

Simon Perry

CURRICULUM VITAE

Updated august 7th, 2014

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Education:

1994-2003: PhD Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Thesis: "The Heroin Market in Israel – The Economical Behavior of the Rational Criminaland Enforcement Policy". (academic advisors: Prof. David Weisburd and Prof. Menachem Amir)

1982-1987: M.A., Criminology, Faculty of Law, the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Thesis: "The Presentations of Self Model –Explaining Juvenile Delinquency".
(academic advisors: Prof. Menachem Amir and Prof. Nahman Ben-Yehuda)

1978-1981: B.A., Sociology(minors in Psychology and Law), Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Academic Appointments:

2012-present: **Lecturer** (as Prof. of Practice) Institute of Criminology, the Faculty of Law- Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

2008 -2011 **Adjunct Professor**, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law - Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Professional Experience:

Joined the Israel Police in 1978 and has served in a variety of positions in the Police Force during the past 30 years.

2003-2007: Police Attaché & Liaison Officer to the USA & Canada, Israeli Police &

Ministry of Public Security (at rank of Brigadier General).

Responsible for cooperation and coordination between the Israeli National Police and law enforcement and intelligence agencies on the federal, state and local levels, primarily in the areas of fighting international organized crime and terrorism. Was also responsible for cooperation between the Ministry of Public Security in Israel and the Department of Homeland Security and homeland security agencies on state and local level. During these four years was involved in many operational cases as well as in exchanging information and training many law enforcement units and commanding officers.

1998-2002: Commander of Intelligence and Operational Division - National Unit for Exposing Severe, International and Organized Crime.

Responsible for hundreds of police officers in charge of collecting intelligence information and evidence using live and technical sources, undercover agents, surveillance units as well as analysis of intelligence information. The Unit deals with national and international organized crime, sensitive investigations on a national level as well as terror and counter-espionage.

1997-1998: Head of Interpol and International Relations - Intelligence Department, Israel Police Headquarters.

Responsibilities included: Management of all Interpol activities in Israel and abroad including representing the Israel Police abroad; exchanging intelligence information and evidence through Interpol and legal channels. The position also included the management of international relations of the Israel Police with law enforcement organizations abroad.

1995-1997: Commander of National Drug and International Operations Unit - Intelligence Department, Israel Police Headquarters (known today as the Department for Special Assignments).

Responsibilities included: Overall responsibility for drug law enforcement in Israel, coordinating national and international drug investigations, directing and

overseeing Israeli drug and intelligence officers posted in ten countries around the world.

1993-1994: Deputy Commander, National Drug and International Operations Unit - Intelligence Department, Israel Police Headquarters.

1991-1993: Drug Section Chief - Intelligence Department, Israel Police Headquarters.

Responsible for the professional and operational guidance of the Israel Police in the field of drug enforcement.

1987-1991: DLO (Drug Liaison Officer) – Israel Intelligence Department, posted in the Netherlands managing INP operations in Western Europe. Responsibilities included: Gathering and exchange of intelligence between Israeli and Western European police organizations; running joint operations; representing the Israel Police in the region.

1986-1987: Certified Lie Detector Examiner/Investigator - Department of Investigations. Administered lie detector examinations and investigated various criminal cases.

1982-1986: Investigator and Intelligence Gathering Officer - National Drug Team in the National Severe and Organized Crime Unit, Intelligence and Investigation Department. Responsibilities included running sources and undercover operatives.

1980-1982: Intelligence Research Officer - Intelligence Department. Conducted research and analysis in the area of crime and law enforcement.

1978-1980: Civil Guard Officer. Responsible for night shifts in the Beit Safafa/Pat Police Station, South Jerusalem.

Military Service:

1974-1978: Served as Tank Officer, Head of Platoon and Deputy Head of Company. Released with rank of First Lieutenant.

Military and Israel National Police Commendations:

1982: Commendation for War in Lebanon as a Reserve Tanks Officer.

1991: Commendation of Excellence in Service in Israeli Police: for excellence in conducting the Israeli Police Intelligence Operations in Europe.

Research Projects:

Grants:

2012-2013 **“The Situational Prevention of Terrorism: an evaluation of the use of physical barriers”** - Evaluating and testing situational crime prevention and displacement theory in order to prevent terrorist attacks. Rutgers University granted 20,000 Shekels for the study.

