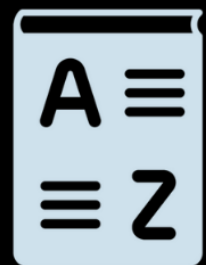




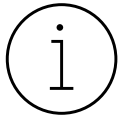
A GUIDE TO SURVEILLANCE TERMINOLOGY

Lucy Thompson
2023



GLOSSARY

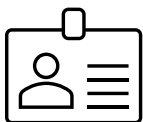
About the guide



This is a comprehensive guide to surveillance terms – a must-have for students and scholars interested in the captivating world of surveillance. It brings together a range of definitions, shedding light on the diverse forms of monitoring that fall under the surveillance umbrella.

The guide compiles surveillance-related terms and their respective definitions in one place, making it easy for people to find and access what they need without any hassle. It's a user-friendly and handy glossary that covers a broad spectrum of surveillance concepts, allowing individuals to easily grasp their meanings and implications.

About the author



Lucy is a lecturer at Aberystwyth University. She specialises in studying the emotional effects of surveillance throughout history and in the present. She examines the intersection of gender, literature, and Critical Disability Studies to shed light on how surveillance has influenced cultural perceptions of disability. In her latest book, [Gender, Surveillance, and Literature in the Romantic Period](#) (2022), she explores the relationship between surveillance theory, gender, and Romanticism. Join Lucy as she guides you through the diverse landscape of surveillance terms.

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Anti-veillance

Typically associated with actively opposing or resisting surveillance measures, particularly in a political context

Source(s): (Kaufmann, 2020)

Archio-surveillance

Also known as *archio-disciplinary surveillance*

Archio-surveillance refers to the phenomenon where the configuration and design of buildings exert control over individuals' movements and actions. It involves the concept of "disciplinary architecture" (Vetter, 2012), highlighting how the layout and structure of buildings are intentionally constructed to regulate and direct human behaviour.

Source(s): (Thompson, 2022), (Vetter, 2012)

Autoveillance, or auto-surveillance

At its simplest, autoveillance is the act of monitoring oneself or one's own behaviour. It is a gaze from within.

Autoveillance, variously known as "auto-physical surveillance" by Roger Clarke, also encompasses the intersection of self-monitoring practices and digital technologies. This refers to the trend of individuals engaging in self-surveillance using personal devices. These devices, whether loosely attached like a mobile phone or more securely affixed like a watch, empower individuals to monitor and track their own physical activities and behaviours.

See also, *self-surveillance*

Source(s): (Klang, 2012; Clarke, 2013, 2022)



Ban-Opticon

A term used to describe a situation where profiling technologies are deployed to identify groups or individuals to place under surveillance.

Source(s): (Bigo, 2008)

Biometric Surveillance

Biometric surveillance is the use of technology to identify people by their unique physical traits like fingerprints, faces, or iris patterns. It often involves CCTV as a common method of surveillance.

Source(s): Various



Connaivellance

Surveillance through acquaintances. *Uncommon.*

Source(s): (Klang, 2012)

Cosurveillance

Where individuals' self-monitoring activities are coupled with that of other watchers. This involves intertwining personal monitoring practices with external entities, such as remote health monitoring systems like a heart pacemaker. In this context, both the monitored individual and the health agency receive real-time signals and information about the subject's well-being – the act in parallel.



Cosurveillance can be both nonreciprocal and reciprocal.

In the above example, cosurveillance is nonreciprocal, with personal data transferring from the watched individual to the watcher. This asymmetry in data exchange reflects power and resource disparities.

Reciprocal surveillance is inherently 'bidirectional', as observed in social networking sites (Marx, 2016).

Source(s): (Marx, 2016)

Catopticon

The "Catopticon" refers to an architectural concept that contrasts with the Panopticon. Unlike the Panopticon, which aimed to enable surveillance by preventing communication and placing overseers in a central watchtower, the Catopticon promotes open communication among all individuals and eliminates the need for overseers in a central location.

