# **DoD** 1033

### **Purpose**

The 1033 program was originally created in 1990 with the purpose of combating illegal drug activities using material not needed by the Department of Defense. Later, this was expanded to include efforts to combat terrorism as well.

## Conjecture

Based on our initial study of the data and external sources such as NPR, our conjecture was that through our analysis of this data we would find the 1033 program to have failed its purpose.

#### **Data Sources**

DoD 1033 Transactions, 2006-2014

FBI Crime: Reported Arrests, 2010

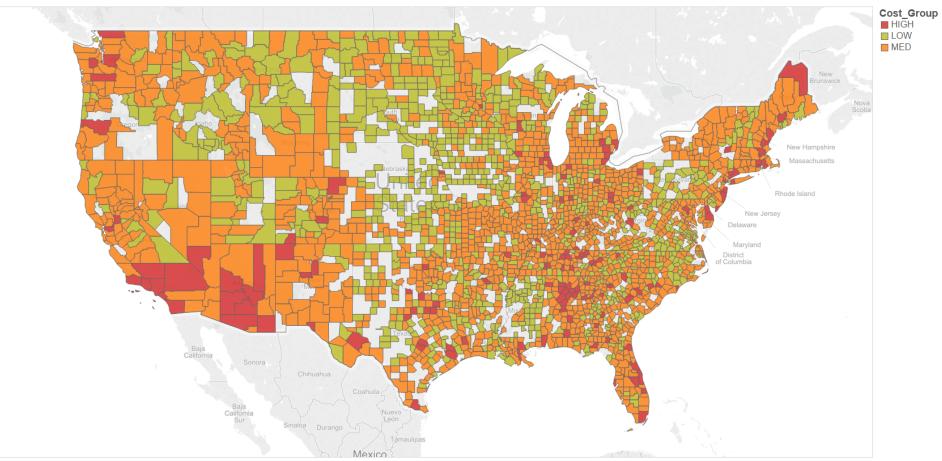
Census, 2010

Cato: Botched Raids Collection, 1989-2012

#### **1033 Data Transformation**

In order to do our predictive queries, we created a field to represent counties with high, medium or low amounts of 1033 program allocations.

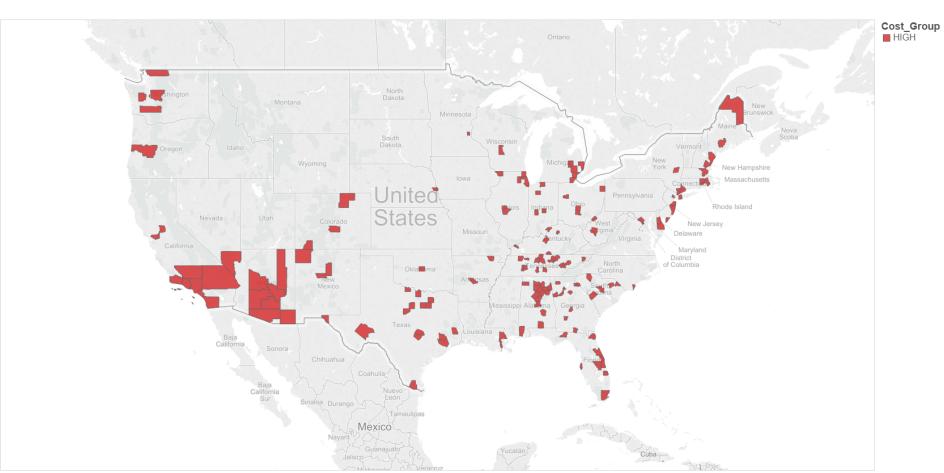
High > \$250,000 \$250,000 >= Medium > \$10,000 \$10,000 >= Low



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Cost\_Group. Details are shown for County (Fips) and State (Fips).

# **Analysis of Combating Terrorism**

One of the purposes the 1033 program is said to have adopted was to combat terrorism. Our method of analyzing whether it achieved this purpose was to take a look at places where terrorist attacks were more likely, such as coastal and border counties, and see if they received a greater amount from the 1033