2014-2017 **“Preventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremism: Defending Against Lone Actor Extremist Events”** – A research grant of close to four hundred thousand Euros given to Dr. Perry and Dr. Hasisi by the European Union over three years (FP7).

Current Research Projects:

“The Weapons Component in the Situational Opportunity of Terror Attacks”-

Examining how the availability of different weapons effects the offender's decision when committing terrorist acts.

“The Proactive Intelligence and Operational Cycles in Counter Terrorism”-

in collaboration with the ISA. This research aims to study and evaluate the intelligence and operational tactics that are involved in foiling terrorist attacks before they occur.

“Securing U.S. Educational Institutions and Improving the Sense of Safety and

Preparedness” - Dr. Hasisi and Prof. Weisburd, and I are working with the "Police Foundation" on a study in which we have constructed a modular model for securing U.S. educational institutions and improving the sense of safety and preparedness among students, teachers and families.

Publications:

Perry, S., & Hasisi, B., (forthcoming). **Rational Choice Rewards and the Jihadist Suicide Bomber.** *Terrorism and Political Violence.*

Perry, S. (2014) **Strategies of Policing Terrorism**. in G Bruinsma and D Weisburd.

Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice Springer Science+Business
Media New York 2014 p. S 5063-5075

Perry, S., & Jonathan-Zamir, T., (2013). **Lessons from empirical research on policing in Israel: policing terrorism and police–community relationships**. *Police Practice and Research*, 1-15.

Weisburd, D., Jonathan T., & Perry S., (2009) **The Israeli Model for Policing Terrorism: Goals, Strategies, and Open Questions**. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. 36; p.1259

Weisburd D., Feucht T., Hakimi I., Mock L., & Perry S. (editors). (2009) **To Protect and To Serve: Policing in an Age of Terrorism**. New York: Springer.

פרי, ס., 2004. שוק ההרואין בישראל – ה"התנהגות הכלכלית" של "העבריינין השקול" ומדיניות אכיפה. **חיבור לשם קבלת תואר דוקטור לפילוסופיה. האוניברסיטה העברית . 2004.**

פרי, ס., **הקשר בין שימש בהרואין לבין עבירות רכוש**, מחלקת מודיעין ובילוש של משטרת ישראל, אוקטובר 1982.

פרי, ס., **סמים מסוכנים - ישראל 1993**. דו"ח שנתי, יחידת הסמים, מחלקת המודיעין, משטרת ישראל
פרי, ס., **שוק הסמים המסוכנים - ישראל 1994**. דו"ח שנתי, יחידת הסמים, מחלקת המודיעין, דו"ח משטרת
ישראל.

פרי, ס., **שוק הסמים המסוכנים - ישראל 1996**. דו"ח שנתי, יחידת הסמים, מחלקת המודיעין, דו"ח משטרת
ישראל

Publications in Progress:

Perry, S., Apel, R., Newman, G., and Clarke, R., "The Situational Prevention of Terrorism: an Evaluation of the Israeli West Bank Barrier". This article which summarizes a three-year study will be sent to "Criminology" in the coming days.

Perry, S., and Hasisi, B., "Decision Making in Terrorism". Invited article for the Oxford Handbook on "Offender Decision Making".

Perry, S., Weisburd D., and Hasisi, B., "Policing Terrorism Strategies & Tactics". Invited article for the "Handbook on the Criminology of Terrorism" to be published by Wiley Press.

Academic Service:

Reviews:

Journal of Experimental Criminology

Policing & Society

Police Practice and Research

Israeli Criminology

Committees:

2008 – Present: Movement for Quality Government – Board Member

2014 – Present: Ramot Lemaan Hasviva - Comptroller

2004-2007: International Association of the Chiefs of Police: Committee on Terrorism.

2005-2007: International Association of the Chiefs of Police: Committee on Organized Crime.

1993-1997: Israeli National Police and Ministry of Public Security representative to the Israeli Parliament's Committee on Drugs and Alcohol.