Source(s): (Ganascia, 2010)

Counterveillance or countersurveillance

Counterveillance is the action taken by the public to counter or prevent surveillance. It involves various measures and strategies employed by individuals or groups to actively mitigate or resist being monitored by surveillance systems or authorities.

Counterveillance, as explained by Torin Monahan, involves purposeful and strategic actions taken to challenge the unequal power dynamics associated with surveillance technologies. It encompasses tactics such as disabling or destroying surveillance cameras, using video recorders to monitor those conducting surveillance, and organizing public events or theatrical displays to raise awareness about the pervasive nature of surveillance in our society. It could also include “spitewear” (Bollier, 2013) – wearable technology incorporated into clothing as a form of “spite fashion”, serving as a means of social commentary or protest.

Source(s): (Monahan, 2006; Welch, 2011; Bollier, 2013)

Coveillance

Social monitoring that occurs between neighbours (peer-to-peer) and other groups in small urban settings.

See also, [lateral surveillance](#)

Source(s): (Mann, Nolan and Wellman, 2002; Thompson, 2022)



Dataveillance

Coined in the mid-1980s, Roger Clarke's concept of "dataveillance" can be understood as the act of monitoring and scrutinising digital data pertaining to personal information or online behaviours.

Source(s): (Clarke, 2015)



Endo-Surveillance

Endo-surveillance refers to the practice of embedding tracking tools or technologies within the human body for the purpose of internal surveillance.

Source(s): (Mann, 2005; Clarke, 2013)

Equiveillance

Equiveillance can be understood as achieving a balance, or equilibrium, between surveillance and [sousveillance](#).

Source(s): (Mann, 2005)



Financial Surveillance

Financial surveillance is the act of closely watching financial transactions and activities to uncover and prevent financial crimes like money laundering. It can be carried out on both individuals and corporations.

Source(s): Various



Geosurveillance

Surveillance of geographical activities.

Geosurveillance encompasses the monitoring of both travel patterns and movements, as well as the tracking and analysis of how people and objects are distributed within specific territories and spaces.

Source(s): (Crampton, 2010; Thompson, 2022)



Hyperopticon

A “hyperopticon” is a concept environment where all individuals can observe and monitor each other, fostering a sense of awareness that everyone is under the watchful gaze of others. It aims to evoke the perception of an all-knowing, all-seeing presence from each participant within the setting.

Source(s): ('Teaching and Learning in the Hyperopticon', 2017)



Inequivellance

Inequivellance occurs when surveillance and [sousveillance](#) are not balanced.

Source(s): (Mann, 2005)

Interveillance

Interveillance can be understood as the application of surveillance practices as a means of fostering social connections and enhancing personal growth and daily communications. It involves utilising surveillance techniques for the purpose of self-realisation and promoting social interactions in one's everyday life.

As Christenson and Jansson discuss, interveillance can be defined as the process of engaging in three interconnected modes of social monitoring and self-expression facilitated by modern media platforms:

1. Observing and evaluating Others within networked communities, assessing them based on moral, aesthetic, or other criteria,
2. Being aware of and anticipating the gazes and scrutiny of both strangers and members of one's own social groups,
3. Watching your own data double – i.e., observing and interacting with a digital representation of oneself. This representation takes the form of data-driven information like geographical positions and personalized promotional offers.

Interveillance also encompasses aspects of:

- Self-creation
- Ontological security

Source(s): (Christensen and Jansson, 2015)

Intra-corporate Surveillance

Intracorporate surveillance refers to the practice of companies monitoring their employees' internet and computer usage. This includes a range of activities such as:

- Blocking access to websites that are not work-related.
- Tracking the content accessed by employees.
- Monitoring keystrokes made on their computers.
- Tracking the amount of time employees spend using the keyboard.
- Storing and reviewing computer files.
- Monitoring the “blogosphere” to stay informed about discussions and opinions concerning the company.
- Monitoring social networking sites to gather information about employees' online activities.

