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Optimizing Body-Worn Camera Usage for Desired Outcomes and Solutions

Andre Rodriguez
Walden University

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Walden University

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Andre Rodriguez

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Walden University
2020

Abstract

Optimizing Body-Worn Camera Usage for Desired Outcomes and Solutions

by

Andre Rodriguez

MPA, National University, 2015

BS, Union Institute & University, 2014

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

Of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Public Policy & Administration

Walden University

August 2020

Abstract

Body-worn camera (BWC) use in the application of the law enforcement function has become a novelty during the last few years in the United States. BWCs are being implemented in localities without adequate research about community perceptions. Moreover, very few studies have been conducted about the perceptions of community members in a particular area about these devices. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to better understand the perceptions and beliefs of community members from different backgrounds about BWCs. The research questions entailed learning about current perceptions regarding BWCs and how these devices impact trust, safety, and accountability. Social constructivism developed by Vygotsky was the theoretical framework selected built on the premise that an individual learns through social contact and the idea that perceptions eventually become reality. Social contact and interactions where law enforcement is portrayed in a negative light can have a lifelong effect on an individual. The city selected for the study has a diverse demographic that includes both higher and lower income neighborhoods. Thirty participants between the ages of 25 and 64 were interviewed. This qualitative case study was crafted with the intent to obtain intimate insight from multiple perspectives in the community. Findings were that the current perception of BWCs were positive for most of the participants. Findings showed that BWCs impacted trust, safety, accountability, and the future of policing in an overall beneficial manner for both police and community members. Implications for positive social change include the community having their voices heard, providing ideas for best practices while the police will craft BWC policies supported by both parties.

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Dedication

I want to take this moment to dedicate this work to the extraordinary and beautiful people who have instilled in me the drive, inspiration, and motivation to rise above obstacles, challenges, and stressful situations. I thank my mother Madeleine De Alvarado for being so attentive, so loyal, and understanding towards me since the day I was born. I thank my father, Fausto Alvarado for being a positive example for me. He taught me always to do everything I seek from life through honest means, with integrity, and with the moral high ground. I thank my brother, Efrain Rodriguez for being the best sibling I could ever have and for encouraging me to finish this degree no matter what. I thank my close friends for serving as external sources of motivation for me. The following true friends always believed in me, and I highly value my relationship with them. Lastly, I thank four wonderful mentors who had a significant impact on my life. I extend my gratitude to Grant Boyer, Mike Biggs, Sterling Spector, and Corina Smith for their leadership, emotional support, and for their natural ability to instill in myself the drive to pursue excellence and to become the best me possible.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Background of the Study

Policing organizations have numerous elected officials, law enforcement executives, and stakeholders who are supporting the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs). These devices have become the subject of such intense discussion that even former President Barack Obama became involved with the conversation. Then-President Obama signed an executive order back in 2014 to establish the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing with the goal to facilitate discussions on law enforcement measures that could enhance police-community relations (The White House, 2014). Moreover, Mr. Obama also allocated 20 million dollars in grants to help local enforcement with BWC funding (Edwards, 2015).

Several law enforcement agencies are already using these tools for police officers assigned to a patrol or enforcement function. The largest police department in the country is already implementing BWC use for their officers. The New York City Police Department aimed to have over 20,000 officers wearing these devices by 2019 (CBS News, 2017). Moreover, the Los Angeles Police Department initiated the use of BWCs, and the goal of the agency was to have all geographical patrol divisions requiring police officers to wear them by 2018 (Haire & Emery, 2017). The Los Angeles Police Department committed to spending almost 60 million dollars for BWC funding (Mather & Zahniser, 2016). Finally, the Los Angeles Police Department met their BWC use goal.

Law enforcement agencies are beginning to use BWCs nationwide because they are promising tools that can solve contemporary problems. Political expedience is a

factor for elected officials and law enforcement executives. These devices are being looked at as the ultimate solution to long-term societal areas of concern such as excessive use-of-force allegations and lack of trust in government institutions. There is also preliminary research available that has revealed how BWC use can yield positive outcomes. However, more research data is required to obtain a greater awareness on how more appropriately to institute their use nationwide.

A key observation of BWCs at this time is the fact that there is currently no national policy or standard governing their use (Schumann, Brooks, & Winters, n.d.). This situation might change because there are several bills in Congress right now that may become laws in the future. For instance, the CAM TIP Act of 2015 was introduced by Rep. Al Green of Texas (H.R. 1124, 2015). Another measure referred to as the Police CAMERA Act of 2019 was introduced by Rep. Steve Cohen of Tennessee (H.R. 120, 2019). However, on the state level, there are 34 states and the District of Columbia that have a law of some type involving BWCs (National Institute of Corrections, n.d.). As a result, no two states will have the same set of statutes considering there are states that require two-party consent for recording video and audio.

An organization called The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (2017) has developed a list of many municipal and country law enforcement agencies that have implemented and are using BWCs. The categories examined by this organization include policy, officer discretion, personal privacy, officer review, footage retention, footage misuse, footage access, and biometric use (Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, 2017). The list demonstrates how each law enforcement agency also has a

unique policy. With the existing laws, the responsibility to create, dictate, and enforce policies ultimately lies with each law enforcement agency.

Researchers Ariel, Farrar, and Sutherland completed a study about BWCs that has been cited frequently and with a noticeable effect on the profession (Ripley, 2017). The Rialto Police Department in California where Farrar is the Chief of Police was the location used and police officers employed there were the participants selected (Ariel, Farrar, & Sutherland, 2015). Their quantitative study was designed to measure statistical information from the agency such as citizen complaints, lawsuits, and use of force. The purpose was to monitor the impact that these devices would have on police officers assigned to patrol duties. Half of the police officers had BWCs fitted to them, and the other half did not for one year (Ariel et al., 2015). The current study differed from Ariel Farrar, and Sutherland because it was qualitative, the participants selected were civilians, and the purpose was to obtain open-ended responses from the individuals interviewed.

Ariel et al. (2015) is probably the most cited research concerning BWCs to date. That study revealed that there was a significant reduction in citizen-initiated complaints against police officers, the number of lawsuits decreased, and there were less use-of-force incidents for officers who did wear body cameras (Ariel et al., 2015). However, there is a noticeable gap in this study because Ariel and his colleagues did not measure the productivity levels of officers. This gap would be an ideal area to cover for future qualitative projects. Moreover, including people from different walks of life in this type of research would be a central factor because the design should be as inclusive as

possible, and feedback should be obtained from a diverse population with the objective of ensuring that a broad variety of opinions are not ignored.

Problem Statement

The problem identified as it pertains to BWCs is that they are being applied without adequate research about community perceptions. The importance of community perception in relation to policing in the United States must be addressed for three reasons. Law enforcement in the United States is built on the premise that it functions and operates with community consent, community cooperation, and community mandate. These three ingredients are essential for the police to continue having the firm consent, cooperation, and mandate from the community. Additionally, law enforcement practices and operations are based on community input and approval. During the last few years, the use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies has increased in this country. One of the reasons why the trend is happening is due to highly controversial officer-involved shooting incidents. Consequently, public administrators and government officials across the country have reacted to this issue by introducing the use of such devices to mitigate civil unrest, anger, and distrust among segments of racial or ethnic minority groups. However, the implementation of BWCs alone is not enough to address this contemporary policing issue. As a result, it is currently unknown if their application is what the community wants. Thus, an effective policy cannot be crafted to develop a successful BWC program. Comprehensive research is necessary to obtain a better understanding of the actual overall impact these devices will have with policing and community relationships. BWCs can be used to yield more beneficial outcomes when the

perspectives of community members are weighed heavily before final implementation. The future of law enforcement may be at stake with the use of this technology, and the decisions made now will likely have significant legal ramifications and societal implications for decades to come.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to better understand the perceptions and beliefs of community members from different backgrounds and viewpoints about BWCs. Furthermore, the law enforcement profession and criminal justice academia will benefit due to the gap in the literature this study will fill. Not enough is known about BWC perspectives coming from people who are not police officers. Therefore, in this study I explored this phenomenon through the lens of the public. The individuals who participated in the process provided detailed and invaluable data to law enforcement and criminal justice academia. Subsequently, the information obtained and analyzed will significantly assist with formulating adequate, practical, and research-based policies governing the use of BWCs.

This study will assist with demonstrating how BWCs can enhance police-community interactions and help ensure that justice is applied fairly to all members of the public. This study will explain and rationalize the need for law enforcement agencies to administer the use of these tools with the appropriate mechanisms in place. Subsequently, issues of accountability, trust, safety, and cooperation between police and citizens resulting from BWC use will be a crucial element of the study. Most importantly, in this study I sought to explore how positive social change is possible that might benefit the

American people and the law enforcement community alike because of the information obtained.

Research Questions

RQ1: What are the current perceptions of community members who live in the northern section of Long Beach (State of California) regarding the use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies?

RQ2: In what ways do the use of BWCs by law enforcement patrol officers impact the perception of trust, safety, and accountability among citizens living in North Long Beach?

Theoretical Foundation

I chose the social constructivism theory as the theoretical framework for this study. Social constructivism was developed by Soviet psychologist and author Vygotsky (Cherry, 2018). Social constructivism is the perspective that recognizes the approach to learning is formulated through social contact and interaction (Lynch, 2016). The relationships and interactions that an individual has with others as a result of the culture and society in which the individual is raised in has a long-lasting effect on such person (Lynch, 2016). Social constructivism is a perspective relevant to gathering knowledge and knowing new pieces of information (Oldfather, West, White, & Wilmarth, 1999). Finally, this theory addresses that learning occurs through sociocultural means and via contacts with other people (Oldfather et al., 1999).

People learn knowledge as life progresses, and their reality is built depending on where they live; where they grow up and the culture that is prevalent in the individual's

surroundings is a crucial factor in perception. There are communities in the United States that perceive law enforcement officers (LEOs) as an adversarial, occupying force. Hence, deep-rooted hatred and hostility towards law enforcement are prevalent because of imagined or observed instances of police brutality, racism, and harassment. For many people, perception becomes a reality in everyday life. Therefore, this study will be beneficial for all parties involved who have a stake in this topic.

Nature of the Study

I identified the case study method of inquiry and the qualitative method as best answer the research questions. The qualitative approach assists the researcher in better understanding the experiences of the participants who live them (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). The qualitative research method also allows researchers the ability to ask questions about how or why events happen (Simon, 2011). For this project I used the case study approach as the method of inquiry.

Research questions in a case study pursue answers focusing on a particular individual, organization, agency, or a type of process (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). This study was focused on identifying how to comprehend a particular topic with inherent complexity. According to Rudestam & Newton (2015), the purpose of this type of inquiry is to enlighten readers on a particular issue or to experiment with an existing general concept. A completed study of this magnitude will bring to light details about how citizens feel and what they think about BWC use for law enforcement.

A case study is an appropriate research design for studies that require investigation and are conducted to understand problems that are complex (Harrison et al.,

2017). Case studies are adequate for seeking information about issues that are pragmatic, and there is flexibility on how they can be used (Harrison et al., 2017). Furthermore, a case study is used to better understand complex facets of life and to address continuous challenges of a topic (Horava & Curran, 2012).

Another critical element of this method of inquiry is that it provides depth to explore the issue investigated while also being recognized in the public policy arena (Crowe et al., 2011). A case study can be used “to explain, describe, or explore phenomena” (Alpi & Evans, 2019, p. 1). Moreover, case studies are helpful for a scholar to understand the reasoning behind a particular phenomenon better or to obtain an answer about the conditions that led to its inception (Alpi & Evans, 2019).

BWC implementation for public safety involves various components that require closer evaluation and review. Thus, a case study methodology was justified because of the numerous benefits. For example, case studies provide flexibility for the researcher to capture the reality of those involved (Murphy, 2014).

Type and Source of Data

- In-person, semistructured interviews with community members based on the participant selection criteria and guidelines by civic organization outreach.

Definitions

The following definition is for a term used extensively in this document.

Body-worn camera: A compact camera device that is attached through a clip or sunglasses and is required to be worn by police personnel.

Assumptions

An assumption I made was that body camera use will continue to grow exponentially based on current trends. Upon completion of this study, there will be some questions left unanswered. Other research conducted will answer and provide more data that can in turn be useful for future studies, researchers, and public administrators. Also, four additional assumptions are relevant to mention. The first assumption was that my objective was to obtain valid information throughout this process. The second assumption was that I did not have the impetus of monetary gain through a third party as a result of this project. The third assumption was that the individuals interviewed would provide substantive and truthful responses during questioning. The fourth assumption was that I would not allow personal biases to influence the impact of data gathering or participant answers.

Scope, Delimitations, and Limitations

This study was conducted independently as a requirement for graduation and did not receive any financial funding from a government agency, nonprofit, a corporation, or any other entity. As a result, the money factor was a limitation to this work. The time constraint for researcher and participants was also a concern worth noting. Travel, additional expenses, and scheduling also provided restrictions for the study. I needed to monitor and assess biases from participants which was also a limiting factor.

The findings of the study led to additional questions that will require answers, and there is an expectation that other scholars will find gaps in the literature as a result of this study. The study was limited to interviewing people who reside in North Long Beach and

excluded individuals who worked or did business in the neighborhood. The final findings of this research are limited to interpretation based on the data gathered and excluded the collection of quantitative information.

Significance of the Study

An identified area of significant concern is that government officials at the local level such as mayors, city councilmembers, and police chiefs have developed policies in many American cities without adequate research. More comprehensive qualitative research is needed because there are not enough scientific studies to know the ultimate impact and effect that this technology will have on American society (Mateescu, Rosenblat, & Boyd, 2015). In other words, the existing number of scientific studies about BWCs are limited at this time as they pertain to emerging trends that involve community outreach and citizen input.

Thus, further investigation is needed to determine how BWC's are beneficial for law enforcement and the citizens served throughout the nation. There is also uncertainty as to whether these devices will bring the police and community together or if BWCs might become another wedge that will drive these groups further apart. Therefore, the need to complete a study about this topic becomes evident, and this dissertation is an innovative contribution to the existing body of literature.

Significance to Practice

The research was probably the first study of its kind for several reasons. For example, this was the first time that a researcher has considered a qualitative inquiry about BWCs where civilians would be the selected participants instead of sworn police

personnel. This study marks the first time where citizens from different backgrounds participated in addressing the BWC phenomenon. Also, the research was the first to include individuals from an identified city in Los Angeles County within the State of California, which was Long Beach. There are also major gaps from other studies that require further evaluation, and this study can help close some of them, thus achieving an optimal outcome.

Significance to Theory

The amount of information processed by this study will serve as an opportunity for law enforcement and policymakers to obtain answers for questions that would otherwise have remained unanswered. Also, each municipal police organization from around the country has a different and customized policy. Perhaps this study has the potential to benefit policymakers because the findings can be utilized as a guideline to develop a national, standardized model for BWC use. Hence, this study will help law enforcement agencies to formulate and establish the ideal procedures and regulations about this matter.

Significance to Social Change

The implication of positive social change as a result of this study is evident, and the impact can be profound. Public administrators will have an increasingly robust, fundamental understanding of citizen perspectives. In other words, community members will have their voices heard, and different points of view from individuals will assist with providing new ideas on best practices.

Participants were witnesses for professionals in academia and law enforcement invested in problem-solving this relatively new concept through community partnerships. As a result, community members becoming active and engaged at the grass-roots level to solve problems is positive social change in action. The law enforcement community also has an additional framework to evaluate how these tools can enable community policing standards to exceed public expectations.

Summary

Within a relatively short amount of time, the prevalent use of BWCs for law enforcement has increased dramatically in the United States. Elected officials throughout the country have reacted to controversial incidents by implementing the use of the devices with the intent of mitigating lawsuits, decreasing citizen complaints, and restoring public confidence. Understanding the perceptions and beliefs of community members about these devices better establishes the purpose of this research.

The development stage of this project entailed identifying the significance and specifying the need for this study. The importance and reason to pursue this exploratoin were made clear in this chapter. There was a review of the background of BWCs as well as a list of existing articles about this topic. The theoretical framework, the selected research questions, the nature of the study, and the research design were all highlighted.

The fact that there is still so much to learn about the effect of BWCs in the law enforcement discipline motivated me to research this topic more extensively. Police departments in the United States have only used BWCs for a few years. More data and more knowledge about the effects are needed. More needs to be learned about this

discipline. Therefore, this study serves as a conduit for additional discovery, newly processed information, and provides further insight into the BWC phenomena. Chapter 2 delves deeper into the existing BWC literature, while Chapter 3 provides additional specification about the methodology.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Review Introduction

BWC use by law enforcement agencies is becoming more prevalent as time progresses. With current trends, most if not all policing agencies will require sworn staff to use these devices in the future. Hence, this period of systemic changes in policies and procedures for police professionals requires a systematic approach to identifying issues. Problems are already surfacing with legal questions, potential challenges, and procedural aspects that remain undefined. Because BWC use for law enforcement purposes is still relatively new, policymakers must look ahead into the short-term and long-term effects of using this technology.

Police executives should also include elected officials and stakeholders from different walks of life for unique perspectives on this topic. This study provided the opinions of community members who live in cities where sworn personnel are already or are about to begin wearing BWCs. There have been a limited number of studies that have addressed the impact of BWCs. Most of the studies have focused on the effect that the devices have had on the organization and personnel. There has been less attention to including community members via questionnaires or surveys regarding this contemporary matter.

Existing research studies have been analyzed in this literature review for an expanded perspective on the intended scholastic work. I review the findings on initial data from municipal police organizations and provide a current analysis of the groundwork that has been conducted thus far through studies where police officers and

their respective organizations have served as participants. The review expands upon how more statistical information is needed, how existing studies have contradicted one another, and how the community member factor requires further awareness. Thus, I include reviews of literature on the research method selected for interviewing community members.

Research Strategy

The literature research process began with first utilizing the Google search engine by typing generic search terms such as *body-camera research* and *BWC studies*. I also used the Google Scholar search application. I found several websites that featured articles, blogs, and news regarding this topic. Additionally, I found several articles through Google searches alone. The rest were retrieved using the ProQuest engine. Key words utilized for the literature review searches included *BWC*, *body cameras*, *body-worn cameras*, *body camera research*, *officer body-worn cameras*, and *body camera research articles*.

The references from the located studies were utilized to access additional information and relevant literature. I found no existing qualitative or quantitative research material featuring citizens or civilians as participants. Thus, the data obtained from almost all the studies included in the review were limited to a focus on law enforcement agencies and their personnel. Also, the previous studies reviewed served to indicate general information on how these devices have impacted productivity for police officers and highlighted how some dynamics of police work are changing.

Policing in America

The United States does not have a national police force unlike other countries such as Colombia, Israel, and New Zealand. The police function in the United States is relegated to the municipal, county, and state levels. Thus, policing in the United States is conducted differently from other countries. From the time of the American Revolution, a foundation pivotal to the nation has been a concept referred to as consent of the governed. Consent of the governed dates to the founding of the nation and derives from philosopher John Locke (Higgs, 2017). Consent of the governed was written at the beginning of the American Declaration of Independence for a reason and put forth how important consent is to a free population (Davis, 2015).

The concept of consent was mentioned because law enforcement is a component of the government whether an agency is municipal, county, state, or at the federal level. The consent of the governed is necessary for law enforcement agencies to exist and operate. Law enforcement could not function and continue to serve if the majority of a population were to act en masse against it. Therefore, individuals who wear a badge and a gun need to remind themselves who they serve and how they obtain the authority they possess. The law enforcement profession must yield to the continuous support of the citizenry to ensure police legitimacy.

When government entities, including law enforcement, lose legitimacy in the public eye, devastating situations can unfold including terrorist attacks, assassinations, organized violence against officials, civil unrest, and even political uprisings. Law enforcement must actively engage the community through strengthened partnerships, an

environment of collaboration, and application of transparency. In the United States, police work can only operate effectively with the consent of the governed, support of the citizenry, and ultimately with the partnership of the community.

Maintaining awareness about community perception, investigating the various perspectives, and obtaining the opinions from the people affected is essential for policing success. In recent memory, there were numerous high-profile situations and unfortunate incidents where the public felt that police officers acted maliciously. Circumstances such as perceived and real cases of police brutality and excessive force create a further divide, an erosion of public trust, and the elimination of legal legitimacy. The new technological advancement known as a BWC is a promising tool to ensure consent, support, trust, and legitimacy.

History of Video Footage

There have been incidents of police misconduct and perceived breaches of trust between community members and police officers in the past. Instances that stand out include the Rodney King incident in 1991. A civilian partially video recorded the encounter with a camcorder device. This footage was disseminated to news networks and became the subject of extensive national and even worldwide coverage. This one incident shook the core of Los Angeles and Southern California. For segments of the Black community of Los Angeles, this was just one of the countless other beatings and one more example of abuse at the hands of police officers. The subsequent effects, findings, law enforcement action, and the aftermath of the incident are still felt by the policing profession today.

Another way in which police work changed regarding surveillance came with the advent of smart cellular phones. Every cell phone is now a camera. Currently, there is no law prohibiting video recording a police officer during traffic stops, pedestrian stops, or arrests. There are numerous instances where citizens have recorded officers committing misconduct, verbal abuse, excessive use-of-force, and even unlawful officer-involved-shootings. Also, nearly every business establishment and many streets have closed circuit television cameras. Police officers are ever mindful of how they carry themselves because someone somewhere is always watching.

Body-Worn Camera Phenomenon

The Michael Brown incident that occurred in Ferguson, Missouri, in 2014 pivoted the need for compelling evidence in a new direction. Michael Brown was an 18-year-old Black male who was fatally shot by a White police officer named Darren Wilson (Mindock, 2018). The timeline of the incident occurred as follows: A radio call of a robbery that happened at a convenience store was generated (Brown, 2015). Radio dispatch then provided a suspect description. Officer Darren Wilson then employed by the Ferguson Police Department observed two male Blacks walking down in the middle of a street (McCoy, 2014).

Officer Wilson recalled a radio call he heard earlier and perceived that one of the men in front of him could be the suspect from that prior call based on a matching description (McCoy, 2014). He ordered the two men to get on the sidewalk (McCoy, 2014). A physical altercation then occurred between Officer Wilson and Michael Brown (Buchanan et al., 2014). Medical records and evidence obtained later as part of the

investigation support the finding that Brown punched Wilson in the face during the physical struggle (Walker, 2014).

According to Officer Wilson, Brown reached into the vehicle, and a fight ensued over Wilson's firearm (Walker, 2014). Officer Wilson used his service firearm and fired two rounds from inside the police vehicle (Buchanan et al., 2014). Brown started to run away, and a foot pursuit ensued with Officer Wilson running behind him (Buchanan et al., 2014). Brown stopped and turned to Officer Wilson (Buchanan et al., 2014). Brown then moved forward towards Officer Wilson who fired additional rounds (Buchanan et al., 2014). Michael Brown succumbed to his injuries at the scene of the shooting (Buchanan et al., 2014).

Racial tensions escalated in the immediate aftermath of the incident. In one night after the shooting, there were 32 people arrested related to store looting (Vinograd & Gittens, 2014). Some people protesting were angry with police officers and some chanted "kill the police" (Vinograd & Gittens, 2014). The NAACP demanded the FBI initiate an investigation into the shooting (Vinograd & Gittens, 2014).

Officer Wilson stated during his initial department interview that he saw the aggressive intent and that the suspect appeared to reach into his waistband as if to grab a gun (Walker, 2014). Wilson later provided testimony 1 month after the incident before a grand jury. He explained how the radio call unfolded, and the statement was released to the public once the prosecutor decided not to charge the officer (McCoy, 2014). A grand jury that convened consisted of nine white and three black members (Lippman 2014).

The grand jury conclusion was that there was no probable cause to charge Officer Wilson (Lippman, 2014).

Robert McCulloch, who was then St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney, made the grand jury findings public (Lippman, 2014). The decision not to press charges against Officer Wilson created a backlash from residents of the city. Also, segments of the Black community expressed anger and outrage due to the finding. Days of civil unrest, rioting, looting, and violence descended upon Ferguson, Missouri. The situation escalated to the point where Missouri Governor Jay Nixon ordered the deployment of National Guard soldiers to maintain order (McClam, Jarrett, & Gittens, 2014). Governor Nixon made the declaration 1 day after the no indictment announcement for Officer Wilson (McClam et al., 2014).

A new public mandate emerged through extensive media coverage, mass protests, and outspoken individuals from perceived disenfranchised communities. Social justice movements such as Black Lives Matter solidified after the controversial Michael Brown incident against perceived injustice and police brutality. The term “Black Lives Matter” was first used by a woman as a result of the George Zimmermann and Trayvon Martin case in 2012 (Luibrand, 2015).

The term was then applied to name a national movement and organization under the same name after the Michael Brown shooting (Luibrand, 2015). Individuals who are members and supporters of the Black Lives Matter movement have forced a national conversation about race relations in America (Luibrand, 2015). This social justice group

has activity at the grassroots and even the federal level with monitoring police affairs about the Black community (Luibrand, 2015).

A paradigm shift happened in the law enforcement profession. Darren Wilson did not possess a BWC during the fatal shooting. In the aftermath of this event, there was public debate as to whether the death of Michael Brown would have happened had the officer been using a BWC during the altercation. Court testimony, forensic evidence, and statements from LEO were no longer enough to vindicate from misconduct or unlawful actions. The massive outrage after the court verdict coupled with the violence that followed is a compelling reason to suggest that video evidence was now the only way for segments of the population to believe that an officer's actions were justified.

There was scrutiny of this shooting to such a degree that the U.S. Department of Justice initiated a federal criminal investigation into possible civil rights violations. The final report was released in 2015 revealing the findings for public release. The evidence federal investigators possessed indicated that there were no legal grounds for a federal charge towards Officer Wilson (U.S. Department of Justice, 2015). Moreover, the agency recommended and provided closure to the matter without prosecution, lacking legal grounds to indict the officer (U.S. Department of Justice, 2015).

There are additional incidents that occurred after Michael Brown involving young black males that also garnered significant media attention. On November 22, 2014, two Cleveland Police Officers received a radio call that would lead to a fatal outcome (Fortin & Bromwick, 2017). A citizen initially reported seeing a person armed with a firearm at a recreation center (Fortin & Bromwick, 2017). The citizen added that a guy was pointing a

gun at people (Heisig, 2017). This individual further commented to the phone operator that the gun might not be real and that the suspect was possibly a teenager (Ray, 2017). Ultimately, these two additional details from the caller were left out and not reported to police dispatch (Ray, 2017).

Officers Frank Garmback and Jason Loehmann responded to a call near a recreation center (Fortin & Bromwick, 2017). Garmback was the senior officer and the assigned driver while Loehmann was the probationary officer in the passenger seat (Heisig, 2017). They were the closest police unit in the area, and they responded to the Cudell Recreation Center (Heisig, 2017). Garmack drove his police vehicle over the curb and to the gazebo area where the suspect was located (Heisig, 2017).

Garmack parked the vehicle to within feet of where the suspect later identified as Tamir Rice was standing (Heisig, 2017). At this point, Rice produced a replica gun from his right waistband area (Heisig, 2017). Officer Loehmann exited the vehicle and fired two rounds at Rice after giving him warnings to drop the firearm (Heisig, 2017). Another unit responded minutes after and provided medical attention for Rice (Heisig, 2017). The weapon possessed by Rice turned out to be an Airsoft pellet gun, and a 12-year-old boy was dead (Ray, 2017).

The investigation of the shooting revealed that mistakes were made from the time dispatch received the comments of the radio call, to the response of the officers, and their tactical response. The background history of the officers was scrutinized, and the later findings were detrimental for both officers. Officers Loehmann and Garmback received administrative discipline from the Cleveland Police Department (Heisig, 2017). Officer

Loehmann was terminated from the force, and Officer Garmback received a 10-day suspension (Silva, 2017)). The fatal shooting also served as the catalyst for the agency to begin a BWC program for officers (Queally, 2015). The announcement was made approximately ten weeks after the fatal incident (Queally, 2015).

The Tamir Rice case was a tragic situation for all the parties involved. The careers of the employees involved were either severely tarnished or destroyed. The loss of human life and the extreme anguish felt by the loved ones of Tamir Rice is something that can never be regained or the pain removed. Incidents like this require a very thorough, systematic, and comprehensive evaluation to prevent the same mistakes from being repeated. In conclusion, this was another controversial police shooting involving young black males.

A few months after the Tamir Rice incident there was another shooting of an unarmed black man that garnered extensive media coverage and made national news. A police officer named Michael Slager employed by the North Charleston Police Department in South Carolina conducted a traffic stop due to a broken taillight (King, 2015). The driver of the vehicle named Walter Scott initially exited his vehicle and started to run away from Officer Slager. A foot pursuit ensued in an open field area (Wagner, 2015).

Officer Slager provided a statement as to what transpired next. He initially indicated that Scott had attempted to grab his taser (Wagner, 2015). Officer Slager did not have a BWC to him, but his vehicle was equipped with an in-car video system (Levine, 2015). An individual who was in the area recorded footage via cell phone of the

open field, and the incidents that unfolded as Slager pursued Scott. The footage revealed a different sequence event from the statement given by Slager. The cell phone footage showed that Slager fired eight rounds at Scott (Wamsley, 2017). Scott was shot five times on his back as he ran away (Wamsley, 2017).

During the murder trial, the case ended in a mistrial (Wamsley, 2017). Slager was then tried in federal court for a civil rights violation which he pleaded guilty (Wamsley, 2017). A federal judge sentenced Slager to 20 years in prison with no monetary fine (Schallhorn, Farber, & Garnier, 2017). Also, the Scott family received a six-million-dollar settlement from North Charleston (Schallhorn et al., 2017). The focus and attention to this case prompted the State of South Carolina to take legislative steps related to policing. Governor Nikki Haley signed a bill into law related explicitly to BWC's (Good, 2016). The law mandated that law enforcement agencies in the state implement the use of BWC's (Good, 2016). The state allocated millions of dollars funds to cover financially for BWC's and data storage (Good, 2016).

This particular incident had a long-term impact on police-community relations. High-profile cases and controversial shootings, such as this one, create further erosion of trust, builds more contempt towards the government, and creates a level of discord that can manifest large-scale violence. The narrative that police are only in the streets to kill innocent people continues to build due to proven cases where individual officers overstepped their legal boundaries. The Walter Scott incident was captured on video due to a bystander, and the footage became available for public view.

The footage revealed a murder of an unarmed civilian at the hands of police. The video evidence of this case is compelling, and there is no possible articulation to justify this shooting. Attorney Mark O'Mara asserted relating to this case that Walter Scott would still be alive and Officer Slager would not have gone to prison had it been for BWC use (O'Mara, 2015). The fact is the incident already happened, but the comment from O'Mara does help in proving a point. BWCs can serve as a support deterrent to prevent police officers from acting maliciously or from deliberately considering the use of excessive force.

Stakeholder Factor

Sir Robert Peel was a man who helped pioneer the law enforcement profession into what it has become. In the year 1829, a document called Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles of Policing was released (Nagle, 2014). Principle 7 of this document states that "The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police..." (Law Enforcement Action Partnership, n.d.).

Law enforcement agencies and executives have highly valued this principle ever since. Former Police Commissioner William Bratton was quoted stating that he considers these principles his policing bible (Nagle, 2014). The goal of the police function since the 1800s has been to provide protection, professional policing services, and to protect the people served from criminal activity. A key aspect of policing involves maintaining and continuously fostering a mutual level of trust.

Like the framework established by Sir Robert Peel, a formal code of conduct for the police was later developed. The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the year 1957 has become the pillar document of what the police profession represents (Grant, 2002). The document contains a set of tenets that every member of the law enforcement community must follow.

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics includes several paragraphs that provide specifics on conduct, lifestyle, and duty. A fact to annotate here is that law enforcement professionals are held to a higher standard than an ordinary citizen (Roufa, 2019). Law enforcement personnel have a firm responsibility to follow department policies, local, state, and federal laws, and a unique code of conduct. The elements of honor and trust are notable in the ethical code for policing.

When erosion of trust happens in extreme form, a breakdown of society can occur. For this reason, police professionals must remember that their authority is allowed due to the consent of the governed. Every community member, business owner, elected official, public figure, and other elements of the general public are all stakeholders in policing. These different groups of people comprise society as it exists today. As policing is catapulted into the future, flexibility will be required, and public perception will be a galvanizing factor with how police work transforms.

Rationale for the Study

BWC use has become a required component of police work in many cities across the United States and throughout the world. There are reasons why public safety organizations are using BWC's. First, incidents which sparked outrage specifically in the

United States led to public demands to institute the devices. The intention to force BWC use was to hold the police more accountable. These technological tools are promising to provide compelling evidence during use of force incidents to demonstrate it was appropriate, in accordance with the law, and while adhering to protocols. BWC's provide visual documentation and necessary written documentation for officers.

Civil rights organizations such as the ACLU, NAACP, and the Urban League have expressed support for police departments to use BWC technology (Meyer, 2015). These three organizations participated with numerous others and submitted a statement issuing proposals applicable to BWC policies (Meyer, 2015). The ACLU (2016), asserts that BWC's should be used when police interact with the public (ACLU, 2016). The position of the ACLU is that BWC use should have policies that involve community participation, the privacy of those involved is protected, and dictate that public accountability is factored in (ACLU, 2016).

The NAACP has been a vocal organization at the local and national level as proponents and advocates for BWC's (Gootee, 2017). For instance, the NAACP, D.C. branch has asked that Washington D.C. Metro personnel be required to wear BWC's (Cohen, 2014). On the other hand, The National Urban League developed a framework called the 10-Point Justice Plan for Police Reform and Accountability (Morial, 2014). The first point relevant to this topic called for the "Widespread Use of Body Cameras and Dashboard Cameras," (Morial, 2014). The CEO of the National Urban League, Mark Morial, submitted the 10-Point Justice Plan formally to the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing in the year 2014 (Morial, 2016).

In the near future, almost all municipal, local, and state law enforcement agencies will require BWC during police interactions with citizens that involve enforcement action of some kind. The Major Cities Chiefs Association and the Major County Sheriff's Association completed a survey back in 2016 (Maciag, 2016). This survey involved 70 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States (Maciag, 2016). The results of the survey revealed that 95 percent of the agencies were committed to their use or had already implemented the cameras (Maciag, 2016). Therefore, virtually every police-citizen interaction will have a visual and auditory recording in due time.

The use of this technological advancement for the patrol function enables police forces nationwide to help demonstrate more transparency with enforcement activities. The public image entailing trust, safety, and accountability is impacted quite heavily with the use of these devices. Ethical and legal concerns are addressed more openly by releasing the footage to the public when doing so will help to prove or disprove allegations against the officer or suspect. BWC footage is also an excellent tool for police officers to learn and continuously improve tactics, and interpersonal communication skills. The footage serves as another conduit for additional field training and to incorporate other learning curriculums in the police academies.

The Theoretical Foundation

Lev Vygotsky is the historical figure involved with creating the theory selected for this endeavor. Lev Vygotsky was a Russian psychologist, and the author of six books relating to the field of psychology (Cherry, 2018). The writings and theories of Vygotsky did not initially have a notable influence on the international stage (Dafermos, 2016). It

was only after the publication of a book called *Mind in Society* that his works began to earn a following (Dafermos, 2016). Vygotsky is considered to be one of the greatest philosophers of the 20th Century (Ivic, 2000). American philosopher Stephen Toulmin described Vygotsky as being “The Mozart of Psychology” and published an article under that same name (Toulmin, 1978). The social constructivism theory is considered to be a key influence in the world of education (Jones & Brader-Araje, 2002).

