

# Forebygging av gjengtilknytning blant unge under soning

Notat fra Kunnskapssenteret  
Systematisk litteratursøk med  
sortering  
Mars 2014

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Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fremskaffer og formidler kunnskap om effekt av metoder, virkemidler og tiltak og om kvalitet innen alle deler av helsetjenesten. Målet er å bidra til gode beslutninger slik at brukerne får best mulig helse- og velferdstjenester. Kunnskapsenteret er formelt et forvaltningsorgan under Helsedirektoratet, men har ingen myndighetsfunksjoner og kan ikke instrueres i faglige spørsmål.

Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten  
Oslo, mars 2014

# Hovedfunn

Velferdsseksjonen i Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag av Kriminalomsorgsdirektoratet å utføre et systematisk litteratursøk med påfølgende sortering av mulig relevante studier. Oppdraget var å identifisere empiriske studier som undersøker effekten av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge tilknytning til kriminelle gjenger blant unge under soning.

## Metode

Vi utarbeidet en søkestrategi for et systematisk litteratursøk. Det ble søkt i medisinske/sosialfaglige databaser etter empiriske studier med alle typer forskningsdesign. Søket ble utført i mars 2014. Parvis gikk forfatterne, uavhengig av hverandre, gjennom identifiserte referanser og vurderte relevans i forhold til inklusjonskriteriene. Vi sorterte deretter referansene etter type tiltak og studiedesign.

## Resultater

- Vi identifiserte totalt 2856 referanser. Av disse var 12 mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.
- Vi identifiserte én mulig relevant systematisk oversikt.
- Vi identifiserte fem kontrollerte studier. Disse studiene undersøkte effekten av tverrfaglige team, terapi, og arbeid på gjengtilknytning for unge under soning.
- Vi identifiserte ingen studier som kvalitativt utforsket erfaringer med slike tiltak.

I dette notatet har vi listet opp mulig relevante referanser, men vi har hverken lest dem i fulltekst, vurdert den metodiske kvaliteten eller sammenstilt funn og konklusjoner.

### Tittel:

Forebygging av gjengtilknytning blant unge under soning

### Publikasjonstype:

Systematisk  
litteratursøk med  
sortering

Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering er resultatet av å

- søke etter relevant litteratur ifølge en søkestrategi og
- eventuelt sortere denne litteraturen i grupper presentert med referanser og vanligvis sammendrag

### Svarer ikke på alt:

- Ingen kritisk vurdering av studienes kvalitet
- Ingen analyse eller sammenfatning av studiene
- Ingen anbefalinger

### Hvem står bak denne publikasjonen?

Kunnskapssenteret har gjennomført oppdraget etter forespørsel fra Kriminalomsorgsdirektoratet.

### Når ble litteratursøket utført?

Søk etter studier ble avsluttet i mars 2014.

# Key messages

The Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service commissioned a systematic search from The Social Research Unit at the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services. The aim was to identify studies that investigated effects of and experiences with interventions that aimed at preventing and reducing criminal gang-involvement among young people in detention.

## Methods

We conducted a systematic search for empirical studies, employing any kind of study design, in medical and social science databases. The search was conducted in March 2014. The authors independently assessed the identified references for inclusion/exclusion and discussed their assessments in pairs. We then sorted the references according to interventions and study design.

## Results

- We identified 2856 references in total. Among these, we considered 12 to be relevant according to the inclusion criteria.
- We identified one potentially relevant systematic review.
- We identified five controlled studies. These studies investigated the effect of multidisciplinary team programs, therapy and, employment.
- We did not identify any studies that qualitatively explored experiences with such programs.

We have sorted and listed all possibly relevant references, but we have neither read the papers in fulltext, critically appraised their methodological quality, nor synthesised their conclusions.

### Title:

Preventing gang-involvement among young people in detention

### Type of publication:

Systematic reference list

A systematic reference list is the result of a search for relevant literature according to a specific search strategy. The references resulting from the search are then grouped and presented with their abstracts.

### Doesn't answer everything:

- No critical evaluation of study quality
- No analysis or synthesis of the studies
- No recommendations

### Publisher:

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services

### Updated:

Last search for studies: March 2014.

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# Forord

Kriminalomsorgsdirektoratet har bestilt et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering for å identifisere studier som undersøker effekt av og erfaringer med intervensjoner som har til hensikt å forebygge tilknytning til kriminelle gjengmiljøer blant unge domfelte under soning.

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*Prosjektleder*

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# Innledning

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## Bakgrunn

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I Norge er unge mellom 18-20 år overrepresentert blant personer som er siktet og straffet (1). Unge domfelte kan være spesielt utsatt for rekruttering til kriminelle gjenger og miljøer mens man gjennomfører soningen. Man vet at gjengtilknytning øker sannsynligheten for å utøve kriminelle handlinger (2). En survey av tidligere og nåværende gjengmedlemmer blant unge innsatte i et nordamerikansk fengsel viste at ungdommene rapporterte at utdanning ikke hindret dem i å slutte seg til et gjengmiljø. Det å få veiledning og å være i en jobb eller arbeidspraksis var de tiltakene som ble vurdert som best av ungdommene (3). Kriminalomsorgen har bestilt et systematisk søk med sortert referanseliste for å få en oversikt over studier som har undersøkt effekt av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge tilknytning til kriminelle gjengmiljø blant unge under soning.

