




2010–2014 program review

**Center for Violence Prevention
& Community Safety**



ASU Center for Violence Prevention
and Community Safety

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY



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program review
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& Community Safety**

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Background & Objectives of the Center

Introduction

Background in Brief

The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety (CVPCS) was conceived by Vincent Webb, who, in 2004, served as the Research Consultant to the Provost of the Arizona State University West Campus. The Provost requested that Dr. Webb survey and analyze the research capacity of ASU's West Campus and identify pockets of strength where the campus should invest. As a consequence of the self-study, a proposal was developed to create a multi-disciplinary campus-wide center that focused on violence prevention and community safety; and on July 1, 2005 the CVPCS was officially recognized by Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR). After its establishment, President Michael Crow recognized the CVPCS as a unit for strategic investment, which shortly thereafter resulted in the Watts Family donating \$3 million to ASU's CVPCS. Charles Katz was appointed as the Interim Watts Family Director of the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety in 2005 and later in 2008 as the Director. In August 2009, the Center was administratively and physically moved to the College of Public Service and Community Solutions.

Mission

Toward the goal of social embeddedness, Arizona State University established the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety in July 2005 to respond to the growing need of Arizona's communities to improve the public's safety and well being. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety is a research unit within the College of Public Service and Community Solutions. The Center's mission is to generate, share, and apply quality research and knowledge to create "best practice" standards. The Center specifically evaluates policies and programs, analyzes and evaluates patterns and causes of violence, develops strategies and programs, develops a clearinghouse of research reports and "best practice" models, educates, trains and provides technical assistance, and facilitates the development of databases.

Vision

Build the reputation of the Center as a locally, nationally, and internationally respected and recognized research unit.



Voices of the Center

Dr. Charles M. Katz, Director

“We want to focus on bridging the gap between academia and policy makers. We want to bring that knowledge to the people who create and implement policy not only here in Arizona, but nationally and internationally. There can be a whole host of factors that influence policy on crime and crime control. We want the focus to be on data and what works with respect to moving policy forward. As a result,

we’ve tried to be on the cutting edge of problems that are facing society. We were the first federally-sponsored project to examine the effects of body-worn cameras in the United States. We worked with the Phoenix Police Department on body-worn cameras. They were able to implement them and we evaluated them. It’s an example of how we can help local agencies obtain funding and implement what we think are best practices in the future.”

“Another example is the work we did with the Department of Justice (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms) to examine the effectiveness of the National Integrated Ballistic Imaging Network. It’s basically a fingerprint for bullets. We examined what was working and not working with that program to address gun violence in the United States. We just received funding from the Centers for Disease Control to implement the National Violent Death Reporting System, where we’ll be collecting information from law enforcement agencies, medical examiners, and public health officials on all official records related to violent death in the state. We want to feed that information back to assist them in targeting with laser-like precision on the actual problem.”

“We don’t want to get too heavily involved with advocacy. We want to focus on what works and make those opportunities visible to people to try to work with them to make the right choices rather than advocating for a particular policy. We try to figure out where the agency is, what they’re capable of doing and not capable of doing and working with them to try to achieve the next step in terms of organizational success. We don’t see it necessarily as a linear process, and we don’t see it as a one size fits all solution for every agency. What we want to see is incremental and forward-moving progress that benefits society as a whole. We oftentimes take a rather soft approach. The majority of our work is never in the media. The agencies themselves need to be in the front, not the research team.”

Goal

ASU’s Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety seeks to have long-term, reciprocal relationships with local, national, and international organizations for the purpose of increasing community capacity to diagnose and respond to violent crime. It currently measures its success through annual research awards and expenditures, stakeholder involvement, student involvement, and impact on programs and practices.

To accomplish the above goal ASU’s Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety seeks to achieve three objectives: 1) development of faculty and students; 2) creation and maintenance of critical infrastructures related to sponsored research; and 3) become increasingly socially embedded in the local, national, and international communities.



Voices of the Center

Vincent Webb, Founder:

“The origins of the Center can be traced to the community-wide concern about violence, especially youth violence. Arizona State University responded to this concern in a number of different ways. One of the initial responses was to establish a Violence Prevention Academy designed to train school officials and school stakeholders in the use of problem solving and planning skills for the purpose of developing prevention plans. It became clear that there was a need within the community to increase the capacity to conduct research that would inform the development of violence prevention and reduction strategies. Again ASU responded by establishing the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety (CVPCS.) The CVPCS has accomplished a lot since its inception, having engaged in policy- and practice-related research addressing community safety needs, not only in the Valley of the Sun and Arizona, but in national and international settings. The CVPCS is an important component of Arizona State University’s efforts to improve the quality of life for citizens in Arizona and across the globe.”

“
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Objective 1: Development of Faculty and Students

A. Development of Existing Faculty.

Because some faculty have little experience with grant/contract development and management, we seek to develop existing faculty and encourage them to apply/seek relatively small grants/contracts. Conversations with less experienced faculty lead us to believe that some faculty feel apprehensive about approaching agencies or applying for state or federal funding. One strategy for the development of faculty involvement in sponsored research is pairing less experienced faculty with agencies that are interested in funding research and evaluation projects. Another strategy for the development of faculty involvement in sponsored research is purposefully pairing senior faculty who are experienced with sponsored research with faculty who have minimal experience. We measure our success related to this goal by the number of less experienced faculty who have been funded through Center-related sponsored research. Exhibit 1 contains a list of faculty and their departmental affiliation from 2010 to 2014 who have participated in funded research through the Center.

Exhibit 1: Faculty Affiliation with the Center through Sponsored Research, 2010-2014

Faculty Member	Sponsor(s)
Scott Decker	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Marie Griffin	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Eric C. Hedberg	School of Social and Family Dynamics
John Hepburn	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Kristy Holtfreter	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Justin Ready	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Cassia Spohn	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Michael D. White	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Danielle Wallace	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice



Voices of the Center
Michael White, Associate Director

“My primary responsibility is more on the front end of identifying funding opportunities and then working with (Center director Charles Katz) to put proposals together and then secure funding,” White described his function at the Center.

“The primary reason I got involved with the Center is the type of work the Center does, which is very policy-oriented,” White said. “The Center should be engaged in a variety of activities

that inform public policy, whether that be through technical assistance or working on research on questions that affect policy makers.”

Examples of White’s work with immediate relevance to recent national issues include his 2014 report on police officer body-worn cameras and an ongoing initiative he leads examining police use of force with TASERs.

“A lot of the grants we go after are highly competitive,” White said. “Any time you can compete with your contemporaries around the nation and secure funding, it feels good. Once you have the funding, you have to deliver on what you promised. It’s been rewarding on the back end as well, when the media comes calling and wants to see what we found out and to hear our opinion.”

White also cited development of graduate students as a rewarding aspect of his job.

“One thing we like to do at the Center is mentor the next generation of scholars, to expose them to different aspects of the research process,” he said. “It’s an important part of what we do.”

B. Development of Graduate Students.

Graduate students play a major role in the current and future success of the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. Over the last three decades, the work of criminologists has largely been restricted to the confines of the university campus, and has been characterized by isolation from justice agencies, primarily focused on theory and statistical methods, on how crimes are defined and what happens after crimes are committed. Moreover, their primary audience is other academicians. At the Center we seek to train new scholars to engage in use-inspired research that takes place outside the confines of the university and in collaboration with local, federal, and international agencies. Additionally, we seek to train them to speak to a broader audience, including policy-makers, practitioners, academicians, students, and the public, to concentrate their studies toward solutions to violence and associated crime, and to work alongside academics and policymakers from multiple disciplines including psychology, geography, medicine, and city planning. We measure our success related to this goal by the number of graduate students funded through the Center, the number of students who conduct their thesis or dissertation under the guidance of a faculty member closely associated with the Center, and the number of reports, articles and other products produced in collaboration with graduate students. A list of these activities and products is located in Appendix A of this document.

C. Exposure of Undergraduate Students to the Research Process.

Undergraduate students play a substantial role in the Center being able to meet its objectives. Over the past five years, the Center has employed more than 80 undergraduate students as part of sponsored projects. For example, these students have interviewed recently booked arrestees in jails, worked with police agencies to collect official data, and interviewed some of the most violent offenders in the U.S. and Latin America. These undergraduate students develop an appreciation of the research process, as well as become familiar with and understand the advantages of public agencies and universities collaborating together. Many of our students go on to work with local criminal justice agencies and collaborate with us on sponsored projects of mutual interest. We measure our success related to this goal by the number of undergraduate students funded through the Center.

The Center employs student workers and has up to four undergraduate internships per semester, usually criminal justice majors. Internships handling data are often valuable for a student's graduate school application. In addition, students earn money towards their education. Student support is part of the Center's fundamental underpinning, and the Center actively pursues funding that supports that goal.

The Center emphasizes meaningful professional development of students. Training in responsible research is required by the Center. Students frequently touch on confidential data and are trained in the legal, ethical, and moral responsibilities of handling sensitive information.

Voices of the Center

Dr. Andrew M. Fox, Center graduate:

Andrew Fox is now an Assistant Professor in criminal justice and criminology at the University of Missouri - Kansas City. He went to ASU in 2006 and started in the master's program in criminal justice and criminology, eventually earning his PhD.

"I was interested in working with the Center," Fox said. "It really is what drew me to ASU – their involvement with agencies. I really had an interest in working with practitioners and guiding decisions and making policy."

Fox worked as a graduate research assistant for six years. "My work with the Center really shaped me into the researcher I am today," he said. "The different research projects at ASU – I got to do primary research in prisons and jails, in Trinidad and Tobago. I got to work with a lot of different agencies on policy issues. Working with Center director (Charles Katz) and the idea of being an embedded criminologist was always the gold standard – that was the type of work I wanted to do."

In Kansas City, Fox is embedded with the Kansas City Police Department, working with



them on a daily basis on a violence prevention program. "That relationship that I was trained to have has really paid off here in Kansas City. We've seen significant reductions in violent crime and homicide."

In 2014 Fox received the FBI Director's Community Leadership Award for contributions to crime prevention. He and a colleague mapped social networks for the Kansas City Police Department's No Violence Alliance.

"They taught us how to build, use and share intelligence like we have never seen," Kansas City Police Maj. Joe McHale, who heads up KC NoVa, told local press. "They are technical experts. ... They are a key partner."

Fox uses tools and techniques he learned at the Center in his work in Kansas City.

"For me, the idea of working closely with agencies - not sitting back from a distance and doing research – is what I learned at the Center and what was encouraged at the Center. . . A lot of my work now is violence prevention. That's not by accident. . . Even today being in Kansas City I continue to call the Center director (Charles Katz) and discuss issues with him. . . I couldn't say enough about how the Center has benefited my career."

Objective 2: Creation and Maintenance of Critical Infrastructure Related to Sponsored Research

A. Endowment.

In December 2006, the Watts Family announced that they would donate \$3 million over a four year period to ASU's Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. The gift was the largest single private investment in the 23-year history of ASU's West Campus. The donation was made with the intent of endowing a director of the Center and to invest in the Center's operation. These funds have been used to develop faculty and students, as well as for the creation and maintenance of critical infrastructure related to sponsored research.

B. Skilled staff.

Over the last several years, the Center has been focused on developing or acquiring staff that possess the required skills needed to apply for and win large sponsored projects. This includes a Business Operations Manager who can create complex budgets and forecast expenses, a Projects Operation Manager who can manage personnel, data collection, and navigate faculty through administrative hurdles, and a Geographic Information Systems analyst who provides capacity to spatially display research findings. The Center has also added a Professor of Practice who works as a program specialist, finding new projects and developing junior faculty. As a means of incentivizing faculty who manage their projects through the Center, we provide them with critical infrastructures purposefully designed to streamline university administrative processes.

