

Project 6.1
Organization and Networks of Transnational Gangs

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INTRODUCTION

Going beyond a doorstep defense of U.S. security requires developing strategic responses to serious threats at some distance from U.S. borders. One such threat is that of third-country nationals who use Mexican territory as a gateway to enter the U.S., often legally, to engage in criminal activity or to commit political violence. This project extends existing studies of transnational criminal gangs in Central America to anticipate methods and approaches that could be used by third-country nationals to commit crime or politically-motivated violence in the United States. The two primary objectives of this study include: 1) further understanding the organizational structure and sophistication of transnational criminal gangs and their capacity to facilitate mobility and migration through Mexico into the U.S.; and 2) further understanding the dynamic social networks of transnational criminal gangs and their capacity to facilitate mobility and migration through Mexico into the U.S.

BACKGROUND IN BRIEF

Currently, there is little intelligence, research, or systematically gathered data that can provide field operations officers, intelligence specialists, or policymakers within the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, or Department of Defense with a description of the migration and mobility patterns of transnational gangs between the U.S. and Central America, through Mexican territory; or that can provide them with a framework for understanding the mobility patterns of third country nationals and how such persons, using methods similar to those of transnational gangs, enter the United States. As a consequence, results of this research will provide initial information to policymakers on some of the methods criminal organizations might use to enter the U.S. for the purpose of engaging in crime and/or politically-motivated violence.

The current project supports the work of the ICE National Gang Unit in a number of ways, particularly as it relates to their international program. First, the current project provides a more thorough understanding of the scope, nature, and methods that third-country nationals use to enter the U.S. through Mexico. It is recognized that third-country nationals (non-U.S. or Mexican citizens) wishing to enter the U.S. (legally and illegally) often travel through Mexico for a variety of reasons related to geographic proximity, economics, and culture. Recently, some policymakers have voiced concern that the southern border is particularly vulnerable to a third-country national entering the U.S. to commit crime or politically-motivated violence, more information is need on this topic.

Second, the current project examines the organizational capacity of a well known Central American gang, MS-13. We are particularly interested in whether the migration patterns of transnational gangs from a third country are different or unique from other groups. One possibility is that transnational gangs are more organizationally sophisticated, and that they have increased capacity to navigate through Mexico and into the U.S. Another possibility is that transnational gangs have established deep informal social networks that extend from El Salvador, into Mexico, and the U.S. because of their prior involvement in transnational crime, and these social networks result in their increased capacity to enter the U.S. If third-country transnational gangs do possess organizational structures or have unique social networks that permit increased capacity to enter the U.S. it poses a unique security risk to national security that should be further understood.

A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for this project was purposefully constructed to gain a comprehensive view of the organizational structure, migratory patterns, and social networks of Central American gangs. In particular, the present study brings together multiple sources of data in order to get a clearer picture of the gang members that move between the US and Central America, and to help explain, clarify, and corroborate issues surrounding transnational gangs. In particular, the present study seeks to examine: 1) the scope of the gang problem in El Salvador and the United States, 2) the criminal activity engaged in by MS-13 in El Salvador and the United States, 3) the organizational structure of MS-13, and 4) the methods and approaches that could be used by third-country nationals to enter the U.S.

INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL GANG EXPERTS (a.k.a. key stakeholder interviews)

In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with local gang experts in the U.S. and Central America to describe the migration and mobility patterns of transnational gangs between the U.S. and Central America. Initial contact was made with those who have been determined to have expert knowledge on gangs or migration/mobility patterns as well as organizational structure of gangs. These included individuals from sectors such as: law enforcement, corrections, military, immigration, social services, NGO's, and research. Using a semi-structured survey instrument, data were collected over a seven-month period, from October 2009 through May 2010. A snowball sample approach was used for this study. The first participants were identified by the ICE National Gang Unit. These individuals were asked to nominate others who have significant contact with gang members or who have substantial expertise in gang-migrant/mobility patterns or organizational structure of gangs. Once potential participants were identified, they were contacted and an interview was scheduled.

The main purpose of the interviews with stakeholders was to understand the scope of the Salvadorian gang problem, their involvement in criminality, their organizational capacity, and their migration and mobility patterns between the U.S. and El Salvador. The interview schedule was comprised of over 100 questions and focused on seven major issues: 1) respondent background; 2) perceptions of gangs, 3) gang migration and immigration, 4) gang characteristics, 5) gang criminal involvement, 6) the drug-gang connection, and 7) gang organization. Interview data were collected systematically, but in a way that allowed flexibility for discovery. Efforts were made to encourage the officers to bring in outside information not called for from the interview schedule. Accordingly, the interviews were designed to obtain subjective reactions from those who were most knowledgeable about Salvadorian gangs. Each interview lasted approximately two hours. During the interview a recording device was used with the permission of the interviewee. When the interviewee did not permit the use of the recording device, paper and pencil were used to record the interview. The interviews were later transcribed or manually entered into a software package.

In the end, data were collected from 71 stakeholders, representing about fifty agencies. In general, the stakeholders were located in three geographic areas: Southern California (e.g., the greater Los Angeles area, Orange County, San Diego), the Washington DC Corridor (e.g., Washington DC, Prince Georges County, Maryland, Fairfax County, Virginia) and El Salvador. More specifically, among those interviewed more than 30 were from the Los Angeles area, 18 were from the Washington DC corridor, and more than 35 were from El Salvador.

EL SALVADOR POLICE GANG EXPERT SURVEY (a.k.a. Gang expert survey)

The El Salvador Gang Expert Survey asked police gang experts at the sub-station level to report on the scope and nature of the gang problem within their sub-station. The survey

instrument was designed to capture the number of gangs and gang members' in specific geographic areas and to gather information on their general characteristics and behavior. For example, the instrument included questions related to the age, ethnicity, and gender composition of each gang in the sub-station area, and included questions related to each gang's size, organizational structure, and involvement in criminality. The instrument was also designed to assess the risk that transnational gangs from El Salvador pose to the United States for the purpose of understanding their social ties to the United States, their involvement in transnational crime, and their various relationships with other criminal organizations.

The El Salvador Police Gang Expert Survey instrument was modeled after the Eurogang Expert Survey. The Eurogang Expert Survey was created by a group of prominent European and American scholars, later known as the Eurogang Working Group, which has met annually since the late 1990s (Decker and Weerman, 2005: viii). The instrument was created to collect data on the scope and nature of gang problems from individuals who have a strong understanding of gangs and gang problems such as police officers, street workers, and teachers (van Gemert, 2005). The instrument was specifically developed with the goal that it be used to "build a foundation of international comparative research" (van Gemert, 2005: 148).

A copy of the preliminary instrument was provided to a group of current and former Salvadorian police officers and United States Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) agents stationed in El Salvador for their review. As a consequence of their input and suggestions the text of the survey instrument was slightly altered to reflect local culture and language. Additionally, changes were made so that it captured unique issues related to Salvadorian gangs. The instrument collects information related to the scope and nature of the gang problem in their sub-station based on a formal definition of a street gang so that respondent's could distinguish

between youth groups and gangs. The definition of a gang used for the present study was the following:

“A street gang is any durable street-oriented youth group whose involvement in illegal activity is part of their group identity. “*Durability*” means several months or more and refers to the group, which continues despite turnover of participants. “*Street-oriented*” means spending a lot of group time outside home, work and school – often on streets, in shopping areas, in parks, in cars, and so on. “*Youth*” refers to average ages in the teens or early twenties or so. “*Illegal activity*” generally means delinquent or criminal behavior, not just bothersome activity. “*Identity*” refers to the group, not individual self-image.”

For organizational purposes National Civilian Police (PNC) in El Salvador are divided into 5 regions, 22 delegations, and 79 sub-delegations (i.e., sub-stations). In general, each sub-station represents a community. Three types of officers (i.e., patrol, investigators, and intelligence) are assigned to the sub-station and report to an inspector who is responsible for the geographic area. Patrol officers are primarily responsible for taking crime reports and conducting random preventative patrol within the boundaries of the sub-station, investigators are primarily responsible for conducting criminal investigations, and intelligence officers are primarily responsible for gathering, maintaining, and disseminating intelligence, including gang intelligence. All information and intelligence collected through these officers is disseminated to the sub-station’s inspector. For this reason, inspectors from each substation were selected to complete the police gang expert survey.

A list of all sub-stations was provided to the researchers to facilitate and track the completion of each survey instrument. In 2011, survey instruments were sent to a police commissioner, who was responsible for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of

intelligence in the agency. The instruments were then sent through inter-departmental mail to each substation's inspector who was asked to complete the survey instrument. Data were collected by the PNC from January through June 2011. It resulted in a response rate of 96.2% (n=76).

SALVADORIAN DEPORTEE SURVEY

Surveys were conducted with recently detained Salvadorians who were being deported from the United States back to El Salvador. This particular method was modeled after National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program, which was designed to collect, analyze, and report on the criminal behavior of recently booked arrestees. In-depth in-person surveys were focused on migration and mobility patterns between the U.S. and El Salvador, including co-occurring criminality and social networks.

Over the project period we collected survey data from deportees who were apprehended and detained in the Los Angeles Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office (LA ERO). The LA ERO's area of operations included the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo (<http://www.ice.gov/contact/ero/>). As a consequence, we interviewed Salvadorian deportees who were apprehended in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area and Central Coast of California. The LA ERO housed detained individuals at two facilities: Mira Loma Detention Center and the Santa Ana Detention Center. Mira Loma housed those who were considered low risk detainees (i.e., those who had no or a minor criminal records) and Santa Ana housed those who were classified as medium or high risk (i.e., those who had been arrested or convicted for serious misdemeanors and felonies).

Data were collected over three periods in each facility in 2011. In Mira Loma data were collected from March 7 through March 11, May 23rd through May 25th, and June 27th through

June 28th. In Santa Ana data were collected from April 5th through April 6th, May 31st through June 3rd, and June 29th through June 30th. During these data collection periods, for 8 to 10 hours each day, interviews were conducted by trained Spanish speaking interviewers. Because of their relatively small number we interviewed all Salvadorian detainees. Detainees who had been released between data collection periods were not eligible for data collection. Of the Salvadorian detainees present over the study period we approached or attempted to approach 449 of them. Of those approached we found that 22 of them were not eligible because they had already been interviewed during a previous data collection period and 3 of them were found to be ineligible because they were determined to be from another country, not El Salvador. Of the 424 eligible detainees, 11 were eligible but were not approached because we could not locate them in the facility and 18 declined to participate in the study. This resulted in a final sample of 395 Salvadorian detainees, or a response rate of 93.1%.

The survey instrument generated self-report data on a variety of socio-demographic and behavior variables. Specifically, the instrument collected data related to demographic variables (gender, ethnicity, age, living arrangements), educational and behavioral measures (frequency of prior arrests, drug use history, employment status, income), as well as questions about their immigration experiences. At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked about their ethnic background, age, marital status and educational background; and their gender was recorded on the instrument. Respondents were then asked a series of questions about firearms, criminal involvement, gangs, and social networks. Following these questions, detainees were asked the modes and methods of their immigration to the United States.

SALVADORIAN GANG MEMBER SURVEY

We interviewed active Salvadorian street gang members in El Salvador. Most of those recruited for participation in the study were located in Santa Tecla, El Salvador. Santa Tecla is located about 14 kilometers to the east of San Salvador. The most recent census figures from 2007 indicated that Santa Tecla has 31,855 households and a population of 121,908. It is considered one of the most urban cities in the country, with about 89% of residents living in an area characterized as urban. Almost 45% of the population graduated from high school, about 13% of economically active residents were unemployed, and just over 8% of households receive economic help from abroad. Perhaps the most defining characteristic of Santa Tecla is the degree of mobility among residents. About 41% of residents moved to Santa Tecla from another municipality, about 24% of residents moved from Santa Tecla to another municipality, and just under 2% of the population moved abroad.

Santa Tecla was characterized by a moderate amount of crime when compared to other parts of the country. For example, in 2010 there were 26 homicides, for a homicide rate of 21.33 per 100,000 residents. In 2011, official records indicated that there were 436 gang members in the city: 305 on the streets and 131 in prison. Specifically, there were 305 MS-13 and zero 18th street living (out of prison) in Santa Tecla and there were 120 MS-13 and 11 18th Street members in prison from this city.

In the summer of 2011 youth were recruited on the streets in the neighborhood through a snowball sampling methodology. Two Salvadorian outreach organizations provided initial introductions to two Salvadorian clique leaders. These clique leaders in turn referred active street gang members to us to be interviewed. The two clique leaders in the neighborhood were

provided with a \$10 incentive for every individual who was referred and was affiliated with a gang. Those individuals who completed the interview were in turn asked to serve as an intermediary, and provide the names of other gang members who might be eligible to participate in the study. All participants were provided with a \$30 incentive for participating in the study. All surveys were voluntary and anonymous. In the end, we interviewed 89 Salvadorian gang members.

The Salvadorian gang survey instrument was almost identical to the deportee survey instrument discussed above. Once again it was an in-person survey administered by trained Spanish speaking interviewers. It collected data related to demographic variables (gender, ethnicity, age, living arrangements), educational and behavioral measures (frequency of prior arrests, drug use history, employment status, income), as well as questions about their immigration experiences. At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked about their ethnic background, age, marital status and educational background; and their gender was recorded on the instrument. Respondents were then asked a series of questions about firearms, criminal involvement, gangs, and social networks. Following these questions, detainees were asked the modes and methods of their immigration to the United States.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DOCUMENTS/FILES

Documents produced by law enforcement, academics, and other agencies were collected for the present study. While some of these documents were obtained through libraries, no central depository existed for many of them, and as a consequence, they were collected as a result of “putting the word out” that we are looking for anything related to our study. These documents were intended to serve as both primary and secondary research materials. They served as primary research materials in that they are used to document what is currently understood about

Salvadorian gangs from the perspective of the institution in which we obtained the document. For example, agency statistics can be illustrative of the scope of the gang problem and can assist in constructing the realities of the gang problem, or at least the realities as documented by the agency. Accordingly, these documents provided a rich source of support for the findings derived from the interview data. By the end of the project we obtained a variety of documents and files including but not limited to: 1) data on illegal immigrants deported by ICE through Operation Community Shield, 2) data on the number of gang members and U.S. deportees by municipality from the PNC, 3) data on the number and characteristics of imprisoned gang and non-gang members from the Salvadorian national prison services, 4) GIS shape files and census data from the Salvadorian Department of Economics, 5) standard operating procedures, 6) annual reports, 7) inter-office communications, 8) peer-reviewed articles and books, and 9) intelligence and training materials.

The present study also made use of articles obtained from local newspapers. The newspaper articles were not only intended to provide a historical record of issues related to Salvadorian gangs, but also provided additional insight into the various external forces that may have influenced perceptions of them. Because the newspaper serves as a forum for the community to speak about its concerns, newspaper articles also provided a rich source of data on how those in the community feel about gangs. Accordingly, newspaper articles offer a different view of Central American gangs and may offer a different perspective than that received by gang experts or gang members themselves. Several methods were used to locate articles related to Central American gangs. The first was a computer search using the LexusNexis Academic newspaper indexing system with the key terms “Central American gang,” “El Salvadorian” “Salvadorian” “MS13,” “18th street” “Mara Salvatrucha,” and “Barrio 18.” While these search

terms brought up several hundred articles, which often times only provided vague references to the issue under study, only articles that provided insight were extracted. The second method is that over the course of the project we were provided with news articles by those we encountered in the field and these articles were copied and filed for later analysis.

A NOTE TO THE READER

It should be noted that the findings presented in the current version of this report should be considered preliminary because they do not represent analyses of all of the collected data. First, there were numerous delays related to the activation of the contract, which necessarily delayed data collection for over 6 months. Second, DHS protocol required that all foreign travel be approved before a trip was taken, this once again delayed data collected for many weeks over the course of the project. Third, obtaining official data on the appropriate location to conduct the Salvadorian deportee surveys, and then obtaining approval to conduct the interviews, took longer than expected. For example, we worked with the Houston ERO office, which stated that they would grant us access to detainees, but after one year formal approval to begin interviews never materialized. Fourth, approximately 2.25 years into the three year project we were denied approval to carry out interviews with gang members in El Salvador. Because this was an essential methodological component of the project we sought other funding for the data collection effort, which did not materialize for several months. Fifth, over the course of the study numerous opportunities came up for the collection of additional data not called for from the original methodological protocol and we believed that these sources of data would shed important light on the research questions. All of the above is to say that data collection was not completed until June 30, 2011 and we have not had the opportunity to thoroughly analyze all of the data. Over the next two to four months we look forward to completing analysis of all of the data and providing a more thorough and comprehensive report.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

In order to assess the scope of the gang problem in El Salvador we use the Gang Expert Survey as well as official documents from the government of El Salvador. Based on the Gang Expert Survey, Exhibit 3.1 shows that 88% (n=75) of substations in El Salvador reported a gang problem. In total, there were about 105 gangs and 13,133 gang members reported in these substations and each station averaged about 1.6 gangs and 205 gang members.

Exhibit 3.1: Gang and gang members by substation (n=76)

		n
Sub-Station has a gang problem	88%	75
Total number of gangs	105	64
Total number of gang members	13,133	64
Average number of gangs per station	1.64	64
Average number of members per station	205	64

Source: Gang Expert Survey

Exhibit 3.2 illustrates that of the 105 gangs reported by police substations, 64 (61.0%) were identified as MS-13 and 28 (26.7%) were identified as 18th Street, the remaining 13 (12.4%) were not explicitly identified by name. The 64 substations reporting a problem with MS-13 estimated a total of 7,806 members, at an average of about 122 members. Where 18th Street was reported as a problem (n=28, 26.7%), there were an estimated 174 members per station district. Most MS-13 gangs were formed sometime in 1997, on average, and most (59.7%) had been active in the area for more than 10 years. Substations reported, on average, that 18th Street gangs formed around 1996 and that 72.4% had been active for more than 10 years.

Exhibit 3.2: Salvadorian gang characteristics, by gang

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
		N		N		N
Number of members	7,806	64	4,860	28	12,666	92
Average year formed	1997.2	51	1996.2	26	1996.8	77
Time in existence		67		29		96
Less than 3 months	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
3 months to 1 year	1.5%		0.0%		1.0%	
1 to 4 years	10.4%		6.9%		9.4%	
5 to 10 years	28.4%		20.7%		26.0%	
11 to 20 years	49.3%		58.6%		52.1%	
More than 20 years	10.4%		13.8%		11.5%	

* p<.05

Source: Gang Expert Survey

Exhibit 3.3 shows the estimated number of gang members based on official reports from the police and prisons at the municipality level. According to official police reports, there are approximately 17,449 gang members in El Salvador, 10,864 of them belong to MS-13 and 6,585 are members of the 18th street gang. Not all gang members, however, are on the streets because they have been incarcerated. Based on official records, 3,323 18th Street gang members were incarcerated and about 4,139 MS-13 members were incarcerated.

Exhibit 3.3: Summary of official data recorded at the municipality level (n=262)

	Country Total
Total # of cliques	352
# of MS cliques	207
# of 18th Street cliques	145
Total # of gang members according to the police	17,449
# of MS members	10,864
# of 18th Street members	6,585
Total # of gang members in prison	7,762
# of MS prisoners	4,139
# of 18th street prisoners	3,323

Source: Official Documents

Our analyses indicated that gang membership was not evenly distributed across El Salvador. Gang members were clustered in certain parts of the country more than others. Exhibit 3.2 lists the top ten municipalities with the most gang members. Notably, San Salvador and Ilopango both have over 1,000 gang members, and 7 of the top ten municipalities with the most gang members are in the San Salvador department.

Exhibit 3.3: Top ten municipalities for the total number of gang members known to the police

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of gang members
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	1688
2	San Salvador	Ilopango	1015
3	San Salvador	Apopa	865
4	San Salvador	Soyapango	810
5	San Salvador	Cuscatancingo	650
6	San Salvador	Mejicanos	640
7	La Libertad	Colon	620
8	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	615
9	San Salvador	San Martin	550
10	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	456

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.4 shows the geographic distribution of gang members known to the police in El Salvador by municipality. Gang members were clustered around the central part of the country, near San Salvador.

Exhibit 3.4:

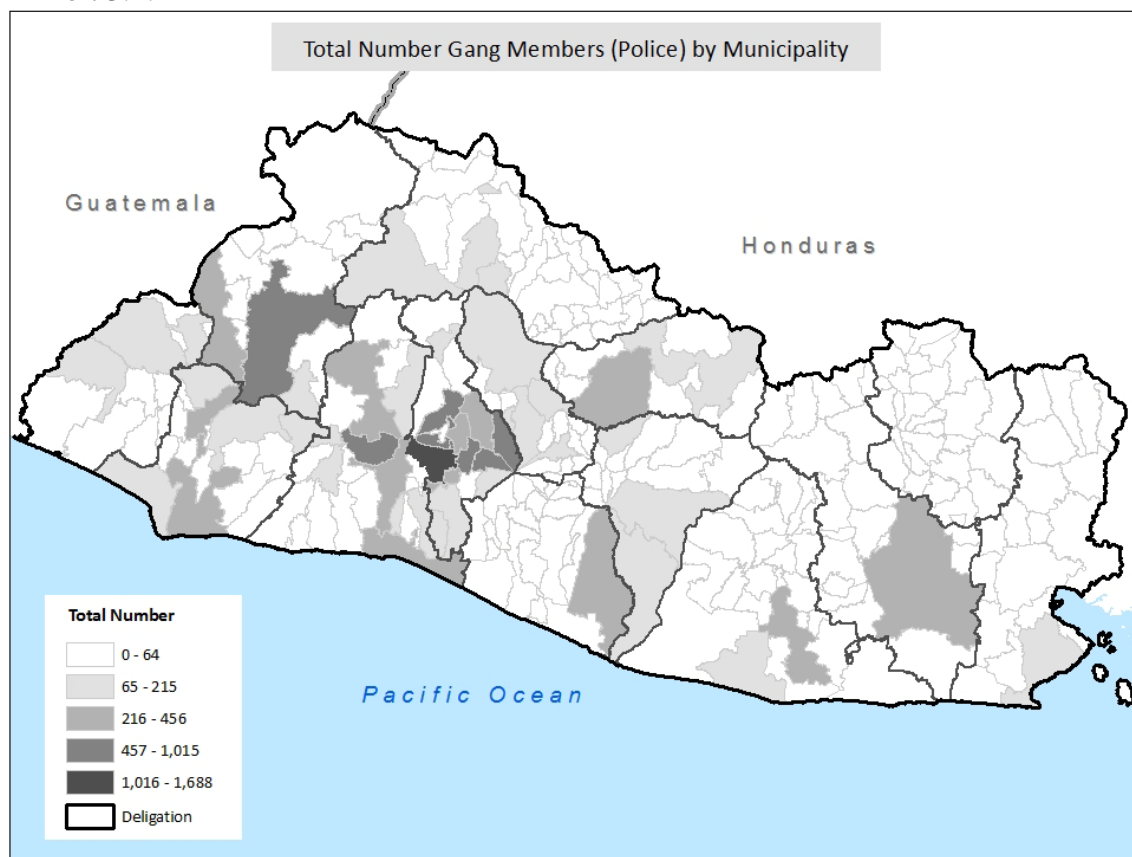


Exhibit 3.5 displays the top ten municipalities for the most gang cliques known to the police. Not surprisingly, many of the same municipalities with the most gang members also have the most cliques. There were three municipalities with twenty cliques, San Salvador, Apopa, and Soyapango.

Exhibit 3.5: Top ten municipalities for the total number of cliques

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of cliques
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	20
2	San Salvador	Apopa	20
3	San Salvador	Soyapango	20
4	San Salvador	Ilopango	18
5	San Salvador	Panchimalco	16
6	La Libertad	Colon	14
7	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	14
8	San Salvador	San Martin	12
9	Cuscatlan	San Pedro Perulapan	10
10	San Salvador	Mejicanos	9

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.6 shows the geographically clustering of the gang cliques known by the police in El Salvador. Cliques tended to cluster around the capital, San Salvador.

Exhibit 3.6:

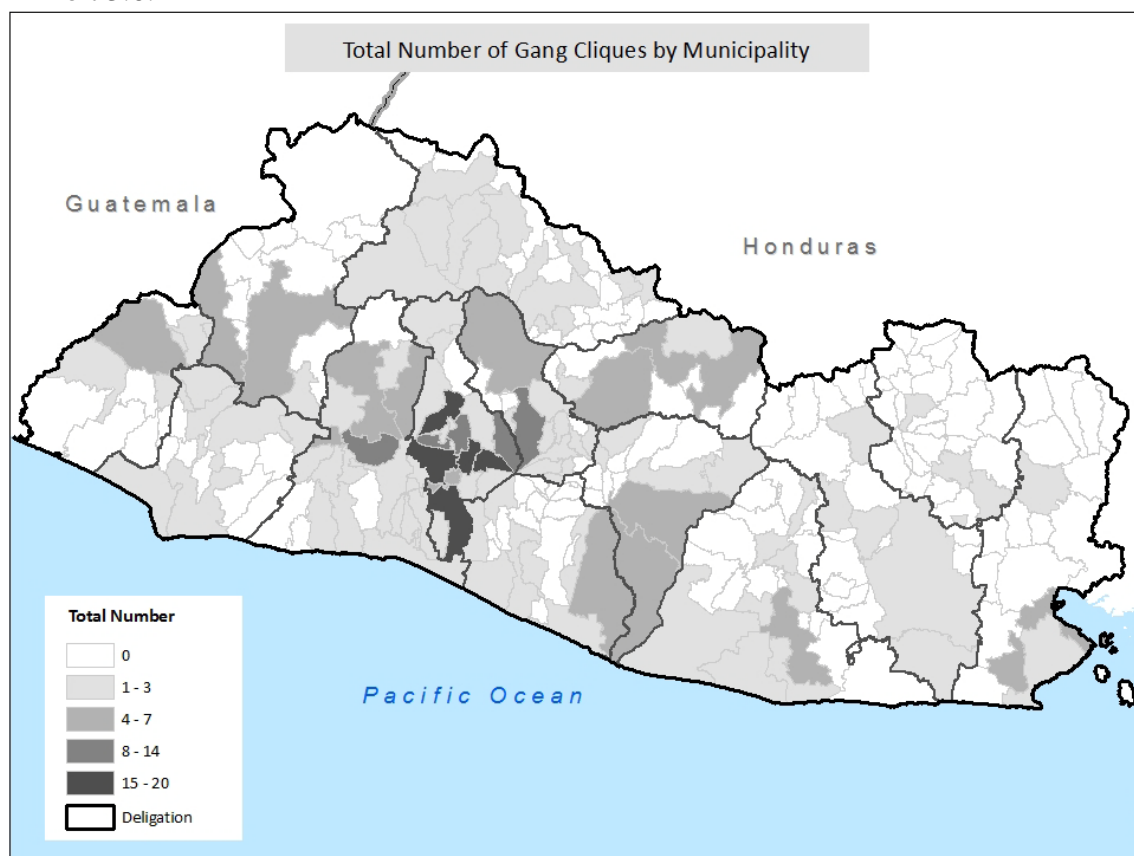


Exhibit 3.7 lists the top ten municipalities for the number of MS cliques known to the police. The Colon municipality in La Libertad had the highest number of cliques with 11, three other municipalities had 10 MS cliques, San Salvador, Apopa, and Soyapango.

Exhibit 3.7: Top ten municipalities for the total number of MS cliques known to police

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of MS cliques
1	La Libertad	Colon	11
2	San Salvador	San Salvador	10
3	San Salvador	Apopa	10
4	San Salvador	Soyapango	10
5	San Salvador	Ilopango	9
6	San Salvador	Panchimalco	8
7	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	7
8	San Salvador	San Martin	6
9	Cuscatlan	San Pedro Perulapan	5
10	La Libertad	San Juan Opico	5

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.8 shows the geographic distribution of MS cliques known to the police in El Salvador. The municipalities with the most MS cliques tended to be located near San Salvador, at the center of the country.

Exhibit 3.8:

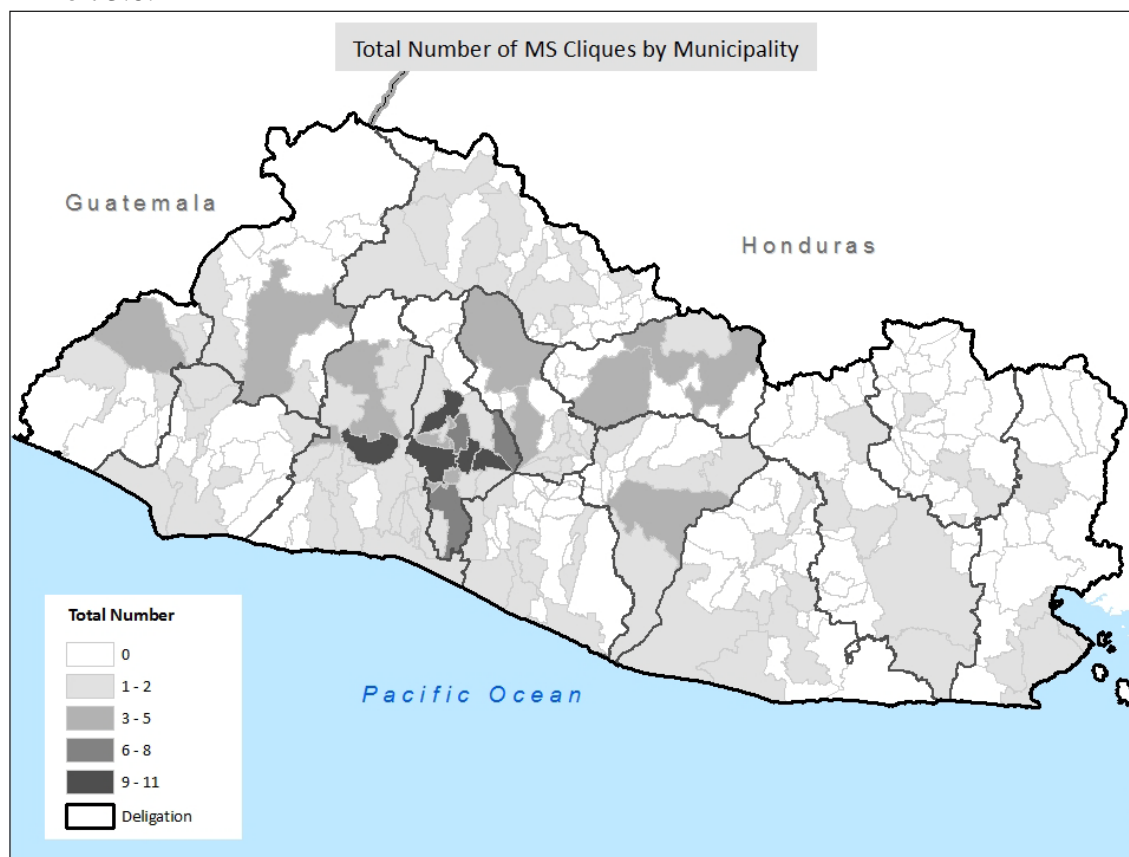


Exhibit 3.9 lists the top ten municipalities with the most MS gang members known to the police. Three municipalities had more than 500 MS members, San Salvador, Cuscatancingo, and Ilopango, all three of which are located in San Salvador department.

