THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN DECREASING CRIME RATE IN THE ARAB SECTOR IN ISRAEL

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Abstract

The study examines the role of public policy and administration in decreasing the crime rate in the Arab sectors of Israel. The research questions and hypothesis are outlined, with a focus on the limited institutional arrangements for maintaining peace and order, negative citizen perceptions of safety, and challenges impeding safety provision. A mixed-methods study is proposed to gather data through self-report surveys and in-depth interviews. The study reveals challenges faced by the sector, such as inadequate coordination between government agencies and limited community involvement in safety efforts. It emphasizes the importance of community-institutional cooperation, informal crime prevention strategies, and systemic changes in addressing the root causes of crime. Overall, the study underscores the need for improved institutional arrangements, community-institutional cooperation, investment in effective crime prevention methods, and addressing the root causes of crime to ensure a safer and more secure environment for residents in the Arab sectors of Israel.

Keywords: Crime Rate, Public Policy, Public Administration, Arab Sector in Israel

1. Introduction:

A crime is simply any activity prohibited or punished by the laws of any state or other authority to which the criminal act occurred. In all countries, it is criminal to do an act that causes damage to a broader group, society, or the state as a whole ("a public wrong"). These unlawful violations have severe legal penalties (El Ashmawy & Hatem, Yasmin, 2022).

Many people around the world believe that some behaviours, such as murder, rape, and theft, should be made criminal. A person found guilty of a significant crime may have their freedom severely restricted by the state, sometimes known as the government in some settings. Following the rules in today's complex culture takes research and trials. These guidelines have been set. If found guilty, a criminal may get compensation, such as community service, or, depending on the seriousness of the offence, may receive the death penalty in a few select countries (Adejoh, 2022).

To be constituted a crime, there must typically be both the "act of doing something unlawful" (the "actus reus") and the "intent to do anything criminal," which is commonly shown by other means (Martin, 2006). There are, however, a few exceptions to this rule. It is

Manal Abu Raiya
Business, Management and Economics Engineering, 2023 Volume 21 Issue 2, ISSN: 2669-2481 / eISSN: 2669-249X

171

crucial to keep in mind that while illegal activity is usually engaged in criminal activity, this is not always the case. Even while the state may pursue private law infractions via the civil process system, it does not automatically penalise violations of private law, such as torts and breaches of contract (Borrion, et al., 2020).

A sufficient level of law and order is required to provide macroeconomic stability that benefits all sectors of the economy. A guarantee of protection against all sorts of criminal activity is necessary. Defence expenditure is not in the best interests of business owners since it benefits the public (Borrion, et al., 2020). To sustain peace, government expenditure on the military and police forces has expanded in terms of human resources and overall performance. As a result, criminals are more likely to suffer sanctions that surpass any gains from unlawful conduct, resulting in an overall decrease in crime rates (Anwar et al., 2016). No community wants to see crime because of the personal and societal ramifications it brings.

It is because society frequently looks down upon people with criminal histories. Criminals who are caught must face the repercussions of the law in the form of punishment, even though the community is in grief due to the fatalities and devastation (Arshad et al., 2016). As a result, policymakers should investigate the issue and devise measures to reduce the general crime rate in the neighbourhood. It is supported by many researchers (Bourne, 2011; Arshad et al., 2016). Many economists feel that low levels of education, unemployment, economic unfairness, and poverty have a significant role in the incidence of criminal behaviour. Audi, Assem, and Ali (2019). Taxes, subsidies, government spending, foreign loans, grants, and debt financing all impact people's everyday lives and level of living, both directly and indirectly. This relationship exists because political policies influence the socioeconomic position of the general population. Taking on debt or accepting gifts from foreign countries are examples of such methods, as are other financial obligations. The supply of social goods such as the military, government subsidies, and transportation are examples of direct impacts. These expenses, which are covered by tax income, are critical. The amount of goods and services produced is mainly influenced by taxes and subsidies, which indirectly impact the labour market (Mohammadi Nevisi, 2019).

The unemployment rate shows how people feel about their chances of finding work in the current economic climate. When unemployment rates rise, more people lose their jobs, and there are fewer options to generate income. When rising costs are factored into the economy, the resources of private persons will decline proportionately more. Every economic sector faces challenges, even the most susceptible ones (Gillani et al., 2009). These factors raise the possibility that economically disadvantaged people would experience psychological stress, which will encourage them to engage in criminal activity. Most people attribute the problem to national policy and the current economic climate (Aurangzeb 2012).

