! 79% were not reported to have threatened or assaulted law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction during the past year.
- ! 73% of G-Shine/GKB sets had not threatened the general public with violence.

Seven (7) municipalities reported that members of G-Shine/GKB sets either have threatened or assaulted law enforcement in the past year. In Plainfield, Orange and Trenton, G-Shine/GKB sets have both issued threats and assaulted officers.

Fruit Town Brims

Gang Presence

The Fruit Town Brims set of the Bloods Street Gang derives its name from the Fruit Town section of South Central Los Angeles, where the gang was founded. The New Jersey branch of the gang was established in the late 1990's by a Fruit Town Brims member who relocated to the East Coast from California. Most New Jersey Fruit Town Brims members are long-time residents or natives of the state, but because of the set's West Coast origins, a nominal allegiance to/affiliation with other California-based Bloods sets is occasionally observed. This aspect of the gang environment can sometimes account for local conflict with East Coast Bloods sets whose nominal allegiance is to New York City.



In 2010, the Fruit Town Brims set of the Bloods Street Gang was reported to be present in thirty-two municipalities across twelve new Jersey counties. Only four other sets of the Bloods Street Gang (Sex Money Murder, Nine-Trey, G-Shine and MOB Piru) are more widely distributed in the state than the Fruit Town Brims. This is a distinct change from 2007, when only nineteen municipalities across thirteen counties reported the presence of Fruit Town Brims. More than half (56%) of municipalities with a 2010 Fruit Town Brims presence reported that the gang had 5 members or fewer in their jurisdiction, and a large majority (81%) reported no more than thirty members. No town reported a Fruit Town Brims set larger than 100 members.

In the 2010 survey, three-quarters (75%) of municipalities stated that the Fruit Town Brims were affiliated with either the Bloods or the United Blood Nation (47% mentioned the ‘Bloods’ and 28% cited the ‘United Bloods Nation.’) Four municipalities reported that their Fruit Town Brims contingent was not subordinate to any other organization.

Almost half (47%) of towns with Fruit Town Brims in their jurisdiction had *both* resident and transient members present. A third (34%) of municipalities reported the presence of resident members only, and roughly a sixth (16%) reported transient members only.

Types of gang members	# of Towns	% of Towns
Both resident & transient	15	46.9%
Resident only	11	34.4%
Transient only	5	15.6%
Don't Know	1	3.1%
Total	32	

Gang Criminality

Forty-four percent of municipalities reported crimes by *both* resident and transient Fruit Town Brims members: this constitutes thirteen out of the fifteen towns that reported the presence of both types of Fruit Town Brims members. An eighth (13%) of municipalities reported that *neither* resident or transient members committed crimes within their jurisdictions, while a similar proportion (12%) attributed Fruit Town Brims crime to resident gang members only. Two municipalities that reported the presence of only *transient* Fruit Town Brims members stated that these transients had committed crimes in their town.

Violent Crime

Half (50%) of municipalities with a Fruit Town Brims presence attributed no theft crimes and no violent crimes to the Fruit Town Brims. For violent crimes only, the proportion rose to 56% of municipalities citing an absence of violent criminal activity by this gang. Where violence *was* reported, the most common offenses were aggravated assaults (38%) and assaults (31%.) Nine percent of municipalities attributed homicide crime to Fruit Town Brims, and 6% reported kidnappings. Local agencies in Cumberland and Hudson counties were more likely than other areas of the state to report violent crime attributed to Fruit Town Brims.

Theft Crime

Robbery, the most frequent theft crime attributed to the Fruit Town Brims, was cited by more than a quarter (28%) of municipalities. Other varieties of theft crime were reported by just under a quarter of municipalities: residential burglary or vehicle theft (22%) and stolen property distribution, mentioned by 19% of municipalities with a Fruit Town Brims presence.

Drug Trafficking Crime

New Jersey Fruit Town Brims were predominately reported to be involved in narcotics distribution at the retail or mid-level. However, a fifth (22%) of the towns with a Fruit Town Brims presence did not know about any type of narcotics distribution by the gang, and an eighth (13%) reported *no* drug distribution by the Fruit Town Brims in their jurisdiction. Retail sales of marijuana (53%) and cocaine (50%) were the type of drug activity most frequently mentioned, and roughly a quarter of towns with Fruit Town Brims reported *only* retail sales of marijuana (25%) or cocaine (22%). These latter gangs tended to be of smaller size, with ten members or fewer. In a smaller proportion of cases (five towns, or 16%), Fruit Town Brims are involved in *both* retail and mid-level trafficking of cocaine or marijuana. In addition, four municipalities (13%) reported that Fruit Town Brims were involved at every level of the marijuana and cocaine distribution chain; from wholesale trafficking through mid-level and retail sales.

Heroin distribution was reported at lower levels than marijuana and cocaine activity. Retail heroin sales by Fruit Town Brims were reported by a third (34%) of municipalities; a fifth (22%) cited mid-level heroin trafficking. Two municipalities (Plainfield and Paterson) mentioned Fruit Town Brims' involvement at every level of the heroin business. The retail distribution of less widely available drugs was reported by fewer than a fifth of towns with a Fruit Town Brims presence: retail sales of diverted prescription drugs (19%) and ecstasy (16%).

The broadest array of drug activity attributed to the Fruit Town Brims was reported by Jersey City, in Hudson County. Jersey City police cited Fruit Town Brims's retail distribution of all major drugs except methamphetamine, in addition to mid-level distribution of marijuana, cocaine, heroin and PCP. Jersey City was also the only jurisdiction to report trafficking of PCP at all three distribution levels by Fruit Town Brims. Authorities in neighboring Hoboken also reported retail distribution of PCP by Fruit Town Brims.

Miscellaneous Crime

Almost two-thirds (63%) of municipalities attributed no miscellaneous crimes such as bribery, human trafficking or official corruption to the Fruit Town Brims. Of the miscellaneous crimes reported, weapons trafficking was mentioned by 28% of municipalities. Five municipalities (16%) reported witness tampering; four of these municipalities also reported weapons trafficking. The remaining miscellaneous crime types reported by municipalities were distribution of counterfeit currency (9%) and prostitution (3%).

Organizational Characteristics

Fruit Town Brims are widely recognized by local law enforcement to be an element of the Bloods Street Gang. Three-quarters (75%) of municipalities stated that the Fruit Town Brims

were affiliated with either “the Bloods” (47%) or “the United Blood Nation” (28%). Four municipalities stated that their Fruit Town Brims were not subordinate to any other organization.

Although a third (34%) of municipalities do not know if the Fruit Town Brims have a cooperative relationship with other gangs outside their jurisdiction, half (53%) report that the gang *does* cooperate with other gang sets elsewhere in the region.

Four towns in ten (44%) say that Fruit Town Brims have not been in conflict with other gangs in the past twelve months. Of the municipalities reporting conflict between the Fruit Town Brims and other gangs, seven report conflict with other Bloods sets, including three municipalities which specifically report conflict with the Sex Money Murder set of the Bloods. Five municipalities report conflict between Fruit Town Brims and the Crips, with one municipality specifically naming the 107 Hoover set of the Crips. Two of the towns reporting Fruit Town Brims/Crips conflict also reported Fruit Town Brims conflict with other Bloods Street Gang sets.

No municipality reported the involvement of the Fruit Town Brims in either legitimate business or real estate. Fifty-six percent of municipalities specifically reported that the gang was *not* involved in business or real estate and 44% did not know whether they were involved.

Approximately three quarters of municipalities did not know if Fruit Town Brims charged members dues (72%) or taxed non-members (81%.) Thirteen percent of municipalities said that the gang does *not* charge dues and 16% reported that they do *not* charge non-members a “street tax.” Only 16% reported that the Fruit Town Brims set in their jurisdiction actually requires its members to pay dues.

Well over half of municipalities (69%) do not know if the Fruit Town Brims hold regular meetings. Sixteen percent report that they hold meeting sporadically, 3% report annually, 3% report weekly meetings and 9% of municipalities say that the gang does not hold meetings.

Public Safety

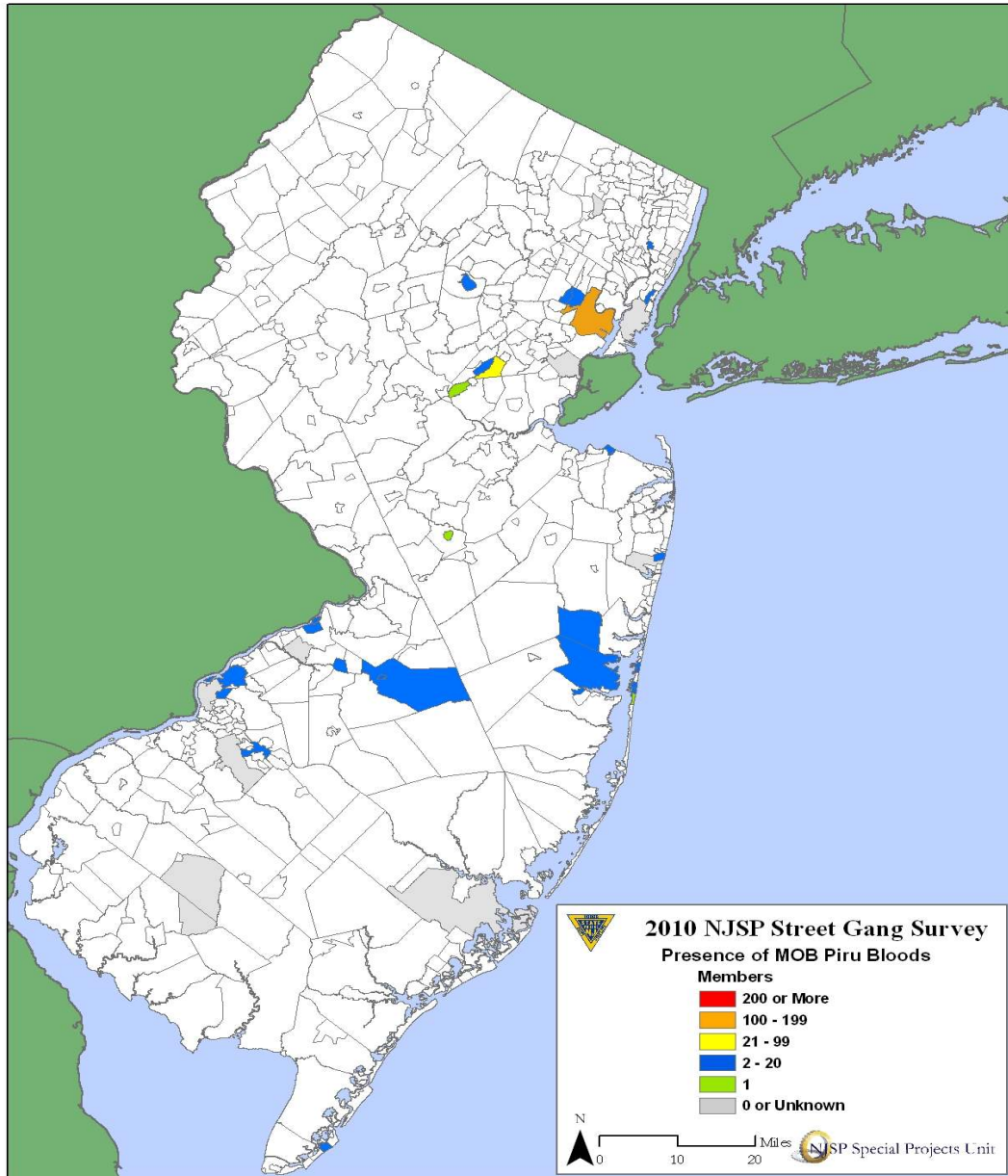
Sixty-nine percent of municipalities did not report any threats to law enforcement, public officials or the general public. Thirteen percent of municipalities (four towns) have had threats or assaults on law enforcement. Of those municipalities, two reported threats and two reported assaults of law enforcement officers. Only two municipalities reported threats against the general public: one of these municipalities had reported Fruit Town Brims involvement in witness tampering. There were *no* reported threats against public officials attributed to Fruit Town Brims. Eighty-eight percent of municipalities responded “No” to this survey question: the remaining 12% did not know if Fruit Town Brims had made threats against government officials.

The Fruit Town Brims have not been named by any municipality as its most serious gang problem or the most actively recruiting.

MOB Piru

Gang Presence

The Bloods set MOB Piru were reported in 36 New Jersey municipalities across 17 counties. Membership estimates were available for approximately 70% of the sets, resulting in a population of 285 members spread across 25 municipalities or an average local gang size of 11 members. Since the 2010 Street Gang Survey was the first to ask detailed questions at the level of individual gang sets, there is no data to compare MOB Piru set size or geographic distribution with previous surveys.



Three-quarters of reporting municipalities identified resident MOB Piru members in their jurisdiction, while slightly less than two-thirds (64%) reported the presence of transient members. Only two respondents were unable to classify members in either one of those categories. Less than half (44%) had both resident and transient members present in their jurisdictions. Three in ten reported the presence of only resident members, while the remainder (19%) reported only transient members.

Gang Criminality

Virtually all MOB Piru sets that have both resident and transient members were reported to have both types of members committing crimes. Less than one municipality in five (19%) reported that MOB Piru members either commit no crimes (8%) or are unable to say if they are committing crimes (11%). Six municipalities (17%) reported exclusively resident criminal activity and another six only transient MOB Piru criminal activity.

Violent Crime

Assaults and aggravated assaults were, by far, the most common violent activity reported for the MOB Piru (attributed to 44% and 33% of all sets, respectively) with all other crimes in the category mentioned by two (6%) or less of all respondents. Less than one in ten sets (9%) were linked with homicide or attempted homicides over the previous 12 months. Half of all MOB Piru sets were not identified with any violent activity, which is about the same as the gang average for the state.

Theft Crime

Theft crime was centered around traditional ‘street crimes’ of robbery (mentioned for 31% of MOB Piru sets), residential burglary (19%) and shoplifting (17%), with the remaining crime types being mentioned by three or fewer municipalities (stolen property distribution, commercial burglary and vehicle theft) or none at all. Almost six in ten respondents (58%) did not report any theft crime activity by the MOB Piru in their jurisdictions.

Drug Trafficking Crime

MOB Piru sets were identified to be involved in a wide range of narcotic distribution crimes spanning many different drug types and along all levels of the distribution chain. At the retail level of distribution, MOB Piru sets were linked to marijuana (64%), cocaine (42%), heroin (39%), ecstasy (14%) and retail prescription drugs (14%), all of which are higher than the average for all gangs throughout the state. Activity in mid-level distribution of narcotics is robust among MOB Piru with approximately one third of sets involved in cocaine (33%), marijuana (31%) and heroin (28%) trafficking at this level which are significantly higher than the reported state averages for gang sets generally (18%, 19% and 15% respectively). Wholesale narcotics distribution of these three drugs was attributed to 11% (for marijuana and cocaine) and 19% (for heroin) of all MOB Piru sets.

One quarter of all MOB Piru sets were involved in multiple levels of narcotics distribution. In all nine cases where such patterns were reported, the set was involved in distribution of at least two

drug types between two levels of distribution (retail, mid-level or wholesale). Four municipalities (Orange, Newark, Pittsgrove and Plainfield) reported that MOB Piru was involved throughout the entire distribution chain for marijuana, cocaine and heroin. Four other municipalities (Deerfield, Jersey City, Wildwood and East Orange) had MOB Piru sets involved in the retail and mid-level of distribution of those drug types. Galloway Township reported MOB Piru involved in retail and mid level distribution of marijuana and the entire distribution chain of heroin.

Miscellaneous Crime

Within the category of ‘miscellaneous crime,’ the MOB Piru had minimal reported involvement, with the exception of weapons trafficking where the crime was attributed to 14% (5 municipalities) of all sets.

Organizational Characteristics

Widespread information gaps seem to exist regarding the organizational characteristics of MOB Piru: one-third to three-quarters of respondents are unable to answer questions concerning these aspects of the gang. Responding agencies seemed most confident in answering if the gang had any conflicts with other gangs in the jurisdiction, although only 5 (14%) identified such a conflict. Almost half (47%) of all MOB Piru sets were identified to be in a cooperative relationship with another gang in a different jurisdiction. Only one set of the MOB Piru (Middlesex Borough) was identified as being involved in legitimate businesses, and none were reported to have real estate dealings.

So few respondents were able to answer questions about gang dues, taxes on non-members and if gang members hold meetings that the data doesn’t lend itself to generalization or further analysis, other than to note that this is no different from responses to these questions where other gangs in the state are concerned.

Public Safety

Regarding the threat MOB Piru poses to public safety, respondents indicated that the majority of the gang’s sets did not threaten or assault law enforcement (78%), target the general public with violence (64%) or target public officials (78%). Approximately 10% of MOB Piru sets either threatened or assaulted law enforcement (9%) or targeted the general public with violence (11%) over the past 12 months.

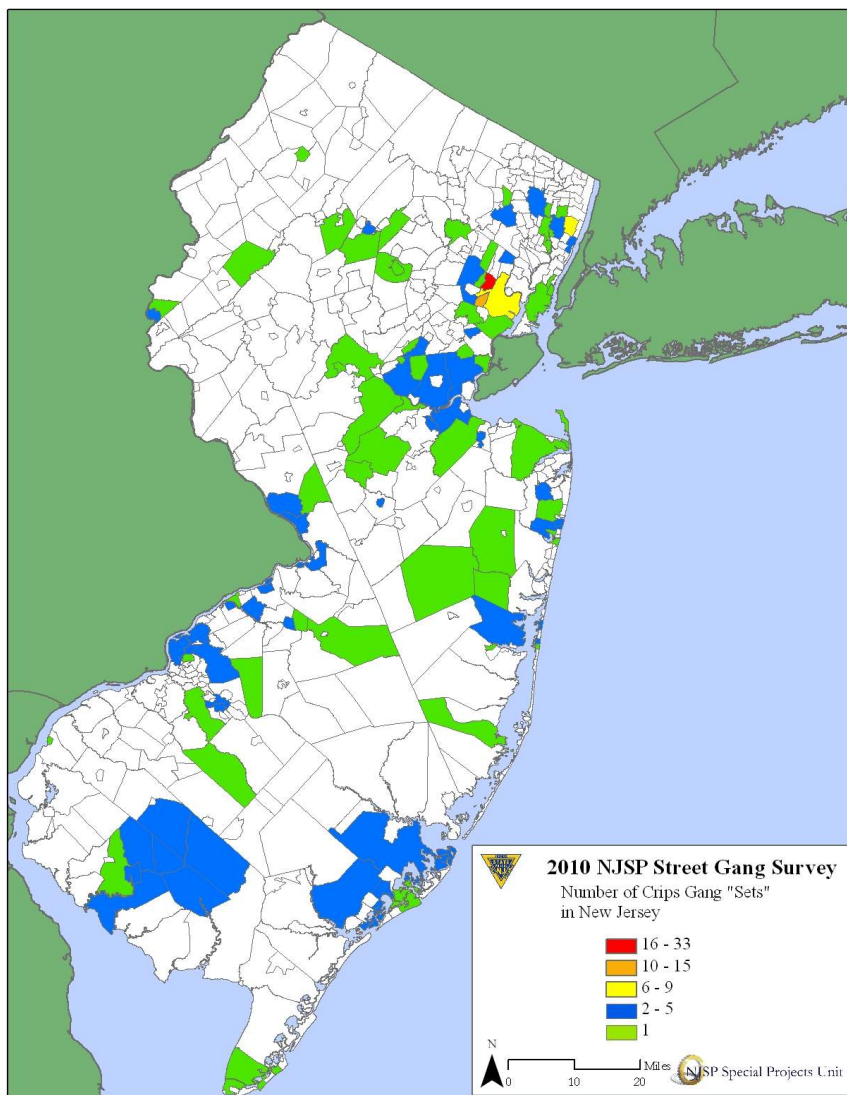
Crips Street Gang

Introduction

The Crips Street Gang, like the Bloods, can better be described as a federation than regarded as a single organization. Numerous New Jersey gangs self-identify as Crips. However, there are many Crips sets who define themselves with a particular and distinct name that differentiates one from another. Unlike the Bloods, Crips sets are generally not in conflict with each other. In the face of an overwhelming Bloods presence in the state, New Jersey Crips cannot afford to fight each other.

