Organisational Technology-Culture and Electronic Policing Compliance in Selected Police Commands, Southeast Nigeria: Implications for Property Crimes Detection and Investigation

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Abstract

In the present age of technological advancement, the technology culture of an organisation is one of the cardinal features that either promotes of mars the growth and effectiveness of an organisation. However, the technology-culture of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) remains questionable due to scanty empirical research in this regard. Hence, this study investigated the nature of organisational technology-culture as well as the nexus between the technology-culture and e-policing compliance in relation to property crimes detection and investigation in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands, Southeast Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive cross-sectional survey research design. The sample was 605 respondents who were selected through the multi-stage sampling procedure. Data for the study were collected through questionnaire administration to the selected respondents. Data collected from the survey were coded into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software package version 26, which was used in processing all the relevant data. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics including frequency count and simple percentage. Data analysed were presented using frequency table and charts. The linear regression model was further performed to examine the influence of organisational technology-culture on e-policing compliance in the selected Police Commands. Findings of the study showed that there was seemingly a poor organisational technology-culture in the two selected Police Commands. It was equally found that organisational technological culture has a significant influence on e-policing compliance in the two selected Police Commands. The study therefore recommended the need for prioritizing e-policing adoption at the police organisational-level by incorporating basic computer appreciation skills as pre-requisite for recruitment into the NPF and intensive e-policing training for existing police officers.

Keywords: E-policing, Technology-Culture, Police, Property crime

Introduction

In the present age of technological advancement, the technology culture of an organisation is one of the cardinal features that either promotes of mars the growth and effectiveness of an organisation. An organisational technology culture represents the totality of behavioural dispositions and practices associated with the adoption or non-adoption of technological systems. This implies that organisational technology-culture could be examined from both the active and passive dimensions, where the former implies positive actions towards technological acceptance, and the later denotes the opposite.

Within the 21st century policing system, it is sacrosanct that police organisations become compliant with the latest technological tools that have been developed and applied within majority of developed nations' police organisations. This is consistent with Emergency Management (2017), who asserted that given the tremendous pressures on police departments to keep communities safe and remain accountable to the public, police organisations are expected to be technologically driven in their organisational culture, as this would enable them to equip each police personnel with the technology best suited to his or her job roles.

In the face of the crime wave across the globe, particularly in developing nations like Nigeria, electronic policing has been proved as a panacea for police effectiveness in controlling complex hi-tech crimes, particularly property related crimes. E-policing is a complex security system that involves the application of technological innovations and ideas in security management. According to Boondao and Tripathi (2007), Koper et al.

(2009), and Matlala (2018), e-policing refers to the application of various high impact technologies (such as DNA testing equipment, Integrated databases, Geographic Information System (GIS), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) with Global Positioning System (GPS), Fingerprint readers etc), and traditional Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (such as radio, television, fax machines, the internet, computers, information systems and telephones), to conduct policing activities on one hand; and the usage of the internet systems to communicate security concerns with citizens on the other hand. This implies that e-policing is a multi-faced venture that has the potential of enhancing communication between law enforcement agents and citizens who want to support in the fight against crime, but do not feel adequately informed about security agencies' activities. Mollah et al. (2012) corroborated that e-police system offers police personnel the opportunity to access information and report crime or accident incidents, while out on the field and their reporting involves not only data but also live images and pictures. The major aims of this scheme were to improve effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies, support front-line security officers and assist in local problem-solving initiatives to reduce crime and reassure the public of safety in their environments. From this perspective, it could be deduced that the e-policing approach is indeed a component of the broader proactive policing paradigm with a focus on the application of technology-driven measures, as well as a combination of other policing strategies to prevent and control crime.

Thus, compliance to electronic policing is a step in the right direction for the Nigeria Police Force to become proactive in controlling property related crimes, particularly in Nigeria. However, compliance or non-compliance to e-policing could be associated with the nature of organisational technology culture within the NPF. Yet, this assumption has

not been subjected significantly to empirical research. Although few studies have tried to investigate the NPF and technology adoption (Fatih & Bekir, 2015; Nwosu, 2015; Odeyemi & Obiyan, 2018; Onyepuemu et al., 2022; Onyewuchi & Eke, 2015; Taiwo & Agwu, 2016), there appears to be scanty empirical research on the direction of e-policing compliance in relation to police organisational technology culture. Thus, this is a gap in empirical research which this present study was positioned to fill.

