

**SPATIAL
INFORMATION
DESIGN
LAB**

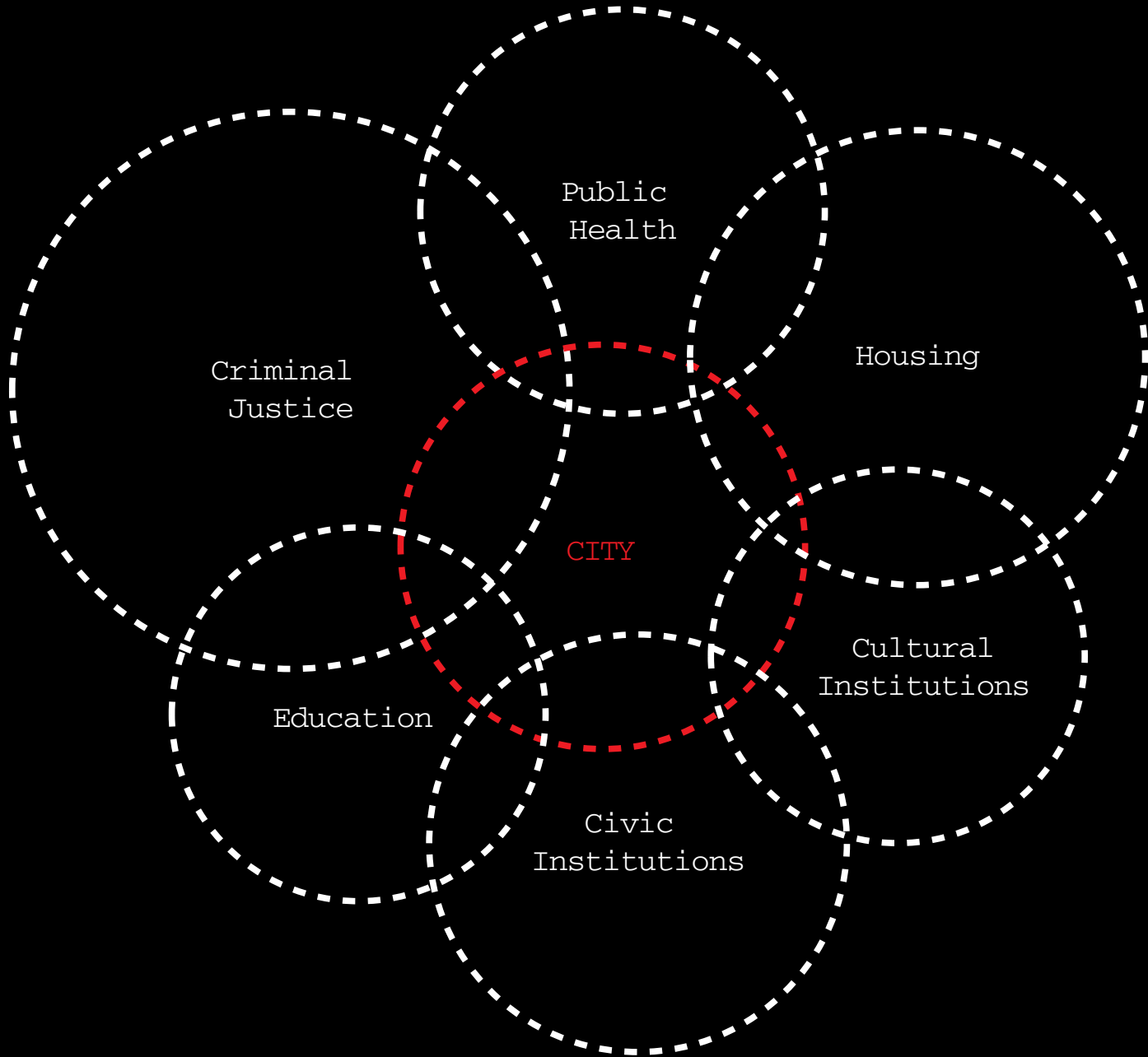
**City Council of
New Orleans
Criminal Justice
Committee Meeting**

July 12, 2007

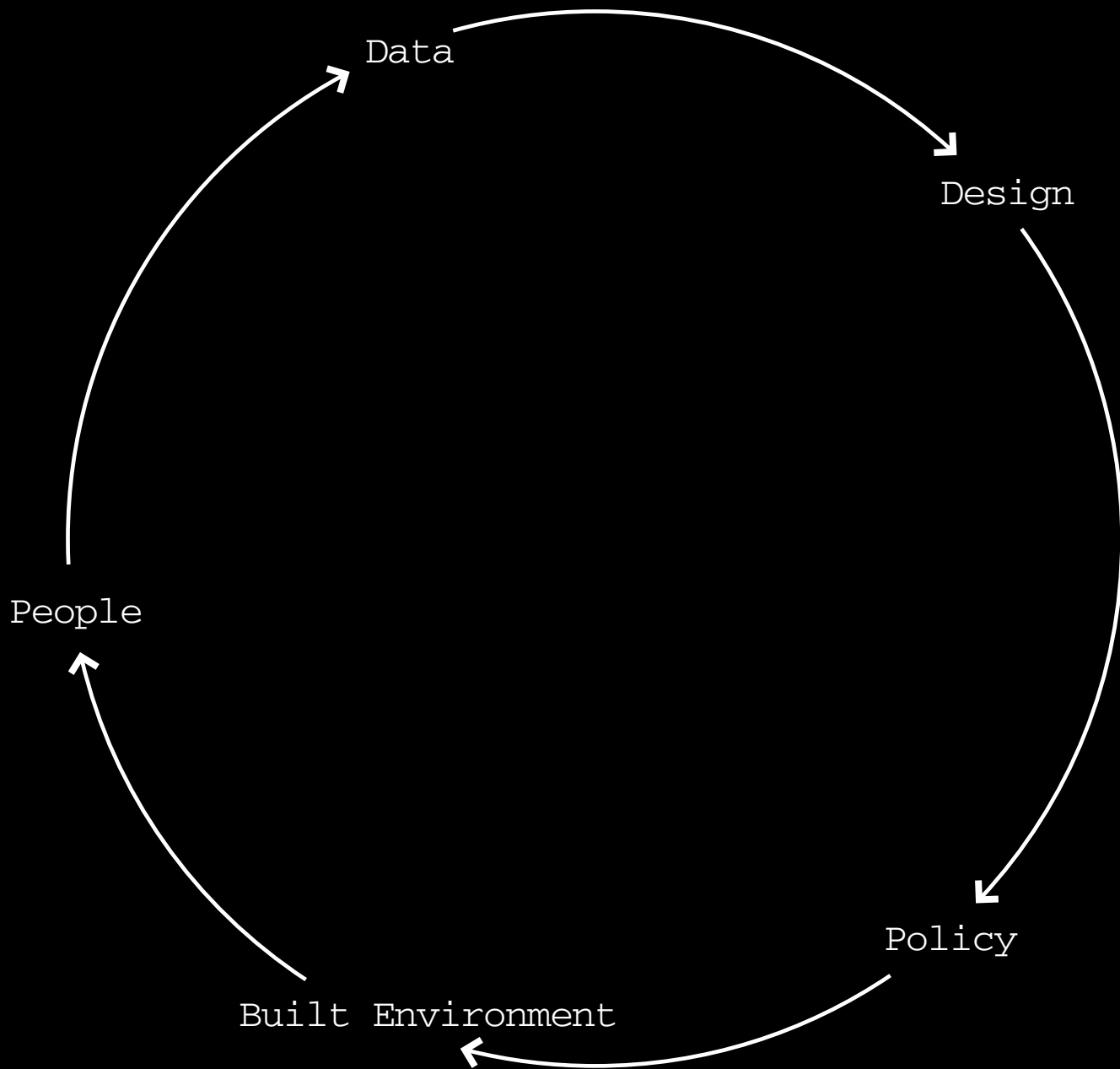
**JUSTICE
REINVESTMENT
CENTRAL
CITY**

**Rebuilding
Community
in Post-Katrina
New Orleans**

**A CITY IS NOT
SIMPLY A COLLECTION
OF PEOPLE OR
BUILDINGS BUT
RATHER A NETWORK
OF RELATIONSHIPS**



INFORMATION ABOUT THE
ELEMENTS
OF THESE NETWORKS
IS CONSTANTLY
EXCHANGED AND
PRODUCED WITHIN AND
BETWEEN THEM.



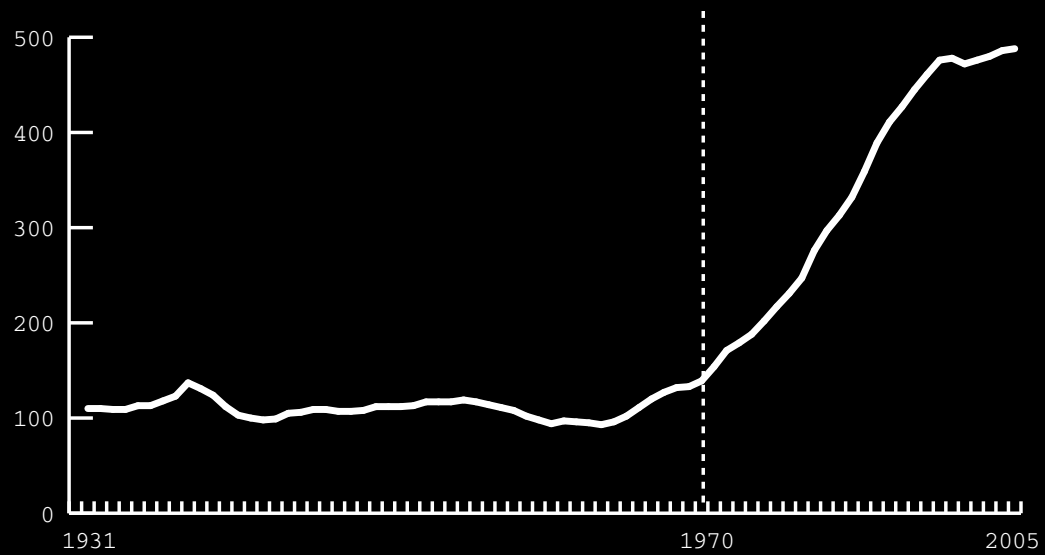
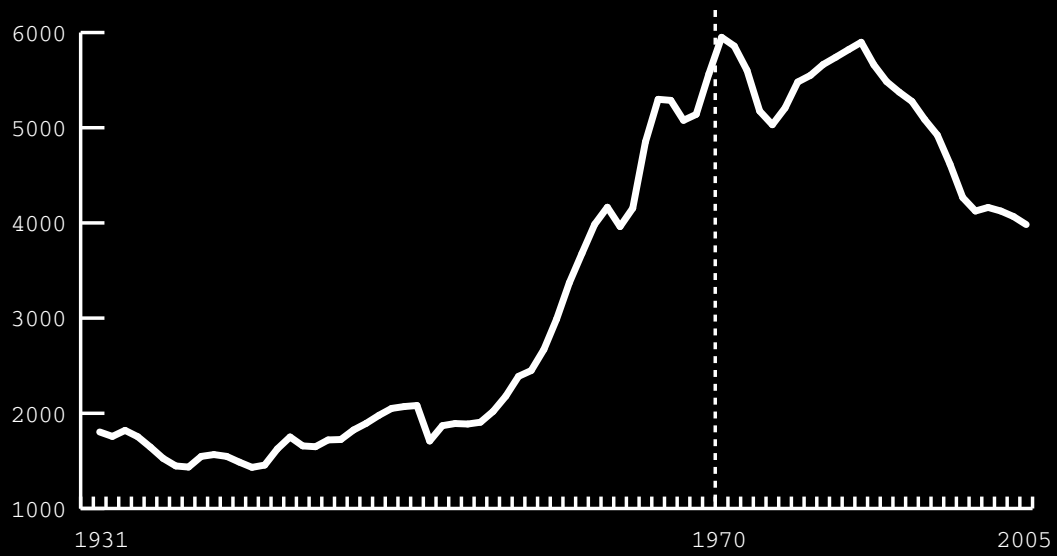
INFRASTRUCTURE : “THE
BASIC FACILITIES, SERVICES
AND INSTALLATIONS NEEDED
FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF A
COMMUNITY OR A SOCIETY,
SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION AND
COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS,
WATER AND POWER LINES, AND
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING
SCHOOLS, POST OFFICES AND
PRISONS.”

American Heritage Dictionary

**PRISONS ARE PART OF
INFRASTRUCTURE, BUT
BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT
IN THE CITY, WE FORGET
THEM.**

**PRISONS AND THE
PEOPLE THEY HOUSE
ARE PART OF OUR URBAN
COMMUNITIES.**

**PRISON POPULATION IN
THE UNITED STATES ROSE
FROM 200,000 IN 1970 TO
UPWARDS OF 2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN 2000.**



Top: Crime rates form a relatively self-consistent wave of activity.

Bottom: Incarceration rates remain relatively constant until 1970, when a radical upward trend is driven by policy.

**WHO IS INCARCERATED
AND **WHERE** DO THEY
COME FROM?**

SPECIFIC **DATA ABOUT
INDIVIDUALS (PRIVACY
PROTECTED)**

SET IN **GEOGRAPHIC
CONTEXT**

WHAT ARE THE **COSTS** OF INCARCERATION?