Gang Presence

The Crips were reported present by 110 municipalities in 20 counties throughout the state. This constitutes 43% of New Jersey towns reporting a gang presence in the 2010 Gang Survey, a proportion essentially equivalent to levels (46%) reported in the 2007 Gang Survey.



Almost half (45%) of municipalities reporting a Crips presence have identified more than one Crips set in their jurisdiction. Two municipalities in Essex County reported *10 or more* Crips sets present. Statewide, 219 Crips sets were reported by local jurisdictions, with forty (40) uniquely named Crips sets identified. The Grape Street set was the most frequently reported, named by almost half (46%) of the municipalities noting a Crips presence. The second-most frequently reported Crips set was 5 Deuce Hoover (25%). The prevalence of these two Crips sets is generally consistent with responses in the 2007 Gang Survey; however, both sets are more widely present in 2010 than in 2007, when Grape Street were reported by thirty-six percent (36%) of towns with Crips, and 5 Deuce Hoover by only sixteen percent (16%).

Survey respondents were able to provide membership estimates for many of the state’s 219 Crips sets; based on these estimates, the size of New Jersey’s Crips population totals approximately 2,671 members. Based on total responses where a membership estimate was made, the ‘average’ Crips set has 15 members. Although the largest reported membership for an individual Crips set was 500 members, 60% of New Jersey’s Crips sets have an estimated size of 10 members or fewer.

Geographically, the Crips are predominately located in the northeastern region of New Jersey, with a high concentration of members in Essex, Bergen and Passaic Counties. However, there is also a significant presence in the southern region of the state, with large Crips memberships reported in Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington counties.

Although Crips presence in New Jersey frequently takes the form of gang sets with both resident and transient members, in many instances only resident or transient gang members are present. Of the 219 Crips sets in the state, four in ten (39%) are reportedly composed of both resident and transient members, while a slightly smaller proportion (32%, or roughly a third) are composed solely of members residing in the jurisdiction reporting their presence. In approximately a quarter (23%) of statewide Crips presence, only transient members were noted. Only 6% of reported Crips sets are composed of members that the municipality is unable to characterize as either resident or transient.

Crips Presence	# of Crips sets	% Crips sets
Both resident & transient members	86	39.3%
Resident members only	68	31.1%
Transient members only	51	23.3%
Don't Know	14	6.4%
Total	219	

A small proportion (6%) of the 254 New Jersey towns reporting a gang presence identified the Crips as their most serious gang problem. Similarly, just 6% of New Jersey towns reported the Crips as the most actively recruiting gang in their jurisdiction. Only 3% of towns identified the Crips as both their most serious gang problem *and* most actively recruiting.

Gang Criminality

Statewide, a third (33%) of Crips sets are engaged in criminal activity by *both* resident and transient members: this represents an overwhelming majority (84%) of those Crips sets that are reported to consist of both resident and transient members. In a fifth (20%) of New Jersey Crips

sets, criminal activity is perpetrated only by members *residing* in the jurisdiction responding to the survey. This is barely half (49%) of Crips sets composed entirely of resident members. In smaller proportions of Crips sets, criminality is attributed *only* to transient members (14%), or not at all (16%). One-sixth (17%) of Crips sets did not have criminality attributed to *either* resident or transient members, since the reporting agency did not know which type of member (if any) might be involved in crime.

Type of Crime	# of Crips sets	% Crips sets
Resident + Transient	73	33.3%
Resident crime only	43	19.6%
Transient crime only	31	14.2%
Neither	35	16.0%
Don't Know	37	16.9%
Total	219	

In addition, survey respondents indicated that a significant number of Crips sets are not involved in *any* criminal activity. Slightly over one quarter (26%) of the municipalities reporting a Crips presence stated that no criminal activity (of any type) could be attributed to the Crips in their jurisdiction.

Violent Crime

More than half (55%) of Crips sets (located in sixty percent of the municipalities where Crips are found) were not involved in any type of violent crime in the previous twelve months. Simple assault (38%) and aggravated assault (30%) were the two violent crimes reported most frequently by municipalities with a Crips presence.

All other violent crime types were attributed to Crips significantly less often than assault crimes. Attempted homicide (11%), homicide (7%) and carjacking (6%) were the only violent crimes to be attributed to more than five percent of New Jersey Crips sets. Only three Crips sets were mentioned in connection with sexual assault and kidnapping.

	# of Crips sets	% Crips sets
Assault	84	38.4%
Agg. Assault	66	30.1%
Att'd. Homicide	24	11.0%
Homicide	16	7.3%
Carjacking	13	5.9%
Kidnapping	1	0.5%
Sexual Assault	3	1.4%

Theft Crime

As was the case with violent crimes, the majority (60%) of Crips sets are not reported to be engaged in commission of theft crimes. Almost two-thirds (65%) of municipalities reporting a Crips presence cited *no involvement* in any type of theft crime in their jurisdiction. Robbery (30%) was the most frequently reported theft crime attributed to Crips sets, followed by vehicle theft (16%) and residential burglary (14%).

Theft Crime Types	# Crips sets	% Crips sets
Robbery	66	30.1%
Vehicle Theft	36	16.4%
Residential Burglary	31	14.2%
Shoplifting	21	9.6%
Stolen Property Distribution	9	4.1%
Credit Card Fraud	4	1.8%
Bank Fraud	3	1.4%
Extortion	2	0.9%
Commercial Burglary	1	0.5%
None	132	60.3%

Drug Trafficking Crime

A third (33%) of all Crips sets are not involved in drug trafficking activity of any type. Sets with an estimated size of three members or fewer are *much less likely* than larger Crips sets to have a connection with narcotics distribution crimes. Such small sets constitute a third (34%) of all Crips sets identified by municipal agencies. On the other hand, sets of five members or more are likely to be involved in trafficking one or more types of illegal drugs.

Almost half (48%) of all Crips sets in the state are reported to be involved in marijuana distribution at some level. The retail distribution of marijuana (38% of all sets) was the most frequently reported drug trafficking crime attributed to Crips sets by municipalities citing their presence. More than three-quarters (79%) of Crips sets involved in some form of drug trafficking are active in retail sales of marijuana. A quarter (26%) of the Crips sets in the marijuana business are selling in both the retail and mid-level sectors of the market. Fifteen percent (15%) of Crips sets in the marijuana business are reported active from top to bottom of the distribution chain: wholesale, mid-level and retail.

The majority (81%) of Crips sets that distribute marijuana are also present in cocaine markets. Statewide, four Crips sets in every ten (41%) are involved at some level of the cocaine business, mostly in retail sales, where almost all (93%) of those Crips sets selling cocaine are reported to be active. Almost a third (31%) of the Crips sets in the cocaine business are selling in both the retail and mid-level sectors of the market.

Crips presence in heroin markets is less common than their marijuana and cocaine trafficking activity: fewer than a third (30%) of Crips sets are reportedly involved in heroin sales. More than three-quarters (76%) of Crips sets in the heroin business are active in retail sales, and almost a third (30%) are selling in both retail and mid-level. A fifth (20%) of heroin-trafficking Crips sets are reportedly selling at all three levels of the heroin market.

Crips involvement in distribution of ecstasy and diverted prescription legend drugs (PLDs) is relatively scant: fewer than an eighth of all Crips sets were reported active in sales of ecstasy (12%) or PLDs (11%).

Miscellaneous Crime

Well over three-quarters (79%) of Crips sets were not involved in *any* of the offenses categorized in the 2010 Gang Survey as ‘miscellaneous’ crime, which included bribery; official corruption; document fraud; human trafficking; loansharking; money laundering; cyber-gambling, or policy betting (numbers). Weapons trafficking (19%) was the miscellaneous crime activity most often attributed to Crips sets. Witness tampering was attributed to one Crips set in ten (10%). Fewer than ten Crips sets statewide were reputed to be involved in counterfeit currency distribution or prostitution.

Organizational Characteristics

Although Crips sets maintain an individual identity, the majority are viewed by local law enforcement agencies as part of a larger entity. The 2010 Gang Survey asked whether the local gang was subordinate to or affiliated with a larger “umbrella” criminal organization: more than three-quarters (78%) of Crips sets were deemed to be part of, or affiliated with, the Crips Street Gang at large. About an eighth (12%) of Crips sets in New Jersey were said *not* to be affiliated with a larger organization. Most of the gangs in this latter category were smaller than ten members. These gangs may be “hyper-local” groups using the Crips name in their hometowns, but not interacting with other Crips elsewhere. In ten percent of cases, local police agencies did not know whether or not their Crips presence was affiliated with a larger organization.

Approximately four Crips sets in ten (38%) were reported involved in cooperative relationships with other gangs outside their jurisdiction. An equivalent proportion (36%) are *not known* by local law enforcement to be cooperating with other gangs, and one quarter (26%) of Crips sets were reported *not* to be interacting with any out-of-town gangs.

The 2010 Gang Survey also asked about inter-gang conflict. Fewer than a quarter (23%) of Crips sets statewide were reported to be in conflict with another gang. Almost all of the Crips’ rival gangs were identified as Bloods sets; in 12% of cases another Crips set was the principal antagonist. The remaining rival gangs were Latin Kings, Dominicans Don’t Play (DDP) or small local gangs. Almost one half (45%) of Crips sets were not involved in a conflict with another gang in the reporting jurisdiction. A third (32%) of respondents did not know whether their Crips gang was involved in a gang conflict.

Lack of local knowledge concerning organizational characteristics of the Crips was even more pronounced: in three-quarters of cases, (between 72% and 78%) local agencies do not know whether the Crips set in their jurisdiction hold regular meetings, charge membership dues, or levy extra-legal ‘taxes’ or ‘rent’ on the community. In more than half (between 56% and 63%) of these “Don’t Know” cases, the Crips set in question consists of ten members or less, and thus may not be a local law enforcement priority.

Fewer than one Crips set in ten (9%) charges its members regular dues payments. A combined 12% of Crips sets hold membership meetings; either sporadically, monthly or weekly. Only *four* sets statewide levied ‘taxes’ or ‘rent’ on non-members, and *three* sets were reported to hold ownership or management stakes in real estate or a legitimate business.

Public Safety

The overwhelming majority (82%) of New Jersey's Crips presence is not reported to pose a physical threat to law enforcement: only six Crips sets had been involved in assaults against police officers, and only three Crips sets were reported to have issued threats against law enforcement. These incidents occurred in eight municipalities throughout the state.

A similar proportion of Crips sets *have not* expressed any intention of directing violence at the general public (78%) or elected officials (84%).

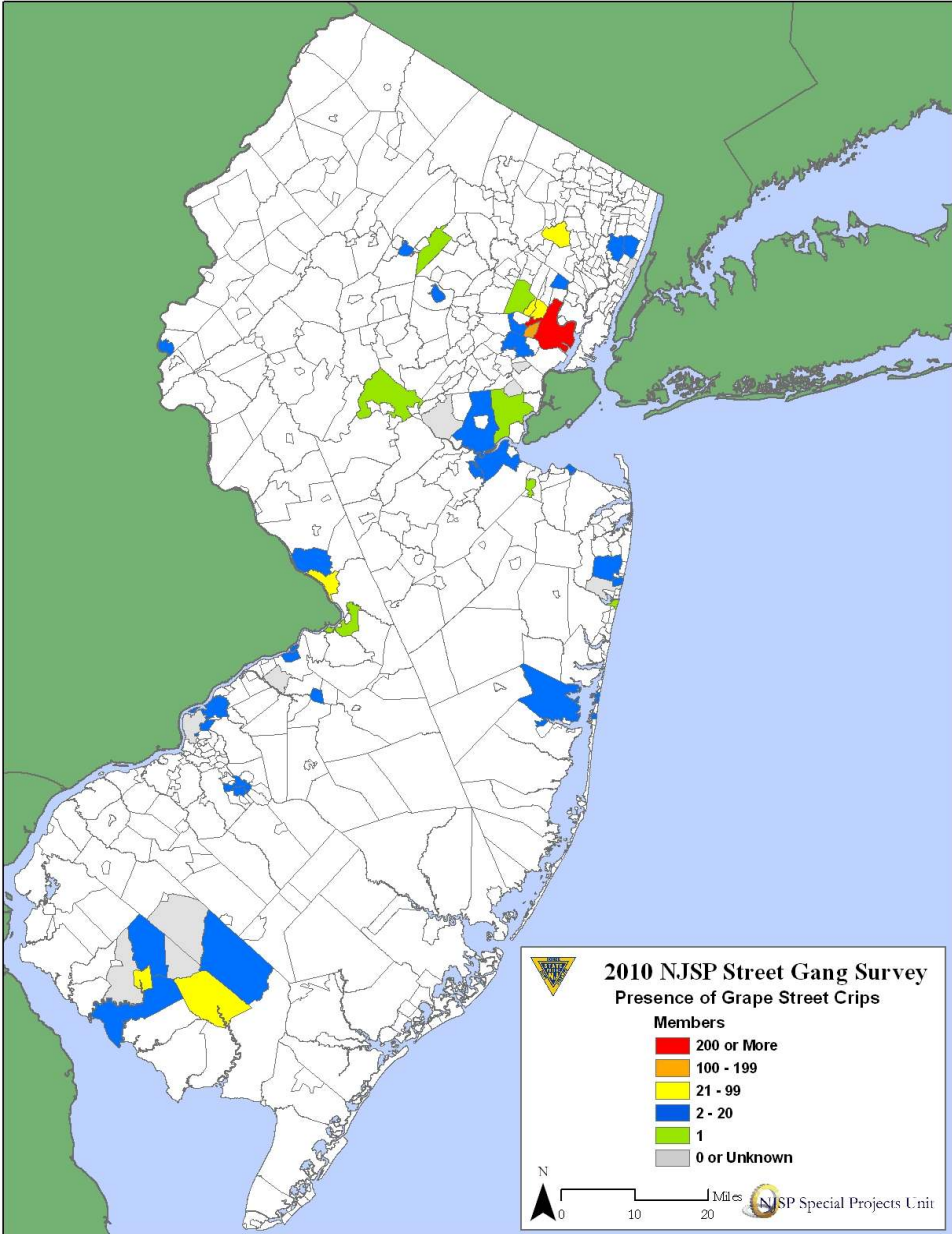
Crips in Schools

Eighteen percent (18%) of municipalities reporting a gang presence stated that Crips were present in schools in their jurisdiction. All but one of these municipalities reported other gangs present in their schools as well. The 2010 Street Gang Survey did not record the names of specific Crips sets present in New Jersey local schools.

Grape Street Crips

Gang Presence

The Grape St. Crips are the most frequently reported Crips set in the state, having been identified in 51 municipalities throughout 15 counties in the state. Almost half (46%) of the municipalities reporting a Crips presence cited the presence of the Grape St. Crips. Membership estimates were provided for 42 sets of the Grape St. Crips, yielding a statewide membership estimate of 1,024. The average size for a Grape St. set is approximately 24 members, but the presence of a 500-member Grape St. set in Newark inflates that average substantially. The average Grape St. set size excluding Newark's contingent is 12 members per set.



Slightly more than one Grape St. set in ten (12%) is comprised exclusively of transient members, and less than one-third (29%) are made up exclusively of members who are residents of the jurisdiction in which they were reported present. More than half (55%) of municipalities reported the presence of both transient and resident Grape St. members, while only 4% of the towns were unable to determine whether members were resident or transient.

The Grape St. set was also the most widely distributed Crips set in 2007. Almost half (47% or 24 sets) of the Grape St. Crips that were identified in 2010 were reported as being present by the same municipalities in 2007. Grape St. Crips were identified in 11 more municipalities in 2010 than in 2007, expanding into four new counties (Ocean, Salem, Somerset and Warren), while disappearing from two others (Atlantic and Hudson). Cumberland County recorded the most significant change between the two surveys; only one Grape St. set was identified in 2007, while increasing to seven municipalities in the county reported Grape St. presence in the 2010 survey.

Gang Criminality

Few municipalities (10%) that report a Grape St. Crips presence attribute crime exclusively to transient members. Slightly more (17%) respondents reported crime by the Grape St. Crips exclusively to their resident members. The majority of municipalities with a Grape St. Crips presence attributed crime to both types of members.

Violent Crime

Municipalities reported assault (53%) and aggravated assault (37%) as the most frequent violent crimes perpetrated by the Grape St. set. A combined 20% of municipalities attributed homicide (8%) and attempted homicide (12%) to the Grape St set. More than four municipalities in ten (43%) stated that no violent crime was committed by Grape St. in their jurisdiction.

Theft Crime

Forty-seven percent (47%) of municipalities indicated that robbery was the most frequently cited theft crime, followed by vehicle theft (27%) and residential burglary (20%). Almost half (45%) of the municipalities citing a Grape St. presence reported that this set had no involvement in any type of theft crime.

Drug Trafficking Crime

The retail level distribution of marijuana (49%), cocaine (43%) and heroin (29%) were the most frequently identified drug trafficking crimes by municipalities citing a Grape St. presence. Mid-level distribution of marijuana (27%), cocaine (27%), and heroin (22%) were also cited by a significant number of towns. Ten Grape St. sets are active in trafficking marijuana and cocaine at more than one level of distribution.

In addition, the retail level distribution of prescription legend drugs (PLDs) was attributed to the Grape St. set by 20% of municipalities and retail distribution of ecstasy was attributed to 14% of Grape St. sets. Any other drug trafficking crimes were attributed to 10% or fewer sets.

Grape St. Crips trafficking marijuana and cocaine at multiple distribution levels	
County	Municipality
Cumberland	Fairfield Township
Cumberland	Millville
Cumberland	Upper Deerfield Twp
Essex	Newark
Passaic	Paterson
Salem	Pittsgrove Township
Cumberland	Deerfield Township
Essex	Orange
Mercer	Trenton
Cumberland	Bridgeton

Miscellaneous Crime

Weapons trafficking (22%) was the most widely identified miscellaneous crime type reported for the Grape St. set. Witness tampering was the only other crime in this category mentioned by 10% of respondents. No other crime was mentioned by more than 6% of respondents and three-quarters (75%) of municipalities reported no involvement in miscellaneous crimes for the Grape St. set in their jurisdiction.

No criminal activity of any type was attributed to the Grape St. set in 18% of the municipalities citing their presence.

Organizational Characteristics

Almost half (49%) of municipalities reported that the Grape St. set was in a cooperative relationship with another gang(s) outside their jurisdiction, while 41% of municipalities did not know whether the Grape St. set maintained cooperative relationships. Over one-quarter of municipalities (29%) indicated that the Grape St. set was in conflict with a rival gang over the past 12 months. When rival gangs were named by respondents, various sets of the Bloods were identified as in the majority of cases. A further 41% of municipalities said they were not in conflict with any rival gangs over the previous year.

A majority of municipalities were unable to determine the existence of many of the organizational characteristics regarding the Grape St. set. This underscores some of the intelligence gaps that exist pertaining to various Crips sets as well as other gangs/sets. Approximately 80% of the municipalities citing a Grape St. presence did not know whether the Grape St. set held regular meetings, charged dues, or levied 'taxes' or 'rent' to non-members. Almost half (49%) of municipalities did not know whether the Grape St. set held an ownership/management stake in legitimate business or real estate. Finally, 29% of municipalities were unable to determine whether the Grape St. Crips were in conflict with another gang.