Research Questions

1. What is the nature of organisational technology-culture in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands?

2. How does organisational technology-culture influence E-policing compliance in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands?

Literature Review

Concept of Electronic Policing

Scholars within the criminological field have divergent opinions on the concept of e-policing depending on the point of view of each scholar. However, some important conceptualisations are reviewed in this section as they apply to the understanding of e-policing in this present study. In this direction, LeBeuf (2006) averred that e-policing is the electronic collection, storage and sharing of complaints and information from citizens. This definition is very narrow because it reduces the concept of e-policing to only one dimension – retrieval of information. To Busagala and Ringo (2013), e-policing refers to the use of electronic means in policing activities including modern and traditional information and communication technology including the use of radio,

television and fax machines, intelligent machines including robots, the Internet, computers, information systems and telephones in policing activities. Although this definition seems more encompassing that that of Lebeuf (2006), it does not give clarity on what e-policing encompasses within a broader perspective.

However, a more refined conceptualisation was provided by Boondao and Tripathi (2007), who tried to give highlights of e-policing definitions from three broad dimensions. First, they defined e-policing as the use of the Internet (i.e. networked computers) platforms to deliver police services to the public. These may include a website, e-mail, fax and contact methods that the public can use in addition to the telephone and face-to-face communication channels. Secondly, they described e-policing as the use of computers including digital telephony to deliver police services. Thirdly, they characterised e-policing as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in police work to improve effectiveness and efficiency, support frontline officers and assist in local problem-solving initiatives resulting into reduced crime incidents.

In addition to the above, Mollah et al. (2012) provided a clearer description of what e-policing system entails. According to the authors, e-policing system is comprised of two parts: the first has to do with local police stations, special branches, detective branches, prisons, and traffic systems among others, that are interconnected as a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) which are interconnected through the Wide Area Network (WAN). The second aspect has to do with Home Security Department (HSD) which is connected with the district police, intelligent software, government websites and electronic database where citizens' documents, general documents and police personnel documents exist. In this aspect, the police station can only share the database but cannot make any change and they can only send any information about citizens and

personnel. The emphasis here is that e-policing as a system is a multi-dimensional enterprise. This submission is in tandem with Taylor (2015, p.8) who opined that,

> In short, for police forces, 'digital' is about helping officers serve the public more effectively, enabling them to spend more time on problem solving, providing them with the information required to make intelligent decisions faster, more effectively, and in greater depth, and connecting staff to work more collaboratively.

It is in a bid to summarising the concept of e-policing that Taylor (2015) conceptualised it from what he termed 'the four lenses of digital policing' that can enable police forces use their resources more intelligently, target criminal activities more proactively and deliver a faster, more targeted response through real-time information sharing and effective decision-making. These four lenses include: 1) proactive policing (deterring criminal activity through proactive action, driven by data analytics and evidence-based policing; 2) digital engagement and digital contact management (multi-channel communication with the public, online crime reporting and crowd-sourced intelligence, investigation via social media platforms, and digital channels for low-risk contact with the police); 3) Mobile workforce optimisation (neighbourhood and response officers patrolling the beat more regularly, enabled by mobile devices which they can use to receive and deliver tasks, search internal systems, capture statements and record supporting evidence); and 4) digital investigation (digital case files containing evidence and the latest forensics). Based on the above definitions, e-policing is conceptualised in this present study as all technologically enabled tools that have the capacity to assist the police force in the detection and investigation of crimes, as well as communicate effectively with communities regarding crime trends and how to secure communities.

