

LSC Use Only	No:	LSC Action-Date:	UWUCC USE Only No.	UWUCC Action-Date:	Senate Action Date:
			04-47a	App-2/22/05	App 2/28/0

### Curriculum Proposal Cover Sheet - University-Wide Undergraduate Curriculum Committee

Contact Person		Email Address				
John Benhart, Jr.		Jbenhart@iup.edu				
Proposing Department/Unit		Phone				
Geography & Regional Planning		357-7652				
Check all appropriate lines and com proposal and for each program propo	plete information as requested. Use sal.	a separate cover sheet for each c	ourse			
Course Proposals (check all that ap     X New Course	oply) Course Prefix Change	Course Deletion				
Course Revision						
GEOG 418/518 Geographic Info (GIS) for Crime Mapping and						
Scientific Analysis	bociai					
Current Course prefix, number and full title	Proposed course pre	fix, number and full title, if changing				
2. Additional Course Designations: check if appropriate  This course is also proposed as a Liberal Studies Course.  This course is also proposed as an Honors College Course.  Pan-African)						
3. Program Proposals	Catalog Description Change	Program Revision				
New Degree Program	Program Title Change	Other				
New Minor ProgramNew Track						
Current program name 4. Approvals	<u>Proposed</u> program n	ame, if changing  Date				
Department Curriculum Committee Chair(s)	Ki Dalma	1/26/0	5			
Department Chair(s)	fle it	1/2//~				
College Curriculum Committee Chair	Bail Bul	2/2/05				
College Dean	Aann	2/2/0	5			
Director of Liberal Studies *			9			
Director of Honors College *	<u>`</u>					
Provost *						
Additional signatures as appropriate:						
(include title)						
UWUCC Co-Chairs	Gail Sechrist	2/22/0	05			
* where applicable						

1. Syllabus of Record

### **GEOG 418**

# Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Crime Mapping and Social Scientific Analysis

Texts:

A. K.C. Clarke. 2004. Getting Started With Geographic Information Systems. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ. (required) B. S. Hutchinson and L. Daniel. 2000. Inside ArcView GIS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. OnWord Press: Santa Fe, NM. (optional) Also, C. Introduction to GIS Class Notes available at Pro Packet (required). D. K. Harries. Crime Mapping Research Center. 1999. Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice. A course web site that you will be introduced to is also a resource.

Catalog Description: GEOG 418/518 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Crime Mapping and Social Scientific Analysis; 3c-01-3cr; Provides students with knowledge of the theoretical basis of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and its applications for criminologists and other social scientists. In the process of demonstrating some of the capabilities of GIS, the specifics of selected GIS and database software packages will also be covered. During the course of the semester, students will develop the skills to use GIS packages, manipulate and query geographic data to solve problems, perform simple spatial analysis, and understand how to utilize GIS in law enforcement/social science problem-solving and decision-making processes. Prerequisites: Student must have completed 60 credits of coursework or have permission of instructor.

Course Objectives: By the end of the semester, students will be able to: 1) Understand the geographic dimensions of crime occurrences and other social phenomena 2) Understand what geographic information systems are and how they work 3) Understand how geospatial technologies are presently being used by federal state, and local law enforcement and governmental communities 4) Understand how the capabilities of GISs enable the visualization, analysis, and reporting of crime occurrences and other social phenomena 4) use industry-standard GIS software to derive information and address problems with spatial dimensions

Attendance Policy: Attendance will not be taken, but you are strongly encouraged to attend. Students who miss class will miss important class material, which will adversely affect their performance on exams and their class participation grade.