Teaching and Supervision

Supervision of Students:

PhD. Dan Asher (with Prof. Micha Poper): "Layers of Tacit Knowledge and the Development of Expertise Patterns in Occupations Based on Interpersonal Interactions in Organizational Environment"

M.A. Orlee Yahalom: "Patterns in the **target selection** of lone wolf terrorist attacks"

Courses taught in recent years:

Policing Terrorism

Theories in Law Enforcement (a required course)

Economic Models in Crime.

Conferences and Presentations:

- June 2014:** Lecture for graduate students from the American University: **“The Rational Choice of Terrorists”**
- May 2014:** Presentation at the 2014 Annual Drapkin Conference: **“Using Physical Barriers to Prevent Terrorist Attacks: an evaluation test of crime displacement theory”**.
- November 2013:** Presentation at the American Society of Criminology: **“Situational Prevention of Terrorism”**.
- November 2012:** Presentation on topic of **“Match Fixing in Sports”** in a John Jay CUNY College and Interpol seminar in Singapore
- March 2011:** Guest lecturer at the Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management: **“Decision Making of Terrorists”**.
- June 2010:** Presentation at Stockholm Criminology Symposium: **“The Intelligence Process and Proactive Policing of Terrorism”**.
- November 2009:** Presentation at The American Society of Criminology: **“The Israeli Model for Policing Terrorism - Goals, Strategies, and Open Questions”**.
- Spring 2009:** Guest lecturer at Yale School of Management: **“Policing Terrorism Strategy & Tactics”**.
- Fall 2009:** Guest lecturer at Yale School of Management: **“Decision Making in Law Enforcement Intelligence Counter Terrorism”**.
- Summer 2006:** Seminar at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Stanford University, CA.: **“Homeland Security and the War on Terrorism – The Israeli Experience”**.
- Summer 2004:** Seminar at Princeton University, N.J.: **“Policing Terror – The Israeli Model”**.

Professional Presentations

Extensive teaching and training worldwide for intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the areas of Policing Terrorism, Homeland Security, International Organized Crime, and Drug Trafficking.

2003-2007 : provided extensive training and lectures for Law Enforcement, Intelligence Agencies in the U.S. and Canada as well as for the various branches of the Department of Homeland Security. (i.e. national training project for the FBI in the area of Suicide Terrorism and Russian Organized Crime).

2004-present: in addition to the above, lectured and gave the following seminars in Israel and abroad:

2012 - present: JINSA American Military Academies Summer Program in Israel (Naval & Air Force Academies, West Point).

November 2013: Hennepin County Sheriff's office in Minnesota - "**Fundamentalism and Policing Terrorism**".

June 2013: Keynote Speaker - National Sheriff's Association Annual Conference: "**Intelligence Led Law Enforcement in Counterterrorism**".

February 2013: Lecturer for a week-long training course for U.S. Police Commissioners, Sheriffs and other Law Enforcement officials from U.S. federal organizations focusing on the topic of "Policing Terrorism".

Summer 2008: **Austin TX.** : Hosted by Attorney General Greg Abbott Office of Homeland Security, Office of the Governor, TX.

Summer 2008: **Detroit, MI.** Lectured before Hosted by Attorney General Mike Cox Sheriff Michael Bouchard Oakland County, MI.

Fall 2007: **Prince William County, VA.** (encompasses DC, MD and VA) Hosted by Chief Charles Deane Chief, Prince William County Police Department, VA.

Summer 2007: **Boston MA.** Boston area Police and Homeland Security Offices and hosted by the Israeli General Consulate in Boston.

Spring 2007: **New York City.** NY Hosted by Richard Falkenrath Deputy Commissioner, Counterterrorism, New York Police Department With the participation of Col. Bart Johnson Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Office of Counterterrorism, New York State Police, NY.

Summer 2006: **Las Vegas NV.** Hosted by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department With the participation of Director George Togliatti Department of Public Safety, NV and Assistant Sheriff Rod Jett Las Vegas Sheriff's Department, NV.

