American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Byrne Competitive Program—July 2009–December 2012

Final Report

April 4, 2013

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OVERVIEW

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) was signed into law on February 13, 2009, as a one-time stimulus response to the economic crisis. One of the main goals of the Recovery Act was to create new and save existing jobs. To provide transparency and accountability for Recovery Act funding, data is maintained by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in a separate database and posted online. Data specific to the creation and retention of jobs through Recovery funding can be found at www.recovery.gov/FAQ/Pages/DownLoadCenter.aspx.

The ARRA Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grant Program (ARRA Byrne Competitive) seeks to improve local justice systems as well as provide national support through training and technical assistance designed to address local needs. ARRA provided the U.S. Department of Justice with funding for grants to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners with support for hiring personnel, as well as combat violence (violence against women in particular), fight internet crimes against children, and support youth mentoring.[1] An emphasis was placed on funding programs that demonstrate the use of evidence-based practices and/or data-driven strategies. The ARRA Byrne Competitive program focuses on 8 initiatives:

1. Comprehensive Community-Based Approaches to Preventing and Reducing Violent Crime

   - These initiatives focus on crime reduction by implementing a variety of techniques and strategies, including youth outreach, community courts, community policing, hiring and retention of staff (including law enforcement officers), and replicating existing community-based models such as the Project Safe Neighborhood model.[2]

2. Provide for funding for Neighborhood Probation and Parole Officers

   - These initiatives provide support for neighborhood-based probation, parole, and community corrections officers.

3. Reduce Mortgage Fraud and Crime Related to Vacant Properties

   - These initiatives are aimed at increasing the number of state and local investigators, prosecutors, and crime prevention units working to reduce mortgage fraud and its impact on the economy.

BJA's Efforts to Combat Mortgage Fraud

Mortgage fraud activity is an increasing problem nationwide. BJA supported efforts to combat mortgage and related schemes with the ARRA Byrne Competitive Program and the FY 2010 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program. Investigations of these matters are increasingly complex and intensive. Federal funding at the local level through ARRA Byrne Competitive Funding and other BJA sources was critical for investigating and prosecuting these cases. For more information about BJA's efforts to combat mortgage fraud, see the BJA Mortgage Fraud Fact Sheet: www.bja.gov/Publications/MortgageFraudFS.pdf.

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[1] Youth mentoring programs were solicited separately by OJP.
[2] More information about Project Safe Neighborhood can be found online at: www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=74.

4. Hire Civilian Staff in Law Enforcement and Public Safety-Related Agencies

   - These initiatives provide support for adding civilian staff to local police departments for intelligence and crime analysis activities among critical positions.

5. Enhancing Forensic and Crime Scene Investigations

   - These initiatives focus on hiring additional sworn and nonsworn crime scene investigators and computer forensics analysts in an effort to increase the resources available when investigating violent crime and child exploitation cases.

6. Improving Resources and Services for Victims of Crime

   - This initiative is aimed at developing and enhancing new and existing resources and services made available to crime victims and their families. This includes, but not limited to the following: domestic violence shelters, advocacy centers, hotlines, and peer support.

7. Supporting Problem-Solving Courts

   - This initiative is aimed at increasing the efficiency of local courts. Awarded funds may be used to hire additional staff, engage the community by building strong links to citizens, schools, and community groups, as well as establishing pretrial screening, assessment, preadjudication diversion, and close supervision of offenders.

8. National Training and Technical Assistance[3]

   - This initiative is focused on providing training, technical assistance (TTA), public awareness, and outreach strategies.

The ARRA emphasizes accountability and transparency in the use of taxpayer dollars. In an effort to hold grantees accountable and measure program performance, ARRA Byrne Competitive grantees are required to report quarterly performance data in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). The PMT collects self-report performance data submitted by grantees. Grantees are required to report in the PMT quarterly, or until they have completed all programmatic activities and closed out their grant.

INTRODUCTION

In 2009, the Bureau of Justice Assistance solicited applications through the ARRA Byrne Competitive program to help state and local communities improve the capacity of local justice systems or for national training and technical assistance efforts. One hundred four (104) grants, excluding TTA grants, were awarded in federal Fiscal Year 2009 to support the functioning of the criminal justice system. As noted previously, the ARRA Byrne Competitive program focused on eight core initiatives; grants awarded under the first seven are included in this report. The following report is based on self-reported data submitted by grantees in the PMT from July 2009 to December 2012. These awards were made in 2009.

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[3] Grants made for National Training and Technical Assistance are not required to report in the PMT. They instead are required to report TTA activities in a separate system. As a result, TTA grant activities were excluded in this report.

