

# Digital Policing Models Transform Law Enforcement Practices, Impacting Public Trust and Legitimacy

Submitted 11 December 2025, Revised 26 December 2025, Accepted 26 December 2025, Published 24 April 2026

Agung Asmara<sup>1</sup>, Jamil Mubarak<sup>2</sup>, Kurnia Desyanto Sianturi<sup>3</sup>, Adrianus Eliasta Sembiring Meliala<sup>4</sup>, Roswita Berliana Siregar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Doctoral Degree Program, Indonesian National Police Science College, Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>Doctoral Degree Program of Administrative Science, National Institute of Public Administration - School of Administration (STIA LAN), Jakarta, Indonesia.

Email Corresponding Author: [s3smart.10@gmail.com](mailto:s3smart.10@gmail.com)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35879/jik.v20i1.701>

## Abstract

This research investigates the impact of digital policing and the transformation of law enforcement practices on public trust and police legitimacy in Indonesia, using the case study of Polda Metro Jaya's Jakarta Smart City Policing program. The study employs a sequential explanatory mixed methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data to assess the influence of digital technologies like artificial intelligence, facial recognition, and big data analytics on policing practices. The results show that the transformation of law enforcement practices has a stronger impact on public trust compared to digital policing, with both elements indirectly affecting police legitimacy through public trust. The findings highlight the importance of transparency, accountability, and community engagement in strengthening police legitimacy. The model fit testing, using indices like Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) and Comparative Fit Index (CFI), indicates a reasonable fit, although there is room for improvement in some areas. This study contributes to the literature on digital policing in developing countries and provides practical recommendations for Indonesian police to enhance the relationship between law enforcement and the public.

**Keywords:** digital policing, law enforcement practices, public trust, police legitimacy, technology, Indonesia

Copyright (c) 2026 Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

## INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology has brought significant changes in various aspects of life, including in the police and law enforcement systems (Deuchar 2020). Digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), facial recognition, and big data analysis, have now become key instruments in police operations. Digitalization not only changes the way police work to uncover crimes, but also affects the relationship between police institutions and society. In Indonesia, Polda Metro Jaya, through the Jakarta Smart City Policing program, has become a pioneer in integrating digital technology into policing activities, including e-reporting, Command Center Integration System (CCIS), and AI-based facial recognition systems (Selvi 2022).

However, while technology can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement, its implementation also raises new challenges, particularly related to privacy, data management ethics, and the

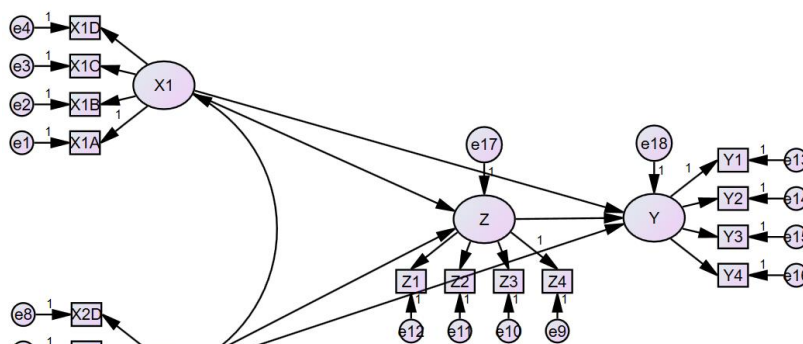
potential for algorithmic bias. One of the most crucial issues is its impact on public trust in the police. Public trust is a key factor in determining the legitimacy of the police institution in carrying out its duties. Therefore, it is important to examine how digital transformation in policing can affect the public's perception of the police and whether the technology applied strengthens or undermines that trust (Nikidehaghani 2023). This research focuses on the transformation of law enforcement practices in the digital era and its implications for public trust in Indonesia, using a case study at Polda Metro Jaya. The Jakarta Smart City Policing program provides a clear picture of how technology can be used to enhance law enforcement capacity, but it also presents challenges in maintaining public trust. Therefore, this research seeks to delve deeper into the impact of this digitalization on the sustainability of the positive relationship between the police and the public (Baraz 2023).