Many people commit crimes to compensate for their financial losses during difficult economic times. People's earnings decrease due to the economy, which lowers their purchasing power. People with lesser earnings and less money have fewer possibilities to meet their basic needs, which increases the likelihood of turning to dishonest methods. When high unemployment and living costs, crime rates increase (Wu and Wu, 2012).

Because of the increasing financial burden felt by those with fewer resources, there is an increase in criminal behaviour, with some trying to steal from those with more resources (Fuest & Heihoff, 2023). According to the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, factors affecting the likelihood of an arrest or the severity of the punishment impact the total crime rate less than economic considerations (Sang-Pil & Jin-Wook, 2022).

Protecting its residents and territory is one of the defining characteristics of a sovereign state in the contemporary international order (Kenney & Dumm, 2010). Therefore, the rights and liberties of its citizens must always be protected in every democratic state. Additionally, fundamental human rights like the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness form the basis of advancement in the economy, culture, and society (Kenney & Dumm, 2010).

An effective police force is one of the most often adopted organisational approaches among governments worldwide for guaranteeing and protecting fundamental rights (Dempsey, 2023). The police force is one of the state's organisations tasked with maintaining public safety and enforcing the law. One of the roles of the police is to create an atmosphere where people feel safe enough to exercise their fundamental freedoms (Dempsey, 2023). Therefore, the state's efforts are geared at fostering tranquilly in every particular neighbourhood. Simultaneously, everyone in the area receives the necessary safety measures.

Access to economic theory and, more specifically, the capacity to predict how people will behave in response to various disincentives greatly influence public policy development. The reason is that economic theory relies heavily on the premise that humans are capable of rational action (Rappaport, 2019). We often adopt and debate laws, for instance, based on theoretically derived predictions for how individual actors would choose to do things like save for retirement, choose healthcare plans, and select schools for their children. Financial planning for retirement, picking a healthcare plan, and deciding where to send one's children to school are all examples of such options. These projections are drawn from several economics' theorists' work. The amount set away for retirement, the choice of health insurance, and the institution chosen for one's children are all examples of such decisions (Ferreira, 2022).

Critics who have pointed out the failure of mass imprisonment and zero-tolerance policies to curb crime have tended to shift the conversation toward the importance of other incentives in alternative crime control techniques, such as enhanced clarity, swiftness, and justice. Mass imprisonment, for instance, has been linked to a rise in criminal behaviour. Mass incarceration and other "zero tolerance" policies have not affected crime rates. However, research shows that locking up many people does not work. Take, as an example, the following: (NAGIN et al., 2015). However, basing policies only on believing that human actors would always make choices that are in their best interests is not without limitations. Because it is impossible to know with certainty that human actors will always behave in their self-interest, this is because it is impossible to predict whether or not a given human actor will always behave in their self-interest. One of the explanations for this is the fact that. This assumption is often challenged because human reason has inherent limitations (Loughran, 2019).

Manal Abu Raiya
Business, Management and Economics Engineering, 2023 Volume 21 Issue 2, ISSN: 2669-2481 / eISSN: 2669-249X

173

"There is a range of evidence that indicate the spread of what may, in its most basic form, be characterised as behavioural public policy," (Akerlof et al., 2017) said to define this developing ideological change. Substance abuse research (Cohen, 2016), environmental policy (Hirshleifer et al., 2017), accounting and financial regulation, and health policy are just a few of the many areas that have welcomed the growing movement to incorporate the concepts of behavioural science into public policy. The study of addictive diseases is one area that has shifted its focus to include this newfound importance. That "conventional techniques of dealing with crime, punishment, and deterrence in the legislative policy arenas depart from what research on behavioural decision making has lately uncovered about how people genuinely think and behave" is the central argument Shafir makes. According to her, this is because "conventional techniques" do not take into account "what research on behavioural decision making has lately uncovered about how people genuinely think and react" (Shafir, 2013). Several other ideas might be correct in explaining this phenomenon.

