Crime Mapping News

POLICE FOUNDATION

Inside this Issue

The topic of this issue of *Crime Mapping News* is the analysis and mapping of drug activity by drug and/or law enforcement agencies. The articles in this issue cover topics including 1) a description of the successful application of crime analysis and mapping to reduce drug and alcohol-related crime in the London borough of Harrow, and 2) a discussion of the San Diego, CA, Police Department's efforts to deliver GIS-based narcotics information to patrol officers and investigators. This issue also includes an article detailing stealth predator patterns and the importance of early warning systems in addition to an article describing the use of CrimeView® Internet at the Redlands, CA, Police Department. Lastly, we have included our new feature, *Map Yap,* which allows readers to respond with questions and feedback.

Crime and Disorder Partnership Targets Drug and Alcohol-Related Crime: London Borough of Harrow (UK)

by Craig Shephard, GIS Development Officer
Community Safety Unit, London Borough of Harrow

Background

Harrow is an outer London borough with a population of approximately 210,000. Located in the northwest corner of the London metropolitan area, Harrow is within easy reach of the city centre and the surrounding countryside to the north. This map depicts the location of the borough; note the River Thames meandering through central London. Harrow's population is ethnically diverse with ethnic minority groups making up approximately 30% of the population. Harrow enjoys a strong community base.

Introduction

This article aims to give an insight into the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a tool for the analysis of crime and disorder within the London borough of Harrow. With the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998, a statutory obligation was placed upon police and local authorities to work in partnership to create and develop a Crime Reduction Strategy for the borough. The strategy sets out clear objectives to create a safer environment for the people who reside in, work in, or visit the London borough of Harrow. Following a widespread consultation process, seven priorities were identified of which drug and alcohol-related crimes were ranked particularly high in terms of importance.

The application of GIS as an inherent part of the analysis of crime and disorder has developed with the acquisition of numerous datasets to the point that specific 'hotspots' are being identified in the borough and action plans implemented as a result. One such hotspot that has been identified is the Byron Recreation Park and Leisure Centre, where a significant level of drug and alcohol-related crime has been apparent, which will be further evaluated in this article.

Partnership/Community Policing

With the advent of the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998 came the formation of

the Crime and Disorder Partnership, under the theme of 'Strengthening Communities.' The partnership includes the Police, Local Authority, Health Authority, Probation Service, and other non-statutory agencies such as the Youth Offending Team (YOT) and the Drug Action Team (DAT).

The partnership recognises that to effectively reduce crime and disorder within the borough, each organisation must contribute to the strategy through information sharing. A protocol exists to aid in the disclosure of personal information, conviction data, and depersonalised information between these bodies. The underlying principle of this protocol is that an agency will always retain ownership of information it discloses to other members of the partnership and that all information is disseminated throughout the partnership.

The exchange of information follows a strict procedure in accordance with the Data Protection Act of 1998, relating to privacy and protection of the individual; therefore, the data are sanitised and depersonalised in this regard. This partnership is outlined in the flowchart.

GIS

The London borough of Harrow had been using GIS to geographically describe and analyse 'Crime and Disorder' within the borough. Partners are able to utilise the geographical representation of data to supplement their existing knowledge and expertise. Hotspot mapping is used in the first instance to highlight areas of potential concern, followed by further intensive analysis.

This analysis includes studies of repeat incidence; time analysis over weekly and daily scales; journey to crime; buffer zone analysis; and the correlation with numerous social indicators. Ultimately, the application of GIS analysis aids the allocation of resources, strategic planning, and policy making for members of the partnership.

The GIS in itself is not seen as the solution to any particular problem, but a powerful tool that can greatly aid in the analysis, management, and understanding of information. Outlined here is the successful application of our GIS analysis towards the reduction of drug and alcohol-related crime at the Byron Recreation Park and Leisure Centre.

Byron Recreation Park/Leisure Centre

In the application of GIS to its Crime Reduction Strategy, Harrow has developed and maintains numerous databases, sourced from within the partnership as well as demographic and survey data.

Systematic analysis of police data recently revealed a hotspot developing over the Byron Recreation Park and Leisure Centre. This became evident in the analysis of police CADMIS data (Control and Despatch Management Information System), specifically 'Disturbance in a Public Place,' which is a police term for disorder. This type of disorder is typically at its highest intensity over the town centre; however, the map shown below depicts a hotspot developing over the Byron Recreation Park and Leisure Centre area.

