



STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY
OF PUBLIC SECURITY

Overview

Jerusalem
Israel



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Israel Ministry of Public Security

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About the Ministry of Public Security



The Ministry of Public Security was founded in 1948, upon the establishment of the State of Israel, as the Ministry of Police. Its minister has three main areas of responsibility – public security and counter-terrorism, law enforcement, and corrections. The Ministry oversees a number of operational bodies: The Israel Police, the Israel Prison Service, the Israel Fire and Rescue Authority, the Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Witness Protection Authority.



Israel National Police



Israel Fire and Rescue Authority



Israel Prison Service



Witness Protection Authority



Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse



Vision

To bring about a significant improvement in the personal and communal security of the citizens and residents of Israel, to create a law-abiding society and to combat crime and violence, all in order to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the State of Israel.



Mission

To serve as the primary arm of the Israeli government responsible for law enforcement, preventing crime and violence, maintaining public order, protecting the public from terror attacks, incarcerating and rehabilitating criminals, protecting witnesses, preventing drug and alcohol abuse, fighting fires and overseeing firearm licensing.



Areas of responsibility

- Law enforcement
- Crime and violence prevention
- Maintaining order and protecting the public from terrorism
- Fire and rescue operations, preventing fires
- Incarcerating and rehabilitating criminals
- Protecting witnesses
- Preventing and reducing drug and alcohol abuse
- Overseeing firearm licensing

Main Policy Focuses and Programs

Increasing police presence through the foot patrol and Municipal Policing programs