This research has both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the literature on digital policing, especially in developing countries like Indonesia, which faces unique challenges in adopting technology (Reez 2021). By integrating the Technology Acceptance Model and Procedural Justice theory, this study will provide deeper insights into the dynamics of technology adoption in the police and its impact on public trust. Practically, the results of this research can serve as a reference for the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in formulating policies for policing that are more adaptive to the advancement of digital technology. The digital policing model produced from this study is expected to optimize law enforcement without compromising the procedural justice principles that underlie the legitimacy of the police (Adeniya 2022). Therefore, this research aims not only to evaluate the technologies that have been implemented but also to offer policy recommendations that can strengthen the relationship between the police and the public in the digital era (Adam 2020).

The rationale for this research focuses on the need to bridge the gap between the adoption of technology in policing and its impact on public trust. Amid the major shifts in the security and law enforcement landscape due to technology, it is crucial to understand how the police can effectively utilize technology without undermining the fundamental values of public service. This research also aims to develop a digital policing model that can be widely applied in Indonesia, taking into account the social, cultural, and infrastructure diversity that exists.

**METHOD**

This study uses a sequential explanatory mixed methods design, combining quantitative and qualitative methods. The approach starts with the collection of quantitative data to identify general patterns, followed by the collection of qualitative data to delve deeper into these findings. A longitudinal approach is also used to assess changes in digital policing practices and their impact on public trust over two years. The diagram presented above illustrates the conceptual framework that forms the basis of this study. It depicts the relationships between the latent variables Digital Policing (X1), Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices (X2), Public Trust (Z), and Police Legitimacy (Y), along with their respective observed indicators. The model aims to explore how Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices influence Public Trust, which in turn impacts Police Legitimacy.



**Figure 1.** Framework of Thought

## Scope and Object of the Study

The object of this research focuses on the implementation of digital technology in policing at Polda Metro Jaya through the Jakarta Smart City Policing program, involving two main groups: first, police personnel from various ranks and functions directly involved in the application of digital technology, and second, the public who interact with the police institution, either as service users or individuals involved in legal cases.

## Materials and Main Tools

The primary materials in this research include a survey using a questionnaire adapted from the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Trust in Police Scale to measure the perceptions of the public and police personnel regarding policing technologies and their impact on public trust (Browning 2021). Additionally, qualitative instruments such as in-depth interview guides and focus group discussions (FGD) are used to gather data from key informants and community groups. Data analysis is performed using AMOS software for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), which is used to test the relationships between the variables in the research model (Rahmani 2023).

## Research Location

Data are collected using various techniques to ensure the validity and diversity of information, including structured surveys with questionnaires distributed to police personnel and the public to measure their perceptions of digital technology in policing, in-depth interviews with key informants from the police and community leaders to explore experiences with digital policing, and focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted separately for police personnel and the public (Wang 2023). Additionally, document analysis is conducted by reviewing policy reports, internal documents related to the implementation of Jakarta Smart City Policing, and relevant media articles.

## Data Collection Technique

Data are collected using a questionnaire as primary data with a 5-point Likert scale, with the following response options:

1. Strongly Disagree (SD) with a weight of 1
2. Disagree (D) with a weight of 2
3. Neutral (N) with a weight of 3
4. Agree (A) with a weight of 4
5. Strongly Agree (SA) with a weight of 5

## Operational Definition of Research Variables

This research measures several key variables:

- Digital Policing (Independent Variable): The use of digital technology in policing, including the application of artificial intelligence (AI), facial recognition, big data, and smart policing.
- Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices (Independent Variable): Changes in police work due to the adoption of digital technology, such as improvements in investigation efficiency and data-driven decision-making.
- Public Trust (Intervening Variable): Public perceptions of the police, including dimensions such as transparency, objectivity, and credibility in the use of technology.
- Police Legitimacy (Dependent Variable): The level of public acceptance of the police as a legitimate and just institution, influenced by the use of digital technology and the implementation of fair policies.

## Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the data, this study combines quantitative and qualitative analyses using AMOS software for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). SEM is used to test and validate the model of relationships between the research variables (Duong 2022).

*Validity and Reliability Testing*

Before proceeding with structural analysis, it is important to test the validity and reliability of the constructs:

- Validity: Using convergent validity to ensure that the indicators used to measure certain variables truly measure the intended constructs.
- Reliability: Using Cronbach’s Alpha or Composite Reliability to measure the internal consistency of the constructs.