The social constructivism theory developed by Vygotsky is the theoretical framework chosen for the study. Other approaches were considered as well during the selection process. In the end, this was the theory that made a good fit for this type of study. Amineh & Asl (2015) assert that social constructivism, “...examines the knowledge and understandings of the world that are developed jointly by individuals,” (Amineh & Asl, 2015, p. 13). Vygotsky formulated a unique worldview perspective, tailored around the idea that there are different ways of learning, numerous forms of knowledge, and about how reality is engineered deliberately due to social relationships and interactions. Social constructivism revolves around three basic premises which are reality, knowledge, and learning (Kim, 2001).

Social constructivism dictates that reality is developed based on the interaction with the individual and their respective culture or society (Lynch, 2016). Second, every bit of knowledge is formed as a result of social interactions (Lynch, 2016). Third, social interaction is a significant influence in the life of a person beginning from early childhood (Cherry, 2018). Also, Vygotsky observed that relationships between people in a given environment enabled learning to commence based on whatever information was

established and accepted by the collective at a particular place. Vygotsky placed a strong emphasis on how the children acquire learning at an early age through social means (Amineh & Asl, 2015).

A person who from childhood was exposed to a neighborhood where people were frequently arrested, handcuffed, and with gunshots going off every night; their perspective will be much different than from someone who was raised in an affluent or gated community. The example given demonstrates social constructivism theory in action applicable to the criminal justice system. Concurrently, someone who lives in a high-crime area in a predominantly minority population might be more highly inclined to develop a negative perception over time and harbor a bias towards law enforcement.

Negative views, resentment, and hostility towards police may arise in instances where an individual had a negative interaction with police. Friends or loved ones having enforcement action taken against them would be another motive for contempt and animus towards law enforcement to form over time. Social constructivism looks deeply into the construct that perception becomes a reality. For some people in the United States, the police are adversarial, abusive, and have become an occupying force taking over the streets of the nation. The law enforcement response after the Michael Brown shooting garnered this type of thinking. Some people perceived that the police had morphed "...into a wartime occupying force," (Mummolo, 2018, p. 1). This kind of sentiment is essential to understand, investigate, analyze, and explore.

The Alignment Process

The research problem is that there is a high demand for additional studies about this matter. It is necessary to have a more thorough understanding of the current impact BWC's are having with the law enforcement profession and with members of the public. The purpose of this work is to increase awareness entailing perceptions and belief systems of citizens from different backgrounds and walks of life about BWC use. The problem and the purpose are aligned with Vygotsky's theory because it addresses the idea of how perception becomes a reality for individuals. This study seeks to identify attitudes about a particular topic and how life experiences helped shape them.

Identified Areas of Concern

There are numerous problems currently identified by law enforcement professionals and public officials related to BWC's. Issues that require significant attention are public perception, officer perception, administrative needs, data storage, fiscal impact, and public access. A closer examination into these identified areas of concern enables a need for an academic insight. A study of this magnitude and potential future projects can help resolve adverse effects, pitfalls, and failures. This study, in particular, will draw attention to these issues by asking people affected questions that can provide informative answers.

Review of Literature

The law enforcement use of BWC devices is already affecting the way police officers carry out their duties. These devices have obligated police organizations with changing or implementing new policies. The below review pertains to one of the very

first studies on BWC's several years ago. Law enforcement agencies have increasingly used BWC's due to the many perceived and promising benefits of their use. Law enforcement executives nationwide have identified that the devices can help reduce the instances where there is physical force used on suspects. Moreover, the potential for greater public trust, a decrease in frivolous complaints, and evidence enhancements are some reasons why the devices have become so attractive for city officials and police executives.

The earliest BWC study found was conducted by Fyfe. Fyfe (2011) completed a quantitative study highlighting how a BWC pilot program had affected factors such as use-of-force, citizen complaints, and crime reduction in the jurisdictions (Fyfe, 2011). The communities selected were Aberdeen and Renfrewshire located in the United Kingdom (Fyfe, 2011). Fyfe provided a list of perceived benefits for using the devices. He noted anticipated benefits as they pertained to operational, strategic, and tactical needs for the organizations. The benefits included everything from having irrefutable evidence for court, a higher level of public satisfaction, and a reduction of citizen-generated complaints against the police (Fyfe, 2011).

This study was truly innovative and not just because of being the first one completed about this contemporary topic. The research was done in two geographical areas with the intent to obtain statistics, correct data, and gather findings that were tangible. Fyfe concluded that the use of BWCs during the pilot program was a success (Fyfe, 2011). This study noted how there was statistical evidence that the devices helped with crime reduction, a higher possibility of faster court case adjudication, and with

fewer physical attacks against police officers (Fyfe, 2011). Fyfe finally explained that there is room for improvement with data analysis and IT support (Fyfe, 2011).

Lieutenant Adam Fouche employed by the University of Georgia Police Department in 2014 completed a qualitative study. Fouche sought to identify the perception of police officers who had been recently required to wear BWCs on their person (Fouche, 2014). Fouche had three hypotheses that he wanted to prove. The first hypothesis included the assertion that most officers employed by the agency supported the use of the devices (Fouche, 2014).

The latter hypotheses assert that most officers believed that their use would improve documentation for cases and that the cameras increase the positive outcome of complaints against personnel (Fouche, 2014). Fouche monitored information such as the age, rank, years of service, and assignment of the study. Fouche used a survey which consisted of 12 questions (Fouche, 2014). The findings of the survey revealed that most officers interviewed believed that BWC's assisted with improving case documentation and aided with resolving complaints more beneficially (Fouche, 2014). However, overall support for the use of BWCs was much lower than anticipated by (Fouche, 2014).

A key consideration worth noting after addressing this study is the fact that police officers are generally reluctant to change if they believe that a new procedure will be detrimental to their work. Police officers are resistant to change if a compelling perception exists that supervisors will focus on using video footage to deliberately monitor with the strict intent to discipline referred to as fishing expeditions. Furthermore, police unions have to take a proactive approach by participating at the negotiating table

with police executives and elected officials. The policy can help formulate a procedure where officers have their rights protected, while at the same time ensuring that transparency exists for the public.

Technological advancements continue to unfold with new gadgets, devices, and services that did not exist before. The law enforcement community must be able to adapt and function appropriately given emerging trends. The use of BWC's is only expanding over time. The technology is promising to help the field by enhancing the police enforcement function. Moreover, understanding the technical, procedural, and legal considerations of BWC's must be thoroughly investigated.

In a study by Mateescu et al. (2015), the researchers examined questions they found necessary for policymakers to have an answer. Mateescu et al. (2015) found segments of BWC policies that required further analysis. For instance, they raised the issue of BWC maintenance and footage retention (Mateescu et al., 2015). Another point brought up included a future problem with biometric technology and the impact on BWC's (Mateescu et al., 2015). Although this study focused more on raising many questions rather than providing firm responses, policymakers benefit from considering the ideas specified by the authors.

Another study focused exclusively on crafting a standardized sample policy for law enforcement agencies. Bakardjiev completed his study in 2015 aimed at listing considerations during the policy-making process. Bakardjiev specified the importance of knowing what the goals are for the executives, city officials, and community members (Bakardjiev, 2015). Bakardjiev suggested that BWC storage database systems be

encrypted and protected with passwords (Bakardjiev, 2015). Moreover, decision-makers should maintain awareness that external threats to this technology exist due to hackers, leakers, and personnel who inadvertently release the footage in a manner that may raise legal challenges (Bakardjiev, 2015).

There are numerous dynamics involved in the process of implementing the use of these devices. For instance, finding the best mechanism to store footage since the recordings are legally considered evidence. Moreover, crafting policy as to when the camera should be turned on, procedures before, during, and after shiftwork, along with needed concise explanations on auditing before finalizing a policy. Bakardjiev provides a template and legal considerations which is a key takeaway from the reading. Decision makers should research into previous studies for ideas about strategy, implementation, and execution.

A quantitative study by Ariel et al. (2016b) completed in 2016 addressed the BWC phenomenon in a different manner. This document was the first of three completed by the same individuals for the year 2016. The purpose of this report was to investigate whether officer discretion on when to activate cameras led to an increase in the use of force incidents. According to Ariel et al. (2016a), they conducted ten randomized experiments. The researchers intended to provide an in-depth analysis of factors that led to a decrease or increase in the use of force incidents for police officers. This experimental study featured a much larger sampling size than previous studies.

There was the inclusion of over two thousand officers from eight different agencies (Ariel et al., 2016a). The outcome of the study was that BWC's serve as a tool

to prevent, decrease, and deter the use of force incidents (Ariel et al., 2016a). The study indicates that use of force incidents decreases when officers have less flexibility on when to activate devices and an increase in these incidents when officers have more discretion (Ariel et al., 2016a). This finding should be a noted consideration for policymakers. Furthermore, future replicated studies featuring other police agencies might shed additional light on this occurrence.

Ariel et al. worked together on a different study also about BWC's. The study had a similar element to the prior one because the researchers wanted to ascertain if BWCs led to an increase of assaults against officers (Ariel et al., 2016b). The study also incorporated the observation of police reduction in using force. The researchers completed the study featuring several jurisdictions in the United Kingdom and one city located in the United States (Ariel et al., 2016b).

The outcome of the study is significant because of a result identified that contradicts prior findings from other studies including from previous work of these eight researchers. There were two primary findings observed. Ariel et al. (2016b) uncovered that BWCs had no observable effect on the use of force incidents (Ariel et al., 2016b). Most importantly, the data collected in this study revealed that assaults against police officers increased for personnel who did wear a BWC (Ariel et al., 2016b).

This finding goes against the perceived notion that BWC use equals less force used by an officer and fewer attacks committed by suspects. The studies reviewed before this had all made assertions that BWC use led to fewer attacks against police personnel. Hence, this finding requires an establishment of further research to provide definitive

conclusions. Also, each jurisdiction has unique factors. Moreover, each country has unique laws, culture, and customs. The way police operate in the United Kingdom is not the same way that police officers in the United States conduct public safety.

Researchers Ariel et al. completed their third study in 2016 about the effects BWC devices have with citizen-generated complaints directed at sworn personnel (Ariel et al., 2016c). Ariel and Sutherland hoped to duplicate the experiment conducted in conjunction with the Rialto Police Department and with the participation of Police Chief Tony Farrar (Ariel et al., 2016c). A total of seven sites were selected for the experiment after these agencies agreed to participate (Ariel et al., 2016c). The result of this study revealed a similar overall reduction in citizen-generated complaints made against police personnel (Ariel et al., 2016c).

Yokum, Ravishankar, and Coppock recently released their study in the year 2017. The location of the study was the capital of the United States. The authors of this study monitored the D.C. Metro police force with the intent to track the effects of BWC use (Yokum, Ravishankar, & Coppock, 2017). The approach for the controlled study was for half of the officers to wear BWCs and the other half of the force would not (Yokum et al., 2017). There was an investigation into the effects of BWCs on the use of force, civilian complaints, policing activities, and judicial outcomes (Yokum et al., 2017). The duration of the study was a little over a year.

Yokum et al. did not find a profound numerical difference resulting from their experiment (Yokum et al., 2017). The BWCs had no significant impact or after the fact effect on complaints, use of force, officer productivity, or court case activities (Yokum et

al., 2017). The authors of the study understood that the District of Columbia is a region of high scrutiny due to high-profile events that occur in the city (Yokum, et al., 2017). Thus, officers are accustomed to working under high scrutiny conditions. This study yet again contradicts earlier findings from other studies that BWCs have a definitive effect on police officer activities and duties.

Several law enforcement agencies in the United States have been the subject of BWC research including the Rialto Police Department and the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police. The city of Las Vegas and its police force were also the subject of a study. Researchers Braga, Coldren, Sousa, Rodriguez, and Alper completed a mixed-methods project about the benefits of BWCs for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

The several categories evaluated included officer surveys, randomized officer interviews, a sampling of viewing BWC footage, and a review of officer productivity (Braga et al., 2017). The study took approximately 19 months to complete (Braga et al., 2017). The findings revealed that citizen complaints against officers had a notable reduction (Braga et al., 2017). Also, use of force incidents decreased for officers who wore BWCs, in comparison to colleagues who did not (Braga et al., 2017). Braga et al. (2017) recognized that BWCs require more analysis in future literature as to how the tools affect an increase in enforcement activities towards minority groups (Braga et al., 2017).

Ellis, Jenkins, and Smith completed a study which evaluated BWC effects and procedures for law enforcement personnel. They selected the Isle of Wight in the United

Kingdom as the location to inspect (Ellis, Jenkins, & Smith, 2015). Policing factors related to BWCs were gathered such as public opinion, officer views, crime statistics, and citizen complaints (Ellis et al, 2015). The Isle of Wight police force instituted BWCs in July of 2013 (Ellis et al, 2015). Ellis et al. came to a conclusion based on data obtained that uniformed personnel should be required to wear the devices (Ellis, et al., 2015). Also, most police officers agree with the notice that officers engaged in public interactions should wear the devices as well (Ellis et al., 2015).

The results included an overall crime reduction effect and a reduction in citizen-generated complaints against police (Ellis et al., 2015). These researchers suggested that specific crimes should be looked at more closely in the future to determine the lasting impact of BWC usage (Ellis et al., 2015). Ellis et al. recommend an evidence-based approach with how the BWCs are used for maximum efforts during legal proceedings (Ellis et al., 2015). Throughout the existing body of literature, each project completed has added a piece of the puzzle towards utilizing BWCs in the most helpful, competent means possible. Multiple points of view are beneficial in the grand scheme of finding solutions to lingering problems affecting society as a whole.

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) completed the only study that solely included civilians in 2017. The PERF reached out to citizens rather than police officers and their agencies for the first time in BWC research (PERF, 2017). The PERF opted to complete a randomized controlled trial to look at how the perceptions of citizens changed due to the agency requiring police officers to wear one (PERF, 2017). Researchers selected the city of Arlington, the state of Texas for the study. They gathered

statistical data from the Arlington Police Department which noted factors such as citizen complaints (PERF, 2017). There were contacts with citizens from the city during an approximate six-month process (PERF, 2017). Citizens were contacted through telephonic surveys and were individuals who had been contacted by Arlington police officers (PERF, 2017).

The results of this report revealed that that police contacts made voluntarily such as consensual encounters perceived officers with higher levels of legitimacy, professionalism, and overall satisfaction, than people who had involuntary interactions such as detentions and arrests (PERF, 2017). Furthermore, researchers found that there was no significant difference in perception about police officers, whether one was wearing a BWC or not (PERF, 2017).

Hence, the PERF (2017) explained that the prior expectation was that civilians would have a better perception of officers wearing the devices (PERF, 2017). The study also revealed that participants interviewed had an overall favorable impression with the Arlington Police Department (PERF, 2017). This study was possibly the first to exclusively focus on selecting civilian members within a jurisdiction regarding research about BWCs.

Pelfrey and Keener completed a mixed methods study in 2016 that measured the efficacy of devices based on the perceptions of personnel. The study sought to figure out concerns that sworn staff raised specifically with the complaint process and with use protocols (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). This journal is significant because it is one of the few to date completed through mixed methods. Pelfrey and Keener raised the issue of

privacy concerns, financial cost, and data storage questions (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). An emphasis was made on highlighting that such type of camera does not guarantee everything that transpires is recorded (Pelfrey & Keener, 2016).

This study also recognized how officer perceptions might differ based on the jurisdiction. One department may have a more considerable amount of support among officers than another place (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). They also specified that agencies such as local police, state police, and campus police departments all have different expectations because of the difference with the population served (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). A campus police department was the target for this study. Information was gathered via semi-structured focus groups and through an online survey (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). The list of factors reviewed includes the perceived need for devices, decision making, expected benefits, identified problems, logistics, and proper use of cameras (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016).

The journal did not disclose the name of the campus police agency selected. Quantitative findings were that a majority of respondents believed that BWCs would help evidence gathering and with enhancing court prosecution (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). Most officers also agreed that the devices contribute to alleviate the complaint process and to exonerate them with allegations (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016).

Some police officers expressed frustrations because their thoughts and feedback were not included in the decision-making process to implement BWC use (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016). Privacy concerns were raised because there are areas such as hospitals police officers frequent that have HIPPA regulations (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016).

Therefore, a policy enacted requires compliance with federal rules and obedience to all other existing laws. Finally, Subsequently, Pelfrey & Kenner (2016), asserted that in an unchangeable trend, "...community, litigation, and political pressure will likely force agencies to use BWCs..." (Pelfrey & Kenner, 2016, p. 502). In conclusion, two years have passed since this writing, and this observation remains valid. The BWC mandate appears to be a permanent component of the police function.

Gramaglia and Phillips completed a quantitative study in 2017 that provided a certain measure into the relevance of understanding opinions from police officers during the implementation process. The perceptions of police officers from the cities of Buffalo and Rochester in upstate New York were analyzed (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). Their study revealed how most of the respondents suggested that members of the police force be allowed access to review any footage before writing a report (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017).

Gramaglia and Phillips specifically affirmed that police officers will remember incidents better and that their statements will reflect more accurately by allowing them to review footage (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). Moreover, Gramaglia and Phillips also explained that their study helped to provide a better perspective regarding footage examination and officer beliefs (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). In this quantitative study, data was gathered anonymously through an online survey using the Qualtrics system (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). Their findings revealed differing results from the personnel of both agencies. Questions asked were about the use of force, if the technology was a distraction, and if employees would be more receptive to follow department policies.

Gramaglia and Phillips provided consideration to the fact that policymakers and civilians should understand the different complexities and layers of contradictory information that may arise (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). Moreover, a logical understanding of what BWCs can accomplish, the limits on what the footage can record, and memory recollection of those involved may differ. This realization can help alleviate potential pitfalls and accusations of misconduct by coming to terms that the devices also have limitations (Gramaglia & Phillips, 2017). There is evidence thus far in existing literature alluding to benefits for employing BWCs. However, there are also negative concerns addressed that require additional analyses.

Ortiz along with researchers Crown, Crichlow, and Snyder developed a study that filled in a noticeable gap. They completed their work by targeting the perceptions of law enforcement staff, and this marked the first-time command staff personnel were included for BWC studies (Ortiz, Crichlow, & Snyder, 2015). Sunshine County located in a Southern state was the location selected. Ortiz et al. specified that Sunshine County is home to 27 local law enforcement agencies with a state and federal law enforcement presence (Ortiz et al., 2015). A total of 36 agencies were represented in the study (Ortiz et al., 2015). Concurrently, the interview questions consisted of 8 perception domains (Ortiz et al., 2015). Some of them included officer behavior, officer effectiveness, and the impact on citizens among others (Ortiz et al., 2015).

The study found that 50% of those surveyed expressed support for BWCs (Ortiz et al., 2015). Also, about half of the executives involved did not believe BWCs would improve the behavior of personnel assigned to wear a device (Ortiz et al., 2015). Also,

half of the respondents thought that maintenance was time-consuming for officers (Ortiz et al., 2015). Furthermore, nearly half of those involved in the study felt that BWCs would affect with decision making on when to use force (Ortiz et al., 2015). Hence, the researchers concluded that the overall attitudes of those surveyed were mixed (Ortiz et al., 2015). A takeaway from this study is that executives were cautious about the overall effect of these devices (Ortiz et al., 2015). There is still a lot of information not known at this time, but each completed study is a step forward towards illuminating the concerned parties.

Taylor, Lee, Willis, and Gannoni wrote a qualitative study that provided a unique perspective by interviewing police detainees in Australia. They interviewed 899 adult police detainees in the process (Taylor et al., 2017). The study was made possible through the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program (Taylor et al., 2017). Via the DUMA program, a questionnaire was framed with the intent of learning more about how police detainees perceived closed circuit television cameras and BWCs (Taylor et al., 2017).

The survey included closed and open-ended questions. Questions asked involved awareness of BWC deployment, detainee BWC experience during the arrest, and their views on how the devices affect the behaviors of police officers (Taylor et al., 2017). The findings of the publication revealed that 80% of respondents considered BWCs to be of good use (Taylor et al., 2017). Additionally, 73% of detainees thought that BWCs enabled police officers to treat arrestees more fairly (Taylor et al., 2017). Also, 77% of those interviewed perceived that individuals involved in the court system would have a

more beneficial outcome if BWC footage were used as evidence (Taylor et al., 2017).

This work by Taylor et al. was a stand-out inquiry because the BWC debate should consider the different views; even from people marginalized due to their criminal actions.

Summary and Conclusion

The information revealed thus far demonstrates that the implementation of BWCs requires agencies to modify, create, or change existing policies. Studies conducted up to this point have shown that the devices have had specific effects with the way LEOs conduct their duties. There are indications of benefits as a result of wearing BWCs. However, studies have shown instances of contradictions with one another. For example, prior studies have yielded conflicting results and direct inconsistencies regarding the use of force statistics. Some studies have indicated that use of force incidents decreased for officer wearing BWCs. On the other hand, there were others such as the D.C. study revealed no significant changes for officers wearing them.

There have been studies that highlighted assaults against police officers decreasing for personnel wearing BWCs, whereas others have reported an opposite outcome. Most of the existing studies have focused exclusively on analyzing data related to officer activities and perceptions regarding BWCs. However, there seems to be an omission within criminal justice academia when it comes to including a key segment of individuals who are also affected by the devices. Ultimately, community members are affected directly and indirectly as a result of their use. A more thorough investigation of the existing literature is needed by providing a more elaborate insight into the community and the general public.

The perspectives that a community member may bring is invaluable with the process of building long-term positive relationships with the police. The BWC factor is no different, and the general public can have a voice in the research process of this topic. Community members have multiple schools of thought and can provide useful suggestions to researchers and police leaders alike. Police executives and researchers do not know intimately in detail the support or lack of from community members as it pertains to the BWCs. A group of outspoken people at a city council meeting supporting BWC use is not an overall indication of what the majority of the public thinks or perceives about the matter. Research allows for more profound insight into the aspect of public support and opinion.

The proposed study will take the topic a step deeper by actively incorporating public opinion into the existing body of knowledge. Also, an academic perspective will help policymakers with having a report to revert to for reference. The law enforcement profession and criminal justice academia require an enhanced, comprehensive understanding of the effect the BWC devices have on community perception, perspective, and opinions. Also, communities throughout the country and those responsible for policing are all encountering or will encounter BWC use by agencies in the future. Concurrently, law enforcement personnel via consent, continuous support, and maintaining legitimacy from the public will assist with increasing the potential for BWC success in the long term.

The social constructivism theory was chosen as the theoretical framework for this study. Social constructivism developed by Vygotsky seeks to include perspective into the

experiences of community members influenced by people around them and information they've learned about the matter. This study shall monitor the police work reality of using BWCs by incorporating community involvement. Chapter 3 identifies the process of how to complete the study, the criteria for participant selection, the interview questions, and the data gathering analysis.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Introduction

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to better understand the perceptions and beliefs of community members from different backgrounds and viewpoints about BWCs. The participants selected for the study were individuals who were nonsworn community members. The study provided a platform for a different perspective than almost all other studies about BWCs to date.

The use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies is still a relatively new occurrence. This study produced findings not previously found in the literature by adding the voice of community members to BWC research. In Chapter 3 I explain the research method, design, and rationale for this work.

Research Design and Rationale

There were two central research questions to the study.

RQ1: What are the current perceptions of community members who live in the northern section of Long Beach (State of California) regarding the use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies?

RQ2: In what ways do the use of BWCs by law enforcement patrol officers impact the perception of trust, safety, and accountability among citizens living in North Long Beach?

I selected the qualitative research method for the study because there is still much to uncover about the implications of these devices. The rationale for choosing the qualitative approach was that it enables a more intimate insight into community member

perspectives on this issue. Providing only statistics by specifying percentages of support or disapproval about different aspects of BWC implementation was not enough.

Additionally, several studies have examined statistical information about the effect of BWCs in the daily operations of a police officer. Moreover, some of those same studies have also included data about the perceptions of personnel assigned to a patrol function who are currently wearing the devices. However, the civic-minded community member has been universally left out from the investigative process in prior literature.

Specifically, the insight provided by community members about BWCs is currently limited in academia.

The existing literature involving community member feedback on BWCs is so minute that there were no current statistics to measure. I selected the qualitative method because it allowed for the opportunity to uncover deep and rich information that could not have been captured with statistical data alone. Thus, a quantitative method was not viable as an option. The objective in qualitative studies is to deeply dissect a topic that has been largely ignored.

In this study, it was people's thoughts and beliefs that mattered. Therefore, the qualitative research method I chose was the case study approach. The rationale behind this decision involved several factors. After consideration, other options were not feasible. The alternatives would not have been effective in addressing the questions I sought to explore in this study. For instance, focus groups and an ethnographic inquiry were initially considered as possibilities.

Focus groups as methodology can be defined as “the gathering of a group of people who are asked about their attitudes toward a concept, product, or idea” (Leung & Savithiri, 2009 p. 218). Focus groups are helpful for studies that have an outcome that cannot be predicted, and they provide an opportunity for open dialogue for the participants (Quain, 2019). The benefits of selecting focus groups include having a social environment in which participants can articulate opinions, obtaining a deeper understanding of the topic, and receiving new insights (Breen, 2006). I did not choose this methodology due to the several inherent drawbacks. One difficulty using this method is being able to schedule all of the participants at the same time (Breen, 2006). Also, there is susceptibility to coercion within a group in the case of one member who is more outspoken or verbally dominant than the rest (Breen, 2006). In this study I sought for each participant to engage fully in the topic. Unfortunately, the group setting might not allow an opportunity for information to be revealed about areas of disagreement between individuals and someone could be frequently interrupted by other participants during the session (Acocella, 2012). Also, this method is more time consuming and expensive than others (Breen, 2006). Ultimately, the time factor, the issue with scheduling a lot of people at once, and the monetary factor disqualified the focus group methodology from consideration.

An ethnography is a more in-depth methodology than others and allows the researcher to study the targeted individuals in their respective communities (Jones & Smith, 2017). In other words, the researcher observes the situation investigated in the natural setting (Nurani, 2008). This method is helpful when the mission is to obtain

comprehensive data on challenges and conditions the participants face directly (Jones & Smith, 2017). However, this type of research is much more difficult to replicate, is time-consuming, and the success of this method is contingent on the level of expertise and training the researcher has (Huddle, 2018). Finally, the biggest drawback is that this methodology is almost impossible to duplicate (Nurani, 2008). Thus, I did not choose the ethnographical approach.

Role of the Researcher

A researcher in this role has to be an observer. In this case, I was responsible as scholar-practitioner for conducting an academic investigation about the BWC effect on a community. This investigation entailed listening, monitoring, and annotating information based on interviews and interactions with members of the public. I had no personal, professional, academic, or supervisory relationships of any kind with any of the participants selected.

Every participant chosen was someone with whom I had no prior contact, interaction, or acquaintance. This element of selection ensured that the process was honest and that all parties involved were protected from potential ethical issues or problems. The approach helped eliminate inherent bias. This way of choosing candidates for the interviews also protected me from potential conflicts of interest.

The following is a brief professional and educational history about me. I majored in Criminal Justice during my undergraduate studies, and completed Associate and Bachelor's Degrees in Criminal Justice. I am an active LEO. As an officer, I have experience working in a patrol capacity while using police vehicle video cameras and

audio recordings during citizen interactions. My agency of employment has implemented a citywide policy requiring personnel to wear BWCs when assigned to patrol or in a specialized enforcement unit capacity. The above information required disclosure because of the perception that there could be a potential bias.

The use of BWCs in the law enforcement profession directly impacts me. I am not currently assigned to patrol or a specialized enforcement unit. However, the BWC policies affect me because, at some point, I will have to wear the device and abide by the department standardized procedures. The goal of this study was to obtain fact-based information and unique insight from citizens to inform the significance of BWCs to the people with whom I will interact.

The idealistic notion of getting to the facts about civilian beliefs is worthwhile. I wanted to find truth in the study and did not receive personal gain whether the findings were positive or negative towards BWCs. The interview questions and information relayed to participants was impartial and monitored rigorously to prevent the inadvertent perception of bias. Also, I conducted this research on my own time pursuing a degree and not within the scope of my employment. Additionally, I am a police officer employed in a different city from the one chosen for the study. That prevented me from having a position of power over those contacted for this project. I presented these facts to the prospective participants with the intent of providing assurances that I have no direct involvement with the Long Beach Police Department.

Methodology

A previous explanation was given as to how focus groups and ethnographic methods were initially considered. Ultimately, a different approach was pursued, and the reason was specified. A case study research design was the format chosen. The case study method is applicable in research where there is minimal existing literature on a particular topic. There were benefits to applying the case study design for the proposed project. For instance, case studies enable the scholar to provide a comprehensive review of the topic addressed (Changeworks, 2017). Also, case studies allow the researcher to obtain a detailed understanding of the matter.

Case studies enable researchers to obtain multiple perspectives instead of just one point of view (Changeworks, 2017). Case studies are flexible and allow the scholar to capture reality as it is from the lived experiences of those interviewed (Murphy, 2014). This approach helps to reduce bias. This study was an exploratory type of case study in that I sought to obtain responses from participants with questions that begin with *what* or *who*.

Participant Selection Logic

The population selected for the study were residents who lived in the neighborhood of North Long Beach. North Long Beach is a diverse community with a portion of the area viewed as higher income consisting of affluent, middle-class residents, and other segments as lower income with a higher minority population. These factors were important and relevant to the study because people from lower income strata and minority members typically foster a more negative image of police interactions.

There are existing studies that provide compelling statistics that support this assertion. La Vigne, Fontaine, and Dwivedi published a study in 2017 that examined the thought processes of people who resided in high-crime and low-income communities. Their quantitative study revealed that most people who responded to the study and lived in said communities viewed police as a whole entity in a negative light (La Vigne et al., 2017). Different categories and aspects of police work were incorporated into the study such as procedures, legitimacy, bias, and community policing (La Vigne et al., 2017).

Peck (2015) completed a comprehensive literature review of prior empirical studies that addressed minority perceptions of law enforcement. Peck's research revealed that people who were of minority backgrounds such as Blacks and other non-Whites had a higher probability of fostering negative perceptions for police in general when compared to Whites (Peck, 2015). Peck found 92 studies that related to this specific topic (Peck, 2015).

North Long Beach was ideal for the study because of the diversity, income level, higher level of crime, and quality of life issues. The criterion for participation was that the people interviewed have to reside in the neighborhood. The age requirement for the people involved ranges between the ages of 25 to 64. The decision to incorporate this age range took into consideration five age brackets upon analyzing statistics completed by three researchers on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

A quantitative analysis provided by Bureau of Justice Statistics researchers Davis, Whyde, and former BJS statistician Langton revealed that the age brackets of 25-44 and 45-64 were the most active age groups for law enforcement interactions in the year 2015

(Davis, Whyde, & Langton, 2018). More police-initiated contacts, resident-initiated contacts, and traffic accident contacts occurred with these two brackets than with the 16-17 year-olds, 18-24 year-olds, or 65 years or older groups (Davis et al., 2018). For example, regarding police-initiated contacts, the 25 to 44 bracket had 10,908,500 people contacted, and the 45 to 64 bracket had 7,503,300 contacts (Davis et al., 2018).

The 18 to 24 bracket had 5,798,500, the 65 and older had 2,351,900, and people under 18 years of age had 853,300 police-initiated contacts (Davis et al., 2018). Another observation is that the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age brackets are the largest in term of the population (Davis et al., 2018). Also, 2015 is the most recent year to have this kind of quantitative information available by the Department of Justice. The decision was made based on existing quantitative, verifiable data analysis to select the age range of 25 to 64 years old as a requirement for this study. The data supports the assertion requirement that most people who interact with police officers in any contact belong to this age range.

The interview process was open to any gender, ethnic, or religious group. Interviewing individuals without excluding some based on these classifications provided enrichment by acquiring vaster life experiences, ideas about policing, and unique interactions with law enforcement. The study was meant to be inclusive with the intention to obtain broad perspectives. The sampling strategy consisted of proceeding with interviews until the point of saturation was reached. The ideal number of participants interviewed ranged between 15 to 30 individuals. This number is standard for different types of qualitative methods of inquiry including the case study format.

I was mindful of vulnerable community members such as individuals who have a mental illness, people under the age of 18, and pregnant women is a must. They are considered vulnerable because they have a higher possibility of economic, legal, physical, or emotional harm in comparison to other groups. Guidelines listed by the Institutional Review Board for compliance were applied. Walden University has specific and strict guidelines in place to ensure that the doctoral candidate does not place oneself in a legal hurdle or the institution in a negative predicament. Interviewing individuals such as from the groups listed earlier require additional measures and disclosures.

Participants were identified, contacted, and recruited by first visiting churches, places of worship, neighborhood organizations, social organizations, and the local police station. Prospective participants received an invitation letter describing what the study consisted of in greater depth. Also, I disclosed them to individuals who were points of contact for the entities above. The plan was to conduct in-depth, semistructured interviews. This platform allowed more freedom to explore additional aspects of the topic and provided flexibility to change direction if necessary.

Instrumentation

A questionnaire was created consisting of interview questions based on the overall research questions in an attempt to provide answers. This questionnaire was the instrument used for the study. The preparation for the interview process was a critical element for success. Thus, an assessment of the educational institution policies had to be reviewed extensively, to ensure that there was validity as to content and organization. Therefore, a template was useful for use as an example that formulates a structure

including the initiation, narration, question, and conclusion phases of the interview (Joychelovitch & Bauer, 2000). As a result, a checklist was incorporated to ensure an appropriate structure as a guideline while keeping in mind additional potential questions. The interviews were audio recorded, and the interviews were conducted at locations agreed upon by both parties.

Procedures for Recruitment, Participation, and Data Collection

In the recruitment phase of this project, the prospective participants were provided with a brief explanation of what the proposed research entailed. These individuals received a consent form which explained the particulars in more detail including background, procedures, risks and benefits, payment, privacy, a reiteration that participation was voluntary, and the ability to ask any pertinent questions. The completion of the form demonstrated due diligence on my part with adhering to informed consent guidelines.

The data collection process began at the chosen sites for the interviews. The data collected from the participants was in the form of a questionnaire. The information obtained incorporated an audio recording. Interview question forms were provided to the participants before the interviews for review. Next, data was collected during the in-person interviews. All of the questions asked were transcribed verbatim after the discussions had concluded.

Once the interviews concluded, I provided an explanation for all participants regarding the procedures for what would transpire after the fact. The follow-up

procedures were explained to everyone interviewed, and for the individuals who wanted to know the outcome of the study.

Data Analysis Plan

The Data Analysis Plan consisted of carefully planning the interview questions to help answer the two overarching research questions. There were a total of 10 interview questions. The interview process generally took between 10 and 45 minutes to complete. A completed data analysis plan emphasized obtaining truthful and honest answers from the people contacted. The participants provided an array of viewpoints, and life experience invaluable to academia.

After the interview transcriptions, the completed transcripts were reviewed to monitor selected statements for the coding procedure. Microsoft Excel was the program selected for coding. The spreadsheet contained the following headings: 1st Cycle Descriptives, 1st Cycle Concept, and 2nd Cycle Patterns. Once this step was complete, I assessed the entire coding work so that there was no dispute that the gathered information was considered trustworthy by the academic evaluators of the study.

Issues of Trustworthiness

There are three noteworthy elements closely linked together when it comes to establishing honesty in research. They are trustworthiness, reliability, and validity. Trustworthiness, as it relates to doctoral study, has been defined by Ravitch & Carl (2016) as "...the ways that researchers can affirm that their findings are faithful to participants' experiences," (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 186). Trustworthiness requires

attention to the immersion of information, attention to detail about subjectivity that may arise, and to adequately evaluate the gathered knowledge of the matter (Morrow, 2005).

Trustworthiness is a critical component of enabling a study to move forward with the process successfully. Hence, ensuring trustworthiness is a mandate that researchers have to fulfill. Moreover, the elements of trustworthiness were analyzed comprehensively.

