

Body worn cameras and implementation in the stockton, california police department: a pre- and post-survey of police officer attitudes

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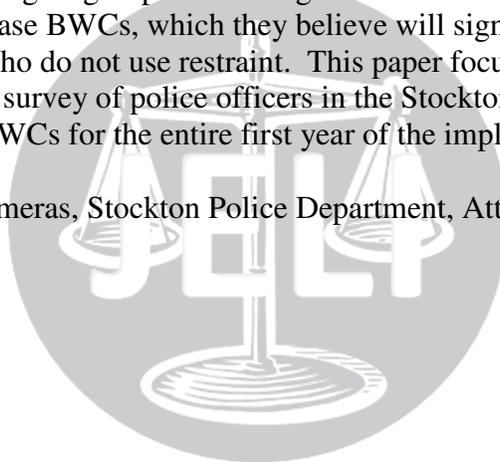
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ABSTRACT

Body worn cameras (BWCs) are one of the latest technological advancements in policing. At a time for policing which has brought renewed criticism for perceived excessive use of force, the media and civil rights groups are calling for law enforcement agencies and the federal government to purchase BWCs, which they believe will significantly reduce shootings and expose police officers who do not use restraint. This paper focuses on the attitudinal results of a one-year BWC pre/post survey of police officers in the Stockton, California Police Department who wore the BWCs for the entire first year of the implementation of the BWCs.

Key Words: Body-worn Cameras, Stockton Police Department, Attitudinal Survey, Police Technology



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INTRODUCTION

Technological advances have made policing more efficient and have reduced the amount of time that police officers must devote to tasks other than enforcing the law. Examples are in-car computers, GPS tracking devices to locate police vehicles near an emergency call, and smart guns to enhance officer safety. This paper examines one of the latest technological advances, body-worn cameras (BWC) and the pros and cons of its implementation.

Background

This paper focuses on one police department, the Stockton, California Police Department (SPD), and its decision in June 2015 to purchase 275 body worn cameras for the patrol division. Stockton, California is a city of over 300,000 population and is the county seat of San Joaquin County which is one of the fastest growing counties in California. In 2008 Stockton PD had 411 sworn police officers, but this number had dwindled to 319 by 2011 due primarily to the financial problems caused by a city bankruptcy which resulted in stagnant police salaries and concomitant hiring reductions and officer flight to departments offering better salaries and benefits.

As the sworn ranks dwindled by 22.4 percent, the calls for service continued at the same pace, leaving fewer officers to respond. Ironically, citizen complaints diminished as well, and this has been attributed to lower morale among the remaining officers and less pro-active policing during this period. The city's newspaper, *The Stockton Record*, exacerbated the situation with unfavorable press and implying the problem was officers using excessive force which the newspaper could not substantiate.

Co-author Stockton Police Chief Eric Jones assigned co-author Lieutenant Grant Bedford to be the program manager for the BWCs. At this time, BWCs were a new technology which had not been employed by many police or sheriff's departments nation-wide. Therefore, the decision to purchase 275 BWCs for the patrol division was not one that could be made without co-opting the rank and file police officers. Lt. Bedford was tasked with the assignment to determine the rank and file police officer attitude toward BWCs. Lt. Bedford developed both a pre- and post- attitude-toward-BWCs questionnaire that was distributed to all of the SPD officers. The aggregated data from the pre- and post-surveys are the substance of this paper. Incidentally, Lt. Bedford considered the concept of a control group of officers not wearing the BWCs, but Chief Jones wanted to involve all of the patrol officers in the initiation of the BWCs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is a Body-worn Camera (BWC)?

BWCs are a new technology that has been touted as an answer to officers being "caught" by citizens using cellphone video which then ends up on mass media outlets and can be taken out of context and seemingly condemn the officer's actions without justification. Unlike cellphone video, the BWC can capture footage prior to the altercation and show possible provoking behavior by the citizen. The Office of Justice Programs, part of the National Institute of Justice (2012), defines body-worn cameras as "mobile audio and video capture devices that allow officers to record what they see and hear. Devices can be attached to various body areas...[and] they have the capability to record officer interactions that previously could only be captured by

in-car or interrogation room camera systems” (as cited in Mateescu, Rosenblat, & Boyd, 2015, p. 8).