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## Definisjoner

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Kriminelle gjenger defineres av Politidirektoratet som en gruppe som holder sammen over tid og som utøver straffbare handlinger og/eller ordensforstyrrende og aggressiv adferd i det offentlige rom (1).

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## Styrker og svakheter ved litteratursøk med sortering

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Ved systematiske litteratursøk med sortering går man gjennom søkeresultatet for å identifisere relevante publikasjoner for problemstillingen. Dette gjøres basert på tittel og eventuelt sammendrag. Artiklene innhentes ikke i fulltekst. Det betyr at vi kan ha inkludert titler som kan vise seg ikke å være relevante ved gjennomlesning av fulltekst. Det gjør også at vi kan ha mistet relevante publikasjoner pga. manglende informasjon i sammendragene. Vi benytter kun bibliografiske databaser, samt søk etter grå litteratur i bl.a. Google, for å identifisere litteratur. Vi kan derfor ha gått



glipp av potensielt relevante studier som man kan finne ved søk i referanselister og kontakt med eksperter på fagfeltet.

I et litteratursøk med sortering gjennomføres ingen kvalitetsvurdering av artiklene. Ved en full forskningsoppsummering ville vi ha innhentet artiklene i fulltekst for endelig vurdering opp mot inklusjonskriteriene. Inkluderte studier ville i tillegg blitt vurdert for vitenskapelig/metodisk kvalitet, og resultatene ville blitt sammenstilt og diskutert.

En styrke ved systematiske litteratursøk med sortering er imidlertid at det gir et bilde av forskningslitteraturen som kan peke på områder med manglende kunnskap (få empiriske studier) eller områder hvor tilfanget av forskning er rikelig, og hvor det er behov for en systematisk oversikt.

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## **Problemstilling**

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Å identifisere studier som har undersøkt effekt av og erfaringer med tiltak som har til hensikt å forebygge tilknytning til kriminelle gjengmiljøer blant unge domfelte under soning.

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# Metode

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## Litteratursøk

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Vi søkte systematisk etter studier og systematiske oversikter i følgende databaser:

- Bibsys
- Campbell Library
- Cochrane Library (alle databaser)
- DARE
- ERIC
- ISI Science/Social Science Citation Index
- PsycINFO
- Medline
- Google scholar
- Open Sigle – System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe
- SSRN – Social Science Research Network e-library
- Social Care online
- Sociological abstracts
- BRÅ
- NCJRS (National Criminal Justice Reference Center)

Søket ble avsluttet i mars 2014.

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## Begrunnelse for valg av søkestrategi

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Prosjektleder planla en søkestrategi i samarbeid med forskningsbibliotekar. Forskningsbibliotekaren utførte søket i samtlige databaser med unntak av Google Scholar og BRÅ som prosjektleder søkte i. Den fullstendige søkestrategien finnes i vedlegg til denne rapporten. Søket er gjort for hele tidsperioden databasene dekker bakover i tid.

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## Inklusjonskriterier

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<b>Populasjon:</b>	Unge domfelte mellom 15-25 år under soning.
<b>Tiltak:</b>	Alle typer forebyggende tiltak, som behandling (rus, psykiatri), mestrings tiltak, konfliktråd, kvalifiseringstiltak (arbeid, kurs, utdanning), gjeldsordninger, tverretattlig samarbeid etc.
<b>Sammenlikning:</b>	Ikke relevant – alle typer empiriske studier inkluderes i dette prosjektet, også design uten sammenlikningsgrupper.
<b>Utfall:</b>	Selvrapportert mindre eller ingen gjengtilknytning etter soning, deltakelse i skole/arbeid etter soning, tilbakefall/kontakt med rettsystemet og liknende.
<b>Studiedesign</b>	Ingen begrensning på studiedesign.
<b>Språk:</b>	Ikke presisert

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## Artikkelutvelging

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Forskerne gikk parvis gjennom alle titler og sammendrag for å vurdere relevans i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene. Vurderingene gjorde de uavhengig av hverandre. Inklusjon eller eksklusjon ble avgjort ved konsensus.

Vi identifiserte mange studier av intervensjoner rettet mot gjengmiljøer, men der ungdommene ikke var under soning. Disse studiene oppfylte dermed ikke inklusjonskriteriene og er blitt ekskludert i denne rapporten.

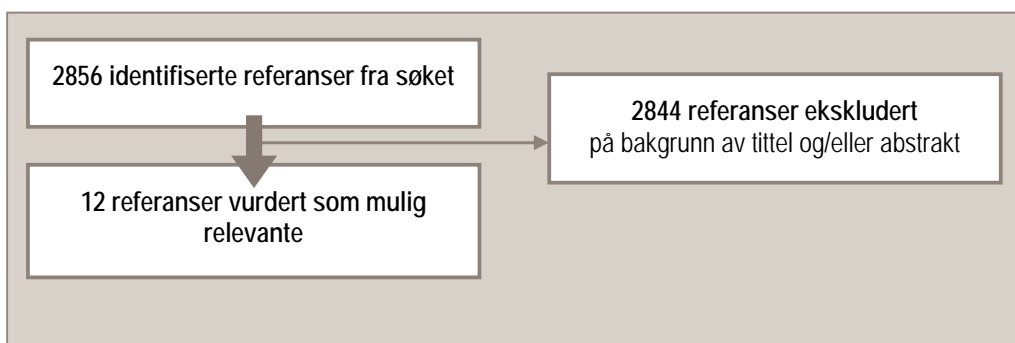
Utvelging av litteratur var kun basert på tittel og sammendrag. Vi bestilte ikke fulltekst av artiklene.

