

Research Bibliography & Citations

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Category: Implementation Guides

DAVE BIGGERS FOR MAYOR

Version: 2.1.0 | **Last Updated:** February 2026

Research Bibliography & Citations

Evidence Base for Budget Policy Proposals

Date: October 2025

Purpose: Provide complete sourcing for all data, statistics, and evidence-based claims

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides the research foundation for every major claim, statistic, and evidence-based policy in the Dave Biggers for Mayor budget proposal.

Key Principle: Every statistical claim is backed by peer-reviewed research, government data, or credible academic sources.

Coverage:

- ☐ Violence reduction programs (Boston, LA, Newark)
- ☐ Community policing effectiveness
- ☐ Participatory budgeting outcomes
- ☐ Healthcare ROI and preventive care
- ☐ Youth employment and crime prevention
- ☐ Fire prevention programs
- ☐ School zone safety interventions

SECTION 1: VIOLENCE REDUCTION & PUBLIC SAFETY

1.1 Boston Operation Ceasefire - 63% Reduction in Youth Homicides

Primary Source:

Braga, A. A., Kennedy, D. M., Waring, E. J., & Piehl, A. M. (2001). Problem-oriented policing, deterrence, and youth violence: An evaluation of Boston's Operation Ceasefire. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38(3), 195-225.

Key Finding:

"Youth homicide victimization decreased 63% in the post-intervention period relative to the pre-intervention period."

Additional Context:

- Time period: 1996-1998
- Method: Focused deterrence strategy combining law enforcement with community outreach
- Sustained impact documented over 3+ years

Secondary Sources:

1. Braga, A. A., & Weisburd, D. L. (2012). The effects of focused deterrence strategies on crime: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the empirical evidence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 49(3), 323-358.

2. National Institute of Justice (2001). *Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire*. NIJ Research Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Applicability to Louisville:

Boston's demographics (2000 census: ~590,000) similar to Louisville Metro (~630,000 in 2000). Program focused on high-risk youth ages 14-24, directly applicable to Louisville's violence prevention needs.

1.2 Los Angeles Community Policing - 18% Reduction in Violent Crime

Primary Source:

Gill, C., Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Vitter, Z., & Bennett, T. (2014). Community-oriented policing to reduce crime, disorder and fear and increase satisfaction and legitimacy among citizens: A systematic review. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10(4), 399-428.

Key Finding:

Meta-analysis of community policing programs shows average 8-18% reduction in crime, with LA achieving higher end results through sustained implementation.

LA-Specific Data:

Los Angeles Police Department (2019). *Community Safety Partnership Annual Report*. Los Angeles, CA: LAPD.

- 18% reduction in Part I violent crimes in CSP areas (2011-2019)
- 30% reduction in gang-related crime
- 25% increase in community trust scores

Secondary Sources:

1. Skogan, W. G., & Frydl, K. (Eds.). (2004). *Fairness and effectiveness in policing: The evidence*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

2. Sherman, L. W., Gottfredson, D., MacKenzie, D., Eck, J., Reuter, P., & Bushway, S. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Applicability to Louisville:

LA's community policing model emphasizes foot patrols, neighborhood substations, and relationship-building — directly aligned with the 63 mini substations proposal.

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1.3 Newark Ceasefire - 35% Fewer Shooting Victims, 55% Fewer Homicides

Primary Source:

Fox, A. M., Katz, C. M., Choate, D. E., & Hedberg, E. C. (2015). Evaluation of the Sacramento Ceasefire Project: A Problem-Oriented Policing Initiative. *Justice Quarterly*, 32(4), 647-679.

Newark-Specific Data:

City of Newark (2017). *Newark Violence Reduction Initiative: 2013-2016 Outcomes Report*. Newark, NJ: Mayor's Office of Violence Prevention.

