Q1 - Informed Consent Form. Round two of the Delphi study into 'the impact of amassed corporate biometrics on public and private policing. This project has been approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of New England Approval No HE23-078, Valid until 30 March 2024. Should you have any complaints concerning the way this research is conducted, please contact: Mrs Jo-Ann Sozou, Human Research Ethics Officer Research Services the University of New England Armidale, NSW 2351 Tel: (02) 6773 1115 Email: humanethics@une.edu.au. Researcher: Tony Calladine acalladi@myune.edu.au Mb: 0400 448 501 Academic Supervisor: A/Prof Glenn Porter gporter4@une.edu.au Mb: 0403 227 453 Applying biometric and predictive technology in public policing and civil security is a contemporary real-world issue. You are being asked to participate in round two 'Delphi' research study because you have completed round one. Will I be compensated? You will not receive payment or other compensation for participating in this research. Other than volunteering your time, there is no cost to you. Participants will receive a copy of the thesis with the results once the examination process has been completed. Will my answers and information be kept confidential? The records will be kept private and stored encrypted. If the results are published, they will not include any personally identifiable information. Research records will be password protected. Is participation voluntary? Participation in the study is voluntary. The survey can be completed any time during the week to avoid interrupting your schedule. If you initially choose to participate and later change your mind, please inform the researcher to have your responses excluded. Can I opt out? If you do not wish to participate in the study, you can decline this request by clicking NO at the bottom of the page. If you opt-in and change your mind at any time, including before or after the survey, you may exit the survey at any time. If you exit the survey, the results will be excluded from the final stud. What do I do if I have a question?

Duration (in seconds)

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses	Sum
Duration (in seconds)	48.00	548.00	294.68	151.89	23070.31	22	6483.00

Q_RecaptchaScore

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses	Sum
Q_RecaptchaScore	0.10	1.00	0.83	0.22	0.05	22	18.30

Q2 - The initial survey revealed that merely increasing police recruitment may not be sufficient to address the changing issues of street crime. This appeared as an indication that a more all-encompassing street crime prevention strategy is required. Closed-circuit television with AI behavioural analysis tools could be part of the solution for crime prevention strategies in public settings. By analysing behavioural patterns this form of technology can assist in real-time monitoring and prompt response to potential threats, making public spaces safer without compromising personal data privacy. In your opinion, will future crime prevention strategies in public places involve closed-circuit television (CCTV) with biometric and artificial intelligence (AI) to assist in real-time monitoring to prompt a response to potential threats?

Probably yes [8]	Definitely yes [9]

● Definitely not [1]   ● Probably not   ● Might or might not [1]   ● Probably yes [8]   ● Definitely yes [9]

Q3 - The initial survey showed how encouraging cooperation and information sharing between public and private policing bodies could increase the efficacy of crime prevention strategies in public places. Do you think future collaboration, information sharing, and intelligence exchange between public and private policing organisations is possible or not?

		Probably yes [6]	Definitely yes [8]

○ Definitely not ● Probably not [1] ● Might or might not [3] ● Probably yes [6] ● Definitely yes [8]
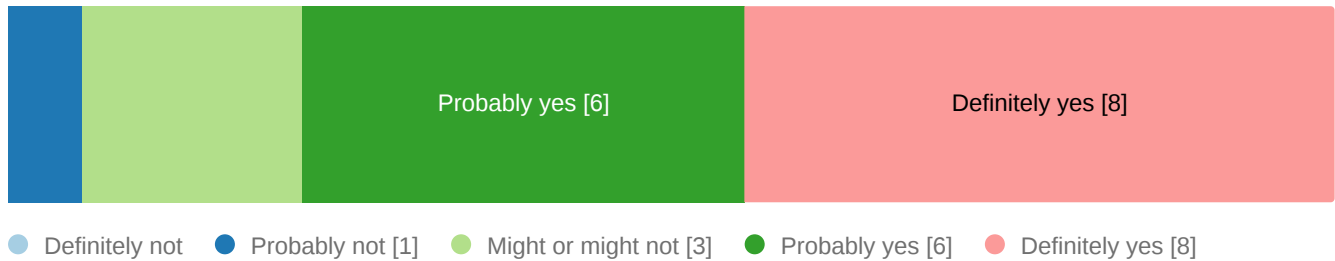
Q4 - According to the initial survey, there is a demand for crime intelligence gathering and the ability to link that intelligence using technology in order to foresee and prevent crime. Additionally, avoiding any technical challenges ensuring the seamless integration of these technologies with current infrastructure is important. Therefore, in your opinion technically how difficult would it be to put into practice particular technologies, like biometric smart CCTVs, as a crime prevention strategy in public places?