# Resultat

## Resultat av søket

Søket resulterte i 2856 referanser. Vi vurderte 12 av de identifiserte referansene til å være mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.

*Figur 1. Flytskjema over identifisert litteratur*



## Resultat av sorteringen

De mulig relevante publikasjonene er sortert etter type studiedesign (tabell 1).

**Tabell 1:** Antall studier sortert etter studiedesign

Studiedesign	12 studier
<b>Systematisk oversikt</b>	1
<b>Eksperiment</b> (randomisert/ikke-randomisert kontrollert design)	5
<b>Tverrsnittstudie</b> (en gruppe)	2
<b>Mixed methods design</b>	2
<b>Ikke oppgitt type design</b>	2

En av publikasjonene er en systematisk oversikt. I de elleve andre studiene har man undersøkt åtte ulike typer tiltak. I det følgende presenterer vi de inkluderte studienes titler og sammendrag etter type tiltak: terapi; arbeidstiltak (Behavioral Employment Program); "gang reduction and suppress program" (GRASP); organisert sport; tverrfaglig samarbeid; portforbud og elektronisk fotlenke; egne fengselsavdelinger med kun innsatte uten gjengtilknytning og; "proactive prison gang management strategies". På side 18-19 har vi sortert titlene etter type studiedesign.

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## **Tittel og sammendrag sortert etter type tiltak**

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### **• Systematisk oversikt**

Jason Gravel; Martin Bouchard; Karine Descormiers; Jennifer S. Wong; Carlo Morsell (2013) **Keeping Promises: A Systematic Review and a New Classification of Gang Control Strategies**, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41:4 pp.228-242.

The authors first argue that current frameworks for comparing similar gang-control strategies, along with evaluation designs, are inadequate for determining the effectiveness of gang-control strategies. This article proposes a new classification of gang-control strategies that facilitates systematic comparisons among types of programs; it also proposes the use of logic models that explain different types of gang-control strategies. Regarding the proposed classification of gang-control strategies, there are five proposed broad categories: prevention, gang activity regulation, corrections-based interventions, comprehensive, and holistic. These broad categories are broken down into subtypes that further specify distinctions between various types of approaches within each broad category. The subcategories of prevention are prevention awareness and gang membership prevention. The subcategories of gang activity regulation are gang alternatives, gang activity prevention, and gang activity suppression. Subcategories for the corrections-based category are prison-based gang interventions and probation-based gang interventions. Comprehensive strategies include at least one strategy from the prevention category and at least two strategies in the gang activity regulation category. The classification of holistic strategies requires two criteria; it must include at least four strategies from the overall typology, including one from each of the prevention, gang activity regulation, and justice system-based intervention categories. Also, the strategies must be managed by the same organization or under close contact among the various organizations responsible for each strategy. Logic evaluation models and their respective activities are outlined for each of the gang strategy categories. The evaluation domains for each program type are grouped under "Activities," "Output," and "Outcomes." The proposals are based on a

review of 45 selected gang-control strategy evaluation reports obtained from a literature review. 2 tables, 1 figure, and 95 references

- **Terapi**

Briseno J. B. 2012 **Multisystemic therapy as an intervention for adolescent gang involvement**, Thesis (M.S.W.) California State University, Los Angeles.

Gang affiliation is a significant and growing problem in the United States and California has the highest rate of imprisonment with many low socio-economic status (SES) communities affected throughout Los Angeles County. Multisystemic therapy (MST) has been shown to have positive outcomes among juveniles who are at risk for developing antisocial or criminal behaviors. This research project will apply multisystemic therapy (MST) among juvenile offenders currently incarcerated in Central Juvenile Hall to assess outcomes on gang affiliation and recidivism. A quantitative experimental design study will be conducted to determine the outcomes of MST in Reducing Youth Gang Involvement (RYGI), a clinical therapy program currently in use at Central Juvenile Hall. Outcomes of the intervention will be tested by assessing changes between two groups in the variables of antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and violent criminal activities.

Di Placido, Chantal; Simon, Terri L.; Witte, Treena D.; Gu, Deqiang; Wong, Stephen C. P. 2006. **Treatment of Gang Members Can Reduce Recidivism and Institutional Misconduct**. Law and Human Behavior, Vol 30(1), 93-114

Gang violence creates serious safety and security concerns in the community and prisons. Treated gang and nongang members recidivated significantly less in a 24-month follow-up than their untreated matched controls. Treatment consisted of high intensity cognitive-behavioral programs that follow the risk, need, and responsivity principles (Andrews & Bonta, 2003). The treated gang members who recidivated violently after treatment received significantly shorter sentences (i.e. they committed less serious offences) than their untreated matched controls. 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. Effective correctional treatment should be considered as one of the approaches in the management and rehabilitation of incarcerated gang members.