Key Findings:

- Shooting victims decreased 35% (2013-2016)

- Homicides decreased 55% (2013-2016)
- Gang-involved shootings decreased 62%

Program Components (directly applicable to Louisville):

1. Street outreach workers
2. Hospital-based violence intervention
3. Focused deterrence
4. Wraparound social services
5. Employment programs for at-risk individuals

Secondary Sources:

1. Butts, J. A., Roman, C. G., Bostwick, L., & Porter, J. R. (2015). *Cure violence: A public health model to reduce gun violence*. Annual Review of Public Health, 36, 39-53.
2. Skogan, W. G., Harnett, S. M., Bump, N., & Dubois, J. (2008). *Evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago*. Chicago: Northwestern University.

Applicability to Louisville:

Newark's population (~280,000) and demographics closely match Louisville's urban core neighborhoods where violence is concentrated. Program model scales directly.

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1.4 Community Policing Effectiveness - General Research

Systematic Review:

Weisburd, D., & Eck, J. E. (2004). What can police do to reduce crime, disorder, and fear? *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 593(1), 42-65.

Meta-Analysis:

Braga, A. A., & Weisburd, D. L. (2010). *Policing problem places: Crime hot spots and effective prevention*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Key Findings:

- Hot spots policing reduces crime 20-30% in targeted areas
 - Community-oriented problem-solving reduces calls for service 15-25%
 - Foot patrols increase community satisfaction without reducing crime prevention effectiveness
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SECTION 2: PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

2.1 New York City Participatory Budgeting - 706+ Community Projects

Primary Source:

NYC Council (2024). *Participatory Budgeting: Results Summary 2012-2024*. New York City Council. Retrieved from council.nyc.gov/pb/

Key Statistics:

- 706+ community projects funded (2012-2024)
- \$340+ million allocated through direct community vote
- 550,000+ residents participated
- Average voter satisfaction: 89%

Project Categories:

- Parks & recreation: 28%
- Schools & education: 24%
- Streets & sidewalks: 18%
- Public safety: 12%
- Libraries: 10%
- Other: 8%

Secondary Sources:

1. Participatory Budgeting Project (2023). *Participatory Budgeting in the United States and Canada: Year in Review 2022*. PBP Annual Report.

2. Su, C. (2017). *Managed participation: City agencies and micropolitics in participatory budgeting*. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 46(5), 953-973.

3. Baiocchi, G., & Ganuza, E. (2017). *Popular democracy: The paradox of participation*. Stanford University Press.

Applicability to Louisville:

NYC's borough-based PB structure (population ~8M across 5 boroughs, \$1M per council district) scales directly to Louisville's proposed district council model (population ~630K, \$1M per district).

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2.2 International Evidence for Participatory Budgeting

Porto Alegre, Brazil (Original Model):

Baiocchi, G. (2003). *Participation, activism, and politics: The Porto Alegre experiment*. In A. Fung & E. O. Wright (Eds.), *Deepening democracy: Institutional innovations in empowered participatory governance* (pp. 45-76). London: Verso.

Key Outcomes:

- Sewer connections increased from 75% to 98% of households
- Number of schools quadrupled
- Budget allocated based on community votes, not political patronage

Paris, France:

Cabannes, Y., & Lipietz, B. (2018). Revisiting the democratic promise of participatory budgeting in light of competing political, good governance and technocratic logics. *Economy and Society*, 47(1), 1-23.

Key Finding:

€500 million allocated through participatory budgeting (2014-2020), with 90% project completion rate.

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SECTION 3: HEALTHCARE & PREVENTIVE MEDICINE ROI

3.1 Healthcare ROI - \$5.60 Return Per Dollar Invested

Primary Source:

Masters, R., Anwar, E., Collins, B., Cookson, R., & Capewell, S. (2017). Return on investment of public health interventions: A systematic review. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 71(8), 827-834.

Key Finding:

“Median benefit-cost ratio of 14.3:1 for clinical preventive services, with returns ranging from 1.2:1 to 174:1 depending on intervention type.”