C. Equipment.

One of the major impediments to successfully acquiring large scale sponsored projects is the lack of fairly sophisticated software and equipment that allow an investigator to compete with large research organizations. The Center has invested in the development of critical infrastructures required to manage large sponsored projects including, but not limited to, computers, statistical software packages, and project planning and tracking programs. However, the most significant investment in infrastructure continues to be the purchase and update of a cutting-edge Scantron Design Expert© software and hardware package. This software and hardware substantially increased the capacity of the Center to engage in rapid, high-quality data entry. Specifically, the Scantron Design Expert© software provides the Center with the capacity to design customized scan-able forms using the latest Optical Mark Reading (OMR) technology. The design software includes advanced tools that allow for plain-paper form printing, graphic and image import/export, individual form bar-coding, and incorporated Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for open-ended response categories. The software allows researchers significant latitude in customizing a scan-able instrument while still providing a 99.9% read accuracy. The Center also has additional support software that manages the hardware scanner, the processing and scanning of completed forms, and the export of electronic data files directly into various text file formats, MS Excel©, or SPSS©. The hardware is a closely linked hardware device that will read instruments completed not just with pencil, but with virtually any color pen or marker. The scanner is capable of processing 2,200 sheets per hour and can scan both sides of a form simultaneously and will sort successfully scanned forms separate from those with errors or requiring editing, without needing to pause the scanning of the entire batch. Collectively, the scanning system is organized into the Center's Survey Information Management Services (SIMS) Unit.

D. Ready, collaborative relationships with local, national, and international organizations.

Interviews with faculty suggested that many did not seek sponsored research because they were unknowledgeable about how to approach an agency to discuss a potential project. As a consequence, the CVPCS has invested a substantial amount of time and energy toward developing strong and stable relationships with criminal justice agencies across the state. Center personnel pride themselves on the fact that faculty associated with the Center are often the first to be called on for assistance in criminal justice related research matters and are often asked to serve as consultants in hiring decisions, advisers in the allocation of resources, and to perform evaluations of projects and programs of importance. The Center is often asked to play a significant role as "inside advisor" on projects and research endeavors that entail significant risk for the agency. This is most clearly illustrated by the Center's relationship with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office,



which has provided funding to the Center for analytic support in its reform efforts to address problems associated with racial profiling.

Voices of the Center

Lidia Nuño, Senior Research Specialist

A doctoral student with more than seven years working at the Center, Nuño began her undergraduate education majoring in psychology. Halfway through her degree she began taking classes in criminology and criminal justice.

"I just became really interested in issues of immigration and crime," Nuño said. "I decided to double major in criminology and psychology. I became very passionate about the work the Center does."

She comes into work every day directing a program addressing gang crime in the Caribbean which has had measurable results.

"It makes me feel great," she said. "The reason why I continue at the Center is they have offered me amazing experiences grad students don't normally have. The Center provides me with the opportunity to do work in central America and the Caribbean."

As the child of Mexican immigrants, "I've had a very different trajectory from my background," she said. "No one in my family has done this."

Nuño plans to continue her research after earning her PhD. With a strong network of academic colleagues, law enforcement officials, government officials, and policymakers gleaned during her years with the Center, "I want to follow the traditional professor route."

Objective 3.

Social Embeddedness within Local, National, and International Communities

As mentioned above, ASU's Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety focuses its efforts on having long-term, reciprocal relationships with local, national, and international organizations for the purpose of increasing community capacity to diagnose and respond to violent crime. At the Center, when we discuss social embeddedness, we emphasize that both the Center and its partners should be mutually supportive to the benefit of the community. We attempt to realize this goal through the actions of community capacity building, use inspired research, and convenings. While we discuss these major accomplishments in more detail in the section below, Exhibit 2 provides an

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Exhibit 2: Programmatic Themes Chart

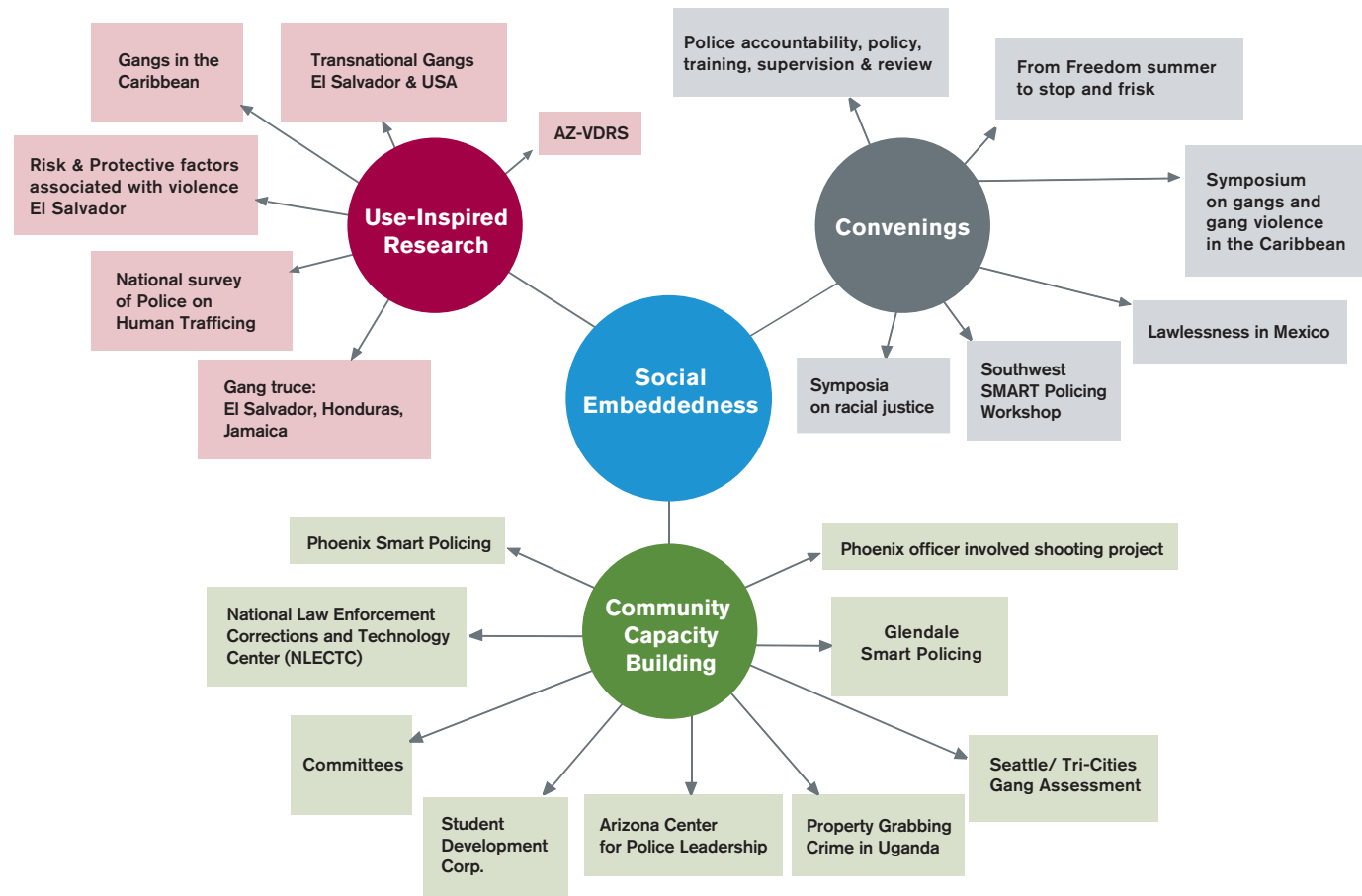


illustration of our three programmatic themes.

Voices of the Center

Ryan Moskop, former graduate student, current Detective with the Phoenix Police Department:

“My participation within the Arizona State University Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety has been fairly limited, but I have thoroughly enjoyed my time within Center-sanctioned activities. The only project that I actively participated within was the most recent employment-based intervention project in El Salvador. During this project I co-authored a chapter of the final project, which analyzed an employment-based intervention program that aimed at providing Salvadoran youth with employment, in attempt to abstain from criminal activity. I believe that this study embodies a goal of the Center; the study aimed to arm Salvadoran youth with the tools necessary to find/maintain employment, thus reducing participation in criminal activity and violent crime.

“I originally agreed to participate in this project because of the potential impact that the

study could have on the assessed communities. As a law enforcement officer, I swore to an oath agreeing to protect citizens from victimization and violence. This is a commitment that I take seriously on and off the job. If I can participate in research, course work, or general academia that places an emphasis upon violence prevention and overall community safety, count me in. I would feel as if I was selling the community short, and not fulfilling moral obligations, by not participating in projects aimed at reducing violence and increasing community safety, if given an opportunity. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety has created an additional forum where this is possible.”

“Participation in Center-related research creates an avenue which allows individuals, myself included, an opportunity to benefit the community. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety has provided an alternative route to potentially effect communities by evaluating and identifying avenues to reduce violence. Center activities have allowed me to expand my potential impact upon communities not only occupationally, but academically as well.”

Organizational Structure and Staffing

The Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety is housed in the College of Public Service and Community Solutions. The Watts Family Director reports to the Dean of the College. Since the Center’s inception in 2005, it has grown from supporting one full-time staff, to its current full- and part-time staff of over a dozen employees, as well as five doctoral and masters graduate research assistants.

Charles M. Katz serves as the Watt’s Family Director of the Center and also holds an academic appointment as a Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. The Center’s Associate Director, Michael D. White, also holds an academic appointment as a Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Together, the Director and the Associate Director oversee all Center activities. While Dr. Katz serves as the administrative lead, Drs. Katz and White are both responsible for identifying, securing, and managing external grants for the Center.

Previously, the Center was housed in the College of Human Services (CHS) and maintained offices at ASU at the West campus. The reorganization of several colleges and schools within ASU included the disestablishment of CHS. It was at this time that the Center was administratively moved into the College of Public Service and Community Solutions, and in August 2009 was physically relocated to ASU at the Downtown Phoenix campus. In addition to full-time staff offices, the Center has a dedicated office for graduate assistants and students working with the Center on any of its funded projects. Also located in the Center’s offices is a dedicated secure data storage room, which has particular physical and electronic safeguards for storing sensitive data; and an office dedicated to the Center’s Survey Information Management Services (SIMS) Unit.

The Associate Director of Operations is principally responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Center. In this capacity, he supervises Center personnel, coordinates with the Center’s Business Operations Manager (BOM) on relevant human relations and financial management issues, secures new grants and contracts, and generally manages the operations and programmatic activities of Center projects.