Exhibit 3.9: Top ten municipalities for the total number of MS members

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of MS members
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	875
2	San Salvador	Cuscatancingo	650
3	San Salvador	Ilopango	535
4	La Libertad	Colon	480
5	San Salvador	Apopa	410
6	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	410
7	San Miguel	San Miguel	407
8	San Salvador	San Martin	380
9	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	355
10	San Salvador	San Marcos	319

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.10 displays the geographic distribution of MS gang members known to the police. The illustration shows that there was a higher concentration of MS members around the capital as well as near San Miguel.

Exhibit 3.10:

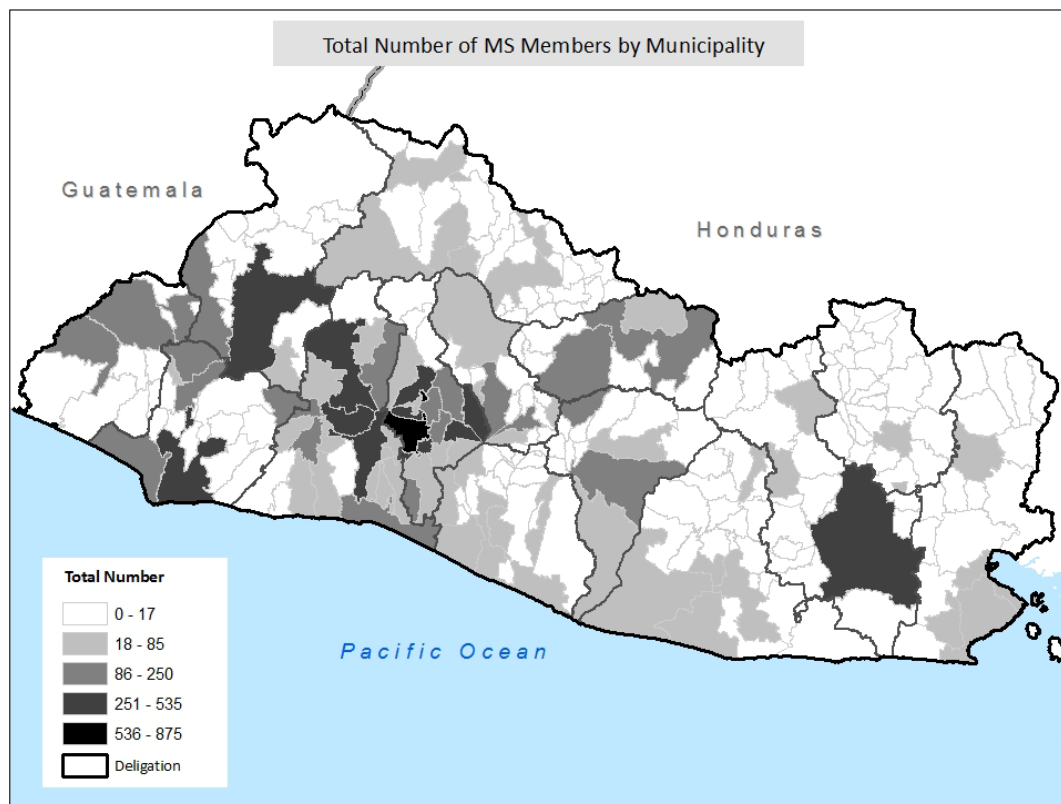


Exhibit 3.11 shows the top ten municipalities with the most 18th Street gang cliques known to the police. There were three municipalities with ten 18th Street cliques, San Salvador, Apopa and Soyapango, all located in the San Salvador department.

Exhibit 3.11: Top ten municipalities for the total number of 18th Street cliques

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of 18 th Street cliques
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	10
2	San Salvador	Apopa	10
3	San Salvador	Soyapango	10
4	San Salvador	Ilopango	9
5	San Salvador	Panchimalco	8
6	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	7
7	La Paz	Zacatecoluca	7
8	San Salvador	San Martin	6
9	San Salvador	Mejicanos	5
10	Cuscatlan	San Pedro Perulapan	5

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.12 shows the geographical clustering of the 18th street cliques. Like many of the previous maps, the 18th Street cliques were tightly clustered around San Salvador, the country's capital.

Exhibit 3.12:

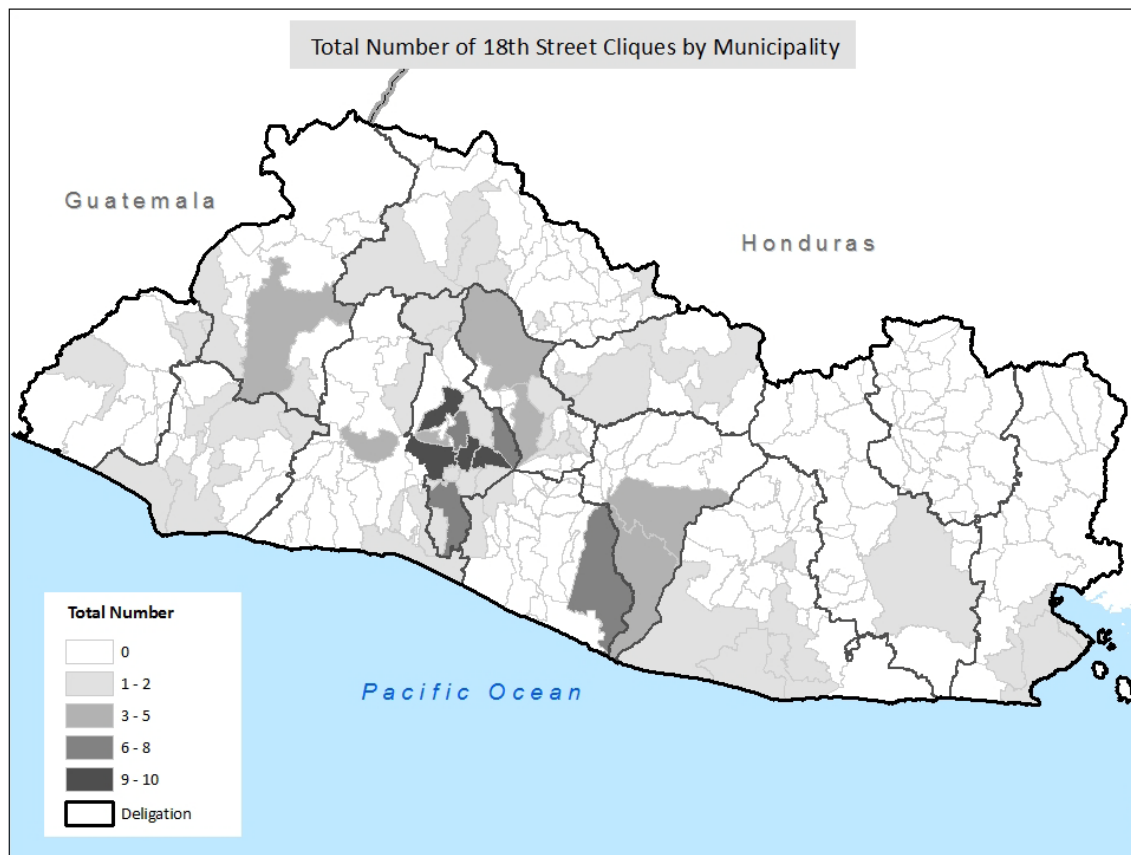


Exhibit 3.13 lists the top ten municipalities with respect to the number of 18th Street gang members known to the police. There were two municipalities with more than 500 18th Street gang members, San Salvador and Soyapango. To further illustrate the uneven distribution of gang members, one can see that even in the list of top ten, the top municipality had 817 gang members while the tenth ranked had 170, an almost five fold difference.

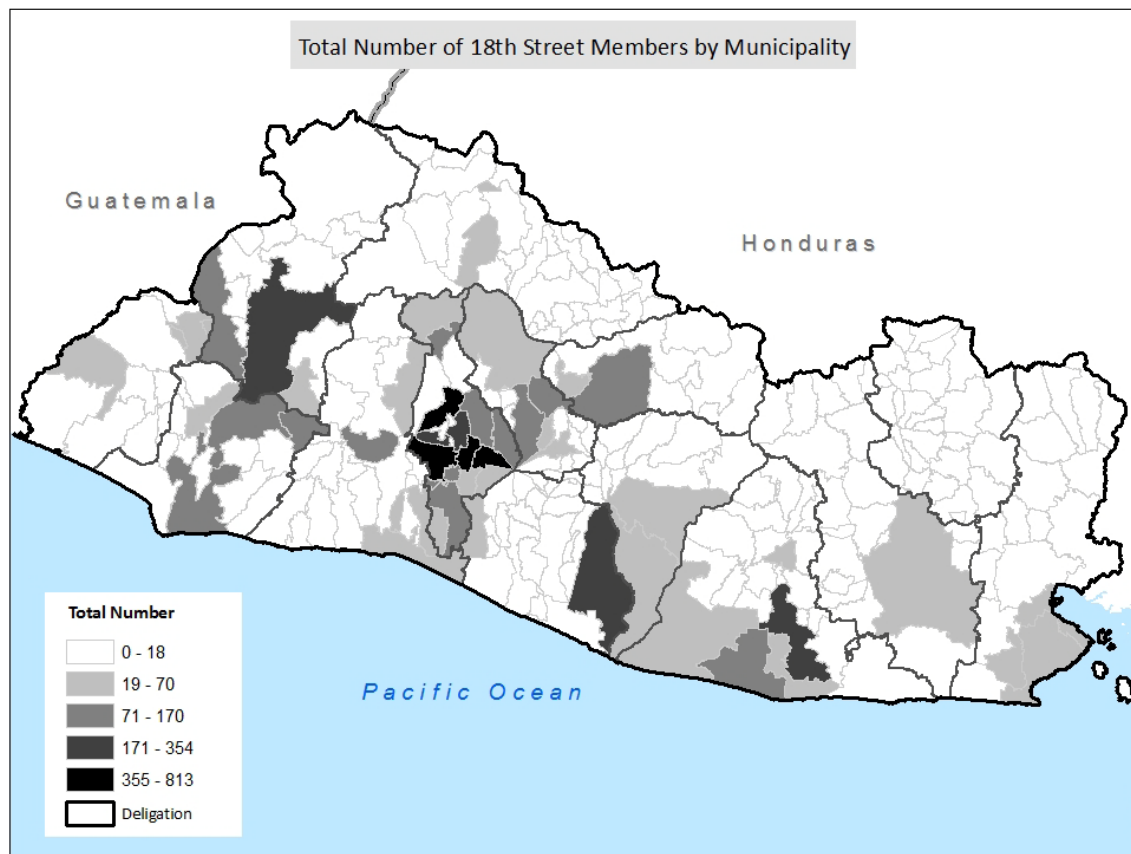
Exhibit 3.13: Top ten municipalities for the total number 18th Street members

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of 18th Street members
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	813
2	San Salvador	Soyapango	595
3	San Salvador	Ilopango	480
4	San Salvador	Apopa	455
5	San Salvador	Mejicanos	354
6	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	297
7	Usulután	Usulután	290
8	La Paz	Zacatecoluca	239
9	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	205
10	San Salvador	San Martín	170

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.14 shows the geographic distribution of 18th Street gang members in El Salvador. Members tended to cluster near San Salvador, while there are other hot spots throughout the country.

Exhibit 3.14:



Gang members were not only present on the streets and in the communities in El Salvador. Given the mano dura policies of the past decade, many gang members have been incarcerated. Exhibits 3.15 through 3.18 show the distribution of incarcerated gang members. They show the municipalities where the imprisoned gang members resided before their imprisonment, and where they will likely return. Exhibit 3.15 lists the top ten municipalities for the number of incarcerated MS gang members. At the top of the list is Santa Ana with 343 MS members from this municipality being incarcerated.

 Exhibit 3.15: Top ten municipalities for the total number MS members in prison

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of MS members in prison
1	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	343
2	San Salvador	Soyapango	277
3	San Salvador	San Salvador	275
4	La Libertad	Colon	144
5	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	131
6	La Libertad	Santa Tecla	120
7	San Salvador	San Martin	111
8	San Salvador	Ilopango	110
9	La Libertad	San Juan Opico	108
10	La Libertad	La Libertad	102

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.16 shows the geographic distribution of where incarcerated MS members resided before their incarceration. As would be expected, MS members are more likely to be incarcerated from places with higher concentrations of members, that is, near the country's capital, San Salvador.

Exhibit 3.16:

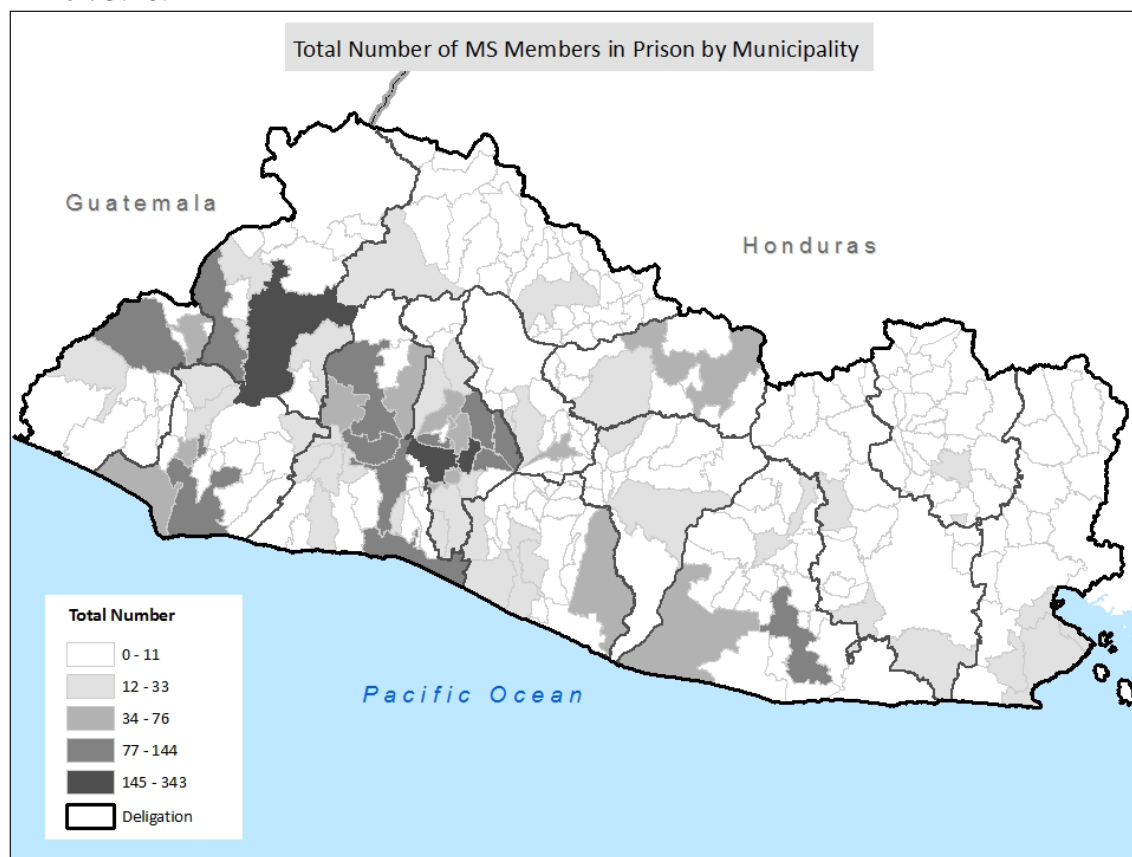


Exhibit 3.17 lists the top ten municipalities for the number of incarcerated 18th Street gang members. Over 300 18th Street members were incarcerated from the San Salvador and Apopa municipalities.

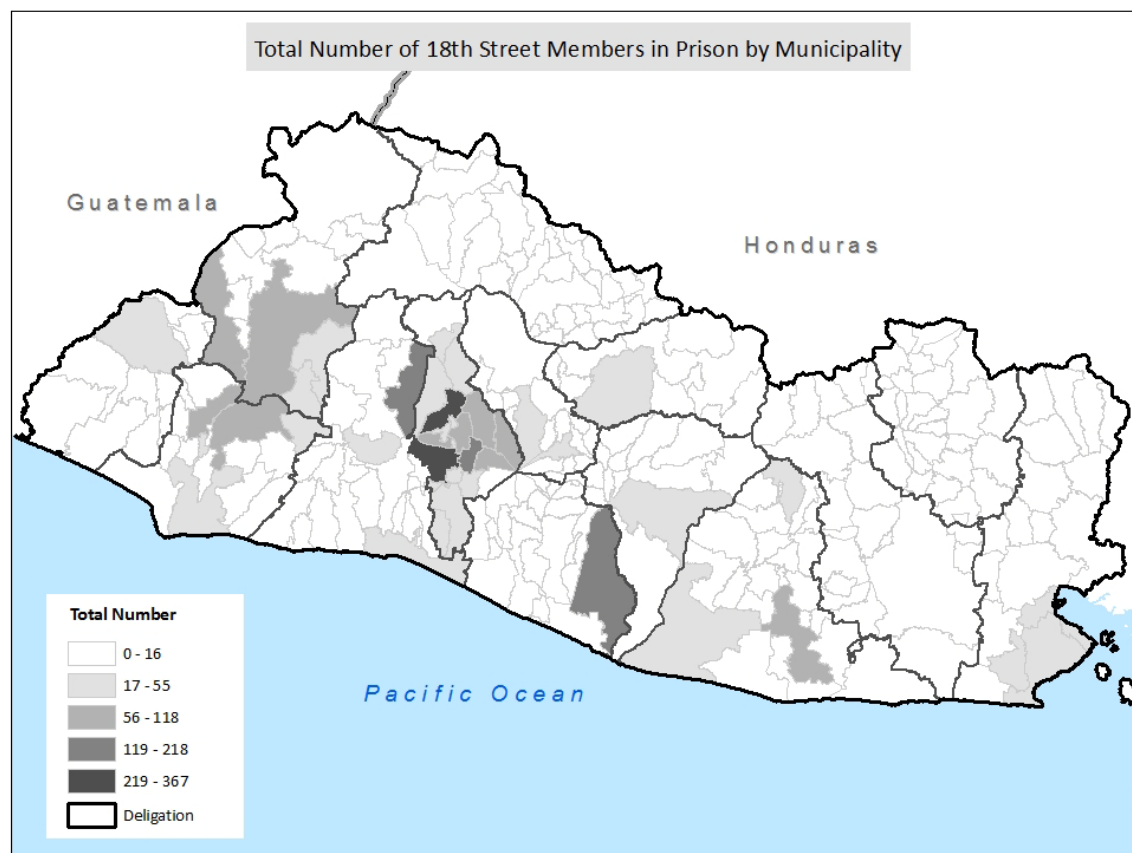
Exhibit 3.17: Top ten municipalities for the total number 18th Street members in prison

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of 18th Street members in prison
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	367
2	San Salvador	Apopa	350
3	San Salvador	Soyapango	218
4	La Libertad	Quezaltepeque	190
5	La Paz	Zacatecoluca	160
6	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	118
7	Santa Ana	Chalchuapa	105
8	Sonsonate	Izalco	105
9	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	99
10	San Salvador	San Martin	90

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.18 shows the geographic distribution of incarcerated 18th Street gang members. Incarcerated 18th Street members were most likely to come from the area around San Salvador.

Exhibit 3.18:



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GANGS

The gang expert survey called for the expert to indicate the average age of the members of each gang in their sub-station. None of the gang experts reported gangs with an average age of members being under the age of 12 years old or over the age of 25 years old. About 8% of the MS-13 cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 12 to 15 years old, about 38% of the MS 13 cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 16 and 18 years old, and about 55% of the MS-13 cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 19 and 25 years old.

Experts reported that the typical age of members belonging to an 18th street clique were slightly younger than those belonging to MS-13. For instance, 14.3% of the 18th street cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 12 to 15 years old, about 42.9 percent of the 18th Street cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 16 and 18 years old, and about 42.9% of the 18th street cliques were characterized as having members that were primarily between the ages of 19 and 25 years old.

The average youngest age of Salvadorian gang members was 13.4 years old and the average age of the oldest gang member was 38.4 years old. There were some differences between MS-13 and 18th Street. The average age of the youngest MS-13 members was reported to be 12.5 years old, compared to 15.3 years old for 18th Street. The average age of the oldest MS-13 members was reported to be 37.5 years old, compared to 40.7 years old for 18th Street.

Exhibit 3.19 further shows that 4% of cliques in El Salvador were entirely comprised of male members, 94.8% of cliques were reported to be primarily comprised of males, and 1% of cliques were reported to be comprised of half males and half females. There was some slight variation with respect to the gender composition of the gang when comparing MS-13 and 18th Street. About 7% of 18th Street cliques were said to be entirely comprised of male gang members compared to 3% of MS-13 cliques. Just over 96% of MS-13 and 93.1% of 18th Street cliques were primarily comprised of males. While about 2% of MS-13 cliques were reported to be comprised of half males and half females, none of the 18th Street cliques were believed to have as many female gang members.

Exhibit 3.19: Salvadorian gang characteristics

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
		N		N		N
Average youngest	12.5	67	15.3	29	13.4	96
Average oldest	37.5	66	40.7	28	38.4	94
Age distribution		64		28		92
Under 12 years old	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
12-15 years old	7.8%		14.3%		9.8%	
16-18 years old	37.5%		42.9%		39.1%	
19 -25 years old	54.7%		42.9%		51.1%	
Over 25 years old	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
Gender		67		29		96
All male	3.0%		6.9%		4.2%	
Mostly male	95.5%		93.1%		94.8%	
About half and half	1.5%		0.0%		1.0%	
Mostly female	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
All female	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	

* p<.05

Source: Gang Expert Survey

SALVADORIAN GANGS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE

The scope of the gang problem described above indicates that gangs and gang members are pervasively present in most Salvadorian communities, but it is important that we understand the nature of the problem as well. Homicides and extortion are both major problems in El Salvador, and both illustrate the serious nature of the gang problem. Exhibit 3.20 shows that 74 police gang experts reported a total of 3,447 homicides in their substations in 2010, of which almost 70% (n=2,396) were attributable to gang-related activity.

Exhibit 3.20: Gang and crime characteristics by sub-station (n=76)

		N
Number of homicides	3,447	74
Percent gang related	69.5%	74

Estimated percent of businesses extorted	32.5%	66
Estimated percent gang related	65.3%	67
Estimated percent of individuals extorted	26.0%	59
Estimated percent gang related	62.1%	61
Estimated percent of transportation extorted	56.7%	61
Estimated percent gang related	59.1%	53
Percent of substations where extortions being ordered from prisons	86.4%	66
Percent of extortions from prison	62.0%	57
Percent of gangs income from extortions	72.4%	58

Source: Police Gang Expert Survey

Exhibit 3.20 also shows that gangs are extensively involved in extortion. For instance, experts estimate that nearly three-quarters (72.4%) of gangs' income is derived from extortions of various types. Experts reported that nearly one-third (32.5%) of businesses in their sub-delegation had been extorted, and that 65.3% of all commercial extortions were gang-related. Extortion of transportation services (e.g. buses, taxis) was more common in general, but less heavily dominated by gangs. Experts reported that 56.7% of transportation companies had been extorted, and that about 59% of those were gang-related. Extortion of individuals was less common, but still alarmingly high. More than one in four individuals had been extorted, the vast majority of which were committed by gangs (62.1%). Also seen in Exhibit 3.4, experts in 86% of the substations reported that the extortions were being ordered from the prisons and they estimated that 62% of all extortion was generated from prisons.

Using official reports, Exhibit 3.21 lists the top ten municipalities for the number of homicides in 2010. There were four municipalities that had more than 200 homicides, San Salvador had 245, Soyapango had 211, Santa Ana had 208, and San Miguel had 202. Overall,

based on official data, the homicide rate in El Salvador for 2010 was 69.35 per 100,000 in the population, this compared to 4.8 per 100,000 in the United States for the same year. This makes the homicide rate in El Salvador about 14.4 times higher than it is in the United States.

Exhibit 3.21: Top ten municipalities for the total number of homicides

Rank	Department	Municipality	Number of homicides
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	245
2	San Salvador	Soyapango	211
3	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	208
4	San Miguel	San Miguel	202
5	La Libertad	Colon	143
6	San Salvador	Apopa	121
7	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	106
8	La Libertad	San Juan Opico	98
9	San Salvador	Mejicanos	92
10	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	88

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.22 shows the geographical distribution of homicides in El Salvador, from this map one can see that homicides cluster around the countries urban centers.

Exhibit 3.22

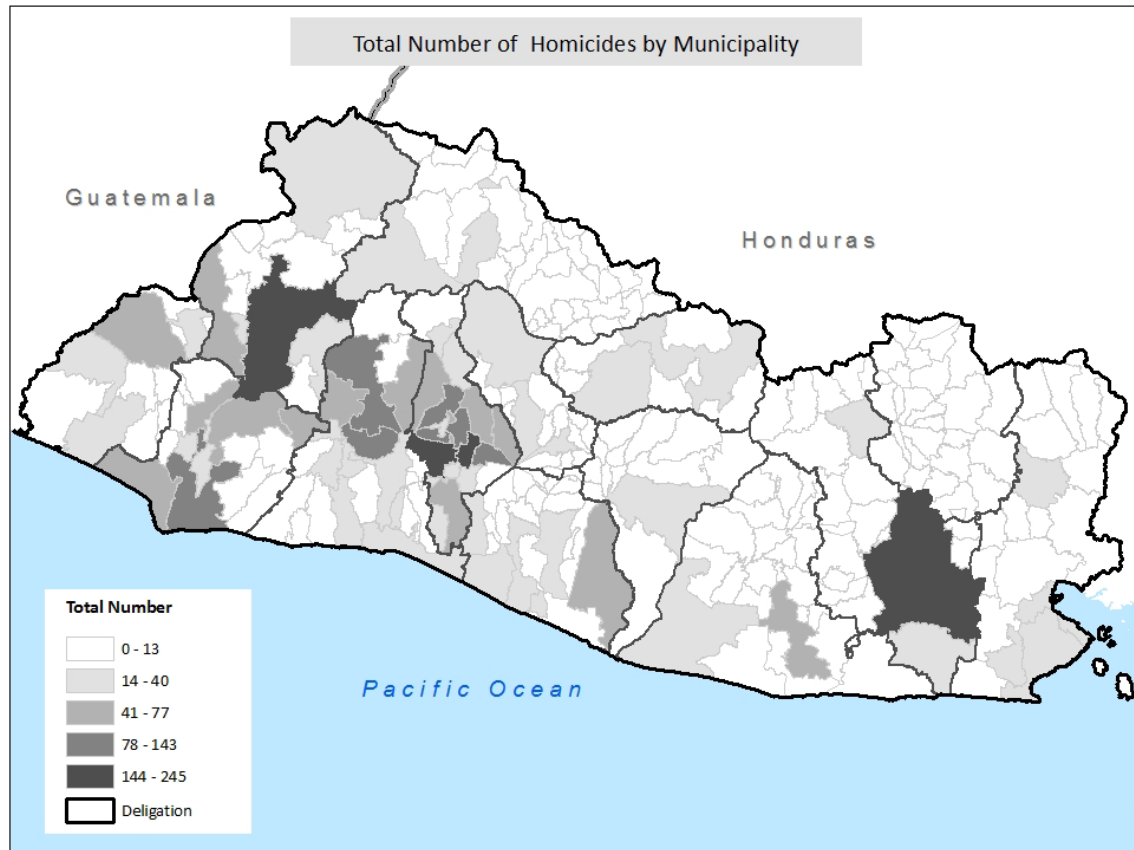


Exhibit 3.23 lists the top ten municipalities for homicides of males and Exhibit 3.24 displays the geographic distribution of those homicides. San Salvador had the most male homicides and they clustered in the urban departments of San Salvador, Santa Ana, and San Miguel.