NEW ORLEANS 2003-2006
BEFORE AND AFTER
KATRINA

TWO KEY CONCEPTS:
MILLION DOLLAR BLOCKS
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

2003



• People in Prison

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

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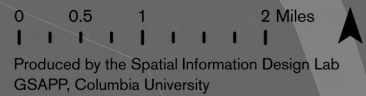
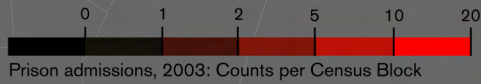
• People in Prison

0 0.5 1 2 Miles
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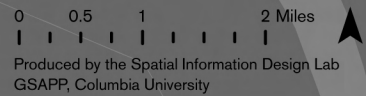
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

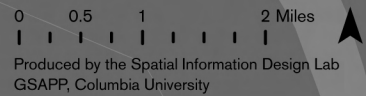
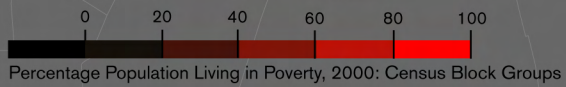
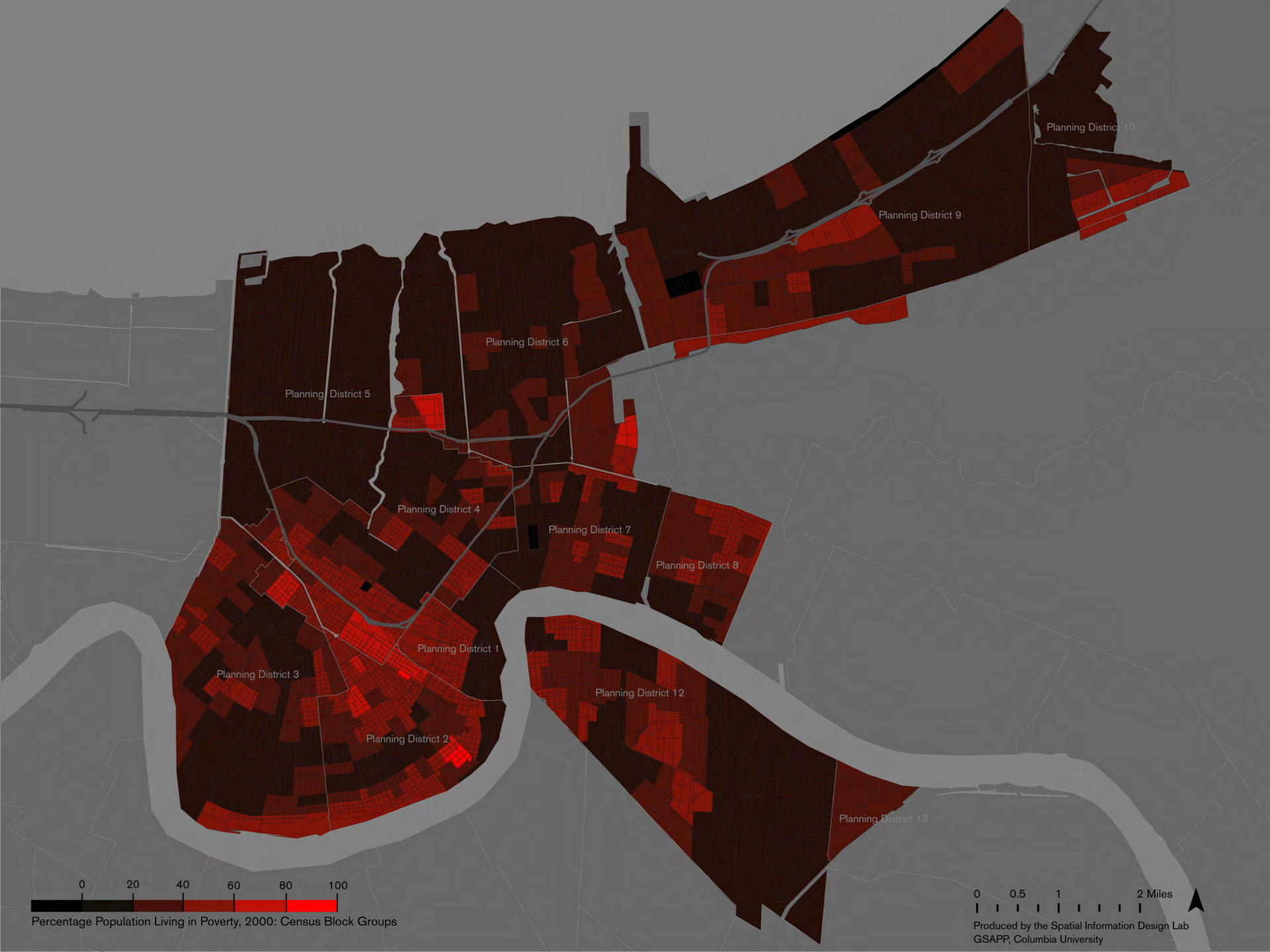
Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
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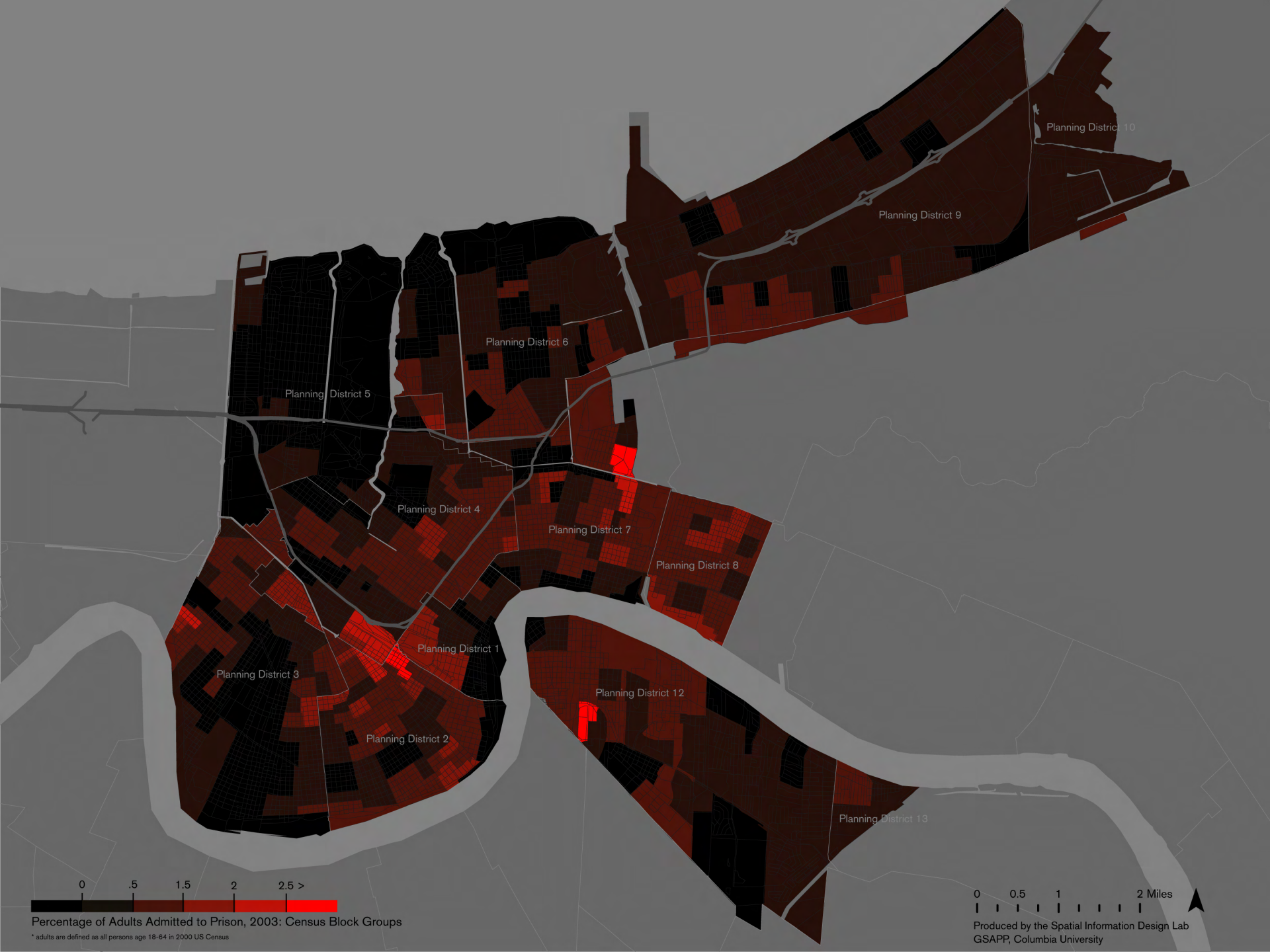


**DATA IN GEOGRAPHIC
CONTEXT SHOWS
PEOPLE IN PRISON
ARE HIGHLY
CONCENTRATED
IN SPECIFIC
NEIGHBORHOODS.**

**PRISON GEOGRAPHIES
INTERSECT WITH
GEOGRAPHIES OF
POVERTY AND RACE.**







Percentage of Adults Admitted to Prison, 2003: Census Block Groups

* adults are defined as all persons age 18-64 in 2000 US Census



PLANNING DISTRICTS	% POPULATION	% POVERTY	% ADMISSIONS
Planning District 1	1.24 %	0.82 %	1.26 %
Planning District 2	10.07 %	16.07 %	15.13 %
Planning District 3	13.98 %	13.49 %	11.54 %
Planning District 4	16.55 %	19.48 %	23.93 %
Planning District 5	5.40 %	1.39 %	0.42 %
Planning District 6	9.20 %	5.62 %	5.49 %
Planning District 7	8.58 %	10.58 %	13.37 %
Planning District 8	4.07 %	5.79 %	7.25 %
Planning District 9	16.63 %	12.66 %	10.42 %
Planning District 10	2.69 %	3.25 %	0.56 %
Planning District 12	10.65 %	9.70 %	9.50 %
Planning District 13	0.94 %	1.16 %	1.13 %
CITY TOTAL	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

Comparisons expressed as percent of city total
Population and poverty statistics, 2000 Census
Prison admissions, 2003

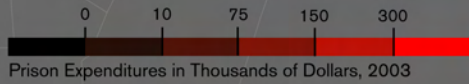
**OVERALL, IT COST
\$42 MILLION DOLLARS
TO IMPRISON PEOPLE
FROM NEW ORLEANS
IN 2003.**

**BUT THOSE COSTS ARE
NOT DISTRIBUTED EVENLY
ACROSS THE CITY.
PRISON EXPENDITURES,
LIKE PRISONERS,
ARE CONCENTRATED IN
VERY FEW
NEIGHBORHOODS.**



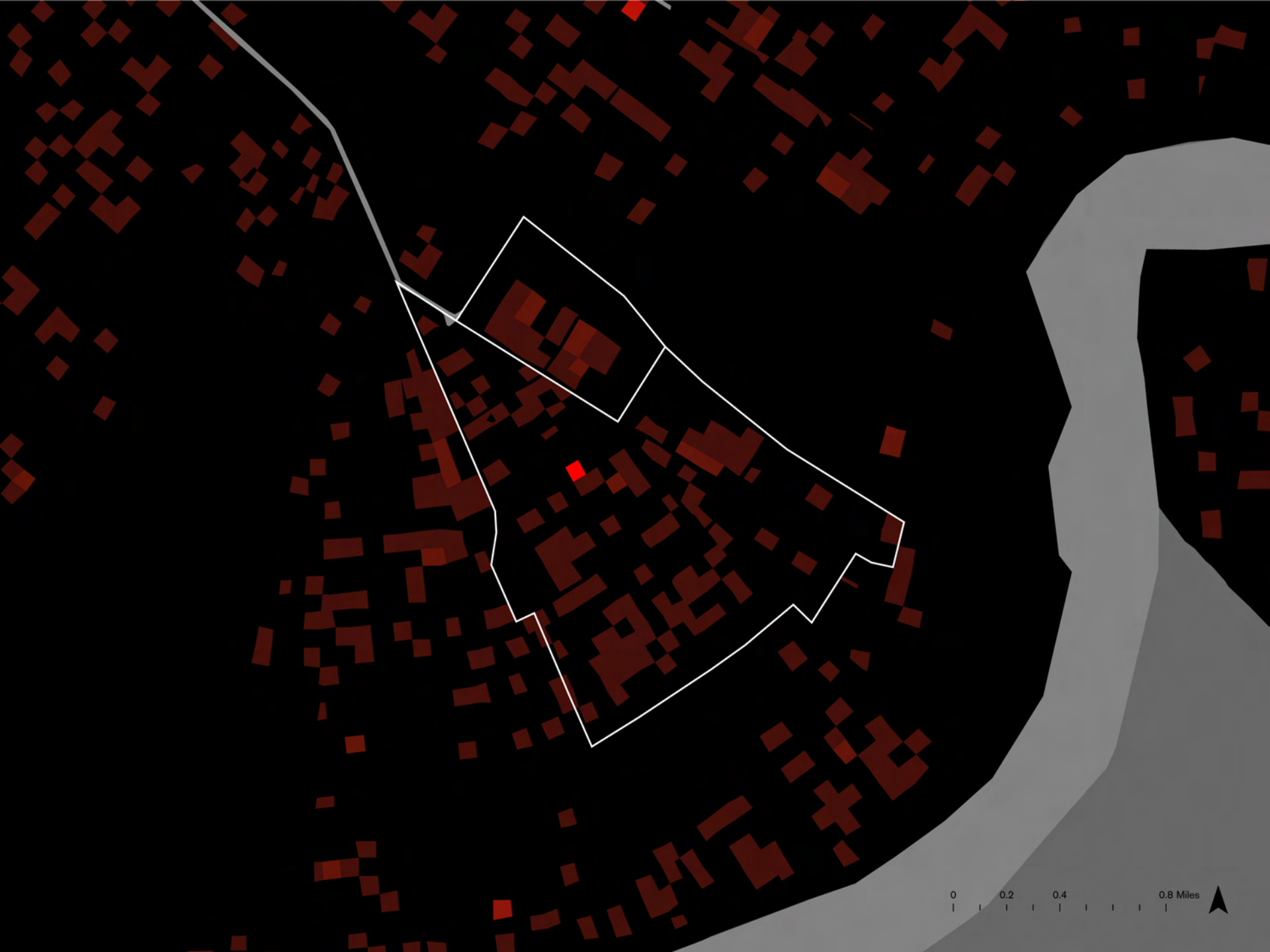
**CENTRAL CITY HAD 4.0%
OF NEW ORLEANS'
POPULATION AND 8.0% OF
ITS PRISON ADMISSIONS.
IT COST \$4,317,200
TO INCARCERATE PEOPLE
FROM CENTRAL CITY
IN 2003.**

**B.W. COOPER HAD 0.9%
OF NEW ORLEANS'
POPULATION AND 3.0% OF
ITS PRISON ADMISSIONS.
IT COST \$1,132,380
TO INCARCERATE PEOPLE
FROM B.W. COOPER
IN 2003.**





