

Community Views of Body-Worn Cameras in the Rochester Police Department: Full Report



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Abstract

Rochester Institute of Technology was tasked with providing an evaluation of the Rochester Police Department's implementation of body-worn cameras (BWC). As part of this evaluation, quantitative and qualitative data was gathered in order to assess police and community perceptions prior to BWC implementation. Mechanisms utilized to gather data in this report were: focus groups, community surveys, police surveys, and dialogue from community presentations. The goals of this report are to identify shared themes within the results of the multidimensional analysis of the perceptions held by the Rochester community and patrol officers prior to BWC camera implementation.

Keywords: body-worn cameras, body-worn camera perceptions, community, police

Introduction

In December of 2014, President Barack Obama issued an executive order to appoint an 11-member task force to facilitate restoration of police-community relations as resulting from the current policing climate (President's Task Force, 2015). Consequently, this task force made 59 recommendations and 92 action items were made towards the community, law enforcement, and local government. These recommendations were constructed under six "pillars" that serve as the individual topics to be addressed as a result of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. These six pillars are: building trust and legitimacy, policy and oversight, technology and social media, community policing and crime reduction, training and education, and officer wellness and safety.

Within the technology and social media pillar, BWC are referenced as a technology to be utilized for implementation. The expectation of BWC implementation is improved police-community relations, resulting from increased transparency and accountability. This report explores those expectations from the perspective of police and the community in Rochester, NY prior to the implementation of BWC in 2016.

Methodology

This evaluation employs a mixed-method design, utilizing multiple sources for collecting qualitative and quantitative data to answer questions about police and community perceptions of BWC. Using a combination of methods and sources allows researchers to collect a more comprehensive set of data and to triangulate these sources to answer research questions. The methods utilized by this study include: community surveys, police officer surveys, focus groups, and an analysis of presentation dialogues. Researchers at the Center for Public Safety Initiatives (CPSI) attended a variety of meetings, trainings, and presentations, in addition to focus groups, community dialogues, and collected community and officer surveys. For additional information of engagement by CPSI researchers, reference Appendix A. Subsequent sections within the methodology component of this report detail the specific procedures utilized within our mixed-methods design.

Community BWC Perceptions

Prior to describing the tasks and procedures involved in the methods of this study, it is important to highlight the importance of obtaining data on the perceptions of BWC pre-implementation. The anticipated result of BWC implementation is improved police-community relations, public trust, accountability, and transparency (President's Taskforce, 2015). In order to measure this anticipated effect, the data collection process is two-fold, measuring the perceived effect of BWC pre-implementation by the community, and by the police officers. The current national trends of community support for BWC have been remarkably encouraging. According to a Pew Research Poll, approximately 93% of citizens favor the use of BWC by police (Mitchell, 2017). Additionally, recent polls indicate that more than half of the public believe that BWC will encourage cooperation between the police and the public (Mitchell, 2017). Thus gauging local support or resistance for the BWC initiative as well as strands of community apprehension is an essential part of the current evaluation and the motivation for collecting data regarding community views, attitudes, and concerns. To that end three research studies are outlined below that aim to answer the key questions regarding beliefs about the BWC impact on the police-community relations.

First, focus groups were used to identify citizen perceptions of BWC implementation through discussions centering on the results of a single survey question asked on the efficacy of BWC improving police community relations. These discussions identify potential limiting factors of BWC on improving police community relations.

Second, researchers attended four community presentations and collected information regarding initial perceptions, questions, and concerns related to BWC implementation. Community presentations were informal by nature and were attended by the public. Unique to community presentations, BWC project officials from RPD were present to engage the community based on their initial observations of BWC. The community presentations yielded information regarding initial concerns of the public regarding BWC including: policy, technology, associated costs, and technical aspects related to the camera.

Third, researchers facilitated community surveys involving items tapping views of BWC. This method allowed us to acquire BWC perceptions from the wider public, such as those who

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

haven't attended community presentations or focus groups. Furthermore, these surveys were conducted in different geographic locations, and allow us to collect data from citizens in different parts of Rochester. These surveys allowed researchers to gauge the awareness of BWC usage, perceptions of BWC effect on police-community relations, and perceptions on BWC usage.

BWC Camera Focus Groups

The first component exploring questions relevant to the BWC implementation incorporated a question related to citizens' perceptions of the BWC into a pre-existing study utilizing focus groups. This study conducted a series of focus groups where individuals shared their opinions while making recommendations to potentially improve the community's relationship with local justice system. These focus groups were assembled diverse groups around common backgrounds or interests. Put differently, focus groups can be classified based on each focus-group members' background and/or interest: community member representatives, citizens who are interested in police-citizen interactions, youth, neighborhood organization members, and reentry individuals.

This project's primary goal is to track the Rochester community's perceptions of the justice system, especially in regards to police-community relations. The study is focused around four categories: interaction with the police, community concerns, trust/respect/fairness, and BWC cameras (BWC). Reports include groups' opinions and provide recommendations that can potentially improve relationships with the local criminal justice system.

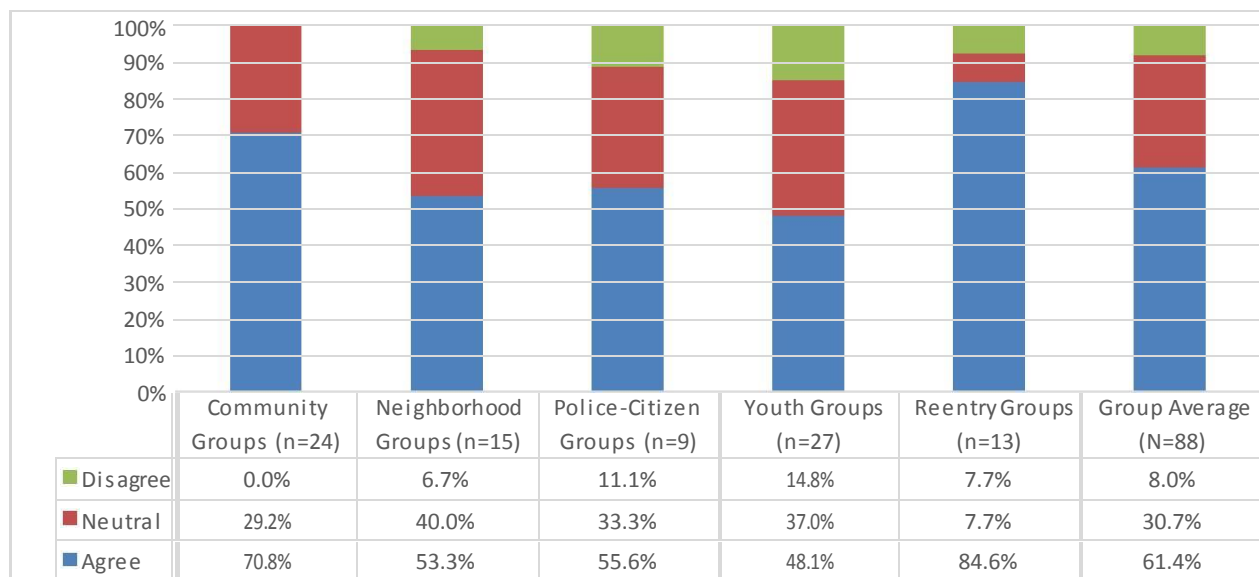
All focus groups were conducted and analyzed based on group feedback analysis method, a multidimensional approach to attitudinal measurement in small groups (Heller, 1969). Researchers/facilitators presented the focus group members with survey questions and allowed members to finish answering the questions. Researchers then revealed the group survey responses anonymously to focus group members. A discussion was then held by facilitators to ask members to explain their responses to ensure thorough qualitative data collection.