Table 1. Active Grantees and PMT Completion Rate Among ARRA Byrne Competitive Grantees, July 2009–December 2012

Table 1 shows the number of active grantees, number of grantees completing their PMT report, and the percentage of grantees that completed their PMT report by quarter. Active grantees are those that have not yet closed out there award and may still have program funds to spend or obligate.

Reporting Period	Grantees Completing PMT Report	Active Grantees	PMT Completion (%)
July–December 2009	57	104	55%
January–March 2010	92	104	88
April–June 2010	100	104	96
July–September 2010	102	103	99
October –December 2010	101	103	98
January–March 2011	103	103	100
April–June 2011	101	103	98
July–September 2011	102	103	99
October–December 2011	86	86	100
January–March 2012	76	79	96
April–June 2012	63	66	95
July–September 2012	48	56	86
October–December 2012	24	26	92
Overall	1055	1140	93%

- Overall, 93 percent of grantees completed their quarterly PMT reporting requirements. Excluding the first reporting period when grantees were still gearing up their programs, the PMT completion rate increased to 96 percent.

- As of December 31, 2012, about 26 of the 104 ARRA Byrne Competitive grantees (25 percent) were still active.

Table 2. ARRA Byrne Competitive Grants and Funding Levels by Organization Type

Table 2 shows the number of grants and funding levels by organization type.

Organization Type	Number of Grantees	Percent of Grants	Total Grant Funds (Dollars)	Percentage of Grant Dollars
Unit of Local Government	72	69%	$ 68,696,791	60%
State Agency	16	15	31,674,717	28
Other[4]	16	15	13,535,243	12
Total[5,6]	104	100%	$113,906,751	100%

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[4] Other organization types include private entities such as for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and tribal jurisdictions.
[5] The total excludes grants awarded for the purpose of National Training and Technical Assistance.
[6] Total percentage may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Eligible applicants included the following: national, regional, state, or local public or private entities, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, tribal jurisdictions, and units of local government.

- Overall, 69 percent of the grants and 60 percent of the funding was awarded to units of local government.

Table 3. ARRA Byrne Competitive Grants by Funding Category

Table 3 shows the number of grants and funding level by funding categories (i.e. initiatives).

Funding Category	Number of Grantees	Total Grant Funds (Dollars)	Percentage of Grant Dollars
1. Community-Based Approaches to Preventing and Reducing Violence	20	$ 29,037,385	25%
2. Funding for Probation and Parole Officers	19	29,061,477	26
3. Reduce Mortgage Fraud and Crime Related to Vacant Properties	8	10,751,902	9
4. Hiring Civilian Staff in Law Enforcement and Public Safety-Related Agencies	33	22,747,487	20
5. Enhancing Forensic and Crime Scene Investigations	12	8,313,977	7
6. Improving Resources and Services for Victims of Crime	2	649,029	1
7. Supporting Problem-Solving Courts	10	13,345,494	12
Total	**104**	**$113,906,751**	**100%**

- The largest numbers of grants (33) were awarded for the purpose of hiring civilian staff in law enforcement and public safety-related agencies (Table 3). These grants account for 20 percent of funds awarded, excluding TTA. This includes hiring non-sworn staff, such as crime and intelligence analysts and 911 operators.

- Twenty-six percent of the funds (19 grants) were for hiring/retaining probation and parole officers.

- Twenty-five percent of the funds (20 grants) were for community-based approaches to preventing and reducing violence, such as programs based on Chicago's Ceasefire initiative, establishing Special Assistant U.S. Attorney designations within prosecutor offices, and establishing gang task forces, among many other initiatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The ARRA Byrne Competitive grant program offers important and timely funding to justice agencies and allowed flexibility to run various initiatives that have an impact on important local issues. Activities range widely among grantees. The following is just a small sample of grantee accomplishments, each representing one of the first 7 initiatives.[7]

- *Grantees implemented certain initiatives to prevent violence and other crimes, including human trafficking (initiative 1). One such grantee, the Institute for Public Strategies, was successful in raising community awareness regarding human trafficking and sexual exploitation of children:* A countywide community subcommittee on Human Trafficking/Commercial Sexual Exploitation of

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[7] The excerpts were taken from quarterly reports of grantees and modified for content and clarity.

Children (HT/CSEC) was created. The purpose of the committee is to ensure a grassroots voice in the efforts to address HT/CSEC. A Data/Research Committee was formed to bring researchers together to better understand the magnitude of the problem and explore areas of research. A Researcher Roundtable was conducted that brought together professionals from the various universities across the County (e.g., researchers, professors, analysts, and practitioners) to discuss current challenges in collecting and analyzing data and research in the area of HT/CSEC. Priorities include advocating for the Protection Protocol for Victims of CSEC and improving victim services and training for victim service providers. An outline and model protocol was presented to address the CSEC. As a result, the chiefs of police assigned a special committee to begin adapting their own version of a protocol. We also sponsored community forums at high schools to educate parents, students, and teachers about the dangers of child sex traffickers. This resulted in students preparing a powerful, affecting drama presentation on human trafficking that was performed at the premiere of a movie addressing child sex trafficking.

