

PROJECT REPORT

Impact of counter terrorism police activities

1. Abstract:

- The Israeli National Police carry out a wide variety of activities and have a broad array of functions in the fight against terrorism. This study seeks to describe those activities and functions and to assess their impact on terrorism and public security more generally, and possible unintended negative consequences on other policing functions or community/policing relationships.
- The study has three main components: a description of the ways in which the Israeli police prepare and organize the homeland security function; a prospective study of the Israeli response to specific terrorist incidents; and an assessment of how the Israeli police role in homeland security impacts on other aspects of policing (e.g. crime control, community policing).

2. Project Background

- The extensive involvement of the Israeli Police in countering terrorism has had significant effects on police performance as well as on public perceptions of the police in Israel.
- Analyses of clearance rates in Israeli communities suggest that terrorist threats have a significant impact upon police performance.
- Overall, as threat levels rise, clearance rates decline. However, the effect varies strongly by type of community.
- <http://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/American-law-enforcement-delegation-learn-anti-terror-tactics-from-Israeli-experts-415757>
- US is studying more and more about Israel. Goal is "to learn lessons from Israel in terms of tactics and strategies and the evolution of terrorism.
- In some regards, the Israel Police can serve as a model for law enforcement agencies in the United States and elsewhere, Friedman said.

3. Scope/Methodology

- Analysis of the relationship between terrorism threats and public attitudes toward and expectations from the police in Israel, using a large-scale community survey. US is learning more about Israel crisis every year.
- The questionnaire inquired about trust in the police;
- obligation to obey the law and/or the police;
- procedural justice; performance;
- deterrence; expectations from the police;
- Willingness to cooperate with the police.
- Analysis of the relationship between terrorism threat levels and police performance in Israeli communities, using official data on clearance rates.



4. Why do we are analyzing this topic??

- Fighting terrorist and receiving the cybersecurity defense budget is of crucial and Global importance in the United States.
- U.S. spends over \$16 billion annually on counter-terrorism.
- An analysis of public attitudes toward the Israeli National Police over-time suggests that during high-threat years, civilian support and general positive attitudes toward the police increased.
- However, as the threat declined, public attitudes return to previous and even lower levels.
- This trend suggests that extensive police involvement in homeland security has both short and long-term effects on public attitudes.
- Policing terrorism elicits positive evaluations, particularly concerning performance in this field and respect to the police when they engage in such activities.

5. Key Variables for data analysis

- Trust in the police.
- Policing terrorism and its consequences.
- Public opinion of the police.
- Police as deterrence to crime.
- Cooperation with the police.
- Victimology and personal information.
- Personal experience with the police.

6. Our Analysis:

- We cleaned all the data and categorized those into various numerical values as 1,2,3,4 and 5 for the alphanumeric values.
- We have taken all the crucial questions posed in the antiterrorism activity as variables and performed MLR regression.
- We performed clustering for the data and developed 5 clusters.
- These values correspond to Highly Disagree, Unlikely, Strongly Disagree, Likely, Agree, Strongly Likely, Highly Likely etc.
- More probability of getting the value of strongly agree leads to many conclusions whether the civilians really trust, co-operate with the police or they are trusting the police only during the high threat timeframes and the public opinion for the police.