Body-Worn Camera Pilot Implementation Program

Body-worn cameras for policing received a huge boost in 2015 as a part of President Obama’s funding and training to law enforcement agencies through community policing initiatives. In 2015, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), part of DOJ’s Office of Justice Programs (OJP), announced a \$20 million Body-Worn Camera pilot implementation program which subsequently received another 2.5 million and 73 police agencies applied for and received \$19,312,397 to purchase body-worn cameras (Office of Justice Programs, 2015).

Perceived Benefits and Concerns of BWCs:

As of September 2013, there had been five major BWC studies conducted. These five are (1) Plymouth Head Camera Project (UK, Goodall, 2007); (2) Renfrewshire/Aberdeen Study (Scotland, ODS Consulting, 2011); (3) Rialto, California Police Department (Farrar, 2013); (4) Mesa, Arizona Police Department (MPD, 2013); and (5) Phoenix, Arizona (White, 2013). Each of these studies looked at the perceived benefits and concerns of BWCs. Only the three U.S. studies employed control groups of officers not wearing BWCs to compare against the experimental BWC officers, and both the Rialto P.D. and Mesa P.D. programs were internally administered without external oversight (White, 2014).

As indicated in Table 1 (Appendix)

Findings from the Five Major Studies

The following are some of the individual findings from the five studies:

- The Mesa P.D.’s evaluation of on-officer video cameras revealed a 48% reduction in citizen complaints against camera officers for misconduct during the study period, and a 75% decline in use of force complaints (Ready & Young, 2015, p. 4).
- Mesa P.D. officers wearing the BWC issued 23.1% more citations and initiated 13.5% more citizen encounters compared to the comparison group. In contrast, the comparison group conducted 9.8% more stop-and-frisks and made 6.9% more arrests (both felony and misdemeanor). Also, the officers in the treatment group were 25.2% more likely to perceive BWC technology as being helpful in the particular type of situation in which they were involved (Ready & Young, 2015, p. 8).
- The UK studies also sought to test the impact of the technology on officer behavior. For example, the Plymouth Head Camera Project reported a 14.3 % reduction in citizen complaints during the first six months of the project as compared to the same six-month period from the prior year (White, 2013, p. 22).
- The Rialto, California P.D. study reported that, following implementation of the body-worn camera program, citizen complaints against police declined by 88%--from 24 in 2011, a year before the study, to just three complaints during the camera project study period. Use of force by police officers dropped by 60%, from 61 to 25 instances, following the start of the body-worn camera study (Ariel, Farrar, & Sutherland, 2015).

This small sample of findings shows that BWCs can reduce citizen complaints against police officers. This can result in a reduction of time spent by police internal affairs officers on investigating frivolous and unsubstantiated complaints and “free-up” more time for internal affairs officers to investigate more legitimate citizen complaints.

Two Additional Studies Applicable to this Study

The study that the authors conducted with the Stockton Police Department specifically involves police officer attitudes towards the adoption of BWCs. Before police departments decide to purchase and mandate the wearing of BWCs, they determine the level of acceptance by the rank- and-file police officers because this is a work-related issue that has been challenged by police unions. The two studies outlined below mirror the attitudinal study that the Stockton Police Department conducted and are included as comparison studies to this study.

Jennings, Fridell and Lynch (2014) examined “Officer Perceptions of the Use of BWCs in Law Enforcement.” They found that (1) police officers are open and supportive of the use of body-worn cameras, (2) officers believe that BWCs can improve citizen behavior, (3) officers perceive that body-worn cameras improve their behavior, and (4) officers feel that BWCs can improve their fellow officer’s behavior.

Fouche (2014) conducted a study of BWCs that were mandated by the University of Georgia Police Department. Fouche, a police officer with the University of Georgia Police Department, conducted a survey of officers in his department. He administered a survey to 52 patrol officers and 32 officers responded. All officers were required to wear the BWC and required to capture all citizen/student contacts. The results of Fouche’s survey showed the following: (1) a high level of agreement that BWCs improve documentation in cases and that body-worn cameras increase positive resolution of complaints against officers, (2) younger officers, officers with less experience, and officers with more college education showed more support for BWCs than older and more experienced officers. These results will be confirmed in the current study.