- *Grantees hired probation and parole officers to support community correctional efforts, reduce caseloads, and enhance probationer/parolee reentry and oversight (initiative 2). The grant administrator at Arrowhead Regional Corrections in Minnesota simply stated it this way:*
  We provide specialized reentry services to clients on these caseloads. These specialized caseloads include more intensive supervision, assistance with employment, education, housing, and reintegration issues. These specialized caseloads have reduced the numbers on our traditional caseloads. *The Maricopa County Adult Probation Department was able to create a new reentry unit:* The grant allowed for the funding of 15 new jobs with the Maricopa County Adult Probation department to help create a reentry unit to smooth the offender's transition between prison and probation. This new reentry unit created a reentry model that included prerelease services, assessment and transition planning, and specialized officers to locate offenders who were not reporting in an effort to reengage them for supervision or apprehension. The success of this grant allowed our agency to request that our County Board of Supervisors permanently retain the grant-funded positions, which was accomplished.

- *Grantees used ARRA Byrne Competitive funds to improve efforts to combat mortgage fraud by training on proper mortgage fraud investigations, allocating more resources to investigate mortgage fraud, and seeking out relationships with mortgage lenders and other community-level organizations (initiative 3). The following case study resulting from the San Francisco District Attorney's Office is just one example:*
  The unit charged a case that will involve a multiagency effort to prosecute a suspect that embezzled close to $1 million in a real estate investment scheme and then laundered the money to [South] Korea. We have also completed an investigation that involves a mortgage fraud and money laundering scheme against an elderly victim and are in the process of finalizing an arrest warrant. We also began using a forensic accountant to track money in another mortgage fraud scam in which the defendant scammed 26 Spanish-speaking victims out of their house. We will use the accountant's analysis to "seize and freeze" the scammer's assets so we can obtain some restitution for the victims.

- *Grantees hired and retained intelligence/crime analysts to improve local department responses to crime and violence (initiative 4). The following case study is an example of how the City of Lowell, MA police department's grant funded intelligence analyst helped the respond to an increase in violent incidents:*
  In September through October, Lowell saw an increase in gun violence in one neighborhood. As a result, the Intelligence Analyst completed an analysis on these incidents in October, including the gangs involved. She identified that many members of one gang were involved in these incidents. All

gang members were identified, and photos were updated for the Community Response Unit (which also serves as the Gang Unit). In addition, a link chart of all parties involved was created with links to drug distribution networks and drug seizures. The Intelligence Analyst also worked closely with a neighboring [Lynn] Police Department to collaborate on gang-related incidents. Finally, the Intelligence Analyst identified areas in the city of high crime/violence (detailed down to the street address), so that the city can effectively deploy cameras to priority locations in five areas.

- *Grantees enhanced forensic and crime scene investigation capabilities (initiative 5).* One grantee, the City of Minneapolis was able to use grant funds to provide computer forensic training. This police department spent $5,000 in grant funds on a package training, which normally would cost $15,000, saving the department $10,000. Without the grant funds, this training would not have been carried out.

- *Improving resources and services for victims of crime was also accomplished by grantees with ARRA Byrne Competitive funds (initiative 6). One grantee, South Bay Community Services was able to build partnership and provides leadership through a coalition to expand the number of services they can offer to victims referred to them:*
Our partnerships with other service providers have been strengthened by our leadership in the Coalition, which consists of several agencies who provide services to families within the South Bay [CA]. The goal of the Coalition is to build a network of providers who work together to provide seamless services to families and increase prevention, education, intervention, and treatment efforts to end domestic violence.

- *Grantees were also able to use ARRA Byrne Competitive funds to support or enhance problem-solving courts (initiative 7).* The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services noted that approximately two-thirds of the project's funds have been awarded to the drug court programs. Not only have the programs been maintained, but substance abuse treatment resources have been expanded to improve access to services and increase more intensive levels of care for the drug court participants. In addition, staff positions have been both created and retained.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Grantees were required to report performance measurement data in the PMT on a quarterly basis. Not all grantees reported on the same performance measures, rather, the performance measures were determined by initiatives. The following examines certain outcome measures reported under all 7 initiatives.

ARRA Measures

BJA's ARRA programs, including all ARRA Byrne Competitive grantees, were required to report performance data for the following two measures:

- Type of essential services maintained without disruption; and
- Type of collaborative partnerships established to avoid reduction in essential services and duplication.