Somewhat difficult [7]		Somewhat easy [8]	

○ Extremely difficult ● Somewhat difficult [7] ● Neither easy nor difficult [2] ● Somewhat easy [8]
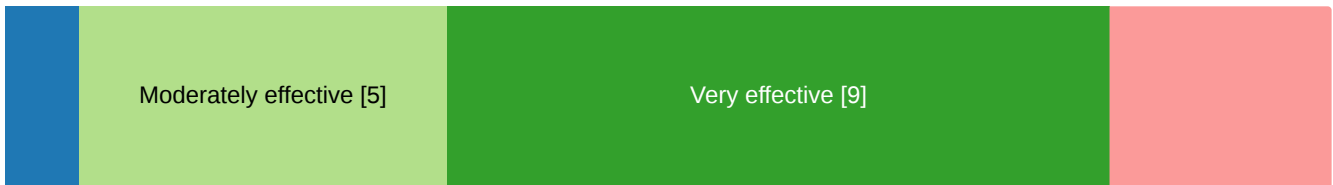● Extremely easy [1]

Q5 - Wesfarmers is one of Australia's largest employers, employing 107,000 people and own Bunnings and Kmart, To improve their operations and uphold customer confidence, they gather and share biometric data from a variety of sources from within and without the immediate vicinity of their stores. The biometric data Wesfarmers gathers comes from video surveillance, body cameras, facial recognition software, and data analysis is done for authentication and security reasons. Do you agree or disagree that policymakers should consider leveraging intelligence relationships beyond policing's traditional allies to include streaming to fusion centers live biometric and AI data from companies like Wesfarmers as an aid to preventing potential crime?

Somewhat agree [7]	Strongly agree [8]
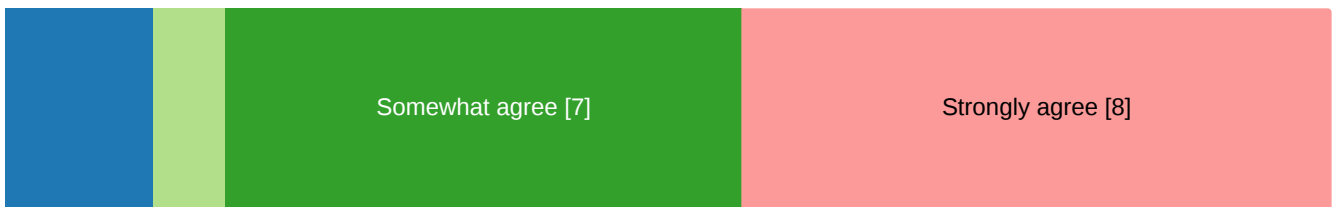
- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree [2]
- Neither agree nor disagree [1]
- Somewhat agree [7]
- Strongly agree [8]

Q6 - The initial survey highlights the importance of governance, data security, privacy, and accountability in implementing AI and biometric technology for crime prevention. In European countries, sophisticated CCTV systems monitor access to public spaces to identify suspicious behavior. These methods require strict governance, data security, privacy, and accountability requirements with access to the data of a suspect only available where there is a high probability of harm to the public. Would the crime prevention strategies employed in Europe, such as sophisticated CCTV systems governed by security and privacy protocols when monitoring public spaces, be effective or ineffective in Australia, in your opinion?