- **Arbeid (Behavioral Employment Program)**

McDaniel D. D. (2011) **Reducing gang involvement through employment: A pilot intervention.** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: *The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 71(9-B), pp 5797.

Gang-related activity exacts a heavy toll in terms of morbidity and mortality, law enforcement and corrections resources, and quality of life. Previous intervention efforts to reduce gang involvement have had negligible effects, and current knowledge about the processes that redirect youth away from gangs is limited. This dissertation attempts to contribute to our understanding of gang-related treatment process by examining the relationship between employment and gang involvement within the context of a pilot employment-focused intervention for gang-involved youth. A sample of 27 gang-involved, juvenile offenders were recruited from the Los Angeles Department of Probation and randomly assigned to either the Behavioral Employment Program (BEP) or usual probation services (US). Both within-subjects analyses (i.e., pooled time series) and between-subjects analyses (i.e., multiple regression) examined the impact of BEP-initiated employment on gang involvement. Increased employment was significantly related to reductions in gang involvement for within- and between-subjects analyses. Although no association between treatment condition and increased employment was found, BEP led to marginally significant reductions in gang involvement at 6-months post-entry. Employment programs for gang-involved youth are common in community settings, although empirical support for such programs is rare. Results from this study offer initial support for BEP and the continued use of employment as a strategy to reduce gang involvement. Confirmation of these promising findings will require future research with larger samples.

- **Gang reduction and suppress program (GRASP)**

Meltzer GR. (2002) **Evaluation of a probation department gang reduction and suppression program (California).** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: *The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 62(11-B), pp 5383.

Society's efforts to address youth gang problems have led to the development of numerous prevention, intervention, and suppression programs. This study was the first program evaluation assessing the effectiveness of a probation department Gang Reduction and Suppression Program (GRASP). The participants for this study were a total of 45 gang-involved adolescent males on probation from the San Bernardino County Probation Department who were court mandated to attend the program. Pre and post-treatment measures included the Law Questionnaire, How I Think Questionnaire, Stages of Change Scale, Gang Affiliation Questionnaire, and a Satisfaction Questionnaire (post-intervention). This applied research study included both outcome and process evaluation components. Results indicate that program participation increased participants' knowledge about the laws and enhanced penalties for gang involvement, and concern about the risks and dangers of gang involvement.

Results did not indicate a significant change in self-serving cognitive distortions or attitudes toward their "main problem" behavior or gang involvement post-intervention. A significant pretest correlation was found between gang affiliation and self-serving cognitive distortions and readiness for change, and used as a covariate in data analysis. In addition, recidivism rates were reported at 3 and 6 months post-intervention. Results of the process evaluation indicate that participants evaluated the program as being helpful, overall. They gave the highest program rating to learning more about the laws, penalties and dangers of gang-related activities, followed by learning more about education and career choices. Recommendations to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the current program and for the purpose of developing guidelines for future programs were provided to the San Bernardino County Probation Department and GRASP program coordinators. The results, information, and recommendations obtained from this study may provide important information regarding future program intervention strategies, procedures, and delivery.

#### • **Organisert sport**

Poole CN (2011) **Organized sport as an intervention for juvenile re-offending: Effects on self-esteem, coping styles and goal setting skills.** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering Vol 71(9-B), pp 5828.

The large number of juvenile detainees in California is a problem for the community, policy makers, and the justice system. Researchers are striving to find better alternatives for prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation. Recent research has turned toward organized sport as a possible protective factor for juvenile delinquency. The current study sought to identify which factors of the organized sport program are most important to crime reduction. Quantitative measures of social skills, self-esteem and other protective and risk factors were collected at baseline and follow-up and compared with data collected from youth who did not participate in sports programs. In addition, qualitative data was collected to examine the motivating factors to participate in sports. Regression analysis was utilized to examine how participating in sports while incarcerated would affect various outcomes including rates of recidivism, self-esteem, coping styles, and goal setting. Although the quantitative measures did not support a statistically significant effect of sports intervention on recidivism, the feedback from the youth revealed variables of importance and factors to be considered in future research efforts. The addition of qualitative interviews permitted for gathering of information that may prove helpful to judges seeking alternate ways to reduce juvenile recidivism. This study provides support for the value of protective factors stemming from sports participation, including self-esteem building, sense of belonging, self-worth and attachment relationships with coaches. These factors may have an effect on recidivism. If youth offenders can be matched



with individually meaningful intervention that instills and promotes these certain qualities attested to throughout the qualitative interviews, the chances for more successful outcome will increase. Further analysis of the data revealed the possibility that youth who participated in sports while incarcerated were less likely to be in a gang or in favor of gangs at follow-up. Future research should aim to understand the relationship between organized sports and gang membership.

#### • Tverrfaglig samarbeid

Schram PJ, Gaines LK. (2005) **Examining delinquent nongang members and delinquent gang members: A Comparison of Juvenile Probationers at Intake and Outcomes.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice Vol 3(2), pp 99-115.