Further investigation of this new hotspot development was undertaken through analysis of the 'Parks Database,' which contains data pertaining to incidents of crime and disorder that occur in Harrow's parks as reported
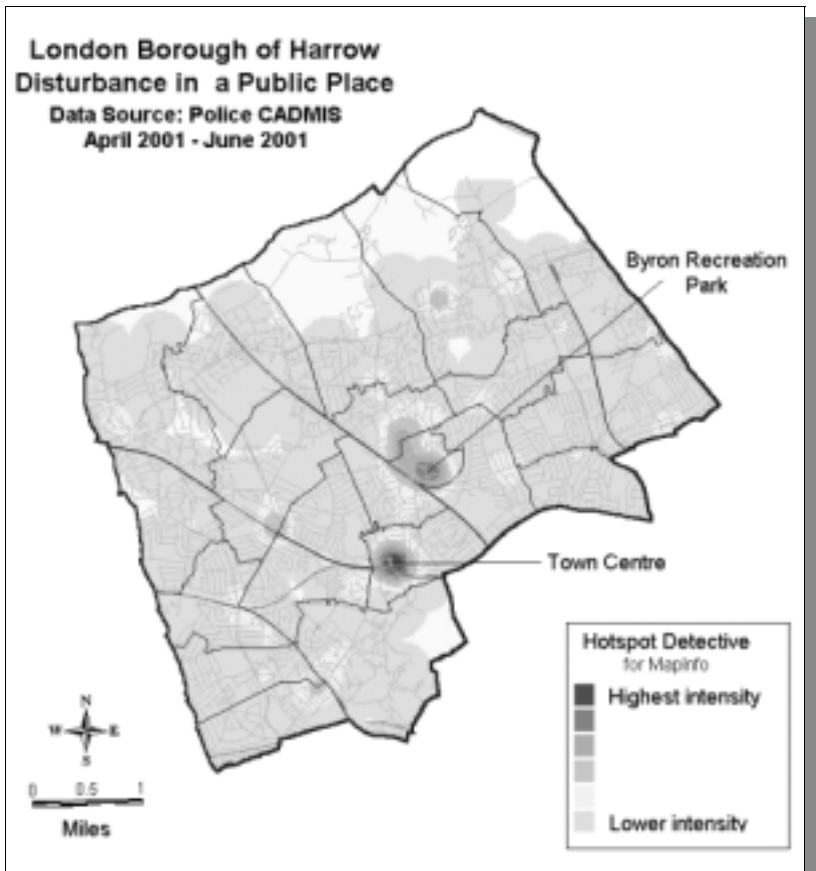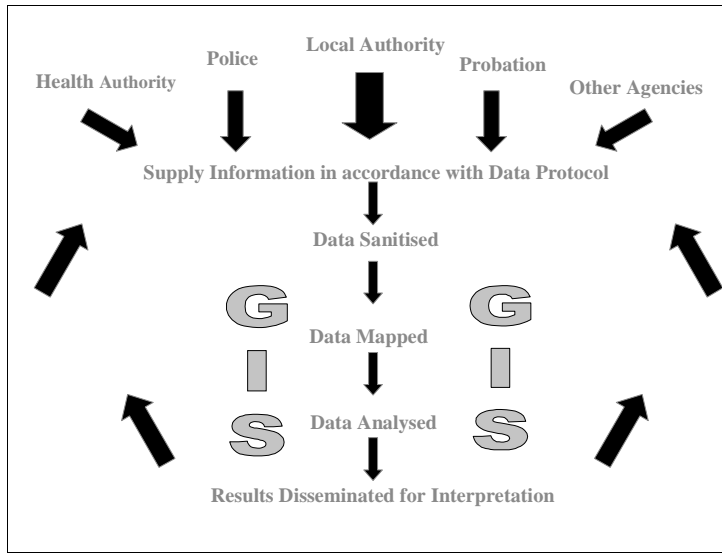
by park keepers themselves. These incidents are not necessarily reported to the police, so they represent some additional data specific to parks.

This analysis revealed that a high proportion of this disturbance was associated with drug and alcohol-related crime. This included numerous types of anti-social behaviour such as theft; assault; criminal damage; theft from a motor vehicle; and drug use/possession. Each of these types of anti-social behaviour has a recognised association as both causes and consequences of drug and alcohol-related crime.

Once this new development had been disseminated throughout the partnership, it was agreed that an action plan be developed and implemented, with GIS playing an important role in achieving this. The action plan seeks to utilise GIS to target resources and pinpoint areas of endemic or increased anti-social behaviour. This aerial image has aided policy makers in developing the action plan, especially the Crime Prevention Design Advisors.

Investigation of the parks database revealed that the highest location of repeat incidence of drug and alcohol-related crime occurred in the changing rooms of the Leisure Centre, the park grounds, and the car park. Resources are now targeting these areas to achieve the greatest possible impact to reduce drug and alcohol-related crime; for example, CCTV coverage and increased police presence. Day of week and time of day analysis of the incidents was further able to target resources.

Early results of the implementation of the action plan are promising, with a recorded reduction in anti-social behaviour and therefore, a foreseen decline in drug and alcohol-related crime overall. GIS analysis will continue to be used to monitor Byron Recreation Park and the Leisure Centre to evaluate the effectiveness of the action plan. Also under analysis is the effect of any relocation of drug and alcohol- related crime to other parts of the borough in the vicinity of the current hotspot area. This will include buffer zone analysis of police CADMIS data to investigate any further developments in drug and alcohol-related criminal activity.

Conclusion

The use of GIS as a tool for the analysis of crime and disorder in Harrow has been successful to the point that resources are now being directed toward hotspots where they will achieve the best results. GIS had proven itself as essential to the effective implementation of strategies to achieve a reduction in crime and disorder offences. This is

particularly evident in the above case study of drug and alcohol related-crime in the Byron Recreation Park and Leisure Centre. GIS not only identified the problem, but also aided in the development of an action plan to prioritise resources and continues to monitor the situation to gauge the success of the action plan.

