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Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

No.	Author(s), year of publication, study location	General overview	Study populations	Aims of the study	Methodology	Findings
1.	Alleyne & Wood (2010)	Gang involvement: psychological and behavioural characteristics of gang members, peripheral youth and non-gang youth	N=798 London based 12-18 year old young people, mean age 14.3 years	An examination of gang members, peripheral youth and non-gang youth across measures of criminal activity, their perception of importance of status, their levels of moral disengagement, their perceptions of out-group threat and their attitudes toward authority.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership: questions designed for research based on Euro-gang definition	Gang members were more anti-authority than non-gang, and both gang and peripheral youth valued social status more than non-gang youth. Gang members were also more likely to blame their victims for their actions and use euphemisms to sanitise their behaviour than non-gang youth to displace responsibility
2.	Alleyne & Wood (2011)	Gang Involvement: Social and Environmental Factors	Participants from across 5 London schools (gang and non-gang) N=798	This study examines some of the individual, social and environmental factors that differentiate gang-involved youth from non-gang youth in a British setting.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Single-item self-report combined with Eurogang definition	Most significant risks were: parental management, deviant peer pressure, and commitment to school. Ethnicity and gender were not significant (showing a gender change in risk of gang affiliation). Ethnicity was representative of community demographics.
3.	Alleyne & Wood (2013)	Gang-related crime: the social, psychological and behavioural correlates	N=798 London based 12-18 year old young people, mean age 14.3 years	Thus study examined the behavioural, social and psychological factors associated with gang-related crime.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership: questions designed for research based on Euro-gang definition	Gangs map out their territory with graffiti and intimidate others via threats. High levels of individual delinquency and the presence of neighbourhood gangs were significant predictors of gang-related crime. The perceived importance of social status,

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						moral disengagement and anti-authority attitudes did not predict gang-related crime. Perceived importance of social status and high levels of moral disengagement predicted gang-related crime with anti-authority attitudes acting as a mediator.
4.	Alleyne & Wood (2014)	Predicting involvement in prison gang activity: Street gang membership, social and psychological factors	N=188 offenders from the UK	The aim of this study was to examine whether street gang membership, psychological factors, and social factors such as pre-prison experiences could predict young offenders' involvement in prison gang activity.	University study eliminated due to post-gang focus	Psychological factors such as the value individuals attached to social status, a social dominance orientation, and anti-authority attitudes were important in predicting young offenders' involvement in prison gang activity.
5.	Ang, Huan, Chua & Lim (2012)	Gang affiliation, aggressive, and violent offending in a sample of youth offenders	Case files of n=390 youth offenders between 16-18 years of age from Singapore.	Gang affiliation, aggression and violent offending were examined in case files of 390 offenders aged between 16-18 years.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Measures: none described	Young offenders who were gang members and those who were not gang members but exposed to friends in gangs had a significantly higher likelihood of violent offending compared with a reference group of youth offenders who had neither gang-affiliation nor friends in gangs. Non-gang affiliated youth with friends in gangs had a lower likelihood of violent offending than young offenders who were gang members.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

6.	Aryan, Jandial, Bennett, Masri, Lavine & Levy (2005)	Gunshot wounds to the head: Gang- and non-gang-related injuries and outcomes	N=349 gang and non-gang youth in LA	This study examined the differences between gang and non-gang-related incidents of penetrative missile injuries in terms of demographics, motivation, intra-cranial pathology, transit time, injury time and clinical outcome.	<p>Quantitative Case-control study exploring retrospective and prospective chart review</p> <p>Gang measure: no reporting of any measure to determine gang membership</p>	<p>Gang-related shooting slightly out-numbered non-gang-related incidents. Demographic analysis showed both a male and Hispanic predominance for both gang- and non-gang-related victims and significant differences in gender, race and age. Occipital entrance sites were more common in the gang-related vs temporal entrance sites in the non-gang-related. Mean transit time to the emergency department for gang-related shootings was less than non-gang-related shootings (24.4 vs 27.8 minutes). Most shooting incidents took place between 6 pm and 3 am. No difference between survival and outcome was noted between gang and non-gang victims.</p>
7.	Barnes, Beaver & Miller (2010)	Estimating the effect of gang membership on nonviolent and violent delinquency: A counterfactual analysis	Pre-existing data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (N= 478 gang members and N=478 non-gang members).	This study reconsiders the well-known link between gang membership and criminal involvement.	<p>Quantitative cohort design utilising longitudinal data</p> <p>Gang affiliation measure: Self report in response to researcher single item question (recruitment into a gang in past 12 months)</p>	<p>While gang membership is a function of self-selection, selection effects alone do not account for the greater involvement in delinquency exhibited by gang members. Gang members maintained a greater involvement in both nonviolent and violent delinquency when measured cross-sectionally, but only</p>

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						violent delinquency when measured longitudinally.
8.	Barnes, Boutwell, Fox (2012)	The effect of gang membership on victimization: A behavioural genetic explanation	Using data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health	The current study represents the first attempt to examine how genetic and environmental factors work in concert to influence gang membership, victimization, and the effect of gang membership on victimization experiences.	Quantitative Longitudinal Cohort study Gang measure: self-report – critiqued due to diffs determining present from past gang membership	The findings indicate that gang affiliation is influenced significantly by both genetic factors and environmental factors that are uniquely experienced by the individual. Controlling for heritable influences, gang membership increased the risk of victimization over time. The latter finding suggests that gang membership operates as a non-shared environmental influence on victimization.
9.	Baron & Tindall (1993)	Network structure and delinquent attitudes within a juvenile gang.	N=35 Canadian gang-affiliated people	Our paper examines the role of social bonds and group structure in the generation of delinquency through the application of social network analysis.	Mixed methods but through attempts to score both-two markers decided to place in qualitative section	Our findings support the control explanation; those members who have the weakest bonds, regardless of gang participation, are the most delinquent (as measured by delinquent attitudes). While our results indicate that companionship (by itself) does not lead youths to become delinquent, we argue that it is still important in the explanation of delinquency.
10.	Baron (1997)	Canadian male street skinheads: Street gang or street terrorists?	Data drawn comes from a larger project focussing on street youth and crime undertaken in Edmonton from	Research examined the violent behaviour and the political consciousness of Canadian male street skinheads.	Quantitative Eliminated: not directly useful to study	The results reveal that skinheads are drawn from homes characterized by extreme violence and oppression. These experiences leave these youths vulnerable to violent

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

			January through June of 1993 (N=14)			behaviour. These tendencies are exacerbated by their school experiences, their homelessness, and the group and street norms that support and promote aggressive behaviour.
11.	Baskin, Quintana & Slaten (2014)	Family belongingness, gang Friendships and Psychological Distress in Adolescent Achievement	N=310 7th graders from Florida	An investigation of connections among social, psychological, and academic functioning of ethnically diverse urban youth.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang-affiliation measure: unreported	Youth with lower levels of distress will be more able to benefit from positive family belongingness supporting their academic achievement, whereas those with higher levels of distress will be less able to benefit from the same support. With higher distress, the negative impact of gang friendship is more strongly related to academic outcomes. Interventions on psychological distress may reduce the negative effects of gang friendship.
12.	Beaver, DeLisi, Vaughn & Barnes (2009)	Monoamine oxidase A genotype association with gang membership and weapon use	Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent health (1155 females and 1041 males)	An exploration of genetics of gang involvement and weapon use	Quantitative Cohort study Longitudinal and predictive Measures: gang self-report	Male carriers of low MAOA activity alleles are at risk for becoming a gang member and, once a gang member, are at risk for using weapons in a fight.
13.	Belitz & Valdez (1994)	Clinical issues in the treatment of Chicano male gang youth.	N=2 case studies gang-affiliated men from Chicago	This article examines family systems dynamics and adolescent development variables that contribute to gang affiliation.	Case study plus theory	Mental health issues are a significant factor (paper summary not good-check and follow up)

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

14.	Bennett & Holloway (2004)	Gang membership, drugs and crime in the UK	N=2,666 gang and non-gang members (17-30 years of age) from the New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring programme	The paper reports findings generated from the New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring programme on gang membership and its relation to crime and drug misuse.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Measures: self report for gang membership based on questions of affiliation and belonging to a gang	The paper concludes that the UK may be entering a new phase in the development of street crime among young people and argues that it is important to monitor this development for the purpose of policy and fundamental knowledge.
15.	Biswas, Olate & Vaughn (2011)	Cross-national study of risky sexual behaviour among gang-involved youth in metropolitan Boston and San Salvador, El Salvador	Gang involved youth from Boston (n = 375) and San Salvador (n = 207)	A comparison between gang-involved and non gang-involved youth on key characteristics and assessed factors associated with risky sexual behaviours	Quantitative Cross-sectional using secondary data from cross sectional survey Measure of gang affiliation: self-report to two items asked by researcher	Medium to large effect-size differences were noted in future orientation, delinquency and gang-involvement attitudes. Gang-involvement and risky sexual behaviour were associated in this sample. Salvadoran youth differed significantly from those in Boston on key gang-related characteristics, rendering them even more vulnerable.
16.	Bjerregaard (2002)	Self-definitions of gang membership and involvement in delinquent activities.	Pre-existing data from 1985: N= 1,663 men and women from 10 inner-city high schools in the above states.	This research examines the construct validity of gang membership by examining the relationship between various methods of operationalizing gang membership and delinquent involvement.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang-affiliation: self-report on two items by researcher	Individuals reporting membership in organized gangs were far more likely to report that their gangs possess the characteristics typically associated with traditional street gangs. Likewise, the respondent's self-identification had a strong impact on both the group's and the individual's criminal behaviour. Overwhelmingly, persons who considered themselves to be members of an organized gang were

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						more apt to engage in all types of delinquent activities.
17.	Bjerregaard (2010)	Gang membership and drug involvement: Untangling the complex relationship	National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997). The data used for this research include the 1997, 1998, and 1999 survey years when respondents were an average age of 14, 15, and 16 years, respectively.	This research attempts to establish the temporal ordering of these relationships while controlling for a variety of relevant variables and to determine whether the relationships between drug involvement and violence differ for gang members versus non gang members.	Quantitative Cohort study utilising longitudinal data Gang measure: self-report response to researcher questions	The findings indicate that gang membership is weakly associated with drug involvement, including both usage and sales. This involvement, however, does not appear to be related to assaults. Results suggest that gang membership is not determinative of drug involvement among a national random sample of youth.
18.	Boerman (2007)	A call for an assessment-based approach to gang intervention.	Not empirical	This article considers a need for a shift to an assessment-based approach to intervention and provides a review of assessment domains.	Theoretical	Early intervention is not easy as risks present across domains. Not knowing what these risks are sets services up for potential failure and comprehensive assessment allows planners to work holistically and offers the most successful approach to intervention.
19.	Bouchard & Spindler (1983)	Gangs, groups, and delinquency	N=523 from Quebec, Canada	An exploration of the relationship between what the American theorists and practitioners commonly picture the teenage gang to be and the seriousness of gang members' delinquency.	Qualitative	The findings reinforce an initial scepticism about whether the popular image commonly held of gangs is strongly related to members' seriousness of delinquency. The findings provide evidence to support the prior conclusions of others (e.g., Toby, 1961; Lerman, 1967; Downes, 1966) that the gang structure is not a sufficient or necessary

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						condition for peers to influence delinquency.
20.	Bradshaw , Wasdorp, Goldweber & Johnson (2012)	Bullies, gangs, drugs, and school: Understanding the overlap and the role of ethnicity and urbanicity	N= 16,302 adolescents (50.3 % female, 62.2 % Caucasian, 37.8 % African American) enrolled in 52 US high schools.	The current study examined different subtypes of involvement in bullying—as primarily a victim, as primarily a bully, as both a victim and bully, and no involvement	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: single item self-report question	Bullies and bully/victims were generally at greatest of risk of being involved in violence, engaging in multiple types of substance use, and having academic problems.
21.	Brantingha, Tita, Short & Reid (2012)	The ecology of gang territorial boundaries.	Data on N=563 between-gang shootings, involving 13 rival street gangs in the Hollenbeck Policing Division of Los Angeles.	We use formal spatial Lotka–Volterra competition models to derive hypotheses about competition-driven territory formation.	Equilibrium Spatial Distribution of Criminal Gang Activity as a Function of Rivalry Strength	The results suggest that even weak competitive interactions between gangs are sufficient to drive gang territory formation without recourse to other processes or assumptions.
22.	Brooks, Lee, Stover & Barkley (2011)	HIV testing, perceived vulnerability and correlates of HIV sexual risk behaviours of Latino and African American young male gang members.	Data were collected from 249 gang members ages 18–26 years old (Latino and African American men) living in Los Angeles, California	This study examined HIV testing behaviours, perceived vulnerability to HIV, and correlates of sexual risk behaviours of young adult Latino and African American male gang members in Los Angeles, California.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang Measure: unreported	The majority (59%) of gang members reported unprotected vaginal intercourse (UVI) in the past 12 months. Only one-third (33.2%) of gang members had ever been tested for HIV.
23.	Brown, Hippensteele & Lawrence (2014)	Commentary: Developmental Perspectives on Adolescents and Gangs	Not empirical	This paper draws on a sophisticated set of longitudinal studies in order to examine developmental perspectives on gang-affiliation.	Theoretical review and commentary	Risks are apparent across 5 domains (family, school, peer group, neighbourhood and individual) (Decker et al., 2013; Howell & Egley, 2005).

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						<p>Dupree et al. (2007) found this also but additionally that childhood psychopathic tendencies (on the individual level) only presented as a risk when young people lived in neighbourhoods with low residential stability.</p> <p>Gilman et al (2014) found (from SSDP) that living with a gang member (usually sibling), living in a neighbourhood high in antisocial behaviour and with antisocial peers were the three most predictive indicators of gang affiliation.</p> <p>Melde et al. (2009) found the lure of protective company was a risk as many gang members had previously been victims of violence.</p>
24.	Brownfield & Thompson (2002)	Distinguishing the effects of peer delinquency and gang membership on self-reported delinquency.	Data taken from Seattle Youth Study / National Crime Survey (NCS) for 1973-1977 Unclear-cites Heindelang, 1981	An examination of the distinction between peer delinquency and gang membership.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership measured by: Single item self-report	Gang membership, peer delinquency, and self-reported delinquency do not form a single underlying variable or construct. Measures of belief and attachment are inversely correlated with self-reported delinquency. Self-reported delinquency is also negatively correlated to self-reported delinquency.
25.	Brownfield (2003)	Differential Association and Gang Membership.	Pre-existing data (n=543) high school students in Canada	An exploration of differential association and gang membership	Quantitative	Definitions favourable to law violations are significantly related to gang membership.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				and gang membership.		Parental attachment is not a significant correlate of gang membership.
26.	Brownfield (2012)	Gender and gang membership: Testing theories to account for different rates of participation.	Previously gathered data on N=521 Canadian participants	This paper explores the factors affecting gender differences in gang affiliation.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation: based on self – report associated factors (such as peer delinquency)	There is no significant difference between gender and gang relationship. Differential association and social control theory processes such as attachment and acquisition if deviant definitions at the individual level seem to mediate gender differences.
27.	Brownfield, Sorenson & Thompson (2001)	Gang membership, race, and social class	Data from the Seattle Youth Study N=?	This article examines the extent to which gang membership, race, and social class affect a youth's chances of being arrested, independent of their self-reported behaviour.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang measure: subjective and self-report (would you be in what other people might call a gang?)	The odds of being arrested are roughly similar for gang and non-gang members, controlling for the nature and level of self-reported delinquency. Race and social class are more associated with risk of arrest. Being black and lower class specifically increases a youth's odds of being arrested independent of delinquency.
28.	Bullock & Tilley (1998)	Gang violence, targeting, prevention and enforcement	Replication of Boston Gun Project	To track a Manchester-based project addressing gang-involved shootings.	Qualitative	It may be more effective and efficient to target specific patterns of violent behaviour rather than gang membership for preventative and enforcement attention.
29.	Cadwallader & Cairns (2002)	Developmental influences and gang awareness among African-American inner city youth.	Participants (n = 489) were African American boys and girls from the 1st, 4th, and 7th grades in four	This research aimed to clarify the correlates of gang awareness in inner city youth as a function of age, gender and peer group	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measures: self-	Girls' and boys' familiarity with local gangs increased with age and differed by peer group affiliation. The relationship of gang familiarity to teacher and