7. Correlation details:

Statistical Details of Trust in Police													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Mean	2.724237	Mean	2.400209	Mean	3.39186	Mean	2.974433	Mean	2.897991	Mean	2.765197	Mean	
Standard	0.016812	Standard	0.018524	Standard	0.016126	Standard	0.016011	Standard	0.015762	Standard	0.018444	Standard	
Median	3	Median	2	Median	4	Median	3	Median	3	Median	3	Median	
Mode	3	Mode	1	Mode	4	Mode	3	Mode	3	Mode	4	Mode	
Standard	1.040856	Standard	1.146848	Standard	0.998358	Standard	0.991284	Standard	0.975845	Standard	1.1419	Standard	
Sample V	1.083382	Sample V	1.315261	Sample V	0.996719	Sample V	0.982645	Sample V	0.952274	Sample V	1.303935	Sample V	
Kurtosis	-1.01625	Kurtosis	-1.41455	Kurtosis	0.736989	Kurtosis	-0.61268	Kurtosis	-0.7022	Kurtosis	-1.26798	Kurtosis	
Skewness	-0.38114	Skewness	0.11754	Skewness	-1.4601	Skewness	-0.6629	Skewness	-0.54008	Skewness	-0.39677	Skewness	
Range	3	Range	3	Range	3	Range	3	Range	3	Range	3	Range	
Minimum	1	Minimum	1	Minimum	1	Minimum	1	Minimum	1	Minimum	1	Minimum	
Maximum	4	Maximum	4	Maximum	4	Maximum	4	Maximum	4	Maximum	4	Maximum	
Sum	10442	Sum	9200	Sum	13001	Sum	11401	Sum	11108	Sum	10599	Sum	
Count	3833	Count	3833	Count	3833	Count	3833	Count	3833	Count	3833	Count	
Correlation Details													
	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15					
Q8	1												
Q9	0.450131	1											
Q10	0.357406	0.289888	1										
Q11	-0.10598	-0.10852	-0.03866	1									
Q12	-0.14435	-0.13886	-0.08646	0.410053	1								
Q13	0.622415	0.461545	0.435766	-0.1019	-0.13508	1							
Q14	0.026625	-0.05429	0.055133	0.106197	0.151465	0.05188	1						
Q15	0.311555	0.140255	0.177147	0.010507	0.054773	0.327423	0.078715	1					

8. R Scripts:

- predict(Q8_lm)
- confint(Q8_lm)
- Q8.res = resid(Q8_lm)
- plot(Q8_lm)
- predict(Q8_lm, level = 0.95)
- Q8_stdres=rstandard(Q8_lm)

- qqnorm(Q8_stdres,ylab = "Standardized Residuals", xlab = "Normal Scores", main = "standard residuals").
- qqline(Q8_stdres).
- Similarly executed regression script for other components.

9. K-Means clustering snippet:

```

6
7
8
9 Status_Result_Data$City <- NULL
10
11 kmeans.City_Status_Result <- kmeans(City_Status_Result_Data,5))
12
13 Status_Result2 <- City_Status_Result
14
15 City_Status_Result2)
16
17 City_Status_Result2$City,kmeans.City_Status_Result$cluster)
18
19 City_Status_Result2[c("Trust.in.the.Police","Cooperation.with.the.Police")],col=kmeans.City_Status_Result$cluster)
20 <

```

19:120 (Top Level) ↕ R Script ↕

Console ~/ ↕

```

[1] "cluster"      "centers"      "totss"        "withinss"     "tot.withinss"
[6] "betweenss"    "size"         "iter"         "ifault"
· City_Status_Result2 <- City_Status_Result
· table(City_Status_Result2$City,kmeans.City_Status_Result$cluster)

```

	1	2	3	4	5
Afola	100	68	129	93	50
Ashkelon	111	70	121	73	48
Beer sheva	126	77	111	59	49
Matan	0	0	0	0	1
Natanya	122	86	98	52	63
Rosh haain	116	67	127	87	28
Shderot	106	58	142	79	38
Yarkon	108	105	91	45	70
Zion	119	85	111	51	56
Zvolon	118	89	118	57	54

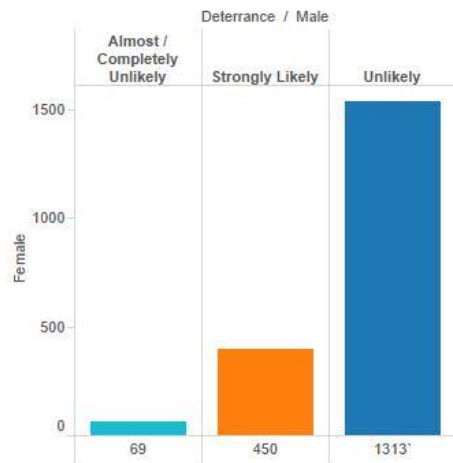
```

· plot(City_Status_Result2[c("Trust.in.the.Police","Cooperation.with.the.Police")],col=kmeans.City_Status_Result$cluster)