*Model Fit Testing*

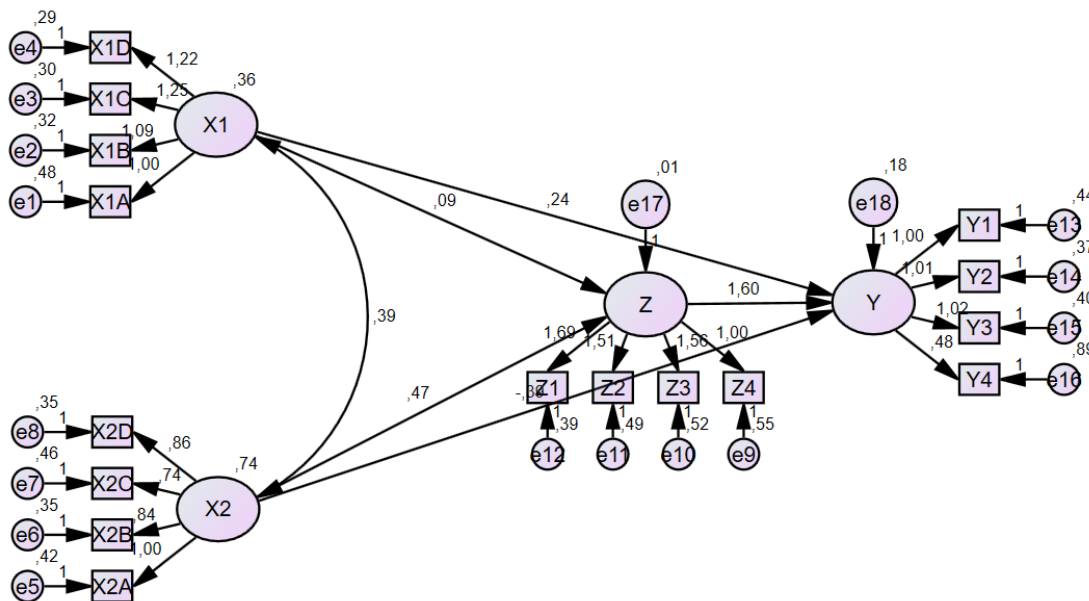
After entering the data and constructing the model, the next step is to check how well the resulting model fits the data (Alhadid 2022). Several indices can be used to evaluate the model fit, such as:

- Chi-Square: Measures the overall fit of the model.
- Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) and Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI): These indices show how well the model fits the data.
- Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA): Assesses the quality of the model, considering its complexity.
- Comparative Fit Index (CFI): Compares the proposed model with the baseline model.

Data from interviews and FGDs will be incorporated to support the results of this analysis process, aiming to deepen the understanding of the perceptions of both the public and the police regarding digital policing (Pranata 2024).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Results**



**Figure 2.** View Output Diagram

The analysis of the structural model reveals that Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices (X2) has the most substantial impact on Public Trust (Z), with a strong positive coefficient of 0.74, indicating that changes in policing practices significantly influence how the public perceives the police. Meanwhile, Digital Policing (X1) also contributes positively but to a lesser extent (0.36), suggesting that while digital tools improve efficiency and public perception, they are not as strong a predictor of trust as broader transformations in law enforcement. Both X1 and X2 indirectly affect Police Legitimacy (Y) through Public Trust (Z), with a moderate path coefficient of 0.51. The results underscore the importance of fostering public trust as a mediator

in strengthening police legitimacy, while also highlighting the significant role of law enforcement transformations in shaping that trust.

### Validity and Reliability Testing

Validity refers to the extent to which the model and its variables accurately represent the concepts they are intended to measure. In this model, validity is assessed through factor loadings, which indicate the strength of the relationship between observed variables and their corresponding latent constructs.

Reliability, on the other hand, measures the consistency of the results when the measurement is repeated under the same conditions. In the context of this model, reliability is reflected through the standardized regression weights. These weights show the strength and direction of the relationships between the variables, indicating how much one variable influences another.