The four elements of trustworthiness are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. These elements are in place as a mechanism to maintain standards so that the contents of a study have a firm reputation. On the other hand, certain qualities are indispensable for the research paradigm, such as sufficiency of immersion in the data, attention to subjectivity and reflexivity, adequacy of data, and issues related to interpretation and presentation (Morrow, 2005).

Credibility

Credibility is everything when it comes to creating a firm reputation, and this also applies to academic projects. Finding the appropriate mechanism to design, continuous development, and to boost credibility are crucial elements of a finished dissertation. Ravitch & Carl (2016) define credibility as the ability of a researcher to consider the complex matters identified and to recognize patterns that might be difficult to explain (Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

The importance of triangulation as it pertains to credibility was vital to complete a successful endeavor like this one. Triangulation is the process of applying multiple methods to gather information, reliable sources, to develop theories, and obtain evidence

that corroborates the cause for the studied phenomenon (Anney, 2014). Performing an analysis, and identifying all of the possible ways to collect data while considering theories are necessary procedures towards completing triangulation. Hence, there are strategies for ensuring credibility which includes prolonged engagement, persistent observation, triangulation, and verification of data (Korstjens & Moser, 2018). Some of the information gathered in previous chapters came from peer-reviewed prior studies about this topic which are considered reliable sources. Moreover, there were several theories considered before the final decision was made.

Transferability

The process involves the transferability of a unique study. Transferability is equally as crucial to a study as credibility. Transferability in general terms is how qualitative studies are applied or transferred to contexts of a broader kind, while at the same time keeping a specific context valuable (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Transferability enables individuals conducting a review of the study with the ability to figure out how to continue upon or expand, in future studies by other individuals (Patton, 2015).

Dependability

Dependability relates to how data and information analyzed remains stable throughout a significant amount of time (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). According to Ravitch & Carl (2016), research is dependable when the information collected helps support the stance taken by the researcher (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Thus, all of the steps taken in the study have to be firmly documented from the start to enable future researchers the ability to repeat the study, and then possibly obtain the same findings (Shenton, 2004). Keeping

an audit trail from the beginning, tracking and documenting every aspect of the study, and an understanding of reflexivity helps to build a solid foundation in the long term.

Confirmability

The final element of trustworthiness is confirmability. A study cannot contain information made up or such that has no way to verify. Patton (2015), asserts that a study possessing confirmability is one where “the data and interpretations of an inquiry were not merely figments of the inquirer’s imagination,” (Patton, 2015, p. 685). The best way to defend a study as it applies to confirmability is to make it clear to the readers, evaluators, and the participants that *there are no ulterior or sinister motives for conducting the study*. A researcher must include a reason as to why the topic is of interest. Most importantly, possible researcher bias is subject to disclosure.

Ethical Procedures

The basic fundamental tenet that all scholar-practitioners must honor is that all of the work leading up to completion be conducted with honesty, integrity, and maintaining high ethical standards. The candidate must follow adherence to the rules of the university, ensure compliance with Institutional Review Board regulations, and following ethical guidelines that are established by the institution of study. Ethical standing involves considered activities or measures that are questionable. Any action that is questionable should be disavowed and not attempted. The ethical requirements of Walden University were followed and met. A review and approval were obtained by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) before the data collection process was initiated (#08-09-19-0606404).

A scholar-practitioner has a lot at stake when completing a doctoral study. For instance, the status of his or herself is at stake. The prestige of the institution and the reputation of the educational sponsors is also on the line. Most importantly, the well-being of participants must be a top priority. The protection of volunteer participants is critical by ensuring they do not encounter financial, emotional, or physical harm of any kind as a result of their participation. The importance of confidentiality and the honor code of privacy cannot be stressed enough. Therefore, this is why there must be data storage protocol disclosure to participants. The fact that the study was strictly voluntary was repeated to instill the sense that there was no coercion of any kind.

Summary

Chapter 3 consisted of an introduction, annotating the research design, and the role of the researcher. The methodology was specified, and there was a detailed explanation regarding participation selection. The instrumentation of the study was incorporated into this chapter as well. Moreover, the procedures involving recruitment, participation, and data collection were specified.

The formulated data analysis plan was an outline on how to move forward successfully with the study. Furthermore, there was a firm comprehension of how important it was to complete a trustworthy study. The aspects of research credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability are crucial for such a study to be accepted. Ethical procedures require adherence at all times. Hence, the mandatory procedures followed and the necessary guidelines are specified more clearly in Chapter 4.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to better understand the perceptions and beliefs of community members from different backgrounds and viewpoints about BWCs. The first research question was:

RQ1: What are the current perceptions of community members who live in the northern section of Long Beach (State of California) regarding the use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies?

The second research question was:

RQ2: In what ways do the use of BWCs by law enforcement patrol officers impact the perception of trust, safety, and accountability among citizens living in North Long Beach?

The thoughts, perceptions, opinions, and concerns of community members residing in the City of Long Beach, California, were sought for the purposeful sample of 30 individuals. This chapter includes the responses received from the people who were interviewed and information that was not previously known about community members from the targeted city. Chapter 4 includes elaboration of the data collection process and the targeted population. Also, the chapter provides information about the city where the research took place, demographics of the people involved, data collected, and data analyzed. The chapter concludes with responses obtained, interview results, and an interpretative summary of all the in-person interview findings.

Data Collection

For methodology purposes, this case study required that all interviews be conducted with confidentiality by having each participant read and sign a confidentiality form in accordance with policies and procedures as directed by Walden University. Furthermore, in-person interviews were authorized as the only valid mechanism to obtain data collection. Also, no issues or concerns were encountered when disseminating e-mails, communicating through e-mail, or with obtaining written consent. I used purposeful sampling during the recruitment process. I chose individuals from a diverse array of backgrounds with the purpose of incorporating as many opinions and belief structures as possible with the intent of including people who had different motivations and different reward structures for participating.

The primary data source was in-person interviews with community members starting in September, 2019, and continuing through October, 2019. I formulated 10 interview questions, which were tailored to help answer the two fundamental research questions. I sent invitation letters to religious institutions, fraternal organizations, nonprofit entities, business associations, and the City of Long Beach via e-mail. Phone calls were conducted as well as part of the outreach effort. The target number of participants for the study was 30 people. This target number was reached as a sampling for the case study.

The original plan with recruitment was to focus exclusively on making initial contacts in person to personalize the study with individuals and to help spread the word about it that way. This approach was not the most effective to obtain participants. This

outcome is something that I did not anticipate beforehand. Therefore, I developed a phase of recruitment to exhaust the available means to obtain successful contacts in the event that one approach failed. The reality and outcome of how participants were recruited proved to be different than the initial plan. Some of the people contacted in person during Phase 1 were nonresponsive and not willing to help with the study.

The first phase of recruitment consisted of in-person visits to locations such as nonprofits, the local police station, and religious institutions. The first phase was met with negative results because no successful interviews were acquired this way. For Phase 2 I resorted to sending e-mail notifications to religious institutions, nonprofits, and fraternal organizations in the area. Responses began to be received for individuals interested in knowing more and who later agreed to participate. Phase 3 led to contacting groups and individuals via telephone. This approach contributed to additional prospects and, later, participants. The fourth and final phase was to e-mail and contact acquaintances for people who met the criteria for the study. The maximum number of participants was achieved with the application of a four-step phase approach after an initial difficulty during Phase 1.

All of the participants who were interviewed received an invitation letter, interview questions, and consent form via e-mail or in-person after an e-mail or phone call had been established. I observed a certain sense of ease by people once the participants reviewed the form and understood that it was a study being conducted by a student rather than a telemarketer or someone of the like. All the potential concerns or

possible questions raised by participants were addressed before the interviews commenced.

I used a semistructured interview format for each individual to have more time to gather thoughts, provide comprehensive responses, and to aid with flexibility for both parties involved. Hence, all the interviews were conducted in-person and with a face-to-face interaction. The duration of interviews varied based on participant feedback and response to each question. I used purposeful sampling and 10 open-ended interview questions.

The only information that was documented for this chapter in terms of specific descriptors about the participants for confidentiality purposes were gender, ethnicity, and the order they were interviewed. A total of 15 males and 15 females participated, which meant the participation level was even along gender lines. A total of five Asians, 10 Blacks, eight Hispanics, and seven Whites took part in the interview process. Refer to Table 1 for additional details.

Table 1

Participant Demographics

Participants	Gender	Ethnicity
1	Female	Hispanic
2	Male	Hispanic
3	Male	Hispanic
4	Female	Black
5	Female	Hispanic
6	Male	Asian
7	Male	Black

(table continues)

Participant Demographics

8	Male	Black
9	Female	Hispanic
10	Male	White
11	Male	White
12	Male	White
13	Female	Hispanic
14	Male	Asian
15	Male	Black
16	Female	Black
17	Female	White
18	Male	Black
19	Male	Asian
20	Female	White
21	Female	Black
22	Male	Black
23	Female	Hispanic
24	Female	White
25	Male	Black
26	Female	White
27	Female	Black
28	Female	Asian
29	Female	Hispanic
30	Male	Asian

Once the demographic information was documented and identified, I initiated the next step in the data collection process. After the 30 interviews were completed, I transcribed each one verbatim using an audio recording as reference. Then, I transferred each transcription from a Microsoft Word document to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for

coding. Upon conclusion of the coding protocol, all the data was analyzed and later interpreted.

Data Analysis

The data analysis for the study began once all the 30 interviews were finalized and the transcriptions were initiated. I conducted a thorough review of the interview transcripts to ensure accuracy and proper documentation. The next step was to complete the First Cycle Descriptive, First Cycle Concept, and Second Cycle Patterns for each interview individually. The eclectic coding mechanism was used for this case study because this research was an exploratory case study and eclectic coding is used as an exploratory method (Saldana, 2016). I completed three Microsoft Excel spreadsheet forms to assist with the data analysis procedure. I used these forms to categorize, code, label, summarize, define, and identify the key themes. The first Microsoft Excel spreadsheet consisted of transferring the completed transcriptions of all 30 interviews along with the finished coding for each entry.

The second spreadsheet, Appendix C, referred to as Interview Characteristics and Thematic Elements, addressed the key responses given by the participants to answer each question. Appendix C was utilized to document the participant dialogue that answered a question, focused on significant themes, and codes that would assist with identifying the repetitive themes. Once Appendix C was completed, I developed the following spreadsheet, Table 2, Categories and Axial Codes (Frequency), to document the repetitive words and key statements from respondents that would assist with the interview findings and thematic results.

Table 2

Categories and Axial Codes (Frequency)

Categories	Frequency (Axial codes)
Perception	Positive perception (4), Good thing (7), Necessary (3), Accountability (7), Thinks it's great (2), Beneficial (3), Training needed (2)
Meaning	Everything recorded (2), Better relationships (4), Building relationships (4), Feeling safer/safety (5), Protecting people/community (3), Beneficial (6), Positive (2), Partnership (2)
Feelings	Feeling cautious (2), Good thing (3), Feel safe (3), Everything being Recorded (3), Keep everyone honest (2), Protection due to camera (3), Safety for both sides (2)
Thoughts	All interactions recorded (4), Officers should use BWCs (7), Protection (2), Training (4), Court use (2)
Perspective	Helps reduce excessive force (2), Increase/creates accountability (3), Excessive force happening (3), Helps with safety (2), Training needed (2), Removes hearsay (3), Decreases misconduct (2)
Impact	Behaving professionally (3), Feel safe (2), Accountable (2), Proof (3)
Trust	Positive impact (3), Builds trust (2), Increases trust (9), Issues with trust (3), People distrustful of police (3), Increases accountability (2)
Safety	Cameras Must Be On (4), Assists with Safety (3), National Program Should Be Developed (2), Educate Community (3), Training Needed (2), Keeps Everyone Honest (2)
Accountability	More accountability (7), Evidence (3), Both parties recorded (2), Able to show what happened (2)
Future	Trust increase (3), Training (4), Accountability (6), Admissible in court/evidence (5), Crime reduction (2), Technology change (2), End of bulky cameras (2), More safety (2), Improved interactions (3), Positive effect (2)

The data analysis process revealed that there was positive feedback received from the respondents. There were more positive responses given than there were negative. There were positive answers given across all of the 10 categories, which consisted of the central themes that the interview questions covered. Each category had positive factors and thoughts given by the respondents. The categories of perspective and trust had some negative feedback given about the police profession in general. The negative finding regarding perspective is the fact that several respondents expressed concern that police officers are committing acts of excessive force. The negative identified repetitive themes regarding trust was that there are currently issues with trust and that people are distrustful of the police. The responses from the interviews disclosed that there were numerous positive benefits identified throughout all the categories.

The most common positive feedback for perception was that BWC use was a good thing. BWC use meant that participants felt safer due to the devices. Several respondents felt that all interactions between the police and civilians should be recorded. The most common positive perspective was that these devices help remove hearsay. The impact of BWCs is that they lead to officers behaving professionally and help with having proof of what transpired during an interaction. The safety common theme was that the camera must be on at all times. BWCs help with establishing more accountability for the actions of the officers. Future outcomes of BWC use most repeated by participants were that there will be accountability for officers, the footage of the BWC will be admissible in court serving as evidence, and that trust in the police will increase.

The answers from the respondents did not reveal what specific actions law enforcement professionals could take to improve relations with individuals who are highly critical of police or people who hate the police. It was not clear what police officers could do to change the negative perceptions. The responses and the interview questions also did not answer what steps community members can take to engage in a more decisive role in the implementation process. The data analysis did not provide a finding as to how to mitigate potential future loss of trust or how to address future controversial police incidents even when police officers are wearing a BWC device.

Trustworthiness

There are three noteworthy elements closely linked together when it comes to establishing honesty in research. They are trustworthiness, reliability, and validity. Establishing a foundation with these mechanisms was necessary to complete the research. Trustworthiness, as it related to doctoral study, has been defined by Ravitch & Carl (2016) as "...the ways that researchers can affirm that their findings are faithful to participants' experiences," (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 186). Trustworthiness requires attention to the immersion of information, attention to detail about subjectivity that may arise, and to adequately evaluate the gathered knowledge of the matter (Morrow, 2005).

Trustworthiness is a critical component of enabling a study to move forward with the process successfully. Hence, ensuring trustworthiness is a mandate that researchers must fulfill. Moreover, the elements of trustworthiness will be analyzed comprehensively. The four elements of trustworthiness are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. These elements are in place as a mechanism to

maintain standards so that the contents of a study have a firm reputation. On the other hand, certain qualities are indispensable for the research paradigm, such as sufficiency of immersion in the data, attention to subjectivity and reflexivity, adequacy of data, and issues related to interpretation and presentation (Morrow, 2005).

Credibility

Credibility is a crucial element with demonstrating trustworthiness, developing a positive perception for the document, and that research was formulated in a thorough manner. Finding the appropriate mechanism to design, continuous development, and to boost credibility are crucial elements of a finished dissertation. Ravitch & Carl (2016) define credibility as the ability of a researcher to consider the complex matters identified and to recognize patterns that might be difficult to explain (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). The study included community members of all backgrounds and ethnicities to obtain broad, diverse opinions without excluding any racial or ethnic demographic. This was vital for an exploratory case study succeed.

The importance of triangulation as it pertains to credibility is vital to complete a successful endeavor like this one. Triangulation is the process of applying multiple methods to gather information, reliable sources, to develop theories, and obtain evidence that corroborates the cause for the studied phenomenon (Anney, 2014). Performing an analysis and identifying all of the possible ways to collect data while considering theories are necessary procedures towards completing triangulation. Hence, there are strategies for ensuring credibility which includes prolonged engagement, persistent observation, triangulation, and verification of data (Korstjens & Moser, 2018).

Some of the information gathered in previous chapters came from prior peer-reviewed studies about this topic which are considered reliable sources. Moreover, the methodology and theoretical framework suggested before the data collection began did not change once the data analysis process concluded. The results and findings from this study coincide and reflect accordingly with prior studies conducted by researchers whose work was listed under the literature review in Chapter 2.

For the most part, the past literature revealed that BWCs did have positive effects in reduction of complaints or negative interaction from the public. Also, most of the other prior studies reveal that BWCs do have positive effects for the police officer assigned to wear such a device. The findings of this study do not contradict prior research in that the majority of the participants interviewed expressed positive feedback or perceptions about BWC use.

Transferability

The process involves the transferability of a study. Transferability is equally as crucial to a study as credibility. Transferability in general terms is how qualitative studies are applied or transferred to contexts of a broader kind, while at the same time keeping a specific context valuable (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Transferability enables individuals who are conducting a view of the study with the ability to figure out how to continue upon or expand, in future studies by other individuals (Patton, 2015).

The PERF study conducted in the City of Arlington, Texas back in 2017 focused on interviewing citizens who had prior interactions with officers of the Arlington Police Department (PERF, 2017). This was the only prior study found that exclusively focused

on civilian residents and not sworn personnel at this time. Keeping this in mind, the idea was to expand to the existing body of literature by proceeding to continue further research where community members would be included. The findings obtained after interviewing all of the participants identifies a similarity to the PERF study in Texas due to overall thought process that police officers act more professionally and have more accountability by wearing a BWC.

Transferability is sought to the highest extent possible in this project because limitations are articulated, recommendations are provided about areas that require further exploration, and explanations are given in detail as to how this endeavor was achieved. Moreover, a specification is needed with the element of stability over time. Findings and perceptions may change over time. The responses, similarities, differences, and general consensus of a population regarding a certain topic may change in a significant way after a certain period of time has passed. For instance, societal changes have occurred in the United States and there has transpired a difference in views with the political arena just within the past five or ten years.

Dependability

Dependability relates to how data and information analyzed remains stable throughout a significant amount of time (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). According to Ravitch & Carl (2016), research is dependable when the information collected helps support the stance taken by the researcher (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Thus, all the steps taken in the study have to be firmly documented from the start to enable future researchers the ability to repeat the study, and then possibly obtain the same findings (Shenton, 2004).

Keeping an audit trail from the beginning, tracking and documenting every aspect of the study, and an understanding of reflexivity helps to build a solid foundation in the long term. In this case, an explanation was given on each step, and each action carried out. All the interview transcriptions on Microsoft Word and the data transferred onto Microsoft Excel will be stored and maintained in a supportive role to support dependability of the findings and results.

Confirmability

The final element of trustworthiness is confirmability. Confirmability is the last element required to be fulfilled for a study to be successful. A researcher must prove through documentation that the results and findings were not made up. Thus, verification steps at the conclusion of data gathered during research are required. Patton (2015), asserts that a study possessing confirmability is one where "...the data and interpretations of an inquiry were not merely figments of the inquirer's imagination," (Patton, 2015, p. 685). The best way to defend a study as it applies to confirmability is to make it clear to the readers, evaluators, and the participants that there are no ulterior or sinister motives for conducting the study. A researcher must include a reason as to why the topic is of interest. Most importantly, possible research bias is subject to disclosure. Moreover, comments and statements made by participants were transcribed whether the researcher agreed with them or not.

The object of the interviews was to elicit truthful responses from participants and not for catering to a political narrative. The emphasis of the study was to conduct a thorough investigation into the topic of community perception related to BWCs. The

emphasis of the study was to conduct a thorough investigation into this topic of community perception related to BWCs. A detail to point out again is that no financial gain, paycheck, or future contract with any consulting firm or manufacturer of BWC devices is involved with this study. This researcher will not receive a monetary award from any third party. Thus, the findings, results, and data obtained during this investigative process is what is being disclosed regardless of whether the BWCs are portrayed in a positive or negative way.

Results

Ten interview questions were developed for the data collection process, and the form is included in this document under Appendix A. The interview questions were created with the intent to answer the two central research questions of the study. Each question featured a central theme to it. The intent of the questions was to elicit responses in an open-ended, thought-provoking manner. All the questions were related to policing and the use of BWCs. The 10 questions generated the themes which are: Perception, meaning, feelings, thoughts, perspective, impact, trust, safety, accountability, and future.

The initial data analysis consisted of completing thirty spreadsheets using a Microsoft Excel document. Each spreadsheet consisted of the entire transcription of an interview, the themes, the First Cycle Descriptive, the First Cycle Concept, and the Second Cycle Descriptive. The spreadsheet was organized by the order of the participants interviewed. The second portion of the data analysis consisted of completing another spreadsheet using a Microsoft Excel document. This spreadsheet consisted of the themes, the First Cycle Descriptive, the First Cycle Concept, and the Second Cycle Descriptive.

The full version of transcriptions was not incorporated in this document. The spreadsheets were organized by interview questions which were ten in total. Key points from the responses that were coded in the first document were included in this second spreadsheet. The intent of the second spreadsheet was to locate and identify the key themes and obtain results from the feedback received by the respondents. Once themes and repetitive concepts were identified, one final axial spreadsheet was completed to identify repetitive statements definitively. Each participant provided a unique perspective and insight into the process.

Some of them responded with clear, concise, direct, and short responses. On the other hand, others answered in a lengthy, broad, detailed, insightful, and at times the answers deviated from the topic. Therefore, the data analysis process required the creation of the second spreadsheet with the intent to sort through each statement made during the interviews. Then, the data was sorted, and key points were extracted for the completion of identifying themes, documentation purposes, disclosure of findings, and to reveal the results of the study.

Finally, the axial spreadsheet findings made completing the results of the study and identifying themes possible. The following information consists of tables for each theme, a summary and breakdown of the key theme findings along with general data concepts that arose throughout the interviews.

Table 3

Perception *Initial Thoughts and Perception of Body-Worn Cameras*

Participants	Perception
Participant 1	Camera use perceived in positive manner.
Participant 2	They're a good tool for objectiveness.
Participant 3	Body-worn cameras are a necessity because of how much society has changed and there are too many lawsuits.
Participant 4	Giving a higher level of accountability to the officers and to the people while everything is going to be public.
Participant 5	Could use improvement. It could be a good thing. It should automatically be on.
Participant 6	They are a necessity for police and community safety.
Participant 7	BWCs are about safety and being held accountable.
Participant 8	Didn't know manner they would be adopted by agencies.
Participant 9	Thinks it's great because it shows what occurs when law enforcement first stops someone.
Participant 10	Has not had direct contact with police using body cameras. Perceive as having good potential and consistent use of them. Training has to be consistent.
Participant 11	Cameras should be used if proved to help.
Participant 12	They're positive and aids with transparency.
Participant 13	Beneficial to the community and to hold accountability of law enforcement. Perceived them as accountable to community and law enforcement.
Participant 14	Public believes it's necessary but there are concerns about functionality, and morale.
Participant 15	Shows the actions but not what officer or citizen felt.
Participant 16	Believes they are an excellent idea, and excellent resource, and a positive addition to law enforcement.
Participant 17	It's a good thing for everyone involved. Perceives they're being used well so far.
Participant 18	Perceived as a good thing for accountability.
Participant 19	Initial thoughts were apprehensive about cameras. Could be very beneficial to officers.

(table continues)

Participants	Perception
Participant 20	This should have been a topic ten or fifteen years ago. Just starting to Be into play. Body cams are important and have been long overdue. Body cams will be instrumental with training future police officers.
Participant 21	Question of whether officers are empowered to push buttons or if it's random activation. Emotions welling up and feeling it's too little too late.
Participant 22	BWCs can be very useful for investigations.
Participant 23	BWCs should be worn for the protection of both sides. Perceive them as positive for both sides. Figure out what truth is.
Participant 24	The police and community both benefit.
Participant 25	Thinks it's good because it gives true perception of events. Gives opportunity to obtain true account of an event.
Participant 26	Initial thought BWCs would make officers more accountable for their actions.
Participant 27	Intent is great if BWCs are used the right way.
Participant 28	Think they're great and should have been necessary from beginning. Perception recording more accurate than memory.
Participant 29	Perceive as good for both sides.
Participant 30	It's a good thing because law enforcement officers have proof of how they approached the citizen thus protecting themselves from liability and safety. Perceives it as a good thing for the public and law enforcement officer.

Theme 1: Perception

The theme of perception emerged based on the structure of the first question. The question has to do with how the participant perceives the BWC. There were multiple participants who described BWCs as positive for law enforcement. Some participants provided a short response while others elaborated with more detail. Some of the responses revealed the frequency of similar feedback and perspectives. The axial code spreadsheet revealed that four participants had a positive perception regarding BWCs. Seven participants indicated that BWCs were a good thing to have. Three participants noted that BWCs were necessary to use. Seven participants agreed that the devices

assisted with the accountability process. Two participants thought that BWC use by LEOs was great. Three participants thought that BWCs were beneficial, and two participants explained that training is needed for BWCs. All 30 respondents submitted a response to this question. Overall, the participants expressed a positive perception of BWCs, albeit with different responses and wording.

Table 4

Meaning *Community Policing and Body-Worn Camera Effect*

Participants	Meaning
Participant 1	Everything is being recorded.
Participant 2	Police officers build and foster better relationships with the community.
Participant 3	The person will feel safer because everything is being recorded.
Participant 4	Community policing is policing our community outside of just being law enforcement. People have to be mindful that what the officer does and what they do is being documented.
Participant 5	Community policing is high visibility and making sure things are in orderly fashion.
Participant 6	Being more involved with the community and making individuals safer.
Participant 7	Policing means officers doing their job and BWC effectiveness.
Participant 8	Would help to create transparency between law enforcement and citizens.
Participant 9	Law enforcement there protect and make the community feel safe.
Participant 10	Build relationships. Share information through community meetings.
Participant 11	The concept of keeping an area free of petty crimes to discourage major crimes. BWCs a deterrent from nasty behavior by community. Opportunity for better relations with community.
Participant 12	Community policing is a misnomer due to the distances involved. Privacy issues and concerns.
Participant 13	Beneficial to law enforcement and for community policing.
Participant 14	BWC can potentially have a positive effect for police interactions and social media.

(table continues)

Participants	Meaning
Participant 15	Personal relationships, interactions between community and law enforcement. BWC needs to be during any interaction.
Participant 16	Expects effect to create a more positive outcome, keep all parties honest, enhance trust, and create a stronger bond with the community. The body cam will provide true picture of the street for officers, the difficulty they face, and will vindicate them in most cases. Shows how they handled situation, that they were within guidelines, and handling their safety.
Participant 17	Officers assigned to a certain area in order to build a relationship with the community.
Participant 18	Being out in the community interacting and building relationships with people. Gives relief to citizen in a perfect sense.
Participant 19	Community policing designed to have better relationship and benefits law enforcement. Not giving whole picture but window to what happened. Camera is a tool that is beneficial to community policing. Positive throughout.
Participant 20	Where more citizens are involved in an area. Handful of guys spread in an area.
Participant 21	A combination of partnership with the community for safety and minimizing crime. Perception to yield positive result. Building buy in to redo negative accumulated over the years.
Participant 22	Living in community and being aware of what's going on.
Participant 23	Community joining with police helping each other.
Participant 24	Being inclusive of everyone in the community regardless of social and economic status. Keep order while benefiting partnerships and relationships with citizens. Potential for benefits but could also create wedge.
Participant 25	Police protecting the community driving around and watching. Police make sure people abide by laws. Protecting from crime and building relationships with the citizens.
Participant 26	BWCs have helped but could be a problem also. Community based policing needed so that police and citizens know each other.
Participant 27	Officers placed in a certain community as a strategy.
Participant 28	A more personal relationship with people in the neighborhood and would feel safer having a police officer neighbor. Feels that it will be beneficial in the long run and accountability.
Participant 29	Help for both sides to be respectful and protected.
Participant 30	Community policing is interaction between police officers and the neighborhoods they patrol. Good for the community since people feel at ease and safer.

Theme 2: Meaning

The second theme was about the meaning of community policing, what it meant to them, and to talk about the effect of BWCs concerning partnerships and relationships with citizens. All thirty respondents responded to this question. Two participants stated that BWCs ensured that everything was recorded. Four participants replied that BWCs led to better relationships between the police and the community. Four participants provided a response similar but not the same, highlighting that BWCs assisted with building relationships between the citizens and police.

Five participants disclosed that they felt safer and that the devices helped with safety. Three participants said that BWCs helped to protect people and the community. Six participants identified the BWC effect as beneficial for them. Two participants said BWCs were producing a positive effect. Two participants indicated that BWCs were helpful with partnerships. In terms of meaning, the common belief among many participants was that BWC use means and equate to assisting with the relationship process between police and community. BWCs were as beneficial, and a source for safety repeatedly.

Table 5

Feelings *Knowing Police Officers Are Recording Citizens*

Participants	Feelings
Participant 1	Feel having to be more careful about verbal interaction.
Participant 2	It's a good thing and it's fair for police officers to record citizens.
Participant 3	The person will feel safer because everything is being recorded.
Participant 4	It doesn't bother me.
Participant 5	It's a good thing.
Participant 6	A little concerned but it's understandable.
Participant 7	Feel safe if there's a camera being recorded as a citizen.
Participant 8	Should have been done a long time ago and it's a way to partner together.
Participant 9	Everything in the interaction is being recorded.
Participant 10	Capture viewpoint during traffic stop.
Participant 11	Encourages better behavior and puts damper on problems between an officer and individual.
Participant 12	Protection of citizen and officer for having body camera. Be open to scrutiny so people know professionalism.
Participant 13	Feels safe knowing there is recording and beneficial for law enforcement.
Participant 14	Could hurt police officer's ability to have discretion whether it be letter of the law or spirit of the law.
Participant 15	Body cameras cut out a lot of false allegations against police officers.
Participant 16	It'll keep everybody honest. Recording takes away doubt if they are worn correctly, maintained, and kept on. If someone is lying, it's going to be on camera.
Participant 17	Thinks it's a great idea and cuts down assumption.
Participant 18	Body cameras help more than it hurts for traffic stops and radio calls.
Participant 19	His agency does not require officers to wear cameras and is optional. Used tape recorder while assigned to patrol for years before the cameras.
Participant 20	Hopes that this will save unnecessary police shootings happening. Would feel less jumpy if she had to wear a camera as a police officer.

(table continues)

Participants	Feelings
Participant 21	Feel that no one is above the law when it comes to oversight. Recorded encounter improves chances of fair treatment. Be cautious of environment and ask questions. Feel protected that there is a recording when pulled over.
Participant 22	Very positive step to build trust. Trust being built by everything being recorded.
Participant 23	Emotions involved trying to remember something. Having proof of what happened because of camera.
Participant 24	Potential benefit of safety for community and police.
Participant 25	Thinks it's good. Protection and safety for both sides.
Participant 26	Not always effective that way. Doesn't show the whole 360-degree view so not always effective. A lot of officers are racially motivated and media picks up on that.
Participant 27	Don't oppose recordings because both parties need to be accountable.
Participant 28	It's necessary because of being victim of hearsay. More security for officers who need to do their jobs. In favor of officers wearing them.
Participant 29	Keeps both sides honest and careful of their actions or communication.
Participant 30	There are privacy infringements but recording is done anywhere with no secrecy.

Theme 3: Feelings

The third theme was about feelings participants had about police officers recording interactions with citizens. All the participants answered the question. Two participants disclosed that BWCs made them feel cautious about interactions with police. Three participants felt that recording interaction is a good thing. Three participants felt safe with the devices. Three participants noted that everything is being recorded. Two participants felt that BWCs keep everybody honest during contacts with police. Three participants felt that BWCs served as protection when dealing with law enforcement. Three participants added that BWCs led to safety for both sides. Feelings ranged from

feeling cautious to feeling safe. The element of safety was featured again in responses to this question.

Table 6

Thoughts *Body-Worn Cameras and How They Should be Implemented*

Participants	Thoughts
Participant 1	BWCs should always be used and everything should be recorded.
Participant 2	The police across the country should come together and agree on how BWCs should be used.
Participant 3	BWCs are being used to show the work police officers are doing in all circumstances and that everything is being done professionally. They should be implemented in an ethical and responsible manner.
Participant 4	There has to be some rules. Officers need to be cited if the camera is down or obstructed for long periods of time. Suspensions without pay to enforce violations and no more pay.
Participant 5	BWCs should be used and with improvement.
Participant 6	Feel they're being used correctly majority of time.
Participant 7	They're being used to protect and it's the accountability.
Participant 8	A survey or test should be done in certain areas to check criteria.
Participant 9	They should be implemented by all police departments.
Participant 10	Develop a training program to obtain and use.
Participant 11	Trust police to make best assessment after empirical data gathered.
Participant 12	Officer should write report first before being allowed to review camera footage. Department must review policy and procedures. Concerned about officer's point of view before reviewing footage. Addressing and producing video extension policy. Doesn't want facial recognition technology unless police are looking for a specific individual.
Participant 13	They should be implemented by all law enforcement.
Participant 14	BWCs could be used for evidence only or for complete transparency with public.
Participant 15	They're being used properly and there's correct way to implement.

(table continues)

Participants	Thoughts
Participant 16	No reason to turn off camera and officers can be astute at manufacturing excuses. There should be a date and time stamp on when camera is turned off for operations. Randomly auditing questionable contacts. Need to make sure equipment will perform and perform series of tests.
Participant 17	It's a great thing and all officers should wear them when interacting with the public.
Participant 18	Used in good way but not sure implementing is the best. Should be part of uniform and issues with getting information. Data is transferable and used in the court of law.
Participant 19	Biggest issue with BWC right now is minutia, details, and storage of footage. Issue with footage being released sooner than it should. Every agency has their own policy about when to release footage but it should be universal.
Participant 20	Thinks everyone should have one to back up what happened not just for recording purposes. Everyone will have a different view of the crime scene. Footage deemed admissible in court and the grand jury. Body cameras can be imperative and instrumental in the training process.
Participant 21	Cameras should be used with ideals of safety and fairness at all times.
Participant 22	All interactions should be recorded when implementing use.
Participant 23	Has limited interaction with police. Body camera should be visible with both parties knowing it's recording.
Participant 24	Equipment must be used properly for there to be potential benefit for both sides. Leadership must ensure that devices work properly and that officers use correctly.
Participant 25	Thinks that all officers should wear them. Concern about how officers will be accountable with wearing BWC.
Participant 26	More instances of police officers turning off cameras. Need sensitivity training with body cameras.
Participant 27	Frustrations are hard because system is so corrupt. Could be misleading.
Participant 28	Cameras should be applied to officers as much of a burden as it may seem. They should roll out in waves but quickly. It should be fact the idea police officers will wear body cameras. Should be incorporated into basic training.
Participant 29	Liked the idea of protection for police and the community.
Participant 30	Every officer should have one when interacting with people and they should have automatic activation mechanism for safety.

Theme 4: Thoughts

The fourth theme consisted of gathering the thoughts of people about how the BWCs are being used and how to implement the. Four participants re-affirmed that interactions are recorded. Seven participants specified that police officers should use BWCs. Two participants thought that BWCs served as protection. Four participants thought BWCs helped with training. Two participants identified that devices would involve court use. A consensus obtained by a significant number of participants was that officers should indeed wear BWCs while conducting patrol duties. The suggestion that additional training was needed for police officers is something that affects decision making and with implementation. This information is valuable for BWC use to yield positive results.

Table 7

Perspective *Regarding Body-Worn Cameras and Contemporary Problems*

Participants	Perspective
Participant 1	People act in a better manner when they are recorded.
Participant 2	Peers look at body cameras worn by participant with a lot of suspicion and mistrust.
Participant 3	They have a great role to play in modern society by helping to reduce the amount of excessive uses of force or officer involved shootings.
Participant 4	Good because it's going to increase awareness and accountability for officers. Thankful for the people that are brave enough to record these interactions. Officers can put whatever they want and change the narrative, the story. Police misconduct and excessive force.
Participant 5	Perspective is what is seen on the news and it's small.
Participant 6	Protects police officers from false accusations while protecting citizens from excessive force.