Grantees are given the following categories of essential services to choose from: training and technical assistance for grantees funded within the first seven categories (i.e. excluding national TTA), law enforcement functions/investigations, victim services, IT services/projects, construction projects, community/social services, and other services.

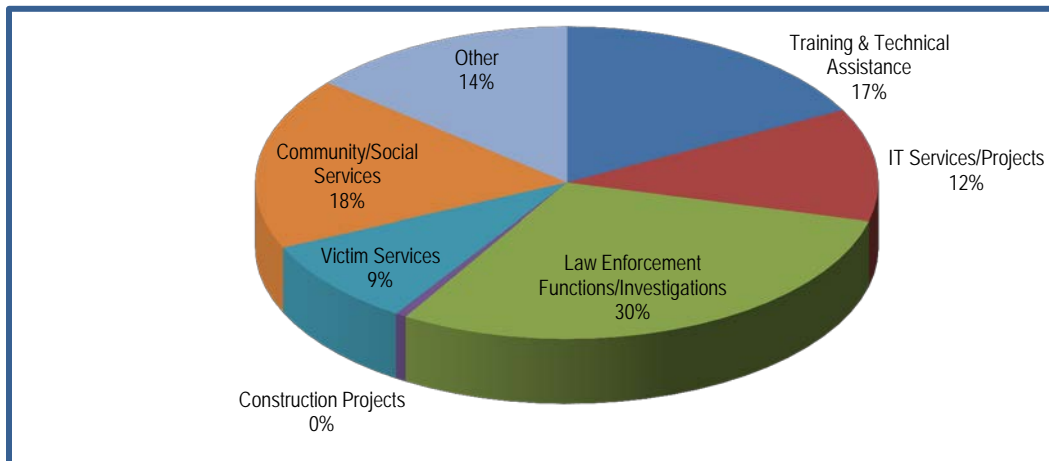## Figure 1. Types of Essential Services Maintained

Figure 1 shows the distribution of all essential services maintained over the life of the program. Essential services are defined as services necessary to achieving the grantee's mission. They are mission critical.

- Of the essential services maintained by ARRA Byrne Competitive program grantees, law enforcement functions/investigations (30 percent), community/social services (18 percent), and victim services (17 percent) were most common.

- On average, each grantee reportedly maintained 2 different types of essential services each quarter. Put another way, without ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds, each grantee would not have been able to provide sufficient levels of two different types of services.

- Overall, 104 grantees maintained 172 essential services each quarter with the ARRA Byrne Competitive grant program.

- Some of the services in the other category include treatment and recovery support services, crime analysis and research, and forensic services.

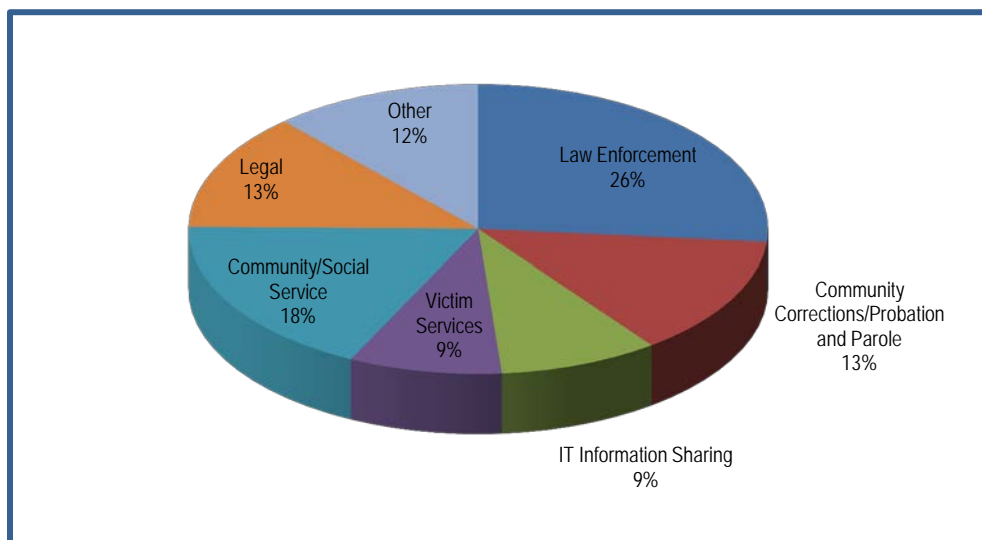## Figure 2. Types of Collaborative Partnerships Established

Figure 2 shows the distribution of all collaborative partnerships established with ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds. Collaborative partnerships are defined as multiagency, multijurisdictional collaborations to prevent and reduce crime through information and intelligence sharing. Grantees were given the following partnership categories to choose from: law enforcement, IT information sharing, community/social service, community corrections/probation and parole, victim services, legal, and other.

