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Trends in Paid Duty and Private Sponsorship of Public Policing in Canada and the United States

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The project

- Paid duty, special duty, user pay
- Private sponsorship of public police
- 92 sites in Canada
- 15 sites in the USA
- FOI, interviews

Open source: news comments

• "So who paid for their training, their uniform, their equipment and the vehicle if they are using one? Oh, silly me, it was the taxpayer" (Powell, 2014).

Open source: news comments

- "What the cops are doing amounts to extortion, organized crime" (Casey and Loriggio, 2015).
 - "The head of the Police Union reminds me of being nothing more than a Godfather of a Crime Syndicate" (Powell, 2014).
 - "Rent-a-politician, rent-a-cop.... What's next? Rent-a-judge?" (Casey and Loriggio, 2015).

Freedom of information

• "My opinion is that your rationale for requesting this information is not for access but to bog down police services in handling Freedom of Information requests and to bog down the Information and Privacy Office with any subsequent appeals," Chief of Police via FOI Coordinator in an Ontario city

FOI Canada and USA

- Brokering access
- Not only are many public police agencies increasingly embedded in the world of private influence, but they are also inhibiting access to information about these developments

The sites

TABLE 1: List of Sites

Canada

British Columbia West Vancouver Police Department Abbotsford Police Department Delta Police Department Nelson Police Department Central Sasoids Police Service Oak Bay Police Department Victoria Police Department

Alberta Calgary Police Service Edmonton Police Service Leikheige Regional Police Service Medicine Hat Police Service

Sasketohewen Regina Police Service Saskatoon Police Service Waykan, Police Service Garang-Police Service Carang-Park Police Service Delenerg, Police Service Edenary, Police Service File Hills First Nation Police Service Landeral, Police Department Monse Jaw Police Service Prince Albert Police Service Stances, Police Service

Mentisha Winnipeg Police Service Branden Police Service Abasa Police Service Dakota Gibasap Police Service Winkler Police Service Mentia Beach Police Sainte Anne Police Service Sainte Anne Police Service Springfield Police Service

Ontario. Guelph Police Service Usion Regional Police Service Hamilton Police Service London Police Service Midland Police Service Nagara Regional Police Service North Bay Police Service Orangeville Police Service Owen Sound Police Service Peel Regional Police Port Hope Police Service St. Thomas Police Service Samia Police Services Seasons Shores Police Service Sault & Marie Police Service Woodstock Police Service York Regional Police

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Waterloo Regional Police Service Thunder Bay Police Service Greater Sudbury Police Service Peterborough Police Service Durham Regional Police Service Amborathuro Police Service Aylmer Police Department Barrie Police Service Belleville Police Service Brantford Police Service Chathum-Kent Police Service Cobourg Police Service Espanola Police Service Generative Police Service Shelburne Police Service South Simore Police Service Stirling-Baseden Police Service Sections-Grades Police Service Timmins Police Service West Grey Police Service West Nipissing Police Service

New Brustrwick Fontericton, Police Force Scenobassis, Regional Police Force Mussiski, Police Force Schwardskas, Police Department Woodsteck Police Force Grand Falls Police

Nove Scotla Amherst Police Department Armapolis Royal Police Department Bridgewater Police Service Cape Breton Regional Police Service Halifas Regional Police Sectodle Police Service New Glasgow Regional Police Sectors Police Service Truro Police Service Westrolle Police Service

Newfoundland and Labrador Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

Prince Edward Island Charlottetown Police Service Secureenide Police Department Kensington Police Department

US Missespia Minneapolis Police Department

Texas Austin Police Department University of Texas at Austin Police Department California San Francisco Police Department University of California San Francisco Police Department