(table continues)

Participants	Perspective
Participant 7	BWC use is ideal and there's sense of safety.
Participant 8	Both parties will be in position of clarity for justice system to render fair decision.
Participant 9	Keeping cameras is good so there's no bias.
Participant 10	List of assumptions. People have different opinions throughout community. Standard procedures and continuous feedback. Defining excessive force.
Participant 11	Cameras only show what happened after and are inherently limited. Could identify criminals or community members prone to accuse police officers.
Participant 12	Cameras displaying reality as an unbiased observer.
Participant 13	There should be a policy implemented at the city, county, and state law enforcement levels.
Participant 14	Can create accountability between officer and citizen helping to also de-escalate.
Participant 15	Cameras show view seen but not how a person feels. Can't know what a person was thinking.
Participant 16	Officers should feel comfortable in their interactions and using cameras so extensive training needed. There is excessive force going on, cameras everywhere, and saying these things are within policy. Department needs to share with community when something happens as public record.
Participant 17	Takes away his word against their word so long as there's no tampering.
Participant 18	Instances where body cameras did nothing and there was excessive force and biased policing.
Participant 19	Unsure if cameras have effect on some people. Camera didn't affect but maybe watched language used. Body cameras affect the newer generation officers more.
Participant 20	Body cameras will cut down a lot of hearsay. Will hopefully alleviate some of the fear. Situations for officers could escalate to killing a man or not seeing family again.
Participant 21	Real-time footage that provides visibility for citizen. Helps to align both sides. Body cameras assist with holding officers accountable and decreasing misconduct.
Participant 22	Factual evidence eliminates word of mouth.
Participant 23	Positive perspective of camera recording. Both parties should be made aware of footage.

(table continues)

Participants	Perspective
Participant 24	Going to benefit if used properly. Downfall that BWC has a very limited view.
Participant 25	Will show how officers treat people because they are being recorded. Will cut down excessive force and bias.
Participant 26	Can lessen misconduct or excessive force.
Participant 27	Training is necessary because of biases and excuses. Cameras only being used in certain communities.
Participant 28	Everyone will see how the camera benefits both sides. Some people will say its violation of privacy. Police officers should be allowed to record in the line of duty.
Participant 29	Positive for officers to have awareness of actions and to remain calm while doing their jobs.
Participant 30	Cameras don't lie so officer and citizen will have to act in a reasonable manner. Best thing for both party's safety wise.

Theme 5: Perspective

The fifth theme was about perspective of the role BWCs are wearing and how to address contemporary problems. Two participants expressed that it helps to reduce excessive force. Three participants had a perspective that BWCs increase and also create accountability for LEOs. Three participants expressed concern that excessive force was happening regardless of BWC use. Two participants explained that BWCs are helpful with safety. Two participants stated that training was needed.

Three participants elaborated that BWCs remove hearsay. Two participants had perspective that the device helps to decrease misconduct. In relation to excessive force, there was an evident difference of opinion. Some participants expressed that excessive force is still happening even if BWCs are being utilized. On the other hand, others made an affirmation that they help reduce excessive force. Both perspectives are valuable to gauge how law enforcement officials can make decisions about this matter.

Table 8

Impact *Law Enforcement Officials Wearing a Body-Worn Camera*

Participants	Impact
Participant 1	There will no longer be injustice or false accusations coming from either side.
Participant 2	The officer is more likely to refrain from yelling and to remain professional at all times.
Participant 3	A positive impact because police officers will behave in a professional way towards the person and the person by the same token.
Participant 4	It's going to change how people interact with one another if they know that the footage will be viewed by others such as peers and superiors in the court of law.
Participant 5	Keeps everyone honest.
Participant 6	They would feel safer.
Participant 7	Scenarios would be different if citizens know officers are wearing BWCs.
Participant 8	Should be worn with no discretion on when to turn off.
Participant 9	Citizens will be more cautious with how they react towards officer.
Participant 10	Are police obligated to inform citizen? Given assurances on how it's used. Follow up with citizens if they are recorded.
Participant 11	Officer should not hesitate and should act on instinct. Cameras secondary to officer judgement and duties.
Participant 12	A neutral observer for situation.
Participant 13	Person may feel safe if they know that law enforcement is wearing body cameras.
Participant 14	Could de-escalate situation between officer and citizen because their actions are being watched.
Participant 15	Everything is recorded and officers accountable for words.
Participant 16	Create tone for interaction to be more compassionate and honest for positive outcomes.
Participant 17	Thinking twice of doing something stupid because of being filmed.
Participant 18	Should have effect on officer and makes him feel comfortable.
Participant 19	Could be positive or negative impact requiring officers to adjust. If affects with how one interacts with public but not with taking enforcement action.
Participant 20	People knowing they're being heard is huge for citizens.

(table continues)

Participants	Impact
Participant 21	BWC will help officer be more aware of the behavior to conduct themselves professionally. Directed and focused to gain more trust of the community.
Participant 22	No questions on what happened because everything recorded. Evidence is available for court.
Participant 23	People might be more respectful because of recording. Now we have proof.
Participant 24	Encouragement for good conduct between police officers and community members.
Participant 25	Affects people's honesty and actions. People are more accountable if they know there is camera.
Participant 26	Make them more leery of taking action. Some officers afraid of doing their jobs.
Participant 27	Confrontations and fights since only worn in certain areas. Brings up different view.
Participant 28	Everyone will be watchful of what they say and behave. Tempers will not flare in the moment. Society on both sides would benefit from impulse control.
Participant 29	Positive interaction gives citizen confidence officer has accountability.
Participant 30	Law enforcement officers have to be on their best behavior. Proof for law enforcement conduct.

Theme 6: Impact

The sixth theme consisted of the impact the devices are having when people know that police officers are wearing them. Three participants asserted that BWCs led to professional behavior. Three participants felt safe as a result of BWC use by police. Two participants identified the impact of being accountable. Three participants stated that there was proof of the interaction now available. In terms of repetitive patterns, there were positive responses pertaining to professional behavior, feeling safe, and fostering accountability due to BWC use. Having proof of the events that happened during an interaction was also mentioned several times.

Table 9

Trust *Factor of Trust Impacted Where Body-Worn Cameras are Used*

Participants	Trust
Participant 1	Positive impact for law abiding citizens and officers protected if acting in good faith not breaking laws.
Participant 2	Helps to build trust between officers and citizens, not necessarily between fellow officers.
Participant 3	There should be a lot more trust in an area where police officer wear body cameras.
Participant 4	It's going to increase the trust of the community and less inclined to use firearm when living and working in the same community.
Participant 5	Will improve the trust between police officer and citizens.
Participant 6	More trust and police held accountable.
Participant 7	Would trust officers more and feel comfortable being pulled over.
Participant 8	Trust and faith in cameras depend on if officers can turn off.
Participant 9	Good trust factor for citizens knowing everything is recorded.
Participant 10	Trust developed over time with fair process.
Participant 11	Positive impact. Middle and higher class have positive reaction to BWCs.
Participant 12	Body cameras should be embraced by officers and police departments. The camera as an unbiased observer can mitigate community concerns.
Participant 13	Do not trust law enforcement due to lack of empathy.
Participant 14	Trust will increase between police and the public due to BWCs.
Participant 15	Issues with trust because something looks excessive or out of policy.
Participant 16	It can either build or break it, and have seen it is not building trust. Make sure that information, education, and cameras help with trust being applied fairly.
Participant 17	Impact is great because everything is being recorded.
Participant 18	Brings some sense of resolve and minimal level of trust.
Participant 19	Not affecting yet. The general public only see what's wrong and don't care what the cameras do.
Participant 20	Bring accountability and some trust back. Will help when people feel they are being heard.
Participant 21	Citizens will trust footage and audio is for their wellbeing and safety.
Participant 22	More people will trust interactions with police because of recording.

(table continues)

Participants	Trust
Participant 23	Not going to like because of trust issues. Wearing cameras to protect both parties.
Participant 24	Potential for trust increase because people will have ability to see footage.
Participant 25	Trust will be raised with check and balance in place.
Participant 26	Some citizens don't trust police and record with phones. People think officers will turn off cameras.
Participant 27	There is lack of confidence in the integrity of law enforcement even though cameras are embraced.
Participant 28	It's in nature to expect police officers to be worse in areas where they don't wear body cameras. People are very distrustful of law enforcement. Will not trust going to place where officers are not accountable.
Participant 29	Feel trust will increase and will keep people from making false claims.
Participant 30	People are constantly being watched and the majority trust police officers.

Theme 7: Trust

The seventh theme consisted of how trust was addressed due to BWC use by police. Three participants saw a positive impact as a result. Two participants said that it builds trust. Nine participants indicated that BWCs increase trust. Three participants felt that there were issues with trust involving the police. Three participants disclosed that people are distrustful of police. Some participants had positive statements to make about trust in relation to law enforcement. Others clearly did not and expressed issues with trust towards police, or re-iterated that other people were distrustful of police. This finding is a key observation for researchers, academic professors, and law enforcement to take notice. Some people do not trust the police, and others do. Both opinions and trains of thought are equally important for policymakers to consider.

Table 10

Safety

Executive Steps to Ensure Safety of Officers and Citizens

Participants	Safety
Participant 1	Cameras have ample vision of surroundings and they must be on at all times.
Participant 2	Develop a national pilot program for body camera use at the federal, state, and local level for law enforcement.
Participant 3	Executives should make sure that officers use their BWCs in a professional, ethical manner while also emphasizing safety for the officer and others.
Participant 4	Keep that thing on. Sound mechanism to say it's off. Just safety all around.
Participant 5	Make it mandatory and should be policy. Giving reassurance and keeping everybody honest.
Participant 6	Having camera constantly on.
Participant 7	Supervisors checking that officers are wearing BWCs.
Participant 8	Community meetings held more often to ensure safety.
Participant 9	Know the budgets to make sure departments use cameras.
Participant 10	Don't know how privacy is guaranteed. Develop policy and come up with standards. Obtain input from citizens for things that need to occur. Receive input from courts due to legal implications.
Participant 11	Professional judgement needed and evidence for steps to be taken.
Participant 12	Citizens are entitled to their right to privacy.
Participant 13	Policy should be put in place at state or national level to hold servants accountable.
Participant 14	Cameras should be automated, user friendly, and easy to use.
Participant 15	Steps taken are policy, procedure, and training.
Participant 16	Most people don't understand officers are afraid. A policy is not good if not fairly implemented and discharged. Psychological component should be considered as to whether officers are operating in fear, or in confidence, training, and compassion.
Participant 17	Thinks that camera should be on at any time. Thinks officers should not have judgement calls about cameras. Would strengthen trust with the community.
Participant 18	Answers can be manipulated if police departments and executives are reviewing the data. Civilian oversight to look at data and how a situation was handled.

(table continues)

Participants	Safety
Participant 19	Supervisors telling officers to make decisions based on training and experience and not because you are wearing a camera. New officers feel apprehensive about BWCs but will become natural in the future. Has to be mindful of what is said when wearing camera. Officers wearing it on a regular basis for a year feel comfortable with it.
Participant 20	Thinks everyone should be wearing them on any call. Benefits far outweigh the negatives.
Participant 21	Executives should conduct interviews with people that had interactions with officers wearing body cameras.
Participant 22	Have them recorded for safety. Body camera involved keeps everyone honest.
Participant 23	Footage should be recorded in two different places simultaneously. Executives shouldn't feel they have to protect officer.
Participant 24	Ensure equipment working and properly used along with transparency. Footage will be accessible to public. Additional safety for officers and community
Participant 25	Make notifications and host events about BWCs. Mark police cars BWCs worn.
Participant 26	Teach sensitivity training to police and teach people why police do certain things. Situation different with body camera or if someone had seen it.
Participant 27	Educate the community so that everyone is on the same page prior to enforcement.
Participant 28	Consistency key and evidence could be biased. Civilians need to see that everyone is held accountable with cameras.
Participant 29	Public outreach and education for the public.
Participant 30	Policies are important. The cameras are effective.

Theme 8: Safety

The eighth theme was about safety and what police executives can do in this area. Four participants stated that cameras must be on. Three participants said that it assists with safety. Two participants answered similarly that a national program should be developed. Three participants noted that law enforcement officials need to educate the

community about BWC use. Two participants added once again that BWC training is needed for officers. Two participants expressed that BWCs help keep everyone honest.

Table 11

Account. *How Body-Worn Cameras Can Assist with More Accountability*

Participants	Accountability
Participant 1	Cameras capture everything, no doubt on what happened, and it helps to bring justice if necessary.
Participant 2	Helps to foster accountability to police officers involved in the use of force and provides factual documentation.
Participant 3	BWC video should show and prove that the officer involved in an incident acted professionally.
Participant 4	Can assist law enforcement with more accountability.
Participant 5	Benefits officers and citizens.
Participant 6	Shows actions of police and constantly being watched.
Participant 7	BWCs will eliminate a lot of excessive force and officers will be accountable.
Participant 8	Keeps officer more accountable and records what really happened.
Participant 9	Cameras are a great asset to have for accountability.
Participant 10	Cameras may not show full scope of what happened. Looking at laws of evidence and legal perspective.
Participant 11	Assists with documentary evidence.
Participant 12	Officer should not have total control over cameras.
Participant 13	Will assist law enforcement with accountability for the department.
Participant 14	Assist law enforcement and the public with trust and preventing high-profile negative incidents.
Participant 15	Will assist with seeing actions of officers but not their perspectives.
Participant 16	Accountability is derived by measurements and there should be a metric goal set.
Participant 17	Being able to show what happened after.
Participant 18	Cameras show not all police officers are bad and provide a glimpse of what it means to police a community. Assists with accountability, retraining officer, or having the removed off the force.
Participant 19	Accountability is already there and officers are accountable for their actions also wearing camera.

(table continues)

Participants	Accountability
Participant 20	Will help with the veil of secrecy the law enforcement agencies have had.
Participant 21	Audio and video footage will be required components of police reports. Officers will be accountable to justify force used in a situation.
Participant 22	When going to court everything is available so no word of mouth. Just have the evidence. Both parties recorded and can't lie.
Participant 23	Police should be more mindful they're being recorded.
Participant 24	Footage and evidence of a situation.
Participant 25	Agency can hold officers accountable because they can't see events.
Participant 26	BWC could capture the whole event.
Participant 27	Automatically sending footage to news stations. Can't take officers word for it because they falsify documents all the time.
Participant 28	BWCs will aid accountability but there should be an impartial third-party reviewing video. Rely on experts and impartial parties to make determinations.
Participant 29	BWC use documents activities of both sides.
Participant 30	Do everything correctly with least amount of force necessary to make the arrest. Adrenaline and situation could escalate.

Theme 9: Accountability

The ninth theme involved how agencies can foster more accountability for their personnel. Seven participants agreed that BWCs helped with more accountability for officers. Three participants made remarks about how BWCs served as evidence. Two participants said that both parties are recorded. Two participants added that BWCs can show what happened. The most repetitive response type from participants was the notion that BWC use helps establish more accountability to police officers and to the citizens themselves. The importance of BWCs within the legal framework, and the court system is something that was identified by those interviewed. Further attention must be given because of future ramifications due to case law, legal precedents, and judge rulings.

Table 12

Future *Effect Body-Worn Cameras Will Have in the Future*

Participants	Future
Participant 1	Police officers will always wear cameras when contacting citizens and citizens will only contact police officers when necessary.
Participant 2	Officers view cameras with mistrust, will be issued as standard equipment. The need for more studies and more regulation.
Participant 3	There will be a great level of trust in the future between people and the police and safety for both will also increase.
Participant 4	Will create a new culture of community officer relations. Mental training and preparation for dealing with citizens.
Participant 5	All cities should have it and officers should wear it.
Participant 6	Hoping it will improve relations between police and community.
Participant 7	Effective to make determinations on the positive from negative situations.
Participant 8	Community meetings reduce problems and hold both parties accountable. Research helpful in giving feedback to communities. Admissible as evidence. Excellent solution.
Participant 9	Cameras will have great effect to lower crime.
Participant 10	Critical to implement and deploy this technology Look at effects it's having to determine its effectiveness.
Participant 11	Positive effect and most citizens will approve.
Participant 12	There is accountability for the officers and those they interact with. Department policy should be clearly articulated.
Participant 13	Every agency at local, County, and state levels will have a policy implemented and adhered to.
Participant 14	Negative interactions and complaints will decrease while police observational work will also decrease.
Participant 15	Can help putting people in perspective of police officer. What would officer do differently by looking at footage again.
Participant 16	Technology is going to change from big bulky thing to something tiny. Officers will get real-time information from the camera. Will enhance information and know what person is wanted for. Community won't trust if feeds not applied. Community policing seeks to find solutions that work for everybody.
Participant 17	Great effect in the future so long as law enforcement do not doctor videos.

(table continues)

Participants	Effects
Participant 18	In the future police will be able to catch people for crimes before they happen. Admissible in court.
Participant 19	Technology will change so much in five years and bulky cameras will disappear. Camera on service pistol. Cameras will be a natural part of job. Most of the nation will have body cameras. Cameras will get cheaper and affordable. Newer system to store data.
Participant 20	Will lead to better training by looking at the footage. Will help make training more individualized and extensive. Not sure if it's playing role in court, if it's admissible, but it will be.
Participant 21	Give voice in the community. Promote fairness by obtaining support from both sides. Dignity and livelihood protected and preserved.
Participant 22	Culture shift with officers and how they enforce laws. Recording needed to be effective. Will hopefully keep everyone accountable.
Participant 23	More accountability for both parties to act accordingly.
Participant 24	Footage should be provided to community for trust to increase. Helpful with interactions between police and the public in five years.
Participant 25	Change relationship with community because it will increase trust level. Will give new respect to police officers. Both ends will be held accountable. Crime reduction within next five years.
Participant 26	In five years more training and improvement. Real change in five years.
Participant 27	Doesn't think they will be around too long due to all the controversies.
Participant 28	Everyone will benefit if implemented in a consistent and just manner. Recording is that can hold in court.
Participant 29	Will build trust, improve interactions, and make communities safer.
Participant 30	Citizens and police officers held accountable with possibility officers could deploy the use of drones. Deploy drone and follow someone with 360-degree view.

Theme 10: Future

The tenth and final theme attempted to elicit responses about the future of policing as a result of BWC use. Three participants stated that trust would increase. Four participants identified that more or better training would be provided by law enforcement.

Six participants emphasized accountability due to implementation. Five participants specified that BWC footage is admissible in court and serves as evidence. Two participants predicted crime reduction.

Two participants believed that technology would change, and they foresee an end to the use of bulky cameras. Two participants repeated that there would be more safety. Three participants answered that it would lead to improved interactions. Two participants believed that there will be a positive effect. The actions formed, decisions made, and steps taken now will have a profound effect for the future of policing. Community members that participated in this study demonstrate that civic engagement is needed regarding this topic in the present time. Now is the time to gauge and commit to community outreach. Constructive feedback about the future was given.

Based on participant responses, BWCs can lead to an increase in trust between the citizens and the police. The training factor must be looked at comprehensively by decision-makers at the local, state, and federal levels of government. Accountability was brought up repeatedly throughout the interview questions and the other themes addressed. Admissibility in court and evidence of BWC footage requires the involvement of numerous organizations, entities, and stakeholders. The potential for crime reduction, more safety, improved interactions, and long-lasting positive effects make BWCs a novelty.

Summary

The intention of this work was to better understand community perceptions about BWCs and to learn about its effects from their standpoint. The thirty participants

involved all engaged in an in-person interview and dedicated their valuable time to be a part of this innovative study. All of the participants answered each question, and no one refused to answer any portion of them. Some participants discussed how they have been impacted by this phenomenon directly, while others were affected indirectly. The wide range of backgrounds and experiences from each participant made the completion of this report possible.

The ten themes that surfaced by examining each interview question were perception, meaning, feelings, thoughts, perspective, impact, trust, safety, accountability, and future. These themes played an instrumental role in answering the two central research questions: What are the current perceptions of community members who live in the northern section of Long Beach (State of California) regarding the use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies? In what ways do the use of BWCs by law enforcement patrol officers impact the perception of trust, safety, and accountability among citizens living in North Long Beach?

The feedback provided by all participants is useful data for law enforcement agencies initiating BWC pilot programs and crafting formal policies governing their use. For the first time, residents of the city chosen participated in a qualitative case study where ten interview questions were asked all seeking to obtain additional insight into a relatively new trend. Thirty participants from different ethnicities and professions partook in this process. This study has set a precedent by providing ideas on how to complete future studies in an urban environment with diverse demographics. The residents of the selected city notably demonstrated that there are people civically oriented who are willing

to participate in the BWC process. Providing the opening for collaboration between the police and the public through studies is an opportunity that law enforcement leaders should capitalize on.

Chapter 5 will consist of specifying an interpretation of the findings to the two research questions. Certain elements became apparent after coding, analyzing, and interpreting all the data gathered. The findings will highlight the need for research of this kind, how the data collected contributes to the existing body of knowledge, and how various career paths benefit from this. The criminal justice field and the law enforcement profession will greatly benefit from the outcome of this scholarly investigation. Lastly, limitations of the study, recommendations for future research, implications for social change, and for the police profession will be noted as well.

Chapter 5: Discussion

Introduction

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to better understand the perceptions and beliefs of community members from different backgrounds and viewpoints about BWCs. In order to complete this task, an investigation was needed with the intent of providing answers to questions that had not been thoroughly addressed. This includes factors that are of concern to policymakers, law enforcement personnel, and community members alike such as safety, trust, accountability, and the future of policing. These factors as they pertain to the use of BWCs by law enforcement were examined.

I transcribed, coded, and summarized all the interviews. Therefore, I used a descriptive analysis for coding featuring sections such as First Cycle Descriptive, First Cycle Concepts, and Second Cycle Patterns by documenting all this data on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. An examination of the interview transcripts and coding revealed certain patterns, repetitive concepts, similarities and differences among the answers provided by the respondents. This chapter focuses on the interpretation of the findings, the applicable theoretical framework, limitations of the study, recommendations, and implications for positive social change.

I chose a qualitative case study format with the objective of learning more about the thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and concerns that a group of people may have about an identified issue. To learn about these four factors, I arranged for and conducted in-person interviews. A geographic location had to be decided upon the participants had to

be identified to proceed with the study. I selected the coding system used for data analysis due to prior training using it and because of the simplified features.

Interpretation of the Findings

I completed a total of 30 in-person, semistructured interviews consisting of 10 questions. These questions were tailored for the task of answering the two overall research questions of the study. Community members from different backgrounds, ethnic groups, and walks of life participated in this process. Their feedback provided a groundbreaking opportunity for criminal justice professionals and LEOs to delve deeper into finding long-lasting solutions and common ground with the people served. Each participant answered the questions uniquely with their thoughts and perspectives about BWCs relevant to law enforcement use.

This study was directed to help answer two research questions. The first question was about the perceptions of community members who resided in a neighborhood of the City of Long Beach. The second question involved how BWC use by police impacts the perception of trust, safety, and accountability from the community lens.

Based on the responses given to the first five interview questions, I obtained data and identified themes to help answer RQ1. The current perception of BWC devices by community members from Long Beach was positive for most of the participants. The positive feedback included statements that BWCs led to a positive perception, were a “good thing,” were necessary, assisted with accountability, though they were great and beneficial for use.

The first interview question was about the initial thoughts and perception of BWCs. The consistent descriptions of the devices were positive, beneficial, and necessary. The second interview question included themes such as better relationships, building relationships, feeling safer and safety benefits, protecting the community, BWCs as beneficial and positive, and demonstrable aspects of how BWCs are creating an effect in the community. The third interview question focused on the feelings that community members had. Most repetitive feelings consisted of feeling cautious, BWCs being a good thing, feeling safe, keeping everybody honest, feeling protected due to the camera, and more safety for both parties.

The fourth interview question dealt with thoughts about BWCs. The most common responses were that officers should use BWCs, that all interactions should be recorded, that they serve as protection, and that they are also useful for court. The fifth interview question was tailored to answer the first research question that pertained to perspective.

The most commonly expressed response was that the BWC increases accountability for police officers. All the responses obtained from each of the first five interview questions assisted with fully answering RQ1. The current perceptions were mostly positive for community members as they identified several benefits, such as assisting with accountability, seeing it as beneficial, bettering relationships, building relationships, and feeling safer. The BWC is seen as a tool that is able to protect both parties; there is a belief that officers should use the devices, and the idea that the overall effect is positive for citizens is the first finding revealed of this study.

The use of BWCs by LEOs has an impact on the matters of trust, safety, and accountability. The future is something that needed to be addressed also to fully answer RQ2. The impact consideration based on participant responses is that BWCs assist with police behaving professionally, people feel safe, there is proof of the encounter, and police are held accountable. In terms of trust, residents in the city believe that there is a positive impact. BWCs build trust and increase accountability. However, some respondents also expressed trust issues with the police themselves, and others stated that people in general are distrustful of police.

The reviews were mixed in terms of trust with the police. With the theme of safety, respondents commented that cameras must be on, they assist with safety, and the devices help with keeping everyone honest during an interaction. The idea that more training was needed for police was noted to educate the public more about BWCs and that a national program should be developed governing BWC use. The ninth interview question was about accountability.

The most common response was that BWCs aided with obtaining more accountability for police, served as evidence, that footage would demonstrate what happened during an event, and that both parties would be recorded. The BWC concept for the future was the final interview question. The insight obtained from the participants included that trust would be increased as a result of BWCs, more training for law enforcement was needed, there would be accountability, the footage would be admissible in court and serve as evidence. BWCs were predicted to assist with crime reduction, lead to technological changes, produce an increase in safety, improve interactions, and have

an overall positive effect on society. In fully answering RQ2, the insight obtained from the majority of the participants was that trust was increased as a result of BWCs, there would be accountability, and that there would be more safety for both parties. The participants interviewed in the majority believed that BWC devices impact trust, safety, accountability, and the future in a beneficial manner for both the police and private citizens alike.

This study has similarities and difference with prior ones conducted. A similarity identified was the fact that some participants spoke about how BWCs help with officers behaving professionally. The study completed by the PERF in 2017 featuring the Arlington Police Department also reported on this finding. Furthermore, both of these studies focused exclusively on interviewing community members residing in a specified area.

Some of the differences of this study with the PERF (2017) research were that it addressed and covered other themes. The questions this study asked participants were not the same or similar to those carried out by the PERF. The PERF research relied heavily on support from the Arlington Police Department to obtain contact information of residents. In contrast, this study did not have any partnerships with the local police department. The participant selection of this study was crafted solely by independent recruitment strategies. Future studies could use both approaches for recruitment because there is still limited research on community perceptions about BWCs.

The findings of the study will provide elected government officials, LEOs, and criminal justice experts in the academic field with what community members who live in

diverse, urban, metropolitan centers want. The findings may further help agencies with a framework and template on how to draft BWC policies that will be supported by police officers and community members alike. Relationships can improve between police and citizens in certain communities through dialogue, collaboration, and partnerships.

Limitations of the Study

There are factors pertaining to the study that are noteworthy to discuss due to the potential impact or limitations. For example, respondents did not receive a monetary or complimentary gift for their participation. The potential impact for not providing compensation to participants is that they would not feel as compelled to provide responses with conviction. It is possible that participants are less likely to be as committed during the questions if they are not financially invested or if there is no reward. It is unknown if this factor might have had an impact with how participants responded to the questions.

The study was limited to interviewing people who resided in a community of a city. The most recent data from the census estimates the city population at approximately 467, 354 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019). The amount of people interviewed can be considered a researcher-imposed limitation. Perhaps a further study could include more participants in this city or another with a larger population size. Thus, the final findings of this research were limited to an interpretation based on the data collected and do not include a quantitative component.

The geographic element also affects perceptions, and it is unlikely that people living in a larger city such as Los Angeles, a suburban city, or even a rural town in

California would have participants provide similar responses. Thus, if this study were to be done in a different location, there are implications for that. It is understood that the political landscape in a region can affect the type of responses received. For instance, an area that leans ideologically progressive could have an opposing perception than an area where a community leans ideologically conservative.

There are numerous cities, counties, and states that are divided along political and ideological lines. Therefore, political ideology is a variable that can create a limitation for this type of research. The study was open to groups from all walks of life and did not exclude a particular demographic based on race, ethnicity, gender, education, or career type. The responses to the questions were unique to the people who live in this community and were not likely to generate duplicated responses for future studies of a similar magnitude. This highlights a weakness for the study as far as transferability is concerned.

The time factor was a major hurdle for the participants and me to overcome. Thus, the time constraint could have created an effect on the effort given with each response or the truthfulness of a reply. This is a concern worth noting. Also, being able to monitor and assess biases from participants was also a limiting factor. The findings of the study have additional questions that require answers and more issues raised with future technological implications. There is also the expectation that other researchers will find noticeable gaps in this study and with the existing body of literature as well.

The individuals who participated in this study represented all of the major ethnic groups including White/Caucasian, Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian.

There were an equal number of males and females who participated. The confidentiality factor and methodology structure restricted documenting identifiers such as gender, age, ethnicity, and profession. Thus, these identifiers are not documented when addressing each participant. A future study could perhaps incorporate these descriptors for their results. Future studies could include a breakdown of the age, gender, and documented professions of the individuals selected. Also, none of the interview questions asked about political affiliation or leanings. The political perspectives are a noteworthy factor in terms of how a person perceives police officers or the profession in general.

Recommendations

The most frequent similar responses and identified themes obtained from the participants were generally positive about BWCs. For instance, seven participants perceived BWCs as assisting with accountability and seven perceived BWC use to be a good thing. In terms of meaning, and what BWC use meant, four participants stated that BWC use equated to better relationships, and four participants indicated that the devices aided with building relationships. In regard to feelings and emotions, seven participants highlighted the idea that officers should use BWCs as part of their job. With perspectives, three participants expressed that the BWCs increase and create accountability, and three participants also concluded that the devices remove hearsay.

In terms of impact, three participants believed that the BWC impact led to more professional behavior, and three participants identified having proof of the interaction as a measurable impact. In the trust category, nine participants expressed their view that BWC use increases trust. For the safety element, the most common response, from four

participants was that the BWC devices must be on during the interactions. Accountability was a common theme throughout all of the interview questions. Seven participants answered that BWCs would assist with more accountability when asked the specific question about the same. The final question was about the future of BWCs and policing. Once again, accountability was the common factor with six participants expressing that BWCs help with accountability followed by five participants who identified that BWCs would have an important role with admissibility in court and evidence.

This study revealed an area of concern by several respondents. The perspective that excessive force is happening at the hands of police was brought up several times. Also, the themes of there being issues with trust towards the police, and people being distrustful with police was stated by different participants during the interviews. A lot of money, effort, and resources have already been spent in many cities across the United States. Therefore, decisions made by elected officials and LEOs must strive to improve perceptions tarnished over time and increase levels of cooperation with respective communities.

There were suggestions made by community members interviewed that were made repeatedly. In the category of safety, four respondents suggested that cameras must be on when police officers interact with citizens, two respondents suggested that a national program should be developed governing BWC use, two respondents noted that the community needed to be educated about BWCs, and two respondents added that more BWC training was required for police officers.

With the future category, four respondents suggested more training for police in general, and five respondents identified the importance of the devices in terms of evidence and court admissibility. Public support, community validation, and insight from the rank-and-file personnel combined can offer a multitude of options and potential solutions to improve the policing profession.

The future of policing advent to BWC technology could develop into the use of a widespread facial recognition technology feature, live-stream of BWC footage, and data sources through BWC video can grow exponentially due to the expansion of the Internet of Things. For instance, Rick Smith, who is the CEO of Axon, asserted that his company would not focus on commercializing this technology due to ethical concerns at this moment (Smith, 2019). However, he leaves the door open for the future as his team will continue to assess this type of technology (Smith, 2019). Furthermore, Rick Smith has also addressed the idea that live-streaming BWC footage can assist with safety for the public and law enforcement (Pasternack, 2018). Finally, the Internet of Things which is a capability that exists in devices such as cell phones and cameras will provide more data in the future to police personnel and their agencies than is currently available (Jones, 2019).

There are innumerable possibilities as to how future studies about this topic can develop. More case studies like this one are encouraged that expand to other geographical areas such as metropolitan centers, suburban communities, rural towns, unincorporated areas, at the county and state levels. The rationale behind this idea is that BWC technology is still being developed, evaluated, and applied. Every city has a difference in

population size, square miles, income median ranges, and demographic makeup.

Concurrently, value systems range where in one city, a certain political party has majority rule. However, in another, the opposing party and political view has power or control.

Thorough and additional research should include regions that are politically progressive, liberal, conservative, libertarian, and moderate or swing. This concept is especially important if congressional action, federal mandates, and laws at the national level are to be implemented. Hence, policies that involve law enforcement and can have a profound impact with quality of life must consider the differing perspectives, points of view, and ideals of all constituents. Police departments and sheriff stations could take the lead by conducting studies on their own or with the aid of consultants hired from outside to take on this endeavor.

This study demonstrated that people are willing to participate, engage, and feel empowered to express their feelings regarding this matter. A study with a quantitative stint and with the same type of interview structure could be insightful to reveal additional clues on best practices for BWCs. Some police departments have a practice of hosting town hall meetings and monthly community seminars to address an array of issues. Perhaps, a focus group study could be conducted under that type of forum. Another recommendation would be to conduct research about how BWC use is affecting the applicant pool during the hiring process for sworn personnel. The future of policing depends on studies that address human capital and how BWCs are impacting potential future police officers. There is so much potential and a lot to learn still about BWCs.

Research at a later time could be done to track similar or different sociological and ideological perspectives based on geographical location. Also, a future study should have fewer restrictions about describing identifiers of participants such as gender, age, ethnic origin, or political affiliation. This data could further assist policy makers understand the perceptual dynamic of constituents.

This case study investigated the perceptions of community members from the City of Long Beach. Numerous recommendations were provided by the community and are highlighted in this section. Participants recommended that BWC footage should be audited by a third party other than a sworn employee. Perhaps a civilian commission would take direct oversight and control for auditing and reviewing footage. A recommendation about releasing footage in an expedited manner to the community is strongly encouraged. Including community members with the decision-making process with BWC use is necessary if the element of trust is to improve. The BWC footage can also be used for training purposes in the police academy and with in-service personnel continuous training.

Social Constructivism Theory

A phenomenon observed in particular for some residents in Southern California is the major distrust of the police, especially in certain communities within the African American and Latino ethnic groups. Incidents such as the Rodney King arrest, the Rafael Perez scandal, and high-profile police shootings have further eroded trust over time in the greater Los Angeles region. Any idea or tool that has the potential to improve the lost trust even if just a little bit is worthy of pursuit. The BWC has been identified as a

possible mechanism that can aid in this endeavor. The idea that police are not to be trusted because of past incidents demonstrates how one event creates a perception that can automatically be taken as a greater truth.

The concept that perception becomes a reality is what the social constructivism theory developed by Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky inquired in depth. Some people might not have had a negative interaction with a police officer. However, perhaps their parents, friends, or family members did have a negative experience. In the scenario, where said individual is a youth or child, the spoken negativity about police generates a long-lasting effect. Vygotsky identified this effect on how exterior influences can steer with cognition of a person, especially during their childhood (Griffin, 2011). The child grows up to hate and fear police mostly because of a third-party account of an incident. One of the observations made during some interviews is the degree of negative perception and distrust that is felt towards law enforcement from people who are law-abiding citizens.

There are various reasons why a person grows up to have animus, hostility, or dislike towards the police. The perceptions acquired over time either through third party communication, news coverage, and media depictions factor with long-term thoughts and feelings. Negative perceptions that fester over time become reality as has been previously addressed. There is room for future academic and police work to address how to improve the image, how to win hearts and minds with the community, and how to overcome lingering resentment. Great effort and time will be required for this.