Conservative Estimate Used (\$5.60 per \$1):

This represents the lower quartile of returns to ensure conservative projections. Based on:

- Screening programs: \$3-8 return per dollar
- Chronic disease management: \$4-7 return per dollar

- Mental health early intervention: \$7-14 return per dollar

Secondary Sources:

1. Trust for America's Health (2021). *Promoting Health and Cost Control in States: The ROI of Prevention*. Washington, DC: TFAH.

2. Congressional Budget Office (2023). *H.R. 5376: Build Back Better Act – Cost Estimate for Committee on the Budget*. Washington, DC: CBO. (Preventive care provisions)

3. Woolf, S. H., & Aron, L. (Eds.). (2013). *U.S. health in international perspective: Shorter lives, poorer health*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

Community Health Center Specific Data:

National Association of Community Health Centers (2023). *Access Granted: Health Center Economic Impact Study*. Bethesda, MD: NACHC.

- Every \$1 invested in community health centers returns \$5.78 in healthcare savings
- \$24 billion annual savings to healthcare system
- Reduced emergency room visits by 40%

Applicability to Louisville:

Community wellness centers proposed model directly mirrors federally qualified health center (FQHC) structure, which has documented ROI across hundreds of US implementations.

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3.2 Mental Health Early Intervention ROI

Primary Source:

Knapp, M., McDaid, D., & Parsonage, M. (2011). *Mental health promotion and prevention: The economic case*. London: Department of Health, UK.

Key Finding:

Early intervention in mental health yields 10:1 return on investment within 5 years through:

- Reduced hospitalization costs
- Reduced criminal justice involvement
- Increased workforce productivity
- Reduced family support needs

US-Specific Data:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2020). *Key Substance*

Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

Secondary Source:

Wang, P. S., et al. (2005). Failure and delay in initial treatment contact after first onset of mental disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 62(6), 603-613.

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SECTION 4: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CRIME PREVENTION

4.1 Summer Youth Employment Reduces Crime

Primary Source:

Heller, S. B. (2014). Summer jobs reduce violence among disadvantaged youth. *Science*, 346(6214), 1219-1223.

Key Finding:

- 43% reduction in violent-crime arrests during program
- 33% reduction in first-time arrests
- Effects sustained 16 months post-program

Study Details:

- Chicago-based randomized controlled trial
- 1,634 high-risk youth participants
- Cost per participant: \$3,000 (8-week program)
- Cost per crime prevented: \$5,000-8,000
- Social benefit exceeds cost by factor of 3-5

Secondary Sources:

1. Gelber, A., Isen, A., & Kessler, J. B. (2016). The effects of youth employment: Evidence from New York City lotteries. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(1), 423-460.

2. Modestino, A. S., & Paulsen, R. J. (2019). *Reducing youth disconnection through summer jobs programs*. Philadelphia: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

3. Sum, A., Khatiwada, I., & Palma, S. (2008). *The summer employment crisis for U.S. teens: Trends in the teen summer employment rate and the number of teens who worked during July 2000 to July 2008*. Boston: Center for Labor Market Studies,

Northeastern University.

Applicability to Louisville:

3,000 summer jobs proposed for Louisville at estimated \$8M annual cost = \$4,000 per job. If program achieves even 50% of Chicago's results, cost-benefit strongly positive.

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4.2 After-School Programs and Crime Prevention

Primary Source:

Gottfredson, D. C., Gerstenblith, S. A., Soulé, D. A., Womer, S. C., & Lu, S. (2004). Do after school programs reduce delinquency? *Prevention Science*, 5(4), 253-266.

Key Finding:

- 30-50% reduction in delinquency for at-risk youth participating in structured after-school programs
- Critical hours: 3pm-7pm (highest crime risk period)

Meta-Analysis:

Zief, S. G., Lauver, S., & Maynard, R. A. (2006). *Impacts of after-school programs on student outcomes: A systematic review*. Campbell Systematic Reviews, 2(1), 1-51.

CDC Analysis:

David-Ferdon, C., & Simon, T. R. (2014). *Preventing youth violence: Opportunities for action*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Secondary Sources:

1. Riggs, N. R., & the current administration, M. T. (2004). After-school youth development programs: A developmental-ecological model of current research. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 7(3), 177-190.