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

			inner city public schools.	affiliation. It is proposed that the influence and hegemony of street gangs is a distinguishing feature of inner city neighbourhoods, and that this influence is mediated by development.	report based on frequency of report of gang names plus The Social Cognitive Interview, Interpersonal Competence Scale, Social Cognitive Interview and Social Cognitive Map (SCM) procedure-note this is for awareness not affiliation	self-ratings of aggression, popularity, and academic competence changed with age. These findings support the proposition that neighbourhoods have nontrivial effects on social development, and these effects are likely to interact with developmental status and social affiliations.
30.	Calabrese & Noboa (1995)	The choice for gang membership by Mexican-American adolescents.	Theoretical	The paper explores the decision making processes that lead to gang-affiliation in Mexican-American adolescents.	Theoretical	Problems with decision making are highlighted. Conclusion is not summarised in format that can be included in the table.
31.	Caldwell & Altschuler (2001)	Adolescents leaving gangs: An analysis of risk and protective factors, resiliency and desistance in a developmental context.	Non empirical	A critical analysis of risk and resilience literature related to gang involvement	Theoretical	There are issues in defining these terms in the literature. There are various risks and resiliencies identified across the literature but the research concluded with recommendations for developmental psychology and desistance research.
32.	Canham (2002)	Group and gang states of mind.	Not empirical	Gang as group (psychoanalytic exploration).	Theoretical	The dominant mentality – group or gang – is highly dependent on the extent to which projective processes are at play and

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						the degree to which vulnerability and neediness can be owned.
33.	Carmen, Rodriguez, Dobbs, Smith, Butler & Sarver (2009)	In their own words: A study of gang members through their own perspective.	N=200 gang members between the ages of 17-22	This paper explores the perception of gang members in Texas, on gang involvement and interventions.	Qualitative (grounded theory)	One of the most significant reasons for joining a gang was because they had family or friends in a gang. For others the appeal was access to guns, women and material goods and admiring males who were in the gang and had these-especially given the social disadvantage facing most of them. The absence of a father figure was also significant. The need for protection was not felt to be a significant driver for gang involvement according to gang members themselves.
34.	Cartwright, Howard & Reuteran (1970)	Multivariate analysis of gang delinquency: III. Age and physique of gangs and clubs.	N=238 11-24 year olds (Colorado)	Gang members and comparison group are tested across different personality factors to assess which factors applied more to gang affiliated youth.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Self-report (unclear)	Control group were more exuberant, realistic and assertive than gang members. Gang members showed more manic smartness, less self-realisation and there was no linear relationship overall between personality factors and gang affiliation.
35.	Caudill (2010)	Back on the swagger: Institutional release and recidivism timing among gang affiliates	M=2,436 state incarcerated delinquents 5 years following their release from incarceration.	This research explores the effect of gang affiliation on recidivism.	The Royston-Parmar model Eliminated: post gang involvement and recidivism focus	Results indicate that gang affiliates are at a significantly higher risk of recidivism within 6 months post release, but risk ratios converged with non- gang affiliates shortly thereafter.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

36.	Chapel, Peterson & Joseph (1999)	Advertising to reduce gang-affiliation	US gang members	Exploration of the usefulness of anti-gang advertising by seeking the opinion of young people living in a gang environment	Qualitative	More effective ads could be made
37.	Chu , Daffern, Thomas & Lim (2012)	Violence risk and gang affiliation in youth offenders: A recidivism study	Seventy-six active Latino gang members were interviewed in the Latino sample. Thirty-one respondents were Puerto Rican born, eight were born in the Dominican Republic, and thirty-six were Puerto Rican descendants born in the mainland United States.	In this article, Pierre Bourdieu's framework of capital is used to analyse two separate samples of Latino and Asian gang members.	Qualitative	The results suggest that the availability of legitimate and illegitimate capital greatly affects the trajectory and the length of gang involvement.
38.	Chu, Daffern, Thomas & Lim (2011)	Elucidating the treatment needs of gang-affiliated youth offenders.	N=165 gang and non gang-affiliated young offenders 12-18 year olds from Singapore	The study sought to elucidate the criminologic needs of gang and non gang-affiliated youth	Quantitative Case-control study with retrospective reporting Gang measures: self-report and criminal records	Results demonstrate that gang and non-gang affiliated young offenders had similar criminogenic need profiles except for in regard to peer delinquency
39.	Coid, Ullrich, Keers, Bebbington, Destalova, Kallis, Yang, Reis, Jenkins & Donnelly, (2013)	Gang membership, violence and psychiatric morbidity	N=4, n=664 men of 18-34 years of age in GB (over half of whom were gang involved and from areas of high violence	An investigation of associations between gang-membership, violent behaviour, psychiatric morbidity, and use of mental health services	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership measured by: self-report of current gang membership based on items identified with gang membership	Gang members show inordinately high levels of psychiatric morbidity, placing a heavy burden on mental health services. Traumatization and fear of further violence, exceptionally prevalent in gang members, are associated with service use. Gang membership should

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						be routinely assessed in individuals presenting to health care services in areas with high levels of violence and gang activity. Health care professionals may have an important role in promoting desistance from gang activity.
40.	Corcoran, Washington & Meyers (2005)	The Impact of Gang Membership on Mental Health Symptoms, Behaviour Problems and Antisocial Criminality of Incarcerated Young Men.	N= 73 incarcerated young men in Oregon	This study examines whether gang members differ from no-gang members on mental health symptoms, behaviour problems, and antisocial criminality	Quantitative	Gang members report more mental health symptoms, more external behaviour problems including delinquency and self-destructiveness and thought problems than non-gang members. Gang members also reported more antisocial criminality 12 months prior to incarceration. When mental health symptoms were statistically controlled, gang members were indistinguishable from non-gang members on all variables except for antisocial behaviours. Taken together, these results suggest the importance of mental health services in a release plan
41.	Costanza & Helms (2012)	Street gangs and aggregate homicides: An analysis of effects during the 1990s violent crime peak.	Data on city homicide offenses from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports from 1993. 154 cities are	This study contributes to the body of research examining why city-level violence rates peaked in 1993.	Quantitative	Consistent with conceptual claims, correlational evidence demonstrates that active gangs were a significant source of homicides across this sample of cities.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

			included whose population exceeded 100,000.			
42.	Cottrell-Boyce, (2013)	Ending Gang and Youth Violence: A Critique. Youth Justice	Not empirical in nature	This article assesses the appropriateness of the strategies laid out in the 2011 Ending Gang and Youth Violence report (HM Government, 2011), for achieving the goal of reducing youth violence in England and Wales.	Overview of the Ending Gang Violence Report	There is a clear evidence base for behaviour-focused interventions such as the 'Boston model' and the government would do well to invest resources in such strategies, which offer clear incentives to desist from violent behaviour, as opposed to its current 'drag net' approach targeting gang-membership. There are socio-economic roots for gang violence.
43.	Craig, Vitaro, Gagnon, Tremblay (2002)	The road to gang membership: Characteristics of male gang and non-gang members from ages 10 to 14.	N=142 gang and non gang affiliated boys who had a complete data set at ages 11, 12, 13, and 14(Quebec).	This study examined the stability of belonging to a gang in early adolescence, the behaviour profiles, family characteristics, and friendships of non gang and gang members.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: unclear	Stable gang members had significantly higher scores than non-gang members on teacher ratings of fighting behaviour, hyperactivity, inattention and oppositional behaviour, and self-reported delinquent activities (drug and alcohol use, stealing and vandalism). Peers rated gang members as more aggressive than non-gang members.
44.	Crane (1958)	The development of moral values in children: IV. Pre-adolescent gangs and the moral development of children.	N=326 male and n=54 girls (gang and non gang-affiliated) college students in Australia and England	An exploration in to gang behaviour and links to morality and delinquent behaviour.	Unclear analysis Symposium paper	Belonging to a gang is not necessarily an indication of future delinquent behaviour. Gang membership can act as a bridge between kinship-based status conferred on the child by the family and achievement-based statuses

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						conferred by society at large.
45.	Curry & Spergal (1992)	Gang involvement and delinquency among Hispanic and African-American adolescent males.	N=139 Hispanic and n= 300 African American males 6th-8th form in Chicago (gang and non-gang affiliation).	An investigation into the relationship between gang-involvement and delinquency.	Quantitative Rasch modelling Cross sectional Gang affiliation measured by: self-report survey and police intelligence	Gang involvement is an effective indicator of delinquency for these youth, but the reverse is not true.
46.	Danyko, Arlia & Martinez (2002)	Historical risk factors associated with gang affiliation in a residential treatment facility: A case/control study.	N=61 (31 male, 30 female) US residents were studied. The age range of the subjects in the study was 12 to 19 years	The objective of the present study was to investigate differences between gang and non-gang affiliated adolescents who reside in residential treatment.	Quantitative Case-control design Gang affiliation measure: based on five indicators designed by researchers	Historical data from the subjects charts revealed significant differences between the two groups in terms of foster care placement early in life, substance abuse history, mother's substance abuse history, history of abuse, and psychological diagnosis. In line with hypothesis 2, the gang-involved group had a history of at least one identified form of abuse and, possibly related, they were more likely to have a diagnostic history of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
47.	Decker & Curry (2002)	Gangs, gang homicides, and gang loyalty: Organized crimes or disorganized criminals.	N=600 (approximately-analysis varied over different years) case files of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Homicide Division	This article examines gang homicide during its peak in St. Louis. The article addresses two related questions, the differences between gang and non-gang homicides, and the social	Quantitative Excluded due to lack of direct relevance to focus of review	These differences centre primarily on guns and the similarity of victim and offender characteristics. Gang homicides most often occurred within gang factions rather than between factions. Gangs were unable to organize homicides in an

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				organization of gang homicide.		effective manner, which reflected the disorganized character of gangs and the neighbourhoods in which they reside.
48.	Decker & Pyrooz (2010)	On the validity and reliability of gang homicide: A comparison of disparate sources	N= 25,000 in the 100 largest cities in the United States and random samples of smaller cities. Data gathered from Uniform Crime Reports, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and National Gang Center (NGC)	This article provides an assessment of the reliability and validity of measures of gang homicide using police and survey reports collected from different sources over five annual points in time (2002-2006).	Quantitative Eliminated: not of direct use to study	The results provide strong support for the use of NGC measures of gang homicide, but not SHR measures of gang homicide, in cross-sectional and time-series research.
49.	DeLisi, Barnes Beaver & Gibson (2009)	Delinquent gangs and adolescent victimization revisited: A propensity score matching approach	Data for this study were drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (n = 15,197)	The current study used propensity score matching (PSM) to evaluate the effects of gang membership on victimization at two time points using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang membership measure: single item self-report question posed by researcher	The most antisocial youths and those with more delinquency victimization were more likely to join gangs, which supports the selection model. In support of the enhancement model, the authors found that after controlling for selection effects using PSM, gang membership maintained a significant predictive relationship with victimization measured contemporaneously and longitudinally. Membership in a gang increases youths' chances of being victimized above and beyond personal characteristics, and the

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						deleterious gang effect does not weaken over time.
50.	DeLisi, Spruill, Vaughn & Trulson (2013)	Do gang members commit abnormal homicide?	Pre-existing data (N=618) male convicted and incarcerated homicide offenders spanning the Midwestern, Southern, and Atlantic coast areas of the United States.	The current study empirically examined gang status and diverse forms of homicide perpetration.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation measure: criminal record/ tattoos	Gang-involved offenders were nearly three times as likely to commit a normal homicide. However, gang members were 64 % less likely to perpetrate multiple-victim murder. Gang status reduced the likelihood of sexual homicide by 75 % and reduced the likelihood of abduction homicide by 56 %. These findings present an anomaly in the gang-homicide literature.
51.	Densley & Stevens (2014)	'We'll show you gang': The subterranean structuration of gang life in London	N=69 self-described members and associates of street gangs in London	This article uses data from interviews with 69 self-described members and associates of street gangs in London to explore how young people choose their actions and construct their identities from the material and cultural resources they find in their locales.	Qualitative	It suggests that Giddens' concept of structuration, when combined with Matza and Sykes' notion of subterranean traditions, offers a powerful tool for the explanation of how and why some young people in socio-economically deprived urban areas seek association with gangs through the performance of violence.
52.	Deuchar & Holligan (2010)	Gangs, sectarianism and social capital: A qualitative study of young people in Scotland	N=10 youth workers and 40 young persons (aged 16–18 years), with follow-up interviews conducted with senior operational police officers in Glasgow.	This article focuses on a small qualitative study conducted in some of the most deprived urban communities in Glasgow.	Qualitative	The findings suggest that the combined social forces associated with territoriality and intense football rivalry limit the young people's potential for maximizing social capital.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

53.	Deuchar (2011)	The impact of curfews and electronic monitoring on the social strains, support and capital experienced by youth gang members and offenders in the west of Scotland	N=20 young men (aged 16-21) from socially deprived areas of the west of Scotland previously involved in gang violence	The article explores the impact of curfews and electronic monitoring on the social strains, support and capital experienced by the young men and their families.	Qualitative	The findings indicate that the sanctions had some limited success in reducing anti-social capital in the young offenders' lives, particularly when combined with rehabilitation and care. When used in isolation the sanctions were less effective.
54.	Di, Simon, Witte, Deqiang, Placido, Wong & Di Placido (2006)	Treatment of Gang Members Can Reduce Recidivism and Institutional Misconduct.	Untreated gang members (n = 40), treated gang members (n = 40). Participants were selected from a pool of n=1,824 male adult federally sentenced offenders	An investigation into whether gang and non-gang members reoffended significantly less in a 24-month follow-up than their untreated matched controls.	Quantitative Eliminated: focus on post gang membership and prison	Untreated gang members had significantly higher rates of major (but not minor) institutional offences than the other three groups. Correctional treatment that follows the risk, need and responsivity principles appears able to reduce recidivism and major institutional misconduct.
55.	Dishion, Nelson & Yasui (2005)	Predicting Early Adolescent Gang Involvement From Middle School Adaptation.	The sample consisted of 714 European American (EA) and African American (AA) boys and girls.	This study examined the role of adaptation in the first year of middle school (Grade 6, age 11) to affiliation with gangs by the last year of middle school (Grade 8, age 13).	Quantitative Cohort (utilising longitudinal data) Gang-affiliation measure: Five indices and multiple perspectives (eg peer/ school counsellor)	Unexpectedly, self-report measures of gang involvement did not correlate highly with peer and school staff reports. Findings also suggest that the youth level of problem behaviour and the school ecology (e.g., peer rejection, school failure) require attention in the design of interventions to prevent the formation of gangs among high-risk young adolescents.
56.	Dmitrieva, Steinberg,	Predictors and Consequences of Gang Membership:	N=1,170 adjudicated youth (US)	The study examined how low self-esteem, psychopathy and	Quantitative Cohort study	Low temperance, perspective and responsibility predicted low-

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

	Piquero & Fagan (2014)	Comparing Gang members, Gang Leaders, and Non-Gang Affiliated Adjudicated Youth		psychosocial maturity relate to differing gang membership levels.	design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: three item self-report by researchers	level gang membership. Low self-esteem predicted gang membership at a younger age and low-level gang membership. High self-esteem and grandiose-manipulation traits alongside lower temperance predicted gang leadership during early adulthood. Psychopathic traits increased across both groups over time.
57.	Drury & DeLisi (2008)	Gangkill: An exploratory empirical assessment of gang membership, homicide offending, and prison misconduct.	N= 1,005 inmates selected from the South-western United States.	An exploration in to the interaction between street gang history and homicide offending.	Quantitative Eliminated: focus on post gang membership and prison behaviour	The current study found that inmates with street gang history and convictions for homicide offenses were significantly involved in six types of institutional misconduct, net the effects of homicide offending, offense severity, street and prison gang risk, violence history, and demographics.
58.	Dukes & Valentine (1998)	Social perception of gang members.	High school students (n=148), college students (n=98) and adult church members (n=108)	An exploration of the reactions to depictions of vignettes of violent acts of gang members.	Quantitative Excluded: not relevant to this review	High school students were most punitive in their interpretation of the depiction of an illegal act by a young person, were more likely to inform on them and advocate locking them up.
59.	Dukes, Martinez & Stein (1997)	Precursors and consequences of membership in youth gangs.	N=11,000 secondary school students from Colorado	An exploration in to the factors leading to gang membership from selection and facilitation models.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation: single item self-report for membership	Low self-esteem, perceived academic ability, psychosocial health and bonds with institutions appeared to precede gang membership. Greater drug use, delinquency, fear of harm and being armed were

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

					alongside single item self-report if degree of affiliation	both precursors and consequences of gang membership. Lack of social integration was an important mediator of gang affiliation.
60.	Dupéré, Lacourse, Willms, Vitaro & Tremblay (2007)	Affiliation to youth gangs during adolescence: The interaction between childhood psychopathic tendencies and neighbourhood disadvantage.	N= 3,522 adolescents from a nationally representative, prospective sample of Canadian youth.	An exploration into whether a combination of individual propensity and facilitating neighbourhood conditions amplifies the probabilities of youth gang affiliation.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: single item self-report	Neighbourhood residential instability, but not neighbourhood concentrated economic disadvantage, interacted with individual propensity to predict youth gang membership. Adolescents with pre-existing psychopathic tendencies appeared especially vulnerable, mainly if they were raised in residentially unstable neighbourhoods.
61.	Egan & Beadman (2011)	Personality and gang embeddedness.	N= 152 remand and sentenced participants; incarcerated within a general prison in London, UK who indicated their gang embeddedness as youths, prior to custody, within prison, and as an intent following release.	Constructs derived from a variety of personality measures and constructs were used to predict overall reported gang embeddedness.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Four question self report scale devised by the researchers	Path analysis showed the antisocial personality dimension predicted previous convictions and degree of gang embeddedness, whereas resilience did not. The direct and indirect effects of the composite antisocial personality dimension explained 50% of the overall observed variance in gang embeddedness. We suggest that gang membership may reflect normal assortative processes within the members of such groups.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

62.	Eggleston (1997)	Boys' talk: Exploring gender discussions with New Zealand male youth gang members.	N=43 Auckland based gang membership (mean age=15.8)	The purpose of the paper was to explore gender as a key theme of gang membership.	Quantitative	The gang provides an opportunity for 'poor boys' to achieve the goal of providing for women like a regular middle class 'rich boy'; can.
63.	Eitle, Gunkel & van Gundy (2004)	Risk factors predicting gang membership	Prospective and retrospective data of N=1, 286 South Florida boys	Examination of risk factors that predict gang membership among a cohort of South Florida boys.	Quantitative Prospective longitudinal study Cohort study Measured gang affiliation and gang association by self report, and design of four questions, in addition, gang involvement was calculated by constructed self report questions Other measures were based on adaptation of other models or questioning by researcher.	The association between cumulative stress exposure was mediated by race, family, financial problems and preteen cumulative exposure to stressful life events which were all seen to predict association / behaviour and involvement with gangs.
64.	Esbensen & Carson (2012)	Who are the gangsters?: An examination of the age, race/ethnicity, sex, and immigration status of self-reported gang members in a seven-city study of American youth.	N= 31 schools in 7 US cities data collected as part of the second National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	The current article replicates Esbensen and Winfree's research by examining the sex and racial/ethnic characteristics of self-reported gang members in a seven city study. It also looks at other differentiating	Quantitative Longitudinal Cohort study Measures for gang affiliation: based on self-nomination	Ethnicity did not seem significant over time. Immigrant status was not a predictor. As Esbensen and colleagues (2010, p. 86) concluded, "Gang membership appears to provide an equal opportunity for all."

