Clinton Section Officers' Perception of Body-Worn Cameras in Policing Before Implementation: Full Report

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Abstract

This study evaluates the impact of body worn cameras (BWC) on police work, police-citizen encounters and internal administrative procedures of Rochester Police Department. In order to understand and measure the impact of BWC, researchers use a series of quantitative data including but not limited to crime occurrence, complaints against police and criminal justice processes (crime investigation and internal investigation) before and after the rollout. The ride-along is designed as a qualitative study for researchers to understand the nature of contemporary police patrol work. The purpose of the ride-along study is to collect qualitative data on officers' attitude and expectations of body worn cameras' effect on work. After analyzing the result of each ride-along interview, researchers extracted several major aspects that were essential in understanding officers' current thoughts related to policing and body worn camera.

Key words: *body-worn camera, ride-along, policing, perception*

Rochester Police Department Body-Worn Camera Project Overview

In recent years, the body-worn camera (BWC) has been an important technological innovation intended to redefine policing and accountability. As a new technology that's intended to improve public safety and police-community relations, it has captured the attention of the general public and a variety of police departments. After receiving broad support from local community for implementing body-worn cameras, the Rochester Police Department (RPD) has taken several significant steps:

In January 2014, RPD began to research the possibility of implementing BWC and the cost-benefit of the data storage configurations. In June, 2015, Rochester City Council approved the funding for the purchase and data storage of the body-worn cameras. RPD's BWC team then put a considerable amount of effort into vendor selection, in the meantime, five public meetings were held in order to gain community input. On January 19, 2016, Rochester City Council authorized an agreement with the vendor selected by the RPD BWC team, commencing the official implementation of the project. A BWC Project Core Team Meeting is held every two weeks to insure the quality and timeliness of the project implementation, where the project manager assigns tasks to each team member and updates the project development with evaluators.

In order to evaluate the impact of the program on policing, researchers first need to gain a general understanding of policing prior to implementation body-worn cameras to understand officers' perceptions, work processes, and organizational routines. The first step in developing this sense of context involved qualitative data collection approaches to develop a sense of current practice. This was accomplished using a series of systematic ride-along interviews with patrol officers and supervisors.

Methodology

Sample Selection

The Operation Bureau of RPD consists of five patrol sections: Lake, Genesee, Goodman, Clinton and Central (See Appendix A for the detail of the car beats arrangement for each patrol section). Each section is divided into different car beats (See Appendix A). For Lake, Genesee, Goodman and Clinton Sections, there are three platoons (1st Platoon: 23:00-7:00; 2nd Platoon:

7:00- 15:00; 3rd Platoon: 15:00-23:00); while for Central Section there are five platoons (1st Platoon: 23:00-7:00; 2nd Platoon: 7:00- 15:00; 3rd Platoon: 15:00-23:00; 4th Platoon: 19:00-3:00; 5th Platoon: 11:00-19:00). Central Section's staffing is different from the other sections due to its unique combination of foot posts and walking beats in the downtown business district between its 5th platoon and detail personnel (See Appendix B for the staffing detail of each platoon)

There are 10 police beats in Clinton Section: 207, 217, 227, 237, 247, 257, 267, 277, 287 and 297 (See Appendix A for the location of each car beat in Clinton Section). For the ride-along sessions with patrol officers, researchers first randomly assorted platoons and patrol beats, then randomly assigned the assortments to three researchers. Each ride-along entailed four hours of observation and questions by researchers. Thus, each eight-hour Platoon was divided into two four-hour periods for each researcher to choose. For example: Researcher A was randomly assigned to the assortment of the 2nd Platoon of Beat 277, since 2nd Platoon includes the whole eight hours from 7:00 to 15:00, the researcher could choose to do the ride along either from 7:00 to 11:00 or from 11:00 to 15:00 on a week-day based on his/her schedule. A CPSI Research Assistant contacted the RPD BWC research coordinator in advance to schedule the ride-along sessions. Overall, it took researchers four weeks to finish all the ride-along sessions by completing 2-3 sessions per week.

Officers selected for the ride-along were all males with different le years of working experience ranging from 1 to 24 years. Although this selection reflects the pattern of staffing in Clinton Section, it should be acknowledged here that the result is limited due to the absence of female officers in the ride-along research project.