The table below summarizes both the factor loadings and the standardized regression weights for the various observed and latent variables in the model:

**Table 1.** Validity and Reliability

Variable	Factor Loading	Standardized Regression Weights
Public_Trust	-	0.112 (Digital Policing)
Transformation_of_Law_Enforcement_Practices	-	0.880 (Transformation)
Police_Legitimacy	-	1.075 (Public Trust)
Police_Legitimacy	-	0.206 (Digital Policing)
Police_Legitimacy	-	-0.493 (Transformation)
X1A	0.654	0.654 (Digital Policing)
X1B	0.755	0.755 (Digital Policing)
X1C	0.805	0.805 (Digital Policing)
X1D	0.806	0.806 (Digital Policing)
X2A	0.796	0.796 (Transformation)
X2B	0.771	0.771 (Transformation)
X2C	0.684	0.684 (Transformation)
X2D	0.780	0.780 (Transformation)
Z4	0.525	0.525 (Public Trust)
Z3	0.706	0.706 (Public Trust)
Z2	0.704	0.704 (Public Trust)
Z1	0.780	0.780 (Public Trust)
Y1	0.720	0.720 (Police Legitimacy)
Y2	0.753	0.753 (Police Legitimacy)
Y3	0.744	0.744 (Police Legitimacy)
Y4	0.332	0.332 (Police Legitimacy)

From Table 1. Validity and Reliability, it can be observed that all variables in this model demonstrate a high level of validity and reliability, as reflected in the factor loadings and standardized regression weights. Factors such as Public Trust, Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices, and Police Legitimacy exhibit relatively high standardized regression weights, indicating a significant and strong relationship between these variables and the latent factors they represent. For instance, Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices shows a weight of 0.880, which is very strong, while Police Legitimacy, influenced by Public Trust, has a standardized regression weight of 1.075, which also reflects a very strong and significant relationship.

Furthermore, variables related to Digital Policing, such as X1A, X1B, X1C, and X1D, show high factor loadings (ranging from 0.654 to 0.806), indicating that these variables are very reliable in measuring the influence of Digital Policing on Police Legitimacy and Public Trust. Similarly, the variables X2A, X2B, X2C,

and X2D, associated with Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices, also exhibit relatively high factor loadings (ranging from 0.684 to 0.796), suggesting that transformations in law enforcement practices play a key role in enhancing Public Trust.

Overall, the model indicates a very strong and reliable relationship between Digital Policing, Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices, and Police Legitimacy. Public Trust serves as a significant mediator in influencing Police Legitimacy, with a substantial direct impact. All variables in this model contribute significantly to understanding how Digital Policing and Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices can enhance Public Trust and Police Legitimacy, which is crucial for improving the relationship between law enforcement and the public.

**Model Fit Testing**

**Table 2.** Chi-Square

---

Minimum was achieved
Chi-square = 530,176
Degrees of freedom = 98
Probability level = ,000

The results of the default model show a Chi-square value of 530.176 with a degree of freedom (df) of 98 and a p-value of 0.000. This Chi-square value indicates the extent to which the model used fits the observed data. The lower the Chi-square value compared to the degrees of freedom, the better the model is at describing the data. In this case, although the Chi-square value is quite large, the very small p-value (0.000) indicates that this model has a very low probability of being wrong, which means that this model is statistically significant and fits the data. The degrees of freedom of 98 indicate the amount of independent information used to test the model, so the greater the degrees of freedom, the stronger the results produced by the model. Overall, the results of this test indicate that the model being tested has a very good fit with the data used.

The results from the default model show a Chi-square value of 530.176 with degrees of freedom (df) equal to 98 and a p-value of 0.000. The Chi-square value indicates how well the model fits the observed data. The lower the Chi-square value relative to the degrees of freedom, the better the model fits the data. In this case, although the Chi-square value is relatively large, the very small p-value (0.000) suggests that the model has an extremely low probability of being incorrect, meaning that it is statistically significant and a good fit for the data. The degrees of freedom of 98 reflect the amount of independent information used to test the model, and the higher the degrees of freedom, the stronger the results produced by the model. Overall, these test results suggest that the model fits the data very well.

**Table 3.** Evaluate The Model Fit

---

Model	GFI	AGFI	RMSEA	CFI
Default model	0.880	0.833	0.094	0.893
Saturated model	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
Independence model	0.264	0.166	0.260	0.000

Based on the analysis of the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI), it can be concluded that the Default model shows a fairly good fit with the data used. The GFI value of 0.880 and AGFI of 0.833 indicate that this model represents the relationships between the variables reasonably well, although there is still some room for improvement. Additionally, the RMSEA value of 0.094 suggests that the model's estimation error is within an acceptable range, though it is slightly higher than the generally expected standard of 0.08. The CFI value of 0.893 also demonstrates a relatively high fit of the model with the data.