Exhibit 3.23: Top ten municipalities for the number of male homicides

Rank	Department	Municipality	Male homicides
1	San Salvador	San Salvador	208
2	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	192
3	San Salvador	Soyapango	167
4	San Miguel	San Miguel	161
5	La Libertad	Colon	122
6	San Salvador	Apopa	98
7	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	91
8	La Libertad	San Juan Opico	80
9	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	74
10	San Salvador	Mejicanos	71

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.24

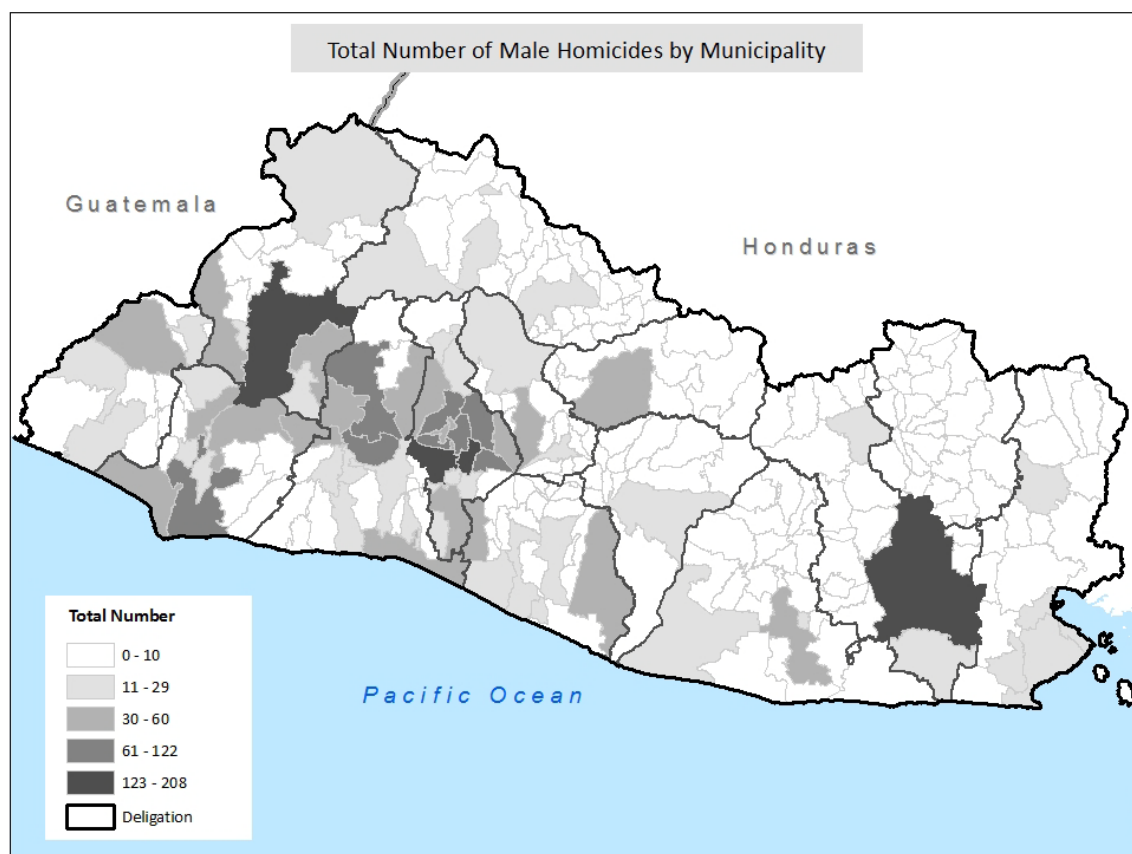


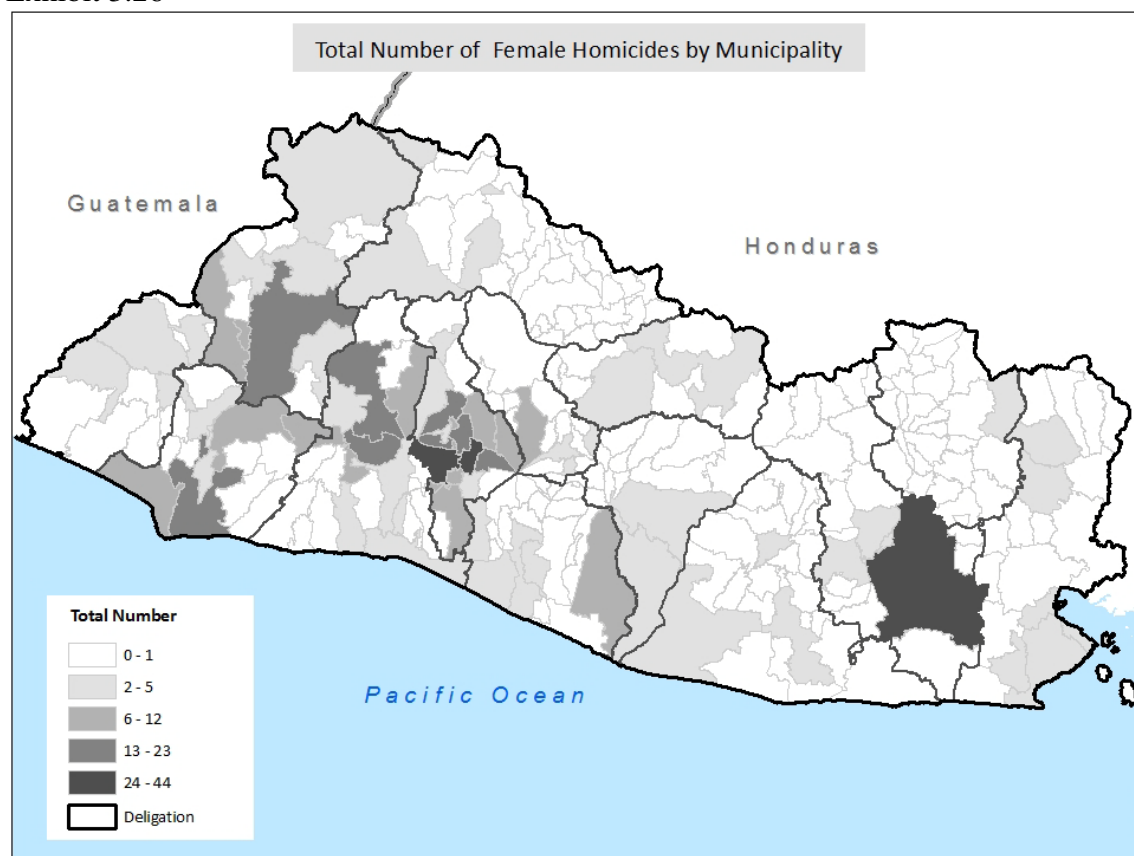
Exhibit 3.25 lists the top ten municipalities for homicides of females and Exhibit 3.26 displays the geographic distribution of those homicides. The top municipalities for female homicides were Soyapango (44 homicides) and San Miguel (41 homicides).

Exhibit 3.25: Top ten municipalities for the total number female of homicides

Rank	Department	Municipality	Female homicides
1	San Salvador	Soyapango	44
2	San Miguel	San Miguel	41
3	San Salvador	San Salvador	37
4	San Salvador	Apopa	23
5	San Salvador	Mejicanos	21
6	La Libertad	Colon	20
7	La Libertad	San Juan Opico	18
8	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	16
9	San Salvador	Ilopango	16
10	San Salvador	Ciudad Delgado	15

Source: Official Documents

Exhibit 3.26



A further look at the homicides reported by the substations in the Gang Expert Survey, Exhibit 3.27 shows the top ten sub-delegations in number of homicides and the percentage of those homicides that experts attributed to gang-related violence. The geographic distribution of homicides in El Salvador is illustrated clearly in the exhibit. For instance, in two substations, Lourdes Colón and de Ilopango, 100.0% of the 334 homicides were reported to be gang-related.

Exhibit 3.27: Top ten substations by homicide in 2010

	Number of Homicides	Percent Gang Related
Subdelegacion Centro San Miguel	287	71.4
Subdelegación Santa Ana	210	91.9
Subdelegación Apopa	154	85.1
Subdelegación Lourdes Colón	149	100.0
Subdelegación Sonsonate	110	64.6
Subdelegación Centro Histórico	107	56.1
Subdelegación San Juan Opico	100	95.0
Subdelegación Puerto De La Libertad	86	27.9
Subdelegacion de Ilopango	85	100.0
Subdelegación San Jacinto	81	85.2

Source: Gang Expert Survey

While homicide and extortion are serious and highly prevalent gang-related criminal behavior, we found that gangs engage in other forms of crime as well. Exhibit 3.28 shows that both MS-13 and 18th Street are frequently involved in killings (87.9% and 96.4%, respectively) and extortion (97.0% and 92.9%, respectively). Theft and graffiti were also common for both gangs. Among MS-13, 84.8% had engaged in stealing or theft and 78.8% had committed graffiti. The 18th Street gang members were almost identical in graffiti rates (78.6%), and 100.0% were reportedly involved in stealing or theft. Assaults were common among both gangs as well. Over 52% of MS-13 cliques were reportedly involved in assaults and 60.7% of 18th Street cliques were

involved with assaults. Similarly 57.6% of MS-13 cliques and 60.7% of 18th Street cliques were involved in assault.

Overall, experts reported that about 86% of MS-13 cliques were “sometimes” or “often” involved in doing illegal things together, compared to 96.3% of 18th Street gang members.

Almost two-thirds (64.1%) of MS-13 cliques got into fights sometimes or often, compared to 75.0% of 18th Street members.

Exhibit 3.28: Salvadorian local gang crime gang

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Common group activities		66		28		94
Graffiti	78.8		78.6		78.7	
Stealing/theft*	84.8		100.0		89.4	
Assaults	51.5		60.7		54.3	
Killings	87.9		96.4		90.4	
Auto theft	56.1		50.0		54.3	
Robbery	57.6		60.7		58.5	
Fraud	10.6		10.7		10.6	
Taxing	22.7		28.6		24.5	
Extortion	97.0		92.9		95.7	
How often does this group do illegal things		65		27		92
Never or Rarely	13.8		3.7		10.9	
Sometimes or Often	86.2		96.3		89.1	
How often does this group use alcohol		65		28		93
Never or Rarely	1.5		3.6		2.2	
Sometimes or Often	98.5		96.4		97.8	
How often does this group use drugs		63		28		91
Never or Rarely	7.9		3.6		6.6	
Sometimes or Often	92.1		96.4		93.4	
How often does this group get into fights		64		28		92
Never or Rarely	35.9		25.0		32.6	
Sometimes or Often	64.1		75.0		67.4	

* p<.05

Source: Gang Expert Survey

Exhibit 3.28 also shows that both MS-13 and 18th Street are very active in terms of drug and alcohol use. The table illustrates that more 98.5% of MS-13 cliques and about 96% of 18th Street cliques have members who use alcohol together either sometimes or often, and 92.5% MS-13 cliques and about 96% of 18th street cliques have members who use drugs together sometimes or often.

GANG ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, AND COHESION

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Identifying a gang's organizational structure is important when attempting to understand the gang's capacity to commit specific types of crimes. Additionally, an understanding of a gang's structure can be helpful when designing suppression and intervention strategies. Exhibit 4.1 displays the different organizational characteristics of gangs in El Salvador. Using the Gang Expert Survey, Exhibit 4.1 compares the organization of MS-13 and the 18th Street gang. Experts indicated that a large majority (greater than 80%) of both gangs had a name, claimed turf, protected that turf, had special signs between members, and had specific ways of speaking.

Interestingly, both MS-13 and 18th Street were equally as likely to have special clothing (66.7% and 57.1%, respectively) and to spend time together in public space (53.0% and 51.7%, respectively). While these two indicators of public displays of gang membership are still high, they are lower than the other indicators. This is likely because of the changing nature of the gang's organization. Because of harsher anti-gang laws, gangs are moving away from the public eye and trying to draw less attention to themselves. Gang members, however, still tend to have tattoos, with experts reporting that 92.4% of MS-13 gangs and 92.9% of 18th Street gangs had tattoos. MS-13 was more likely to support political issues (38.7%) than 18th Street (20.7%), this difference was not significant. Overall, the Expert Survey indicated that there is a high level of organization among the two gangs in El Salvador and there are no significant differences in the structural characteristics of MS-13 and 18th Street.

The terminology for the two gangs were slightly different. The most common term used was gang (83.3% for MS and 96.4% for 18th Street), however, some of this is lost in translation from Spanish to English. For the most part, MS is referred to as a "Mara" and 18th Street is

referred to as “Pandilla” both terms translate roughly into English as “gang.” MS-13 is also referred to as a clique (71.2%), and occasionally as a band (3.0%), tribe (4.5%), and a raza (3.0%). Eighteenth Street is also referred to as a band (10.7%), tribe (14.3%), and raza (3.6%), though with greater frequency than MS-13. By far, mara and pandilla are the dominant terms for the two gangs in El Salvador.

Exhibit 4.1: Salvadorian gang structure and organization

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Has a name	95.5	66	93.1	29	94.7	95
Turf	93.8	65	93.1	29	93.6	94
Protects turf	92.1	63	89.7	29	91.3	92
Signs	92.4	66	89.3	28	91.5	94
Symbols	81.8	66	92.9	28	85.1	94
Ways of speaking	86.4	66	85.7	28	86.2	94
Clothing	66.7	66	57.1	28	63.8	94
Tattoos	92.4	66	92.9	28	92.6	94
Illegal things are acceptable	98.5	65	100.0	29	98.9	94
Supports a political issue	38.7	62	20.7	29	33.0	91
Spend time together in public space	53.0	66	51.7	29	52.6	95
Subgroups	82.8	58	72.4	29	79.3	87
Terminology		66		28		94
Gang	83.3		96.4		87.2	
Band	3.0		10.7		5.3	
Tribe	4.5		14.3		7.4	
Club	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Crew	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Clique	71.2		53.6		66.0	
Other	22.7		14.3		20.2	
Other names						
Mara	22.7		7.1		18.1	
Raza	3.0		3.6		3.2	

* p<.05

Source: Gang Expert Survey

Exhibit 4.2 shows the gang organizational structure according to responses from individuals being deported from the United States. Individuals who self-reported gang membership provided information on their gang, whether they were a member of a gang in El Salvador or in the US, or both. The data indicated that gangs based in El Salvador were generally more organized than those in the US. For instance, 67.2% of respondents indicated that their US based gang had a leader compared to 86.2% of El Salvador based gangs. Similarly, 77.0% reported that their US gang had regular meetings, compared to 89.7% in El Salvador. While gangs in El Salvador were slightly more likely to have rules (86.9% in the US, 93.1% in El Salvador), gangs in both countries had about a 93% chance of having punishments for breaking rules. Respondents indicated that their gang in El Salvador (93.1%) was more likely to have special colors, symbols, signs or clothing, than the gangs in the US (75.4%). About 70% of members in both countries reported that members gave money to their gang and about 85% of gangs in both countries made money from drug sales. Gangs in El Salvador were slightly more likely (86.2% compared to 73.8%) to make money from gun sales.

Of the respondents who reported being involved with a US based gang, 3.8% were veteran members, 7.7% were leaders in the gang, 57.7% were core or regular members, and 30.8% were gang associates. Of the respondents who reported being involved in a gang in El Salvador, 20% reported being in a leadership role, 30% were core members, 40% were gang associates, and 10% were training to be a member.

Exhibit 4.2: Deportee responses to gang structural characteristics

	US Gang		Salvadorian Gang	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
Does your gang have				
A territory or turf	90.2	61	100.0	29
One person who is the leader	67.2	61	86.2	29
Regular meetings	77.0	61	89.7	29
Rules	86.9	61	93.1	29
Punishments for breaking rules	93.0	57	93.1	29
Special colors, symbols, signs, or clothing	75.4	61	93.1	29
Members give money to the clique	70.5	61	67.9	28
Money from drug sales	85.0	60	86.2	29
Money from gun sales	73.8	61	86.2	29
Rank				
Veteran	3.8	26	0.0	10
Leadership	7.7	26	20.0	10
Core or regular member	57.7	26	30.0	10
Associate or friend	30.8	26	40.0	10
Training to be a member	0.0	26	10.0	10

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

We asked the same questions to street gang members in El Salvador. As seen in Exhibit 4.3, response patterns were fairly similar to the deportees who were members of a Salvadorian gang. More than 97% of respondents said that their clique has rules and that there were consequences for breaking the rules. About 91% of Salvadorian street gang members said that their clique had a territory or turf, 86.4% said that they had regular meetings, 89.4% said that they made money from drug sales, and 84.1% said that they had special colors, symbols, signs, or clothing. Likewise, about 83% of the Salvadorian street gang members stated members give money to their clique, 81.8% said that their clique had a leader, and about 56% said that there clique made money from gun sales.

The exhibit also shows that there were clear lines of authority or rank. The vast majority of gang members indicated that they were a core or regular member, 21.4% said that they occupied a position of leadership, 6% said that they were a gang associate, 2.4% said that they were a “veteran,” and 1.2% said that they were training to be a member of the clique.

Exhibit 4.3: Structural characteristics of Salvadorian street gangs (N=89)

	N	Percent
Does your gang have		
A territory or turf	88	90.9
One person who is the leader	88	81.8
Regular meetings	88	86.4
Rules	87	97.7
Punishments for breaking rules	87	96.6
Special colors, symbols, signs, or clothing	88	84.1
Members give money to the clique	87	82.8
Money from drug sales	85	89.4
Money from gun sales	87	56.3
Rank		
Veteran	84	2.4
Leadership	84	21.4
Core or regular member	84	69.0
Associate or friend	84	6
Training to be a member	84	1.2

Source: Salvadorian gang survey

Another way to assess the organizational structure of the gang is to fit the gang into a typology. One of the most well-known structural typologies comes from Klein and Maxson (2005). This structural typology is broken into five typologies. Gang experts were asked to read the following definitions and to select the typology that best fit the gang in question. The first is the Classical group. A classical group (or gang) is “a large, enduring, territorial group with a wide age range and several subgroups based on age or area. Classical groups often exist for 20 years or more, with members who could be as young as ten years old and as old as thirty or

more. Classical groups with subgroups often have a hundred or more members, and they claim and defend their territories.” Second is the Neo-Classical group, which is a “newer territorial group with subgroups, generally with a history of ten years or less and fewer members than the Classical group. Neo-Classical groups may be medium-sized, such as 50 or more members. They probably have subgroups based on age. They have a narrower age range than Classical groups, and they claim and defend their territories.” Third is the compressed group, which tend to have “a relatively short history and usually is comprised of adolescent youth aged 12 –20 or so. Usually, Compressed groups have fewer than 50 members and have not formed subgroups. They have existed less than ten years and often only a few years. They may or may not claim and defend territories.” Fourth is the Collective group, which “resembles a disorganized mass of adolescent and young adult members without the clear characteristics of the other four groups. Collective groups are bigger than the Compressed groups and with a wider age range between younger and older members. They might have as many as a hundred members, but without clear sub-groups despite being in existence for 10 or 15 years. They may or may not claim and defend territories.” And finally, the Specialty group, which “is focused in a narrow crime pattern, and exists more for criminal than social reasons. Its smaller size and area of operation serve its criminal purposes. Typical examples are drug sales groups and skinhead groups. The other four types of groups commit a wide variety of crimes, but Specialty groups are more organized around their narrow criminal purpose.” By placing a gang within a typology, groups can be compared both within country and internationally.

Exhibit 4.4 shows the breakdown in the gang typologies as reported by the gang experts in El Salvador. Gangs that were identified as MS-13 were most likely to be Classical (55.0%), followed by Neo-Classical (18.3%), Specialty (11.7%), Collective (10.0%), and Compressed

(1.7%). Additionally, experts reported that 3.3% of the gangs met multiple definitions. For the gangs that were identified as 18th Street 40.7% of the gangs were categorized as Classical, followed by Neo-classical and Specialty (22.2%), and Collective (11.1%). None of the 18th Street gangs were categorized as Compressed and 3.7% fit into multiple categories. Overall, the majority of gangs were Classical, which indicates that the gangs tended to be large and territorial with a large age range and several subgroups.

Exhibit 4.4: Gang typology (Klein and Maxson)

	Mara Salvatrucha	18 th Street	Total
	N	N	N
	60	27	87
Classical	55.0%	40.7%	50.6%
Neo-Classical	18.3%	22.2%	19.5%
Compressed	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Collective	10.0%	11.1%	10.3%
Specialty	11.7%	22.2%	14.9%
Multiple	3.3%	3.7%	3.4%

* p<.05

Source: Gang Expert Survey

GANG COHESION AMONG DEPORTEES

Another important element of the group structure within a gang is the level of cohesion that exists among the members. Exhibit 4.5 shows the percent of gang members who agreed with statements about the importance of the gang. Each deportee indicated whether they were an active member of a gang in the US, in El Salvador, or in both countries. Statements are separated into positive and negative statements about the gang. Overall, gang members indicated that there was more cohesion among gangs in El Salvador (65.4% average agree to positive gang statements) compared to those in the US (51.4% average agree to positive gang statements).

Of the 13 positive statements about the gang, Salvadorian gang members were more likely than US gang members to agree with ten of the statements. Specifically, US gang members were twice as likely (36.5%) to agree with the statement “my clique is an important reflection of who I am” compared to Salvadorian gang members (16.7%). US gang members were slightly more likely (33.3% compared to 25.0%) to indicate that “belonging to my clique is an important part of me.” Further, US gang members (36.4%) were more likely to indicate that the gang was a “really good way to make money” compared to 25.0% of Salvadorian gang members. Salvadorian gang members were more likely to indicate that the clique was a big part of their life (41.7%, compared to 30.3% of US gang members), that members of their clique are cooperative with each other (100%, compared to 74.2% of US gang members), that members of their clique know that they can depend on each other (100%, compared to 74.2% of US gang members), and that member of the gang stand up for each other (100%, compared to 96.9% of US gang members).

Exhibit 4.5: Deportee perceptions of the gang cohesion - U.S. gang (N=395)

	US Gang		Salvadorian Gang	
	% Agree	N	% Agree	N
Positive Statements				
My clique is an important reflection of who I am.	36.4	33	16.7	12
Belonging to my clique is an important part of me.	33.3	33	25.0	12
My clique is a big part of my life.	30.3	33	41.7	12
The members of my clique are cooperative with each other.	74.2	31	100.0	12
The members of my clique know that they can depend on each other.	74.2	31	100.0	12
The members of my clique stand up for each other.	96.9	32	100.0	12
Being in a clique makes a person feel important.	45.5	33	91.7	12
Clique members provide a good deal of support for one another.	78.1	32	100.0	12
Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I am a useful person to have around.	27.3	33	41.7	12
Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I really belong somewhere.	30.3	33	66.7	12
Being a member of a clique is really enjoyable.	36.4	33	41.7	12
Being in a clique is a really good way to make money.	36.4	33	25.0	12
A clique member expects to remain in the clique for many years.	68.8	32	100.0	12
Average	51.4		65.4	
Negative Statements				
My clique has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	57.6	33	33.3	12
My clique has almost nothing to do with what kind of person I am	63.6	33	75.0	12
A clique member would leave the clique if something better came along.	63.6	33	83.3	12
There is no future in belonging to a clique.	90.6	32	83.3	12
Average	68.9		68.7	

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

Additionally, Exhibit 4.5 shows that the gangs in El Salvador tend to make members feel a stronger sense of importance. Gang members of a Salvadorian gang were twice as likely to

indicate that their gang makes a person feel important (91.7% compared to 45.5% of US gang members). Further, Salvadorian gang members were more likely to feel that the gang members support one another (100%, compared to 78.1% of US gang members), to feel like they were useful to have around (41.7%, compared to 27.3% of US gang members), to feel like they really belong somewhere because of their clique (66.7%, compared to 30.3% of US gang members), and to find their clique really enjoyable (41.7%, compared to 36.4% of US gang members). All of the Salvadorian gang members (100%) indicated that a gang member can expect to remain in the clique for many years, while 68.8% of US gang members agreed with this statement.

Four negative statements were asked of the gang members, and on average, both US and Salvadorian members were equally likely to have negative feelings about their gang. US gang members were more likely to agree that the gang had “very little to do with how I feel about myself” (57.6% compared to 33.3% of Salvadorian gang members), and to believe that there is “no future in belonging to a clique” (90.6% compared to 83.3% of Salvadorian gang members). On the other hand, Salvadorian gang members were more likely to believe that the “clique has almost nothing to do with what kind of person I am” (83.3% compared to 63.6% of US gang members), and to believe that “a clique member would leave the clique if something better came along” (83.3% compared to 63.6% of US gang members). It is interesting that gang members are more likely to indicate that they would leave if something better came along since they also stated that a member can expect to remain in the gang for many years. This is likely an indication of the limited number of opportunities available to youth in El Salvador.

COHESION AMONG SALVADORIAN STREET GANG MEMBERS

Exhibit 4.6 indicates that there is a great deal of cohesion among Salvadorian gang members. More than 90% of the interviewed gang members indicated that members of their

clique stand up for each other, can depend on each other, are cooperative with one another, and that they provide a great deal of support for one another. About 85% of Salvadorian gang members said that being in a clique makes a person feel important, that a clique member expects to remain in their clique for many years, and being a member of a clique makes them feel like they really belong somewhere. Approximately 76% said that their clique is an important reflection of who they are, and being a member of a clique is a good way to make money. About 70% of the gang members said that being a member of a clique is really enjoyable, and 72.8% said that being a member of the clique makes me feel like I am a useful person to have around. Last, about 68% of the gang members said that belonging to their clique is an important part of them and 69.1% said that their clique was a big part of their life.

One the other hand, the Salvadorian gang members did indicate some social distancing from their clique. For example, 84% of the gang members said that there is no future in belonging to a clique, about 73% said that a clique member would leave the clique if something better came along, 63% said that their clique has very little to do with how they feel about themselves, and 55.6% said that their clique had almost nothing to do with what kind of person they are.

Exhibit 4.6: Salvadorian gang member perceptions of gang cohesion

	N	% who agreed with this statement
<u>Positive Statements</u>		
My clique is an important reflection of who I am.	81	76.5
Belonging to my clique is an important part of me.	81	67.9
My clique is a big part of my life.	81	69.1
The members of my clique are cooperative with each other.	81	90.1
The members of my clique know that they can depend on each other.	81	91.4
The members of my clique stand up for each other.	81	95.1
Being in a clique makes a person feel important.	81	85.2

Clique members provide a good deal of support for one another.	81	90.1
Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I am a useful person to have around.	81	72.8
Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I really belong somewhere.	81	84.0
Being a member of a clique is really enjoyable.	81	70.4
Being in a clique is a really good way to make money.	81	76.5
A clique member expects to remain in the clique for many years.	81	85.2

Negative Statements

My clique has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	81	63.0
My clique has almost nothing to do with what kind of person I am.	81	55.6
A clique member would leave the clique if something better came along.	81	72.8
There is no future in belonging to a clique.	81	84.0

Source: Salvadorian gang member survey

SOCIAL NETWORKS AMONG GANG AND NON-GANG DEPORTEES

Another way of examining the structure of a person's social context is to examine their personal network. By asking a respondent about those people who he or she is closest to we can construct and examine their personal social network. Exhibits 4.7 and 4.8 describe the characteristics of the deportee's social networks. Each respondent (ego) was asked to name up to ten people (alters) who they felt very close too. Some respondents selected zero alters while some chose ten. Exhibit 4.7 displays the overall density and cohesion of the personal networks of the respondents (also known as ego network), separated by gang and non-gang status. On average, non-gang members identified 5.14 alters, while gang members mentioned 5.71 alters. The density of their networks based on those ties that were a strength of 9 or more (out of 10) indicates that there was no significant differences between gang and non-gang members. If we take into account the strength of relationships among the respondent and all their alter selections, there is no significant difference between gang and non-gang members. On average, non-gang members have known their alter selections for 17.4 years, gang members have known their alters

for almost 17 years. There was a significant difference in the average number of days gang members spent with their alters compared to non-gang members. Gang members, on average, spent 16.5 days out of the last 30 with their alters, while non-gang members spent 13.2 days. The personal networks of the non-gang members were about 57% male compared to 54.5% of the gang members personal networks.

Exhibit 4.7: Characteristics of Deportee Social Networks

	Deportee Non-Gang		Deportee Gang Members		Total		
	Sig.	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Number of alters mentioned		5.14	2.81	5.71	2.64	5.20	2.80
Ego density - ties of 9 plus counted		0.51	0.34	0.49	0.26	0.51	0.33
Cohesion - the average ties strength of all relationships		4.63	2.15	5.22	2.07	4.69	2.14
Mean number of years ego has known alters		17.44	10.06	16.99	8.27	17.39	9.87
Mean number of days ego spent with alters	*	13.19	9.22	16.46	8.14	13.54	9.15
Percent of social network that is male		57.14	30.91	54.51	31.64	56.86	30.96
N		305		38		343	

* $p < .05$

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

Exhibit 4.8 displays more characteristics of the personal social networks of Salvadorian deportees, partitioned by gang membership. Alters in the gang member networks were significantly younger (mean age of 31.7 years old) compared to non-gang members (35.7 years old on average). About 60% of both gang and non-gang networks were comprised of relatives. In terms of birth place of alters, gang members were significantly more likely to report that their

close associates were born in the United States (34.8% compared to 20.7% of non-gang social networks).