Additional Issues with Body-Worn Cameras

Little is known about the potential long-term impact of BWCs. There has been no large-scale, systematic empirical research on their usage or implementation, and evidence available today is based on small, local studies with limited external validity. Many uncertainties about best practices remain, including when the cameras should be recording, what should be stored and retained, and what policies should determine the release of footage to the public. Both law enforcement and civil rights advocates are excited by the potential of BWCs to improve accountability and transparency in policing, and more pointedly, to reduce the deaths of Black male civilians in encounters with police. However, many pundits and researchers advise caution should precede haste. For example, eleven states (California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Washington) require two-party consent to record from the person(s) that they are recording (Mateescu, Rosenblat, & Boyd, 2015). Ostensibly this suggests that officers in these states must get permission from all persons they encounter, but so far this law has not been “tested” in these state’s courts as to whether BWCs are included. A *Harvard Law Review* article

titled, “Considering Police Body Cameras: Developments in the Law”, summarized the pros and cons of BWCs:

Pros:

1. Improves Resolution of Civilian Complaints
2. Improves Officer Training
3. Provides Effective Evidence for Trials
4. Increases Accountability and Transparency

Cons:

1. Police are still the Locus of Control
2. Privacy
3. Costs and Storage
4. Creation of a Surveillance State
5. Reliance on the “Objectivity” of Video Evidence (pp. 1-43).

An article by Smykla, Crow, Crichlow and Snyder (2016) titled, “Police Body-Worn Cameras: Perceptions of Law Enforcement Leadership, sought to determine the level of acceptance of police command staff personnel. They surveyed 36 command-level officers in a Southern U.S. county that they pseudo-named Sunshine County. They received 24 responses. Their study looked at several “domains,” and they compiled a significant amount of data; however, due to space limitations, the authors are not able to summarize all of their findings (the authors recommend readers interested in their research read the article. It is research that needs external validity by conducting more research nationally). Smykla et. al found that “...the majority of command staff were in favor of the use of BWCs; whereas, about a third were not supportive. Most departments were not currently using BWCs; however, multiple departments were either planning on or considering BWCs. Command staff did not strongly support the notion that BWCs would impact officer effectiveness, but did generally believe that BWCs could impact evidentiary issues including evidence collection and guilty pleas” (p. 443).

METHODOLOGY

The current study was conducted using a pre- and post-questionnaire to determine the attitudes of Stockton, California police officers prior to wearing the camera and then a one-year follow-up questionnaire to determine if there were measurable changes in the attitudes of the officers either positive or negative. The surveys were developed internally and administered by the command staff of the Stockton Police Department.

Stockton, California is located in the San Joaquin Valley and is the county seat of San Joaquin County. The city has approximately 300,000 residents and a large population of minorities with Asian, Hispanic, and Black residents comprising the largest percentage of minorities. The Stockton Police Department has fluctuated from over 400 sworn officers prior to the 2007 but diminishing to its low of 280 sworn officers following the “great recession” of 2007-2009. Contributing to the decline was a city bankruptcy and property tax decline due to one of the largest foreclosure rates in the U.S. during the recession. The department is building its sworn staff back to over 400 officers due mainly to an increase in sales tax approved by the city’s voters.

In 2015 co-author Chief Eric Jones received approval and funding from the city manager to purchase BWCs for all of the patrol officers. Co-author Lieutenant Grant Bedford was tasked

with developing questionnaires that would determine the opinions of the rank and file officers with regard to wearing the camera. Lt. Bedford distributed the pre-questionnaire in July 2015, and he received 244 completed questionnaires which was almost all of the sworn officers in the department. A year later, in August 2016, Lt. Bedford distributed the post-questionnaire and received 145 completed questionnaires. Lt. Bedford shared with me the aggregated results of both the pre- and post-questionnaires.

There are clearly limitations to this study that must be identified before the data are given. The sample is not random, rather it is a purposive sample of officers who chose to complete the surveys. The surveys were administered internally with no “oversight” by professional researchers. The findings of this research are limited to the Stockton Police Department, and limited to the responses given to the seven questions on the pre-survey and 11 questions given on the post-survey. On the Maryland Scientific Methods Scale (SMS) [see Sherman, Gottfredson, MacKenzie, Eck, Reuter, and Bushway, 1998], the data gathered for this study would most likely be classified as level 2--measures of crime (attitudes in this case) before and after the program, with no control condition. This design establishes causal order but fails to rule out many threats to internal validity. Nevertheless, the findings of this study do add to the dearth but growing number of BWC studies that give law enforcement administrators more factual data on which to consider adoption and to develop policy.