- Of the collaborative partnerships established, law enforcement (26 percent) and community/social services (18 percent) were most common among grantees.

- On average, each grantee established partnerships in 2 categories each quarter.

- Some of the collaborative partnerships classified as other include research partners, treatment providers, financial institutions for mortgage fraud investigations, federal agencies, courts (including problem-solving courts), schools/school districts, and other nonprofit community-based violence prevention organizations.

Enhancing and Establishing Database Connections

Justice-related agencies increasingly rely on electronic data and information sharing to gather and share intelligence. Information technology increasingly plays a key role in justice systems. National, regional, state, and local database connections enable justice-related agencies access to a wealth of information and resources. ARRA Byrne Competitive grantees funded for initiative 1 could use grant funds to establish connections to databases that otherwise were not available. Funds could be used for IT services to establish these connections, which often rely on partnerships with federal and state partners. Grantees funded under initiative 1 were asked to report on a series of performance measures relating to database accessibility, inquiries, and submissions. Twenty grantees were funded for initiative 1 and reported these data.

Databases are defined as any commonly accessible multijurisdictional or interagency databases used for exchanging justice-related tips, leads, intelligence, and information. Examples of commonly accessible databases include the National Ballistics Identification Network (NBIN) and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).[8]

Table 4. Number of Commonly Accessible Databases Available to Grantees

Key Measure	Total
Number of Commonly Accessible Databases in 3 Months Before Start of Grant	75
Number of New Commonly Accessible Databases Available for Inquiry	59
Percent Change in Number of Commonly Accessible Databases Available to Grantees	21%

Table 4 shows the number of commonly accessible databases available to grantees in the 3 months before the start of the grant (baseline) and the number of new commonly accessible database.

- The number of commonly accessible databases available to grantees for inquiries increased 21 percent.

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[8] More information about justice and investigative databases maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be found online here: www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis.
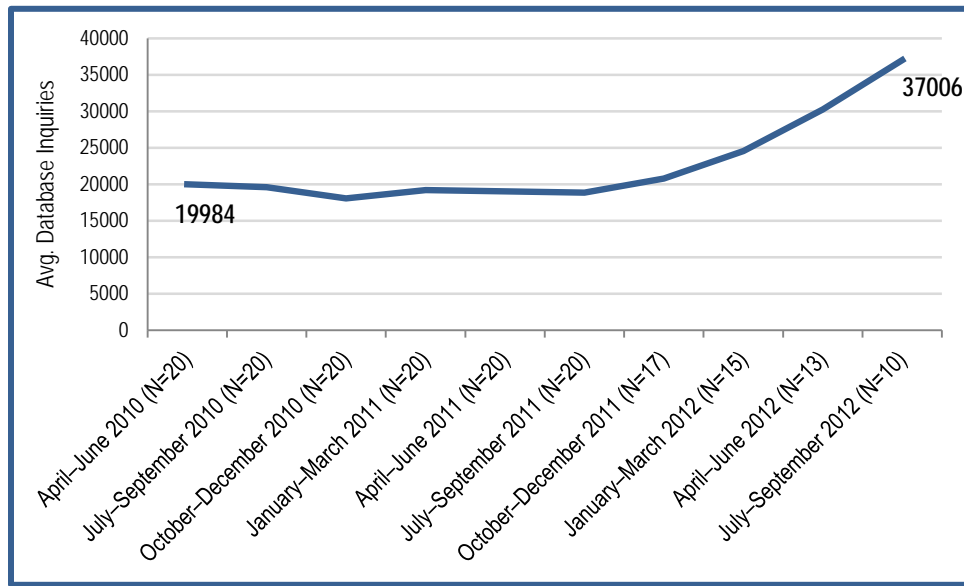
Figure 3. Average Number of Database Inquiries

Figure 3 shows the average number of database inquiries that grantees made by quarter.[9]

- The average number of database inquiries conducted each quarter by grantees increased 85 percent from 19,984 to 37,006.

- In total, over 378,000 database inquiries were processed by grantees each quarter.

- As a result of the ARRA Byrne Competitive grant program, 49 law enforcement agencies were added to databases as either contributors of intelligence/information or as users of the intelligence/information.

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[9] The first two quarters and the last quarter of data were excluded due to a small number of grantees reporting on these measures (N was less than 10).

