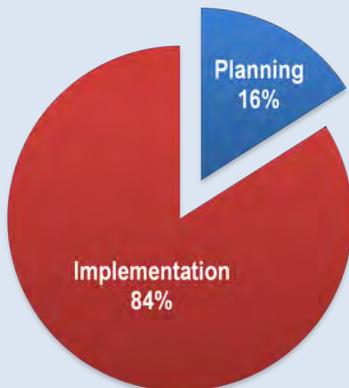


Program Goals

The BCJI program was developed around four core goals:

1. To better integrate crime control efforts with revitalization strategies.
2. To improve the use of data and research to problem solve and guide program strategy.
3. To increase community and resident engagement in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts.
4. To promote sustainable collaboration with cross-sector partners to tackle problems from multiple angles.

Grantee Funding Allocations for April–September 2015



Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program

Purpose of Report

The BCJI Grantee Feedback Report is a biannual report prepared by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) that allows grantees to compare their project's reported performance measurement data to the BCJI program as a whole. All reported data represent the 6-month period of April–September 2015, unless otherwise noted.

Program Purpose¹

BCJI is one of the Department of Justice's signature programs under the White House Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative, the Obama Administration's investment in place-based, comprehensive efforts to create more opportunities for children and families across the housing, education, public safety, and health sectors. BCJI projects work to reduce crime and improve community safety as part of a comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization goals. Through a broad cross-sector partnership team, including residents, BCJI sites target neighborhoods that have hot spots of violent and serious crime and employ data-driven, collaborative strategies to reduce crime and violence.

Report Highlights for April–September 2015

Compared to the previous 6-month period...

- The number of community-resident members involved in planning activities increased by 52 percent, to 340.
- The number of new partnerships between BCJI programs and community groups more than doubled, with the average grantee making 16 new partnerships.
- Grantees held more than 1,500 community meetings, an increase of more than 60 percent.
- A total of 86 percent of grantees responded that they were able to sustain at least some program efforts, similar to 84 percent in the previous 6-month period.

¹ The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA BCJI grant recipients that conducted grant activities through September 2015. The following data comes from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering BCJI grants from FY 2012 through FY 2014. The data reflected in this report represents the information as entered by grantees.

Grantee Overview

Table 1. Active BCJI Awards by Fiscal Year²

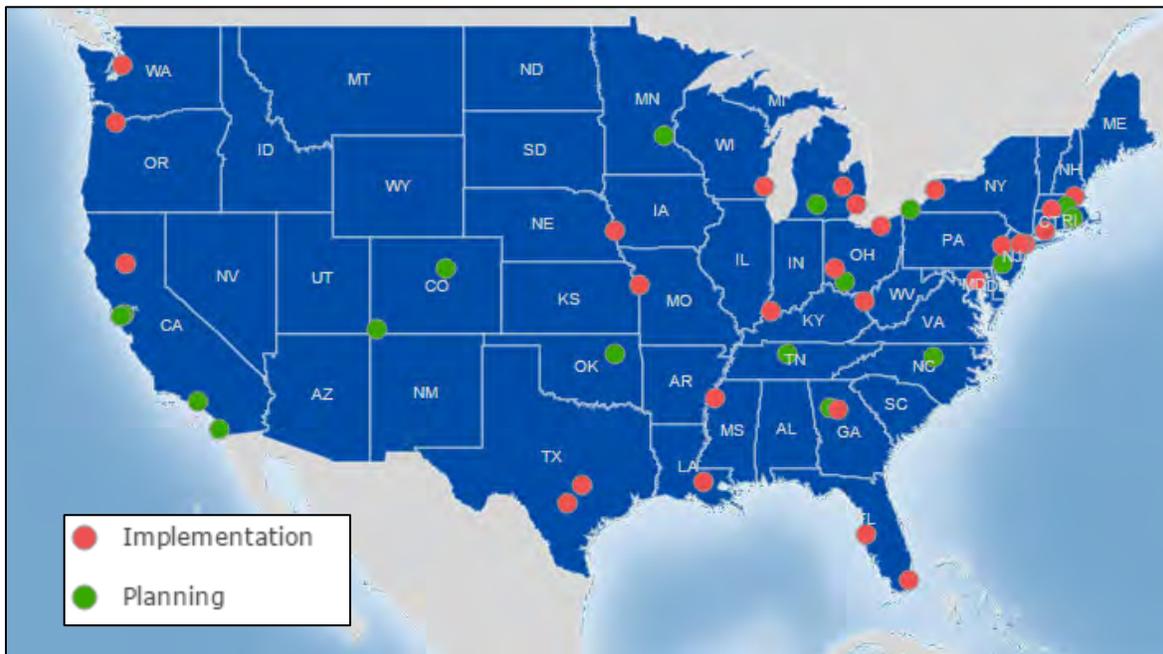
Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Active Awards	Total Amount of Active Awards	Total Amount Awarded
2012	15	\$11,298,384	\$11,298,384
2013	14	\$12,391,394	\$12,391,394
2014	17	\$ 7,075,206	\$ 7,075,206
2015	0 ³	\$ 0	\$ 4,710,599
Total	46	\$30,764,984	\$35,475,583