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				factors between gang and non-gang.		
65.	Esbensen, Deschenes & Winfree (1999)	Differences between Gang Girls and Gang Boys; Results from a multi-site survey	5,935 8th grade students (U.S.)	To explore differences in male and female gang membership.	Mixed methods but scored as quantitative Cross-sectional analysis Gang membership measure: two self-report questions as put forward by researcher	Gang affiliated girls reported more social isolation and lower self-esteem than gang-affiliated boys. More girls were gang affiliated than anticipated.
66.	Esbensen, Peterson, Taylor & Freng (2009)	Similarities and differences in risk factors for violent offending and gang membership.	5,395 8th grade students in 11 cities across the United States	In this article the authors explore the effects of cumulative risk, including risk in multiple domains, on youth violence and gang membership and to what extent the patterns are similar or different for youth violence and gang membership. They additionally investigate the extent to which risk factors exert independent effects when other factors are controlled in multivariate analyses, and whether the risk factors for youth violence similar to or different from those for gang membership?	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Measure for gang affiliation: self-report two item question asked by researcher	A key 'tipping point' is found at seven risk factors; that is, the odds of engaging in either violence or gang membership are twice as great for youths with seven compared with six risk factors; other tipping points are found at 12 and 14 risk factors, respectively, for violence and gang involvement. Possessing risk factors in multiple, as opposed to no or just one domain, also dramatically increases odds of involvement in both forms of violence, although, again, more so for violence than for gang membership. Peer factors appear to be particularly important, with five of six increasing odds of violence and three increasing odds of gang involvement.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						<p>Unique predictors of serious violence — or, those factors that are predictive only of violence but not of gang membership — are impulsivity, risk-seeking tendencies, few conventional peers, and unsupervised, unstructured socialising with peers. Consistent with other research (e.g., Hill et al., 1999; see also Klein & Maxson, 2006).</p> <p>Risk factors associated with gang membership are the same as those for violent offending. It is the accumulation of these risk factors that leads youths to become gang involved: our analyses demonstrate that a greater number of risk factors is required to achieve the same odds of gang membership as of violent offending; that is, it takes a greater push for youths to become gang-involved than violence-involved.</p>
67.	Estrada, Gilreath, Astor & Benbenishty (2013)	Gang membership of California middle school students: Behaviours and attitudes as mediators of school violence.	The dataset was collected in the 2005–2006 and 2006–2007 academic school years using the ongoing	This study utilizes a state-wide representative sample of Latino, Black and White seventh graders from California to examine a theoretical	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang measure: single item self-report	The findings indicate that school risk behaviours and attitudes mediate the association between gang membership and school violence behaviours.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

			large-scale California Healthy Kids Survey conducted by West Ed for the State of California (N=272, 836 high school students in California).	model of how school risk (e.g. truancy, school substance use and risky peer approval) and protective (e.g. connectedness, support and safety) behaviours and attitudes mediate the effects of gang membership on school violence behaviours.		Although the direct negative association between gang membership and school violence perpetration is weak, the positive indirect effect mediated by school risks behaviours and attitudes is strong. This indicates that when gang members engage in school risk behaviours, they are much more likely to be school violence perpetrators.
68.	Evans, Albans, Macari & Mason (1996)	Suicide ideation, attempts and abuse among incarcerated gang and non-gang delinquents.	N=334 males and N=61 females incarcerated in Nevada. Half were gang members and other half were non gang members.	Exploration of the links between gang affiliation, abuse and suicidal ideation.	Quantitative Cross-sectional (case-control) Gang affiliation measure: Three item self-report by researchers	Gang members reported less suicidal ideation & attempted suicide than non gang members but this increased if they had been exposed to sexual abuse.
69.	Evans, Fitzgerald, Weigel & Chvilicek (1999)	Are rural gang members similar to their urban peers? Implications for rural communities	2,183 7th-12th grade Nevada students	To explore whether there were differences between rural and urban students in regard to gang affiliation.	Quantitative Longitudinal data and uses an ecological analytic model Cohort study Measures: self report gang membership	No differences between pressure to join gangs. Urban students significantly more likely to report having peers in gangs, being threatened by gangs and had significantly heightened concerns for personal safety.
70.	Facundo & Pedrão (2008)	Personal and interpersonal risk factors in the consumption of illicit drugs by marginal	175 marginal adolescents who belong to juvenile gangs in Mexico.	Analysis of the effect of personal and interpersonal risk factors of drug consumption in young people who belong to	Quantitative Descriptive correlational study Measures: not gang specific measures	Personal factors strongly relate to drug use. Highest correlating factors were gender, age and mental health problems. Interpersonal factors, such

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		adolescents and young people from juvenile gangs		juvenile gangs in Mexico.	but general self-report	as relationships with delinquent peers and inappropriate relationships with parents, also showed an effect, albeit slightly weaker.
71.	Farmer & Hairston (2013)	Predictors of gang membership: variations across grade level	A secondary data analysis of N=19,079 US students	An examination of the predictors of gang membership for adolescents in Grades 6-12.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measures: self-report despite critique within paper as reliant on secondary data	6th-8th graders had the most risk factors 9th-12th graders had the least risk factors Individual-level risk factors were most prevalent and some of these were consistent across grade level - being male, having a parent or close family member die within the last year. Being suspended from school, having low self-esteem, receiving free lunch, being rejected by peers, perceiving neighbourhood as unsafe, and having to repeat a grade.
72.	Farrington & Loeber (2000)	Epidemiology of juvenile violence	Not empirical	Exploration of serious violent juvenile offending under the age of 18 (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault). Summarises risk factors for violence.	Theoretical paper	Results show there are a series of predictable risk factors for serious group violence.
73.	Fleury & Fernet (2012)	An exploratory study of gang-affiliated young men's perceptions and experiences of sexuality and gender relations	N=3 from the Centre jeunesse de Montréal – Institut universitaire & n=7 from community resource centres (all gang-affiliated)	The present study used a qualitative analysis of interviews with gang-affiliated young men to explore their perceptions and	Qualitative	Our findings revealed some paradoxical differences between their self-reported experiences and their identified perceptions and aspirations for a better life.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				experiences of gang life in terms of sexual exploitation, violence towards young women, gender relations, and romantic and sexual relationships.		
74.	Florian-Lacy, Jefferson & Fleming (2002)	The relationship of gang membership to self-esteem, family relations, and learning disabilities.	The population consisted of 205 high school students between the ages of 14 to 19, in Southeast Texas (gang and non-gang affiliated).	An investigation to learn more about the social and personal disabilities of individuals with differing levels of gang membership,	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation measure: Gang Membership Inventory (GMI)	The results indicated that youths with high gang membership exhibited: (1) significantly lower self-esteem scores; (2) significantly lower family relationship scores; but (3) no increased incidence of learning disabilities.
75.	Fox, Lane & Akers (2010)	Understanding Gang Membership and Crime Victimization Among Jail Inmates: Testing the Effects of Self-Control	N=2,414 jail inmates in Arizona	The present study builds on previous research and examines gang membership, victimization, and self-control	Quantitative Excluded due to focus on post gang activity	Gang members are more likely than non-members to be victimized by property and personal crimes. Among non-gang members, those with lower self-control are more likely to be victimized by property and personal crime. Among gang members, lower self-control is associated with personal crime victimization whereas higher self-control is related to property crime

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						victimization. Overall, gang members are victimized more than non gang members, and self-control is an important factor for victimization among gang and non gang members.
76.	Fraser (2013)	Street habitus: gangs, territorialism and social change in Glasgow	Not empirical	This paper aims to undertake an ethnographic study of youth 'gangs' and territorial space in Glasgow	Theoretical	Territorialism and gang behaviour should be understood as a distinct - if linked -phenomenon, connected with the lived experiences of limited spatial autonomy in the post-industrial city
77.	Freng, Davis, McCord & Roussell (2012)	The New American Gang: Gangs, in Indian Country	N=106 6th-12th graders from an American Indian reservation.	An overview of the characteristics of American Indian gang members and gangs from a Western American Indian reservation community and risk factors that differentiate those in gangs in tribal communities from those not in gangs in tribal communities.	Quantitative Current self report (t-test comparison between gang and non-gang). Gang membership measures: self report	Gang and non-gang members did not differ on cultural identity levels, or social isolation. Non gang members demonstrated higher guilt levels. Gang members reported significantly less parental monitoring and higher levels of perceived parental deviance.
78.	Friedman, Mann & Adelman (1976)	Juvenile street gangs: The victimization of youth.	N=486 adolescent males (15-18 year olds) from Philadelphia	This research was intended to elucidate the nature and extent of victimisation of gang affiliated youths in comparison with non-gang control subjects, post affiliation.	Quantitative Eliminated: not useful in answering research question	Results are not predictors- more akin to descriptors of behaviours post gang-affiliation (eg. more likely to have a weapon, hide a weapon, cause a fight etc.)

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

79.	Friedman, Mann & Friedman (1975)	A profile of juvenile street gang members.	N=536 15-18 year olds gang and non-gang affiliated	This study was designed to generate a profile of Philadelphia gang-affiliated youth	Quantitative Cross sectional Gang affiliation measure: self-report based on researcher devised questionnaire	High proclivity to violence was the most predictive factor. Companionship, excitement, heterosexual contact and protection were cited as the next risk areas as benefits seen of gag membership by the group. Defiance of parents was next most significant, and attacks (verbal and physical against parents was high-mostly aimed at fathers). Parental defiance was highly associated with premeditated violence and aggression. Gang membership enhances self-esteem (anti-hero) and poor mother-son relationships were noted. Lower socioeconomic status was a risk and gang membership was seen as a way to get needs met and engage in activities. Gang members additionally had more unrealistic expectations of success, but less opportunity to be successful through traditional means.
80.	Gatti, Tremblay, Vitaro & McDuff (2005)	Youth gangs, delinquency and drug use: a test of the selection, facilitation, and enhancement hypotheses	N=756 boys Kindergarten-17 years of age, from disadvantaged areas of Montreal	An attempt to investigate the validity of various hypotheses in relation to models of gang membership.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design utilising longitudinal data for correlation analysis)	Gang members displayed far higher rates of delinquent behaviour and drug use than non-gang members. The results support the facilitation model for transient gang and the

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

					Gang affiliation measure: single item self report	enhancement model for stable gang members for person and property offences. The association between gang membership and delinquency persisted after introducing the control variables. Additional analyses showed that the effect associated with belonging to a gang was beyond that of simply having delinquent friends.
81.	Gilman, Hill, Hawkins, Howell & Kosterman (2014)	The Development Dynamics of Joining a Gang in Adolescence: Patterns and Predictors of Gang Membership	Seattle Social Development Project (n=808)	The study examines predictors of joining a gang, tests effects of these on age and whether this differs by gender.	Quantitative Cohort study from longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: Single-item self-report	Risks include: living with a gang member, living in an anti-social neighbourhood, and recent anti-social peer influence.
82.	Gordon (1967)	Social level, social desirability and gang interaction	N= six samples from Chicago: 163 Negro and 58 white delinquent gang boys; 69 Negro and 37 white lower-class non-gang boys living in the same neighbourhoods; and 24 Negro and 41 white middle-class boys.	The theoretical inference is made that in groups in which interpersonal relations are insufficiently rewarding to be self-sustaining, group cohesiveness will depend upon activities that are facilitated, rather than hindered, by such personal limitations. This paper explores this in more depth.	Triangulated methodology Cross-sectional Sociology paper- makes it difficult to score using the assessment tool- eliminated due to this combined with weakness in usefulness to this study	Evidence in the literature suggests that the delinquent activities of gangs perform this latent function.
83.	Gordon, Rowe, White, Loeber &	Serious Delinquency and Gang Participation:	Pittsburgh Youth Study data	Examination of post-gang affiliated serious delinquency (drug	Quantitative	Not of relevance (post gang affiliated criminality-as

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

	Farrington (2014)	Combining and Specializing in Drug Selling, Theft, and Violence		selling, theft and violence).	Excluded due to lack of relevancy to this review	opposed to pre-affiliation risks).
84.	Grant & Feimer (2007)	Street gangs in Indian country: A clash of cultures.	N= 50 mixed gender 18-27 year old members of the Sioux Tribes, arrested at Pennington County Jail (N=25 gang members)	An exploration of specific aspects of decision making paradigms that influence Native American youth to become involved in gang subculture.	Qualitative	More attention should be paid to cultural heritage in education as a preventative tool in reducing gang affiliation.
85.	Grant, Gibson & Mason (2010)	Recent gang activity in Jamaican high schools.	N=46 Jamaican high school personnel and focus groups	An investigation of whether students and staff perceive an increase in gang activity in Jamaican high schools	Qualitative	The students who said there was an increase in violence noted the following forms of violence: weapons law violation, assault, robbery and homicide.
86.	Gravel, Bouchard, Descormiers, Wong & Morselli (2013)	Keeping promises: A systematic review and a new classification of gang control strategies.	Not empirical	This article proposes a new typology of gang control strategies to use with logic models as tools to improve gang program evaluation.	Systematic review of gang control strategy	A better framework for the comparison of similar studies may allow meta-analyses to be conducted, thereby improving our knowledge of what works. The improvement, both in quality and quantity, of program evaluation in gang research is crucial.
87.	Grekul, LaBoucane-Benson (2008)	Aboriginal Gangs and their displacement-contextualising recruitment, membership and status, identity, structural inequality	Data from previous studies plus open ended interviews with three ex-gang members in the community and six incarcerated ex-gang members.	To explore risk factors for young people in joining Aboriginal gangs in the Canadian Prairies.	Qualitative	Structural inequality, racism, discrimination, family dysfunction, substance abuse and violence, lack of school and work opportunities compounded by institutional labelling makes gang lifestyle an attractive option.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

88.	Griffin & Hepburn (2006)	The effect on gang affiliation on violent misconduct among inmates during the early years of confinement	N=2, 158 male inmates confined to a south-western state prison system for at least three years	Exploration of the predictors of violent misconduct in the first few months and the effects of gang affiliation in this relationship.	Quantitative Cross sectional analysis Gang membership measured by: police intelligence	Gang affiliation has an effect on violent misconduct among inmates beyond the individual risk factors generally attributed to youth and prior criminal history.
89.	Harper, Davidson & Hosek (2008)	Influence of gang membership on negative affect, substance use, and antisocial behaviour among homeless African American male youth	N=69 homeless African American young men were recruited from community agencies	The current study examined differences between gang-involved and non-gang-involved homeless African American male youth with regard to negative affect, substance use, and antisocial/violent behaviour.	Quantitative Case-control Gang measure: questionnaire designed as part of research	Overall, gang members reported higher rates of negative mental and physical health outcomes than did non-gang members, with current gang members reporting higher levels of depression and anxiety, greater levels of antisocial and violent behaviour, and higher levels of lifetime alcohol and marijuana use. Greater levels of gang involvement were associated with more frequent lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana and higher levels of participation in violent behaviours.
90.	Hayward & Honegger (2014)	Gender Differences in Juvenile Gang Members: An Exploratory Study	Subset of secondary data from N=4,103 suburban US gang members	An exploration of gender differences between male and female juveniles who have verified gang membership.	Quantitative Excluded (gender focus)	Focus is more on female membership and the differences in female gang affiliation.
91.	Hermann, McWhirter & Sipsas-Herrmann (1997)	The relationship between dimensional self-concept and juvenile gang involvement: Implications for	N=427 fifth-, sixth- and eighth grade students from a south western US neighbourhood.	In this investigation we assessed 427 youths from an area with considerable gang activity to determine the way in which self-concept	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Gang membership	Males were found to be significantly more gang involved than females, but no differences were found by grade level (although a significant