```

10. Tableau Dashboard: Global filters are male and female, married, single are applied here:

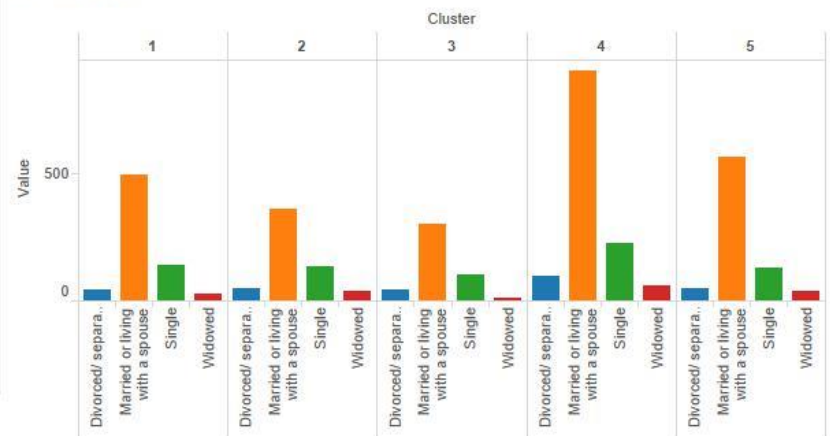
Deterrance Sheet



Measure Names

Divorced Married Single Widowed

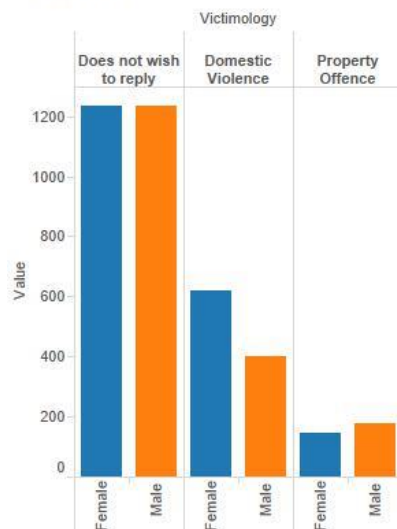
Deterrance



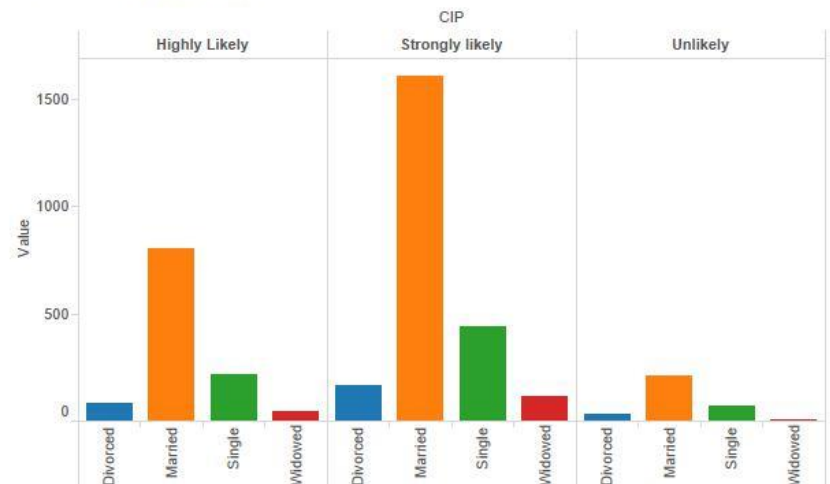
Measure Names

Fe... Ma...