Source(s): Various



Kineveillance

Kineveillance (kinematic surveillance) is the use of wearable, portable, and mobile cameras, along with unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), for surveillance purposes.

Source(s): (Mann, 2016)



Lateral Surveillance

Individuals monitoring and observing their partners, friends, and family members – peer-to-peer surveillance.

Source(s): (Andrejevic, 2002)



McVeillance

[Sousveillance](#) of McDonalds.

See the wearable surveillance technology Steve Mann used against McDonalds.

Source(s): (Mann, 2012; Ali and Mann, 2013; Sheldrake, 2014)

Medical surveillance

Medical surveillance, as described by Armstrong, entails the expansion of medical observation and monitoring across the entire population. It represents a key aspect of the contemporary framework of Surveillance Medicine, where medical scrutiny extends its reach to encompass broader societal contexts and individuals.

Source(s): (Armstrong, 1995; Thompson, 2022)

Metaveillance

Coined by Steve Mann in 2016, metaveillance refers to the act of detecting and monitoring the capabilities of sensors to sense and gather information. In Mann's words, 'sensing sensors and sensing their capacity to sense' (Mann, 2016, p. 1)

Source(s): (Mann, 2016)



Oligopticon

Latour refers to oligoptica as sites that do the opposite of panoptica: 'they see much *too little* to feed the megalomania of the inspector or the paranoia of the inspected, but what they see, they *see it well*' (Latour, 2007). These are narrow views of the connected whole.

In other words, the oligopticon refers to a system of surveillance or monitoring that operates through multiple sites of observation. It emphasizes the importance of establishing and maintaining connections to physically traced or monitored aspects of situations. Unlike the Panopticon, which aims for all-encompassing power, the oligopticon focuses on localisation and connectivity rather than complete control. It relies on these connections to effectively command or influence the monitored situations.

Source(s): (Latour, 2007; Manley, Palmer and Roderick, 2012)

Omni-Surveillance

Überveillance that exists everywhere and at all times (omnipresent), conducted by a powerful entity that has extensive knowledge and awareness (omniscient), especially in comparison to individuals or objects being observed.

See also [Überveillance](#)

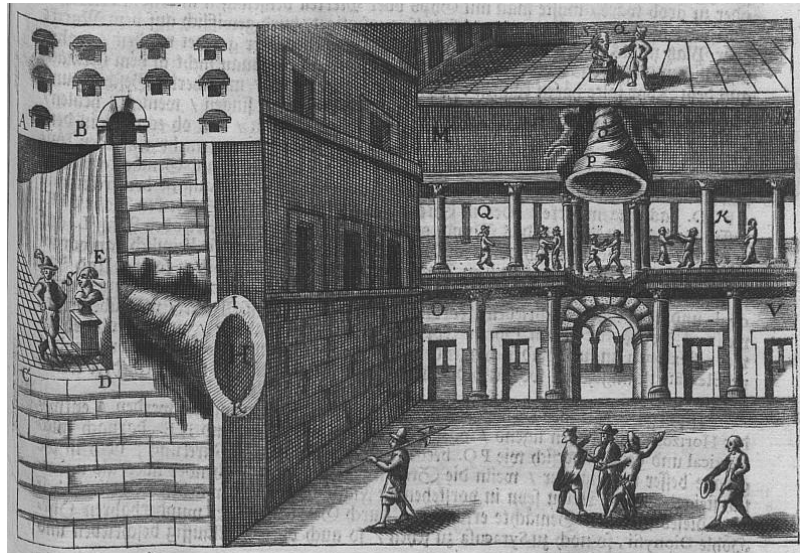
Source(s): (Clarke, 2007)

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Panacousticon

Athanasius Kircher's design for eavesdropping devices (1650).

The Panacousticon was an acoustic mechanical theatre that involved a network of concealed spiral-shaped funnels installed within walls. These funnels acted as amplifiers, enabling the transmission of sound from public areas to the eavesdropper. This unique system utilised "talking heads" or stone busts as a means of connecting and transmitting the audio.