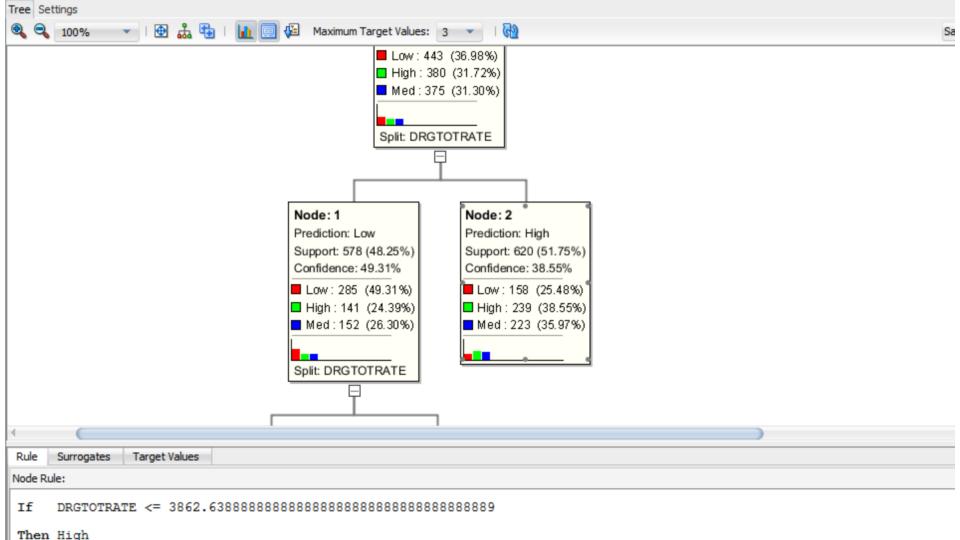
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Cost\_Group. Details are shown for County (Fips) and State (Fips). The data is filtered on Fips, which has multiple members selected.

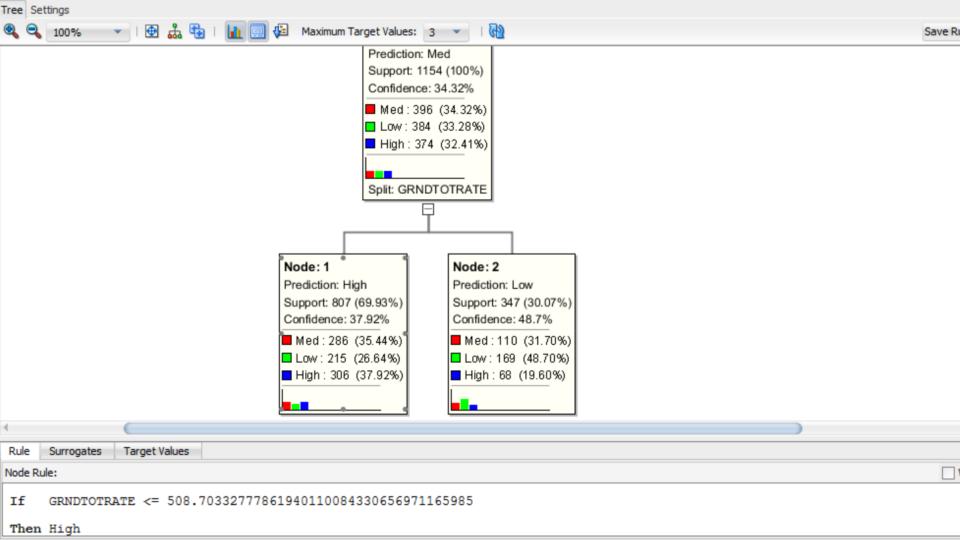
# **Analysis of Combating Drug Crime**

The original purpose of the 1033 program was to distribute equipment in a way that would help fight drug crime. So our method of analyzing whether they achieved this was to use predictive queries on drug crime, crime overall, and population. We figured higher drug crime, higher crime, or higher population would warrant a larger amount from the 1033 program.

#### **Predictive Query on Crime Rates**

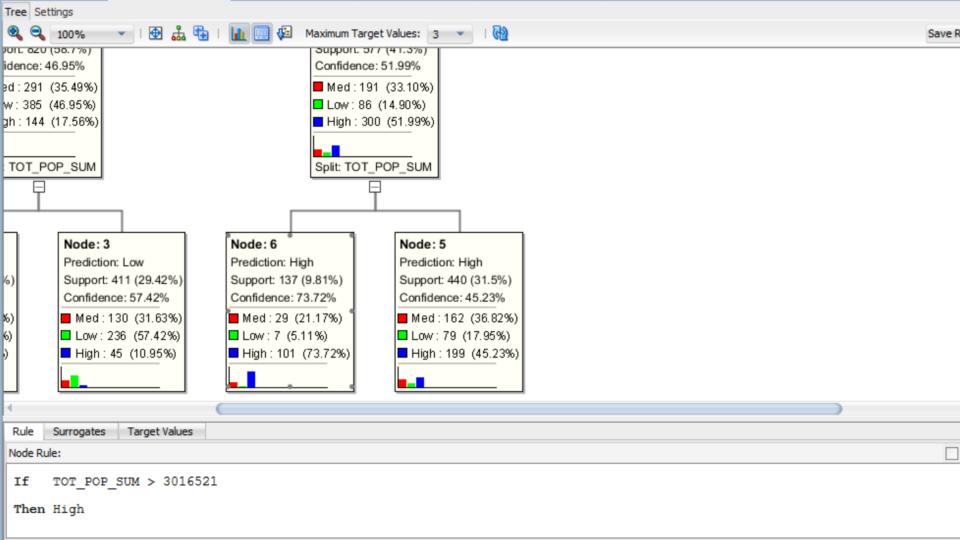
- We ran predictive queries on how drug crime and overall crime rates affected the amount a county received from the 1033 program.
- Our results showed that there is a 38% confidence that higher drug crime rate indicated higher 1033 allocation, and only 37% confidence that higher crime rate indicated higher 1033 allocation.