Figure 4. Database Records and Database Record Growth Rate
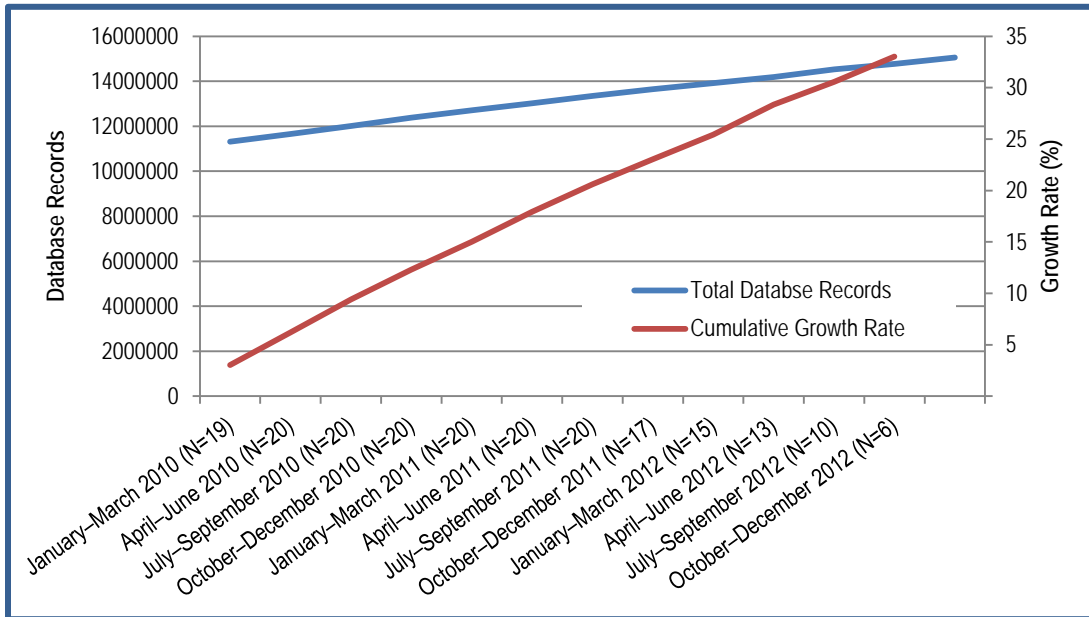
The usefulness of electronic intelligence is solely dependent on complete and accurate data entered into databases by law enforcement and other justice-related entities. Grantees funded for initiative 1 were also asked to report data on the number of database records in their systems. Growth in the number of database records in the system indicates a positive outcome by increasing the usefulness of commonly accessible databases used for justice-related information sharing and investigations.

Figure 4 shows the number of records in commonly accessible databases available to grantees and the cumulative growth rate of those records by quarter.

● From January 2010 to December 2012, the overall total number of database records grew 33 percent.

Investigative Tips/Leads

In addition to the database measures, grantees funded under initiative 1 were asked to report performance measures related to external agency communication in the form of investigative tips/leads referred to and received by other agencies. Grantees were asked to report a baseline number of tips/leads referred to other agencies and number of tips/lead received from other agencies. Less than half of the grantees funded under initiative 1 were able to provide these data.

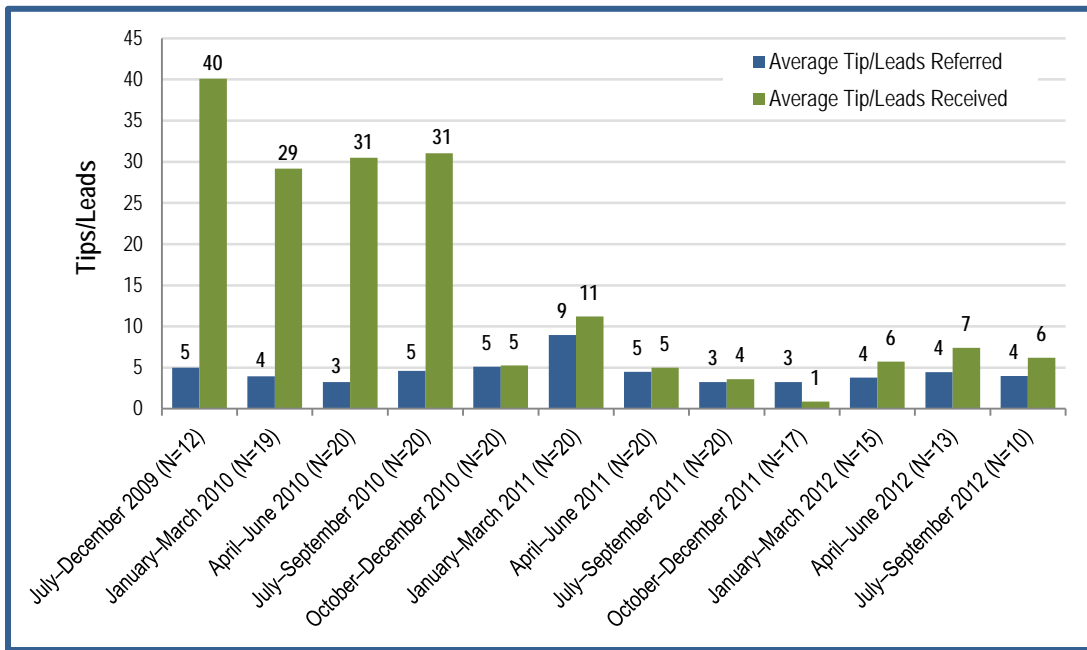## Figure 5. Average Number of Tips/Leads Referred or Received