Note from the author: All maps contained within this report are reproduced from Ordnance Survey Mapping data with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes upon Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Harrow. LA 08641 X.

Aerial Imagery reproduced from UK Perspectives.

Craig Shephard, BSc, is the GIS Development Officer in the Community Safety Unit for the London borough of Harrow. He can be contacted via e-mail at craig. shephard@harrow.gov.uk.

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.*

Mapping Narcotics Activity Information:
Linking Patrol and Investigations
by Kurt Smith, Officer, Operational Support Administration
San Diego, CA, Police Department

Suppressing street-level narcotics activity is a goal often addressed by patrol officers and narcotics detectives operating in the same neighborhoods. The commonality of location—address, neighborhood, or proximity to schools—make mapping narcotics activity crucial to an orchestrated response to this global problem. The San Diego Police Department relies on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to compile narcotics information from various sources in its ongoing effort to reduce the impact of illegal drug activity on the city's neighborhoods.

CityMap, a LAN-delivered ArcExplorer project evaluating GIS-based information and related tools, is currently used to distribute arrest, crime, calls for service, and base map layers to personnel throughout the department. The lessons learned from CityMap's use should benefit the development of a robust ArcIMS application in the near future. In addition to other map layers, CityMap includes schools (with 1000-foot buffers from their property lines), narcotics activity reports by citizens as calls for service, and narcotics arrests as subsets of all arrests by patrol officers for the past week and all arrests department-wide for the previous month. Providing map-based access to these narcotics-related map layers supports several strategies that align the efforts of officers and detectives.

Displaying schools and their buffered zones enables detectives to seek sentencing enhancements for qualifying arrests. In the past, detectives relied on a clear overlay with 1000-foot circles from the center of school properties. With CityMap, the full extent of those zones, measured from the school property lines, covers much more of the surrounding neighborhoods. Combining the school zones with the ability to query recent patrol arrests for qualifying sections has yielded several enhanced prosecutions and a stronger link between undercover narcotics detectives and the patrol officers working in the same service areas. Efforts are currently underway to identify and place a priority on long-term narcotics investigations conducted within the 1000-foot school zones.

Citizens' complaints of narcotics activity often result in calls for service that are dispatched to patrol officers. These calls, often an indicator of a neighborhood in distress, are valuable for problem solving and are a potential source of intelligence. Often, however, detectives are not aware of the calls dispatched to patrol, and officers overlook the opportunity to pursue related calls or develop information from the callers. CityMap, at a glance, allows personnel to see where dispatched narcotics calls have occurred, then permits questions regarding the results of calls and frequency by caller or beat to be easily answered. Clusters of calls are evaluated and compared to narcotics arrests, jump-starting the problem solving process and encouraging the appreciation of the value of what may seem to be "just another dope call."

Viewing narcotics arrests for the previous week or
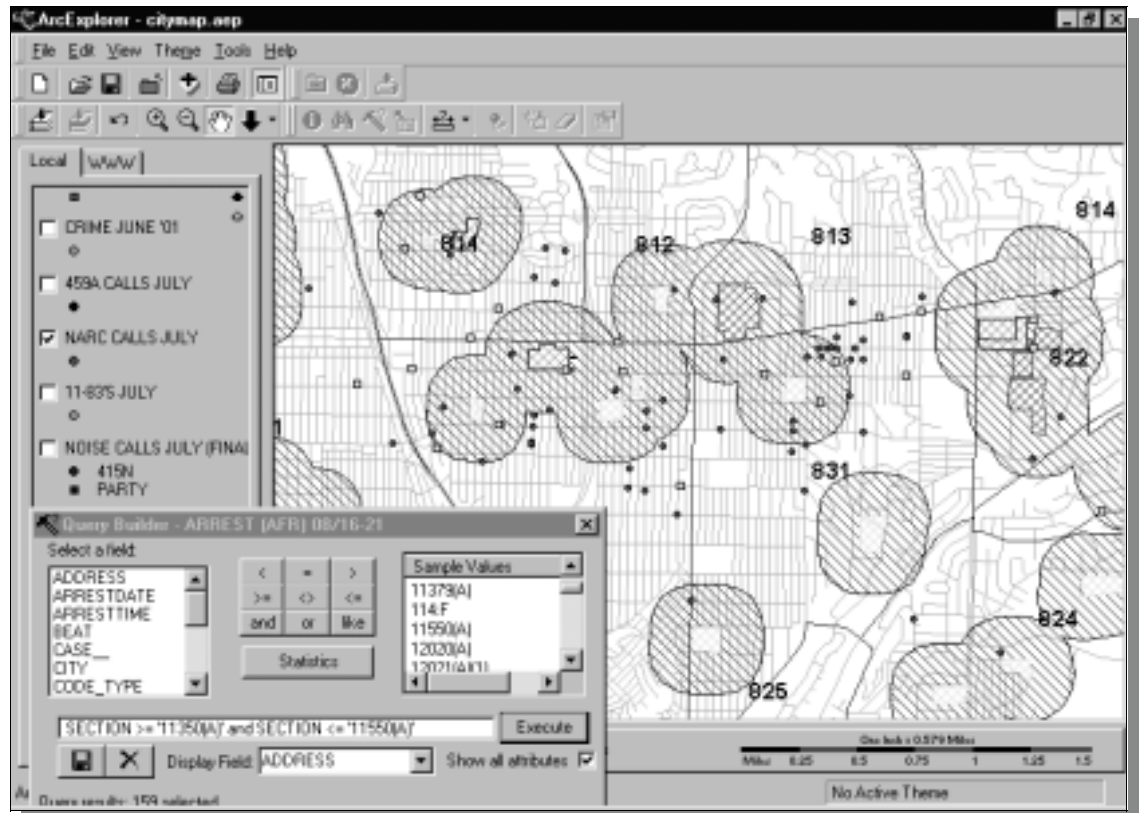
Narcotics arrests, dispatched narcotics complaints, and school zones are easily accessed.