BWC Camera Focus Groups--Results

The BWC’s survey item is as follows: “The use of BWC cameras is good for the relationship between police and this community” (see Figure 1). Focus group participants were able to respond to the statement with: “strongly agree,” “agree,” “disagree,” and “strongly disagree.” In Figure 1, responses of strongly agree and agree were coded into “agree,” and responses of disagreeing and strongly disagreeing were coded into “disagree.” Participants in the focus groups utilized Turning Point clicker technology to anonymously respond to survey questions.

Amongst the five different categories of focus group participants surveyed on the BWC’s impact on police-community relations, more than half (61.4%) agreed that the BWC would be good for the relationship between RPD and the community. Approximately one third of respondents were neutral (30.7%), and 8% disagreed with the statement. Of all the focus groups surveyed, reentry group members agreed the most (84.6%) with this survey item, while youth group members were the least agree (48.1%). Due to the small sample size (N=88) and the aggregations around common backgrounds and interests, these results may not accurately represent the general Rochester community. But the findings are consistent with contemporary national polling that shows very strong community support for BWC and expectations of improved police-community relations (Mitchell, 2017).

Figure 1: “The Use of BWC Camera’s is Good for the Relationship between Police and the Community “ (N=88)



BWC Camera Focus Group Discussion

Perceptions of the BWC camera's potential effect on police-community relations amongst the focus group participants varied. The mixed responses to the BWC survey item led to a robust discussion between participants. The discussion held by focus group participants can be divided into the following aspects: Whether BWC project could improve police accountability and transparency, policies needed to prevent BWC footage manipulation, and whether BWC could serve as a panacea for improving police-community relations.

Across different focus groups, participants generally agreed that the BWC have the potential to increase accountability and improve transparency between police and the community. Participants showed understanding that police officers conduct themselves with the community's best interests in mind, and, overall, expressed hopefulness and positivity that the BWC would enhance police-community relations. Participants believed that the cameras could serve as a behavior modification tool for both officers and individuals in the community, resulting in improved interactions between the two parties. Furthermore, focus group attendees believed that more transparency in the BWC footage dissemination process could increase trust between police and the community.

Additionally, focus group participants expressed their interest in the policy aspect of BWC. Some participants expressed concern about officer discretion in enabling or disabling camera recording. Participants also would like to know the time that the BWC is supposed to be activated prior to responding to a call for service.

General concerns regarding the implementation of the BWC revolved around BWC footage manipulation. Participants voice concerns about the following manipulations: deletion of footage in incidents by means of video editing, mishandling of footage resulting in "lost" documentation, and disabling of BWC recording capabilities during incidents. Respondents generally agreed that the BWC can only increase accountability if the footage is without tampering. Due to concerns regarding tampering or mishandling BWC footage, participants felt that an agency independent of RPD should be responsible for investigating footage that is used as evidence in cases.

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

In the case that BWC recording procedures are used correctly and are held to high standards, focus group participants stated that the BWC is still not a panacea to improving police-community relationships. Participants stated that the BWC are a tool that could potentially improve police-community relationships, but the behavioral changes resulting from the cameras could subside over time as officers and community members become acclimated.

In conclusion, the focus group offers first, a confirmation that there is support among a wide variety of RPD's community constituents, pre-implementation, for the thesis that BWC will improve relations. Importantly this is tempered with concerns for how video footage will be released (an organizational level procedure) and collected (officer discretion). Overall optimism that the BWC will be a net positive is quite consistent across the focus groups.

BWC Camera Community Presentations and Dialogue

As Rochester's Police Department (RPD) proceeded with the implementation of BWC community presentations were conducted by the department in order to engage the public on BWC. Resulting from these presentations, we were able to acquire the initial concerns regarding BWC implementation from the public.

Center for Public Safety Initiatives (CPSI) researchers attended four community presentations hosted by RPD. Researchers observed presentations, and took notes on the session as well the questions posed by community members. Of the four community informational sessions attended, two were held in the summer, and two were held in the fall of 2016.

On June 22, 2016, the first community presentation was organized in Clinton Section where three community members were in attendance. The second community presentation, with nine community members in attendance, took place at Central Section's Police Citizens Interactive Committee (PCIC) meeting on July 20, 2016. The two community presentations held in the fall of 2016 were conducted in Lake Section on November 2, 2016, and November 4, 2016. The November 2nd presentation had 13 attendees and the November 4th presentation had 14 attendees.

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

The community presentations were delivered by utilizing a six-page Power Point spread detailing many of the aspects of the BWC cameras. These presentations were administered by the sworn personnel assigned to the BWC program. The purpose of the presentation was to detail a variety of aspects, including: the intended impact of BWC on the RPD, deliver an update of the implementation of the BWC, describe technological features of the BWC, discuss camera assignment, and detail policy related to camera storage and recording. The presentation that was delivered was updated over time to reflect iterative changes in policy and implementation of the BWC.

Community Presentations and Dialogue--Results

Concluding the informational sessions, questions and comments were expressed by attendees about aspects of BWC. Our intended purpose of attending these community presentations were to collect initial public questions and concerns of BWC implementation, and the RPD's response to the questions and concerns presented by the community.

