

Crime Mapping News



A Quarterly Newsletter for Crime Mapping, GIS, Problem Analysis, and Policing

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The topic of this issue of *Crime Mapping News* is how mapping can be a useful tool when examining important issues related to prisoner reentry. This issue begins with an article about a prisoner reentry partnership involving several cities and how mapping assists in understanding the dynamics and correlates of prisoner reentry. The second article discusses the benefits of using mapping in a well-coordinated reentry program in Winston-Salem, NC. The third article provides an overview of the recent IACA conference held in Seattle, WA. Finally, a synopsis of the law enforcement needs assessment survey project conducted by the Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory earlier this year.

Why Map Prisoner Reentry?

by Nancy La Vigne, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate
The Urban Institute

Mapping has been used effectively to address a wide range of criminal justice problems, from allocating police resources to understanding the underlying causes of crime. Yet, despite the variety of criminal justice mapping applications to-date, neighborhood-level incarceration and reentry data have been mapped in only a few cities throughout the nation. Even fewer cities have attempted to link incarceration and reentry data with other indicators of community well being. The lack of research and analysis on this topic is puzzling given that a community's strategies to tackle problems resulting from prisoner reentry are bound to be more effective if they are informed by such information as the locations of returning prisoners, reentry services and resources, and parole offices.

In order to fill this important knowledge gap, The Urban Institute (UI) in 2002 launched the Reentry Mapping Network (RMN), a partnership of cities engaged in creating community change through the mapping and analysis of reentry and other community indicator data at a highly localized level. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the National Institute of Justice, the RMN is guided by The Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center and is composed of twelve partner sites: Des Moines, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Oakland, California; Providence, Rhode Island; Washington, D.C.; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Denver, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; San Diego, California; and Seattle, Washington.

RMN partners use mapping to pinpoint neighborhoods that experience high concentrations of returning prisoners and to examine the extent to which such communities are equipped to address the challenges that prisoner reentry creates. RMN partners use the findings from their mapping and analyses to help mobilize community members and leaders to devise targeted responses to effectively address reentry-related problems. These activities are intended to help corrections officials, community organizations, and service providers develop a better understanding of the dynamics and correlates of prisoner reentry at the local level; engage local stakeholders and practitioners in developing strategies to identify opportunities to address reentry-related challenges; facilitate greater coordination and collaboration among state and local agencies and organizations around this work; and expand the knowledge of how to involve communities in using data to identify and address incarceration- and reentry-

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related challenges. This all begs the question: Why map prisoner reentry? The utility and value of reentry mapping is best illustrated through the types of questions that it can help answer.

To where are prisoners returning? Mapping can help identify neighborhoods that experience high geographic concentrations of prisoners returning home. Mapping the last known addresses of released inmates (available through the departments of correction in most states) can pinpoint concentrations within cities and neighborhoods, right down to the city block (See Figure 1). This information then equips

local policy makers and community organizers with the capacity to target intervention efforts and resources in the areas that most need them. And, because the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) enables spatial analysis across a variety of variables of interest, one can map not only to where inmates are likely returning, but may also explore what types of prisoners may return to specific neighborhoods. For example, one could map released prisoners based on whether they are under post-release supervision. Those under supervision are more likely to be monitored and to have access to programs and services than their counterparts who are released unconditionally. This difference can have implications for service delivery, in that if unsupervised releases are located in certain clusters within a city, services could be targeted to those locations.

What services, programs, and support networks are needed and to what extent are they available in the areas where ex-prisoners are returning? One of the most useful applications of spatial analysis as a policy tool is the generation of maps to guide the allocation of resources. Mapping released prisoners in conjunction with services available to them can illustrate areas in which there are adequate services in close proximity to where the majority of prisoners return. Such mapping can also detect whether there is a “service delivery mismatch” in which services exist but are not easily accessible. Figure 2 illustrates one such example: only 24 percent of the organizations that provide a range of services to former prisoners—