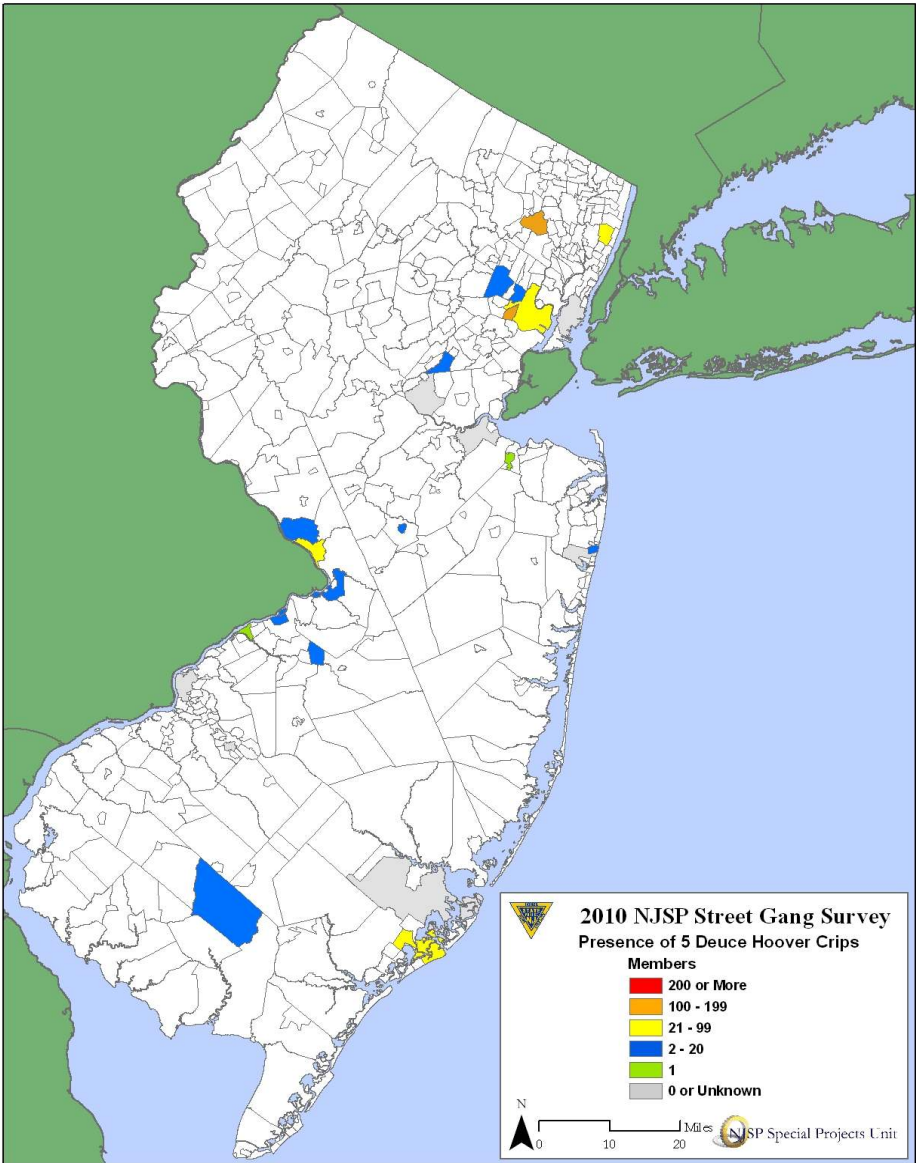
Public Safety

There was an overwhelmingly negative response (at least 73% in each category) to questions regarding whether the Grape St. set targeted law enforcement, public officials or the general public with threats of violence. Threats toward the general public was the most commonly reported activity of this type, with 14% of municipalities indicating that the Grape St. set had expressed intent to target the public with violence. Assaults against law enforcement and intent to target elected/public officials were both cited by 2% of municipalities reporting a Grape St. presence.

5 Deuce Hoover Crips

Gang Presence

The 5 Deuce Hoover set was the second-most widely distributed Crips set in the state, identified in 27 municipalities throughout 12 counties. The 5 Deuce Hoover Crips were reported in one-quarter (25%) of the municipalities that cited a Crips presence in the 2010 survey. Based on the 19 municipalities which could estimate gang membership in their jurisdiction, the 5 Deuce Hoover Crips have an estimated statewide membership of 470 members, with an average size for a 5 Deuce Hoover set of 25 members. Irvington and Paterson both reported the largest 5 Deuce Hoover membership sizes, with 100 members each. More than half of 5 Deuce Hoover sets were reported to have six or fewer members.



Municipalities reported an equal number of sets (26%) comprised exclusively of transient and resident 5 Deuce Hoover set members. Forty-one percent (41%) of towns reported both resident

and transient members of this set in their jurisdiction. Only two respondents (7% of the total) were unable to determine whether their local 5 Deuce Hoover presence were resident or transient members.

Gang Criminality

Municipalities citing a 5 Deuce Hoover presence had some difficulty in attributing criminal activity to resident or transient members, with almost a quarter (22%) unable to determine which were committing crimes in their jurisdiction. Joint resident/transient criminality was attributed to 30% of all 5 Deuce Hoover sets. Slightly less than a quarter (22%) of sets reported crimes committed exclusively by resident members and half that number (11% of all sets) were reported to engage in transient-only criminal activity.

Four municipalities (15% of all sets) reported that neither transients or resident 5 Deuce Hoover Crip members were engaged in criminal activity. When examining specific crimes attributed to the 5 Deuce Hoovers however, 26% of municipalities attributed no criminal activity of any kind to the set.

Violent Crime

Assault (37%) and aggravated assault (37%) were both the most widely reported violent crimes. Homicide and attempted homicide were each reported by 22% of municipalities citing the presence of the 5 Deuce Hoover set. Almost half (48%) of all respondents reported no violent crime for 5 Deuce Hoover.

Theft Crime

Robbery was the most frequently mentioned theft crime attributed to 5 Deuce Hoover Crips, being reported by thirty percent (30%) of municipalities. An equal number of municipalities attributed residential burglary (15%) and vehicle theft (15%) to the set, while 11% of 5 Deuce Hoover sets were reported to engage in shoplifting. Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents reported no theft crimes for the 5 Deuce Hoover set.

Drug Trafficking Crime

The 5 Deuce Hoover Crips primarily focus their narcotics distribution activity in marijuana and cocaine sales. A smaller number of 5 Deuce Hoover sets are involved in trafficking heroin and ecstasy, but involvement with other narcotics types is rare and occurs almost exclusively at the retail level. Retail level distribution of marijuana (48%) and cocaine (37%) were the most widely reported drug trafficking crimes attributed to 5 Deuce Hoover. Mid-level distribution of marijuana and cocaine as well as the retail level distribution of heroin were all reported by the same number of municipalities (26% for each).

A few 5 Deuce Hoover sets (five sets or 19% of the total) were involved in multiple levels of marijuana distribution and only three were involved with the entire distribution chain. Cocaine distribution activity was reported in similar proportions (with distribution patterns identical for four of the five sets). Three municipalities reported sets engaged in multiple levels of heroin

distribution, and only one municipality identified a 5 Deuce Hoover set that was engaged in trafficking of ecstasy at multiple levels of distribution.

5 Deuce Hoover Crips sets involved in trafficking multiple narcotics at multiple distribution levels	
County	Municipality
Atlantic	Atlantic City
Atlantic	Galloway Township
Passaic	Paterson
Union	Plainfield

One-third (33%) of the municipalities citing a 5 Deuce Hoover presence indicated that no drug trafficking crimes could be attributed to the set.

Miscellaneous Crime

Twenty-six percent (26%) of municipalities reported weapons trafficking as the most frequent miscellaneous crime for the 5 Deuce Hoover set, followed by witness tampering at 15%. No other crime in this category was reported by more than two municipalities. Over two-thirds (67%) of municipalities reported no miscellaneous crimes for 5 Deuce Hoover.

Organizational Characteristics

Over half (56%) of the municipalities citing a 5 Deuce Hoover presence stated that the set maintained a cooperative relationship with another gang(s) outside their jurisdiction. Additionally, 26% of municipalities were unable to determine whether the set maintained cooperative relationships as well as if they were in conflict with another gang.

In contrast, 30% of municipalities reported the set to be in conflict with another gang in their jurisdiction, with the Bloods identified as their rival the most often.

Analysis of the survey response concerning organizational characteristics highlighted significant intelligence gaps pertaining to the 5 Deuce Hoover set. Between two-thirds and three-quarters (67%-74%) of municipalities citing a 5 Deuce Hoover presence did not know whether the set held regular meetings, charged membership dues, or levied ‘taxes’ or ‘rent’ on non-members. Finally, 37% of towns did not know whether the set held ownership/management stakes in a legitimate business or real estate.

Of those who could answer these questions with some degree of confidence, respondents generally indicated that 5 Deuce Hoover sets were not engaged in such activity. Only slightly more than one in ten municipalities (11%) reported that the 5 Deuce Hoover set charged membership dues in their jurisdiction and none of the respondents stated that the 5 Deuce Hoover Crips levied ‘taxes’ or ‘rent’ on non-members. None of the 5 Deuce Hoover sets were reported to hold ownership/management stakes in legitimate business or real estate. Finally, only eighteen percent (18%) of municipalities reported the 5 Deuce Hoover set in their jurisdiction holding regular meetings (either monthly or sporadic) among their members.

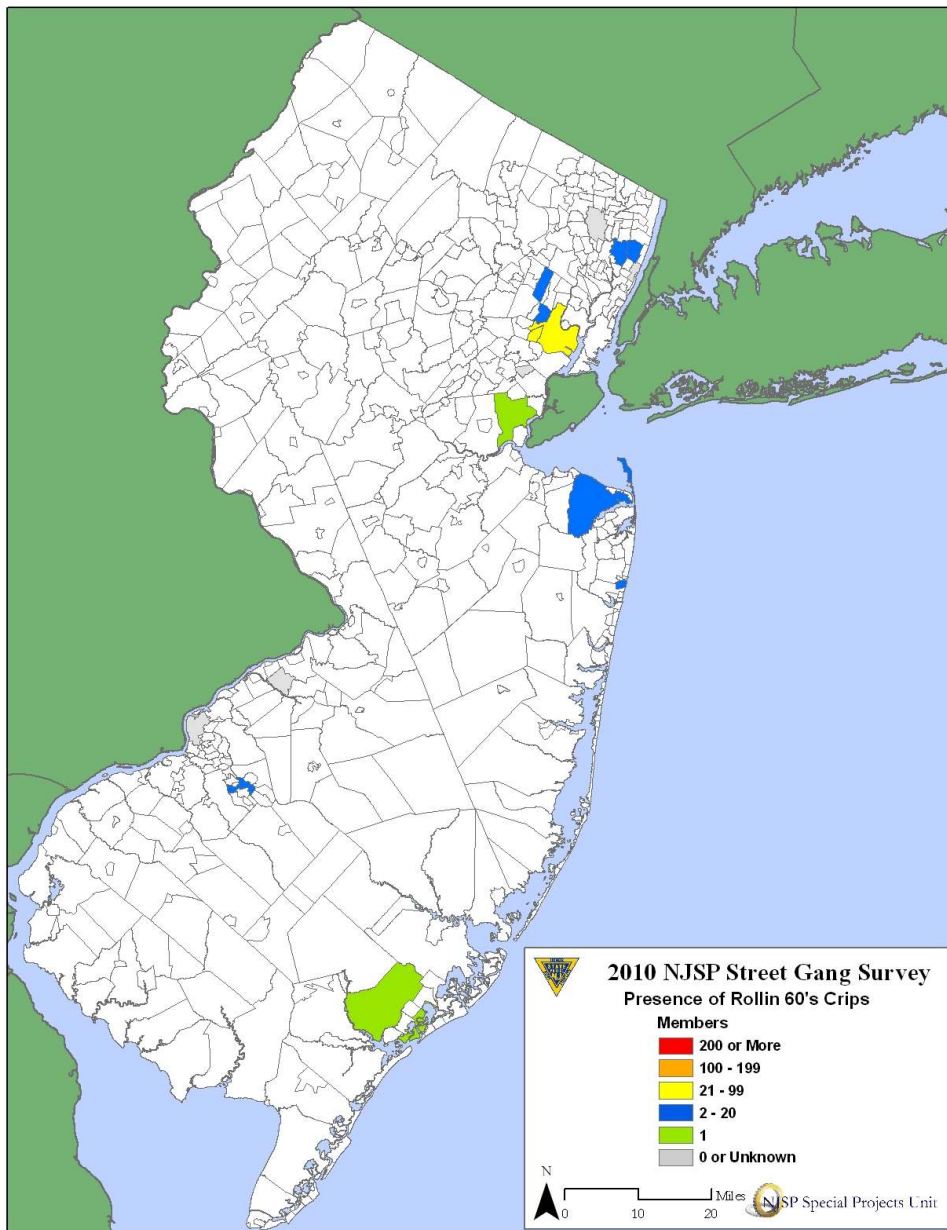
Public Safety

Three-quarters (74%) of municipalities stated that the local 5 Deuce Hoover set had not targeted law enforcement, public officials or the general public with violence. Hostility towards law enforcement and the general public were each reported by one municipality (4% for each) with the balance of the respondents unable to determine if threats have been made by the 5 Deuce Hoover set to any of those potential targets.

Rollin' 60s Crips

Gang Presence

The Rollin' 60s Crips were identified by respondents in 16 municipalities in eight counties throughout the state. Three-quarters were able to estimate the size of the Rollin' 60s set within their jurisdiction, with a statewide Rollin' 60s population totaling 200 members –an average size of 16 members per gang set. Since the 2004 and 2007 surveys only asked questions about Crips generally rather than about the size of particular sets, there is no comparable prior information corresponding to the 2010 data.



Two-thirds of respondents had both residents and transients present in their municipalities and sets that were comprised of exclusively resident or transient members were infrequent with three

sets having only transient members and four having only residents. Only two towns (Camden and Woodbridge) were unable to determine the residency of their Rollin' 60s members.

Gang Criminality

Five municipalities attributed criminal activity to both resident and transient members. All respondents that reported the presence of only transient members (Fort Lee, Paramus and East Orange) reported criminal activity by them. Four Rollin' 60s sets were reported to have only resident members engaged in criminal activity, including Newark which had both transient and resident members. Three municipalities were unable to determine which Rollin' 60s members were engaged in criminal activity and one (Middletown) indicated that the gang was not identified with criminal activity over the previous 12 months.

Violent Crime

Almost half of all Rollin' 60s sets are involved in assaults and aggravated assaults, according to survey respondents. While total reported numbers are low, Rollin' 60s sets appear to be more frequently associated with acts of attempted homicide (19% vs. 8%) or homicide (13% vs. 4%) than the state gang population generally. At the same time, half of all Rollin' 60s sets were not reported to engage in *any* violent criminal acts.

Theft Crime

Regarding theft crimes, the Rollin' 60s confined themselves almost exclusively to robbery which was attributed to 44%, or seven, of all sets. No other theft crime type was reported for more than one set. More than half of all sets (56%) were not reported to engage in any criminal activity labeled as 'theft crimes' in the survey.

Drug Trafficking Crime

Narcotics activity by the Rollin' 60s Crips was reported primarily at the retail level of distribution among several drug types. Retail distribution of drugs ranged between a quarter (for heroin and ecstasy) of all sets, to a third for cocaine and almost half (44%) for marijuana. Mid level distribution of marijuana and cocaine were the only other types of distribution that achieved more than a 10% response rate. No Rollin' 60s set was identified as being involved with wholesale distribution of any drug or any level of methamphetamine. Four municipalities (Fort Lee, Englewood, Egg Harbor and Woodbridge) were unable to identify if Rollin' 60s Crips were engaged in any narcotics activity. Three municipalities (Paramus, Middletown and East Orange) reported that the Rollin' 60s Crips were not involved in any narcotics crimes over the previous 12 months.

Miscellaneous Crime

More than 80% of Rollin' 60s sets were not reported to be engaged in crime types categorized as 'miscellaneous' in the survey. Of those few that did engage in such crimes, witness tampering and weapons trafficking were mentioned by three municipalities.

Organizational Characteristics

Respondents to the survey reported broad gaps in their understanding of the organizational characteristics of the Rollin' 60s Crips. Approximately two-thirds (63% to 69%) were unable to say if gang members held meetings, charged street taxes or rent to non-members or dues to members. Of those that could answer the question definitively, no more than two municipalities reported in the affirmative in any of those cases.

Almost half of all respondents were able to state that Rollin' 60s Crips in their jurisdictions were in some sort of cooperative relationship with gangs in other jurisdictions. More than a third of Rollin' 60s sets (38%) were reported to be involved in conflict with another gang over the previous 12 months. In the seven instances in which a specific gang was identified as being in a conflict with the Rollin' 60s, the Bloods (or a sub-set of the gang) were listed as the rival party.

The set was not identified to be engaged in legitimate businesses or real estate transactions, with half (50%) of all respondents saying sets in their jurisdiction are not involved in such activity. Almost all the remaining respondents (44%) were unable to determine if such activity had occurred in their jurisdiction during the previous 12 months.

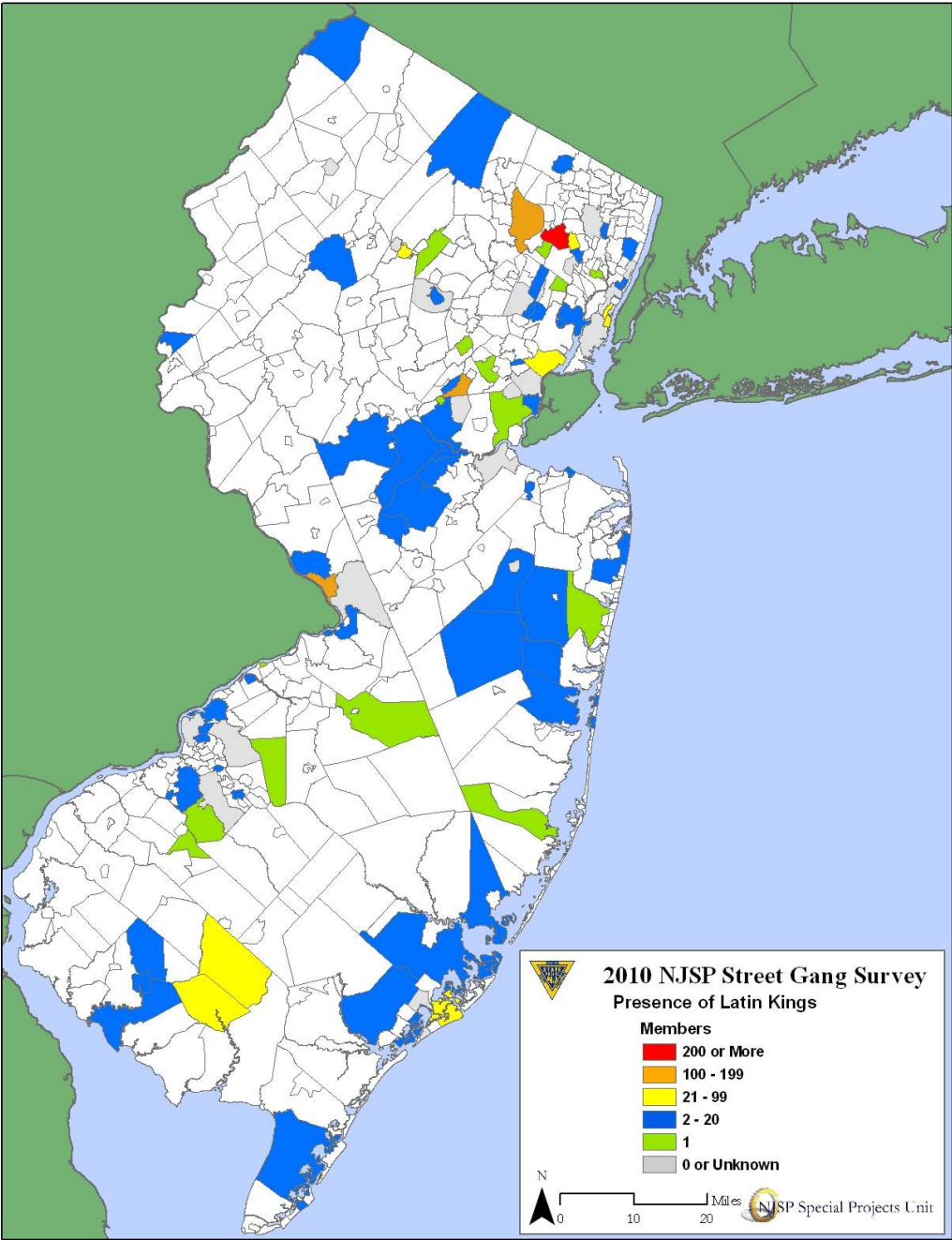
Public Safety

By overwhelming majorities, Rollin' 60s Crips sets were not identified as being involved in activity specifically targeting public safety. One set was reported to have threatened law enforcement officers and two had voiced an intent to target the general public with harm. None were reported to have targeted public officials for harm.