Strengthening Jerusalem security



Police body cameras: Increasing transparency and trust



Improving police services to the Arab community



Establishing Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse



Online safety: Establishing National Child Online Protection Bureau



Safe and secure custody and corrections



Expanding firefighting capabilities



Strengthening aerial capabilities of police and firefighting services



Emergency preparedness



International cooperation



Traffic enforcement



Firearm licensing: expanding criteria and improving service



Amending anti-drug legislation with a focus on administrative enforcement



CCTV centers for violence prevention



Preventing agricultural crime



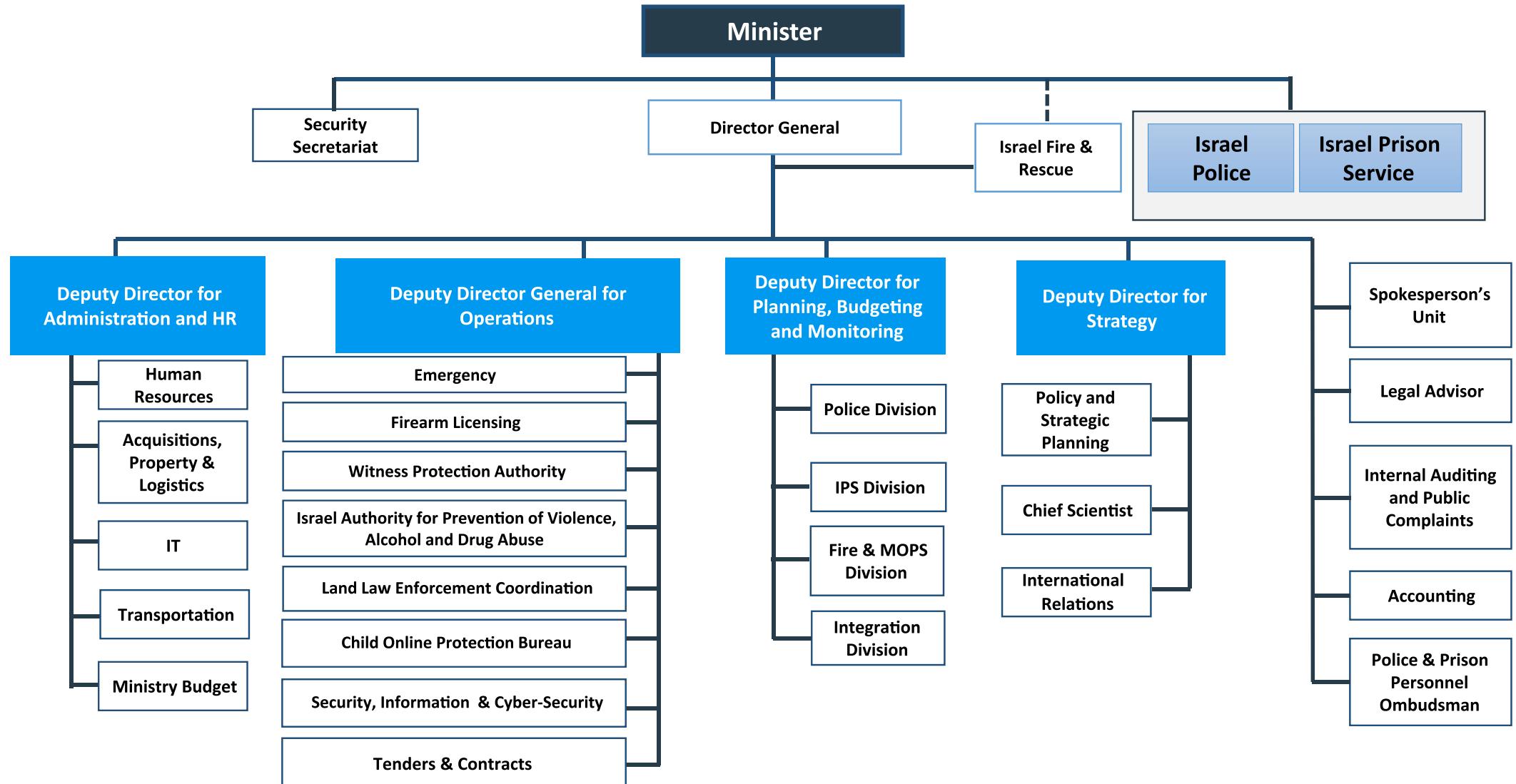
Combating domestic violence



Multicultural services and programs adapted to a diverse range of communities



Organizational structure





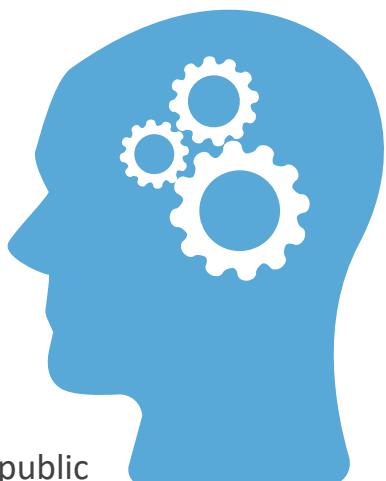
Security Secretariat

The Minister's Security Secretariat acts as a liaison between the Minister and the Ministry's operational bodies. Founded in 1990 following riots on the Temple Mount, the Secretariat assists the Minister in decision-making and in exercising his responsibility over the Ministry's operational bodies.

Additionally, the Secretariat aids the Minister in formulating operational and security policy and analyzes information and recommendations from the operational bodies. The Secretariat also oversees various operations called for in the Minister's policy, assesses reports and data, prepares operational briefs for the Minister and relays the Minister's directives to various bodies and authorities.

Research

The Ministry conducts research in the field of public security through its Bureau of the Chief Scientist and its Research Department, and conducts evaluations of its various programs and units, in order to provide evidence-based policy recommendations and develop public security technologies and tools.



International Cooperation

The Ministry conducts international cooperation and collaboration with foreign governments in the field of public security, including joint research projects and technological developments. The Ministry strives to strengthen existing international ties and agreements and promote additional collaborative efforts in the fields of homeland security and law enforcement.

Central Issues of International Cooperation

- Crime prevention
- Conventional and non-conventional terrorism
- Human trafficking
- International crime
- Money laundering
- Witness protection
- Cybercrime
- Emergency preparedness
- Firefighting
- Illegal immigration
- Protection of intellectual property
- Traffic offenses
- Prisons for special populations and other issues relating to corrections
- Violence and delinquency
- Border security





ISRAEL 2018 The International Homeland Security Forum

International Homeland Security Forum (IHSF)

In June 2018, Minister of Public Security Gilad Erdan invited a group of interior and homeland security ministers from around the world to the first gathering of the International Homeland Security Forum (IHSF), which served as an opportunity for discussion and exchange of knowledge on terrorism, incitement and cyber-threats.

The IHSF was designed to enable direct communication between ministers from around the world, leading to further collaboration and strengthening of ties in the global fight against extremism, incitement, terrorism and other homeland security threats, as well as national disasters and emergency preparedness. At the conclusion of the IHSF, the ministers issued a joint declaration in which they resolved to strengthen their cooperation in the field of public and homeland security, and to maintain direct channels of communication in order to identify threats and formulate policy recommendations for addressing them.