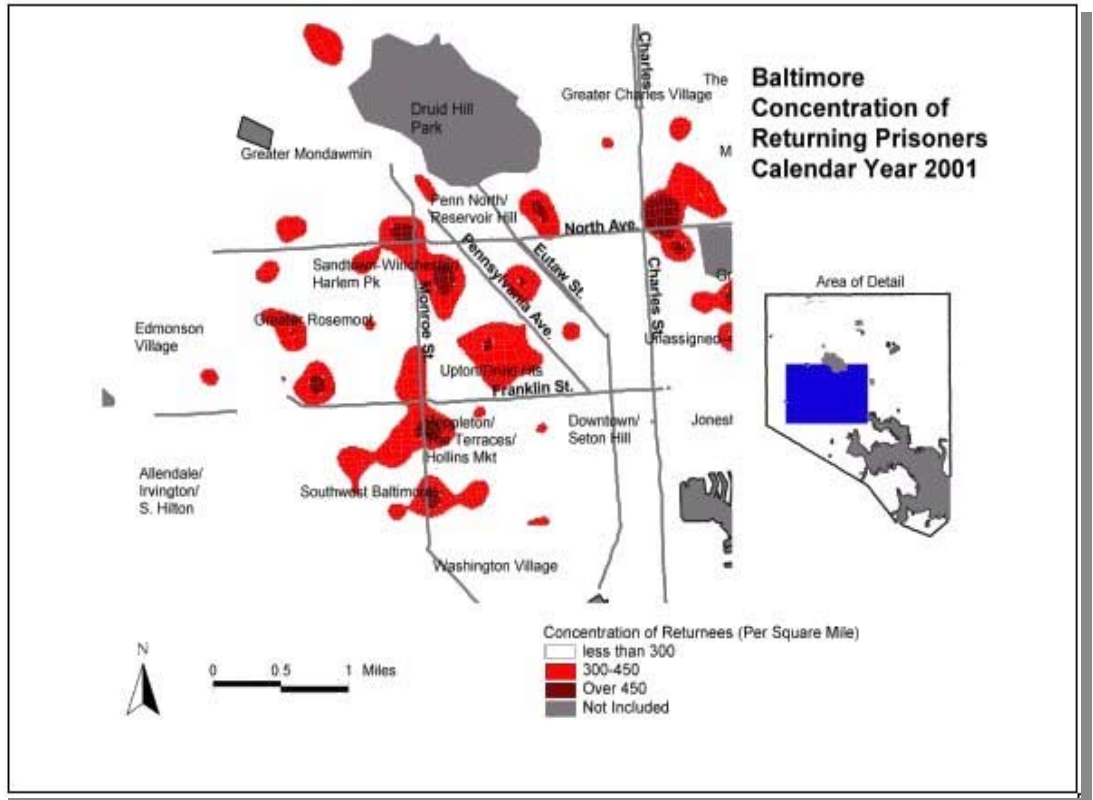


Figure 1. Map showing concentration of prisoner returnees in Baltimore City.

employment, housing, drug treatment, or some combination of these support services—fell within the six neighborhoods that are home to the highest concentrations of returning prisoners within the City of Chicago.

Another example that illustrates how reentry mapping might guide service delivery is the need for safe and affordable housing for returning prisoners. Many prisoners have no housing available to them after their release and have no remaining ties to family and friends on the outside. These housing challenges are exacerbated when prisoners return to their old neighborhoods only to find that there are no shelters or affordable housing options for them. Mapping the locations of shelters, halfway houses, and other affordable housing in relation to where inmates return can illustrate the extent of this problem and provide guidance in choosing an appropriate site for new housing options for releasees.

Identifying areas with high concentrations of returning prisoners may also help guide service delivery for the families of returning inmates in these neighborhoods. In addition, mapping may help focus law enforcement and parole officer efforts to mitigate the public safety risks associated with high populations of released prisoners.

What are the neighborhood characteristics in areas with high concentrations of releasees? Identifying and responding to the challenges of prisoner reentry requires an understanding of the nature of the communities to which prisoners return. Thus, examining neighborhood indicators representing both basic demographics and the welfare of the

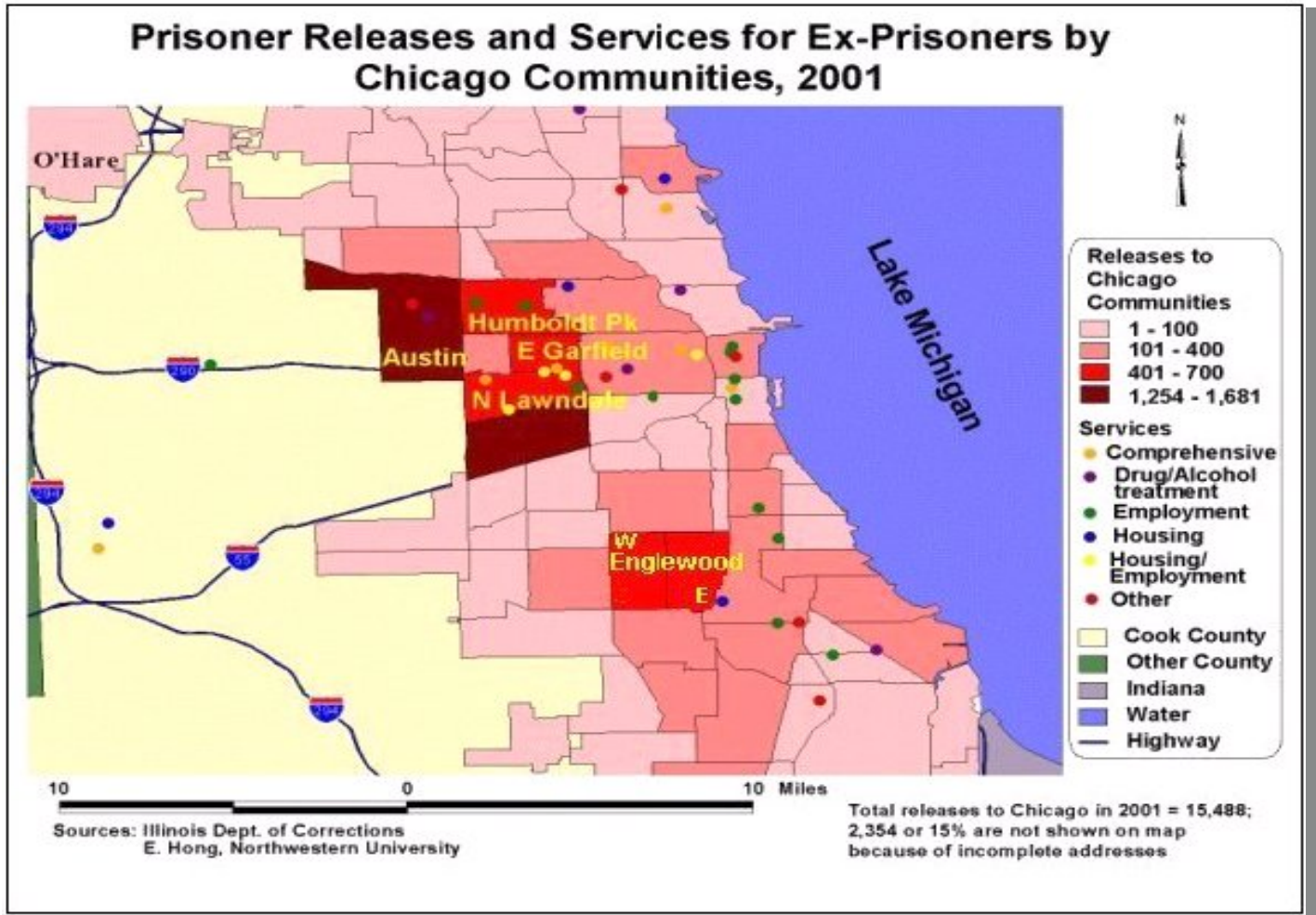


Figure 2. Map of prisoner releases and type of services available for ex-prisoners in Chicago communities.