Quelle: Deutsche Fotothek

Figure 1 Athanasius Kircher's Panacousticon

Source(s): (Wilkins, 2016)

Panopticon

Jeremy Bentham's conceptual design for a prison or institution in which a central watchtower allows for the constant surveillance of all inmates or individuals within the facility. Somewhere that 'persons to be inspected [would] always feel themselves as if under inspection' (Bentham, 1791).

The unique feature of the Panopticon is that the inmates are never sure whether they are being observed at any given moment, which creates a sense of uncertainty and self-regulation. This architectural design aims to promote discipline and control through the psychological effect of potential surveillance, even if there is no actual observer present in the watchtower.

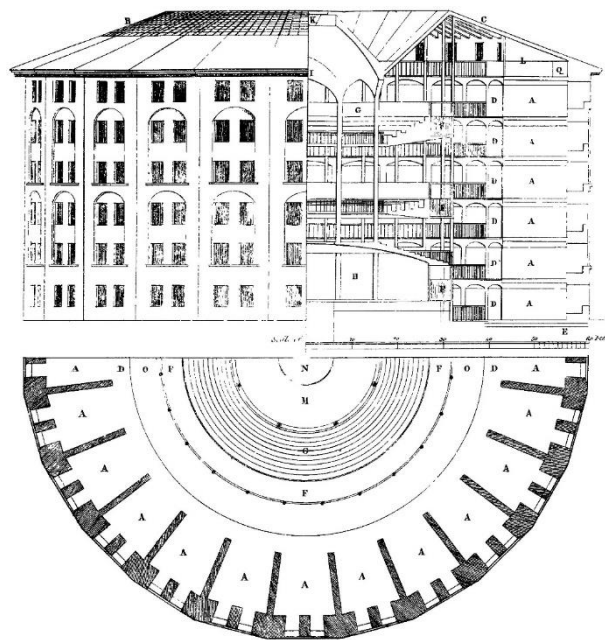


Figure 2 Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon

Source(s): (Bentham, 1791; Foucault, 1991)

Paramedical surveillance

A medical surveillance extended to the wider population by writers, rather than by doctors and surgeons based in hospitals.

See [medical surveillance](#)

Source(s): (Thompson, 2022)

Participatory Surveillance

And Participatory Panopticon

Participatory surveillance refers to situations where individuals, often unknowingly or passively, contribute to the surveillance of themselves and others simply by carrying smart phones.

The concept of the “Participatory Panopticon” represents an environment where people go beyond being subject to governmental surveillance, such as CCTV cameras or the idea of “Big Brother”, and actively take on the role of facilitators in surveilling themselves and those around them. They willingly carry the tools that enable their own transparency, embracing the idea that they are voluntarily participating in this surveillance dynamic.

Source(s): (Andrejevic, 2002; Albrechtslund, 2008; Cascio, 2009)



Rhizomatic surveillance

Rhizomatic surveillance is characterised by its continuous growth, wide-ranging applications, and its ability to disrupt hierarchical structures. This form of surveillance is seen as dynamic, adaptive, and capable of regenerating itself in various contexts.

Rhizomatic surveillance can be understood through the comparison of plant growth patterns. Rhizomes are plants that spread horizontally through interconnected root systems, while arborescent systems have deep roots and grow along branches from a trunk. The concept of rhizomes highlights two key aspects of surveillance: its ability to rapidly expand and adapt, and its tendency to flatten hierarchical structures.

Source(s): (Haggerty, 2006; Manley, Palmer and Roderick, 2012; Deleuze and Guattari, 2013)



Self-surveillance

The act of individuals actively observing and monitoring their own behaviour, actions, and thoughts. It involves paying attention to how one behaves and thinks, considering the actual or virtual presence of others who hold opinions that are deemed important or influential.

While traditionally focused on the observation by others of higher social standing, Vaz and Bruno (2002) broaden the concept to include individuals' own attention to their actions and thoughts as they shape their own identity and behaviour.