Community members expressed interest in regards to the dissemination of information pertaining to the progress of BWC implementation, in the form of quarterly reports. The RPD representative explained that RPD may present updates to the community six months after the BWC has finished being deployed, dependent upon the approval of the Mayor or the Chief.

Community members also communicated concerns pertaining to the camera's attachment mechanism, stating that it may be inadequate. These concerns were amplified by recent circumstances in the media where body-cameras could potentially fall off during critical incidents (Frumin, 2016). During one of the presentations, some community members suggested that the camera might be more effectively supported with an additional attachment apparatus. The RPD presenter explained that the camera is not very secure and that some alternatives, such as Velcro straps, are also problematic.

In addition to physical malfunctions involved in camera attachment, the community also inquired about technical aspects of BWC operation. These questions inquired by presentation attendees concentrated around the subject matter of camera failure, such as the likelihood of the cameras breaking and if footage may be retrieved in the occurrence of camera failure. The presenting officer explained that RPD has had problems with the cameras malfunctioning and

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

explained that they have worked with the BWC provider in order to address technical problems as they appear. They also explained that in the event of camera failure, the process of retrieving footage would be difficult, but possible.

Civilians attending the presentation also expressed apprehension in regards to BWC program costs resulting from the storage of footage. One attendee inquired as to whether funding would need to be increased in the case that footage may need to be backed up. The presenter explained that they were unable to predict how much storage would ultimately cost and that they would need to study the amount of footage stored after the BWC has been fully deployed.

Furthermore, presentation attendees articulated interested around the perceptions police officers may hold about the BWC, as well as the ability to adjust to the new technology. RPD responded to these inquiries by stating that many officers dislike the current police-community relations climate, but are resistant to change. The RPD presenter went on to explain how officers tended to be initially skeptical of the BWC, but generally come to value and appreciate it after personally working with a camera.

Lastly, presentation attendees concentrated on the topic of BWC recording policy. Recording policy inquiries were directed at officer discretion in enabling or disabling the BWC video documentation. Attendees believed that officer discretion should be minimized and, in response, RPD assured that the policy around disabling BWC documentation was strict in comparison to other departments.

In summary, the dialogues, with their open ended nature and possibility for directly engaging police regarding BWC focused primarily on technical concerns such as storage, cost, and durability. This is a surprising divergence from the focus groups and again may not be representative of the city as a whole since these were are a sample of citizens motivated to attend the community meeting on BWC.

Community Surveys – TIPS (Trust, Information, Programs, and Services)

The third and final mechanism used to gauge community receptivity of the BWC is an ongoing door-to-door survey collected periodically to gather information from community

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

members in various police beats. On July 28th and August 25th of 2016, the Project TIPS (Trust, Information, Programs, and Services) initiative was held at the Norton Village Rec Center and Edgerton Park in City of Rochester. The primary purpose of the TIPS initiative is to improve police-community relations, rebuild trust, and to improve information sharing in selected neighborhoods. During a TIPS event, representatives from different local services, community agencies, and law enforcement agencies come to help the community connect with different services they need. The Center for Public Safety Initiatives (CPSI) developed a survey focusing on community views of neighborhood safety and law enforcement, and administered the surveys to residents who live near each TIPS site with the help of volunteers and/or law enforcement.

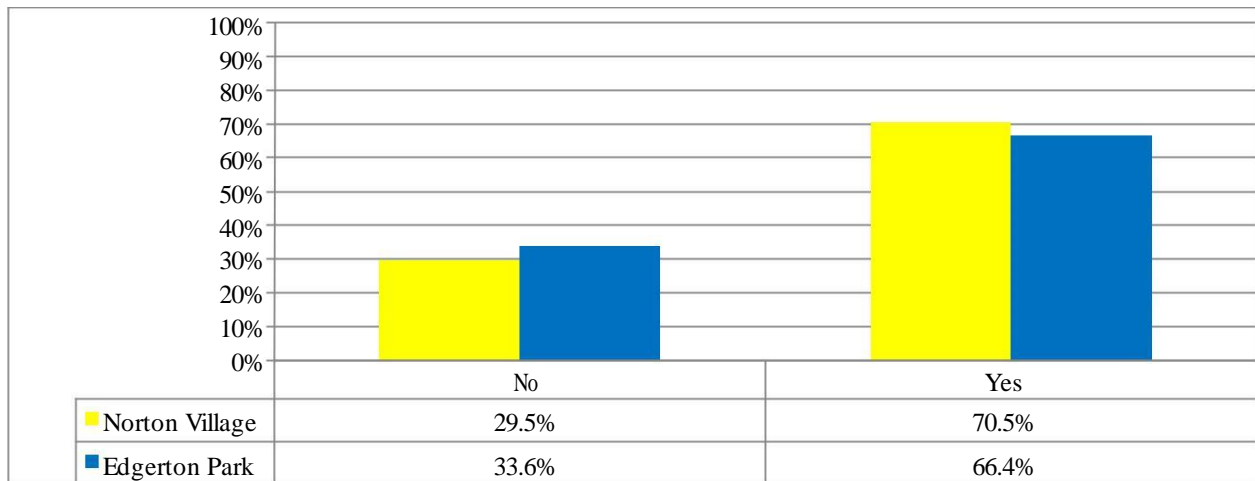
Researchers in CPSI selected approximately twenty-seven different street segments surrounding the Norton Village Rec Center and Edgerton Park. TIPS surveys standard questions include: demographics, perceptions of police practices, perceptions of social cohesion, and feelings of safety. For these two TIPS events, we added additional questions regarding awareness of BWC implementation by RPD, and the perceptions of BWC usage.

Groups of two to three individuals consisting of volunteers, law enforcement, and CPSI researchers administered door-to-door surveys at assigned street segments. Volunteers assisting in conducting surveys were instructed on survey procedure to ensure consistency and quality of the results. It should be stated that although researchers randomly assigned groups to pre-planned street segments, our samples of residents who took the survey were not a result of a random selection. Therefore, the results from this study cannot be generalized to the population at large.

TIPS (Trust, Information, Programs, Services) Community Surveys--Results

The survey was modified in these to administrations to accommodate a series of questions about BWC. The first item on the modified TIPS survey pertains to residents’ awareness of BWC camera usage. The item was stated thusly: “Before today, I knew that the RPD is using BWC cameras.” Most of the Norton Village respondents were aware of RPD’s usage of BWC cameras (70.5%), and the Edgerton Park respondents’ (66.4% - See Figure 2) level of awareness of the BWC is similar. Survey responses from Norton Village and Edgerton Park show no substantial differences.