community—housing tenure, percentage of female-headed households, vacant housing, education attainment, marital status, fertility, infant mortality, place of birth, language, and ancestry—can aid in developing a measure of social capital which will help determine the extent to which communities are equipped to address the challenges that prisoner reentry creates.

How can mapping help measure the success of a reentry intervention? Mapping can also serve as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of intervention efforts. For example, if an intervention involves attracting new businesses to a community with high concentrations of returning inmates, mapping the change in employment rates over time can provide evidence that the business is having a positive impact on employment compared to other areas in the city. While this information cannot provide a basis for causal inferences, it can provide an indication as to whether or not a targeted effort was likely to have produced the desired outcome.

The examples of reentry mapping applications described above underscore the importance and value of understanding the effects of incarceration and reentry on communities. Further efforts are needed, however, to analyze

a wider range of community indicators—housing vacancies, reentry services, employment opportunities, and child-support compliance rates—in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of these phenomena and their effects. This is the role of the RMN partners, whose findings will not only contribute to the cumulative knowledge of reentry and its impact on community well being, but will also inform strategic plans to address resulting problems.

More information about the Reentry Mapping Network can be found at jpc.urban.org/rmn (do not include “www”) or by contacting Nancy La Vigne, Principal Investigator, at nlavigne@ui.urban.org.

Informing a Neighborhood Approach to Reentry: The Winston-Salem Reentry Mapping Network Project

by Sylvia Oberle, Executive Director
Center for Community Safety, Winston-Salem State University

Introduction and Project Objectives

Recognizing the significant challenges that reentry presents for communities, the Reentry Mapping Network (RMN) project in Winston-Salem, North Carolina uses mapping as a way to better inform problem-solving sessions led by community groups and ex-prisoners. The project is designed to help stabilize neighborhoods highly impacted by heavy concentrations of returning ex-prisoners and to complement existing programs on violence reduction and neighborhood revitalization.

In addition to extensive mapping analysis, the Winston-Salem Reentry Mapping Network project is facilitating the organization of the Community Reentry Coalition, a network of community residents and ex-prisoners that is developing an action plan for more effective transition.

Project leaders chose a strong community focus for the Winston-Salem effort after participating in several of the Urban Institute's Reentry Roundtables, where important issues about the effect of reentry are debated amid discussions of possible solutions. In Winston-Salem, the goal is to push the reentry conversations and problem solving down to the neighborhood level and involve those who live with reentry daily: ex-prisoners, their families, and their neighbors. Mapping analysis will help fuel decision making by the coalition and relevant agencies.

The project is managed by the Center for Community Safety (CCS), a public service and research center of Winston-Salem State University. Working with extensive community partners, CCS initiates analysis and research on community safety issues and then helps shape action and response. CCS has also developed a GIS-based research lab through which practical, spatial analysis projects like reentry mapping are coordinated. In addition to the RMN project, CCS also manages the Weed and Seed initiative for Winston-Salem, is heavily involved in Project Safe Neighborhoods, and helps coordinate a juvenile reentry pilot project. By integrating these various initiatives within a central hub, CCS is able to leverage resources, encourage collaborative responses, and help ensure sustainment; this is the context out of which the reentry mapping project is developing.

The project is focused on the Northeast Winston-Salem neighborhood, with a population of 4,000; high concentrations of returning ex-prisoners; and other indicators such as high rates of crime, open-air drug markets, unemployment, and poverty. Northeast Winston-Salem is one of five designated Weed and Seed neighborhoods in the city, which has an overall population of 180,000.

Project objectives are:

- Identify and map concentrations of returning ex-

prisoners from state and local correctional facilities;

- Analyze and map community risk factors and assets/resources for returning ex-prisoners;
- Conduct an in-depth neighborhood skill-set survey to further identify individual/community assets and strengths that can be used to facilitate the transition of ex-prisoners; and
- Work with faith-based organizations and returning ex-prisoners to develop a coordinated community reentry plan.

Project Methodology

Data were obtained from the North Carolina Department of Corrections (DOC), the Forsyth County Sheriff's Department (Forsyth County Detention Center - FCDC) and the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP). These data sets contain individual identification and address information, basic demographic data, and data on offense, incarceration date, release date, and status upon release (such as "maxed out" sentence, parole, or probation). Analysis includes mapping locations and identifying patterns of demographic, offense, and incarceration/release variables. In later phases of the project, deeper data analysis will also be undertaken, to the extent possible, on occupational risk factors such as substance abuse, educational proficiency, and job training experiences.

Project staff negotiated data-sharing agreements with the agencies involved and, since the project is the first neighborhood-level analysis of release data, helped facilitate issues that arose. Agencies cooperated fully in the project, but challenges surfaced regarding data verification and compatibility. Geocoding rates were initially about 70 percent but with cleaning rose to between 87 percent and 95 percent, depending on the data source. In addition, addresses within the DOC and FCDC datasets are self-reported prior to release date. As North Carolina has high rates of unsupervised probation (up to 80 percent) there was no way to follow up to verify addresses given. Despite these limitations, however, the data provide a wealth of useful information.

