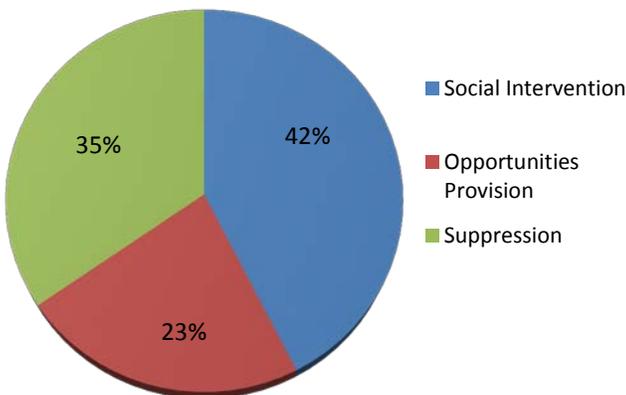


# Lynn Shannon CSI, 2015

**Funded Partners:** Catholic Charities North, Family and Children’s Service of Greater Lynn, Lynn Housing Authority & Neighborhood Development, Lynn Police Department, Straight Ahead Ministries, Lynn Parks & Recreation Department, Lysoa, Inc.

This initiative is funded by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, Justice and Prevention Division, Daniel Bennett, Secretary

**Figure 1. Lynn Shannon CSI 2015 Funding Allocation: \$283,360**



## Highlights of Shannon Participants:

### Funded Population:

- 9 funded programs
- 1410 youth served
  - 78 known to be gang involved

### Employment:

- 28 participated in an employment program
- 16 had subsidized summer employment

### Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 138 hot spot patrols completed
- 97 arrests made during Shannon funded operations

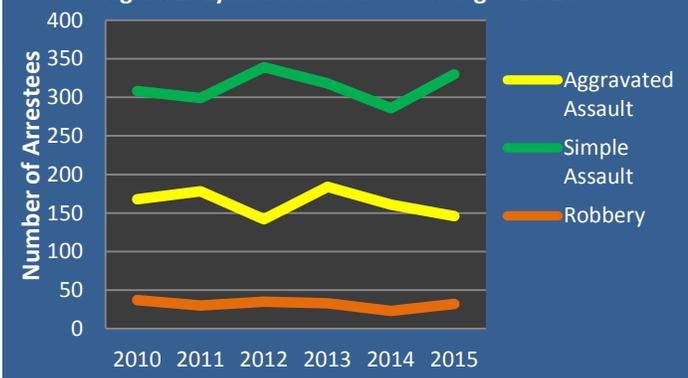
### Personal Development:

- 90 received case management
- 128 participated in youth development programs
- 2612 youth contacts made by street outreach workers

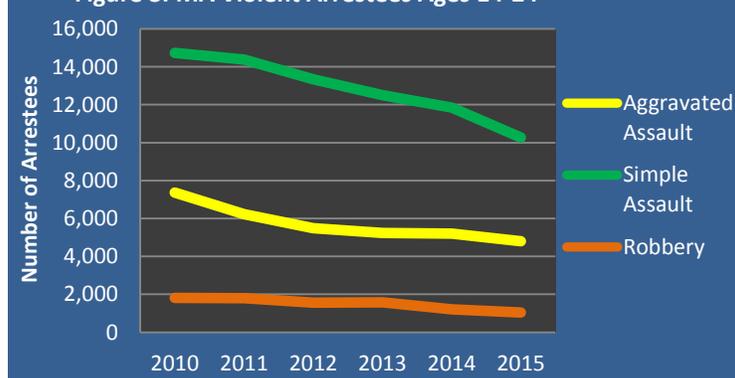
**Community Gang Problem:** The ten most active gangs in Lynn are the MOBB 15, Crips, Bloods, Deuce Boyz, Magnolia Street Steelers, The Unknowns, the Shep Side, E-Block, Hoover Crips and the Gangsta Disciples. Lynn schools are experiencing many violent incidents like fights and assaults with an increasing number of students in possession of weapons. By mid-2015, Lynn Police Department reported 273 shots fired, an increase from the year before. Drug and weapon trafficking are common gang activities in Lynn. Yet, Lynn Police report that gangs are becoming increasingly discrete in conducting street level drug sales, and advertising gang membership overall, making it challenging to crack down on their activities. Opioid overdoses are an increasing problem.

**Shannon Strategy:** In 2015, Lynn received \$283,360 in Shannon CSI funds to address youth violence through suppression, prevention, social intervention, new academic and employment opportunities, and community mobilization. Lynn utilizes street outreach and case management to engage high-risk and gang involved youth in services. Partners offer drop-in centers to connect with at-risk youth; provide educational activities and job training; and educate the community about gang trends. All partners participate in decision-making about strategies. Lynn CSI utilizes a common partner-wide approach to determine program eligibility and enhance coordination across all programs. As Figure 2 shows, over the past five years of Shannon CSI funding, Lynn has experienced a decline in the number of arrests for aggravated assaults for youth ages 14-24 years.