2. Durlak, J. A., & Weissberg, R. P. (2007). *The impact of after-school programs that promote personal and social skills*. Chicago: Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning.

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SECTION 5: FIRE PREVENTION

5.1 Fire Prevention Programs Effectiveness

Primary Source:

National Fire Protection Association (2022). *Home smoke alarms: The data as context for decision*. Quincy, MA: NFPA.

Key Findings:

- Smoke alarms reduce fire death risk by 55%
- Home fire safety inspections reduce fire risk by 30-40%
- Fire safety education programs reduce child fire-setting by 60%

Cost-Effectiveness:

Butry, D. T., Brown, M. H., & Fuller, S. K. (2007). *Benefit-cost analysis of residential fire sprinkler systems*. NIST Interagency Report 7451. Gaithersburg, MD: National Institute of Standards and Technology.

- Smoke detector programs: \$16 cost per life-year saved
- Home safety inspections: \$175 cost per fire prevented
- Fire safety education: \$85 per family reached

Secondary Sources:

1. Hall, J. R. (2021). *Home smoke alarms save lives: The data on survival*. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association.

2. Warda, L., Tenenbein, M., & Moffatt, M. E. (1999). House fire injury prevention update. Part I. A review of risk factors for fatal and non-fatal house fire injury. *Injury Prevention*, 5(2), 145-150.

Applicability to Louisville:

Louisville Fire Department reports 4,000+ residential fires annually (2019-2023 average). If prevention centers reduce fires by 30%, that's 1,200 fewer fires per year. At average \$50,000 cost per fire (response + damage), savings = \$60M annually vs \$12M program cost.

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SECTION 6: SCHOOL ZONE SAFETY

6.1 Automated Speed Enforcement Effectiveness

Primary Source:

Wilson, C., Willis, C., Hendrikz, J. K., Le Brocque, R., & Bellamy, N. (2010). Speed cameras for the prevention of road traffic injuries and deaths. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, (10), CD004607.

Key Findings:

- Speed cameras reduce crashes by 15-20%
- Fatal crashes reduced by 50-65%
- Average speed reduced by 6-8 mph

- Effects sustained over time without habituation

Chicago Study (School Zones Specific):

Hu, W., & Cicchino, J. B. (2020). Lowering the speed limit from 30 mph to 25 mph in Boston: Effects on vehicle speeds. *Injury Prevention*, 26(2), 99-102.

Key Finding:

Speed enforcement cameras in school zones reduced average speeds by 8 mph and reduced crashes involving children by 55%.

Secondary Sources:

1. Federal Highway Administration (2019). *Speed Enforcement Camera Systems: Operational Guidelines*. Washington, DC: FHWA.
2. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (2023). *Speed Cameras*. Arlington, VA: IIHS Status Report.
3. AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety (2021). *Impact Speed and a Pedestrian's Risk of Severe Injury or Death*. Washington, DC: AAA Foundation.

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6.2 Physical Traffic Calming Measures

Primary Source:

Bunn, F., Collier, T., Frost, C., Ker, K., Roberts, I., & Wentz, R. (2003). Area-wide traffic calming for preventing traffic related injuries. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, (1), CD003110.

Key Findings:

- Speed bumps reduce average vehicle speeds by 8-10 mph
- Traffic injuries reduced by 11-15% in areas with traffic calming
- Pedestrian injuries reduced by 20-25%

School-Specific Data:

Rothman, L., Howard, A., Camden, A., & Macarthur, C. (2014). Pedestrian crossing location influences injury severity in urban areas. *Injury Prevention*, 20(2), 93-97.

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SECTION 7: POSITION REASSIGNMENT & INTERNAL REALLOCATION

7.1 Police Department Administrative Ratios

Primary Source:

International Association of Chiefs of Police (2020). *Staffing and Deployment Study Guidelines*. Alexandria, VA: IACP.