month provides a means of evaluating patrol operations when compared to the narcotics calls and crime map layers. Are arrests and calls consistently occurring in the same area? Is there more or less crime reported in the "high narcotics activity" areas? What types of crime are being reported near proactive narcotics arrests? Though very basic, this ArcExplorer project provides the vital link: access to spatial data from several sources. CityMap was used to evaluate the types of crimes reported along a block where patrol officers focused narcotics enforcement. Proactive narcotics arrests were displayed to show the location of the focused enforcement, then crimes from both before and after the project period were evaluated using the "identify" button. In an interactive way, CityMap was able to show that reported crimes not only dropped, but that they changed to those crime types more consistently reported throughout the beat.

CityMap has been successful in showing that distributing spatial data, especially data related to narcotics activity, can build a stronger link between patrol and investigations by providing quality information to support decisions and the appreciation for efforts that come from a common perspective. It remains an intermediate step, updated by Operations Support, and only a part of the overall effort coordinated by the Crime Analysis Unit.

Officer Kurt Smith works in the Operational Support Administration for the San Diego, CA, Police Department. He can be contacted via e-mail at getkurt@aol.com.

NEXT ISSUE

We would like to solicit article topics for the next four issues (Volume 4) of the *Crime Mapping News* from our readers. Please send us suggestions for crime analysis and/or mapping topics that are of interest to you or that you would like to see addressed by your colleagues.

If you would like to send topic ideas or contribute an article to a future issue, please contact the Crime Mapping Laboratory at:

pfmaplab@policefoundation.org
or (202) 833-1460

Map Yap!

Dear Map Yap,

My Chief wants to start a program to prevent repeat burglaries against properties that have already been burglarized. I have been mapping and analyzing our burglary data for the calendar year 2000, finding that 26% of our residential burglaries are repeats, and 42% of our commercial burglaries are repeats against the same properties within the year. Are these low rates? Or are they enough to base a program on?

Answer:

The short answer is that the rates are plenty to base a program on since the aim of targeting repeat burglaries is to increase the efficiency of the allocation of resources, i.e. when a burglary occurs, it is probably the best easily available indicator that another burglary will occur at the same address. Preventing the 26% of residential and 42% of commercial burglaries that are repeats would make a huge inroad into burglary reduction.

The main issue for the program is going to be implementation—making sure that some measures are actually put in place to prevent the repeat burglaries. For this, the program will probably either require some PD funding of target hardening at premises, or some incentives to encourage people and business owners to do something to prevent the burglary occurring again (e.g., "25% off" security goods at your local hardware store with this voucher offered by the PD in collaboration with the store. The store benefits because of new customers and sales).

Many police departments use a "graded system" so that properties that are the most frequently burglarized (e.g., three or more times), and which are even more likely to be burglarized again, receive the most or highest-grade preventive attention, e.g., at frequently burglarized commercial properties, silent alarms can be placed there for a couple of months to detect the offenders if they return.

Thank you to Dr. Graham Farrell, Deputy Research Director at the Police Foundation and repeat victimization expert, for supplying the answer to this reader's question.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

We strongly encourage you to submit any questions, comments, or ideas for future Crime Mapping News or Map Yap topics to pfmaplab@policefoundation.org. Please reference "Map Yap" in the subject header, and provide your name, agency name, and contact information such as your e-mail address or phone number. Thank you, and we look forward to productive "Map Yappin" in the future!

Background of Dr. Harold Shipman

Dr. Harold Shipman and His Murders

On January 31, 2000, Dr. Harold Shipman was found guilty of 15 charges of murder and of forging the will of one of his patients. He is now serving 15 life sentences in Frankland Prison near Durham, England, held in solitary confinement for his own safety. To date, he has not spoken about his murders. Although he was only charged with 15 murders, a statistical audit of his clinical practice between 1974 and 1998 found that he recorded 236 more deaths of patients in their homes than similar doctors. The excess of deaths was greatest among women over 75 years of age. He murdered most of his known victims in their own homes between noon and three in the afternoon, when no relatives were present, using massive doses of diamorphine. The large number of deaths in similar circumstances uncovered by the audit suggest that the total number of his victims is likely to exceed 200, making him Britain's most prolific serial killer.

Harold Shipman was born on the January 14, 1946. His origins were working class, in that he was the son of a truck driver and grew up on a council estate. He went to the local grammar school and it was whilst he was there, taking his A level examinations, that his mother died of cancer at the relatively early age of 42. He studied medicine at Leeds University, marrying his pregnant girlfriend in 1966 and graduating in 1970.