0 0.3 0.6 1.2



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles





Broadmoor

B. W. Cooper Housing

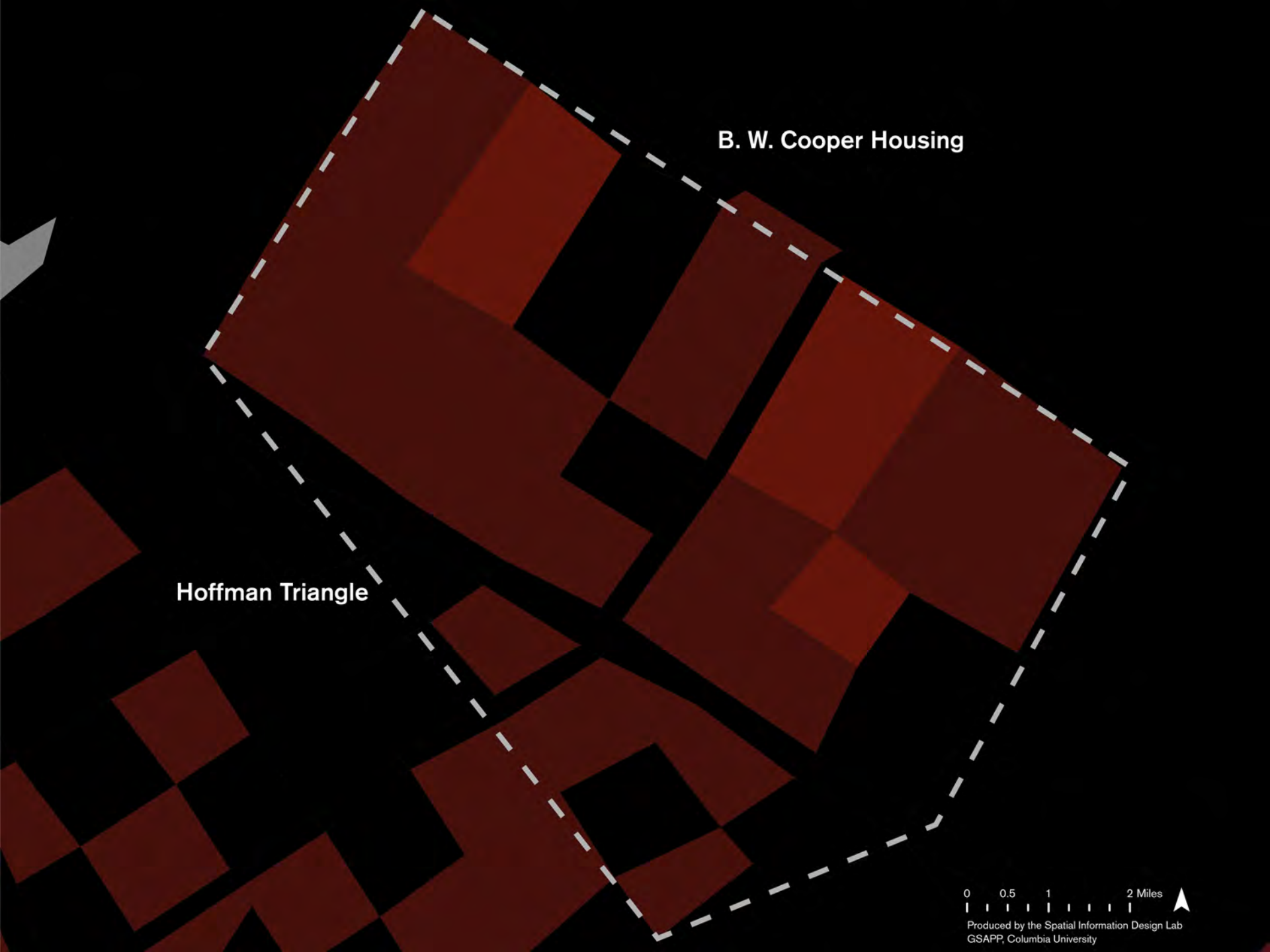
Central Business District

Hoffman Triangle

Guste Housing

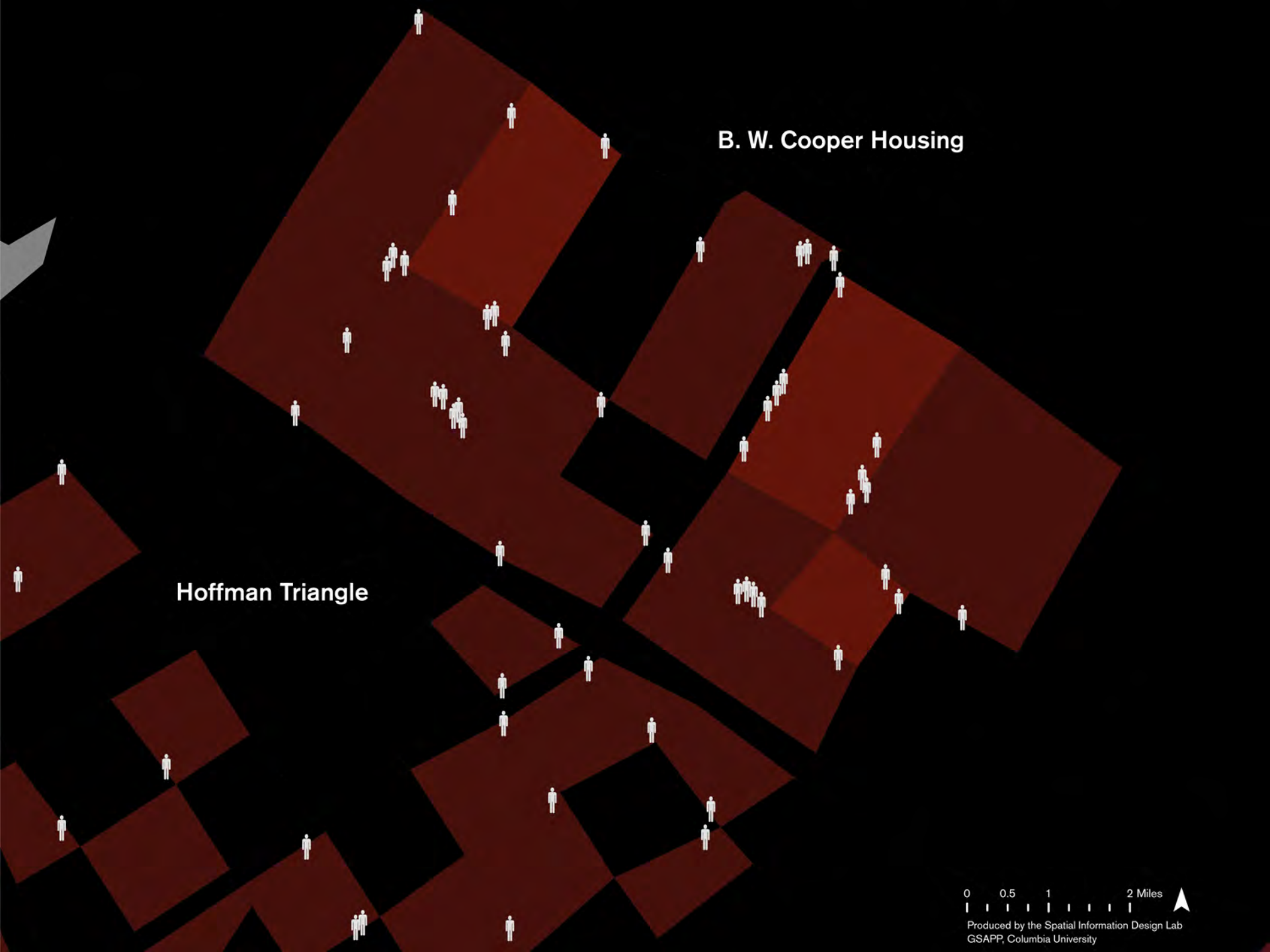
Central City





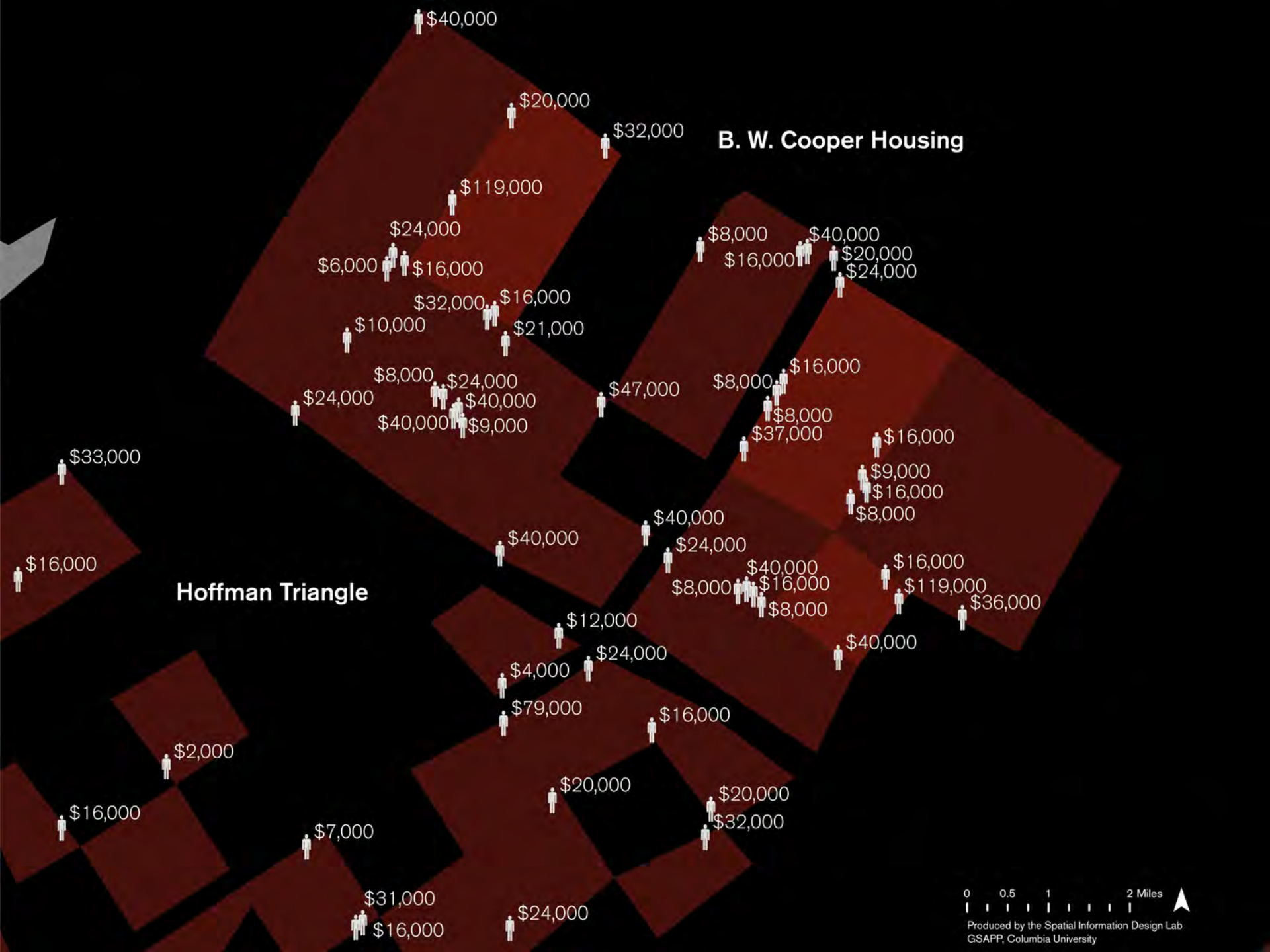
B. W. Cooper Housing

Hoffman Triangle



B. W. Cooper Housing

Hoffman Triangle



B. W. Cooper Housing

Hoffman Triangle

\$40,000

\$20,000

\$32,000

\$119,000

\$24,000

\$6,000 \$16,000

\$32,000 \$16,000

\$10,000

\$21,000

\$8,000 \$24,000

\$24,000

\$40,000

\$40,000 \$9,000

\$47,000

\$8,000

\$40,000

\$16,000

\$20,000

\$24,000

\$8,000 \$16,000

\$8,000

\$37,000

\$16,000

\$9,000

\$16,000

\$8,000

\$40,000

\$24,000

\$40,000

\$8,000

\$16,000

\$8,000

\$16,000

\$119,000

\$36,000

\$40,000

\$12,000

\$24,000

\$4,000

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\$16,000

\$20,000

\$20,000

\$32,000

\$31,000

\$16,000

\$24,000

\$33,000

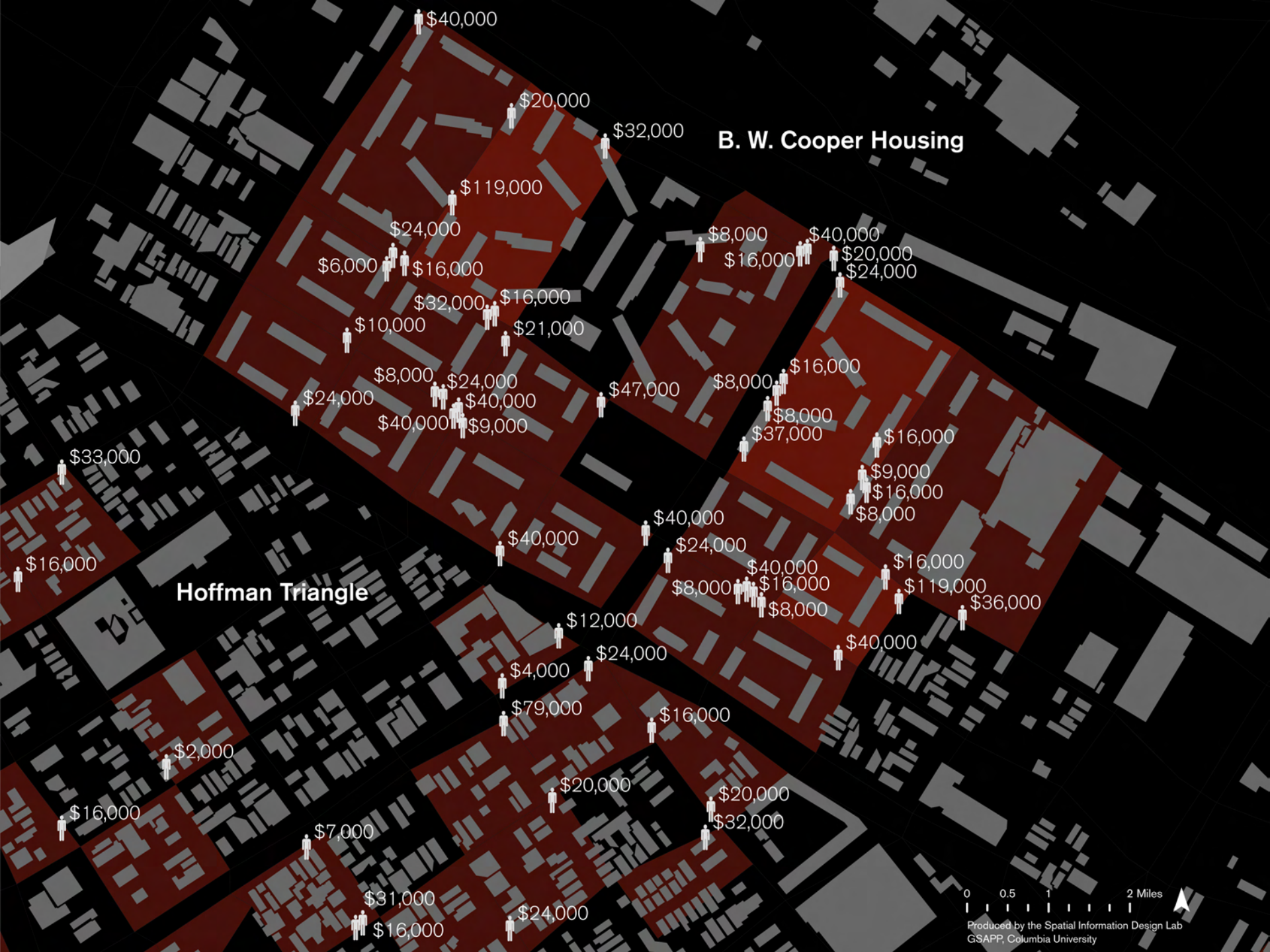
\$16,000

\$2,000

\$16,000

\$7,000





B. W. Cooper Housing

Hoffman Triangle

\$40,000

\$20,000

\$32,000

\$119,000

\$24,000

\$6,000

\$16,000

\$32,000

\$16,000

\$10,000

\$21,000

\$8,000

\$24,000

\$24,000

\$40,000

\$40,000

\$9,000

\$47,000

\$8,000

\$16,000

\$40,000

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\$16,000

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\$37,000

\$16,000

\$9,000

\$16,000

\$8,000

\$40,000

\$40,000

\$24,000

\$40,000

\$8,000

\$16,000

\$8,000

\$16,000

\$119,000

\$36,000

\$40,000

\$12,000

\$24,000

\$4,000

\$79,000

\$16,000

\$20,000

\$20,000

\$32,000

\$7,000

\$31,000

\$16,000

\$24,000

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

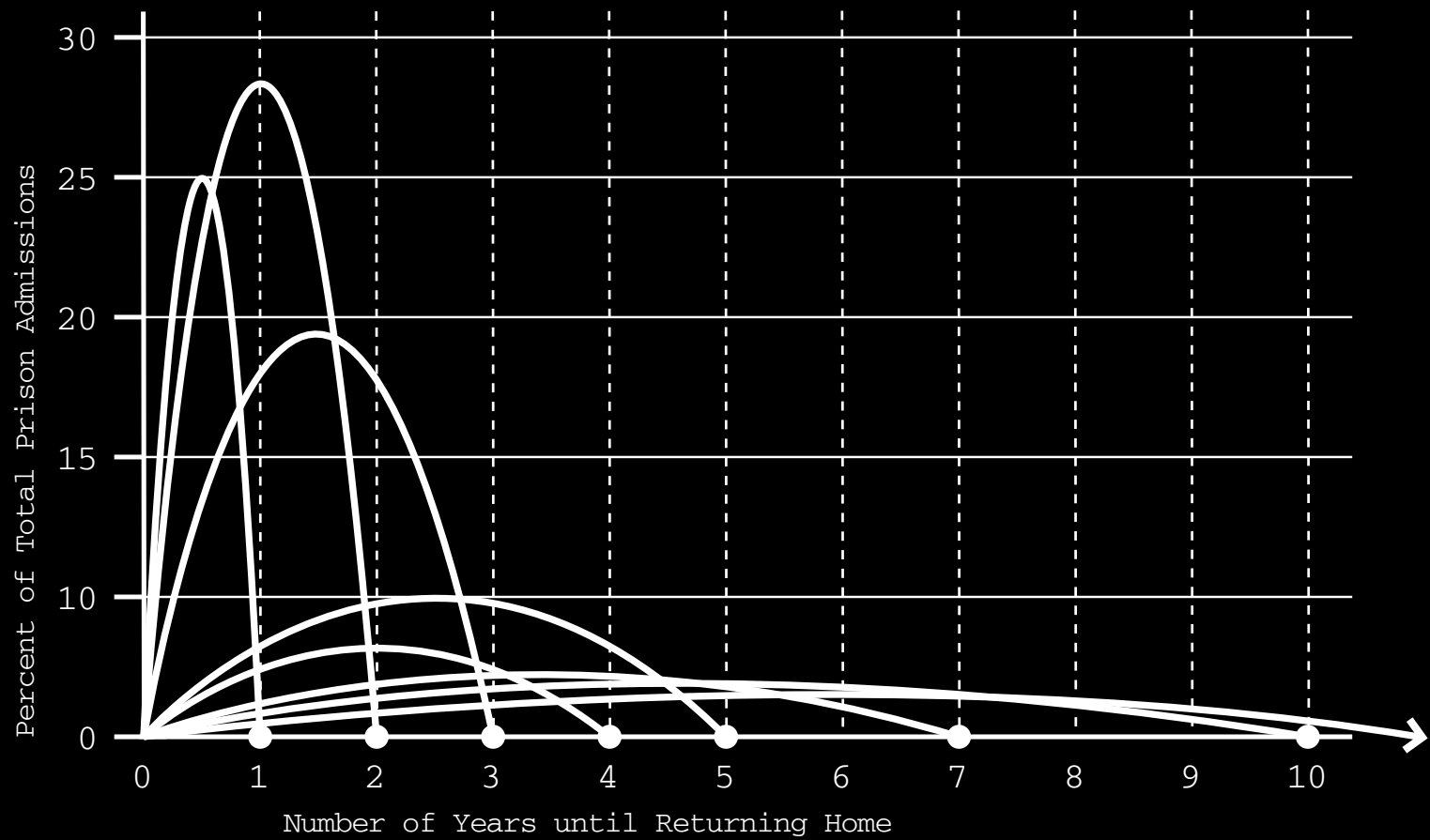
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**IT COST \$1,337,800
TO INCARCERATE PEOPLE
FROM THIS AREA IN 2003.
WE CALL THIS A
MILLION DOLLAR
NEIGHBORHOOD.**

**THESE MILLIONS ARE
BEING SPENT ON
THE NEIGHBORHOOD,
BUT NOT IN IT.**

ON A FINANCIAL SCALE,
PRISON CAN BE SAID TO
BE THE **PREDOMINANT**
GOVERNING INSTITUTION
IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD,
BUT THE MONEY GOES
ELSEWHERE.

**AND THE PRISONERS
COME HOME.