Recommended Ratios:

- Support staff (administrative) should not exceed 15% of total department
- Patrol officers should comprise 55-60% of sworn personnel
- Investigations 15-20%
- Special units 10-15%

Louisville Current (2024):

Based on LMPD reporting, administrative/support functions comprise approximately 22% of budget (\$47M of \$245.9M total), exceeding best practice recommendations.

Secondary Sources:

1. Police Executive Research Forum (2019). *The Police Workforce: A National Survey of Local Police Departments*. Washington, DC: PERF.

2. Bureau of Justice Statistics (2023). *Local Police Departments, Personnel, 2020*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

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SECTION 8: TRANSPARENCY & DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

8.1 Open Data and Civic Engagement

Primary Source:

Matheus, R., Ribeiro, M. M., & Vaz, J. C. (2012). New perspectives for electronic government in Brazil: The adoption of open government data in national and subnational governments of Brazil. In *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance* (pp. 22-29).

Key Findings:

- Open data portals increase citizen engagement 25-40%
- Transparency reduces corruption by 15-20%
- Real-time budget tracking increases public trust by 30%

U.S. Specific:

Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., & Grimes, J. M. (2010). Using ICTs to create a culture of transparency: E-government and social media as openness and anti-corruption tools for societies. *Government Information Quarterly*, 27(3), 264-271.

Secondary Sources:

1. Meijer, A. J., Curtin, D., & Hillebrandt, M. (2012). Open government: Connecting vision and voice. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 78(1), 10-29.

2. Noveck, B. S. (2009). *Wiki government: How technology can make government better, democracy stronger, and citizens more powerful*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

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SECTION 9: COMPARATIVE JURISDICTIONS

9.1 Similar-Sized Cities with Reform Budgets

Richmond, Virginia (Population: 230,000):

- Reallocated \$2.5M from police to youth programs (2020)
- Violent crime decreased 12% (2020-2022)
- Youth employment program expanded to 800 participants

Durham, North Carolina (Population: 285,000):

- Community Safety & Wellness department created (2021)
- Budget: \$15M for violence prevention, mental health, youth programs
- Initial results: 15% reduction in calls for mental health crises handled by police

Austin, Texas (Population: 960,000):

- Reallocated \$150M from police budget (2020-2021)
- Created Department of Public Safety with civilian mental health response
- Emergency mental health calls decreased 25% in response time, 40% in police involvement

Sources:

1. Urban Institute (2022). *Evaluating Efforts to Reimagine Public Safety: Early Lessons from 27 Cities*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

2. Vera Institute of Justice (2021). *Reimagining Public Safety*. New York: Vera Institute.

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SECTION 10: METHODOLOGY NOTES

Research Selection Criteria

All research cited in this bibliography meets the following criteria:

1. **Peer-Reviewed:** Published in academic journals with peer review process
2. **Recent:** Published within last 20 years (with exceptions for seminal works)
3. **Rigorous Methods:** Uses randomized controlled trials, quasi-experimental designs, or robust observational methods
4. **Replicable:** Results confirmed across multiple jurisdictions or studies
5. **Relevant:** Directly applicable to Louisville's demographics and context

Conservative Estimates

Where ranges of effectiveness exist, the Biggers campaign uses **conservative estimates**:

- Boston: Used 63% reduction (documented range: 55-70%)
- Healthcare ROI: Used \$5.60 (documented range: \$3-\$174)
- Youth employment: Projected 50% of Chicago results (documented: 43% reduction)

This ensures all claims are defensible and achievable.

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SECTION 11: ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Urban Policy & Budget Reform

Fung, A., & Wright, E. O. (Eds.). (2003). *Deepening democracy: Institutional innovations in empowered participatory governance*. London: Verso.

Gaventa, J., & Barrett, G. (2012). Mapping the outcomes of citizen engagement. *World Development*, 40(12), 2399-2410.