He took up general practice in Todmorden, West Yorkshire, in 1974. He and his wife joined in small town social life, and his patients in general thought well of him. However, in November 1975, he was charged with three offences of obtaining a controlled drug by deception, three of unlawful possession of a controlled drug, and two of forging exemptions from prescription charges. He was addicted to pethedine, an analgesic and anaesthetic. In February 1996 he pleaded guilty to 8 offences and asked for 75 others to be taken into consideration.

Having spent some time recovering and then working in family planning in County Durham, he joined the Donneybrook House medical practice in Hyde, Greater Manchester, in 1977. As before, his patients held him in high esteem, but his colleagues were less impressed, describing him as volatile and bombastic. He apparently had a high opinion of himself and was particularly unpleasant to subordinates. He set up his own practice at Donneybrook on January 1, 1992, and five months later moved to his own premises in Market Street, Hyde.

Dr. Shipman's last known victim died in June 1998, and because of a clumsy attempt to forge her will, the extent of his homicidal activities began gradually to come to light. In February 2000, the then health secretary, Alan Milburn announced that there would be an independent enquiry into Harold Shipman's activities, which would make recommendations on how best patients can be safeguarded in the future. He said "we are working with the office for national statistics to find new and better ways of monitoring the deaths of GP [general practitioners'] patients." The investigation is still ongoing.

Sources:
http://www.guardian.co.uk/Archive/ Article/0,4273,3957591,00.html
http://www.guardian.co.uk/Archive/ Article/0,4273,4112873,00.html
http://www.guardian.co.uk/Archive/ Article/0,4273,4113904,00.html
http://www.guardian.co.uk/Print/0,3858,3957311,00. html

Contacting the Police Foundation Crime Mapping Laboratory:

By Phone: (202) 833-1460
By Fax: (202) 659-9149
By E-mail: pfmaplab@policefoundation.org
By Mail: 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW
                 Suite 200
                 Washington, DC 20036-2636

Also feel free to contact individual Crime Mapping Laboratory staff with questions or comments:

Rachel Boba, PhD, Director
rboba@policefoundation.org

Mary Velasco, Research Associate
mvelasco@policefoundation.org

Jim Griffin, Graduate Research Intern
jgriffin@policefoundation.org

Stealth Predator Patterns

by D. Kim Rossmo, Director of Research, Police Foundation
and Anne Davies, Police Foundation Fellow (New Scotland Yard)

The impact of violent crime is often direct and dramatic. School shootings, sexual predators, and bizarre crimes command a disproportionate amount of media and investigative attention. But other types of offenders fail to attract notice. In fact, that is one of their core strategies – to commit crimes in such a fashion that authorities and victims' families are not aware of what has really happened.

Certain types of serial murderers fall into this category. Sometimes referred to as custodial killers, they hunt (find and attack) victims through the means of trapping and ambushing. A trapper is an offender who has an occupation or position where potential victims come to him or her, or by means of subterfuge, entices victims into a home or other location they control. Such killers have been landladies, "Black Widows" or "Bluebeards," caretakers, nurses, and doctors. They have even placed ads in newspaper personal columns. An ambusher is an offender who only attacks victims in areas in which they have a high degree of control, such as a private dwelling or workplace.

These types of individuals pose unique investigative problems. The challenge is to determine that something is happening, even when no crimes have been reported. A hospital may have an increase in the number of deaths, but there is no homicide investigation because they are not recognized as murders. In some cases, there may only be an increase in missing persons – maybe reported, maybe not. How can such stealth predators be detected? What are their crime patterns? What types of early warning systems can communities implement?

This is an area of interest for the Police Foundation. We are currently examining spatial-temporal clustering models from the field of epidemiology in order to develop a criminal predator early warning system. If too many crimes are happening, in too short a time period, in too small an area (based on historical trends and patterns), police would be alerted to the presence of an abnormal cluster. The front-end system would be designed to routinely scan crime data and missing person reports in order to identify unusual levels of activity; investigators or crime analysts could then further explore the events and their probable causes.

The background of Dr. Shipman and a summary of his crimes are presented on the preceding page. Figure 1 to the right shows the spatial pattern of his murders in Hyde, England. The north-south range of the map is approximately four miles. The homes of those individuals believed to be his victims are shown as lightly shaded points and the locations of his two medical practices as darkly shaded points. While the deaths occurred over a period of 21 years, it is still shocking to realize they were undetected given their geographic concentration. A

statistical analysis of the point pattern reveals a high degree of clustering; in some cases, it appears he simply walked down the street and targeted neighboring homes. Yet all this escaped the notice of the police, government authorities, the media, families, and the medical profession. Given the stealth nature of predators like Shipman and the tremendous impact of their crimes, proper mechanisms to detect them are required.