UP TO 50% OF THOSE
WHO COME HOME ARE
EVENTUALLY RETURNED
TO PRISON.**



New Orleans Prison Admissions in 2003

**NATIONALLY, 650,000
PEOPLE RETURN HOME
FROM PRISON EVERY
YEAR.**

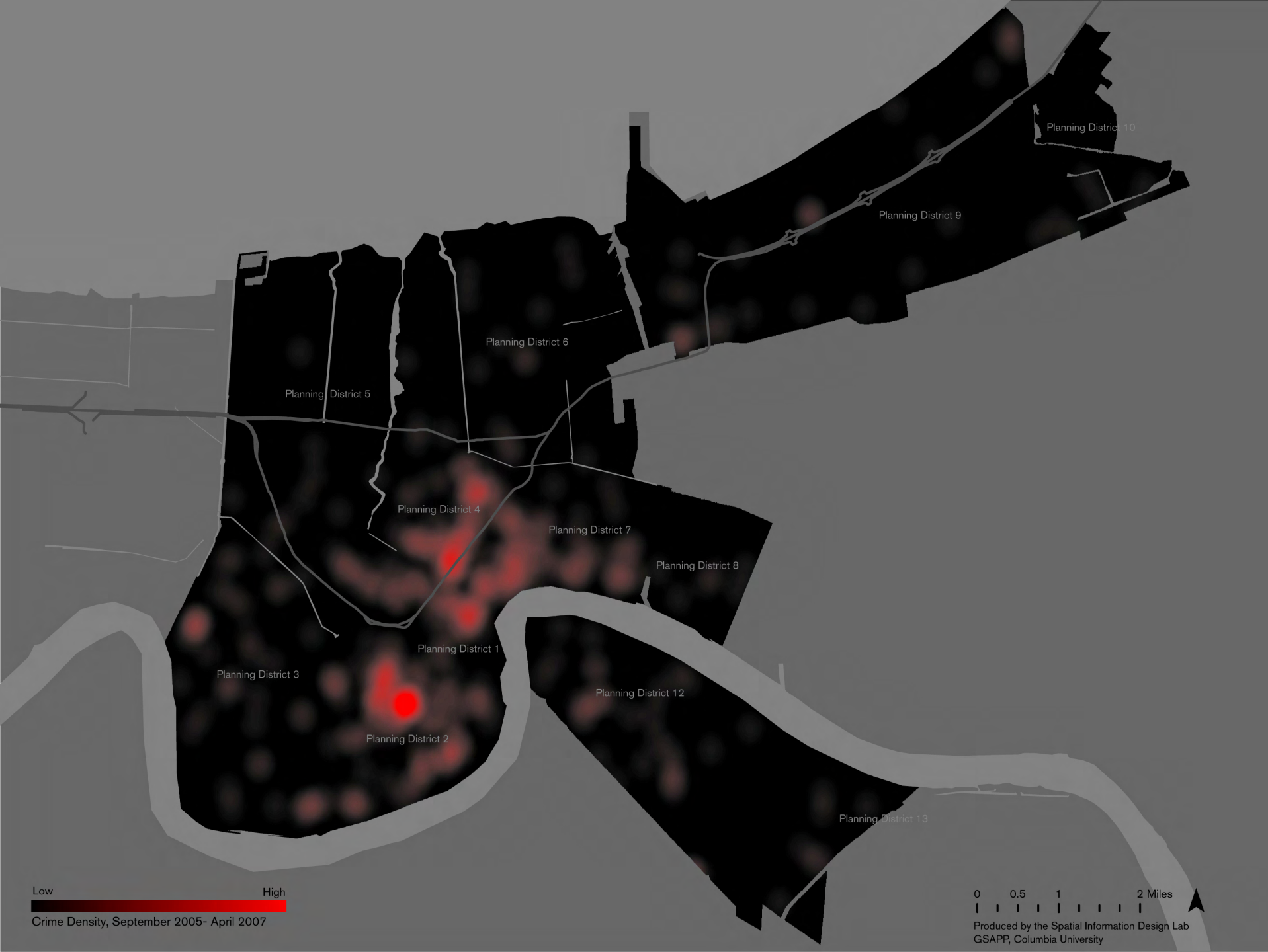
**THERE ARE STRATEGIES
FOR INTERRUPTING WHAT
IS IN EFFECT A **CYCLE** OF
MIGRATION BACK AND
FORTH BETWEEN THESE
NEIGHBORHOODS AND
PRISON**

**WE CALL THIS
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT.**

2006

**SINCE KATRINA, THE
SPATIAL PATTERNS OF
INHABITATION, CRIME,
INCARCERATION, AND
PRISONER REENTRY
HAVE SHIFTED.**

CRIME GEOGRAPHIES
LEAD TO CRIME
PREVENTION TACTICS.



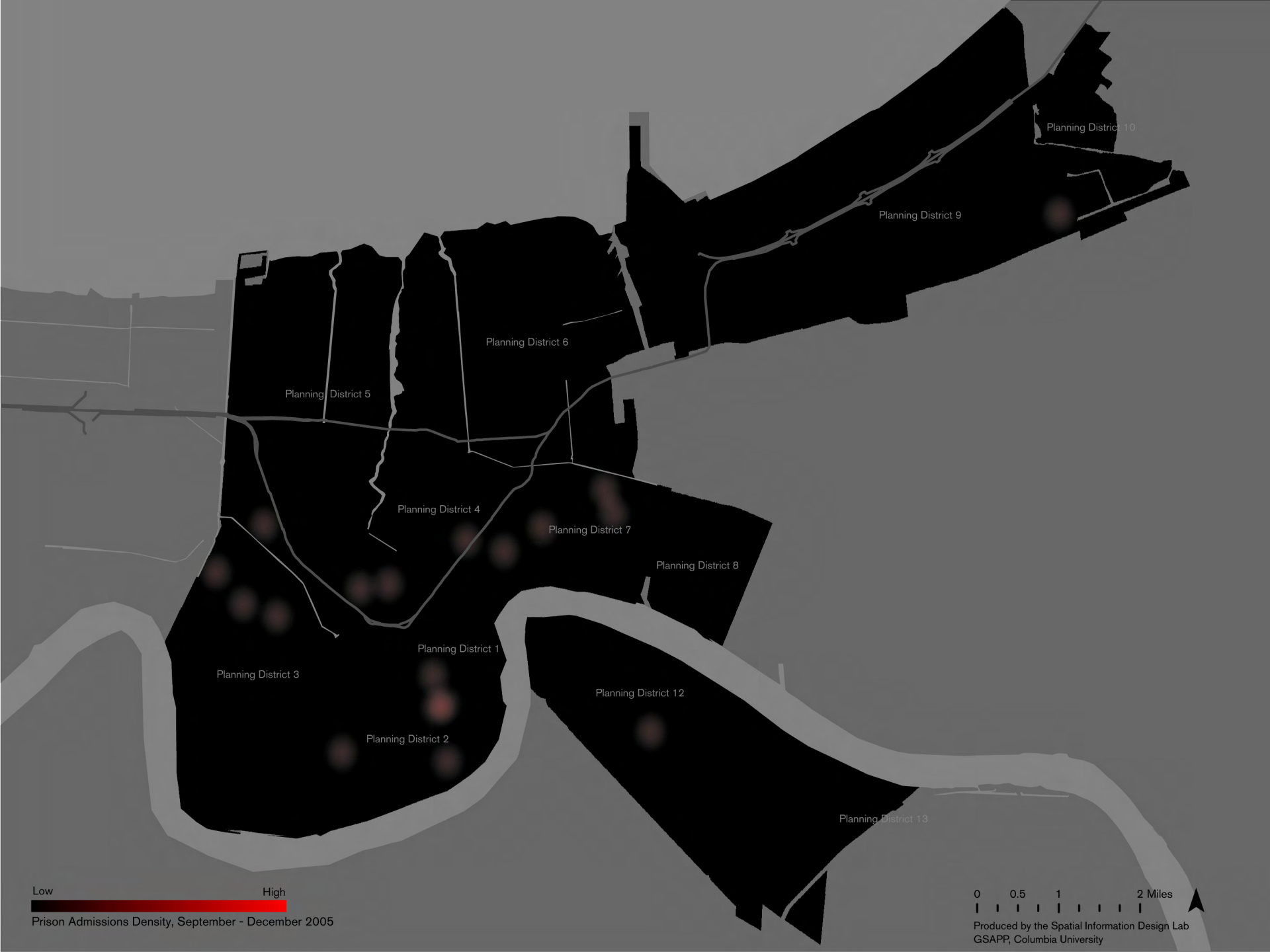
**PRISON GEOGRAPHIES
SHOULD LEAD TO
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT
STRATEGIES.**





Low High
Prison Admissions Density, January - August 2005

0 0.5 1 2 Miles
Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University



Low High

Prison Admissions Density, September - December 2005

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University



Low High

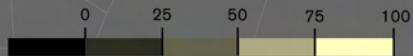
Prison Admissions Density, 2006

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University

**POST-KATRINA
POPULATION IS BEING
ESTIMATED BY THE
DISTRIBUTION OF
UTILITY USAGE.**

**THE UTILITY MAP SHOWS
UNEVEN PATTERNS OF
RETURN.**



Utilities usage, September 2006 (peak usage of year) as percentage of July 2005 usage: Census blocks



Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University



0 10 75 150 300
Prison Expenditures in Thousands of Dollars, 2006

0 0.5 1 2 Miles
Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University

PLANNING DISTRICTS	% POPULATION	% OF PRE-KATRINA POPULATION	% ADMISSIONS
Planning District 1	6.66 %	93 %	3.52 %
Planning District 2	16.96 %	77 %	18.05 %
Planning District 3	23.27 %	35 %	11.83 %
Planning District 4	11.82 %	50 %	25.10 %
Planning District 5	5.73 %	39 %	1.24 %
Planning District 6	6.76 %	35 %	3.53 %
Planning District 7	7.62 %	46 %	12.86 %
Planning District 8	0.43 %	6 %	3.53 %
Planning District 9	8.39 %	73 %	7.88 %
Planning District 10	1.71 %	42 %	0.62 %
Planning District 12	10.00 %	67 %	11.00 %
Planning District 13	0.94 %	29 %	0.83 %
CITY TOTAL	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