Latin King Street Gang

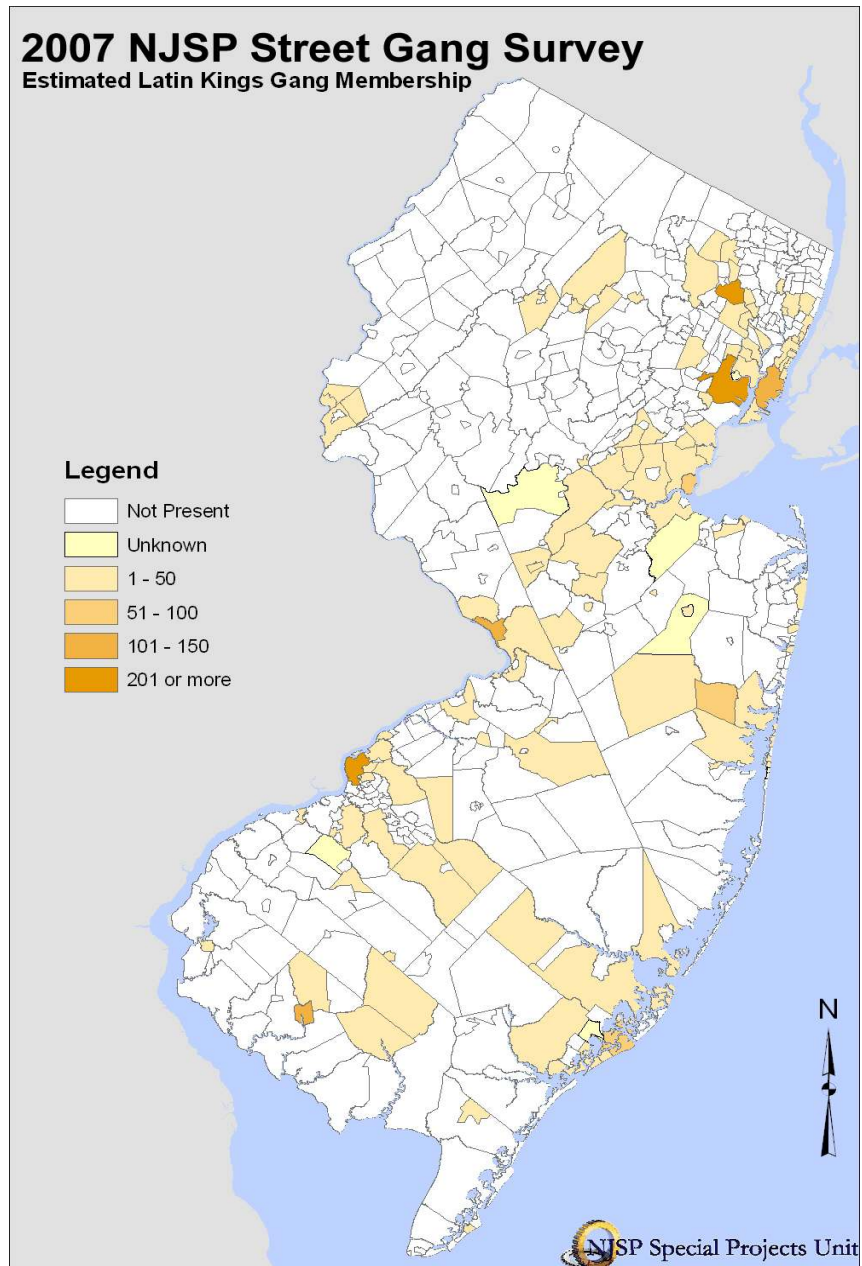
Gang Presence

The Latin Kings were reported in 106 municipalities throughout 19 of New Jersey's counties. One municipality – Plainfield – reported the presence of three distinct Latin King contingents. Respondents were able to provide membership estimates for 85 of these sets, totaling a population of 1,380 Latin Kings members in these towns (with an average of 16 members per set). Approximately one-third (34%) of municipalities reporting the presence of the Latin Kings in 2010 also reported them in both the 2004 and 2007 surveys. Latin Kings gang sets reported present in all three surveys had an average size (30 members per set) double that for Latin Kings statewide, encompassing 7 of the 10 largest sets identified in the state.



A striking feature of the 2010 survey data is the complete absence of Latin Kings reported in Newark. In the 2007 survey, Newark Police Department cited the presence of more than 200 Latin King members in the city. Although it is possible that these gang members were all housed in Northern State Prison or the Essex County Jail at the time, and thus would have been excluded from a ‘head count’ under the guidelines of the 2010 survey, this aspect of the data may merit further inquiry.

Half of all Latin Kings sets (54 of the 108) consisted of groups in which both resident and transient members were present. Twenty-nine municipalities reported an exclusively *resident* presence of Latin Kings in their jurisdictions and sixteen municipalities reported only a *transient* Latin King presence. Less than one respondent in ten (8%) was unable to identify Latin Kings members as either residents or transients.



Forty-two municipalities (40%) reported the presence of Latin Kings in schools in their jurisdictions, including four towns (Teaneck, Westampton, Hightstown, and Bridgewater) that identified Latin Kings in their schools but did not identify the gang as present in their jurisdiction. In three municipalities the Latin Kings were identified as the *only* gang present in schools (Cherry Hill, Kearny, and Lopatcong). Of those reporting a Latin King presence in schools, 81% (34 municipalities) reported gang-related incidents occurring on school property.

Municipalities reporting the presence of Latin Kings 2004 - 2007 - 2010

County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Atlantic	Atlantic City	Hudson	Kearny
Atlantic	Egg Harbor Township	Hudson	North Bergen
Atlantic	Margate	Hudson	Union
Atlantic	Pleasantville	Mercer	Ewing
Bergen	Cliffside Park	Mercer	Trenton
Bergen	Englewood	Middlesex	Carteret
Bergen	Fairview	Middlesex	Piscataway
Bergen	Garfield	Middlesex	South Brunswick
Bergen	River Edge	Middlesex	South Plainfield
Camden	Gloucester	Middlesex	Woodbridge
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Morris	Denville
Cumberland	Millville	Morris	Dover
Cumberland	Vineland	Ocean	Lakewood
Essex	West Orange	Ocean	Seaside Heights
Gloucester	Deptford	Passaic	Paterson
Gloucester	Glassboro	Union	Linden
Hudson	Guttenberg	Union	Plainfield
Hudson	Hoboken	Union	Rahway
Hudson	Jersey City		

Gang Criminality

Slightly more than a third (36%) of all respondents reported criminal activity being perpetrated by both resident and transient members. Twenty towns (18%) reported exclusively *resident* criminal activity among Latin Kings; five of these municipalities also reported the presence of transient members. Twelve respondents (11%) reported that *transient* Latin King members alone committed crimes in their jurisdiction, four of these also had resident members present. Almost one-fifth (17%) were unable to determine if transient or resident Latin King members were committing crimes and a similar proportion (18%) said that Latin King members had committed *no* crimes in their jurisdiction during the past 12 months.

Resident and/or transient crime?	# of Latin Kings sets	% of Latin Kings sets
Both resident & transient crime	39	36.1%
Resident crime only	20	18.5%
Transient crime only	12	11.1%
Neither	19	17.6%
Don't Know	18	16.7%
Total	108	

Violent Crime

Assaults and aggravated assaults were the violent crimes most frequently attributed to Latin King sets (38% and 35% respectively), with homicides and attempted homicides being attributed to 11% of identified sets. More than half (58%) of all Latin King sets had *no* violent crime attributed to them: a proportion only slightly higher than for all gangs identified in the survey.

Theft Crime

Theft crime activity was both broad and shallow, covering 11 of the 19 specific theft crimes types; no individual theft crime was attributed to as much as a fifth (20%) of Latin King sets. Residential burglary (18%), vehicle theft (14%) and robbery (13%) were the only reported theft crime types engaged in by more than 10% of identified Latin King sets, with the remainder of theft crimes generally being attributed to three sets or fewer. More than two-thirds of Latin King sets (67%) were *not* reported to be engaged in any theft crime, about the same as the response for all gangs.

Drug Trafficking Crime

Narcotics activity among the Latin Kings occurs across a broad spectrum of drug types and distribution levels but not in particularly large numbers. A quarter (24%) of all Latin Kings gang sets in the state are reportedly not involved in any kind of drug trafficking, and respondents answered 'don't know' for a similar proportion (27%). The most frequently cited drug distribution activity was retail distribution of marijuana (31% of Latin King sets), cocaine (26%) and heroin (19%) followed by mid-level cocaine distribution reported for one set in ten.

Less than 10% of Latin King sets were involved in narcotics trafficking that spanned multiple levels of the distribution chain. Of those, six municipalities (Paterson, Plainfield, Wharton, Millville, Union and Vineland) reported Latin King involvement in the distribution of several narcotics types at multiple levels of distribution. Of particular note are Paterson and Plainfield, where Latin Kings are reported to be involved in the distribution of marijuana, cocaine and heroin at the retail, mid-level and wholesale levels. Millville has a similar span of distribution in the cocaine and heroin markets.

Miscellaneous Crime

The Latin Kings were reported to have minimal involvement in the category of criminal activities grouped under the title 'miscellaneous crimes' in the survey. None of these crime types were attributed to even 10% of Latin King sets, although weapons trafficking was the most frequently mentioned (9% or 10 sets statewide).

There appears to be very little variation in criminality attributed to the Latin Kings in the 2007 and 2010 surveys. The two exceptions to this generalization are decreases in assaults (from 49% of all Latin King sets in 2007 to 38% in 2010) and shoplifting, mentions of which decreased from 16% of all Latin King sets in 2007 to 7% in 2010.

Organizational Characteristics

When it came to identifying the organizational characteristics of the Latin Kings, respondents demonstrated a general lack of knowledge of the way the gang is organized and operates. Anywhere from two-thirds to three-quarters of respondents were unable to say if Latin Kings in their jurisdiction hold regular meetings, charge members dues or tax non-members. Between a third and half of respondents were unable to say if the Latin Kings were in conflict with another gang in the jurisdiction, cooperate with other gangs or are involved with legitimate enterprises, like businesses or real estate transactions.

Of those who could answer these questions with some certainty, very few described an organization more structured or organized than the average street gang. This is noteworthy since the Latin Kings were once regarded as one of the more organized street gangs. One-third (33%) of Latin Kings sets were identified as cooperating with gangs in other jurisdictions, a slightly smaller proportion than the 37% for all gangs statewide. It's not clear whether respondents didn't consider cooperation with other Latin King sets to qualify as a response to this question; whether such cooperation is not actually occurring, or whether it *does* occur but escapes the notice of municipal authorities.

Fewer than 5% of sets were identified to have any sort of involvement in legitimate businesses or real estate. Less than two in ten (18%) reported Latin King sets charging members dues and only 2% reported imposing 'street taxes' on non-members. Finally, only one-fifth of Latin Kings sets were reported to hold any sort of meetings, either regular or sporadic.

Public Safety

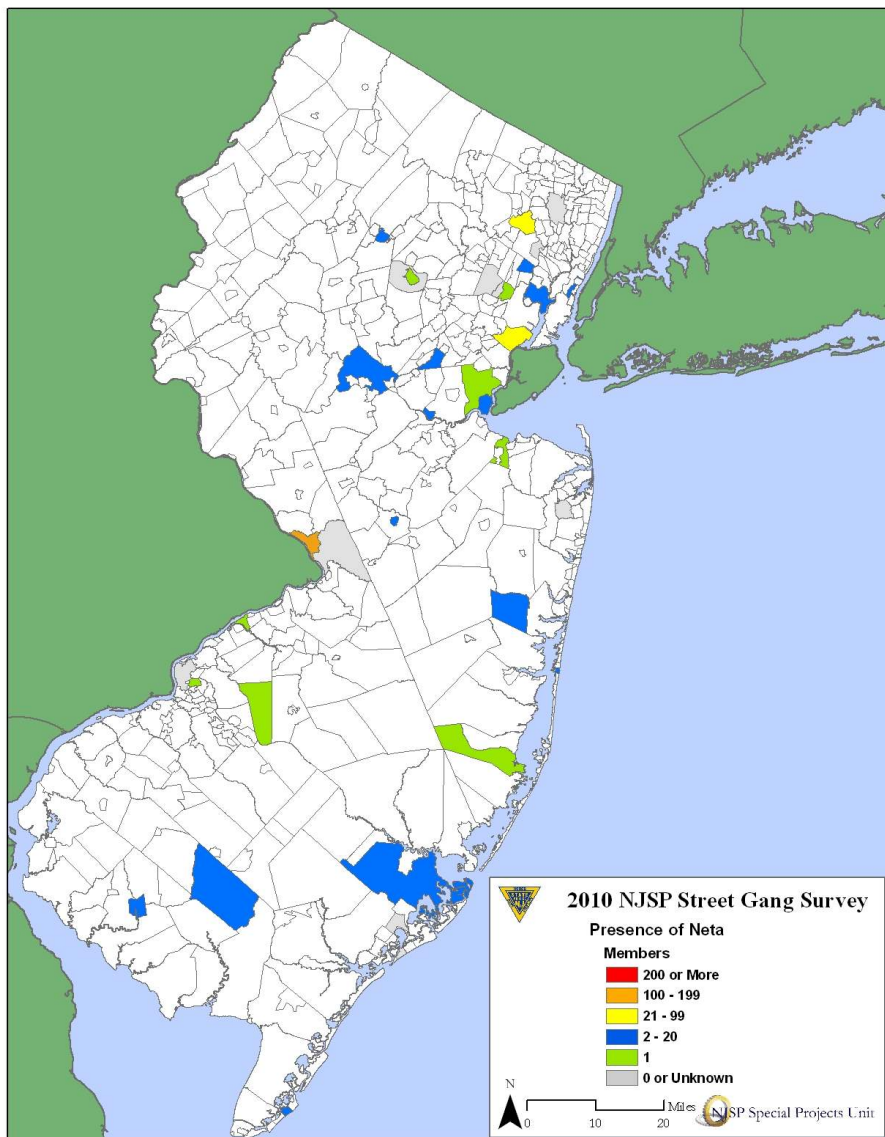
The Latin Kings did not appear to have a primary goal of threatening public safety, as defined by the survey questions. There was an overwhelming negative response (almost 85% in each category) to questions asking if the Latin Kings specifically target law enforcement, public officials or the general public for harm. Hostility to law enforcement was the most common affirmative response, with 5% of sets reported to threaten or assault law enforcement officers. Affirmative responses indicating that the Latin Kings targeted officials or the general public were 2% and 1% respectively.

Fifteen municipalities reported the Latin Kings as either the most serious problem or most actively recruiting gang in their jurisdiction. That number was consistent with previous surveys, which listed the Latin Kings 18 times in 2007 and 16 times in 2004. Only three municipalities identified the Latin Kings as the most serious problem and/or most actively recruiting in both 2007 and 2010 (Freehold, Kearny, and Wayne).

Ñeta Street Gang

Gang Presence

Thirty-seven municipalities reported the presence of the Ñeta street gang in their jurisdiction within the past 12 months. This represents eight fewer municipalities reporting a Ñeta presence in 2010 than in the 2007 survey. Six municipalities⁶ reported Ñeta sets in both 2007 and 2010.



Overall, twelve counties⁷ consistently reported Ñeta sets from 2004 to 2010. Within those twelve counties, six municipalities⁸ consistently reported the presence of Ñeta from 2004 to

⁶ Atlantic City, Newark, Hoboken, Asbury Park, Clifton, and Boonton
⁷ Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, and Union counties
⁸ Vineland, Trenton, Dover, Lakewood, Paterson and Plainfield

2010. Camden and Bergen counties have reported Ñeta sets in both 2007 and 2010. Towns in Cape May and Somerset counties reported Ñeta presence for the first time in the 2010 Street Gang Survey.

The majority of municipalities that reported Ñeta in 2007 did not report their presence in 2010, and a majority of the municipalities that reported Ñeta in 2010 had not previously reported them in 2004 or 2007. However, the distribution of Ñeta among New Jersey’s counties statewide has remained relatively constant.

County	# of Towns with Ñeta	
	2007	2010
Atlantic	3	3
Bergen	4	1
Burlington	4	2
Camden	5	2
Cape May	0	1
Cumberland	1	2
Essex	1	2
Gloucester	1	0
Hudson	4	3
Mercer	3	3
Middlesex	2	3
Monmouth	3	2
Morris	5	3
Ocean	3	3
Passaic	4	2
Somerset	0	1
Union	2	2

One of the most notable differences between the 2007 and the 2010 surveys was that the city of Newark –for the first time– reported no Ñeta presence in 2010. In the 2004 Street Gang Survey, Newark reported a Ñeta set of 200 members, and in 2007 reported the presence of 201 or more Ñeta gang members active in 26 different types of crime.

Elsewhere in New Jersey, a closer look at reports of Ñeta presence at the municipal level from 2007 to 2010 appears to suggest that some of the gang membership may be moving from one municipality into a neighboring town. In general, Ñeta members are present in small numbers in those New Jersey municipalities where they have been reported, and survey respondents frequently mention a transient Ñeta presence. In Atlantic County, the Ñeta presence and movement were relatively minor. Atlantic City, Somers Point and Egg Harbor were the three municipalities reporting Ñeta in 2007; in 2010 Galloway Township, Pleasantville, and Margate reported Ñeta sets.

A similar phenomenon can be observed in Bergen County. Wallington, East Rutherford, Edgewater and River Edge reported Ñeta presence in 2007, while only Paramus reported Ñeta members present in 2010. In 2007, Wallington reported only transient Ñeta members and transient crime, while Edgewater did not report a significant Ñeta presence. The 2010 report of Ñeta presence in Paramus is limited to a transient appearance of gang members in the town.

In Cumberland County one more municipality –Bridgeton– reported Ñeta in 2010 than in 2007. Vineland has reported a Ñeta presence from 2004 through 2010.

Hudson County changes between 2007 and 2010 were also minor. In the 2007 Street Gang Survey, Jersey City, Bayonne and Hoboken reported small Ñeta gang sizes and very low levels of criminal activity (six types of crime between the three gangs). In 2010, Guttenberg and Kearny reported Ñeta sets but with small gang sizes (five members and three, respectively) and only Guttenberg reported any criminality. Union City reported Ñeta presence in both 2007 and 2010 with little criminal activity.

Apart from the sudden absence of Ñeta in Newark, Essex County’s Ñeta presence is relatively minor: four municipalities report Ñeta sets where none had been present in 2007; two report quite small gang sizes (one and five Ñeta members, respectively) and the other two towns do not know the size of their Ñeta presence. These four new municipalities report no criminal activity by Ñetas in their towns.

Two Passaic County municipalities reported Ñeta presence in 2007 but did not mention Ñeta in 2010. In 2007, one of these towns reported only transient members of Ñeta and the other reported resident members but no criminality. Passaic and Paterson have had a consistent Ñeta presence from 2007 through 2010.

Gang Characteristics

The makeup of New Jersey Ñeta gangs is almost entirely male. While a few municipalities report female members in their jurisdiction, the overall number of women in Ñeta is small. The typical Ñeta gang presence reported in 2010 is also relatively modest: the average Ñeta gang size per town is approximately nine members. However, nineteen of the twenty-seven municipalities (70%) that were able to estimate gang size in 2010 reported only five members or fewer. More than a quarter (27%) of all towns with a Ñeta presence were unable to estimate gang size.

Gang Size (# of members)	# of towns	% of Ñeta
One to Five	19	51%
Six to Ten	2	5%
Eleven to Twenty	3	8%
Twenty-one to Fifty	2	5%
Fifty-one to One Hundred	1	3%
Don’t Know	10	27%
Total	37	

New Jersey’s Ñeta contingent is present in a combination of forms: four towns in ten (43%) report *resident* Ñeta members only, while smaller proportions report *transient* members only (19%) or a combination of *transient and resident* members (24%). Five towns (13%) say that Ñeta is present, but don’t know whether they’re transient or resident members.

Gang Criminality

Almost a third (30%) of towns report that Ñeta members in their jurisdiction are committing no crimes of any kind. All of these towns report a gang size of five or fewer members. An

additional sixteen percent (16%) were involved only in minor theft crimes such as shoplifting or in retail marijuana sales.

In general, drug trafficking activity is the crime most commonly associated with Ñeta; more than half (58%) of respondents reported some type of drug distribution by Ñeta members. Retail sales of marijuana (21%), heroin (21%), and cocaine (16%) are the most commonly cited drug activity among Ñeta sets. Five municipalities mentioned Ñeta trafficking in a two-drug product line: marijuana and cocaine (3 towns); marijuana and heroin (1 town); or cocaine and heroin (1 town). An additional three municipalities reported Ñeta sales of a three-drug product line (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin). Paterson identified Ñeta involvement with distribution of four drugs: marijuana, heroin, cocaine and ecstasy on the retail, mid-level and wholesale levels.