#### **Class Schedule**

Week of	Topic(s)
.5 weeks	Introduction to course. Discussion of texts, computer facilities, how things are going to done. What is a Geographic Information System (GIS)? Unique functions and problem-solving capabilities of GISs. Applications areas. Functional elements of a GIS. Read A. Chs. 1-2, C. Mapping the Path
	to Problem Solving, T. Rich; Web Reading, The Hunter by Jake MacDonald
1.5 weeks	GISs Roots in Cartography: Map Scale and Projections, Geographic coordinate systems, Characteristics of geographic information. Maps as Numbers: GIS Data Structures, Topology. Discussion of raster and vector data structures. Read A. Ch. 3, D. Chs. 1-2.
1 week	Maps as Numbers: GIS Data Structures, Topology. Discussion of raster and vector data structures.
	Discussion of GIS functionality. Read A. Ch. 4
1 week	Getting the Map into the Computer: Existing spatial data (reading and understanding metadata), Data input methods: digitizing, scanning, Global Positioning System (GPS), image and remote sensing data. Introduction to ArcView 9 for criminology applications: Adding data, working with themes, views, and project files Read A. Ch. 5
1 week	What is Where?: Database management, relational database management systems (RDBMS), searching by attribute, searching by geography. Learning ArcView 9 continued: What is Where? (RDBMS and attribute data): understanding RDBMS structure, relational join and link operations, database (attribute) queries.
1 week	Learning ArcView 9 continued: What is Where? (Searching by Geography): identify, classification (recoding), geographic selection, selecting features within a distance (buffer), overlay (spatial join) operations. Read A. Ch.7
1 week	MIDTERM EXAM Learning ArcView 9 continued: What is Where? (Searching by Geography): identify, classification (recoding), geographic selection, selecting features within a distance (buffer), overlay (spatial join) operations. Making Maps with GIS: Map elements, types of maps, map design. Learning ArcView 9 continued: Geocoding, and Displaying and representing spatial and attribute data. Read A. Ch. 6., D. Spatial Analyses of Crime (pp. 155-204).
1 week	Why is it There?: Describing attribute and spatial data statistically, Spatial analysis, GIS and Spatial Analysis. Learning ArcView 9 continued: Geocoding, Performing statistical and spatial analysis in ArcView. Read D. Chs. 3-4
1 week	Why is it There?: Describing attribute and spatial data statistically, Spatial analysis, GIS and Spatial Analysis. Learning ArcView 9 continued: Performing statistical and spatial analysis in ArcView.
1 week	Advanced GIS functionality for Criminologists: Spatial aggregation, spatial merges, hot links, editing tables, report generation. <i>Using Crime Analyst and CrimeStat</i> . Read D. Spatial Distribution (pp. 205-274).
1 week	Advanced GIS functionality: Spatial aggregation, spatial merges, hot links, editing tables, report generation. Advanced GIS functionality: ArcView Extensions Using Crime Analyst and CrimeStat, Spatial Analyst, Network Analyst, 3-D Analyst Read A. Ch. 9.
1 week	Some more advanced GIS functionality: ArcView ExtensionsSpatial Analyst, Network Analyst, 3-D Analyst. Learning to think spatiallyusing GIS to analyze specific crime-related problems. Read A. Ch. 10
2 weeks	Learning to think spatiallyusing GIS to analyze specific law enforcement problems.

Grading Procedure: Grades are based on exercises, exams, and class participation. Exercises will be graded as follows: 80 to 85% of the total points will be awarded based on following instructions and/or deriving the correct answer; the other 10 to 15% of the points will be given based on initiative, care, creativity, and professionalism of the final product turned in. This means I want attention to detail and cartographic correctness to be evident in the exercises you turn in for evaluation. Late exercises will be penalized 20% of the total possible points for each day late (by the way I don't expect to have to deal with this). There will be two exams of equal value (a midterm and a final). Class participation (which includes attendance, hands-on computer work, in-class exercises and participation) will be worth 30% of your final grade. More than two unexcused absences will result in a 5% reduction in a student's final calculated percentage, with an additional 5% reduction for each additional unexcused absence. Students receiving 90% or more of the course total points will receive an A, 80%-90% a B, 70-80% a C, 60-70% a D,

FINAL EXAM TBA

and below 60% an F.