Declaration of Ministers of Homeland and Public Security on Confronting the Challenges of Homeland Security and Terrorism | 2018

Whereas growing public and homeland security challenges such as terrorism, radicalization to violence, inspiration and incitement to terrorism, the use of weapons of mass destruction, transnational organized crime, cyber crime and cyber attacks, border control, and crisis management transcend national boundaries;

Whereas in light of the global nature of these challenges, our individual and common responses, fully committed to the rule of law and human rights, will be enhanced by strengthening and deepening our international cooperation;

Recognizing especially the grave threat that terrorism, radicalization to violence, and inspiration and incitement to terrorism pose to international peace and security, the fact that there can be no justification for acts of terrorism, and the need to take effective measures against terrorists, their sponsors and enablers;

Recognizing that democratic societies must provide a comprehensive response to the needs of victims of terrorism, including protection, support, and measures of assistance, and the need to promote cooperation among the relevant authorities on this issue;

Recognizing that in order to counter the threat of terrorism, we must increase our security coordination and dialogue, with the aim, inter alia, of curbing the movement of "foreign fighters", cutting off terrorist financing, and countering inspiration and incitement to acts of terrorism and violence, including online;

Therefore, we, the undersigned Secretaries and Ministers with responsibilities in the area of homeland and public security in our respective countries, have convened an International Ministerial Forum on Homeland Security, in order to promote the following goals:

A. To strengthen our operational, technological, and methodological cooperation in the field of homeland and public security in general, and in combatting terrorism in particular.

B. To maintain direct channels of communication at the highest levels of the homeland and public security agencies, in collaboration with foreign affairs and other agencies, in our respective countries for the purpose of:

- Identifying current and future terrorist threats and trends in our countries and the international arena.
- Formulating effective policy recommendations for dealing with shared homeland and public security challenges and establishing mechanisms for the exchange of knowledge, information, and best practices.
- Developing technological recommendations and methods for preventing and countering terrorism, and for handling emergency situations.
- Developing policy, technological, and legal recommendations to face the challenge of inspiration and incitement to terrorism, including online, building upon existing good practices in international organizations and multilateral fora, and promoting the notion that internet companies and governments should continue to address the issues and each assume appropriate levels of responsibility and accountability, while respecting human rights and preserving an open, accessible, reliable, and secure Internet.
- Sharing capabilities between countries as part of our shared capacity-building (e.g. in dealing with natural disasters).
- Ensuring the protection, support, and attention to victims of terrorism, promoting cooperation and synergies based on the existing national and multilateral structures, and exchanging experiences and good practices on this matter.

In witness whereof we affix our signatures,



Emergency Preparedness

The Ministry of Public Security is responsible for the operational readiness of all the authorities subject to it in times of emergency and during crisis situations. The Ministry is responsible for its operational bodies – the Israel Police, the Israel Fire and Rescue Authority and the Israel Prison Service, and all first responders. During crisis situations, the Ministry is in contact with the various agencies and organizations that aid in emergencies and coordinates operations with the operational bodies under its authority. In times of emergency, the Ministry operates a Public Security Emergency Center, which is responsible for:

- Establishing a clear picture of the situation and aiding the Minister in policy formation and decision making
- Evaluating risks and providing situational assessments
- Making recommendations to the Minister for the best policy

Responsibility in Emergency Situations

The Minister has the power to declare a civilian emergency event. The Ministry of Public Security supports the Minister in exercising his authority over the Ministry's operational bodies in civilian emergencies, and assists the Minister in managing civilian emergencies such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks and public disturbances.





Firearm Licensing

The Ministry's Firearm Licensing Department is the State of Israel's official body responsible for licensing of firearms. The Department implements the Minister of Public Security's policy for issuing firearm licenses, supervision and monitoring of firearms held by the public, agencies and security firms, based on the Firearm Law of 1949. The Firearm Licensing Department is overseen by the Ministry's Deputy Director General for Operations.

The Ministry's licensing policy is a balanced one, meant to ensure the security of residents who may encounter dangerous situations as a result of their place of work or residence, as well as protect the public from dangerous and improper use of firearms. Accordingly, the Minister of Public Security determined that "firearms should only be issued if there is a personal or public need, as decided by the authorities, and only to a person who adheres to the necessary requirements and has completed the appropriate training."

As of April 2019, there were 271,186 valid firearm licenses, including 148,746 private firearm licenses and 122,440 organizational firearm licenses.

In 2018 the firearm licensing criteria were revised so as to expand the circle of citizens with combat training eligible for a firearm license, making it possible for them to aid police and security personnel in providing an immediate response to terrorist attacks.