D. Kim Rossmo is the Director of Research at the Police Foundation; he can be contacted via e-mail at krossmo@policefoundation.org. Anne Davies is a Police Foundation Fellow and the Head of Analysis for New Scotland Yard, London; she can be contacted via e-mail at annedaviesusa@hotmail.com.
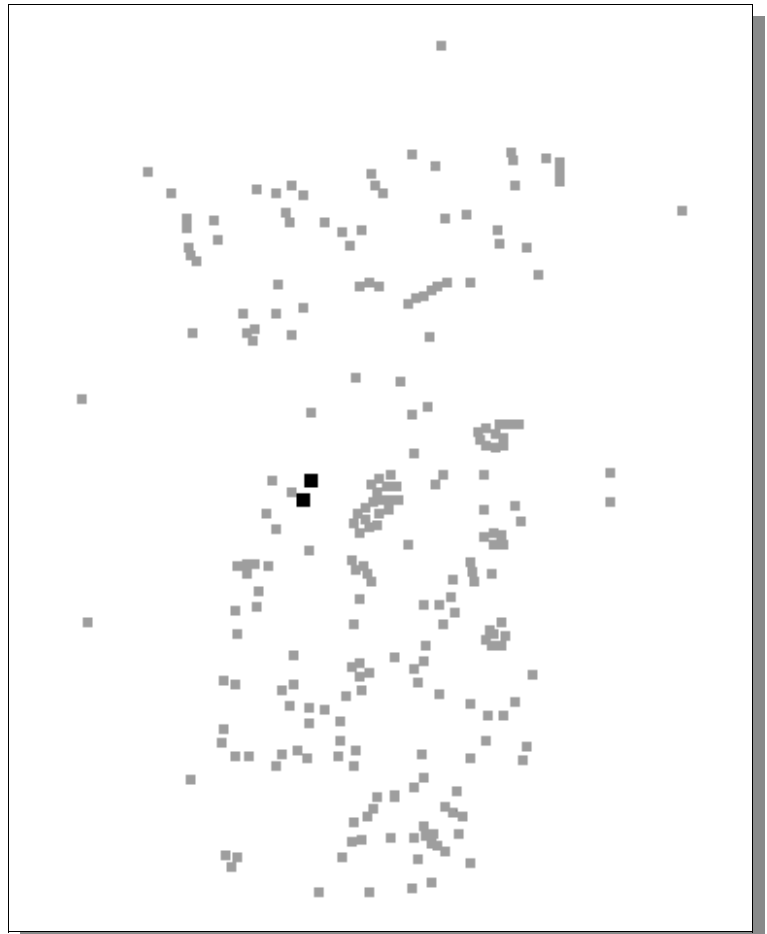
Figure 1.

CrimeView® Internet at the Redlands Police Department
by Beth Schulman, Business & Marketing Manager
### The Omega Group

The use of an intranet is becoming a standard practice for law enforcement agencies to exchange information. Department-wide access to up-to-date crime data is now made possible with Web-based mapping technology called CrimeView® Internet. Chief Jim Bueermann's mandate is for every officer at the Redlands Police Department (RPD) to have access to crime mapping. As a successful five-year user of The Omega Group's flagship desktop product CrimeView®, Chief Bueermann is looking forward to the installation of CrimeView® Internet, which will provide crime mapping and information on their department-wide intranet.

> Department-wide access to up-to-date crime data is now made possible with Web-based mapping technology called CrimeView® Internet.

The Department's success with CrimeView® has strengthened Chief Bueermann's position to provide the application across the RPD. The Crime Analysis Unit currently uses CrimeView® daily for planning, analysis, and to provide the Chief with needed information to make presentations to the City Council and other local agencies as well as to alert him to crime trends and assist in solving crimes. With Crime-View® Internet installed, all divisions will be able to access crime mapping information, while still obtaining in-depth analysis directly from the Crime Analysis Unit. The cost effectiveness of this enterprise solution and the efficiency in maintaining Crime-View® Internet has the Chief excited. The application will be centrally based and will allow the system administrator to implement the application without individual computer installations.