This study examines differences between juvenile gang and nongang members participating in a juvenile probation program designed to identify and intervene with youth considered to be high risk for subsequent criminal and delinquent activity. After participating in the Multidisciplinary Team Program, both gang and nongang members significantly improved their grade point average, lowered the number of classes missed, and reduced the number of suspensions. Both groups also improved on family functioning and a decrease in reported alcohol and substance abuse. There were also improvements for gang and nongang members concerning subsequent delinquent activity. The results suggest that at some levels, gang affiliation is not an impediment to treatment programming. A limitation to the study was that gang membership was based on self-report and law enforcement identification, which results in false positive and false negative designations. Additionally, the nongang group may have included youths who escaped being identified as gang members.

Pamela J. Schram; Larry K. Gaines (2007) **Comparing the Effects of Treatment on Female Juvenile Gang and Non-Gang Members,** , *Women & Criminal Justice* Volume:18 Issue:4 Pages:1-15.

The results revealed that two factors were significantly related to rearrests: female offenders not completing the MDT program (or traditional probation), and female offenders not living with their natural parent(s). The MDT program focused on incorporating risk factors to treat first-time female offenders; the program included both gang members and nongang members. These high risk youths experience problems in school, with their families, and peers, as well as potential dangers to their health and development. The MDT program was developed to help these youths by identifying juvenile offenders early in an effort to maximize the effectiveness of interventions and to deter these individuals from further delinquency. Coordinated teams of professionals from social services, mental health, public health, probation, and the community developed a treatment plan that would address the specific

needs of this category of juveniles, as well as their families. The sample for the evaluation was randomly selected during the intake phase of the program. After any juvenile was identified, a risk assessment was administered, including a test for risk factors in four critical areas: family issues, school, substance abuse, and delinquency. Youths who received a positive score in at least three of the four categories were considered high risk. These youths were then referred to the MDT program for random assignment. If the individual was randomly assigned to the treatment group, the juvenile was referred by the intake officer to an MDT within his or her geographical area. If the juvenile was randomly assigned to the control group, she was referred to regular juvenile probation and processed through the system as standard manner. Of the 182 female juvenile offenders in the program sample, 107 were not rearrested either during the program for 6 months following completion of the program (or traditional probation).

### **Evaluation of the Riverside Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention and Suppression**

Irving A. Spergel; Kwai M. Wa; Rolando V. Sosa 2003

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=209188>

This report presents the methodology and findings of the evaluation of Riverside's (California) Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program, which was part of the national evaluation of the model gang program promoted under grants from the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The OJJDP model involved multiple agencies interactively addressing individual youth, family members, and gang peers. The five core model strategies were community mobilization, social intervention, provision of social opportunities, suppression/social control, and organizational change and development. The Riverside project, which was established in 1995 as a test of the OJJDP model, changed its name to BRIDGE (Building Resources for the Intervention and Deterrence of Gang Engagement) in 1999. Its 5-year (1995-2000) period of operations focused on two areas of the city with high rates of gang crime, with another gang-crime community selected as a comparison area. The program, established as a pilot effort, initially targeted gang-involved youth 12 to 21 years old who were on probation and involved in violent gang activity. One of the strongest components of the project was the employment-training and participation program of the Riverside Department of Human Resources. Also, two Riverside Police Department lieutenants assigned to the project had critical influence in community mobilization of agencies, program innovation, and administration. The evaluation involved a quasi-experimental design and multiple sources of data on project activities and outcomes. Measured outcomes focused on arrests of program and comparison youth. Program youth were three times as successful in the odds ratio of success to failure in reducing arrests for serious violence; they also had

a lower ratio of failure to success for repeat drug arrests. Apparently the project did not reduce youth's membership and involvement in gangs relative to that of comparison youth during the project period.

- **Portforbud og elektronisk fotlenke**

Ross Deuchar (2012) **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**, *Criminology & Criminal Justice* Volume:12 Issue:2, Pages:113-128.

Concerns about youth gang violence and offending have occurred in developed societies across the globe, and a plethora of youth justice sanctions have arisen in response to this. This article is focused upon an empirical study of 20 young men from socially deprived areas of the west of Scotland, whose involvement in individualized offending emerged from their earlier participation 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. The findings indicate that the sanctions had some limited success in reducing anti-social capital in the young offenders' lives, particularly when they were complemented by mechanisms for rehabilitation and care. However, when used in isolation the sanctions often failed to build pro-social capital and, in some cases, functioned as an additional social strain conducive to further criminal offending. The article ends with some suggested implications for future youth justice policy decisions, and calls for wider research into the impact of criminal justice sanctions on young offenders and families.