An individual who wishes to carry a private firearm must meet a number of preconditions:

- Residency in Israel for at least three years
- Good health – certified by the Ministry of Health

- Fluency in Hebrew
- A minimum age (varies according to military experience)
- A clean criminal record – certified by the Israel Police

The individual must also meet at least one eligibility criterion:

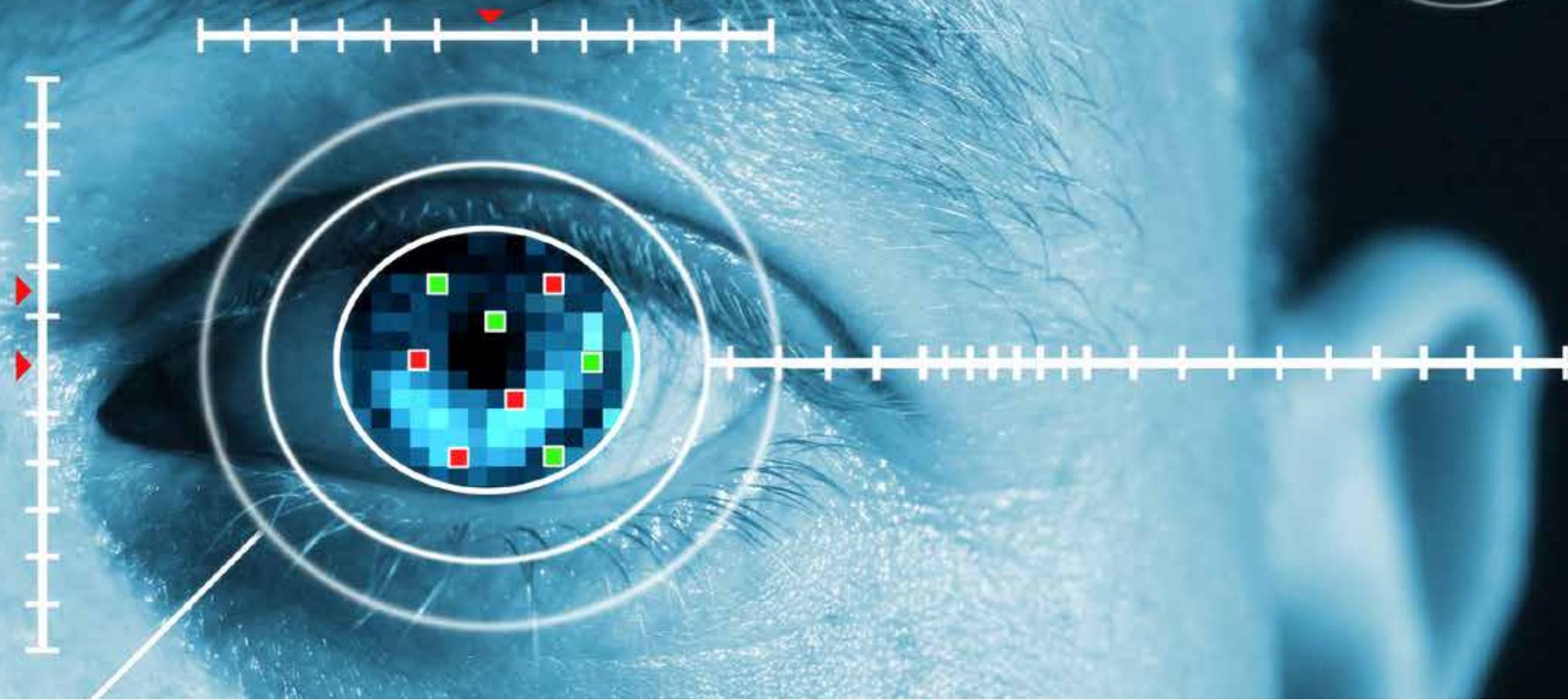
- Approved place of residence or place of occupation
- Profession or volunteer work in certain police and rescue units
- Military background

OFIR system

The firearm licensing process is overseen by means of the OFIR IT management system. Applications for a firearm license are submitted to a firearm license bureau in person or via mail, and entered into the OFIR system. The OFIR system automatically verifies the applicant's compliance with the preconditions and an eligibility criterion, and receives online updates from the police, shooting ranges and the Ministry of Health.

ONLINE Integration:





Security, Information and Cyber-Security

The Ministry's Security, Information and Cyber-Security department is responsible for the security of the Ministry and Ministry officials and for preventing

terrorist or criminal activity that threatens the security of the Ministry or the integrity of classified information. In addition, the department also protects the Ministry's information systems from cyber-attacks and directs the Ministry's operational bodies in cyber-security, protects sensitive facilities, protects information and databases, and conducts security interviews and background checks before applicants are accepted.

Operational Bodies



Israel Police



Mission

To enforce the laws of the State of Israel that concern the criminal code, to maintain public order, to safeguard life and property and to bear responsibility for public security – all this according to legally-granted powers and honoring basic human rights in Israel.