Chief Bueermann says that from his point of view, "mapping is a core tool in deploying resources and educating staff." The application will be used as an ongoing evaluation method for deployment of patrol units. Officers can obtain up-to-date information, including maps, reports, and charts for their beats or directed patrol from any RPD computer with a browser. Watch commanders will have the ability to retrieve information on recent calls for service in order to quickly modify a deployment strategy. These tools will further empower the department's community oriented policing philosophy by keeping officers abreast of the current status of the community. When asked how the application would directly affect him, Detective Chris Catren stated, "CrimeView® Internet will quickly provide me with a complete picture of my beat since I was last on duty. I will know immediately what has been going on."
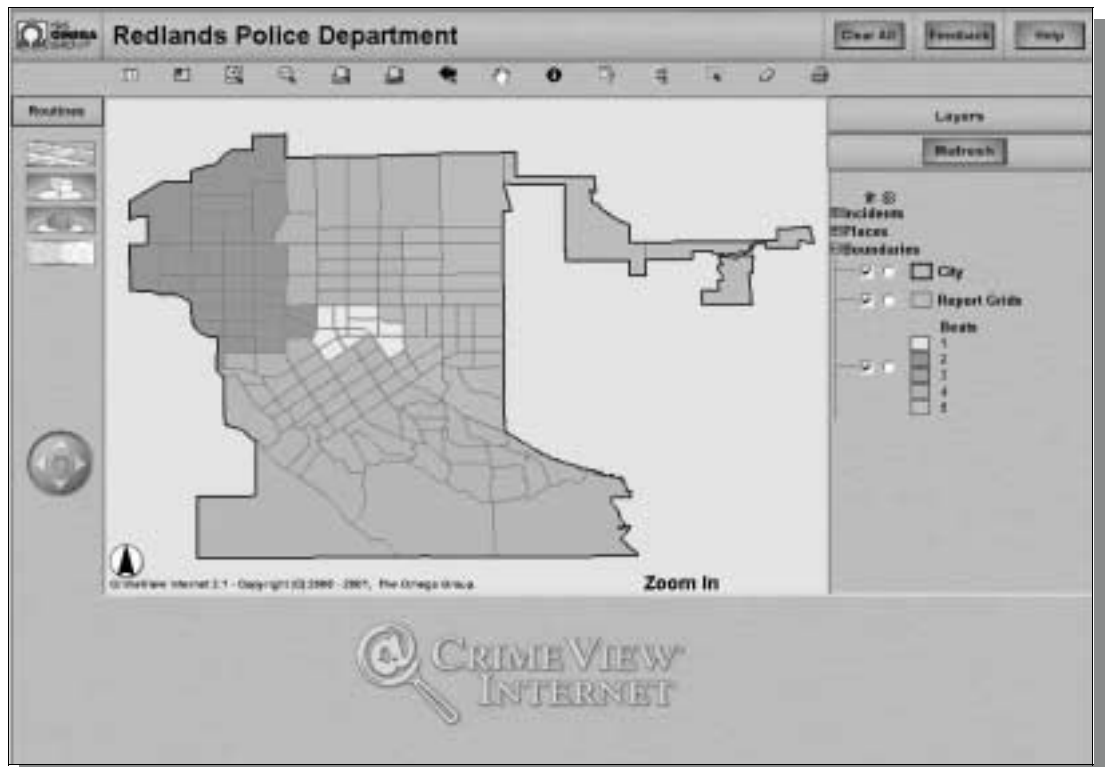

CrimeView® Internet offers an intuitive interface that can be accessed by multiple personnel through a Web browser.

As CrimeView® Internet increases in popularity, departments like Redlands are requesting further customization. In response, The Omega Group has developed two models of the application, one for department-wide access via their intranet, and the other for public use on the Internet. As technology advances, Omega will be moving towards wireless and mobile options as well.

Currently, CrimeView® Internet includes a core set of mapping tools and text reports, presented in an easy-to-use browser format. Users can perform queries such as: 'Incidents Within a Boundary,' 'Incidents Near an Address,' and 'Incidents Near a Feature.' As with the desktop version of CrimeView®, any GIS data layer can be included in the application; for example, assessor parcels and aerial photography.

For more information on CrimeView® and CrimeView® Internet, contact Chief Jim Bueermann at the Redlands Police Department or The Omega Group.
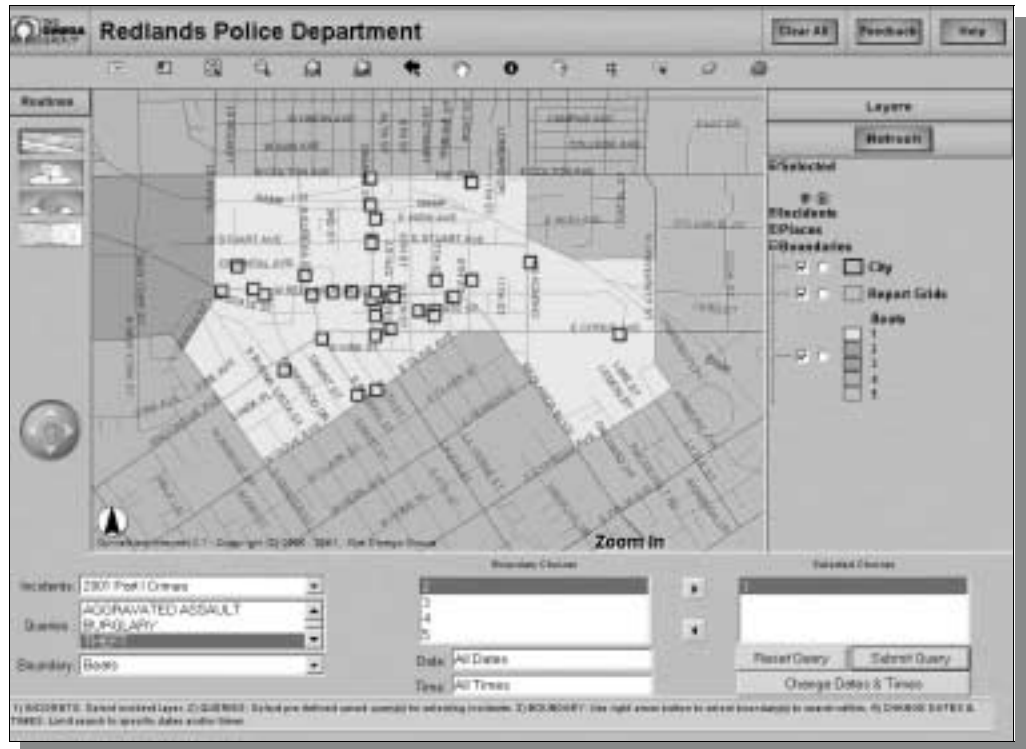
The Interactive Menu enables the user to easily select a query to create a map and corresponding reports.