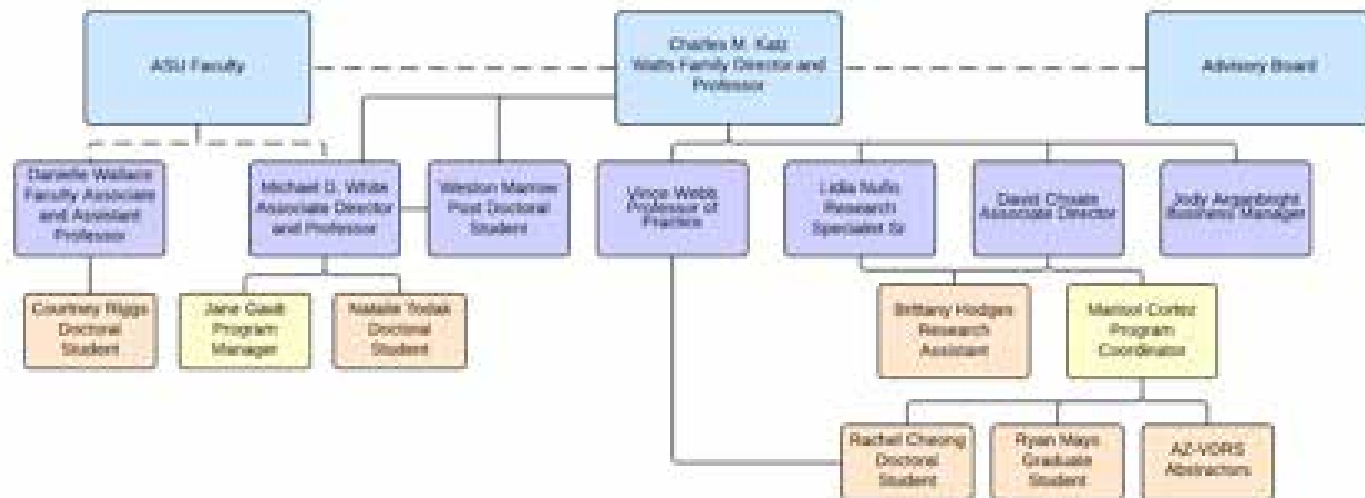


Voices of the Center

David Choate, Associate Director, Operations:

"I love my job. I had no idea such a job existed. I stumbled into my role at the Center while I was doing my undergrad studies at ASU. I could not imagine a better job for myself in a variety of ways. . . It gives us the opportunity to leave the world a little cleaner than we found it. Everything we do here is related to the University's mandate for use-inspired research. We work with practitioners to help them do their jobs in better ways. That's incredibly valuable. It helps make our community safer."

Exhibit 3



Voices of the Center

Jody Arganbright, Program Manager

"The work we do here contributes to the health and well-being of our community, and the research we do contributes to the knowledge base. We participate in a lot of community interactions, opportunities, task forces, all those kinds of things.

'We make a difference.'

Impact on Policy

In April 2013, Dr. Charles Katz spoke to members of Congress about viable responses to gangs and gang violence. Professor Katz's speech focused on the effectiveness of the Chicago Ceasefire Model as it has been implemented in Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Phoenix.

In January 2015 Mike White addressed members of President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing on matters related to police body-worn cameras.

In May 2015 Charles Katz and Michael White lead a forum at the U.S. White House about a new online tool kit for police departments nationwide to implement the use of body-worn video cameras. The pair were the primary authors of a online BWC tool kit.



Key Accomplishments and Activities

Over the last five years, the Center has been highly involved in diverse activities. The diversity and frequency of activities is demonstrated in part by our academic and community involvement. The Center has been awarded 28 grants and contracts, and faculty associated with the Center have published 39 peer-reviewed articles, 4 books, 19 book chapters, 42 presentations, 36 invited presentations, 45 reports and monographs, and master's theses and dissertations. Center faculty have also won 10 honors and awards in the past five years, as well as been awarded 11 consultantships.

The Center's national profile has risen in the past five years as well. Media outlets ranging from the New York Times and Wall Street Journal to NBC News and the Washington Post have quoted Center experts in stories.

The grants and contracts awarded to the Center are typically use-inspired collaborations with local, state, federal and international agencies and organizations. The programmatic activities routinely involve primary data collection, technical advice and analyses, and program identification and evaluation.

Center faculty also sit on task forces, panels, advisory teams, and working groups across the nation and world as part of its contribution to ASU's mission of social embeddedness. The Center collaborates with government agencies at the local, state, national, and international level, non-government organizations (NGOs), community partners, and other universities and researchers. These efforts are demonstrated through the Center's involvement with policy advisory committees, the hosting of symposia and speaker series, conducting trainings and providing pro bono technical assistance and leveraging significant resources in partnership with grassroots community crime prevention efforts.

Below we provide examples of our key accomplishments and activities within three domains: use inspired research, community capacity building, and convenings. We also detail academic and policy papers that have been produced or presented by the Center over the past five years.

Use Inspired Research

The Center pursues Arizona State University's mandate to conduct use-inspired research: research that pushes the boundaries of knowledge but is also directly relevant to social problems. The following are some of the Center's work addressing local, national, and international issues with violence.

- 1. Transnational Gangs in El Salvador and the US:** This project, funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, relied on qualitative and quantitative data to fill gaps in extant studies on MS-13 to assist federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in keeping pace with the gang's expansion and evolution. As part of the project, the Center's team, which included undergraduate and graduate students, interviewed more than 100 active MS13 gang members in the U.S. and El Salvador. A follow up study has been funded by the National Institute of Justice and is expected to be completed in the next 12 months.
- 2. Risk and protective factors associated with youth violence in El Salvador:** Although the issue of crime and violence in El Salvador has been studied extensively, there are several issues related to the prevention of crime and violence that require further study and analysis. Issues such as crime in public transportation, extortion, resilience of youth and funding for crime prevention efforts, deserve greater depth. Sponsored by USAID, the CVPCS, and Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development implemented a research study examining risk and protective factors associated with violence and gang joining in 80 schools across the country for the purpose of assessing trends for planning and resource allocation.
- 3. Understanding gang truces in El Salvador, Honduras, and Jamaica:** While there is much literature describing the assumptions, issues, and effectiveness of crime suppression and prevention strategies, much less attention has been paid to gang intervention programming, particularly gang truces. Little is known about how often gang truces occur, what conditions give rise to them, the role of third parties in brokering them, their transformative effects, and their effectiveness. In this study, sponsored by USAID and conducted by the CVPCS and FUNDE, we systematically evaluated gang truces and presented evidence on their effectiveness in El Salvador, Honduras, and Jamaica for the purpose of identifying lessons learned should other governments or donors wish to support gang truces in these or other countries.

- 4. Evaluations of police body worn cameras:** Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are perhaps the most debated topic in policing today. Advocates and critics have made numerous claims about the impact and consequences of the technology, but most of these claims are untested. BWCs have the potential to completely transform police-citizen encounters, and in the wake of the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, adoption of the technology is likely to be exponential. The CVPCS has conducted the first federally funded research project that examined BWC through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) SMART Policing Initiative (SPI), where the Phoenix Police Department was awarded \$500,000 to purchase, deploy and evaluate police body worn cameras. The evaluation determined that BWC significantly reduced complaints against the police.

More recently the Arnold Foundation provided a gift to conduct a two year multi-site randomized controlled trial (RCT) of BWCs in Tempe, Arizona, and Spokane, Washington. The study will investigate questions that go to the very core of the role of BWCs in policing, including officer perceptions; citizen perceptions; BWCs as a training and violence reduction tool; the potential for a civilizing effect (i.e., reductions in use of force and citizen complaints); the potential for BWCs to facilitate sentinel event review; and their impact on "downstream" criminal justice actors (and outcomes).

- 5. Evaluation of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN):** Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), ASU's Center for Violence Prevention collaborated with Sam Houston State University to evaluate the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network. NIBIN is a database managed by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATF) that is composed of forensics ballistics image information. NIBIN is the only database that permits nation-wide comparisons of ballistics evidence to determine if evidence from different crimes are associated with a single firearm. Matched evidence or hits produced by NIBIN may produce useful intelligence for investigators and thus improve investigations. The project: 1) Described the current state of NIBIN implementation; 2) Documented the impediments and facilitators of successful NIBIN implementation; 3) Determined the extent to which NIBIN helps investigators solve crimes; and 4) Described best NIBIN practices for agency implementation and for investigations.
- 6. Evaluation of the Phoenix ceasefire project:** The Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety in partnership with Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc., St. Joseph's Hospital, and Arizonans for Gun Safety, provided analytic support during program implementation and conducted an evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project. The Phoenix TRUCE Project was modeled after the Chicago CeaseFire program, and as such, adopted a public health approach in responding to violence in the community. The fundamental approach used by TRUCE was the use of outreach staff imbedded in the community who identify community members who are at eminent risk of either being a victim or perpetrator of violence, particularly gun violence. By focusing attention on the shootings, TRUCE sought to diminish homicides first and foremost.

7. Arizona Crime Victimization Survey: We received funding from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a crime victimization survey for the State of Arizona. The Arizona Crime Victimization Survey is modeled after the National Crime Victimization Survey and provided estimates of criminal victimization for the state and the two largest counties in Arizona. Findings from the study can be found out: http://www.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/pubs/AZCVS_FinalReport_FINAL.pdf

8. Examining the impact of TASER on Cognitive Functioning: There has been virtually no research testing the effects of the TASER on cognitive functioning, such as memory, concentration, and speed of learning. This area of inquiry is important for two reasons. First, there is a considerable body of research examining the neuropsychological effects of accidental exposure to electricity, and this research has consistently demonstrated deficits in functioning following the electrical exposure. Second, defense counsel in several recent criminal cases have sought to suppress arrestees' statements made to police after their clients were exposed to a TASER, arguing that the device causes a degree of mental impairment that violates arrestees' constitutional protections involving Miranda rights and the requirements for valid waiver of those rights. The veracity of these claims is not known.

CVPCS researchers investigated the effects of the TASER on cognitive functioning using a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). Healthy human volunteers were randomly assigned to one of four treatment conditions: 1) Baseline, no physical exertion and no TASER exposure; 2) Treatment 1, physical exertion only; 3) Treatment 2, TASER exposure only; 4) Treatment 3, physical exertion and TASER exposure. The results raised questions about the ability of individuals to fully understand and waive their Miranda rights within an hour of TASER exposure, and highlighted the need for additional research to more thoroughly investigate the impact of TASER exposure on brain function.

9. Gangs and Citizen Security in the Caribbean: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) sought to examine insecurity and violence among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Through the report on Caribbean citizen security the UNDP provided recommendations to nations on how to address crime and violence by nation and within the region. The project's principal investigator and the lead author of the report was Anthony Harriott of the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security at University of the West Indies Mona Campus. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety was responsible for leading Chapter 3 of the report on gangs and organized crime in the Caribbean.

Community Capacity Building

Community capacity building is the deployment of a community's commitment, resources, and skills to build on community strengths and address problems and opportunities. The Center's work exemplifies this concept through the way it connects with local, national, and international communities in mutually beneficial partnerships. A few examples of this type of work are presented below.

- 1. Justice Innovation Center for Small and Rural Agencies (JIC).** To better serve the needs of small, rural, tribal, and border (SRTB) criminal justice agencies, the National Institute of Justice has funded RAND Corporation, in partnership with ASU's CVPCS, to lead the Justice Innovation Center for Small and Rural Agencies (JIC). The JIC's mission is to improve public safety and justice by identifying, evaluating, and disseminating technology solutions to the operational challenges of small, rural, border and tribal justice systems.
- 2. Student Development Corp.** Upon request, CVPCS, in coordination with ASU Global, selectively recruits temporary teams of talented ASU graduate and undergraduate students to help agencies accomplish tasks anticipated or required in overseas projects funded by USAID and other donors. ASU faculty mentors travel with student teams and guide them through solution development and deployment. These world-class scholars ensure that DevCorps work products meet high professional standards and reflect best practices based on the latest field and laboratory research. Students receive university credit for their work rather than a paycheck. The agencies pay only travel and expenses for students and faculty, plus a negotiated stipend for faculty leaders. As an example, CVPCS partnered with Fundacion Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE) to deploy a faculty-led team of 7 graduate students to El Salvador to conduct an evaluation of best practices in high-risk population employment intervention programs. The specific objectives of the project were to: (a) Identify variations in the establishment and operation of high-risk population employment intervention programs, (b) Identify the activities and goals of population employment intervention programs (c) Identify the impact of employment-based intervention programs, (d) Identify the costs and benefits of high-risk population employment intervention programs, and (e) present conclusions about the strengths and weaknesses of high risk population employment intervention programs on reducing crime and delinquency.