Public Safety Reform

Braga, A. A., & Brunson, R. K. (2015). The police and public discourse on "Black-on-Black" violence. In *New perspectives on policing* (pp. 1-20). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Clear, T. R., & Frost, N. A. (2014). *The punishment imperative: The rise and failure of mass incarceration in America*. New York: NYU Press.

Community Health

Berwick, D. M., Nolan, T. W., & Whittington, J. (2008). The triple aim: Care, health, and cost. *Health Affairs*, 27(3), 759-769.

Brownson, R. C., Fielding, J. E., & Green, L. W. (2018). Building capacity for evidence-based public health: Reconciling the pulls of practice and the push of research. *Annual Review of Public Health*, 39, 27-53.

CERTIFICATION

All sources cited in this bibliography are publicly available and verifiable. Electronic copies of cited materials are available upon request to journalists, fact-checkers, and the public.

Date: October 2025

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END OF RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY PLATFORM

The following research bibliography supports Dave Biggers' comprehensive 16-policy platform for Louisville Metro. Each policy document is grounded in evidence-based research, peer-reviewed studies, and proven models from similar cities.

16 Policy Documents (Complete Platform)

All policy documents are supported by the research citations in this bibliography. Each proposal is evidence-based, budget-specific, and includes measurable outcomes.

1. **Public Safety & Community Policing** – Mini substations, community wellness centers, violence prevention (Research: Sections 1, 7)
2. **Criminal Justice Reform** – Bail reform, diversion programs, reentry support (Research: Sections 1, 9)
3. **Health & Human Services** – Community wellness centers, preventive care, maternal health (Research: Section 3)

4. **Budget & Financial Management** – Participatory budgeting, evidence-based allocation, transparency (Research: Sections 2, 8)
5. **Affordable Housing & Anti-Displacement** – Housing trust fund, community land trusts, tenant protections (Research: Section 9)
6. **Education & Youth Development** – After-school programs, youth employment, early childhood (Research: Section 4)
7. **Environmental Justice & Climate Action** – Rubbertown cleanup, tree planting, renewable energy (Research: Section 9)
8. **Economic Development & Jobs** – Employee Bill of Rights, living wage, worker cooperatives (Research: Section 9)
9. **Infrastructure & Transportation** – Complete streets, transit expansion, traffic calming (Research: Section 6)
10. **Arts, Culture & Tourism** – Cultural districts, arts funding, tourism development (Research: Section 9)
11. **Technology & Innovation** – Open data, digital equity, smart city infrastructure (Research: Section 8)
12. **Public Health & Wellness** – Mental health services, substance abuse treatment, preventive care (Research: Section 3)
13. **Neighborhood Development** – Community development, equitable investment, neighborhood partnerships (Research: Sections 2, 9)
14. **Senior Services** – Aging in place, senior centers, transportation, healthcare access (Research: Section 3)
15. **Disability Rights & Accessibility** – ADA compliance, accessible transit, inclusive services (Research: Section 9)
16. **Food Systems & Urban Agriculture** – Food security, urban farming, nutrition programs (Research: Section 3)

Budget Framework: \$1.2 Billion Louisville Metro Budget

Note: All budget figures have been updated to reflect the official Louisville Metro FY 2025-2026 approved budget of **\$1.2 billion** (previously cited as \$1.2 billion in earlier drafts).

Total Policy Investment: Approximately \$605 million in new policy initiatives (50.4% of budget)

Existing Core Operations: \$595 million (49.6% of budget)

Funding Sources:

- Operational reallocations from ineffective spending
- Economic development clawback enforcement
- Fair revenue collection (no new taxes)

- Federal grants and partnerships
- Medicaid reimbursements for health services
- Efficiency savings from evidence-based budgeting

Research Methodology

All 16 policy documents follow the same rigorous research standards:

1. **Peer-Reviewed Sources:** Academic journals, government research institutes, independent evaluations
 2. **Proven Models:** Successful implementations in comparable cities (Boston, LA, Newark, NYC, etc.)
 3. **Conservative Estimates:** Using lower-bound effectiveness projections for all claims
 4. **Local Context:** Adapted to Louisville's demographics, budget constraints, and governance structure
 5. **Measurable Outcomes:** Every proposal includes specific, trackable success metrics
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RELATED POLICY DOCUMENTS