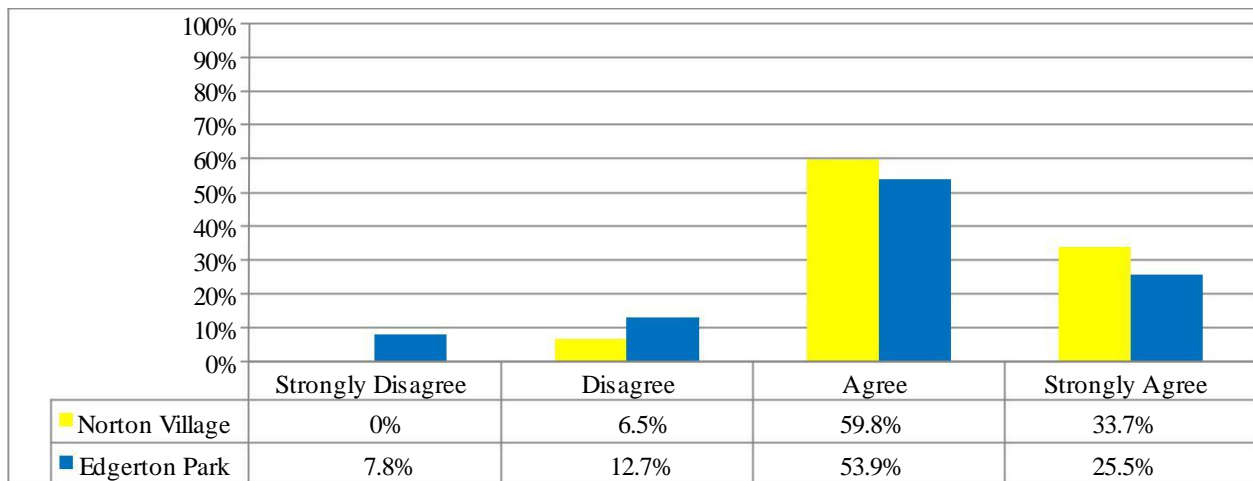
Figure 2- Norton Village Respondents’ (N=105) and Edgerton Park Respondents’ (N=107) Awareness of BWC Camera Usage



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

We then asked residents about their belief of whether “BWC cameras will improve their community’s relationship with RPD.” Survey respondents in Norton Village both agreed and strongly agreed with this statement overall (93.5%), as did Edgerton Park survey respondents (79.4% - See Figure 3). Edgerton Park survey respondents agreed less with this question in comparison to Norton Village respondents.

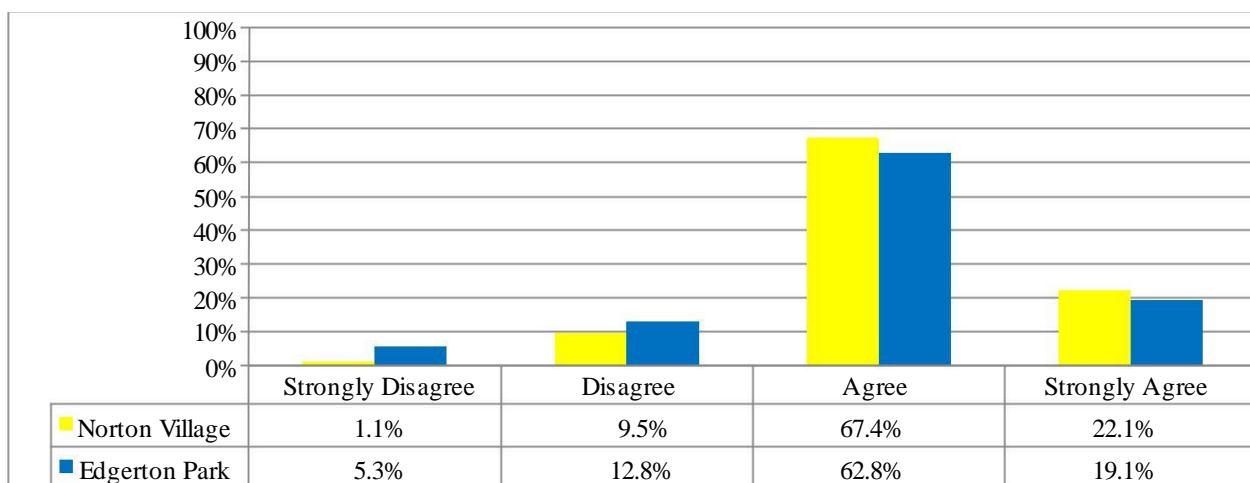
Figure 3- Norton Village Respondents’ (N=92) and Edgerton Park Respondents’ (N=102) Perception of BWC Cameras Improving Police-Community Relationships



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

We surveyed respondents on whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that “BWC cameras will be used fairly and impartially by RPD.” Norton Village respondents largely agreed with this statement (89.5%) as did Edgerton Park respondents (81.9% - See Figure 4). Survey responses from Norton Village and Edgerton Park exhibit no substantial differences from each other.

Figure 4- Norton Village Respondents’ (N=95) and Edgerton Park Respondents’ (N=94) Perception of BWC Cameras and Footage Being Used Fairly and Impartially by the RPD



Survey responses from the BWC camera portion of the TIPS survey in Norton Village and Edgerton Park show that residents are aware of RPD’s BWC camera usage, demonstrate trust in RPD’s ability to use the camera, and express confidence in the BWC camera’s ability to potentially benefit police-community relationships. Overall, survey responses between the two neighborhoods were generally positive. These findings are consistent with the national trend found by the Pew Research poll.

Police BWC Perceptions

A fourth element of the study of police community perceptions regarding BWC entails exploring line officer expectations. The survey of RPD officers regarding expectation of the BWC impact on community is motivated by the national trend of police-community tensions and untested expectations that cameras will alleviate this tension. Put differently, prior to implementation, it is important to gauge officer expectations for BWC to transform police citizen encounters. The extant research that measures officers' beliefs about expectations of citizen behavior change appears to be mixed across several studies considered below. For example, the Orlando police department survey of 95 officers indicated ambivalence regarding improvement of citizen behavior due to BWC (Jennings, Fridell, and Lynch, 2015). In contrast the Los Angeles Police Department pre-implementation survey in Mission and Newton divisions indicates that only 22% of officers agreed or strongly agreed that citizens would be more cooperative and only 34% agree or strongly agree that BWC will improve police-community relations (Uchida and colleagues, 2016).