- Fall 2006:** **Phoenix, AZ.** Hosted by the Major City Chiefs - Intelligence Commanders.
- Fall 2006:** **Albany N.** Hosted by Jim McMahon, Head of the Department of Homeland Security of NY and by the NY State Police Department.
- Summer 2005:** **Seattle WA.** Hosted by Commissioner of the Seattle Police Department, Chief Gil Kerlikowske.
- Fall 2005:** **Long Island, NY.** Hosted by Police Commissioner Richard Dormer & District Attorney Thomas Spota.
- Fall 2005:** **Columbus, OH.** Hosted by Kenneth L. Morckel Director of the Ohio Department of Public Safety with the participation of John Overly Executive Director of Ohio Homeland Security.
- Fall 2004:** **Orlando, FL.** Hosted by Sheriff Kevin Beary Orange County Sheriff's Department, FL.
- Summer 2004:** **Minneapolis, MN.** Hosted by Sheriff Patrick McGowan Hennepin County Sheriff's Department, MN.
- Fall 2004:** **Garden Grove, CA. (encompassing Los Angeles)** Hosted by Chief Joseph Polisar Garden Grove Police Department, CA.
- 1991-2003:** Lectured and trained Law Enforcement Agencies in a variety of countries including China and the former Czechoslovakia as well as for the Palestinian Authority in the areas of Police Intelligence and Drug Trafficking.
- 1991-2003:** Lectured in Israel on a regular basis before the following forums: Interagency Intelligence Course, "Mabal" (College for National Security), Foreign Ministry Cadet Course, Prime Minister's Office, and various Israel National Police forums and courses.

Expert witness:

May 2011 – Dec. 2012: served as an expert witness for the U.S. Dept. of Justice in the criminal trial of the “underwear bomber” Umar Farouk Abdulmutallib.

Media Commentator

Israel: regularly interviewed by the leading TV, radio and written media in Israel who are interested in expertise in the areas of Police Intelligence and Investigations, Drug Markets, Organized Crime, Policing Terror.

U.S. and Europe: Interviewed by the Washington Post, New York Times and a participant and commentator for leading Television news stations and special interest programs on channels such as BBC, MSNBC, NBC, CNN and Fox News.

Dr. Simon Perry – Academic Biography

In my thirty years as a practitioner in the world of criminal law enforcement, working for the Israeli Police in Israel, Europe and North America, I was captivated by three major issues: a. the similarity of decision making between criminals and non criminals; b. the need to integrate evidence based policies and programs into law enforcement agencies; c. the lack of evidence based criminological models which effectively address the issue of "policing terrorism".

A. The similarity of decision making between criminals and non criminals - The **first issue** raises a key question in theoretical discussion in criminology. Through my numerous interactions with criminals over my many years as an intelligence officer in the Israeli National Police, I found criminals to be similar in decision making and basic motivations to the overall population. This observation contradicts most traditional theories of deviation that base their deterministic explanation of crime on factors outside the control of the individual due to developmental, biological, psychological or social "defects". These positivist theories seek the causes of crime in those characteristics that differentiate criminals from non criminals. Contrary to these deterministic theories, is the approach of the "reasoning criminal", which posits that the individual considers carrying out criminal activity in the same "rational choice" fashion that ordinary people consider their "normative" activity. Crimes are mainly, then, the result of rational situational choices, based on an evaluation of the costs and the anticipated benefits.

My dissertation provided me with the opportunity to test this theory of "rational choice" in the context of a real sample of offenders. I attempted to explain criminal behavior by emphasizing the similarity between criminals and non-criminals, while focusing on situational factors, opportunities, alternatives, and deterrents. The findings supported the theory of "rational choice" whereby criminals involved in the heroin market were found to be similar to the overall population, both in their process of choosing behavior and in their basic motivation. Similarly, the heroin market was found to behave just as any other market of legitimate types of merchandise. These findings contradicted the stereotype of the drug addict who cannot adjust him or herself to reality and cannot survive without the fixed daily amount of heroin. Contrary to common belief, the demand for heroin was found not to be rigid. The user adjusted to reality and made rational choices regarding his or her behavior, taking into consideration the expected costs and risks of maintaining that behavior. The drug addict was not an individual who was completely out of control regarding his daily activities as a result of pathological problems (biological, psychological or social). The heroin addict, like any

other person, defines the reality, and chooses the behavior, from amongst the various alternatives, which were considered to increase his personal benefit to the extent possible, as he defined it at that point in time and place. Based on the findings of my dissertation, effective policies should focus on changing the relationship between the costs and benefits, and reducing the opportunities present in certain situations which encourage using, purchasing and trafficking in heroin.