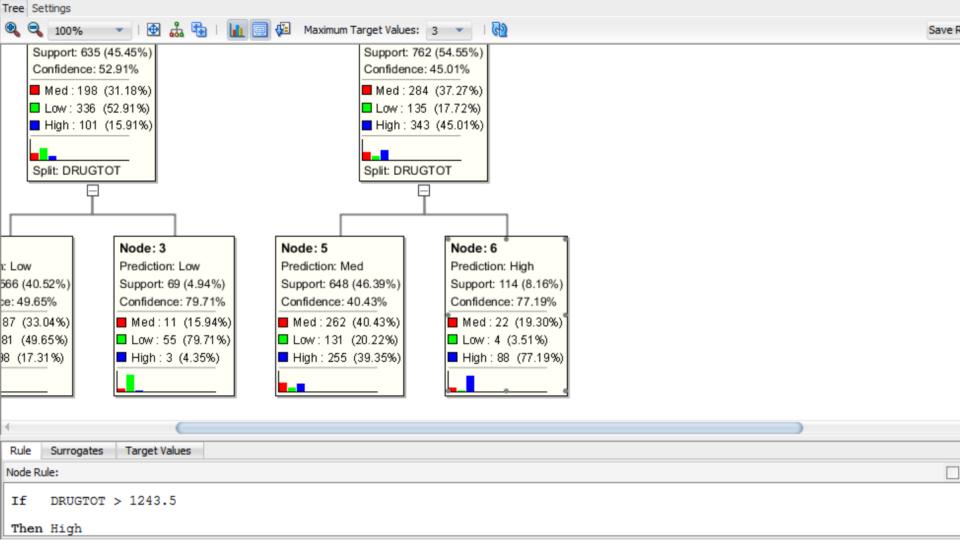




# Predictive Query on population and drug crime totals

- We also ran predictive queries on drug crime totals and population to see how these affected the 1033 program allocation.
- Our results showed that for population there is a 74% confidence that if a county has over 3 million people, it was allocated a higher amount of 1033 equipment.
- Our results also showed that drug crime totals told a different story than drug crime rates, giving a 77% confidence that a county with over 1243 drug crimes received a higher amount of 1033 equipment.



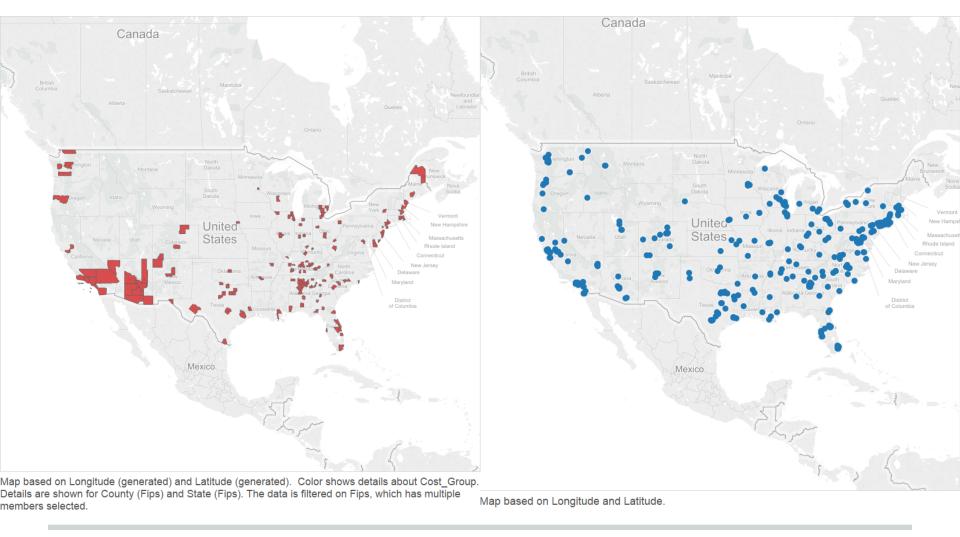


#### Conclusions

Based on our analysis of the data, we found that the 1033 program was not necessarily allocated according to its original purpose. Though crime rate and border/coastal towns didn't necessarily indicate more equipment, there seems to be a trend that the higher populated areas and areas with a higher total amount of drug crime received a greater amount.

#### Other Observations

We were able to acquire data related to botched paramilitary raids from the Cato Institute. This would represent instances of wrongful and mistaken force compiled over the past 25 years by crawling news sources across the nation. For now, we mapped the results(right) side-by-side with the 1033 high-level allocation map(left).



### Where to go from here

- Exploring the consequences of giving military equipment to civilian institutions
- Exploring how much of this equipment is actually being used, and how much is sitting in warehouses
- Explore data by year
- Explore where the equipment went