To insure the consistency of the interview content, researchers developed an interview protocol to be used as a guideline (See Appendix C for General Interview Questions for BWC Ride-along Research). During the interviews, researchers engaged in conversations with patrol officers, and depending on the circumstances, new questions were added. This semi-structured interview helped researchers explore beyond the framework and expand the scope of research topics as appropriate. Before each ride-along session, researchers introduced the purpose of the ride-along and provided an oral statement of confidentiality.

From the interview, researchers gleaned some general thoughts of the nature and structure of policing and police work in the Clinton section. Further narrative accounts of sessions with the patrol officers compiled by researchers indicated that officers perceived BWC as beneficial while holding some concerns about it. Here are the essential aspects that highlight our major findings in the ride-along sessions:

Officers' Perception of Policing and Police Work in Clinton Section

Before asking questions regarding to the Body-worn Cameras, researchers asked officers about the structure of policing and the nature of police work in Clinton Section. Officers shared their experience of responding to calls for service and their understanding of the crimes in the communities in Clinton Section. They gave a general introduction of the distribution of patrol officers and supervisors in Clinton Section, through which some officers emphasized the insufficiency of police patrol staffing (during the day time) and the risks they take due to that. In addition, they described their understanding of the role of technology in policing, which helped transfer the topic of body-worn camera.

First, the officers unanimously listed *drugs*, including its usage and sales, as the number one crime concern in Clinton Section. The reason for drugs to be listed as the top crime concern is that it could lead to other serious crimes like robbery, larceny, home invasion, shooting assault, and murder – "Everything else kind of stems from drugs", one officer summarized. Most calls for services that officers responded to were *domestic violence* incidents, however, officers mentioned that a lot of these incidents were also somehow related to drugs. In general, officers considered drug related crimes/disorder to have a more serious impact on local community environment: "…people are not feeling safe", one officer noted. In addition, the officer also shared his understanding of the impact of fear: "Fear of crime is a big part that shapes this neighborhood." Besides officers' introduction of their understanding of crime/disorder in Clinton Section, during the rides, researchers also observed different levels of disorder across this neighborhood, including some behavioral signs like loitering and physical signs such as vacancy, graffiti and litter. In addition, the appearance of several memorials for shooting victims represents the crime pattern in this section.

Second, some officers described their concerns for the lack of patrol officers in the Clinton Section. Overall, daytime (2nd Platoon) officers' caseload is not as heavy as afternoon/night time officers', but it varies depending on the day: some days are "slow", but some days are really "heavy". After the interviews, researchers came to the understanding that the ten car beats in Clinton Section were not always covered by ten patrol officers, in fact, what "happens daily" was that seven to eight officers were covering all the beats, especially for 2nd Platoon. This short-of-officers opinion was shared by most of the interviewed officers, of whom some had stronger feelings, while others viewed it as normal. In general, officers would prefer to have backup for the purpose of their safety, and some of them also mentioned that having more than one officer on scene could help "calm down" the situation. One officer attributed this "lack of officer" situation to the recent changes in the administrative system: compared to the old administrative system, he thought the new system made it harder to move patrol officers around for backup.

Third, time spent on doing reports depends on the type/seriousness/complexity of the incident. The time could range from 10 minutes to 120 minutes depending on the numbers of documents to submit and the procedures. For example, for cases involved in "endangerment of the welfare of a child", officers have to call Monroe County Child Protective Services indicating the details of the incident to assist their separate investigation. For incidents that need longer reports, officers generally prefer to go back to the office to finish the report. In the case of issuing a court appearance ticket and/or submitting evidence, officers have to drive to the City Public Safety Building located in downtown Rochester for the submission of tickets/documents/evidence, which could take officers 30 to 40 minutes. Some officers believed that doing reports especially longer reports "takes officers off the road", and it's hard to be proactive when officers are always "tied up (with the reports or covering the car beats)".

Fourth, officers would prefer to ask other patrol officers for solutions instead of, or before, reaching out to their supervisors. In general, the ride-along interview reflected a gap between patrol officers and administrators in relation to information exchange, as one officer put as "...the whole command does not foster communication". During the ride-along, researchers noticed that newer officers with less policing experience tend to call Sergeants more often than older officers, while some older officers "almost never" call Sergeants unless it's a very "unusual" situation.