Conceptualising Technological Culture

Culture is often defined as values and beliefs of individuals within a unit; considered to be the totality of socially transmitted behavioural patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought characteristic of a community or population (Ein-Dor et al., 1993). In this premise, organisational culture was described by Schein (2001) as a set of basic assumptions that a group has devised, discovered, or developed in order to learn how to deal with external adaptation problems. Thus, the culture of any organisation plays important role in determining the structure of the organisation with regards to certain practices needed for the effective functioning of the organisation. In this way, the general pattern of organisational culture is also envisaged to have a significant relationship with the culture of the organisation towards technology compliance.

Technological culture has been acknowledged as somewhat difficult to conceptualise probably due to the fact that the concept varies across contexts, groups and individuals (Godin & Gingras, 2000). However, there are few points where some authors agree upon on the concept. According to Fisac et al. (2016), the technological culture of a social group is the cultural information about technical systems, their functioning, design and production and any other kind of activity related to technology, that are shared by its members. In this context, technological culture is used to refer not only to the professional culture of technologists and engineers but also to components of culture related to technology, its invention, production, diffusion and use of by any individual or group of individuals within an organisation. Fisac et al. (2016) went further to provide two levels of technological culture namely: intrinsic and extrinsic technological culture. The intrinsic technological culture according to the authors refers

to all the knowledge, norms of behaviour and values that are immanent to the design, functioning or adequate for the use of a technical system; while extrinsic technological culture refers to all the cultural information (beliefs, norms, attitudes and values) which are related to technical systems, activities or knowledge as well as to the people and institutions that design, produce and diffuse technologies, but that do not form part of the technology or of a technical system.

Theoretical Framework

Modernisation Theory

This theory originated in the United States during the 1950s from the works of Walt Rostow (1916-2003) (Lindsey & Beach, 2002). It is a development inclined theory in the sense that it tries to provide a pathway towards development in institutions within nation states through technological transfer. The central focus of this theory is that less developed nations may be placed somewhere along an evolutionary path moving toward full modernisation (Lindsey & Beach, 2002). According to Giddens (1991), modernisation theory explains the changing ways of communication and media use in traditional and post-modern societies. Hence, societies develop in fairly predictable stages through which they become increasingly complex (Crossman, 2012). Modernisation theory pays attention to the process of transition from traditional society to a modern society whereby new technologies and systems are leading to a more homogenised world and the importation of technology across nations becomes inevitable. Thus, development is made possible through a systematic pathway to development which industrialised nations of the world followed to achieve their own development. This pathway to development hence serves as a model for developing

nations to modernise. Thus, the process of imitation and linkage with the developed nations becomes instrumental.

Modernisation theory however argues that despite the process of linkage with the west, third world nations such as Nigeria are slow in development because of internal problems such as: inadequate infrastructure, lack of investment in capital, inefficient government and above all, a traditional culture that is fatalistic and highly sceptical of new technologies and institutional arrangements (Lindsey & Beach, 2002; Rostow, 1990). This may inform why efforts towards technological importation in Nigeria seem to be yielding insignificant results in various institutions. On this premise, this theory advocates that developing nations can improve technologically and socio-economically by linking with developed nations that may help them in producing the capital and knowledge needed to expand their technological skills and also help them to overcome cultural inertia (unchanging traditional practices) (Rau & Roneck, 1987).

This theory is relevant to this study by its vitality in identifying the structural factors which could militate against the technological development of institutions within developing nations such as the NPF. This is because the NPF has historically remained unchanging in its traditional structures and operational strategies in the phase of technologically evolving policing trends across other nations and this has adversely affected its efficiency in service delivery. Its personnel recruitment strategies have often relied upon physical strength rather than intellectual ability, hence a close observation will convince one to conclude that majority of its personnel cannot read and write effectively, let alone manipulating computers. Also, the modus operandi of its field officers has relied upon reactive policing, mounting road blocks, arrest and detention, use of patrol, manual-paper work and manual-investigations, etc. These and other

factors therefore suggest that the existing structure of the NPF may not give a room for a technologically driven policing culture that would facilitate compliance with e-policing and other technological advancements. However, with the assumption of this theory specifically on 'linkage with developed nations', perhaps the problems of technological lag in the NPF may be resolved to appreciable degree; as such linkage may help to expose the top police management to latest trends in e-policing which they can introduce to the NPF.