Other data extracted include crime data from the Winston-Salem Police Department (WSPD), U.S. Census data, and other public data about various neighborhood indicators. A street-level survey was conducted by community residents and ex-offenders trained in data collection to map out community risks and assets within Northeast Winston-Salem.

Research Questions and Preliminary Findings

Project staff identified the following research

questions, including preliminary analysis, which are being used to frame community problem-solving sessions:

1) Who are the returning ex-prisoners and to where are they returning? The North Carolina DOC released 2,896 ex-offenders to Forsyth County in 2003. Eighty percent of those individuals were males. One-third (33.2 percent) were 25-34 years of age; one-fourth (25.6 percent) were 18-24; and about the same proportion (25 percent) were 35-44. Another 12.2 percent were 45-54; 2.9 percent were 55 or older; and 1.1 percent were under 18. Of these 2,896 ex-offenders 62.5 percent were black and 29.1 percent were white. Asians, Native Americans, and those of unknown race each made up less than one-half of one percent of the ex-offenders, while 7.6 percent were classified as "other" races.

Mapping analysis showed higher density of releases in the Weed and Seed neighborhoods (Figure 1) than in the rest of the city, with the density in the Northeast Winston-Salem neighborhood about average for the Weed and Seed sites.

2) Is there a relationship between areas of return and neighborhood crime rates? Corrections and crime data were examined to determine a possible relationship between areas of return and neighborhood crime rates, which is an important part of the reentry planning discussion and also useful for other violence reduction initiatives. For the city as a whole, the answer is "yes." The Weed and Seed neighborhoods have larger rates of returning ex-offenders and higher crime rates than the rest of the city. However, the answer is "no" within the neighborhoods themselves. For example, while Northeast Winston-Salem's number of returning ex-offenders per 1,000 residents (26.77) was about average for the five Weed and Seed neighborhoods, its crime rate was by far the highest during the study period (1009.82

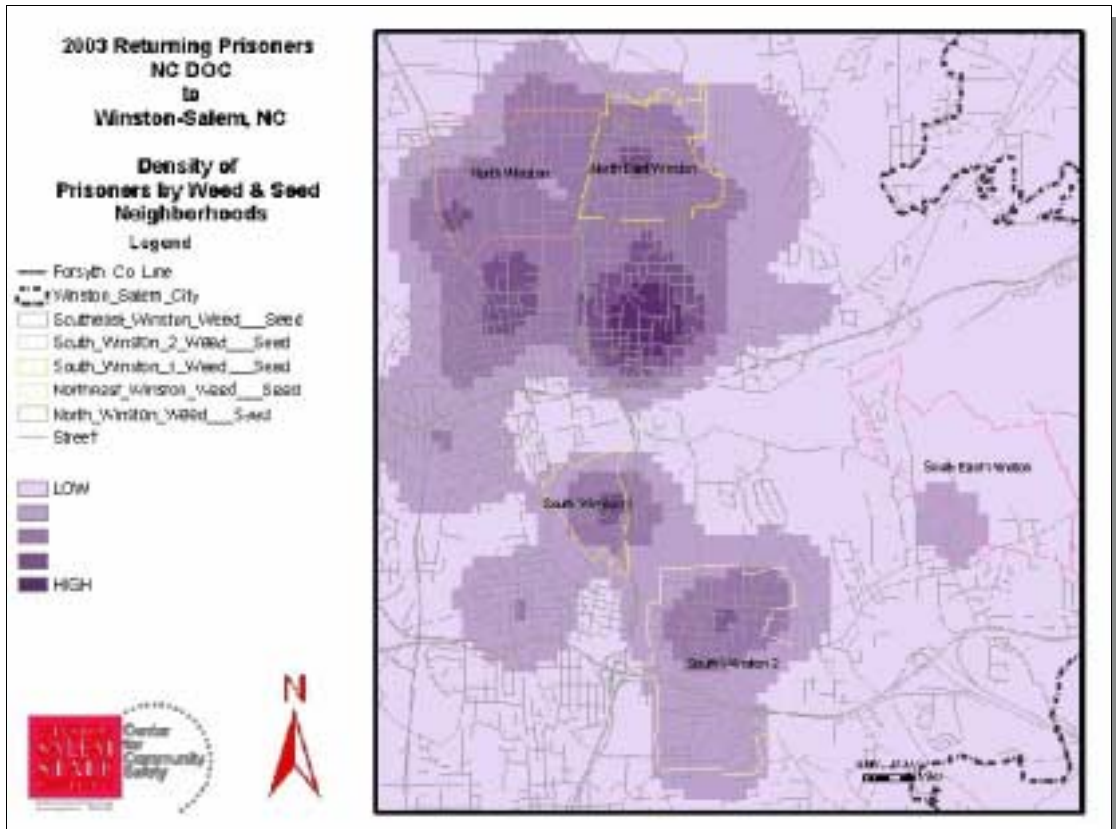


Figure 1. Density of prisoners by Weed and Seed Neighborhoods.

crimes per 1,000 population). The South Winston Two neighborhood, with almost exactly the same rate of returning ex-offenders as Northeast Winston (26.24), had the lowest crime rate of the five neighborhoods (724.61).