Other types of crime associated with Ñeta presence are similar to those attributed to New Jersey gang members in general: assault (12 towns); aggravated assault (8 towns); shoplifting (7 towns); vehicle theft (6 towns), or burglary (4 towns). Ñeta involvement in more esoteric theft crimes is relatively small, but occasionally present.

Theft Crime Types	Number of Towns	
	2007	2010
Credit Card Fraud	1	3
Forgery	2	0
Insurance Fraud	2	0
Stolen Property Distribution	6	2

Miscellaneous crimes are rarely associated with Ñeta presence: only three municipalities in the 2010 survey cited Ñeta involvement in weapons trafficking. Previous mentions of Ñeta weapons crimes in the 2007 survey were reported by three other municipalities.

Organizational Characteristics

Well over half (57%) of towns with a Ñeta presence are unable to describe the gang's activity beyond the types of crimes for which members have been charged: twenty-one municipalities don't know whether Ñeta has a cooperative relationship with a gang outside their jurisdiction, whether Ñeta members own real estate or have management roles in a legitimate business, or whether Ñeta has been in conflict with another gang. Two municipalities out of thirty-seven were able to report that Ñeta's local rivals were Latin Kings and MS-13. Furthermore, an even larger majority (86%) don't know if Ñeta collects dues from members or levies 'taxes'/'rent' on non-members. Three-quarters (75%) of respondents don't know if the Ñeta gang in their jurisdiction holds regular meetings. Only four towns reported that the Ñeta set in their jurisdiction does hold some kind of a membership meeting⁹.

⁹ One municipality said 'yes, weekly', one said 'yes, monthly', the other two said 'sporadically.'

Public Safety

From a public safety standpoint, Ñeta does not pose much of a threat to the general public or public officials. Within the past twelve months no municipalities reported any threats directed at –or assaults upon– law enforcement, and no expressions of intent to harm an elected official. One municipality did reply that Ñeta members had expressed intent to target the public with violence. The only municipality that reported Ñeta as their most serious gang problem also reported that there was only one Ñeta member in their jurisdiction. No municipality reported Ñeta as the most actively recruiting gang in their jurisdiction.

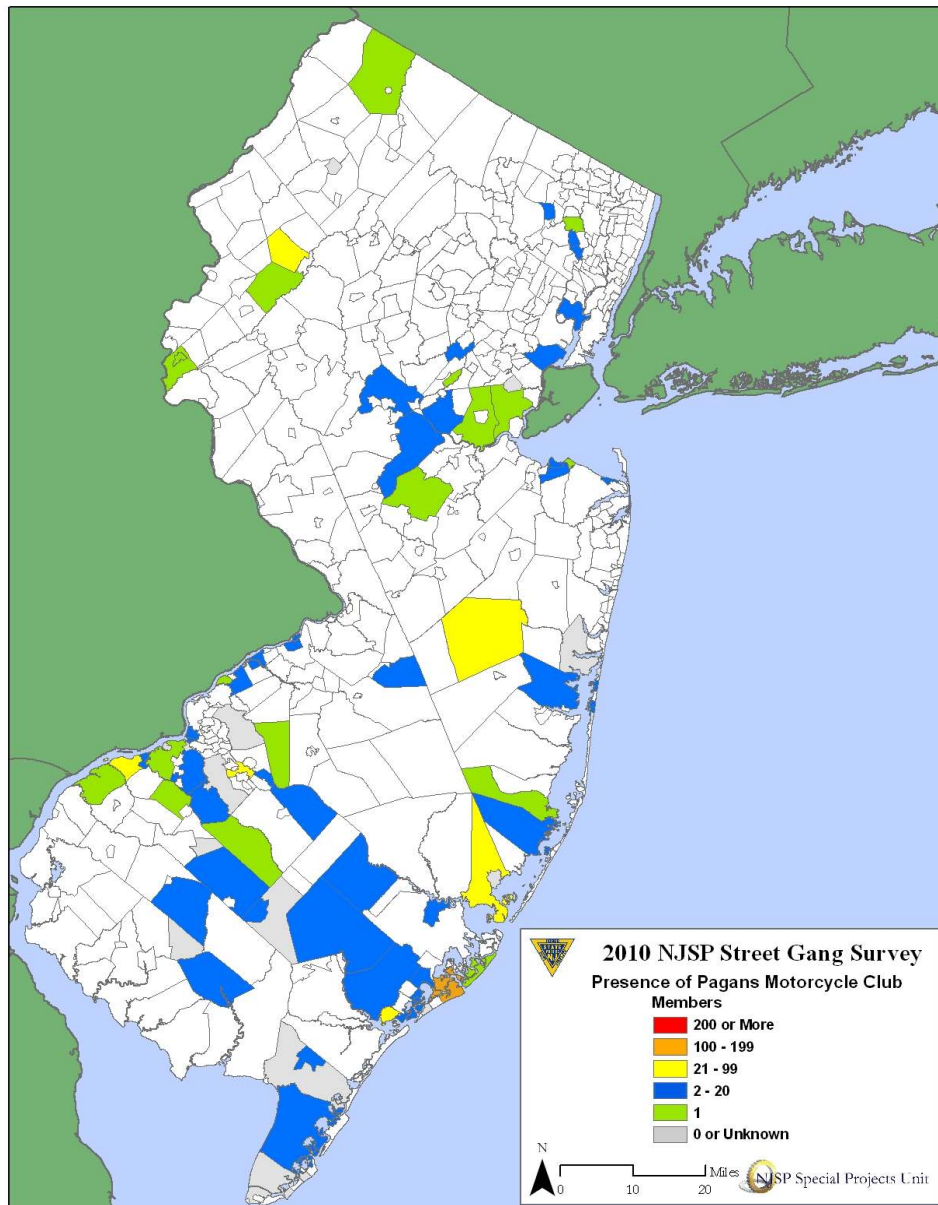
Gangs in Schools

Only three municipalities statewide reported a Ñeta presence in their schools. Of those three municipalities, only one reported a significant amount of gang incidents in the schools, which may or may not be specifically related to its Ñeta members.

Pagans Motorcycle Club

Gang Presence

In 2010, seventy-nine (79) municipalities reported the presence of the Pagans Motorcycle Club in their jurisdiction within the past twelve months. This represents an increase of 39% from the 2007 Gang Survey, when 57 municipalities reported Pagans MC in their jurisdiction. The presence of Pagans MC in 79 towns is more than double (119%) the number of local jurisdictions reporting Pagans in the 2004 Gang Survey, when only 36 municipalities reported their presence. It may be significant that only 11% of towns with a Pagans presence in 2010 reported the presence of Pagans in all three NJSP Gang Surveys. Conversely, about half (51%) of municipalities reporting Pagans in 2010 did not report their presence in either 2007 or 2004.



Three-quarters (76%) of municipalities with a 2010 Pagans MC presence reported encountering transient members, almost evenly divided between those jurisdictions with transient members *only* (41%) and those that reported *both* transient and resident members (35%). The remainder (24%) reported resident members only. Taken together, these findings may indicate that municipal police agencies are now more aware of the presence of transient motorcycle gang members passing through their jurisdiction.

Of these seventy-nine municipalities, almost two-thirds (63%) reported the presence of ten or fewer members. An additional 15% reported club membership between 15 and 50 members. Only one jurisdiction –Atlantic City– noted the presence of 140 Pagans members. This may represent a one-time special event such as the annual “Roar To The Shore” excursion by New Jersey biker clubs.

Gang Criminality

Of the municipalities in which members of the Pagans MC were involved in crime, almost 22% reported that crimes were being committed by transient members and only 11% reported that crimes were being committed by resident members. Thirty-eight percent of municipalities reported that no crimes were committed by either transient or resident members and 37% of municipalities did not know if crimes were being committed by members of the Pagans.

Three-quarters (76%) of municipalities reported *no violent crime and no theft crimes* committed by the Pagans Motorcycle Club. The violent crimes most frequently reported were assaults (16%) and aggravated assaults (6%). Extortion, commercial burglary, residential burglary, distribution of stolen property and insurance fraud were each reported by fewer than 3% of municipalities.

Only an eighth (13%) of municipalities reported that the Pagans were involved in narcotics distribution. The drug cited most frequently was methamphetamine; distribution at the retail level was reported by 9% of municipalities, mid-level reported by 6% of municipalities and wholesale level trafficking was reported by 4% of municipalities. Methamphetamine was the only drug reported at the wholesale level. Of the ten municipalities reporting narcotics activity by Pagans MC, four cited *only* methamphetamine activity.

Relatively few municipalities attributed other types of drug distribution to Pagans MC. Retail level cocaine was mentioned by 5% of municipalities with a Pagans presence. One local jurisdiction reported that Pagans members were involved in the retail distribution of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and prescription legend drugs. All other narcotics activity was reported by 4% or fewer of respondents.

The overwhelming majority of municipalities (91%) reported that the Pagans are *not* involved in miscellaneous crimes such as bribery, gambling, money laundering and loansharking. Weapons trafficking was reported by 4% of the municipalities. Other crimes attributed to the Pagans were document fraud, witness tampering and official corruption, each of which were reported by one municipality.

Organizational Characteristics

Almost half (43%) of municipalities did not know whether Pagans MC cooperates with other gangs outside their jurisdiction. However, over a third (37%) of municipalities reported that the Pagans *did* cooperate with other gangs. A fifth (20%) stated that the Pagans did *not* cooperate with other gangs outside the jurisdiction.

At the same time, six of ten (59%) municipalities reported that the Pagans had not been in conflict with another gang during the past twelve months. Of the seven municipalities (9% of all towns with Pagans presence) reporting conflict with other gangs, five noted that the conflict is with the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club. The Breed and Warlocks Motorcycle Clubs were each mentioned by one municipality as being in conflict with the Pagans.

Only a small number of local jurisdictions reported that Pagans were known to have ownership stakes in legitimate business or real estate; just over sixteen percent (16%) reported that Pagans are involved in legitimate business, and a similar proportion (15%) reported Pagans were owners of real estate. Close to half (41%) of municipalities reported that Pagans are not involved in either legitimate business or real estate transactions.

Respondents were not able to provide significant information about the organizational practices of the Pagans MC. Approximately three-quarters of municipalities do not know whether the club charges its members dues (72%) or levies a 'tax' on non-members (78%). Just under a quarter (22%) of municipalities reported that the club does collect dues. Only 6% of local jurisdictions report that the Pagans collect a 'street tax' from non-members.

In addition, two-thirds (66%) do not know if the Pagans Motorcycle Club holds regular meetings. Just over 16% of municipalities reported that the Pagans in their jurisdiction *do not* hold regular meetings. Eight percent of municipalities said that meetings are held sporadically and 6% reported monthly meetings. Weekly meetings were mentioned by only 3% of municipalities.

Public Safety

Seventy percent (70%) or more of municipalities reported that Pagans were not a threat to law enforcement or the public. The proportion was even higher for public officials: 84% of municipalities had not experienced threats against public officials. Only 9% of municipalities reported that the Pagans have expressed an intent to target the public with violence. Two of those towns also reported threats against law enforcement. An additional two towns listed threats against law enforcement, but not against the public.

Municipalities were asked which gangs were the most serious problem in their jurisdiction and which gangs were the most actively recruiting. Ten municipalities (13% of towns with Pagans MC presence) reported that the Pagans were the most serious and the most actively recruiting. Overall, 19 towns reported that the Pagans were the most serious gang problem in their jurisdiction. Fifteen percent of towns with Pagans MC presence reported that the club was the most actively recruiting gang in their jurisdiction.

In the 2007 Gang Survey, ten municipalities reported the Pagans MC as the most serious gang problem in their jurisdiction. Five of those municipalities also reported the Pagans as the most actively recruiting. One additional municipality reported the club only as the most actively recruiting gang in its jurisdiction.

Six municipalities reported in 2004 Gang Survey that the Pagans were the most serious gang problem in their jurisdiction. Five municipalities listed them as the most actively recruiting. Three of the municipalities reporting that the Pagans were the most actively recruiting also reported them as their most serious gang problem.

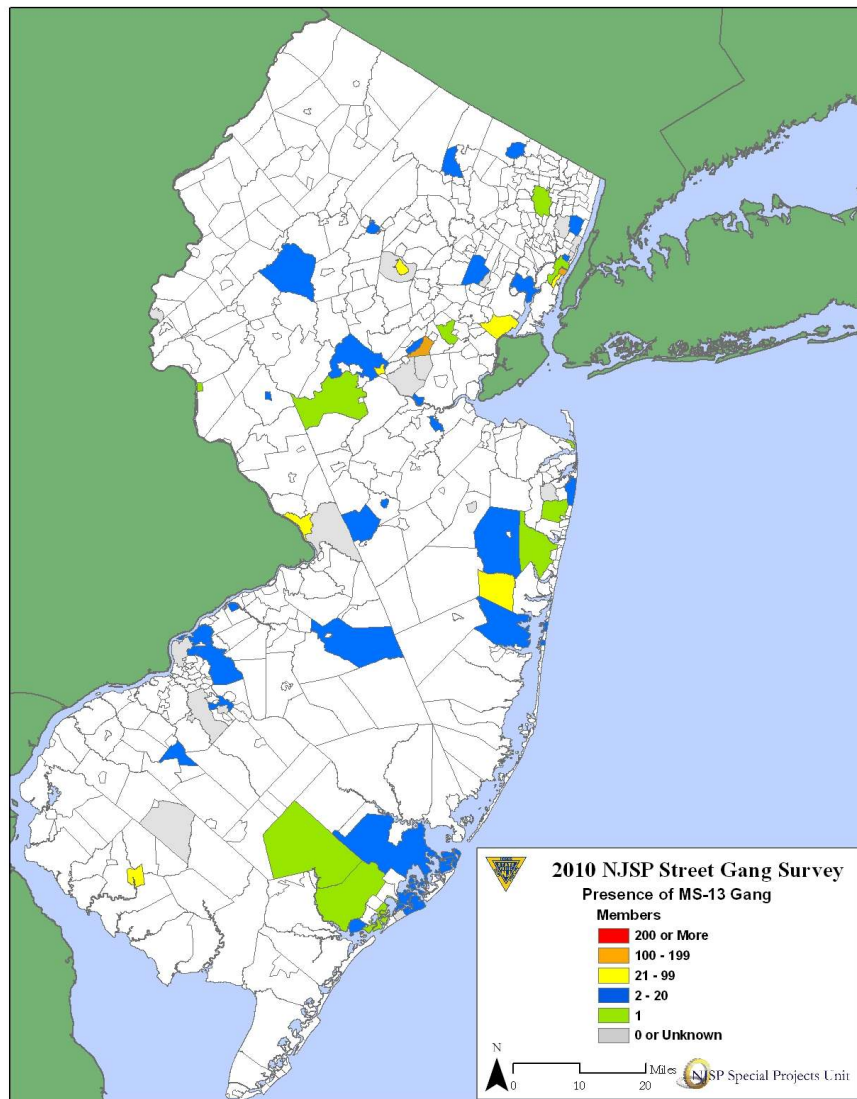
When comparing the three survey years, only two municipalities reported the Pagans as the most actively recruiting and the most serious in both 2007 and 2010. Neither of these municipalities named the Pagans as a serious problem or actively recruiting in the 2004 Gang Survey.

MS-13 Street Gang

Gang Presence

Sixty-seven municipalities in nineteen New Jersey counties reported the presence of MS-13 gang members in the 2010 Gang Survey. MS-13 was not reported in Sussex and Cape May counties.

Although relatively widespread, MS-13 does not appear to be entrenched in most areas of New Jersey. Well over half (58%) of MS-13 presence is located in ‘virgin territory:’ only 42% of towns with MS-13 presence in 2010 also reported their presence in 2007. 57% of towns that *previously* reported MS-13 presence in 2007 no longer report their presence in 2010. Only fifteen municipalities have reported an MS-13 presence in each of the three most-recent NJSP Street Gang Surveys: 2004, 2007, and 2010.



Transient / Resident presence

Half (49 %) of municipalities with MS-13 reported both resident & transient members present in their jurisdiction. A quarter (25%) stated that only resident members were present, and a fifth (21 %) reported only transient members present during the preceding twelve months. The remainder (6%) didn't know whether MS-13 members present were transient or resident. These resident/transient gang member proportions are roughly analogous to those reported for New Jersey gangs as a whole; the overall gang environment is often characterized by a fluid mix of resident and transient gang members.

Forty-seven municipalities (70% of towns with MS-13) were able to provide estimates of the MS-13 membership present in their jurisdiction. These agencies estimated a total of 726 non-incarcerated MS-13 members in the state, corresponding to an average of 15 members per town. In almost a third (30%) of these towns, the MS-13 presence was small, consisting of only one to five gang members. Ten municipalities reported the presence of only one MS-13 member. Towns in Union, Mercer, Hudson and Bergen counties reported the presence of MS-13 gang populations larger than those in other New Jersey counties.

	# of towns w. MS-13	Avg size per town
Atlantic	6	5.2
Bergen	7	9
Burlington	2	2
Camden	7	10.7
Cumberland	1	30
Essex	2	3
Gloucester	1	2
Hudson	7	31.6
Hunterdon	2	8
Mercer	4	33.3
Middlesex	4	14.5
Monmouth	8	3.4
Morris	4	14
Ocean	2	13.5
Passaic	1	9
Salem	1	?
Somerset	4	10.5
Union	3	48
Warren	1	?

Gang Criminality

In almost four towns out of ten (37%) where MS-13 was present, local law enforcement authorities did not attribute any criminal activity to the gang presence. This is comparable to levels reported in 2007, when 41% of towns with an MS-13 presence reported no criminal activity by gang members.

Transient / Resident Crime

A third (34%) of towns reported that MS-13 criminal activity involved both resident and transient members. Municipalities that mentioned only crime by transient MS-13 members or only crime by resident members each represented 15% of towns reporting an MS-13 presence.

Violent Crime

More than half (52%) of towns attributed no violent crime of any kind to MS-13 members. Assault crimes were the most commonly reported violent offenses: 40% of towns reported simple assaults by MS-13 members, and a quarter (24%) reported aggravated assaults. Fewer than one town in ten (9%) reported MS-13 involvement in homicide or attempted homicide.

Theft Crime

Two-thirds (66%) of towns with an MS-13 presence reported members were not involved in theft and fraud crime of any kind. Robbery, burglary, vehicle theft, and shoplifting were mentioned by a minority of municipalities: 20% of towns reported MS-13 were involved in robbery crimes. One-sixth (16%) reported their involvement in residential burglaries, and a similar proportion (16%) reported involvement in either vehicle theft (12%) or shoplifting (9%) crimes.

Drug Trafficking Crime

More than a third (37%) of all towns with an MS-13 presence stated that MS-13 were either not involved in drug trafficking activity in their jurisdiction or such activity was unknown to the reporting agency. Retail marijuana sales was the most frequently mentioned drug trafficking activity attributed to MS-13: a quarter (25%) of New Jersey MS-13 gangs were reported active in marijuana retailing. This amounts to 40% of those MS-13 gangs involved in any kind of drug trafficking crime. A tenth (10%) of MS-13 gangs were reported involved in either mid-level or wholesale marijuana trafficking. Only one town reported MS-13 involved in both mid-level and wholesale marijuana trafficking.

Fewer than one-fifth (18%) of all MS-13 gangs were reported active in retail cocaine sales, corresponding to less than a third (29%) of those MS-13 gangs involved in any kind of drug trafficking. Fewer than a twelfth (8%) of towns reported MS-13 involved in mid-level cocaine trafficking. Only one town reported MS-13 involved in wholesale cocaine trafficking.

Heroin trafficking activity was even more rarely reported than cocaine distribution. Only nine New Jersey towns (13%) reported MS-13 active in heroin trafficking of any kind.

Reports of MS-13 involvement in methamphetamine sales, ecstasy trafficking, or distribution of prescription legend drugs (PLDs) were virtually non-existent: only three towns reported MS-13 members active in these types of drug distribution.

Miscellaneous Crime

Almost eight municipalities out of ten (79%) reported MS-13 members were not involved in any of the miscellaneous crime types measured by the 2010 survey. MS-13 involvement in prostitution crime (12%) and weapons trafficking (10%) were the only miscellaneous crimes mentioned by more than one municipality.

Organizational Characteristics

In conflict with another gang?