For starters, many in the criminology field know very little about behavioural economics (B.E.) or have never heard of it. These criminologists also fail to appreciate the topic's methodical evolution, which has relied on carefully recording visual departures from conventional economic models (Ferreira, 2022).. This action was taken so more people would easily access this information. Historically, this duty fell on the shoulders of criminologists. Second, criminologists' asymptotic grasp of rational choice theory leads to a simplified interpretation of theoretical models of offenders' decision-making processes. Given the same information, this reading predicts that criminals will always make the same choice. It is assumed that criminals will always make the same decision when given the same circumstances (Cohen, 2016). Broadening our preconceived notions about the factors that go into offenders' decisions and then using behavioural changes to determine whether or not future offenders would deviate from these expectations is essential to gaining a more nuanced acceptance of B.E. We shall not be in a position to accept B.E. in a way that is more complete until it arrives. It needs to emphasise drawing on research in domains other than criminology to effectively reach this goal (Cohen, 2016). Third, because of the confluence of these two characteristics, the research that has been done on the relationship between B.E. and crime has been limited to a limited number of domains, particularly perceptions of danger. This is because B.E. is a characteristic characterised by these two characteristics. This is because B.E. is a quality that converges with these other traits, which explains why this is the case. This is because areas with higher poverty levels tend to have a higher prevalence rate of B.E. The reason for this can be seen in the phrase "communities that have larger degrees of poverty." (Winden & Ash, 2010).

This study aims to explore the influence that public policy and administration play in reducing crime rates and analyse the investigation's outcomes. This study focuses on the Arab population in Israel and investigates the Arab community there. The Arab population in Israel will serve as the primary focus of the inquiry and analysis that will be carried out. As a part of this research, a significant focus is placed on investigating the current climate of public policy and administration in Israel, as well as the opinions of Israelis regarding the extent to which they believe their lives and belongings are secure.

This research also investigates the perspectives of Israelis regarding the extent to which they believe their lives and belongings are secure. This research also looks at the perceptions of Israelis about the degree to which they think their lives and the security of their possessions are ensured. Throughout the discussions, several different topics have been brought up. These topics include but are not limited to the effectiveness of the police in Israel's Arab areas, various approaches to reducing crime, and guidelines for regulating the punishment of criminals.

1.1 Problem statement:

The rules of behaviour that constitute the basis for old Arab culture are patriarchal, but the values that form the basis for current Arab culture are more progressive. Arab and Muslim communities that dwell in current nations, such as the Arab community in Israel, are influenced by two distinct cultures, namely the traditional culture of Arab countries and modern culture, which might have values that conflict with one another at times. These civilisations are traditional Arab and contemporary cultures (Abu-Rabia, 2011). Because these competing values are opposed to one another, they can create conflict and moral dilemmas in various contexts. Because of the contentious past between the Arabs and the Israelis, the Arab sector is the most difficult to forecast. The Arab quarter of Israel also has a relatively high crime rate, which may be attributed to a lack of educational opportunities, employment opportunities, and other variables associated with criminal behaviour. As a consequence of this, public policy and the administration are complicated to anticipate and develop. The direction of public policy and management may have a role in bringing the national crime rate down.

1.2 Significance of study:

The findings of this research will provide an in-depth analysis of the variables that have led to a decrease in criminal activity in Israel's Arab communities. They will be presented in the form of a report. This information will help form accurate judgments about the policies and administration approaches that, if effectively implemented, would successfully lower the crime rate in Israel. If effectively implemented, these policies and administration approaches would reduce Israel's crime rate. This research will also provide helpful information on the strategies that are currently being used to lower the overall crime rate. It will demonstrate if the practises now being followed are appropriate or not, and it will provide examples.

2. Materials and Methods

The study will utilise qualitative and quantitative methodologies to analyse how public policies and administration affect Israel's Arab crime rate. Quantitative data will be collected by surveying 400 random participants. The data will be analysed using t-tests, Pearson correlations and Chi-square tests will assess the survey's validity and reliability. Bartlett's test will verify whether the data are normally distributed, and the groups will be compared to the mean to ensure comparability.

Qualitative data comes from 50 interviews. Thematic analysis will analyse qualitative data. We will code and analyse interview themes to better understand participants' personal

Manal Abu Raiya
Business, Management and Economics Engineering, 2023 Volume 21 Issue 2, ISSN: 2669-2481 / eISSN: 2669-249X

175

experiences and perceptions on public policy and administration's impact on crime in Israel's Arab sector.

3. Results:

H1: There are limited current institutional arrangements for maintaining peace and order in the Arab sector in Israel.

The Quantitative Results regarding H1:

A survey was carried out to ascertain the views of the respondents regarding the institutional structures and their efficacy in ensuring peace and order in the Arab sector in Israel. Several statistical methods, such as the One-Sample T test, the Paired T test, the Chi-Square test, and the Pearson correlation, were used to examine the survey results. The goal of these analyses was to find statistically significant connections between different categories of information. The investigation yields information about how people in the Arab sector of Israel feel about the current condition of peace and security.