Exhibit 4.8: Characteristics of the alters in deportee social networks

	Sig.	Deportee Non-Gang		Deportee Gang Members		Total	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Mean age of alters	*	35.69	9.08	31.73	9.53	35.26	9.20
Percent of alters who are related to ego		60.16	39.95	60.06	33.55	60.14	39.27
Percent of alters born in El Salvador		58.93	36.03	51.60	32.19	58.14	35.66
Percent of alters born in USA	*	20.74	29.22	34.82	30.29	22.26	29.62
Percent of alters born in some other Central American Country		5.52	15.06	4.32	10.60	5.39	14.63
Percent of alters born in Mexico		14.37	25.85	8.11	19.09	13.69	25.26
Percent of alters who are gang members	*	1.38	8.81	15.64	29.86	2.92	13.53
Percent of alters who ego has committed a crime with	*	1.11	7.70	6.85	19.38	1.73	9.78
Percent of alters who currently live in the El Salvador		8.08	24.26	7.61	23.01	8.03	24.10
Percent of alters who currently live in the USA		91.50	24.61	92.00	23.00	91.56	24.41
Percent of alters who currently live in some other CA Country		0.23	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.07
Percent of alters who currently live in the Mexico	*	0.03	0.57	0.39	2.35	0.07	0.94
Percent of alters who have entered the US illegally		40.34	40.06	39.24	36.34	40.21	39.60
Percent of alters who have helped smuggle people into the US		0.49	4.29	1.39	6.83	0.59	4.63
N		305		38		343	

*p<.05

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

As would be expected, Exhibit 4.8 shows that on average, gang member personal networks were comprised of 15.6% gang members, while only 1.4% of non-gang member personal networks were gang members; this is a statistically significant difference. Gang members had committed a crime with almost 7% of their personal network compared to only 1.1% of non-gang members. The current location of alters was similar for both gang and non-gang members with about 8% living in El Salvador, about 91% in the United States, less than 1% living in Central American, and less than 1% currently living in Mexico. About 40% of the personal networks of gang members and non-gang members had entered the US illegally in the past. About .5% of non-gang members personal networks helped smuggle people into the US compared to 1.4% of gang member networks. Overall, gang member spent more time with those in their social network, their networks tended to be younger, alters were more likely to be born in the US, be gang members, and gang member respondents were more likely to commit crimes with those in their personal network.

METHODS AND APPROACHES TO ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

GANG AND NON-GANG IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO THE IMMIGRANTS

Exhibits 5.1 through 5.4 examine the methods and approaches of both gang and non-gang deportees, and the experiences of gang members in El Salvador, entering the United States.

Exhibit 5.1 examines the frequency and method of entering the US and frequency of deportation.

Interestingly, while all of the deportees had obviously entered the US given the sampling plan, about 13.5% of Salvadorian gang members reported that they had ever entered the US. About 9% of gang deportees entered the US most recently using an immigrant visa, compared to 7.2% of non-gang deportees and none of the Salvadorian gang members. About 1% of non-gang deportees entered as refugees, while none of the gang deportees or Salvadorian gang members entered as refugees. About 1% of non-gang deportees and 3.1% of gang deportees entered the US with a student, work or long-term visa, none of the Salvadorian gang members entered through this method. After entering with a visa, 2.2% of non-gang deportees overstayed their visa compared to 7.7% of gang deportees. The modal category for entering the United States was to enter without documents. Salvadorian gang members (83.3%) that had entered the US before were the most likely to enter without documents, compared to 82.1% of non-gang deportees and 73.8% of gang deportees. Almost 17% of Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US entered with false documents, compared to 3.1% of gang deportees and 2.2% of non-gang deportees.

On average, non-gang deportees had entered the US unlawfully 1.16 times, compared to 0.97 times for gang deportees and 1.67 times for Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US. Non-gang member deportees were detained for illegal entry about .73 times, compared to .62 times for gang deportees and 1.5 times for Salvadorian gang members who had ever entered

the US. Non-gang member deportees, on average had been deported .24 times, compared to .62 times for gang member deportees and 1 time for Salvadorian deportees who had entered the US.

Exhibit 5.1: Entry and deportation by sample

	Non-Gang Deportees (n=322)		Gang Deportees (n=68)		Gang Salvadorans (n=89)	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Ever entered the USA	100.0	322	100.0	68	13.5	12
How entered the USA	n=	319	n=	65	n=	12
Immigrant visa	7.2	23	9.2	6	0.0	0
Refugee	0.9	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Student, work or long-term visa	1.3	4	3.1	2	0.0	0
Overstayed visa	2.2	7	7.7	5	0.0	0
Without documents	82.1	262	73.8	48	83.3	10
False documents	2.2	7	3.1	2	16.7	2
Used another's documents	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	3.8	12	3.1	2	0.0	0
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
Number of times entered the USA unlawfully	1.16	1.05	0.97	0.79	1.67	0.98
Number of times detained for illegal entry into the USA	0.73	1.27	0.62	0.67	1.50	2.07
Number of times deported from the USA	0.24	0.69	0.13	0.42	1.00	0.60

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey, Salvadorian Gang Member Survey

Exhibit 5.2 shows the smuggling behaviors and the perceptions of detection when crossing the US border. About 55% of non-gang deportees reported that they were assisted by an organization when crossing the US border, compared to 61% of gang member deportees and 50% of Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US. Non-gang member deportees (0.3%) were the least likely to report that other things were smuggled with them, compared to

5.1% of gang member deportees and 8.3% of Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US. In terms of helping smuggle people, drugs and guns, Salvadorian gang members who entered the US were the most likely to participate in all three. On average, non-gang deportees helped smuggle people, drugs, and guns 0 times each. Gang deportees helped smuggle people 0.4 times, and drugs and guns 0 times. Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US, on the other hand, on average, helped smuggle people 1.7 times, drugs 1.8 times, and guns 2 times.

Exhibit 5.2: Detection, apprehension and smuggling by sample

	Non-Gang Deportees		Gang Deportees		Gang Salvadorans	
	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n
	n=298		n=59		n=12	
On your most recent trip, did any organization or group assist you in crossing the US border?	55.0	164	61.0	36	50.0	6
	n=305		n=59		n=12	
On your most recent trip, were other things smuggled with you?	0.3	1	5.1	3	8.3	1
	n=322		n=68		n=17 †	
How many times have you smuggled or help smuggle into the USA...	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
People	0.00	0.06	0.38	2.92	1.71	2.66
Drugs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	5.91
Guns	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	6.16
	n=321		n=68		n=12	
On your most recent trip, did you think about getting caught?	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n
	32.4	104	20.6	14	33.3	4
	n=321		n=68		n=12	
What did you think were your chances of being caught?	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
	24.71	31.28	20.69	30.38	17.08	30.63

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey, Salvadorian Gang Member Survey

† Some Salvadoran gang members reported assisting in the smuggling of people, drugs, and/or guns although they had not themselves entered the US.

When asked whether they thought about getting caught, 32.4% of non-gang deportees reported they thought about getting caught on their most recent trip, compared to 20.6% of gang deportees and 33.3% of Salvadorian gang members who had entered the US (see exhibit 5.2). Perceptions of detection also varied, on average, non-gang deportees perceived that their chances of getting caught were 24.7%, while gang deportees thought they had a 20.7% chance of getting caught and Salvadorian gang members who had traveled to the US estimated that they had about a 17% chance of getting caught.

Exhibit 5.3 shows the differences in the length and cost of the respondent's most recent immigration experience. On average, non-gang deportees took 22.7 days to get to the US while gang deportees only took 15.7 days. The Salvadorian gang members who had been to the US took an average of 35.5 days. The average cost of the entire trip for non-gang deportees was \$6,314, compared to \$6,536 for gang deportees and \$7,956 for Salvadorian gang members.

Exhibit 5.3: Length and cost of immigration by sample

	Non-Gang Deportees		Gang Deportees		Gang Salvadorans	
	mean n=268	SD 27.65	mean n=48	SD 16.69	mean n=12	SD 44.44
Number of days in the most recent migration to the USA	22.68	27.65	15.73	16.69	35.38	44.44
Cost of the entire trip in US dollars	\$6,314	\$3,685	\$6,536	\$3,455	\$7,956	\$1,081

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey, Salvadorian Gang Member Survey

Exhibit 5.4 shows the differences in the details of the respondent's trip to the US. The table refers to details that might have been true at any stage during their travel to the US. Non-gang deportees (50.3%) were the most likely to walk for a period of time during their most recent trip to the US, compared to 30.2% of gang deportees and 41.7% of Salvadorian gang members who had traveled to the US. Of all the modes of transportation, taking a bus was the most common with 75.9% of non-gang deportees, 66% of gang deportees and 83.3% on Salvadorian gang members reporting to have taken a bus. Gang member deportees (62.3%) indicated that they were more likely to have access to a passenger car during their travel than non-gang deportees (45.9%) and Salvadorian gang members (50.0%). About 5% of non-gang deportees, 5.7% of gang deportees and 8.3% of Salvadorian gang members used a semi-truck at some point during their journey. About 24% of both non-gang deportees and gang deportees and only 8.3% of Salvadorian gang members flew on a plane at some stage during their trip to the US. Non-gang deportees (11%) were the most likely to have used a boat during their trip, compared to gang deportees (7.5%) and Salvadorian gang members (8.3%).

An intermediary was commonly used among the respondents, 63% of non-gang deportees, 76.9% of gang deportees and 63.6% of Salvadorian gang members reported using an intermediary at some point during their most recent immigration experience. Most respondents reported traveling with other people (77% of non-gang deportees, 91.8% of gang deportees, and 72.7% of Salvadorian gang members). The majority of respondents did not use documents when traveling, however, 38.1% of non-gang deportees, 30.6% of gang deportees, and 33.3% of Salvadorian gang members reported using legal documents at some point during their trip. Gang members were more likely to report using falsified documents, with 14.3% of gang deportees and 16.7% of Salvadorian gang members, compared to only 4.1% of non-gang deportees using

falsified documents. Over 75% of all respondents indicated that they were free to leave at anytime during their travel and over 70% reported having access to their money at all times during their trip. About 1.5% of non-gang members reported traveling with gang members, while 5.1% of gang deportees and 9.1% of Salvadorian gang members indicated that they traveled with other gang members during their trip.

Exhibit 5.4: Modes and Methods of Immigration by sample

	Non-Gang Deportees (n=290)		Gang Deportees (n=53)		Gang Salvadorans (n=12)	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Transportation type used at any stage						
Walking	50.3	146	30.2	16	41.7	5
Bus	75.9	220	66.0	35	83.3	10
Passenger car	45.9	133	62.3	33	50.0	6
Semi-tractor/trailer	5.2	15	5.7	3	8.3	1
Train	15.2	44	9.4	5	25.0	3
Airplane	23.8	69	24.5	13	8.3	1
Boat	11.0	32	7.5	4	8.3	1
Used an intermediary	62.0	173	76.9	40	63.6	7
Travelled with other people	77.0	184	91.8	45	72.7	8
Documents						
No documents	57.8	156	55.1	27	50.0	6
Legal documents	38.1	103	30.6	15	33.3	4
Falsified documents	4.1	11	14.3	7	16.7	2
Free to leave at any time	83.6	178	78.6	33	90.9	10
Access to money						
Yes	73.1	158	73.8	31	81.8	9
Did not carry money	4.6	10	0.0	0	9.1	1
Travelled with gang members	1.5	3	5.1	2	9.1	1

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey, Salvadorian Gang Member

SALVADORIAN GANG IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO POLICE GANG EXPERTS

Data gathered through the gang expert survey indicated that gangs in El Salvador have a transnational presence. Police gang experts reported that 56.3 percent of MS-13 cliques had members who were born in another country, and 41.8% of MS-13 cliques had members who were born in the U.S. (41.8%). Exhibit 5.1 shows that 53.6% of 18th Street cliques had foreign-born members and 48.3% of the 18th Street cliques had members who were born in the United States. Experts indicated that 90.9% of MS-13 cliques and 89.7% of 18th Street cliques had members who migrated to others countries; and 70.1% of MS-13 cliques and 69% of 18th Street cliques had members who migrated to the U.S.

Exhibit 5.1: Salvadorian gang migration and international connections

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Gang has members born in another country	56.3	64	53.6	28	55.4	92
Members were born in the US	41.8	67	48.3	29	43.8	96
Members migrate to other countries	90.9	66	89.7	29	90.5	95
Members migrate to the US	70.1	67	69.0	29	70.5	96

* p<.05

Source: Police Gang Expert Survey

SALVADORIAN GANG TIES TO DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS

The police gang experts reported that 76.2% of MS-13 cliques and 69% of 18th Street cliques had formal relationships with other criminally involved groups. Experts indicated a difference between the two gangs with respect to their formal relationships with drug traffickers and cartels. Specifically, 19.4% of MS-13 cliques and 30.2% of 18th Street cliques reportedly had a formal relationship with drug traffickers and cartels. As shown in Exhibit 5.2, more than

one-third of MS-13 and 18th Street cliques had relationships with other criminally involved groups in the U.S.

The experts also reported that both gangs were often or sometimes involved in drug or firearm trafficking. Experts said that 86.2% of MS-13 cliques and 96.4% of 18th Street cliques were at least sometimes involved in drug trafficking. Trafficking in firearms was also commonly reported by the experts. More than 71% of MS-13 cliques and 82.1% of 18th street cliques were at least sometimes involved in gun trafficking. Involvement in human trafficking was reportedly less common. More than one-third of MS-13 cliques were involved in human trafficking, compared to 22.2% of 18th Street cliques.

Exhibit 5.2: Salvadorian gang, international crime

	Mara Salvatrucha		18th Street		Total	
		N		N		N
Group has formal relationships with other groups	76.2%	63	69.0%	29	73.9%	92
What other groups?						
Other cliques and street gangs	41.8%	67	44.8%	29	42.7%	96
Drug traffickers and cartels	19.4%	67	30.2%	29	18.8%	96
Gang has a relationship with group in US	37.3%	67	37.9%	29	37.5%	96
How often does this group engage in drug trafficking		65		28		93
Never or Rarely	13.8%		3.6%		10.8%	
Sometimes or Often	86.2%		96.4%		89.2%	
How often does this group engage in firearms trafficking		63		28		91
Never or Rarely	28.6%		17.9%		25.3%	
Sometimes or Often	71.4%		82.1%		74.7%	
How often does this group engage in human trafficking		55		27		82
Never or Rarely	65.5%		77.8%		69.5%	
Sometimes or Often	34.5%		22.2%		30.5%	

* p<.05

Source: Police Gang Expert Survey

KEY STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS OF METHODS AND APPROACHES TO IMMIGRATION

MIGRATION ROUTES TO THE UNITED STATES

Key stakeholders stated that Salvadorians may migrate to the United States legally as well as illegally. One participant responded, “Some are here [United States] legally. Their families migrated, obtained visas and green cards and in turn they brought their children with them...” With regards to those immigrants who travel to the U.S. illegally, the respondents were able to provide some general information regarding the trip; the stages and steps Salvadorian immigrants go through in order to get to the United States.

Overall, most participants had similar responses regarding the traveling stages. Most participants generally described the trip as a multi-stage process; the immigrant first travels to Guatemala, then through Mexico, and then they find a way to cross the border into the United States. One participant said,

...say you're from El Salvador, so you go El Salvador to probably Guatemala. From Guatemala you would go into, like Tabasco, you know, cross illegally into Mexico. Now, I mean there's so many different ways. They're either doing that or they paying off the Mexican officials and they're getting, fake passports or visas to come into Mexico and they travel illegally. And then from Mexico City ...either take a bus or a train...from there, they going into different, you know, whether they're going to go the Nogales side or they're going to come to our side so they could go to the plazas which are like they downtown areas, little cities of like Nogales, Naco, Douglas and meet up with a guide, see how much it cost and then get smuggled across.

Another participant suggested that,

Most of it [immigration] was through illegal immigration and some of the stories are amazing on how people get here. They come up from Central/South America and they'll take buses, they'll walk, they'll use their versions of what we refer to as a coyote, they'll get up to like the Mexican border, worked their way through Mexico. I mean, they virtually walk these countries. It's amazing some of the stories these people have and what it took to get here. They'll stop for periods of time and get jobs or work along the way to sustain themselves, they'll continue very

migratory or transitory process. But the few people that I talked to about that, I think all of them were probably illegal; in the country illegally. In fact, I can tell you that the few that I talked to were illegal.

Furthermore, one participant responded,

Between like all the Central American countries, you know, they sort of like have you know, it's open borders. So, if you're in Honduras, you can go all the way up to Mexico. I mean, there's no...you know, I mean, there's no...if you're in El Salvador...it doesn't matter where you are, you can go through Nicaragua, you can go through all those countries, it's all good, all the way to the border of Mexico. Getting from...getting into Mexico is a lot more difficult. That's almost like their border patrol, their equivalent of the border patrol is pretty brutal. I mean, they're...it's very difficult to get from one side to the other. Once they cross into Mexico it's not too bad you know, there is a chance of getting robbed and stuff. Usually guys will ride the trains, you know they'll jump on trains, they'll take the trains all the way up to Mexico. They'll try and get on trains that'll take them all the way up to the United States.

An additional participant responded,

...they head north by any means necessary. By bus. They particularly like the train routes where they jump on any type of train heading north. It doesn't necessarily have to be a passenger train. Many times it's commercial oil, you know, tanker trains and cargo trains and it's amazing the living conditions that they experience during the journey from Central America to our southwest border.

Very few of the respondents explained what the immigrants did after they arrived in the United States. Most simply explained that they would make contact with family. For example one respondent explained, "Once they arrive to L.A., they either contact their relatives that they may have locally or friends..."

FINANCIAL COSTS OF IMMIGRATION

As part of the qualitative interview, participants were asked if they had any knowledge of the costs associated with migrating to the United States from El Salvador. Participants were likely to report costs ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,000. A factor often mentioned by participants was the distance; with the price to migrate to the United States varying according to the distance

they travel. A participant suggested that “from El Salvador it’s around six grand and from Mexico into the United States it’s about fifteen hundred.” Consistent with this response was that of another participant who suggested Mexicans pay less than individuals from other countries, “you know, \$3,000 to \$5,000 if you’re from another country. We call them OTMs; Other Than Mexicans. So, if you’re from another country than Mexico, \$3,000 to \$5,000.” Furthermore, one participant suggested that costs are not constant and have changed over time, “the use of coyotes and all that, even that’s changed...I remember they used to charge them \$2,500 to get in illegally back into the country. It’s gone up as far as \$7,000.”

Although most of the participants had similar responses, one of the participant’s suggested that there are certain factors that affect the cost of migrating to the United States. One respondent suggested that time of the year and route play a role in costs, “if you go the traditional route, you know, a lot of it just depends on the time of the year and what the border patrol’s doing.” Another respondent suggested that social networks play an important role in the financial costs of migrating, “that would depend on how sophisticated your connections are... if you’re a poor peon from El Salvador farmer trying to come up to the United States to get a job, you know, you have to pay to get up, make contacts, ride a train, the coyote and very often the coyotes charge you twice, right. They charge you \$5,000 to cross the border and then when you get on this side, they’re supposed to put you in contact with your family, they hold you for ransom for another \$5,000.” In this case, gang membership can account for a type of connection. As one participant suggested, “if you like safe passage because this guy is MS-13, he’s going to take everybody up, a group of them and stuff. You know, it’s nothing, it’s part of the group. It’s the clique. You know, your homeboys’ helping you out.” Furthermore, a participant suggested MS-13 serves as a resource to those gang members who want to migrate to the United States,

“MS is international. They have a good money network and there’s a good money network coming out of here where’s money sent to El Salvador. I’m sure that there’s money being piled up in places for them to use to come back across the border.”

Participants were also asked if they were aware of gang members receiving some type of “discount” due to their gang member status. Participants had varied responses. One participant said to be unaware of this possibility, “I’ve never heard of that, no. As a matter of fact, I know of guys that have been held in smuggling houses like been smuggled in and held in houses waiting for people to pay you know, their families to pay the fees to release them from those houses. You know, I mean, there’s...those guys are gang members. I mean, there’s no...as far as I know, they get smuggled just like everybody else. There’s no difference, they don’t have any advantage.”

Other participants suggested that there are possible ways for gang members to receive “discounts” but none of them indicated that this was typical. One participant said, “They possibly could be, they could have their own coyotes. There’s times that the drivers that we’ll pick up have told us during interviews that they get a cut rate because they’re going to drive. You know, and if it is a gang member, he possibly could you know, get a cut rate. But I really couldn’t tell you if it was an MS-13 gang member.” Another participant said “I can only talk of what I know. And you would get a discount...I didn’t hear it but knowing the guys that I was on the wiretap, as long as I knew him and what he did, yeah, he would provide a discount to his gang members. A lot of times his gang member friends would call and they would say, ‘Hey, call this guy because he’ll be able to get your parents here, over the border. This is what he’s going to charge.’” Last, participants suggested that it can be cheaper for gang members to migrate to the United States because “they had individuals placed along the routes that it was not costing them to get [to the United States].”

TIME TO GET FROM EL SALVADOR TO USA

A section of the qualitative survey focused on the amount of time it takes for immigrants to get from El Salvador to the United States. The responses offered by the participants suggested that it can take immigrants anywhere from three days to six months. One of the participants reported, “We had one guy come back in nine days.” Another participant referred to the trip as a “revolving door,” suggesting that people return as fast as they get deported. Consistent with this statement, was a response given by a different participant, “one minute we hear that so and so was deported and a week later he’s back or two weeks later he’s back.” Furthermore, a participant said “The quickest I’ve seen is a two week turnaround where a guy went back, was deported and was back in two weeks. That’s the fastest I’ve seen. But normally, it’s maybe a month; maybe two.” However, these responses focused on those cases that appeared to be exceptionally fast.

In their responses, participants offered possible explanations which may influence the travel time from El Salvador to the United States. Some of these factors were money, social networks, as well as obstacles the immigrant may face while traveling which may prolong the trip. For example, a participant suggested the following:

It really depends on how much money each individual has, you know, it depends on how much they need to do on foot, if they do any. But, the railways can only take them certain distances and then they have to have alternate means to get between railway segments and they’re certain highways that are fairly, commonly indicated in interviews with these gang members. They have certain names. They call them highways. They’re not necessarily actual highways but they call them highways because those are their migratory routes that they utilize to head north and a lot of the information on how to get north successfully is spread word of mouth through communities in these foreign countries. But, generally they’ll come up...I think they generally have to stop in Chiapas for a period of time in Mexico and then from there they’re able to take certain railways norths. Some of those railways will take them up to Texas, some of those railways will take them up to California.

Another participant indicated that, due to the length of the trip, other things aside from money are also necessary in order to have a successful trip; immigrants must also have certain type of social networks, such as gangs, “It depends on how much money you have. It also depends on how high you are up on the food chain, talking about MS. Because they have to actually cross three or four different borders just to get to the United States. Not only do they go from El Salvador to another country and so forth but it really depends. It could be three days; it could be a couple of weeks.” Furthermore, a participant suggested that immigrants may encounter certain obstacles which may delay their trip,

You know, it just depends on what they’re meeting along the way; it depends who they’re meeting. A lot of immigration on the way depends if they get thrown off the train for failure to pay to ride the train because there’s a lot of other gangs members, a lot of them awhile back were... we were hearing that the Zetas were supposedly commandeering the trains down, that they weren’t letting people ride the train. So, I don’t know. It depends, if they go to the Texas border maybe by the time they cross, they’re lucky, maybe a week to two weeks. You know, depending on how much interference they’re getting.

However, if there are no obstacles, the trip can be relatively short. As one participant suggests, “One MS member told me, when I asked him, if he said...if everything is planned out right, he can get here in nine days. From the time he touches ground, if he’s not arrested by the El Salvador police, he can get to Maryland in nine days. Generally, talking to people, it’s like a two week process or more once they leave to get here.”

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GANG AND NON-GANG MEMBERS

One of the most important questions regarding transnational gangs is whether or not gang members have access to unique access for crossing the US border illegally. While stakeholders indicated that MS members have the ability to intimidate others and may even have special connections to get discounted rates for crossing the border, for the most part gang members use the same methods to immigrate to the US as non-gang members. Further, some stakeholders indicated that being an MS member might even be a disadvantage when trying to cross the border.

Generally stakeholders indicated that MS members used the same methods to immigrate as non-gang members would have access too. One stakeholder said, “most of them [MS] just end up crossing the border like other people do.” Another stakeholder agreed indicating that MS members are “crossing like any other person who’s just trying to immigrate illegal, going through the desert and that type of thing.” One of the reasons why it is unlikely that MS members would have their own routes through Mexico is because the drug cartels have strong control over those routes. One stakeholder stated, “All the smuggling routes whether it’s for people or narcotics owned by the cartels ...there’s no way that MS could compete with the amount of money that the cartels have to then push out to own those smuggling routes.”

Gang members might use the same methods and routes to get to the US, but many stakeholders suggested that MS members do have different immigration experiences than non-gang members. One way that MS members differ in their immigration experiences is in the fact that they are gang members. “They don’t have to worry about the threats of MS because that’s their homeboys and they may get some assistance.” MS members are known to intimidate other

people making the trip to the US. It is also believed that MS controls the train route up through Mexico. Control meaning that “MS members that walk up and down the trains that are full of immigrants that are trying to come to the U.S. and you either give them the money that you have or a portion of it, or they throw you off the train...It’s not like it’s their smuggling route.” MS members might give preference to other MS members, but in the end the MS members are still riding the train with all the other immigrants. Related to this, stakeholders believed that MS members had the advantage of having connections (through social ties or because of intimidation) to other gang members and intermediaries that would make it easier for them to successfully immigrate to the US.

One stakeholder indicated, “They [MS] have more connections. The ability to have someone cross them is greater than some regular person on the other side of the border. A regular person might have to pay several thousand dollars to cut across where as high ranking member of MS-13 might not. They might have connections and ways of doing it.” Further, MS members have connections with other MS members who have the potential to take care of each other along the way. As one stakeholder put it, “They [MS] can get some assistance to where gang members have left here to go pick people up at the border or somewhere along the border to give them a ride back here. But other than that, everything else that I’ve seen through talking to people is pretty much the same.” And as another added benefit is that their connections to MS means that they do not have to fall victim to the intimidation they are imposing on others, but they do have to look out for rival gangs. So while there can be some benefits to being an MS member immigrating to the US, some believe that there can also be disadvantages.

When talking about why MS is not in control of the smuggling routes into the US, one stakeholder described how MS members likely stand out in the crowd of immigrants. “Look, we

[drug cartels] know if we're going to take a load of dope and we're going to try and bring it into the U.S. or we're smuggling aliens, the last people that we want to encounter or the last people that we want to [be] involved with that is some knucklehead who's got a shaved head and a M and an S tattooed on his face.' Because every cop, every inspector, every border patrol agent is going to look at that asshole and go, 'That guy, I want to talk to. That guy is fucked up. He's a crook, he's a gangster and we need to talk to him.' Or 'We need to put hands on that guy.' So, the idea that they [MS] own smuggling routes, no way." Stated more clearly, one stakeholder said, "I think that [MS], in some circumstances, they probably have it a little tougher because most of these guys are tatted up pretty heavily and I think that makes it more difficult on them coming all the way up here."

In sum, stakeholders tended to believe that MS did not have special routes to smuggle people, drugs, or guns into the US. Instead they used the same routes as non-gang members. Stakeholders further indicated that MS members might have the advantage of intimidation on the trains up through Mexico and they likely have more connections to intermediaries and others who can get them discounts on coyotes or false documents. Still other stakeholders believed that it would be more difficult for MS members to cross the border given their tattoos and distinct look in a crowd of immigrants.

SALVADORIAN DEPORTEES

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Exhibit 6.1 presents the characteristics of the Salvadorian deportees who were being detained at the LA ERO, and who were included in our sample. Most of the participants included in our sample were males (92.4%) and the average age was about 35 years old. About 38% of the participants in the sample completed high school. When the level of education was examined by country, the results indicated that 9.9% of the participants received a high school diploma in the United States and 20.8% received an educational equivalent to a high school diploma in El Salvador. Gang membership was not as prevalent among this sample of participants. About 4.4% of the participants reported being a current member of a gang in the United States, 10% reported being an associate member, and 4.4% were former gang members. About .5% reported being a current member of a gang in El Salvador, 5.6% reported being an associate member, and 4.4% were former members of a Salvadorian gang.

Exhibit 6.1: Sample Characteristics of Salvadorian Deportee

	N	Percent	Minimum	Maximum
Sex				
Female	30	7.6	-	-
Male	365	92.4	-	-
Level of Confinement			-	-
Level 1	76	20.3	-	-
Level 2	224	59.9	-	-
Level 3	73	19.5	-	-
Other	1	0.3	-	-
Mean Age (SD)	395	34.66 (9.31)	18	63
Overall Education			-	-
Did not graduate high school	243	61.7	-	-
High school diploma or GED	151	38.3	-	-
Education in the U.S.			-	-
Did not graduate high school	355	90.1	-	-
High school diploma or GED	39	9.9	-	-

Education in El Salvador			-	-
Did not graduate high school	312	79.2	-	-
High school diploma or GED	82	20.8	-	-
Employment Status			-	-
Not employed	55	14.0	-	-
Part time	73	18.6	-	-
Full time	264	67.3	-	-
Gang Membership in the U.S.			-	-
Current gang member	18	4.4	-	-
Associate gang member	39	10.0	-	-
Former gang member	17	4.4	-	-
Non gang member	316	81.0	-	-
Gang Membership in El Salvador			-	-
Current gang member	2	0.5	-	-
Associate gang member	22	5.6	-	-
Former gang member	7	1.8	-	-
Non gang member	359	92.1	-	-
Mean Income (SD)				
Legally obtained income in last 30 days	392	1,938.57 (1,694.56)	0	9,000
Illegally obtained income in last 30 days	394	195.61 (1,096.46)	0	10,000
Reason for Apprehension				
Violent charge	19	4.8	-	-
Property charge	6	1.5	-	-
Drug or alcohol charge	44	11.1	-	-
Administrative charge	58	7.1	-	-
Immigration status only	110	27.8	-	-
Other criminal charge	169	42.8	-	-
Missing	19	4.8	-	-
Type of Apprehension				
Criminal charge	238	60.3	-	-
Administrative charge	28	7.1	-	-
Immigration only	110	27.8	-	-
Citizenship				
United States	5	1.3	-	-
El Salvador	390	98.7	-	-
English Speaker			-	-
Yes	173	44.0	-	-
No	220	56.0	-	-

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

With regards to employment, the results presented in Exhibit 6.1 indicate that the majority of the respondents were employed full time (67.3%), and 18.6% were employed part time prior to their apprehension. Fourteen percent of the participants reported being unemployed prior to their apprehension. The deportees interviewed in this sample reported an income, on average, of \$1,939 from legal sources in the 30 days prior to being apprehended. The participants also reported an average of \$195 of illegal income obtained in the 30 days prior to apprehension.