There's a slight dilemma in calling supervisors, for example, one officer mentioned that he would not make decisions on his own if he didn't know what decisions to make, however, calling the sergeants could also complicate his decision making process and made him more nervous about what decisions to make. He explained that the sergeants would always remind him of the liability issues which made him more concerned about his decisions.

Last but not the least, officers agreed that technology is playing an increasingly important role in assisting policing, but it doesn't replace police work. When asked about changes in technology, most of the officers referred to the changes in the computer system over the past years. Officers did paper reports many years ago, and then the implementation of the computer system required them to practice computer report. However, officers had to go back to paper reporting due to the closing of the company. Finally, a new system was implemented and since then officers have been using it to do reports. Some officers thought that the inconsistency in any new technology implementation process may cause some problems.

Most officers thought it would take some time for them to adapt new technologies, but they weren't very concerned about the adapting process. One officer described a "learning curve" through an example: when RPD just started using mobile data terminal (MDT) in the patrol cars, police-car involved traffic accidents went up because officers were not used to the multi-task nature of the technology setting, but now they are multi-tasking all the time with no problems. He thought the MDT system was too complicated when they first got it, however now he could not imagine going back to a paper report format because that would be so time-consuming, "…once you get it (technology), you get used to it". Overall, officers were ready to adapt to new technologies. However, researchers did notice a slight difference on officers' attitudes: compared to older officers, younger/newer officers had less concern and were more open to new technology. Quantitative data from the survey results will help us better look into this "gap" between officers in different age groups.

Although officers considered the technology change in assisting policing as significant, they shared identical opinions on the limitation of technology: technology assists policing but can never replace police work. One officer mentioned that current technology innovation in policing focuses on the documentation of crime, which "makes things faster" but does not help police deal with crime directly. Policing involves large amount of interaction with people, and a

good officer knows how to deescalate or control the situations through communicating, while "technology doesn't make you a good cop". A detailed discussion on officers' perception of BWC as a new technology is presented below.

Officers' Perception of the Implementation of Body Worn Cameras

After getting a general understanding of officers' perception of police structure and police work, researchers continued to engage officers in Body-worn Camera related topics. Officers gave their understanding of the purpose, benefits and concerns of BWC. This section of the report presents five themes that emerged from the observations and interviews with police officers. These five themes are: Lack of Information Update on the BWC Project, Perceived Impact on BWC on Police-Citizen Encounters, Major Benefits of BWC, Major Concerns of BWC, and Officers' Age Gap in Perceptions of BWC.

Lack of Information Update on the BWC Project

From the conversations with officers, researchers inferred a lack of information among officers on the BWC Project. Although this project has been going on for two years, officers were confused as to what stage of the project was in. Officers mentioned that they did not get enough updates on the body worn camera project, and they had only heard of some pieces of it. Officers' knowledge about BWC came from TV, Internet and even some rumors spread among officers that weren't necessarily accurate. For example, one officer heard rumors about substandard cameras and commented, "If you're going to do it, do it properly and buy quality equipment." Due to this information gap, researchers encountered some difficulties when trying to gather officers' expectation of the BWC project and study: in order to give researchers a clear expectation, officers preferred to know more about the project, including the operation procedure of the camera and the policy of using the camera, before making any assumptions about its impact on police work.

Perceived Impact of BWC on Police-Citizen Encounters

During the rides, researchers exited the police cars to observe the interaction between officers and victims/suspects/witnesses when circumstances allowed. When officers finished handling the incidents, researchers asked the officers: "What could have changed in that incident

if you were wearing a body-worn camera?" Surprisingly, most officers thought that the BWC wouldn't make a difference. Some officers mentioned that it matters whether or not the BWC is easy to notice: it could make a difference only if people actually notice that you have a camera and it's on. Others believed that people could be heavily involved in emotional disputes and the presence of the BWC wouldn't change how they act. One officer who had some previous BWC experience said announcing the presence of the camera could help police control the situation especially dealing with individuals who are resisting arrests.