- **Fengselsavdelinger med bare innsatte uten gjengtilknytning**

L Gransky; E L Cowles, (1999) **Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Gang- Free Environment Program**

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=176904&SelectedRange=init&SelectedSearchItems=init>

Historically, Illinois has reported one of the highest concentrations of prison gang members across the Nation. In addition to perpetuating criminal activity, gang members threaten and intimidate other inmates and often challenge correctional administrators for control over prisons. Illinois is apparently the first State correctional system to separate inmates who are not involved with gangs from those who are gang members; the effort should be of considerable interest to both the correctional practitioner and researchers. A process evaluation conducted in 1998 involved an in-depth study of the TCC environment, a comparison of three minimum-security prisons in downstate Illinois, and the collection of Illinois Department of Correc-

tions (IDOC) central office staff opinions and system- level data. Seven data sources were used: staff interviews, inmate and staff surveys, inmate focus groups, site observation, IDOC Offender Tracking System data, TCC operational indicators, and document review. The evaluation concluded that the TCC successfully implemented a program that parallels its institutional mission. The key facets of the TCC are a gang-free environment that provides a safe, secure, and humane living and working condition where inmates can make lifestyle changes. To varying degrees, efforts toward this end have been successful; for example, most believe the TCC is free of gang pressures, and the inmate selection process is relatively successful. Furthermore, staff believe the TCC environment now is safer for both inmates and staff, and preliminary positive results have been achieved with Lifestyle Redirection. TCC staff are currently considering two changes: the development of a "flag droppers" program, which would be a place to house inmates who wish to drop their gang affiliation; and an expansion of the Lifestyle Redirection effort. This evaluation report provides cautionary statements regarding the development of these two programs. Appended evaluation instruments and supplementary information on methodology.

- **Proactive prison gang management strategies**

Fong, R. S. & Buentello, S. (1991). **The detection of prison gang development: An empirical assessment.** 55, 66-69.

Explored proactive prison gang management strategies by analyzing data from questionnaires that were returned by 181 individuals who met the following criteria: rank of sergeant or above, 5 or more yrs of service, and 5 or more yrs of experience dealing with prison gangs. 11 relevant activities were identified as indicators of prison gang development (PGD) including inmate requests for protective custody, inmate disciplinary violations of contraband possession, secret racial groupings of inmates, and inmate informants reporting the emergence of inmate cliques. Recommendations for success in the detection of PGD are given.

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## **Tittel sortert etter type studiedesign**

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- **Systematisk oversikt**

Gravel, J., Bouchard, M., Descormiers K., Wong J. S., Morsell, C. 2013. Keeping Promises: A Systematic Review and a New Classification of Gang Control Strategies, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41:4, pp.228-42.

- **Eksperiment**

Briseno J. B. 2012. *Multisystemic therapy as an intervention for adolescent gang involvement*. Thesis (M.S.W.) California State University, Los Angeles.

McDaniel, D. D. 2011. Reducing gang involvement through employment: A pilot intervention. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering*, 71(9-B), pp 5797.

Schram, P.J. & Gaines, L.K. 2007. Comparing the Effects of Treatment on Female Juvenile Gang and Non-Gang Members, *Women & Criminal Justice*, 18 (4), pp.1-15.

Di Placido, Chantal; Simon, Terri L.; Witte, Treena D.; Gu, Deqiang; Wong, Stephen C. P. 2006. Treatment of Gang Members Can Reduce Recidivism and Institutional Misconduct. *Law and Human Behavior*, 30(1), 93-114

Spergel, I.A., Wa, K.M., Sosa, R.V. 2003. *Evaluation of the Riverside Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention and Suppression*.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=209188>

#### • Tverrsnittstudie

Fong, R. S. & Buentello, S. (1991). The detection of prison gang development: An empirical assessment. 55, 66-69.

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/fedpro55&div=14&id=&page=>

Meltzer, G. R. 2002. Evaluation of a probation department gang reduction and suppression program (California). *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 62, pp 5383.

#### • Mixed methods

Gransky, L. & Cowles, E. L. 1999. *Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Gang-Free Environment Program*. Center for Legal Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield.

Poole C.,N. 2011. Organized sport as an intervention for juvenile re-offending: Effects on self-esteem, coping styles and goal setting skills. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 71, pp 5828.

#### • Ikke oppgitt design

Deuchar, R. 2012. 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, *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 12:2, pp.113-128.

Schram, P. J. & Gaines, L. K. 2005. Examining delinquent nongang members and delinquent gang members: A Comparison of Juvenile Probationers at Intake and Outcomes. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 3:2, pp 99-115

## Referanseliste for de inkluderte studiene

Briseno J. B. 2012. *Multisystemic therapy as an intervention for adolescent gang involvement*. Thesis (M.S.W.) California State University, Los Angeles.

Deuchar, R. 2012. 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, *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 12 (2), 113-128.

Di Placido, Chantal; Simon, Terri L.; Witte, Treena D.; Gu, Deqiang; Wong, Stephen C. P. 2006. Treatment of Gang Members Can Reduce Recidivism and Institutional Misconduct. *Law and Human Behavior*, 30(1), 93-114

Fong, R. S. & Buentello, S. (1991). The detection of prison gang development: An empirical assessment. 55, 66-69.  
<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/fedpro55&div=14&id=&page=>

Gransky, L. & Cowles, E. L. 1999. *Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Gang- Free Environment Program*. Center for Legal Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield.

Gravel, J., Bouchard, M., Descormiers K., Wong J. S., Morsell, C. 2013. Keeping Promises: A Systematic Review and a New Classification of Gang Control Strategies, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41 (4), 228-42.

McDaniel, D. D. 2011. Reducing gang involvement through employment: A pilot intervention. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 71(9-B), pp 5797.

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Poole C.,N. 2011. Organized sport as an intervention for juvenile re-offending: Effects on self-esteem, coping styles and goal setting skills. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* Vol 71, pp 5828.