In summary pre-implementation surveys indicate ambivalent or skeptical attitudes about the effectiveness of BWC in bridging the police-community divide. Below we discuss the police survey conducted in Rochester in this larger context to gauge officer expectations for BWC's impact on police-community relations.

Police Officer Surveys – Qualtrics

After the initial preparation stage, in July 2016, Rochester Police Department (RPD) moved to the BWC camera (BWC) training/testing stage. As part of the evaluation plan, a survey designed to tap officers' perspectives on BWC was administered during each training session. Survey administration and data collection were completed remotely through Qualtrics. The purpose of the Qualtrics BWC survey was to collect quantitative data on officers' general perception about policing, as well as their thoughts on the potential impact of BWC on police-community relations. The six questions selected for this report acquired information pertaining officers' perceptions of potential changes in citizen reactions to the usage of BWC cameras by officers.

Deployment of the BWC cameras was scheduled to begin at separate time frames for the various patrol sections. The schedule for BWC camera deployment in RPD patrol sections can

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

be referenced in Appendix B. As the BWC implementation moved into a new section, officers in this section would receive trainings on BWC general operation and policies. Surveys were delivered by BWC trainer through email after each training session and thus have been administered to 239 officers on a rolling basis since July 2016.

A timestamp specifying the completion date of each survey was used to categorize survey respondents into samples by their patrol section consistent with the training delivery schedule. The results of this research make the simplifying assumptions that only the officers of the section(s) scheduled for BWC training completed the survey at the respective training times and officers answered each item with due consideration. Consequently, these assumptions should be acknowledged as potential limitations of this study.

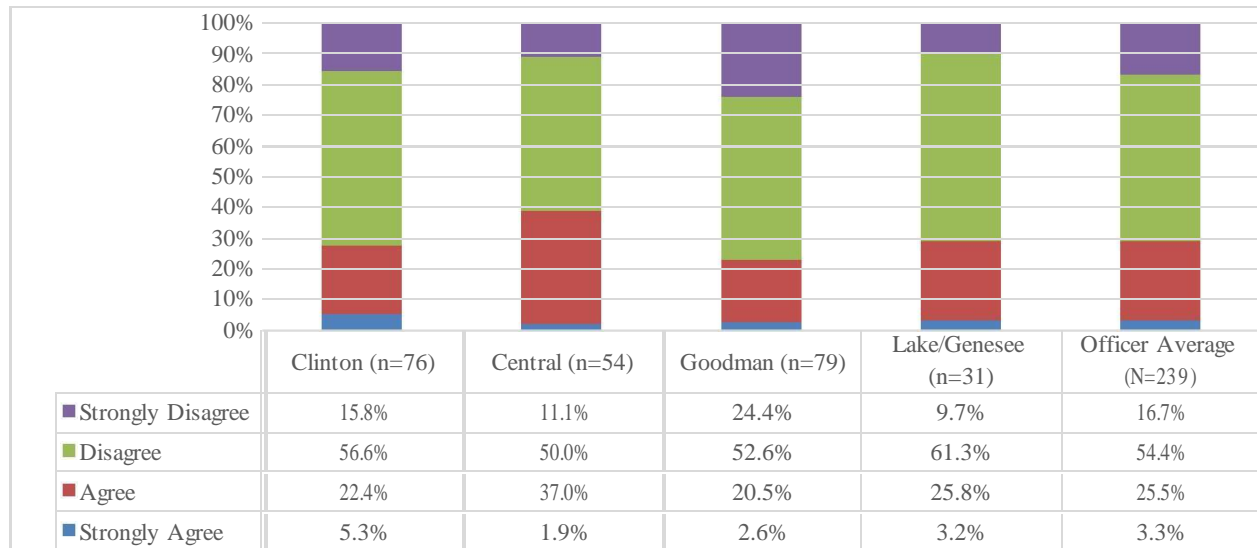
Clinton, Central and Goodman Section completed the training session individually while Genesee Section and Lake Section's training sessions were combined. As a result, researchers need extra identification to differentiate Lake Section results from Genesee Section, and this will be included in future BWC reports. Accordingly, Lake Section and Genesee Section are temporarily categorized into one sample entitled "Lake & Genesee Section" in this report. Furthermore, it should be mentioned here that the Genesee and Lake Sections have, at the time of the production of this report, only partially completed the training session. As a result, a smaller sample size is used for analysis in comparison to other sections' relatively larger sample size. The result of this report is limited due to the survey responses currently obtained may not reflect the views of all officers within the Genesee and Lake sections, but once data collection is finalized the separation of the sections and reanalysis of data will be undertaken.

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

BWC Camera Officer Qualtrics Surveys--Results

The first survey item is as stated: “Citizens will be more respectful knowing an officer is wearing a BWC camera.” On average, more than two-thirds of respondents disagreed (54.4%) or strongly disagreed (16.7% - See Figure 5) with this statement.

Figure 5: Officer Qualtrics Respondents’ (N=239) Perception That BWC Will Improve Citizen Respectfulness



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

The second survey item is as stated: “Citizens will be more cooperative with an officer wearing a body camera.” On average, more than 3/4 of the surveyed officers disagree (60.7%) with this statement or strongly disagreed with this statement (18.8% - See Figure 6). Similar to the first statement, respondents maintained a negative perspective on the potential impact of BWC on citizen behavior.