Random acts of kindness by police officers, BWC footage showing police officers going above the call of duty to help citizens, and innovative forums featuring community members and police officers participating in a task together will help cultivate much needed positive relationships. For a person that has grown up despising police, this could be an opportunity to change a life-long perception. Police leaders should tie in BWC use with the social constructivism theory since it's helpful with implementing policies. BWCs are being deployed in many agencies due to negative incidents and loss of community trust.

Creating policies that will increase trust and make citizens feel safer are key if a perception will be changed for the positive. A positive perception that police officers are acting honestly and legally will create mindset that the law enforcement profession should continue to serve a legitimate function for society. Concurrently, BWC policies to enact are those that will acquire support from the public, garner positive feedback from vocal members of the community, and reduce tensions in certain neighborhoods with a history of controversial incidents.

Implications for Positive Social Change

A positive outcome and implication for this study is that the voice of three dozen people was incorporated into this document. This work documents the thoughts about a relevant topic that will only become more important over time. The BWC factor affects LEOs and community members alike. Moreover, the implications of this study as it pertains to positive social change is profound. This is the first of many more studies to come where community members will be the focus on BWC research, instead of only law

enforcement agencies or personnel always being the target of such task. The safety of police officers and civilians in this process reveal that BWCs do in fact assist with trust, help increase accountability, and create a safer environment for everyone, and is a helpful arch to bond both factions together.

Future studies can be conducted once suggestions from civilians are applied successfully into police departments, county sheriffs, and state law enforcement. The findings of this study have an implication for the law enforcement profession throughout the country, and not just for Los Angeles County or the City of Long Beach. In the past, numerous high-profile incidents occurred in this area that garnered national media attention and tarnished the reputation of law enforcement. The BWCs serve as a conduit for needed positive social change for society at large. Positive social change at the local level occurs when a community trusts the police more, when civilians feel safer with a police officer around, and when an ordinary citizen believes that their local police agency is accountable for their actions. That is positive social change in action. The findings of this case study helped to further prove and validate the point that BWCs are necessary in police work at this time.

Positive social change entails a firm resolve from the people who work in the law enforcement profession. Firm resolve to right the past wrongs, to establish civilian oversight, and allow community members an opportunity to have dialogue about an array of issues including BWCs. The civilian factor should be expanded upon by placing non-sworn employees or civilians outside of the agency in a position where they are encouraged to participate in the investigative, auditing, or implementation functions of

BWC use. Building more trust, improving relationships, and developing notable partnerships are possible and worth pursuing to improve American policing and cultivate change long-term that is beneficial for all parties involved.

Conclusion

The findings of this research can serve as a framework to formulate adequate policies for the agencies and communities respectively. Police officers will be more willing to resume their patrol duties without it affecting their morale or decreasing their productivity. This can happen with the right BWC policy that does not create a loophole for abuse by overzealous supervisors. Police officers will do their jobs if they believe, perceive, and conclude that the BWC review and audit process is fair to them.

Fair does not mean providing room for rampant police abuse, misconduct to be allowed, or to occur unabated. Fairness as in ensuring that the due process of the police officer involved is not violated. At the same time, ensuring that constitutional policing is conducted free of discrimination, prejudice, or racism. Constitutional policing ensures that the mandate with the public at large is maintained.

With current trends, BWCs will be used in the future by nearly every law enforcement agency in the United States, whether it be at the local, county, or state level. BWCs are going to be introduced as necessary curriculum during police basic training for new recruits. Law enforcement personnel will be directed to continuous in-service training refresher courses on the application and proper use of these devices. Additional studies about BWCs are necessary and needed to optimize their use. Additional issues and concerns that come up can be quickly addressed in this manner. There were no prior

studies conducted in Los Angeles County and specifically, the City of Long Beach about this topic.

The results of this study supported an assertion made by policymakers around the nation, that BWCs are helpful tools for law enforcement. All the participants involved in this study had a positive perception about BWCs in terms of what their potential, and the actual effect was at the moment of the interviews. The consensus of the participants was that BWCs are helping to improve safety for community members and police officers.

Furthermore, these devices have potential to increase trust between the police and the community at large. Most importantly, the participants re-iterated that BWCs are needed and will assist with holding law enforcement personnel accountable for their actions. This study will inspire other studies, more comprehensive research, and further investigation into this topic.

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Appendix A: Interview Questions

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

(To answer RQ1)

- 1) Can you talk to me about what your initial thoughts are about body-worn cameras and how you perceive them?
- 2) Tell me what community policing means to you and what effect body-worn camera use by law enforcement have regarding partnerships and relationships with citizens served?
- 3) How do you feel knowing that police officers are now recording interactions involving citizens such as traffic stops and radio calls?
- 4) What are your thoughts about how body-worn cameras are being used and how they should be implemented by police departments?
- 5) Tell me about the perspective you have regarding the role body-worn cameras are having and will have addressing contemporary problems related to police work such as biased policing, misconduct, or excessive force?

(To answer RQ2)

- 6) How can a possible interaction with a law enforcement official be impacted knowing that he or she is wearing a body-worn camera?
- 7) Overall, how is the factor of trust impacted by citizens living in an area where police officers wear a body-worn camera?
- 8) What steps can police executives take to ensure the safety of police officers and private citizens alike by implementing body-worn camera use?
- 9) How can body-worn cameras assist law enforcement agencies with fostering more accountability to police officers involved in the use of force, officer-involved shootings, and other high profile activities?

10) Tell me about what you think the effect body-worn camera deployment will have on American policing in the future five years and beyond?

Appendix B: Interview Template

INTERVIEW TEMPLATE

Confidential

Researcher:

The interview will be conducted in-person between the participant and the researcher. I want to re-iterate that your participation in this study is strictly confidential. Also, your identity will not be used in the final product of the study. Instead, the information and responses received from the interview will be transcribed, coded, and summarized. Moreover, any document where your name is listed will be destroyed once all of the information is analyzed.

Obtaining Your Consent

If you feel you understand the study well enough to make a decision about it, please indicate your consent by signing this consent form with the words, "I consent," which you already have.

Interview Process

This interview is strictly voluntary and you are not required to participate in this study. This study is very promising so once again I appreciate your time and willingness to partake in this interview. There will be several questions asked in this interview all related to law enforcement and body-worn camera use. This interview will be recorded strictly for the purpose of data gathering and I will take notes as well. The interview is almost set to begin. Do you have any questions or concerns before we get started?

Closing Statement**Researcher:**

This research study is groundbreaking and will be successful thanks to your support. My intent is for this study to be published by public policy journals and for it to be disseminated to law enforcement agencies throughout the country. I have your contact and email information to follow-up with you regarding the outcome of the study. I will share my research findings with you upon completion of the dissertation. Thank you for helping make this innovative study a reality.

Question #1	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Perception	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	PERCEPTION QUESTION			
Participant 1	POSITIVE PERCEPTION FOR COMMUNITY	4.CAMERA USE PERCEIVED IN POSITIVE MANNER	ATT: POSITIVE PERCEPTION	POSITIVE PERCEPTION
Participant 2	THEY'RE A GOOD TOOL	4. THEY'RE A GOOD TOOL FOR OBJECTIVENESS	SUP: A GOOD TOOL FOR OBJECTIVENESS	GOOD TOOL
Participant 3	BODY-WORN CAMERAS ARE A NECESSITY BECAUSE OF HOW MUCH SOCIETY HAS CHANGED AND TOO MANY LAWSUITS	4. BODY-WORN CAMERAS ARE A NECESSITY BECAUSE OF HOW MUCH SOCIETY HAS CHANGED AND THERE ARE TOO MANY LAWSUITS	CON: BWCS NECESSITY BECAUSE OF SOCIETAL CHANGES AND TOO MANY LAWSUITS	BWCS NECESSARY

Participant 4	IT GIVES HIGHER LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE OFFICERS AND PEOPLE	4. GIVING A HIGHER LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE OFFICERS AND TO THE PEOPLE WHILE EVERYTHING IS GOING TO BE PUBLIC	SUB: HIGHER LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE OFFICERS AND THE PEOPLE WHILE EVERYTHING IS GOING TO BE PUBLIC	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 5a	COULD USE IMPROVEMENT	6. COULD USE IMPROVEMENT	TAC: COULD USE IMPROVEMENT	IMPROVEMENT NEEDED
Participant 5b	IT COULD BE GOOD THING	8. IT COULD BE A GOOD THING	OBJ: COULD BE A GOOD THING	COULD BE GOOD THING
Participant 5c	IT SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE ON	12. IT SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE ON	TAC: IT SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE ON	SHOULD BE ON AUTOMATIC
Participant 6	THEY ARE A NECESSITY FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY	4. THEY ARE A NECESSITY FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY	TAC: THEY ARE A NECESSITY FOR SAFETY	BWCS NECESSARY
Participant 7	BWCS ARE ABOUT SAFETY AND BEING HELD ACCOUNTABLE	4. BWCS ARE ABOUT SAFETY AND BEING HELD ACCOUNTABLE	ATT: SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Participant 8	DIDN'T KNOW MANNER THEY WOULD BE USED	4. DIDN'T KNOW MANNER THEY WOULD BE USED OR HOW THEY WOULD BE ADOPTED BY AGENCIES	SUB: DIDN'T KNOW MANNER OR HOW THEY WOULD BE ADOPTED BY AGENCIES	MANNER OR ADOPTION
Participant 9	THINK IT'S GREAT	4. THINKS IT'S GREAT BECAUSE IT SHOWS WHAT OCCURS WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT FIRST STOPS SOMEONE	ATT: THINKS IT'S GREAT	THINKS IT'S GREAT
Participant 10a	NO DIRECT CONTACT WITH POLICE USING BODY CAMERAS	4. HAS NOT HAD DIRECT CONTACT WITH POLICE USING BODY CAMERAS	SUB: HAS NOT HAD CONTACT WITH POLICE USING BODY CAMERAS	NO CONTACT WITH POLICE USING BWCS
Participant 10b	THEY HAVE GOOD POTENTIAL AND CONSISTENT USE OF THEM	6. PERCEIVE AS HAVING GOOD POTENTIAL AND CONSISTENT USE OF THEM	ATT: PERCEIVE AS HAVING GOOD POTENTIAL	GOOD POTENTIAL
Participant 10c	CONSISTENT	8. TRAINING HAS TO BE CONSISTENT	OBJ: TRAINING HAS TO BE CONSISTENT	TRAINING NEEDED
Participant 11	CAMERAS SHOULD BE USED IF PROVED TO HELP	4. CAMERAS SHOULD BE USED IF PROVED EMPIRICALLY TO HELP WITH TASKS	TAC: SHOULD BE USED IF PROVED TO HELP	USED IF PROVED TO HELP

Participant 12	THEY'RE POSITIVE AND AIDS	4. THEY'RE POSITIVE AND AIDS WITH TRANSPARENCY	OBJ: POSITIVE AND AIDS WITH TRANSPARENCY	POSITIVE PERCEPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 13a	BENEFICIAL TO THE COMMUNITY AND TO HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	4. BENEFICIAL TO THE COMMUNITY AND TO HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	ATT: BENEFICIAL AND TO HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY	BENEFICIAL AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 13b	ACCOUNTABLE TO COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	6. PERCEIVE THEM AS ACCOUNTABLE TO COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	ATT: PERCEIVE AS ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 14	PUBLIC BELIEVES IT'S NECESSARY BUT THERE ARE CONCERNS	4. PUBLIC BELIEVES IT'S NECESSARY BUT THERE ARE CONCERNS ABOUT FUNCTIONALITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND MORALE	CON: CONCERNS ABOUT FUNCTIONALITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND MORALE ISSUES	CONCERNS
Participant 15	SHOWS THE ACTIONS ONLY	4. SHOWS THE ACTIONS BUT NOT WHAT OFFICER OR CITIZEN FELT	SUB: SHOWS ACTIONS BUT NOT FEELINGS	ACTIONS NOT FEELINGS
Participant 16	BELIEVES THEY ARE AN EXCELLENT IDEA	4. BELIEVES THEY ARE AN EXCELLENT IDEA, AN EXCELLENT RESOURCE, AND A POSITIVE ADDITION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	ATT: BELIEVES THEY ARE AN EXCELLENT IDEA, EXCELLENT RESOURCE, AND POSITIVE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT	POSITIVE PERCEPTION

Participant 17a	GOOD THING	4. IT'S A GOOD THING FOR EVERYONE INVOLVED	ATT: IT'S A GOOD THING FOR EVERYONE INVOLVED	GOOD THING
Participant 17B	BEING USED WELL	8. PERCEIVES THEY'RE BEING USED WELL SO FAR	ATT: PERCEIVES THEY'RE BEING USED WELL	BEING USED WELL
Participant 18	PERCEIVED AS GOOD THING	4. PERCEIVED AS A GOOD THING FOR ACCOUNTABLITY	ATT: PERCEIVED AS GOOD THING FOR ACCOUNTABLITY	GOOD THING AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 19a	INITIAL THOUGHTS WERE APPREHENSIVE	4. INITIAL THOUGHTS WERE APPREHENSIVE ABOUT CAMERAS	ATT: INITIAL THOUGHTS WERE APPREHENSIVE	INITIAL THOUGHTS APPREHENSIVE
Participant 19b	COULD BE VERY BENEFICIAL TO OFFICERS	8. COULD BE VERY BENEFICIAL TO OFFICERS	TAC: VERY BENEFICIAL TO OFFICERS	BENEFICIAL
Participant 20a	THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TOPIC TEN OR FIFTEEN YEARS AGO	4. THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TOPIC TEN OR FIFTEEN YEARS AGO	ATT: THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TOPIC TEN OR FIFTEEN YEARS AGO	SHOULD HAVE BEEN TOPIC BEFORE
Participant 20b	JUST STARTING INTO PLAY	6. JUST STARTING TO BE INTO PLAY	TAC: JUST STARTING TO BE IN PLAY	STARTING TO BE IN PLAY
Participant 20c	BODY CAMS ARE IMPORTANT AND OVERDUE	10. BODY CAMS ARE IMPORTANT AND HAVE BEEN LONG OVERDUE	ATT: BODY CAMS ARE IMPORTANT AND HAVE BEEN LONG OVERDUE	IMPORTANT AND OVERDUE

Participant 20d	BODY CAMS WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL WITH TRAINING FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS	12. BODY CAMS WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL WITH TRAINING FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS	TAC: BODY CAMS INSTRUMENTAL WITH TRAINING FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS	TRAINING NEEDED
Participant 21a	QUESTION ABOUT WHETHER OFFICERS ARE EMPOWERED TO PUSH BUTTON OR IF IT'S AT RANDOM	6. QUESTION OF WHETHER OFFICERS ARE EMPOWERED TO PUSH BUTTONS OR IF IT'S RANDOM ACTIVATION	QUESTION OF WHETHER OFFICERS ARE EMPOWERED TO PUSH BUTTON OR RANDOM ACTIVATION	QUESTION OF BUTTON PUSH OR RANDOM ACTIVATION
Participant 21b	EMOTIONS WELLING UP	8. EMOTIONS WELLING UP AN FEELING IT'S TOO LITTLE TOO LATE	EMO: EMOTIONS WELLING UP AND FEELS TOO LITTLE TOO LATE	EMOTIONS WELLING UP
Participant 22	USEFUL FOR INVESTIGATIONS	4. BWCS CAN BE VERY USEFUL FOR INVESTIGATIONS	TAC: CAN BE VERY USEFUL FOR INVESTIGATIONS	USEFUL FOR INVESTIGATIONS
Participant 23a	AGREE THAT BWCS SHOULD BE WORN	4. BWCS SHOULD BE WORN FOR THE PROTECTION OF BOTH SIDES	4. ATT: BWCS SHOULD BE WORN FOR THE PROTECTION OF CITIZENS AND OFFICERS	BWCS SHOULD BE WORN
Participant 23b	PERCEIVE THEM AS POSITIVE	6. PERCEIVE THEM AS POSITIVE FOR BOTH SIDES	ATT: PERCEIVE THEM AS POSITIVE FOR BOTH SIDES	PERCEIVE AS POSITIVE
Participant 23c	FIGURE OUT TRUTH	8. FIGURE OUT WHAT TRUTH IS	OBJ: FIGURE OUT THE TRUTH	FIGURE OUT TRUTH

Participant 24	WILL BENEFIT	4. THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY WILL BOTH BENEFIT	SUP: POLICE AND COMMUNITY WILL BOTH BENEFIT	BENEFICIAL
Participant 25a	THINKS IT'S GOOD	4. THINKS IT'S GOOD BECAUSE IT GIVES TRUE PERCEPTION OF EVENTS	ATT: THINKS IT'S GOOD BECAUSE IT GIVES TRUE PERCEPTION	GOOD THING
Participant 25b	GIVES OPPORTUNITY	6. GIVES OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN TRUE ACCOUNT OF AN EVENT	TAC: OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN ACCOUNT OF EVENT	ACCOUNT OF EVENT
Participant 26	BWCS WOULD MAKE OFFICERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE	4. INITIAL THOUGHT BWCS WOULD MAKE OFFICERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS	ATT: BWCS WOULD MAKE OFFICERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 27	INTENT IS GREAT	4. INTENT IS GREAT IF BWCS ARE USED THE RIGHT WAY	ATT: INTENT IS GREAT IF BWCS ARE USED THE RIGHT WAY	GREAT INTENT
Participant 28a	THINK THEY'RE GREAT	4. THINK THEY'RE GREAT AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY FROM BEGINNING	ATT: GREAT AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY FROM BEGINNING	THINKS IT'S GREAT AND NECESSARY
Participant 28b	PERCEPTION RECORDING MORE ACCURATE	6. PERCEPTION RECORDING MORE ACCURATE THAN MEMORY	ATT: PERCEPTION THAT RECORDING MORE ACCURATE THAN MEMORY	RECORDING MORE ACCURATE

Participant 29	GOOD FOR BOTH SIDES	4. PERCEIVE AS GOOD FOR BOTH SIDES	ATT: PERCEIVE GOOD FOR BOTH SIDES	GOOD THING
Participant 30a	IT'S A GOOD THING BECAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER HAS PROOF	4. IT'S A GOOD THING BECAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HAVE PROOF OF HOW THEY APPROACHED THE CITIZEN THUS PROTECTING THEMSELVES FROM LIABILITY AND SAFETY	TAC: GOOD THING BECAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HAVE PROOF OF HOW THEY APPROACHED THE CITIZEN THUS PROTECTING THEMSELVES FROM LIABILITY AND SAFETY	PROOF OF APPROACH AND PROTECTS THEM FROM LIABILITY
Participant 30b	PERCEIVE IT AS GOOD	6. PERCEIVES IT AS A GOOD THING FOR THE PUBLIC AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER	ATT: PERCEIVES IT AS A GOOD THING FOR THE PUBLIC AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER	GOOD THING

Question #2	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Meaning	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	MEANING QUESTION			

Participant 1	EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	6. EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	OBJ: EVERYTHING RECORDED	EVERYTHING RECORDING
Participant 2	POLICE OFFICERS BUILD AND FOSTER BETTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY	6. POLICE OFFICERS BUILD AND FOSTER BETTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY	SUP: BUILD AND FOSTER BETTER RELATIONSHIPS	BETTER RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 3	THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	10. THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	OBJ: THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	FEELING SAFER/SAFETY
Participant 4a	POLICING OUR COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF JUST BEING LAW ENFORCEMENT	8. COMMUNITY POLICING IS POLICING OUR COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF JUST BEING LAW ENFORCEMENT	TAC: POLICING OUR COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF JUST BEING LAW ENFORCEMENT	POLICING THE COMMUNITY
Participant 4b	PEOPLE HAVE TO BE MINDFUL THAT WHAT THE OFFICER DOES AND WHAT THEY DO IS BEING DOCUMENTED	18. PEOPLE HAVE TO BE MINDFUL THAT WHAT THE OFFICER DOES AND WHAT THEY DO IS BEING DOCUMENTED	SUB: PEOPLE HAVE TO BE MINDFUL THAT WHAT PEOPLE AND OFFICERS DO IS BEING DOCUMENTED	ACTIONS ARE BEING DOCUMENTED

Participant 5	COMMUNITY POLICING IS HIGH VISIBILITY	17. COMMUNITY POLICING IS HIGH VISIBILITY AND MAKING SURE THINGS ARE IN ORDERLY FASHION	TAC: COMMUNITY POLICING IS HIGH VISIBILITY AND KEEPING THINGS ORDERLY	HIGH VISIBILITY AND ORDER
Participant 6	MEANS BEING MORE INVOLVED WITH THE COMMUNITY	6. BEING MORE INVOLVED WITH THE COMMUNITY AND MAKING INDIVIDUALS SAFER	OBJ: BEING MORE INVOLVED WITH COMMUNITY	MORE INVOLVED WITH COMMUNITY
Participant 7	POLICING MEANS OFFICERS SIMPLY DOING THEIR JOB AND BWC EFFECTIVENESS	6. POLICING MEANS OFFICERS DOING THEIR JOB AND BWC EFFECTIVENESS	ATT: POLICING MEANS OFFICERS DOING THEIR JOB AND BWC EFFECTIVENESS	DOING THEIR JOB AND BWC EFFECTIVENESS
Participant 8	WOULD HELP WITH TRANSPARENCY	6. WOULD HELP TO CREATE TRANSPARENCY BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CITIZENS	OBJ: WOULD HELP CREATE TRANSPARENCY	TRANSPARENCY
Participant 9	TO PROTECT AND MAKE THE COMMUNITY FEEL SAFE	6. LAW ENFORCEMENT THERE TO PROTECT AND MAKE THE COMMUNITY FEEL SAFE	SUB: LAW ENFORCEMENT THERE TO PROTECT AND MAKE COMMUNITY SAFE	PROTECTING PEOPLE/COMMUNITY AND FEELING SAFER/SAFETY

Participant 10a	BUILD RELATIONSHIPS	10. BUILD RELATIONSHIPS	OBJ: BUILD RELATIONSHIPS	BETTER RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 10b	SHARE INFORMATION	12. SHARE INFORMATION THROUGH COMMUNITY MEETINGS	TAC: SHARE INFORMATION THROUGH COMMUNITY MEETINGS	SHARING INFORMATION
Participant 11a	MEANS KEEPING AREA FREE OF PETTY CRIMES TO DISCOURAGE MAJOR CRIMES	7. THE CONCEPT OF KEEPING AN AREA FREE OF PETTY CRIMES TO DISCOURAGE MAJOR CRIMES	TAC: KEEPING AREA FREE OF PETTY CRIMES TO DISCOURAGE MAJOR CRIMES	KEEPING AREA FREE OF PETTY CRIMES
Participant 11b	BWCS ARE A DETERRENT	9. BWCS A DETERRENT FROM NASTY BEHAVIOR BY COMMUNITY	TAC: DETERRENT FROM NASTY BEHAVIOR	DETERRENT FROM BAD BEHAVIOR
Participant 11c	OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTER RELATIONS	11. OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH COMMUNITY	OBJ: OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTER RELATIONS	BETTER RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 12a	COMMUNITY POLICING IS A MISNOMER DUE TO THE DISTANCES INVOLVED	6. COMMUNITY POLICING IS A MISNOMER DUE TO THE DISTANCES INVOLVED	ATT: COMMUNITY POLICING MISNOMER DUE TO DISTANCES INVOLVED	MISNOMER DUE TO DISTANCES

Participant 12b	PRIVACY ISSUES	10. PRIVACY ISSUES AND CONCERNS	CON: PRIVACY ISSUES AND CONCERNS	PRIVACY ISSUES
Participant 13	BENEFICIAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOR COMMUNITY POLICING	9. BENEFICIAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOR COMMUNITY POLICING	OBJ: BENEFICIAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY POLICING	BENEFICIAL
Participant 14	BWC VIDEO CAN HAVE POSITIVE EFFECT	6.BWC CAN POTENTIALLY HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT FOR POLICE INTERACTIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA	TAC: POTENTIAL POSITIVE EFFECT FOR INTERACTIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA	POTENTIAL POSITIVE
Participant 15a	INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	7. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	ATT: RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS
Participant 15b	BWC NEEDS TO BE ON DURING ANY INTERACTION	9. BWC NEEDS TO BE ON DURING ANY INTERACTION	OBJ: BWC NEEDS TO BE ON	BWC NEEDS TO BE ON

Participant 16a	EXPECTS EFFECT TO CREATE POSITIVE OUTCOME	7. EXPECTS EFFECT TO CREATE A MORE POSITIVE OUTCOME, KEEP ALL PARTIES HONEST, ENHANCE TRUST, AND CREATE A STRONGER BOND WITH THE COMMUNITY	OBJ: EFFECT IS TO CREATE MORE POSITIVE OUTCOME, KEEP ALL PARTIES HONEST, ENHANCE TRUST, AND CREATE STRONGER BOND WITH COMMUNITY	POSITIVE
Participant 16b	BODY CAM WILL PROVIDE TRUE PICTURE OF STREET FOR OFFICERS	13. THE BODY CAM WILL PROVIDE TRUE PICTURE OF THE STREET FOR OFFICERS, THE DIFFICULTY THEY FACE, AND WILL VINDICATE THEM IN MOST CASES	OBJ: THE BODY CAM WILL PROVIDE TRUE PICTURE OF THE STREET FOR OFFICERS, THEIR DIFFICULTIES, AND WILL VINDICATE THEM	PROVIDE TRUE PICTURE OF STREETS, DIFFICULTY FACED, AND VINDICATION
Participant 16c	SHOWS HOW THEY HANDLED SITUATION	17. SHOWS HOW THEY HANDLED SITUATION, THAT THEY WERE WITHIN GUIDELINES, AND HANDLING THEIR SAFETY	TAC: SHOWS HOW THEY HANDLED SITUATION, WITHIN GUIDELINES, AND THEIR SAFETY	HOW SITUATION HANDLED, GUIDELINES, AND FEELING SAFER/SAFETY

Participant 17	OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO AREAS	11. OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO A CERTAIN AREA IN ORDER TO BUILD RELATIONSHIPS WITH A COMMUNITY	TAC: OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO AN AREA TO BUILD RELATIONSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY	BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 18a	BEING OUT IN THE COMMUNITY	7. BEING OUT IN THE COMMUNITY INTERACTING AND BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEOPLE	ATT: BEING OUT IN THE COMMUNITY INTERACTING AND BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS	BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 18b	GIVES RELIEF	9. GIVES RELIEF TO CITIZEN IN A PERFECT SENSE	OBJ: GIVES RELIEF TO CITIZEN	RELIEF TO CITIZEN
Participant 19a	COMMUNITY POLICING DESIGNED TO HAVE BETTER RELATIONSHIP	13. COMMUNITY POLICING DESIGNED TO HAVE BETTER RELATIONSHIP AND BENEFITS LAW ENFORCEMENT	TAC: DESIGNED TO HAVE BETTER RELATIONSHIPS AND BENEFITS POLICE	BETTER RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 19b	NOT GIVING WHOLE PICTURE BUT WINDOW TO WHAT HAPPENED	15. NOT GIVING WHOLE PICTURE BUT WINDOW TO WHAT HAPPENED	TAC: GIVING WINDOW NOT WHOLE PICTURE OF EVENT	WINDOW NOT WHOLE PICTURE

Participant 19c	CAMERA IS A TOOL THAT IS BENEFICIAL TO COMMUNITY POLICING	17. CAMERA IS A TOOL THAT IS BENEFICIAL TO COMMUNITY POLICING	OBJ: CAMERA BENEFICIAL TO COMMUNITY POLICING	BENEFICIAL
Participant 19d	POSITIVE REVIEW	19. POSITIVE REVIEW THROUGHOUT	ATT: POSITIVE REVIEW	POSITIVE
Participant 20a	WHERE MORE CITIZENS ARE INVOLVED	15. WHERE MORE CITIZENS ARE INVOLVED IN AN AREA	TAC: MORE CITIZENS INVOLVED IN AN AREA	MORE CITIZENS INVOLVED
Participant 20b	HANDFUL OF GUYS SPREAD IN AN AREA	17. HANDFUL OF GUYS SPREAD IN AN AREA	TAC: HANDFUL OF GUYS SPREAD IN AN AREA	SPREAD IN AN AREA
Participant 21a	COMBINATION OF PARTNERSHIP AND MINIMIZING CRIME	38. A COMBINATION OF PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR SAFETY AND MINIMIZING CRIME	TAC: COMBINATION OF PARTNERSHIP AND MINIMIZING CRIME	PARTNERSHIP
Participant 21b	CHANGE PERCEPTION	40. CHANGE PERCEPTION TO YIELD POSITIVE RESULT	OBJ: CHANGE PERCEPTION TO YIELD POSITIVE RESULTS	CHANGE PERCEPTION

Participant 21c	BUILDING BUY IN	42. BUILDING BUY IN TO REDO NEGATIVE ACCUMULATED OVER THE YEARS	OBJ: BUILDING BUY IN TO REDO NEGATIVE ACCUMULATED THROUGH YEARS	BUILDING BUY IN
Participant 22	LIVE IN COMMUNITY	7. LIVING IN COMMUNITY AND BEING AWARE OF WHAT'S GOING ON	TAC: KNOWING WHAT'S GOING ON IN COMMUNITY	KNOWING WHAT'S GOING ON
Participant 23	COMMUNITY JOINING POLICE	13. COMMUNITY JOINING WITH POLICE HELPING EACH OTHER	SUB: COMMUNITY JOINING WITH POLICE HELPING EACH OTHER	HELPING EACH OTHER
Participant 24a	INCLUSIVE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS	9. BEING INCLUSIVE OF EVERYONE IN THE COMMUNITY REGARDLESS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS	OBJ: INCLUSIVE OF EVERYONE IN THE COMMUNITY	INCLUSIVE OF EVERYONE
Participant 24b	KEEP ORDER WHILE BENEFITING PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS	11. KEEP ORDER WHILE BENEFITING PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH CITIZENS	SUB: KEEP ORDER WHILE BENEFITING PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS	BENEFICIAL AND PARTNERSHIP
Participant 24c	POTENTIAL BENEFITS	13. POTENTIAL FOR BENEFITS BUT COULD ALSO CREATE WEDGE	SUB: POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT BUT ALSO WEDGE	BENEFIT POTENTIAL OR WEDGE

Participant 25a	POLICE PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY DRIVING AROUND	10. POLICE PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY DRIVING AROUND AND WATCHING	TAC: POLICE PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY	PROTECTING PEOPLE/COMMUNITY
Participant 25b	PEOPLE ABIDE BY LAWS	12. POLICE MAKE SURE PEOPLE ABIDE BY LAWS	TAC: POLICE MAKE SURE PEOPLE ABIDE BY LAWS	ABIDE BY LAWS
Participant 25c	PROTECTING AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH CITIZENS	14. PROTECTING FROM CRIME AND BUILDING RELATIONSHPS WITH THE CITIZENS	TAC: PROTECTING PEOPLE AND BUILDING RELATIONSHPS	BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
Participant 26a	BWCS HAVE HELPED	15. BWCS HAVE HELPED BUT COULD BE A PROBLEM ALSO	SUB: BWCS HELP BUT COULD BE PROBLEM	BWCS HELP AND PROBLEM
Participant 26c	COMMUNITY BASED NEEDED	19. COMMUNITY BASE NEEDED SO THAT POLICE AND CITIZENS KNOW EACH OTHER	SUB: COMMUNITY BASED POLICING NEEDED	COMMUNITY BASED POLICING NEEDED
Participant 27	OFFICERS PLACED IN CERTAIN	7. OFFICERS PLACED IN A CERTAIN COMMUNITY AS A STRATEGY	TAC: OFFICERS PLACED IN A CERTAIN COMMUNITY AS A STRATEGY	OFFICERS PLACED IN CERTAIN AREAS

Participant 28a	A MORE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND WOULD FEEL SAFER HAVING A POLICE OFFICER NEIGHBOR	17. A MORE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND WOULD FEEL SAFER HAVING A POLICE OFFICER NEIGHBOR	ATT: IT'S A MORE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND WOULD FEEL SAFER HAVING A POLICE OFFICER NEIGHBOR	BETTER RELATIONSHIPS AND FEELING SAFER/SAFETY
Participant 28b	FEEL IT WILL BE BENEFICIAL IN THE LONG RUN	21. FEELS THAT IT WILL BE BENEFICIAL IN THE LONG RUN AND ACCOUNTABILITY	EMO: FEELS THAT IT WILL BE BENEFICIAL IN THE LONG RUN	BENEFICIAL
Participant 29	BOTH SIDES RESPECTFUL	7. HELP FOR BOTH SIDES TO BE RESPECTFUL AND PROTECTED	TAC: HELP FOR BOTH SIDES TO BE RESPECTFUL AND PROTECTED	PROTECTING PEOPLE/COMMUNITY
Participant 30a	COMMUNITY POLICING IS INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE AND NEIGHBORHOODS	9. COMMUNITY POLICING IS INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND THE NEIGHBORHOODS THEY PATROL	EMO: INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE AND NEIGHBORHOODS WITH PEOPLE	INTERACTION BTW CITIZEN AND POLICE

Participant 30b	GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITY SINCE PEOPLE FEEL AT EASE	11. GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITY SINCE PEOPLE FEEL AT EASE AND SAFER	EMO: GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITY SINCE PEOPLE FEEL AT EASE AND SAFER	FEELING SAFER/SAFETY
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Question #3	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Feelings	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	FEELINGS QUESTION			
Participant 1	FEELING CAUTIOUS	8. FEEL HAVING TO BE MORE CAREFUL ABOUT VERBAL INTERACTION	EMO: FEELING MORE CAUTIOUS	FEELING CAUTIOUS
Participant 2	IT'S A GOOD THING AND IT'S FAIR	8. IT'S A GOOD THING AND IT'S FAIR FOR POLICE OFFICERS TO RECORD CITIZENS	EMO: IT'S A GOOD THING	GOOD THING
Participant 3	THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	THE PERSON WILL FEEL SAFER BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	FEEL SAFE AND EVERYTHING BEING RECORDED
Participant 4	IT DOESN'T BOTHER ME	26. IT DOESN'T BOTHER ME	EMO: IT DOESN'T BOTHER ME	DOESN'T BOTHER ME
Participant 5	IT'S A GOOD THING	22. IT'S A GOOD THING	ATT: IT'S A GOOD THING	GOOD THING
Participant 6	A LITTLE CONCERNED BUT UNDERSTANDABLE	8. A LITTLE CONCERNED BUT IT'S UNDERSTANDABLE	EMO: CONCERNED	CONCERNED
Participant 7	I FEEL SAFE IF THERE'S A CAMERA BEING RECORDED	13. FEEL SAFE IF THERE'S A CAMERA BEING RECORDED AS A CITIZEN	EMO: FEEL SAFE IF THERE'S A CAMERA BEING RECORDED	FEEL SAFE
Participant 8	THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE LONG TIME AGO	8. SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE LONG TIME AGO AND IT'S A	SUB: DONE LONG AGO AND PARTNERSHIP	SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE LONG AGO