Schram, P.J. & Gaines, L.K. 2007. Comparing the Effects of Treatment on Female Juvenile Gang and Non-Gang Members, *Women & Criminal Justice*, 18 (4), 1-15.

Schram, P. J. & Gaines, L. K. 2005. Examining delinquent nongang members and delinquent gang members: A Comparison of Juvenile Probationers at Intake and Outcomes. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 3 (2), 99-115.

Spergel, I.A., Wa, K.M., Sosa, R.V. 2003. *Evaluation of the Riverside Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention and Suppression*.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=209188>

## **Referanser**

1. *Den organiserte kriminaliteten i Norge -trender og utfordringer 2013-2014*. Kripos.
2. Melde, C. & Esbensen, F-A. (2012). Gangs and violence. Disentangling the impact of gang membership on the level and nature of offending. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, on-line publication. DOI 10.1007/s10940-112-9164-z
3. Houston, J. (1996). What works: the search for excellence in gang intervention programs. *Journal of Gang Research*, 3:Spr-16



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# Vedlegg 1

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## Søkestrategier

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Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1946 to February Week 2 2014>, Ovid MEDLINE(R)  
In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations <February 21, 2014>

221 treff

Search Strategy:

- 
- 1 Prisoners/ (12055)
  - 2 Criminals/ (922)
  - 3 exp Crime/ (103286)
  - 4 Prisons/ (7079)
  - 5 delinquen\*.tw. (5348)
  - 6 (prison\* or jail\* or gaol\* or penitentiary\* or correctional\* or imprison\* or  
incarcerat\* or detention or penal institution\* or juve\* or pen\*).tw. (430933)
  - 7 (restorative justice or probation\* or punishment\*).tw. (5874)
  - 8 (criminal? or perpetrator\*).tw. (15278)
  - 9 (convict\* or offend\* or inmate\*).tw. (18290)
  - 10 or/1-9 (553079)
  - 11 Juvenile Delinquency/ (7136)
  - 12 juvenil\* delinquen\*.tw. (948)
  - 13 11 or 12 (7343)
  - 14 10 or 13 (554740)
  - 15 (prevent\* or counter\* or interven\*).tw. (1542072)
  - 16 pc.fs. (998223)
  - 17 (leave or leaving or left or abandon\* or desert\*).tw. (544460)
  - 18 anti-gang\*.tw. (504)
  - 19 or/15-18 (2684620)
  - 20 gang?.tw. (964)
  - 21 (group\* adj3 criminal\*).tw. (132)
  - 22 20 or 21 (1092)
  - 23 10 and 22 (536)
  - 24 19 and 23 (221)

Database: Embase <1974 to 2014 Week 08>

221 treff

Search Strategy:

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- 1 delinquency/ (2746)
- 2 prisoner/ (11846)
- 3 offender/ (7782)
- 4 exp crime/ (66023)
- 5 prison/ (11516)
- 6 delinquen\*.tw. (6923)
- 7 (prison\* or jail\* or gaol\* or penitentiary\* or correctional\* or imprison\* or incarcerat\* or detention or penal institution\* or juvenile\* or pen\*).tw. (540005)
- 8 (restorative justice or probation\* or punishment\*).tw. (7540)
- 9 (criminal? or perpetrator\*).tw. (20809)
- 10 (convict\* or offend\* or inmate\*).tw. (25100)
- 11 or/1-10 (633002)
- 12 juvenile delinquency/ (7931)
- 13 juvenil\* delinquen\*.tw. (1219)
- 14 or/12-13 (8142)
- 15 "prevention and control"/ (1967)
- 16 prevention/ (170502)
- 17 (prevent\* or counter\* or interven\*).tw. (2012734)
- 18 pc.fs. (1021522)
- 19 anti-gang?.tw. (1)
- 20 (leave? or leaving or left or abandon\* or desert\*).tw. (806736)
- 21 or/15-20 (3489089)
- 22 gang/ (161)
- 23 gang?.tw. (1387)
- 24 (group\* adj3 criminal\*).tw. (189)
- 25 or/22-24 (1602)
- 26 21 and 25 and (11 or 14) (221)

Database: PsycINFO <1806 to February Week 3 2014>

500 treff

Search Strategy:

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- 1 exp Criminal Behavior/ (21372)
- 2 exp Perpetrators/ (20357)
- 3 exp Crime/ (76172)
- 4 exp Correctional Institutions/ (7088)
- 5 Incarceration/ (3201)

6 Criminal Conviction/ (945)  
7 delinquen\*.tw. (22245)  
8 (prison\* or jail\* or gaol\* or penitentiary\* or correctional\* or imprison\* or  
incarcerat\* or detention or penal institution\* or juve\* or pen\*).tw. (87592)  
9 (restorative justice or probation\* or punishment\*).tw. (18357)  
10 (criminal? or perpetrator\*).tw. (37299)  
11 (convict\* or offend\* or inmate\*).tw. (40373)  
12 or/1-11 (206549)  
13 exp Juvenile Delinquency/ (15938)  
14 juvenil\* delinquen\*.tw. (5669)  
15 or/13-14 (17820)  
16 Prevention/ (20717)  
17 Crime Prevention/ (2239)  
18 (prevent\* or counter\* or interven\*).tw. (395325)  
19 (leave or leaving or left or abandon\* or desert\*).tw. (101249)  
20 anti-gang\*.tw. (65)  
21 or/16-20 (489513)  
22 exp Gangs/ (1224)  
23 gang?.tw. (2730)  
24 (group\* adj3 criminal\*).tw. (399)  
25 or/22-24 (3138)  
26 12 or 15 (206549)  
27 21 and 25 and 26 (500)