3. Body-Worn Camera Expert Panel and Toolbox. In February 2015, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) hosted a two-day panel at the White House on police officer body-worn cameras. The meeting, which was co-facilitated by Professors Charles Katz and Michael White from ASU's CVPCS, was attended by a number of police leaders, prosecutors, civil rights advocates, and policymakers. The Expert Panel focused on a wide range of issues related to BWCs, including policies, procedures, training, technological innovations, effectiveness, and special issues pertaining to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and police unions. The information gathered during the expert panel was used to facilitate the development of a web based toolkit for law enforcement agencies to implement BWC in their own jurisdictions. The CVPCS lead the development of the toolkit, which can be found at: <https://www.bja.gov/bwc/>

4. Glendale SMART Policing. The SMART policing Initiative (SPI), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), sought to focus police resources on places and people that are most responsible for crime and violence. Under a national competitive solicitation, BJA awarded SPI grants to approximately 30 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The ongoing SPI efforts during the first project uncovered two related and persistent problems in the same target area in Glendale. The first involved repeat, career offenders who resided in or near the target area and committed crimes in the area, many of them violent, on a near daily basis. The second problem involved organized retail theft, both at convenience stores and large retail stores. The goal of the project was to broaden the previous SPI effort to include additional specialized units, and to harness the resources of this new organizational framework to target repeat violent and property (retail theft) offenders in the targeted areas.

5. Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network. The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) was operated by researchers from Arizona State University. AARIN was modeled after the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) ADAM program. Based upon the proven research model employed by NIJ, the AARIN program provided a cost effective means for an early monitoring and warning system pertaining to drug usage among offenders in Arizona. The purpose of the project was to provide meaningful information to Arizonan researchers and policy makers in assessing the impact of substance abuse upon criminal and juvenile justice systems. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors supported data collection at three adult and two juvenile intake facilities. Data collection for AARIN began in January 2007 at the Central Intake of Maricopa County's 4th Avenue Jail, the local city jails in Glendale and Mesa, and the juvenile intake facilities located at Durango and the South East Facility (SEF), gathering information from males and females, adults and juveniles. AARIN interviewers engaged recent arrestees in in-depth survey interviews that focused primarily on the arrestee's drug use and related behavior, in addition to collecting urine specimens to determine the type of drugs the arrestees currently use. The project concluded in 2013.

6. Arizona Project Safe Neighborhoods. Under the oversight of the PSN Executive Council partnering agencies seek to employ a research-driven, intelligence-led, offender-based policing and prosecution program to reduce violent gang and gun crime. The CVPCS, working alongside a consortium of stakeholder partners, is implementing a nationwide strategy known as "pulling levers," a best practice model first successfully implemented in Boston and replicated in various forms throughout the nation. The project seeks to address crimes committed by chronic violent gang offenders through collaborative strategic partnerships; data-driven identification and intelligence; community-based prevention and intervention; and university-based research analysis. Through these efforts, the project seeks to achieve the goals of: 1) reducing gun related violence at the gang, individual, and neighborhood levels and 2) reducing gang related violence at the gang, individual, and neighborhood levels.

7. Arizona Violent Death Reporting System. In 2014, ASU's CVPCS was awarded a contract from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to administer the Arizona Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The purpose of the program is to provide states and communities with a clearer understanding of violent deaths to guide local decisions about efforts to prevent violence and track progress over time. The AVDRS operates by gathering and collating information on violent deaths from three primary sources of data: (1) State health department official death certificate data; (2) Medical Examiner (or coroner) reports; and (3) Law enforcement investigation reports. The Center will coordinate and conduct all data collection and abstraction, analyses and dissemination of findings. CVPCS will work with local agencies across the 15 counties in the state to collect data on violent death incidents and establish a data sharing network. Additionally, the Center will provide technical assistance and custom analyses, when possible, for participating agencies, organizations and other partners. To learn more about the NVDRS visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/>.

Convenings

The 2011 Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network Project Symposium held on ASU's Downtown Phoenix Campus, featured some of the latest research, trends, and future direction of the project. AARIN was funded by Maricopa County and provided important insights into the arrestee population, drug use, crime, and related issues.

In February 2012 the Center took the lead in a groundbreaking symposium on Caribbean gang research. Dr. Katz leads the Inter-University Consortium for Caribbean Gang Research, which sponsored the Symposium on Gangs and Gang Violence in the Caribbean. The symposium offered a full day of speakers and panels on the causes, correlates and consequences of Caribbean gang activity to try to reach a common understanding of the issues and how to go about tackling them. The conference approached the topic from multiple perspectives, including criminal justice, public health, and youth development.

In April 2012 the Center hosted a lecture on the police role in the promotion of the rule of law in Latin America. Professor of Criminal Justice Dennis Jay Kenney of the John Jay College at the City University of New York examined the success of Colombian police in resolving decades-long conflicts and how those successes might translate to conflict settings like the U.S./Mexico border and the Middle East.

In May 2013 the Center sponsored a Western Regional Training Workshop on the Smart Policing Initiative. SPI is a Bureau of Justice Assistance-sponsored initiative that supports law enforcement agencies in building evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. Smart Policing represents a strategic approach that brings more science into police operations by leveraging innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practice. The workshop was held at ASU's downtown Phoenix campus. The target audience for the day-long workshop included law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals from Arizona and surrounding states. More than 70 representatives from law enforcement agencies attended the workshop, including officers from Glendale, Phoenix, Mesa, Peoria, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Tucson, Prescott, Tempe, Salt River, and Flagstaff, as well as representatives from the Maricopa County Manager's office and the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. The centerpiece of the training workshop involved the presentation of projects and outcomes from various SPI sites in the western and southwestern United States.

In April 2014, the CVPCS hosted a spring symposium for faculty, students, and practitioners. Emeritus Professor Samuel Walker led a discussion on the various elements of the new world of police accountability, which represent a package, a set of policies and programs that work together and reinforce each other. The discussion largely focused on assessing both the achievements and limitations of police accountability.

Awards, Academic and Policy Papers, and Presentations

Honors and Awards

Choate, David E., recipient of Special Recognition of Service from Arizona's Governor's Office, 2010.

Katz, Charles, recipient of the 2015 Outstanding Mentor Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Katz, Charles, recipient of the 2014 Charles Bonjean Award for outstanding published paper, Danielle Wallace, Eric Hedberg, and Charles Katz, *Social Sciences Quarterly*.

Katz, Charles, recipient of the Chief's Community Partnership Award, 2011, Glendale, Arizona.

Katz, Charles, recipient of the 2011 Alumni Achievement Award, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Nuño, Lidia E. Outstanding Mentor Award, 2013, Graduate and Professional Student Association, Arizona State University.

Nuño, Lidia E. Graduate Fellowship, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University.

White, Michael, recipient of the 2014 Arizona State University Faculty Achievement Award for Best Professional Application

White, Michael, recipient of the Chief's Community Partnership Award, Glendale Police Department, 2011

White, Michael, selected as Outstanding Reviewer at the Emerald Literati Network Awards for Excellence 2011, for the journal *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*

Books

Harriott, Anthony and Charles M. Katz (eds.) (2015). *Gangs in the Caribbean: Responses of State and Society*. University of the West Indies Press: Kingston.

Kane, Robert J. and White, Michael D. (2013). *Jammed Up: Bad cops, police misconduct, and the New York City Police Department*. New York University Press (NYU).

Rice, Stephen and White, Michael D. (eds.) (2010). *Race, ethnicity and policing: New and essential readings*. New York: New York University Press (NYU).

Walker, Samuel and Charles M. Katz. (2013). *The Police in America: An Introduction* (8th Edition). McGraw-Hill: Boston.

Walker, Samuel and Charles M. Katz. (2011). *The Police in America: An Introduction* (7th Edition). McGraw-Hill: Boston.

Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

Armstrong, Todd, Charles M. Katz, and Stephen Schnebly. (2015) "The relationship between citizen perceptions of collective efficacy, crime, and victimization." *Crime & Delinquency*, 61, 1: 121-142.

Armstrong, Todd and Charles M. Katz. (2010) "Further evidence on the discriminant validity of perceptual incivilities measures." *Justice Quarterly* 27 (2): 280 – 304

Armstrong, Todd, Gaylene S. Armstrong, and Charles M. Katz (In press). "Testing the influence of community characteristics on school misconduct." *Justice Quarterly*.

Cooper, Jonathon A.; White, Michael D.; Ward, Kyle; Raganella, Anthony J.; and Saunders, Jessica (2014). "Exploring the nexus of officer race/ethnicity, sex and job satisfaction: The case of the NYPD." *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*, 15 (2): 43-59.

Fox, Andrew, Charles M. Katz, David E. Choate, Eric C. Hedberg. (2015). "Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of Chicago CeaseFire." *Justice Quarterly*, 32, 1: 85-115.

Fox, Andrew, Philip Mulvey, Charles M. Katz, and Michael Shafer (In Press). "Untangling the relationship between mental health and homelessness among a sample of arrestees." *Crime & Delinquency*.

Katz, Charles M., Danielle Wallace, and Eric Hedberg (2013). "The temporal impact of foreclosure on neighborhood crime and disorder." *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 50, 3: 359 - 389.

Katz, Charles M., Andrew Fox, Chester Britt, and Phillip Stevenson (2012). "Understanding Police Gang Data at the Aggregate Level: An Examination of the Reliability of National Youth Gang Survey Data." *Journal of Justice Research and Policy*, 14, 2: 103-128.

Katz, Charles M.; Fox, Andrew M.; and White, Michael D. (2011). "Assessing the relationship between immigration status and drug use." *Justice Quarterly*, 28 (4): 541-575.

Katz, Charles M., Edward R. Maguire, and David Choate (2011). "A cross-national comparison of gangs in the United States and Trinidad and Tobago." *International Criminal Justice Review*, 21, 3: 243-262.

Katz, Charles M., Andrew Fox and Michael White (2011). "Examining the relationship between illegal immigration, and drug use." *Justice Quarterly*, 28, 4: 541-575.

Katz, Charles M. and Stephen Schnebly. (2011). "Neighborhood Variation in Gang Member Concentrations." *Crime & Delinquency*, 57, 3: 377-407.

Reprinted in: Maxson, Cheryl, Arlen Egly, Jody Miller, and Malcolm Klein (2014). *The Modern Street Gang Reader* (4th edition). New York, New York: Oxford University Press.

Katz, Charles M., Kate Fox, Vincent J. Webb, and Jennifer Shaffer (2011). "Understanding the relationship between violent victimization and gang membership." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 39: 48-59.

Katz, Charles M. and Andrew Fox. (2010) "Risk and protective factors associated with gang involved youth in a Caribbean nation: Analysis of the Trinidad and Tobago Youth Survey." *Pan-American Journal of Public Health/ Rev Panam Salud Publica* 27 (3): 187-202

Kenney, Dennis, White, Michael D., and Ruffinengo, Marc. (2010). "Expanding the role of patrol in criminal investigations: Houston's investigative first responder project." *Police Quarterly*, 13 (2): 136-160.

Maguire, Edward, William King, William Wells, and Charles Katz. (2015) "Potential unintended consequences of the movement toward forensic laboratory independence." *Police Quarterly*, Revised and Resubmitted.

Maguire, Edward R., William Wells, and Charles M. Katz (2011). "Measuring Community Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Problem Behaviors: Evidence from a Developing Nation." *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, 48, 4: 594-620.

Mulvey, Philip and White, Michael D. (2014). "The potential for violence in arrests of persons with mental illness." *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 37 (2): 404-419.