3) To what extent are returning ex-prisoners involved in the criminal offenses being committed in Northeast Winston-Salem? Of the ex-offenders returning to the Northeast Winston-Salem neighborhood in 2003, 32.6 percent had been arrested by the WSPD by June 30, 2004. That's about half the recidivism rate typically reported in the research literature for three years post-release, but the ex-prisoners in this study had been released no more than a year and a half prior to the end of data collection. Thus, they are on the typical recidivism track. By the end date of this eighteen-month study, ex-offenders returning to Northeast Winston faced 106 charges, an average of 3.4 per arrestee. In comparison, a sample of 100 ex-offenders returning to the city as a whole faced a total of 229 charges, an average of 2.29 per arrestee. So, Northeast Winston-Salem ex-prisoners are re-offending at a relatively high rate. However, they are not contributing disproportionately to the crime rate in Northeast Winston. The ex-prisoners represent 2.33 percent of the neighborhood's population, and the 106 charges they

Note from the Editors: The opinions expressed in the articles of this newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Police Foundation or the COPS Office. In addition, only light editing has been made to the articles in order to keep each author's voice and tone.

face are 2.58 percent of the total offenses in that neighborhood.

Nor do the crimes being committed by ex-prisoners in Northeast Winston generally involve serious violence. Of the 106 charges, 21 (19.8 percent) were for Part I crimes, all but three of which were property crimes. The Part II crimes were more likely to be drug violations than any other single type of offense. Thus, the offense pattern among the returning ex-prisoners who have been arrested appears to be a

reflection of economic motivation or use of illegal substances, rather than indicative of violent lifestyles.

4) What are the existing risk factors and assets/resources in the community to which the ex-prisoners are returning? CCS has produced maps relating returning ex-prisoners from North Carolina DOC, FCDC, and DJJDP to local institutions (churches, schools, service providers) in Northeast Winston-Salem, and to major employers and transportation in the entire city (nine maps total). Additional census data (housing, income, and employment) and data from the WSPD (open-air drug markets, hot spots, and problem locations) provide a balanced analysis of community needs, risks, and assets. Basically, these maps show a scarcity of resources and assets or economic opportunities in those parts of the neighborhood where concentrations are highest. More pointedly, locations with high concentrations are more likely to be those with open-air drug markets, abandoned buildings, and other problem spots.

5) What deeper level assets/resources, such as skills possessed by individuals, are available to address needs within the community? This part of the project is still incomplete; project staff is working with a local Community Development Corporation to undertake a skill-set survey and individual asset inventory within Northeast Winston-Salem. Analysis will identify potential training and entrepreneurial opportunities unlikely to be discovered through traditional employment

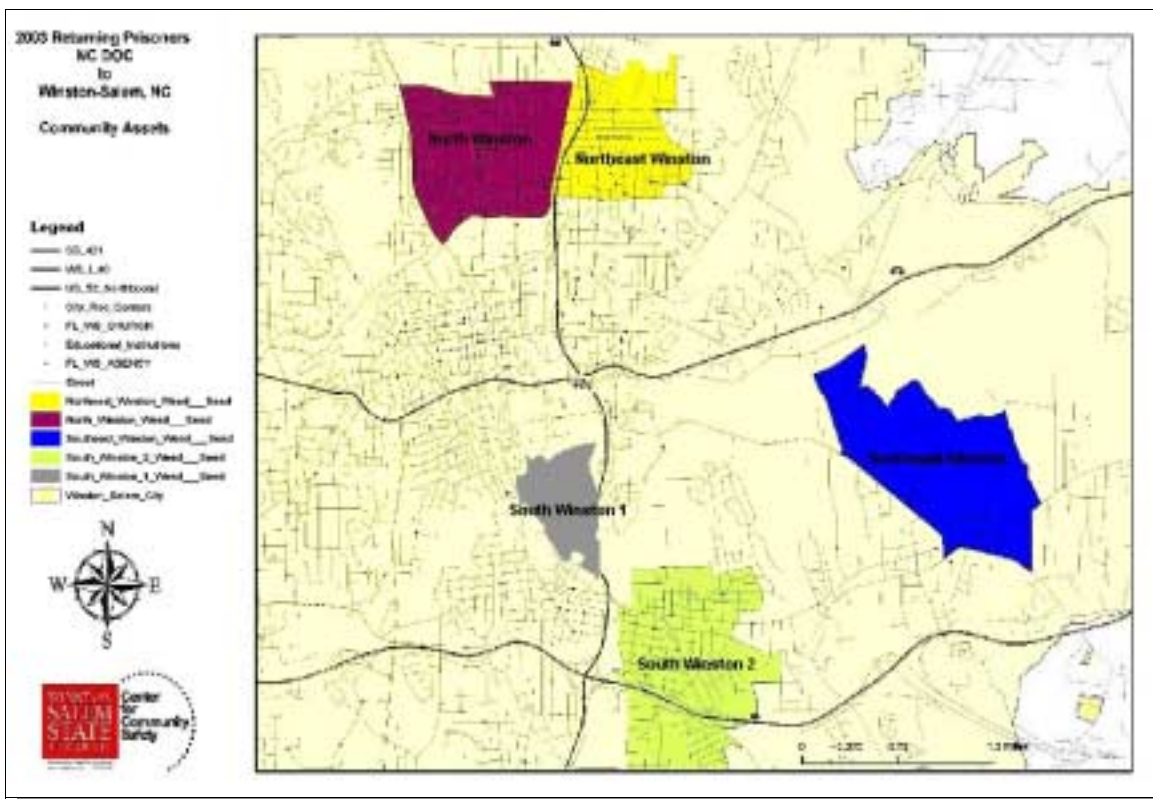


Figure 2. Community assets for prisoner reentry in Winston-Salem, NC.

surveys and/or workforce development channels.