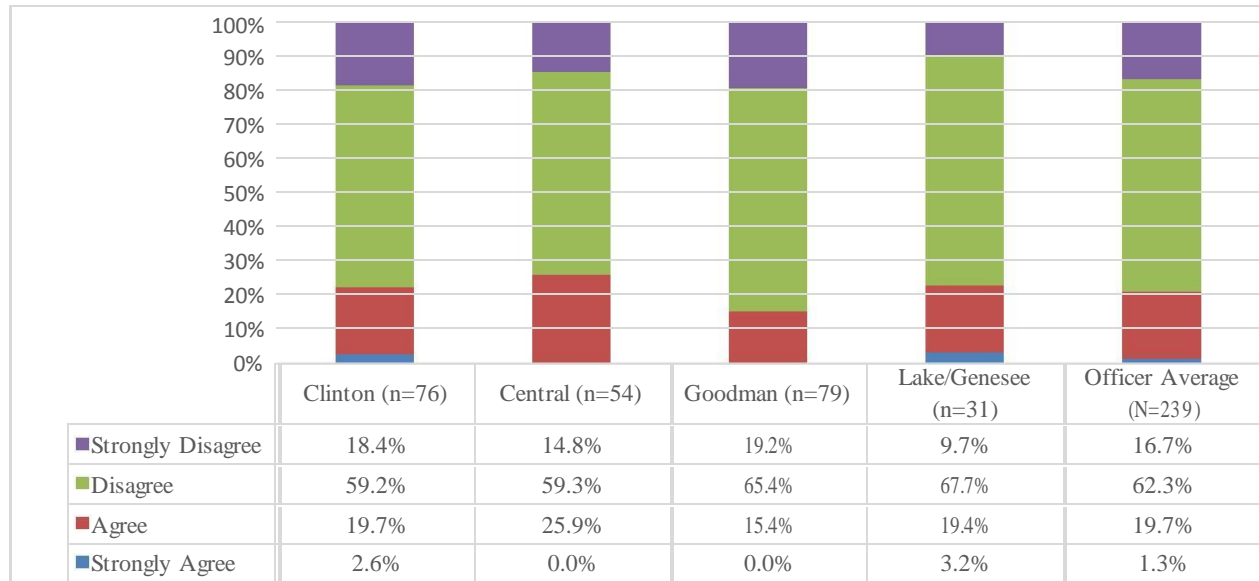
Figure 6: Officer Qualtrics Respondents' (N=239) Perception That BWC Will Improve Citizen Cooperation



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

We also asked officers their perception of BWC cameras in regards to improving police-community relationships. The item is as stated: “BWC cameras will improve police-community relationships.” Between all the officers surveyed, more than 3/4 (62.3%) disagreed or strongly disagreed (16.7% - See Figure 7).

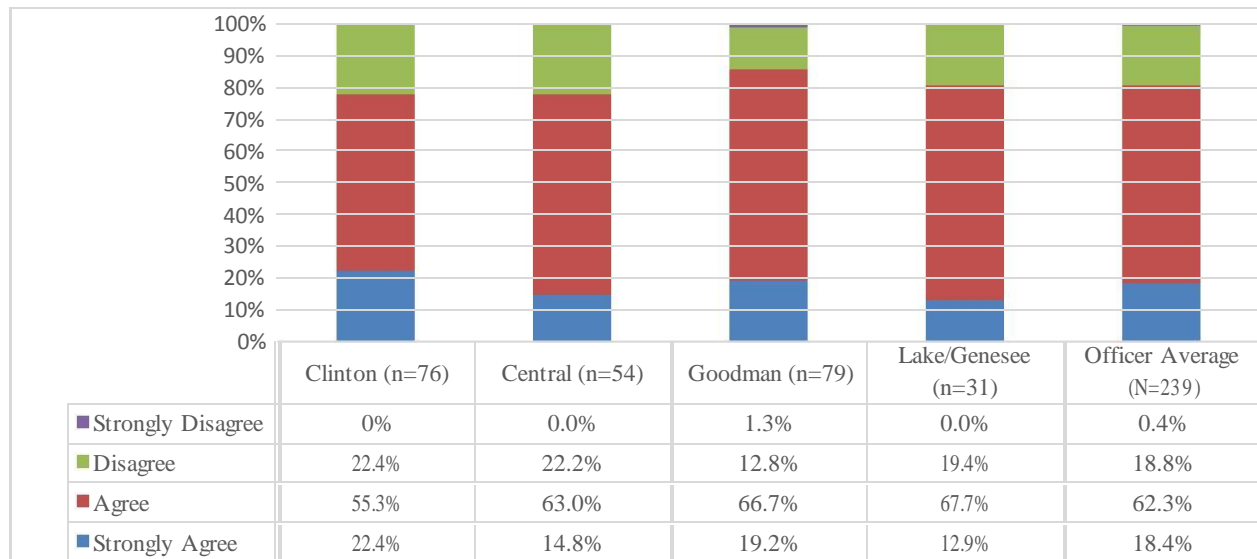
Figure 7: Officer Qualtrics Respondents’ (N=239) Perception That BWC Cameras Will Improve Police-Community Relations



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

We used another statement to ask officers' thoughts on BWC's potential impact on witness cooperation: "Using BWC cameras will deter witnesses from speaking with officers." As a whole, 80 percent of officers agreed (62.3%) or strongly agreed with this statement (18.4% - See Figure 8). Only one of the officers among all of the sections surveyed strongly disagreed with this statement.

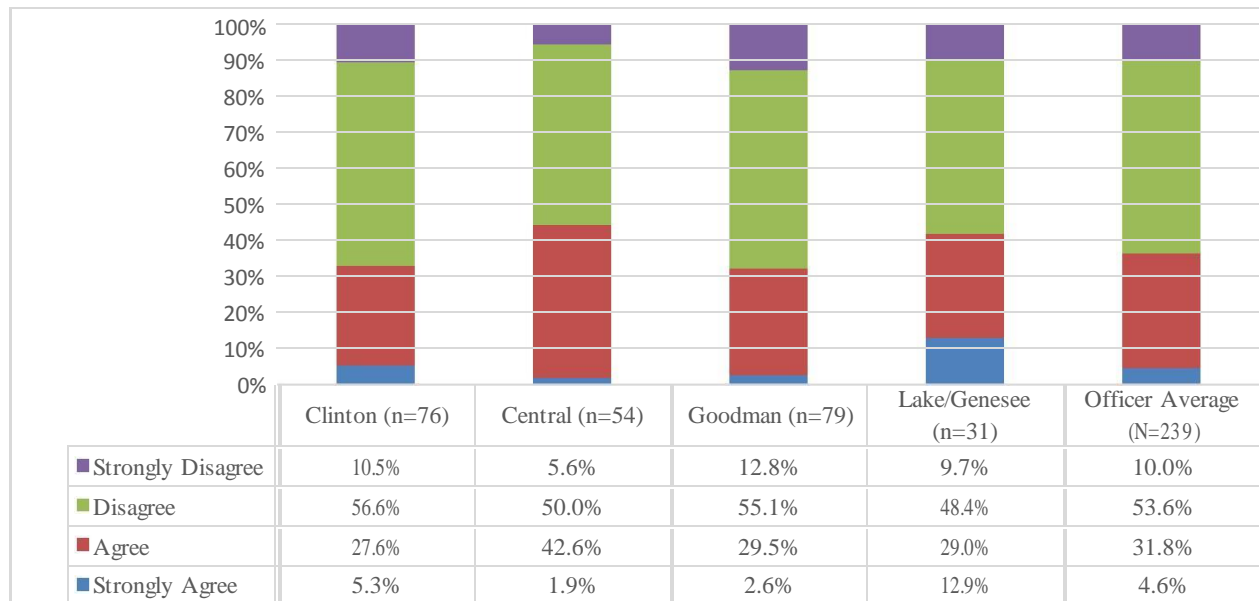
Figure 8: Officer Qualtrics Respondents' (N=239) Perception That BWC Will Deter Witnesses from Speaking with Officers



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

We surveyed officers about their perception of using BWC to defend their actions when facing complaints. The item is as stated: “Citizens will be less likely to file complaints against officers using body worn cameras.” More than half of all officers surveyed disagreed (53.6%), or strongly disagreed (10% - See Figure 5) with this statement.