Figure 5 shows the average number of tips/leads referred or received by grantees.

- On average, grantees consistently reported about 4.5 tips/leads referred to other agencies each quarter.
- The average number of tips/leads received by grantees from other agencies decreased significantly from 33 from July 2009 to September 2010 to 6 from October 2010 to September 2012. The decrease is attributable to one grantee that reportedly received over 450 tips/leads during the first 4 quarters while working with a local gang task force. The number of tip/leads significantly decreased in subsequent quarters. For all grantees, the tips/leads received decreased each quarter.

Probation/Parole Key Measures

Average caseload of community correctional (i.e., probation/parole) officers was reported for grantees funded under initiative 2. Grantees were also asked to report on the number of individuals in community-based facilities receiving services as a result of ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds.

Table 5. Average Caseload for Community Correctional Officers

Average Caseload Measure	Number of Grantees and/or Percentage
Change in Average Caseload (%)	–14%
Grantees with Increased Average Caseload	2 (11%)
Grantees with Decreased Average Caseload	12 (63%)
Grantees with No Change in Average Caseload	2 (11%)

Table 5 shows the percentage change in average caseload of community correctional officers among grantees. It also shows the number of grantees that increased or decreased their average caseloads as

well as those who experienced no change. Nineteen (19) grantees received funding to provide for probation/parole officers (initiative 2), and 16 of those grantees provided sufficient data for analysis.[10]

- Overall, grantees reduced the average caseload among probation/parole officers by 14 percent.

Table 6. Number of Individuals Receiving Services in Community-Based Facilities

Quarter	Individuals Receiving Services in Community-Based Facilities	Average Number of Individuals Per Grantee
July–December 2009 (N=3)	627	209
January–March 2010 (N=12)	5,026	419
April–June 2010 (N=14)	5,448	389
July–September 2010 (N=14)	5,765	412
October–December 2010 (N=15)	6,039	403
January–March 2011 (N=15)	6,406	427
April–June 2011 (N=15)	6,461	431
July–September 2011 (N=15)	5,699	380
October–December 2011 (N=10)	4,127	413
January–March 2012 (N=7)	928	133
April–June 2012 (N=3)	671	224
July–September 2012 (N=2)	545	273
October–December 2012 (N=2)	543	272

ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds were used to provide services to offenders in community corrections (i.e., probation/parole). Offenders in community-corrections are offered services that help to reduce their chances of reoffending, such as vocational training, drug and alcohol treatment, and cognitive-behavioral–based treatment, among others. Table 6 shows the total number of individuals receiving services in community-based facilities by quarter.[11] Some offenders are counted in multiple quarters.

- In the first 2 full years of the program when the majority of grantees were active (January 2010 – December 2011), grantees on average had over 5,600 offenders receiving services in their facilities. This equates to about 400 offenders receiving services per grantee.

Number of Individuals Provided with or Who Benefitted from Programming and Services

The number of individuals provided with ARRA Byrne Competitive–funded programming and services was reported for grantees funded for initiatives 1, 3, 6, and 7. Grantees provided a wide range of programming and services to individuals that include (but not limited to) victim services and substance abuse and treatment services. Other examples include assisting individuals who were targets of mortgage fraud with financial information and restitution, providing ex-offenders with employment services, and offering counseling to at risk-youth and their families. During the first 2 full years of the program, when the majority of grantees were active (January 2010–December 2011), over 11,000 individuals received

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[10] Three grantees were removed from this analysis because they provided no baseline data.
[11] Four grantees did not report data and were removed from this analysis.

services each quarter. In total, over 100,000[12] persons received some type of service from 40 grantees. Additionally, 39,973 individuals who were required to meet certain conditions of a treatment regimen, such as drug/alcohol treatment, successfully completed all of those requirements.[13]

Cost Savings

Grantees providing direct services to individuals and able to realize actual cost savings were asked to report quarterly expenditures on personnel, administrative costs, equipment, and contractual obligations. The quarterly expenditures on these items reported for the 3 months before the grant were used as the baseline.[14] A total of 17 grantees reported these data; these grantees were funded for initiatives 1, 3, 6, and 7.