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		prevention, intervention, and court referred diversion programs.		is related to gang involvement, and to assess how gang involvement fluctuates as a function of gender and grade level.	inventory used (and cited)	gender by grade interaction was present).
92.	Hill, Howell, Hawkins & Battin-Pearson (1999)	Childhood risk factors for adolescent gang membership	Longitudinal data from the Seattle Social Development Project (n=808) 10-18 year old, ethnically diverse gender balanced sample.	Detailed examination of risk for gang membership in 10-12 year olds	Quantitative Longitudinal and predictive Cohort study Measures: gang self-report	Neighbourhood, family, school, peer, and individual factors significantly predicted joining a gang in adolescence and youths exposed to multiple risk factors were much more likely to join a gang.
93.	Hochhaus & Sousa (1987)	Why children belong to gangs: A comparison of expectations and reality.	N=9 gang members (ranging in age from 13 to 16 years) West Los Angeles	An exploration of the individual needs of gang members	Quantitative	We have suggested that young people join gangs for the principle reasons of companionship, protection, and excitement, most likely through some form of peer pressure. The significance here is that there is a conflict between what initially appeals to them and what they actually experience in the gang. They originally hoped that gang membership would enhance their lifestyles, yet appears to do just the opposite.
94.	Hoffman, Weathers & Sanders (2014)	Substance Use Among Gang Member Adolescents and Young Adults and Associations with	N=60 gang members in Los Angeles	A social network study of substance use among gang member adolescents and young adults.	Quantitative Excluded: Not of direct use for review	Cigarette use in gang members was closely associated with cigarette use in friendship networks. There were no associations for use of alcohol and marijuana.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		Friends and Family Substance Use				
95.	Hope & Damphousse (2002)	Applying self-control theory to gang membership in a non-urban setting.	N=1,139 junior high and high school students	A exploration of the characteristics of gang members and the relationship between gang membership and delinquency using self-control theory	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership measure: single self-report item	Gang members are more likely to be non-white, lower social class, male, from broken homes, and more involved in delinquent behaviour. Self-control was a strong predictor of gang membership, and appears to be in place prior to gang membership and remaining stable after gang membership.
96.	Houston (1996)	What Works: The Search for Excellence in Gang Intervention Programs	N= 3, 348 from schools in the mid-west, juvenile correctional institutions, jails, a State boot, and private residential facilities for at- risk youth in the US	A national survey of gang members was conducted to determine what they believe to be successful in gang prevention and intervention.	Discussion re marking (2nd marker) Eliminated: post gang intervention focus	Gang members believe that although education is not a waste of time, it is ineffective in preventing at-risk youths from joining a gang. They hold similar views about drug education. Surprisingly, gang members regard both gang suppression and counselling. They also held positive views of recreation programs. They expressed the most support for jobs, job training, and counselling.
97.	Howell & Egley (2005)	Moving risk factors into developmental theories of gang membership	Not empirical	Aims to review and synthesis risk factors for gang membership and integrate these into theoretical explanation of youth gang membership	Bulletin report	Proposes a developmental theory of gang membership. Proposes that the accumulation of risk factors in early childhood and adolescence contribute to known risk factors for gang involvement. Propose this process is interactional and bidirectional.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

98.	Hughes & Short (2005)	Disputes involving youth street gang members: Micro-social contexts	N=12 black and N=8 white youth street gangs in Chicago between 1959 and 1962	This paper examines micro-social contexts of violent and nonviolent dispute-related incidents involving gang members.	Qualitative	Findings show that disputes associated with each of these generally unfolded consistently with expectations based on the extent to which status concerns were likely to be outweighed by such situational constraints as a close relationship between disputants and audience intervention.
99.	Jackson, Bass & Sharpe (2005)	Working With Youth Street Gangs and Their Families: Utilizing a Nurturing Model for Social Work Practice.	Not empirical	This article aims to provide effective intervention methods that can be utilised when working with gang members	Theoretical	Gang membership should not only be considered individual issues but also be community concerns and communities need to be involved in deterring gang membership. Nurturing community responses may help to decrease gang membership.
100.	Joe & Chesney-Lind (1995)	"Just every mother's angel": An analysis of gender and ethnic variations in young gang membership.	N=48 youth from a number of ethnic gangs in Hawaii	An exploration of ethnic and gender variations in the experience of gang membership	Qualitative	The results suggest that although gang members face common problems, they deal with these in ways that are uniquely informed by gender and ethnicity.
101.	Joe (1994)	The new criminal conspiracy? Asian gangs and organized crime in San Francisco	Pre-collected data from an ethnographic study plus n=64 gang member interviews.	This article examines the relationship between Asian gangs and organised crime in light of current theoretical frameworks.	Triangulated	The connections between Asian gangs and organised crime are not at all clear. Associations between people as opposed to with crime seem more significant.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

102.	Joe-Laidler & Hunt (2012)	Moving beyond the gang-drug-violence connection.	Data is large mass of their qualitative studies.	To reflect on the conceptual and methodological developments of their gang research over the past 20 years.	Theoretical-partly longitudinal?	Gang affiliation appears less related to drug dealing than the need for contests, responsibility, respect and honour. Alcohol and drugs seemed to serve a 'lubricant' effect enabling 'toughness' and also offering escapism from mundaneness of street life and abuse/ stress. Drug dealing occurred as an alternative way of making money and needing financial independence.
103.	Joseph (2008)	Gangs and gang violence in school.	N=325 students from a north-eastern US state	The study explores students involvement with gangs, characteristics of those students and the relationship with gang involvement and violence at school.	Qualitative and quantitative mixed methods parental	Significantly more students who were gang involved were involved in violence; either a victims or perpetrators.
104.	Kakar (2005)	Gang membership, delinquent friends and criminal family members: Determining the connections.	N=91 US gang members (18-20 years)	An exploration into the connections between gang membership, familial gang involvement and peer delinquency.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang membership: measured by parental 5 item self-report regarding their child	Gang membership was found to independently affect delinquency beyond the effects of having delinquent friends and criminal family members.
105.	Kakar (2008)	Gang affiliation and negative perceptions about authority, law enforcement, and laws: Is gang affiliation a	N= 201 then split in to three groups (non-gang/ gang affiliated/ gang members) from the Southeaster region of the United States.	This study explored the connections between gang affiliation and negative perceptions about authority, law	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang membership measure: Set of self-	Gang members had more negative perceptions about authority law enforcement and laws and are more enthusiastic about engaging in illegal activities. They are more likely to justify terrorist

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		precursor to becoming a threat to homeland security and terrorism?		enforcement, and laws.	report questions set by researcher	acts than non gang-affiliated youth, however, gang membership was not found to independently affect justification for terrorist acts.
106.	Katz, Webb, Fox & Schaffer (2011)	Understanding the relationship between violent victimization and gang membership	N= 909 recently booked juvenile arrestees who were interviewed as part of the Arizona Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program	The current study examines three hypotheses: (1) gang involvement and involvement in other risky lifestyles is related to violent victimization, (2) involvement in gang crime is associated with violent victimization, and (3) the presence of rival gangs is related to violent victimization.	Quantitative Design: cross sectional analysis employing modification of the Poisson based regression model for analysis Gang measure: police intelligence	Our findings indicated that prevalence of violent victimization was highest among gang members, followed by former gang members, gang associates, and non-gang members. After controlling for involvement in gang crime, however, gang membership per se did not significantly influence the juveniles' risk of serious violent victimization.
107.	Kearney (2010)	Ethical dilemmas in the treatment of adolescent gang members.	Not empirical	Ethical problems are discussed that subsequently emerge: maintaining confidentiality, discharging one's duty to warn or protect, and imposing one's personal values.	Theoretical	The impact of ethical dilemmas on both therapeutic process and outcome must be documented before scientifically justifiable solutions to such dilemmas can be offered.
108.	Kelly & Anderson (2012)	Adolescents, gangs, and perceptions of safety, parental engagement, and peer pressure.	N=26 adolescents from Kentucky	An exploration of adolescents', parents and community centre employees' perception of adolescents' interaction with their neighbourhood, family and peers.	Qualitative	Safety, parental engagement, and peer relationships can influence adolescents' exposure to gangs and gang violence. Community centres provide a safe environment for

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						adolescents to participate in activities. Nurses who work in adolescent health care are well positioned for interventions with vulnerable populations and are able to provide services for the parents and siblings of vulnerable adolescents, as well as the adolescents themselves.
109.	Kelly & Caputo (2005)	The linkages between street gangs and organized crime	N=15 police officers	An exploratory study to examine the nature and extent of street gang activity in Canada.	Qualitative	The growing presence of street gangs in Canada is raising the concern of law enforcement officials across the country.
110.	Kelly (2010)	The psychological consequences to adolescents of exposure to gang violence in the community: An integrated review of the literature.	Not empirical in nature	A literature review to examine studies related to gang violence	Literature review	Little research has focused on adolescents' exposure to gang violence and its effects on adolescents' mental health. Adolescents develop internalizing symptoms and externalizing behaviours after exposure to violence. More research on gang involvement and mental health consequences is called for.
111.	Kelly, Anderson & Peden (2009)	The psychological effect of exposure to gang violence on youth: A pilot study	N=5 Kentucky based gang-involved youth	The study examined the psychological consequences to adolescents' exposure to gang violence in their neighbourhood.	Qualitative and quantitative	Exposure to gang violence could have had a lasting impression on their psychological development.
112.	Kelly, Anderson, Hall,	The effects of exposure to gang violence on	N=10 adolescent Boys exposed to gang violence, their parents	This study explored the influence of	Mixed methods (scored as qualitative)	Adolescent boys' exposure to gang violence in the community is alarming.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

	Peden & Cerel (2012)	adolescent boys' mental health.	or primary caregivers, and six community center employees.	exposure to gang violence on adolescent boys' mental health.	Gang-affiliation measure: Self-nomination and self-report	These adolescents encountered situations with violence that influenced their mental health. Understanding the influence gang violence can have on adolescents' mental health is important for developing interventions to help adolescents exposed to gang violence. Anger was positively associated with depression. In addition, anger was moderately correlated with dissociation. Posttraumatic stress had a moderate correlation with internalizing syndromes on the CBCL. Exposure to violence has a relationship with externalizing problems and with dissociation.
113.	Kerig, Wainryb, Twali & Chaplo (2013)	How can international research inform research on US gang-involved youth	Not empirical	An exploration of international research on child soldiers and the cross over with issues affecting gang-involved youth in the US.	Theoretical	Importance of understanding trauma exposure and PTSD reactions as both risk and consequences of participation in gangs.
114.	King (1997)	Adolescent males in a secure care setting: The relationship between psychopathy and gang affiliation.	Twenty-one incarcerated male adolescents (ages 14-17) committed to a secure care setting	This study investigated two variables that have been associated with violent behaviour in adolescent males; psychopathy and gang affiliation.	Quantitative Dissertation	In conclusion, significant differences emerged overall between gang members and non-gang members on the variable of psychopathy, establishing the presence of a relationship between psychopathy and gang affiliation. The

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						recognition of psychopathy in influencing gang affiliation can complement existing sociological theories in understanding the complex nature of adolescents who affiliate with gangs.
115.	King, Voisin & DiClemente (2013)	Gang norms and risky sex among adolescents with a history of detention.	N=136 adolescent detainees who reported gang involvement from the U.S.	This paper aimed to explore whether it is not just gang membership but gang norms that are associated with risky sex.	Quantitative Cross sectional Gang affiliation measure: self report to several items outlined by researcher	Results suggest that the norms present within gangs infer added sexual risks.
116.	King, Walpole, Lamon (2007)	Surf and turf wars online: Growing implications of internet gangs violence	N=100,000 students and n=137 gang associates from an urban population	The paper examined the use of the internet by gangs and its effect on youth in general.	Quantitative Excluded due to lack of relevancy to review	Youth who associate with a gang have distinguishable discrepancies in the amount of time spent online. They have similar online behaviour as compared with those who are not involved with gangs.
117.	Kissner & Pyrooz (2009)	Self-control, differential association and gang membership	N=200 jail inmates housed in a large Californian city	This research extends the literature on the self-control/ gang membership association	Quantitative Cross-sectional Measures for gang affiliation: self-nomination/ reporting to current and/ or former involvement in gangs	The results indicate the insignificance of self-control upon controlling for a series of differential association measures.
118.	Klein & Phillips (1968)	From hard to soft drugs: temporal and substantive changes in drug usage among in a	N=22 16-19 year olds (U.S.)	This paper examines changes over time in the utilization of hard and soft drugs among working-class gang	Triangulated	Among the most important of the factors explaining this decline in hard drug usage are: (1) an increasing visibility and knowledge of

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		working-class in a working class community.		members in "Eastville," an urban community outside New York City		the "negative" effects of hard drug use; and (2) an increasingly repressive stance toward hard drug use by community agencies
119.	Klemp-North (2007)	Theoretical Foundation for Gang Membership	Not empirical	This paper explains gang membership as a substantive offense, using Agnew's General Strain Theory, Hirschi's Social Bond Theory, and Sutherland's Differential Association Theory to explain criminal behaviour.	Theoretical	The addition of Agnew's General Strain Theory is useful for the overall explanation of gang membership, particularly in American society where youth are continually exposed to the lifestyles of the rich and famous.
120.	Krohn, Ward, Thornberry, Lizotte & Chu (2011)	The cascading effects of adolescent gang involvement across the life course.	Previous data set (N= 1,000) adolescents from 14 to 31 years of age from male participants in the Rochester Youth Development Study	Drawing on the life-course perspective, this study argues that gang involvement will lead to precocious transitions that, in turn, will have adverse consequences on the fulfilment of adulthood roles and statuses in the economic and family spheres. Moreover, problems fulfilling these conventional roles are hypothesized then to lead to sustained involvement in criminal behaviour in adulthood.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: Self-report (specific questions unclear)	Gang involvement leads to an increase in the number of precocious transitions experienced that result in both economic hardship and family problems in adulthood. These failures in the economic and family realms, in turn, contribute to involvement in street crime and/or arrest in adulthood.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

121.	Kubrin (2003)	Structural covariates of gang homicide in large U.S. Cities.	Cluster sample, taken from the St. Louis Homicide Data Set; n= 2,161 homicides that occurred in St. Louis between 1985 and 1995.	This research extends a 1990 study by Land, McCall, and Cohen on the structural covariates of homicide rates. Examining neighbourhoods in St. Louis, this study assesses whether socioeconomic and demographic characteristics are correlated with different types of homicide, thereby addressing the question of whether homicides are sufficiently distinct in nature that their levels are not equally associated with community characteristics.	Quantitative Eliminated: too focussed on post gang issues	The findings indicate that while residential instability is associated only with felony killings, economic disadvantage is associated with all of the homicide categories.
122.	Lachman, Roman & Cahill (2013)	Youth motivations for gang involvement	Network data from 303 youths self-identifying as group members from Montgomery County and Washington DC	An exploration of whether the difference between delinquent and non-delinquent group members	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Self-report on three items, then collapsed into a single item	Youths who join a group for instrumental purposes exhibit more delinquent behaviour than those who don't. Youth who join groups for a sense of belonging have a weaker relationship to delinquency. Specific reasons for joining groups could predict levels of delinquency performed by the group.
123.	Lahey, Gordon, Loeber, Stouthamer-	A prospective study of predictors of first gang entry	N=347 7th grade boys in an urban public US	An exploration of the predictors of first entry gang involvement	Quantitative Cohort study	Among African American boys, first gang entry was