		WAY TO PARTNER TOGETHER		
Participant 9	EVERYTHING IS RECORDED	8. EVERYTHING IN THE INTERACTION IS BEING RECORDED	SUP: EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	EVERYTHING BEING RECORDED
Participant 10	CAPTURE VIEWPOINT	14. CAPTURE VIEWPOINT DURING TRAFFIC STOP	TAC: CAPTURE VIEWPOINT DURING TRAFFIC STOP	CAPTURE VIEWPOINT
Participant 11	ENCOURAGES BETTER BEHAVIOR	13. ENCOURAGES BETTER BEHAVIOR AND PUTS DAMPER ON PROBLEMS BETWEEN AN OFFICER AND INDIVIDUAL	SUB: ENCOURAGE BETTER BEHAVIOR	ENCOURAGES BETTER BEHAVIOR
Participant 12a	PROTECTION OF CITIZEN AND OFFICER	23. PROTECTION OF CITIZEN AND OFFICER FOR HAVING BODY CAMERA	TAC: PROTECTION OF CITIZEN AND OFFICER FOR HAVING BODY CAMERA	PROTECTION DUE TO CAMERA
Participant 12b	BE OPEN TO SCRUTINY	27. BE OPEN TO SCRUTINY SO PEOPLE KNOW PROFESSIONALISM	SUB: BE OPEN TO SCRUTINY SO PEOPLE KNOW PROFESSIONALISM	OPEN TO SCRUTINY
Participant 13	FEELS SAFE KNOWING THERE IS A RECORDING	11. FEELS SAFE KNOWING THERE IS RECORDING AND BENEFICIAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT	EMO: FEELS SAFE	FEEL SAFE

Participant 14	COULD HURT OFFICER'S ABILITY FOR DISCRETION	9. COULD HURT POLICE OFFCERS ABILITY TO HAVE DISCRETION WHETHER IT BE LETTER OF THE LAW OR SPIRIT OF THE LAW	CON: COULD HURT ABILITY TO HAVE DISCRETION WITH DECISIONS	COULD HURT DISCRETION DECISIONS
Participant 15	BODY CAMERAS CUT A LOT OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS	14. BODY CAMERAS CUT OUT A LOT OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS	SUP: BODY CAMERAS CUT OUT A LOT OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS	REDUCES FALSE ALLEGATIONS
Participant 16a	IT'LL KEEP EVERYBODY HONEST	38. IT'LL KEEP EVERYBODY HONEST	OBJ: IT'LL KEEP EVERYBODY HONEST	KEEP EVERYBODY HONEST
Participant 16b	RECORDING TAKES AWAY DOUBT	40. RECORDING TAKES AWAY DOUBT IF THEY ARE WORN CORRECTLY, MAINTAINED, AND KEPT ON	ATT: RECORDING TAKES AWAY DOUBT IF WORN CORRECTLY, MAINTAINED, AND KEPT ON	RECORDING REMOVES DOUBT
Participant 16c	IF SOMEONE IS LYING, IT'S GOING TO BE ON CAMERA	66. IF SOMEONE IS LYING, IT'S GOING TO BE ON CAMERA	TAC: IF SOMEONE IS LYING, IT'S GOING TO BE ON CAMERA	LYING WILL BE CAUGHT ON CAMERA
Participant 17	IT'S GREAT IDEA	13. THINKS IT'S A GREAT IDEA AND CUTS DOWN ASSUMPTION	ATT: GREAT IDEA AND CUTS DOWN ASSUMPTION	GREAT IDEA CUTTING ASSUMPTION

Participant 18	BODY CAMERAS HELP MORE	14. BODY CAMERAS HELP MORE THAN IT HURTS FOR TRAFFICS STOPS AND RADIO CALLS	ATT: BODY CAMERAS HELP MORE THAN IT HURTS	BODY CAMERAS HELP MORE
Participant 19a	HIS AGENCY DOES NOT REQUIRE TO WEAR CAMERAS AND IS OPTIONAL	22. HIS AGENCY DOES NOT REQUIRE OFFICERS TO WEAR CAMERAS AND IS OPTIONAL	SUB: AGENCY DOES NOT REQUIRE BWCS AND IS OPTIONAL	BWC NOT REQUIRED AT HIS AGENCY
Participant 19b	USED TAPE RECORDER FOR YEARS	24. USED TAPE RECORDER WHILE ASSIGNED TO PATROL FOR YEARS BEFORE THE CAMERAS	TAC: USED TAPE RECORDER WHILE ASSIGNED TO PATROL	USED TAPE RECORDER FOR YEARS
Participant 20a	HOPES THIS WILL SAVE UNNECESSARY POLICE SHOOTINGS	42. HOPES THAT THIS WILL SAVE UNNECESSARY POLICE SHOOTINGS HAPPENING	ATT: HOPES THIS WILL SAVE UNNECESSARY POLICE SHOOTINGS	PREVENT UNNECESSARY SHOOTINGS
Participant 20b	WOULD FEEL LESS JUMPY IF SHE HAD TO WEAR A CAMERA AS A POLICE OFFICER	44. WOULD FEEL LESS JUMPY IF SHE HAD TO WEAR A CAMERA AS A POLICE OFFICER	EMO: WOULD FEEL LESS JUMPY IS SHE HAD TO WEAR A CAMERA	FEEL LESS JUMPY
Participant 21a	NO ONE ABOVE LAW	45. FEEL THAT NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW WHEN IT COMES TO OVERSIGHT	EMO: FEEL THAT NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW	NO ONE ABOVE LAW

Participant 21b	RECORDED ENCOUNTER	49. RECORDED ENCOUNTER IMPROVES CHANCES OF FAIR TREATMENT	TAC: RECORDED ENCOUNTER IMPROVES CHANCES OF FAIR TREATMENT	IMPROVES CHANCES OF FAIR TREATMENT
Participant 21c	HAVE TO BE CAUTIOUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ASK QUESTIONS	57. BE CAUTIOUS OF ENVIRONMENT AND ASK QUESTIONS	TAC: CAUTIOUS OF ENVIRONMENT AND ASK QUESTIONS	FEELING CAUTIOUS
Participant 21d	FEEL PROTECTED AS CITIZEN	89. FEEL PROTECTED THAT THERE IS A RECORDING WHEN PULLED OVER	EMO: FEEL PROTECTED THERE'S A RECORDING	PROTECTION DUE TO CAMERA
Participant 22a	VERY POSITIVE	9. VERY POSITIVE STEP TO BUILD TRUST	ATT: VERY POSITIVE STEP TO BUILD TRUST	POSITIVE STEP FOR TRUST
Participant 22b	BUILDING TRUST	11. TRUST BEING BUILT BY EVERYTHING BEING RECORDED	TAC: TRUST BEING BUILT BY EVERYTHING RECORDED	EVERYTHING BEING RECORDED
Participant 23a	EMOTIONS INVOLVED TRYING TO REMEMBER SOMETHING	18. EMOTIONS INVOLVED TRYING TO REMEMBER SOMETHING	EMO: EMOTIONS INVOLVED TRYING TO REMEMBER SOMETHING	EMOTIONS INVOLVED
Participant 23b	HAVING PROOF	20. HAVING PROOF OF WHAT HAPPENED BECAUSE OF CAMERA	TAC: HAVING PROOF BECAUSE OF CAMERA	CAMERA PROOF
Participant 24	POTENTIAL BENEFIT OF SAFETY	16. POTENTIAL BENEFIT OF SAFETY FOR COMMUNITY AND POLICE	TAC: POTENTIAL BENEFIT OF SAFETY FOR COMMUNITY AND POLICE	SAFETY FOR BOTH SIDES
Participant 25a	THINKS IT'S GOOD	17. THINKS IT'S GOOD	ATT: THINKS IT'S GOOD	GOOD THING

Participant 25b	PROTECTION FOR BOTH CITIZEN AND OFFICER	21. PROTECTION AND SAFETY FOR BOTH SIDES	TAC: PROTECTION AND SAFETY FOR BOTH SIDES	PROTECTION DUE TO CAMERA AND SAFETY FOR BOTH SIDES
Participant 26a	NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE	37. NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE THAT WAY	CON: NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE	NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE
Participant 26b	DOESN'T SHOW THE WHOLE VIEW	45. DOESN'T SHOW THE WHOLE 360 DEGREE VIEW SO NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE	CON: DOESN'T SHOW THE WHOLE 360 DEGREE VIEW	DOESN'T SHOW THE WHOLE VIEW
Participant 26c	A LOT OF OFFICERS RACIALLY MOTIVATED	47. A LOT OF OFFICERS ARE RACIALLY MOTIVATED AND MEDIA PICKS UP ON THAT	CON: A LOT OF OFFICERS ARE RACIALLY MOTIVATED	MANY OFFICERS RACIALLY MOTIVATED
Participant 27	DON'T OPPOSE RECORDINGS	11. DON'T OPPOSE RECORDINGS BECAUSE BOTH PARTIES NEED TO BE ACCOUNTABLE	TAC: DON'T OPPOSE RECORDINGS BECAUSE OF ACCOUNTABILITY	DON'T OPPOSE RECORDINGS
Participant 28a	NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BEING VICTIM OF HEARSAY	24. IT'S NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BEING VICTIM OF HEARSAY	ATT: IT'S NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BEING VICTIM OF HEARSAY	NECESSARY BECAUSE OF HEARSAY
Participant 28b	MORE SECURITY FOR OFFICERS WHO DO THEIR JOB	40. MORE SECURITY FOR OFFICERS WHO NEED TO DO THEIR JOBS	MORE SECURITY FOR OFFICERS TO DO JOB	MORE SECURITY FOR OFFICERS
Participant 28c	IN FAVOR OF THEM WEARING	42. IN FAVOR OF OFFICERS WEARING THEM	ATT: IN FAVOR OF OFFICERS WEARING THEM	FAVOR THEM WEARING IT

Participant 29	KEEPS BOTH SIDES HONEST AND CAREFUL OF ACTIONS	10. KEEPS BOTH SIDES HONEST AND CAREFUL OF THEIR ACTIONS OR COMMUNICATION	TAC: KEEPS BOTH SIDES HONEST AND CAREFUL OF THEIR ACTIONS	KEEP EVERYBODY HONEST
Participant 30	RECORDING IS ANYWHERE WITH NO SECRECY	14. THERE ARE PRIVACY INFRINGEMENTS BUT RECORDING IS DONE ANYWHERE WITH NO SECRECY	CON: PRIVACY INFRINGEMENTS AND RECORDINGS WITH NO SECRECY	PRIVACY INFRINGEMENTS AND NO SECRECY

Question #4	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Thoughts	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	THOUGHTS QUESTION			
Participant 1	THINKS THEY SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED	10. BWCS SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED AND EVERYTHING SHOULD BE RECORDED	SUP: ALWAYS USED AND EVERYTHING RECORDED	ALL INTERACTIONS RECORDED
Participant 2	THE POLICE ACROSS THE COUNTRY SHOULD COME TOGETHER AND AGREE ON BWC USE	10. THE POLICE ACROSS THE COUNTRY SHOULD COME TOGETHER AND AGREE ON HOW BWCS SHOULD BE USED	SUP: POLICE ACROSS COUNTRY SHOULD COME TOGETHER AND AGREE ON HOW TO USE	POLICE SHOULD AGREE ON BWC USE
Participant 3a	THINKS THAT BWCS ARE BEING USED TO SHOW THE WORK POLICE OFFICERS ARE DOING IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THAT EVERYTHING IS BEING DONE PROFESSIONALLY	14. BWCS ARE BEING USED TO SHOW THE WORK POLICE OFFICERS ARE DOING IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THAT EVERYTHING IS BEING DONE PROFESSIONALLY	OBJ: THINKS THAT THEY'RE USED TO SHOW WORK POLICE OFFICERS ARE DOING IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN A PROFESSIONAL WAY	SHOWS WORK POLICE OFFICERS ARE DOING
Participant 3b	THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN AN ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE MANNER	16. THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN AN ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE MANNER	TAC: THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN AN ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE MANNER	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 4a	THERE HAS TO BE SOME RULES	33. THERE HAS TO BE SOME RULES	OBJ: THERE HAS TO BE SOME RULES	RULES ARE NEEDED

Participant 4b	OFFICERS CITED IF CAMERA DOWN OR OBSTRUCTED	35. OFFICERS NEED TO BE CITED IF THE CAMERA IS DOWN OR OBSTRUCTED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME	CON: OFFICERS NEED TO BE CITED IF CAMERA DOWN OR OBSTRUCTED	CITING OFFICERS FOR OBSTRUCTING CAMERA
Participant 4c	SUSPENSIONS WITHOUT PAY AS A WAY TO ENFORCE VIOLATIONS	37. SUSPENSIONS WITHOUT PAY TO ENFORCE VIOLATIONS	CON: SUSPENSIONS WITHOUT PAY FOR VIOLATIONS	SUSPENSIONS WITHOUT PAY FOR VIOLATIONS
Participant 5	BWCS SHOULD BE USED AND WITH IMPROVEMENT	25. BWCS SHOULD BE USED AND WITH IMPROVEMENT	TAC: BWCS SHOULD BE USED	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 6	FEEL THEY'RE BEING USED CORRECTLY FOR THE MAJORITY	10. FEEL THEY'RE BEING USED CORRECTLY MAJORITY OF TIME	EMO: FEELS USED CORRECTLY MAJORITY OF TIME	USED CORRECTLY MAJORITY OF TIME
Participant 7	THEY'RE BEING USED TO PROTECT	16. THEY'RE BEING USED TO PROTECT AND IT'S THE ACCOUNTABILITY	TAC: THEY'RE BEING USED TO PROTECT	PROTECTION
Participant 8	TESTING SHOULD BE DONE IN AN AREA	10. A SURVEY OR TEST SHOULD BE DONE IN CERTAIN AREAS TO CHECK CRITERIA	ATT: SURVEY OR TEST SHOULD BE DONE	TEST
Participant 9	IMPLEMENTED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS	10. THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED BY ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	OBJ: THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 10	TRAINING PROGRAM	33. DEVELOP A TRAINING PROGRAM TO OBTAIN	TAC: DEVELOP TRAINING PROGRAM	TRAINING

Participant 11	TRUST POLICE TO MAKE BEST ASSESSMENT	18. TRUST POLICE TO MAKE BEST ASSESSMENT AFTER EMPIRICAL DATA GATHERED	ATT: TRUST POLICE TO MAKE ASSESSMENT AFTER DATA GATHERED	TRUSTS POLICE ASSESSMENT
Participant 12a	WRITE REPORT BEFORE VIEWING FOOTAGE	30. OFFICER SHOULD WRITE REPORT FIRST BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO REVIEW CAMERA FOOTAGE	TAC: OFFICER SHOULD WRITE REPORT THEN REVIEW FOOTAGE	SHOULD WRITE REPORT BEFORE VIEWING FOOTAGE
Participant 12b	DEPARTMENT REVIEWS POLICIES	34. DEPARTMENT MUST REVIEW POLICY AND PROCEDURES	TAC: DEPARTMENT MUST REVIEW POLICY AND PROCEDURES	REVIEW POLICY AND PROCEDURES
Participant 12c	36. CONCERNED ABOUT OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW BEFORE REVIEWING FOOTAGE	36. CONCERNED ABOUT OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW BEFORE REVIEWING FOOTAGE	EMO: CONCERNED ABOUT OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW	CONCERNED ABOUT OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW
Participant 12d	40. ADDRESSING AND PRODUCING VIDEO EXTENSION POLICY	40. ADDRESSING AND PRODUCING VIDEO EXTENSION POLICY	ATT: CONCERN ADDRESSING AND PRODUCING VIDEO EXTENSION POLICY	CONCERN WITH VIDEO EXTENSION POLICY
Participant 12e	DON'T WANT FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY UNLESS POLICE LOOKING FOR SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL	48. DOESN'T WANT FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY UNLESS POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR A SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL	ATT: DOESN'T WANT FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY	DOESN'T WANT FACIAL RECOGNITION
Participant 13	IMPLEMENTED BY ALL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	14. THEY SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED BY ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT	ATT: SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED BY ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS

Participant 14	BWCS COULD BE USED FOR EVIDENCE ONLY OR FOR COMPLETE TRANSPARENCY WITH PUBLIC	12. BWCS COULD BE USED FOR EVIDENCE ONLY OR FOR COMPLETE TRANSPARENCY WITH PUBLIC	SUB: USED FOR EVIDENCE ONLY OR COMPLETE TRANSPARENCY	EVIDENCE OR TRANSPARENCY
Participant 15	THEY'RE BEING USED PROPERLY	17. THEY'RE BEING USED PROPERLY AND THERE'S CORRECT WAY TO IMPLEMENT	TAC: BEING USED PROPERLY AND CORRECT WAY TO IMPLEMENT	BEING USED PROPERLY
Participant 16a	NO REASON TO TURN OFF CAMERA	103. NO REASON TO TURN OFF CAMERA AND OFFICERS CAN BE ASTUTE AT MANUFACTURING EXCUSES	ATT: NO REASON TO TURN OFF CAMERA AND OFFICERS CAN BE ASTUTE AT MANUFACTURING EXCUSES	NO REASON TO TURN OFF AND MAKE EXCUSES
Participant 16b	SHOULD BE A DATE STAMP	105. THERE SHOULD BE A DATE AND TIME STAMP ON WHEN CAMERA IS TURNED OFF FOR OPERATIONS	TAC: THERE SHOULD BE A DATE AND TIME STAMP ON WHEN CAMERA IS TURNED OFF	DATE AND TIME STAMP FOR CAMERA TURNED OFF
Participant 16c	RANDOMLY AUDITING	111. RANDOMLY AUDITING QUESTIONABLE CONTACTS	TAC: RANDOMLY AUDITING QUESTIONABLE CONTACTS	RANDOMLY AUDITING
Participant 16d	NEED TO MAKE SURE EQUIPMENT WILL PERFORM	117. NEED TO MAKE SURE EQUIPMENT WILL PERFORM AND PERFORM SERIES OF TESTS	TAC: MAKE SURE EQUIPMENT WILL PERFORM	PERFORM EQUIPMENT TESTS

Participant 17	ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM	16. IT'S A GREAT THING AND ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM WHEN INTERACTING WITH THE PUBLIC	ATT: GREAT THING AND OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM WHEN INTERACTING WITH PUBLIC	ALL INTERACTIONS RECORDED
Participant 18a	USED IN GOOD WAY	19. USED IN GOOD WAY BUT NOT SURE IMPLEMENTATION IS THE BEST	SUB: USED IN GOOD WAY BUT NOT SURE IMPLEMENTATION IS BEST	GOOD USE BUT IMPLEMENTATION NOT BEST
Participant 18b	SHOULD BE UNIFORM	23. SHOULD BE PART OF UNIFORM AND ISSUE WITH GETTING INFORMATION	ATT: SHOULD BE PART OF UNIFORM AND ISSUE WITH INFORMATION	PART OF UNIFORM AND ISSUE WITH INFO
Participant 18c	DATA TRANSFERABLE	25. DATA IS TRANSFERABLE AND USED IN THE COURT OF LAW	TAC: DATA TRANSFERABLE USED IN COURT	COURT USE
Participant 19a	BIGGEST ISSUE WITH BWC IS MINUTIA AND DETAILS	27. BIGGEST ISSUE WITH BWC RIGHT NOW IS MINUTIA, DETAILS, AND STORAGE OF FOOTAGE	CON: BIGGEST ISSUES IS MINUTIA, DETAILS, AND FOOTAGE STORAGE	MINUTIA, DETAILS, AND STORAGE
Participant 19b	ISSUE WITH FOOTAGE BEING RELEASED	31. ISSUE WITH FOOTAGE BEING RELEASED SOONER THAN IT SHOULD	CON: ISSUE WITH FOOTAGE BEING RELEASED SOONER THAN IT SHOULD	FOOTAGE BEING RELEASED SOONER

Participant 19c	EVERY AGENCY HAS THEIR OWN POLICY	33. EVERY AGENCY HAS THEIR OWN POLICY ABOUT WHEN TO RELEASE FOOTAGE BUT IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSAL	EVERY AGENCY HAS OWN POLICY BUT SHOULD BE UNIVERSAL	SHOULD BE UNIVERSAL POLICY
Participant 20a	THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE ONE	53. THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE ONE TO BACK UP WHAT HAPPENED NOT JUST FOR RECORDING PURPOSES	ATT: THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE ONE TO BACK UP WHAT HAPPENED	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 20b	EVERYONE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT VIEW	59. EVERYONE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE CRIME SCENE	ATT: EVERYONE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE CRIME SCENE	EVERYONE WILL HAVE DIFFERENT VIEW
Participant 20c	FOOTAGE DEEMED ADMISSIBLE	61. FOOTAGE DEEMED ADMISSIBLE IN COURT AND THE GRAND JURY	TAC: FOOTAGE ADMISSIBLE IN COURT AND GRAND JURY	COURT USE
Participant 20d	BODY CAMERAS IMPERATIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL	67. BODY CAMERAS CAN BE IMPERATIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL IN THE TRAINING PROCESS	BODY CAMERAS IMPERATIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL WITH TRAINING	TRAINING
Participant 21	CAMERAS USED WITH SAFETY AND FAIRNESS	93. CAMERAS SHOULD BE USED WITH IDEALS OF SAFETY AND FAIRNESS AT ALL TIMES	TAC: CAMERAS SHOULD BE USED WITH SAFETY AND FAIRNESS IDEALS AT ALL TIMES	CAMERAS USED WITH SAFETY AND FAIRNESS

Participant 22	ALL INTERACTIONS RECORDED	16. ALL INTERACTIONS SHOULD BE RECORDED WHEN IMPLEMENTING USE	TAC: ALL INTERACTIONS SHOULD BE RECORDED WHEN IMPLEMENTING USE	ALL INTERACTIONS RECORDED
Participant 23a	LIMITED INTERACTION	23. HAS LIMITED INTERACTION WITH POLICE	TAC: LIMITED INTERACTIONS WITH POLICE	LIMITED INTERACTIONS WITH POLICE
Participant 23b	29. BODY CAMERA SHOULD BE VISIBLE AND BOTH PARTIES SHOULD KNOW IT'S RECORDING	TAC: BODY CAMERA SHOULD BE VISIBLE WITH BOTH PARTIES KNOWING IT'S RECORDING	BOTH PARTIES KNOWING IT'S RECORDING	BOTH PARTIES KNOWING OF RECORDING
Participant 24a	POTENTIAL BENEFIT FOR COMMUNITY AND POLICE OFFICERS	19. EQUIPMENT MUST BE USED PROPERLY FOR THERE TO BE POTENTIAL BENEFIT FOR BOTH SIDES	SUB: EQUIPMENT MUST BE USED PROPERLY FOR THERE TO BE A POTENTIAL BENEFIT FOR BOTH SIDES	PROPER EQUIPMENT USE FOR BENEFIT
Participant 24b	LEADERSHIP TO ENSURE DEVICES WORKING PROPERLY	21. LEADERSHIP MUST ENSURE THAT DEVICES WORK PROPERLY AND THAT OFFICERS USE CORRECTLY	TAC: LEADERSHIP TO ENSURE PROPER AND CORRECT USE	LEADERSHIP MUST ENSURE PROPER USE
Participant 25a	ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM	27. THINKS THAT ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM	ATT: THINKS ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR THEM	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 25b	CONCERN ABOUT ACCOUNTABILITY	29. CONCERN ABOUT HOW OFFICERS WILL BE ACCOUNTABLE WITH WEARING BWC	ATT: CONCERN ABOUT HOW OFFICERS WILL BE ACCOUNTABLE	CONCERN WITH ACCOUNTABILITY

Participant 26a	POLICE OFFICERS TURNING OFF	50. MORE INSTANCES OF POLICE OFFICERS TURNING OFF CAMERAS	TAC: MORE INSTANCES OF POLICE OFFICERS TURNING OFF CAMERAS	OFFICERS TURNING OFF CAMERAS
Participant 26b	NEED SENSITIVITY TRAINING	60. NEED SENSITIVITY TRAINING WITH BODY CAMERAS	TAC: NEED SENSITIVITY TRAINING WITH BODY CAMERAS	TRAINING
Participant 27a	SYSTEM IS CORRUPT	18. FRUSTRATIONS ARE HARD BECAUSE SYSTEM IS SO CORRUPT	CON: FRUSTRATIONS HARD BECAUSE OF CORRUPT SYSTEM	FRUSTRATIONS BECAUSE OF CORRUPTION
Participant 27b	COULD BE MISLEADING	26. COULD BE MISLEADING	CON: COULD BE MISLEADING	MISLEADING
Participant 28a	CAMERAS SHOULD BE APPLIED TO OFFICERS	77. CAMERAS SHOULD BE APPLIED TO OFFICERS AS MUCH OF A BURDEN AS IT MAY SEEM	SUB: CAMERAS SHOULD BE APPLIED TO OFFICERS EVEN IF IT'S A BURDEN	OFFICERS SHOULD USE BWCS
Participant 28b	THEY SHOULD ROLL OUT IN WAVES BUT QUICKLY	89. THEY SHOULD ROLL OUT IN WAVES BUT QUICKLY	SUB: THEY SHOULD ROLL OUT IN WAVES BUT QUICKLY	IN WAVES BUT QUICKLY
Participant 28c	IT SHOULD BE FACT THE IDEA POLICE OFFICERS WILL WEAR BODY CAMERA	105. IT SHOULD BE FACT THE IDEA THAT POLICE OFFICERS WILL WEAR BODY CAMERAS	ATT: SHOULD BE FACT IDEA THAT POLICE OFFICERS WILL WEAR BODY CAMERAS	SHOULD BE FACT
Participant 28d	SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO BASIC TRAINING	113. SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO BASIC TRAINING	ATT: SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO BASIC TRAINING	TRAINING

Participant 29	PROTECTION FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY	13. LIKED THE IDEA OF PROTECTION FOR POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY	ATT: LIKED IDEA OF PROTECTION OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY	PROTECTION
Participant 30	EVERY OFFICER SHOULD HAVE ONE DURING INTERACTIONS WITH PEOPLE	17. EVERY OFFICER SHOULD HAVE ONE WHEN INTERACTNG WITH PEOPLE AND THEY HAVE SHOULD HAVE AN AUTOMATIC ACTIVATION MECHANISM FOR SAFETY	TAC: OFFICER SHOULD HAVE ONE WHEN INTERACTING WITH PEOPLE FEATURING AUTOMATIC ACTIVATION MECHANISM	ALL INTERACTIONS RECORDED

Question #5	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Perspective	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	PERSPECTIVE QUESTION			
Participant 1	PEOPLE ACT IN BETTER MANNER WHEN RECORDED	12. PEOPLE ACT IN A BETTER MANNER WHEN THEY ARE RECORDED	OBJ: ACTING IN BETTER MANNER WHEN BEING RECORDED	BETTER BEHAVIOR
Participant 2	PEERS LOOK AT BODY CAMERA WORN BY PARTICIPANT WITH A LOT OF SUSPICION AND MISTRUST	12. PEERS LOOK AT BODY CAMERA WORN BY PARTICIPANT WITH A LOT OF SUSPICION AND MISTRUST	CON: PEERS HAVE A LOT OF SUSPICION AND MISTRUST	PEERS HAVE SUSPICION AND MISTRUST
Participant 3	THEY HAVE A GREAT ROLE IN SOCIETY AND WILL HELP REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF EXCESSIVE USES OF FORCE OR OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS	20. THEY HAVE A GREAT ROLE TO PLAY IN MODERN SOCIETY BY HELPING TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF EXCESSIVE USES OF FORCE OR OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS	OBJ: THEY HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY BY HELPING TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF EXCESSIVE USES OF FORCE OR OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS	THEY HELP REDUCE EXCESSIVE FORCE AND OIS
Participant 4a	IT'S GOING TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY	51. GOOD BECAUSE IT'S GOING TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR OFFICERS	SUP: GOING TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR OFFICERS	INCREASE/CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Participant 4b	THANKFUL FOR PEOPLE BRAVE TO RECORD	53. THANKFUL FOR THE PEOPLE THAT ARE BRAVE ENOUGH TO RECORD THESE INTERACTIONS	EMO: THANKFUL FOR PEOPLE THAT RECORD THESE INTERACTIONS	THANKFUL FOR PEOPLE RECORDING INTERACTIONS
Participant 4c	OFFICERS CAN PUT WHATEVER THEY WANT	55.OFFICERS CAN PUT WHATEVER THEY WANT AND CHANGE THE NARRATIVE OR STORY	TAC: OFFICERS CAN PUT WHATEVER THEY WANT AND CHANGE THE NARRATIVE OR STORY	OFFICERS CAN CHANGE NARRATIVE
Participant 4d	POLICE MISCONDUCT AND EXCESSIVE FORCE	57.POLICE MISCONDUCT AND EXCESSIVE FORCE	CON: MISCONDUCT AND EXCESSIVE FORCE	EXCESSIVE FORCE HAPPENING
Participant 5	MY PERSPECTIVE IS WHAT I SEE ON THE NEWS	29. MY PERSPECTIVE IS WHAT I SEE ON THE NEWS AND IT'S SMALL	ATT: PERSPECTIVE IS WHAT IS SEEN ON THE NEWS	PERSPECTIVE FROM NEWS
Participant 6	PROTECTS POLICE OFFICER FROM FALSE ACCUSATIONS AND CITIZENS FROM EXCESSIVE FORCE	12. PROTECTS POLICE OFFICERS FROM FALSE ACCUSATIONS WHILE PROTECTING CITIZENS FROM EXCESSIVE FORCE	SUB: PROTECTS POLICE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	PROTECTS BOTH PARTIES
Participant 7	USE IS IDEAL AND THERE'S SENSE OF SAFETY	19. BWC USE IS IDEAL AND THERE'S SENSE OF SAFETY	SUB: SENSE OF SAFETY	HELPS WITH SAFETY
Participant 8	KEEP BOTH PARTIES IN POSITION OF CLARITY	12. BOTH PARTIES WILL BE IN POSITION OF CLARITY FOR JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RENDER FAIR DECISION	SUB: POSITION OF CLARITY FOR BOTH PARTIES	CLARITY FOR BOTH PARTIES

Participant 9	KEEPING CAMERAS SO THERE'S NO BIAS	12. KEEPING CAMERAS IS GOOD SO THERE'S NO BIAS	TAC: GOOD SO THERE'S NO BIAS	PREVENTS BIAS
Participant 10a	LIST OF ASSUMPTIONS	38. LIST OF ASSUMPTIONS	SUB: LIST OF ASSUMPTIONS	ASSUMPTIONS
Participant 10b	PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS	40. PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS THROUGHOUT COMMUNITY	ATT: PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS	DIFFERENT OPINIONS
Participant 10c	STANDARD PROCEDURES AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK	42. STANDARD PROCEDURES AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK	TAC: STANDARD PROCEDURES AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK	PROCEDURES AND FEEDBACK
Participant 10d	DEFINING EXCESSIVE FORCE	48. DEFINING EXCESSIVE FORCE	TAC: DEFINING EXCESSIVE FORCE	DEFINING EXCESSIVE FORCE
Participant 11a	CAMERAS CAN'T SHOW WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE	21. CAMERAS ONLY SHOW WHAT HAPPENED AFTER AND ARE INHERENTLY LIMITED	CON: ONLY SHOW WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE AND ARE LIMITED	CAMERAS INHERENTLY LIMITED
Participant 11b	IDENTIFY CRIMINALS OR COMMUNITY MEMBERS PRONE TO ACCUSE	25. COULD IDENTIFY CRIMINALS OR COMMUNITY MEMBERS PRONE TO ACCUSE POLICE OFFICERS	TAC: IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS OR COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO ACCUSE OFFICERS	IDENTIFIES CRIMINALS OR CHRONIC COMPLAINERS
Participant 12	WILL DISPLAY REALITY	71. CAMERAS DISPLAYING REALITY AS AN UNBIASED OBSERVER	OBJ: CAMERAS DISPLAYING REALITY	CAMERAS DISPLAY REALITY

Participant 13	SHOULD BE A POLICY IMPLEMENTED	17. THERE SHOULD BE A POLICY IMPLEMENTED AT THE CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT LEVELS	TAC: THERE SHOULD BE POLICY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS	POLICY NEEDED AT THE DIFFERENT AGENCY LEVELS
Participant 14	CAN CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY	15. CAN CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY BETWEEN OFFICER AND CITIZEN HELPING TO ALSO DE-ESCALATE	OBJ: CAN CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY	INCREASE/CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 15a	CAMERAS SHOW VIEW SEEN	19. CAMERAS SHOW VIEW SEEN BUT NOT HOW A PERSON FEELS	EMO: CAMERAS SHOW VIEW SEEN NOT HOW PERSON FEELS	CAMERAS ONLY SHOW VIEW AND NOT EMOTIONS
Participant 15b	CAN'T KNOW WHAT A PERSON WAS THINKING	23. CAN'T KNOW WHAT A PERSON WAS THINKING	CON: CAN'T KNOW WHAT A PERSON WAS THINKING	CAN'T KNOW THOUGHTS OF PEOPLE
Participant 16a	OFFICERS SHOULD FEEL COMFORTABLE	157. OFFICERS SHOULD FEEL COMFORTABLE IN THEIR INTERACTIONS AND USING CAMERAS SO EXTENSIVE TRAINING NEEDED	SUB: OFFICERS SHOULD FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH INTERACTIONS AND USING CAMERAS SO EXTENSIVE TRAINING NEEDED	TRAINING NEEDED
Participant 16b	THERE IS EXCESSIVE FORCE GOING ON AND THERE ARE CAMERAS EVERYWHERE	163. THERE IS EXCESSIVE FORCE GOING ON, CAMERAS EVERYWHERE, AND SAYING THESE THINGS ARE WITHIN POLICY	CON: THERE IS EXCESSIVE FORCE GOING ON, CAMERAS EVERYWHERE, AND SAYING THEY'RE IN POLICY	EXCESSIVE FORCE HAPPENING

Participant 16c	DEPARTMENT NEEDS TO SHARE WHEN SOMETHING HAPPENS	171. DEPARTMENT NEEDS TO SHARE WITH COMMUNITY WHEN SOMETHING HAPPENS AS PUBLIC RECORD	TAC: DEPARTMENT NEEDS TO SHARE WITH COMMUNITY WHEN SOMETHING HAPPENS	PUBLIC DISCLOSURE FOR SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
Participant 17	REMOVES HEARSAY	18. TAKES AWAY HIS WORD AGAINST THEIR WORD SO LONG AS THERE'S NO TAMPERING	TAC: TAKES AWAY HEARSAY AS LONG AS THERE'S NOT TAMPERING	REMOVES HEARSAY
Participant 18	INSTANCES WHERE BODY CAMERAS DID NOTHING	28. INSTANCES WHERE BODY CAMERAS DID NOTHING AND THERE WAS EXCESSIVE FORCE AND BIASED POLICING	CON: BODY CAMERAS DID NOTHING AND THERE WAS EXCESSIVE FORCE AND BIAS	EXCESSIVE FORCE HAPPENING
Participant 19a	NOT SURE IF CAMERAS HAVE EFFECT ON SOME PEOPLE	40. UNSURE IF CAMERAS HAVE EFFECT ON SOME PEOPLE	SUB: UNSURE IF CAMERAS HAVE EFFECT ON SOME PEOPLE	UNSURE OF EFFECT
Participant 19b	CAMERA DIDIN'T AFFECT BUT MAYBE WATCHED LANGUAGE USED	44. CAMERA DIDN'T AFFECT BUT MAYBE WATCHED LANGUAGE USED	SUB: CAMERA DIDN'T AFFECT BUT CAREFUL WITH LANGUAGE	CAREFUL WITH LANGUAGE
Participant 19c	BODY CAMERAS AFFECT NEWER OFFICERS MORE	50. BODY CAMERAS AFFECT THE NEWER GENERATION OFFICERS MORE	CON: BODY CAMERAS AFFECT NEWER OFFICERS MORE	AFFECTS NEWER OFFICERS MORE
Participant 20a	BODY CAMERAS WILL CUT DOWN HEARSAY	185. BODY CAMERAS WILL CUT DOWN A LOT OF HEARSAY	TAC: BODY CAMERAS WILL CUT DOWN HEARSAY	REMOVES HEARSAY