Roles

1. To prevent and investigate offenses.
2. To find offenders and bring them to justice.
3. To safeguard life and property.
4. To maintain public order, including regulation of the freedom of demonstration and protest according to law.
5. To regulate road traffic, supervise it and enforce laws pertaining to traffic violations.
6. To administer initial assistance to victims of crimes.
7. To aid other law enforcement agencies in their work, as stipulated by law or in accordance with policy set out by the Police Commissioner.
8. To guard detainees until they are handed over to the custody of the Israel Prison Service.

Statistics

1. The Israel Police includes a total of:



7 districts



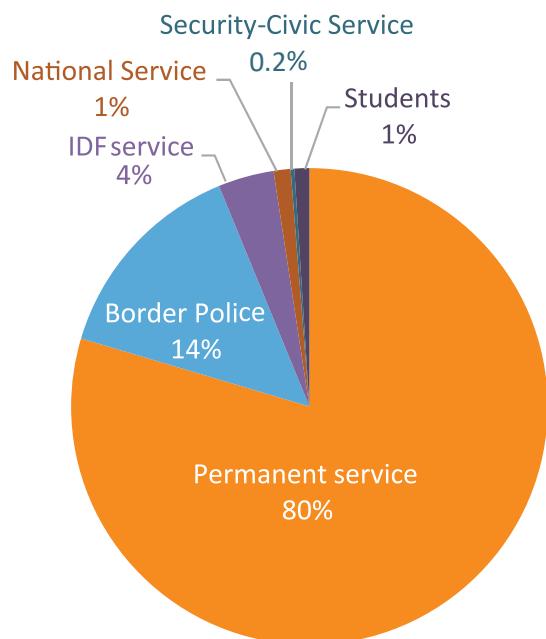
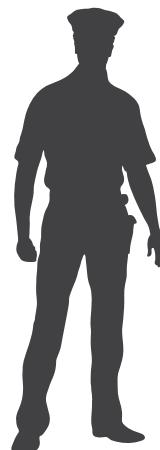
20 precincts



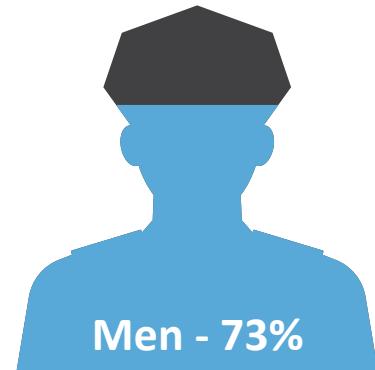
79 police stations

2. Human Resources:

- General – 31,253 police officers serve in the Israel Police, including 22,396 officers in permanent service, 3,995 Border Police officers, 1,065 police officers serving in lieu of compulsory IDF service, 324 National Service volunteers, 71 Security-Civic Service volunteers and 284 students.

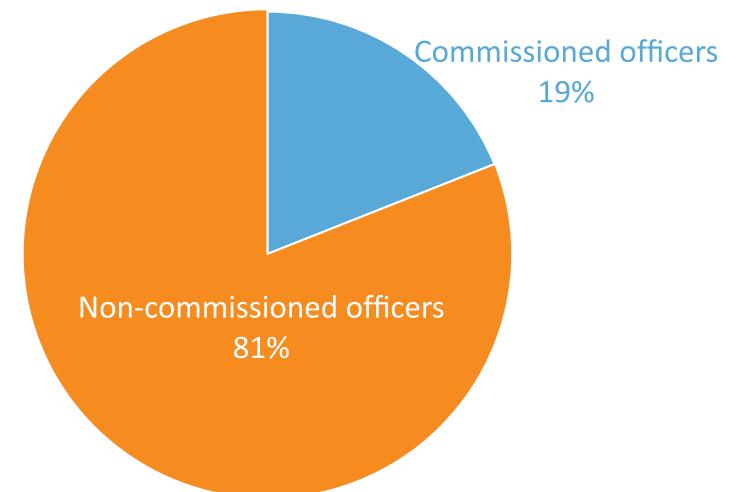


- Gender – 73% of police officers are men and 27% are women.



- Religion – 87% of police officers are Jewish and 13% are non-Jewish.

- Command – 19% of the police force consists of commissioned officers, and 81% are non-commissioned officers.



Main Programs



- **Jerusalem Security:** A five-year plan that includes: Strengthening precincts, strengthening the investigations and intelligence units, strengthening routine security activity and strengthening the patrol units, along with establishing a district control center and opening several integrated service centers in Arab neighborhoods to provide civilian services to the residents.