Maguire, Edward R., William R. King, Devon Johnson, Charles M. Katz. (2010) "Why homicide clearance rates decrease: Evidence from the Caribbean." *Policing & Society*, 20, 4: 373-400.

Ready, Justin and White, Michael D. (2011). "Exploring Patterns of TASER Use by the Police: An Officer-Level Analysis." *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 34 (3): 190-204.

Wallace, Danielle, E.C. Hedberg, and Charles M. Katz (2012). "The Impact of Foreclosures on Neighborhood Disorder before and During the Housing Crisis: Testing the Spiral of Decay." *Social Science Quarterly*, 93, 3: 625-647.

Recipient of the 2014 Charles Bonjean Award for outstanding published paper, *Social Sciences Quarterly*.

Wells, William, Charles M. Katz, and Jeonglim Kim. (2010) "Firearm possession among arrestees in Trinidad and Tobago." *Injury Prevention* 16: 337-342.

White, Michael D; Ready, Justin T.; Kane, Robert J.; Yamashiro, Carl T.; Goldsworthy Sharon; and Bond McClain, Darya (2015). "Examining cognitive functioning following TASER exposure: A randomized controlled trial." *Applied Cognitive Psychology*.

White, Michael D. (2014). "The New York City Police Department, its crime-control strategies and organizational changes, 1970-2009." *Justice Quarterly*, 31 (1): 74-95 (Special issue on the New York City crime decline).

White, Michael D.; Ready, Justin T.; Kane, Robert J.; and Dario, Lisa (2014). "Examining the effects of the TASER on cognitive functioning: Findings from a pilot study with police recruits." *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10 (3): 267-290.

White, Michael D. and Kane, Robert J. (2013). "Pathways to career-ending police misconduct: An examination of patterns, timing and organizational responses to officer malfeasance in the NYPD." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40 (11): 1301-1325.

White, Michael D. and Katz, Charles M. (2013). "Policing convenience store crime: Lessons from the Glendale, Arizona Smart Policing Initiative." *Police Quarterly*, 16 (3): 305-322. Special Issue on the Smart Policing Initiative (edited by Michael D. White and Charles M. Katz).

White, Michael D.; Ready, Justin; Riggs, Courtney; Dawes, Donald M.; Hinz, Andrew; & Ho, Jeffrey D. (2013). "An incident-level profile of TASER device deployments in arrest-related deaths." *Police Quarterly*, 16 (1): 85-112.

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White, Michael D. and Katz, Charles M. (2013). "Policing convenience store crime: Lessons from the Glendale, Arizona Smart policing Initiative." *Police Quarterly*, 16, 3: 305-322.

White, Michael D. and Klinger, David. (2012). "Contagious fire? An empirical assessment of the "problem" of multi-shooter/multi-shot deadly force incidents in police work." *Crime and Delinquency*, 58 (2): 196-221.

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Katz, Charles M. (2015) "An introduction to gangs and gang violence in the Caribbean." In *Gangs in the Caribbean: Responses of State and Society* edited by Anthony Harriott and Charles M. Katz. University of the West Indies Press: Kingston.

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King, William, William Wells, Charles Katz, Edward Maguire, and James Frank (2014). "Research in Brief: Using NIBIN ballistic imaging hits for the strategic targeting of violent criminal networks." *Police Chief Magazine* (May 2014). http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display&article_id=3348&issue_id=52014

Pyrooz, David, Andrew Fox, Charles M. Katz, and Scott Decker.(2012). "Gang organization, offending and victimization: A cross national analysis" In *Youth Gangs in International Perspective*, Edited by Finn Esbensen and Cheryl Maxson. Springer: New York. Pp 85-105. <http://cvpcs.asu.edu/sites/default/files/content/projects/GangOrganizationOffendingAndVictimization.pdf>

Stevenson, Philip, Charles M. Katz, and Scott Decker. (2013). "The foundation of an evidence-based justice system: The need for meaningful academic and applied researcher partnerships." *Translational Criminology* (Fall 2013): 22-25. <http://cebcp.org/wp-content/TCmagazine/TC5-Fall2013>

Taylor, Melanie, Scott H. Decker, and Charles M. Katz (2013). "Consent decrees and juvenile corrections in Arizona: What happens when oversight ends." *JRSA Forum*, 31, 3: 1-5. http://www.jrsa.org/pubs/forum/sep2013_31-3/consent.htm

White, Michael D. (2015). Body-worn cameras as a solution for the split-second syndrome. *Translational Criminology*, spring issue.

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White, Michael D. (2014). Police officer body-worn cameras: Assessing the evidence. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center and the COPS Office.

White, Michael D., Borrego, Andrea, & Schroeder, D.A. (2014). Assessing the utility of DNA evidence in criminal investigations. In *Forensic science and the administration of justice: Critical issues and directions*. Kevin J. Strom and Matthew J. Hickman (Eds.). pp. 121-135. Sage Publications.

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White, Michael D. (2010). Developing relevant training for the data-driven police department: Teaching data analysis to police managers. In McCoy, Candace (Ed.), *Holding Police Accountable*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

White, Michael D. and Ready, Justin (2010). 'Don't taze me, bro': Investigating the use and effectiveness of the TASER. In McCoy, Candace (Ed), *Holding Police Accountable*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

White, Michael D. and Ready, Justin (2010). Police use of the TASER in the United States: Research, controversies, and recommendations. In Kuhns, J.B. & Knutsson, J. (Eds.), *Police use of force: A global perspective..* New York: Praeger.

White, Michael D. and Saunders, Jessica (2010). Race, bias and police use of the TASER: Exploring the available evidence. In Rice, Steven & White, Michael (eds), *Race, ethnicity and policing: New and essential readings*. New York: New York University Press.

Consultanships

Assessing Community Gang Problems, OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model Training for the National Gang Center (2014).

Auditors and Planner Workshop; International Association of Law Enforcement Auditors; Instructor for Research Methods and Survey Design Course (2012).

Criminal Justice Connect Learning Environment; McGraw-Hill; Principal Subject Matter Expert and author (2011-12)

Evaluation and analysis expert for LD Consulting, LLC. (2012-current). Phoenix Police Department Officer Involved Shootings; Phoenix Police Department (2014-15)

Reducing the contribution of street gangs and organized crime to violence. In *Caribbean Human Development Report 2012: Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security*, United Nations Development Programme (2011-12).

Senior Subject Matter Expert for the Bureau of Justice Assistance Smart Policing Initiative (2011 – current)

Senior Diagnostic Specialist, Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center (2014-current)

Subject Matter Expert for the Bureau of Justice Assistance – Tasked with creating a body-worn camera toolkit and website (January 2015- current)

Select Research Monographs and Reports

Barthe, Emmanuel; Venzon, Mac; Ward, Stacy and White, Michael D. (2013). *The Reno, Nevada Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing prescription drug abuse*. Smart Policing Initiative Site Spotlight. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Bond, Brenda J.; Hajar, Lauren; Ryan, Arthur and White, Michael D. (2014). *The Lowell, Massachusetts Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing property crime intargeted hot spots*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Braga, Anthony A.; Webster, Daniel W.; White, Michael D.; & Saizow, Hildy. (2014). *Smart approaches to reducing gun violence: Smart Policing Initiative spotlight on evidence-based strategies and impacts*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Braga, Anthony A; Davis, Edward F; & White, Michael D. (2012). *Boston, Massachusetts Smart Policing Initiative: Evaluating a place-based intervention to reduce violent crime*. Smart Policing Initiative Site Spotlight. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Choate, David E. 2013. *AARIN: Maricopa County Adult Probation Office Annual Report on the Characteristics Maricopa County Probationers among the Arrestee Population*. Phoenix. Arizona State University.

Choate, David E. 2013. AARIN: Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Office Report on the Comparison of Maricopa County Juvenile Probationers Among the Detainee Population. Phoenix. Arizona State University.

Choate, David E. 2012. AARIN: Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Report on the Characteristics of the Arrestee Population. Phoenix. Arizona State University.

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Choate, David E. 2011. AARIN Alert on STD's Among Arrestees. Phoenix. Arizona State University.

Choate, David E., Griffin, Marie L., White, Michael D., and Katz, Charles M. (2011). Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network 2010 Criminal Involvement Report. Phoenix, AZ: Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University.

Decker, Scott, Melanie Taylor, and Charles M. Katz. 2013. "A case study of the response of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act consent decree." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Decker, Scott and Charles Katz 2010. "Responding to Gangs in Napa County: A Data Driven Approach." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Doty, Steven and David E. Choate. 2010. Maryvale Weed and Seed Site Evaluation Report. Phoenix. Arizona State University.

Fox, Andrew, David E. Choate, Charles M. Katz, Shirin Marvastian, and Eric C. Hedberg. 2012. "Final Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of Chicago Cease-Fire." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Fox, Andrew, Charles M. Katz, David Choate, Shirin Marvastian, and Jessica Duncan. 2012. "Social Network Analysis of Gang Members and Associates in Glendale, Arizona." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Fox, Andrew, David E. Choate, Charles M. Katz, Shirin Marvastian, and Eric C. Hedberg. 2011. "Interim Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of Chicago Cease-Fire." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles M. Choate, David, Justin Ready, and Lidia Nuno. 2014. Evaluating the Impact of Officer Worn Body Cameras in the Phoenix Police Department, Final Report.

Katz, Charles M., Lidia E. Nuño, David Choate, Michael White, and Michael Shafer. 2013. Medical Marijuana Use and Diversion: Prevalence and Correlates from an At-Risk Sample. Prepared for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office. Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles M.; White, Michael D.; and Marvastian, Shirin. (2012). 2011Multi-City Report on Crime and Disorder in Convenience Stores. Draft Report. Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety.

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Katz, Charles M., Andrew Fox, Lidia Nuno, David Choate. 2011. "The Organization of Transnational Gangs." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles, Michael D. White, Shirin Marvastian, and David E. Choate. 2011. "Crime and Disorder in Convenience Stores." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles, David Choate, Edward Maguire, Vincent Webb, and Todd Armstrong. 2010. "A Pilot Test of the Trinidad and Tobago Violence Prevention Academy (VPA): A Final Report." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles, David Choate, and Andrew Fox. 2010. Understanding and Preventing Gang Membership in Trinidad and Tobago." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

Nuno, Lidia and Charles M. Katz. 2012. "Understanding the Scope and Nature of the Gang Problem in Maricopa County, Arizona through the Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network." Arizona State University: Phoenix, Arizona.

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White, Michael, Charles M. Katz, and David Choate. 2014. Glendale Police Departments Smart Policing Initiative, Phase II, Final Report.

White, Michael D. (2013). Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network: 2013 Maricopa County Attorney's Office report: The prevalence and problem of military veterans in the Maricopa County arrestee population. Phoenix, AZ: Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University.

White, Michael D. (2012). Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network: 2012 Maricopa County Adult Probation Department Report. Phoenix, AZ: Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University.

White, Michael D. (2012). Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network: 2012 Maricopa County Office of the Public Defender Report on Co-Occurring Disorders among Arrestees. Phoenix, AZ: Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University.

White, Michael D., Ainbinder, Debra, and Silva, Rolondo (2012). Palm Beach County, FL Smart Policing Initiative: Increasing police legitimacy and reducing victimization in immigrant communities. Smart Policing Initiative Site Spotlight. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

White, Michael D. and Balkcom, Frank. (2012). Glendale, AZ Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing convenience store theft. Smart Policing Initiative Site Spotlight. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Invited Presentations

Choate David E. 2011. "Longitudinal Trends among Maricopa County Arrestees" Presented to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership; Phoenix, Arizona.

Choate, David E. 2010. "Longitudinal Trends among Maricopa County Arrestees" Presented to the International Law Enforcement Planners Association Annual Conference; Scottsdale, Arizona.