Comparisons expressed as percent of city total

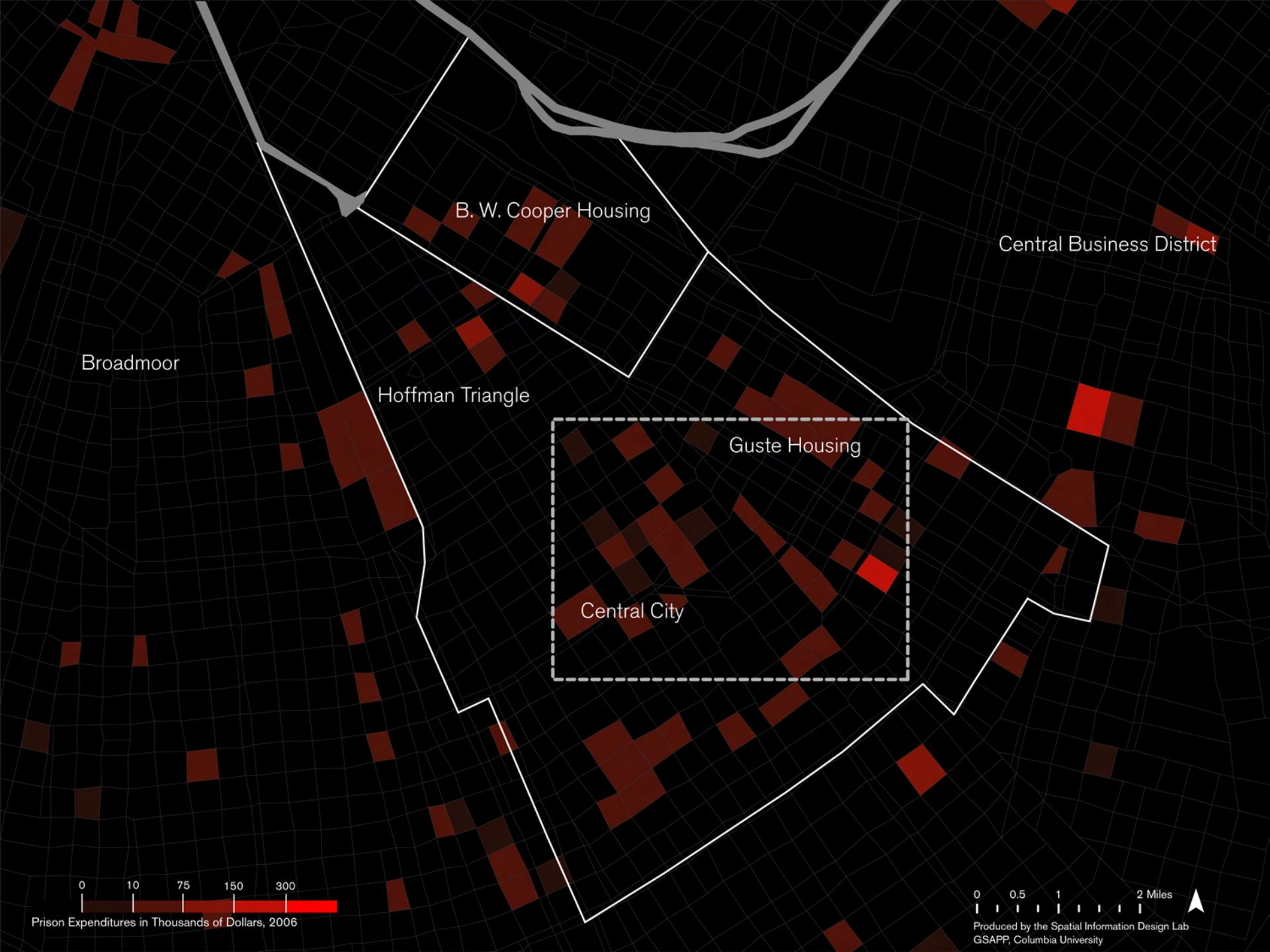
Population statistics based on utility percentage usage data, UNOP, November 2006 (Algiers is approximated)

Prison admissions, 2006

**OVERALL, IT COST
\$14 MILLION DOLLARS
TO IMPRISON PEOPLE
FROM NEW ORLEANS
IN 2006.**

AGAIN THOSE COSTS ARE
CONCENTRATED IN VERY
FEW NEIGHBORHOODS.

IN 2006, ALTHOUGH ONLY 57% OF ITS POPULATION HAD RETURNED, CENTRAL CITY HAD 5.4% OF NEW ORLEANS' POPULATION, AND 12.9% OF ITS PRISON ADMISSIONS. IT COST \$1,119,220 TO TO INCARCERATE PEOPLE FROM CENTRAL CITY IN 2006.



Broadmoor

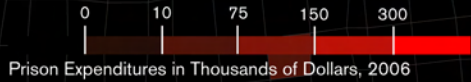
B. W. Cooper Housing

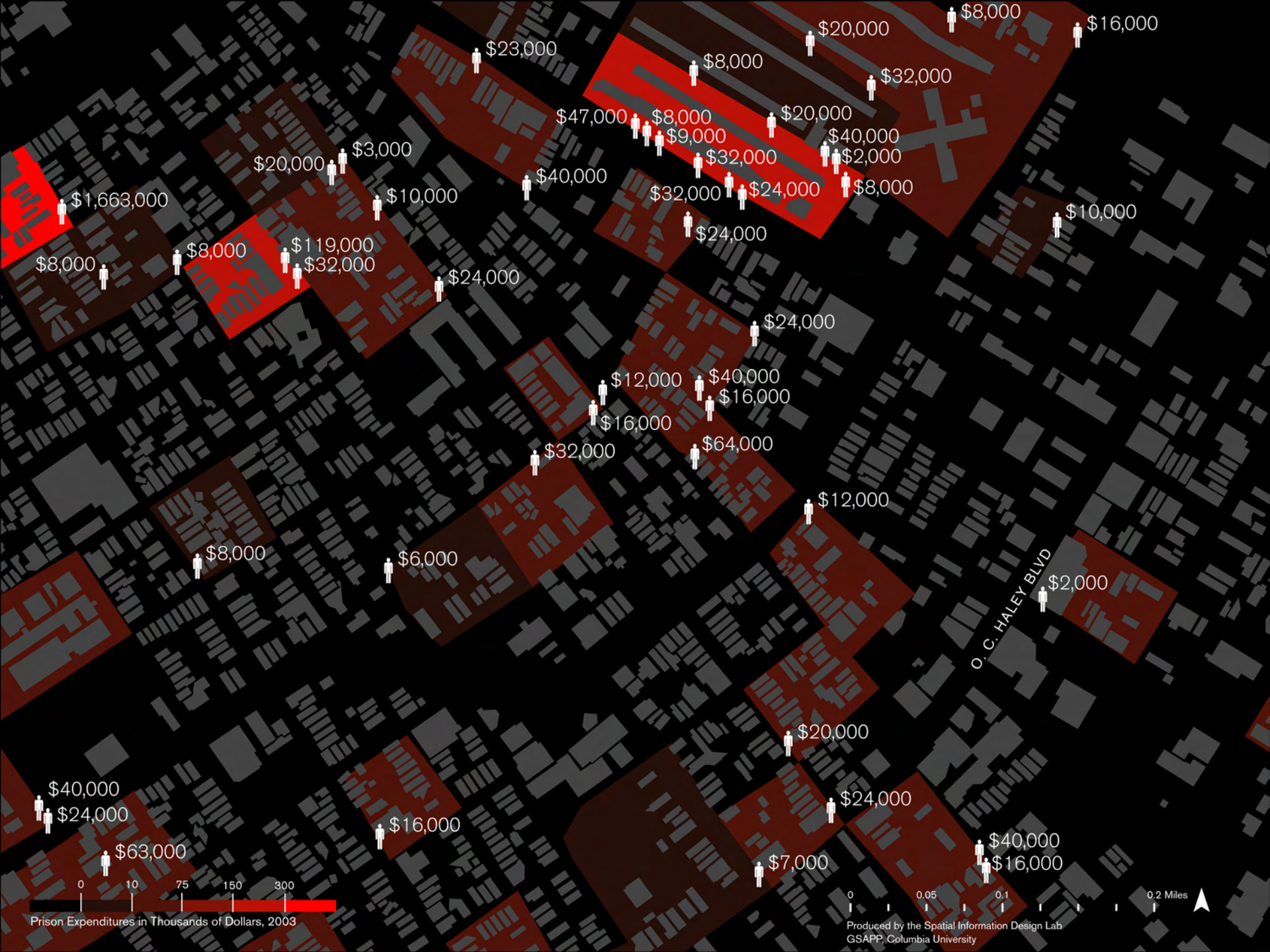
Central Business District

Hoffman Triangle

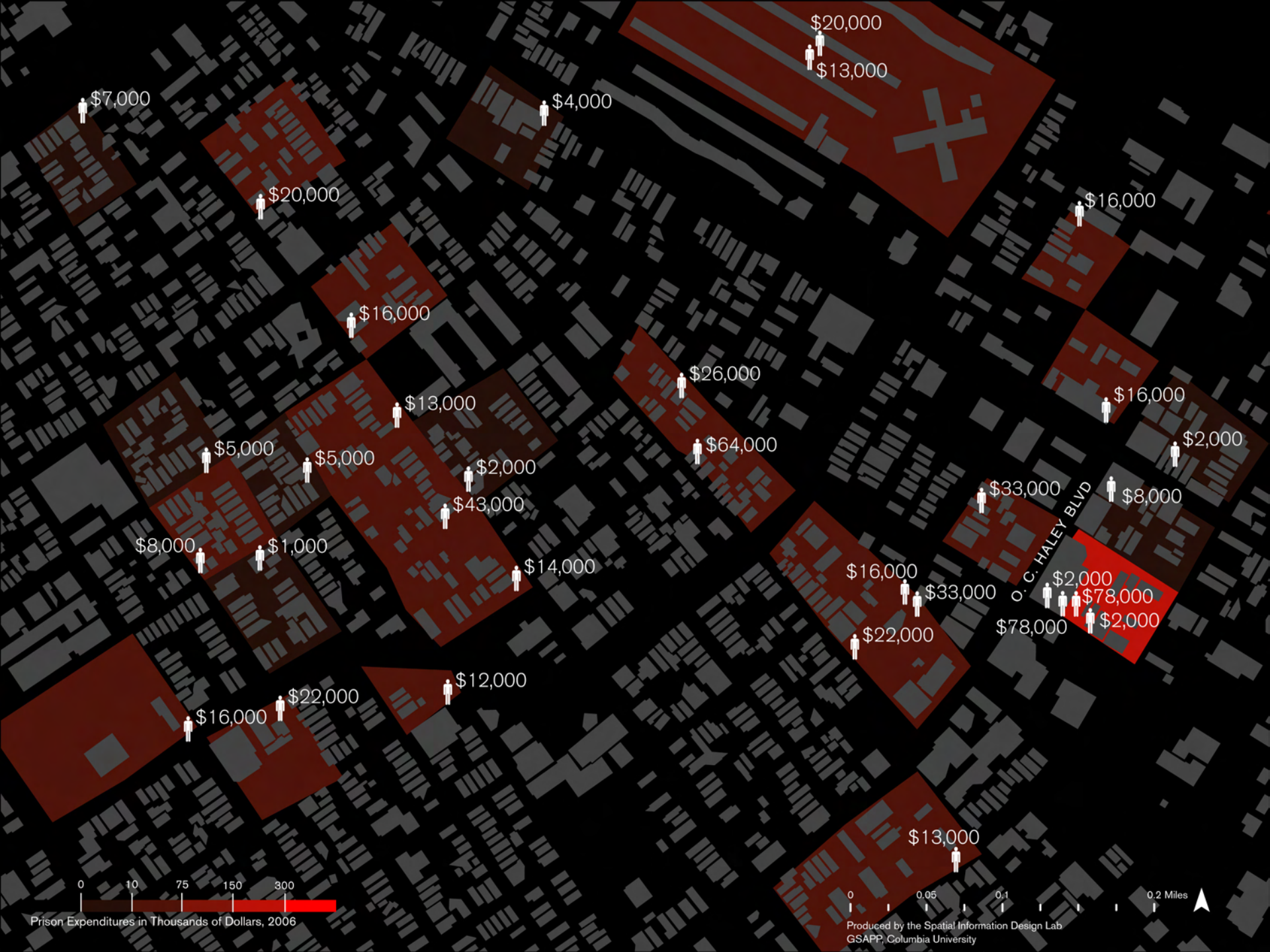
Guste Housing

Central City





Prison Expenditures in Thousands of Dollars, 2003

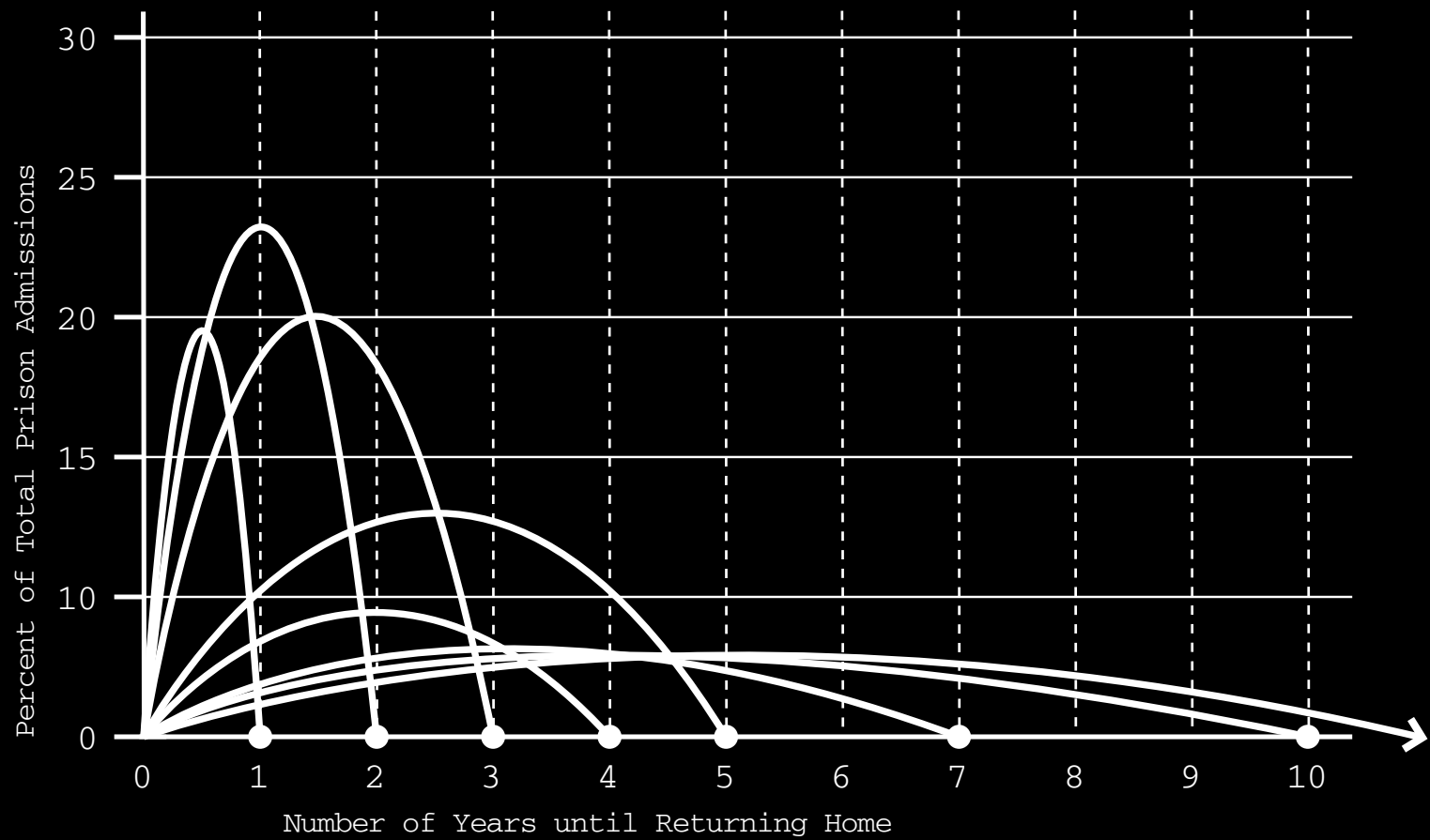


**EVEN THOUGH ITS
PRISON POPULATION HAS
SHIFTED LOCATION,
CENTRAL CITY STILL
SHOWS ONE OF THE
HIGHEST
CONCENTRATIONS OF
PRISON POPULATIONS IN
THE CITY.**