Engaging the Community in Problem Solving

CCS has helped facilitate two community problem-solving sessions, where data from the RMN analysis are presented and action steps are discussed. The analysis has guided some direct response as well as led to the creation of the Community Reentry Coalition. For example, the stark, visual depiction of the mismatch of returning ex-offenders to resources has led not only to plans to create a one-stop resource center close to where ex-offenders are returning, but also prompted one city official to redirect a city construction training program so that ex-offenders could eventually be employed to help rehab some of the abandoned buildings in the area. Clearly, the analysis has enhanced the neighborhood planning sessions and generated more creative ideas and possible solutions. The coalition, which includes faith-based organizations, ex-offenders, CCS, and other individuals, is now directing ongoing planning and recently received a grassroots community problem-solving grant from a local foundation. It is expected that the skill-set survey, once completed, will enrich the conversations even further and provide additional guidance for local decision making.

This article and these images were authorized by Sylvia Oberle, Executive Director of the Center for Community Safety at Winston-Salem State University. She can be contacted via e-mail at oberles@wssu.edu.

Highlights of the International Association of Crime Analysts Conference (IACA) September 8 - 11, 2004

The International Association of Crime Analysts Conference (IACA), "Analyze This: Responses to Common Problems," was held September 8-11, in Seattle, WA. Over 200 individuals representing law enforcement agencies from the U.S. and abroad, federal agencies, universities, nonprofit organizations, and software vendors, as well as twenty-five presenters and seventeen vendors attended the conference. Attendees had several goals in mind, including: 1) enhancing their knowledge and skills in crime mapping, crime analysis, problem analysis, and problem solving; 2) networking with other criminal justice professionals; 3) learning about crime mapping and analysis applications offered by various software vendors as well as informative publications and resources available from nonprofit organizations; 4) and (let's not kid ourselves) visiting some of the cool sites in the area, including Mt. Rainier, Pike Place market, the underground city, and the Space Needle.

Conference sessions were divided into the following, four tracks: 1) computer lab, 2) analyze this, 3) skill-set training, and 4) specialty classes. The lab classes were for those who desired some hands-on training; the analyze-this track was for those interested in learning more about analyzing specific crime-related issues; the skill-set track consisted of classes that are related to the forthcoming IACA certification program; and the specialty track was designed to show unique projects and presentations related to crime analysis.

The conference began on Wednesday, September 8, with the welcome by IACA president, Noah Fritz. Renowned policing expert, Herman Goldstein, professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin Law School, delivered the keynote address. He discussed the important role of the crime analyst in policing and offered suggestions that analysts should consider to promote the role, value, and functions of the crime analyst beyond its current state. Some of the afternoon workshops included creating "rockin'" crime bulletins; what we know about crime and what impacts it; ESRI and CalMAST (California Mountain Area Task Force): California wildfire case study; temporal analysis; and developing analysis and creating responses for active crime series.

On Thursday, September 9, the conference began with a special presentation by Dr. Erick E. Barnes, professor of criminology, sociology, and security administration at the University of Detroit Mercy, entitled "Never Cry Wolf! Serial Robbery Patterns, Offenders, and Criminal Logic." The morning sessions included a Microsoft Excel lab and presentations on gang analysis and graffiti; predictive geographic analysis; and regional crime analysis based on the Community Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies (COMPASS) initiative in Redlands, CA. The keynote speaker at the luncheon was Dr. David Altheide,

Regents' professor at Arizona State University School of Justice Studies and Social Inquiry, who spoke about his work on fear, propaganda, and mass media and how they impact the work of crime analysts. Session topics in the afternoon included introduction to ArcView 8.3 3D analyst; inferential statistics; auto theft: journey after crime; using ArcView 3.3 Spatial Analyst; and an overview of Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS), utilized by a violent crime unit in Washington State. Several of the sessions throughout the conference were designed as continuations of previous sessions because of the depth of material that needed to be covered.

Morning sessions on Friday, September 10, included creating a spatial data browser using ArcExplorer; bulletin designs for maximum impact; applied research methods; and effectiveness and use of spatial forecasting techniques in tactical crime analysis. Afternoon sessions included drug market initiative; resource acquisition and allocation 101; intellogic methodology; and the crime analysis role in homeland security. The skill-set training session entitled "Applied Research Methods: Auto Theft and Auto Burglary from Parking Facilities," was a continuous session throughout the day that discussed an actual project from start to finish.

On Saturday, September 11, there was a morning session only, which included a Microsoft Access lab and presentations about time management in a crime analysis unit; demographic analysis; Rapid Analysis and Information Dissemination (RAID), a methodology utilized by the Burnaby Royal Canadian Police Detachment to identify crime trends and problems within their community; and Integrated Municipal Provincial Auto Crime Team (IMPACT), an auto theft program employed in British Columbia. The conference closing included remarks by IACA president, Noah Fritz, who distributed some great prizes, including free mapping software, t-shirts, and caps. Amid it all, of course, many thoughts were with the families who lost loved ones exactly three years ago on September 11, 2001.

This article was written by Greg Jones, research associate, Police Foundation Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory. He can be contacted via email at gjones@policefoundation.org.

What Are Crime Analysts Doing?

by Joe Ryan, Director,
Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory,
Police Foundation

In 2004, the Police Foundation's Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory (CMPAL) conducted a national needs assessment aimed at understanding what resources law enforcement currently lacks in its crime mapping, crime analysis, problem analysis, and community engagement activities. We also wanted to see what role pattern analysis and problem analysis played in the overall duties of the crime analyst, now that those tools are widely accepted as aiding in crime reduction. We surveyed crime analysts and police chiefs/sheriffs separately and received 70 responses from crime analysts and 129 responses from chiefs and sheriffs.