In recent years I have been advancing my research and publications primarily in the area of rational choice decision making and situational crime prevention in crime in general and in terrorism in particular. Clarke and Newman (2006 p4) argue that “Terrorism is a form of crime in all essential respects”. If that is the case then we should expect them to choose their behavior by calculating anticipated cost and benefits similar to criminals and the overall population. To examine this concept Dr. Hasisi and I studied suicide terrorism which is one of the most violent and horrifying form of terrorism (Perry, S., & Hasisi, B. forthcoming **“Rational Choice Rewards and the Jihadist Suicide Bomber”** *Terrorism and Political Violence*). In that study we used the criminological theory of rational choice to analyze the motivation of Jihadist suicide terrorism. By reviewing the religious, personal and social incentives, we demonstrated that even those who kill themselves in suicide attacks, which are seemingly examples of irrational or altruistic behavior, do so while considering future self-gratifying benefits. Since this self-destructive behavior is mostly driven not by altruistic motivation but by the anticipation of cost and benefits, we concluded that there is no fundamental difference between the perpetrators’ motivations and those of other criminals which in turn are similar to the non-criminal population.

B. The need to integrate evidence based policies and programs into law enforcement agencies - In the past few years, the Hebrew University has shown interest and great capabilities in assisting law enforcement in Israel to adopt evidence based policies, programs and practical tools. Yet there is a low level of willingness, on the part of the leading practitioners, to take advantage of the benefits that such a relationship could provide for law enforcement in Israel. Over the years, as a practitioner, I have attempted to bridge this gap and to base strategies, in areas under my authority and supervision, on evidence based research. For example as the head of the Narcotics Unit in the Israeli Police, I drafted the National Strategy for Narcotics Policy and Enforcement drawn from the evidence based literature and research that was available. For this reason I chose to focus my PhD dissertation on understanding and describing the behavior of the drug market in Israel, so that we could

construct an effective drug policy, for what is viewed as one of the main social problems in modern society.

At this juncture of my career I am also trying to bridge this gap between these two worlds of the practitioners and the scholars, in three different ways. First, I am involved in promoting criminology education for practitioners in the field in my work at the Institute of Criminology. Second, through my connections with practitioners I try to promote research intended to benefit the world of the practitioner. Together with Jonathan-Zamir we reviewed the recent empirical research on two important topics: policing terrorism and police-community relationships in Israel, for the purpose of drawing conclusions with the goal of improving policing in Israel and other democratic societies (Perry & Jonathan-Zamir 2013 “**Lessons from Empirical Research on Policing in Israel: policing terrorism and police-community relationships**”. *Police Practice and Research*, 1-15). This review revealed the implications of policing terrorism and their effect upon crime control and police-community relationships. The research review showed a long-term drop in public support for the police and addressed the implementation of community policing, and the relationship between the Israel National Police (INP) and the Arab sector, emphasizing the importance of procedural justice to Israeli citizens. The review suggested overall implications and made recommendations.

Third, there exists a reality whereby researchers encounter severe limitations when attempting to collect data in the various crime related fields. Through my professional experience, contacts with practitioners and knowledge of the system, I assist my colleagues and students in gaining access to the necessary and relevant data for their respective research projects.

C. The lack of evidence based criminological models which effectively address the issue of "policing terrorism" - The third issue focuses on the lack of evidence based models for the new role of "policing terrorism". There are few descriptions of strategic and tactical activities for policing terror and therefore little is known about what the anti-terrorism strategies and tactics are and what they should be. This lack of evidence-based models in the policing-terrorism field, as well as a lack of systematically evaluated strategic and tactical activities, is the outcome of two sources. First and foremost, law enforcement intelligence and security agencies are very reluctant to cooperate with such research, as they fear the possible ramifications including the exposure and compromise of counterterrorism methods, tools, sources and tactics. Secondly, this type of research encounters difficulty in the measurement

of success and the determination of cause and effect. Attempting to answer the key question – “Is there an effective “policing terror” model, and what does it include? “ I am attempting, together with other colleagues, to systematically describe, measure, evaluate and assess the effectiveness of different police responses to terrorism.