Table 9. Cost Savings by Quarter (Dollars)

Quarter	Nongrant Dollars Expended and Obligated Before ARRA Byrne Competitive Funds (Average Baseline Costs)	Nongrant Dollars Expended and Obligated During ARRA Byrne Competitive Program	Cost Savings	Cost Savings (%)
July–December 2009 (N=4)	$ 426,635	$ 323,677	$ 102,958	24%
January–March 2010 (N=11)	1,708,929	1,366,648	342,281	20
April–June 2010 (=15)	1,789,566	1,411,376	378,189	21
July–September 2010 (N=15)	2,012,061	1,127,140	884,921	44
October–December 2010 (N=15)	1,868,429	1,375,694	492,734	26
January–March 2011 (N=14)	1,686,004	1,223,640	462,364	27
April–June 2011 (N=16)	1,769,153	1,497,672	271,480	15
July–September 2011 (N=15)	1,184,793	783,970	400,824	34
October–December 2011 (N=12)	1,087,609	707,784	379,825	35
January–March 2012 (N=12)	1,098,356	1,013,773	84,583	8
April–June 2012 (N=10)	988,040	1,562,766	−574,727	−58[15]
July–September 2012 (N=9)	1,003,457	1,357,174	−353,717	−35
Overall[16]	$16,623,031	$13,751,315	$2,871,715	17%

Seventeen grantees out of 40 (43 percent) reported quarterly financial expenditures between July 2009 and September 2012. Table 9 shows the cost savings realized each quarter.

- Overall, grantees experienced $2.8 million in cost savings (17 percent) between July 2009 and September 2012.

- Grantees that reported data on cost savings were awarded over $20.6 million in ARRA Byrne Competitive grants.

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[12] This count may include a duplicate count of individuals, because it does not account for individuals receiving services in multiple quarters.
[13] Not all 40 grantees provided services that require an adherence to a treatment regimen.
[14] Grantees that did not include baseline expenditures (i.e., reported $0.00) were excluded from this analysis.
[15] A negative percentage represents cost savings that were not realized (i.e., expenses for the quarter were more than the baseline expenses).
[16] Data on cost savings for October–December 2012 were removed from the analysis, because only one grantee reported data.

- Of the 17 grantees that reported these data, 9 (53 percent) reportedly realized cost savings.

Increased Efficiency

Grantees funded for initiatives 2, 4, and 5 were asked to report on the number of units within their agencies that experienced increased efficiency due to ARRA Byrne Competitive funding. Efficiency is defined as time savings or cost savings. A unit is self-defined by grantees as a program, department, division, or agency.

Table 10. Increased Efficiency Reported among Grantees

Increased Efficiency Measures	
Average Number of Units in Grantees	768
Average Number of Units with Increased Efficiency	271
Percentage of Units with Increased Efficiency	35%
Number of Grantees that Reported Gains in Efficiency	60
Total Number of Grantees[17]	61
Percentage of Grantees with Increased Efficiency	98%

Table 10 shows the average number of units identified by grantees, and the number of units that experienced increases in efficiency. It also shows the number and percentage of grantees that experienced increased efficiency.

- On average, 271 out of 768 units (35 percent) experienced gains in efficiency as a result of ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds.
- Sixty of the 61 grantees (98 percent) had at least 1 unit that reported efficiency increases.

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS

The following observations are based on analysis of the July 2009–December 2012 performance data for the ARRA Byrne Competitive grant program excluding national TTA. This report analyzed key performance outcomes for grantees funded under the first 7 initiatives (see pages 1-2).

- Ninety-three percent of grantees fulfilled their PMT reporting obligations as of December 31, 2012.
- A key outcome measure for grantees funded under initiative 1 is the increased use of automated investigative records available in commonly accessible databases. For example, the total number of database records in commonly accessible justice-related databases used among grantees increased 33 percent from July 2009 to December 2012. In addition, the number of inquiries to commonly accessible justice-related databases increased 85 percent.
- One key outcome from grantees that were funded for initiative 2 was that the average caseload for community correctional officers was reduced by 14 percent among grantees funded for hiring probation/parole officers.
- Grantees that were funded for initiatives 1, 3, 6, and 7 provided direct services to over 100,000 individuals. In addition, these same grantees reportedly were able to realize over $2.8 million in cost savings as a result of the ARRA Byrne Competitive grant funds.

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[17] Three grantees did not report these data and were not included in the analysis.

- Finally, grantees funded for initiatives 2, 4, and 5 were able to report increases in efficiency resulting of the additional staff and training made available through the grant funding. Out of 61 grantees, all but one had at least one *unit* that reportedly experienced efficiency gains.