In general, MS-13 appears to be keeping a low profile in much of New Jersey and avoiding conflict with other gangs. Forty-two percent (42%) of municipalities reported MS-13 were not currently in conflict with any other gang, and in more than a third (37%) of New Jersey towns with an MS-13 presence, local police agencies did not know of any conflicts. A fifth (21%) of towns (fourteen municipalities) stated that MS-13 were involved in a local conflict with some other gang. Bloods, Latin Kings, and the 18th Street Gang were most frequently named as antagonists of those MS-13 gangs reported to be in conflict. Conflicts with Trinitarios and Dominicans Don't Play were reported by two towns each.

Ownership in legitimate business or real estate

In more than half of the towns (55%) with an MS-13 presence, local police agencies didn't know about asset ownership by gang members. Only one New Jersey municipality reported that MS-13 members held ownership stakes in real estate or business establishments.

More than three-quarters of responding agencies did not know whether MS-13 charged its members dues (82%), levied taxes or rent on non-members (80%), or held regular meetings (76%).

Most Serious/Actively Recruiting

A dozen (12) New Jersey municipalities reported MS-13 presence as their most serious gang problem. In five of these towns, MS-13 was also named as the gang most actively recruiting in their jurisdiction. These levels are roughly comparable but slightly higher than in previous surveys; nine municipalities named MS-13 as their most serious problem in both 2007 and 2004.

Residential mobility and a transient lifestyle among MS-13 members in New Jersey may have had an influence on the response to this question. Only 2 municipalities listed the gang as their most serious problem in both the 2010 and 2007 surveys, and only North Plainfield (Somerset Co.) listed MS-13 as their most serious gang problem in all three surveys from 2004 through 2010. North Plainfield characterized its MS-13 presence as consisting entirely of transient members in 2010.

Public Safety

Similar proportions (three-quarters or more) of towns reported that MS-13 were not actively threatening the general public or government officials with violence: 79% of towns reported no threats or assaults by MS-13 against law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction during the past year. Three-quarters (75%) reported MS-13 had not expressed an intent to harm public officials. Two-thirds (66%) reported MS-13 members had not threatened members of the general public with violence.

Four (4) municipalities reported that MS-13 members either have threatened or assaulted law enforcement in the past year.

Conclusions

This survey has provided a snapshot of information available to law enforcement about the statewide gang environment and some of New Jersey's larger street gangs. However, beyond this detailed enumeration of the 2010 Street Gang Survey responses to questions about specific gangs and the operating environment in every municipality, analysis identified four broad themes which have significant implications for gang-related public policy generally and law enforcement responses specifically.

G While many of the street gangs identified by survey respondents are reported to be involved in little more than minimal criminal activity, there are also a significant number of gangs that have substantial negative impact on the citizens of New Jersey because of the breadth and intensity of their criminal enterprises.

- Forty-four towns reported the presence of more than 10 gangs; fourteen of those towns have more than 20 gangs present: Camden, East Orange, Elizabeth, Franklin Twp. (Somerset Co.), Galloway Twp., Hightstown, Irvington, Lakewood, Lindenwold, Newark, Orange, Paterson, Piscataway, and Plainfield.
- Seven gangs have each established a presence in more than 50 towns in New Jersey: (Latin Kings, Sex Money Murder Bloods, Nine Trey Bloods, Pagans MC, MS-13, G-Shine Bloods and Grape Street Crips). [pg. 14]
- Seventy-four gangs in the state are reported to be involved in the entire distribution chain of marijuana, cocaine *and* heroin. [pg. 57]
- Bloods Street Gang sets are more represented in narcotics crimes at all levels than non-Bloods gangs. [pgs 39-40, 55]
- Bloods Street Gang sets were identified by more than half of respondents as their municipality's most serious problem. [pg. 44] Several Bloods Street Gang sets are involved in multiple inter-gang conflicts in more than one municipality. [pg. 47]

G The New Jersey definition of 'street gang' is sufficiently broad and inclusive to encompass a wide range of criminal groups. The term can include large, organized criminal enterprises engaged in an extensive variety of crimes or small groups involved in relatively minor criminal activity. Given the broad applicability of the 'street gang' term, policy responses to gangs will need to be as diverse as the range of organizations that fit within the definition.

- More than half of all gangs identified in New Jersey have fewer than six members, while 43 gangs have more than 100 members in at least one municipality. [pg 32] Given the widely disparate nature of criminal networks that fit within the gang definition, a 'one size fits all' response

from law enforcement cannot be expected to yield consistently satisfactory results.

- Despite the breadth of the ‘street gang’ definition, survey respondents almost never mentioned the New Jersey presence of criminal networks with roots in Asia, Africa or Europe—even though prior law enforcement investigations have established that such groups are criminally active in the state. [pg. 12]

G Responses to survey questions demonstrate that intelligence gaps concerning street gangs are both ‘wide’ and ‘deep.’

- Many responding agencies demonstrated an inadequate understanding of the organizational characteristics of most gangs, which makes it difficult to assess the threat they pose to the public. [pgs. 17, 50-51] Law enforcement agencies frequently have to rely on anecdotal, fragmented and outdated information when considering these issues.
- Across the spectrum of various crime types, many respondents were unable to definitively attribute criminal activity to specific gangs within their jurisdictions. [pgs 35, 37, 39, 40-44]

G Common perceptions of gang criminal activity and organizational characteristics frequently are not supported by survey data.

- Half of all gangs were *not* reported to be involved in drug distribution crimes. [pg. 39] Other ‘traditional’ gang crimes (such as auto theft or shoplifting) were reported with lower frequency than might be expected. [pg. 37]
- Relatively few gangs are reported to be engaged in inter-gang conflict. [pg. 47]
- Survey responses suggest that gangs should not be viewed as monolithic entities with hierarchical structures and a high degree of internal organization. [pgs. 12, 48]
- The phenomena of ideological radicalization and prison recruitment among gang members were reported with considerably lower frequency than anecdotal ‘evidence’ would suggest might be the case. [pg. 19]

Recommendations

- G Gang awareness and recognition training should continue to be provided to law enforcement agencies, the state judiciary, schools, community-based organizations and public and private sector.
- G Municipal law enforcement personnel should have greater opportunities to attend advanced gang training in order to enhance their understanding of the organizational characteristics and operating style of gangs which may be present in their jurisdictions.
- G Education professionals and law enforcement agencies should extend and intensify their cooperation concerning gang-related incidents occurring on and around school property.
- G Future State Police gang surveys should incorporate outreach to academic and professional institutions with the goal of improving methodology, data collection and data verification processes.
- G The New Jersey State Police should institute a formal, ongoing follow-up initiative to resolve or clarify intelligence gaps identified in the 2010 survey. This initiative should consist of staff dedicated specifically to gap analysis, targeted intelligence collection and gang threat assessment. Follow-up associated with the 2007 NJSP Street Gang Survey was confined to a short-term, one-time intelligence collection effort. We recommend that future iterations of the Statewide Street Gang Survey also be supplemented with a subsequent in-depth intelligence collection and verification process.
- G Most importantly, the Department of Law & Public Safety and the Division of State Police should formalize planning and production of the triennial Statewide Street Gang Survey with documented policies and operating procedures that define the goals, priorities, and limits of the survey. This function should be permanently assigned to staff who will extend the results of the formal follow-up initiative recommended above by establishing a systematic process for designing survey questionnaires; scheduling and coordinating survey interviews; managing data collection and error correction; conducting analysis of the results, and producing a series of reports that inform New Jersey residents and law enforcement professionals about significant aspects of the gang environment. Gangs are a dynamic and durable feature of the public safety environment; production of one year's survey report should not and cannot be considered an end of the analytical process.

Appendix A:

Gang presence/absence in New Jersey municipalities

County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Atlantic	Absecon	No		
Atlantic	Atlantic City	Yes	10	488
Atlantic	Brigantine	Yes	4	4
Atlantic	Buena borough	Yes	3	16
Atlantic	Buena Vista township	Yes	2	10
Atlantic	Corbin City	No		
Atlantic	Egg Harbor City	Yes	2	20
Atlantic	Egg Harbor township	Yes	17	68
Atlantic	Estell Manor	No		
Atlantic	Folsom borough	No		
Atlantic	Galloway township	Yes	22	56
Atlantic	Hamilton township	Yes	5	41
Atlantic	Hammonton	No		
Atlantic	Linwood	No		
Atlantic	Longport borough	No		
Atlantic	Margate City	Yes	7	4
Atlantic	Mullica township	Yes	1	20
Atlantic	Northfield	Yes	1	2
Atlantic	Pleasantville	Yes	13	55
Atlantic	Port Republic	Yes	1	3
Atlantic	Somers Point	Yes	6	126
Atlantic	Ventnor City	Yes	3	Unk/Not Specified
Atlantic	Weymouth township	No		
Bergen	Allendale borough	No		
Bergen	Alpine borough	No		
Bergen	Bergenfield borough	Yes	2	160
Bergen	Bogota borough	Yes	5	4
Bergen	Carlstadt borough	No		
Bergen	Cliffside Park borough	Yes	5	9
Bergen	Closter borough	No		
Bergen	Cresskill borough	No		
Bergen	Demarest borough	Yes	1	1
Bergen	Dumont borough	No		
Bergen	Elmwood Park borough	Yes	3	170
Bergen	East Rutherford borough	Yes	3	12
Bergen	Edgewater borough	Yes	1	3
Bergen	Emerson borough	Don't Know		
Bergen	Englewood	Yes	13	435
Bergen	Englewood Cliffs borough	No		
Bergen	Fair Lawn borough	Yes	2	2
Bergen	Fairview borough	Yes	4	45
Bergen	Fort Lee borough	Yes	12	4
Bergen	Franklin Lakes borough	No		
Bergen	Garfield	Yes	5	157
Bergen	Glen Rock borough	No		
Bergen	Hackensack	Yes	4	20
Bergen	Harrington Park borough	No		
Bergen	Hasbrouck Heights borough	No		
Bergen	Haworth borough	No		
Bergen	Hillsdale borough	Don't Know		
Bergen	Ho-Ho-Kus borough	No		
Bergen	Leonia borough	Yes	1	1
Bergen	Little Ferry borough	Yes	2	15
Bergen	Lodi borough	No		
Bergen	Lyndhurst township	Yes	1	5
Bergen	Mahwah township	No		
Bergen	Maywood borough	No		
Bergen	Midland Park borough	No		
Bergen	Montvale borough	No		
Bergen	Moonachie borough	Yes	1	1
Bergen	New Milford borough	No		
Bergen	North Arlington borough	No		
Bergen	Northvale borough	No		
Bergen	Norwood borough	No		
Bergen	Oakland borough	No		
Bergen	Old Tappan borough	No		
Bergen	Oradell borough	No		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Bergen	Palisades Park borough	No		
Bergen	Paramus borough	Yes	10	2
Bergen	Park Ridge borough	Don't Know		
Bergen	Ramsey borough	Yes	4	11
Bergen	Ridgefield borough	No		
Bergen	Ridgefield Park village	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Bergen	Ridgewood village	No		
Bergen	River Edge borough	Yes	4	12
Bergen	River Vale township	No		
Bergen	Rochelle Park township	No		
Bergen	Rockleigh borough	No		
Bergen	Rutherford borough	Yes	1	2
Bergen	Saddle Brook township	No		
Bergen	Saddle River borough	No		
Bergen	South Hackensack township	Yes	4	6
Bergen	Teaneck township	Yes	16	102
Bergen	Tenafly borough	Yes	1	1
Bergen	Teterboro borough	No		
Bergen	Upper Saddle River borough	No		
Bergen	Waldwick borough	No		
Bergen	Wallington borough	No		
Bergen	Washington township	No		
Bergen	Westwood borough	Yes	2	Unk/Not Specified
Bergen	Woodcliff Lake borough	No		
Bergen	Wood-Ridge borough	No		
Bergen	Wyckoff township	No		
Burlington	Bass River township	No		
Burlington	Beverly	Yes	3	51
Burlington	Bordentown	Yes	1	2
Burlington	Bordentown township	Yes	8	31
Burlington	Burlington	Yes	8	44
Burlington	Burlington township	Yes	2	20
Burlington	Chesterfield township	No		
Burlington	Cinnaminson township	Yes	1	3
Burlington	Delanco township	Yes	7	10
Burlington	Delran township	No		
Burlington	Eastampton township	Yes	3	4
Burlington	Edgewater Park township	No		
Burlington	Evesham township	Yes	8	8
Burlington	Fieldsboro borough	No		
Burlington	Florence township	Yes	1	3
Burlington	Hainesport township	No		
Burlington	Lumberton township	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Burlington	Mansfield township	No		
Burlington	Maple Shade township	Don't Know		
Burlington	Medford township	No		
Burlington	Medford Lakes borough	No		
Burlington	Moorestown township	No		
Burlington	Mount Holly township	Yes	12	47
Burlington	Mount Laurel township	No		
Burlington	New Hanover township	Yes	2	5
Burlington	North Hanover township	Yes	3	2
Burlington	Palmyra borough	Yes	2	4
Burlington	Pemberton borough	Yes	3	30
Burlington	Pemberton township	Yes	13	111
Burlington	Riverside township	Yes	12	38
Burlington	Riverton borough	No		
Burlington	Shamong township	No		
Burlington	Southampton township	No		
Burlington	Springfield township	No		
Burlington	Tabernacle township	No		
Burlington	Washington township	No		
Burlington	Westampton township	Yes	2	5
Burlington	Willingboro township	Yes	8	Unk/Not Specified
Burlington	Woodland township	No		
Burlington	Wrightstown borough	Yes	1	2
Camden	Audubon borough	No		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Camden	Audubon Park borough	No		
Camden	Barrington borough	No		
Camden	Bellmawr borough	No		
Camden	Berlin borough	No		
Camden	Berlin township	Yes	2	69
Camden	Brooklawn borough	Yes	2	6
Camden	Camden	Yes	21	Unk/Not Specified
Camden	Cherry Hill township	Yes	7	2
Camden	Chesilhurst borough	No		
Camden	Clementon borough	Yes	9	28
Camden	Collingswood borough	Yes	4	5
Camden	Gibbsboro borough	No		
Camden	Gloucester City	Yes	1	4
Camden	Gloucester township	Yes	14	4
Camden	Haddon township	No		
Camden	Haddonfield borough	No		
Camden	Haddon Heights borough	No		
Camden	Hi-Nella borough	No		
Camden	Laurel Springs borough	No		
Camden	Lawnside borough	No		
Camden	Lindenwold borough	Yes	23	180
Camden	Magnolia borough	Yes	2	3
Camden	Merchantville borough	No		
Camden	Mount Ephraim borough	No		
Camden	Oaklyn borough	No		
Camden	Pennsauken township	Yes	8	115
Camden	Pine Hill borough	Yes	1	6
Camden	Pine Valley borough	No		
Camden	Runnemede borough	No		
Camden	Somerdale borough	No		
Camden	Stratford borough	No		
Camden	Tavistock borough	No		
Camden	Voorhees township	Yes	1	10
Camden	Waterford township	Yes	3	17
Camden	Winslow township	Yes	3	41
Camden	Woodlynne borough	Yes	6	14
Cape May	Avalon borough	No		
Cape May	Cape May	Yes	1	1
Cape May	Cape May Point borough	No		
Cape May	Dennis township	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Cape May	Lower township	Yes	9	30
Cape May	Middle township	Yes	10	28
Cape May	North Wildwood	No		
Cape May	Ocean City	No		
Cape May	Sea Isle City	No		
Cape May	Stone Harbor borough	No		
Cape May	Upper township	No		
Cape May	West Cape May borough	No		
Cape May	West Wildwood borough	No		
Cape May	Wildwood	Yes	18	117
Cape May	Wildwood Crest borough	No		
Cape May	Woodbine borough	Yes	2	27
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Yes	14	600
Cumberland	Commercial township	No		
Cumberland	Deerfield township	Yes	9	Unk/Not Specified
Cumberland	Downe township	No		
Cumberland	Fairfield township	Yes	6	66
Cumberland	Greenwich township	No		
Cumberland	Hopewell township	Yes	3	Unk/Not Specified
Cumberland	Lawrence township	No		
Cumberland	Maurice River township	No		
Cumberland	Millville	Yes	7	167
Cumberland	Shiloh borough	No		
Cumberland	Stow Creek township	No		
Cumberland	Upper Deerfield township	Yes	6	65
Cumberland	Vineland	Yes	10	149
Essex	Belleville township	Don't Know		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Essex	Bloomfield township	Don't Know		
Essex	Caldwell borough	No		
Essex	Cedar Grove township	No		
Essex	East Orange	Yes	56	584
Essex	Essex Fells borough	No		
Essex	Fairfield township	Yes	2	4
Essex	Glen Ridge borough	Yes	2	Unk/Not Specified
Essex	Irvington township	Yes	23	885
Essex	Livingston township	No		
Essex	Maplewood township	Yes	8	65
Essex	Millburn township	No		
Essex	Montclair township	Yes	6	28
Essex	Newark	Yes	23	2664
Essex	North Caldwell borough	No		
Essex	Nutley township	Yes	7	18
Essex	City of Orange	Yes	22	685
Essex	Roseland borough	No		
Essex	South Orange	Yes	2	4
Essex	Verona township	No		
Essex	West Caldwell township	No		
Essex	West Orange township	Yes	15	30
Gloucester	Clayton borough	Yes	5	Unk/Not Specified
Gloucester	Deptford township	Yes	12	33
Gloucester	East Greenwich township	No		
Gloucester	Elk township	No		
Gloucester	Franklin township	Yes	4	20
Gloucester	Glassboro borough	Yes	9	30
Gloucester	Greenwich township	Yes	4	85
Gloucester	Harrison township	No		
Gloucester	Logan township	Yes	1	1
Gloucester	Mantua township	Yes	1	1
Gloucester	Monroe township	Yes	10	19
Gloucester	National Park borough	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Gloucester	Newfield borough	No		
Gloucester	Paulsboro borough	Yes	3	12
Gloucester	Pitman borough	No		
Gloucester	South Harrison township	No		
Gloucester	Swedesboro borough	No		
Gloucester	Washington township	Yes	7	10
Gloucester	Wenonah borough	No		
Gloucester	West Deptford township	Yes	3	3
Gloucester	Westville borough	Yes	3	10
Gloucester	Woodbury	Yes	3	6
Gloucester	Woodbury Heights borough	No		
Gloucester	Woolwich township	No		
Hudson	Bayonne	Yes	5	77
Hudson	East Newark borough	Yes	7	Unk/Not Specified
Hudson	Guttenberg	Yes	10	335
Hudson	Harrison	Yes	3	7
Hudson	Hoboken	Yes	6	112
Hudson	Jersey City	Yes	9	Unk/Not Specified
Hudson	Kearny	Yes	4	30
Hudson	North Bergen township	Yes	6	1
Hudson	Secaucus	Don't Know		
Hudson	Union City	Yes	18	522
Hudson	Weehawken township	Yes	5	Unk/Not Specified
Hudson	West New York	Yes	6	235
Hunterdon	Alexandria township	No		
Hunterdon	Bethlehem township	No		
Hunterdon	Bloomsbury borough	No		
Hunterdon	Califon borough	No		
Hunterdon	Clinton town	Yes	1	1
Hunterdon	Clinton township	No		
Hunterdon	Delaware township	No		
Hunterdon	East Amwell township	No		
Hunterdon	Flemington borough	Yes	2	20
Hunterdon	Franklin township	No		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Hunterdon	Frenchtown borough	Yes	1	1
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner borough	No		
Hunterdon	Hampton borough	No		
Hunterdon	High Bridge borough	Yes	1	1
Hunterdon	Holland township	Yes	1	0
Hunterdon	Kingwood township	No		
Hunterdon	Lambertville	No		
Hunterdon	Lebanon borough	No		
Hunterdon	Lebanon township	No		
Hunterdon	Milford borough	No		
Hunterdon	Raritan township	No		
Hunterdon	Readington township	No		
Hunterdon	Stockton borough	No		
Hunterdon	Tewksbury township	No		
Hunterdon	Union township	No		
Hunterdon	West Amwell township	No		
Mercer	East Windsor township	No		
Mercer	Ewing township	Yes	7	50
Mercer	Hamilton township	Yes	6	Unk/Not Specified
Mercer	Hightstown borough	Yes	23	119
Mercer	Hopewell borough	No		
Mercer	Hopewell township	No		
Mercer	Lawrence township	Yes	4	26
Mercer	Pennington borough	No		
Mercer	Princeton borough	Yes	1	1
Mercer	Princeton township	Yes	3	36
Mercer	Trenton	Yes	11	1330
Mercer	Robbinsville township	Yes	1	15
Mercer	West Windsor township	No		
Middlesex	Carteret borough	Yes	5	50
Middlesex	Cranbury township	No		
Middlesex	Dunellen borough	Yes	2	2
Middlesex	East Brunswick township	No		
Middlesex	Edison township	Yes	9	40
Middlesex	Helmetta borough	No		
Middlesex	Highland Park borough	Yes	6	64
Middlesex	Jamesburg borough	No		
Middlesex	Old Bridge township	Yes	2	10
Middlesex	Metuchen borough	No		
Middlesex	Middlesex borough	Yes	2	2
Middlesex	Milltown borough	Yes	1	1
Middlesex	Monroe township	No		
Middlesex	New Brunswick	Yes	13	392
Middlesex	North Brunswick township	Yes	8	84
Middlesex	Perth Amboy	Yes	3	65
Middlesex	Piscataway township	Yes	24	26
Middlesex	Plainsboro township	Yes	2	3
Middlesex	Sayreville borough	Yes	7	13
Middlesex	South Amboy	No		
Middlesex	South Brunswick township	Yes	7	29
Middlesex	South Plainfield borough	Yes	11	1
Middlesex	South River borough	Yes	10	95
Middlesex	Spotswood borough	Yes	1	2
Middlesex	Woodbridge township	Yes	13	24
Monmouth	Allenhurst borough	No		
Monmouth	Allentown borough	No		
Monmouth	Asbury Park	Yes	16	219
Monmouth	Atlantic Highlands borough	Yes	4	85
Monmouth	Avon-by-the-Sea borough	No		
Monmouth	Belmar borough	Yes	2	2
Monmouth	Bradley Beach borough	No		
Monmouth	Brielle borough	No		
Monmouth	Colts Neck township	No		
Monmouth	Deal borough	No		
Monmouth	Eatontown borough	Yes	14	4
Monmouth	Englishtown borough	No		
Monmouth	Fair Haven borough	No		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Monmouth	Farmingdale borough	No		
Monmouth	Freehold borough	Yes	7	Unk/Not Specified
Monmouth	Freehold township	Yes	1	5
Monmouth	Highlands borough	Yes	6	15
Monmouth	Holmdel township	No		
Monmouth	Howell township	Yes	9	95
Monmouth	Interlaken borough	No		
Monmouth	Keansburg borough	Yes	19	86
Monmouth	Keyport borough	Yes	2	2
Monmouth	Little Silver borough	No		
Monmouth	Loch Arbour	No		
Monmouth	Long Branch	Yes	7	38
Monmouth	Manalapan township	No		
Monmouth	Manasquan borough	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Monmouth	Marlboro township	No		
Monmouth	Matawan borough	Yes	5	6
Monmouth	Aberdeen township	Yes	2	6
Monmouth	Middletown township	Yes	4	9
Monmouth	Millstone township	No		
Monmouth	Monmouth Beach borough	No		
Monmouth	Neptune township	Yes	6	1
Monmouth	Neptune City	Yes	3	Unk/Not Specified
Monmouth	Tinton Falls borough	Don't Know		
Monmouth	Ocean township	Yes	9	50
Monmouth	Oceanport borough	No		
Monmouth	Hazlet township	Yes	3	8
Monmouth	Red Bank borough	Yes	4	68
Monmouth	Roosevelt borough	No		
Monmouth	Rumson borough	No		
Monmouth	Sea Bright borough	Don't Know		
Monmouth	Sea Girt borough	No		
Monmouth	Shrewsbury borough	No		
Monmouth	Shrewsbury township	No		
Monmouth	Lake Como borough	No		
Monmouth	Spring Lake borough	No		
Monmouth	Spring Lake Heights borough	No		
Monmouth	Union Beach borough	Yes	2	4
Monmouth	Upper Freehold township	No		
Monmouth	Wall township	Yes	4	5
Monmouth	West Long Branch borough	Yes	2	13
Morris	Boonton town	No		
Morris	Boonton township	No		
Morris	Butler borough	No		
Morris	Chatham borough	No		
Morris	Chatham township	No		
Morris	Chester borough	No		
Morris	Chester township	No		
Morris	Denville township	Yes	5	10
Morris	Dover	Yes	13	122
Morris	East Hanover township	Yes	1	1
Morris	Florham Park borough	No		
Morris	Hanover township	No		
Morris	Harding township	No		
Morris	Jefferson township	No		
Morris	Kinnelon borough	No		
Morris	Lincoln Park borough	No		
Morris	Madison borough	Yes	1	1
Morris	Mendham borough	No		
Morris	Mendham township	No		
Morris	Mine Hill township	No		
Morris	Montville township	No		
Morris	Morris township	Yes	12	10
Morris	Morris Plains borough	No		
Morris	Morristown	Yes	10	54
Morris	Mountain Lakes borough	No		
Morris	Mount Arlington borough	No		
Morris	Mount Olive township	Yes	2	28