FINDINGS/RESULTS

Pre-Deployment Questionnaire

The pre-deployment questionnaire asked seven questions: (1) I have been an officer for:, (2) My experience with BWCs is:, (3) My opinion of BWCs is:, (4) I feel BWCs will affect the way I do police work in the following way:, (5) I feel BWCs will affect the way other officers at this department do work in the following ways:, and (6) Research has shown that the use of BWCs has reduced incidents of use of force. I believe this is true because:, and (7) Research has shown that citizen complaints have been reduced because of the use of BWCs. I believe this is true because:. The complete questionnaire is included as Appendix A.

Using SPSS, the authors entered the responses to these seven questions from the 244 responding officers. Table 2 below shows the percentage results for each of the seven questionnaire questions. “as indicated in Table 2 (Appendix)”

This table shows the following: (1) that the experience level of 19 months to five years was the most to respond to the opinion of BWCs, (2) that the responding officers felt that the BWC would not affect their current job performance, and (3) that the BWCs would not affect the performance of their fellow police officers.

Other Survey Results

- Officers with 0-6 months of experience appear to be the most in favor of the BWCs.
- Officers with 19 months to 5 years of experience seem to be the most skeptical. They tend to think the cameras are a necessary evil, and that officers will be less proactive as a result.

- Most officers believe the research showing that the use of BWCs has reduced incidents of use of force is true because citizens realize they are being filmed and don't resist arrest as much and because officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to talk to citizens.
- Most officers believe the research on reduced citizen complaints is true because citizens realize they are being filmed and don't antagonize officers. "as indicated in Table 3 (Appendix)"

Definition of Categories:

Category "A" – Misconduct Complaint

Category "B" – Procedure Complaint

Category "C" – Informal Complaint

Category "D" – Policy Complaint

1. Category "A" Complaints (Misconduct Complaints) Examples:

- a. Unnecessary or excessive force
- b. False arrest
- c. Discrimination
- d. Criminal violation
- e. Rude and discourteous conduct
- f. Conduct unbecoming (includes criminal violations)

2. Category "B" Complaints (Procedure Complaints): All complaints where the supervisor/manager determines the employee(s) acted reasonably and within Department policy and procedure, given the specific circumstances and facts of the incident, and that despite the allegation of misconduct, there is no factual basis to support the allegation.

3. Category "C" Complaints (Divisional Complaints): An allegation involving minor transgressions on the part of an employee(s) may be handled by bringing the matter to the attention of the employee(s)' immediate supervisor.

4. Category "D" Complaints (Policy Complaints): A complaint which pertains to an established policy, properly employed by a Department member, which the complainant understands, but believes is inappropriate or not valid. It is an expression of dissatisfaction with the policy, practice, philosophy, service-level, or legal standard of the agency.

In short, Category A is alleged misconduct and Category B is a procedural complaint. When the investigating lieutenant conducting the intake of the alleged misconduct complaint reviews the BWC video and sees that there is obviously no misconduct, he or she reclassifies the complaint to a Category B and closes it out without the officer needing to be investigated by Internal Affairs. Prior to BWCs the lieutenant would not have any other evidence besides the complainant's statement and would be forced to submit the complaint to the internal affairs section for an investigation. Although the numbers have been tracked for only a year since the adoption of the BWCs, there is a clear trend downward in the Category A

complaints. Since the adoption of the BWCs in 2015, the Category A complaints have decrease by 70% (from 20 to 6).