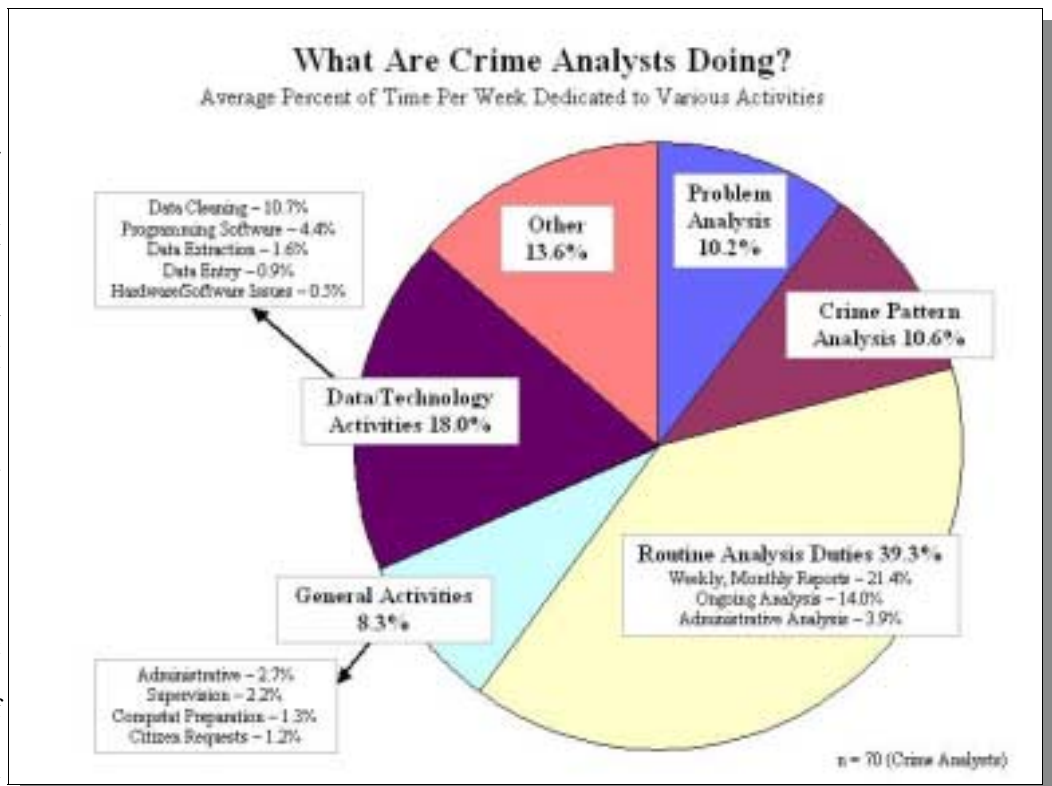
The pie chart shows that crime analysts are involved in a variety of activities and, while conditions vary from department to department, it is clear that there are some activities in which crime analysts engage that would not normally fall within their job descriptions. For example, the "other" category (13.6 percent) comprises various duties outside of crime analysis, such as dispatch and call taking for civilian analysts and general policing activities for sworn analysts. Data and technology activities, including data entry, data cleaning, and data extraction, constitute 18 percent of respondents' weekly activities, or almost one full day. The combination of the "other," "data/technology activities," and "general activities" categories make up nearly 40 percent (two full days) of an analyst's workweek. Routine analysis duties, which are essential to most police department operations but are not as effective as other types of analysis in reducing crime, account for 39.3 percent of an analyst's time.

With its obvious and accepted utility in tactical crime analysis, crime pattern detection constituted only 10.6 percent of analysts' time. Further, while 93.7 percent of chiefs and sheriffs considered problem analysis to be important—70.3 percent said extremely important—crime analysts indicate that only 10.2 percent of their time is dedicated to that function. Hence, crime pattern detection and problem analysis activities that are widely considered

paramount to crime reduction make up only 20.8 percent (one full day) of an analyst's workweek. This suggests that there is a significant disconnect in what police administrators view as important crime analysis functions and the amount of resources that are dedicated those functions. Law enforcement may be better served by allocating more resources for crime analysts to focus on crime pattern detection and problem analysis.

Although the small sample size makes it difficult to generalize these results, they are consistent with anecdotal claims made throughout the crime analysis community. It is common to hear crime analysts remark about the amount of time they spend entering data, performing administrative duties, and performing tasks other than crime analysis.

Following are further results from the surveys.



Crime Analyst Survey

- Almost 50 percent (47.8) of the respondents had five or more years of crime analysis experience.
- 78.3 percent of respondents were civilian while 21.7 percent were sworn.
- 68.1 percent of respondents' supervisors were sworn while 24.6 percent were civilian.

- 63.8 percent of respondents had bachelor's degrees and 24.6 percent had master's degrees.
- 50.7 percent of respondents had some form of crime analysis certification.
- 91.3 percent of respondents' departments have a Records Management System (RMS).
- 36.2 percent of respondents' departments use Global Positioning Systems (GPS).
- Average hours of training in the last year:
 - Crime Mapping – 27 Hours
 - Crime Analysis – 30 Hours
 - Problem Analysis – 8 Hours
 - Community Engagement - .05 Hours
 - 97.7 percent of chiefs/sheriffs believe that Community Engagement is important (85.3 percent believe it is extremely important).
- 85.7 percent of respondents believe that their department is willing to pay to send them to training.

Chief/Sheriff Survey

- 70.3 percent of respondents believe that problem analysis is extremely important.
- 23.4 percent of respondents believe that problem analysis is somewhat important.
- Not one chief or sheriff listed problem analysis as not at all important.
- Of respondents who are not employing crime analysis techniques, 55.8 percent identified lack of training as the reason why.
- 70.5 percent of respondents said they would be very likely and 10.9 percent said they would be somewhat likely to send an analyst to free training.
- In contrast to the crime analyst survey, only 31.8 percent of respondents said they would be very likely and 34.9 percent said they would be somewhat likely to send their analysts to paid training.