Methods

Participants

This study was conducted among 605 police personnel (Males = 386, Females = 219) within Abia state and Anambra state Police Commands, who aged between a minimum age of 24 years to a maximum age of 59 years, with a mean age of 37.6 years. All the participants completed at least the primary school level of education. The respondents included in this study included police personnel within the ranks of Inspector, Sergeant, Corporal and Constable, while the higher-ranking police personnel from the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police and above were excluded due to the smallness of their number. Prior to the selection of respondents, a research request letter was sent to the office of the Commissioners in two selected Police Commands. Upon obtaining necessary approvals, the researchers had to seek for the assistance of senior police personnel in order to gain access to different units in the Police Commands. This was done due to the secret nature of the Police organisation and difficulty involved in gaining access to the participants. The use of senior police personnel facilitated access

to the respondents, as well as eased the feeling of suspicion in the minds of the police officers.

The respondents were selected through the multi-stage sampling procedure, which involved the application of different sampling techniques at different points in the sampling process. Specifically, the application of proportionate stratified random sampling technique and convenience/availability sampling technique was applied in this study. The stratified random sampling technique was first applied in selecting respondents from different police ranks in such a manner that the sample size drawn from each unit was proportionate to the population size of the unit in relation to the entire population. Thereafter, the convenience/availability sampling technique was applied in selecting respondents who were conveniently and available to fill the questionnaire during the periods of data collection. This sampling technique was applied due to the difficulty in obtaining access to the sampling frame required to conduct a probabilistic sampling, basically due to the restrictive nature of the Nigerian Police organization.

Materials

Two sets of researcher-developed questionnaire were used to measure the study variables. The first questionnaire was titled 'Organisational Technology-Culture Questionnaire for Police Personnel (OTQPP)' which was used to measure technology-culture in the selected Police Commands. It consisted of six categorical option questions in which the respondents chose options that reflect their feelings regarding technology-culture in their organisation. An example of the question is 'Would you say that your organisation prioritizes the application of technology in crimes investigation and detection?' with response option of 1 – yes, 2 – No, 3 – uncertain.

The second questionnaire was titled 'Electronic Police Compliance Questionnaire for Police Officers (EPCQPP)', which was used to measure the level of electronic policing compliance in relation to property crimes detection and investigation among police personnel. It is comprised of nine Likert-type scale questions which the respondents indicated their level of compliance using response options ranging from '4 – most complied' to '1 – not complied at all'. An example of the items is "Conducting analysis to identify repeat offenders especially on property crimes." The two sets of questionnaire were subjected to content and face validity, in which the two experts vetted the instruments to ensure that their contents actually measured the intended variables, as well as made necessary corrections in terms of wordings and overall fit of the instruments.

Procedure

The instruments were administered to the respondents by the researchers, with the help of additional two research assistants who were Post-graduate students in Social Science field. They were selected based on their prior knowledge of social science research methods; however, they were briefed by the researchers on the objectives, ethics and modus operandi for the study, so as to ensure reliability in the data collection process. The research assistants specifically helped in the administration of the instruments to the respondents, as well as the collection of completed questionnaire copies. The respondents were made to understand that the research was purely for academic purpose, and confidentiality of their responses were assured to them through the letter of introduction attached with the research instruments. At the end of data collection process, data obtained from the study were coded into the Statistical Package

for Social Science (SPSS) software package version 26, which was used in processing all the relevant data for the study.

Data Analysis

Based on the nature of the research questions, we first used descriptive statistics (frequency count and simple percentage) to analyse the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, as well as proffer answers to the first research question. Subsequently, we performed a regression analysis in order to predict the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The statistical significance of the regression analysis was determined using the p-value of 0.05.