Post-Deployment Questionnaires

At the conclusion of one year of wearing the body-worn cameras, Lt. Bedford administered the post-deployment questionnaire. The post-deployment questionnaire was the same questionnaire administered in the pre-deployment phase with the addition of four questions (see the post-deployment questionnaire in Appendix B). Because a shift change approximately six months into the BWC testing period sent many of the BWC officers to assignments in which the BWC was not required, a significant number of the original BWC officers did not complete a full year wearing the BWC. Consequently, Lt. Bedford was left with only 145 officers who completed the one-year testing period; therefore, he obtained 145 post-survey questionnaires. “as indicated in Chart 1 (Appendix)”

Overall, 54% of officers surveyed thought that body worn cameras were a great tool for law enforcement and preferred using them, while 16% thought they were a good idea but were apprehensive about using them. This is an *improvement from the pre-issue* survey where 33% of officer were apprehensive and only 18% thought they were a great tool. As indicated in Chart 2 (Appendix)

- The vast majority of officers in all job experience categories continue to feel the cameras will have no effect on the way they work.
- After one year of usage, a lower percentage of officers feel the camera will negatively affect their work and make it difficult to do their job.
- 71% of officers surveyed believed that body worn cameras have either enhanced or had no effect on the prosecution of their cases.
- 69% of officers surveyed believe cameras added 40 minutes or less to their daily duties.
- This is mainly attributable to downloading digital data to the servers at the end of watch.

T-Test of Dependent Samples

A T-test of dependent samples is used when the same group is being tested more than once which is the case in this pre- post-survey of Stockton police officers. Therefore, the authors entered the data from the two independent surveys of Stockton police officers into SPSS using the T-test statistic to determine the significance of the results from the pre- to post-questionnaire results. Below are the results:

“as indicated in Table 4 (Appendix)” Table 4 reveals the following:

Citizen Complaints: Not significant because from pre- to post- survey there was not a significant difference in the opinion of responding officers regarding citizens not making frivolous complaints knowing that they were being filmed. However, the data disproved the officers’ opinion and showed a significant drop pre- to post- in citizen complaints.

Opinion Camera: Change from pre- to post- was significant because more officers approved of using the camera.

Research Use of Camera: Change is significant because more officers agreed from pre- to post- that research showing citizens realize they are being filmed and don’t resist arrest as much and officers are aware of being filmed and make greater effort to talk through the incident is true.

Affect Police Work: Change is significant because more officers pre- to post- agree that the camera will not change the way they go about pro-active policing.

Affect Other Officers: Change is significant because more officers pre- to post- agree that the camera will not affect how their fellow officers will go about pro-active policing.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our study adds to the existing studies on body-worn cameras. Overall, body-worn cameras are proving to be a success. Nevertheless, there are concerns that our study and others have addressed. Below is a list, by no means exhaustive, of factors that agencies should consider when adopting BWCs.

1. Are BWCs a panacea for solving issues of perceived use of excessive force? The answer to this question is probably “no.” However, survey responses from BWC officers suggests that officers will encounter fewer incidents of citizen resistance and citizen complaints because citizens will resist less often knowing they are being recorded.
2. Will officers be less pro-active in their policing when wearing BWCs? The answer to this question seems is mixed. Our survey results, and other survey results cited herein, reveals that officers proclaim they will not be more hesitant about making police-officer initiated enforcement such as “walking stops” and stop and frisk; on the other hand, there is some evidence that BWCs can cause some degree of “officer paralysis.”
3. Do police officers overwhelmingly reject wearing BWCs? Our research and others suggests that, once police officers wear the BWC and experienced its unknown advantages, most officers change their attitude from negative to positive.
4. Privacy Issues: There are clearly Fourth Amendment concerns with the BWCs. Eleven states have two-party consent laws which seems to mandate that officers get consent before video and audio recording any encounter with a citizen. California’s law is Penal Code § 632, and a California appellate court has ruled that this statute applies to the use of hidden video cameras. Most agencies using BWCs have policies that instruct officers when to turn their cameras on and off. Both the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) have developed model BWC policies. The IACP model policy requires officers to record all contact unless the individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy (IACP, 2014). The PERF report recommends that officers activate their cameras when they respond to a specific call, during law-enforcement-related encounters, and during adversarial encounters, unless the officer’s safety would be jeopardized (Miller & Toliver, 2014).
5. Cost: BWCs cost, on average, approximately \$400 apiece, but this does not include data storage and training. President Obama’s \$20 million BWC implementation program has ended, and there is no indication that the Bureau of Justice Assistance will appropriate additional funding for BWCs.
6. Data Storage: Digital data storage becomes a security issue for police agencies. Agencies must store the data on in-house servers or contract with the camera manufacturer to store the data “in the cloud.” It is cheaper to store the data in-house, but in-house data storage is less secure.