The majority of the participants interviewed were classified as level 2 detainees (59.9%), 20.3% of the participants were classified as level 1 detainees, and 19.5% were categorized as level 3 detainees. The participants were apprehended for a variety of reasons. About 4.8% were apprehended for a violent crime, 1.5% were apprehended for a property crime, 11.1% were apprehended due to a drug or alcohol related crime, and 42.8% were apprehended for an other type of criminal charge. In the latter category, the participant did not specify the charge and only responded to have been arrested on a criminal charge. Participants also reported being apprehended for non-criminal charges such as administrative charges, which include a failure to pay fines or a failure to appear, (7.1%) and immigration status (27.8%). Last, 4.8% of the participants did not identify the reason for which they were apprehended.

After the different reasons for apprehension were aggregated, the findings indicated that 60.3% of detainees were apprehended for a criminal violation, 7.1% were apprehended because of an administrative offense (such as failure to pay a fine or citation), and 27.8% of respondents were apprehended because they were found to be in violation of immigration law. About 98.7% of the participants in this sample were citizens of El Salvador and the remaining 1.3% reported being citizens of the United States. These individuals were currently contesting their deportation. Last, 44% of the participants in this sample reported to be able to speak English.

FIREARM POSSESSION

Those deportees interviewed were also asked questions regarding their experiences with firearms. The participants were asked if they have ever possessed a firearm and how the firearm was acquired. The questions focused on three particular types of firearms: handgun or pistol, rifle or shotgun, or a fully automatic gun. Exhibit 6.2 presents the findings.

Exhibit 6.2: Self-report Firearm Possession by Deportees

	Handgun or Pistol		Rifle or Shotgun		Fully Automatic Gun	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever owned or possessed a firearm	393	18.8	393	9.9	393	6.6
Possession of the firearm in the past 12 months	392	6.1	392	1.8	391	2.0
Possession of the firearm in the past 30 days	389	4.1	387	1.0	389	0.8
Firearm was acquired in the U.S.	385	12.2	388	6.2	387	3.6
Method of acquiring the firearm	73	-	32	-	21	-
Bought legally	10	13.7	2	6.3	2	9.5
Bought illegally	19	26.0	10	31.3	7	33.3
Rented	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0
Traded for something	1	1.4	3	9.4	2	9.5
Borrowed	16	21.9	8	25.0	5	23.8
It was a gift or inherited	13	17.8	3	9.4	2	9.5
Stolen	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Found it	6	8.2	2	6.3	0	0.0
Other	7	9.6	3	9.4	3	14.3

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

The analyses indicated that 18.8% of detainees owned or possessed a handgun or pistol in their lifetime. About 6% percent of the respondents stated that they were in possession of a handgun in the past 12 months and 4.1% said that they were in possession of a handgun in the last 30 days. When the participants were asked where they acquired the most recent firearm 12.2% reported to have obtained the handgun in the United States. When participants were asked how the handgun was obtained, the participants were most likely to report to have

bought the handgun illegally (26%), the second most common response was to have borrowed the handgun (21.9%), and the third most common response was to have received the handgun as a gift or as inheritance (17.8%). Other common responses were to have bought the handgun legally (13.7%), to have found the handgun (8.2%), to have stolen the handgun (1.4), to have traded the handgun (1.4%), or to have acquired the handgun in a different way (9.6%).

Almost 10% of the respondents reported to have owned or possessed a rifle or shotgun in their lifetime. Only 1.8% reported to have been in possession of a rifle in the past 12 months and 1% reported possession of the rifle in the last 30 days. About 6.2% reported to have obtained the rifle or shotgun in the United States. Buying a rifle illegally was the most common response when participants were asked to describe the method in which they acquired the firearms (31.3%). This was followed by borrowing the rifle from someone (25%). The participants were also likely to report to have traded the rifle for something (9.4%), to have received it as a gift or inheritance (9.4%), to have bought the rifle legally (6.3%), to have found the rifle (6.3%), or to have rented it (3.1%). Last, 9.4% of the participants reported that they had obtained the rifle in a different way.

As Exhibit 6.2 indicates 6.6% of the respondents reported to have owned or possessed a fully automatic gun in their lifetime. Two percent of the respondents reported to have been in possession of the fully automatic gun in the past 12 months and .8% reported to have been in possession of a fully automatic gun in the past 30 days. Furthermore, 3.6% reported to have acquired the fully automatic gun in the United States. The most common way to acquire a fully automatic gun, as reported by the participants, was buying it illegally (33.3%) followed by borrowing it (23.8%). Other common responses were to have bought the gun legally (9.5%),

received it as a gift or inheritance (9.5%), or to have traded it for something (9.5%). Last, 14.3% of the participants reported to have acquired the fully automatic gun in a different way.

VICTIMIZATION

As part of the survey, deportees were asked about their experiences with victimization during the past 12 months prior to the apprehension. The findings are presented in Exhibit 6.3. As presented in Exhibit 6.3, six respondents were in El Salvador during the past 12 months. The findings however, suggest that, with the exception of being robbed (on average 4.58 times), the respondents were rarely victimized in El Salvador, largely because over the prior twelve months most of their time was spent in the U.S., not El Salvador.

Exhibit 6.3: Victimization Reported by Detainees in the Past 12 Months Prior to Apprehension

	N	Percent Victimized	Mean Number of Times Victimized (SD)	Min.	Max.
Threatened with a gun	393	10.2	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	392	-	.22 (.871)	0	10
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Shot at	393	7.6	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.19 (.885)	0	8
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Shot	393	2.5	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.04 (.348)	0	5
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Threatened with a weapon other than a gun	392	12.8	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	392	-	.22 (.834)	0	10
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Injured with a weapon other than a gun	393	7.9	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.08 (.355)	0	5
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Sexually assaulted	393	1.0	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.02 (.236)	0	4
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Assaulted or attacked without a weapon	393	16.3	-	-	-

Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.74 (5.485)	0	100
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Robbed	392	13.5	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	392	-	.21 (.683)	0	6
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	4.58 (11.462)	0	28
Held against your will	393	4.3	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.19 (2.358)	0	46
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Extorted	393	4.3	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.07 (.525)	0	6
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Had something stolen	393	20.1	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	393	-	.37 (1.101)	0	15
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Assaulted or threatened by a domestic partner	393	4.8	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	392	-	.11 (.773)	0	12
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Forced to work	392	1.8	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	392	-	.31 (5.085)	0	100
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Threats made against your family if you did not work	392	1.3	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	391	-	.00 (.051)	0	1
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0
Victimized in some other way	392	3.1	-	-	-
Number of times in the U.S.	390	-	.12 (1.550)	0	30
Number of times in El Salvador	6	-	.00 (.000)	0	0

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

When the participants were asked about specific types of victimization, the results indicated that 10.2% of the respondents were threatened with a gun in the past 12 months, an average of .22 times. About 7.6% of the participants reported to have been shot at, which averaged to about .19 times, and 2.5% of the participants reported being shot, averaging .04 times. About 12.8% of the participants reported being threatened with a weapon, other than a

gun, in the past 12 months. On average, this type of victimization occurred .22 times.

Furthermore, 7.9% of the participants reported to have been injured with a weapon, other than a gun, which averaged to .08 times. One percent of the respondents reported being the victim of a sexual assault in the past 12 months, with an average of .02 sexual assaults. Respondents also indicated being the victim of an assault with no weapons. Over 16% of the detainees reported being assaulted or attacked without a weapon in the past 12 months, averaging .74 times. About 13.5% of the respondents indicated that they were robbed in the past year, which averaged to .21 times.

The survey also included questions about being the victim of a kidnapping. Specifically, about 4.3% of the participants reported they had been held against their will in the 12 months prior to their apprehension. This averaged to about .19 times. The same percentage of participants (4.3%) reported to have been a victim of extortion, with an average of .07 extortions in the past 12 months prior to apprehension. About 20.1% of the detainees reported to have been victims of theft in the past year, with an average of .37 thefts. Participants were also asked if they had been victims of domestic violence in the past year. About 4.8% of the respondents reported to have been assaulted or threatened by a domestic or romantic partner, which occurred, on average, .11 times in the past year.

Last, detainees were asked if they had been forced to work in the past 12 months prior to their apprehension. About 1.8% of the respondents said they had been forced to engage in some type of work. On average, this occurred about .31 times per respondent in the past 12 months. Furthermore, 1.3% of the respondents reported that threats were made against their families if they refused to work. Additionally, 3.1% of the participants reported to have been a victim of a different crime. This occurred about .12 times in the past 12 months.

CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

A section of the Salvadorian Deportee Survey was dedicated to understanding the prevalence and incidence of criminal involvement among Salvadorian deportees. The survey focuses on 24 different crimes, which were aggregated into seven categories of crime: property crime, violent crime, fraud, sex crime, drug sales, driving under the influence, and drug use. Exhibit 6.4 presents the 24 different crimes and the results obtained from the survey.

As seen in Exhibit 6.4, the detainees were asked whether they had participated in any criminal activity in the past 12 months prior to their apprehension. First, they were asked if they committed any of the different crimes in the past 12 months. Then they were asked how many times they had committed the crime in the United States and how many times they had committed the crime in El Salvador. Only six participants reported to have been physically present in El Salvador in the past 12 months, however, they reported not engaging in any criminal activity while in El Salvador, therefore, the following findings will focus on their reported criminal activity in the United States.

As presented in Exhibit 6.4, about 14.1% of the deportees interviewed reported to have engaged in a property crime in the 12 months prior to being apprehended. When the specific types of property crimes were examined, the results indicated that 5.4% of the participants destroyed property worth less than \$100 and 6.2% destroyed property worth more than \$100, averaging approximately .1 and 1.93 times in the past year, respectively. With regards to property theft, 5.4% of the respondents reported to have stolen property worth less than \$100, an average of .33 times, and 3.6% reported to have stolen property worth more than \$100, which averaged to about .33 times in the past year. About 2.8% of the participants reported to have stolen a car or motor

vehicle, committing the crime, on average, 2.07 times, and 1.5% reported to have broken into a building to commit theft (.03 times, on average).

Engaging in violent crime was also prevalent among deportees. About 16.6% of the participants reported to have engaged in a form of violent crime in the past 12 months. About 1.3% of the participants reported to have robbed someone by force or by threat of force, which averaged to .05 times in the past year. Less than one percent of deportees participated in extortion, averaging .03 times. With regard to engaging in a drive-by shooting, only 1.5% of respondents reported to have engaged in this type of activity and they reported, on average, engaging in this activity about .08 times in the past year. About 6.6% of respondents reported to have attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone in the past 12 months. On average, they reported engaging in this activity .80 times in the past 12 months. For the purpose of this survey, firearm possession, when prohibited or when committing a crime, was considered a form of violent crime. About 6.2% of the respondents reported to have possessed a firearm when prohibited and 3.1% reported to have possessed a firearm while committing a crime, averaging approximately 5.11 and 1.9 times, respectively. One percent of the respondents reported to have committed a rape or a sexual assault in the past year, and committed this crime on average .01 times. Last, the respondents were asked if they committed domestic or interpersonal violence in the past 12 months. About 7.4% of the respondents reported to have committed domestic violence, an average of .09 times in the past 12 months.

Exhibit 6.4: Incidence and Prevalence of Criminal Involvement Per Year at Risk - Deportees

	N	Percent of participants who responded "yes"	Number of times committed in the past 12 months			Number of times committed in the US			Number of times committed in El Salvador					
			N	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	N	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	N	Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Property Crimes	390	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Destroyed property worth less than \$100	390	5.4	389	.13 (.890)	0	12	390	.095 (.624)	0	10	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Destroyed property worth more than \$100	390	6.2	389	1.94 (36.457)	0	720	390	1.93 (36.457)	0	720	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Stolen property worth less than \$100	390	5.4	389	0.84 (15.191)	0	300	390	.33 (5.071)	0	100	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Stolen property worth more than \$100	390	3.6	389	.84 (15.195)	0	300	390	.33 (5.083)	0	100	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Stolen a car or other motor vehicle	390	2.8	389	3.77 (51.559)	0	720	390	2.07 (36.580)	0	720	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Broke into a building to commit theft	390	1.5	389	.03 (.335)	0	5	390	.03 (.338)	0	5	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Violent Crimes	391	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbed someone by force or by threat of force	390	1.3	389	.05 (.775)	0	15	390	.05 (.774)	0	15	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Committed extortion	390	0.5	389	.49 (9.735)	0	192	390	.03 (.607)	0	12	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Participated in a drive-by shooting	390	1.5	389	.08 (1.236)	0	24	390	.08 (1.233)	0	24	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone	391	6.6	390	1.27 (18.617)	0	365	391	.80 (9.534)	0	182	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Possessed a firearm when prohibited	390	6.2	389	5.59 (43.120)	0	365	390	5.11 (40.052)	0	365	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Possessed a firearm when committing any crime	391	3.1	390	2.38 (27.233)	0	365	391	1.90 (22.067)	0	365	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Committed rape or sexual assault	390	1.0	388	.01 (.072)	0	1	390	.01 (.072)	0	1	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Committed domestic or interpersonal violence	390	7.4	389	.09 (.377)	0	5	390	.09 (.416)	0	5	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Fraud	390	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obtained an ID or identity, like a green card, social security card, or driver license to commit fraud or obtain employment	390	9.5	389	1.01 (18.048)	0	365	390	1.02 (18.480)	0	365	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Sold ID's, such as green cards, social security card, or drivers license	390	0.8	388	.01 (.152)	0	3	390	.01 (.152)	0	3	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Sex Crimes	390	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engaged in prostitution	390	1.5	389	2.92 (50.950)	0	1000	390	2.66 (50.665)	0	1000	6	.00 (.000)	0	0

Engaged in pimping, or solicitation of prostitution	390	1.0	389	.44 (8.127)	0	160	390	.44 (8.116)	0	160	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Sold or Made Drugs	390	4.4	389	7.38 (54.289)	0	700	390	7.36 (54.220)	0	700	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Driven Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol	390	31.5	389	8.58 (47.296)	0	365	390	8.53 (47.239)	0	365	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Drug Use	391	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	390	67.4	389	45.53 (80.600)	0	400	390	45.50 (80.476)	0	400	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Marijuana	391	16.6	390	27.34 (95.746)	0	1000	391	25.88 (85.320)	0	500	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Cocaine	391	6.4	390	5.00 (36.869)	0	365	391	4.52 (33.222)	0	365	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Heroin	391	0.8	390	1.00 (18.519)	0	365	391	.53 (9.281)	0	182	6	.00 (.000)	0	0
Methamphetamines	391	7.4	389	9.83 (65.489)	0	1000	391	8.50 (48.658)	0	500	6	.00 (.000)	0	0

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

As part of the criminal involvement section of the survey, deportees were asked if they had committed a fraud and identity theft. The results indicated that 10% of the respondents have engaged in fraud in the past 12 months. About 9.5% of the respondents reported to have obtained an identification card, social security card, or driver's license to commit fraud or to obtain employment. They reported, on average committing this crime 1.02 times in the past year. Furthermore, .8% of the respondents said they sold identification cards, social security cards, or driver's licenses in the past 12 months.

With regards to involvement in sex crimes, 2.3% of the respondents reported to have engaged in prostitution, pimping, or solicitation of prostitution. As presented in Exhibit 6.4, when the different types of sex crimes were broken down, 1.5% of the respondents reported to have engaged in prostitution and 1% reported to have engaged in pimping or solicitation of prostitution.

The survey also included a variety of questions focusing on drug sales and drug use. About 4.4% of the respondents said that they had sold or made drugs in the past 12 months prior to their apprehension. On average, they reported that they sold or made drugs 7.36 times in the prior 12 months. Participants were also likely to report to have driven under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Over 31% of the participants said they drove under the influence an average of 8.53 times in the past 12 months. Drug use and alcohol use was commonly used by detainees. Over 71% of the respondents reported using drugs or alcohol in the 12 months prior to apprehension. More than 67% reported to have used alcohol an average of 45.5 times in the past 12 months and 16.6% of detainees said that they had used marijuana in the past 12 months and the average number of times used was 25.88 times. Methamphetamines were used by 7.4% percent of the sample, with an average of 8.5 times in the past year. About 6.4% of the

respondents said to have used cocaine an average of 4.52 times. Last, .8% of the respondents reported to have used heroin, with an average of .53 times in the past year.

GANG INVOLVEMENT

GANG JOINING

Exhibit 6.5 shows the average age of gang joining among those respondents who had associated with a clique in either the U.S. or El Salvador. Respondents associated with a Salvadorian clique, on average, joined their gang at an earlier age (13.49) than those who associated with a U.S. based clique (15.49). Methods of gang joining were fairly similar between those in U.S. and Salvadorian cliques. The most common method of joining a gang was by being jumped in. For example, about 45% of those in a Salvadorian clique and about 52% of those in a U.S. clique joined a gang by being jumped in. Approximately 28% of those in a Salvadorian and U.S. clique stated that they did not have to do anything to join their gang. The third most common method of joining a gang was by committing a crime, with about 7% of Salvadorian clique members and 9.4% of U.S. clique members stating that they engaged in this behavior to join their gang. Fighting or shooting someone, killing someone, getting sex in, and being born into a gang was rarely reported by Salvadorian or U.S. clique members as a method of gaining entry into their gang.

Exhibit 6.5 Age and methods of gang joining by geographic location of clique

	United States					El Salvador				
	n	%	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	n	%	Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Ave. age joined	63	-	15.49 (5.544)	1	35	27	-	13.67 (3.59)	5	20
Method of joining										
Jumped in	64	51.6	-	-	-	29	44.8	-	-	-
Fight or shoot someone	64	4.7	-	-	-	29	3.4	-	-	-
Commit a crime	64	9.4	-	-	-	29	6.9	-	-	-
Kill someone	64	0.0	-	-	-	29	3.4	-	-	-
Get sexed in	64	0.0	-	-	-	29	0.0	-	-	-
Born into it	64	4.7	-	-	-	29	0.0	-	-	-
Nothing	64	28.1	-	-	-	29	27.6	-	-	-

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

GENDER COMPOSITION OF GANG

Exhibit 6.6 shows the gender composition of the detainees' clique. There was little difference between those who associated with a U.S. based clique and a Salvadorian based clique. Detainees in U.S. based cliques indicated that about 86% of their clique was comprised of males, compared to about 82% of those in Salvadorian based cliques.

Exhibit 6.6: Gender composition of gang by geographic location of the clique

	United States		El Salvador	
	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)
% of members in clique who are:	53		22	
Male		85.74 (16.09)		82.41 (13.05)
Female		14.26 (16.09)		17.59 (13.05)

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY AND ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS

Exhibit 6.7 shows the response patterns of those who associated with a gang, whether their clique has members in other cities, and whether members of their clique associated with cliques in other cities. Respondents who were members of a Salvadorian clique, compared to a

U.S. clique, were more likely to report that their clique has members in other cities (86.4% versus 71.2%). On the other hand, those who were members of U.S. cliques were slightly more likely to belong to a gang whose members associate with cliques in other cities (61% versus 57.1%), than those in Salvadorian cliques.

	United States		El Salvador	
	n	%	n	%
Clique has members in other cities?	52	71.2	22	86.4
Members associate with cliques in other cities?	41	61.0	21	57.1

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

GANG INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINALITY

Exhibit 6.8 shows gang involvement in criminality by the geographic location of the respondent's clique. The first two columns present information on whether their clique engages in various types of criminality activity. The respondents' indicated that Salvadorian cliques were more likely to engage in all 18 types of criminal activity when compared to the U.S. based cliques. For example, 70.8% of those involved with Salvadorian cliques said that their clique engaged in stealing, compared to about 62% of those involved with U.S. based cliques. About one-third of those in Salvadorian cliques said that their clique engaged in pimping compared to about 24% of those in U.S. cliques. Similar trends were observed with violent crime. When compared to U.S. based cliques, Salvadorian cliques were said to be more likely to be involved in robbery (79.2% vs. 52.5%), extortions (70.8% vs. 39.3%), attacking people (83.3% vs. 53.1%), drive-by shootings (76% vs. 60.3%), and killing people (76% vs. 45.8%). Salvadorian based cliques were also more likely to use alcohol (100% vs. 90.6%), marijuana (92% vs. 80.6%), and cocaine (72% vs. 53.2%); and were more likely to sell marijuana (72% vs. 57.8%),

cocaine (60% vs. 50.8%), as well as sell drugs to drug dealers (60.9% vs. 41.9%). Last, Salvadorian based gangs, when compared to U.S. based gangs were more likely to be involved in smuggling people into the U.S. (30.4% vs. 8.1%) and to have members work as coyotes or for a coyote (29.2% vs. 6.5%).

The third and fourth columns present our findings with respect to the percentage of respondents who had ever engaged in these criminal activities with their gang. The findings are almost opposite of those presented above, with respondents of U.S. based cliques indicating that they were more likely to have ever engaged in criminal activity than those in Salvadorian cliques. Those respondents who said that they were involved with a U.S. based gang were three times more likely to have stolen with their gang, almost twice as likely to have intimidated or threatened someone, and twice as likely to have pimped with their gang when compared to those in a Salvadorian based gang. With respect to violent crime, those involved with U.S. based gangs were almost 2.5 times more likely to have ever jumped or attacked someone and 80% more likely to have engaged in a drive-by shooting with their gang, when compared to those involved with a Salvadorian based gang. In terms of alcohol and drug use, those involved in a U.S. based cliques were 45% more likely to use alcohol, about 63% more likely to use marijuana and about 27% more likely to use cocaine with their gang than those in a Salvadorian clique. Similar trends were observed from selling drugs and guns. Those involved with U.S. based gangs were almost four times more likely to sell marijuana, almost 7 times more likely to sell cocaine, approximately 40% more likely to sell drugs to drug dealers, and 2.7 times more likely to sell guns with their gang than those in a Salvadorian clique.

The fifth and sixth columns of Exhibit 6.8 present information on whether the respondent engaged in criminal activity with their clique over the past 30 days. Those respondents who

were involved with a Salvadorian based clique did not report engaging in any activity with their clique over the past 30 days with the exception of using cocaine (14.3%) and marijuana (9.1%). Conversely, those detainees who were involved with a U.S. based gang reported being fairly criminally active with their gang in the past 30 days. For example, about 25% of these individuals said that they had committed graffiti, intimidated or threatened someone, attacked someone, and sold drugs with their gang in the past 30 days. In the 30 days prior to their apprehension 40% reported pimping, 20% reported committing robbery, 16.7% reported committing extortion, 12.5% reported committing drive-by shootings, 11.1% reported selling guns, and about one-third reported using alcohol and drugs with their gang. None of the U.S. based gang members reported smuggling or working as a coyote with their gang in the past 30 days.

Exhibit 6. 8: Gang involvement in criminality by geographic location clique

Type of criminal activity	U.S. based clique		Salvadorian based clique		U.S. based clique		Salvadorian based clique		U.S. based clique		Salvadorian based clique	
	Does the clique participate in this activity?		Does the clique participate in this activity?		Have you ever participated in this activity with your clique?		Have you ever participated in this activity with your clique?		Have you participated in this activity in the last 30 days?		Have you participated in this activity in the last 30 days?	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Graffiti	64	78.1	25	80.0	47	34.0	20	30.0	19	26.3	10	0.0
Steal	63	61.9	24	70.8	34	32.4	18	11.1	11	18.2	7	0.0
Intimidate or threaten people	63	57.1	24	79.2	32	37.5	19	21.1	15	26.7	6	0.0
Engage in pimping	62	24.2	24	33.3	17	17.6	11	9.1	5	40.0	4	0.0
Rob	61	52.5	24	79.2	30	33.3	20	15.0	10	20.0	6	0.0
Commit extortions	61	39.3	24	70.8	22	18.2	17	17.6	6	16.7	6	0.0
Jump or attack people	64	53.1	24	83.3	30	46.7	20	20.0	15	26.7	6	0.0
Drive-by shootings	63	60.3	25	76.0	33	18.2	19	10.5	8	12.5	5	0.0
Kill	59	45.8	25	76.0	24	4.2	19	5.3	3	0.0	4	0.0
Use alcohol	64	90.6	25	100.0	51	60.8	24	41.7	31	29.0	14	0.0
Use marijuana	62	80.6	25	92.0	44	63.6	23	39.1	28	35.7	11	9.1
Use cocaine	62	53.2	25	72.0	30	33.3	19	26.3	12	33.3	7	14.3
Sell marijuana	64	57.8	25	72.0	33	39.4	18	11.1	15	26.7	5	0.0
Sell cocaine	63	50.8	25	60.0	28	42.9	16	6.3	14	28.6	4	0.0
Sell drug to drug dealers	62	41.9	23	60.9	24	37.5	15	26.7	11	27.3	5	0.0
Sell guns	61	37.7	23	52.2	19	42.1	13	15.4	9	11.1	4	0.0
Smuggle people (into the US)	62	8.1	23	30.4	6	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Worked as a coyote or for a coyote	62	6.5	24	29.2	4	0.0	8	12.5	2	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Salvadorian Deportee Survey

SALVADORIAN STREET GANG MEMBERS

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The sample characteristics of the Salvadorian street gang members are presented in Exhibit 7.1. The majority of the participants were males (95.6%) and the average age was 30.33 years old. Most of the participants did not graduate high school (84.3%) and the mean number of years of formal education was 7.78. The majority of the participants reported being unemployed (71.6%), 13.6% reported having a part-time job, and 14.8% reported being full-time employed. The participants were more likely to obtain more income from illegal sources than legal sources. The mean amount of income obtained from illegal source was about \$305 compared to about \$111, which was obtained from legal sources in the last 30 days.

Exhibit 7.1: Sample Characteristics of El Salvador Gang Members

	N	Percent	Minimum	Maximum
Sex				
Female	4	4.4	-	-
Male	85	95.6	-	-
Mean Age (SD)	89	30.33 (7.61)	18	65
Education in El Salvador				
Did not graduate high school	79	88.8	-	-
High school diploma or GED	10	11.2	-	-
Mean Number of Years of Education in El Salvador (SD)	90	7.78 (3.20)	0	18
Employment Status				
Not employed	63	71.6	-	-
Part time	12	13.6	-	-
Full time	13	14.8	-	-
Gang Membership in the U.S.				
Non gang member	84	94.4	-	-
Current gang member	4	4.5	-	-
Former gang member	1	1.1	-	-
Associate	0	0.0	-	-

Gang Membership in El Salvador				
Non gang member	0	0.0	-	-
Current gang member	72	80.9	-	-
Former gang member	10	11.2	-	-
Associate	7	7.9	-	-
Mean Income (SD)				
Legally obtained income in last 30 days	87	111.32 (157.16)	0.00	600.00
Illegally obtained income in last 30 days	88	305.28 (1,188.55)	0.00	10000.00
Citizenship				
United States	0	0.0	-	-
El Salvador	89	100.0	-	-
Ever been to the U.S.				
Ever been to the U.S.	12	13.5	-	-
Been to the U.S. in the past 12 months	1	1.1	-	-
Living Status				
House, apartment, condo or mobile home	63	71.6	-	-
Emergency or short-term shelter	12	13.6	-	-
Jail or prison	1	1.1	-	-
No fixed residence	9	10.2	-	-
Other	3	3.4	-	-
English Speaker				
Yes	8	9.2	-	-
No	79	90.8	-	-

Source: Gang Member Survey

All of the respondents were associated with a Salvadorian gang. About 80.9% were current gang members, 7.9% were gang associates, and 11.2% were former gang members. Very few gang members reported being part of a U.S. based gang; 4.5% reported being current gang members, and 1.1% were former gang members. About 13.5% of the respondents reported being in the United States at least once in their life time but only one participant (1.1%) had been to the United States in the 12 months prior to the interview.

With regards to their living status, 71.6% of the respondents reported living in a house, apartment, condo or mobile home during the 30 days prior to the interview. About 13.6% said

they had been living in an emergency or short-term shelter, 1.1% had been in prison, 10.2 had no fixed residence, and 3.4% reported a different type of living status. Last, about 9.2% of the participants reported to be able to speak English.

FIREARM POSSESSION

Those gang members who participated in this survey were asked about their experiences with firearms. The responses are presented in Exhibit 7.2. About 87.6% of the participants said they owned or possessed a handgun or pistol in their lifetime and 61.8% were in possession of this firearm in the past 12 months. Furthermore, 41.6% of the participants were in possession of a handgun in the past 30 days prior to the interview. About 8.8% of the participants said the handgun had been acquired in the United States. The participants were then asked how they obtained the handgun. The most common response was to have borrowed the handgun from someone (53.8%). The respondents were also likely to say they bought the handgun illegally (26.9%). Other common responses were to have bought the handgun legally (1.3%), to have received the handgun as a gift or inheritance (5.1%), to have stolen the handgun (11.5%), or to have acquired the handgun in some other manner (1.3%).

Exhibit 7.2: Self-report Firearm Possession by Gang Members

	Handgun or Pistol		Rifle or Shotgun		Fully Automatic Gun	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever owned or possessed a firearm	89	87.6	89	43.8	89	57.3
Possession of the firearm in the past 12 months	89	61.8	89	27.0	89	31.5
Possession of the firearm in the past 30 days	89	41.6	87	14.9	89	22.5
Firearm was acquired in the U.S.	68	8.8	79	3.8	79	7.6
Method of acquiring the firearm	78	-	38	-	51	-
Bought legally	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bought illegally	21	26.9	12	31.6	12	23.5
Rented	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Traded for something	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Borrowed	42	53.8	23	60.5	34	66.7
It was a gift or inherited	4	5.1	1	2.6	3	5.9
Stolen	9	11.5	1	2.6	0	0.0
Found it	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0
Other	1	1.3	1	2.6	1	2.0

Source: Salvadorian Gang Member Survey

As Exhibit 7.2 presents, 43.8% of the participants reported to have owned or possessed a rifle or shotgun in their lifetime. Twenty-seven percent were in possession of the rifle in the past 12 months and 14.9% were in possession of the rifle in the past 30 days. About 3.8% of the participants reported to have acquired this firearm through a U.S. based source. Borrowing the rifle from someone was the most common method of acquisition (60.5%) and the second most common method was buying the rifle illegally (31.6%). The respondents also reported to have acquired the rifle as a gift or inheritance (2.6%), to have stolen the rifle (2.6%), or to have acquired the rifle in some other way (2.6%).