Michigan Detroit Police Department

Illuois Chicago Police Department

Ohio Cleveland Police Department

New York Buffalo Police Department

Wisconsin Madison Police Department

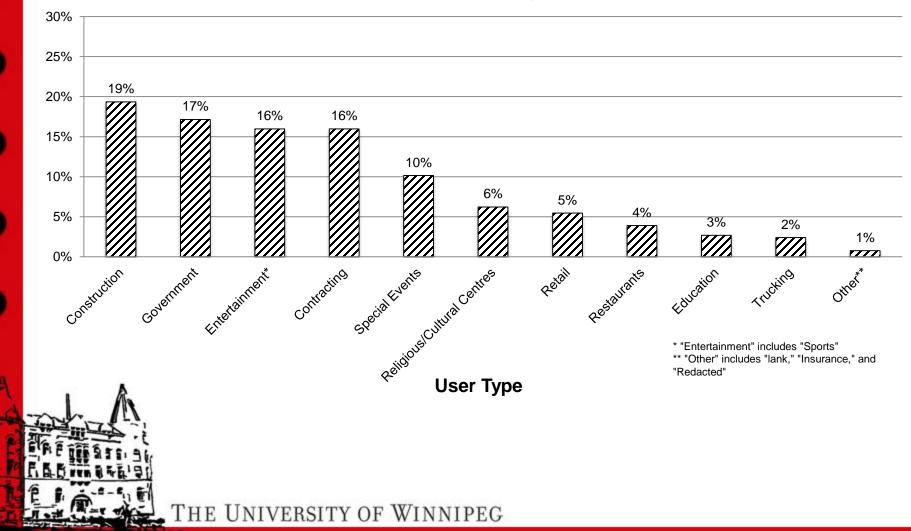
Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department

Florida Miani Police Department Tampa Police Department Jacksonville Sherriff's Office

Ideko Boise Police Department

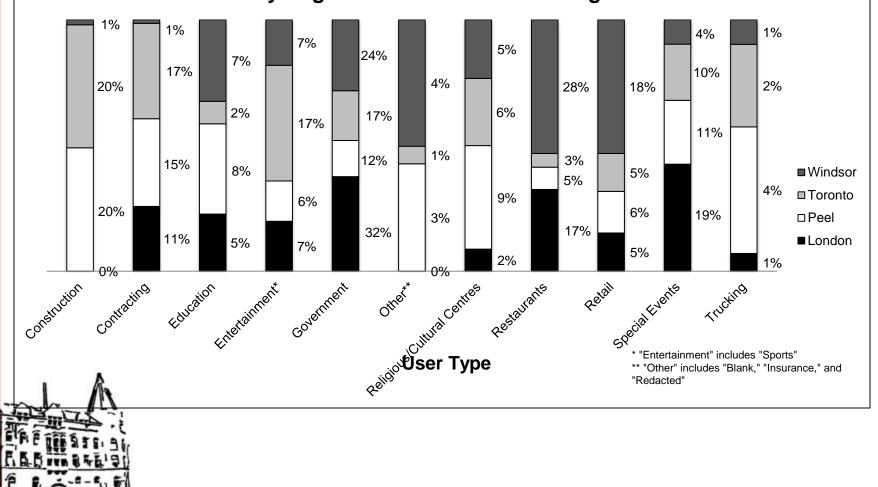
 Our study suggests that paid duty involves two-way exchanges of capital in local security networks, primarily an exchange of body and economic capital. When controversies over user pays policing occur in these local networks, they represent public police's failure to convert body and economic capital into symbolic capital. If high volumes of capital are exchanged, less may be available for the public good.

Figure I: Officers Used by User Type as Percentage of Total in Four Cities/Regions



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Figure II: Officers Used by User Type as a Percentage of City/Region Total in Four Cities/Regions



An audit of paid duty practices by City of Toronto's Auditor General was undertaken to examine costs to the City. It focused on where economic capital was flowing and whether this flow should occur at all: "I realized, we're using these officers for the Public Transit Authority, we're using it for transportation street closures, parades. ... A lot of these ... [paid duty assignments] are being covered out of the budget of the City" (City Official 3). Stopping the flow of economic capital from the City to individual officers became the concern of new regulations that reduced the requirement for paid duty officers at some City sites.

- A study was commissioned by Windsor's police services board leading to a new paid duty system that used random assignment to prevent businesses from choosing officers and, officers from knowing clients. One user at a hospital noted:
 - "At one time you could basically select who you wanted, and they thought ... a lot of police officers were getting too friendly with the people they were working with, especially some of the bars and ... they've really cut back on that now ... [I]f you want security, you submit a request and you get the officers that they assign" (User 11).
- Previously, officers could 'own' a user site (e.g. a bar or event) and thus would gain familiarity with it.