Officers' opinions on the role of BWC in policing were consistent with their general thoughts of technology in policing, that is, it's a secondary tool that would not replace the most important part of policing – communication. Some officers mentioned that they had not used force for a long time, and it had a lot to do with their techniques to "calm down" the situations. One officer predicted that the BWC would help some aggressive officers change their manners at first because of its supervising roles, but as they get used to the BWC everything would go back to normal. In addition, from the interview conversations, researchers were able to extract some essential thoughts about the benefits and concerns of using BWC.

Major Benefits of BWC

☐ **Improving Incident Documentation**

Along with other technologies like MDT and license plate scanners, BWC was perceived by some officers as an assisting tool that could improve the documentation of incidents. One officer mentioned that the BWC footage could be really helpful for writing traffic accident reports because it documents the details very well. Officers also mentioned that the BWC footage could also be used as evidence that may help crime investigation and/or conviction. However, some of the officers were not sure how the policy would affect the BWC footage used as evidence. One officer was concerned that the District Attorney office's caseload might be too big to consider BWC footage for every case.

☐ **Providing Justification for Officers' Actions**

Officers agreed that the BWC could benefit both citizens and patrol officers. When asked about their opinions on why RPD would implement BWC, officers generally thought that the BWC was gaining more attention nationally and it's a trend for different police departments

around the nation to follow – "It's the flavor of the day" – one officer mentioned. The reason for BWC to gain more popularity, according to some officers, was that the general public was demanding more accountability from the officers: "Nationally, if enough people are saying something is wrong, we (police) have to address it." BWC as a tool to improve police conduct may help build or improve the trust between police and citizens, because "it only shows truth".

Even though most of the officers viewed BWC as a "trend" more than a "necessity", the ten officers interviewed unanimously agreed that the BWC footage could be used to protect officers. First, the footage could help bridge the gap between the public and the officers. Some officers mentioned that the social media and some news may have misled certain members of the public into believing that police brutality was common. During the interviews, some officers said that they actually preferred the BWC footage to be open to the public so that people could have a complete view of police work. One officer believed that the general public especially those who held pre-existing negative attitudes that "cops are bad" would be surprised by what they see in the video. Second, in the case of being wrongly accused by citizens, officers thought that they could use the BWC footage to "clear" the complaints. Some of the officers mentioned that they had heard some BWC research showed that it lowered the number of complaints, and they were looking forward to using BWC footage to protect themselves from the wrongful accusations.

- **Dispersing Certain Street-level Crime**

Considering the deterrence effect of BWC, some officers thought that the BWC may help lower the appearance of certain street-level crimes like drug dealing and loitering. As drugs were mentioned by most of the officers as the top crime concern that's causing other crimes, many officers thought reducing drug sales could help bring down this area's crime rate. However, officers did emphasize the "dispersing" effect, which means the BWC might just re-direct these street-level crimes into other areas instead of decreasing them.

Major Concerns of BWC

Besides benefits, officers also shared their concerns for the implementation of BWC. The general policy and the standard of operations procedures (SOP) for the BWC were not published by the time the ride-along research took place, nor did the officers received any type of training,

thus many of their concerns of BWC focused on the unknown or unsure aspects of the policy and operation.

☐ **Police Report Procedure**

Although officers did not seem to be worried about adapting to new technology like BWC, some officers did express their expectation for the BWC technology to be up to date and easy to use. The convenience of the BWC technology was thought to be directly related to their efficiency and performance. Officers were not sure how the uploading and downloading process could be completed, how consistent BWC technology would be with MDT, or how much they should rely on the BWC footage to do police reports. Some of them mentioned that the uploading/downloading speed could potentially affect officers' efficiency: if it would take a long time to upload the video, officers would have to spend more time handling the BWC instead of doing more patrol work.

☐ **Privacy Issues**

Without an SOP, officers were not sure when to turn the camera on/off during patrol. On one hand, officers were concerned about their own privacy. They were worried that their personal life could be exposed through the BWC. For example, officers wouldn't want the BWC to capture a conversation between them and their family members or other officers. On the other hand, officers were concerned about using BWC in circumstances/places where cameras might be prohibited. Officers thought that the BWC policy should cover many potential contradictions: places like hospitals and schools usually have policies that prohibit the use of cameras; in addition, residents may also want officers to turn off the cameras when entering their homes. Officers raised questions like "What to do when people ask the officer to turn the camera off?", "What to do when the suspect is underage?" and "What to do when the victim is a child?"