Last, the participants were asked if they had ever owned or possessed a fully automatic gun. About 57.3% said they had been in possession or owned a fully automatic gun in their lifetime, 31.5% were in possession of the fully automatic gun in the past 12 months, and 22.5%

were in possession of the fully automatic gun in the past 30 days. Furthermore, 7.6% of the participants said the firearm was acquired through U.S. sources. With respect to methods of acquisition, 66.7% of the respondents said they had borrowed the fully automatic gun from someone. About 23.5% said they bought the fully automatic gun illegally and 5.9% said they had received it as a gift or inheritance. Last, 2% said they found the fully automatic gun and 2% said they acquired the fully automatic gun in some other way.

VICTIMIZATION

The respondents were also asked about their experiences as a victim of a crime. Gang members were asked if they had been victimized in the past 12 months prior to the interview. Furthermore, gang members were asked to report if the victimization occurred in the United States or in El Salvador. None of the respondents in this sample reported being a victim of a crime in the United States during the past 12 months, therefore, only the analyses related to victimization in El Salvador is presented in Exhibit 7.3.

Exhibit 7.3: Victimization Reported by Gang Members in the Past 12 Months Prior to Interview

	N	Percent Victimized	Mean Number of Times Victimized (SD)	Min.	Max.
Threatened with a gun	89	48.3	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	3.44 (11.238)	0	100
Shot at	89	58.4	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	2.52 (4.639)	0	20
Shot	89	13.5	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.30 (1.265)	0	11
Threatened with a weapon other than a gun	89	53.9	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	3.47 (11.875)	0	100
Injured with a weapon other than a gun	89	29.2	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.73 (2.094)	0	18
Sexually assaulted	89	3.4	-	-	-

Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.09 (.577)	0	5
Assaulted or attacked without a weapon	89	49.4	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	5.12 (22.530)	0	200
Robbed	89	25.8	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	88	-	.56 (1.230)	0	8
Held against your will	89	20.2	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	4.04 (31.775)	0	300
Extorted	89	5.6	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.16 (.987)	0	9
Had something stolen	89	18.0	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.43 (1.413)	0	10
Assaulted or threatened by a domestic or romantic partner	89	14.6	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.55 (2.028)	0	15
Forced to work	89	9.0	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.29 (1.290)	0	10
Threats made against your family if you did not work	89	6.7	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	.25 (1.626)	0	15
Victimized in some other way	89	15.7	-	-	-
Number of times in El Salvador	89	-	4.60 (19.925)	0	150

Source: Gang Member Survey

As presented in Exhibit 7.3, 48.3% of the gang members in this sample were threatened with a gun in the past 12 months prior to the interview. This type of victimization occurred, on average, 3.44 times. About 58.4% of gang members reported being shot at and 13.5% were shot, which occurred, on average, 2.52 and .30 times, respectively. More than half of those gang members interviewed (53.9%) were threatened with a weapon other than a gun, this occurred 3.47 times, on average. About 29.2% reported being injured with a weapon other than a gun, an average of .73 times. Gang members also reported being victimized without the use of a weapon. Almost half of the participants (49.4%) reported to have been assaulted or attacked without a weapon, averaging about 5.12 times. Furthermore, 3.4% of the participants reported being

sexually assaulted in the past 12 month, an average of .09 times. With regards to being robbed, 25.8% of the participants said they were robbed in the past year, which averaged to about .56 times. Gang members also reported being held against their will (20.2%). On average, gang members were held against their will 4.04 times. Eighteen percent of the respondents had something stolen (an average of .43 times) and 5.6% were victims of extortion (.16 times on average). About 14.6% were assaulted or threatened by a domestic or romantic partner, which occurred an average of .55 times. Nine percent were forced to work (.29 times, on average) and 6.7% reported that threats were made against their families if they refused to work (.25 times on average). Last, 15.7% of gang members were victimized in some other way. This occurred 4.6 times, on average.

CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

Gang members were also asked to report the incidence and prevalence of criminal involvement, focusing on 24 different crimes grouped into seven categories (property crime, violent crime, fraud, sex crime, drug sales, driving under the influence, and drug use). Gang members were first asked if they participated in any of the different crimes. Then, they were asked how many times each crime was committed. The participants were asked to report how many times they had committed each crime in the United States and how many times they had committed each crime in El Salvador. None of the participants in this sample reported to have engaged in criminal activity in the United States in the past 12 months, therefore, only criminal activity in El Salvador is discussed. Exhibit 7.4 presents the responses given by those gang members who participated in this survey.

Exhibit 7.4: Incidence and Prevalence of Criminal Involvement Per Year at Risk- Gang Members

	Percent of participants who responded "yes"		Number of time committed in the past 12 months			
	N		N	Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Property Crimes	89	68.5	-	-	-	-
Destroyed property worth less than \$100	89	42.7	89	1.89 (3.697)	0	24
Destroyed property worth more than \$100	89	39.3	89	4.47 (27.203)	0	255
Stolen property worth less than \$100	89	47.2	89	7.76 (24.895)	0	200
Stolen property worth more than \$100	89	39.3	89	4.98 (15.886)	0	100
Stolen a car or other motor vehicle	89	24.7	89	1.13 (3.983)	0	33
Broke into a building to commit theft	89	24.7	89	1.48 (4.385)	0	24
Violent Crimes	89	82.0	-	-	-	-
Robbed someone by force or by threat of force	89	43.8	89	5.42 (13.923)	0	100
Committed extortion	89	36.0	88	14.39 (52.740)	0	365
Participated in a drive-by shooting	89	55.1	89	2.51 (4.275)	0	25
Attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone	89	53.9	89	5.54 (14.783)	0	100
Possessed a firearm when prohibited	89	64.0	89	89.62 (140.050)	0	365
Possessed a firearm when committing any crime	89	42.7	89	38.81 (124.777)	0	800
Committed rape or sexual assault	89	2.2	89	.06 (.436)	0	4
Committed domestic or interpersonal violence	89	27.0	89	2.21 (7.825)	0	62
Fraud	89	18.0	-	-	-	-
Obtained an ID or identity, like a green card, social security card, or driver license to commit fraud or obtain employment	89	10.1	89	.73 (4.366)	0	40
Sold ID's, such as green cards, social security card, or driver's license	89	9.0	89	.24 (1.138)	0	10
Sex Crimes	89	9.0	-	-	-	-
Engaged in prostitution	89	6.7	89	.24 (1.023)	0	7
Engaged in pimping, or solicitation of prostitution	89	2.2	89	.57 (5.094)	0	48
Sold or Made Drugs	89	39.3	89	86.64 (313.738)	0	2565
Driven Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol	89	42.7	89	21.99 (84.569)	0	670
Drug Use	89	86.5	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	89	73.0	89	69.71 (153.376)	0	1080
Marijuana	89	66.3	89	225.69 (431.721)	0	2160
Cocaine	89	27.0	89	42.17 (164.090)	0	1300
Heroin	89	7.9	89	8.38 (54.010)	0	365
Methamphetamines	89	5.6	89	.33 (1.724)	0	12

Source: Gang Member Survey

Participation in property crime was prevalent among this sample of participants. Over 68% reported to have engaged in any type of property crime in the past 12 months. With regard to the specific types of property crimes, 42.7% reported to have destroyed property worth less than \$100, which averaged to about 1.89 times. About 39.3% reported to have destroyed property worth more than \$100, averaging to 4.47 times. With regards to theft, 47.2% of gang members reported to have stolen property worth less than \$100 (with a mean of 7.76 times) and 39.3% said to have stolen property worth more than \$100 (an average of 4.98 times). Furthermore, 24.7% of gang members reported to have stolen a car or other motor vehicle and 24.7% said to have broken into a building to commit theft. This occurred on average, 1.13 and 1.48 times, respectively.

Gang members were much more likely to report participation in violent crimes. Eighty-two percent of the participants reported to have engaged in any type of violent crime in the past 12 months. Almost 44% reported to have robbed someone by force or by threat of force, which averaged to 5.42 times. Thirty-six percent said they had participated in an extortion, which occurred about 14.39 times on average. Over half of the participants (55.1%) said to have participated in a drive-by shooting, averaging to 2.51 times. Almost 54% said to have attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone, occurring on average, 5.54 times. For the purpose of this survey, it was considered a violent crime if the participant reported being in possession of a firearm when prohibited, or if they were in possession of a firearm while committing a crime. Almost two thirds (64%) of the participants said that they were in possession of a firearm when prohibited and 42.7% said they were in possession of a firearm while committing a crime. On average, this occurred 89.62 times and 38.81 times, respectively. Last, the participants were asked if they had committed a sexual assault or domestic violence. About 2.2% said they had

committed a sexual assault, which averaged to .06 occurrences. Twenty-seven percent said that they had committed domestic or interpersonal violence, averaging to 2.21 times in the past 12 months.

Gang members were also asked if they had committed fraud in the past 12 months prior to the interview. Eighteen percent said they had committed some type of fraud in the past 12 months. About 10% said to have obtained an identification card, social security card, or a driver's license to commit fraud or to obtain employment. On average, gang members engaged in this activity about .73 times. Nine percent reported selling identification cards, social security cards, or a driver's license in the past 12 months. Gang members engaged in this activity about .24 times in the past year.

Nine percent of the participants said they engaged in some type of sex crime in the past year prior to being interviewed. About 6.7% reported having engaged in prostitution. This type of crime occurred on average, .24 times. Furthermore, 2.2% of gang members said they engaged in pimping or solicitation of prostitution, which occurred about .57 times during the past 12 months prior to the interview.

Gang members were also asked about their experience with drugs. About 39.3% said they sold or made drugs, 86.64 times on average, in the past 12 months. About 42.7% said they drove under the influence of drugs or alcohol an average of 21.99 times. With regard to drug use, 86.5% of the participants said they had used some type of drug in the past 12 months. Seventy-three percent of gang members said they had used alcohol about 69.71 times on average. Marijuana was the second drug most likely to be used by gang members (66.3%). Marijuana was used, on average 225.69 times in the past 12 months. Twenty-seven percent of gang members said they used cocaine, averaging to about 8.38 times. Almost 8% of gang members reported

heroin use, which occurred on average 8.38 times. Last, 5.6% of gang members used methamphetamines in the past 12 months. On average, methamphetamines were used .33 times.

GANG JOINING

Exhibit 7.5 shows the different methods of joining a gang in El Salvador and the average age members join a gang. The gang members who participated in this sample reported an average age of 16.17 when they joined the gang. The most common methods of joining was by being jumped into the gang (76.4%), followed by having to kill someone (18%). Committing a crime (14.6%), and having to shoot someone (10.1%) were also common responses. Using sex as a form of gang joining (1.1%) and being born into the gang (1.1%) were not as commonly reported. Last, some gang members reported they did not have to do anything in order to join the gang (12.4%).

Exhibit 7.5: Age and methods of gang joining

	El Salvador				
	N	Percent	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum
Age joined	88	-	16.17 (4.569)	8	30
Method of joining					
Jumped in	89	76.4	-	-	-
Fight or shoot someone	89	10.1	-	-	-
Commit a crime	89	14.6	-	-	-
Kill someone	89	18.0	-	-	-
Get sexed in	89	1.1	-	-	-
Born into it	89	1.1	-	-	-
Nothing	89	12.4	-	-	-

Source: Gang Member Survey

GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE GANG

Exhibit 7.6 shows the gender composition of the gang member's clique. Males accounted for the majority of the members. About 81% of the gang was composed by males and about 19% were females.

Exhibit 7.6: Gender composition of gang

	N	Percent	El Salvador		
			Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum
Percent of members in clique					
Male	85	-	81.19 (17.859)	0	100
Female	85	-	18.81 (17.859)	0	100

Source: Gang Member Survey

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY AND ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS

Exhibit 7.7 shows association patterns and geographic mobility of gang members, whether their clique has members in other cities, and whether members of their clique associate with members of other cliques. Almost 69% of gang members reported their clique had members in other cities and 86.8% said that members of their clique associated with cliques in other cities.

Exhibit 7.7: Geographic mobility and association of members

	N	%
Does the clique have members in other cities? Percentage who responded "yes"	83	68.7
Do members associate with cliques in other cities? Percentage who responded "yes"	68	86.8

Source: Gang Member Survey

GANG INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINALITY

Exhibit 7.8 presents our findings with respect to Salvadorian gang involvement in crime, and the respondent's participation of their cliques' criminal activity. More than 85% of

respondents indicated that their gang participated in graffiti, about 84% said that their gang stole, 79.1% said that their gang intimidated or threatened people, and 30.2% said that their gang engaged in pimping. Most gang members also said that their gang was highly involved in violence. About 87% said that their gang engages in homicide, 84% said that their gang engages in drive-by shootings, 81% said that their gang engages in extortions, 76.5% said that their gang attacks people, and 73.3% said that their gang robs people. Alcohol and drug use was also prevalent with about 95% of respondents reporting that their gang uses alcohol and marijuana, and 61.6% reporting that members of their gang use cocaine. About 85% said that members of their gang were involved in selling marijuana, 70.6% said that members of their gang sold cocaine, 58.8% said that members of their gang sold drugs to drug dealers, and about 50% said that their gang sells guns. A quarter of respondents said that members of their gang smuggle people into the US and/or worked as a coyote or for a coyote.

A high proportion of respondents indicated that they participated in this criminal activity with their clique. Exhibit 7.8 shows that around 75% of respondents indicated that they had ever engaged in graffiti, stole, or threatened people with their gang; and almost 19% said that they had pimped with members of their clique. Likewise, about 70% of respondents indicated that they had ever committed homicide, a drive-by shooting, and attacked someone with their gang. Also about 67% said that they had ever robbed someone with their gang and about 60% said that they had committed extortion with their gang. More than 80% of respondents had used alcohol and marijuana with their gang, and about 46% had used cocaine with their gang. A high proportion of respondents also reported that they had sold drugs and guns with their gang. For instance, about 70% said they had ever sold marijuana with their gang, 58.7% said that they had ever sold cocaine with their gang, 54.5% had ever sold drugs to a drug dealer with their gang, and 52.1%

had sold guns with their gang. About 18.2% said that they had smuggled people into the US with their gang and 9.1% said that they had worked as a coyote or for a coyote with their gang.

Interestingly, many of the respondents reported engaging in this criminal activity with their gang in the past 30 days. About 43% of the respondents said that they had intimidated or threatened people and about 30% said that they had stolen something or engaged in graffiti in the past 30 days. Ten percent of the respondents said that they had engaged in pimping with their gang in the past 30 days. About 30% of respondents indicated that within the past 30 days they had committed robbery, a drive-by shooting, or killed someone with their gang. Similarly, approximately 44% of respondents said that they had attacked people or committed extortions with their gang. In the past 30 days, about 42% reported using alcohol, 57.4% reported using marijuana, and 27% reported using cocaine with their gang. Over 40% of respondents reported selling marijuana and cocaine in the past 30 days with their gang, 37.5% reported selling drugs to a drug dealer with their gang in the past 30 days, and about 22% said that in the past 30 days they had sold a gun with their gang. Last, in the past 30 days, about 14% of respondents said that they had smuggled people into the U.S. with their gang and 11.1% said they had worked as a coyote or for a coyote with their gang.

Exhibit 7.8: Criminal involvement associated with Salvadorian gangs

Type of criminal activity	Does the clique participate in this activity? ¹		Have you ever participated in this activity with your clique? ¹		Have you participated in this activity in the last 30 days? ¹	
	N		N		N	
Graffiti	86	86.0	75	76.0	61	29.5
Steal	86	83.7	75	74.7	60	30.0
Intimidate or threaten people	86	79.1	72	73.6	56	42.9
Engage in pimping	86	30.2	37	18.9	20	10.0
Rob	86	73.3	70	67.1	52	30.8
Commit extortions	84	81.0	72	59.7	49	44.9
Jump or attack people	85	76.5	70	70.0	57	43.9
Drive-by shootings	86	83.7	75	72.0	59	30.5
Kill	83	86.7	72	70.8	53	30.2
Use alcohol	86	95.3	84	86.9	75	42.7
Use marijuana	86	95.3	82	80.5	68	57.4
Use cocaine	86	61.6	61	45.9	37	27.0
Sell marijuana	85	84.7	76	69.7	57	40.4
Sell cocaine	85	70.6	63	58.7	43	41.9
Sell drug to drug dealers	85	58.8	55	54.5	40	37.5
Sell guns	86	47.7	48	52.1	32	21.9
Smuggle people (into the US)	84	25.0	33	18.2	22	13.6
Worked as a coyote or for a coyote	84	25.0	33	9.1	18	11.1

Source: Salvadorian gang survey

CONSEQUENCES OF DEPORTATION

In order to better understand the relationship between crime, community context, deportees, and gang membership a multivariate analysis is required. Specifically, this section will examine how variations in the rate of gang membership, community structure and context, and rate of incoming deportees influence the number of homicides in a given Salvadorian municipality.

Exhibit 8.1 shows the descriptive statistics for the variables used in the multivariate analysis. The dependent variable is the number of homicides in 2010 for each municipality. The mean number of homicides was 15.2. There are a number of different issues that are presented with this dependent variable. First, homicides cluster in El Salvador, that is, they are not randomly distributed geographically. The univariate Moran's I was .327 and significant, this is an indication that there is significant spatial clustering in the number of homicides.

Exhibit 8.1: Descriptive statistics (n=262)

Variables	Mean	SD
Dependent variables		
Total number of homicides	15.21	33.15
Moran's I = 0.327* (999 permutations)		
Community controls		
Urban opportunity factor	0.00	0.95
Percent unemployed	11.77	6.87
Percent male aged 10-29	19.61	1.71
Percent female headed households	34.33	5.00
Racial and ethnic heterogeneity	0.17	0.13
Homicide rate spatial lag	48.38	28.00
Independent variables		
Deportee rate (per 100,000)	91.83	69.60
Deportee rate (per 100,000) (logged)	4.26	0.75
Gang member rate (per 100,000)	246.90	321.34
Gang member rate (per 100,000) (logged)	1.07	2.27

In order to control for the clustering we include the spatial lag of the homicide rate (neighboring municipalities were identified using queen continuity weights). Second, as is evident by the size of the standard deviation, the number of homicides is skewed. To handle a count dependent variable we used negative binomial regression. To control for community level differences we controlled for an urban opportunity factor (more information below), unemployment, youth males, and racial and ethnic heterogeneity. The two key independent variables are the rate of deportees that were returned in 2010 from the United States and the rate of gang membership. On average, about 92 deportees per 100,000 residents per municipality were deported from the United States and each municipality had an average of about 247 gang members per 100,000 residents. Each of these variables was logged to normalize the skewed distribution. There were a total of 262 municipalities in El Salvador, all of which are included in the current analysis.

Exhibit 8.2 shows the details of the community level factor that was constructed. As is true in most communities, variables tend to cluster together, indicating that there is an underlying factor that is producing the measurable variables. In El Salvador we identified five community variables that were highly correlated and loaded on the same factor. The variables included the percent of the population that moved in from another municipality (in migration), the average income in the municipality, percent of the population living in an urban area, percent of houses that are rented, and the percent of the residents who have at least a high school education. The resulting factor measures more in migration, higher income, urban, rented, educated areas of the country. We have labeled this factor urban opportunity. Using Principal Axis Factoring extraction the factor reproduces 60.71% of the variation in the five original variables and has an eigenvalue of 3.41.

 Exhibit 8.2: El Salvador Community Factor Analysis

Variables	Factor loadings
In Migration: Percent of population moved in from another municipality	0.638
Income: Average monthly income per household (colones)	0.886
Urban: Percent of population that is urban	0.845
Rented: Percent of households rented	0.761
Education: Percent of residents who have at least a high school education	0.742
Percent of variance	60.71%
Eigenvalue	3.41

Extraction method: Principal Axis Factoring

Exhibit 8.3 displays the multivariate analysis using negative binomial regression. For both models presented, the dependent variable is the number of homicides. For each model the level of exposure (the likelihood of a homicide occurring) is weighted by the municipalities population. In the first model, urban opportunity, percent of female headed household, and the spatial lag for homicide are significant positive predictors of the number of homicides. Importantly, both the rate of deportee and gang membership are both positive significant predictors, meaning the as the number of deportees that return to a community and as the number of gang members increases, so too does the number of homicides in that community.

In the second model in Exhibit 7.3 we include an interaction between gang members and the deportation rate. The overall model fit improves with a reduction in the log pseudo-likelihood and the interaction a significant predictor of the number of homicides. The interpretation of the interaction is that there is an increase in homicides in areas where there is a high deportation rate, but not a high rate of gang membership. That is, deportees are related to homicides in areas where gang members have not already established a strong presence.

Exhibit 8.3: Negative binomial models predicting homicide counts

	b	Robust SE	b	Robust SE
Urban opportunity factor	0.168 *	(0.078)	0.165 *	(0.076)
Unemployment	0.140	(0.008)	0.010	(0.008)
Male youth	0.036	(0.019)	0.043 *	(0.019)
-	-			
Female headed household	0.023 *	(0.011)	-0.023 *	(0.011)
Racial and ethnic heterogeneity	0.081	(0.433)	-0.038	(0.429)
Homicide rate spatial lag	0.008 *	(0.002)	0.008 *	(0.002)
Deportation rate (logged)	0.171 *	(0.075)	0.189 *	(0.033)
Gang member rate (logged)	0.177 *	(0.034)	0.256 *	(0.083)
Deportation- Gang member interaction			-0.082 *	(0.033)
Alpha	0.232 *	(0.042)	0.227 *	(0.180)
Log pseudo-likelihood	-662.047		-659.324	

* p < .05

Exposure = population

Note: key variables were mean centered for interaction

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this project was to gain a comprehensive view of the organizational capacity, immigration patterns, and social networks of Salvadorian gangs. In particular, the present study attempted to bring together multiple sources of data in order to get a clearer picture of Salvadorian gang members, and the gang's influence on immigration between El Salvador and the US. In particular, the present study sought to examine: 1) the scope of the Salvadorian gang problem, 2) the criminal activity engaged in by Salvadorian gang members, 3) the organizational structure of Salvadorian gangs, and 4) the methods and approaches that could be used by Salvadorians to enter the U.S. In this final section we briefly summarize some of the results of our analyses conducted thus far by the four foci areas of the report.

SCOPE OF THE GANG PROBLEM

It comes as no surprise that El Salvador has a major gang problem, dominated by MS-13 and 18th Street. Our analyses indicated that the average Salvadorian municipality had over 200 gang members. Most gangs in El Salvador were established 11 to 20 years ago. A disproportionate amount of the gang members reside in the department of San Salvador and in the municipalities of San Salvador, Ilopango, Apopa, and Soyapango. We found that most gang members were male and between the ages of 16 and 25 years old. While females were involved in the Salvadorian gangs, their presence was not as substantial and we found no female dominated gangs. About 8% the deportees that we interviewed self-reported association with a gang in El Salvador and about 18% of deportees reported association with a gang in the United States. These individuals joined their gang, on average, between 13 and 16 years old, and they reported that most of members of their gang were male. While in many cases the method of

joining the gang involved the prospective member not having to do anything to join, in about 50% of cases the individual was jumped in.

CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT OF SALVADORIAN GANG MEMBERS

Our analyses of official data indicated that gangs are responsible for much of the crime and violence in El Salvador. Salvadorian gang members engage in cafeteria style offending and are engaged in a wide variety of offenses, the most serious of which is homicide. About 70% of the nation's homicides are perpetrated by a gang. Homicides were largely concentrated in the municipalities of San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana, and San Miguel. Likewise, gang experts indicated that gangs are heavily involved in extortion. According to the police, approximately 32% of businesses, 57% of transportation companies, and 26% of individuals in the nation are extorted; and gangs are said to be responsible for over 59% of this activity. The data that we obtained from interviews with Salvadorian gang members supported the above findings. These data indicated that there was a very high degree of criminal involvement in general and violence specifically among these gang members. For example, 30% of our sample stated that they themselves participated in a homicide in the 30 days prior to the interview.

Additionally, interviews with gang experts, deportees, and Salvadorian gang members indicated that Salvadorian gang members are regularly involved in drug and gun sales; and gang experts indicated that a number of Salvadorian gangs had a formal relationship with drug traffickers and cartels. While these experts indicated that most of the Salvadorian gangs trafficked drugs and guns, only a third were involved in human trafficking. These figures were fairly consistent with some of the data we received from the Salvadorian gang members. For example, about one-quarter of Salvadorian gang members said that members of their clique smuggled people into the US or that the clique has members who are, or work for, a coyote.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SALVADORIAN GANGS

Salvadorian gangs exhibited a high degree of organizational structure. More so than American gangs, Salvadorian gangs are typified by leadership, meetings, turf, and special symbols and other indicia. Members tithe to the gang and are the subject to rules and regulations, and if not followed are subject to punishment. When comparing those in a US based gang to those in a Salvadorian gang there are some major differences in their perceptions of gang cohesion. Specifically, those who belonged to a Salvadorian gang exhibited higher cohesion in terms of their connection and support to others in the gang, and their ability to depend on one another. For a street gang, MS-13 and 18th Street appear to be fairly organized and structured, and as mentioned above, many appear to have formal connections with DTO's and cartels.

METHODS AND APPROACHES TO ENTERING THE USA

Our findings were mixed with respect to gang and non-gang methods and approaches to entering the US. On the one hand, gang experts indicated that MS-13 and 18th street gangs had relatively high capacity for entrance into the USA, in large part because about half of the identified gangs had members who were born in the United States, and more than 90% of them had members living in the US who could help them migrate. Similar findings were reported by the Salvadorian deportees. On the other hand, stakeholders were somewhat split in terms of special networks that might permit gang members easier and cheaper access to the US. In fact some of them mentioned that the special and unique characteristics of being in a gang might make it more difficult for these individuals to travel to the US because of their high profile to law enforcement.

Interviewees with deportees and Salvadorian gang members suggested that to a large degree there were few major differences between gang and non-gang members in terms of their methods and approaches to entering the US. On average, the deportees and gang members that we interviewed entered the United States between one and two times, and entered the United States illegally without legal documents. Many of those who came to the US used an organization or group to assist them and traveled by bus, foot, and passenger car. It is interesting to note that a larger than expected number of deportees (about 25%) used an airplane at some point in their journey to the US, and use of train as transportation was used less than expected.

There were some differences, however, between gang and non-gang members. For example, gang members were more likely to state that other things were smuggled with them in their travels to the US, such as other people, drugs, or guns. Gang members were also somewhat less likely to believe that they would be caught coming the US than non-gang members. Gang deportees averaged the fewest number of days traveling the US (approx 16 days) followed by non-gang deportees (approx 23 days), and Salvadorian street gang members (approx 35 days). When compared to non-gang members, gang members were also more likely to have access to false documents, which might present some advantages to them. However, with that said, on average, the cost of the trip to the US was more expensive for gang members than non-gang members. Specifically, the cost of the trip from El Salvador to the US was \$6,314 for non-gang deportees, \$6,536 for gang deportees, and \$7,956 for Salvadorian gang members.

MS-13 Gang Expert Survey for the United States

Hello, my name is ___ and I work for Arizona State University. I am working on a research project funded by the United States' Department of Homeland Security. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated with MS-13 in the United States and El Salvador. I would like to ask you a series of questions that will take anywhere between one and one and one-half hours to answer. There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research project, and there are no benefits to you individually. If you chose to participate in the interview the information you provide will be confidential. In other words, no one other than ASU research staff will have access to the information you provide us. However, you should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name will never be used.

You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at anytime for any reason. This means you can ask for any question to be explained, skip any questions you do not want to answer, and stop participating in the interview at any time. Do you have any questions? Would you like to participate in the study?

Respondent Background

1. What is your name?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your sex?
4. What do you consider your ethnicity/race to be?
5. What is the highest grade you completed in school?
6. What agency do you work for?
7. What is your job title or position?
8. How long have you worked in your current job?
9. How long have you studied/worked with MS-13 and/or gangs?
10. Do you have any military experience? If so, what kind of experience do/did you have?
11. Would you describe our expertise as covering:
 - a. The jurisdiction as a whole?
 - b. A particular area or neighborhood? > What area?
 - c. Gang migrants served by a particular organization > Which one?
 - d. Some other subgroup of the jurisdictions migrant population? > What group?