Cochrane Library

24.02.2014

21 treff

#1 (group\* near/3 criminal\*):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)

#2 (gang or gangs or anti-gang or anti-gangs):ti,ab,kw

#3 #1 or #2

CRD

24.02.2014

19 treff

(gang or gangs or anti-gang or anti-gangs) OR ((group\* adj3 criminal\*) or (criminal\*  
adj3 group\*))

ProQuest 28.02 2014

ERIC; Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts  
940 treff

[\(SU.EXACT.EXPLODE\("Crime Prevention" OR "Delinquency Prevention"\) OR SU.EXACT\("Intervention"\) OR SU.EXACT\("Dropout Prevention"\) OR SU.EXACT\("Prevention"\) OR AB, TI\(prevent\\* OR counter\\* OR interven\\*\) OR AB, TI\(leave OR leaving OR left OR abandon\\* OR desert\\* OR anti-gang\\*\)\) AND \(AB, TI\(group\\* NEAR/3 criminal\\*\) OR AB, TI\(gang?\) OR SU.EXACT\("Gangs"\) OR SU.EXACT\("Juvenile Gangs"\)\)](#)

**Database:** PubMed

**Dato:** 05.12.2013

**Antall treff:** 8

Search	Query	Items found
<u>#11</u>	Search (#10 and pubstatusaheadofprint)	<u>8</u>
<u>#10</u>	Search (#5 and #8 and #9)	<u>447</u>
<u>#9</u>	Search (gang[title/abstract] or gangs[title/abstract] or anti-gang[title/abstract] or anti-gangs[title/abstract] or (group*[title/abstract] and criminal*[title/abstract]))	<u>3082</u>
<u>#8</u>	Search (#6 or #7)	<u>2014414</u>
<u>#5</u>	Search (#3 or #4)	<u>61209</u>
<u>#7</u>	Search (leave[title/abstract] or leaving[title/abstract] or left[title/abstract] or abandon*[title/abstract] or desert*[title/abstract])	<u>544472</u>
<u>#6</u>	Search (prevent*[title/abstract] or counter*[title/abstract] or interven*[title/abstract])	<u>1530473</u>
<u>#4</u>	Search ("Juvenile Delinquency"[Mesh:NoExp] or (juvenil*[title/abstract] and delinquen*[title/abstract]))	<u>7387</u>
<u>#3</u>	Search (#1 and #2)	<u>59051</u>
<u>#2</u>	Search ("Prisoners"[Mesh:NoExp] or "Criminals"[Mesh:NoExp] or "Crime"[Mesh] or "Prisons"[Mesh:NoExp] or delinquen*[title/abstract] or prison*[title/abstract] or jail*[title/abstract] or gaol*[title/abstract] or penitentiary*[title/abstract] or correctional*[title/abstract] or imprison*[title/abstract] or incarcerat*[title/abstract] or detention[title/abstract] or "penal institution"[title/abstract] or "penal institutions"[title/abstract] or juve[title/abstract] or	<u>154899</u>

Search	Query	Items found
	pen[title/abstract] or "restorative justice"[title/abstract] or probation*[title/abstract] or punishment*[title/abstract] or criminal[title/abstract] or criminals[title/abstract] or perpetrator*[title/abstract] or convict*[title/abstract] or offend*[title/abstract] or inmate*[title/abstract])	
#1	Search ("Adolescent"[Mesh:NoExp] or "Young Adult"[Mesh:NoExp] or "Child"[Mesh:NoExp] or "Adolescent Behavior"[Mesh:NoExp] or adolescen*[title/abstract] or teenager*[title/abstract] or teen[title/abstract] or teens[title/abstract] or youth*[title/abstract] or youngster*[title/abstract] or (young[title/abstract] and (person*[title/abstract] or adult*[title/abstract] or people*[title/abstract] or man[title/abstract] or men[title/abstract] or woman[title/abstract] or women[title/abstract]))) or juvenil*[title/abstract] or child*[title/abstract] or minor*[title/abstract])	<u>2957236</u>

**Database:** Bibsys

**Dato:** 22.01.2014

**Antall treff:** 13

gjeng\* AND (straff\* OR soning\* OR samfunnsstraff\*)

**Database:** SSRN

**Dato:** 22.01.2014

**Antall treff:** 215

gang\*

**Database:** Social Care Online

**Dato:** 22.01.2014

**Antall treff:** 105

gang\* (+ filtrert på *research*)

**Database:** Open sigle

**Dato:** 22.01.2014

**Antall treff:** 93

gang\* (+ filtrert på henholdsvis *Sociology, social studies, welfare studies, social services; Humanities, psychology and social sciences general; Labour studies*)

**Database:** NCJRS

**Dato:** 22.01.2014

**Antall treff:** 500

gang\*