Victimology

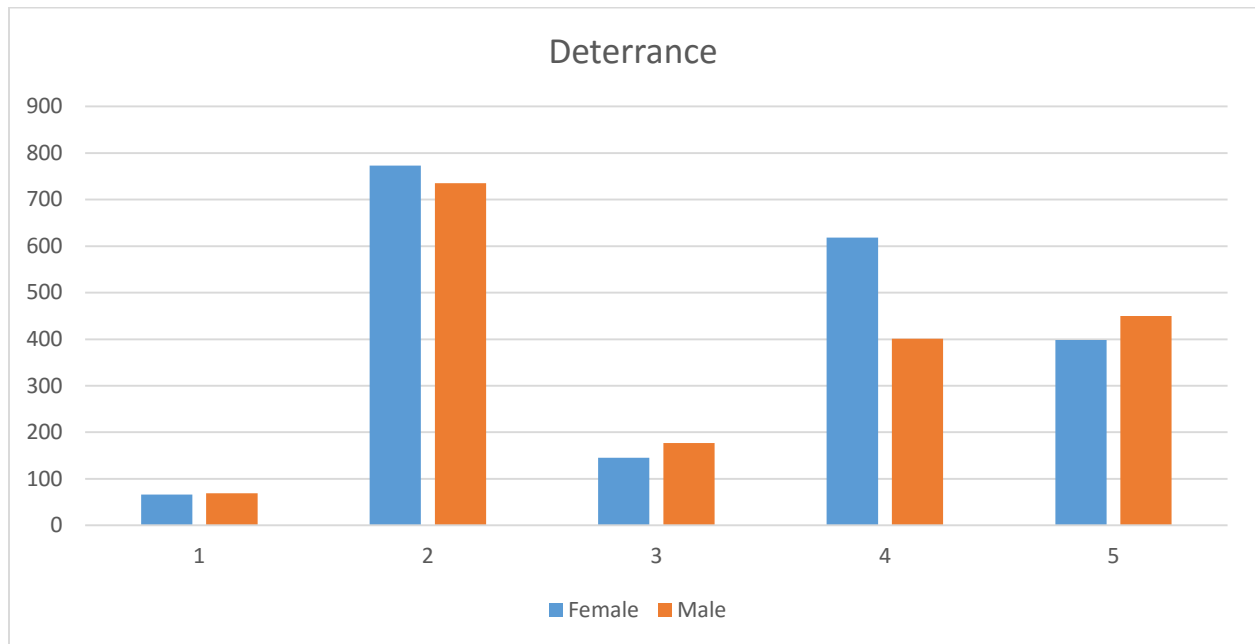


Co-operation with police



11.Excel Charts and plots:

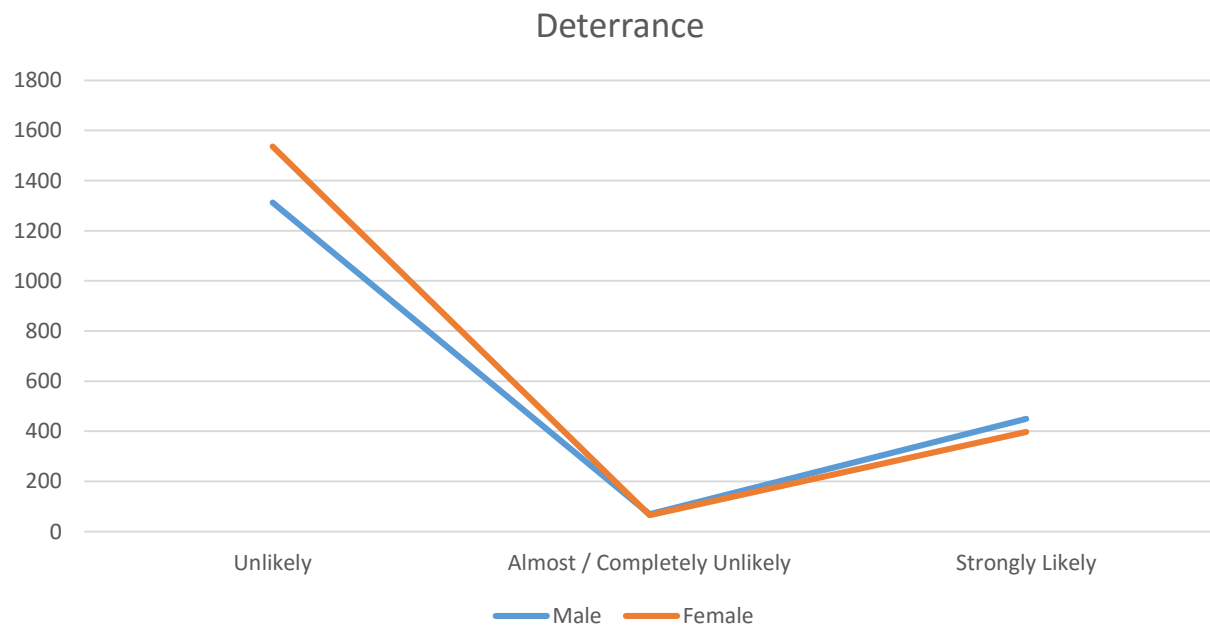
a) Police as a Deterrence to crime



This suggests that the cluster 2 is highest in deterrence.

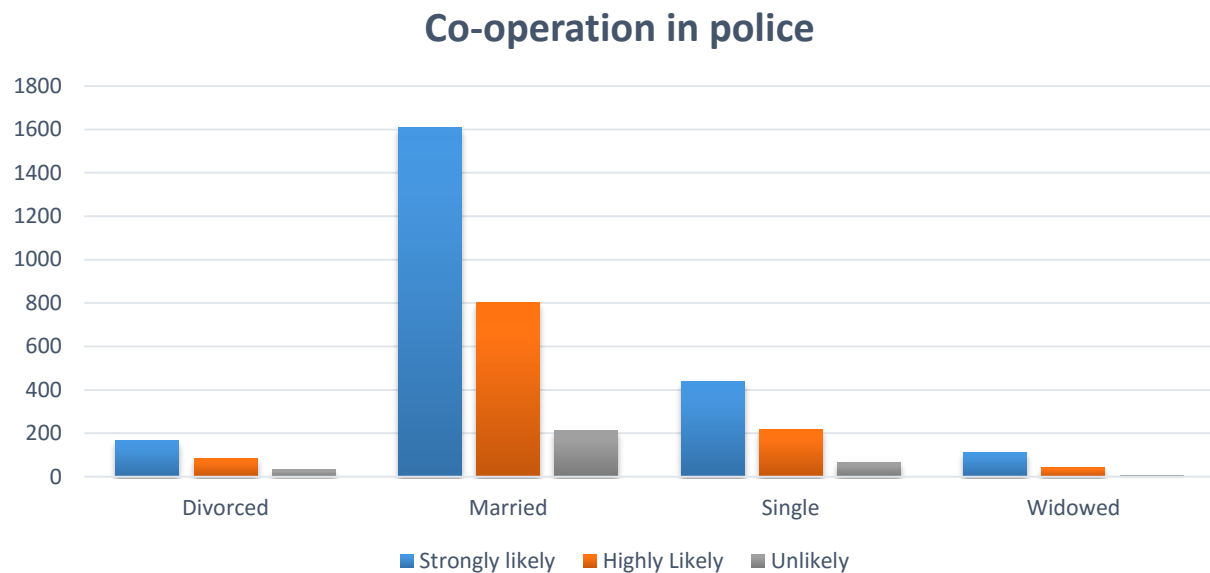
b) Deterrence plot.

The plot indicates that males are more favoring deterrence than females.