#### **Bibliography**

- Bolstad, Paul. GIS Fundamentals: A First Text on Geographic Information Systems. (White Bear Lake, MN: Eider Press, 2003).
- Brail, Richard K., and Richard E. Klosterman, Eds. *Planning Support Systems*. (Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2001).
- Chang, Kang-tsung. Introduction to Geographic Information Systems. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2004).
- Harries, Keith. *Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice*. (Washington, DC: Crime Mapping Research Center National Institute of Justice, 1999).
- Price, Maribeth. Mastering ArcGIS. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2004).
- Rich, Thomas. "Mapping the Path to Problem Solving." *National Institute of Justice Journal*October 1999: 2-9.
- U.S. Department of Justice Taskforce on Crime Mapping and Data-Driven Management. "Mapping Out Crime: Providing 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tools for Safe Communities." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999).

#### 2. Course Analysis Questionnaire

#### Section A: Details of the Course

- 2A1. The course is designed principally for undergraduate and graduate criminology majors, as well as social science students outside of the geography program, who would like to learn about geographic information systems (GIS) and increase their technical skills. The Department of Geography and Regional Planning presently offers GIS courses, however, they are oriented towards learning about GIS itself, rather than law enforcement and social science applications of the technology.
- 2A12. The course will not require changes in the content of other existing courses. The course will be an elective for all students who take it.
- 2A3. The course has not been offered on a trial basis. Some criminology students have taken our existing Introduction to GIS course (GEOG 316/516) in the past, and in fact it was through these experiences that we identified the need for a new course.
- 2A4. This course will be proposed as a dual level course (GEOG 418/518). Graduate approval will be sought after the proposal has been reviewed by UWUCC.

- 2A5. The course will not be offered for variable credit.
- 2A6. Some other universities offer comparable courses, for example: University of Central Florida, Crime Mapping and Analysis in Criminal Justice; University of New Haven, Crime Mapping and Analysis for Problem-Solving; George Mason University, Crime Mapping and Analysis.
- 2A7. The content of this course is not presently required for accreditation or professional membership.

#### Section B: Interdisciplinary Implications

- 2B1. This course will not be taught by instructors from more than one department.
- 2B2. There have been no conflicts regarding the content of this course with any other departments. The only discussions that have occurred have been with the Department of Criminology, which strongly supports the course proposal (see attached letter).
- 2B3. This course will not be cross listed with other departments.
- 2B4. Seats in this course could be made available to students in the School of Continuing Education.

#### Section C: Implementation

- 2C1. No additional faculty will be needed to teach this course. The department is already teaching a significant number of Criminology students and other social sciences majors in existing GIS courses. The new course will allow the department to serve these students better by providing a more customized and focused course on crime mapping and GIS.
- 2C2. The current resources are adequate to teach the course. All of the department's GIS courses require the use of the James Payne GIS Laboratory, which needs updated computing equipment every 2-3 years. The proposed course does not increase these facility maintenance requirements.
- 2C3. None of the resources for this course are funded by a grant.
- 2C4. We expect the course to be offered once an academic year.
- 2C5. Not Applicable (see above).
- 2C6. The course will be designed for a maximum of 18 students per section. The rationale for this is based upon the number of computer workstations in the James Payne GIS Laboratory.
- 2C7, No.
- 2C8. This course is not a distance education course.

## Indiana University of Pennsylvania

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October 31, 2004

John Benhart Geography & Regional Planning Indiana University of Pennsylvania Leonard Hall 12B Indiana, PA 15701

Dear John,

I would like to offer my full support for your curriculum proposal for a "Crime Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Law Enforcement" (GEOG 418) course for criminology students. I have carefully reviewed the proposed syllabus of record and find that this course would be of great value to both our undergraduate and graduate students. In fact, in this day and age courses of this nature are become imperative for our graduates. Our graduates are expected to have technical skills when they graduate from college and, for them to remain competitive, they need to develop such skills during their tenure at IUP. I want to thank you for developing this course with our students in mind. Please let me know if I can be of any assistance as you move this proposal through the curriculum process.

Sincerely,

Dennis Giever, Ph.D.

Professor and Chair