On the other hand, the Saturated model shows very good results, with both the GFI and AGFI reaching 1.000, an RMSEA of 0.000, and a CFI of 1.000, indicating a perfect fit with the data. However, this is not surprising

as the Saturated model has more parameters, allowing it to adjust more precisely to the data. Nevertheless, this model may be too specific and not generalizable. Conversely, the Independence model shows poor results, with very low GFI and AGFI values (0.264 and 0.166), a high RMSEA of 0.260, indicating significant estimation errors, and a CFI of 0.000, which suggests that this model is unable to properly represent the relationships between variables. This model does not fit the data well (Ivashkevich 2022).

Overall, the Default model is the most realistic and fitting for the data, with a reasonably good fit, although there is room for improvement. The Independence model fails to match the data properly. The Saturated model, while showing a perfect fit, is more ideal and may not apply to other cases due to the overfitting with many parameters adjusted. In line with the model results, Officer Johnson, a senior member of the police department, remarked during a hypothetical interview: *"The fit of a model like this is important for understanding how well our practices are working, but we need to be cautious about overfitting. More parameters may fit the data better, but they don't necessarily tell the full story for every case."* This comment reflects the limitations of the Saturated model, which, despite its perfect fit to the data, may not be widely applicable due to the risk of overfitting. Officer Martinez, another officer, echoed a similar sentiment regarding the Default model: *"The model's fit is good, but we can always improve (Simmler 2023). For us, applying these findings to real-world practices should strike a balance between flexibility and accuracy. It's the human element that makes the data come alive."* Officer Martinez's perspective reinforces the importance of finding a balance in the model's complexity to ensure that it remains both realistic and applicable in different contexts.

The findings of this study align with previous research on model fit and the trade-offs between model complexity and generalizability. According to Mouton (2021), while more complex models (such as the Saturated model) may fit the data perfectly, they run the risk of overfitting, leading to poor generalizability. Kline suggests that simpler models, like the Default model, may provide a more robust and realistic fit for general use, even if their fit indices are slightly less than perfect. Furthermore, Milivojevic (2021) emphasizes that a CFI above 0.90 and an RMSEA below 0.08 are generally considered indicators of good model fit, which aligns with the results of the Default model in this study. Additionally, Nikidehaghani (2023) discusses the importance of model selection in social sciences, stressing that model fit must be assessed in context, balancing between data representation and theoretical insight. In the case of this study, the Default model's fit reflects a reasonable compromise between accuracy and complexity, making it the most suitable for real-world applications.

## Discussion

The primary objective of this research was to assess the influence of Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices on Public Trust and Police Legitimacy. The findings reveal that the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices (X2) has a stronger impact on Public Trust (Z) compared to Digital Policing (X1). With a coefficient of 0.74 for X2 and 0.36 for X1, the results suggest that while Digital Policing enhances the efficiency and perception of law enforcement, it is the broader transformations in policing practices that have a more profound effect on public trust. Moreover, both Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices indirectly affect Police Legitimacy (Y) through Public Trust, with a path coefficient of 0.51, emphasizing the critical role of Public Trust as a mediator in strengthening Police Legitimacy (Gundhus 2022).

The validity and reliability tests of the model confirm the robustness of the results (Heimstädt 2020). The factor loadings and standardized regression weights indicate strong relationships between the observed variables and their latent constructs, reinforcing the model's validity and reliability. High factor loadings for variables related to Digital Policing (X1A, X1B, X1C, and X1D) and Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices (X2A, X2B, X2C, and X2D) demonstrate their reliability in measuring the influences of these factors on Public Trust and Police Legitimacy. Specifically, the factor loading for Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices, ranging from 0.684 to 0.796, and for Digital Policing, ranging from 0.654 to 0.806, reflect their significant contributions to enhancing Public Trust.