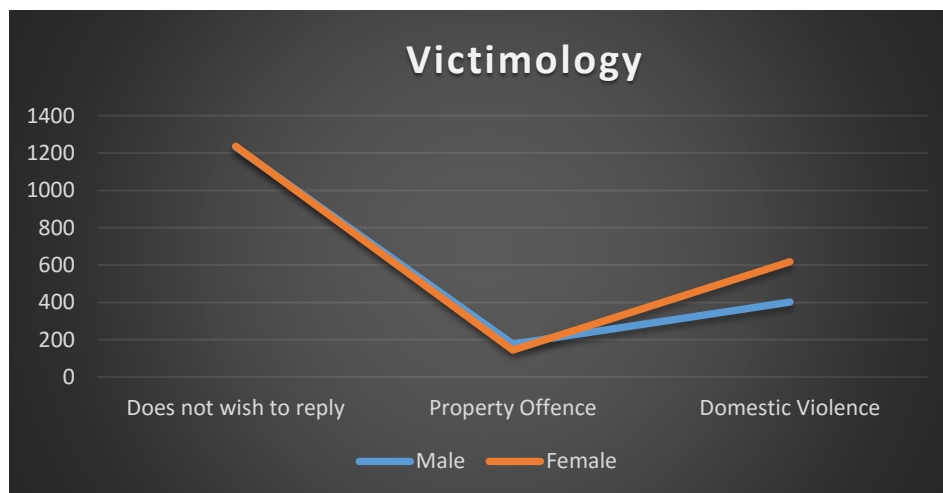
c) Co-operation with police:

Married people are more favoring police activities because they have their financial properties at stake as compared to single male or female.

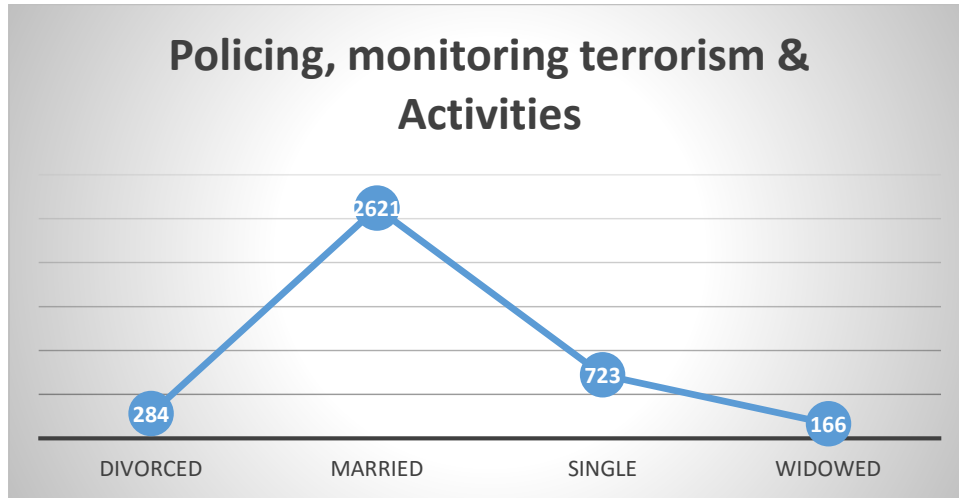


d) Victimology:

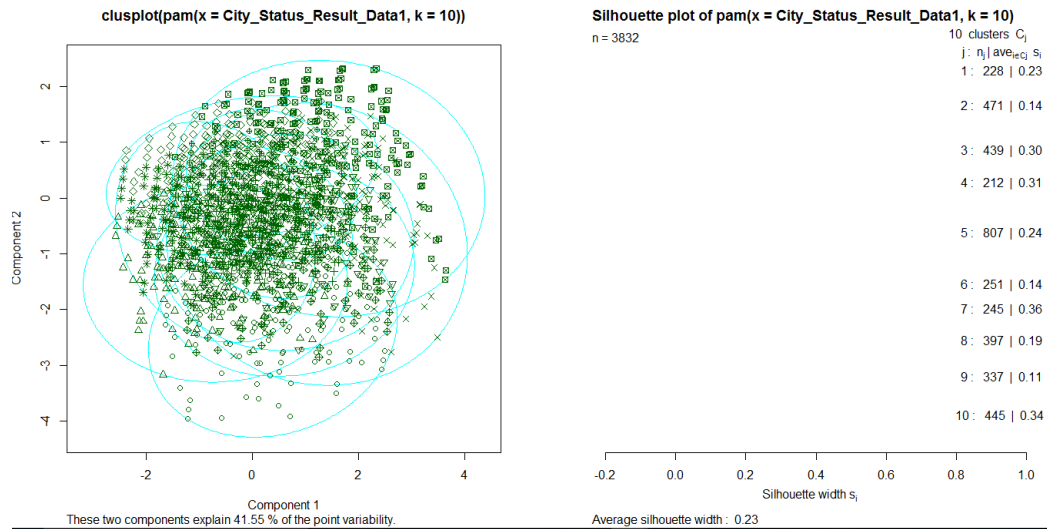
females are more favoring victimology as they are more concerned than males.