Coldren, Chip and Charles M. Katz 2012. "Smart Policing: Integrating Evidence-Based Practices into Police Departments." 2012 SMART Policing Conference. Washington DC.

Katz, Charles M. 2015. Current evidence on the impact of Body Worn Cameras in the United States of America, The White House, Washington DC, March.

Katz, Charles M., Mike Kurtenbach, David Choate, Justin Ready. 2014. Webinar on the use of body worn cameras in Phoenix, SMART Policing/Bureau of Justice Assistance, December. See the presentation at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=doOz9ysTIFE>

Katz, Charles M. and Mike Kurtenbach. Body Worn Cameras: Lessons Learned from a Field Test. 2014. Texas Major Cities Police Chief Leadership Series, Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, May.

Katz, Charles M. 2014. Body Worn Cameras: Lessons Learned from a Field Test. Texas Major Cities Police Chief Leadership Series, Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, April.

Katz, Charles M. 2014. Understand and responding to gangs in Central America. FUPADE, San Salvador, El Salvador, January.

Katz, Charles M. 2013. Are the police making the grade: Police accountability in the 21st Century? University of Missouri- Kansas City, October.

Katz, Charles M., Andrew Fox, Michael White, and David Choate. 2013. "The role of social network analysis in intelligence led policing. Bureau of Justice Assistance, October 28, 2013, Webinar. See the presentation at: <http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com/social-network-analysis-webinar-october-2013>

Katz, Charles M. 2013. "Understanding the role of social network analysis in intelligence led policing." 2013 Phoenix Police Department symposia for command staff, August 15th, Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles M. 2013. "Phoenix CeaseFire and its implications for policing gangs." Congressional Briefing at the United States Capital. April 9th. Washington DC. See the presentation at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xouWwsD8cX8&feature=share&list=PLoaq-clcHgvlInarkHkNk9v08P4FNTHNcF>

Katz, Charles M. 2013. "Toward the establishment of the Arizona NVDRS site and its potential for local application." The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS): Understanding Violent Deaths So We Can Prevent Them. SafeStates. March 6, 2013, Webinar.

Katz, Charles M. And White Michael, D. (2013). Social Network Analysis and the Smart Policing Initiative. Presentation given as part of a Webinar series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, US Department of Justice.

Katz, Charles M. 2012. "Grading Police Organizations." Presented at the Arizona Police Planners Association annual meeting. Fort McDowell, Arizona Police Department.

Katz, Charles M. 2012. "Methodological approaches to understanding human trafficking. Presented at the Sandra Day O'Conner College of Law, Arizona State University in Phoenix, Arizona.

Katz, Charles M. 2011. "Gangs, Gang Members, and Gang Violence in the Caribbean." Presented at the International Conference on Gangs, Violence, and Governance in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Katz, Charles M. and Andrew Fox. 2011. "Using the Eurogang Gang Expert Survey in Central America and the Caribbean. Presented at Eurogang XI annual meeting in Hillerod, Denmark.

Katz, Charles M. 2011. "Cops as Gang Experts." Arizona Attorneys for Criminal Justice." Chandler, Arizona.

Katz, Charles M. 2011. "Recent Findings from the Arizona Arrestee Reporting and Information System (AARIN)." National Institute on Drug Abuse, Community Epidemiology Working Group. NIDA: Scottsdale.

Katz, Charles M. 2010. "Arizona Arrestee Information Network" Special invitation by National Institute of Justice. National Institute of Justice: Washington DC.

Katz, Charles M. 2010. "Toward the Development of a Regional Strategy to Respond to Gangs in the Caribbean." Second Special Meeting on Criminal Gangs: Toward a Regional Strategy to Promote Inter-American Cooperation. Organization of American States: Washington DC. See the presentation at: http://www.oas.org/en/media_center/videos.asp?sCodigo=10-0053&videotype=&sCollectionDetVideo=16

Katz, Charles M. 2010. "Using Information from Active Offenders." Arizona Association of Crime Analysts (AACA) Training Symposium: Glendale, Arizona.

Nuño. Lidia E. 2014. Procedural justice and legitimacy in American policing. Arizona State University Police Department.

Nuño. Lidia E. 2011. Criminal involvement among Maricopa County arrestees. Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network Symposium, Phoenix, AZ.

Nuño. Lidia E. 2010. An examination of different types of self-report criminal involvement among Maricopa County arrestees. International Association of Law Enforcement Planners, Scottsdale, AZ.

White, Michael D. (2015). Current evidence on the impact of Body Worn Cameras in the United States of America, The White House, Washington DC, March.

White, Michael D. (2014). "Objective Record:" Key Considerations for Officer Body-Worn Cameras. Brown Bag Panel at the Office of Justice Programs. August 8th, 2014, Washington, DC. (Invited) Panel Moderator and Presenter.

White, Michael D. (2013). Smart Policing: An overview. Invited presentation at the Phoenix Police Department "Super Thursday" Intelligence-led Policing Briefing (8/15/13).

White, Michael D. (2012). The Glendale, AZ Smart Policing Initiative. Presented at the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police Smart Policing Conference.

White, Michael D. and Carpenter, Mark. (2012). The Glendale, AZ Smart Policing Initiative. Presentation given as part of a Webinar series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, US Department of Justice.

Conference Papers and Presentations

Cheon, Hyunjung and Katz, Charles M. 2014. Medical Marijuana: The relationship between medical marijuana use and criminal involvement among arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Cooper, Jonathon A.; White, Michael D.; Raganella, Anthony J.; & Saunders, Jessica (2011). Exploring the nexus of officer race/ethnicity, sex and job satisfaction as a means for sustaining a representative police department. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Washington, DC.

Dario, Lisa M.; White, Michael D.; & Mulvey, Philip (2013). Use of force, suspect resistance & police legitimacy: Examining the impact of reciprocal aggression. Presented at the Western Society of Criminology meeting in Berkeley, CA.

Fox, Andrew, Charles Katz, David Choate, Eric Hedberg. 2015. Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of the Chicago Ceasefire Project. Presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Fox, Andrew. Choate, David, Katz, Charles. M., Hedberg, E. C., and Marvastian, Shirin. 2011. Interim Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of Chicago CeaseFire. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.

Kane, Robert J. and White, Michael D. (2014). The implications of TASER exposure for a constitutionally valid waiver of Miranda rights. Presented at the Western Society of Criminology Meeting, Honolulu, HI.

- Katz, Charles M. and Mike Kurtenbach. 2015. Evaluating the impact of officer worn body cameras in the Phoenix Police Department. Presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.
- Katz, Charles M. and Mike Kurtenbach. 2014. Evaluating the impact of officer worn body cameras in the Phoenix Police Department. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Katz, Charles M. and Mike Kurtenbach. 2014. Evaluating the impact of officer worn body cameras in the Phoenix Police Department. Presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Dallas, TX.
- Katz, Charles M., Lidia Nuno, David Choate, and Erica Vera. 2013. "Native Americans, Gangs and Delinquency." Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- Katz, Charles M., Lidia Nuno, Anthony Harriott. 2013. "Street gangs across the Caribbean." Presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Dallas, TX.
- Katz, Charles M. 2012. An overview of gangs and gang violence in the Caribbean. Presented at the Symposium on Gangs and Gang Violence in the Caribbean, Washington, DC.
- Katz, Charles M., Danielle Wallace, and Eric Hedberg. 2011. A longitudinal assessment of the impact of home foreclosures on neighborhood crime. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.
- Katz, Charles M. and Andrew Fox. 2011. The reliability of the National Gang Youth Survey data. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.
- Katz, Charles M. and Andrew Fox. 2011. A comparative study of youth gang membership in the United States and Trinidad and Tobago. Western Society of Criminology. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Criminology, Vancouver, Canada.
- Katz, Charles and Andrew Fox. 2010. Community structure, violent crime, and concentrations of gang members at the neighborhood level in the Caribbean and the United States. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, California.
- Nuño, Lidia E. and White, Michael D. (2015). Perceptions of procedural justice and police legitimacy among juvenile arrestees. Presented at the Western Society of Criminology Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Nuño, Lidia E. and Charles M. Katz. 2012. "Gang Joining: The Influence of Individual, School, and Community Factors." Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.
- Nuño, Lidia E.. 2011. Examining the relationship between immigration status and criminal involvement: Do illegal immigrants commit more crime? Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C.

- Ready, Justin, Clair Vaughn-Uding, Charles Katz, and David Choate. 2011. "The Effects of Risk Aversion on Illegal Prescription Drug Use: Identifying Predictors of RX Drug Use in a Representative Sample of Arrestees." Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.
- Riggs, Courtney; White, Michael D.; and Ready, Justin. (2011). Exploring disparate data sources to track arrest-related deaths involving the TASER. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Roundtable on Police Use of Force: Various Perspectives from a Special Issue of the Journal of Crime and Justice. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Wallace, Danielle and White, Michael D. (2014). Examining the links between perceptions of neighborhood disorder, procedural justice, and police legitimacy. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting, San Francisco, CA.
- White, Michael D. (2015). Leveraging data to enhance criminal justice strategy. Roundtable at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Meeting, Orlando, FL.
- White, Michael D. and Coldren, James (2015). Innovation, crime-fighting and community policing: Charting a course for the 21st century police department. Presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Meeting, Orlando, FL.
- White, Michael D. (2014). Assessing the evidence on the impact and consequences of police officer body-worn cameras. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting, San Francisco, CA.
- White, Michael D.; Katz, Charles M.; Choate, David; and Carpenter, Mark (2014). The Glendale (AZ) Smart Policing Initiative: Using social network analysis to target prolific offenders. Presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.
- White, Michael D. (2013). The New York City Police Department, its crime-control strategies and organizational changes, 1970-2009(+). Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Atlanta, GA.
- White, Michael D. (2013). Examining the effects of the TASER on cognitive functioning. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Atlanta, GA.
- White, Michael D. (2012). Enhancing police utilization of research through smart policing. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Chicago, IL.
- White, Michael D. (2012). Examining the effects of the TASER on cognitive functioning. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Chicago, IL.
- White, Michael D. (2012). Homicide and major crime investigation: New insights and future challenges. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Chicago, IL.

White, Michael D.; Ready, Justin; & Kane, Robert J. (2012). Examining the effects of the TASER on Cognitive functioning." Presented at John Jay College of Criminal Justice's 10th Biannual International Conference. New York City.

White, Michael D. (2011). The New York City Police Department, its crime-control strategies and organizational changes, 1970-2009. Presented at the conference on Understanding the Crime Decline in New York City; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, September 22-23, 2011.

White, Michael D. (2011). Controlling Police Officer Behavior in the Field: Using What We Know to Regulate Police-Initiated Stops and Prevent Racially Biased Policing. Presented at the Roundtable on Current Debates, Research Agendas and Strategies to Address Racial Disparities in Police-Initiated Stops in the UK and USA; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, August 10-11, 2011.

Community Service

Choate, David. Member, Safe States National Violent Death Reporting System Special Interest Group. 2013-present

Choate, David. Mentor and Internship Advisor (Undergraduate), Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety. Arizona State University. 2008-present

Choate, David. Pro bono publico consultant, Fresh Start, evaluation training for a non-profit re-entry services provider. See: www.fresh-start.org. 2011

Choate, David. Member, Epidemiological Workgroup of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership. Arizona Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Family, Division of Substance Abuse Policy. 2008-present

Katz, Charles. Methodological adviser, Prevalence of juvenile sex trafficking in Asia. International Justice Mission (IJM). (2014-present)

Katz, Charles. Board member, Phoenix Police Foundation. (2014-present)

Katz, Charles. Analyst, Widows' Experiences with Property Grabbing Crime in Uganda, International Justice Mission (IJM). (2013-2014)

Katz, Charles. Member, Safe States National Violent Death Reporting System Special Interest Group. 2013-present

Katz, Charles. Research advisor, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Research Advisory Team. 2012-2014

Member, Injury Policy Committee, Arizona Department of Health Services. 2011-present

Katz, Charles. Research advisor, Regional Security System for Eastern Caribbean States.