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

	Loeber & Farrington (1999)		school (longitudinal data from PYS)		Prospective study of first predictors Measures: self report	predicted by conduct disorder behaviours and these behaviours increasing. During adolescence, having peer involved in gangs added an additional risk of gang membership. Family income and parental supervision also independently predicted gang entry, also the direction of this depended on the youth's age.
124.	Lane & Meeker (2011)	Combining theoretical models of perceived risk and fear of gang crime among Whites and Latinos.	A random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey N=1,000 Orange County residents (with an additional oversample of 100 Latinos randomly drawn from a surname sample) was conducted between September 3 and September 28, 1997, by a respected, professional survey research firm (Interviewing Service of America in Van Nuys, California)	Using path analytical techniques, this study extends social disorganization theory to individual perceptions and examines the combined effects of demographic characteristics, diversity, disorder, decline, and perceived risk on the fear of gang crime among whites and Latinos in Orange County, California.	Qualitative Eliminated due to lack of specific relevance to current study.	Findings indicate that relationships among the theoretical models are similar for both groups, but effects of some demographic factors differ by ethnicity—indicating an ethnic interactive effect. Specifically, this study, using a more representative sample, supports Lane's (2002) finding that diversity concerns lead to perceptions of disorder which lead to worries about community decline and therefore more perceived gang-related risk and fear.
125.	Lane & Meeker (2004)	Social disorganization perceptions, fear of gang crime,	Pre-collected data: White (n = 628), Latino (n = 280), and Vietnamese (n = 104) subsamples of Orange County	This article examines differences among Whites, Latinos, and Vietnamese in perceptions of community disorder	Quantitative Analysed data using path analytic techniques to extend social	Results indicated that Vietnamese were most concerned about community problems and felt most at risk and afraid of gang crimes. Latinos also felt

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		and behavioural precautions among Whites, Latinos, and Vietnamese	residents over the age of 18.	and diversity, perceived risk and fear of gang crime, and resulting behavioural precautions	disorganisation theory Excluded due to relevancy	more concerned and more at risk and afraid than Whites did. Most people in all three groups practiced avoidance behaviours to avoid gang crime, but few turned to weapons for protection. Results confirmed that minorities were more afraid and point to the importance of focusing limited policy resources on populations most affected by gangs.
126.	Larson & Busse (1998)	Specialist-level preparation in school violence and youth gang intervention.	Ninety specialist-level programs were included in the final study.	An exploration of the hypotheses that programs located in or near metropolitan areas are more likely to offer training in school violence and gang interventions.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Unreported	Results indicated the majority of programs provided substantial intervention training for more traditional behavioural concerns (e.g., ADHD, conduct problems). Training in school violence prevention and, in particular, youth gang prevention/intervention, were lower priorities for training. The hypothesis was not supported.
127.	Lasley (1992)	Age, social context, and street gang membership: Are "youth" gangs becoming "adult" gangs?	N= 435 gang members from Los Angeles	An investigation of the extent to which street gangs in Los Angeles (California) are comprised of youth or adults.	Quantitative Design: cross sectional Eliminated due to difficulties in scoring (structure) and post gang involvement focus.	Findings do not generally support the idea of the aging gang member. Gangs consist primarily of adolescents, regardless of racial and socioeconomic differences
128.	Li, Stanton, Pack, Harris,	Risk and protective factors associated with gang	Data from N=349 urban African	An exploration of whether the differences in	Quantitative	There was evidence that gang membership itself may be associated with

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

	Cottrell & Burns (2002)	involvement among urban African American adolescents	American youth (Eastern Metropolis)	exposure, resilience and distress symptoms between gang members and non-members resulted from the risk behaviours in which youth participated or from the gang membership itself	Retrospective reporting from current members Gang measures: self report based on recent involvement (past week/ month) also	increased risk and ill effects on psychological well-being and that strong family involvement and resiliency are protective factors against gang involvement.
129.	Liu & Fung (2005)	Gang Members' Social Network Composition and Psychological Well-Being: Extending Socio-emotional Selectivity Theory to the Study of Gang Involvement.	N=30 gang-affiliated and n=29 non gang-affiliated young people from Hong Kong	This study attempts to explain gang involvement in Hong Kong in light of socio-emotional selectivity theory	Quantitative Case-control Gang-affiliation measure: three part self-report based on gang activity(referenced Klein, 1971)	Gang members reported more limited time perspective and a higher percentage of emotionally close social partners, but among which fewer came from family or friends when compared to non gang-affiliated youth; suggesting the gang serves a social function.
130.	Lurigio, Flexon & Greenleaf (2008)	Antecedents to gang membership: Attachments, beliefs, and street encounters with the police.	N=943 Chicago Public school students	This study explored gang members attitudes to the police, prosocial beliefs, and experiences with the police. It also explored the relationship between fear of the police and gang membership.	Quantitative Cross-sectional correlational study Gang membership measure: single item self report-are you in a gang?	Gang members were less concerned about teachers attitudes, and cutting school, but equally knew stealing was not acceptable. Gang members had more frequently been stopped and searched, were more fearful and had negative beliefs about the police. By being disrespectful and/ or aggressive, police are unwittingly strengthening gang affiliation and moving fringe members closer to the core. Gang attachments increase as perceived police disrespect increases.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

131.	Luyt & Foster (2001)	Hegemonic masculine conceptualisation in gang culture	N=316 gang and non gang-affiliated male participants, drawn from secondary schools within Cape Town	This research sought to investigate the relationship between gang processes and differing forms of masculine expression.	Mixed methods quantitative/ qualitative Cross-sectional Gang measure: none apparent/ unclear how they determined this	Participants from areas characterised by high gang activity were found to support hegemonic elements to a significantly greater extent.
132.	Lyon & Hall (1992)	The family relations, peer relations, and criminal activities of Caucasian and Hispanic-American gang members.	N=131 Caucasian and Hispanic-American male incarcerated men (gang and non-gang affiliated)	This paper explored the difference between gang members and anti-social delinquent youth in regard to their familial relationships and other risk areas.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation: criteria from the Country Gang Violence Support Unit and self-report	Gang members demonstrated higher aggressive behaviour, less social maturity and increased drug use.
133.	Mackenzie, Hunt & Joe-Laidler (2006)	Youth Gangs and Drugs: The Case of Marijuana	Data for this paper are drawn from the results of an on-going qualitative study of street gangs in the San Francisco Bay Area, in which 383 male gang members from three different ethnic groupings were interviewed	In examining the culture and role of marijuana in the lives of gang members, this paper highlights the integration and normalization of recreational drug use within their day-to-day activities and cultural practices.	Qualitative	Important findings about the presence of marijuana, and use of marijuana in relation to other risks of gang affiliation (e.g. education). Reasons that gang members smoke marijuana vary, from self-medication, disinhibition, recreation, peer pressure and escape, Being part of a gang offers the access and opportunity to do so. Offers gateway to alternative way of earning money and other drug related activities including the use of harder drugs but many gangs members impose social controls around the use of hard drugs in an effort to suppress the potential to

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						interfere with the business of drug sales, as well as to maintain respect and street reputation.
134.	Maclure & Sotelo (2004)	Youth Gangs in Nicaragua: Gang Membership as Structured Individualization.	N=35 youth gang members (30 males and 5 females) ranging in age from 13 to 21 years in Nicaragua.	This article presents the results of a qualitative study of youth gang membership in the capital city of Managua.	Qualitative	The study concludes by arguing that policies aiming to deal with urban youth gangs in Nicaragua must accommodate the perspectives of marginalized urban youth and draw upon their capacity for individual and collective agency.
135.	Madan, Mrug & Windle (2011)	Brief Report: Do delinquency and community violence exposure explain internalising symptoms in early adolescence?	Data from Wave 2 of the Birmingham Youth Violence Study (589 ethnically diverse early adolescents from Birmingham, Alabama).	An examination of whether gang membership in early adolescence is associated with internalising problems and whether these associations are mediated by delinquency and witnessing community violence.	Quantitative Cross sectional design Not included due to report style, not written in a way it is possible to score using measure	Gang membership was related to suicidal behaviour but not depression or anxiety. Both delinquency and witnessing community violence mediated this association.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

136.	Mares (2010)	Social disorganization and gang homicides in Chicago: A neighbourhood level comparison of disaggregated homicides	Chicago Police data set collected by Block and Block (2005).	By examining the effects of social disorganization on both gang-related homicides and other types of homicides—such as intimate killings and homicides committed during street robberies—this study explores the relative uniqueness of gang homicides.	Quantitative	Results indicate that social disorganization theory helps to explain various types of homicides, including gang homicides. Nonetheless, gang homicides are also different from other types of homicides, justifying more research that looks at these homicides as a unique type of violence.
137.	Marsh, Clinkinbeard, Thomas & Evans (2007)	Risk and protective factors predictive of sense of coherence during adolescence	Middle school students (n=1619) from western US schools	Study undertaken to better understand the factors that are related to sense of coherence levels among youth.	Quantitative Excluded from main study as not directly related to this review	Social support, anger expression, family conflict and neighbourhood cohesion were predictors of sense of coherence for both males and females. Community views regarding gang membership was a predictor of sense of coherence for males.
138.	McDaniel (2012)	Risk and protective factors associated with gang affiliation among high-risk youth and the role for public health	N=4131 youths in grades 7, 9, 11 and 12 in a high-risk urban school in the USA	To identify risk and protective factors to provide more direction for gang violence prevention strategies	Quantitative cross sectional Gang measures: self report	Gang affiliation was positively associated with engaging in any delinquent behaviours, frequent alcohol use, and frequent drug use. However, gang affiliation was negatively associated with moderate levels of parental monitoring and coping skills.
139.	McNeil, Herschberger & Nedela (2013)	Low income families with potential	Not empirical	The purpose of the paper is to propose a community structural intervention for low-	Theoretical	The proposed intervention utilizes structural family therapy and community family therapy as a model to

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		adolescent involvement		income families who present to therapy with the concern of an adolescent at risk for gang involvement		impact change at the family system.
140.	Medina, Aldridge, Shute, & Ross (2013)	Measuring gang membership in England and Wales	Nationally representative survey of young people in England and Wales, we employed a latent class analysis to model variation in the characteristics of peer groups.	This paper examines the conceptual and empirical adequacy of the Eurogang Network's survey measurement of gang membership.	Qualitative	We found that while Eurogang survey items identified a distinct group of young people involved in more frequent and serious offending, this definition also extended to a separate group whose only 'vice' was recreational drug use. We discuss the conceptual validity of extending the 'gang' label to this latter group, together with the pressing need for more developmentally sensitive measures of peer networks in adolescence.
141.	Melde & Esbensen (2011)	Gang membership as a turning point in the life course	N=1,400 youth	Employing a life-course perspective, we propose that gang membership can be conceptualized as a turning point in the lives of youth and is thus associated with changes in emotions, attitudes, and routine activities, which, in turn, increase illegal activity.	Quantitative Prospective data Measures: Self report and some retrospective reporting	Findings suggest that the onset of gang membership is associated with a substantial change in emotions, attitudes, and social controls conducive to delinquency and partially mediate the impact of gang membership on delinquent activity. Desistance from gangs, however, was not associated with similar systematic changes in these constructs, including delinquent involvement.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

142.	Melde, Diem & Drake (2012)	Identifying correlates of stable gang membership	Panel data from the national evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program using N=140 self-reported gang members in the US	An examination of whether features of youth gangs, the reasons youth provide for joining youth gangs and the respondent's place in the gang, along with involvement in violent behaviours after onset of gang membership are systematically associated with the length of gang careers	Quantitative Prospective and longitudinal Cohort study Gang affiliation measured by: self report (mentions Esbensen et al., 2001 validating this)	Joining gangs for protection, increased victimisation after initial gang involvement and greater involvement in violent delinquency are significantly associated with stable gang membership. Joining a gang for financial reasons was associated in desisting within one year.
143.	Melde, Taylor & Esbesnson (2009)	"I got your back": An examination of the protective function of gang membership in adolescence	N=1,686 10-16 year olds from the US	An exploration of the 'objective' and 'subjective' dimensions of gang member victimisation	Qualitative	Members report higher levels of actual victimisation and perceptions of victimisation risk than non-gang involved youth. Gang membership is associated with lower levels of fear. Gang involvement appears to decrease anxiety associated with the threat of future victimisation.
144.	Maloney, MacKenzie, Hunt & Joe-Laidler (2009)	The path and promise of fatherhood for gang members.	N= 91 gang members in the San Francisco Bay Area.	This article examines fatherhood as a potential turning point in gang membership.	Quantitative-analysis? Excluded due to lack of direct relevance to review	Fatherhood initiated important subjective and affective transformations that led to changes in outlook, priorities and future orientation. However, these subjective changes were not sufficient unless accompanied by two additional features: first, changes in the amount of time spent on the streets and, second, an ability to

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						support oneself or one's family with legal income
145.	Mondragon (1995)	Clinical assessment of gang violence risk through history and physical exam	Gang members, ex-convicts, and officers in police gang units	The paper forwards a model for history and risk assessment as a practical prototype for assessing risk of gang violence.	Quantitative Not written in way that can be easily involved in scoring	Gang involvement and violence can be predicted by anger, loneliness, poverty, hopelessness, meaninglessness, fear and access to a weapon.
146.	Morgan, Dagistanli & Martin (2010)	Global Fears, Local Anxiety: Policing, Counterterrorism and Moral Panic Over 'Bikie Gang Wars' in New South Wales	Non empirical	The article shows how policing and crime control has become politicised since 9/11 and, accordingly, the extension of police powers has entailed the blurring of the functions of police and security services. This, in turn, raises serious concerns about civil liberties and the rule of law	Theoretical	The article concludes by considering the utility of applying the concept of moral panic to the bikie case.
147.	Morris & McComish (2012)	Hope and despair: Diverse voices of hope from urban African American adolescent gang members.	N=13 adolescent African American adolescent gang members-US.	The analysis represented in this article was part of a larger study designed to explicate culture care meanings and lifeways of African American adolescent gang members within an urban context.	Qualitative	Through the age of 12 years, adolescents who were gang members expressed hope for their future. Soon after their thirteenth birthday, there was clear evidence that hope began to diminish rapidly and continued to spiral downward to a point where their hope for the future was to simply stay alive and out of jail. A few seriously considered suicides.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

148.	Morris (2012)	Respect, protection, faith, and love: Major care constructs identified within the subculture of selected urban African American adolescent gang members	N=13 & N=28 selected from a school setting in a Midwestern city.	The purpose of this study was to discover universal and diverse care meanings and expressions of the selected urban African American adolescent gang culture within a qualitative paradigm	Qualitative Ethnonursing research methodology and was guided by Leininger's theory of culture care.	Culture care constructs that emerged from the major themes were respect, being listened to/accepted, worthiness, concern for others, protection, surveillance, trust, and faith.
149.	Ngai, Cheung, and Ngai (2007)	Cognitive and social influences on gang involvement among delinquents in three Chinese cities.	N=229 delinquent youths in Hong Kong, n=312 youth from Guangzhou & n=297 youth from Shanghai	An attempt to ascertain risk or protective factors of gang involvement among Chinese youth In Hong Kong, maternal education and duration of residence in the city were two distinctive positive predictors of youths' expected gang involvement. youths.	Quantitative Case control Measure for gang affiliation: single item self-report (citing Yoder, 2003)	Essentially, expected and prior gang involvements were highest in Hong Kong. On the other hand. Hong Kong was the lowest on the youths' moral belief, parental control, attachment to teachers, theorizing about social problems, and friends' moral belief.
150.	O'Brien, Daffern, Meng Chu & Thomas (2013)	Youth gang affiliation, violence, and criminal activities: A review of motivational, risk, and protective factors.	Not empirical	This review compiles the international research on the nature of youth gangs and critically evaluates: (a) the factors that motivate engagement in and desistance from gang-related activities, (b) risk and protective factors that impact on youths' propensity for gang	Literature review	The characteristics, dynamics, and motivation to engage with peer networks emerged as a significant risk factor for gang affiliation. Therefore, gang intervention programs need to be multimodal and must address risk factors across multiple domains. There are a number of significant deficits and numerous methodological limitations in the extant literature. The field has only recently

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				membership, delinquency, and violent behaviour, and the adverse consequences associated with gang affiliation, and (c) the relationship between gang-affiliation, youth violence, and criminal behaviour.		started to examine or formulate the psychological processes involved in gang affiliation and activities.
151.	Olate, Salas-wright & Vaughn (2011)	Externalising behaviours among high risk youth and gang members	Youth in Boston (n=374) and San Salvador (n=208)	An exploration of similarities and differences of gang-involved youth cross-nationally.	Quantitative Case-control Measures: Retrospective self-report with researcher questions	Youth gang members may face a higher intensity of externalising behaviours than non-gang involved youth. Many similarities and differences amongst general youth discussed.
152.	Olate, Salas-wright & Vaughn (2012)	Predicting violence and delinquency among high risk youth and youth gang members in San Salvador (El Salvador)	N=174 high risk youth and youth gang members (13-24) in El Salvador	An examination of the predictive power of risk factors in a population of high risk and gang involved youth from El Salvador	Quantitative Cross-sectional Measure of gang affiliation: unclear Measures: none needed for gang affiliation-others were evidence based where possible otherwise current or retrospective self report	Low future orientation, low empathy, educational difficulties, school expulsions, delinquent peers, gang membership and low social support were found to be significant risk factors of violence and delinquency
153.	Owen & Greeff (2015)	Factors Attracting and Discouraging	N=23 adolescent males 16-18 in the Western Cape,	This study aimed to identify factors	Qualitative	Attraction to gangs was indicated in terms of external factors, including material