Researchers also asked officers how BWC could change the investigation process/result of shooting assaults. Officers thought the BWC could potentially hurt the efficiency of investigation due to the loss of anonymity from the interviewees' perspective. They were unitedly against the idea of wearing BWC while conducting a neighborhood check following a shooting incident. Some of the officers were certain that the BWC would keep some witnesses or persons with knowledge from talking to police.

 Loss of Discretion

Loss of discretion is listed as one of the major concerns of BWC. Officers mentioned that they would assess the situation before making decisions to arrest or not, however, if BWC videos do get evaluated by supervisors, officers may have no choice but to make an arrest due to the mandated-arrest policy. For example: if the camera records someone engaging in a minor criminal offense like loitering, the officer may be pressured by the BWC to make an arrest when they could just give the suspect a verbal warning.

Like other concerns officers raised, researchers came to the understanding that officers' concern about losing discretion mainly came from their uncertainty about BWC policy. Officers were not sure if their video footage would be checked by their supervisor, and officers' use of discretion may be greatly impacted by the discipline regime in the BWC policy. Some officers said that they would expect an increase in arrest rates after the BWC implementation simply because of the pressure to arrest. This expectation was also shared by several sergeants in Clinton Section. In fact, the discipline regime in BWC policy may not only impact officers' use of discretion but also become a concern itself.

 BWC Becoming a Tool to Discipline Officers

Officers generally didn't mind the idea of implementing BWC, and they thought the footage could be used to justify their behaviors. However, a few officers were concerned that the BWC may become a tool to discipline officers. One officer said that he would be bothered by the idea of being "second guessed" if supervisors routinely/randomly check the footage they submitted and made judgments like "You did this, but you should have done that". The officer also mentioned that he would be frustrated if the video footage needed to be submitted for every complaint that officer receives, not only because the thought of being "second guessed" but also because the reviewing process could take officers "off the road": "Just because someone (citizen) called for a complaint, that officer has to be checked (on his BWC footage) … (That idea) really bothers me".

Officers thought that the policy should have some flexibility, because the circumstances don't always allow officers to turn their cameras on. During the ride-along sessions, researchers had the chance to follow officers to respond to emergencies including police chase of burglary suspects, car accident rescue, as well as confronting suspects reported with weapons. Officers

mentioned that in these situations they might be too busy to turn on the BWC and they should not be blamed for not turning it on in time. In an officer's word, "things could go from zero to a hundred really quick (in policing)".

Officers' Age Gap in Perceptions of BWC

Through interviewing officers in different age groups, researchers also found an age gap in officers' attitudes toward BWC. In general, all ten officers interviewed were not very concerned about the implementation of BWC. However, younger/newer officers were more open-minded to BWC than older officers mostly because of their confidence in adapting new technologies. Older officers tend to have more concerns with BWC operation and the policies related to it. Researchers think this difference in perceptions of BWC may be related to experience in policing: older officers who have experienced different trends/changes/reforming in local police structure may have experienced different levels of inconvenience in adapting new things.

This difference is based on researchers' qualitative observation; therefore, in order to test the result, quantitative data will be needed. Researchers hope to gain more insight of this finding through surveys. In addition, we want to further examine how age and/or previous policing experience affect officers' BWC user experience after the implementation.

Sergeants' Expectation on BWC's Impact on Administration

Beside the ride-along sessions with patrol officers, researchers also spent some time talking to several Sergeants in Clinton and other sections regarding their perception of BWC. The interview sessions with Sergeants were done in the form of unstructured interviews, during which researchers did not prepare a set of standard questions, instead, we asked questions based on the content of conversation. As the first-line supervisors of the patrol officers, sergeants spent the majority of their time in the office reviewing reports, filling out paper work, monitoring radio and checking warrants. Overall, their perception of BWC shared some similarities with patrol officers; however, sergeants differed in aspects that are related to their supervising roles.

Sergeants perceived BWC's function as beneficial but limited. The BWC was a great improvement on police documenting incidents, but its role could be limited because of its

inability to capture the incidents from the officers' perspectives. One sergeant mentioned that the camera may see things very differently from the officers' vision: it may capture a wider angle than officers' or it may capture something that the officer couldn't see in that moment (example: when the officer turning his/her head to other suspects while the BWC is facing one suspect(s) or when a suspect approaching the officer from the back).