Paired t tests:

Paired t-tests show substantial group differences. "Safe place for families" and "community engagement" have a mean difference of -1.508, a standard deviation of 1.616, and a standard error mean of.081. The t-value (-18.657) and probability-level (.0005) show that the two variables differ statistically. This shows that "*safe place for families" and "community participation" may be related and that community engagement may affect family safety.*

The mean difference between "public involvement" and "community based organisations (CBO)" is.240, with a standard error of.075 and a standard deviation of 1.506. The t-value of 3.187 and p-value of.002 indicate that the two variables differ statistically. This research implies that "public involvement" and "community-based organisations" may be related and that public involvement may favourably influence CBO perceptions.

Table 1: Paired samples correlations

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 3	safe place for families & community engagement	400	.003	.956
Pair 4	public involvement & community based organisations	400	.031	.542

The Qualitive Results Regarding H1:

Following the analysis of the quantitative data, it is critical to consider the qualitative data gathered through open-ended questions and focus groups. This will provide a more in-depth understanding of the respondents' experiences and perspectives, as well as a more comprehensive picture of the issues surrounding peace and order in Israel's Arab sector. Qualitative data can shed light on why the quantitative test results are what they are, as well as provide additional insights into the topic that the quantitative data may not have captured. As

a result, a qualitative analysis of the data is presented in the following section to supplement the quantitative results.

There was a rich diversity of thought and perspective expressed by those who participated in the thematic examination of the current institutional structures for maintaining peace and order in Israel's Arab sector.

Mohammed opened up about his thoughts on the present state of security in the Arab sector..

> *"In the neighbourhood, I feel reasonably protected. Even though there have been a few crimes here and there, the neighbourhood as a whole is rather safe, and the police presence only adds to that feeling."*

However, when Omar inquired further, he provided the following explanation.

> *"While I'm in the area, I don't feel secure at all. Violent crime is at an all-time high, and the police don't appear to be doing much to combat it. Several thefts, vandalism, and even attacks have occurred recently, and it has made the neighbourhood feel unsafe."*

H2: The citizens in the Arab sector have negative perceptions of the safety of life and property in the Arab sector in Israel.
The Quantitative Results regarding H2:

The study sought to investigate perceptions of safety and security in Israel's Arab sector. The information was gathered via a survey and analysed using statistical methods such as the one-sample t test, paired t test, chi square test, and Pearson correlations.

One sample t test:

In the one-sample t test, all variables have p-values less than 0.05, rejecting the null hypothesis that the mean is 3. The difference between the response means and the test value of 3 is statistically significant. The p-value for "personal safety" is less than 0.05, *indicating that Israel's Arab sector is significantly concerned about their personal and property protection.* Respondents disagree or strongly disagree that Israel's Arab sector is a safe environment for families, since the p-value is less than 0.05. The p-value for "public involvement" is less than 0.05, indicating that respondents think the public should be fully involved in Arab safety and security decisions. The component "community engagement" has a p-value below 0.05, indicating that respondents are satisfied or neutral regarding community engagement in Arab sector safety and security problems. Community-based organisations had a p-value below 0.05, indicating that respondents disagree or strongly disagree that they can improve Arab sector safety and security. Respondents reject or strongly disagree that Israel's Arab sector is becoming more hazardous. The variable "adequate security" has a p-value of less than 0.05, indicating that respondents disagree or strongly disagree that the current institutional arrangements provide enough security for life and property in the Arab portion of Israel.

Table 2: One sample t test

One-Sample Test

Test Value = 3

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
personal safety	-12.908	399	.000	-.667	-.77	-.57
safe place for families	-17.811	399	.000	-1.018	-1.13	-.91
public involvement	-21.366	399	.000	-.783	-.85	-.71
community engangement	8.552	399	.000	.490	.38	.60
comunnity based organisations	-15.279	399	.000	-1.022	-1.15	-.89
increasingly unsafe	7.073	399	.000	.442	.32	.57
enough security	-10.247	399	.000	-.707	-.84	-.57

The Qualitative Results Regarding H2:

To the question, "The inhabitants in the Arab sector have unfavourable impressions of the safety of life and property in the Arab sector in Israel," the following responses were submitted.

