



Responding to police involvement in EM

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Introduction

- Police involvement in EM is growing
 - Enforcement
 - Pre-trial/bail
 - Domestic violence/abuse
 - IOM schemes in England
 - GPS pilots in England
- Police are enthusiastic about EM
 - Possibilities for the technology
 - Superficial awareness
 - High expectations

Police involvement in EM

- Current roles
 - Enforce use of EM pre-trial
 - Arrest individuals who are recalled to prison
 - Alert Probation/EM contractors that individuals are in custody
 - Remove tags once in custody
 - Provide backup for mobile teams when things go wrong
- Police resources are required to operate EM effectively
 - Hidden costs

Advantages of EM for the police

- Assists with investigations
 - RF - was an individual at home at specific time?
 - GPS - whereabouts of individuals
 - Who has been associating with the individual on EM?
- Provides reliable data as evidence
- Intelligence gathering
 - Depends on data police have access to
 - Data includes tracks – speed, heat maps (intensity)
 - Data can be linked to Google maps, CCTV and ANPR
 - Track associations – others on GPS and beacons
- Reduces costs
 - Replaces police with EM
 - Investigations
 - Reduces the number of suspects in police detention
- Reduces offending?

Blurring boundaries

- Policing and probation/offender management
 - Separation between investigation, conviction and punishment
 - Assisted desistence
- Coercion and consent
 - 'Tough choices' for offenders
 - Victims
- What data/information should be available to the police and what are 'private' data
 - Individuals and significant others

Concluding comments

- Levels of trust in the police
- Mission drift
- Governance structures
 - Police involvement in EM
 - Audit and inspection
 - Information sharing