Source(s): (Vaz and Bruno, 2002; Thompson, 2022)

Shareveillance

A state where sharing is always already happening. It highlights that our connection with data is based on the notion of conditional sharing, meaning that sharing is a prerequisite for any interaction with data.

Source(s): (Birchall, 2017)

Social Listening

Social listening, in simple terms, refers to the practice of actively monitoring and paying attention to conversations and discussions that take place on social media platforms.

Katie Crawford suggests it involves three different modes of online listening:

1. background listening,
2. reciprocal listening,
3. and delegated listening.

These modes represent different ways in which individuals, politicians, and corporations engage in and experience the process of listening on platforms like Twitter.

Source(s): (Crawford, 2009)

Social Surveillance

Surveillance as happens on social networking sites.

Source(s): (Tokunaga, 2011)

Socioveillance

Socioveillance refers to a personal and private service that monitors our interactions with our social connections, such as friends and colleagues, as part of our organised self.

It involves keeping track of our relationships and activities with these individuals to foster mutual value creation. Socioveillance helps us maintain awareness and understanding of our social network dynamics, enabling us to build meaningful connections and cultivate beneficial relationships in our personal and professional lives.

Source(s): (Sheldrake, 2014)

Soveillance

The act of watching and monitoring oneself, particularly in the context of social media.

Individuals engaging in soveillance exhibit a sense of paranoia, being mindful of the potential scrutiny and observation they may face in the online realm. This heightened self-awareness is driven by the understanding that their actions, posts, and interactions on social media can be visible and subject to judgment or surveillance by others.

Source(s): (Gazi, 2018)

Somatic Surveillance

Somatic surveillance refers to invasive technological monitoring and intervention in bodily functions. It is increasingly prevalent in military and medical domains, involving the tracking and control of physiological aspects.

Source(s): (Monahan and Wall, 2002)

Sousveillance

To watch from below.

Sousveillance is the act of individuals or groups actively observing and documenting their own activities as a means of counterbalancing the traditional top-down surveillance imposed by authorities. It represents a shift in power dynamics and empowers individuals to monitor those in positions of authority.

Source(s): (Mann, Nolan and Wellman, 2002)

Surveillant assemblage

The surveillant assemblage refers to a complex network of surveillance practices, technologies, and actors that work together to monitor and control individuals or populations. It includes traditional and digital surveillance methods used by institutions, corporations, and individuals.

Source(s): (Haggerty and Ericson, 2007)

Surveillance Capitalism

Coined by Shoshana Zuboff, Surveillance Capitalism refers to the widespread gathering and selling of personal data by corporations for economic purposes.

Source(s): (Zuboff, 2019)

Synopticon

The term "Synopticon" refers to where the many watch the few: a

a scenario where a significant number of people are collectively focused on a specific condensed aspect. It represents the opposite of a situation where a small group observes and controls a larger population.

Source(s): (Mathiesen, 1997)



Überveillance

Omnipresent electronic surveillance, enabled by advanced technology, allowing for the integration of surveillance devices within the human body. Coined by Katina Michael and M.G. Michael.

An all-encompassing and constant surveillance that surpasses omnipresence, operating around the clock. This surveillance raises heightened concerns about misinformation, misinterpretation, and manipulation of information, while also considering the potential integration of technology within our own bodies.

Source(s): (Clarke, 2007; Michael and Michael, 2007)



Value-veillance

Value-veillance refers to surveillance methods that rely on algorithms and the analysis of large-scale data sets, commonly known as Big Data. The primary focus of value-veillance is to uncover meaningful patterns, trends, and valuable knowledge through the application of algorithmic processes on Big Data.

See also, [dataveillance](#)

Source(s): (Kappler and Vormbusch, 2019)



Zooveillance

Zooveillance, a term introduced by Braverman (2012), refers to the practice of closely monitoring zoo animal populations with the goal of conservation. This involves implementing various administrative mechanisms to create and manage these animal populations. The term encompasses the intensive surveillance efforts aimed at safeguarding and preserving these animals within the zoo environment.

Source(s): (Braverman, 2012)

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