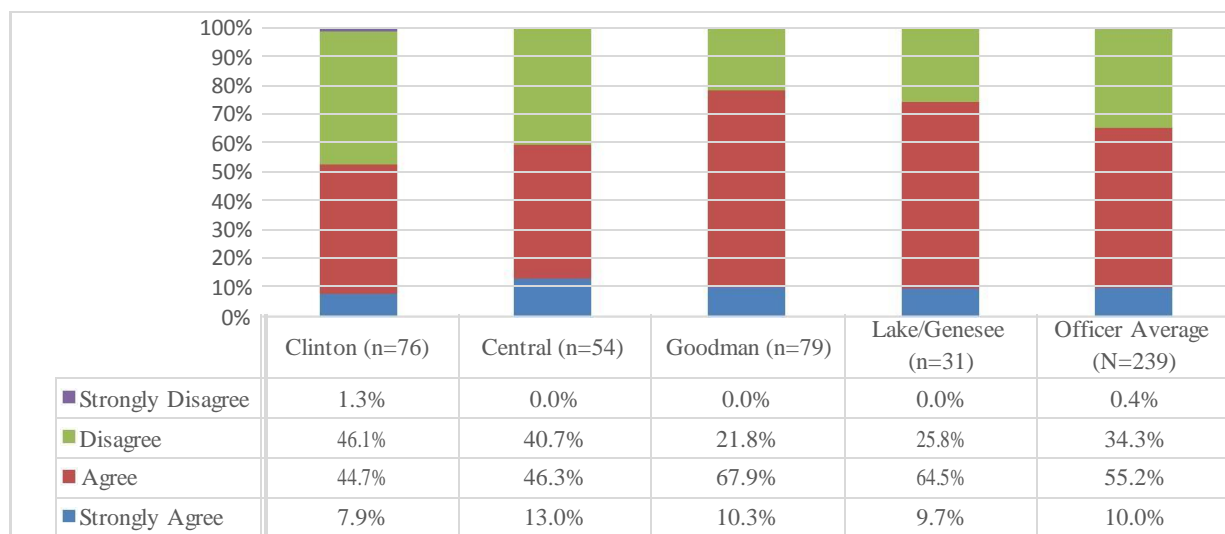
Figure 9: Officer Qualtrics Respondents’ (N=239) Perception That BWC Will Reduce Complaints Filed Against Officers



Community Views on Body Worn Camera

The last item surveying officers about their perceptions of citizen reactions to police officers' usage of BWC cameras is as stated: "In general, citizens feel that the cameras are an invasion of their privacy." Among all of the officers surveyed in patrol sections, about two-thirds agreed (55.2%) or strongly agreed (10%) with this statement. Nearly half of all the officers surveyed disagreed (34.3%).

Figure 10: Officer Qualtrics Respondents' (N=239) Perception That BWC Will Be Perceived by Citizens as an Invasion of Privacy



Overall, officers between Clinton Section, Central Section, Goodman Section, and Lake & Genesee Sections showed consistency in the way they responded to Qualtrics BWC camera questions. Variance in overall agreement or disagreement was present; however, differences in patrol section responses were not substantial with the exception of one survey item. The statement: "Citizens will be less likely to file complaints against officers using body worn cameras," was the one item which experienced notable mixed agreement and disagreement across sections. On average, nearly half of officers disagreed or strongly disagreed to the question (63.6%), however, over one third agreed or strongly agreed to the question (36.4%).

In comparison with community surveys, officers appear to be pessimistic about the impact that BWC will have on their work, the relationship with community, and respect and cooperation from citizens. This is consistent with national data (PEW) and with the Orlando and

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

Los Angeles studies discussed at the outset. Police officers surveyed, pre-implementation, have low expectations for technology serving as solution to human-relations problems in Rochester and that is consistent with two other departments noted above. The importance of collecting pre-implementation is to gauge whether these attitudes change over time and become more positive as BWC become part of the business process and workflow of the organization and perhaps demonstrate utility for helping officers accomplish work goals.

Discussion and Future Research

Focus groups, surveys, and presentations facilitated by researchers allowed for a diverse collection of information on the perceptions of the BWC. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach in this suite of studies allowed the collection of information that would have been impossible to gather using only a single data collection method. Common and divergent themes and subjects from the data gathered offer important cautions regarding the promise of BWC. These divergent themes in the data, such as the contrast between police and community expectations for BWC in improving the police-community relationship could be regarded as the most important results tapped by the research. This is especially true in light of the ongoing data collection from officers, the community and other sources that will have post-implementation attitudes and outcomes as comparisons to these starting points. Future data collection efforts and the questions that can be answered in a final analysis are explored below.

TIPS surveys are anticipated to be repeated in following summers. As BWC are deployed, the perceptions held by the public have potential to adjust to BWC and could be monitored by the TIPS survey. As the impact of BWC on police-community relations, transparency, and accountability develop, further questions could be added to expand future research. Furthermore, TIPS surveys are often conducted within different quadrants of Rochester. These quadrants are characterized by different socioeconomic backgrounds, community sentiment, and police obligations resulting from these differences. Therefore, future TIPS initiatives could be utilized to monitor the impact on different sections of the city.

In addition, the Qualtrics surveys disseminated to collect initial perceptions of the BWC are scheduled to be repeated. The implementation of BWC could potentially present additional issues or concerns. Likewise, officers could possibly begin to consider the BWC as an

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

irreplaceable accessory in their daily patrol and find that BWC solves a variety of patrol related issues. Therefore, as the utility of BWC unfolds, future Qualtrics results of BWC perceptions post-implementation will be measureable as differences across survey administrations. Of particular interest is whether police and community beliefs about BWC as a bridging mechanism in that relationship will converge somewhere between their current optimistic and pessimistic anchor points for each group.