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Morris	Netcong borough	No		
Morris	Parsippany-Troy Hills township	No		
Morris	Long Hill township	No		
Morris	Pequannock township	No		
Morris	Randolph township	Yes	2	2
Morris	Riverdale borough	No		
Morris	Rockaway borough	No		
Morris	Rockaway township	No		
Morris	Roxbury township	Yes	4	11
Morris	Victory Gardens borough	Yes	1	3
Morris	Washington township	Yes	2	5
Morris	Wharton borough	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Ocean	Barnegat Light borough	No		
Ocean	Bay Head borough	No		
Ocean	Beach Haven borough	No		
Ocean	Beachwood borough	No		
Ocean	Berkeley township	No		
Ocean	Brick township	Yes	5	24
Ocean	Toms River township	Yes	16	99
Ocean	Eagleswood township	No		
Ocean	Harvey Cedars borough	No		
Ocean	Island Heights borough	No		
Ocean	Jackson township	Yes	13	117
Ocean	Lacey township	No		
Ocean	Lakehurst borough	No		
Ocean	Lakewood township	Yes	27	289
Ocean	Lavallette borough	No		
Ocean	Little Egg Harbor township	Yes	6	44
Ocean	Long Beach township	No		
Ocean	Manchester township	Yes	6	Unk/Not Specified
Ocean	Mantoloking borough	No		
Ocean	Ocean township	No		
Ocean	Ocean Gate borough	No		
Ocean	Pine Beach borough	No		
Ocean	Plumsted township	Yes	3	Unk/Not Specified
Ocean	Point Pleasant borough	No		
Ocean	Point Pleasant Beach borough	No		
Ocean	Seaside Heights borough	Yes	13	47
Ocean	Seaside Park borough	Yes	5	3
Ocean	Ship Bottom borough	No		
Ocean	South Toms River borough	Yes	8	53
Ocean	Stafford township	Yes	2	4
Ocean	Surf City borough	No		
Ocean	Tuckerton borough	Yes	2	2
Ocean	Barnegat township	Yes	8	9
Passaic	Bloomingdale borough	Yes	3	27
Passaic	Clifton	Yes	2	20
Passaic	Haledon borough	Yes	3	8
Passaic	Hawthorne borough	Yes	2	2
Passaic	Little Falls township	No		
Passaic	North Haledon borough	Yes	1	4
Passaic	Passaic	Yes	14	100
Passaic	Paterson	Yes	23	1940
Passaic	Pompton Lakes borough	No		
Passaic	Prospect Park borough	No		
Passaic	Ringwood borough	Yes	1	1
Passaic	Totowa borough	Don't Know		
Passaic	Wanaque borough	No		
Passaic	Wayne township	Yes	1	100
Passaic	West Milford township	Yes	1	2
Passaic	Woodland Park borough	Yes	1	1
Salem	Alloway township	No		
Salem	Elmer borough	No		
Salem	Elsinboro township	No		
Salem	Lower Alloways Creek township	No		
Salem	Mannington township	No		
Salem	Oldmans township	No		

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Salem	Penns Grove borough	Yes	2	35
Salem	Pennsville township	No		
Salem	Pilesgrove township	No		
Salem	Pittsgrove township	Yes	10	3
Salem	Quinton township	No		
Salem	Salem	Yes	2	60
Salem	Carneys Point township	No		
Salem	Upper Pittsgrove township	No		
Salem	Woodstown borough	No		
Somerset	Bedminster township	No		
Somerset	Bernards township	No		
Somerset	Bernardsville borough	No		
Somerset	Bound Brook borough	Yes	2	45
Somerset	Branchburg township	Yes	1	1
Somerset	Bridgewater township	Yes	15	83
Somerset	Far Hills borough	No		
Somerset	Franklin township	Yes	20	420
Somerset	Green Brook township	No		
Somerset	Hillsborough township	Yes	7	9
Somerset	Manville borough	No		
Somerset	Millstone borough	Don't Know		
Somerset	Montgomery township	No		
Somerset	North Plainfield borough	Yes	13	73
Somerset	Peapack and Gladstone borough	No		
Somerset	Raritan borough	Yes	2	13
Somerset	Rocky Hill borough	No		
Somerset	Somerville borough	No		
Somerset	South Bound Brook borough	No		
Somerset	Warren township	No		
Somerset	Watchung borough	No		
Sussex	Andover borough	Yes	2	23
Sussex	Andover township	Yes	1	10
Sussex	Branchville borough	No		
Sussex	Byram township	No		
Sussex	Frankford township	No		
Sussex	Franklin borough	No		
Sussex	Fredon township	Yes	1	20
Sussex	Green township	No		
Sussex	Hamburg borough	No		
Sussex	Hampton township	No		
Sussex	Hardyston township	No		
Sussex	Hopatcong borough	No		
Sussex	Lafayette township	No		
Sussex	Montague township	Yes	1	2
Sussex	Newton	Yes	8	4
Sussex	Ogdensburg borough	No		
Sussex	Sandyston township	No		
Sussex	Sparta township	No		
Sussex	Stanhope borough	Yes	1	1
Sussex	Stillwater township	No		
Sussex	Sussex borough	No		
Sussex	Vernon township	No		
Sussex	Walpack township	Yes	1	3
Sussex	Wantage township	Yes	1	1
Union	Berkeley Heights township	Yes	2	32
Union	Clark township	No		
Union	Cranford township	No		
Union	Elizabeth	Yes	24	463
Union	Fanwood borough	No		
Union	Garwood borough	No		
Union	Hillside township	No		
Union	Kenilworth borough	No		
Union	Linden	Yes	6	Unk/Not Specified
Union	Mountainside borough	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Union	New Providence borough	Yes	2	3
Union	Plainfield	Yes	32	1030
Union	Rahway	Yes	11	23

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County	Municipality Name	Gang Presence	Number of gangs	Est. Gang Population*
Union	Roselle borough	Yes	4	4
Union	Roselle Park borough	Yes	5	12
Union	Scotch Plains township	Yes	1	Unk/Not Specified
Union	Springfield township	No		
Union	Summit	No		
Union	Union township	Yes	2	7
Union	Westfield town	Yes	5	11
Union	Winfield township	No		
Warren	Allamuchy township	No		
Warren	Alpha borough	Yes	2	2
Warren	Belvidere	No		
Warren	Blairstown township	No		
Warren	Franklin township	No		
Warren	Frelinghuysen township	No		
Warren	Greenwich township	No		
Warren	Hackettstown	Yes	1	12
Warren	Hardwick township	No		
Warren	Harmony township	No		
Warren	Hope township	No		
Warren	Independence township	Yes	6	115
Warren	Knowlton township	No		
Warren	Liberty township	No		
Warren	Lopatcong township	Yes	4	13
Warren	Mansfield township	Yes	4	6
Warren	Oxford township	No		
Warren	Phillipsburg	Yes	10	85
Warren	Pohatcong township	Yes	3	7
Warren	Washington borough	No		
Warren	Washington township	No		
Warren	White township	No		

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APPENDIX B:
Survey Questionnaires

2. 2010 NJ Gang Survey

For purposes of this survey, the term 'street gang' should be considered to include criminal groups such as outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs), extremist groups that engage in criminal activity, and any other group that fulfills the criteria set forth in the definition of street gangs (below).

Residents of your jurisdiction currently incarcerated in any COUNTY jail SHOULD be included as a resident of your municipality. You should NOT count inmates of county jails located in your jurisdiction who are not residents of your municipality. Residents of your jurisdiction currently incarcerated in STATE or FEDERAL correctional institutions should NOT be considered as residents of your municipality.

Please answer all questions that are applicable in your jurisdiction.

When you have reached the last page of the questionnaire, you may print a copy of your completed survey for your records by using [right-click --> Print].

When you are satisfied with your responses to the survey questions, click on the button labeled "Save and exit survey" on the last page to complete your survey. Once you have clicked "Done" you cannot alter the survey responses.

If you close out the survey before completing it, answers provided will NOT be saved and will have to be reentered.

The 2010 Street Gang Survey uses a definition of "street gang " based on that provided by the New Jersey Office of Attorney General:

Street Gang – An ongoing group or association of three or more persons who may have a common identifying sign, symbol or name, and who individually or collectively engage in a pattern of criminal activity or delinquent conduct.

Pattern of criminal activity – a reasonable suspicion by law enforcement that a member or associate of the gang committed on separate occasions --within the preceding five years-- three or more criminal acts of the offense types enumerated below. The three criminal acts must involve, in total, at least two members or associates of the gang.

Criminal Acts –

Aggravated Assault or Assault

Aggravated Sexual Assault or Sexual Assault

Arson

Burglary

Carjacking

Extortion

Kidnapping

Robbery

Homicide

Drug Trafficking

* 1. 4-Digit Municipal Code

Text_code

Date of Survey:

Municipality Name:

Municipality_name

* 2. Name of agency responding to survey:

Responding Agency

* 3. Name of officer responding to survey:

* 4. Rank / title of officer responding to the survey:

* 5. Telephone contact number of the officer responding to survey:

* 6. Current assignment of survey respondent:

* 7. How many years of service has the respondent been with the department?

* 8. NJSP badge number of the interviewer:

* 9. Has the respondent received formal training on street gang awareness and recognition?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 10. In the past 12 months, were street gangs present in your jurisdiction?

Yes / No / Don't Know

3. Gang Environment Questionnaire

* 11. Are there specific anniversary dates or annual events that gang members in your jurisdiction regularly celebrate?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 12. Are there any state parks or other state property where gang members in your municipality tend to congregate?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 13. Is your jurisdiction the site of large, public events that gang members typically attend?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 14. During the past 12 months, which Bloods gang sets (if any) were present in your jurisdiction? Please check all that apply.

If there are NO Bloods gang sets in your jurisdiction, please check 'Other' and enter 'None' in the text box below.

1 - 8 - Trey	West Side Piru	Rollin' 20s Bloods
793 (aka Bevin Nine Trey)	662 Mob Piru	Tree Top Piru
93 Headbustas	Hilltop Piru	MOB Piru
93rd Hillside Beehive	Cash Money Boys	Little Brick Posse
Black Heart Stone Rangers	Denver Lane Bloods	Killer Mob Posse (KMP)
Black MOB	Outlaws	Neighborhood Bloods
Brick City Brims (232)	Seven Deuce Mob Piru (7 2	New Found Bloods (NFB)
Brims	Mad Stone Bloods	9-3 (Nine Trey)
Chip Set	Quiet Storm 72 Hayes Bloods	No Limit Soldiers (NLS)
D-Block	44 Magnum Piru	NIC (Niggas in Charge)
Double ii Posse	Steel Click (153)	P Stone Piru
Fruit Town Brims	Skyline Piru	Piru
Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB)	730 G.K.B.	Pomona Park Piru
G-Shine (aka GKB)	West Side Gangsters	Red Dog Piru (R.D.P)
Get Money Gang (GMG)	Dip Set	Red Heart Stone Rangers
Bounty Hunter Bloods (BHB)	Stephen Crane Bloods	Sex Money Murder (252)
Pimp Set	737 Red Family Piru	Tombstone Bloods (151)
Blood Stone Villains (BSV)	East Side Piru	3rd Street Villain Crew
Cedar Block Piru	59 Brim	Valentine Bloods
456 Piru	464 IMG	

Other Bloods sets:

Other (please specify with one set per line)

* 15. In the past 12 months, which Crips gang sets (if any) were present in your jurisdiction. Please check all that apply.

If there are NO Crips sets in your jurisdiction, please check 'Other' and enter 'None' in the text box below.

Long Beach Crips	111 Neighborhood Crips	Rollin' 60s Crips
Young Cuz Mafia	13th Street Crips	White Castle Crips
5 Deuce Hoover	98 Main Street Mafia Crips	Playboy Gangster Crips
7 - 4 Hoover	Gangsters in Grey	Insane Killer Crips
8 - Trey	Hoover Deuce	Harlem Mafia
9 - 3 Hoover	Insane Gangsta Crip	Rollin' 20s Crips
Grape St.	Kennedy Gunclapper Crips	Muslims Over Everything (MOE)
Haitian Outlaws	Northside Killer Gangsters	
107 Hoover Crips	Rollin' 30s Crips	

Other Crips sets:

Other (please specify with one set per line)

* 16. During the past 12 months, which OTHER gangs were present in your jurisdiction?

If there are NO other gangs in your jurisdiction, please check 'Other' and type 'None' in the box below.

Tribe MC	Pagans MC	Warlocks MC
Bishops MC	18th Street Gang	Vatos Locos
Latin Kings	Five Percenters	Trinitarios
La Mugre	Ñeta	Sureno 13
Hells Angels MC	Breed MC	Cafeteros
MS-13	Dominicans Don't Play	

Other: (Please enter one gang/set per line and include sets as distinct gangs for this question)

Other gangs

* 17. Of the gangs present in your jurisdiction, which would you classify as your most serious problem during the past 12 months?

* 18. Of the gangs present in your jurisdiction, which gang is most actively recruiting in your jurisdiction?

* 19. Are incarcerated gang members controlling or directing criminal activity in your jurisdiction?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 20. Does your agency have information indicating that gang members in your jurisdiction were recruited into their gang while in prison or county jail?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 21. Do any gangs within your jurisdiction espouse extreme political or religious ideologies (such as advocating violence or overthrow of the government)?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 22. Has your jurisdiction observed indications of links between gangs and extremist groups?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 23. Have criminal networks made up of members of more than one gang been identified in your jurisdiction?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 24. In the past 12 months, did street gang activity in your jurisdiction ... Increase / Decrease / Stay the same / Don't Know ?

Increase / Decrease / Stay the same / Don't Know

4. Juveniles and gangs

* 25. Does your agency use the Stationhouse Adjustment Program to refer youthful offenders to social services or intervention programs?

Yes / No / Don't Know

26. If you answered 'Yes' to the Question 25 above, has your agency used the Stationhouse Adjustment Program to refer GANG-INVOLVED offenders to social services or intervention programs?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 27. Does your agency maintain —or have access to — information regarding the education level of gang members in your jurisdiction?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 28. Does your agency maintain information regarding gang involvement of school truants or school drop-outs?

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 29. During the past 12 months, did your agency identify the presence of gangs inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction?

Yes / No / Don't Know

5. Gangs and Schools

* 30. During the past 12 months, which gangs were present in schools in your jurisdiction? Please check all that apply.

Bloods	MS-13	Vatos Locos
Crips	18th Street Gang	Trinitarios
Latin Kings	Five Percenters	Sureno 13
La Mugre	Neta	Cafeteros
Hells Angels MC	Dominicans Don't Play	

Other: (Please enter one gang per line)

Other: (Please enter one gang per line)

* 31. During the past 12 months, were there any 'gang -related' incidents inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction? (A "gang-related" incident is defined as a crime or delinquent act in which the suspect, offender, or victim is a gang member, regardless gang motivation or circumstances)

Yes / No / Don't Know

* 32. During the past 12 months, how many 'gang-related' incidents occurred inside or on the property of schools in your jurisdiction?