- Empirical contribution, illuminating user pays policing as an overlooked nodal linkage in local security networks that involves various user types and by measuring the volumes of capital exchange.
 - We make a conceptual contribution by extending a Bourdieusian framework and adjusting a key typology for understanding capital exchange.

Other sites, other interviews

- Two tier?
- Winnipeg

• A social network approach to examine ties between sponsors and public police departments in relation to attendance at Canadian and international policing conferences and galas in 2015-2016.

• Other than Grabosky (2007), Ayling (2014), Ayling, Grabosky and Shearing (2009), and Weaver and Michelle (1999: 92), who suggest permitting private sponsorship can potentially erode police accountability, not much literature on public policing has examined private sponsorship of public policing.

- Data were collected online and from direct contact with the conferences and gala representatives. We used the Internet Archive's "Wayback Machine" to access archived webpages. Sample consisted of 13 conferences and three galas for the period 2015-2016.
 - Two data points from each conference and event: (1) a list of sponsors for 2015-2016; and (2) where applicable, the accompanying sponsorship opportunities package explaining different sponsorship levels, \$ amounts, and sponsorship benefits. We collected this information for 375 unique sponsors or nodes.

Table 1: Conference Sector Classifications

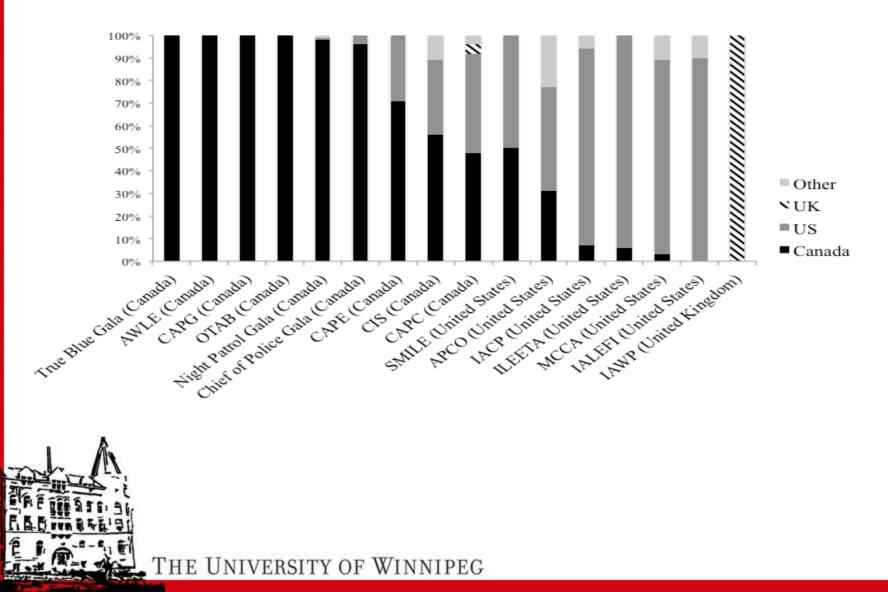
Sector	%
Manufacturing	32.9
Information and Cultural Industries	22.2
Educational Services	16.7
Public Administration	11.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9.5
Retail Trade	5.2
Finance and Insurance	2.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.6
Other Services	1.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.4
Construction	0.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.4
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	
Remediation Services	0.4

Table 2: Top Three Sector Classifications for Conferences by Sub-Sector

Sub-sector	%
Manufacturing	
Technology	
Weapons	25.3
Tactical	13.8
Training	12.6
Mobile and Communications	11.5
Surveillance and Security	6.9
Ammunitions	4.6
Computer (hardware)	3.4

Table 3: Gala Sector Classifications

Sector	%
Finance and Insurance	13.8
Information and Cultural Industries	10.9
Real Estate and Property Leasing	10.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10.9
Construction	9.4
Other Services	9.4
Retail Trade	8.0



Our analysis reveals that private sponsorship of police conferences and galas is almost exclusively private forprofit corporations. The manufacturing (specifically, lethal and non-lethal weapons companies) and information sectors are the most prominent sponsors of policing conferences, while galas received the most funding from finance and insurance entities. As sponsorship of these police conferences and galas increases and as police-private networks become more densely connected, so too will this amplify the influence of private sponsors over police practices.

Moving forward

 The consequences of this market approach to public policing deserves more study, for instance the implications for policing mandates, policing styles, and the association of policing with the public good.