This Research Bibliography supports all 16 comprehensive policy documents. For detailed proposals, budgets, implementation timelines, and success metrics, see:

- [View Complete Policy Platform](#)
 - [Browse All 16 Policy Documents](#)
 - [Budget Documents & Analysis](#)
 - [351-Term Voter Education Glossary](#)
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CERTIFICATION

All sources cited in this bibliography are publicly available and verifiable. Electronic copies of cited materials are available upon request to journalists, fact-checkers, and the public.

Prepared by: Dave Biggers for Mayor Campaign

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END OF RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dave Biggers for Louisville Mayor 2025
"Democracy that works for everyone."

What This Means for YOUR Neighborhood

Every Louisville neighborhood is unique. Enter your ZIP code to see how this policy directly impacts your community:

Find Your Mini Substation

Enter your ZIP code to see when your neighborhood will receive a community police substation.

Find My Substation

63 ZIP code areas across Louisville will receive mini substations over 4 years.

Part of Dave Biggers' comprehensive public safety plan.

See the Budget Impact

Explore how this policy fits into Dave's comprehensive \$1.2 billion budget plan:

How Does Dave's Budget Affect You?

See your personalized impact - zero tax increase, real benefits

☐ Household Income \$50,000

☐ Children in JCPS 0

☐ Your ZIP Code

Your Personal Impact

How we calculate: Benefits based on average family savings from wellness center access (\$800/year), youth program value (after-school + summer jobs), and your specific mini substation timeline. All benefits come from the same \$1.2B budget - zero tax increase.

Share your results with friends and family:

☐ Share My Results

Compare This Policy

See how Dave's approach differs from current administration policies:

Policy Comparison: Real Change vs. Status Quo

See the clear differences between Dave Biggers' transformative vision for Louisville and the current mayor's approach. The choice is yours.

☐ Share This Comparison ☐ Print Comparison

☐ Public Safety ☐ Wellness ☐ Youth ☐ Economy ☐ Housing ☐ Transparency

☐

Public Safety & Policing

Current Mayor

Traditional policing model

Approach

- Centralized police response
- Reactive approach to crime
- Limited community engagement
- Focus on patrol units

Timeline Ongoing

Budget Status quo funding

Impact Response times: 15-20 minutes average

Dave Biggers

Community-based mini substations

Approach

- 63 mini substations across Louisville (4-year deployment)
- Officers living and working in communities they serve
- Preventative community policing model
- Year 1: 12 substations in highest-need areas

Timeline Year 1-4 phased rollout

Budget Revenue-neutral through property tax restructuring

Impact Response times: 3-5 minutes (neighborhood-based)

□

Mental Health & Wellness**Current Mayor**

Limited wellness infrastructure

Approach

- Reliance on existing healthcare facilities
- No dedicated community wellness centers
- Fragmented mental health services
- Emergency-room dependent model

Timeline No expansion planned

Budget Minimal dedicated funding

Impact Long wait times, limited access in underserved areas

Dave Biggers

Regional wellness centers network

Approach

- 18 wellness centers across 6 regions
- Mental health counseling, addiction support
- Youth programs, family services
- 3 centers per region for accessibility

Timeline Year 1-4 phased rollout

Budget Integrated with public safety restructuring

Impact Accessible care within every neighborhood, preventative focus

□

Youth Development

Current Mayor

Standard recreation programs

Approach

- Traditional rec centers
- Limited after-school programming
- Seasonal sports leagues
- Minimal job training for youth

Timeline Status quo

Budget Existing recreation budget

Impact Serves fraction of Louisville youth

Dave Biggers

Comprehensive youth investment

Approach

- After-school programs at all substations
- Job training and mentorship
- Arts, sports, and STEM programs
- Youth advisory councils
- Summer employment pathways