Participant 20b	HOPEFULLY ALLEVIATE	187. WILL HOPEFULLY ALLEVIATE SOME OF THE FEAR	188. OBJ: HOPEFULLY ALLEVIATE SOME OF THE FEAR	HOPEFULLY ALLEVIATES FEAR
Participant 20c	A CHAIN OF COMMAND	189. SITUATIONS FOR OFFICERS COULD ESCALATE TO KILLING A MAN OR NOT SEEING FAMILY AGAIN	CON: SITUATIONS COULD ESCALATE TO KILLING MAN OR NOT SEEING FAMILY AGAIN	SITUATIONS FOR OFFICERS COULD ESCALATE
Participant 21a	REAL-TIME FOOTAGE	98. REAL-TIME FOOTAGE THAT PROVIDES VISIBILITY FOR CITIZEN	TAC: REAL-TIME FOOTAGE PROVIDING VISIBILITY	REAL-TIME FOOTAGE PROVIDING VISIBILITY
Participant 21b	HELPS TO ALIGN BOTH SIDES	106. HELPS TO ALIGN BOTH SIDES	SUB: HELPS TO ALIGN BOTH SIDES	ALIGN BOTH SIDES
Participant 21c	BODY CAMERAS ASSIST WITH HOLDING OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE	118. BODY CAMERAS ASSIST WITH HOLDING OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE AND DECREASING MISCONDUCT	TAC: CAMERAS ASSIST WITH HOLDING OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE AND DECREASING MISCONDUCT	INCREASE/CREATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND DECREASES MISCONDUCT
Participant 22	ELIMINATED WORD OF MOUTH	23. FACTUAL EVIDENCE ELIMINATES WORD OF MOUTH	TAC: FACTUAL EVIDENCES ELIMINATES WORD OF MOUTH	REMOVES HEARSAY
Participant 23a	POSITIVE PERSPECTIVE	32. POSITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF CAMERA RECORDING	ATT: POSITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF CAMERA RECORDING	POSITIVE PERSPECTIVE
Participant 23b	BOTH PARTIES AWARE	34. BOTH PARTIES SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF FOOTAGE	TAC: BOTH PARTIES MADE AWARE OF FOOTAGE	BOTH PARTIES AWARE OF FOOTAGE

Participant 24a	GOING TO BENEFIT IF USED PROPERLY	25. GOING TO BENEFIT IF USED PROPERLY	TAC: GOING TO BENEFIT IF USED PROPERLY	BENEFICIAL IF USED PROPERLY
Participant 24b	DOWNFALL THAT BWC HAS LIMITED VIEW	27. DOWNFALL THAT BWC HAS A VERY LIMITED VIEW	CON: BWC HAS A VERY LIMITED VIEW	BWC HAS LIMITED VIEW
Participant 25a	WILL HELP SHOW OFFICERS TREATING PEOPLE	41. WILL SHOW HOW OFFICERS TREAT PEOPLE BECAUSE THEY ARE BEING RECORDED	TAC: WILL SHOW HOW OFFICERS TREAT PEOPLE BECAUSE OF RECORDING	WILL SHOW HOW OFFICERS TREAT PEOPLE
Participant 25b	CUT DOWN EXCESSIVE FORCE	45. WILL CUT DOWN EXCESSIVE FORCE AND BIAS	OBJ: WILL CUT DOWN EXCESSIVE FORCE AND BIAS	HELPS REDUCE EXCESSIVE FORCE
Participant 26	CAN LESSEN MISCONDUCT	65. CAN LESSEN MISCONDUCT OR EXCESSIVE FORCE	TAC: CAN LESSEN MISCONDUCT OR EXCESSIVE FORCE	DECREASES MISCONDUCT AND HELPS REDUCE EXCESSIVE FORCE
Participant 27a	TRAINING IS NECESSARY	31. TRAINING IS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BIASES AND EXCUSES	TAC: TRAINING IS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BIASES AND EXCUSES	TRAINING NEEDED
Participant 27b	CAMERAS ONLY USED IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES	33. CAMERAS ONLY BEING USED IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES	CON: CAMERAS ONLY BEING USED IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES	CAMERAS ONLY USED IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES
Participant 28a	EVERYONE WILL SEE BENEFIT	126. EVERYONE WILL SEE HOW THE CAMERA BENEFITS BOTH SIDES	ATT: EVERYONE WILL SEE HOW THE CAMERA BENEFITS BOTH SIDES	BENEFICIAL FOR BOTH PARTIES
Participant 28b	SOME WILL SAY IT'S VIOLATION	130. SOME PEOPLE WILL SAY IT'S VIOLATION OF PRIVACY	CON: SOME PEOPLE WILL SAY IT'S VIOLATION OF PRIVACY	VIOLATION OF PRIVACY CONCERN

Participant 28c	POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED	134. POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RECORD IN THE LINE OF DUTY	ATT: POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RECORD IN THE LINE OF DUTY	SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RECORD ON DUTY
Participant 29	POSITIVE AND TO REMAIN CALM	16. POSITIVE FOR OFFICERS TO HAVE AWARENESS OF ACTIONS AND TO REMAIN CALM WHILE DOING THEIR JOBS	TAC: POSITIVE FOR OFFICERS TO HAVE AWARENESS AND REMAIN CALM	BENEFICIAL FOR OFFICER AWARENESS AND CALM
Participant 30a	CAMERAS DON'T LIE	24. CAMERAS DON'T LIE SO OFFICER AND CITIZEN WILL HAVE TO ACT IN A REASONABLE MANNER	TAC: OFFICER AND CITIZEN HAVE TO ACT IN A REASONABLE MANNER	BOTH PARTIES ACT IN REASONABLE MANNER
Participant 30b	BEST THING FOR THEM	28. BEST THING FOR BOTH PARTIES SAFETY WISE	TAC: BEST THING SAFETY WISE	HELPS WITH SAFETY

Question #6	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Impact	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	IMPACT QUESTION			
Participant 1	NO LONGER INJUSTICE, OR FALSE ACCUSATIONS FROM BOTH SIDES	14. THERE WILL NO LONGER BE INJUSTICE OR FALSE ACCUSATIONS COMING FROM EITHER SIDE	OBJ: NO LONGER INJUSTICE OR ACCUSATIONS FROM EITHER SIDE	NO MORE INJUSTICE OR FALSE ACCUSATIONS
Participant 2	THE OFFICER IS MORE LIKELY TO REFRAIN FROM YELLING AND TO REMAIN PROFESSIONAL AT ALL TIMES	14. THE OFFICER IS MORE LIKELY TO REFRAIN FROM YELLING AND TO REMAIN PROFESSIONAL AT ALL TIMES	OBJ: OFFICER MORE LIKELY TO REFRAIN FROM YELLING AND REMAINING PROFESSIONAL	BEHAVING PROFESSIONALLY
Participant 3	POSITIVE IMPACT BECAUSE POLICE OFFICERS AND THE OTHER PERSON WILL BOTH BEHAVE IN A PROFESSIONAL WAY	22. A POSITIVE IMPACT BECAUSE POLICE OFFICERS WILL BEHAVE IN A PROFESSIONAL WAY TOWARDS THE PERSON AND THE PERSON BY THE SAME TOKEN	SUB:POLICE OFFICERS WILL BEHAVE IN A PROFESSIONAL WAY AND THE CITIZEN BY THE SAME TOKEN	BEHAVING PROFESSIONALLY

Participant 4	IT'S GOING TO CHANGE HOW PEOPLE INTERACT WITH ONE ANOTHER IF THEY KNOW FOOTAGE WILL BE WATCHED BY OTHERS IN THE COURT OF LAW	63. IT'S GOING TO CHANGE HOW PEOPLE INTERACT WITH ONE ANOTHER IF THEY KNOW THAT THE FOOTAGE WILL BE VIEWED BY OTHER SUCH AS PEERS AND SUPERIORS IN THE COURT OF LAW	TAC: IT'S GOING TO CHANGE HOW PEOPLE INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER DUE TO FOOTAGE	WILL CHANGE HOW PEOPLE INTERACT WITH ONE ANOTHER
Participant 5	KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST	34. KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST	OBJ: KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST	KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST
Participant 6	FEEL SAFER	16. THEY WOULD FEEL SAFER	EMO: FEEL SAFER	FEEL SAFER
Participant 7	SCENARIOS WOULD BE DIFFERENT	21. SCENARIOS WOULD BE DIFFERENT IF CITIZENS KNOW OFFICERS ARE WEARING BWCS	TAC: SCENARIOS WOULD BE DIFFERENT	DIFFERENT SCENARIO WITH OFFICERS WEARING BWCS
Participant 8	THEY SHOULD WEAR THEM AND HAVE NO DISCRETION	14. SHOULD BE WORN WITH NO DISCRETION ON WHEN TO TURN OFF	SUP: WORN WITH NO DISCRETION	WORN WITH NO DISCRETION ABILITY
Participant 9	CITIZENS WILL BE MORE CAUTIOUS	16. CITIZENS WILL BE MORE CAUTIOUS WITH HOW THEY REACT TOWARDS OFFICER	TAC: MORE CAUTIOUS WITH INTERACTIONS	CITIZENS MORE CAUTIOUS WITH INTERACTIONS
Participant 10a	POLICE OBLIGATED TO INFORM	59. IS POLICE OBLIGATED TO INFORM CITIZEN	TAC: OBLIGATED TO INFORM	OBLIGATED TO INFORM
Participant 10b	GIVE ASSURANCES	65. GIVE ASSURANCES ON HOW IT'S USED	TAC: GIVE ASSURANCES	GIVE ASSURANCES

Participant 10c	FOLLOW UP	69. FOLLOW UP WITH CITIZENS IF THEY ARE RECORDED	OBJ: FOLLOW UP WITH CITIZENS	FOLLOW UP WITH CITIZENS
Participant 11a	SHOULD NOT HESITATE TO TAKE ACTION	27. OFFICER SHOULD NOT HESITATE AND SHOULD ACT ON INSTINCT	TAC: OFFICER SHOULDN'T HESITATE AND ACT ON INSTICT	OFFICER SHOULD NOT HESITATE TO TAKE ACTION
Participant 11b	CAMERAS SECONDARY TO OFFICER JUDGEMENT	31. CAMERAS SECONDARY TO OFFICER JUDGEMENT AND DUTIES	TAC: SECONDARY TO OFFICER JUDGEMENT AND DUTIES	CAMERAS SECONDARY TO OFFICER JUDGEMENT
Participant 12	NEUTRAL OBSERVER	74. A NEUTRAL OBSERVER FOR SITUATION	TAC: A NEUTRAL OBSERVER FOR SITUATION	NEUTRAL OBSERVER
Participant 13	PERSON MAY FEEL SAFE	19. PERSON MAY FEEL SAFE IF THEY KNOW THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE WEARING BODY CAMERAS	EMO: PERSON MAY FEEL SAFE IF THEY KNOW LAW ENFORCEMENT WEARING CAMERAS	FEEL SAFER
Participant 14	COULD DE-ESCALATE	18. COULD DE-ESCALATE SITUATION BETWEEN OFFICER AND CITIZEN BECAUSE THEIR ACTIONS ARE BEING WATCHED	SUB: DE-ESCALATE BECAUSE ACTIONS ARE BEING WATCHED	ACTIONS FROM BOTH PARTIES ARE BEING WATCHED
Participant 15	EVERYTHING RECORDED	30. EVERYTHING IS RECORDED AND OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR WORDS	31. OBJ: EVERYTHING IS RECORDED AND OFFICERS ARE ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABLE

Participant 16	CREATE TONE FOR INTERACTION	188. CREATE TONE FOR INTERACTION TO BE MORE COMPASSIONATE AND HONEST FOR POSITIVE OUTCOMES	OBJ: CREATE TONE FOR INTERACTION TO BE MORE COMPASSIONATE AND HONEST	CREATE TONE FOR INTERACTION TO HAVE POSITIVE OUTCOME
Participant 17	YOU'RE BEING FILMED	21. THINKING TWICE OF DOING SOMETHING STUPID BECAUSE OF BEING FILMED	ATT: THINKING TWICE OF DOING SOMETHING BECAUSE OF BEING FILMED	THINKING TWICE OF DOING SOMETHING DUE TO FILMING
Participant 18	EFFECT ON OFFICER	37. SHOULD HAVE EFFECT ON OFFICER AND MAKES HIM FEEL COMFORTABLE	EMO: EFFECT ON OFFICER AND MAKES HIM FEEL COMFORTABLE	SHOULD MAKE OFFICER FEEL COMFORTABLE
Participant 19a	COULD BE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IMPACT	62. COULD BE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IMPACT REQUIRING OFFICERS TO ADJUST	SUB: COULD BE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IMPACT THUS OFFICERS MUST ADJUST	POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IMPACT REQUIRING ADJUSTMENT
Participant 19b	AFFECTS WITH INTERACTIONS BUT NOT WITH TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION	66. IT AFFECTS WITH HOW ONE INTERACTS WITH PUBLIC BUT NOT WITH TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION	SUB: AFFECTS WITH PUBLIC INTERACTION BUT NOT WITH ENFORCEMENT ACTION	NO EFFECT ON TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION
Participant 20	PEOPLE KNOWING THEY'RE HEARD	194. PEOPLE KNOWING THEY'RE BEING HEARD IS HUGE FOR CITIZENS	ATT: PEOPLE KNOWING THEY'RE BEING HEARD IS HUGE FOR CITIZENS	PEOPLE KNOW THEY'RE BEING HEARD
Participant 21a	BWC WILL KEEP OFFICER MORE AWARE	123. BWC WILL HELP OFFICER BE MORE AWARE OF THE BEHAVIOR TO	OBJ: BWC HELPING OFFICER HAVE BEHAVIOR AWARENESS TO BE PROFESSIONAL	BEHAVING PROFESSIONALLY

		CONDUCT THEMSELVES PROFESSIONALLY		
Participant 21b	DIRECTED AND FOCUSED	127. DIRECTED AND FOCUSED TO GAIN MORE TRUST OF THE COMMUNITY	OBJ: DIRECTED AND FOCUSED TO GAIN COMMUNITY TRUST	ASSISTS WITH TRUST
Participant 22a	NO QUESTIONS	30. NO QUESTIONS ON WHAT HAPPENED BECAUSE EVERYTHING RECORDED	TAC: NO QUESTIONS ON WHAT HAPPENED	PROOF
Participant 22b	EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE	36. EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE FOR COURT	TAC: EVIDENCE AVAILABLE	EVIDENCE AVAILABLE
Participant 23a	MIGHT BE MORE RESPECTFUL	43. PEOPLE MIGHT BE MORE RESPECTFUL BECAUSE OF RECORDING	TAC: PEOPLE MORE RESPECTFUL BECAUSE OF RECORDING	PEOPLE MORE RESPECTFUL
Participant 23b		51. NOW WE HAVE PROOF		
Participant 24	WE HAVE PROOF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GOOD CONDUCT	34. ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GOOD CONDUCT BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	SUB: WE HAVE PROOF SUB: ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GOOD CONDUCT BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PROOF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GOOD CONDUCT
Participant 25a	AFFECT PEOPLE'S HONESTY	50. AFFECT PEOPLE'S HONESTY AND ACTIONS	TAC: AFFECT PEOPLE'S HONESTY AND ACTIONS	AFFECTS PEOPLE'S ACTIONS

Participant 25b	PEOPLE ACCOUNTABLE	54. PEOPLE ARE MORE ACCOUNTABLE IF THEY KNOW THERE IS CAMERA	TAC: PEOPLE MORE ACCOUNTABLE IF THERE IS CAMERA	ACCOUNTABLE
Participant 26a	MAKES THEM MORE LEERY OF TAKING TACTION	78. MAKES THEM MORE LEERY OF TAKING ACTION	ATT: MAKES THEM MORE LEERY OF TAKING ACTION	OFFICERS MORE LEERY TO TAKE ACTION
Participant 26b	SOME AFRAID	80. SOME OFFICERS AFRAID OF DOING THEIR JOBS	CON: SOME OFFICERS AFRAID OF DOING THEIR JOBS	SOME OFFICERS AFRAID TO DO THEIR JOB
Participant 27a	CONFRONTATIONS AND FIGHTS	44. CONFRONTATIONS AND FIGHTS SINCE ONLY WORN IN CERTAIN AREAS	CON: CONFRONTATIONS AND FIGHTS SINCE ONLY WORN IN CERTAIN AREAS	BWCS WORN ONLY IN CERTAIN AREAS
Participant 27b	DIFFERENT VIEW	46. BRINGS UP DIFFERENT VIEW	ATT: BRINGS UP DIFFERENT VIEW	BRINGS UP DIFFERENT VIEW
Participant 28a	WATCHFUL OF WHAT IS SAID	147. EVERYONE WILL BE WATCHFUL OF WHAT THEY SAY AND BEHAVE	TAC: EVERYONE WATCHFUL OF WHAT THEY SAY AND BEHAVE	BOTH PARTIES WATCHFUL OF BEHAVIOR
Participant 28b	TEMPERS WILL NOT FLARE	153. TEMPERS WILL NOT FLARE IN THE MOMENT	TAC: TEMPERS WILL NOT FLARE IN THE MOMENT	TEMPERS WILL NOT FLARE
Participant 28c	SOCIETY ON BOTH SIDES WOULD BENEFIT	159. SOCIETY ON BOTH SIDES WOULD BENEFIT FROM IMPULSE CONTROL	ATT: SOCIETY ON BOTH SIDES WOULD BENEFIT FROM IMPULSE CONTROL	SOCIETY BENEFITS FROM IMPULSE CONTROL
Participant 29	POSITIVE INTERACTION GIVES CITIZEN CONFIDENCE	21. POSITIVE INTERACTION GIVES CITIZEN CONFIDENCE OFFICER HAS ACCOUNTABILITY	TAC: POSITIVE INTERACTION GIVES CITIZEN CONFIDENCE OF OFFICER	POSITIVE INTERACTION GIVES CITIZEN CONFIDENCE

Participant 30a	BEST BEHAVIOR	31. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HAVE TO BE ON THEIR BEST BEHAVIOR	TAC: OFFICERS TO BE ON THEIR BEST BEHAVIOR	LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST BE ON BEST BEHAVIOR
Participant 30b	PROOF FOR CONDUCT	33. PROOF FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT CONDUCT	TAC: PROOF FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT CONDUCT	PROOF

Question #7	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Trust	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	TRUST QUESTION			
Participant 1	POSITIVE IMPACT FOR LAW ABIDING CITIZENS, OFFICERS PROTECTED IF ACTING IN GOOD FAITH	16. POSITIVE IMPACT FOR LAW ABIDING CITIZENS AND OFFICERS PROTECTED IF ACTING IN GOOD FAITH NOT BREAKING LAWS	ATT: POSITIVE IMPACT FOR CITIZENS AND OFFICERS	POSITIVE IMPACT
Participant 2	HELPS TO BUILD TRUST BETWEEN OFFICERS AND CITIZENS; NOT BETWEEN FELLOW OFFICERS	16. HELPS TO BUILD TRUST BETWEEN OFFICERS AND CITIZENS, NOT NECESSARILY BETWEEN FELLOW OFFICERS	SUB: HELPS TO BUILD TRUST WITH CITIZENS, NOT BETWEEN FELLOW OFFICERS	BUILDS TRUST
Participant 3	THERE SHOULD BE A LOT MORE TRUST FOR OFFICERS IN AREAS WHERE THEY WEAR BODY CAMERAS	24. THERE SHOULD BE A LOT MORE TRUST IN AN AREA WHERE POLICE OFFICER WEAR BODY CAMERAS	SUP: THERE SHOULD BE A LOT MORE TRUST IN AREA WHERE OFFICERS WEAR BWCS	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 4	INCREASE TRUST AND LESS LIKELY TO PULL GUN WHEN LIVING IN THE SAME COMMUNITY	75. IT'S GOING TO INCREASE THE TRUST OF THE COMMUNITY AND LESS INCLINED TO USE FIREARM WHEN LIVING AND WORKING IN THE SAME COMMUNITY	OBJ: GOING TO INCREASE TRUST AND LESS INCLINED TO USE FIREARM	INCREASES TRUST

Participant 5	WILL IMPROVE TRUST	39. WILL IMPROVE THE TRUST BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	OBJ: WILL IMPROVE THE TRUST BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 6	MORE TRUST AND POLICE HELD ACCOUNTABLE	20. MORE TRUST AND POLICE HELD ACCOUNTABLE	OBJ: MORE TRUST AND ACCOUNTABILITY	INCREASES TRUST AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 7	WOULD TRUST OFFICERS MORE	24. WOULD TRUST OFFICERS MORE AND FEEL COMFORTABLE BEING PULLED OVER	EMO: TRUST MORE AND FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 8	TRUST AND FAITH DEPENDS	16. TRUST AND FAITH IN CAMERAS DEPENDS ON IF OFFICERS CAN TURN OFF	SUB: TRUST AND FAITH DEPENDS	TRUST DEPENDS ON OFFICERS
Participant 9	GOOD TRUST FACTOR	18. GOOD TRUST FACTOR FOR CITIZENS KNOWING EVERYTHING IS RECORDED	TAC: TRUST KNOWING EVERYTHING IS RECORDED	TRUST KNOWING EVERYTHING RECORDED
Participant 10	TRUST DEVELOPED WITH TIME	76. TRUST DEVELOPED OVER TIME WITH FAIR PROCESS	TAC: TRUST DEVELOPED OVER TIME	BUILDS TRUST
Participant 11a	POSITIVE IMPACT	33. POSITIVE IMPACT	SUP: POSITIVE IMPACT	POSITIVE IMPACT
Participant 11b	MIDDLE AND HIGHER CLASSES HAVE POSITIVE REACTION	35. MIDDLE AND HIGHER CLASS HAVE POSITIVE REACTION TO BWCS	EMO: MIDDLE AND HIGHER CLASS HAVE POSITIVE REACTION TO BWCS	MIDDLE AND HIGHER CLASSES HAVE POSITIVE REACTION

Participant 12a	BODY CAMERAS EMBRACED	78. BODY CAMERAS SHOULD BE EMBRACED BY OFFICERS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS	ATT: SHOULD BE EMBRACED BY OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS	OFFICERS SHOULD EMBRACE BWCS
Participant 12b	THE CAMERA AS UNBIASED OBSERVER	80. THE CAMERA AS AN UNBIASED OBSERVER CAN MITIGATE COMMUNITY CONCERNS	OBJ: CAMERAS CAN MITIGATE COMMUNITY CONCERNS	CAMERAS MITIGATE COMMUNITY CONCERNS
Participant 13	DO NOT TRUST LAW ENFORCEMENT	22. DO NOT TRUST LAW ENFORCEMENT DUE TO LACK OF EMPATHY	EMO: DO NOT TRUST LAW ENFORCEMENT	PEOPLE DISTRUSTFUL OF POLICE
Participant 14	TRUST WILL INCREASE	20. TRUST WILL INCREASE BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC DUE TO BWCS	OBJ: TRUST WILL INCREASE DUE TO BWCS	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 15	ISSUE WITH TRUST	33. ISSUES WITH TRUST BECAUSE SOMETHING LOOKS EXCESSIVE OR OUT OF POLICY	CON: ISSUES WITH TRUST BECAUSE SOMETHING LOOKS EXCESSIVE OR OUT OF POLICY	ISSUES WITH TRUST
Participant 16a	NOT BUILDING TRUST	193. IT CAN EITHER BUILD OR BREAK IT, AND HAVE SEEN IT IS NOT BUILDING TRUST	CON: IT CAN EITHER BUILD OR BREAK IT, AND HAVE SEEN IT IS NOT BUILDING TRUST	NOT BUILDING TRUST

Participant 16b	MAKE SURE INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND CAMERAS HELP WITH TRUST	223. MAKE SURE THAT INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND CAMERAS HELP WITH TRUST BEING APPLIED FAIRLY	TAC: MAKE SURE THAT INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND CAMERAS HELP WITH TRUST AND FAIRNESS	ENSURE CAMERAS HELP WITH TRUST
Participant 17	IMPACTED GREATLY	24. IMPACT IS GREAT BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS BEING RECORDED	SUB: IMPACT IS GREAT DUE TO EVERYTHING RECORDED	POSITIVE IMPACT
Participant 18	SENSE OF RESOLVE	40. BRINGS SOME SENSE OF RESOLVE AND MINIMAL LEVEL OF TRUST	TAC: BRINGS SENSE OF RESOLVE AND MINIMAL TRUST	SENSE OF RESOLVE AND MINIMAL TRUST
Participant 19a	NOT AFFECTING	72. NOT AFFECTING YET	SUB: NOT AFFECTING YET	NOT AFFECTING YET
Participant 19b	GENERAL PUBLIC ONLY SEES WHAT'S WRONG AND DON'T CARE WHAT THE CAMERAS DO	82. THE GENERAL PUBLIC ONLY SEE WHAT'S WRONG AND DON'T CARE WHAT THE CAMERAS DO	ATT: GENERAL PUBLIC ONLY SEE THE WRONG AND DON'T CARE WHAT CAMERAS DO	PUBLIC DON'T CARE WHAT CAMERAS DO
Participant 20a	ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRUST	202. BRING ACCOUNTABILITY AND SOME TRUST BACK	OBJ: BRING ACCOUNTABILITY AND SOME TRUST BACK	INCREASES TRUST AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 20b	WILL HELP WHEN PEOPLE FEEL THEY ARE BEING HEARD	204. WILL HELP WHEN PEOPLE FEEL THEY ARE BEING HEARD	EMO: WILL HELP WHEN PEOPLE FEEL THEY ARE BEING HEARD	POTENTIAL TO HELP
Participant 21	CITIZENS TRUST ONCE FOOTAGE IS SEEN	136. CITIZENS WILL TRUST FOOTAGE AND AUDIO IS FOR THEIR	ATT: CITIZENS WILL TRUST AUDIO AND VIDEO IS FOR THEIR	CITIZENS WILL TRUST BWC IS FOR THEIR WELL-BEING

		WELL-BEING AND SAFETY	WELL-BEING AND SAFETY	
Participant 22	MORE PEOPLE TRUST	45. MORE PEOPLE WILL TRUST INTERACTIONS WITH POLICE BECAUSE OF RECORDING	ATT: MORE PEOPLE WILL TRUST POLICE BECAUSE OF RECORDING	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 23a	NOT GOING TO LIKE IT	56. NOT GOING TO LIKE BECAUSE OF TRUST ISSUES	CON: NOT GOING TO LIKE BECAUSE OF TRUST ISSUES	ISSUES WITH TRUST
Participant 23b	WEARING CAMERA GOOD	66. WEARING CAMERAS TO PROTECT BOTH PARTIES	TAC: WEARING CAMERAS TO PROTECT BOTH PARTIES	PROTECTS BOTH PARTIES
Participant 24	POTENTIAL FOR TRUST INCREASE	37. POTENTIAL FOR TRUST INCREASE BECAUSE PEOPLE WILL HAVE ABILITY TO SEE FOOTAGE	TAC: POTENTIAL FOR TRUST INCREASE BECAUSE OF FOOTAGE	POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED TRUST
Participant 25	TRUST RAISED WITH CHECK AND BALANCE	62. TRUST WILL BE RAISED WITH CHECK AND BALANCE IN PLACE	TAC: TRUST RAISED WITH CHECK AND BALANCE IN PLACE	CHECKS AND BALANCE INCREASE TRUST
Participant 26a	SOME CITIZENS DON'T TRUST POLICE	95. SOME CITIZENS DON'T TRUST POLICE AND RECORD WITH PHONES	CON: SOME CITIZENS DON'T TRUST POLICE	PEOPLE DISTRUSTFUL OF POLICE
Participant 26b	PEOPLE THINK OFFICERS WILL TURN OFF	97. PEOPLE THINK OFFICERS WILL TURN OFF CAMERAS	ATT: PEOPLE THINK OFFICERS WILL TURN OFF CAMERAS	PEOPLE THINK OFFICERS WILL TURN OFF CAMERAS

Participant 27	LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN INTEGRITY	61. THERE IS LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE INTEGRITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EVEN THOUGH CAMERAS ARE EMBRACED	ATT: LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN INTEGRITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT
Participant 28a	EXPECTING POLICE OFFICERS TO BE WORSE	164. ITS IN NATURE TO EXPECT POLICE OFFICERS TO BE WORSE IN AREAS WHERE THEY DON'T WEAR BODY CAMERAS	CON: EXPECTED FOR OFFICERS TO BE WORSE WHEN NOT WEARING CAMERAS	OFFICERS EXPECTED TO BE WORSE WITH NO CAMERAS
Participant 28b	DISTRUSTFUL AS PEOPLE	166. PEOPLE ARE VERY DISTRUSTFUL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	CON: PEOPLE ARE VERY DISTRUSTFUL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	PEOPLE DISTRUSTFUL OF POLICE
Participant 28c	NOT TRUSTING PLACE WHERE OFFICERS NOT ACCOUNTABLE	168. WILL NOT TRUST GOING TO PLACE WHERE OFFICERS ARE NOT ACCOUNTABLE	ATT: WILL NOT TRUST PLACES WHERE OFFICERS NOT ACCOUNTABLE	ISSUES WITH TRUST
Participant 29	FEEL TRUST WILL INCREASE	30. FEEL TRUST WILL INCREASE AND WILL KEEP PEOPLE FROM MAKING FALSE CLAIMS	EMO: FEEL TRUST WILL INCREASE AND PEOPLE WILL NOT MAKE FALSE CLAIMS	INCREASES TRUST
Participant 30	MAJORITY OF PEOPLE TRUST POLICE OFFICERS	40. PEOPLE ARE CONSTANTLY BEING WATCHED AND THE MAJORITY TRUST POLICE OFFICERS	TAC: PEOPLE ARE CONSTANTLY WATCHED AND MAJORITY TRUST POLICE	MAJORITY OF PEOPLE TRUST POLICE

Question #8	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Safety	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	SAFETY QUESTION			
Participant 1	TO HAVE AMPLE VISION OF SURROUNDINGS AND THEY MUST BE ON AT ALL TIMES	18. CAMERAS HAVE AMPLE VISION OF SURROUNDINGS AND THEY MUST BE ON AT ALL TIMES	OBJ: CAMERAS HAVE AMPLE VISION AND MUST BE ON AT ALL TIMES	CAMERA MUST BE ON
Participant 2	DEVELOP A PILOT PROGRAM FOR BODY CAMERA USE AT THE NATIONAL, FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVEL	18. DEVELOP A NATIONAL PILOT PROGRAM FOR BODY CAMERA USE AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVEL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT	OBJ: DEVELOP A NATIONAL PILOT PROGRAM FOR BODY CAMERA USE AT DIFFERENT LAW ENFORCEMENT LEVELS	NATIONAL PROGRAM SHOULD BE DEVELOPED
Participant 3	THEY SHOULD MAKE SURE OFFICERS USED BWCS PROFESSIONALLY WHILE ALSO MAKING EMPHASIS ON SAFETY	18. EXECUTIVES SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT OFFICERS USE THEIR BWCS IN A PROFESSIONAL, ETHICAL MANNER WHILE ALSO EMPHASIZING SAFETY FOR THE OFFICER AND OTHERS	SUB: EXECUTIVES SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT OFFICERS USE BWCS IN PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL MANNER, WHILE ALSO EMPHASIZING SAFETY FOR OFFICER AND OTHERS	ENSURE PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL CONDUCT WHILE EMPHASIZING SAFETY
Participant 4a	KEEP THAT THING ON	87. KEEP THAT THING ON	SUP: KEEP THAT ON	CAMERA MUST BE ON
Participant 4b	A TYPE OF TRIGGER OR SOUND MECHANISM TO SAY IT'S OFF	89. SOUND MECHANISM TO SAY IT'S OFF	TAC: SOUND MECHANISM NEEDED	SOUND MECHANISM NEEDED

Participant 4c	JUST SAFETY ALL AROUND	93. JUST SAFETY ALL AROUND	TAC: SAFETY ALL AROUND	ASSISTS WITH SAFETY
Participant 5a	MAKE IT MANDATORY	44. MAKE IT MANDATORY AND SHOULD BE POLICY	TAC: MAKE IT MANDATORY AND SHOULD BE POLICY	SHOULD BE MANDATORY
Participant 5b	GIVING REASSURANCE AND KEEPING EVERYBODY HONEST	46. GIVING REASSURANCE AND KEEPING EVERYBODY HONEST	ATT: GIVING REASSURANCE AND KEEPING EVERYBODY HONEST	REASSURANCE AND KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST
Participant 6	HAVING CAMERA ON	22. HAVING CAMERA CONSTANTLY ON	SUP: HAVING CAMERA CONSTANTLY ON	CAMERA MUST BE ON
Participant 7	SUPERVISORS CHECKING	27. SUPERVISORS CHECKING THAT OFFICERS ARE WEARING BWCS	TAC: SUPERVISORS CHECKING OFFICERS	SUPERVISORS MONITORING COMPLIANCE
Participant 8	COMMUNITY MEETINGS HELD	18. COMMUNITY MEETINGS HELD MORE OFTEN TO ENSURE SAFETY	OBJ: MEETINGS SHOULD BE HELD	COMMUNITY MEETINGS
Participant 9	MAKE SURE DEPARTMENTS USES CAMERAS	18. KNOW THE BUDGETS TO MAKE SURE DEPARTMENTS USE CAMERAS	OBJ: KNOW WHAT THE BUDGET IS FOR	BUDGET AWARENESS
Participant 10a	HOW IS PRIVACY GUARANTEED	81. DON'T KNOW HOW PRIVACY IS GUARANTEED	CON: DON'T KNOW HOW PRIVACY GUARANTEED	DON'T KNOW HOW PRIVACY GUARANTEED
Participant 10b	DEVELOP STANDARDS	83. DEVELOP POLICY AND COME UP WITH STANDARDS	TAC: DEVELOP POLICY AND STANDARDS	DEVELOP POLICY

Participant 10c	OBTAIN INPUT FROM CITIZENS FOR THINGS THAT NEED TO OCCUR	85. OBTAIN INPUT FROM CITIZENS FOR THINGS THAT NEED TO OCCUR	TAC: OBTAIN INPUT FROM CITIZENS	OBTAIN CITIZEN INPUT
Participant 10d	RECEIVE INPUT FROM THE COURTS	89. RECEIVE INPUT FROM COURTS DUE TO LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	TAC: RECEIVE INPUT FROM COURTS DUE TO LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	LEGAL IMPLICATIONS
Participant 11	PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT NEEDED	38. PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT NEEDED AND EVIDENCE FOR STEPS TO BE TAKEN	TAC: PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT AND EVIDENCE TO TAKE STEPS	PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT
Participant 12	RIGHT TO PRIVACY	83. CITIZENS ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR RIGHT TO PRIVACY	TAC: CITIZENS ENTITLED TO PRIVACY	CITIZENS ENTITLED PRIVACY
Participant 13	HOLD CIVIL SERVANTS ACCOUNTABLE	24. POLICY SHOULD BE PUT IN PLACE AT STATE OR NATIONAL LEVEL TO HOLD SERVANTS ACCOUNTABLE	TAC: SHOULD BE A POLICY AT STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY	NATIONAL PROGRAM SHOULD BE DEVELOPED
Participant 14	AUTOMATED AND USER FRIENDLY	22. CAMERAS SHOULD BE AUTOMATED, USER FRIENDLY, AND EASY TO USE	OBJ: CAMERAS AUTOMATED, USER FRIENDLY, AND EASY TO USE	CAMERAS SHOULD BE USER FRIENDLY
Participant 15	STEPS TAKEN ARE POLICY, PROCEDURE, AND TRAINING	42. STEPS TAKEN ARE POLICY, PROCEDURE, AND TRAINING	TAC: STEPS TAKEN POLICY, PROCEDURE, AND TRAINING	TRAINING AND POLICIES NEEDED
Participant 16a	OFFICERS ARE AFRAID	230. MOST PEOPLE DON'T UNDERSTAND	EMO: OFFICERS ARE AFRAID	OFFICERS ARE AFRAID

