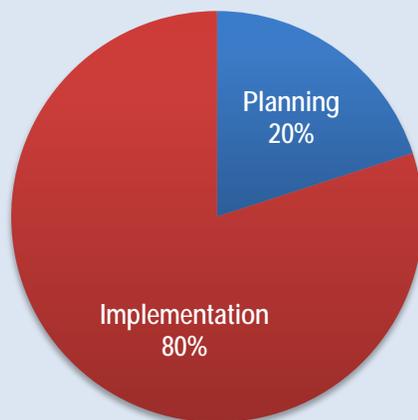


## Program Goals

The BCJI program has 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



# Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) Program

## Purpose of Report

The 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 with that of the BCJI program as a whole. All reported data represent the 6-month period of October 2015–March 2016, unless otherwise noted.

## Program Purpose<sup>1</sup>

BCJI is part of the Obama Administration's larger place-based programming efforts, including the Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative and Promise Zones. These comprehensive programs 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 an extensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization goals. Through a broad cross-sector partnership team, including residents, BCJI sites target neighborhoods with hot spots of violent and serious crime and employ data-driven, collaborative strategies to reduce crime and violence.

## Report Highlights

- The number of community resident members involved in planning BCJI programs continued its upward trend, reaching 452 during this 6-month period. This trend has been steady since October 2014.
- The number of new partnerships continues to rise since October 2014, reaching a new high of 758 during this 6-month period.
- A vast majority of grantees continue to report that they are able to sustain at least some of their program after BCJI funding has ended.

<sup>1</sup> The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA BCJI grant recipients that conducted grant activities through March 2016. The following data comes from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering BCJI grants from FY2012 through FY2015. The data reflected in this report represents the information as entered by grantees.

## Grantee Overview

**Table 1. Active BCJI Awards by Fiscal Year<sup>2</sup>**

Fiscal Year	Number of Awards	Total Amount	Amount per Award
2012	15	\$11,298,384	\$753,225.60
2014	17	\$7,075,206	\$416,188.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>\$35,475,583</b>	<b>\$591,207.10</b>

**Table 2. Operational BCJI Awards by Reporting Section**

Reporting Section	Number of Awards	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Operational	Total Operational
October–December 2015	29 (48%)	24 (40%)	7 (12%)	100% (60)

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**



<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes awards marked as not operational, awards that did not report in the PMT, and awards that did not have any planning or implementation activity.

**Table 3. Overview of Key Performance Measures**

Phase	Key performance measure	N	Total	Minimum value	Average (mean)	Median	Maximum value
Both	Number of cross-sector management team (CSMT) meetings	57	439	0	7.7	4	48
	Number of times research partner contributed to program	57	782	0	13.7	10	51
Planning	Number of community-resident members (CRMs) involved in planning	31	452	0	14.6	5	207
Implementation	Number of new partnerships	21	758	1	36.1	5	453
	Number of community meetings	27	1,597	0	59.1	20	377

- 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 represent the largest. The Average (mean) or Median column numbers show where the middle of the group falls.

## Performance Measure Review

**Table 4. Number of Grantees Using Analysis during Planning Phase**

Period	Identified data for collection	Conducted analysis of crime drivers	Analyzed official police data <sup>4</sup>	Analyzed other data types
October 2015–March 2016 (N = 31)	27 (87.1%)	16 (51.6%)	18 (58.1%)	18 (58.1%)

- 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 the majority had analyzed the crime drivers in the project’s target area. Twelve grantees did not conduct any data analysis, with 9 of these being new FY15 grantees that may have yet to start their analysis activities.

<sup>4</sup> Includes incident reports, calls for service, and arrest reports.