Moderately effective [5]	Very effective [9]	

- Not effective at all
- Slightly effective [1]
- Moderately effective [5]
- Very effective [9]
- Extremely effective [3]

Q7 - For the purpose of this question, 'robbery' refers to aggravated theft with violence or threats, considered an accurate crime rate gauge by researchers. The Australian Bureau of Statistics identified that during the 2022 research period, 54,200 individuals were victims of robbery in Australia. Of those victims, 9,551 reported the matter to the police. 35,000 robberies took place in non residential areas. The assumption made is that these victims were robbed in a public place. Using information on inflation from the Reserve Bank of Australia and using the data from ABS research on the cost of crime in 2011, it is estimated that in 2022, the total cost of robbery in Australia during the 2022 ABS research period was A$477,527,272.73 or A$8,810.46 per victim. Would the crime prevention strategies employed in Europe, such as the sophisticated CCTV systems which monitor public spaces to identify unusual behaviour likely to jeopardise the safety of the public be effective or ineffective in reducing the costs associated with the crime of robbery in Australia?

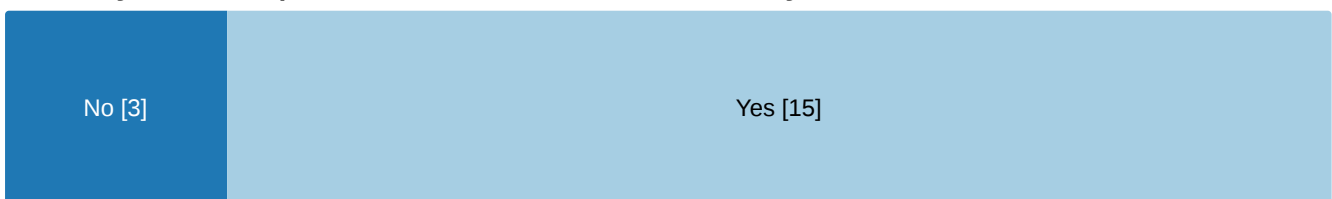| Slightly effective [4]	Moderately effective [5]	Very effective [7]	

- Not effective at all
- Slightly effective [4]
- Moderately effective [5]
- Very effective [7]
- Extremely effective [2]

Q8 - Fusion centers also known as co-ordination hubs, gather, analyse, and act upon the live feed of 'smart' CCTV in public areas. Their role is to coordinate smart CCTV information collection and analyse it in order to identify actionable intelligence. The initial survey identified that : Public police should collaborate with allied organisations and the commercial sector to use biometric and AI technology for a holistic public safety and security approach. Clear guidelines and protocols for ethical biometrics and AI use in fusion centers are crucial to preventing misuse or bias. Investing in training programmes for both public and private police can enhance their capabilities and improve overall public safety outcomes.Weatherburn 2004, Cockbain and Laycock (2017) argue that crime prevention efforts will be ineffective without a data-sharing protocol. Moreover, public police collaborating with private firms and corporations to facilitate data sharing and increase trust within society. Do you agree or disagree with the "fusion center" concept as a collaborative effort between the public police, allied agencies, and commercial organisations to share biometric and AI technological resources, expertise, and knowledge as a street crime prevention measure?

		Somewhat agree [8]	Strongly agree [7]
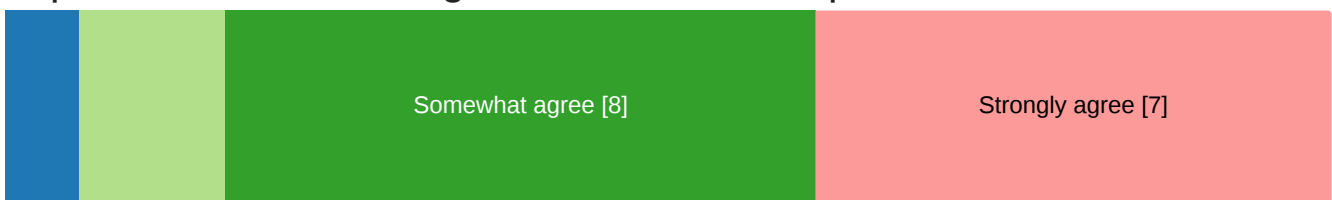
○ Strongly disagree ● Somewhat disagree [1] ○ Neither agree nor disagree [2] ● Somewhat agree [8]
● Strongly agree [7]

Q10 - The response to this question is for analysis purposes only. Have you completed the round one survey?

No [3]	Yes [15]

● No [3] ● Yes [15]