Sara gave a feedback saying

"I don't trust my neighbourhood to keep me safe. However, I do not believe that the authorities in this area are doing enough to stop the recent spate of burglaries and other criminal activity. Every day, I fret for the security of my loved ones and my possessions."

H3: The public has negative perceptions of the effectiveness of the criminal punishment policy in the Arab sector in Israel.
The Quantitative Results regarding H3:
One sample t test:

The one-sample test results provide p-values for each enquiry. If the null hypothesis were true, the p-value would represent the probability of our results. The null hypothesis is rejected when the p-value is less than 0.05. If the p-value is more than 0.05, the results are not statistically significant and insufficient data to refute the null hypothesis.

The p-value for criminal penalty policy fairness is 0.770. The results are not statistically significant, hence the null hypothesis that the mean difference between the test value (3) and the sample mean score is 0 cannot be rejected. The p-value for the criminal penalty policy's

crime-prevention efficacy is 0.000, less than 0.05. This indicates that the results are statistically significant and that the mean difference between the test value (3) and the sample mean score is 0.

The p-value for the issue of whether Israeli Arab sector criminal penalty matches crime severity is 0.019, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the results are statistically significant and that the mean difference between the test value (3) and the sample mean score is 0. The p-value for Arab crime penalty consistency is 0.301, which is larger than 0.05. The results are not statistically significant, hence the null hypothesis that the mean difference between the test value (3) and the sample mean score is 0 cannot be rejected.

Israel's Arab community's p-value for criminal punishment is 0.000, or less than 0.05. This shows that the findings are statistically significant and that the null hypothesis—that there is no evidence—that there is a mean difference of zero between the test value (three) and the sample's mean score is untrue. The p-value for whether Israeli Arab crimes are punished is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the results are statistically significant and that the mean difference between the test value (3) and the sample mean score is 0.

The p-value for the question of whether Israel's punishment for Arab offences is too mild is 0.000. The results are statistically significant and support rejecting the null hypothesis. Arab criminal system accountability and openness has a 0.003 p-value. The results are statistically significant and support rejecting the null hypothesis.

Table 3: Hypothesis 5 One sample t test

One-Sample Test

Test Value = 3

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Fairness	-.292	399	.770	-.018	-.14	.10
effectiveness of CPP	4.379	399	.000	.263	.14	.38
severity of crime	2.347	399	.019	.160	.03	.29
Consistence	1.036	399	.301	.075	-.07	.22
Punishment for crimes	-8.606	399	.000	-.625	-.77	-.48
Justified	8.275	399	.000	.538	.41	.67
Lineant	-4.531	399	.000	-.308	-.44	-.17
Transparency	3.039	399	.003	.255	.09	.42

The Qualitative Results regarding H3:

Manal Abu Raiya
Business, Management and Economics Engineering, 2023 Volume 21 Issue 2, ISSN: 2669-2481 / eISSN: 2669-249X

179

Tarek was the first participant to be interviewed for the study on the effectiveness of criminal punishment policies in the Arab sector in Israel. When asked about his thoughts on the current policies, Tarek expressed optimism, saying,

"I believe that the authorities are trying their best to enforce the punishment policies and keep the community safe. I have seen some improvements in the level of crime in the Arab sector and I think that the current policies are playing a role in that."

When asked if he believed the current punishment policies were effective in deterring crime in the Arab sector, Osama replied positively,

"Yes, I do think that the current punishment policies are having an impact. I have heard of instances where people have been deterred from committing crimes due to fear of punishment." Nidal, on the other hand, had a negative response, "No, I don't think the current punishment policies are effective at all. People continue to commit crimes despite the consequences and I don't see any real change in the level of criminal activity in the Arab sector."

When asked to rate the responsiveness and efficiency of the authorities in dealing with criminal activity in the Arab sector, Imad gave a positive rating, saying,

"I would say that the authorities are doing a pretty good job. They respond quickly to reports of criminal activity and they take swift action to bring the perpetrators to justice." Eyad, however, had a different view, "I would rate the authorities as being very slow and ineffective in dealing with criminal activity in the Arab sector. They often take too long to respond and when they do, the consequences for the perpetrators are not harsh enough to deter future crimes."

Finally, when asked if he thought the current punishment policies accurately reflected the seriousness of the crimes committed in the Arab sector, Rami replied positively,

"Yes, I think the current punishment policies are appropriate for the crimes committed in the Arab sector. The authorities take the seriousness of the crimes into account when determining the punishment and I believe that the punishment fits the crime."