7. Additional Officer Time Added to Workday: Our study revealed that officers required an additional 40 minutes, on average, to their workday to download and review the camera's digital data. This will result in more overtime pay.

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APPENDIX A—INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. I have been a police officer for:

- A. 0-6 months
- B. 7 - 18 months
- C. 19 months - 5 years
- D. 6-10 years
- E. 11-15 years
- F. 15+ years

2. My experience with body worn cameras is:

- A. I have used them before extensively.
- B. I have used them rarely
- C. I have never used one before

3. My opinion of body worn cameras is:

- A. I think they are a great tool for law enforcement and I look forward to using them.
- B. I think they are a good idea but I am apprehensive about using them.
- C. I do not have an opinion good or bad about them.
- D. I feel they are a necessary evil but I don't look forward to using them.
- E. I feel they are just going to be used to get me in trouble and I do not want to use them.
- F. Other. Please explain:

4. I feel body worn cameras will affect the way I do police work in the following way:

- A. I feel the camera will make me more conscientious and a better officer.
- B. I feel it will not have any effect on the way I work.
- C. I feel the camera will negatively affect my work and make it difficult to do my job.

5. I feel body worn cameras will affect the way other officers at this department do work in the following way:

- A. I feel officers in general will be more conscientious and do better police work.
- B. I feel officers will not be affected by the cameras and continue to work the way they do now.
- C. I feel officers will not trust the use of the cameras and be less proactive with them.
- D. I feel officers will resent the cameras and not use them.

6. Research has shown that the use of body worn cameras has reduced incidents of use of force. I believe this is true because:

- A. Citizens realize they are being filmed and don't resist arrest as much.
- B. Officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to talk to citizens.
- C. Both A and B.

7. Research has also shown that citizen complaints have been reduced because of the use of body worn cameras. I believe this is true because:

- A. Citizens realize they are being filmed and don't antagonize officers as much.

- B. Officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to be polite to citizens.
- C. Citizens who are making frivolous complaints drop the complaint when they realize they were being recorded

APPENDIX B—ONE YEAR QUESTIONNAIRE

1. When I was first assigned my camera I had been a police officer for:
- A. 0-6 months B. 7 - 18 months C. 19 months - 5 years D. 6-10 years
 - E. 11-15 years F. 15+ years

2. Before being issued a Body worn Camera at Stockton PD I had the following experience with them:

- A. I had used them before extensively.
- B. I had used them but rarely
- C. I had never used one before

3. Now that I have been using a body worn camera for approximately one year my opinion of them is:

- A. I think they are a great tool for law enforcement and I prefer using them.
- B. I think they are a good idea but I am still apprehensive about using them.
- C. I do not have an opinion good or bad about them.
- D. I feel they are a necessary evil but I don't like using them.
- E. I feel they are just being used to get me in trouble and I do not want to use them.
- F. Other. Please explain:

4. Now that I have used a camera for one year I would say that my opinion of them has:

- A. Strongly Improved B. Improved
- C. Stayed the same D. diminished
- E. Strongly diminished

5. I feel body worn cameras have affected the way I do police work in the following way:

- A. I feel the camera makes me more conscientious and a better officer.
- B. I feel the camera has no effect on the way I work.
- C. I feel the camera negatively affects my work and makes it difficult to do my job.

6. I feel body worn cameras have affected the way other officers at this department do their work in the following way:

- A. I feel officers in general are more conscientious and are doing better police work.
- B. I feel officers in general are not affected by the cameras and continue to work the way they did before.
- C. I feel officers in general are apprehensive about the cameras and are less proactive with them.
- D. I feel officers in general resent the cameras and do not use them.
- E. Other. Please Explain:

7. Please mark Yes or No to the statements below:

Yes No I have personally had less need to use force while wearing the camera.

Yes No I believe the majority of SPD Officers are using less force because of the BWCs.