- **Foot Patrol:** Increasing police presence, visibility and service to citizens with the aim of improving personal security, and establishing situational crime prevention. The foot patrol unit will patrol crowded, popular areas at peak times, ensuring police presence and approachability, to raise public confidence in the police and increase deterrence of crime and delinquent behavior.



- **Arab Society:** Strengthening governance and improving police services to Arab society will be done on three levels: at the station level, at the precinct and district level, and at the level of National Police Headquarters. The plan provides a response to current threats, with a focus on weapons, public order, illegal construction and more. Police service to the Arab population will be improved by increasing the number of Arabs in the ranks of the Israel Police, establishing additional police stations in Arab cities and raising awareness among officers about multicultural policing.

- **National Child Online Protection Bureau:** A joint police-civilian unit, responsible for enforcement and prevention of online violence and crime against children and adolescents, including on social media, with the aim of creating a safe online environment and enhancing the public's sense of personal security on the internet.
- **Strengthening the Traffic Department:** Fighting traffic accidents and changing driving culture by increasing police presence and visibility on the roads and strengthening the various traffic units and the ability of the Traffic Department to perform its mission, while expanding the size of the Traffic Department.
- **Municipal Policing:** A dedicated force for enforcement and prevention of quality-of-life offenses, violence and antisocial behavior in local authorities, utilizing special units comprised of municipal inspectors and police officers working together. These units combat relatively minor offenses that have a major impact on residents' quality of life.



- **Domestic violence:** To reduce incidents of domestic violence through deterrence, legislation and technological tools, provide shelter and treatment to direct and indirect victims, and strengthen the cooperation between the police and social services
- **Tactical Division in the Border Police:** Setting up a national division with operational capabilities and integrated technologies for dealing with terrorist attacks and disturbances, and aiding the Israel Police districts in fighting serious crimes.





- **Intelligence Center in the Negev:** Developing Border Police investigations and intelligence center based on a perspective of intelligence-based policing.
- **Intelligence Continuum:** A prevention and preemption approach, as part of the operational and command and control doctrine, following an "intelligence-based policing" model at all levels.
- **Emergency Preparedness:** Building the capacity for functional continuity in emergency situations and during large-scale disasters, including acquiring equipment, operational readiness, ensuring the functionality of critical systems, upgrading warehouses and emergency storage facilities, and improving the Israel Police's response to public disturbances.
- **Reorganizing Police Headquarters:** Enhancing organizational effectiveness by reorganizing National Police Headquarters, distinguishing between personnel building and personnel deployment, distinguishing between staff units and operative units, and redefining areas of responsibility and authority.

Technological Programs

- **Artificial Intelligence:** An AI-based platform for data analysis through Deep Learning solutions, integrating special knowledge from the mathematics and computer science fields. The system unifies databases for investigations, while processing significant quantities of structured and non-structured data.
- **New Emergency Hotline:** Upgrading the Police's capability to provide emergency hotline services to the public in an efficient, modern and smart fashion.
- **Drones:** Continuing to set up an array of unmanned aerial vehicles designed to be used by operational units, under management, training, guidance and supervision of the Aerial Unit.
- **Body Cameras:** Integrating use of cameras as a tool for shaping behavior in the encounter between police officers and citizens and as an aid in the investigations and patrol units.
- **License Plate Recognition (LPR):** Automatic identification, recognition and deciphering of vehicle license plates, both online and offline, for the benefit of the policing, investigations, intelligence and research units.
- **Cyber-Research Institute:** Academic-research collaboration with the Center for Computational Criminology at Ben-Gurion University for advanced computational criminology and cyber applications for support of law enforcement.

National Child Online Protection Bureau



The National Child Online Protection Bureau is a unique civilian/police unit formed at the initiative of the Ministry of Public Security, which is comprised of police officers and permanent representatives from the following government ministries: Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and the State Attorney's Office. The Bureau is comprised of a National Headquarters, an emergency reporting center/hotline (105) and an operational police unit.

The Bureau deals with a variety of issues, including:

- Child prostitution
- Pedophilia
- Drug dealing
- Blackmail
- Harassment
- Threats of suicide
- Violations of privacy
- Bullying and shaming

The Bureau provides a holistic government response to online threats against children and youth.





Israel Prison Service



The Israel Prison Service (IPS) is the national prison authority in Israel. The IPS vision – safety for the community and inmate rehabilitation for a better future.

