2010–2014 program review
Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
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Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety

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 what was 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.”

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.”

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.
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 for 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty Member</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scott Decker</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Griffin</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric C. Hedberg</td>
<td>School of Social and Family Dynamics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hepburn</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristy Holltuter</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justin Ready</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cassia Spohn</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael D. White</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danielle Wallace</td>
<td>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 policymakers, practitioners, academics, 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.

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 Taseres.

“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.”
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 operations. 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, advisors 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
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.

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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, Pittsburgh, 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 an 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 consultancies.

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 broker- ing 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 untest- ed. 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 ran- domized 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 Ballis- tic 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 investiga- tors and thus improve investigations. The project: 1) Described the current state of NIBIN implementation; 2) Documented the impediments and facilitators of successful NIBIN imple- mentation; 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 con- ducted an evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project. The Phoenix TRUCE Project was mod- eled 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 the West Indies Mona Campus. The Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety was responsible for leading Chapter 8 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. Under a national competitive solicitation, BJA awarded AARIN grants to approximately 30 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The ongoing AARIN efforts during the first project uncovered two related and persistent problems in the same target area in Glendale. The first involved recent arrestees engaged 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 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
Peer Reviewed Journal Articles


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


Book Chapters and other Scholarship


Book Chapters and other Scholarship


Book Chapters and other Scholarship


Book Chapters and other Scholarship


Consultancies

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)


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


Uchida, Craig M.; Swatt, Mark; Gamero, David; Lopez, Jeanine; Salazar, Erika; King, Elliott; Maey, Rhonda; Ong, Nathan; Wagner, Douglas; and White, Michael D. (2013). The Los Angeles, California Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing gun related violence through Operation LASER. Smart Policing Initiative Site Spotlight. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance.


Invited Presentations


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=dOk9ysTIFE


Kane, Robert J. and White, Michael D. (2014). The implications of TASER exposure for a constitutionally valid waiver of Miranda rights. Presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Cooper, Jonathon A.; White, Michael D.; Raganaella, 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.


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 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. 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.


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.


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.


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. Member, Safe States National Violent Death Reporting System Special Interest Group. 2013-present
Member, Injury Policy Committee, Arizona Department of Health Services. 2011-present

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 Los 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)


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)


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.” (8/10/14)

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)


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

Chicago Tribune, “Doubts surface as police sharply increase Taser use.” (1/11/12)


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.


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


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)


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


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)


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


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

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

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

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

Exhibit 5: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Sponsoring Agency</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of TA for Law Enforcement and Corrections</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIBIN Police Survey</td>
<td>OTHER: Non-Arizona University</td>
<td>123,301.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation and Monitoring of Arizona Project Safe Neighborhoods</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSESSMENT ANTI-VIOLENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: BAHAMAS, GUYANA AND</td>
<td>FEDERAL: USAID/RSS</td>
<td>33,481.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) 2014 COPS project</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
<td>33,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUSADES</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Foreign Private Foundation</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle Gang Needs Assessment</td>
<td>LOCAL: Non-Arizona Local Government</td>
<td>21,651.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking at Hotels and Resorts in the City of Phoenix</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Private Organization/O’Conor House</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INL Counter Narcotics Grants</td>
<td>FEDERAL: Other</td>
<td>3,585,298.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessing the Transnational Criminal Capacity of MS-13 in the U.S. and</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
<td>220,088.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADD PATH—Analyzing Data to Disrupt Patterns</td>
<td>ASU: OKED Grant Programs</td>
<td>175,344.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examining the Impact of the Secure Communities Program on Community</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DHS</td>
<td>149,510.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applying Community Policing Principles to the Investigation of Gun</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Community Violence and Promote Community Safety in El Salvador</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Charitable Organization</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Community Violence and Promote Community Safety in El Salvador</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Charitable Organization</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Exhibit 5: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Sponsoring Agency</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabling democracy and the promises of the peace process in Guatemala through comprehensive security and justice sector reform</td>
<td>FEDERAL: USAID</td>
<td>19,822,167.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustaining Structural Changes in the Response to Human Trafficking in the Philippines through Locally Derived Data-Driven Strategies</td>
<td>FEDERAL: USAID</td>
<td>2,700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILEA Roswell Program</td>
<td>FEDERAL: US State Department</td>
<td>1,063,256.00</td>
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<td>Development of a Caribbean Gang Surveillance and Coordination Program (English Only)</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Private Organization</td>
<td>791,352.00</td>
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<td>Developing and Sustaining Structural Changes in the Response to Criminal Gangs in the Eastern Caribbean through Data-Driven Strategies</td>
<td>FEDERAL: USAID/RSS</td>
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<td>A Multi-Methodological Study of Police Administrative Review Boards for Officer-Involved Shootings</td>
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<td>AARIN FY2013 - 4th Ave and Juvie Collections</td>
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<td>Victimization Survey</td>
<td>STATE: Arizona State Government</td>
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### 2010

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<th>Project</th>
<th>Sponsoring Agency</th>
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<td>Development of a Caribbean Gang Surveillance and Coordination Program</td>
<td>NONPROFIT: Private Organization</td>
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<td>The Policing for Community Health Initiative</td>
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<td>Violence Prevention Academy Evaluation</td>
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<td>Police, Youth and Legitimacy of the Law</td>
<td>FEDERAL: NSF</td>
<td>338,927.00</td>
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<td>Wongful Convictions: A Comprehensive Analysis of DNA and Non-DNA Exonerations</td>
<td>FEDERAL: NSF</td>
<td>299,563.00</td>
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<td>Beyond the Foreclosure-Crime Connection: Exploring Residents’ Dynamics with Foreclosures</td>
<td>FEDERAL: DOJ</td>
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<td>For The Kids or for the Bottom Line?: A Case Study of the Proposed Closing the Department of Juvenile Corrections in Arizona</td>
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<td>Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (ARRIN) FY10/11</td>
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<td>Enhancing criminal investigations and the analysis of local firearms-related problems with GunOps: A proposal for research and development.</td>
<td>OTHER: Non-Arizona University</td>
<td>118,886.00</td>
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<td>Phoenix CeaseFire Project</td>
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<td>Provision of national author services to support the Caribbean Regional Human Development Report</td>
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<td>For The Kids or for the Bottom Line?: A Case Study of the Proposed Closing the Department of Juvenile Corrections in Arizona</td>
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<td>OPENING THE BLACK BOX OF NIBIN: A PROCESS AND OUTCOME EVALUATION OF THE USE OF NIBIN AND ITS EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS</td>
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<td>Police Decision Making in Sexual Assault Cases: An Analysis of Crimes Reported to the Los Angeles Police Department, 2006-2008</td>
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<td>Maryvale Weed &amp; Seed FY 2010</td>
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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.