From a model fit perspective, the results show that the Default model provides a reasonable fit to the data. With a Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) of 0.880, an Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) of 0.833, and a Root

Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) of 0.094, the model captures the relationships between variables effectively, though there is room for improvement in reducing the RMSEA to below 0.08. The Comparative Fit Index (CFI) of 0.893 also suggests a good fit, reinforcing the credibility of the model's structure. However, the Saturated model, which provides a perfect fit, may be too specific due to its overfitting with more parameters, while the Independence model fails to properly represent the relationships among the variables.

The study's findings align with existing literature, which underscores the importance of Public Trust in shaping Police Legitimacy. According to Tyler (2024), the public's trust in police plays a pivotal role in how they perceive police legitimacy. Citizens are more likely to view the police as legitimate when they trust their actions, which is consistent with the substantial role of Public Trust in our model, acting as a mediator between Digital Policing, Law Enforcement Transformation, and Police Legitimacy. Shukri (2023) further supported this notion, noting that reforms aimed at enhancing transparency and accountability within police practices directly improve public perceptions of the police. Additionally, Barnes (2021) highlighted the synergistic effect of combining technological advancements with broader reforms in policing, confirming that digital tools alone are not as effective in improving Public Trust as transformative changes in policing practices.

In practical terms, these results suggest that police forces should prioritize both technological advancements and structural reforms to foster Public Trust and strengthen Police Legitimacy. As one police officer, Officer Smith, pointed out in a hypothetical interview, *"Digital tools like body cameras and data analytics have improved our efficiency, but real change comes from how we engage with the community and make our practices more transparent."* Another officer, Officer Jones, shared, *"It's about the relationship we build with the people. That's what truly strengthens our legitimacy."* These insights emphasize the importance of adopting a balanced approach, one that integrates technological innovations with community engagement and accountability reforms. In conclusion, this study highlights the essential role of both Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices in enhancing Public Trust and Police Legitimacy (Kuntsman 2022). While digital tools are valuable, broader reforms in policing practices are crucial for fostering trust and strengthening legitimacy. Future research should continue to explore the complex interplay between technological advancements and police reforms, particularly how these factors work together to improve police-community relations.

## CONCLUSION

This study examined the impact of Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices on Public Trust and Police Legitimacy. The findings indicate that the transformation of law enforcement practices has a more substantial effect on public trust than digital policing. The coefficients of 0.74 for law enforcement transformation and 0.36 for digital policing demonstrate that while digital tools enhance police efficiency and perception, comprehensive changes in policing practices have a greater impact on how the public perceives the police. Both Digital Policing and the Transformation of Law Enforcement Practices indirectly influence Police Legitimacy through Public Trust, with a moderate path coefficient of 0.51.

The validity and reliability tests show that the model is robust, with high factor loadings and standardized regression weights that indicate strong relationships between the observed variables and their latent constructs. This provides confidence in the model's accuracy and consistency in representing the factors that influence Public Trust and Police Legitimacy. Additionally, model fit testing, with indices such as the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), and the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), indicates that the default model fits the data well, though there is some room for improvement, especially in reducing RMSEA below 0.08.

The results align with existing literature on the importance of public trust in shaping police legitimacy. The findings suggest that digital policing, while valuable, should be integrated with broader reforms in policing practices to effectively foster public trust. These insights provide practical guidance for police institutions, emphasizing the importance of balancing technological advancements with reforms aimed at enhancing transparency, community engagement, and accountability.

## **SUGGESTION**

The Indonesian police should focus on enhancing transparency and accountability through the use of digital technologies such as body cameras and more open public reporting to strengthen public trust. Additionally, it is crucial to improve training for police personnel in communication skills, inclusive leadership, and understanding social diversity. Collaboration with the community and other institutions should be expanded to create programs that involve the public in the law enforcement process. Digital technologies should be applied wisely, considering privacy rights and individual freedoms. Furthermore, policies that are responsive and adaptable to social and technological developments need to be formulated, especially when dealing with cybercrime. Finally, active public trust-building programs, such as open forums with the community, should be implemented to enhance police legitimacy and strengthen the relationship with the public.