Perceptions of Gangs

12. What is the main way you know about gangs?
 - a. television, radio, or newspaper
 - b. friends
 - c. neighborhood you live in
 - d. job experiences
 - e. school and/or training
 - f. first-hand experience (please specify)
 - g. other (please specify)
13. How accurately do the media portray gangs?
 - a. Gangs are portrayed accurately in the media.*
 - b. Gangs are a more serious problem than the media portrays them.*
 - c. Gangs are a less serious problem than the media portrays them.*

*Please explain why you gave the response you did

14. How accurately do the media portray MS-13?
 - a. MS13 is portrayed accurately in the media.*
 - b. MS13 is a more serious problem than the media portrays them.*
 - c. MS13 is a less serious problem than the media portrays them.*

*Please explain why you gave the response you did

15. Do you feel that the public recognizes that there is a problem with MS-13 in your jurisdiction?

- c. How long does it take them to get from El Salvador to the US?
 - d. Do members of MS-13 differ in any way from other individuals emigrating from El Salvador?
 - e. What are the steps they go through and the processes they use for entering the county, be as specific as you can.
27. Do MS-13 members obtain help from people or organizations to get to the US?
- a. Do they use coyotes? If so, are the coyotes associated with or members of MS-13?
 - b. How much does it cost them, on average, for the assistance you discussed?
28. What cities in the US have the largest population of MS-13 members?
- a. Why do these cities have such a large MS-13 population?
 - b. Why do MS-13 members migrate to those cities?
29. Which city would you say is the major source of (im)migration?
- a. For MS-13 members?
 - b. For other gang members (if it is different?)
30. Of the MS-13 members you are familiar with, did they join MS 13 in El Salvador or the US?
31. In general, what type of relationships do MS-13 gang members from El Salvador maintain with their gang of origin (those still in El Salvador)?
32. Over the last year have multiple members from the same gang sets or cliques in El Salvador come to (city name)?
- a. From what gangs?
 - b. About how many gang members all together are we talking about?
 - c. From what city/cities?
 - d. Did they come individually or as a group?
 - i. IF BOTH > Which is most common?
33. Would you say that the predominant pattern of MS-13 members arriving from other cities is to: READ ALL OPTIONS FIRST (adapt this one to fit our needs).
- a. join preexisting local street gangs
 - b. form entirely new local street gangs,
 - c. recruit local branches or cliques for their old gangs,
 - d. stay involved only with their old gangs,
 - e. discontinue their involvement with gangs,

- f. do they do something different?
 - i. IF YES > What?
34. Do you think that MS-13 has had an influence on: NO or YES, but please explain your answer)
- a. Local gang attire, graffiti or other symbols
 - b. Recruitment methods used by local gangs
 - c. gang rivals or levels of inter-gang violence
 - d. changes in leadership or how status is achieved in gangs
 - e. changes in gang sizes or the number of gangs
35. So would you say the overall impact of (im)migrating MS-13 members has been to:
- a. decrease the general crime activity, increase it, or neither? (please explain)
36. Any other changes you've noticed in how the local gangs start up, develop or operate that you'd attribute to MS-13 members immigrating from El Salvador?
37. Have you seen any changes in the crime levels or patterns that you believe are related to MS-13 gang members?
- a. What particular crime types have changed and in what ways?
38. To what extent does your organization view gang migration as a problem in (city name)? Is it viewed as: READ ALL OPTIONS
- a. not a problem
 - b. a minor problem
 - c. a moderate problem or,
 - d. a severe problem
39. To what extent does your department view MS-13 members moving into your community as a problem? Is viewed as: READ ALL OPTIONS
- a. not a problem
 - b. a minor problem
 - c. a moderate problem or,
 - d. a severe problem
40. Does your department have any policies with respect to gang migration?
- a. If so, what are they?

41. What type of intelligence information does your department gather with respect specifically to gang migration? How is this information documented?
42. Does your city have street gang members from other cities that come in for an overnight or weekend, or gather in groups at some public place?
- a. If YES >
 1. Would you say you have a little, some, or a lot of this type of activity?
 2. Are these members from MS-13 or another gang?
43. What problems, if any, are created particularly by MS-13 transitory street gang migration?
44. At what types of places do these transient street gang visitors try to congregate?
45. Would you say that most MS-13 street gang (im)migrants stay: READ ALL OPTIONS FIRST
- a. a few days
 - b. a week to a month.
 - c. one to three months,
 - d. or longer than three months?
46. I want to read a few opinion statements and ask you to rate the degree to which you do or don't agree. Choose one of the following for the statements I will read :
- Strongly disagree Disagree Neither Agree Strongly Agree
- a. This city would have no gang problem without immigration
 - b. This city would have no MS-13 problem without immigration
 - c. The media have helped to spread gang culture in general to our city
 - d. The media have helped to spread the MS-13 culture to our city
 - e. The media have exaggerated the extent of gang immigration
 - f. The media have exaggerated the extent of MS-13 immigration

Gang Characteristics-

47. Of the MS-13 members you are aware of, what is the ethnic break down?
- a. What are their countries of origin?
 - b. What percentage of the members are immigrants and what percent were born in the US?
48. Are females members of MS-13?

- a. Approximately what percent of the members are females?
 - b. What role do females play in the gang?
49. What is the average age of MS-13 members that you are aware of? (ASK THE SAME QUESTION OF HISPANIC GANGS)
- a. How old is oldest MS-13 gang member in your jurisdiction?
 - b. How old is the youngest MS-13 gang member in your jurisdiction?
50. How do people join MS-13?
- a. Are there differences between males and females?
 - b. If a member moves, and they were previously jumped in, will they have to be jumped in again?
51. Why do people join MS-13?
- a. Do MS-13 members recruit new members? If so, how?
52. To what extent are the MS-13 members you are familiar with involved in drug sales or transportation, gun trafficking, or human smuggling?
- a. What type of (drug/guns/humans)?
 - b. Can you explain how this activity is organized?
 - c. What percent of the trade are they in control of?

Criminal Involvement

53. What types of problems does MS-13 cause in your community.
- a. How does this differ from other gangs?
54. Estimate the percentage of total crime in your jurisdiction that is caused by MS-13?
- a. How do you know that?
 - b. Have you seen that percentage officially reported somewhere?
55. Has MS-13 activity become more/about the same/less violent in recent years?
- a. What is the basis for you evaluation?
56. How important are each of the following activities to your **typical Hispanic gang** (not including MS-13) in your jurisdiction? Using a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 being very important and 5 being not important at all.
- a. Murder
 - b. Fighting
 - c. Shootings
 - d. Drug Sales

- e. Prestige with peers
- f. Drug Use
- g. Protecting Turf
- h. Becoming like organized crime
- i. Engage in Drive-by shootings
- j. Carry Drugs

57. How important are each of the following activities to **MS-13** in your jurisdiction?
Using a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 being very important and 5 being not important at all.

- a. Murder
- b. Fighting
- c. Shootings
- d. Drug Sales
- e. Prestige with peers
- f. Drug Use
- g. Protecting Turf
- h. Becoming like organized crime
- i. Engage in Drive-by shootings
- j. Carry Drugs

58. Do Hispanic gangs in general specialize in certain offenses?

- a. If you answered YES, what offenses do gangs specialize in?

59. Does MS-13 specialize in certain offenses?

- a. If you answered YES, what offenses do gangs specialize in?

Drug-Gang Connection

60. To what extent are black street gangs involved in distributing:

READ EACH DRUG TYPE FOLLOWED BY RESPONSE OPTIONS

rock/crack? Not Involved – Minimally involved – Somewhat involved – Heavily involved
powder cocaine?
heroin?
marijuana?
Other drugs?

61. To what extent are Hispanic street gangs (other than MS 13) involved in distributing:

READ EACH DRUG TYPE FOLLOWED BY RESPONSE OPTIONS

rock/crack? Not Involved – Minimally involved – Somewhat involved – Heavily involved
powder cocaine?
heroin?

marijuana?
Other drugs?

62. To what extent are MS-13 street gangs involved in distributing:
READ EACH DRUG TYPE FOLLOWED BY RESPONSE OPTIONS

rock/crack? Not Involved – Minimally involved – Somewhat involved – Heavily involved
powder cocaine?
heroin?
marijuana?
Other drugs?

63. What impact has MS-13 narcotics distribution activity, if any, had on the local drug market?

64. Around what percentage of the local drug trade would you estimate is dominated by MS-13 gang members?

65. Do you think MS-13 gang members come to (jurisdiction name) for any of the following reasons?

- a. Because their family is moving here? No or Yes
- b. To join relatives or another family?
- c. Because of court ordered placements?
- d. To join friends?
- e. To find legitimate job opportunities?
- f. To avoid law enforcement crackdowns?
- g. To establish drug market opportunities?
- h. To participate in other illegal ventures?
- i. To get away from the gang life?
- j. For another reasons not mentioned? Please specify:

66. Which of the above reasons, if any, explains most of the MS13 gang migration you've had over the past year?

67. Has the mobility of agricultural workers/farm laborers had any impact?

- a. IF YES > How?

Gang Organization

68. Are there differences, to the best of your knowledge, between MS-13 cliques in different parts of the US (east/west/Midwest/ etc)?

- a. Differences in terms of:
 - i. Violence

- ii. Organization/Structure
- iii. Activities/Crimes committed

69. Do MS-13 members communicate with other MS cliques around the US?
- a. How often?
 - b. How do they communicate?
 - c. Do they visit each other in person (i.e. travel to other cities or areas) very often?
70. Do MS-13 members in the US communicate with MS members in Central America?
- a. How often?
 - b. How do they communicate?
 - c. Do they visit each other in person (traveling to Central America or vice versa) very often?
71. How are MS-13 cliques organized?
- a. Is there a leader?
 - b. How are new leaders selected, if one is killed or incarcerated?
 - c. Do they have meetings?
 - d. Do they pay dues/fees?
 - i. How much and how often?
 - ii. What is done with the money?
 - iii. If sent to Central America, how do they send it?
 - e. Does the gang make money apart from dues?
 - i. What do they do to make money?
 - ii. Do they pool their money together?
 - iii. Who holds the money?
 - f. How big is the average clique?
 - g. Does MS have rules that must be followed by members?
 - i. What are they?
 - ii. Are there punishments if rules are broken?
 - iii. What are the punishments for breaking rules?
 - h. Do MS13 cliques get along with each other?
 - i. Do they have multi-clique meetings?
 - j. Where is the leadership structure located?
 - k. If there is leadership in multiple locations, how is that negotiated?
 - l. How much authority does the upper leadership have over gang activities?
 - m. How does the leadership communicate with cliques and programs?
 - n. What can the leadership do to ensure compliance (teams of assassins or “La Negra”)?
 - o. What countries is MS-13 currently operating in?
 - p. Does MS-13 have any contact with any other criminal organizations, such as DTO's?
 - i. If Yes,
 - 1. What type of business do they conduct with them?

- 2. How is this activity organized?
 - ii. If Not, why not?
- q. Does MS-13 have any contact with terrorist organizations?
 - i. If Yes,
 - 3. What type of business do they conduct with them?
 - 4. How is this activity organized?
 - ii. If Not, why not?
- r. Does MS have any contact with any human trafficking organizations?
 - i. If Yes,
 - 5. What type of business do they conduct with them?
 - 6. How is this activity organized?
 - ii. If Not, why not?
- s. Does MS have any contact with government organizations (FMLN or other), either in the US or around the world?
 - i. If Yes,
 - 7. What type of business do they conduct with them?
 - 8. How is this activity organized?
 - ii. If Not, why not?

72. Is there a difference between the organizational structure of MS-13 and, say, other Hispanic gangs or black gangs?

Final thoughts-

- 73. What are some questions that you think would be essential to ask MS13 members?
- 74. Is there something you are curious about or would like to know more about?
- 75. Is there anything else you would like to add? Anything else you think I should know?
- 76. Are there any MS-13 experts that you would recommend we speak to?

Thanks you for your time, if we have any additional questions can we contact you in the future?
If you have any questions concerning the research study, please call (Charles Katz) at (602) 543-6618.

How extensive is the activity?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It impacts EVERY aspect of city life			It has NO effect on city life			

QUESTIONS 20, 21

How much of a problem?

1	2	3	4
NOT A PROBLEM	MINOR PROBLEM	MODERATE PROBLEM	SEVERE PROBLEM

QUESTIONS 38, 39

Agree or Disagree?

1	2	3	4	5
STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE

QUESTION 45

How important?

1	2	3	4	5
VERY IMPORTANT				NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT

QUESTIONS 56, 57

How involved?

1	2	3	4
NOT INVOLVED	MINIMALLY INVOLVED	SOMEWHAT INVOLVED	HEAVILY INVOLVED

QUESTIONS 60, 61, 62

ICE DETENTION SURVEY

Official Intake Data

SURVEY ID #										INTERVIEW DATE			INTERVIEWER		YEAR OF BIRTH			US Residential Zipcode					SEX		Level of Confinement						
										MONTH	DAY	YEAR		INITIALS & ID#																	
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9										<input type="radio"/> Jan																			<input type="radio"/> Male		
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9										<input type="radio"/> Feb																			<input type="radio"/> Female		
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<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9										<input type="radio"/> Dec																					

Country of origin <input type="radio"/> El Salvador <input type="radio"/> Other (specify below)	Citizenship <input type="radio"/> USA <input type="radio"/> El Salvador <input type="radio"/> Other (specify below)	Reason for apprehension <input type="radio"/> Criminal charge <input type="radio"/> Deportation (no other charge) <input type="radio"/> Papers revoked <input type="radio"/> Another reason _____
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Agency, Jurisdiction, or Place Apprehended

Official apprehension location

CONSENT SCRIPT:

Hello, my name is ___ and I work for Arizona State University. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated with cliques in the United States and El Salvador. I would like to ask you a series of questions that will take anywhere between 45 minutes and one and one-half hours to answer. There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research project, and there are no benefits to you individually. If you chose to participate in the interview the information you provide will be confidential. In other words, no one other than ASU research staff will have access to the information you provide us. However, you should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name will never be used. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at anytime for any reason. This means you can ask for any question to be explained, skip any questions you do not want to answer, and stop participating in the interview at any time. Do you have any questions? Would you like to participate in the study? If you have any questions concerning the research study, please call Charles Katz at (602)-496-1470.

Do you speak English?

No
 Yes

Would you like to participate in this research project?

Agreed
 Declined
 Not Available - e.g. ill, taken to court, released, transferred, violent, isolation, etc.

ICE DETENTION SURVEY

Official Intake Data

SURVEY ID #										INTERVIEW DATE			INTERVIEWER		YEAR OF BIRTH			US Residential Zipcode					SEX		Level of Confinement						
										MONTH	DAY	YEAR		INITIALS & ID#																	
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										<input type="radio"/> Oct																					
										<input type="radio"/> Nov																					
										<input type="radio"/> Dec																					

Country of origin <input type="radio"/> El Salvador <input type="radio"/> Other (specify below)	Citizenship <input type="radio"/> USA <input type="radio"/> El Salvador <input type="radio"/> Other (specify below)	Reason for apprehension <input type="radio"/> Criminal charge <input type="radio"/> Deportation (no other charge) <input type="radio"/> Papers revoked <input type="radio"/> Another reason _____
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Agency, Jurisdiction, or Place Apprehended

Official apprehension location

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Do you speak English?

No
 Yes

Would you like to participate in this research project?

Agreed
 Declined
 Not Available - e.g. ill, taken to court, released, transferred, violent, isolation, etc.

Demographic Information

32. How old are you?

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

33. How many total years of education you have successfully finished?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

33a. How many years of education did you successfully finish in El Salvador?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

33a. How many years of education did you successfully finish in the USA?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

28. In what country were you born?

- El Salvador
- OTHER (specify below)

Citizenship

- USA
- El Salvador
- Other [SPECIFY]

Where do you consider yourself to be from in the US?

Where do you consider yourself to be from in El Salvador?

In the 30 days prior to your apprehension were you living in the United States?
If so, where?

In the 30 days prior to your apprehension were you living in another country?
If so, where?

34. In the past month prior to your apprehension, in what kind of place did you live?

[PROBE: What kind of building? Where did you stay?
Where did you live for *most* of the past 30 days?]

- House, apartment, condo, or mobile home
- Emergency or short-term shelter
- Jail or prison
- No fixed residence
- OTHER [SPECIFY BELOW]

How many live in the United States?

How many live in El Salvador?

How many?

Yes or No?

About your family....

Do you have any children?

Do you have any siblings? (brothers or sisters)

Do you have any parents?

Do you have any other relatives [cousins, aunts, uncles, etc]?

38. In the past month (30 days) prior to your apprehension, what was the main source of your income or spending money?

[SPECIFY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT OR SOURCE. USE FULL- OR PART-TIME FOR SELF-EMPLOYED. DO NOT RECORD EMPLOYER'S NAME.]

- Working FULL-time
- Working PART-time
- Family (boyfriend/girlfriend, allowance)
- Other LEGAL sources
- Prostitution
- Dealing / Drug Sales
- Other ILLEGAL sources [SPECIFY BELOW]
- No Income [PROBE-NEVER ACCEPT W/O PROBING]

In the past 30 days how much money have you received from all...

39. LEGAL sources?

40. ILLEGAL sources?

LEGAL SOURCES					ILLEGAL SOURCES				
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					

VICTIMIZATION SECTION:

The next series of questions are about whether you have been the victim of a crime or not.

How many times during your migration after you left El Salvador and before you reached the US?

How many times in the US?

How many times in El Salvador?

Happened in past 12 months prior to your apprehension?

In the 12 months prior to your apprehension, have you been . . . ?

	Happened in past 12 months prior to your apprehension?	How many times in El Salvador?	How many times in the US?	How many times during your migration after you left El Salvador and before you reached the US?
1. Threatened with a gun?				
2. Shot at?				
3. Shot?				
4. Threatened with a weapon other than a gun? (knife, club, bat, taser, etc.)				
5. Injured with a weapon other than a gun? (knife, club, bat, taser, etc.)				
6. Sexually assaulted?				
7. Assaulted or attacked without a weapon?				
8. Robbed? (Personally robbed with force or threat of force - not burglary!)				
9. Held against your will?				
10. Extorted?				
11. Had something stolen (burglary, car stolen, etc)?				
12. Assaulted or threatened by a domestic or romantic partner?				
13. Forced to work (human trafficking)? Type of work: _____				
14. Threats made against you or your family if you did not work?				
15. Victimized in some other way? _____				

CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

In the past 12 months, prior to apprehension, have you done any of the following?

How many times in the United States?

How many times in El Salvador?

In the 12 months prior to your apprehension, have you . . . ?

Done crime in past 12 months?

1. Destroyed property worth LESS than \$100?			
2. Destroyed property worth MORE than \$100?			
3. Stolen property worth LESS than \$100? (including shoplifting)			
4. Stolen property worth MORE than \$100 not including a motor vehicle? (including shoplifting)			
5. Stolen a car or other motor vehicle?			
6. Broke into a house, store, or building to commit a theft, or burglary?			
7. Robbed someone by force or by threat of force?			
8. Committed extortion?			
9. Participated in a drive-by shooting?			
10. Attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone?			
11. Obtained an ID or identity, like a green card, social security card, driver's license, etc., to commit fraud or obtain employment?			
12. Sold ID's, such as a green card, social security card, drivers license, etc?			
13. Driven under the influence of drugs or alcohol?			
14. Possessed a firearm?			
15. Possessed a firearm when committing a crime?			
16. Sold drugs?			
17. Committed rape or sexual assault?			
18. Engaged in prostitution?			
19. Engaged in pimping, or solicitation of prostitution?			
20. Committed domestic or interpersonal violence (includes assault, disorderly conduct, criminal damage, etc.)?			
21. Used alcohol?			
22. Used marijuana?			
23. Used cocaine?			
24. Used heroin?			
25. Used meth?			
26. Helped smuggle people into the United States?			
27. Helped smuggle drugs into the United States?			
28. Helped smuggle guns into the United States?			

IMMIGRATION SECTION:
The next few questions are about immigration.

1. How many times have you entered the USA unlawfully?

- 0 0 0 0
- 1 1 1 1
- 2 2 2 2
- 3 3 3 3
- 4 4 4 4
- 5 5 5 5
- 6 6 6 6
- 7 7 7 7
- 8 8 8 8
- 9 9 9 9

2. How many times have you been detained in the US for illegal entry?

- 0 0 0 0
- 1 1 1 1
- 2 2 2 2
- 3 3 3 3
- 4 4 4 4
- 5 5 5 5
- 6 6 6 6
- 7 7 7 7
- 8 8 8 8
- 9 9 9 9

3. How many times have you been deported from the US?

- 0 0 0 0
- 1 1 1 1
- 2 2 2 2
- 3 3 3 3
- 4 4 4 4
- 5 5 5 5
- 6 6 6 6
- 7 7 7 7
- 8 8 8 8
- 9 9 9 9

For the next set of questions, I want you to think about the last time you entered the United States.

4. What day did you arrive in the US?

MONTH	DAY	YEAR
<input type="radio"/> Jan		
<input type="radio"/> Feb		
<input type="radio"/> Mar	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> Apr	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> May	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2
<input type="radio"/> June	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3
<input type="radio"/> July	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> Aug	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5
<input type="radio"/> Sept	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6
<input type="radio"/> Oct	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7
<input type="radio"/> Nov	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8
<input type="radio"/> Dec	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9

5. How did you enter the U.S.?

[REMEMBER TO USE THE MOST RECENT ENTRY]

- Entered with immigrant visas issued by the U.S. State Department
- Admitted as a refugee seeking asylum
- Entered with student, work, or long-term visa
- Entered the U.S. with non-immigrant visa and overstayed
- Entered the U.S. without documents
- Enter with false documents
- Used another persons documents
- REFUSED

6. Why did you decide to come to the United States on this, most recent trip?

7. What was your plan if you got caught on this, most recent trip?

8. On this most recent trip to the US, how old were you when you arrived?

1 1 1
 2 2 2
 3 3 3
 4 4 4
 5 5 5
 6 6 6
 7 7 7
 8 8 8
 9 9 9

Please share with me our story of how you left El Salvador and arrived in the US *most recently*. Use as much detail as you can recall, and remember that what you tell me cannot be linked to you.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE REFER THE THE IMMIGRATION GRID, USE AS MANY AS NEEDED

16. On this most recent trip, did you think about getting caught?

No
 Yes

17. On this most recent trip, what did you think your chances of getting caught were? (out of 10)

18. On this most recent trip, did any individual or organization assist you in crossing the border into the U.S.?

No
 Yes Specify:

19. On this most recent trip, where other things smuggled with you? (drugs, guns, etc)

No
 Yes

If YES, what other things?

20. On this most recent trip, was anyone caught the first time you came to the US?

No
 Yes

21. On this most recent trip, how did you avoid detection?

22. On this most recent trip, if you had been convicted of entering the US illegally, what sentence did you believe you would receive?

I want you to think about the chances of being arrested for illegally crossing the border. Would it stop you from trying to illegally enter into the US if the chances of getting caught were...

1 out of 100?
 No
 Yes

10 out of 100?
 No
 Yes

50 out of 100?
 No
 Yes

26. What kind of drug do you typically smuggle into the U.S.?

IMMIGRATION GRID- Note to interviewer: A PERIOD is a change in either country or mode of transportation

Period __ of __

Period __ of __

1	Number of days in period described		
2	Start Date/ End Date for period		
4	Travel		
5	What country were you in?		
6	What city (if known)?		
7	Type of transportation		
8	Sea or Air		
9	Was it private or commercial?		
10	Where did it start?		
11	Where did it stop?		
12	How much did it cost?		
13	How did you learn about it?		
14	Was there an intermediary? (If Y, people section)		
15	Where you with other people? (If Y, people section)		
16	Land		
17	Was there an intermediary? (If Y, people section)		
18	Where you with other people? (If Y, people section)		
19	Where did you sleep?		
20	Border		
21	Did you cross a border?		
22	Going in to what country?		
23	What kind of documents?		
24	How did you get the documents?		
25	How much did they cost you?		
26	Where did you cross?		
27	Where you with other people? (If YES, people section)		
28	People		
29	How did you meet the intermediary?		
30	How much did the intermediary get paid?		
31	How many people did you travel with?		
32	Who was you with?		
33	Was one of them your guide?		
34	How did you meet the guide?		
35	How much did you pay them?		
36	Did the guide stay with you the entire time?		
37	How many times have you used this person in the past?		
38	Where you always free to leave during this period?		
39	Did you always have access to your money?		
40	Did any gang member accompany you during this period?		
41	What was the gang members' role?		

GANG SECTION

3a. Are you currently a member of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q4]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>

3b. Are you a former member of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q4]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>

3c. Are any of your friends currently members of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No [END]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q3d]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>

3d. How many of your friends are currently members of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> All of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Most of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Half of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> A Few of them	<input type="radio"/>

4a. What is the name of the clique in the US?

4b. In what US city is this clique located?

4c. What gang is this US clique a part of?

4a. What is the name of the clique in El Salvador?

4b. In what El Salvadoran city is this clique located?

4c. What gang is this El Salvadoran clique a part of?

5. How old were you when you first joined your clique? Or, if not a member, when you first started hanging-out with the clique?

	US	El Sal
--	----	--------

7. What did you have to do to join? [MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> Get jumped in/beaten up	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Fight or Shoot someone	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Commit a Crime	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Kill someone	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Get sexed in	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Born into it	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> OTHER	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/>

6. When did you join? [DATE]

US	El Sal
_____	_____

8. How many members does the US clique have?

9. Of the members of your US clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are MALE? _____

9. Of the members of your US clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are FEMALE? _____

8. How many members does the El Salvadoran clique have?

9. Of the members of your El Sal clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are MALE? _____

9. Of the members of your El Sal clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are FEMALE? _____

What is your current rank, position, or title within the clique (or gang)?

40. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each statement below.
There are no "right" or "wrong" answers, just tell me your own opinion.

STRONGLY DISAGREE					STRONGLY DISAGREE				
DISAGREE		AGREE			DISAGREE		AGREE		
		STRONGLY AGRE		USA ←	→	TRONGLY AGREE			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A. My clique has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B. My clique is an important reflection of who I am.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C. Belonging to my clique is an important part of me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D. My clique has almost nothing to do with what kind of person I am.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E. My clique is a big part of my life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F. The members of my clique are cooperative with each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	G. The members of my clique know that they can depend on each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	H. The members of my clique stand up for each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I. Being in a clique makes a person feel important.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	J. Clique members provide a good deal of support for one another.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	K. Being a member of the clique makes a person feel like he is a useful person to have around.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	L. Being a member of the clique makes me a person who feels like he really belongs somewhere.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	M. Being a member of a clique is really enjoyable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	N. Being in a clique is a good way to make money.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	O. A clique member expects to remain in the clique for many years.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	P. A clique member would leave the clique if something better came along.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Q. There is no future in belonging to a clique.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Next, I want to ask you about illegal activities that your clique (or friends clique) may do.
Remember, everything you tell me is confidential.

NOTE: FOR EACH ITEM, ASK IF THE CLIQUE DOES THE ACTIVITY (Q-19). IF "YES" THEN ASK IF THE RESPONDENT HAS EVER DONE IT WITH THE CLIQUE OR CLIQUE MEMBERS (Q-20). THEN IF "YES" ASK IF THEY HAVE DONE IT IN THE PAST 30 DAYS (12 MONTHS?). AT EACH STAGE, IF THE ANSWER IS "NO" PROCEED TO THE NEXT LETTERED ITEM.

	NOTE: FOR Q-20 AND Q-21, "YOU" REFERS TO THE RESPONDENT - EVEN IF THEY ARE ONLY A "FRIEND OF A CLIQUEMEMBER".				19. Do members of your clique ever _____ :				20. Have you ever done this with them:				21. Have you done this with them 30 days prior to apprehension:			
	USA		EL SAL		USA		EL SAL		USA		EL SAL		USA		EL SAL	
	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
A. Draw graffiti?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Steal?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Intimidate or threaten people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Engage in 'pimping'?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E. Rob people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F. Commit extortion?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G. Jump or attack people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. Do drive-by shootings?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I. Kill people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J. Use alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K. Use marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L. Use cocaine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M. Sell marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N. Sell cocaine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O. Sell drugs to other drug dealers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P. Sell guns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q. Smuggled people (El Sal to USA)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
R. Worked as, or for, a coyote?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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REFUSED				The following questions are about the organization of your clique, please answer in your own opinion and to the best of your knowledge.				REFUSED			
DK								DK			
YES								YES			
NO				← USA				El Salvador →			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	22. Does your clique have a territory or turf it claims?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	23. Is there one person who is the leader?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	24. Does your clique have regular meetings?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	25. Does your clique have rules that members have to follow?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	25a. Are there punishments if rules are broken?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	26. Does your clique have special colors, symbols, signs, or clothing?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	27. Do members give money to the clique?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	28. Does the clique make money from drug sales?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	29. Does the clique make money from gun sales?				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. Does your clique have members in different cities?	US	EI Sal	Please list all of the cities where the clique has members:	
	<input type="radio"/> No [GO TO Q-34]	<input type="radio"/>	USA	El Salvador
	<input type="radio"/> Yes [SPECIFY]	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>		

32. Do members associate with branches of your clique from other cities?	US	EI Sal	For what purpose do they associate?	
	<input type="radio"/> No [GO TO Q-34]	<input type="radio"/>	USA	El Salvador
	<input type="radio"/> Yes [ASK Q-33]	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>		

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR FORMER GANG MEMBERS ONLY - OTHERS GO TO Q-40

34. When did you stop being a member of your former gang?	35. Why did you stop being a member of your former clique?		36. How did you quit?		
	US	EI Sal		US	EI Sal
	<input type="radio"/> To avoid violence	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> Got beaten-out	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Got tired of it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Committed a crime	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> Got a job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Moved out of area	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> Started a family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Nothing, just quit	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> Went to jail / prison	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>		
<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>		

USA	YES	NO	37. Since you stopped being a member have you:	NO	YES	E I S a l v a d o r	
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		A. Hung-out in the same places or with gang members?	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		B. Intentionally worn gang colors?	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		C. Gotten drunk or high with gang members?	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		D. Stolen things with gang members?	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		E. Flashed gang signs?	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F. Participated in gang fights?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	38. Even though you're no longer a member, would you respond if someone disrespected your former gang?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	39. If someone hurt a member from your former gang, would you retaliate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

SURVEY OF YOUTH IN EL SALVADOR

1

Cover Sheet

SURVEY ID #								INTERVIEW DATE			INTERVIEWER INITIALS & ID#		YEAR OF BIRTH			SEX		Do you speak English?	
								MONTH	DAY	YEAR									
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Jan							<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> No			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Feb							<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Yes			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Mar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Country of origin				
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Apr	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> El Salvador				
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> May	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify below)				
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City or town where you currently live?