Results

Table 1

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	386	63.8
Female	219	36.2
Total	605	100.0
Age Categories		
24 - 29 Years	124	20.5
30 - 35 Years	107	17.7
36 - 41 Years	163	26.9
42 - 47 Years	103	17.0
48 - 53 Years	93	15.4
54 - 59 Years	15	2.5
Total	**605**	**100.0**
Marital Status		
Single	223	36.9
Married	194	31.2
Divorced	107	18.3
Separated	54	8.9
Widowed	27	4.6
Total	**605**	**100.0**

Educational Qualifications		
FSLC	175	28.9
GCE/SSCE/WAEC	223	36.9
OND/NCE	155	25.6
HND/B.Sc	52	8.6
M.Sc/PhD	-	-
Total	**605**	**100.0**
Respondents' Ranks		
Inspector	85	14.0
Sergeant	189	31.2
Corporal	220	36.4
Constable	111	18.3
Total	**605**	**100.0**
Respondents' Work Departments		
Finance and Administration	130	21.5
Operations	121	20.0
Logistics	118	19.5
Investigation	97	16.0
Training and Command	66	10.9
Research and Planning	39	6.4
Information and Communication Technology	34	5.6
Total	**605**	**100.0**

Analysis conducted on the responses offered by the respondents as contained in table 1 showed that higher proportion (63.8%) of males participated in the study compared to about a quarter proportions (36.2%) of females. The analysis in relation to the respondents' age showed that the respondents aged between the minimum age of 24 years and a maximum age of 55 years, with a mean age of 37.6 years. However, the highest proportion (26.9%) of the respondents fell within the age range of 36 – 41 years, while the least age range was 2.5% of those who aged between 54 – 59 years old. This implies that majority of the police personnel in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands were within the mid-adult ages. This could equally have serious

implications on their diversification and adaptability to current technological innovations in policing systems.

With regards to the marital status of the respondents, data showed that slightly higher proportion (36.9%) of them was single compared to the proportion (31.2%) of those who were married. This could be associated with the nature of police duties and the marital codes as enshrined in the Nigeria Police Act (2020) which makes it somewhat cumbersome for police officers to marry outside the organisation without the permission of the Inspector General of Police (IGP), particularly the female officers.

A majority (36.9%) of the respondents only attended up to the secondary school level, followed by about a quarter proportion (28.9%) of them who only obtained the first school leaving certificate. These figures implied that the proportions of those who obtained lower educational level (FSLC and SSCE) were quite greater than the proportion of those who obtained higher educational level (OND/NCE – 25.6%; HND/B.Sc – 8.6% respectively). This could have serious negative implications on the police officers' propensity to e-policing compliance. These data equally inform why majority (36.4%) of the respondents were corporals as compared to the least proportion (14.0%) of them who were inspectors. Finally on the socio-demographic of the respondents, data analysis showed that the highest proportion (21.5%) of the samples emerged from the finance and administration unit. This was followed by 20.0% of the respondents who were in the operations units, while the least among the units was 5.6% of the respondents who were in the ICT unit.

Nature of Organisational Technology-Culture in the Selected Police Commands

A number of questions were thrown to the respondents in order to obtain information on their organisation's technology culture. The analysis conducted on the responses obtained on these questions were analysed and articulated in a composite table (see table 2).

Table 2

Respondents Views on their Organisation's Technology Culture

Questionnaire Item Description	Response Options	Frequency	Percent
Prioritizing the application of technology in crimes investigation and detection	Yes	86	14.2
	No	408	67.4
	I am not Certain	111	18.3
	Total	**605**	**100.0**
Prioritizing the updating existing technologies, importing newer ones and replacing damaged technological gadgets	Very Much	122	20.2
	Fairly Much	111	18.3
	Rarely	208	34.4
	Never	164	27.1
	Total	**605**	**100.0**
Placing much emphasis on training the staff on the latest technologies.	Yes	127	21.0
	No	289	47.8
	No Opinion	189	31.2
	Total	**605**	**100.0**
Organizing technology workshops and seminars for the police officers	Very Often	150	24.8
	Occasionally	251	41.5
	Rarely	162	26.8
	Never	42	6.9
	Total	**605**	**100.0**
Prioritizing the employment of computer experts	Very Much	171	28.3
	Fairly Much	228	37.7
	Rarely	137	22.6
	Never	69	11.4
	Total	**605**	**100.0**
Providing individual police officers with computer gadgets to assist them in their duties (such as ipads,	Yes	147	24.3
	No	390	64.5
	No Opinion	68	11.2