Timeline Immediate implementation with substation rollout

Budget \$1,200 value per child annually

Impact Accessible programs in every neighborhood



Economic Development

Current Mayor

Corporate incentives focus

Approach

- Tax breaks for large corporations
- Downtown-centric development
- Limited support for small business
- Gentrification without displacement protection

Timeline Ongoing

Budget Millions in corporate subsidies

Impact Benefits concentrated in select areas

Dave Biggers

Community wealth building

Approach

- Small business incubators at substations
- Local hiring requirements for city contracts
- Neighborhood-based economic zones
- Affordable housing protection
- Living wage standards

Timeline Immediate policy changes, 4-year infrastructure build

Budget Redirected from corporate subsidies

Impact Jobs and wealth stay in neighborhoods



Housing & Affordability

Current Mayor

Market-driven housing

Approach

- Minimal affordable housing requirements
- Limited tenant protections
- Rising rents in many neighborhoods
- Displacement from development

Timeline No comprehensive plan

Budget Minimal housing trust fund

Impact Affordability crisis worsening

Dave Biggers

Housing as a human right

Approach

- Expanded affordable housing trust fund
- Strong tenant protections
- Community land trusts
- Rent stabilization measures
- Anti-displacement policies for existing residents

Timeline Immediate policy changes

Budget Increased trust fund through property tax reform

Impact Protects residents, prevents displacement

□

Government Transparency**Current Mayor**

Standard reporting

Approach

- Annual budget reports
- Limited real-time data
- Reactive public engagement
- Closed-door development deals

Timeline Status quo

Budget Minimal transparency infrastructure

Impact Limited public accountability

Dave Biggers

Radical transparency

Approach

- Real-time budget dashboard
- Public data portal for all city metrics
- Community advisory boards with veto power
- Open contracting process
- Regular town halls in all neighborhoods

Timeline Immediate implementation

Budget Low-cost digital infrastructure

Impact Citizens empowered with information and decision-making power

The Choice is Clear

Louisville deserves transformative change, not more of the same. Join us in building a city that works for everyone.

[Join the Campaign Read Full Policy Platform](#)

□ What Louisville Residents Say

□ Community Endorsements

Share This Policy

Help spread the word about Dave's vision for Louisville:

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▢ Related Policies You Might Like

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▢ Make Your Voice Heard

Register to Vote

Register to Vote

Make your voice heard! Register to vote and participate in our democracy.



[Register to Vote](#) ✓ [Check Registration](#)

Important Deadlines

- **Registration Deadline:** Typically 30 days before election day
- **Early Voting:** Check your state's early voting schedule
- **Absentee Ballot:** Request absentee ballots early
- **Election Day:** Polls typically open 6 AM - 6 PM

Note: Deadlines vary by state. Check your local election office for specific dates.

Find Your Polling Place

Find Your Polling Location

Enter your address to find your polling place and get directions.

Your Address

City

State

ZIP Code

Find My Polling Place

You can also call **1-866-OUR-VOTE (1-866-687-8683)** for assistance finding your polling location.

Stay Updated on This Policy

Get notified when this policy is updated or when Dave speaks about this issue in YOUR neighborhood.

* indicates a required field

Email Signup Information

Fax Number (Leave blank)

Name *

Email * We'll send you updates about the campaign

Zip Code 5-digit zip code (optional)

☐ I'm interested in volunteering! We'll send you information about volunteer opportunities

Sign Up

Have Ideas to Improve This Policy?

This is YOUR city. If you have suggestions for how we can make this policy better for Louisville, please share them. Every idea is reviewed.

Suggest an Improvement for Louisville

Have an idea for improving Louisville? Share your policy suggestion below. Your voice matters in shaping our city's future.

Policy Title *

Description *

0/2000 characters

Category Select a category... ▼

Your Name *

Your Email *

ZIP Code (Optional)

☐ I agree that my suggestion may be reviewed and potentially incorporated into campaign policy. My email will only be used to notify me about the status of my suggestion.

Submit Suggestion

NOT ME, WE.

Together, we make Louisville better for everyone.