H4: The public has negative perceptions of the effectiveness of police function in the Arab sector in Israel.
The Quantitative Results regarding H4:
One sample t test:

One-sample t-tests compare the sample mean to the test result to evaluate significance (3).

For a two-tailed test, each variable's t-value, df, and significance level are presented (Interaction, Improvement, Community Policing, Initiatives, Community Initiatives, Effectiveness of Police, Police Response, Cooperation, Availability, and Accessibility).

If the p-value is less than.05 (significant at the.05 level) when comparing the sample mean to the test value, the difference is statistically significant and cannot be explained by chance. All variables have p-values less than 0.05, except for "Presence" which has a p-value of.107.

The mean difference—the difference between the sample mean and the test value—is used to estimate the population mean difference with a 95 percent confidence interval.

Table 4: One Sample Test results

One-sample test						
					95% confidence interval of difference	
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean difference	Lower	upper
Interaction	-85.365	399	.000	-1.777	-1.82	-1.74
Improve	4.959	399	.000	.405	.24	.57
Community Policing	-6.922	399	.000	-.507	-.65	-.36
Initiatives	-63.057	399	.000	-1.565	-.161	-1.52
Community Initiatives	-3.809	399	.000	-.280	-.42	-.14
Effectiveness of police	-11.547	399	.000	-.697	-.82	-.58
Police response	-6.175	399	.000	-.402	-.53	-.27
Cooperation	-6.210	399	.000	-.364	-.48	-.25
Approachable	-10.497	399	.000	-.647	-.77	-.53
Presence	1.614	399	.000	.110	-.02	.24
Accessible	-8.726	399	.000	-.615	-.75	-.48

The Qualitative Results regarding H4:

Based on the thematic analysis of the responses to the questions about the effectiveness of police function in the Arab sector in Israel:

Mohammed, a resident of the Arab sector in Israel, shared his personal experience with the police. He said,

"My personal experience with the police in the Arab sector has been positive. They have always been there when I needed them and have been very helpful in resolving any issues I had."

4. Discussion

The study aimed to examine the role of public policy and administration in decreasing the crime rate in the Arab sector in Israel. The study was based on six hypotheses, which were tested using statistical tests and a thematic analysis of the responses from the participants. The results showed that the citizens in the Arab sector have negative perceptions of the safety of life and property, with a weak relationship between different variables related to safety and security in the Arab sector. The primary theme that emerged from the responses was the negative perception of the safety of life and property in the Arab sector in Israel. The sub-themes included the success of current institutional arrangements, major challenges, satisfaction with current measures, and experiences with crime and institutional response.

The results showed that the institutions responsible for maintaining safety in the Arab sector face several challenges, including a lack of resources and trust between the community and the institutions. The study highlights the importance of addressing the negative perception of safety and increasing the community's trust in the institutions responsible for maintaining peace and order. The study suggests that the government and institutions must engage the community in decision-making related to safety and security, invest in technology and infrastructure, and work towards promoting cooperation and trust between the community and institutions. The results also highlight the need to address the root causes of crime, such as poverty and unemployment, to achieve systemic changes and improve the provision of safety in the Arab sector.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the role of public policy and administration in decreasing the crime rate reveals a number of key findings that shed light on the challenges faced by the sector in ensuring safety for its residents. The results show that the citizens in the Arab sector have negative perceptions of the safety of life and property and that these perceptions are influenced by various factors such as the location and the community. The institutions responsible for maintaining safety in the sector are faced with challenges such as a lack of resources, inadequate coordination between government agencies, and limited community involvement in safety efforts. Respondents believe that more investment in the police force and addressing the root causes of crime, such as poverty and unemployment, are necessary for systemic changes.

The study also highlights the importance of community-institutional cooperation in preserving peace and order in the Arab sector. Lack of cooperation between the community and institutions is seen as a significant challenge and the results of the study suggest that addressing this challenge is crucial to improving the provision of safety in the sector. The study also found that informal crime prevention strategies such as neighborhood watch groups and community awareness programs can be effective in preventing crime and increasing safety. However, there is a need for more resources to be allocated towards these initiatives in order to make them more effective.

Overall, the results of this study demonstrate the importance of addressing the challenges faced by the Arab sector in Israel in ensuring safety for its residents. This can be achieved through improving the current institutional arrangements, promoting community-institutional cooperation, investing in effective crime prevention methods and addressing the root causes of crime such as poverty and unemployment. By doing so, the Arab sector can work towards ensuring a safer and more secure environment for its residents.

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