ipods, mini computers, body-worn cameras etc).	**Total**	**605**	**100.0**

Data analysis as contained in table 2 showed that of all the respondents, 67.4% of them choose the option 'No' in relation to the question that asked if their organization prioritizes the application of technology in crimes investigation and detection. This implies that a majority of them considered their organization as placing less priority the application of technology in their operational schemes. The respondents were further asked about how much their organization prioritized updating of existing technologies, importing newer ones and replacing damaged ones. Descriptive analysis showed that the highest proportion (34.4%) of the respondents indicated the option 'Rarely'; this was followed by 27.1% of them who indicated the option 'Never'. This result equally implied that the respondents expressed negative views about their organizations in terms of updating existing technologies, importing newer ones, as well as replacing damaged technological gadgets.

Data analysis equally showed that close to half (47.8%) of the respondents indicated that their organizations did not place much emphasis on training of the police personnel on the latest policing technologies. This was followed by about a quarter proportions (31.2%) of them who had no opinion on that, while only 21.0% of them agreed to that. In terms of organizing technology workshops and seminars, majority (41.5%) of the respondents indicated that such is done 'occasionally' within their organizations. However, 26.8% of them indicated that such was 'rarely' the case with their organizations. Only 24.8% of them indicated that such was done very often in their organizations, while the least proportion (6.9%) of them indicated that such was 'never' a practice within their organizations.

In terms of prioritizing the employment of computer experts within the police organizations, a majority rated such practice within their organizations as 'fairly much'; and 24.8% of them rated it as 'very much'. This finding implies that for the majority of the respondents, the police organization prioritizes the employment of computer experts. Finally in table 2, the highest proportions (64.5%) of the respondents clearly indicated that it was not a practice within their organizations for police officers to be provided with computer gadgets to assist them in their duties. Only 24.3% of them were affirmative in this regard, while 11.2% of them expressed no opinion about it. From all the analysis contained in table 2, there was an impression of poor technological culture within the selected Southeast police commands. In order to evaluate the general views of the respondents regarding technology culture in their organizations, they were asked to rate how much they feel that their organizations place emphasis on technology-driven operation in the day-to-day activities. Analysis performed on their responses was presented in relation to the two selected police commands as presented on Figure 1.
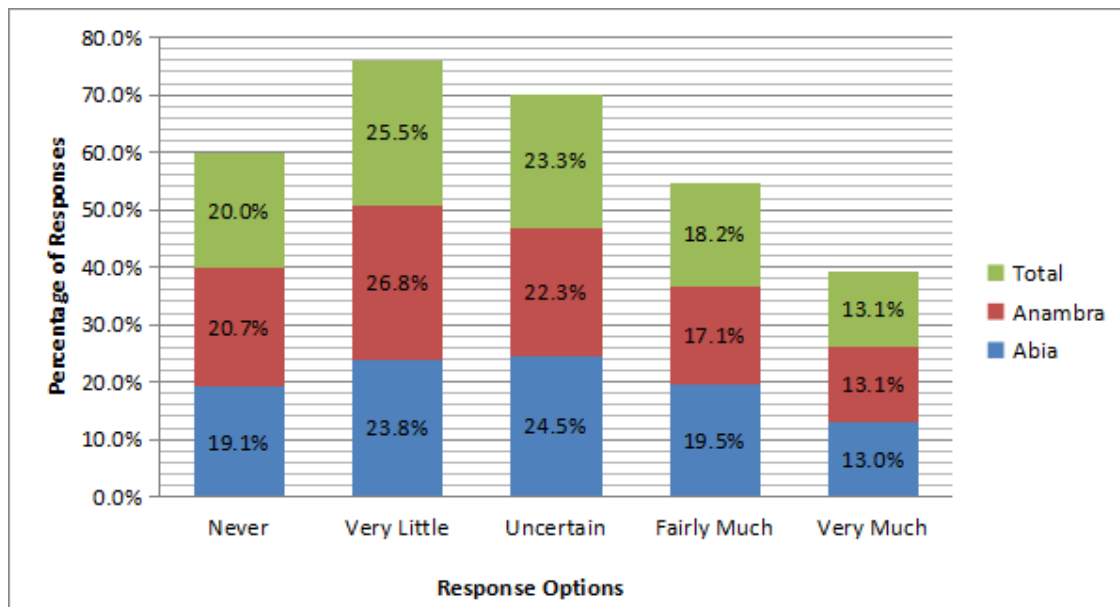
Fig. 1. Respondents' Overall Ratings on their Organisations' Placement of Emphasis on Technology-Driven Operations