The IPS strives to:

- Maintain a secure, safe prison environment
- Preserve appropriate incarceration conditions
- Enhance the potential for

offenders' successful reintegration into society

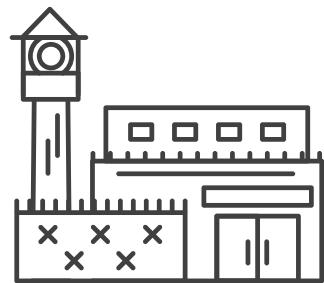
- Significantly reduce crime within prison

Over the years, incarceration has become a more complex and challenging task. Many changes have taken place in the characteristics of the inmates received, in the types of offenses and in the imprisonment periods, requiring a constant change in the correctional and incarceration response. Along with this, alternatives to imprisonment and supervision under the organization's responsibility have expanded and are yet expected to expand, posing a challenge to the traditional understanding of the prison guard's role.

Main tasks of the IPS

- **Safe custody** – maximum, effective supervision of inmates inside and outside prisons, preventing their escape, and perimeter security to prevent attacks on facilities.
- **Proper custody and incarceration resources** – improving living conditions with the aim of reaching the standards of leading incarceration organizations around the world, while making optimal use of resources and developing alternatives to imprisonment.
- **Corrections** – utilizing the imprisonment period to the maximum for effective treatment of the population of offenders, which will lead to their beneficial integration into society in the future.
- **Crime and terror prevention** – significantly reducing the level of crime and terror within and outside prisons, as part of the battle against crime in Israel.
- **Human resources** – developing human resources in keeping with the requirements of the job and in conformity to tasks in an environment with evolving challenges, as the staff is a key factor in the success of the organization.

Numbers:



Facilities: 29



Inmates: 15,000,
including 5,500
national security prisoners



Staff: 9,000

The IPS is a security organization that holds in its custody many dangerous criminal and security inmates, for the purpose of protecting public peace and security. However, it has a clear social mission, which was underscored with the enactment of Amendment 42 of the Prisons Ordinance, and the allocation of resources for its implementation, with the aim of rehabilitation (for Israeli residents), and formal or informal education activity for all inmates.

Along with all this, the IPS is committed to keeping inmates in proper and dignified custody. In 2018, an emphasis is being placed on implementing components of a plan that will provide three meters of space per inmate, as well as construct new cellblocks and prisons so as to meet the goal of 4.5 meters of living space per inmate. This is an historic opportunity to take steps to promote the construction of modern prisons and integrate advanced and effective alternatives to imprisonment. The IPS will continue to expand the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of its future work plans. A halfway house/transitional facility has already been opened at the Givon Prison.

The main projects of the IPS include: Building new facilities and making existing facilities more spacious in order to improve living conditions; and upgrading treatment and rehabilitation services for inmates in order to increase their chances of reintegrating into society.





Israel Fire and Rescue Authority



The Israel Fire and Rescue Authority is in charge of preventing and fighting fires, conducting emergency rescue operations and saving lives and property.

In July 2012, the Israel Fire and Rescue Authority Law was passed in the Knesset, and went into effect on February 8th, 2013,

establishing the Israel Fire and Rescue Authority within the Ministry of Public Security.

The Authority is commanded by the Fire and Rescue Commission, headed by a Commissioner, which oversees the Authority and coordinates its operations.

Roles of the Israel Fire and Rescue Authority

- Extinguishing fires, preventing their spread, saving lives and salvaging property
- Preventing fires through safety precautions, education and regulations
- Rescuing trapped victims
- Dealing with hazardous material emergencies
- Saving lives and salvaging property in non-fire situations

Establishing a New, Advanced National Fire and Rescue Academy

Mission: To train personnel of the firefighting services and external agencies to acquire and maintain the necessary skills, while building an integrated training program that will afford the necessary professional competency, utilizing cutting edge technology and simulators.

The Israel Fire and Rescue Authority is deployed across seven districts and has 28 regional fire stations, four medium-sized stations and 90 sub-stations. The Authority responds to an average of 90,000 events each year.

Resources:



Firefighters: **2,040**



Fire prevention staff: **310**



Fire stations: **122**



Volunteers: **2,100**



Fire scouts: **1,300**



Fire vehicles: **602**



Firefighting aircraft: **14**

Events in 2017:



Photo: Omer Shapira

Structural fires: **15,007**

Open-area fires: **28,479**

Transportation fires: **3,298**

Hazmat events: **4,692**

Rescues: **15,023**

Other: **30,190**

96,689



Witness Protection Authority

The Witness Protection Authority (WPA) was established in 2009 to combat the phenomenon of potential witnesses being threatened or hurt by criminals. The WPA protects witnesses and their families prior to, during and after trials, and is an important tool in the fight against organized crime.