Katz, Charles. Evaluation Advisory Committee Member to the Los Angeles gang reduction and youth development (GRYD) project. Sponsored by the Office of the Mayor, Los Angeles, California. 2010-2014

Katz, Charles Member, Antigua and Barbuda gang reduction team. Sponsored and coordinated by the Organization of American States. 2008-2010

Katz, Charles. Member, Los Angeles gang reduction and youth development (GRYD) intervention and evaluation working group. Sponsored and coordinated by the Las Angeles Mayor's Office. 2008-2010

Nuño, Lidia E. Criminology and Criminal Justice Alumni Board Member, Arizona State University. 2012 – 2013

White, Michael D., City of Phoenix First Responder Traumatic Incident Support and Response Task Force (appointed by City Manager, November 2014)

White, Michael D., Member of the City of Phoenix Kidnapping Statistics Review Panel, appointed by City Manager (April/May 2011)

Media Appearances

NBC News, "LAPD Skid Row shooting brings focus to body camera technology" (3/2/15)

Wall Street Journal, "Fatal L.A. police shooting will test body-camera use" (3/3/15)

KJZZ Radio Phoenix, Interview on the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing (2/13/15)

WGN-TV Chicago, Interview on police officer body-worn cameras (2/4/15)

Washington Post, "Lawyers see new benefit to D.C. police body cameras — as evidence for trials" (1/25/15)

AZ Republic, "Police body cameras: Five facts about the technology." (1/12/14)

Scientific American, "Caution: Cops with cameras." (December 2014 issue)

AZ Republic, Op-Ed, "Police body cameras: Can they make a difference?" (12/28/14)

New York Times, "Body cameras worn by police officers are no 'safeguard of truth,' experts say" (12/6/14)

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC News), "Body cameras: Can they reduce confrontations with police?" (12/5/14)

Wall Street Journal, "Body cameras put new pressure on police; What happens if officers don't turn their cameras on?" (12/3/14)

International Business Times, "Body cameras for US police officers: Are the programs effective?" (12/3/14)

Wall Street Journal, "Incomplete Records: Hundreds of Police Killings Uncounted in Federal Stats" (12/3/14)

NBC News, Digital partner: Here's how police body cameras work" (12/2/14)

Washington Post, "Body-worn cameras for police? Britain started long ago" (12/2/14)

Press Play with Madeleine Brand (Los Angeles radio show), police body-worn cameras (12/2/14)

Newsnet5 Cleveland, "Police use of body cameras raises hope for change ... and privacy fears" (10/17/14)

Essence Magazine, (November 2014 issue), "Trending Topics: Eyewitness"

Vice News, "Ferguson Officials Aren't Telling You What Happened to Mike Brown" (10/1/14)

BBC Radio Kent, interview on body-worn cameras (9/24/14)

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "St. Louis county police to put body cameras on officers." (9/10/14)

KPCC 89.3, Southern California Public Radio, interview on body-worn cameras (9/9/14)

NPR radio (Morning Edition), interview on body-worn cameras (9/5/14)

St Louis Post-Dispatch, "Diverse police forces are not a panacea for fatal police shootings" (9/3/14)

CBS News Radio (WPHT Philadelphia, Dick Morris show), interview on body worn cameras (8/22/14)

KTAR 92.3 radio (Phoenix, Bruce St. James and Pamela Hughes show), interview on body-worn cameras (8/22/14)

MSNBC with Jose Diaz-Balart, Interview on body-worn cameras (8/22/14)

Voice of America News, "Ferguson Shooting Sparks Interest in Body Cameras" (8/20/14)

WCBS News Radio 880 (New York), Interview on body-worn cameras (8/21/14)

Christian Science Monitor, "Ferguson shooting amplifies calls for police to wear video cameras (+video)" (8/21/14)

Discovery News, "Could body cams reduce police tensions?"(8/19/14)

Business Insider, "Here's when cops are justified in using force against protesters" (8/19/14)

Herald Tribune (Sarasota), "Sarasota police camera policy is in the works" (8/19/14)

Wall Street Journal, "What happens when police wear body cameras." (8/18/14)

Wall Street Journal, "More officers wearing body cameras." (8/15/14)

TIME Magazine, "Why cops in Ferguson don't have body cameras." (8/14/14)

National Geographic, "Solving 'cold case' homicides relies more on the emergence of new witnesses, a study suggests, than on the DNA analyses and other forensic techniques celebrated in crime dramas." (3/6/14)

East Valley Tribune (Phoenix), "Chandler, Gilbert, Mesa volunteers help police departments save time, money." (9/10/13)

Channel 12 News (NBC Phoenix), Interview with Lissette Martinez about Phoenix police officer on trial for murder. (8/23/13)

TIME Magazine, "Tase me, Bro." (8/15/13)

ABC News (Univision),"Analysis: Shootings, Transparency and the U.S.-Mexico Border." (10/19/12)

The Daily (National IPAD newspaper), The Smart Policing Initiative. (3/12/12)

Chicago Tribune, "Doubts surface as police sharply increase Taser use." (1/1/12)

Cardona. C. (2014, September 23). Crean programa para evitar tragedias [Video file]. Tele-mundo Arizona.

CDC awards \$7.5 million to expand the National Death Reporting System to 32 states. (2014, September 8). In CDC-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CDC Collecting Data on Violent Deaths. (2014, September 22). In 960 The Patriot. KKNT-AM.

Remillard, Mark (September 23, 2014). Working backwards: Arizona studying violent deaths to help save lives. KTAR News.

Reck. C. (2014, September 22). Why researchers are interested in violent deaths in Arizona. Tucson News Now.

Shadkey, Steve (September 15, 2014). Arizona Joins National Violent Deaths Reporting System. KJZZ.

Van Velzer, R. (September 23, 2014). Arizona joins National Violent Death Reporting System . AzCentral.

Ziegler, Z. (September 23, 2014). Arizona Joins National Program Keeping Track of Violent Deaths. Arizona Public Media. NPR News.

Doctoral Dissertations

Cooper, Jon (Chair & Member). Examining the Diffusion of Police Arrests across Urban Space: Territoriality, the Police Role, and Isomorphism. (June 2012)

Fox, Andrew (Chair, Member). Examining gang social network structure and criminal behavior. (March 2013)

Gaub, Janne (Member) Bad Lady Cops: Explaining Sex Differences in Police Officer Misconduct (April 2015)

Matusiak, Matthew (Member). The dimensionality and effect of institutional environment upon executive police leaders. Sam Houston State University (May 2013)

Morrow, Weston (Chair) Examining the Potential for Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Use of Force During NYPD Stop and Frisk Activities. (April 2015)

Taylor, Melanie (Member). A case study of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act: Reforming the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. (May 2013)

Vickovic, Sam – (Member) Correctional officer job stress: The influence of perceived occupational prestige. (April 2015)

Wallace, Wendell (External reviewer). A concurrent analysis of the relationship between community involvement in policing and the policing process in various communities in Trinidad and Tobago. External reviewer, University of the West Indies (May 2014)

Masters Thesis

Borrego, Andrea (Chair). Arrest-Related Deaths in the United States: An Assessment of the Current Measurement. (April 2011)

Cheon, Rachel (Chair, Member). Exploring the Characteristics of Medical Marijuana Users and the Relationship between Medical Marijuana Use and Criminal Involvement among Arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. (June 2014)

Ferrer, Alejandro A. (Member). Gang Migration: Patterns and Motives of Migration of Mara Salvatrucha 13 and Other Salvadorian gangs into the United States. External reviewer, Sam Houston State University (August 2012)

Jorgensen, Jensen Cody. (Member). Public Perceptions Matter A Procedural Justice Study Examining an Arrestee Population. (May 2011)

Moule Jr, Richard K. (Chair). Moving Towards a Quantitative Understanding of Thrasher's Threat-Cohesion Hypothesis. (May 2011)

Nuño, Lidia E. (Chair). Examining the Relationship between Immigration Status and Criminal Involvement: Do Illegal Immigrants Commit More Crime? (August 2011)

Redner-Vera, Erica N. (Chair). An Examination of the Relationship between Gang Membership and Hopelessness. (August 2011)

Riggs, Courtney (Chair). Exploring the Impact of Department Policy on TASER-Proximate Arrest Related Deaths. (April 2012)

Sullivan, Eamon. (Member). The Effects of Crime Incident Characteristics and Neighborhood Structure on Police Response Time. (May 2012)

Listing of All Proposal Activity and External Funding

Exhibit 4 provides a summary of the proposal and award activity of the Center over the past five years. In 2010 18 proposals were submitted and four were funded in the amount of approximately \$553,000. In 2014, 14 proposals were submitted and four were funded in the amount of about \$323,000. For details on proposals and awards by year see Exhibit 5. External funding from 2010 through 2014 totaled \$4.6 million.

The Center's most recent grant was part of a \$1.6 million gift from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation to study the impact of police body-worn cameras. Perhaps the most debated topic in policing today, advocates and critics have made numerous claims about the impact and consequences of the technology, but most of these claims are untested. The cameras have the potential to transform police-citizen encounters, and in the wake of the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, adoption of the technology is likely to be exponential. Rigorous research on body worn cameras is sorely needed, as police departments are essentially "flying blind" with the technology.

Dr. Michael White will conduct a two year study with the Spokane, Washington and Tempe, Arizona police departments examining police and community perceptions of the cameras, use of them as training tools, and their likelihood to reduce violence, among other factors.

**Exhibit 4: Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Summary of Proposal and Awards 2010-2014**

Fiscal Year	Number of Proposals Submitted	Total Amount Proposed	Number of Awards Funded	Total Amount Funded	% Count Funded	% \$ Funded
2010	18	4,286,996	4	553,831	22%	13%
2011	9	2,873,821	6	702,314	67%	24%
2012	8	25,527,815	5	1,037,091	63%	4%
2013	7	4,240,240	1	235,921	14%	6%
2014	14	5,719,261	4	323,610	29%	6%

**Exhibit 5: Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Proposals Submitted 2010-2014**

Project	Sponsoring Agency	Amount
2014		
UTEP - ASU Multi-Project - Center for Borders, Trade and Immigration Research (CBTIR)	FEDERAL: DHS	1,702,511.72
Collecting Violent Death Information Using the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) in Arizona	FEDERAL: HHS/CDC	1,574,931.00
Building the Capacity to Monitor Police Officer Stress with Smart, Wearable Wellness Technology	FEDERAL: DOJ	589,416.00
Using Facial Recognition in a Large Venue Setting	FEDERAL: DOJ	581,478.00
Developing and Understanding of the Scope and Nature of Sex Trafficking in Adult Clubs	ASU: OKED Grant Programs/MCain Foundation	410,958.00
Understanding Troublesome Youth Groups in RSS Member States, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago	OTHER: USAID/RSS	311,033.00