Beth Schulman is the Business & Marketing Manager for The Omega Group. She can be contacted via e-mail at beth@theomegagroup.com.

Announcement:
Crime Mapping News Subscriptions

Beginning with Volume 4 of the *Crime Mapping News,* new hard copy subscriptions will be limited to law enforcement personnel only. This will not affect the over 2,300 law enforcement professionals, researchers, students, and vendors that already receive a hard copy of the newsletter on a quarterly basis. This announcement only pertains to individuals who are not law enforcement personnel who wish to be added to the *Crime Mapping News* mailing list after September 2001. These individuals will receive a copy of the newsletter in .pdf format via e-mail at the same time that the hard copy is mailed; therefore, it will be necessary for new, non-law enforcement subscribers to provide us with an e-mail address. As always, every issue of the *Crime Mapping News* is made available in .pdf format on both the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and Police Foundation's Web sites.

COPS Office Crime Mapping Resources:
www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_prod/s45.htm

Police Foundation Crime Mapping Laboratory:
www.policefoundation.org/docs/tech_mapping.html

Upcoming Conferences and Training

October

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP): Determining Patrol Staffing, Deployment, and Scheduling
> October 22-24, 2001
> Toledo, OH
> Contact: Tresonya Ball, ballt@theiacp.org

108th Annual IACP Conference: Law Enforcement Education and Technology Exposition
> October 27-31, 2001
> Toronto, Ontario, Canada
> Information available at:
> www.theiacp.org

November

2001 American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Meeting
> November 6-10, 2001
> Atlanta, GA
> Information available at:
> www.asc41.com

Mapworld 2001 MapInfo Worldwide User Conference
> November 12-15, 2001
> Orlando, FL
> Information available at:
> www.mapinfo.com

December

Fifth Annual International Crime Mapping Research Conference: Translating Spatial Research into Practice
> December 1-4, 2001
> Dallas, TX
> Information available at:
> www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc

2001 Problem Oriented Policing Conference: Progress Through Innovation
> December 5-8, 2001
> San Diego, CA
> Information available at:
> www.policeforum.org

General Web Resources for Training Seminars and Conferences

http://www.urisa.org/meetings.htm
http://www.ifp.uni-stuttgart.de/ifp/gis/
    conferences.html
http://www.geoinfosystems.com/calendar.htm
http://msdis.missouri.edu/
http://magicweb.kgs.ukans.edu/magic/
    magic_net.html
http://www.nsgic.org/
http://www.mapinfo.com/events
http://www.esri.com/events
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc/training/
    welcome.html
http://www.nlectc.org/
http://www.nijpcs.org/upcoming.htm
http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/tta/default.htm
http://giscenter.isu.edu/training/training.htm
http://www.alphagroupcenter.com/index2.htm
http://www.cicp.org
http://www.actnowinc.org
http://www.ialeia.org

Early Reminders!

Florida Crime and Intelligence Analyst Association (FCIAA) Second Annual Conference
> December 11-13, 2001
> Clearwater Beach, FL
> Information available at:
> www.inteltec.com/fciaa

Crime Mapping and Analysis Program (CMAP): ArcView Class
> January 14-18, 2002
> Denver, CO
> Contact: Danelle DiGiosio,
> ddigiosi@du.edu or (800) 416-8086

The COPS Internet –
Information on COPS and Community Policing is just a *Click* away

Visit the redesigned and easier to use COPS web site at www.usdoj.gov/cops.

Five key channels provide up to date information on COPS and its programs:

News & Information: For the latest grant announcements, press releases, and upcoming events

Grants, Programs, & Activities: For a list of current funding opportunities complete with application kits and comprehensive descriptions on all our grant programs and more, including training and technical assistance, compliance and monitoring, and program assessment and policy support

Grantee Toolbox: Resources for our grantees including contact information, tips, grant owner's manuals, and progress report forms

Community Policing Resources: A repository of excellent community policing resources including COPS funded studies, reports, curriculums, tools, and tips, conference capsules, ongoing assessments, and promising practices from the field

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): For FOIA contact information and an electronic reading room, including state listings of all COPS grantees
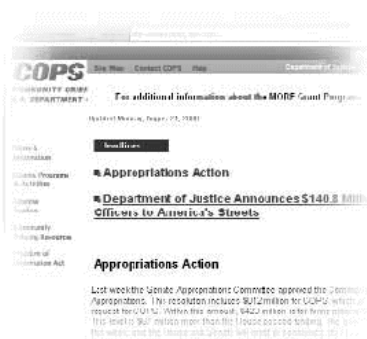
www.usdoj.gov/cops

New material posted to the site daily. Check it often for the latest news on the COPS program.

Visit the COPS site today!

COPS
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ABOUT THE POLICE FOUNDATION

The Police Foundation is a private, independent, not-for-profit organization dedicated to supporting innovation and improvement in policing through its research, technical assistance, and communications 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.

PP
POLICE
FOUNDATION

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