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		Adolescent Boys in High-Prevalence Communities From Becoming Involved in Gangs	South Africa	discouraging adolescent boys from choosing to become involved in gangsterism, as well as to understand the temptation of becoming involved in gangs.		gain, entertainment, substance availability, dominance, and survival, as well as internal factors of acceptance and belonging, esteem, and loyalty. Personal factors such as ambition/aspiration, identity, responsibility, and morals emerged as factors discouraging participants from gang involvement, as did relational factors including respect for others, family values, positive relationships, and reputation. Furthermore, fears of danger and its consequences, avoidance of unpleasant psychological experiences and loss, and perceived purposelessness were highlighted as significant factors at play in participants' decisions against gang involvement.
154.	Palmer & Tilley (1995)	"Sexual access to females as a motivation for joining gangs: An evolutionary approach." Response.	N=57 gang affiliated males and N=63 non gang affiliated males from Colorado	Review of anecdotal evidence (literature review) that sexual access to women is a motivation of joining gangs for males.	Quantitative Cross-sectional (case-control) design Gang affiliation measure: self-report (unreported questions)	Gang-affiliated males had more sexual partners than non-gang-affiliated males. Male gang members have greater status and are more attractive to women and also have more access to women.
155.	Papachristos (2009)	Murder by structure:	Data includes	This article argues that gang murder is best	Triangulated methodology (field	Findings demonstrate that individual murders between

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		Dominance relations and the social structure of gang homicide.	records of all homicides in Chicago from 1994 to 2002 and ethnographic data from project workers in Chicago.	understood not by searching for its individual determinants but by examining the social networks of action and reaction that create it.	notes/ ethnographic study and analysis of descriptive stats and data). Excluded: not specifically relevant to this review	gangs create an institutionalized network of group conflict, net of any individual's participation or motive. Within this network, murders spread through an epidemic-like process of social contagion as gangs evaluate the highly visible actions of others in their local networks and negotiate dominance considerations that arise during violent incidents.
156.	Papachristos, Hureau & Braga (2013)	The corner and the crew: The influence of geography and social networks on gang violence.	Police record data 2005-2009 from Chicago and Boston	This study analyses how both geography and social networks influence an important social problem in urban America: gang violence.	Exponential random graph models/ structural effects Excluded: focus on post gang social networks and violence	Results show adjacency of gang turf and prior conflict between gangs are strong predictors of subsequent gang violence. Furthermore, important network processes, including reciprocity and status seeking, also contribute to observed patterns of gang violence.
157.	Pederson (2014)	Gang joining in Denmark; prevalence and correlates of street gang membership	School based students (gang/non-gang) from Copenhagen N=1,886	This paper examines gang joining in socially disadvantaged residential neighbourhoods with gang presence.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: Eurogang criteria	Gang membership was predicted by: poor parental monitoring, weak pro-social values and high risk lifestyles.
158.	Pizarro & McGloin (2006)	Explaining gang homicides in Newark, New Jersey: Collective behaviour or social disorganization?	N = 205 non-gang and n = 137 gang members from Newark US	This article addresses a void by focusing on gang-related homicides in Newark, New Jersey over a sixty-six month period	Quantitative Excluded: post gang focus	The findings of this study suggested that there were significant differences between gang and non-gang homicides at the incident level. At the multivariate level, the authors found that

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						homicides precipitated by the operationalization of Decker's (1996) escalation hypothesis were more likely to be gang related. Conversely, the social disorganization measure did not predict gang homicide, while poverty was a significant predictor
159.	Porter & Alison (2004)	Behavioural coherence in violent group activity: An interpersonal model of sexually violent gang behaviour.	N=223 cases of archival sources such as law reports.	This study provides an analysis of offender-victim interactions of sexual violence committed in gangs.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: unreported	The thematic concepts underpinning the interpersonal circumplex can be extended to group activity and sexually aggressive behaviour (see paper for fuller findings-extensive).
160.	Porter & Alison (2005)	The Primacy of Decision-Action as an Influence Strategy of Violent Gang Leaders	N=37 offenders involved in different cases of group rape from Norway.	This study examined the relationship between decisions, actions, and orders as facets of influence, both over criminal events and group members, for 37 leaders of sexually violent gangs.	Quantitative Cross-sectional analysis Gang affiliation: determined from third party report in archival data	The results are discussed in terms of the psychological processes involved in influence strategies as a effecting group activity.
161.	Pyrooz (2014)	From your first cigarette to your last dyin' day: The patterning of gang membership in the life-course	National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (US) (subsample: n=8,984)	An examination of the contours of gang membership and their variability in the life-course.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: self nomination	Identified risks for gang affiliation are: Being Black or Hispanic; male; from single parent family; parents with less education; poverty; socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhood; urban and aged 13-15 (although this paper highlights the variability and changeable nature of gang onset.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

162.	Pyrooz, Sweeten & Piquero (2012)	Continuity and change in gang membership and gang embeddedness.	N=226 adjudicated youth reporting gang membership at the baseline interview (14-17 yrs) from Philadelphia of Pheonix.	This study explores the relationship between embeddedness in a gang, a type of deviant network, and desistance from gang membership.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang measure: self nomination in response to researcher question	Gang embeddedness is associated with slowing the rate of desistance from gang membership over the full five-year study period. Gang members with low levels of embeddedness leave the gang quickly, crossing a 50 percent threshold in six months after the baseline interview, whereas high levels of embeddedness delays similar reductions until about two years. Males, Hispanics, and Blacks were associated with greater continuity in gang membership as well as those with low self-control.
163.	Pyrooz, & Sweeten (2015)	Gang Membership Between Ages 5 and 17 Years in the United States	Age-specific patterns of gang joining, participation, and leaving are estimated based on youths (n=7,335) self-reported gang membership at the baseline and eight subsequent interviews, which were combined with population age estimates from the 2010 U.S.	This study determined the frequency, prevalence, and turnover in gang membership between ages 5 and 17 years in the United States.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang affiliation measure: self-nomination	Youth gang members were disproportionately male, black, Hispanic, from single-parent households, and families living below the poverty level.
164.	Rafael, Fucundo & Pedrao (2008)	Personal and interpersonal risk factors in the consumption of illicit drugs by	175 marginal adolescents who belong to juvenile gangs in Mexico.	Analysis of the effect of personal and interpersonal risk factors of drug consumption in young	Quantitative Descriptive correlational study	Personal factors strongly relate to drug use. Highest correlating factors were gender, age and mental health problems.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		marginal adolescents and young people from juvenile gangs		people who belong to juvenile gangs in Mexico.	Measures: not gang specific measures but general self-report	Interpersonal factors, such as relationships with delinquent peers and inappropriate relationships with parents, also showed an effect, albeit slightly weaker
165.	Ralps, Medina & Aldridge (2009)	Who needs enemies with friends like these? The importance of place for young people living in known gang areas	The findings presented in this paper are based upon the ESRC-funded YOGEC (Youth Gangs in an English City) ethnographic study, which involved 26 months of participant observation, nine focus groups and 107 formal interviews. 14-18 year old males from England (gang-affiliated).	Drawing on data from the ESRC-funded ethnographic research YOGEC (Youth Gangs in an English City) project, this paper explores the negotiation of space and place by young people living in inner-city areas affected by gangs.	Qualitative	These young people's restricted use of space, arising as a result of gang rivalries and the policing of inner-city areas, results in exclusion, marginalization and victimization.
166.	Reckson & Becker (2005)	Exploration of the narrative accounts of South African teachers working in a gang-violent community in the Western Cape	N=8 teachers	African high-school teachers working in a gang-violent community in the Western Cape.	Qualitative	In stories of reintegration, memories of traumatic events of gang violence had been transformed into meaningful experiences that could be integrated into the course of the teachers' life. In paralysed stories, episodes of gang violence remained a series of traumatic and random events. There is a need to call attention

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						to the importance of narrative in understanding and laying the groundwork for an intervention to enhance positive coping skills and to prevent post-traumatic stress disorder.
167.	Rizzo (2003)	Why Do Children Join Gangs?	Non empirical	An exploration of why children join gangs	Theoretical	Toxic societies cause gang affiliation
168.	Rogers (2007)	Gangs and terrorists in the Americas: An unlikely Nexus	Not empirical	This paper explores the nexus between al Qaeda and local US gangs	Theoretical	The nexus between al Qaeda and local US gangs is unlikely but not impossible.
169.	Rosenfeld, Bray & Egley (1999)	Facilitating violence: A comparison of gang-motivated, gang-affiliated and non-gang youth homicides.	N=600 (approximately-analysis varied over different years) case files of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Homicide Division	An exploration of alternative modes of facilitation in a comparison of gang-affiliated homicides (which involve gang members but do not result from gang activity), gang motivated homicides (which result from gang activity), and non-gang youth homicides in St. Louis.	Quantitative Excluded as not directly relevant to the review	We find important differences as well as similarities in the time trends and event characteristic of the two types of gang homicide; in key respects the gang-affiliated homicides more closely resemble the non-gang events. However, all three homicide types are highly concentrated in racially isolated, disadvantaged neighbourhoods, which remain the fundamental social facilitators of both gang and non-gang violence.
170.	Rostami, Leinfelt & Holgersson (2012)	An exploratory analysis of Swedish street gangs: Applying the Maxson and Klein typology to a	N=239 gang members from Sweden.	We investigate the application of the Maxson and Klein gang typology on a dataset of seven Swedish street gangs	Quantitative	Results show that the “compressed gang” was the most common type of street gang in the dataset.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		Swedish gang dataset.				
171.	Rudell, Decker, Egley (2006)	Gang Interventions in Jails: A National Analysis	N=134 jail administrators in 39 US states	This national-level study surveyed the perceptions of 134 jail administrators in 39 states about the prevalence of gang members in their facilities.	Quantitative	Consistent with previous empirical work, approximately 13 percent of jail populations were thought to be gang-involved, and while there were no regional differences in these estimates, small jails reported having fewer gang-involved in-mates.
172.	Rufino, Fox & Kercher (2011)	Gang membership and crime victimization among prison inmates	A sample of both gang (n=84) and non-gang (n=133) member prison inmates in Texas	The current study aimed to contribute to the emerging gang-victimization literature by examining: (1) characteristics of victimization for gang and non-gang members, (2) descriptors of gang membership comparing victimized to non-victimized gang members, and (3) characteristics of gang membership conduct comparing victimized to non-victimized gang members.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design with some retrospective reporting Gang measure: self report and police intelligence when gang affiliation denied	Results indicate that gang members were significantly more likely to be victimized compared to non-gang members and gang members were more likely to be alone and under the influence of substances when victimized.
173.	Ryan, Miller-Loessi & Nieri (2007)	Relationships with adults as predictors of substance abuse, gang involvement, and threats to safety	N=342 ethnically diverse high school students in an economically disadvantaged urban area in the south-	An examination of the protective effects of parental support, self-disclosure to parents, parent initiated monitoring of	Quantitative Cross-sectional study Measures: self report researcher led	The specific protective roles of parental support, self-disclosure to parents, parent initiated monitoring of adolescent behaviour, and relationships with school

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		among disadvantaged urban high school adolescents	western United States,	adolescent behaviour, and relationships with school personnel on substance abuse, gang involvement and perceived threats to safety at school.	questions about gang involvement	personnel related to problematic outcomes. Adolescent self-disclosure to parents was associated with less chance of substance use in those already involved with gangs.
174.	Salaam (2011)	Motivations for gang membership in Lagos, Nigeria: Challenge and Resilience	N=202 16-25 year old gang members from Lagos	A study of the main challenges that may influence unemployed youth's involvement in gang and criminal activity in Lagos: Nigeria	Mixed methods ((quantitatively assigned) Cross sectional Measures: gang affiliation by limited self report	Large families, rural/ urban migration, poverty and police corruption were cited as experiences youths had had prior to joining gangs. Joining gangs was an attempt to 'improve their lot in life'.
175.	Sanchez-Jankowski, M. (2013)	Gangs and Social Change	Not empirical	This article discussed common features and forms of gangs over the years.	Theoretical overview of gang formation over five historical eras.	They are more likely to come from single parent families, have no father figure in the house, and need the gang as a surrogate family. Gang members are likely to be intelligent. They might struggle to succeed through legitimate means. Gangs respond to rather than create significant social changes.
176.	Sanders (2012)	Gang youth, substance use patterns, and drug normalization	N=60 gang youth aged 16-25 years from LA	This manuscript examines the drug normalization thesis among a small sample of gang-affiliated youth from Los Angeles.	Qualitative	Overall, while evidence does suggest that illicit drug use was pervasive among the sample, data do not support the idea that all drugs were normalized. However, findings do indicate that marijuana use was normalized. Illicit substance use among gang youth could seemingly

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						be divided into two categories: marijuana and everything else.
177.	Sanders, Lankenau & Jackson-Bloom (2010)	Putting in Work: Qualitative Research on Substance Use and Other Risk Behaviors Among Gang Youth in Los Angeles	Small sample of gang youth (n = 60) in Los Angeles	This manuscript discusses how a small sample of gang youth (n = 60) in Los Angeles was accessed and interviewed during a National Institute of Drug Abuse-funded pilot study on substance use and other risk behaviours.	Qualitative	One of the most salient lessons pertaining to the research methods, and concerned how the recruitment of gang youth with varying experiences of substance use and participation in other risk behaviours, was somewhat linked to the type of organization that helped recruit these youth.
178.	Seals (2011)	Cognitive ability and the division of labour in urban ghettos: Evidence from gang activity in U.S. data.	Data from the NLSY97 and Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighbourhoods (PHDCN)	Examination of the link between IQ and an individual's decision to join a gang.	Quantitative Excluded: not a scientific/ peer reviewed paper but a working series paper	Results from a variety of models which account for sibling effects, neighbourhood effects, and non-cognitive traits indicate low IQ is a robust predictor of gang participation. However, the PHDCN results reveal gang participation is affected by a person's relative IQ, with respect to one's neighbourhood peers. There was a suggestion that low IQ individuals may find the gang provides economic opportunities for work that mainstream environments do not.
179.	Sela-Shayovitz (2012)	Gangs and the web: Gang members' online behaviour.	N=30 adolescent gang members in one of the big cities in Israel.	An examination of how gang members use the internet.	Qualitative	The findings reveal that the Internet does neither play a role in gang formation nor promote considerable changes in group traditional

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						delinquency. However, it does influence socializing processes: Youths who have high-level computer knowledge provide guidance to others, which increases online delinquency. Moreover, the level of computer skills is a key factor in gang involvement in cybercrime: for gangs with members who have high-level computer skills, online delinquency becomes a routine part of the gang's life, and interaction with other groups around the globe facilitates their involvement in cybercrime.
180.	Sela-Shayovitz (2011)	Neo-Nazis and moral panic: The emergence of neo-Nazi youth gangs in Israel	Not empirical	The study examines the dynamics of social discourse amongst policy makers, the press and pressure groups	Literature review	Initial formations of moral panic derived from a profound concern about changes in the social and moral order of society due to immigration.
181.	Sharkey, Shekhtmeyster, Chavez-Lopez, Norris & Sass (2011)	The protective influence of gangs and whether schools can compensate	Not empirical	This paper examines theories of gang involvement and risk/protective factors identified in the literature to create a model to explain gang involvement and propose how schools could have a mediating effect.	Literature review	Schools can compensate for the attraction of gangs by addressing the hierarchical needs of at-risk youth.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

182.	Sheley, Zhang, Brody & White (1995)	Gang organization, gang criminal activity, and individual gang members' criminal behaviour.	N=373 male inmates in prisons in Louisiana, California, New Jersey and Illinois	This investigation attempts to explore the relationship between gang structure and criminal activity.	Quantitative Eliminated due to focus on post-gang criminal activity- doesn't add data directly useful for this review	'Gang' members commit specific crimes regularly and join gangs for reasons other than purely getting their needs met.
183.	Short & Moland (1976)	Politics and youth gangs: A follow-up study.	N=25 respondents had been members of the Nobles or Vice Lords. The remainder (N=27) belonged to 17 other black gangs, chosen primarily on the basis of known contacts with these men.	This paper focuses on the political attitudes and activities, especially with respect to civil rights programs, of young men, now aged 21 to 35, who were members of black youth gangs studied initially between 1959 and 1962.	Qualitative	Variations in response reflect gang and community differences. The orientation to politics reflected in the findings appears more pragmatic than ideological. The potential for effective organization is related to recent reports of militant organization within prisons, a common experience for gang members.
184.	Short (1974)	Youth, gangs and society: Micro- and macro-sociological processes	Not empirical	This paper surveys these developments against the background of a variety of macro- and micro-sociological processes.	Theoretical	Basic structural limitations on opportunities for the poor and the powerless to achieve economic and political power provide the framework within which these processes operate today as in the past.
185.	Sirpal (2002)	Familial Criminality, Familial Drug Use, and Gang Membership: Youth Criminality, Drug Use, and Gang Membership--What Are the Connections?	N=201 (71 gang affiliated) 20-23 years U.S.	In an attempt to explore how familial criminality and familial drug and alcohol use affected children's decisions to use drugs and alcohol, join gangs, and/or get involved in delinquent behaviour.	Quantitative cross-sectional design Gang membership: measured by: parental 5 item self-report regarding their child	The analyses of this study indicated three major conclusions: (1) parental criminality and drug use enhances gang membership; (2) parental criminality and drug use enhanced gang membership and drug use; and (3) parental criminality and drug use enhanced gang membership, drug use, and

