

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464440303321
Titolo	Future U.S. workforce for geospatial intelligence / / Committee on the Future U.S. Workforce for Geospatial Intelligence, Board on Earth Sciences and Resources, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Higher Education and Workforce Policy and Global Affairs, National Research Council of the National Academies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington : , : National Academies Press, , [2013] ©2013
ISBN	0-309-26865-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (185 p.)
Disciplina	910.285
Soggetti	Geospatial data - Government policy - United States Geospatial data - Technological innovations Employees - Training of - Government policy - United States Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Core Areas of Geospatial Intelligence -- Emerging Areas of Geospatial Intelligence -- Availability of Experts -- Current and Anticipated Gaps in Expertise -- Current Training Programs -- Building Knowledge and Skills -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	We live in a changing world with multiple and evolving threats to national security, including terrorism, asymmetrical warfare (conflicts between agents with different military powers or tactics), and social unrest. Visually depicting and assessing these threats using imagery and other geographically-referenced information is the mission of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). As the nature of the threat evolves, so do the tools, knowledge, and skills needed to respond. The challenge for NGA is to maintain a workforce that can deal with evolving threats to national security, ongoing scientific and technological advances, and changing skills and expectations of workers. Future U.S. Workforce for Geospatial Intelligence assesses the supply of expertise in 10 geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) fields,

including 5 traditional areas (geodesy and geophysics, photogrammetry, remote sensing, cartographic science, and geographic information systems and geospatial analysis) and 5 emerging areas that could improve geospatial intelligence (GEOINT fusion, crowdsourcing, human geography, visual analytics, and forecasting). The report also identifies gaps in expertise relative to NGA's needs and suggests ways to ensure an adequate supply of geospatial intelligence expertise over the next 20 years.