Table 2. Operational BCJI Awards by Reporting Section

Reporting Period	Awards Reporting in Planning Section	Awards Reporting in Implementation Section	Total ⁴
April–June 2015	38% (17)	62% (28)	100% (45)
July–September 2015	37% (15)	63% (26)	100% (41)

The BCJI performance measures are divided into two sections: the *planning section*, for grantees planning their BCJI program response, and the *implementation section*, for grantees that have started their BCJI response. Grantees can only report in one section each reporting period.

Figure 1. Map of BCJI Sites



² An active award is one with an end date that has not expired, the grantee has not completed a final report in the PMT, and the award is still opened in the Grants Management System.

³ FY 2015 awards were not yet active as of this report.

⁴ Totals are less than the number of active awards because some grantees were nonoperational for the reporting period.

Table 3. Overview of Key Performance Measures

Phase	Key Performance Measure	Reporting Period	N	Total	Minimum Value	Average (Mean)	Median	Maximum Value
Planning/ Implementation	Number of cross-sector management team meetings	April–June 2015	45	273	0	6.1	NA	42
		July–Sept. 2015	42	212	0	5.0	NA	39
	Number of times research partner contributed to program	April–June 2015	44	417	1	9.5	NA	33
		July–Sept. 2015	42	329	0	7.8	NA	35
Planning	Number of community-resident members involved in planning	April–June 2015	17	311	1	18.3	10	62
		July–Sept. 2015	15	340	0	22.7	10	105
Implementation	Number of new partnerships	April–June 2015	16	310	1	19.4	5.5	136
		July–Sept. 2015	18	251	1	13.9	3.5	75
	Number of community meetings	April–June 2015	28	693	1	25	13.5	105
		July–Sept. 2015	27	817	1	30	15	170

Grantees can use Table 3 to compare their reported values to the program overall. Numbers in the Total column are the total combined value of all grantees. Numbers in the Minimum Value column represent the smallest number reported by a grantee, and numbers in the Maximum Value column represents the largest. The Average (Mean) or Median column numbers show where the middle of the group falls.

Performance Measure Review

Table 4. Percent of Grantees Using Analysis during Planning Phase

Reporting Period	Identified Data for Collection	Conducted Analysis of Crime Drivers	Analyzed Official Police Data ⁵	Analyzed Other Data Types
April–June 2015 (N = 17)	94% (16)	59% (10)	71% (12)	76% (13)
July–September 2015 (N = 15)	93% (14)	80% (12)	80% (12)	87% (13)

Grantees in the BCJI-award planning phase are required to identify data and conduct various analyses to explain the crime concerns and crime drivers in their target areas. The vast majority of grantees had identified data for collection, and most had analyzed the crime drivers in the project’s target area. All but two grantees conducted some type of data analysis, and grantees used official police data as the most commonly analyzed data type.

⁵ Includes incident reports, calls for service, and arrest reports.

Table 5. Use of Different Types of Data by Grantees in the Planning Phase (N = 17)