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						delinquency. These conclusions indicate that family criminality significantly enhanced the probability of youth getting involved in criminal and gang activities.
186.	Smeaton (2009)	Children on the streets in the UK and risk exposure	Not empirical	An exploration of the need to survive on the streets and whether gang affiliation plays a part in this.	Not-empirical	Becoming part of a gang, whether formed by groups of homeless people or those from the non-homeless population, is an important survival strategy when on the streets.
187.	Smith (2011)	A comprehensive literature review of military-trained gang members.	Not empirical	This paper provides a comprehensive review of the literature in order to examine the prevalence of gang membership with military training	Theoretical systematic literature review	The review identified various intelligence gaps but the small sample size meant that research recommendations were hard to find.
188.	Stephenson (2011)	The Kazan leviathan: Russian street gangs as agents of social order.	Not empirical	This article discusses the evolution of street gangs in the Russian city of Kazan.	Theoretical	As a result of power deficits, emerging in the space of the streets and in the larger society, the gangs moved through several stages: a) youth peer groups acting out traditional prescriptions of masculine socialisation; (b) territorial 'elite' formations; (c) 'violent entrepreneurs' and (d) autonomous ruling regimes. It argues that the gangs can be seen as historic agents participating in ground-level social regulation, and not simply products and producers of social disorder.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

189.	Stinchcomb (2002)	Promising (And Not-So-Promising) Gang Prevention and Intervention Strategies: A Comprehensive Literature Review	Not empirical	This compendium summarizes research and practice related to prosocial youth development that has improved the lives of young people. The key is determining what works in a particular location that is experiencing a particular type of gang problem with particular types of juveniles. Concentrated effort is devoted to analysing community needs, developing appropriate frameworks, incorporating macro and micro-oriented strategies into a program design, and reviewing the results.	Theoretical	The programs that appear to be unsuccessful are ones with detached street workers and police suppression strategies. The programs that appear to be promising are programs relevant to local needs, proactive strategies aimed at discouraging youths from joining gangs, school-based intervention and support programs, and comprehensive community programs. A key factor is pursuing a comprehensive, holistic approach that addresses multiple facets of the problem.
190.	Stodolska, Acevedo & Shiness (2009)	Gangs of Chicago: Perception of crime and its effect on the recreation behaviour of Latin residents in urban communities	26 Latinos from Mexican descent	This objective of this study was to examine how gangs operate in recreational spaces in Latino neighbourhoods	Qualitative	Gang members are almost constantly present in parks. Strategies to address the gang problem include avoidance, protective and collective behaviour.
191.	Stoep, Adrian, McCauley, Crowell, Stone & Flynn (2011)	Risk for suicidal ideation and suicide attempts associated with co-occurring depression and conduct disorders	Community sample of 521 ethnically diverse adolescents with a mean age of 12.02 years.	An investigation of the early manifestation of co-occurring depression and conduct disorders as a predictor of heightened risk for later suicidal ideation	Quantitative	Compared to adolescents with depression symptoms only, conduct disorder symptoms only or low psychopathology, those with co-occurring depression and conduct disorder symptoms had the highest risk for

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		in early adolescence		and community behaviour		subsequent suicidal ideation, recurrent suicidal behaviours and suicide attempts.
192.	Stone (1999)	Risk Factors Associated With Gang Joining Among Youth	During the spring and summer of 1996, 29 researchers in 17 different States surveyed about 10,000 young people and adults in a variety of correctional settings. About 4,000 of the respondents reported they had been a gang member at some point and close to two-thirds said they were active gang members at the time of the survey. Aged 9-73 years and US based.	An exploration of what makes people join gangs.	Quantitative Excluded: UNOBTAINABLE (too early for British Library holdings)	Findings revealed both differences and similarities between males and females. For young people for whom money was an important factor in the decision to join a gang, males generally exhibited more antisocial characteristics than females. Males also tended to consider economic factors more than females in the decision to join a gang. These factors involved whether they had access to legitimate opportunities and whether they were able to get a good job and support a family. In addition, educational status appeared to be a more important factor for males than for females. Although protection to be a more important reason overall to join a gang for females than for males, there seemed to be two different groups within each gender who joined a gang for protection--victims and aggressors. For young people who joined a gang due to a lack of alternative activities, males appeared to be more antisocial, more

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						immersed in a delinquent subculture, and more motivated by economic concerns. For both males and females, risk factors were present in all major facets of their lives, the number of risk factors and life components varied somewhat by gender.
193.	Stretesky & Pogrebin (2007)	Gang-Related Gun Violence: Socialization, Identity, and Self.	N= 22 gang members (taken from a larger qualitative study of seventy-five Colorado prison inmates who used a firearm in the commission of their most recent offense).	The study draws upon in-depth interviews with twenty-two inmates convicted of gang-related gun violence.	Qualitative	We find that the gangs are important agents of socialization that help shape a gang member's sense of self and identity. In addition, inmates reported to us that whereas guns offered them protection, they were also important tools of impression management that helped to project and protect a tough reputation.
194.	Sullivan & Silverstein (1995)	The disaster within us: Urban conflict and street gang violence in Los Angeles	Not empirical	This paper examines the impact of street gang violence on Los Angeles County, California.	Theoretical	Drawing from the experience of other forms of conflict disaster, the authors define future research needs, asserting that gang victimology and epidemiology are unexplored areas within community health and disaster studies which deserve the attention of the emergency and disaster medical community.
195.	Sullivan (2005)	Maybe We Shouldn't Study "Gangs": Does	Unclear range of data sources	This article proposes a heuristic typology of forms of association and applies that	Triangulated methodology	The results suggest that ongoing patterns of collective violent behaviour rooted in local social ecology

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

		Reification Obscure Youth Violence?		typology to comparative ethnographic data from different areas of New York City.		can be re-labelled as gang behaviour under certain conditions of youth culture and popular moral panic.
196.	Taylor, Lerner, von Eye, Bobek, Balsano & Dowling (2004)	Internal and external developmental assets among African American male gang members.	N=45 African American adolescent male members of inner-city Detroit gangs and 50 African American adolescent males living in the same communities but involved in community-based organizations (CBOs)	The presence of individual and ecological assets for positive development was assessed.	Mixed methods (scored as quantitative) Cross sectional Gang affiliation scores: self-selection	The CBO youth had higher levels of both domains of assets. However, all gang members possessed at least one asset, and 15.6% of the gang youth had a total mean asset score that was above the total mean asset score of the CBO youth. The asset scores for the former group were significantly more likely to be correlated than was the case for the later group.
197.	Tapia (2010)	U.S. juvenile arrests: Gang membership, social class, and labelling effects.	N= 3,881 from data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997).	This study addresses the link between gang membership and arrest frequency, exploring the Gang Socioeconomic status interaction on those arrests.	Quantitative Cohort study Eliminated: lack of relevancy to present review	Poisson models find main effects for gang membership and SES on arrest, controlling for demographic and legal items. However, interaction effects obtain paradoxical findings consistent with research on “out-of-place” effects for high-SES gang youth, and protective effects for low-SES gang youth.
198.	Tapia (2011)	Gang membership and race as risk factors for juvenile arrest	Longitudinal data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (12-14 years of age n= 3881) who were gang members and been frequently arrested.	This study addresses the link between gang membership and arrest frequency, exploring the gang X race interaction on those arrests	Quantitative Cohort study Measure of gang membership: NLSY97 criteria	Gang membership, racial minority statues and their interaction, each increase the risk of arrest. Bias against these groups is more pronounced with less serious crimes. Black youth

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						demonstrate the strongest effects.
199.	Tartakovsky & Mirsky (2001)	Bullying gangs among immigrant adolescents from the former Soviet Union in Israel.	Not empirical	This article describes and analyses the phenomenon of bullying gangs, which emerged in groups of adolescents who immigrated to Israel from the former Soviet Union (FSU) without their parents.	Theoretical	It is suggested that the gangs have formed as a defence mechanism employed to mediate a lack of control in an unfamiliar environment and in the absence of a reliable parental figure.
200.	Taylor (2009)	How street gangs recruit and socialize members.	Not empirical	Research based paper expands upon the existing literature on socialisation as the process by which violent norms, values and mores are conveyed in street gangs.	Theoretical/ not able to mark with criteria set	N/A
201.	Taylor, Freng, Esbensen & Peterson (2008)	Gang membership as a risk factor for serious violent victimisation: Importance of Lifestyles and Routine Activities	Pre-collected data of eighth grade youth attending public schools in the US (n=5,935)	An exploration of whether gang members' involvement in delinquent lifestyles and routine activities is a viable explanation for their increased risk of serious violent victimisation.	Quantitative Correlation study Gang measure: self-report on current status-single item question	Gang members were found to be at greater likelihood of being the victims of serious violence than non-gang members. Gang victims were not found to experience any different levels of violent victimisation than non-gang victims. Lifestyles and routine activities (particularly delinquency in terms of prevalence) substantially or completely mediated the relationship between gang membership and serious violent victimisation.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

202.	Taylor, Lerner, Eye, Bobek, Balsano, Dowling & Anderson (2003)	Positive individual and social behaviour among gang and non - gang African American male adolescents	N=45 African American adolescent gang male members from Detroit and 50 African American non-gang affiliated adolescents from the same community	To explore potential bases of development among gang youth.	Quantitative Case-control Measures: self report described and referenced	A quarter of the gang-affiliated group had more positive attribution scores than the average score in the non-gang group.
203.	Taylor, Lerner, von Eye, Bobek, Balsano, Dowling & Anderson (2004)	Internal and External Developmental Assets Among African American Male Gang Members	N=45 gang members and n=50 non gang members from Michigan (14-18 years)	The presence of individual and ecological assets for positive development was assessed through data derived from individual interviews with 45 African American adolescent male members of inner-city Detroit gangs and 50 African American adolescent males living in the same communities but involved in community-based organizations (CBOs) aimed at promoting positive youth development.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang membership measure: cites previous study for determining this group	All youth possess the potential for positive development and to the nature of policies and programs pertinent to enhancing the life chances of diverse youth.
204.	Tellez & Estep (1997)	Latino youth gangs and the meaning of school.	Participants. Six Latino male gang-affiliated and non-gang affiliated interviewees, ages 17-19, were recruited from a group of 80 students	This study interviewed eight male active or former Latino youth gang members with the intent of discovering their schooling experiences.	Qualitative	Interviewees reported that schools are powerless to prevent gangs or gang membership, that they did well in school when they had a "good" teacher, and that they had a favourite subject in school.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

205.	Thai (2008)	Vietnamese Youth Gangs in Honolulu	N=26 agency, school, police, Vietnamese adults, and Vietnamese youth	This study examines Vietnamese youth gangs in Honolulu and the factors contributing to Vietnamese delinquency and youth gang participation.	Qualitative	Results suggest that though the content of the delinquency model is different for immigrant and non immigrant youth, the process is the same. Therefore, participation in youth gangs depends on peer relationships. This finding is congruent with the perceptions of youth, while adults appear less aware of the effects of peer relationships among youth.
206.	Thompson & Braaten-Antrim (1998)	Youth maltreatment and gang involvement.	N=2, 468 6th-12th grade US students	This research examines whether sexual or physical maltreatment raises the risk of gang involvement in secondary school.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design using survey data Gang affiliation: questionnaire with focus on fighting behaviour	Maltreatment increases the probability of gang involvement, independent of demographic factors. When youth are physically beaten or sexually molested, their odds of gang involvement increases by four times in comparison to control groups. Maltreatment is a higher risk indicator than levels of support, communication, educational interest and parental supervision.
207.	Thompson & Jason (1988)	Street gangs and preventative interventions	117 US eight graders	The evaluation of an intervention aimed at reducing youth gang affiliation.	Quantitative	Community psychology can be used to intervene and make a difference in regard to gang delinquency.
208.	Thornberry, Krohn, Lizotte & Chard-Wierschem (1993)	The role of juvenile gangs in facilitating delinquent behaviour.	Data from the Rochester Youth Development Study non gang-affiliated and gang-affiliated (n=3,372)	This study examines alternative explanations for why gang members are more likely to have higher rates of serious	Quantitative Cross-sectional study utilising data from multi-wave panel data	Gang members did not have higher rates of delinquent behaviour or drug use, before entering the gang than non gang-affiliated youth. However, upon

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				and violent crime than non gang members.	Gang measures: self-report	entering the gang, these rates increased significantly. Delinquency rates dropped significantly once they left the gang.
209.	Thurman, Giacomazzi, Reisig & Muella (1996)	Community-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention: An Evaluation of the Neutral Zone	N=55 youth and n=15 programme staff	The article presents an assessment of the Neutral Zone, a community-based gang prevention and intervention program developed in Mountlake Terrace.	Mixed methodology (qualitative/quantitative)	The Neutral Zone is an effective alternative to traditional law enforcement approaches.
210.	Tiêt & Huizinga, (2002)	Dimensions of the construct of resilience and adaptation among inner-city youth.	Non-empirical	This article aims to review and synthesize risk factors for gang involvement and to integrate these in a theoretical explanation of youth gang membership.	Qualitative Summary of studies of quantitative longitudinal empirical research and development of a model	Research-supported risk factors from other studies are combined with variables in Thornberry et al.'s interactional theory of gang membership to form a broader developmental theory of gang involvement.
211.	Tolan, Gorman-Smith & Henry (2003)	The development ecology of urban males' youth violence	N=294 African American and Latino adolescent boys and their caregivers living in poor US communities	An evaluation of the relationships between micro system influences of community structural characteristics and neighbourhood social organisation and individual involvement in violence.	Quantitative	Parenting practices partially mediate the relation between neighbourhood social processes and gang membership. Parenting practices were fully mediated in its relation to peer violence by gang membership. Gang membership was partially mediated by peer violence level in its relation to individual violence level. This supports a multi-level ecological model of influences on risk development.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

212.	Totten (2001)	Legal, ethical and clinical implications of doing field work with youth gang members who engage in serious violence	30 gang members aged 12 - 17 from Canada	This paper reports on dilemmas encountered when doing ethnographic research with youth gang members involved in serious crime.	Qualitative	Instead of avoiding this kind of field work, researchers must continue to explore these issues and get proper training prior to commencing research
213.	Totten (2012)	Gays in the gang	N=15 gay, bisexual and transsexual youth gang members from Canada	This article reports the experience of fifteen gay, bisexual and transsexual youth gang members who engaged in serious street violence.	Qualitative	GBT youth turn to violent hard core gangs for identity and belonging, even given the deeply held homophobic attitudes within gangs themselves. The young men had experiences serious mistreatment from men in the past and a range of traumatic experiences. They were at high risk in the gang and it is interesting, given the severe range of maltreatment exposure and violence they'd experienced at home that they chose the risk of further exposure to this in exchange for 'protection' from the gang,
214.	Taniguchi, Ratcliffe, & Taylor (2011)	Gang set space, drug markets, and crime around drug corners in Camden	N= 1,751 spatial corners in Camden	The current article examines one subarea of gang set space: where gangs maintain street corner-centered open-air drug markets.	Thiessen polygons?! Spatial analysis	Results showed higher crime counts around space used for drug distribution and higher still when the set space was occupied by multiple drug gangs. Further, crime counts were higher in less stable locales.
215.	Turner, Hill, Stafford & Walker (2006)	How children from disadvantaged areas keep safe	8-14 year olds (n=67) in the West of Scotland	The paper sets out to describe how children from disadvantaged areas perceive their	Qualitative	Participants use both preventative and reactive strategies to keep safe. Children as young as 8 will

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				communities and actively negotiate threats in their lives.		be aware of risks and respond to them. Children find sophisticated ways of trying to keep safe and support each other. Gang involvement and fighting was linked to drug and alcohol use.
216.	Ulloa, Dyson & Wynes (2012)	Inter-partner violence in the context of gangs: A review	Not empirical	The current study reviews the nature of the association between gang involvement and IPV. The study summarizes what is currently known about IPV and gangs, reviews risk factors that are connected to both gang membership and relationship violence, the manifestation of relationship abuse and violence among those affiliated or associate with gangs, and how factors such as gender roles and the social structure of gangs play a role in IPV risk	Literature review	Individuals from violent homes, violent communities, poor communities, and with previous abuse histories are at risk for both gang involvement and intimate partner violence. The literature suggests that this overlapping risk is multiplicative in its relationship to the experience of intimate partner violence. Taken alone, each risk factor can have damaging consequences, however, for those individuals with these risk factors who are involved in gangs, the risk for IPV is unmanageable.
217.	Unger, Simon, Newman, Montgomery, Kipke & Albomoz (1998)	Early adolescent street youth	N=245 Californian street youth	The demographic and lifestyle characteristics of street youth in California are examined	Quantitative	Early adolescents are particularly at risk for negative psychological and physical consequences of life on the streets, Of