**Table 5. Use of Different Types of Data by Grantees in the Planning Phase (N = 31)**

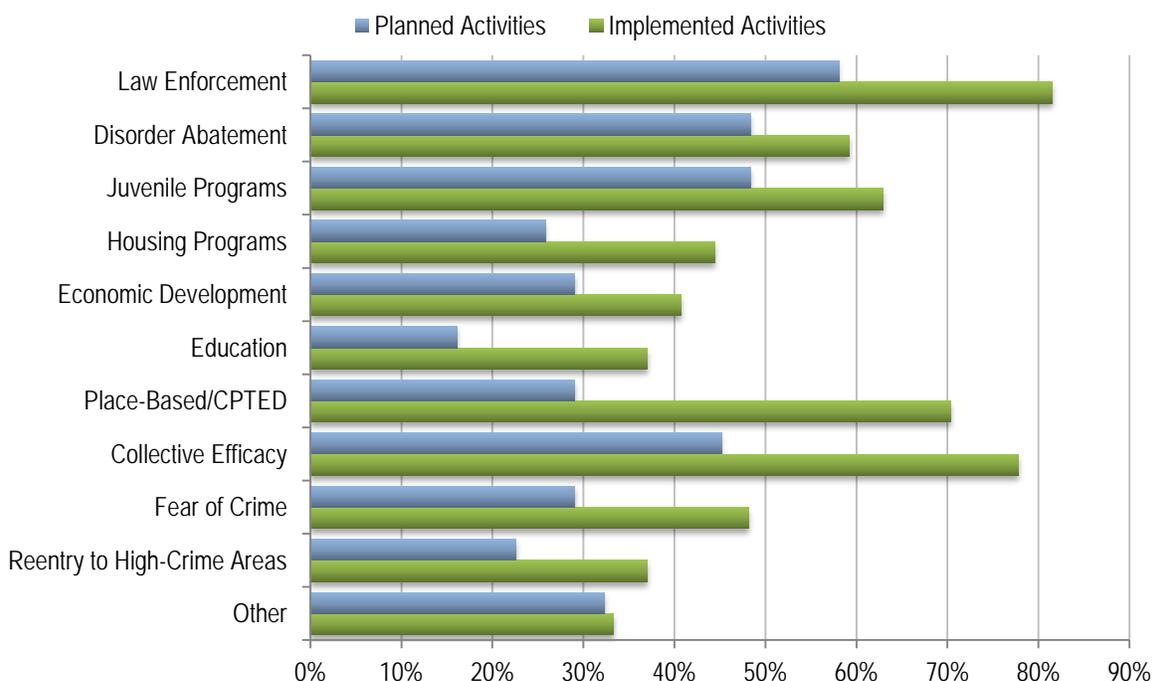
Data type	Number of planning grantees with access to data	Number of planning grantees using address-specific data
Official police data	29 (93.5%)	18 (58.1%)
Criminal histories	14 (45.2%)	2 (6.1%)
Socioeconomic data	24 (77.4%)	6 (19.4%)
Court data	9 (29.0%)	2 (6.1%)
Corrections data	14 (45.2%)	3 (9.7%)
Survey data <sup>5</sup>	20 (64.5%)	7 (22.6%)
Other data <sup>6</sup>	21 (67.8%)	10 (32.3%)

- Official police data was the most commonly accessed data source and also the most likely to be address-specific. Socioeconomic and survey data were also frequently accessed, though they were much less likely to be address-specific. Other data types were also popular among grantees, including juvenile data and offender risk assessments.

<sup>5</sup> Includes surveys of officers, community members, offenders, and victims.

<sup>6</sup> Includes offender risk assessments, juvenile data, focus groups, and other.

**Figure 2. Percent of Grantees Planning and Implementing Program 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 do. The most commonly implemented activities are related to law enforcement (such as hot spots policing, drug enforcement, etc.), collective efficacy responses (such as building social cohesion and mobilizing residents), and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)/place-based programs.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 6. Research Partner Involvement**

Measure	Number of planning grantees (N = 31)	Number of implementation grantees (N = 27)	Total (N = 58)
Information from research partner prompted changes in strategies	14 (45.2%)	6 (22.2%)	20 (34.5%)

- Research partners are an integral part of the BCJI program. All grantees had contact with their research partner during the 6-month period of this report, and most indicated that the research partner contributed to the program during that time frame. The contributions of the research partners resulted in 20 of 58 (35 percent) grantees making a change to their planning or implementation strategies.

<sup>7</sup> When appropriate, multiple activity categories were combined together into one index.

**Table 7. Grantees’ Sustainability and Capacity Building (N = 27)**

	Number of implementation grantees
Have sustainment plan	20 (74.1%)
Identified resources to aid in sustainment	20 (74.1%)
Able to sustain community partnerships	26 (96.3%)
Able to sustain at least some program efforts	25 (92.6%)

- Overall, most implementation grantees indicated that they would be able to sustain their community partnerships and at least some of their program after BCJI funding is fully expended. Just over 40 percent of grantees said that they would be able to sustain the full program after BCJI funding has ended. Grantees showed their ability to sustain by having a plan in place (74 percent) and identifying sources of funding (74 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 technical assistance (TA) provider for the BCJI program.



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

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

### TA themes

In helping BCJI grantees reduce crime and restore hope around hot spots, LISC’s technical assistance activities highlight several major themes:

- Using data and research to guide program strategy.** LISC is helping grantees work with researchers to examine how target area conditions—including reentry patterns, the physical environment, and the community “narrative” around public safety—may be driving crime. LISC is also helping BCJI grantees identify appropriate evidence-based strategies that they might adopt in response.
- Engaging community members in shaping crime prevention and revitalization efforts.** LISC is supporting grantees with approaches to relational organizing and resident leadership development as well as troubleshooting the complex process of involving residents in program decision-making.
- Tackling problems from multiple angles through cross-sector partnerships.** LISC is helping BCJI grantees build teams with diverse expertise and resources in addition to helping local leaders navigate the difficulties of working with many partners who bring different perspectives, mission interests, and funding priorities to the BCJI leadership table. Managing conflicts and sustaining activities during leadership transition are also important TA topics related to program sustainability.
- Integrating crime control efforts with revitalization strategies.** LISC is helping grantees identify opportunities to pursue community/economic development projects that reinforce crime prevention efforts and vice versa. Drawing on our playbook from 20 years of the Community Safety Initiative, this includes coaching on strategic abatement and acquisition of problem properties and training on the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

### Contact your LISC team:

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 LeVar Michael: [lmichael@lisc.org](mailto:lmichael@lisc.org)

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