8. Research has shown that the use of body worn cameras has reduced incidents of use of force.

Now that I have been using a body worn camera I believe this is true because:

A. Citizens realize they are being filmed and don't resist arrest as much.

B. Officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to talk to citizens.

C. Both A and B.

D. I do not agree with the research

9. Research has also shown that citizen complaints have been reduced because of the use of body worn cameras. Now that I have been using a body worn camera I believe this is true because:

A. Citizens realize they are being filmed and don't antagonize officers as much.

B. Officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to be polite to citizens.

C. Citizens who are making frivolous complaints drop the complaint when they realize they were being recorded.

D. I do not agree with the research

10. I believe that body worn cameras have the following effect on the prosecution of my cases:

A. The prosecution of my cases has been enhanced by the footage from my body worn camera.

B. The body worn camera footage has had no effect on the prosecution of my cases.

C. The body worn camera footage has had an adverse effect on the prosecution of my cases.

11. How much time per day (approximately) would you say that you spend on body worn camera related functions (downloading, tagging and writing more in depth reports)?

A. 0-10 minutes

C. 20-40 minutes

E. 60 + minutes

B. 10-20 minutes

D. 40-60 minutes

APPENDIX C TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1—Perceived Benefits and Concerns with BWCs

Benefits	Concerns
Increased transparency and legitimacy	Citizens' privacy
Improved police officer behavior	Officers' privacy
Improved citizen behavior	Officer health and safety
Expedited resolution of complaints and lawsuits	Training and policy requirements
Improved evidence for arrest and prosecution	Logistical and resource requirements, including data storage and retrieval
Opportunities for police training	

Source: White, M.D. (2014). *Police body-worn cameras: Assessing the evidence*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, p. 18.

Table 2—Greatest Percentage Responses to the Seven BWC Pre-Deployment Questionnaire Questions

Longevity (years and months of experience as a police officer)	30% of the officers surveyed had between 19 months and 5 years of experience. This was the highest category-- the next highest being 16%--6-10 years.
Camera Experience (prior experience wearing a body-worn camera)	94.3% had no previous camera experience
Camera Opinion (officer's opinion as to having to wear the camera).	33.2% answered "I don't have an opinion good or bad about them."
Affect Job (officer's opinion as to whether wearing the camera will affect how he or she will do their job).	60.2% replied, "I feel it will not have any effect on the way I work."
Other Officers (officer's opinion as to whether the camera will affect job performance of their fellow officers)	41.4% replied, "I feel officers will not trust the use of the cameras and be less proactive with them."
Use of Force (officer's opinion regarding whether the camera will reduce use of force complaints).	63.5% replied, "Citizens realize they are being filmed and don't resist as much plus officers are aware they are filming the incident and make a greater effort to talk to citizens."
Citizen Complaints (officer's opinion regarding whether the camera will reduce citizen complaints).	66% replied, "Citizens who are making frivolous complaints drop the complaint when they realize they are being recorded"

Table 3—Categorical Complaints Received by the Stockton Police Department, 2006-2016

	Category "A"	Category "B"	Category "C"	Category D"	Other	
TOTAL						
2006	47	14	9	12	1	83
2007	33	17	6	2	1	59
2008	41	36	4	1		82
2009	50	42	9		1	102
2010	27	25	2	2	2	58
2011	23	14		2		39
2012	21	11	4	2	5	43
2013	24	23	7	4		58
2014	25	17	6	7		55
2015	20	22	1	2	2	47
2016*	6	17		5		28