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						particular risk is involvement in gangs.
218.	Valdez, Kaplan & Codina (2000)	Psychopathy among Mexican American gang members: A comparative study.	A stratified proportional sample (N=150) people was drawn from the rosters of 26 gangs and administered a life history/intensive interview in San Antonio, Texas	The Hare Psychopathy Checklist–Screening Version was compared in a random sample of gang members with a matched community sample of violent non-gang members and samples of forensic and psychiatric patients and undergraduate students.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation measure: unclear	More than half of the gang sample were categorized as low, 44% as moderate, and only 4% as high on psychopathy. The gang members had higher scores on the total, affective, and behavioural scores than the non-gang members. High scores on adolescent antisocial behaviour, poor behavioural controls, and lack of remorse were found in both samples. Gang members scored twice as high as non-gang members on lack of empathy. Both samples were lower on psychopathy than the forensics and higher than psychiatric patients and undergraduates.
219.	Valdez, Cepeda, Parrish, Horowitz & Kaplan (2013)	An adapted brief strategic family therapy for gang-affiliated Mexican American adolescents	N= 200 gang affiliated Mexican American adolescents 12–17 years of age and their family caregivers	This study assessed the effectiveness of an adapted Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) intervention for gang-affiliated Mexican American adolescents and their parents.	RCT-intervention evaluation Excluded-not useful to review focus	There were significant differences between the BFST and control groups on adolescent alcohol use at 6 months and parents' reported conduct problems. No impact on marijuana use was found.
220.	Valdez, Kaplan & Capeda (2006)	The Drugs-Violence Nexus Among Mexican-American Gang Members	N=160 male gang members sampled from 26 gangs in a Southwestern city (14-25).	This study examines hypotheses and builds models to help clarify the causal connections between	Quantitative Cross sectional analysis Measures: self report to specific	The study concludes that drug use interacts with an individual gang member's risk for violence to affect violent behaviour outcomes. Furthermore, an important

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				drugs and violence outcomes among Mexican-American male gang members.	measure but not referenced	situational variable explaining violent outcomes among respondents scoring high on the violence risk measure was whether the rival was using drugs that resulted in high intoxication levels. The study concludes that drugs have a modulating and mediating influence on violence that is conditioned by situational and individual level variables among members of these adolescent street gangs
221.	Varano, Huebner & Bynum (2011)	Correlates and consequences of pre-incarceration gang involvement among incarcerated youthful felons	N=504 youthful adults incarcerated in a large Midwestern state in 1996.	The primary aim of the study is to document the prevalence and variation in types of pre-incarceration gang membership among a sample of incarcerated felons.	Quantitative Eliminated: focus on prison behaviour/ post gang issues	The results highlight that there is a high degree of variation in pre-incarceration gang involvement. Moreover, involvement in different types of gangs also is a significant predictor of prison misconduct.
222.	Vasquez, Lickel & Hennigan (2010)	Gangs, displaced, and group-based aggression	Not empirical	Our focus involves instances of displaced aggression, which generally refers to situations in which aggression is targeted towards individuals who have either not themselves committed an offense against the aggressor (s), or who provide an offense that is	Literature overview (methodology unclear)	We discuss how social-psychological mechanisms and models of two types of displaced aggression might help explain some aspects of the retaliatory behaviour that is expressed by members of street gangs.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				too mild to justify the aggression levels that are expressed towards them.		
223.	Vasquez, Osman , & Wood (2012)	Rumination and the Displacement of Aggression in United Kingdom Gang-Affiliated Youth	N=310 youth (185 males and 125 females) of 13-16 years from UK-gang and non gang affiliated	This study examined the tendency of UK youth to engage in displaced aggression (aggression aimed at undeserving targets) and examined the relationship among gang affiliation, ruminative thought, and aggression levels.	Quantitative Cross sectional design Measures used: gang measures consist of self-report on three pragmatic items.	The analyses found a three-way interaction between gang affiliation, rumination, and gender, such that males who were high in affiliation and rumination had the greatest tendency to displace aggression toward innocent others. Additionally, it was shown that rumination could account for a significant part of the correlation between gang affiliation and displaced aggression. Furthermore, regression analyses showed that even after controlling for trait aggression, anger, hostility, and irritability, rumination remained a significant predictor of displaced aggression.
224.	Vaughn, Howard & Harper-Chang (2006)	Do prior trauma and victimisation predict weapon carrying among delinquent youth	N=723 youth of mean age 15.5 residing in Missouri	This paper tested whether weapon carrying is a response to a perceived threat posed by prior victimisation and traumatic experiences in a state population of incarcerated youth.	Quantitative	Although prior victimisation and trauma did increase the likelihood of weapon carrying, the probability of weapon carrying as higher with respect to gang fighting and poly-substance use.
225.	Vigil (2003)	Urban violence and street gangs.	Not empirical	This review traces some developments of urban street gangs	Qualitative-theoretical	In sum, in highlighting the key themes and features of what constitutes urban street

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				and outlines how frameworks of analysis have become more integrated and multidimensional, as ethnographic strategies have come into vogue again.		gang violence, this review suggests that the qualitative style that relies on holistic information adds important details to traditional quantitative data.
226.	Vittori (2006)	The globalisation of gang research	Not empirical	Forecasting which countries are most likely to have a substantial pool of potential gang recruits in the near future.	Literature review	Large populations of young males, high levels of juvenile delinquency, drug use, high numbers of criminals in the population high poverty rates and a large number of single parent, mother-led families were factors contributing to countries associated with the emergence of gang activities.
227.	Voisin & Neilands (2010)	Low school engagement and sexual behaviours among African American youth: Examining the influences of gender, peer norms, and gang involvement.	Five hundred sixty-three high school adolescents (ages 13 to 19)	This research examined whether negative peer influences (i.e., norms favouring risky sex and drug use and gang involvement) mediated the relationship between school engagement (i.e., grade point averages [GPAs] obtained from school records and student–teacher connectedness) and sexual behaviours (i.e., sexual début, sex without	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang membership measure: single item question from researcher Excluded due to focus on female participants, and lack of direct relevance to review	Major findings for boys indicate that GPA was negatively associated with both sexual début and risky sex. Additionally, the relationship between student–teacher connectedness and risky sex was mediated by gang involvement. For girls, higher GPAs were associated with fewer norms favouring risky sex and drug use and such norms were associated with sexual début. Moreover, the relationships between GPA, sexual début and risky sex was mediated by risky peer

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

				condoms, group sex, and sex while using drugs) among African American high school adolescents, and whether these relationships varied by gender.		norms. Intervention programs to delay sexual debut and reduce risky sex among youths should attend to the gendered ways through which such behaviours occur.
228.	Volkman, Fraga, Brodine, Iniguez-Stevens, Cepeda, Elder & Garfein (2013)	Drug-scene familiarity and exposure to gang violence among residents in a rural farming community in Baja California, Mexico	N=164 members of a single colonia. Median age of 27 years and 42% reported exposure to gang violence.	Assessment of exposure to gang violence and drug scene familiarity and other health indicators to identify familiarity and exposure to gang violence and the drug scene in a rural farming community in Mexico.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Measures: self-report but unclear	Exposure to gang violence was very common in this community and was associated with drug scene familiarity, suggesting a close relationship between drugs and gang violence in this rural community.
229.	Walker-Barnes & Mason (2001)	Ethnic Differences in the Effect of Parenting on Gang Involvement and Gang Delinquency: A Longitudinal, Hierarchical Linear Modelling Perspective	N=300 ninth-grade students from an urban, south eastern city (US); (55% male), ranging in age from 13 to 18 years (M = 14.59, SD = .77).	This study examined the relative influence of peer and parenting behaviour on changes in adolescent gang involvement and gang-related delinquency	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measured on the: Gang Membership Inventory	Adolescent gang involvement and gang-related delinquency were most strongly predicted by peer gang involvement and peer gang delinquency, respectively. Nevertheless, parenting behaviour continued to significantly predict change in both gang involvement and gang delinquency, even after controlling for peer behaviour. A significant interaction between parenting and ethnic and cultural heritage found the effect of parenting to be particularly salient for Black students, for whom higher

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						levels of behavioural control and lower levels of lax parental control were related to better behavioural outcomes over time, whereas higher levels of psychological control predicted worse behavioural outcomes.
230.	Wang (1994)	Pride and prejudice in high school gang members.	N=78 Caucasian and n=77 African American students (gang and non-gang affiliated surrounding Florida)	This study compared gang versus non gang high school students against a range of risk factors to differentiate between groups.	Quantitative Case control design Gang affiliation measures: unclear-report from staff?	Gang members could name fewer role models than non-gang members. Absence of positive parent and teacher roles were most predictive of gang membership between these two groups. Gang members had lower self-esteem than non gang-affiliated members, but were not more racist in their attitudes.
231.	Webb, Katz & Decker (2006)	Assessing the Validity of Self-Reports by Gang Members: Results From the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program.	Pre-existing data collected as part of the ADAM program (n=939)	This study examines disclosure rates of recent drug use by gang members in comparison with their urinalysis outcomes.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation measure: Self-report on four levels of gang association	Self-reports of illegal behaviour are a valid measurement technique in gang research.
232.	Weerman, Lovegrove & Thornberry (2015)	Gang membership transition and its consequences: Exploring changes related to joining and leaving gangs in two countries	Rochester Youth Development Study & NSCR School study data (longitudinal) N=1385	This study explores how gang membership transitions among adolescents are related to changes with regard to peers, conventional social bonds and problem behaviour.	Quantitative Cohort study design utilising longitudinal data Gang-affiliation measure: Self-nomination	Gang joining is related to increasing exposure to negative peer influences, a weakening of conventional bonds and increasing levels of delinquency and substance use.

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

233.	White & Mason (2006)	Youth Gangs and Youth Violence: Charting the Key Dimensions.	The sample comprised of pre-existing data from a selection of students from grades 10 through 12 (age range between 14 and 18 years of age) at seven schools throughout the Perth metropolitan area. N=743	This article examines issues surrounding the relationship between youth gangs and violent behaviour by considering the complex definitional and methodological problems surrounding these matters.	Quantitative Cross-sectional Gang affiliation measured by: two item self-report	We argue that most teenagers appear to engage in very similar types of activities, including violence. However, the intensity and dynamics of this behaviour varies greatly depending upon the type of group membership in question. Typologies are presented to show the differences in antisocial behaviour depending upon gang or non-gang membership.
234.	White (2008)	Disputed definitions and fluid identities: the limitations of social profiling in relation to ethnic youth gangs	Not empirical	This article provides a critique of social profiling in relation to ethnically identified youth gangs by considering the fluid nature of social identity and the ambiguities of gang formation.	Theoretical	It is argued that anti-gang intervention based upon a type of social profiling that net-widens will most likely compound the very problem it is intended to address.
235.	Wilkinson, Beaty & Lurry (2013)	Youth violence-crime or self help	416 young violent male offenders from New York City	An exploration of marginalised males' perspectives of the limited efficacy of the criminal justice system to stop youth violence and the need to rely on self and group/ gang protection as a means of self-control.	Qualitative	Youth admitted that social status amongst peers may be challenged if they called the police in relation to criminal activity and so reliance on self-help is increased. Their mistrust of the system did not, however, undermine the belief that their neighbourhoods need more police officers to reduce youth violence. Self-or crew-protection appears to be the best current alternative to survival

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						and whatever force is necessary appears to be argued as necessary to defend themselves and families against murder attempts as legal self-defence is described as status-dependent.
236.	Willman & Snortum (1982)	A police program for employment of youth gang members	N=100 experimental subjects and N=100 controls matched on age, sex, ethnic group and gang membership; and the groups were equated on the number of prior police detentions.	An exploration in to the relationship between employment and gang affiliation.	Quantitative Eliminated due to focus on police employment programme and not of inherent use to this study	Because both groups showed a subsequent decline in police detentions, the effect cannot be attributed to the jobs program but is more likely increasing age and maturity and decreasing vulnerability to police arrests for minor infractions. It was suggested that the focus should shift from job procurement to job maintenance.
237.	Winfrey Jr., Bernat & Esbensen (2001)	Hispanic and Anglo gang membership in two southwestern cities.	The National Evaluation of G.R.E.A.T. provided this study's data. . This study included over N=800 students from Phoenix, Arizona, and Las Cruces, New Mexico (n=unclear)	The current study presents a systematic comparison of the gang-related attitudes and behaviour of youths living in cities of dramatically differing size but subjected to similar cultural forces.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang-affiliation measure: unclear	While statistical comparisons supported the position that the Phoenix children expressed higher levels of pro-gang attitudes, there did not appear to be significant differences in self-reported gang membership. Hispanic youths in both cities were not only more pro-gang in their attitudes and orientations, but they reported higher levels of gang membership. However, multivariate

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						analyses reveal that a far more complex set of forces is at work.
238.	Winfree, Vigil, Backstrom & Mays (1994)	Social learning theory, self-reported delinquency, and youth gangs: A new twist on a general theory of crime and delinquency.	N=340 9th grade US students	This paper examines the utility of applying selected elements of the theory to the examination of youth gangs.	Quantitative	Social learning perspective offers useful insight in to gang membership.
239.	Wood & Alleyne (2010)	Street gang theory and research: Where are we now and where do we go from here?	Not empirical	The aim of this review is to draw attention to the significance of existing theories and research examining how street gangs form and the activities they are involved in.	Theoretical	We argue that there is a role for psychology in this important body of work, and that its involvement will provide us with a deeper and more meaningful understanding of gangs and the youth who join them.
240.	Wood (2006)	Gang activity in English prisons	360 prisoners from 9 prisons in England and wales	This study assessed prisoners' perceptions of gang-event frequency in the UK.	Qualitative/ Quantitative Eliminated-post gang subject matter	Gang-related events were perceived as more frequent in all male categories of prison than in female institutions. Prisoners reported drug possession and prisoner groups being formed along regional origins as the most frequent gang related activities. Recidivists perceived higher levels of gang related activity than first time prisoners. Gang related variables also predicted prisoners' perceptions that groups of prisoners have

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						more control over events in the prison than do staff and that order in the prison may not be maintained.
241.	Wood, Moir & James (2009)	Prisoners' gang-related activity: The importance of bullying and moral disengagement.	N=141 adult male prisoners from a category B (medium to high security) prison in the south-east of England	An investigation into the relationship between gang-related activity and effective management of prisons in the UK.	Quantitative Gang Affiliation measure: Prisoner Gang Activities Questionnaire (Wood, 2002)	Prisoners most involved in gang-related activity were likely to have spent a longer total time in the prison system, be perpetrators of bullying and have high levels of moral disengagement. Findings also show that moral disengagement partially mediates the relationship between bullying and gang-related activity.
242.	Yablonsky (1959)	The delinquent gang as a near-group	N=40 gang affiliated youth	This paper is based on four years of research and direct work with some thirty delinquent gangs in New York City.	Qualitative	Mixed findings not directly relevant to review
243.	Yoder, Whitbeck & Hoyt (2003)	Gang involvement and membership among homeless and runaway youth.	N= 602 homeless and runaway youth in mid-western state.	The present study documented the extent of gang involvement and gang membership in homeless and runaway youth.	Quantitative Cross-sectional design Gang affiliation measure: self-report on four items identified by research team	Youth gang members and gang-involved youth reported more family legal problems, had been suspended from school more, ran away at a younger age, used more alcohol and drugs, were exposed to more deviant peers, and attempted suicide more than did non gang youth. In addition, youth gang members reported less parental monitoring, more severe abuse, more street

Appendix A: Included Scoping Review Papers Tabled

						victimization, and more deviant subsistence strategies than did either gang involved or non-involved youth.
244.	Zhang, Welte & Wieczorek (1999)	Youth gangs, drug use, and delinquency	Data from the first two waves of the Buffalo Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (n=625 males aged sixteen to nineteen in the area surrounding Buffalo, New York).	This study addressed the relationship among youth gangs, drug use, and delinquency by focusing on: (1) the effects of prior drug use and delinquency on gang membership; (2) the effect of gang membership on drug use and delinquency; and (3) the interaction effects of prior drug use and delinquency with gang membership on drug use and delinquency.	Quantitative Design: Cohort study (correlation study) utilising longitudinal data Gang membership Measure: self- report (current and past)	The data indicate that prior delinquency significantly affects gang membership, while prior drug use has no effect on gang membership. Gang membership has an effect on subsequent delinquency and drug use, although its effect on subsequent delinquency is fairly modest. Finally, there are interaction effects between gang membership and prior delinquency/drug use on subsequent delinquency/drug use.