CONSENT SCRIPT:

Hello, my name is ___ and I work for Arizona State University. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated with cliques in the United States and El Salvador. This project is funded by the University of Arizona through a grant from the U.S. federal government. I would like to ask you a series of questions that will take anywhere between 45 minutes and one and one-half hours to answer. There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research project, and there are no benefits to you individually. If you chose to participate in the interview the information you provide will be confidential. In other words, no one other than ASU research staff will have access to the information you provide us. However, you should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name will never be used. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at anytime for any reason. This means you can ask for any question to be explained, skip any questions you do not want to answer, and stop participating in the interview at any time. If you listen to my questions, you will receive \$35 US for your time. Do you have any questions? Would you like to participate in the study?

Would you like to participate in this research project?

Agreed

Declined

Not Available

Demographic Information

<p>1. How old are you?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>				0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	<p>2. How many total years of education you have successfully finished?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	<p>3. How many years of education did you successfully finish in <u>El Salvador</u>? [Or elsewhere other than the US]</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	<p>4. How many years of education did you successfully finish in the <u>USA</u>?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
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5. In what country were you born?

El Salvador

OTHER (specify below)

6. What country are you a citizen of?
[MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

USA

El Salvador

Other [SPECIFY]

7. Where do you consider yourself to be from in the US?
[CITY & STATE]

8. Where do you consider yourself to be from in El Salvador?
[CITY & STATE]

9. In the 30 days prior to your apprehension were you living in the United States?
If so, where?

10. In the 30 days prior to your apprehension were you living in another country?
If so, where?

11. In the past month prior to your apprehension, in what kind of place did you live?

[PROBE: What kind of building? Where did you stay? Where did you live for *most* of the past 30 days?]

- House, apartment, condo, or mobile home
- Emergency or short-term shelter
- Jail or prison
- No fixed residence
- OTHER [SPECIFY BELOW]

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT FAMILY SHOULD INCLUDE ONLY LIVING FAMILY MEMBERS.

About your family....	Yes or No?	How many?	How many live in El Salvador?	How many live in the United States?
12. Do you have any children?				
13. Do you have any siblings? (brothers or sisters)				
14. Do you have any parents?				
15. Do you have any other relatives [cousins, aunts, uncles, etc]?				

16. In the past 30 days how much money have you received from all...
 a. LEGAL sources?
 b. ILLEGAL sources?

LEGAL SOURCES					ILLEGAL SOURCES				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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17. In the past month (30 days) prior to your apprehension, what was the main source of your income or spending money?

[SPECIFY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT OR SOURCE. USE FULL- OR PART-TIME FOR SELF-EMPLOYED. DO NOT RECORD EMPLOYER'S NAME.]

- Working FULL-time [USE 17a BELOW]
- Working PART-time [USE 17a BELOW]
- Family (boyfriend/girlfriend, allowance)
- Other LEGAL sources [USE 17b BELOW]
- Prostitution
- Dealing / Drug Sales
- Other ILLEGAL sources [USE 17b BELOW]
- No Income [PROBE-NEVER ACCEPT W/O PROBING]

17a. SPECIFY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	17b. SPECIFY OTHER INCOME SOURCE
<input type="radio"/> Automotive (mechanic, auto-body, painting) <input type="radio"/> Bar (bartender, cocktail server) <input type="radio"/> Caregiver (adult or child) <input type="radio"/> Carpenter, Electrician, Framar, Plumber <input type="radio"/> Clerical (admin asst., bank teller, paralegal) <input type="radio"/> Construction <input type="radio"/> Dancer (exotic, stripper) <input type="radio"/> Day Labor (general laborer, odd jobs) <input type="radio"/> Healthcare (hospital, clinic, or home) <input type="radio"/> Home Remodel (cabinets, fencing, painter, tile) <input type="radio"/> Housekeeping (janitor, businesses, houses) <input type="radio"/> Landscaping (arborist, mowing lawns) <input type="radio"/> Restaurant (server, cook, dishwasher, fast food) <input type="radio"/> Retail (cashier, grocery, theaters, cust. service) <input type="radio"/> Service Tech (cable, phone, HVAC, A/C) <input type="radio"/> Truck or Delivery Driver <input type="radio"/> Warehouse (stocker, forklift operator) <input type="radio"/> OTHER [SPECIFY] <input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/> Burglary, Home Invasions <input type="radio"/> Child Support (or alimony) <input type="radio"/> Copper (or other metal) Theft <input type="radio"/> Donate Blood or Plasma <input type="radio"/> Disability <input type="radio"/> Gambling <input type="radio"/> Hustling [NOT DRUG SALES] <input type="radio"/> Loans (student, other) <input type="radio"/> Panhandling or Begging <input type="radio"/> Savings (tax return, inheritance) <input type="radio"/> Shoplifting <input type="radio"/> Street Vending <input type="radio"/> Retirement or Pension <input type="radio"/> Robbing People <input type="radio"/> Theft (unspecified stealing) <input type="radio"/> Tribal Per Capita (casino money) <input type="radio"/> Unemployment Benefits <input type="radio"/> OTHER [SPECIFY] <input type="radio"/> REFUSED
Specify:	

VICTIMIZATION SECTION:

The next series of questions are about whether you have been the victim of a crime or not.

In the 12 months prior to your apprehension, have you been . . . ?

How many times while travelling from El Salvador to the US?

How many times in El Salvador?

How many times in the US?

Happened in past 12 months prior to your apprehension?

	Happened in past 12 months prior to your apprehension?	How many times in the US?	How many times in El Salvador?	How many times while travelling from El Salvador to the US?
18. Threatened with a gun?				
19. Shot at?				
20. Shot?				
21. Threatened with a weapon other than a gun? (knife, club, bat, taser, etc.)				
22. Injured with a weapon other than a gun? (knife, club, bat, taser, etc.)				
23. Sexually assaulted?				
24. Assaulted or attacked without a weapon?				
25. Robbed? (Personally robbed with force or threat of force - not burglary!)				
26. Held against your will? [KIDNAPPED]				
27. Extorted?				
28. Had something stolen (burglary, car stolen, etc)?				
29. Assaulted or threatened by a domestic or romantic partner?				
30. Forced to work (human trafficking)? Type of work: _____				
31. Threats made against you or your family if you did not work?				
32. Victimized in some other way? _____				

NOTE: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS ARE IN ALL CAPS AND ARE NOT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT. INSTRUCTIONS IN *ITALICS* INDICATE THAT THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD SUBSTITUTE THE APPROPRIATE WORD OR PHRASE. EVERYTHING ELSE SHOULD BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT, INCLUDING TRANSITION STATEMENTS.

The following questions are about any firearms you may have owned or possessed in your lifetime. Please do not include any guns for military or police service, but do include any guns you have owned, borrowed, held for someone, or got in any other way.

33. Have you ever owned or possessed a *[READ FIREARM]*?

ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF GUN POSSESSED

34. Were you in possession of the *[FIREARM]* at any time during the past 12 months prior to your current apprehension?

35. Were you in possession of the *[FIREARM]* at any time during the past 30 days prior to your current apprehension?

36. During your last migration from El Salvador to the US, were you in possession of the *[FIREARM]*?

37. Thinking about the *[FIREARM]* you acquired most recently, how did you get the gun?

Other specify or "Found it" where

- Bought it Legally [i.e. STORE]
- Bought it illegally [i.e. STREETS]
- Rented it
- Traded something for it
- Borrowed it
- It was a gift, or inherited
- Stole it
- Found it [SPECIFY WHERE]
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW
- OTHER (specify)

38. Was this gun acquired in the US?

	Handgun or Pistol	Rifle or Shotgun	Fully Automatic Gun
33. Have you ever owned or possessed a <i>[READ FIREARM]</i> ?	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N
34. Were you in possession of the <i>[FIREARM]</i> at any time during the past 12 months prior to your current apprehension?	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N
35. Were you in possession of the <i>[FIREARM]</i> at any time during the past 30 days prior to your current apprehension?	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N
36. During your last migration from El Salvador to the US, were you in possession of the <i>[FIREARM]</i> ?	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N
37. Thinking about the <i>[FIREARM]</i> you acquired most recently, how did you get the gun?			
Bought it Legally [i.e. STORE]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bought it illegally [i.e. STREETS]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rented it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traded something for it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Borrowed it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It was a gift, or inherited	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stole it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Found it [SPECIFY WHERE]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OTHER (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38. Was this gun acquired in the US?	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N	<input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> N

CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

In the past 12 months, prior to apprehension, have you done any of the following?

In the 12 months prior to your apprehension, have you . . . ?	How many times in El Salvador?		
	How many times in the United States?		
	How many times have you done [CRIME] in past 12 months?		
39. Destroyed property worth LESS than \$100?			
40. Destroyed property worth MORE than \$100?			
41. Stolen property worth LESS than \$100? (including shoplifting)			
42. Stolen property worth MORE than \$100 not including a motor vehicle? (including shoplifting)			
43. Stolen a car or other motor vehicle?			
44. Broke into a house, store, or building to commit a theft, or burglary?			
45. Robbed someone by force or by threat of force?			
46. Committed extortion?			
47. Participated in a drive-by shooting?			
48. Attacked, assaulted, battered, or beaten up someone?			
49. Obtained an ID or identity, like a green card, social security card, driver's license, etc., to commit fraud or obtain employment?			
50. Sold ID's, such as a green card, social security card, drivers license, etc?			
51. Driven under the influence of drugs or alcohol?			
52. Possessed a firearm?			
53. Possessed a firearm when committing a crime?			
54. Sold drugs?			
55. Committed rape or sexual assault?			
56. Engaged in prostitution?			
57. Engaged in pimping, or solicitation of prostitution?			
58. Committed domestic or interpersonal violence (includes assault, disorderly conduct, criminal damage, etc.)?			
59. Used alcohol?			
60. Used marijuana?			
61. Used cocaine?			
62. Used heroin?			
63. Used meth?			
64. Helped smuggle people into the United States, or out of El Salvador?			
65. Helped smuggle drugs into the United States, or out of El Salvador?			
66. Helped smuggle guns into the United States, or out of El Salvador?			

GANG SECTION

67. Are you currently a member of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q70]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>

68. Are you a former member of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q70]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>

69. Are any of your friends currently members of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> No [GO TO Q-99]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes [GO TO Q69a]	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> DK	<input type="radio"/>

69a. How many of your friends are currently members of a clique?

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> All of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Most of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Half of them	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> A Few of them	<input type="radio"/>

70a. What is the name of the clique in the US?

70b. In what US city is this clique located?

70c. What gang is this US clique a part of?

71a. What is the name of the clique in El Salvador?

71b. In what El Salvadoran city is this clique located?

71c. What gang is this El Salvadoran clique a part of?

72. How old were you when you first joined your clique? Or, if not a member, when you first started hanging-out with the clique?

US	El Sal

74. When did you join? [DATE]

74a. US	74b. El Sal

73. What did you have to do to join? [MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

US	El Sal
<input type="radio"/> Get jumped in/beaten up	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Fight or Shoot someone	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Commit a Crime	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Kill someone	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Get sexed in	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Born into it	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Nothing	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> OTHER	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> REFUSED	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/>

75a. How many members does the US clique have?

75b. Of the members of your US clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are MALE?

75c. Of the members of your US clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are FEMALE?

76. How many members does the El Salvadoran clique have?

76a. Of the members of your El Sal clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are MALE?

76b. Of the members of your El Sal clique (or your friends clique if you are not a member), approximately how many are FEMALE?

77. What is your current rank, position, or title within the clique (or gang)?

77a. US	77b. El Sal

Next, I want to ask you about illegal activities that your clique (or friends clique) may do.
Remember, everything you tell me is confidential.

NOTE: FOR EACH ITEM, ASK IF THE CLIQUE DOES THE ACTIVITY (Q-94). IF "YES" THEN ASK IF THE RESPONDENT HAS EVER DONE IT WITH THE CLIQUE OR CLIQUE MEMBERS (Q-95). THEN IF "YES" ASK IF THEY HAVE DONE IT IN THE PAST 30 DAYS (Q-96). AT EACH STAGE, IF THE ANSWER IS "NO" PROCEED TO THE NEXT LETTERED ITEM.

	94. Do members of your clique ever _____ :				95. Have you ever done this with them:				96. Have you done this with them 30 days prior to apprehension:			
	USA		EL SAL		USA		EL SAL		USA		EL SAL	
	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
A. Draw graffiti?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Steal?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Intimidate or threaten people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Engage in 'pimping'?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E. Rob people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F. Commit extortion?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G. Jump or attack people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. Do drive-by shootings?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I. Kill people?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J. Use alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K. Use marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L. Use cocaine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M. Sell marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N. Sell cocaine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O. Sell drugs to other drug dealers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P. Sell guns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q. Smuggled people (El Sal to USA)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
R. Worked as, or for, a coyote?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NOTE: FOR Q-95 AND Q-96, "YOU" REFERS TO THE RESPONDENT - EVEN IF THEY ARE ONLY A "FRIEND OF A CLIQUE MEMBER".

94. Do members of your clique ever _____ :
USA EL SAL
NO YES NO YES

95. Have you ever done this with them:
USA EL SAL
NO YES NO YES

96. Have you done this with them 30 days prior to apprehension:
USA EL SAL
NO YES NO YES

97 & 98. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each statement below.
There are no "right" or "wrong" answers, just tell me your own opinion.

STRONGLY DISAGREE					STRONGLY DISAGREE				
DISAGREE						DISAGREE			
AGREE				USA	El Salvador	AGREE			
STRONGLY AGREE				(Q-97)	(Q-98)	STRONGLY AGREE			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A. My clique has very little to do with how I feel about myself.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B. My clique is an important reflection of who I am.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C. Belonging to my clique is an important part of me.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D. My clique has almost nothing to do with what kind of person I am.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E. My clique is a big part of my life.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F. The members of my clique are cooperative with each other.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	G. The members of my clique know that they can depend on each other.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	H. The members of my clique stand up for each other.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	I. Being in a clique makes a person feel important.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	J. Clique members provide a good deal of support for one another.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	K. Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I am a useful person to have around.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	L. Being a member of the clique makes me feel like I really belong somewhere.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	M. Being a member of a clique is really enjoyable.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	N. Being in a clique is a good way to make money.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	O. A clique member expects to remain in the clique for many years.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	P. A clique member would leave the clique if something better came along.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Q. There is no future in belonging to a clique.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IMMIGRATION SECTION:
The next few questions are about immigration.

111. How many times have you ever entered the USA unlawfully?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

112. How many times have you been detained in the US for illegal entry?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

113. How many times have you been deported from the US?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

For the next set of questions, I want you to think about the last time you entered the United States. This includes whether you entered legally or illegally.

114. What day did you arrive in the US?

MONTH	DAY	YEAR
<input type="radio"/> Jan		
<input type="radio"/> Feb		
<input type="radio"/> Mar	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> Apr	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
<input type="radio"/> May	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
<input type="radio"/> June	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7
<input type="radio"/> July	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8
<input type="radio"/> Aug	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Sept	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Oct	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Nov	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Dec	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 9

115. On this most recent trip to the US, how old were you when you arrived?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

116. How did you enter the U.S.? [REMEMBER TO USE THE MOST RECENT ENTRY]

- Entered with immigrant visas issued by the U.S. State Department
- Admitted as a refugee seeking asylum
- Entered with student, work, or long-term visa
- Entered the U.S. with non-immigrant visa and overstayed
- Entered the U.S. without documents
- Enter with false documents
- Used another persons documents
- OTHER
- REFUSED

117. Why did you decide to come to the United States on this, most recent trip?

118. What was your plan if you got caught on this, most recent trip?

Please share with me your story of how you left El Salvador and arrived in the US *most recently*. Use as much detail as you can recall, and remember that what you tell me cannot be linked to you.

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE REFER TO THE IMMIGRATION GRID, USE AS MANY AS NEEDED.

119. On this most recent trip, did you think about getting caught? No Yes

120. On this most recent trip, what did you think your chances of getting caught were? (out of 10)

121. On this most recent trip, did any individual or organization assist you in crossing the border into the U.S.? No Yes Specify:

122. On this most recent trip, were other things smuggled with you? (drugs, guns, etc) No Yes

If YES, what other things?

123. On this most recent trip, was anyone caught the first time you came to the US? No Yes

124. On this most recent trip, how did you avoid detection?

125. On this most recent trip, if you had been convicted of entering the US illegally, what sentence did you believe you would receive?

126. I want you to think about the chances of being arrested for illegally crossing the border. Would it stop you from trying to illegally enter into the US if the chances of getting caught were...

	NO	YES
1 out of 100?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10 out of 100?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50 out of 100?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
75 out of 100?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
90 out of 100?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

127. If you have ever smuggled drugs into the U.S., what kind of drug or drugs do you typically smuggle?

EL SALVADOR EXPERT SURVEY

My name is Charles Katz and I work for Arizona State University. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated with MS-13 in the United States and El Salvador. I am asking you to take part in a research study and am requesting that you complete the following questions so that we can better understand the extent and nature of gangs in El Salvador. You have been selected to participate in this study because of your knowledge of these matters. We understand that you may not know everything we ask about these groups, but please provide the information that you have.

There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research project, and there are no benefits to you individually. If you chose to participate the information you provide will be confidential. In other words, no one other than ASU research staff will have access to the information you provide us. You should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name will never be used.

Participation in this study is voluntary. You are not required to participate, and there is no negative recourse for not participating. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at anytime for any reason.

Our concern in the following questions is to get an estimate of the number and nature of Troublesome Youth Groups or Street Gangs in your area. We define the groups of interest as follows:

ANY DURABLE, STREET-ORIENTED YOUTH GROUP WHOSE INVOLVEMENT IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITY IS PART OF THEIR GROUP IDENTITY. "Durability" means several months or more and refers to the group, which continues despite turnover of participants. "Street-oriented" means spending a lot of group time outside home, work and school – often on streets, in shopping areas, in parks, in cars, and so on. "Youth" refers to average ages in the teens or early twenties or so. "Illegal activity" generally means delinquent or criminal behavior, not just bothersome activity. "Identity" refers to the group, not individual self-image.

Today's Date			
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	
<input type="radio"/> Jan			
<input type="radio"/> Feb			
<input type="radio"/> Mar	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="radio"/> Apr	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<input type="radio"/> May	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>
<input type="radio"/> June	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
<input type="radio"/> July	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>
<input type="radio"/> Aug	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>
<input type="radio"/> Sept	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
<input type="radio"/> Oct	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>
<input type="radio"/> Nov	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>
<input type="radio"/> Dec	<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>

1. What is the station district name or geographic area covered in this survey?

Please provide the station district name or describe the area for which you are responding by providing geographic boundaries such as bordering streets, and a name:

Station District Name:

2. Do you know of any groups, as defined above that have been in existence for at least three months, in this geographic area?

- NO - That is all, thank you for your time.
- YES - Please complete an individual group form.

If so...

3. How many such groups were active in this area during the past year?

<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>
<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>
<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>
<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>
<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>
<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>

Please complete an "Individual Group Form" for each active group.



Individual Group Form

Name of this group: _____

Group # _____ of _____

Please complete a separate "Individual Group Form" for each group you are aware of, and indicate at the top of each Individual Group Form which group number the form represents, and the total number of forms you are completing. Also, please write in the name of this group, to the best of your knowledge.

For example, if you indicated that there were 5 active groups (Q-3) in this station district (Q-1), you would complete 5 Individual Group Forms. At the top of the first one, you would write-in "Group # 1 of 5." On the second Individual Group Form, you would enter 2 of 5, and so on.

Please remember to complete a separate Individual Group Form for each group.

4. What was the total number of participants of this group during the past year? _____

6. How old is the YOUNGEST person in this group? _____

5. In what year did this group form? _____

7. How old is the OLDEST person in this group? _____

8. Mark the category that best describes how long this group has existed.

- Less than 3 months
- 3 months to less than 1 year
- 1 to 4 years
- 5 to 10 years
- 11 to 20 years
- More than 20 years

9. Mark the ONE category that best describes the ages of most people in this group.

- Under 12 years
- 12 to 15 years
- 16 to 18 years
- 19 to 25 years
- Over 25 years

10. Mark the category that best describes the gender make-up of this group.

- All male
- Mostly male
- About half male, half female
- Mostly female
- All female

11. Do members of the group have a name for their group? YES NO

YES NO

12. Were any people in this group born in another country? What other countries? _____

13. Do members of this group migrate to other countries (or have they in the past? What other countries? _____

14. Does this group have a turf, or think of itself as having an area or place it calls it's own?

14b. If yes, does the group defend this area or place against other groups?

15. Is doing illegal things accepted by, or okay for this group?

16. Does this group promote or support a particular political issue?

17. Does this group spend a lot of time together in public places, like parks, the street, shopping areas, or the neighborhood?

18. Within this group, are there distinct subgroups or cliques that especially spend time together?

19. Do members of this group have a formal relationship with another group, gang, troublesome youth group, or criminal enterprise in another country?

19b. If yes, what is the name of this OTHER group? _____

19c. If yes, what other countries? _____

20. What is the ethnic, racial, or nationality composition of this group? Please write the name of the ethnicity, race or nationality and below that, the number of people.

Ethnicity: _____

Number: _____

21. What type(s) of illegal activity are most common among this group? Please mark all that apply.

Graffiti
 Stealing, Theft, or Larceny
 Assaults, Fights
 Killings or Drive-by shootings
 Auto Theft
 Robbery
 Fraud
 Taxing
 Extortion

22. Does this group have symbols (clothing, ways of speaking, or other physical identifiers) that distinguish them from other groups?

Mark all that apply.

Signs (e.g. hand signals)
 Symbols (e.g. graffiti)
 Ways of Speaking
 Clothing (e.g. color, design, etc.)
 Tattoos
 Other
 No signs, symbols, colors, etc.

23. Is this group referred to as a gang, band, tribe, club, crew, clique, or other term, please indicate it below:

Gang
 Band
 Tribe
 Club
 Crew
 Clique
 Other (specify): _____

	NEVER	RARELY	SOMETIMES	OFTEN
24. How often does this group do different kinds of illegal things together?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. How often does this group use alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. How often does this group use illegal drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. How often does this group get into fights or have problems with other groups like it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. How often does this group engage in drug trafficking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. How often does this group engage in firearms trafficking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. How often does this group engage in human trafficking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. Five kinds of groups are described below. Please indicate which description fits this group the best and mark it on the grid to the right, or if none, describe why.

Classical
 Neo-Classical
 Compressed
 Collective
 Speciality
 None, because: _____

Group types: Research in Europe and the U.S. suggests that Troublesome Youth Groups or Street Gangs often fit within one of the five descriptions provided below. Please read these five descriptions and indicate which one *best* describes this group. If none of them describe it, please mark “none” above and briefly indicate why.

The **Classical** group is a large, enduring, territorial group with a wide age range and several subgroups based on age or area. Classical groups often exist for 20 years or more, with members who could be as young as ten years old and as old as thirty or more. Classical groups with subgroups often have a hundred or more members, and they claim and defend their territories.

The **Neo-Classical** group is a newer territorial group with subgroups, generally with a history of ten years or less and fewer members than the Classical group. Neo-Classical groups may be medium-sized, such as 50 or more members. They probably have subgroups based on age. They have a narrower age range than Classical groups, and they claim and defend their territories.

The **Compressed** group has a relatively short history and usually is comprised of adolescent youth aged 12 –20 or so. Usually, Compressed groups have fewer than 50 members and have not formed subgroups. They have existed less than ten years and often only a few years. They may or may not claim and defend territories.

The **Collective** group resembles a disorganized mass of adolescent and young adult members without the clear characteristics of the other four groups. Collective groups are bigger than the Compressed groups and with a wider age range between younger and older members. They might have as many as a hundred members, but without clear subgroups despite being in existence for 10 or 15 years. They may or may not claim and defend territories.

The **Specialty** group is focused in a narrow crime pattern, and exists more for criminal than social reasons. Its smaller size and area of operation serve its criminal purposes. Typical examples are drug sales groups and skinhead groups. The other four types of groups commit a wide variety of crimes, but Specialty groups are more organized around their narrow criminal purpose.

EL SALVADOR HOMICIDE SURVEY

My name is Charles Katz and I work for Arizona State University. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated troublesome youth groups or gangs and homicides in the United States and El Salvador. I am asking you to take part in a research study and am requesting that you complete the following questions so that we can better understand the extent and nature of gangs and homicides in El Salvador. You have been selected to participate in this study because of your knowledge of these matters. We understand that you may not know some of the information we are asking, but please provide the information that you have.

There are no foreseeable risks for participating in this research project, and there are no benefits to you individually. If you chose to participate the information you provide will be confidential. You should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name will never be used.

Participation in this study is voluntary. You are not required to participate, and there is no negative recourse for not participating. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at anytime for any reason.

Please indicate the number of HOMICIDES that occurred in your substation's area during 2010.

Of the homicides listed above, how many involved gangs?

For the purposes of this survey, you defined a gang homicide as: (Please select one below)

_____ **Member-Based** - A homicide in which a gang member(s) is either the perpetrator or the victim, regardless of the motive; or

_____ **Motive-Based** - A homicide committed by a gang member(s) in which the underlying reason is to further the interests and activities of the gang.

Please continue to the questions about EXTORTION on the other side.

EL SALVADOR EXTORTION SURVEY

Please provide your best estimates to the following questions about EXTORTION.

1. In your substation, during 2010, what percent of businesses were extorted? _____
 - a. About what percent of extortions of businesses were by a gang? _____

2. In your substation, during 2010, what percent of individuals were extorted? _____
 - a. About what percent of extortions of individuals were by a gang? _____

3. In your substation, during 2010, what percent of public transportation (taxi and buses) were extorted? _____
 - a. About what percent of extortions of taxi/buses were by a gang? _____

4. In your substation, have you seen evidence of extortions being ordered from prison? YES / NO
 - a. About what percent of extortions are ordered from prison? _____

5. In your substation, what percent of a typical gangs income comes from extortion? _____

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!



Office of Research Integrity and Assurance

To: Charles Katz
NHI 1 Suit

for **From:** Mark Roosa, Chair *SM*
Soc Beh Full Board

Date: 03/01/2011

Committee Action: Approval

IRB Action Date 01/24/2011

Approval Date 02/18/2011

IRB Protocol # 1101005860

Study Title Interviewing El Salvadorian Migrants at a Detention Center

Expiration Date 02/17/2012

The above-referenced protocol has been APPROVED following Full Board Review by the Institutional Review Board.

This approval does not replace any departmental or other approvals that may be required. It is the Principal Investigator's responsibility to obtain review and continued approval before the expiration date noted above. Please allow sufficient time for continued approval. Research activity of any sort may not continue beyond the expiration date without committee approval. Failure to receive approval for continuation before the expiration date will result in the automatic suspension of the approval of this protocol on the expiration date.

Information collected following suspension is unapproved research and cannot be reported or published as research data. If you do not wish continued approval, please notify the Committee of the study termination.

Adverse Reactions: If any untoward incidents or severe reactions should develop as a result of this study, you are required to notify the Soc Beh Full Board immediately. If necessary a member of the Committee will be assigned to look into the matter. If the problem is serious, approval may be withdrawn pending IRB review.

Amendments: If you wish to change any aspect of this study, such as the procedures, the consent forms, or the investigators, please communicate your requested changes to the Soc Beh Full Board. The new procedure is not to be initiated until the IRB approval has been given.



Office of Research Integrity and Assurance

To: Charles Katz
NHI 1 Suit

From: Mark Roosa, Chair *SM*
Soc Beh IRB

Date: 02/14/2011

Committee Action: Expedited Approval

Approval Date: 02/14/2011

Review Type: Expedited F7

IRB Protocol #: 1101005859

Study Title: Interviewing youth in El Salvador

Expiration Date: 02/13/2012

The above-referenced protocol was approved following expedited review by the Institutional Review Board.

It is the Principal Investigator's responsibility to obtain review and continued approval before the expiration date. You may not continue any research activity beyond the expiration date without approval by the Institutional Review Board.

Adverse Reactions: If any untoward incidents or severe reactions should develop as a result of this study, you are required to notify the Soc Beh IRB immediately. If necessary a member of the IRB will be assigned to look into the matter. If the problem is serious, approval may be withdrawn pending IRB review.

Amendments: If you wish to change any aspect of this study, such as the procedures, the consent forms, or the investigators, please communicate your requested changes to the Soc Beh IRB. The new procedure is not to be initiated until the IRB approval has been given.

Please retain a copy of this letter with your approved protocol.

To: Charles Katz
FAB

From: Mark Roosa, Chair
Soc Beh IRB

Date: 10/13/2009

Committee Action: **Exemption Granted**

IRB Action Date: 10/13/2009

IRB Protocol #: 0910004427

Study Title: Interviewing "Experts" About MS 13 in the United States and El Salvador #2

The above-referenced protocol is considered exempt after review by the Institutional Review Board pursuant to Federal regulations, 45 CFR Part 46.101(b)(2) .

This part of the federal regulations requires that the information be recorded by investigators in such a manner that subjects cannot be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects. It is necessary that the information obtained not be such that if disclosed outside the research, it could reasonably place the subjects at risk of criminal or civil liability, or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, or reputation.

You should retain a copy of this letter for your records.



Office of Research Integrity and Assurance

To: Charles Katz
NHI 1 Suit

for From: Mark Roosa, Chair *SM*
Soc Beh IRB

Date: 09/07/2010

Committee Action: **Exemption Granted**

IRB Action Date: 09/07/2010

IRB Protocol #: 1008005419

Study Title: El Salvador Gang Expert Survey

The above-referenced protocol is considered exempt after review by the Institutional Review Board pursuant to Federal regulations, 45 CFR Part 46.101(b)(2) .

This part of the federal regulations requires that the information be recorded by investigators in such a manner that subjects cannot be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects. It is necessary that the information obtained not be such that if disclosed outside the research, it could reasonably place the subjects at risk of criminal or civil liability, or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, or reputation.

You should retain a copy of this letter for your records.