Sergeants thought that the nature of their job and workload would be highly dependent on the BWC policy. For example, some of them mentioned that if sergeants were to be mandated to review the BWC footage when reviewing reports, then the BWC could add a dramatic amount of workload. However, different sergeants looked at this potential change differently: some thought reviewing the BWC footage could help increase the completeness and accuracy of the reports, while others thought it would add more obligations on top of their "already heavy" work load.

One sergeant thought that the BWC wouldn't affect officers' discretion in making an arrest, and he believed that BWC was "unlikely to affect arrests in a downward fashion".

Limitations

Although researchers attempt to select samples that can represent Clinton Section overall, there are several limitations in this ride-along study. Researchers were randomly assigned to do ride-along during different shifts, but officers selected to participate in the research study were assigned by sergeants. It is unknown how sergeants made their decisions to choose officers to be in the study, thus it is possible that participating officers' opinions are different from the others'.

Throughout this ride-along study, female officers were not selected as research samples. Although the number of female officers in the Clinton Section is significantly less than male officers, their opinions should be recognized in the BWC study since they are likely to have different views on BWC issues from their male counterparts. We recognize this as another \limitation of our ride-along study and will include female officers in our future research.

Conclusion

As a pre-study project, these ride-along sessions not only gave researchers several directions for future BWC study but also offered some insights on improving the efficiency of

BWC implementation. Researchers gained a thorough understanding of officers' expectations of BWC, which set the foundation for future evaluation studies.

Officers perceived drugs as the major problem in Clinton Section because they tend to lead to other violent crime, property crime and domestic disputes. Officers who worked the daytime shift were more concerned with the lack-of-officers situation than officers who worked the night shift. Depending on the specific paper works and procedures, a police report could take officer as short as 10 minutes or as long as 2 hours to finish. Officers thought that technologies have really simplified the incident documenting and record searching procedure. However, officers generally viewed verbal communication skills as being more important than technology in policing, and new technologies like BWC were helpful, but very limited in the capacity to assist with the most critical component of policing – communication.

Due to a lack of information, officers were confused on what to expect and/or prepare for BWC. Officers mostly attributed the push for BWC to a national trend more than a necessity for policing. They were generally comfortable with the idea of BWC, but believed that it could only bring a limited change in policing. Human component stands out in officers' perception of the nature of policing, which corresponds to their understanding of the limited role of technology. Officers agreed that one of BWC's biggest benefits for them was that it could be used to justify officers' actions when falsely accused. Some officers also thought that the footage could be used to show the public what police work really is, thus eliminating some prejudice held by the public. Another major benefit perceived by officers was BWC's potential in improving criminal justice process efficiency.

Policy plays a key role in affecting officers' attitudes towards BWC and it was the focus of many officers' concerns. They thought that the SOP should thoroughly cover every possible circumstance yet leave some space for officers' discretion. Places like schools, hospitals and private homes need to be specially addressed in the policy; crimes related to sexual abuse, child abuse etc. should also be specially considered in the SOP. The policy should also show some understanding when the circumstances don't allow officers to turn on the BWC in time. Some officers were worried that the BWC may become a tool to discipline officers: they were concerned that the "discipline regime" may take more officers off the road and reduce proactive policing.