This survey was conducted by Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory staff. For more information about this survey contact Joe Ryan at jryan@policefoundation.org.

CONTACTING THE POLICE FOUNDATION CRIME MAPPING AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS LABORATORY:

By Phone: (202) 833-1460

By Fax: (202) 659-9149

By E-mail: jryan@policefoundation.org

By Mail: 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036-2636

Also, feel free to contact individual Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory staff with questions or comments.

Joe Ryan
Director

Greg Jones
Research Associate

Kevin Cozzolino
Graduate Research Associate

Upcoming Conferences and Training

NOVEMBER

ESRI GIS and Mapping Software

What's New in ArcGIS 9 Training in select cities:

Vienna, VA; Redlands, CA; San Antonio, TX;
Denver, CO; Sacramento, CA; Seattle, WA;
Danvers, MA

www.esri.com/training/index.html

MapInfo Professional Intermediate and Advanced Training
in select cities:

Atlanta, GA; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI;
Minneapolis, MN; Newport Beach, CA; Orlando,
FL; Troy, NY; New York, NY; San Francisco, CA
www.mapinfo.com

DECEMBER

Middle East Conference for ESRI Users

December 7 - 9, 2004

Dubai, UAE

<http://www.gistec.com/meuc2004/>

ESRI GIS and Mapping Software

What's New in ArcGIS 9 Training in select cities:

Chicago, IL; Redlands, CA; San Antonio, TX;
Henderson, NV

www.esri.com/training/index.html

MapInfo Professional Intermediate and Advanced Training
in select cities:

Atlanta, GA; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Newport
Beach, CA; Orlando, FL; Troy, NY; Washington,
DC

www.mapinfo.com

GENERAL WEB RESOURCES FOR TRAINING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

<http://giscenter.isu.edu/training/training.htm>

<http://msdisweb.missouri.edu>

www.actnowinc.org

www.alphagroupcenter.com

www.cicp.org/gis.html

www.cops.usdoj.gov

www.esri.com/events

www.iaca.net/Certification/training.html

www.ialeia.org

www.ialep.org

www.mapinfo.com/events

www.nijpcs.org/upcoming.htm

www.nlectc.org/nlectcrm

www.nsgic.org

www.urisa.org/meetings.htm

Looking Ahead in 2005!!

ESRI GIS and Mapping Software

What's New in ArcGIS Training for January in select cities:

St. Charles, MO; Columbia, MD; Olympia, WA;
Charlotte, NC; Richmond, VA; West Palm Beach,
FL; San Antonio, TX; Portland, OR

www.esri.com/training/index.html

CMAP Introductory Training

January 24 - 28, 2005 (ArcGIS 8.x)

February 21-25, 2005 (ArcGIS 3.x)

Denver, CO

Contact: Danelle DiGiosio at cmap@du.edu or 800-416-8086

www.nlectc.org/CMAPApplication.html

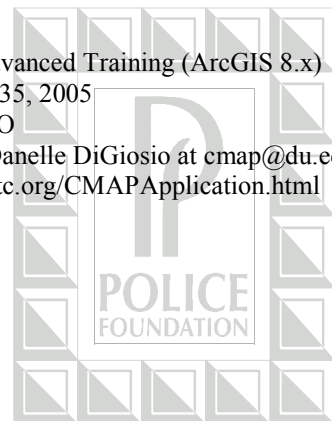
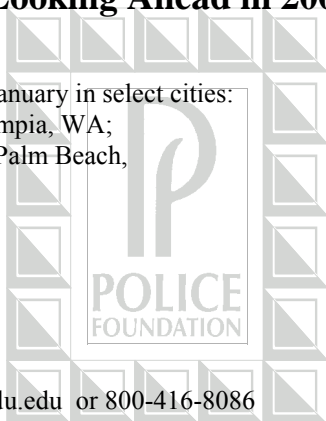
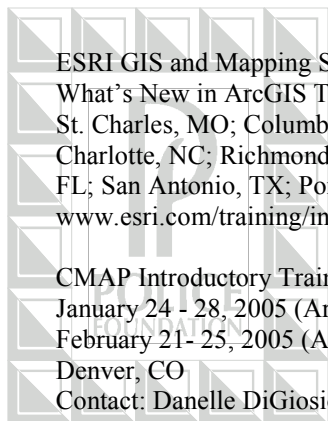
CMAP Advanced Training (ArcGIS 8.x)

March 21-35, 2005

Denver, CO

Contact: Danelle DiGiosio at cmap@du.edu

www.nlectc.org/CMAPApplication.html



The mission of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) is to advance community policing in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country.

COPS provides grants to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. COPS also provides a wide range of original publications, tools, and products designed specifically for law enforcement and community members who wish to enhance their community policing capabilities.

This broad range of programs and products helps COPS offer agencies support in virtually every aspect of law enforcement, and it's making America safer, one neighborhood at a time.

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COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ABOUT THE POLICE FOUNDATION

The Police Foundation is a national, nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization dedicated to supporting innovation and improvement in policing through its research, technical assistance, communication, and professional services programs. Established in 1970, the foundation has conducted seminal research in police behavior, policy, and procedure, and works to transfer to local agencies the best new information about practices for dealing effectively with a range of important police operational and administrative concerns. Motivating all of the foundation's efforts is the goal of efficient, humane policing that operates within the framework of democratic principles and the highest ideals of the nation.

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1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-1460 ♦ Fax (202) 659-9149 ♦ e-mail: pfinfo@policefoundation.org
www.policefoundation.org

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