**Figure 2. Lynn Violent Arrestees Ages 14-24**



**Figure 3. MA Violent Arrestees Ages 14-24**

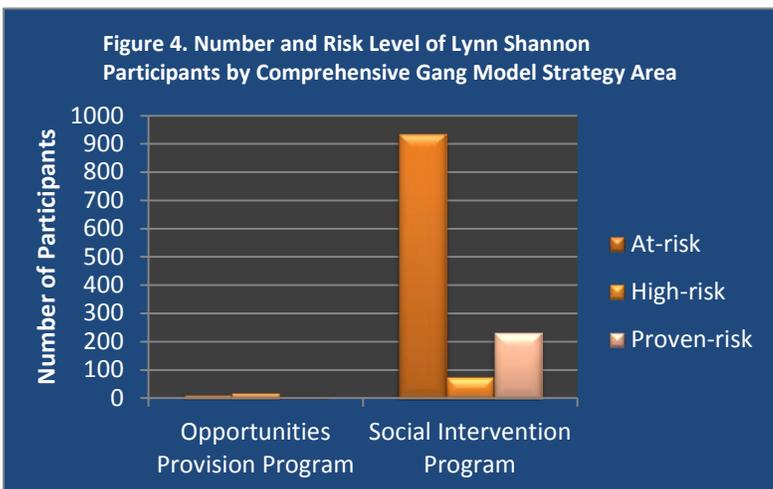


### Community Risk Factors

Each community receiving Shannon CSI funds must demonstrate a need for funding based on a high number of risk factors present in the community which perpetuates youth and gang violence. One fifth of Lynn’s population lives in poverty, which is almost double the state rate of 11.4%. Within the public schools, almost half of the student population is categorized as economically disadvantaged. The four year school dropout rate is 12.9%, more than double the state rate. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many Lynn youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged communities.

	Lynn	State
<b>Poverty/ Unemployment</b>		
Poverty <sup>a</sup>	21.0%	11.4%
Economically Disadvantaged <sup>b</sup>	46.2%	26.3%
Unemployment rate	5.1%	4.6%
<b>Education/ School Performance</b>		
Graduation rate	74.9%	87.3%
Dropout rate	12.9%	5.1%
ELL Students	18.8%	8.5%
Suspension rate	8.1%	2.9%
Bachelor’s Degree (25+)	18.8%	39.4%
<b>Total population (2014 estimate)</b>	<b>92,137</b>	<b>6,745,408</b>
<b>Total public school population (2014-2015)</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>955,844</b>

<sup>a</sup>As defined by the US Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html)  
<sup>b</sup>As defined by the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
<http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html>



**Individual Risk Level Definitions**

**At-risk youth** are in danger of engaging in risky behaviors because of the presence of risk factors in their environment (either home or community). These factors include but are not limited to: lack of healthy role models; poor community education outcomes; high rates of community substance abuse; high rates of community violence; and high unemployment and/or poverty rates.

**High-risk youth** are exposed to similar risk factors as at-risk youth, and are exposed to additional risk factors such as school failure or early school leaving; substance abuse; court involvement; witnessing violence; or violent victimization.

**Proven-risk youth** are identified as those youth being perpetrators or victims of shooting or stabbing violence.

### Overview: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts’s Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) is modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM). The CGM is a multi-sector approach to addressing a community’s gang and youth violence problem. After completing a needs assessment, communities assemble a steering committee which uses data to develop strategies in the following five areas:

- **Social intervention programs** for gang involved and proven risk youth include street outreach and case management. These programs reach out and act as links to gang-involved youth, their families, and other traditional social service providers. For high risk youth and at-risk youth, social intervention programs can include drop-in recreation, positive youth development, and other mechanisms to reach young people and connect them to positive adults and constructive activities.
- **Suppression programs** include close supervision or monitoring of gang involved youth and other high impact players by police, prosecutors, probation officers, and other officers of the court. These programs include hotspot patrols, law enforcement home visits, ride-alongs, re-entry, and special prosecutors.
- **Opportunity provision programs** provide education, training, and employment programs for gang involved youth and young people at high risk for youth violence and gang involvement.
- **Organizational change** is the development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources, within and across agencies, to better address the gang problem.
- **Community mobilization** includes educating the community about gang and youth violence trends in their city or neighborhood and involving them in strategies to confront the problem.