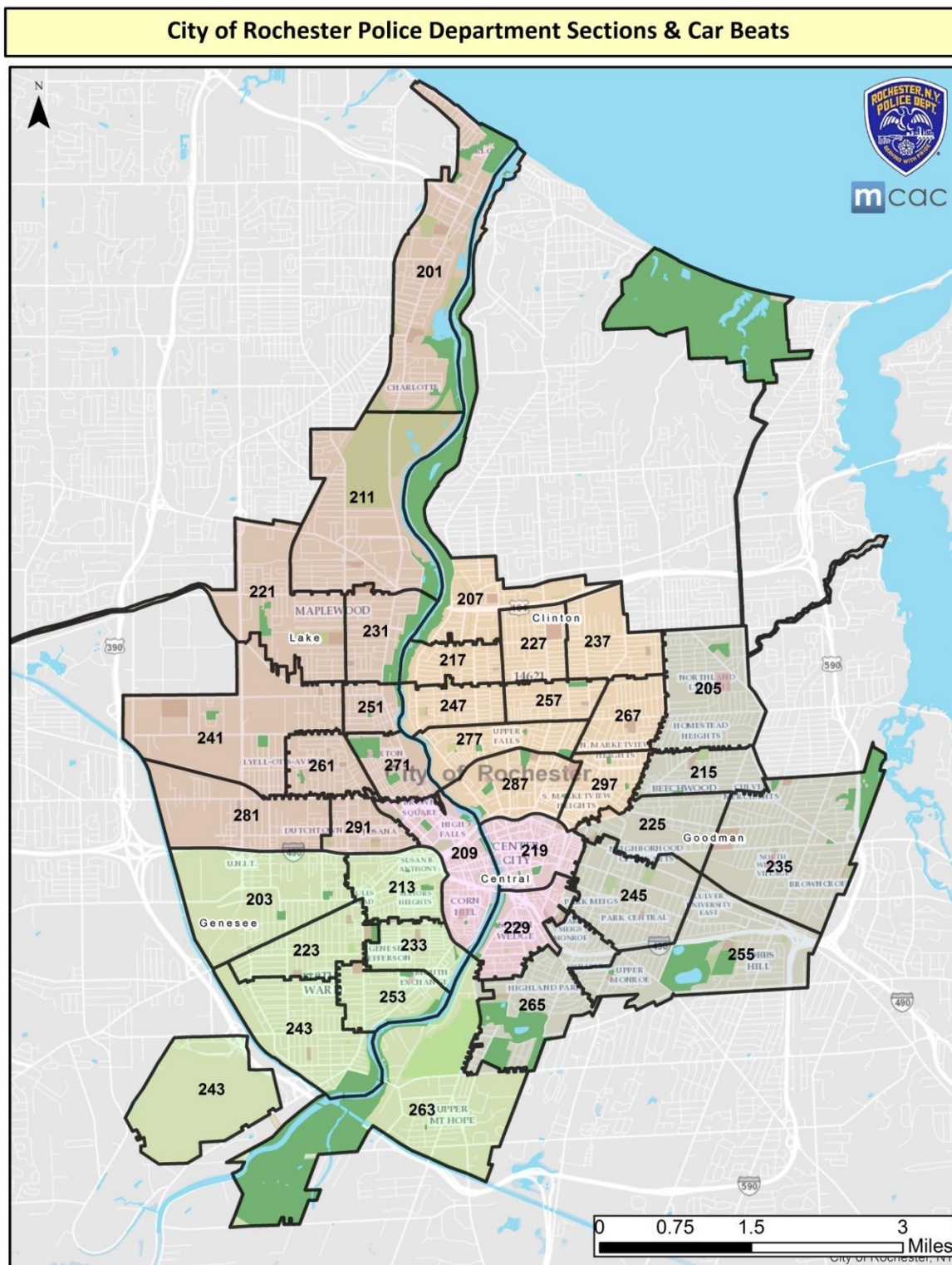**Glossary**

BWC – Body Worn Camera

CPSI – Center for Public Safety Initiatives

MDT – Mobile Data Terminal

RPD – Rochester Police Department

SOP – Standard Operation Procedure

Appendix A:

Appendix B:

Rochester Police Department Patrol Staffing

Section	Platoon	Officers					Sergeants	Lieutenants	Investigators
		4x2 Work Week*			5x2*	Total			
		Wheel A	Wheel B	Wheel C					
Lake	1st	7	7	7		21	3	1	0
	2nd	8	8	8		24	4	1	2
	3rd	10	10	10		30	5	1	3
	4th				10	10	1	0	2
	Total	25	25	25	10	85	13	3	7
Genesee	1st	5	5	5		15	2	1	0
	2nd	7	7	7		21	4	1	2
	3rd	8	8	8		24	4	1	3
	4th				8	8	1	0	2
	Total	20	20	20	8	68	11	3	7
Goodman	1st	5	5	5		15	2	1	0
	2nd	7	7	7		21	4	1	2
	3rd	8	8	8		24	4	1	3
	4th				8	8	1	0	2
	Total	20	20	20	8	68	11	3	7
Clinton	1st	7	7	7		21	3	1	0
	2nd	8	8	8		24	4	1	2
	3rd	10	10	10		30	5	1	3
	4th				10	10	1	0	2
	Total	25	25	25	10	85	13	3	7
Central	1st	3	3	3		9	1	1	0
	2nd	3	3	3		9	2	1	1
	3rd	3	3	3		9	1	1	1
	4th				4	4	1	0	1
	5th				10	10	1	0	0
	Detail**				10	10	0	0	0
	Total	9	9	9	24	51	6	3	3
Patrol Total		99	99	99	60	357	54	15	31

