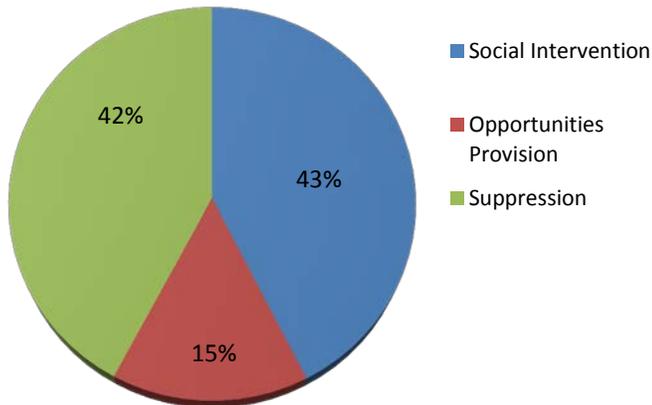


Springfield Shannon CSI, 2015

Funded Partners: Boys & Girls Club, Dunbar YMCA Family & Community Center, Greater New Life Christian Center, Martin Luther King Jr. Family Services, NNCC, Roca, Salvation Army, South End Community Center, Springfield Parks and Recreation Department, Springfield Police, YWCA: Youthbuild

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. Springfield Shannon CSI 2015
Funding Allocation: \$820,879**



Highlights of Shannon Participants:

Funded Population:

- 10 funded programs
- 1670 youth served
 - 134 are proven risk and/or known to be gang involved

Education/Employment:

- 15 obtained a high school equivalency diploma
- 158 participated in employment programs
- 51 had subsidized summer employment

Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 113 hot spot patrols completed
- 14 gang members and high impact players arrested during hotspot patrols and Shannon investigations
- 21 drug-related arrests were made

Personal Development:

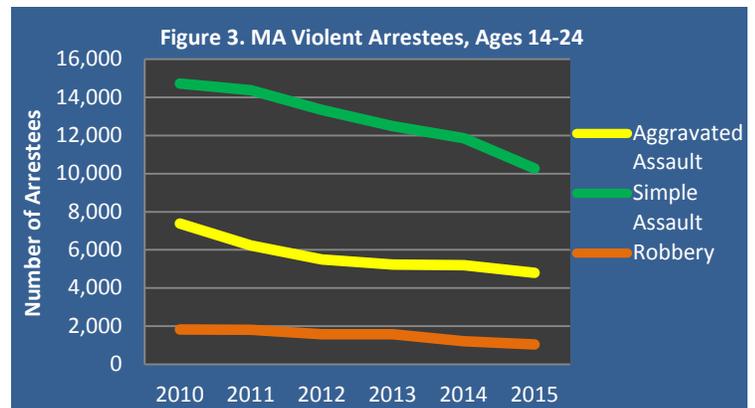
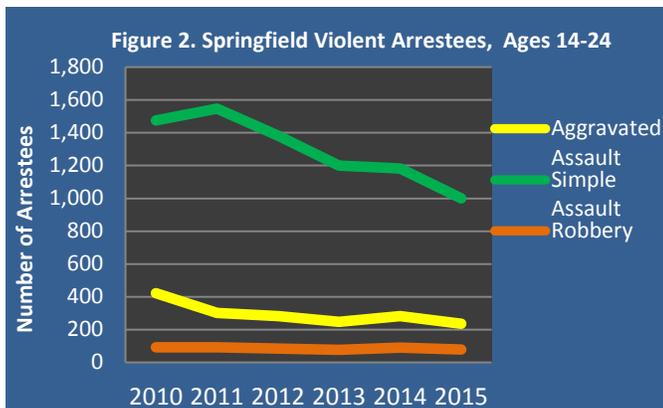
- 127 received case management
- 724 participated in youth development programs

Community Mobilization

- 48 community meetings held

Community Gang Problem: According to the Springfield Police Department, there are approximately 35 neighborhood, street and/or nationally affiliated gangs in Springfield. Of the 14 homicides that occurred between the months January and October 2015, half of the victims were 24 years or younger and 8 of the homicides were related. The Sycamore Street Posse, Eastern Avenue Posse/Knox Street set, Bloods, Latin Kings and Los Solidos are Springfield’s most active gangs.

Shannon Strategy: In 2015, Springfield received \$820,879 in Shannon CSI funding to be used for increasing cross-agency collaboration, intensifying suppression within gang related hotspots, and connecting high-risk youth to appropriate and effective programming and services. Springfield’s partnerships provide early prevention and intervention programming for youth residing in the Mason Square, McKnight/Bay, Old Hill/Six Corners, Liberty Heights, South End, North End, Metro Center, and Indian Orchard sections of Springfield. As Figure 2 shows, over the past five years of Shannon CSI funding, Springfield has experienced relatively steady declines in arrests for aggravated assaults and simple assaults among youth ages 14-24 years.



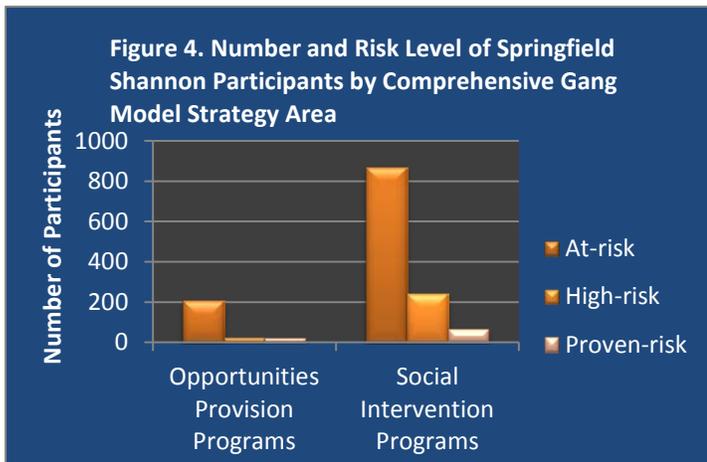
Community Risk Factors

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 third of Springfield's population lives in poverty, more than 2.5 times the state rate (11.4%). A little over two thirds of the student population is economically disadvantaged. The four year dropout rate of 16.4% is about three times that of the state rate of 5.6%. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many Springfield youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged communities.

Table 1. Springfield Risk Factors, 2015

| | Springfield | State |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| Poverty/ Unemployment | | |
| Poverty ^a | 29.4% | 11.4% |
| Economically Disadvantaged ^b | 67.6% | 26.3% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.8% | 4.6% |
| Education/ School Performance | | |
| Graduation rate | 66.7% | 87.3% |
| Dropout rate | 16.4% | 5.1% |
| ELL Students | 17.2% | 8.5% |
| Suspension rate | 8.7% | 2.9% |
| Bachelor's Degree (25+) | 17.2% | 39.4% |
| Total population (2014 estimate) | 153,991 | 6,745,408 |
| Total public school population (2014-2015) | 25,645 | 955,844 |

^aAs defined by the US Census Bureau
www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html
^bAs 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 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.