1075 - POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERAS, SECURITY, AND THE NEW MOBILE SURVEILLANCE

Richard Jones (United Kingdom)¹
1 - University of Edinburgh

Police forces around the world are trialling the use of body-worn cameras by officers. Such cameras permit close-up recording of police-public interactions from the officers’ points of view, which may influence these interactions. Roll-out of the cameras is costly, but little is yet known as to their utility or wider effects. There may therefore be parallels with the introduction of fixed CCTV cameras. The paper discusses this emergent policing technology, and summarises current trials and usage before reviewing evaluations of the technology conducted to date. Privacy and policing concerns are highlighted, and the cameras’ introduction is situated within the rise of consumer born-worn cameras, of scrutiny of the police by citizens’ cell phone cameras, and indeed of visual ‘ubiquitous surveillance’ more generally. Such cameras appear part of managerial strategies to implement mobile technology and influence police practice, but may run up against prevailing police practices, culture, and use of discretion. The paper argues that a confluence of technical, economic, political and popular-cultural factors underlie such cameras’ adoption by police forces; and that ‘first person’ mobile surveillance represents a new departure in the securitisation of public and private space.

1076 - THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ON POLICE PROCESSES. CASE STUDY SECURING FIRST WORLD WAR REMEMBRANCE CEREMONIES IN BELGIUM.

Arne Dormaels (Belgium)¹
1 - Innovation Center for Security (INNOS)

The Innovation Center for Security (INNOS), established in July 2014 in Belgium, is committed to bring together companies, governments, and research institutions to work together on innovative security solutions. This triple-helix partnership facilitated the setup of an ad hoc command room to help the police authorities ensure the security of guests and audience during the official First World War remembrance ceremony of the Battle of Ypres. On the basis of this case, we want to illustrate the added value of triple-helix cooperation in the field of technology, innovation and safety. Our central thesis is that technology and innovation also challenges the structure and culture of an organization.

The generally accepted command structure used by the police, emergency services and partner organizations to manage emergencies and large-scale events is based on the so-called Gold, Silver and Bronze (GSB) hierarchy. This is a rather traditional way of information sharing within (mono-disciplinary) and between services (multi-disciplinary). This hierarchical information structure has some major drawbacks as it does not easily support the introduction of innovative and technological driven solutions.
In this presentation we discuss how the triple-helix collaboration introduced the concept of a net-centric management structure within a police organization. Our case findings show that the introduction of technology and innovation affects police processes in terms of coordination, information- and intelligence management. It also challenges shared responsibilities between different police services during the event management. Consequently, a triple-helix cooperation should not only formulate innovative solutions but also investigate the impact of new technologies on the structure and culture of an organisation. These understandings could for example support training and education programmes. Doing so, a triple-helix could facilitate the introduction of innovation in a more efficient and effective way into police and security organisations.

13.4 EXPANDING PRISONS RESEARCH BEYOND THE SOCIAL

Chair: Julie Laursen

1077 - THE ROLE OF INSTRUCTORS IN PRISON-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL PROGRAMS IN DENMARK

Julie Laursen (Denmark)¹

1 - University of Aalborg and University of Cambridge

This paper examines the role of the instructors in prison-based cognitive behavioural programs in Denmark. Even though there have been critical examinations of the participants’ perceptions of and reactions to the programs (e.g. Perry 2012; Kemshall 2002; Crewe 2011, Fox 1999, 2001; Waldram 2012; Blair et. al. 2004; Andersson 2010; Abrams & Lea in press), very little has been written about the instructors’ experiences. Using empirical data from participant observation in four different program setups and semi-structured interviews with four different instructors, this paper discuss the instructors own perceptions and negotiations of and adaptions to the programs’ goals. Departing from a newer critique of the lack of interest in how penal policies are actually implemented and negotiated on the grounds (Garland 2013; Crewe 2015; Hubex 2015), this paper will consider how the instructors translate the programmatic goals into their own practice. Denmark is an excellent example of how penal policies are interpreted, negotiated and transformed, as the programs have been imported from the very different penal fields of Canada and UK and then adapted to the Danish context of Scandinavian Exceptionalism (Pratt 2008; Ugelvik & Dullum 2012). The Danish context is also unique in comparison to the Canadian or English, as the instructors are not trained psychologists, but prison officers who have been trained in a two-week course plus ongoing supervision (Sjöberg & Windfeldt 2008). I will use this mixture of control and rehabilitation which is embedded in the instructors’ roles as a departure point for the paper.