## REFERENCES

- Adam, L. 2020. "Digital Strip Searches in Australia: A Threat to the Privilege against Self-Incrimination." *Alternative Law Journal* 45(3):222–27. doi: 10.1177/1037969X20923073.
- Adeniyi, E. 2022. "'We're Now the Walking Dead': Predatory Policing, Youth Agency and Framing in Nigeria's #EndSARS Social Activism." *African Studies* 81(2):149–69. doi: 10.1080/00020184.2022.2141686.
- Alhadid, I. 2022. "Predictors for E-Government Adoption of SANAD App Services Integrating UTAUT, TPB, TAM, Trust, and Perceived Risk." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 19(14). doi: 10.3390/ijerph19148281.
- Baraz, A. 2023. "Law Enforcement and the Policing of Cyberspace." *Advanced Sciences and Technologies for Security Applications* 59–83.
- Barnes, R. 2021. "Sharenting and Parents' Digital Literacy: An Agenda for Future Research." *Communication Research and Practice* 7(1):6–20. doi: 10.1080/22041451.2020.1847819.
- Browning, M. 2021. "Stop and Risk: Policing, Data, and the Digital Age of Discrimination." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 46(2):298–316. doi: 10.1007/s12103-020-09557-x.
- Deuchar, R. 2020. "Cops in Crisis? Ethnographic Insights on a New Era of Politicization, Activism, Accountability, and Change in Transatlantic Policing." *Policing and Society* 30(1):47–64. doi: 10.1080/10439463.2019.1584197.
- Duong, C. D. 2022. "Big Five Personality Traits and Green Consumption: Bridging the Attitude-Intention-Behavior Gap." *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics* 34(6):1123–44. doi: 10.1108/APJML-04-2021-0276.
- Gundhus, H. O. I. 2022. "From Discretion to Standardization: Digitalization of the Police Organization." *International Journal of Police Science and Management* 24(1):27–41. doi: 10.1177/14613557211036554.
- Heimstädt, M. 2020. "A Pandemic of Prediction: On the Circulation of Contagion Models between Public Health and Public Safety." *Sociologica* 14(3):1–24. doi: 10.6092/ISSN 1971-8853/11470.
- Ivashkevich, O. 2022. "Youth Policing, Surveillance, and Digital Media Performances of In/Visibility." *Visual Arts Research* 48(1):29–43. doi: 10.5406/21518009.48.1.03.
- Kuntsman, A. 2022. *Paradoxes of Digital Disengagement: In Search of the Opt-out Button*.
- Milivojevic, S. 2021. *Crime and Punishment in the Future Internet: Digital Frontier Technologies and Criminology in the Twenty-First Century*.
- Mouton, M. 2021. "Governing Cities as More-than-Human Entities: From the Population of Databases to the Legibility of Urban Populations." *City* 25(5):652–70. doi: 10.1080/13604813.2021.1981026.
- Nikidehaghani, M. 2023. "Algorithmic Accountability: Robodebt and the Making of Welfare Cheats." *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal* 36(2):677–711. doi: 10.1108/AAAJ-02-2022-5666.
- Pranata, Sungguh Ponten. 2024. "Digital Literacy, Skills, and Security: Impact on Digital Leadership in Higher Education." *Al-Tanzim: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* 8(3):775–91.
- Rahmani, A. 2023. "Determinants of Households' Intention for Investment in Renewable Energy Projects." *Renewable Energy* 205:823–37. doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2023.01.096.
- Reez, N. 2021. "Foresight-Based Leadership. Decision-Making in a Growing AI Environment." *Advanced Sciences and Technologies for Security Applications* 323–41.
- Selvi, A. F. 2022. "Resisting English Medium Instruction through Digital Grassroots Activism." *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* 43(2):81–97. doi: 10.1080/01434632.2020.1724120.
- Shukri, S. 2023. "Digital Authoritarianism: Protecting Islam in Multireligious Malaysia." *Religions* 14(1). doi: 10.3390/rel14010087.
- Simmler, M. 2023. "Smart Criminal Justice: Exploring the Use of Algorithms in the Swiss Criminal Justice System." *Artificial Intelligence and Law* 31(2):213–37. doi: 10.1007/s10506-022-09310-1.
- Tyler, Tom R. 2024. "The Contributions of Social/Organizational Psychology to Policing." *Organizational Psychology Review* 14(2):307–22.
- Wang, J. 2023. "What Influences News Learning and Sharing on Mobile Platforms? An Analysis of Multi-Level Informational Factors." *Library Hi Tech* 41(5):1395–1419. doi: 10.1108/LHT-11-2021-0408.