Number > 0

* 33. Please identify the frequency with which the following types of gang-related incidents occurred inside or on school property in your jurisdiction during the past 12 months:
 (Never/ Rarely/ Occasionally/ Frequently/ Don't Know/ Not Applicable)

Vandalism	(Never)
Theft	(Rarely)
Extortion	(Occasionally)
Assault	(Frequently)
Aggravated Assault	(Don't Know)
Homicide	(Not Applicable)
Attempted Homicide	(Never)
Narcotics Sales	(Rarely)
Weapons Possession	(Occasionally)
Trespassing	(Frequently)
Gang Recruitment	(Don't Know)
Display of Gang-Related Hand Signs or Clothing	(Not Applicable)

6. Thank you for completing the initial 2010 Gang Survey.

You may print a copy of your completed survey for your records by using [right-click --> Print]

When you are satisfied with your responses to the survey questions, click on the button labeled "Save and exit survey" on the last page to complete your survey. Once you have clicked "Save and exit survey" you cannot alter the survey responses.

1. Introduction - Gang Specific Survey

Please complete a gang-specific questionnaire for each gang that has been present in your jurisdiction during the past 12 months. For the purposes of this survey, gang "sets" or subgroups are considered distinct gangs: a gang-specific survey should be filled out for EACH such set or subgroup.

To assist you in entering information about multiple gangs in one interview session, this survey automatically returns to the top of a new, blank questionnaire after you click the button on the last page to save your responses for each gang.

2. Gang-Specific Questionnaire - - 2010 NJSP Street Gang Survey

This questionnaire collects responses concerning each of the gangs whose presence has been reported in your municipality.

*1. 4-Digit Municipal Code:
1234

Date Surveyed:

Municipality Name:
Municipality name

*2. Name of agency responding to survey:
Agency

*3. Name of officer responding to survey:
Name

*4. Rank / title of officer responding to the survey:
Rank

3. Gang Identifiers

* 5. Gang name:

* 6. Is this gang subordinate to or affiliated with a larger "umbrella" criminal organization (such as the United Blood Nation, Crips Street Gang or Hells Angels MC)?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

7. If "Yes" to the previous question, what is the name of the "umbrella" organization this gang is affiliated with?

* 8. Approximately how many (non-incarcerated) members of the gang mentioned in question #5 were present in your jurisdiction in the past 12 months? (Enter '9999' if you are unable to estimate the size of this gang.)

of members:

Number > 0

* 9. During the previous 12 months, were Transient and/or Resident members of this gang PRESENT in your jurisdiction? (You can check more than one box.)

Transient members Resident members Don't Know

* 10. During the previous 12 months, did Transient and/or Resident members of this gang COMMIT CRIMES in your jurisdiction? (You can check more than one box.)

Transient crime Resident crime Neither Don't Know

11. Approximately what percentage (%) of this gang's members fall into the following age categories (enter numerals only - no percentage symbol):

< 15 yoa	%
15 - 17 yoa	%
18 - 24 yoa	%
> 24 yoa	%
Don't Know	%

12. What is the ratio (%) of male to female members? (enter numerals only - no percentage symbol)

Male	%
Female	%
Don't Know	%

*13. What is the racial/ethnic composition of this gang?

	White	Latino	Black	Asian	Other
< 10%	F	F	F	F	F
10%	F	F	F	F	F
20%	F	F	F	F	F
30%	F	F	F	F	F
40%	F	F	F	F	F
50%	F	F	F	F	F
60%	F	F	F	F	F
70%	F	F	F	F	F
80%	F	F	F	F	F
90%	F	F	F	F	F
100%	F	F	F	F	F

4. Gang Criminality

14. During the past 12 months, which of the following types of violent crime have members of this gang perpetrated in your jurisdiction? Please check all that apply.

Assault	Kidnapping
Aggravated Assault	Sexual Assault
Attempted Homicide	Carjacking
Homicide	None

15. During the past 12 months, which of the following theft crimes have members of this gang perpetrated in your jurisdiction? Please check all that apply.

Robbery	Credit Card Fraud	Mortgage Fraud
Cargo Theft	Cyber crime	Securities Fraud
Shoplifting	Embezzlement	Tax Fraud
Stolen Property Distribution	Extortion	Telecom Fraud
Commercial Burglary	Forgery	Vehicle Theft
Residential Burglary	Healthcare Fraud	None
Bank Fraud	Insurance Fraud	

16. During the past 12 months, which of the following types of drug trafficking crimes have members of this gang perpetrated in your jurisdiction? (Check all that apply)

	Retail	Mid-level	Wholesale	Don't	None
marijuana	G	G	G	G	G
cocaine	G	G	G	G	G
heroin	G	G	G	G	G
ecstasy	G	G	G	G	G
methamphetamin	G	G	G	G	G
PLDs (Prescription Legend Drugs)	G	G	G	G	G
Other	G	G	G	G	G

If you checked 'Other,' please specify:

Other drug type:

17. During the past 12 months, which of the following miscellaneous crime types have members of this gang perpetrated in your jurisdiction? Please check all that apply.

Bribery	Illegal Casinos/Card Rooms	Prostitution
Counterfeit Currency	Loansharking	Weapons Trafficking
Counterfeit Merchandise	Money Laundering	Witness Tampering
Cyber-Gambling	Official Corruption	None
Document Fraud	Policy Betting (numbers)	
Human Trafficking	Sports Betting	

5. Gang Capabilities

* 18. Does this gang have cooperative relationship with another gang or gangs outside your jurisdiction?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

* 19. In the past 12 months, has this gang been involved in a conflict with another gang in your jurisdiction?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

(please specify the rival gang here)

* 20. Have you observed any indications that this gang is attempting to recruit people who have military experience or training?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

21. If you answered 'Yes' to the previous question, what military skills (if any) has this gang indicated are desirable?

Specific military skills sought, if any

* 22. Do members of this gang in your jurisdiction have ownership/ management stakes in legitimate businesses or real estate?

(Check all that apply)

Legitimate business

Neither

Real estate

Don't Know

* 23. Are members of this gang charged 'dues' for membership?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

* 24. Does this gang levy 'taxes' or 'rent' on non-members (criminal or noncriminal)?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

* 25. Does this gang hold regular meetings?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

* 26. During the past 12 months, have there been any threats or assaults against law enforcement by this gang in your jurisdiction?

(Check all that apply)

Yes, threats

Yes, assaults

Neither

Don't Know

* 27. During the past 12 months, have any members of this gang in your jurisdiction expressed an intent to target the general public with violence?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

* 28. During the past 12 months, have any members of this gang in your jurisdiction expressed an intent to target elected officials or public officials with violence?

Yes/ No/ Don't Know

6. Thank you for completing this gang-specific questionnaire

If you would like to print a copy of this completed survey for your records, use the browser's "Print" function [right-click --> Print].

After you click on the "Save" button, this survey automatically returns to the top of a new, blank gang-specific questionnaire. If you have additional gangs present in your jurisdiction, you can begin answering the gang-specific survey questions that apply to these gangs.

If no other gangs have been present in your jurisdiction, you can log off after you have saved your survey responses.

Thank you again for taking the time to respond to the 2010 Street Gang Survey.

APPENDIX C:
Gang Members Per Municipality
(Specific Gangs)

Sex Money Murder (SMM) Bloods - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
Paterson	Passaic	Perms Grove borough	Deptford township	Clinton town	Camden
Newark		Woodbine borough	Haledon borough	Dover town	Deerfield township
Trenton		Franklin township	Spotswood borough	Glassboro borough	East Newark borough
		Irvington township	Wall township	Keyport borough	Freehold borough
		Somers Point	Wrightstown borough	Morris township	Galloway township
		Union City	Harrison town	Morristown town	Hamilton township
		West New York town	Long Branch	Teaneck township	Hopewell township
		Bridgeton	Newton town	Woodbridge township	Jersey City
		Millville	Toms River township		Linden
		Plainfield	Westfield town		North Bergen township
		Salem	Bordentown township		North Hanover township
		Guttenbergtown	Bridgewater township		Paramus borough
		Englewood	Highlands borough		Piscataway township
			Middle township		Pittsgrove township
			North Plainfield borough		Phmsted township
			River Edge borough		West Orange township
			Roselle borough		Willingboro township
			Lawrence township		
			Lindenwold borough		
			Lower township		
			Middletown township		
			South Toms River borough		
			Seaside Heights borough		
			Jackson township		
			Westville borough		
			Egg Harbor township		
			Rahway		
			Bayonne		
			Beverly		
			Burlington township		
			City of Orange township		
			Ewing township		
			Fairview borough		
			Hightstown borough		
			Ocean township		
			Permsauken township		
			Pleasantville		
			South River borough		
			Asbury Park		
			East Orange		
			Burlington		
			Hoboken		
			Keansburg borough		
			Pemberton township		
			Vineland		
			Montclair township		
			Wilwood		
			Brick township		
			Fairfield township		
			Lakewood township		
			Mount Holly township		
			New Brunswick		
			Upper Deerfield township		

9-3 Nine Trey Bloods - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
Newark	Paterson	East Orange	Denville township	Barneget township	Camden
	Trenton	West New York town	Glassboro borough	Delanco township	Deerfield township
		New Brunswick	Highland Park borough	Deptford township	Eatontown borough
		Atlantic City	Long Branch	Hillsborough township	Galloway township
		Bridgeton	Middle township	Keyport borough	Gloucester township
		Berlin township	Mount Holly township	Lakewood township	Hamilton township
		Asbury Park	Riverside township	Matawan borough	Hopewell township
		Guttenberg town	Woodbury	West Long Branch borough	Irvington township
			Florence township	Woodbridge township	Jersey City
			Little Egg Harbor township		Keansburg borough
			Monroe township		Linden
			Toms River township		Lumberton township
			Clementon borough		Middletown township
			Lopatcong township		Morris township
			Momstown town		Neptune City borough
			Nutley township		Paramus borough
			Woodlynne borough		Passaic
			Bordentown township		Pittsgrove township
			Bridgewater township		South Brunswick township
			Edison township		South Plainfield borough
			Hightstown borough		Willingboro township
			Lawrence township		
			Lindenwold borough		
			Millville		
			North Plainfield borough		
			Egg Harbor township		
			Lower township		
			North Brunswick township		
			Highlands borough		
			Vineland		
			Franklin township		
			Ocean township		
			South River borough		
			Wildwood		
			Maplewood township		
			Pemberton township		
			Phillipsburg town		
			Piscataway township		
			Princeton township		
			Union City		
			City of Orange township		
			Garfield		
			Hoboken		
			Pennsauken township		
			Winslow township		

G-Shine/Gangster Killer Bloods (GKB) - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
Trenton		City of Orange township	Bordentown township	Bridgewater township	Highlands borough
		South Toms River borough	Deptford township	Lakewood township	Camden
		Franklin township	Deptford township	Nutley township	Galloway township
		Englewood	Teaneck township	Pittsgrove township	Linden
		Irvington township	Woodbridge township	Wildwood	Piscataway township
		Paterson	Burlington	Woodbridge township	South Brunswick township
		City of Orange township	Long Branch	Brigantine	Willingboro township
		East Orange	Washington township	Montclair township	Camden
		Plainfield	Lower township	Mount Holly township	Deerfield township
		New Brunswick	Asbury Park	Riverside township	Eatontown borough
		Newark	Bordentown township	West Deptford township	Galloway township
			Dover town	Wildwood	Gloucester township
			Seaside Heights borough		Hamilton township
			Westampton township		Morris township
			Hightstown borough		Neptune City borough
			Keansburg borough		Piscataway township
			Lindenwold borough		Pleasantville
			Lyndhurst township		Rahway
			Pohatcong township		South Plainfield borough
			Bridgewater township		
			Edison township		
			Hightstown borough		
			Lindenwold borough		
			Lower township		
			Pemberton township		
			Westfield town		
			Lawrence township		
			Morristown town		
			Vineland		
			West Orange township		
			Ocean township		
			Ewing township		
			Bayonne		
			Carteret borough		
			Ewing township		
			North Brunswick township		
			Phillipsburg town		
			Union City		
			Voorhees township		
			East Orange		
			Bound Brook borough		
			Maplewood township		

Fruit Town Brims Bloods - Members per municipality					
200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Bridgeton	Teaneck township	Deptford township	Jackson township	Camden
	Paterson		Fort Lee borough	Monroe township	Clayton borough
			Keansburg borough	Mount Holly township	Deerfield township
			Westville borough	Washington township	Highlands borough
			Asbury Park	Woodbury	Jersey City
			Glassboro borough		
			Carteret borough		
			Clementon borough		
			Lakewood township		
			River Edge borough		
			Toms River township		
			Woodlynne borough		
			Lindenwold borough		
			Salem		
			Millville		
			Hoboken		
			Fairfield township		
			Plainfield		
			Upper Deerfield township		

MOB Piru Bloods - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Newark	Plainfield	Lakewood township	Hightstown borough	Fort Lee borough
			Lindenwold borough	Middlesex borough	Camden
			Morristown town	Seaside Park borough	Deerfield township
			Mount Holly township		East Newark borough
			North Plainfield borough		Galloway township
			South Toms River borough		Gloucester township
			Bogota borough		Hawthorne borough
			Keansburg borough		Jersey City
			Wildwood		Linden
			Seaside Heights borough		Neptune township
			Toms River township		Pittsgrove township
			East Orange		Willingboro township
			Burlington		
			City of Orange township		
			Pemberton township		
			Union City		
			Asbury Park		
			Pemberton borough		
			Pennsauken township		

Grape Street Crips - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
Newark	Irvington township	City of Orange township	Ocean township	Belmar borough	Fort Lee borough
		East Orange	Toms River township	Bordentown township	Camden
		Bridgeton	Clementon borough	Bridgewater township	Deerfield township
		Millville	Dover town	Denville township	Hopewell township
		Paterson	Edison township	Matawan borough	Neptune township
		Trenton	Keansburg borough	West Orange township	Piscataway township
			Lindenwold borough	Woodbridge township	Pittsgrove township
			Mount Holly township		Rahway
			Woodlynne borough		Roselle borough
			Burlington		Willingboro township
			Ewing township		
			Maplewood township		
			Nutley township		
			Phillip sburg town		
			Sayreville borough		
			Teaneck township		
			Asbury Park		
			Morris town town		
			Union township		
			Vineland		
			South Toms River borough		
			South River borough		
			Fairfield township		
			Upper Deerfield township		
			Pennsauken township		
			Englewood		

5 Deuce Hoover Crips - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Irvington township	Englewood	Bordentown township	Delanco township	Camden
	Paterson	Atlantic City	Burlington	Matawan borough	Clementon borough
		Pleasantville	Eastampton township		Galloway township
		Trenton	Vineland		Jersey City
		Newark	Asbury Park		Neptune township
			Ewing township		Piscataway township
			Hightstown borough		Sayreville borough
			West Orange township		Woodlynne borough
			Plainfield		
			East Orange		

Rollin' 60s Crips - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
		Newark	Middletown township	Egg Harbor township	Fort Lee borough
		Irvington township	Lindenwold borough	Woodbridge township	Camden
			Montclair township		Paranus borough
			Asbury Park		Roselle borough
			East Orange		Willingboro township
			Teaneck township		
			Englewood		

Latin Kings - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
Paterson	Trenton	Hoboken	Collingswood borough	Barnegat township	Fort Lee borough
	Wayne township	Plainfield	Deptford township	Beverly	Bohota borough
		Atlantic City	Galloway township	Denville township	Camden
		Milville	Harrison town	Dunellen borough	Cherry Hill township
		Dover town	Matawan borough	Evesham township	East Newark borough
		Elmwood Park borough	Middle township	Glassboro borough	Freehold borough
		Union City	Montague township	Moonachie borough	Glen Ridge borough
		Vine land	Montclair township	New Providence borough	Gloucester township
		Plainfield	Morristown town	Nutley township	Hamilton township
		Plainfield	Ocean township	Pemberton township	Jersey City
			Ramsey borough	Wall township	Linden
			River Edge borough	Washington township	Margate City
			Roselle Park borough	Westfield town	Morris township
			West Milford township	Woodbridge township	Newton town
			Woodlyne borough	Woodland Park borough	North Bergen township
			Plainsboro township		Paramus borough
			Cliffside Park borough		Passaic
			East Orange		Pleasantville
			Hillsborough township		Rahway
			Jackson township		Sayreville borough
			Long Branch		South Plainfield borough
			Lopatcong township		Weehavken township
			Magnolia borough		West Orange township
			Mount Olive township		Wharton borough
			Clementon borough		
			Highland Park borough		
			Kearnsburg borough		
			Bridge ton		
			Ewing township		
			Fairfield township		
			Fairview borough		
			Freehold township		
			Piscataway township		
			Seaside Heights borough		
			South Brunswick township		
			Upper Deerfield township		
			Wildwood		
			Riverside township		
			Little Egg Harbor township		
			Egg Harbor township		
			North Brunswick township		
			Bordentown township		
			City of Orange township		
			Howell township		
			Franklin township		
			Pennsauken township		
			Garfield		
			Carteret borough		
			Englewood		
			Guttenberg town		
			Keamy town		
			Lakewood township		
			New Brunswick		
			North Plainfield borough		
			Toms River township		

Neta - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Trenton	Elizabeth	Bridgewater township	Aberdeen township	Camden
		Paterson	Lakewood township	Barnegat township	City of Orange township
			Keamy town	Collingswood borough	Eatontown borough
			Seaside Heights borough	Delanco township	Hamilton township
			Wildwood	East Orange	Margate City
			Bridgeton	Evesham township	Morris township
			Dover town	Morristown town	Paramus borough
			Guttenberg town	Woodbridge township	Passaic
			Hightstown borough		Pleasantville
			Nutley township		West Orange township
			Union City		
			Galloway township		
			Highland Park borough		
			Perth Amboy		
			Vineland		
			Plainfield		

Pagans MC - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Atlantic City	Greenwich township	Berlin township	Alpha borough	Buena Vista township
		Independence township	Delanco township	Barnegat township	Brick township
		Little Egg Harbor township	New Hanover township	Brigantine	Cherry Hill township
		Jackson township	Paulsboro borough	Edison township	Clayton borough
		Somers Point	Pittsgrove township	Evesham township	Deerfield township
		Lindenwold borough	Riverside township	Fair Lawn borough	Dennis township
			Toms River township	Kearsburg borough	Gloucester township
			Union Beach borough	Logan township	Lower township
			Washington township	Mansfield township	Margate City
			Woodbine borough	Mantua township	National Park borough
			Burlington	Monroe township	Newton town
			Cinnaminson township	North Plainfield borough	Rahway
			Deptford township	Palmyra borough	Seaside Park borough
			Piscataway township	Pohatcong township	Tuckerton borough
			Port Republic	South Brunswick township	Westville borough
			Seaside Heights borough	Wantage township	Wildwood
			Stafford township	West Deptford township	
			Brooklawn borough	Woodbridge township	
			Gloucester City		
			Hazlet township		
			North Haledon borough		
			Franklin township		
			Keamy town		
			Waterford township		
			Egg Harbor township		
			Atlantic Highlands borough		
			Buena borough		
			Elizabeth		
			Hamilton township		
			Middle township		
			Millville		
			Pleasantville		
			Bridgewater township		
			Franklin township		
			Berkeley Heights township		
			Elmwood Park borough		
			Garfield		
			Mullica township		

MS-13 - Members per municipality

200 or more	100-199	21-99	2-20	1	0 or unknown
	Plainfield	Bound Brook borough	Cherry Hill township	Egg Harbor township	Fort Lee borough
	West New York town	Lakewood township	Glassboro borough	Frenchtown borough	Camden
		Bridgeton	Kearny town	Hamilton township	City of Orange township
		Morristown town	Long Branch	Highlands borough	Clementon borough
		Union City	Pemberton township	Hillsborough township	Cliffside Park borough
		Elizabeth	Riverside township	North Bergen township	East Newark borough
		Trenton	Toms River township	Ocean township	Eatontown borough
			Washington township	Paramus borough	Freehold borough
			Somers Point	Wall township	Gloucester township
			West Orange township	Westfield town	Hamilton township
			Bridgewater township		Kearnsburg borough
			Galloway township		Morris township
			Bloomington borough		Phillipsburg town
			Ramsey borough		Piscataway township
			South River borough		Pittsgrove township
			Dover town		South Plainfield borough
			Hightstown borough		Teaneck township
			North Plainfield borough		Ventnor City
			Pennsauken township		Weehawken township
			Howell township		Woodlynne borough
			Atlantic City		
			Englewood		
			Flemington borough		
			Robbinsville township		
			Fairview borough		
			Guttenberg town		
			Highland Park borough		
			Lindenwold borough		