UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING: DETERMINING FACTORS OF PRACTICES AND EFFECTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to understand how organizational change and human components affect ILP readiness, and to examine the relationship between ILP practices and policing effectiveness. Next, it was also posited readiness of change affects ILP practices, which the practices will impact policing effectiveness. The study was conducted as a correlational study. Data from police intelligence personnel at all levels of the Abu Dhabi Police's police (ADP) hierarchy was gathered through a survey, and 400 datasets was obtained based on convenience sampling procedure. The structural equation modelling analysis was performed utilizing Smart PLS ver 3.3.2. The analysis on the best fit model as based on initial result exemplifies that readiness of change of the police officers are best anchored from the five exogenous variables these are: attitude, knowledge sharing, innovative behavior, process of change, and climate of change. While self-efficacy and social norm do not predict readiness of change. Further, Readiness of Change predict ILP practices and ILP practices predict Policing Service Effectiveness. Lastly, in the quest to explore the best fit model, the researcher conducted an alternative model and had found out that the two exogenous variables (self-efficacy and social norms) are best observed to predict ILP practices and not in the readiness of change.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Governments in several countries have begun on e-government programs such as Intelligence LED policing (ILP), utilizing the potentials of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to foster and enhance law enforcement and social stability. Intelligence LED Policing was based on the need for the police force, with tight cooperation between the heads of police and intelligence analysts to use information and monitoring tactics in combating repeat violators (Tanzania, 2017). Despite residents' concerns about security and privacy, connectivity challenges, and the risk of identity or data breaches, lack of access, response delays, and oppressive bureaucracy, the government has made significant progress, the rise of Intelligent LED policing is deemed inevitable (Osei-Kojo, 2017; Shin, 2017).

Moreover, intelligence LED policing was developed as the modern police model amid many developments in the law enforcement profession in order to address the unremitting transformation, particularly in the areas of processes, change, behavior, innovation, and a range of internal and external influences (Carte, Phillips & Gayadeen, 2014). In fact, several countries switch to this type of e-government practices such as Intelligence LED policing in order to easily track violators and handle them with appropriate evidence. In addition, Intelligence LED Policing was based on the need for the police force, with tight cooperation between the heads of police and intelligence analysts to use information and monitoring tactics in combating repeat violators (Tanzania, 2017).