Judging from the series containing the total responses, it was clear that the highest proportions (25.5%) of the respondents rated the emphasis placed on technology-driven operation within their organisations as 'very little'. 23.3% of them remained uncertain about it. Another significant proportion (20.0%) of them showed ticked the option 'never' – implying that they had the view that such was never a usual practice within their police organizations. However, only 18.2% of them rated the practice as fairly much, while the lowest proportions (13.1%) of them rated that it was 'very much' practiced within their organizations. Further analysis in relation to the two selected Police Commands however, showed no descriptively significant differences in the ratings of the respondents within the two selected police organizations in relation to the level of emphasis placed on technology-driven operations.

Organisational Technology-Culture Influence on E-Policing Compliance in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands

In order to determine the influence of organisational technology-culture on e-policing compliance within the two selected Police Commands, the data collected on the independent variable (i.e. organisational technology-culture) were regressed unto the dependent variable (i.e. e-policing compliance) using the linear regression model. Result of the test was presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Summary of Simple Linear Regression Showing the Relationship Between Organisational Technology Culture and E-policing Compliance in NPF

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	R^2

1	Regression	1.589	1	1.589	5.408	.020 b	.069
	Residual	177.222	603	.294			
	Total	178.812	604				

a. Dependent Variable: E-policing Compliance
b. Predictors: (Constant), Organisational Technology Culture

Table 4

Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	3.575	.052		68.928	.000
	Organisational Technology-Culture	-.039	.017	-.094	-2.325	.020

a. Dependent Variable: e-policing compliance

A simple linear regression was run to predict e-policing compliance based on the responses of the study participants on organisational technology-culture. A statistically significant regression equation was found ($F(1, 603) = 44.359$, $p = .020$), with R^2 of .069. The result implies that e-policing compliance in the NPF is significantly influenced by the nature of organisational technology-culture. Thus, the stated alternate hypothesis was accepted. This further implies that since there appeared to be a poor organisational technology-culture in the two selected Police Commands, there is equally the likelihood that e-policing compliance would not be prioritize within the two selected Police Commands.

Conclusion/Recommendations

This study was positioned to investigate the nexus between police organisational technology-culture and e-policing compliance in relation to property crimes investigation and detection in Abia State and Anambra State Police Commands, Southeast Nigeria. Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that less attention is paid on technology-driven policing operations within the two selected police commands and by extension, police forces within the Southeast Nigeria. This equally implies that the nature of organisational technology-culture within NPF was less impressive. This study equally concluded that organisational technology culture predicted e-policing compliance as was observed in the regression model. What this implies is that the nature of technology culture has a significant influence on e-policing compliance in the selected police commands. Since, the organisational technology-culture was found to be sub-optimal within the two Selected Police Commands; it equally implies that e-policing compliance was sub-optimal. This therefore informs the need for the stakeholders in the society to join hands in ensuring that the organisational structure of the NPF is restructured to align with current global practices in technologically driven policing. On this note, the following were recommended:

1. There is the need for prioritizing e-policing adoption at the police organisational-level by: i) incorporating basic computer appreciation skills as pre-requisite for recruitment into the NPF and; ii) intensive e-policing training for existing police officers.

2. There is also the need for all top management police personnel to be compelled for compulsory training in electronic policing, as this would encourage a top-bottom approach to positive organizational technology-culture within the NPF.

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