Exhibit 5: Continued

Project	Sponsoring Agency	Amount
Provision of TA for Law Enforcement and Corrections	FEDERAL: DOJ	200,000.00
NIBIN Police Survey	OTHER: Non-Arizona University	123,301.00
Evaluation and Monitoring of Arizona Project Safe Neighborhoods	FEDERAL: DOJ	100,000.00
ASSESSMENT ANTI-VIOLENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: BAHAMAS, GUYANA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	FEDERAL: USAID/RSS	33,481.00
Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) 2014 COPS project	FEDERAL: DOJ	33,000.00
FUSADES	NONPROFIT: Foreign Private Foundation	25,000.00
Seattle Gang Needs Assessment	LOCAL: Non-Arizona Local Government	21,651.00
Human Trafficking at Hotels and Resorts in the City of Phoenix	NONPROFIT: Private Organization/O'Conor House	12,500.00
2013		
INL Counter Narcotics Grants	FEDERAL: Other	3,585,298.00
Assessing the Transnational Criminal Capacity of MS-13 in the U.S. and El Salvador	FEDERAL: DOJ	220,088.00
ADD PATH—Analyzing Data to Disrupt Patterns in Arizona of Trafficking in Humans	ASU: OKED Grant Programs	175,344.48
Examining the Impact of the Secure Communities Program on Community Safety	FEDERAL: DHS	149,510.00
Applying Community Policing Principles to the Investigation of Gun Crime	FEDERAL: DOJ	60,000.00
Reduce Community Violence and Promote Community Safety in El Salvador	NONPROFIT: Charitable Organization	25,000.00
Reduce Community Violence and Promote Community Safety in El Salvador	NONPROFIT: Charitable Organization	25,000.00

Exhibit 5: Continued

Project	Sponsoring Agency	Amount
2012		
Enabling democracy and the promises of the peace process in Guatemala through comprehensive security and justice sector reform	FEDERAL: USAID	19,822,167.20
Sustaining Structural Changes in the Response to Human Trafficking in the Philippines through Locally Derived Data-Driven Strategies	FEDERAL: USAID	2,700,000.00
ILEA Roswell Program	FEDERAL: US State Department	1,063,256.00
Development of a Caribbean Gang Surveillance and Coordination Program (English Only)	NONPROFIT: Private Organization	791,352.00
Developing and Sustaining Structural Changes in the Response to Criminal Gangs in the Eastern Caribbean through Data-Driven Strategies	FEDERAL: USAID/RSS	471,886.00
A Multi-Methodological Study of Police Administrative Review Boards for Officer-Involved Shootings	FEDERAL: DOJ	373,233.00
AARIN FY2013 - 4th Ave and Juvie Collections	LOCAL: Arizona Municipal Government/ Maricopa County Board of Supervisors	235,921.00
Victimization Survey	STATE: Arizona State Government	70,000.00
2011		
Testing the Effectiveness of Facial Recognition Technology in Threat Detection: A Field Experiment at Two Large Public Venues in Glendale, Arizona	FEDERAL: DOJ	648,587.00
The Criminal Investigation Process: Understanding Detective's Decision-Making	FEDERAL: DOJ	504,636.00
Exploring the Prevalence and Problems of Military Veterans in the Jail Population: The Arizona Arrested Veteran Information System (AAVIS)	FEDERAL: HHS-NIH	419,984.00
EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF THE TASER ON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING	FEDERAL: DOJ	399,990.00
Expanding Research Capacity to Support the Use of Network Analysis by the Police	FEDERAL: DOJ	337,854.00
SPI-Phoenix	FEDERAL: DOJ	209,149.00
Smart Policing – Scottsdale PD	FEDERAL: DOJ	170,486.00
Glendale Police Department Smart Policing Initiative	FEDERAL: DOJ	161,833.00
MAG Domestic Violence Council Protocol Evaluation Project	LOCAL: Arizona Municipal Government	21,302.00

Exhibit 5: Continued

Project	Sponsoring Agency	Amount
2010		
Development of a Caribbean Gang Surveillance and Coordination Program	NONPROFIT: Private Organization	615,062.00
The Policing for Community Health Initiative	FEDERAL: DOJ	498,829.00
Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context	FEDERAL: DOJ	408,174.00
Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context	FEDERAL: DOJ	408,174.00
Pima County Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network	STATE: Arizona State Government	365,561.00
Violence Prevention Academy Evaluation	OTHER: Foreign Government	361,206.00
Police, Youth and Legitimacy of the Law	FEDERAL: NSF	338,927.00
Wrongful Convictions: A Comprehensive Analysis of DNA and Non-DNA Exonerations	FEDERAL: NSF	299,563.00
Beyond the Foreclosure-Crime Connection: Exploring Residents' Dynamics with Foreclosures	FEDERAL: DOJ	192,317.00
For The Kids or for the Bottom Line?: A Case Study of the Proposed Closing the Department of Juvenile Corrections in Arizona	FEDERAL: DOJ	186,184.50
Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (ARRIN) FY10/11	LOCAL: Arizona Municipal Government	170,243.00
Enhancing criminal investigations and the analysis of local firearms-related problems with GunOps: A proposal for research and development.	OTHER: Non-Arizona University	118,885.00
Phoenix CeaseFire Project	FEDERAL: DOJ	105,970.00
Provision of national author services to support the Caribbean Regional Human Development Report	OTHER: USAID/RSS	74,539.00
For The Kids or for the Bottom Line?: A Case Study of the Proposed Closing the Department of Juvenile Corrections in Arizona	FEDERAL: DOJ	61,215.50
OPENING THE BLACK BOX OF NIBIN: A PROCESS AND OUTCOME EVALUATION OF THE USE OF NIBIN AND ITS EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS	FEDERAL: DOJ	43,981.00
Police Decision Making in Sexual Assault Cases: An Analysis of Crimes Reported to the Los Angeles Police Department, 2006-2008	FEDERAL: DOJ	28,365.00
Maryvale Weed & Seed FY 2010	LOCAL: Arizona Municipal Government	9,800.00

Future Strategic Plans

The Center has been successfully building a reputation as a nationally and internationally respected and recognized research unit. Below we outline future strategic goals and the resolution of past objectives.

Objective 1:

Seeking a nationally funded research center on body worn cameras, homeland security, and use of force.

Objective 2:

Seek funding for the study of violence as a public health problem.

Past objectives

1. Strengthen relationships with the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, other schools in the College of Public Programs, and other Colleges at the downtown campus.

Resolution: The Center hosts a luncheon once a year at the downtown campus featuring current Center-related projects. The Center also sponsors one “faculty exchange” per year with another major criminology and criminal justice (or related) program across the country – with the overall objective of partnering with leading scholars in the field on grant proposals and research projects

2. Increase the Center’s funding streams from Federal agencies including the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and National Science Foundation (NSF).

Resolution: The Center has a well-established track record in securing grants at the local, state and federal levels. During the past five years the Center has been awarded millions of dollars in grants from the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Center for Disease Control, the United States Agency for International Development, and the United States Department of Justice. (See Exhibit Y above.)

3. Increase the Center’s funding streams from the private sector and foundations.

Resolution: From 2010 to 2014 the Center secured more than \$1.8 million in funding from non-profit organizations and foundations.

4. Expand existing relationships with local, county, and state justice agencies through continued joint research ventures and technical assistance.

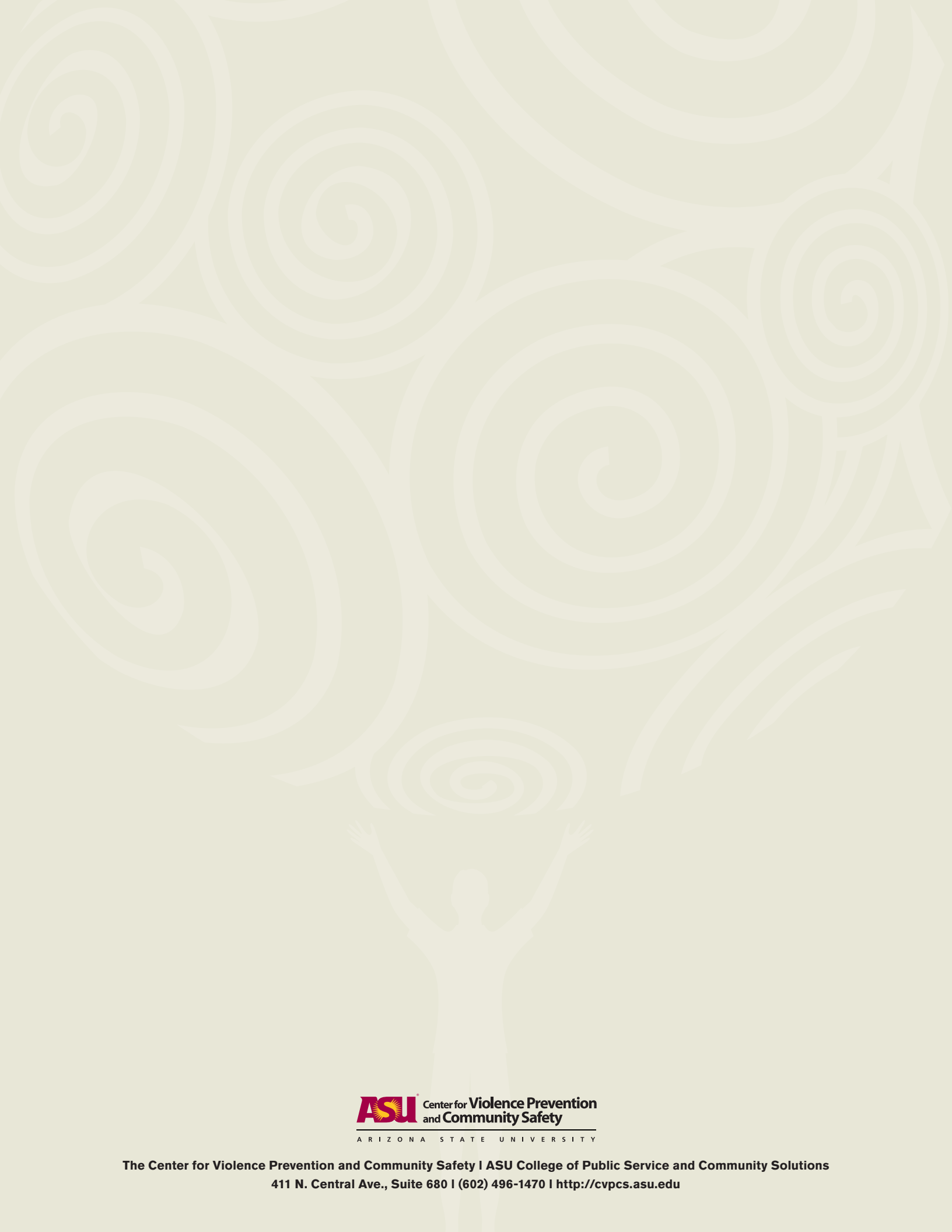
Resolution: During the past five years the Center has worked closely with local, state, national, and international agencies on a wide spectrum of projects. In Arizona, the Center has collaborated with the Gila River Indian Community, Glendale, Goodyear, Phoenix, and Tucson Police Departments, as well as the Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office. Nationally the Center has worked with Sam Houston State University, the Los Angeles District Attorney, the County of Napa, California, the Office of the Florida Attorney General, and the Spokane, Washington Police Department. International entities which have worked with the Center include the Ministry of National Security in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; the Organization of American States, and the University of the West Indies-Mona Campus.

5. Become a primary data collection depository of local and state justice-related systems that is accessible to justice system officials, CCJ faculty (and other faculty in the College of Public Programs) and doctoral students.

Resolution: The Center formed relationships contributing to a community data resource. It also became a primary data collection depository of local and state justice-related agencies.

Financial Summary

The Center remains agile and is able to expand and contract to meet business needs. It allows the Center to be frugal and make endowments last as long as possible. It enables the Center to be strategic in making offers to faculty. Most of the Center’s expenses are labor-related – approximately \$549,000 in the past five years. Services such as contract labor are the Center’s second-largest expenditure. Travel is the third biggest expense. The Center accomplishes its goals with the funds at its disposal.



**The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety | ASU College of Public Service and Community Solutions
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