Chart 1--Change of Opinion from Pre-Issue

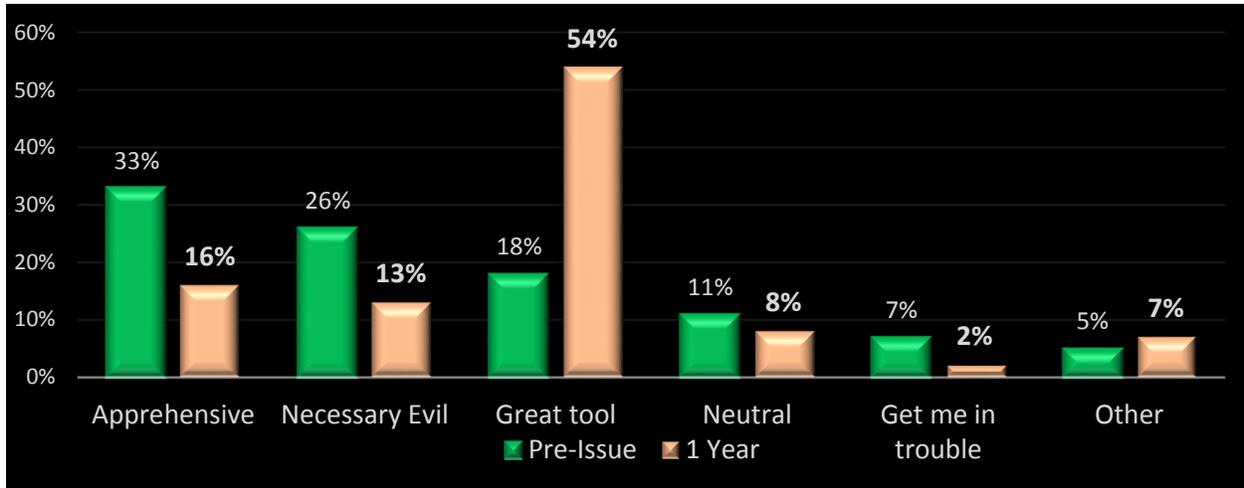


Chart 2—Effect on Individual Police Work

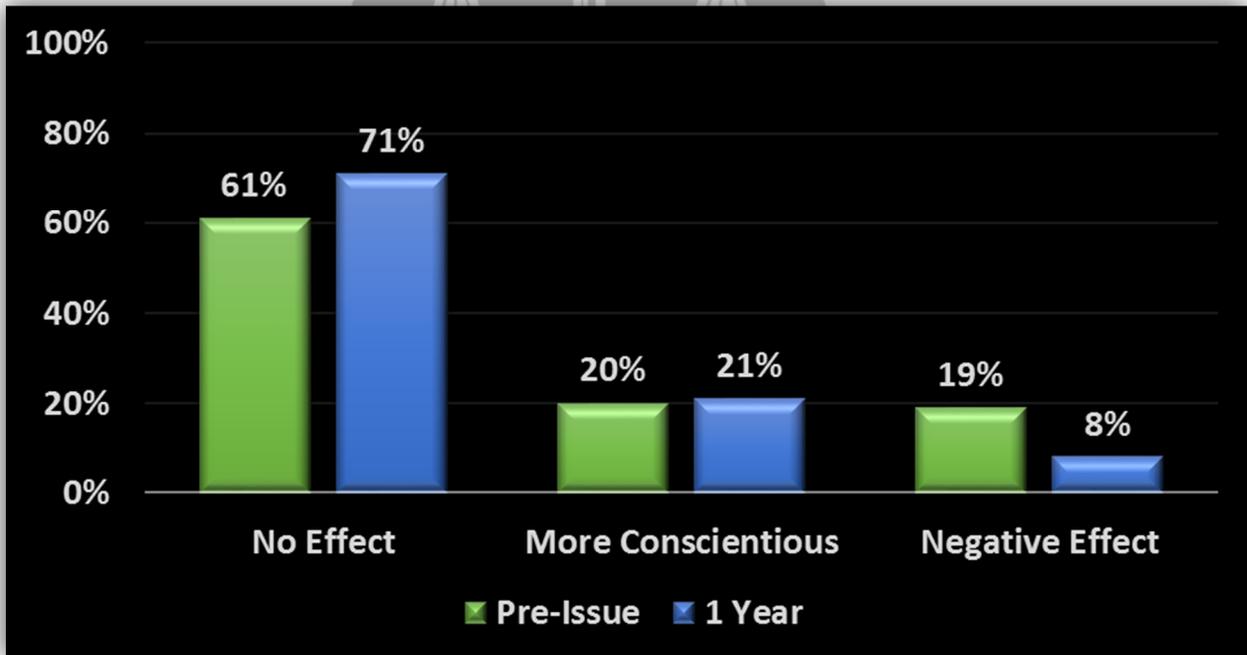


Table 4—Table of T-test Results for 5 Measures of Police Opinion of BWC

	T-Test Score	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
Citizen Complaints	-1.748	144	.083 (not significant)
Opinion Camera	3.422	144	.001**

	T-Test Score	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
Research Use of Camera	-3.821	144	.000**
Affect Police Work	2.508	144	.013**
Affect Other Officers	1.989	144	.049*

*Significant at the $p = .05$ level **Significant at the $p = .01$ level