**WHAT IF THE REBUILDING
PROCESS WORKED TO
STRENGTHEN
COMMUNITIES, CHANGE
THE PATTERNS OF
INCARCERATION, AND
BREAK THE CYCLE OF
REENTRY AND RETURN TO
PRISON?**

**WOULD THE CITY LOOK
DIFFERENT?**

**WHAT STRUCTURES ARE
ALREADY IN PLACE TO
INITIATE A
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT
STRATEGY?**






New Orleans Prison Admissions in 2006

CENTRAL CITY

existing community institutions and services, and vacant/adjudicated/blighted parcels

parcels

-  adjudicated, blighted and vacant properties
-  cemetery
-  parks and gardens

institutions

-  educational
-  health
-  criminal justice
-  cultural
-  recreational
-  commercial
-  religious
-  urban development
-  public housing

open
closed

New Orleans High School Signature Center

Winn Dixie Supermarket

John Hoffman Elementary School

Taylor Center Park

C.J. Peete Homes

Thomy Lafon Elementary School

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Charter School

Carter Woodson Middle School

A.L. Davis Playground Park

Discount City
Family Dental Clinic
Burger Orleans
1st Steps Child Development Center
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Super Discount Gas
Pizza Hut
McDonalds
Subway

William J. Guste Elementary School

William J. Guste Houses

Guste Home Clinic

Office of Health Promotion

United Way

John Singleton Middle School

Florence Chester Elementary School

B.W. Cooper Homes

Sylvania Williams Elementary School

Booker T. Washington High School +
School-based Clinic

Safe and Smart Afterschool
& Summer Camp

New Hope Baptist Church +
Louisiana Dept. of Education Afterschool Tutoring

Berean Presbyterian Church +
Berean Head Start

Mt. Zion United Methodist Church +
MLK Head Start

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church +
Community Center +
After School Assembly & Childcare

New Orleans Mission +
LSUHSC Student Run Homeless Clinic

Parkway Partners

Castle Rock Community Church +
Urban Impact Ministries

Juvenile Justice Program of Louisiana

Dryades Head Start

Living Witness Ministries +
Kid's Café

6th District Police Station
Café Reconcile

Ashé Cultural Arts Center +
Barrister's Gallery +
Central City Renaissance Alliance

Clear Head Learning Center
Non-profit Incubator

Dryades YMCA +
John Singleton Charter School +
Dynasty Alternative School +
School of Commerce +
Early Childhood Education Center

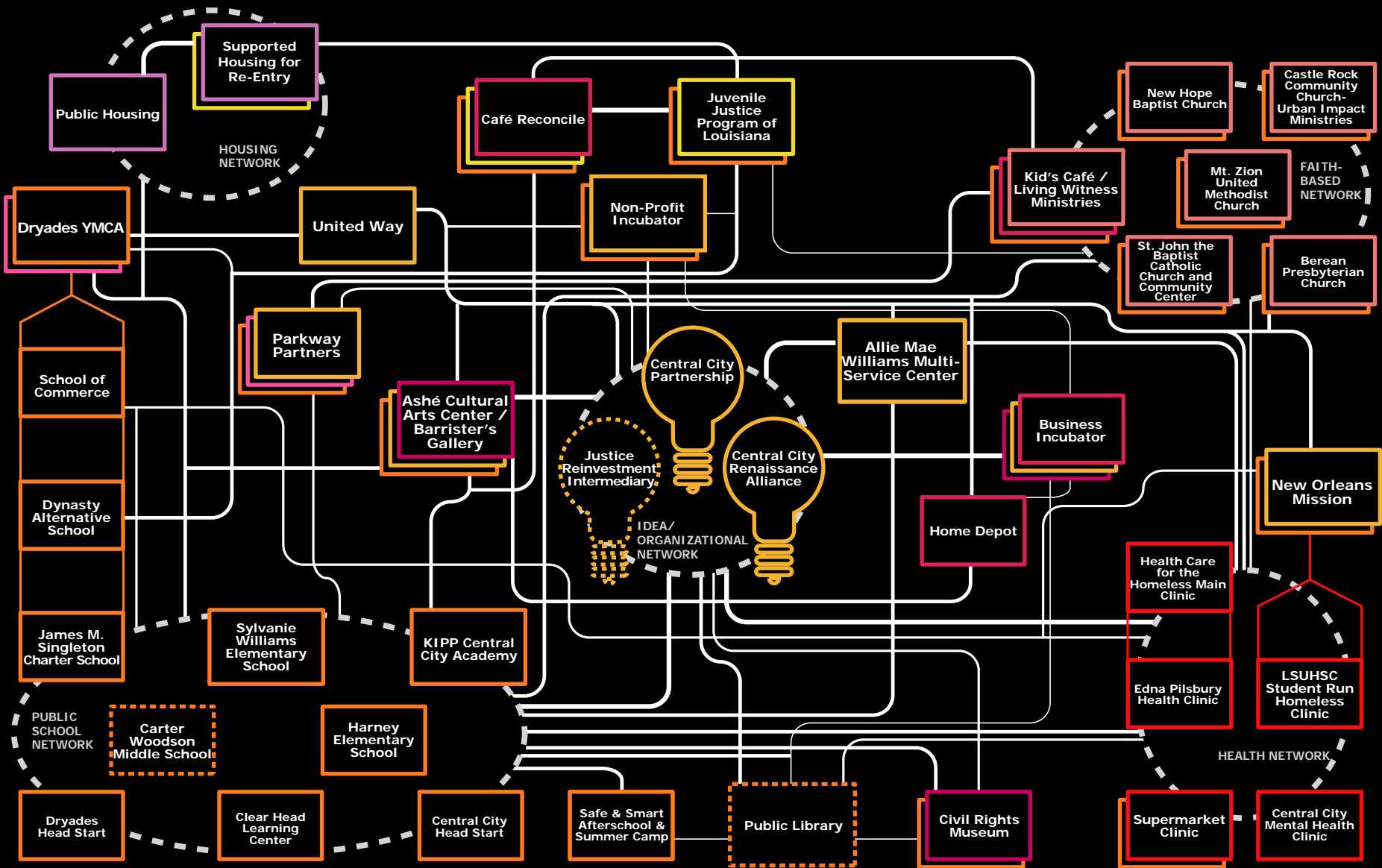
Central City Head Start

Van McMurray Park

Edna Pillsbury Health Clinic +
Health Care for the Homeless Main Clinic
Allie Mae Williams Multi-Service Center +
Central City Partnership

Central City Mental Health Clinic

Toledano Community Home



- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------|
| existing | proposed | cultural | commercial | criminal justice | health | — organization link |
| educational | educational | recreational | religious | urban development | housing | — stronger linkage |

**ALTHOUGH MANY OF
THESE PLACES,
INSTITUTIONS, AND
SERVICES ARE
GEOGRAPHICALLY
SEPARATE, THEY CAN BE
LINKED IN NEW
COMMUNITY NETWORKS.**

CONNECTING

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

SCHOOLS

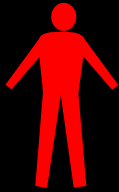
HOUSING

CULTURE

CIVIC LIFE

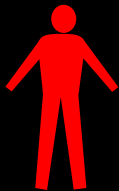
**CAN RENEW
COMMUNITIES.**

IDEA: LINKING HOSPITALS
AND HEALTH CLINICS TO
OTHER COMMUNITY
INSTITUTIONS (FOOD
MARKETS, LIBRARIES,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS)
IMPROVES
HEALTHCARE DELIVERY
AND STRENGTHENS
NEIGHBORHOODS.



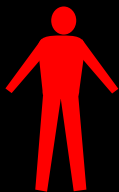
**Dr. Karen Desalvo, Director of Covenant House
Community Clinic**

“Big Hospitals could save \$40,000/day if people accessed non-emergency services at a community clinic.”



**Dr. Lance Estrada, Orthopedic Surgeon + "Hurricane
Katrina Medical Staff Hero"**

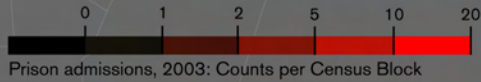
“Rebuilding a large research center + a community based clinic must happen concurrently, with a relationship between them...”



**Paul Ikemire, Director, Phoenix of New Orleans
(PNOLA)**

“Community clinics work best if they are associated with SOMETHING ELSE beyond a hospital environment- like a church or foodmarket in community-based locations.”

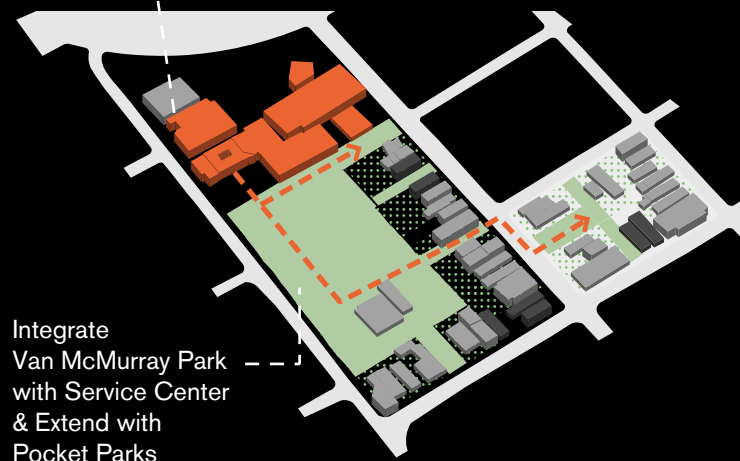
**PROPOSAL: CONNECT
NEIGHBORHOOD
CLINICS, INSTITUTIONALLY
AND PHYSICALLY, WITH
SCHOOLS, SHELTERS,
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
AND COMMUNITY
CENTERS.**





current

- | Allie Mae Williams Multi-Service Center +
- | Central City Partnership
- | Central City Mental Health Clinic
- | Edna Pillsbury Health Clinic +
- | Health Care for the Homeless Main Clinic
- | Central City Head Start



future

newly developed housing

extension of Van McMurray Park kept permanently

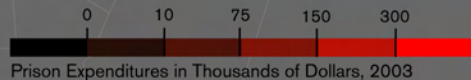
IDEA:

**SUPPORT O.C HAYLEY
BOULEVARD'S EXISTING
INNOVATIVE
DEVELOPMENT PATTERN
TO EXPAND ITS CAPACITY
TO BREAK THE CYCLE OF
INCARCERATION,
REENTRY AND RETURN TO
PRISON.**



- rebuild:
significant investment
- redevelop:
moderate investment,
high growth potential
- renew:
minimal public
intervention

Target Recovery Zones
City of New Orleans Recovery Management, April 2007



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GSAPP, Columbia University

R.E. LEE AT PARIS AVE
LAKE TERRACE CENTER

HARRISON AVE

GENTILLY BLVD
AT ELYSIAN FIELDS

NEW ORLEANS
EAST PLAZA

BAYOU RD & BROAD
MARKET BUILDING

CARROLLTON AVE
AT INTERSTATE 10

BROAD ST AT
LAFFITE GREENWAY

ST. BERNARD / AP TOURO
AT N. CLAIBORNE AVE

ST. ROCH
MARKET

TULANE AVE
AT JEFF DAVIS

LOWER
NINTH WARD

BROADMOOR
LIBRARY

CANAL ST

O.C. HALEY
CORRIDOR

S CLAIBORNE AVE
AT TOLEDANO

FRERET ST
FARMERS MARKET



Central City's Oretha Castle Haley Blvd's existing justice-related programs and new infill development, as proposed by the local community development board.