In a joint project, we have tried to describe the goals and strategies of the Israeli model for policing terrorism (*Criminal Justice and Behavior*. 36; p.1259 2009). In another joint project, we edited a book that attempts to analyze the role of the police in protecting the community from terrorism while at the same time serving the community and providing it with classical police services. (2009. New York: Springer). In “**Strategies of Policing Terrorism**” (Perry, S. Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice Springer New York 2014 p. S 5063-5075) I described the strategies and best practices while explaining the principle mechanisms of counter terrorism.

In an additional project, as principal investigator, I collaborated with Professor Ronald Clarke, Professor Graeme Newman (leading international researchers in the area of rational choice in criminology) and Dr. Robert Apel. Many studies have been published regarding the effectiveness of situational crime prevention as a way of reducing the opportunities for specific categories of crime through physical and social changes. This particular study is the first we know of to examine the “crime displacement theory” within the complex context of terrorism in an attempt to determine whether the use of physical barriers successfully reduced the occurrence of terrorist events and whether and to what extent terrorist events have displaced to other locations. The research examines the claim that terrorists are more determined than other criminals and so they find ways to displace and defeat situational obstacles. In order to isolate the contribution of the barrier and other counter-terrorism tactics, this study took advantage of the fact that the barrier between Israel and the Palestinian territories began operating in different segments gradually over a period of several years. The study found (similar to other studies of crime) that situational prevention embodied in the separation fence has been effective in preventing attacks. Terrorist activity seldom displaced. It was also found that the barrier had a greater effect on fatal attacks (which apparently require more suitable situational opportunities) than non lethal terrorist attacks. The study found that there was a greater than expected benefit in the significant reduction of attacks and deaths also on the Palestinian side of the fence described in the literature as a "diffusion of crime prevention benefits effect". The article: “**The Situational Prevention of Terrorism:**

an Evaluation of the Israeli West Bank Barrier” which summarizes the findings of the three-year study, will be submitted to “Criminology” in the coming days.

I began, together with Dr. Hasisi, in May 2014 to work on a large research grant of close to four hundred thousand Euros (that will be given by the European Union to the HU over three years) to study: **“Preventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremism: Defending Against Lone Actor Extremist Events”**. This is part of a larger grant shared by colleagues from England, Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland.

In the past years, I have also been working in collaboration with the Israel Security Agency on describing and evaluating the "Proactive Intelligence" and Operational Cycle in Counter Terrorism. And I am also involved in another study which focuses upon a key component of opportunity for terrorist attacks - the weapon. Using a database which includes information regarding the weapons used in 17,706 terrorist attacks originating in the West Bank, we are trying to learn how the availability of different weapons effects the offender's decision when committing terrorist activities as well as how their decision is influenced by other components related to “opportunity” (**“The Weapons Component in the Situational Opportunity for Terror Attacks”**).

Dr. Hasisi, Prof. Weisburd, and I are working with the "Police Foundation" on a study in which we have constructed a modular model for securing U.S. educational institutions and improving the sense of safety and preparedness among students, teachers and families. The research plan includes selecting multiple school sites to implement the program, treatment and control groups in order to measure success before, during and after the manipulation.

I am also writing a chapter on **“Decision Making in Terrorism”** for an edited Oxford Handbook together with Dr. Hasisi. At the request of Gary La-Free and Josh Freilich, and together with Professor Weisburd and Dr. Hasisi I am the principal author of a chapter in a “Handbook on the Criminology of Terrorism” to be published by Wiley Press entitled: **“Policing Terrorism Strategies & Tactics”**. Together with Dr. Hasisi we are starting to gather and organize our combined research studies for the purpose of coauthoring a book on the Criminology of Counter-terrorism.

Summary

Through my research at the Hebrew University, I am enthusiastically continuing to pursue additional practical applications in this area of rational theory and situational crime prevention. I hope to develop future projects particularly in the area of policing terrorism, but also more generally in crime prevention. I also look forward to continuing my work on integrating evidence based policy into police practice in Israel, both through research as well as through teaching and mentoring PhD. and M.A. students.