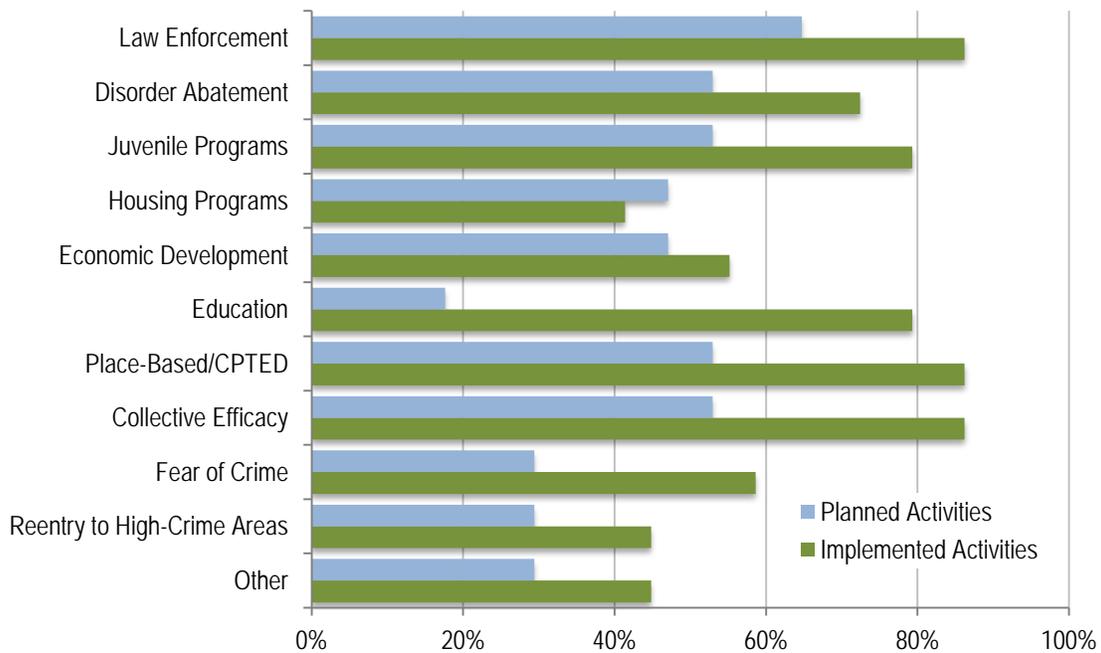
Data Type	Percent of Planning Grantees with Access to Data	Percent of Planning Grantees Using Address-Specific Data
Official police data ⁵	100% (17)	82% (14)
Criminal histories	56% (9)	18% (3)
Socioeconomic data	94% (16)	24% (4)
Court data	35% (6)	0% (0)
Corrections data	76% (13)	12% (2)
Survey data ⁶	88% (15)	47% (8)
Other data ⁷	94% (16)	56% (9)

Grantees reported that they most commonly accessed official police data; this data was also the most likely to be address specific. Grantees also frequently accessed socioeconomic and survey data, though these data types were much less likely to be address specific. Other data types were also popular among grantees; these types included juvenile data and offender risk assessments.

⁶ Includes surveys of officers, community members, offenders, and victims.

⁷ Includes offender risk assessments, juvenile data, focus groups, and other.

Figure 2. Percent of Grantees Planning and Implementing Various Activities



Grantees in the planning stages are asked what activities they plan to implement, and grantees in the implementation phase report on what activities they are actually doing. Figure 2 shows that most grantees are taking on a multipronged approach by implementing many different activities. In general, grantees are implementing a wider array of activities than they planned to implement. The most common activities related to law enforcement (such as hot spots policing, drug enforcement, etc.), crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)/place-based programs, and collective efficacy responses (such as building social cohesion and mobilizing residents).⁸

Table 6. Research Partner Involvement

	Percent of Planning Grantees (N = 17)	Percent of Implementation Grantees (N = 28)	Total (N = 45)
Information from research partner prompted changes in strategies	41% (7)	18% (5)	27% (12)

Research partners are an integral part of the BCJI program. All grantees had contact with their research partner during the April–September 2015 timeframe, and all indicated that the research partner contributed to the program during that period. Research partner contributions resulted in 27 percent of grantees making a change to their implementation strategies.

⁸ When appropriate, multiple activity categories were combined together into one index.

Table 7. Grantees’ Sustainability and Capacity Building (N = 28)

	Percent of Implementation Grantees
Have sustainment plan	68% (19)
Identified resources to aid in sustainment	71% (20)
Able to sustain community partnerships	96% (27)
Able to sustain at least some program efforts	86% (24)
Able to sustain all program efforts	57% (16)

Overall, most grantees indicated that they would be able to sustain their community partnerships and at least part of their program after they used BCJI funding. Just more than half (57 percent) said that they would be able to sustain the full program without BCJI funding. Grantees showed their ability to sustain by having a plan in place (68 percent) and identifying sources of funding (71 percent).

Technical Assistance to Improve Outcomes

Do you have questions about how to get the most from your BCJI grant? Want to know more about engaging the community, working with a research partner, or hosting community events? Be sure to contact LISC, the BCJI program technical assistance provider.



BCJI Website: <http://www.lisc.org/bcji>

LISC Website: <http://www.lisc.org/>

Contact your LISC Team:

Matthew Perkins: mperkins@lisc.org

Ashley Jackson: ajackson@lisc.org

Be sure to check out LISC’s online resource library for reports, research, and archived webinars: <http://www.lisc.org/our-resources/>

Don’t forget to register for BJA’s Smart Suite Summit in Arlington, VA, from September 7–9: www.bjatrainng.org/smartsuitesummit