**ORETHA CASTLE HAYLEY
BOULEVARD IS
BEING REVITALIZED,
ECONOMICALLY AND
SOCIALY, BY **SMALL**
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ORIENTED NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATIONS.**

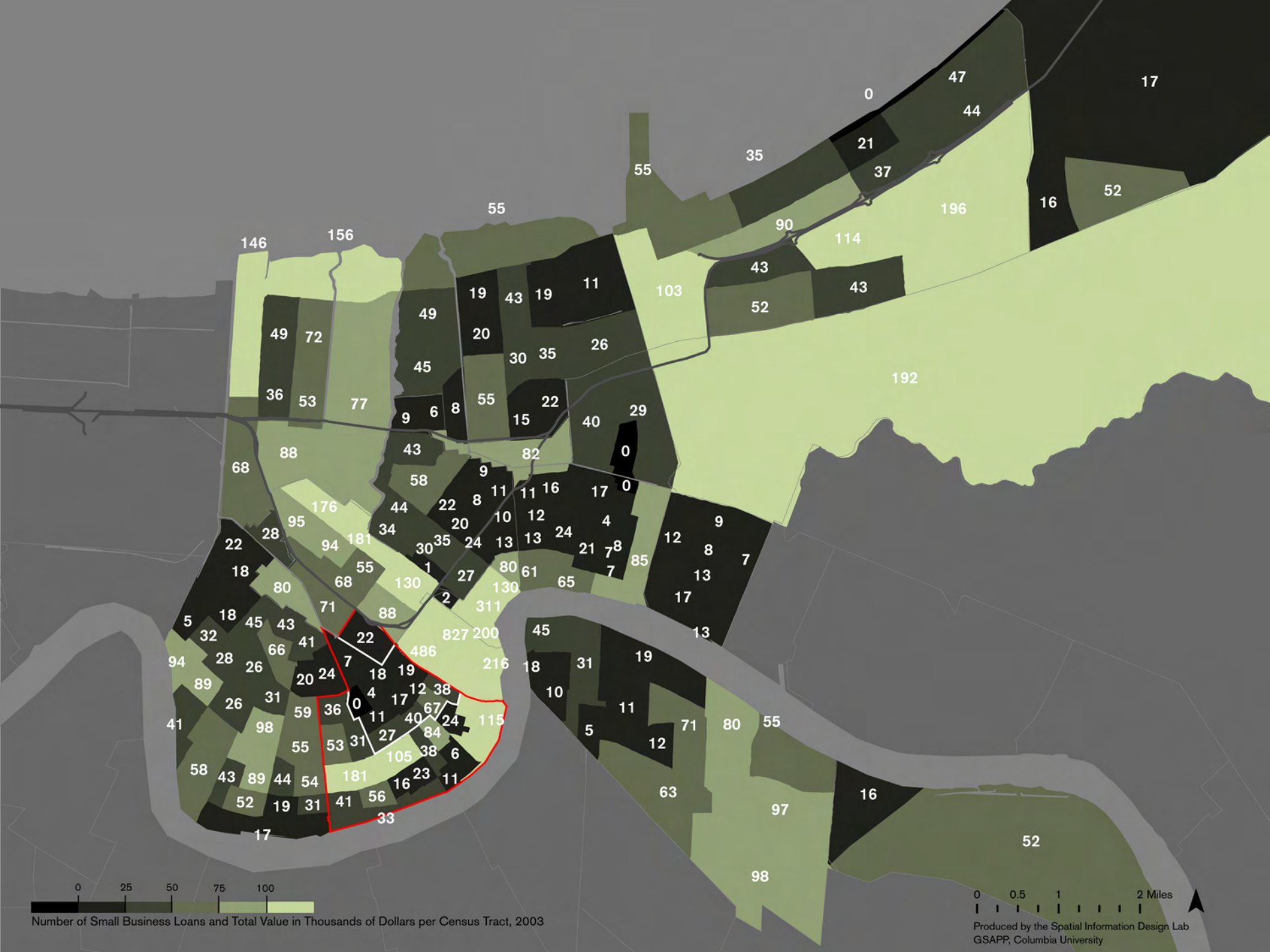
CAFE RECONCILE
HAS BECOME A
NEIGHBORHOOD HUB, A
CITYWIDE EXAMPLE OF
SMALL BUSINESS
INCUBATION, AND A
TRAINING CENTER FOR
RECENTLY RELEASED
JUVENILES.

**THE ASHE CULTURAL
CENTER RUNS AFTER-
SCHOOL PROGRAMS FOR
AT-RISK YOUNG PEOPLE.**

**HALF A DOZEN OTHER
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS
MAKE THE BOULEVARD
VIBRANT.**

ORETHA CASTLE HALEY BOULEVARD: POTENTIAL FOR REINVESTMENT





**IN 2003 \$11,654,000 WAS
INVESTED IN ALL OF
CENTRAL CITY BY BANKS,
WHILE \$8,058,000 WAS
SPENT HOUSING 510
NEIGHBORHOOD
RESIDENTS IN PRISON.**

**IF THE SAME 510 PEOPLE
WERE EMPLOYED AT THE
LOW RATE OF \$8.00 PER
HOUR, IT WOULD COST
ROUGHLY THE SAME
\$8,384,440 DOLLARS.**

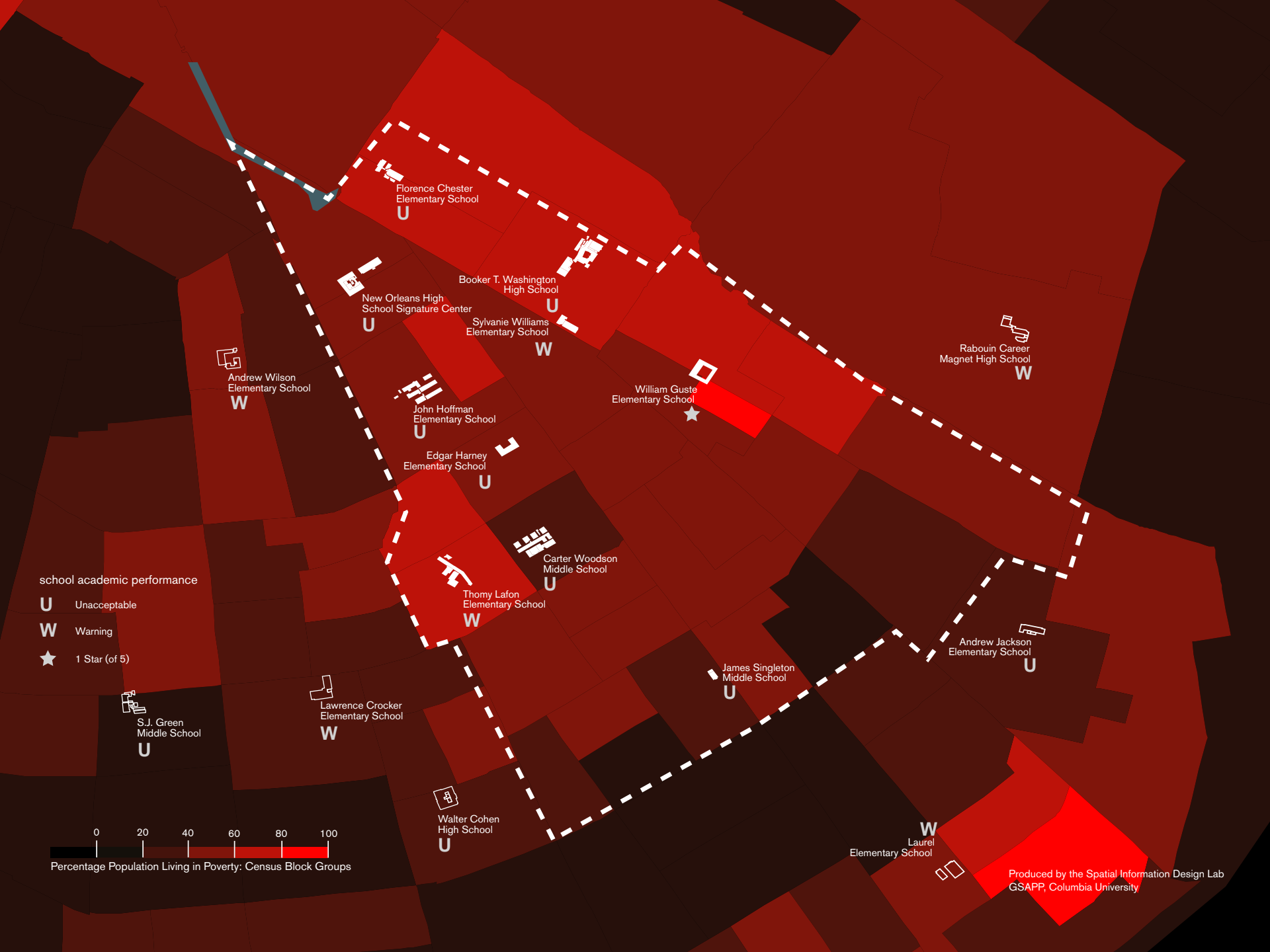
**THIS WOULD BE CALLED
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT.**

IDEA: CONNECTING
SCHOOLS TO LOCAL
INSTITUTIONS CAN **BUILD**
PERSONAL AND
PHYSICAL NETWORKS TO
CREATE MORE ROBUST
COMMUNITIES.

**IN 2003 25% OF THE
PEOPLE ADMITTED TO
PRISON WERE BETWEEN
THE AGES OF 16-24.**

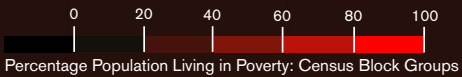
**IN 2003 46% OF CENTRAL
CITY RESIDENTS HAD
HIGH SCHOOL
DIPLOMAS.**

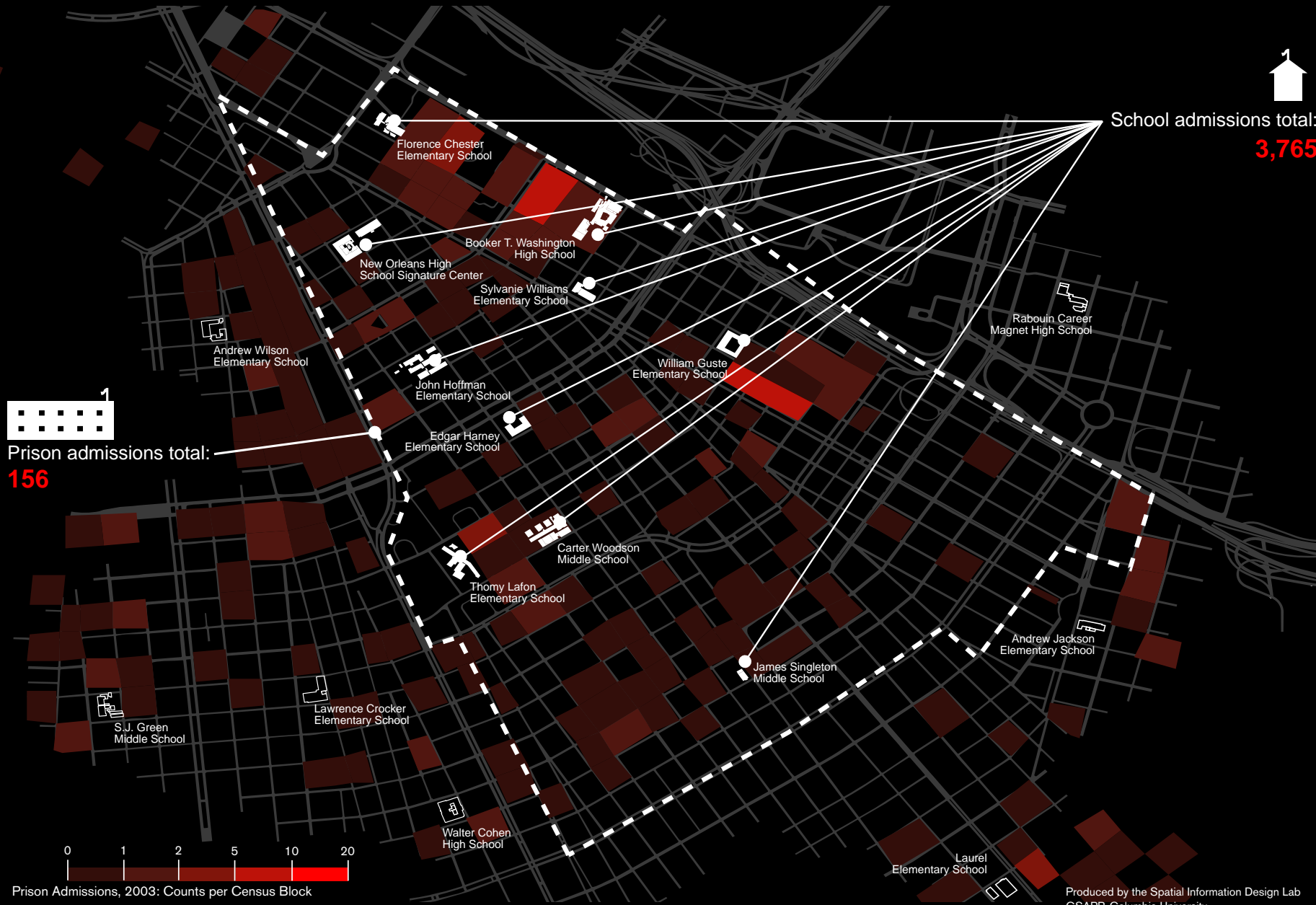
**ALL BUT ONE SCHOOL
WAS RATED
UNACCEPTABLE.**



school academic performance

- U** Unacceptable
- W** Warning
- ★** 1 Star (of 5)







School expenditure total (2003):

\$27,469,440

Cost per student per year:

\$7,300



Prison expenditure total (2003):

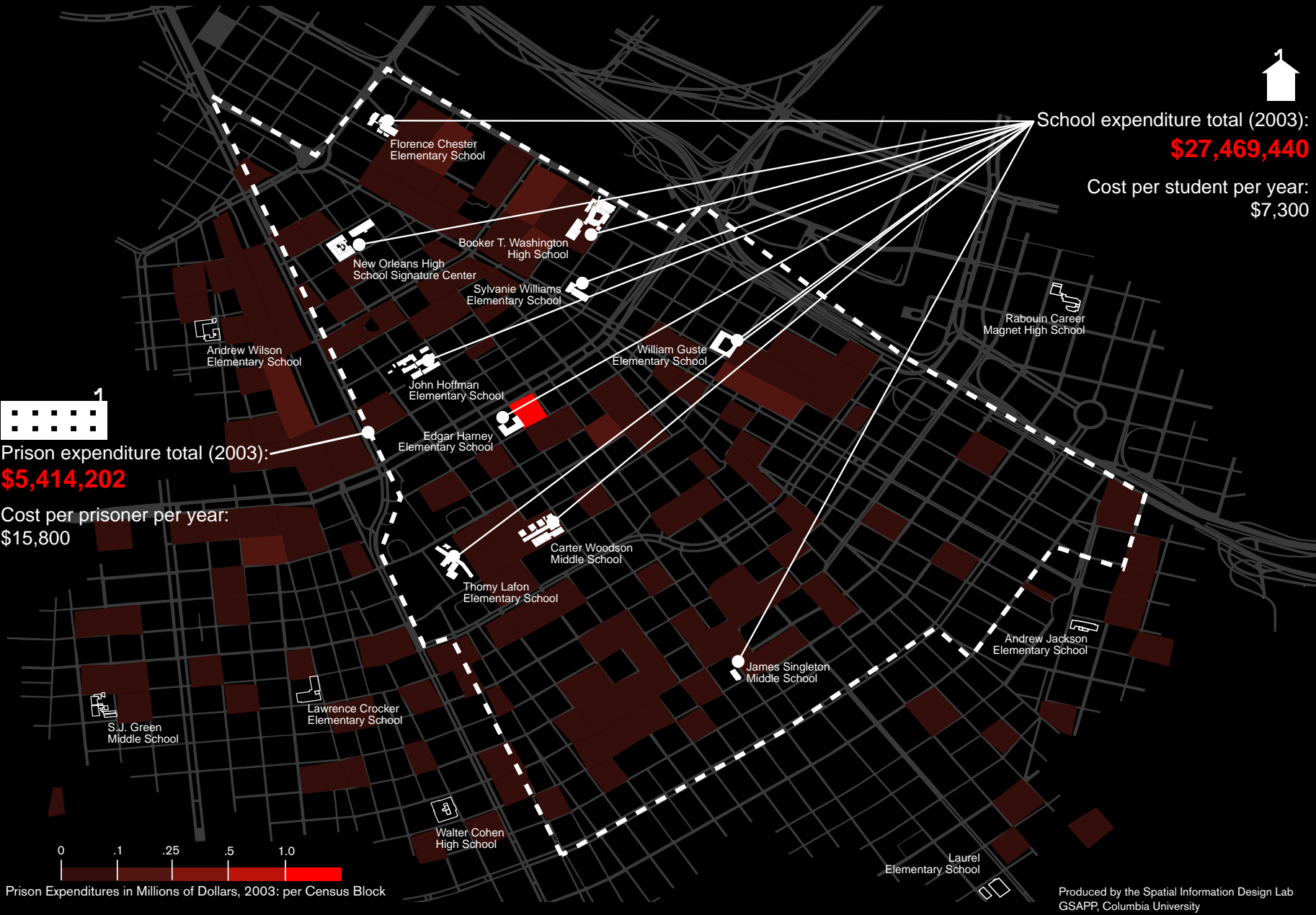
\$5,414,202

Cost per prisoner per year:

\$15,800



Prison Expenditures in Millions of Dollars, 2003: per Census Block



**IN 2003 PRISON
ADMISSIONS WERE 4% OF
SCHOOL ADMISSIONS.**

**PRISON EXPENDITURES
WERE 25% OF SCHOOL
EXPENDITURES.**

**SINCE KATRINA,
ONLY 3 OUT OF 11
SCHOOLS IN CENTRAL
CITY HAVE BEEN
REOPENED, WHILE 57%
OF ITS POPULATION HAS
RETURNED.**



Produced by the Spatial Information Design Lab
GSAPP, Columbia University

PROPOSAL:
REOPEN AND
TRANSFORM SCHOOLS

EXTEND LEARNING
BEYOND THE SCHOOLS.