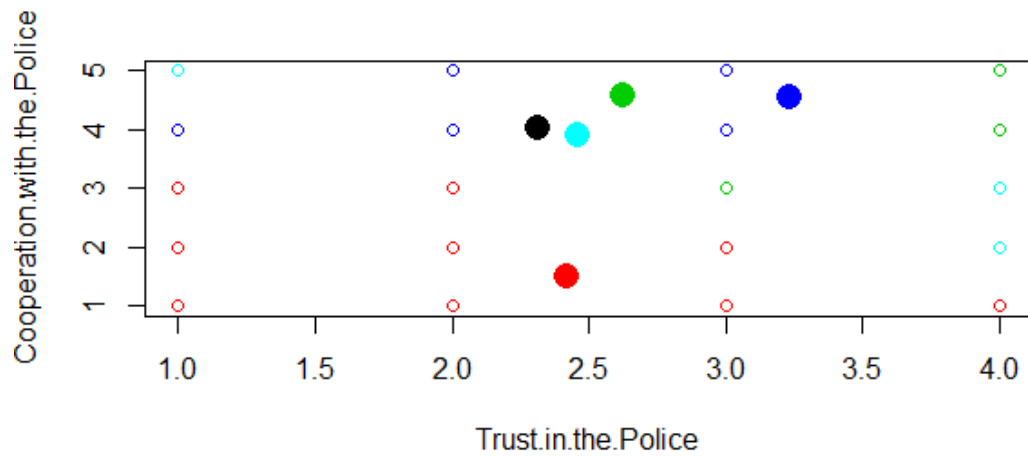
e) Policing, monitoring terrorism activities



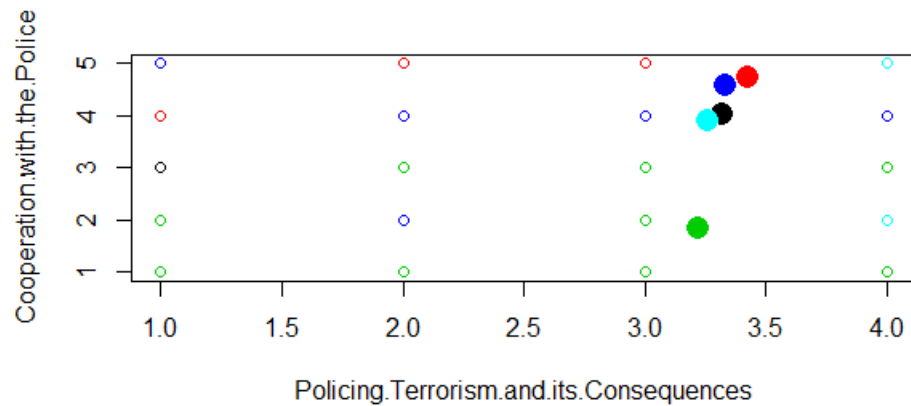
f) PAM Clustering:



g) Deterrence and co-operation with police:



h) Co-operation with police and policing:
The clusters lie in between values 3 to 3.5.



Conclusion:

- From the analysis we can conclude that in many developing countries like Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Israel the police's counter terrorism activities influence the civilians .
- Police's anti-terror activities often involve punishments, violence, injuries to civilians and also hatred among the civilians.
- And so the civilians have mixed opinions among the Israel police.
- Looking into all the factors, our prediction of police deterrence is 95% accurate as compared with the facts.
- Also our model is 76% accurate if you compare the co-operation with police.
- Married people are more favoring the police because they are more concerned about their wealth and children.

12. References:

<https://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/police-responses-terrorism-lessons-israeli-experience>

<http://www.brookings.edu/fp/saban/analysis/byman20060324.pdf>