Platoon	Hours
1st	23:00-07:00
2nd	07:00-15:00
3rd	15:00-23:00
4th	19:00-03:00
5th	11:00-19:00

* Patrol personnel work either a 4 days on 2 days off rotating schedule or a fixed 5 days on 2 days off schedule.

** Central section staffs a unique combination of foot posts and walking beats in the downtown business district between its 5th platoon and detail personnel.

Times may vary slightly by Section

Appendix C:

A Framework of Interview for Ride-along

1. What does a typical work today look like?
   a. How long have you been a police officer?
   b. How long have you been patrolling this area? And how long have you been working on this shift?
   c. What's your patrol area?
   d. What are the major crime concerns of this area based on your experience working here?
   e. What time of your shift and what days of the week do you have larger workload (Calls for service etc.)?
   f. How often do you have to call your supervisor? (Use of force report, major crime scene or other issues)
   g. Overall, what do you think the police/citizen encounter right now? Are citizens cooperative? How much trust do you think you receive from the community you are patrolling (not trusted vs. trusted)?
   h. What are the type of crimes in this area that need citizen input the most?
   i. How often do you have to use force to solve the problem?
   j. How comfortable are you with the idea of using BWC in policing? (Based on your personal experience and the national trend)
   k. What issues do you want the BWC study to address?
   l. Was there any situation where you thought having a BWC could have helped?
2. In what ways do you think BWC are going to affect the nature of police work and why?
   a. Do you think there would be a detectable change in policing with the addition of BWC? (Example: Police citizen encounter,
      (1) What are the common crimes in this patrol section? In what ways do you think BWC will change your job in this particular patrol area?
         ☐ Do you think BWC will change the likelihood of proactive encounters?
         ☐ Do you think BWC will change response to reactive encounters?
         ☐ Do you think BWC will bring more reliance on supervisor consultation?
      (2) Possible changes in different kinds of encounters/calls?
         ☐ Mentally ill
         ☐ Family disturbance/domestic dispute
         ☐ Any early investigative activities (calls to assaults)
         ☐ Dealing with juveniles
         ☐ Drug dealing
         ☐ Gang
      (3) How's BWC going to change citizen's view/cooperation of police work?
         ☐ Do you think BWC will help increase public's trust to police? (Justify certain cases?)
         ☐ Do you think that the BWC will affect the quality of police/citizen encounter?
         ☐ What's your expectation of whether or not citizens would question the camera usage? Why?

    ☐   How do you think the appearance of the BWC would affect the quality/quantity of informational communication between police and concerned citizens?

    ☐   How will BWC affect police interaction with witnesses?

    ☐   How will BWC affect evidentiary usage?

    ☐   How will BWC affect the possibility of follow-up investigative interviews?

(4) In what ways do you think BWC would affect domestic violence cases? (Victim cooperation, criminal charge, etc.)

3. Police perception of the BWC (Positive, Neutral or Negative)

(1) Do you think BWC going to be an extra burden or do you tend to perceive it as an improvement that will make your job easier? Why do you think so?

If Concern > Benefit:

    ☐   What's your major concern with using/implementing BWC? (Technology? Workload? Discretion? Policy? Etc.). Can you give an example of how BWC could cause a problem in your work?

If Benefit > Concern:

    ☐   What's your expected benefit of using/implementing BWC? (Technology? Workload? Discretion? Policy? Etc.). Can you give an example of how BWC could solve a problem in your work?

(2) How comfortable are you with BWC as a new policing technology?

(3) Would the amount of time you'll have to spend on BWC related work affect your role as an officer?

(4) Are there locations/situations/encounters where you believe the camera may present issues, regardless of policy? (e.g., in homes, schools, with minors, in extreme weathers, particular kinds of events/witnesses)

(5) What's your thought on BWC vs. officer vision/reaction?