SPONSOR

**INSTITUTIONAL LINKS
BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSETS.**

**CREATE NEW PUBLIC
SPACES TO CONNECT
SCHOOLS WITH
NEIGHBORHOODS AND
BUILD COMMUNITY.**



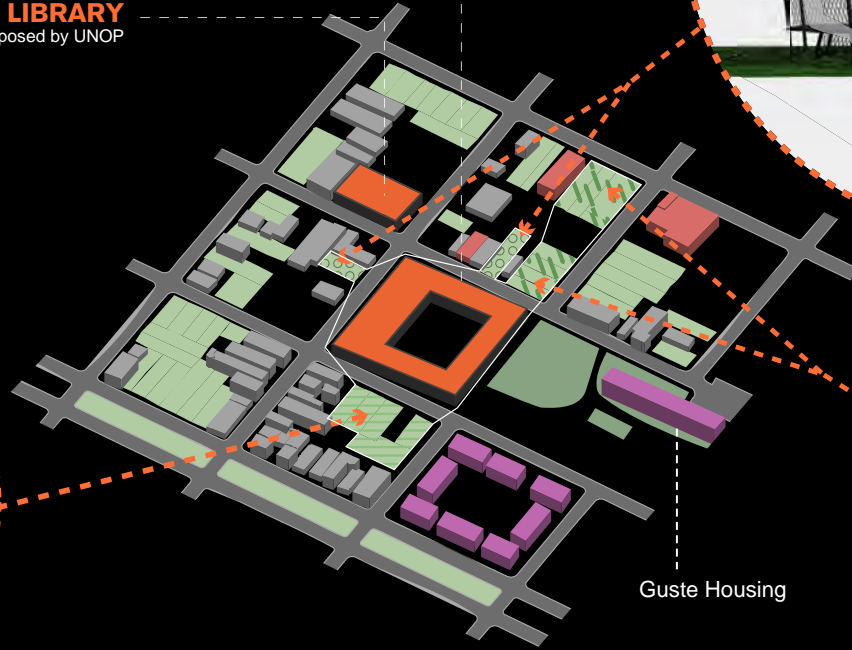
- educational
 - religious
 - public housing
 - parks and gardens
- existing
 proposed

KIPP CENTRAL CITY ACADEMY

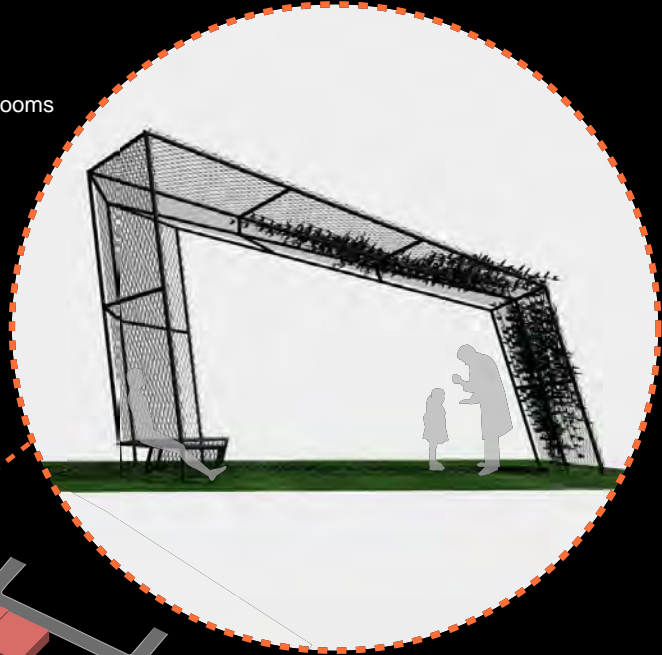
(Knowledge is Power Program)
 opening Fall 2007
 nationally, 80% of KIPP students
 attend college

PUBLIC LIBRARY

proposed by UNOP



outdoor classrooms



playground

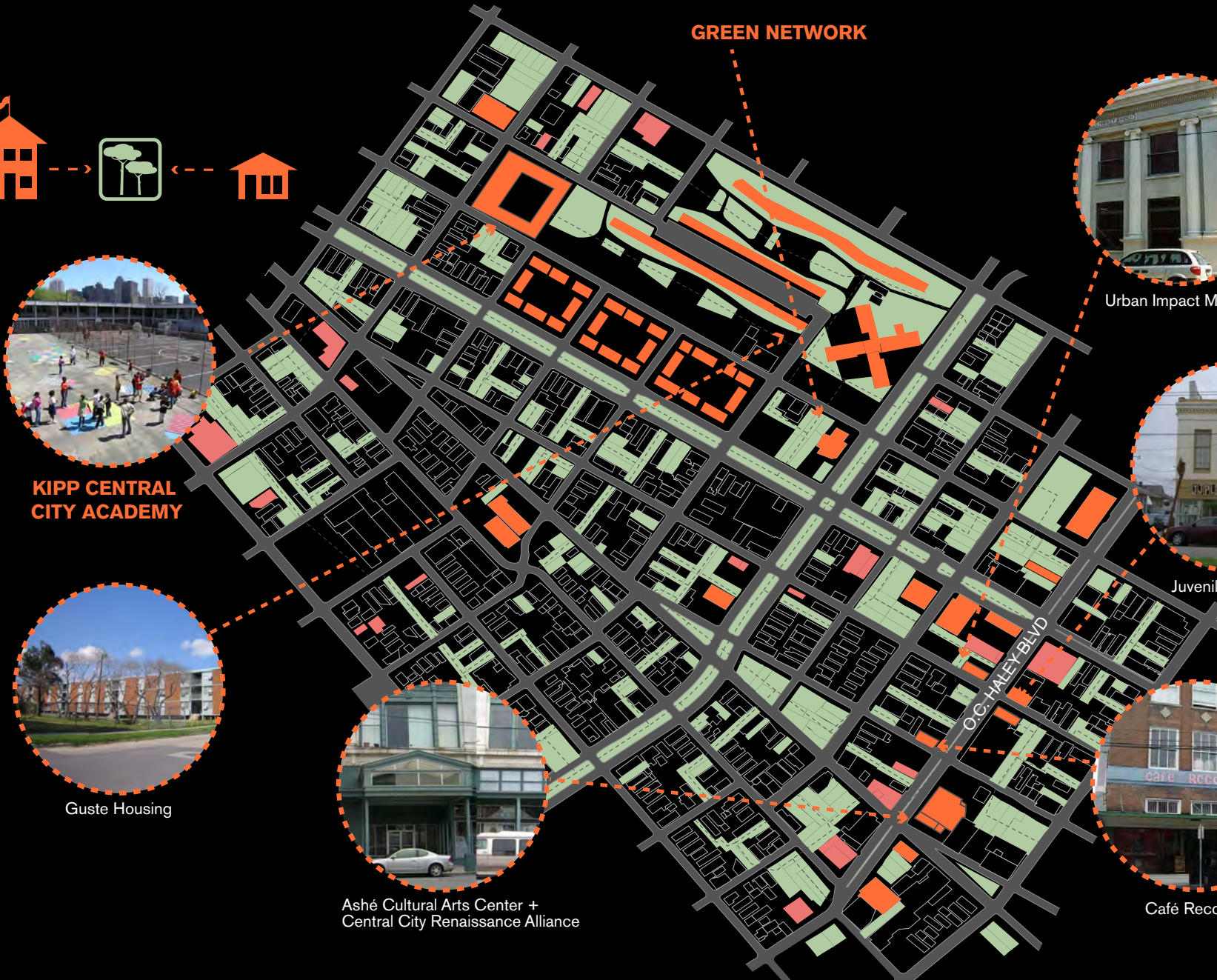
Guste Housing



schoolyard gardens developed with
PARKWAY PARTNERS



GREEN NETWORK



KIPP CENTRAL CITY ACADEMY



Guste Housing



Ashé Cultural Arts Center + Central City Renaissance Alliance



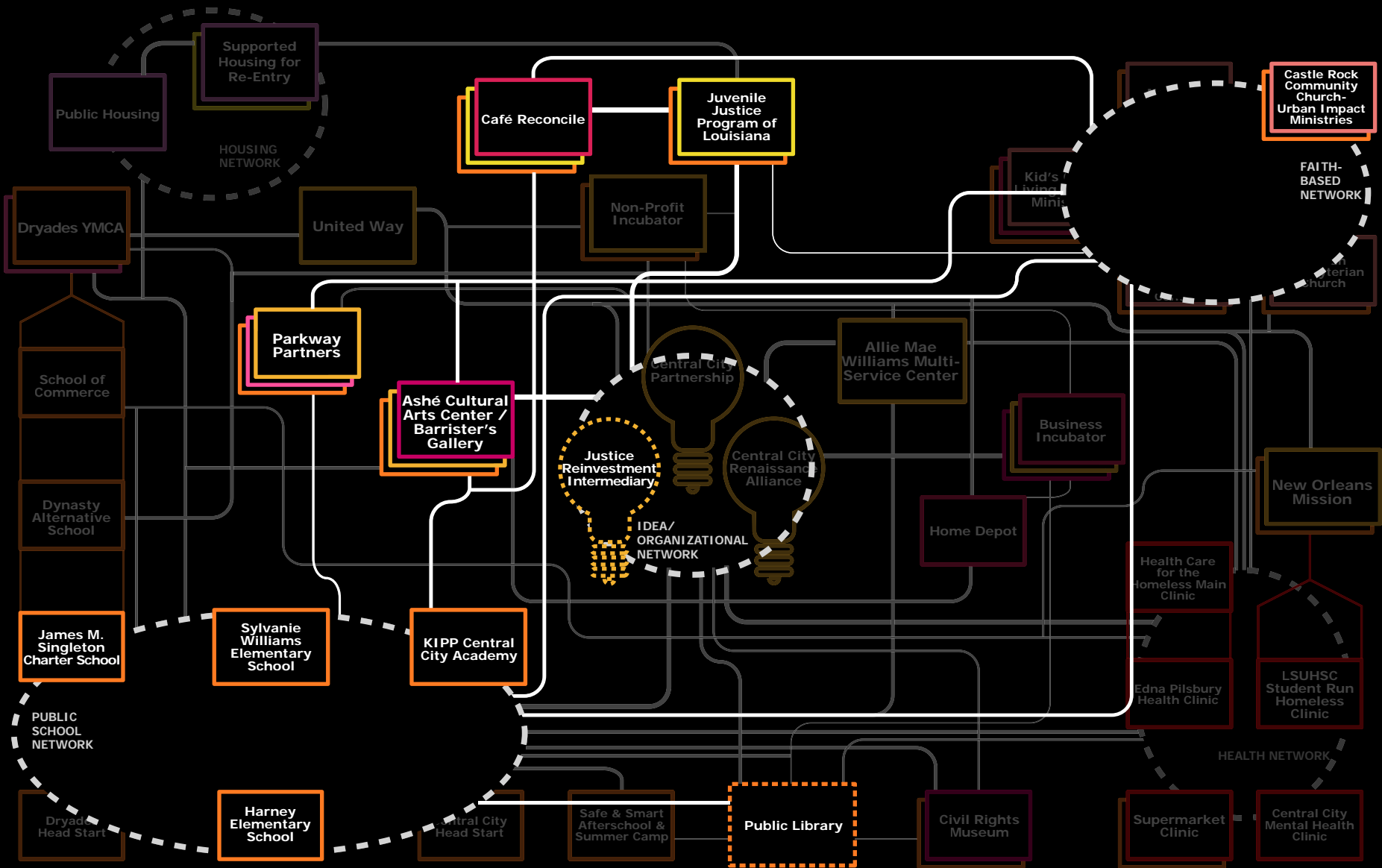
Urban Impact Ministries



Juvenile Justice Program of Louisiana



Café Reconcile



- | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| existing | proposed | cultural | commercial | criminal justice | health | — organization link |
| educational | recreational | religious | urban development | housing | | — stronger linkage |

DATA SOURCES:

Prison Admissions Data 2003 provided by: Justice Mapping Center and JFA Institute

Prison Admissions Data 2006 provided by: Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections

Crime Data 2005-2006 collected from Nola.com

Utilities Data 2006 as percentage of 2005 usage: UNOP

All other data from 2000 US Census, unless otherwise noted.

CREDITS:

This work was produced as part of a larger project:

Rebuilding Community: Linking Prisoner Reentry to Neighborhood Planning in Post-Katrina New Orleans.

Project Director: Laura Kurgan

Student Research Fellows: Candy Chang, Andrew Colopy, Leah Meisterlin, Derek Lindner, Julia Molloy

Research Assistant: Cressica Brazier

Selected Design Research: Steve Caputo, Cressica Brazier, Laura Lee, Annie Scheel.

With special thanks to Norris Henderson: Safe Streets, Strong Communities.

The project has been generously funded by the Open Society Institute.

This work builds upon a larger project:
Graphical Innovations in Justice Mapping

A collaboration between:

Spatial Information Design Lab,
The Justice Mapping Center,
and the JFA Institute.

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