The Witness Protection Authority works to:

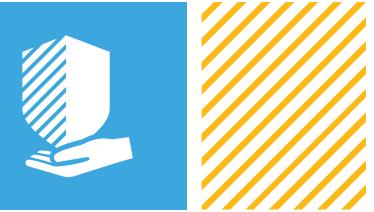
- Increase the motivation of criminals to cooperate with law enforcement
- Prepare witnesses to relocate and begin a new, normative life
- Provide physical protection and security to witnesses
- Develop ties with parallel organizations abroad
- Develop operational procedures and models for the program



Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The Minister of Public Security led a reform for establishing a national authority that would unite under its auspices all the agencies working to prevent violence and combat drug and alcohol abuse. The Knesset passed the Law on the Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse in July 2017, and in February 2018 the City Without

Violence program, Municipal Policing program and Metzila Department merged to form the Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse.



Israel Authority
for Prevention of
**Violence, Alcohol
and Drug Abuse**

Community Safety



The Authority's roles:



The Authority will work to prevent violence, crime and antisocial behavior and to combat drug and alcohol abuse. For this purpose, it is empowered to:

- Present recommendations to the minister on overall policy in its areas of activity and on promoting legislative amendments in these areas.
- Develop and implement professional programs in the prevention and enforcement fields.
- Gather information, and engage in research, evaluation and knowledge development in its areas of activity, in accordance with law.
- Assist government ministries, the Israel Police and additional agencies working towards prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and enforcement in its areas of activity, to establish and develop suitable services, frameworks and action plans in these areas.
- Promote cooperation between government ministries, local authorities, the Israel Police and additional agencies working towards prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and enforcement in its areas of activity.
- Encourage volunteering in the prevention and enforcement fields, and to instruct and guide the volunteers and supervise their activity.
- Train and qualify professional personnel in the prevention and enforcement fields.
- Work to improve public education and public awareness in its areas of activity.
- Promote and maintain ties with international agencies operating in its areas of activity.
- Develop technological tools in its areas of activity.

Community and crime prevention



Municipal Policing program

The Municipal Policing program was established to improve the quality of life of Israel's residents and serves as a deterrent against crime, in the fields of delinquency and violence. The program strives to strengthen the sense of personal security among citizens and residents by focusing on quality-of-life offenses and improving the accessibility and responsiveness of the police.

The Municipal Policing program utilizes a special Municipal Enforcement unit that combines police officers and municipal inspectors, enabling the police to gradually improve the quality of life of residents, one municipality at a time. The program was launched in 2011 and has grown to 73 municipalities across Israel, including 900 police officers and 900 municipal inspectors.



CCTV Centers for Violence Prevention

Security cameras are placed in public spaces in many municipalities, in order to prevent violence and vandalism. The cameras are connected to a control center. The decision on the location of the cameras is made based on needs identified by the police station and local authority; cameras are placed in

public locations that are at risk for violence and vandalism offenses. An operational program is created to fit the needs of each locality, determining the number of cameras, the type of technology and the locations monitored. The cameras serve to prevent violence, record events, collect evidence, deter crime and enable responses to violent events.





Parent patrols

Parent Patrols are groups of volunteers who walk the streets of a given neighborhood in the evening and look out for troubled youth. The patrol members can offer assistance, discuss problems, and educate the youth about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse. The Parent Patrols are overseen by the Israel Authority for Prevention of Violence, Alcohol and Drug Abuse in coordination with the local

municipality. The volunteers undergo training sessions to educate them about the lifestyles of adolescents and the dangers they face, and ways to effectively reach out to approach them and intervene. There are currently 211 active parent patrols across the country, consisting of close to 4,500 volunteers.





Civil and National Service

The Ministry of Public Security began to operate the Civil and National Service program in 2011. Since then, the Ministry has revolutionized the field, setting up a network in which thousands of volunteers from the non-Jewish and ultra-Orthodox Jewish populations have served. The number of volunteers in the Ministry constitutes a significant share of the total number of Civil and National Service volunteers in Israel.

As of the beginning of 2019, the Civil and National Service programs in the Ministry consist of 2,630 volunteer positions in two service tracks:

- The public safety track (police, prison service or firefighting services)
- The social-community track (crime prevention organizations)

Volunteers in the social-community track serve in a variety of roles:



Cyber-security



Ministry's
operational
bodies



Educational
institutions
– violence
prevention



Municipal
authorities
- prevention
programs



CCTV
centers



Violence
prevention
in hospitals



Informal
education



Violence prevention
on school buses