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

Appendix A

Event	Date	Location	Description
BWC Core Meetings	February 2, 2016- December 6, 2016	RPD	Researchers attend bi-weekly update meetings with the BWC team
Ride-Along	April 2016- May 2016	Clinton Section	Researchers conduct ride-along interviews with officers pre-BWC
RPD BWC Community Presentation	Wednesday, June, 22 nd , 2016	Clinton Section	Researchers attended RPD's community presentation to record questions asked by the community and their reactions to BWC
Train the Trainer	Thursday, July 7 th , 2016	RPD Clinton	Researchers attended super-user training to observe officer's interactions with BWC
RPD BWC Community Presentation	Wednesday, July 20 th , 2016	RPD Central Section	Researchers attended RPD's community presentation to record questions asked by the community and their reactions to BWC
Train the Trainer	Wednesday, August 10 th , 2016	RPD Clinton	Researchers attended super-user training at to observe officer's interactions with BWC
Train the Trainer	Monday, August 15 th , 2016	RPD Clinton	Researchers attended super-user training to observe officer's interactions with BWC
Interview with Investigators	Tuesday, August 16 th , 2016	RIT	Semi-structured conversational interview with investigators on their opinion of BWC
Meeting with Nick Petitti	Friday, September 16 th , 2016	RPD	Meeting to discuss data collection for BWC quantitative data

Community Views on Body Worn Camera

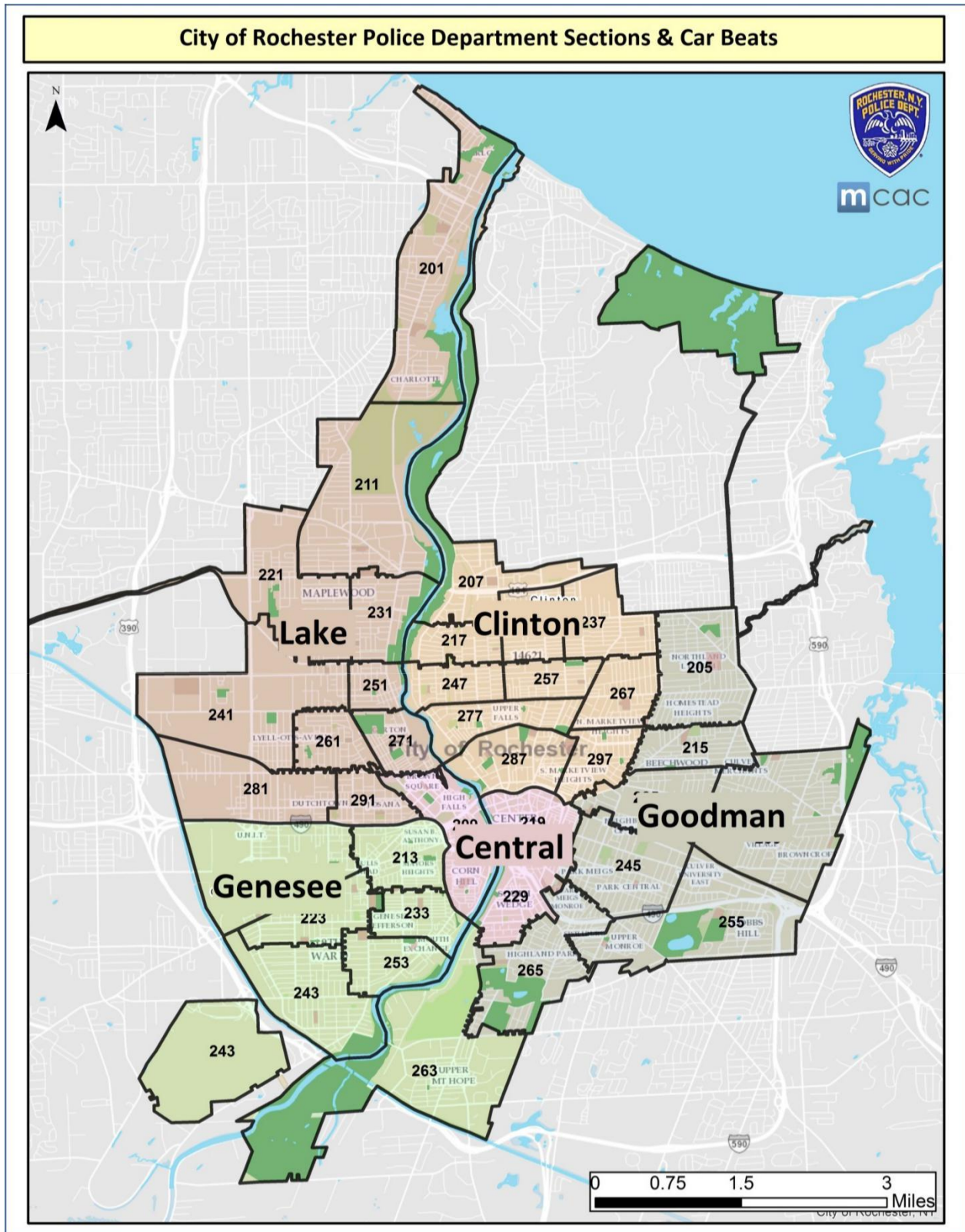
Goodman Section Ride- Along (4*4=16 hours)	October 2016- November 2016	Goodman Section	Researchers conduct ride-along interviews with officers pre-BWC
RPD BWC Community Presentation	Wednesday, November 2 nd , 2016	Aquinas High School, Lake Section	Researchers attended RPD's community presentation to record questions asked by the community and their reactions to BWC
RPD BWC Community Presentation	Friday, November 4 th , 2016	158 Orchard St., Lake Section	Researchers attended RPD's community presentation to record questions asked by the community and their reactions to BWC
Lake Section Ride- Along (9*4=36 hours)	October 2016- November 2016	Lake Section	Researchers conduct ride-along interviews with officers pre-BWC
Genesee Section Ride-Along (4*4=16 hours)	January 2017	Genesee Section	Researchers conduct ride-along interviews with officers pre-BWC

Appendix B

RPD's BWC Deployment Schedule

Section	Planned Start	Planned Completion
Clinton	07/05/16	10/07/16
Central	10/11/16	11/04/16
Goodman	11/08/16	12/05/16
Lake	12/06/16	1/06/17
Genesee	01/10/17	02/03/17
Special Operations	02/07/16	03/03/17

Appendix C



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