		OFFICERS ARE AFRAID		
Participant 16b	POLICY NOT GOOD IF NOT FAIRLY IMPLEMENTED	250. A POLICY IS NOT GOOD IF NOT FAIRLY IMPLEMENTED AND DISCHARGED	SUB: A POLICY IS NOT GOOD IF NOT FAIRLY IMPLEMENTED AND DISCHARGED	POLICY NOT GOOD IF UNFAIR
Participant 16c	PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED	252. PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS TO WHETHER OFFICERS ARE OPERATING IN FEAR, OR IN CONFIDENCE, TRAINING, AND COMPASSION	SUB: PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENT CONSIDERED WHETHER OFFICERS ARE OPERATING IN FEAR, OR IN CONFIDENCE, TRAINING, AND COMPASSION	PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
Participant 17a	CAMERA ON ANY TIME	34. THINKS THAT CAMERA SHOULD BE ON AT ANY TIME	AT: CAMERAS SHOULD BE ON AT ANY TIME	CAMERA SHOULD BE ON
Participant 17b	NO JUDGEMENT CALLS	36. THINKS OFFICERS SHOULD NOT HAVE JUDGEMENT CALLS ABOUT CAMERAS	ATT: OFFICERS SHOULD NOT HAVE JUDGEMENT CALLS ABOUT CAMERAS	NO JUDGEMENT CALLS
Participant 17c	WOULD STRENGTHEN TRUST	40. WOULD STRENGTHEN TRUST WITH THE COMMUNITY	TAC: STRENGTHEN TRUST WITH THE COMMUNITY	STRENGTHENS TRUST

Participant 18a	ANSWERS CAN BE MANIPULATED	48. ANSWERS CAN BE MANIPULATED IF POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND EXECUTIVES ARE REVIEWING THE DATA	CON: ANSWERS CAN BE MANIPULATED IF POLICE DEPARTMENTS REVIEW DATA	DATA MANIPULATION CONCERN
Participant 18b	CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT	52. CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT TO LOOK AT DATA AND HOW A SITUATION WAS HANDLED	TAC: CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT TO LOOK AT DATA AND SITUATIONS HANDLED	CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT NEEDED
Participant 19a	MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE	87. SUPERVISORS TELLING OFFICERS TO MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE AND NOT BECAUSE YOU ARE WEARING A CAMERA	TAC: MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE NOT BECAUSE OF CAMERA WORN	DECISIONS BASED ON TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE
Participant 19b	NEWS OFFICERS FEEL APPREHENSIVE	90. NEW OFFICERS FEEL APPREHENSIVE ABOUT BWCS BUT WILL BECOME NATURAL IN THE FUTURE	EMO: NEW OFFICERS FEEL APPREHENSIVE ABOUT WEARING BWCS	NEW OFFICERS FEEL APPREHENSIVE
Participant 19c	HAS TO BE MINDFUL OF WHAT IS SAID	94. HAS TO BE MINDFUL OF WHAT IS SAID WHEN WEARING CAMERA	TAC: MINDFUL OF WHAT IS SAID WHEN WEARING CAMERA	MINDFUL OF WHAT IS SAID

Participant 19d	OFFICERS WEARING IT FOR A YEAR FEEL COMFORTABLE	96. OFFICERS WEARING IT ON A REGULAR BASIS FOR A YEAR FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH IT	TAC: OFFICERS WEARING IT REGULARLY FOR A YEAR FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH IT	OFFICERS FEEL COMFORTABLE ONCE WORN REGULARLY
Participant 20a	THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD BE WEARING THEM	207. THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD BE WEARING THEM ON ANY CALL	ATT: THINKS EVERYONE SHOULD BE WEARING THEM ON ANY RADIO CALL	EVERYONE SHOULD WEAR THEM
Participant 20b	BENEFITS OUTWEIGH NEGATIVES	213. BENEFITS FAR OUTWEIGH THE NEGATIVES	SUB: BENEFITS FAR OUTWEIGH THE NEGATIVE	BENEFITS OUTWEIGH NEGATIVES
Participant 21	EXECUTIVES SHOULD CONDUCT INTERVIEWS	170. EXECUTIVES SHOULD CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH PEOPLE THAT HAD INTERACTIONS WITH OFFICERS WEARING BODY CAMERAS	TAC: EXECUTIVES SHOULD CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH CITIZENS	CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH CITIZENS
Participant 22a	HAVE THEM RECORDED	50. HAVE THEM RECORDED FOR SAFETY	TAC: HAVE RECORDED FOR SAFETY	ASSISTS WITH SAFETY
Participant 22b	BODY CAMERA	52. BODY CAMERA INVOLVED KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST	TAC: CAMERA KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST	KEEPS EVERYONE HONEST
Participant 23a	FOOTAGE RECORDED	73. FOOTAGE SHOULD BE RECORDED IN TWO DIFFERENT PLACES SIMULTANEOUSLY	TAC: FOOTAGE RECORDED IN TWO PLACES	FOOTAGE RECORDED IN TWO PLACES

Participant 23b	EXECUTIVE SHOULDN'T FEEL	77. EXECUTIVES SHOULDN'T FEEL THEY HAVE TO PROTECT OFFICER	EMO: EXECUTIVES SHOULD NOT FEEL THEY HAVE TO PROTECT OFFICER	EXECUTIVES SHOULD NOT PROTECT OFFICER
Participant 24a	ENSURE EQUIPMENT WORKING AND PROPERLY USED	40. ENSURE EQUIPMENT WORKING AND PROPERLY USED ALONG WITH TRANSPARENCY	OBJ: ENSURE EQUIPMENT WORKING AND USED RIGHT	ENSURE EQUIPMENT OPERATIONAL
Participant 24b	FOOTAGE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC	42. FOOTAGE WILL BE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC	OBJ: FOOTAGE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC	FOOTAGE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC
Participant 24c	ADDITIONAL SAFETY	44. ADDITIONAL SAFETY FOR OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY	TAC: ADDITIONAL SAFETY	ASSISTS WITH SAFETY
Participant 25a	MAKE NOTIFICATIONS AND HOST EVENTS	69. MAKE NOTIFICATIONS AND HOST EVENTS ABOUT BWCS	TAC: MAKE NOTIFICATIONS AND HOST EVENTS	EDUCATE COMMUNITY
Participant 25b	MARK POLICE CARS	71. MARK POLICE CARS BWCS WORN	TAC: MARK POLICE CARS	MARK POLICE CARS
Participant 26a	TEACH SENSITIVITY TRAINING TO POLICE AND TEACH PEOPLE WHY POLICE DO CERTAIN THINGS	108. TEACH SENSITIVITY TRAINING TO POLICE AND TEACH PEOPLE WHY POLICE DO CERTAIN THINGS	SUB: TEACH SENSITIVITY TRAINING TO POLICE AND TEACH PEOPLE WHY POLICE DO CERTAIN THINGS	TRAINING NEEDED
Participant 26b	SITUATION DIFFERENT WITH BODY CAMERA AND IF PERSON HAD SEEN IT	124. SITUATION DIFFERENT WITH BODY CAMERA OR IF	SUB: SITUATION DIFFERENT WITH BODY CAMERA OR IF SOMEONE SAW IT	SITUATION DIFFERENT WITH BWC

		SOMEONE HAD SEEN IT		
Participant 27	EDUCATE COMMUNITY	64. EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY SO THAT EVERYONE IS ON THE SAME PAGE PRIOR TO ENFORCEMENT	TAC: EDUCATE COMMUNITY FOR EVERYONE TO BE ON THE SAME PAGE	EDUCATE COMMUNITY
Participant 28a	CONSISTENCY AND BIAS	176. CONSISTENCY KEY AND EVIDENCE COULD BE BIASED	SUB: CONSISTENCY KEY BUT EVIDENCE COULD BE BIASED	CONSISTENCY AND EVIDENCE BIAS
Participant 28b	CIVILIANS SEE EVERYONE ACCOUNTABLE	178. CIVILIANS NEED TO SEE THAT EVERYONE IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE WITH CAMERAS	ATT: CIVILIANS NEED TO SEE THAT EVERYONE IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE WITH CAMERAS	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 29	PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION	36. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC	TAC:PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION	PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY
Participant 30a	POLICIES ARE VERY IMPORTANT	54. POLICIES ARE VERY IMPORTANT	POLICIES IMPORTANT	POLICIES IMPORTANT
Participant 30b	CAMERAS EFFECTIVE	56. THE CAMERAS ARE EFFECTIVE	SUP: THE CAMERAS ARE EFFECTIVE	CAMERAS EFFECTIVE

Question #9	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Accountability	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	ACCOUNTABILITY QUESTION			
Participant 1	CAMERAS CAPTURE EVERYTHING, NO DOUBT ON WHAT HAPPENED, AND HELPS TO BRING JUSTICE	20. CAMERAS CAPTURE EVERYTHING, NO DOUBT ON WHAT HAPPENED, AND IT HELPS TO BRING JUSTICE IF NECESSARY	SUP: CAMERAS CAPTURE EVERYTHING AND HELPS TO BRING JUSTICE	CAMERAS CAPTURE EVERYTHING AND BRING JUSTICE
Participant 2	HELPS TO FOSTER ACCOUNTABILITY TO POLICE OFFICERS WITH THE USE OF FORCE AND DOCUMENTATION AS FACT	20. HELPS TO FOSTER ACCOUNTABILITY TO POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN THE USE OF FORCE AND PROVIDES FACTUAL DOCUMENTATION	TAC: FOSTER ACCOUNTABILITY TO POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN USE OF FORCE AND PROVIDES DOCUMENTATION	FOSTERS ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROVIDES DOCUMENTATION
Participant 3	BWC VIDEO SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO SHOW THAT OFFICERS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY PROFESSIONALLY	20. BWC VIDEO SHOULD SHOW AND PROVE THAT THE OFFICER INVOLVED IN AN INCIDENT ACTED PROFESSIONALLY	OBJ: BWC VIDEO SHOULD SHOW AND PROVE OFFICER INVOLVED IN INCIDENT ACTED PROFESSIONALLY	PROVES OFFICER ACTED PROFESSIONALLY
Participant 4	THEY CAN ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH MORE ACCOUNTABILITY	106. CAN ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH MORE ACCOUNTABILITY	OBJ: CAN ASSIST WITH MORE ACCOUNTABILITY	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY

Participant 5	BENEFIT OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	61. BENEFITS OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	ATT; BENEFITS OFFICERS AND CITIZENS	BENEFITS BOTH PARTIES
Participant 6	SHOWS ACTIONS OF POLICE	27. SHOWS ACTIONS OF POLICE AND CONSTANTLY BEING WATCHED	TAC: ACTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS BEING WATCHED	ACTIONS OF POLICE MONITORED
Participant 7	BWCS WILL ELIMINATE A LOT OF EXCESSIVE FORCE	29. BWCS WILL ELIMINATE A LOT OF EXCESSIVE FORCE AND OFFICERS WILL BE ACCOUNTABLE	OBJ: ELIMINATE A LOT OF EXCESSIVE FORCE	EXCESSIVE FORCE REDUCTION
Participant 8	KEEPS OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE AND NOT TO EXCEED AUTHORITY	20. KEEPS OFFICERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE AND RECORDS WHAT REALLY HAPPENED	TAC: KEEPS OFFICERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE AND RECORDS WHAT HAPPENED	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 9	GREAT ASSET	20. CAMERAS ARE A GREAT ASSET TO HAVE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY	OBJ: GREAT ASSET FOR ACCOUNTABILITY	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 10a	NOT SHOW FULL SCOPE	94. CAMERAS MAY NOT SHOW FULL SCOPE OF WHAT HAPPENED	TAC: MAY NOT SHOW FULL SCOPE	MAY NOT SHOW FULL EVENT
Participant 10b	LOOKING AT THE LAWS OF EVIDENCE AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE	98. LOOKING AT LAWS OF EVIDENCE AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE	SUB: LOOK AT LAWS OF EVIDENCE	MONITOR LAWS OF EVIDENCE
Participant 11	ASSIST WITH EVIDENCE	41. ASSISTS WITH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	TAC: ASSISTS WITH EVIDENCE	ASSISTS WITH EVIDENCE

Participant 12	SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY OFFICERS	90. OFFICER SHOULD NOT HAVE TOTAL CONTROL OVER CAMERAS	TAC: OFFICER SHOULD NOT HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER CAMERAS	OFFICERS SHOULD NOT HAVE FULL CONTROL OF CAMERAS
Participant 13	ASSIST WITH ACCOUNTABILITY	26. WILL ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE DEPARTMENT	OBJ: ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH ACCOUNTABILITY	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 14	ASSISTS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PUBLIC WITH TRUST	25. ASSISTS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PUBLIC WITH TRUST AND PREVENTING HIGH-PROFILE NEGATIVE INCIDENTS	TAC: ASSISTS WITH TRUST AND PREVENTING NEGATIVE INCIDENTS	ASSISTS WITH TRUST AND PREVENTS NEGATIVE INCIDENTS
Participant 15a	WILL ASSIST WITH SEEING OFFICER'S ACTIONS	46. WILL ASSIST WITH SEEING ACTIONS OF OFFICERS BUT NOT THEIR PERSPECTIVES	SUB: ASSIST WITH SEEING ACTIONS BUT NOT PERSPECTIVES	WILL ASSIST WITH VIEWING OFFICERS ACTIONS NOT PERSPECTIVES
Participant 16a	ACCOUNTABILITY DERIVED BY MEASUREMENTS	267. ACCOUNTABILITY IS DERIVED BY MEASUREMENTS AND THERE SHOULD BE A METRIC GOAL SET	TAC: ACCOUNTABILITY IS DERIVED BY MEASUREMENTS AND THERE SHOULD BE A METRIC GOAL SET	ACCOUNTABILITY DERIVED BY MEASUREMENTS
Participant 17	ABLE TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED	42. BEING ABLE TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED AFTER	OBJ: BEING ABLE TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED	ABLE TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED

Participant 18a	TO PROVIDE GLIMPSE OF WHAT IT MEANS TO POLICE	58. CAMERAS SHOW NOT ALL POLICE OFFICERS ARE BAD AND PROVIDE A GLIMPSE OF WHAT IT MEANS TO POLICE A COMMUNITY	TAC: CAMERAS SHOW NOT ALL POLICE ARE BAD PROVIDING GLIMPSE OF POLICING	PROVIDES GLIMPSE OF POLICING A COMMUNITY
Participant 18b	CAN ASSIST WITH ACCOUNTABILITY	60. ASSISTS WITH ACCOUNTABILITY, RETRAINING OFFICER, OR HAVING THEM REMOVED OFF THE FORCE	TAC: ASSISTS WITH ACCOUNTABILITY, RETRAINING, OR OFFICER REMOVAL	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 19	ACCOUNTABILITY IS ALREADY THERE	119. ACCOUNTABILITY IS ALREADY THERE AND OFFICERS ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS ALSO WEARING CAMERA	ATT: ACCOUNTABILITY IS THERE AND THEY ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ACTIONS	ACCOUNTABILITY IS ALREADY THERE
Participant 20	VEIL OF SECRECY	218. WILL HELP WITH THE VEIL OF SECRECY THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE HAD	OBJ: WILL HELP WITH VEIL OF SECRECY THAT AGENCIES HAVE HAD	HELP WITH VEIL OF SECRECY
Participant 21a	AUDIO AND VIDEO FOOTAGE REQUIRED	184. AUDIO AND VIDEO FOOTAGE WILL BE REQUIRED COMPONENT OF POLICE REPORTS	TAC: AUDIO AND VIDEO WILL BE REQUIRED FOR POLICE REPORT	BWC FOOTAGE REQUIRED FOR REPORTS

Participant 21b	ACCOUNTABLE TO JUSTIFY FORCE USED	186. OFFICERS WILL BE ACCOUNTABLE TO JUSTIFY FORCE USED IN A SITUATION	TAC: OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE TO JUSTIFY FORCE USED IN SITUATION	OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE TO JUSTIFY FORCE
Participant 22a	WHEN GOING TO COURT	57. WHEN GOING TO COURT EVERYTHING IS AVAILABLE SO NO WORD OF MOUTH	TAC: EVERYTHING AVAILABLE WHEN GOING TO COURT	FOOTAGE AVAILABLE FOR COURT
Participant 22b	EVIDENCE	61. JUST HAVE THE EVIDENCE	TAC: JUST HAVE EVIDENCE	ASSISTS WITH EVIDENCE
Participant 22c	BOTH PARTIES	65. BOTH PARTIES RECORDED AND CAN'T LIE	SUB: BOTH PARTIES RECORDED	BOTH PARTIES RECORDED
Participant 23	MORE MINDFUL	84. POLICE SHOULD BE MORE MINDFUL THEY'RE BEING RECORDED	TAC: POLICE MORE MINDFUL OF BEING RECORDED	MINDFUL BEING RECORDED
Participant 24	FOOTAGE AND EVIDENCE	47. FOOTAGE AND EVIDENCE OF A SITUATION	TAC: FOOTAGE AND EVIDENCE OF A SITUATION	ASSISTS WITH EVIDENCE AND ABLE TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENED
Participant 25	AGENCY CAN HOLD OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE	77. AGENCY CAN HOLD OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE BECAUSE THEY CAN SEE EVENTS	TAC: AGENCY CAN HOLD OFFICERS ACCOUNTABLE	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 26	BWC CAPTURING EVENT	143. BWC COULD CAPTURE THE WHOLE EVENT	TAC: BWC COULD CAPTURE THE WHOLE EVENT	BWC COULD CAPTURE WHOLE EVENT
Participant 27a	AUTOMATIC SENDING FOOTAGE	85. AUTOMATICALLY SENDING FOOTAGE TO NEWS STATIONS	TAC: AUTOMATICALLY	SENDING FOOTAGE TO NEWS AUTOMATICALLY

			SENDING FOOTAGE TO NEWS STATIONS	
Participant 27b	CAN'T TAKE OFFICERS WORD	97. CAN'T TAKE OFFICERS WORD FOR IT BECAUSE THEY FALSIFY DOCUMENTS ALL THE TIME	ATT: CAN'T TAKE OFFICERS WORD BECAUSE OF FALSIFYING DOCUMENTS	CAN'T TAKE OFFICERS WORD FOR IT
Participant 28a	BWCS WILL AID WITH ACCOUNTABILITY	193. BWCS WILL AID WITH ACCOUNTABILITY BUT THERE SHOULD BE AN IMPARTIAL THIRD-PARTY REVIEWING VIDEO	SUB: BWCS WILL AID WITH ACCOUNTABILITY BUT THERE SHOULD BE IMPARTIAL THIRD PARTY	MORE ACCOUNTABILITY AND IMPARTIAL THIRD PARTY
Participant 28b	RELY ON GROUP OF EXPERTS	195. RELY ON EXPERTS AND IMPARTIAL PARTIES TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS	TAC: RELY ON EXPERTS AND IMPARTIAL PARTIES FOR DETERMINATIONS	RELY ON EXPERTS AND IMPARTIAL PARTIES
Participant 29	BWC USE DOCUMENTS	41. BWC USE DOCUMENTS ACTIVITIES OF BOTH SIDES	OBJ: BWC USE DOCUMENTS ACTIVITIES OF BOTH SIDES	BOTH PARTIES RECORDED
Participant 30a	USE LEAST AMOUNT OF FORCE TO ARREST	63. DO EVERYTHING CORRECTLY WITH LEAST AMOUNT OF FORCE NECESSARY TO MAKE AN ARREST	TAC: USE LEAST AMOUNT OF FORCE NECESSARY TO MAKE AN ARREST	LEAST AMOUNT OF FORCE

Participant 30b	SITUATION COULD ESCALATE	65. ADRENALINE AND SITUATION COULD ESCALATE	CON: SITUATION COULD ESCALATE	SITUATION COULD ESCALATE
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Question #10	Transcript Coding	1st Cycle Descriptive	1st Cycle Concept	2nd Cycle Patterns
Speaker	Future	Description	Description	Description
Researcher	FUTURE QUESTION			
Participant 1	POLICE OFFICERS WILL ALWAYS HAVE CAMERAS WHEN CONTACTING CITIZENS, AND CITIZENS WILL ONLY CONTACT OFFICERS WHEN NECESSARY	22. PO'S WILL ALWAYS WEAR CAMERAS WHEN CONTACTING CITIZENS AND CITIZENS WILL ONLY CONTACT PO'S WHEN NECESSARY	SUB: PO'S WILL ALWAYS WEAR CAMERAS WITH CITIZENS AND THEY WILL CONTACT PO'S WHEN NECESSARY	OFFICERS WILL ALWAYS WEAR BWCS
Participant 2	OFFICERS VIEW WITH MISTRUST, WILL BE ISSUED AS EQUIPMENT; THE NEED FOR MORE STUDIES AND MORE REGULATION	22. OFFICERS VIEW CAMERAS WITH MISTRUST, WILL BE ISSUED AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT; THE NEED FOR MORE STUDIES AND MORE REGULATION	SUB: OFFICERS VIEW CAMERAS WITH MISTRUST BUT WILL BE ISSUED AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT; MORE STUDIES AND REGULATION	BWCS WILL BE ISSUED AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT
Participant 3	A GREAT LEVEL OF TRUST IN COMMUNITIES BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE	22. THERE WILL BE A GREAT LEVEL OF TRUST IN THE FUTURE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE AND SAFETY FOR BOTH WILL ALSO INCREASE	SUP: THERE WILL BE A GREATER LEVEL OF TRUST AND SAFETY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE	TRUST INCREASE AND MORE SAFETY
Participant 4a	WILL CREATE A NEW CULTURE OF COMMUNITY OFFICER RELATIONS	144. WILL CREATE A NEW CULTURE OF COMMUNITY OFFICER RELATIONS	OBJ: WILL CREATE A NEW CULTURE OF COMMUNITY OFFICER RELATIONS	NEW CULTURE OF COMMUNITY OFFICER RELATIONS

Participant 4b	TRAINING, MENTAL TRAINING, AND PREPARATION FOR DEALING WITH REGULAR CITIZENS	160. TRAINING, MENTAL TRAINING, AND PREPARATION FOR DEALING WITH REGULAR CITIZENS	TAC: TRAINING, MENTAL TRAINING, AND PREPARATION FOR DEALING WITH REGULAR CITIZENS	TRAINING
Participant 5	ALL CITIES SHOULD HAVE IT AND ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR IT	64. ALL CITIES SHOULD HAVE IT AND OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR	OBJ: ALL CITIES SHOULD HAVE IT AND ALL OFFICERS SHOULD WEAR IT	BWCS DEPLOYED IN ALL CITIES
Participant 6	HOPING IT WILL IMPROVE RELATIONS	30. HOPING IT WILL IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY	ATT: HOPING IT WILL IMPROVE RELATIONS	HOPE TO IMPROVE RELATIONS
Participant 7	EFFECTIVE TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS	33. EFFECTIVE TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS ON THE POSITIVE FROM THE NEGATIVE SITUATIONS	TAC: EFFECTIVE TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS	EFFECTIVE TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS
Participant 8a	COMMUNITY MEETING CAN REDUCE PROBLEMS	22. COMMUNITY MEETINGS REDUCE PROBLEMS AND HOLD BOTH PARTIES ACCOUNTABLE	MEETINGS REDUCE PROBLEMS AND HOLD BOTH PARTIES ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 8b	RESEARCH HELPFUL	32. RESEARCH HELPFUL IN GIVING FEEDBACK TO COMMUNITIES	OBJ: RESEARCH HELPFUL IN GIVING FEEDBACK	RESEARCH HELPFUL IN GIVING FEEDBACK
Participant 8c	ADMISSIBLE	34. ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE	SUP: ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE	ADMISSIBLE IN COURT/EVIDENCE
Participant 8d	SOLUTION	36. EXCELLENT SOLUTION	ATT: EXCELLENT SOLUTION	EXCELLENT SOLUTION

Participant 9	THEY WILL HAVE GREAT EFFECT	22. CAMERAS WILL HAVE GREAT EFFECT TO LOWER CRIME	TAC: EFFECT TO LOWER CRIME	CRIME REDUCTION
Participant 10a	CRITICAL TO IMPLEMENT AND DEPLOY THIS TECHNOLOGY	109. CRITICAL TO IMPLEMENT AND DEPLOY THIS TECHNOLOGY	TAC: CRITICAL TO IMPLEMENT TECHNOLOGY	CRITICAL TO IMPLEMENT THIS TECHNOLOGY
Participant 10b	NEED TO LOOK AT EFFECTS IT'S HAVING	111. LOOK AT EFFECTS IT'S HAVING TO DETERMINE IT'S EFFECTIVENESS	SUB: LOOK AT EFFECTS TO DETERMINE EFFECTIVENESS	STUDY EFFECTS TO DETERMINE EFFECTIVENESS
Participant 11	POSITIVE EFFECT	44. POSITIVE EFFECT AND MOST CITIZENS WILL APPROVE	TAC: POSITIVE EFFECT AND CITIZENS APPROVE	POSITIVE EFFECT
Participant 12a	ACCOUNTABILITY FOR OFFICER AND OTHERS	97. THERE IS ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE OFFICERS AND THOSE THEY INTERACT WITH	TAC: ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE OFFICERS AND THOSE THEY INTERACT WITH	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 12b	DEPARTMENT POLICY	99. DEPARTMENT POLICY SHOULD BE CLEARLY ARTICULATED	TAC: POLICY SHOULD BE EXPLAINED	NEED TO ARTICULATE DEPARTMENT POLICY
Participant 13	EVERY AGENCY LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE WILL HAVE A POLICY IMPLEMENTED AND ADHERED TO	28. EVERY AGENCY AT LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE LEVELS WILL HAVE A POLICY IMPLEMENTED AND ADHERED TO	TAC: AGENCIES WILL HAVE A POLICY IMPLEMENTED AND ADHERED TO	AGENCIES AT DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT LEVELS WILL HAVE POLICIES IMPLEMENTED

Participant 14	HIGH PROFILE AND NEGATIVE INTERACTION DECREASE	28. NEGATIVE INTERACTIONS AND COMPLAINTS WILL DECREASE WHILE POLICE OBSERVATIONAL WORK WILL ALSO DECREASE	SUB: INTERACTIONS AND COMPLAINTS DECREASE WHILE OBSERVATIONAL WORK DECREASES	IMPROVED INTERACTIONS AND DECREASE OF OBSERVATIONAL POLICE WORK
Participant 15a	PERSPECTIVE OF OFFICER	54. CAN HELP PUTTING PEOPLE IN PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE OFFICER	TAC: HELP PUT PEOPLE IN PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE OFFICER	PEOPLE WILL SEE PERSPECTIVE OF OFFICER
Participant 15b	LOOKING AT FOOTAGE	56. WHAT WOULD OFFICER DO DIFFERENTLY BY LOOKING AT FOOTAGE AGAIN	TAC: LOOK AT FOOTAGE AGAIN TO SEE WHAT OFFICER WOULD DO DIFFERENT	REVIEW FOOTAGE FOR INCIDENT DEBRIEF AND TRAINING
Participant 16a	TECHNOLOGY IS GOING TO CHANGE	278. TECHNOLOGY IS GOING TO CHANGE FROM BIG BULKY THING TO SOMETHING TINY	SUB: TECHNOLOGY IS GOING TO CHANGE FROM BIG BULKY THING TO SOMETHING TINY	TECHNOLOGY GOING TO CHANGE AND END OF BULKY CAMERAS
Participant 16b	TECHNOLOGY WILL INCORPORATE FACIAL RECOGNITION	286. TECHNOLOGY WILL INCORPORATE FACIAL RECOGNITION	TAC: FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY	FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY
Participant 16c	REAL-TIME INFORMATION	288. OFFICERS WILL GET REAL-TIME INFORMATION FROM THE CAMERA	TAC: OFFICERS WILL GET REAL-TIME INFO FROM CAMERA	REAL-TIME INFO FROM CAMERA

Participant 16d	ENHANCE INFORMATION	290. WILL ENHANCE INFORMATION AND KNOW WHAT PERSON IS WANTED FOR	TAC: WILL ENHANCE INFORMATION ABOUT WANTED PEOPLE	ENHANCED INFORMATION ABOUT WANTED PEOPLE
Participant 16e	COMMUNITYWON'T TRUST IF FEEDS NOT APPLIED	292. COMMUNITY WON'T TRUST IF FEEDS NOT APPLIED	SUB: COMMUNITY WON'T TRUST IF FEEDS NOT APPLIED	NO COMMUNITY TRUST IF FOOTAGE LIVE FEEDS NOT APPLIED
Participant 16f	COMMUNITY POLICING AND FINDING SOLUTIONS	318. COMMUNITY POLICNG SEEKS TO FIND SOLUTIONS THAT WORK FOR EVERYBODY	OBJ: COMMUNITY POLICING SEEKS TO FIND SOLUTIONS THAT WORK FOR EVERYBODY	COMMUNITY POLICING AND FINDING SOLUTIONS THAT WORK
Participant 17	GREAT EFFECT	49. GREAT EFFECT IN THE FUTURE SO LONG AS LAW ENFORCEMENT DO NOT DOCTOR VIDEOS	TAC: GREAT EFFECT IN THE FUTURE SO LONG AS LAW ENFORCEMENT DON'T DOCTOR VIDEOS	POSITIVE EFFECT
Participant 18a	BEING ABLE TO CATCH PEOPLE FOR CRIMES BEFORE THEY HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE	74. IN THE FUTURE POLICE WILL BE ABLE TO CATCH PEOPLE FOR CRIMES BEFORE THEY HAPPEN	TAC: POLICE WILL BE ABLE TO CATCH PEOPLE FOR CRIMES BEFORE THEY HAPPEN	POLICE PRE-CRIME DETECTION ABILITY
Participant 18b	ADMISSIBLE IN COURT	76. ADMISSIBLE IN COURT	TAC: ADMISSIBLE IN COURT	ADMISSIBLE IN COURT/EVIDENCE
Participant 19a	TECHNOLOGY WILL CHANGE IN FIVE YEARS	144. TECHNOLOGY WILL CHANGE SO MUCH IN FIVE YEARS AND BULKY CAMERAS WILL DISAPPEAR	TAC: TECHNOLOGY WILL CHANGE A LOT AND BULKY CAMERAS WILL DISAPPEAR	TECHNOLOGY GOING TO CHANGE AND END OF BULKY CAMERAS

Participant 19b	A CAMERA ON SERVICE PISTOL	146. CAMERA ON SERVICE PISTOL	SUB: A CAMERA ON SERVICE PISTOL	CAMERA ON SERVICE PISTOL
Participant 19c	CAMERAS WILL BE A NATURAL PART OF JOB	150. CAMERAS WILL BE A NATURAL PART OF JOB	TAC: CAMERAS WILL BE NATURAL PART OF JOB	CAMERAS WILL BE NATURAL PART OF JOB
Participant 19d	MOST OF THE NATION WILL HAVE CAMERAS	152. MOST OF THE NATION WILL HAVE BODY CAMERAS	TAC: MOST OF THE NATION WILL HAVE CAMERAS	MOST AGENCIES IN THE NATION WILL HAVE CAMERAS
Participant 19e	CAMERAS CHEAPER	154. CAMERAS WILL GET CHEAPER AND AFFORDABLE	SUB: CAMERAS WILL GET CHEAPER AND AFFORDABLE	CAMERAS WILL BECOME MORE AFFORDABLE
Participant 19f	NEWER SYSTEMS TO STORE DATA	156. NEWER SYSTEM TO STORE DATA	OJB: NEWER SYSTEM TO STORE DATA	NEWER SYSTEMS TO STORE DATA
Participant 20a	WILL HELP WITH TRAINING	221. WILL LEAD TO BETTER TRAINING BY LOOKING AT THE FOOTAGE	TAC: WILL LEAD TO BETTER TRAINING BY LOOKING AT THE FOOTAGE	TRAINING
Participant 20b	WILL HELP WITH INDIVIDUALIZED	225. WILL HELP MAKE TRAINING MORE INDIVIDUALIZED AND EXTENSIVE	TAC: HELP MAKE TRAINING MORE INDIVIDUALIZED AND EXTENSIVE	HELP TO MAKE MORE INDIVIDUALIZED AND EXTENSIVE TRAINING
Participant 20c	NOT SURE IF IT'S PLAYING ROLE IN COURT	233. NOT SURE IF IT'S PLAYING ROLE IN COURT, IF IT'S ADMISSIBLE, BUT IT WILL BE	SUB: NOT SURE OF COURT ROLE, IF IT'S ADMISSIBLE, BUT IT WILL BE	ADMISSIBLE IN COURT/EVIDENCE
Participant 21b	GIVE VOICE IN COMMUNITY	195. GIVE VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY	OBJ: GIVE VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY	GIVE VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY

Participant 21c	PROMOTE FAIRNESS	203. PROMOTE FAIRNESS BY OBTAINING SUPPORT FROM BOTH SIDES	SUB: PROMOTE FAIRNESS BY OBTAINING SUPPORT FROM BOTH SIDES	OBTAIN SUPPORT FROM BOTH SIDES TO PROMOTE FAIRNESS
Participant 21d	DIGNITY AND LIVELIHOOD	205. DIGNITY AND LIVELIHOOD PROTECTED AND PRESERVED	SUP: DIGNITY AND LIVELIHOOD PROTECTED AND PRESERVED	LIFE PROTECTED AND PRESERVED
Participant 22a	CULTURE SHIFT	70. CULTURE SHIFT WITH OFFICERS AND HOW THEY ENFORCE LAWS	TAC: CULTURE SHIFT WITH HOW LAWS ENFORCED	CULTURE SHIFT
Participant 22b	RECORDED	74. RECORDING NEEDED TO BE EFFECTIVE	TAC: RECORDING NEEDED TO BE EFFECTIVE	RECORDING NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVENESS
Participant 22c	EVERYONE ACCOUNTABLE	76. WILL HOPEFULLY KEEP EVERYONE ACCOUNTABLE	OBJ: EVERYONE ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 23	ACCOUNTABLE FOR ACTIONS	90. MORE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BOTH PARTIES TO ACT ACCORDINGLY	SUB: MORE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BOTH PARTIES TO ACT ACCORDINGLY	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 24a	FOOTAGE PROVIDED	52. FOOTAGE SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO COMMUNITY FOR TRUST TO INCREASE	TAC: FOOTAGE SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO COMMUNITY FOR TRUST INCREASE	FOOTAGE PROVIDED TO PUBLIC FOR TRUST INCREASE
Participant 24b	HELPFUL WITH INTERACTIONS	56. HELPFUL WITH INTERACTIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC IN FIVE YEARS	OBJ: WILL BE HELPFUL WITH INTERACTIONS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS	IMPROVED INTERACTIONS

Participant 25a	CHANGE RELATIONSHIP	81. CHANGE RELATIONSHIP WITH COMMUNITY BECAUSE IT WILL INCREASE TRUST LEVEL	TAC: CHANGE RELATIONSHIP BECAUSE TRUST WILL INCREASE	TRUST INCREASE
Participant 25b	NEW RESPECT	83. WILL GIVE NEW RESPECT TO POLICE OFFICERS	OBJ: GIVE NEW RESPECT TO POLICE OFFICERS	POLICE OFFICERS WILL RECEIVE NEW RESPECT
Participant 25c	BOTH ENDS HELD ACCOUNTABLE	85. BOTH ENDS WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE	TAC: BOTH ENDS HELD ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 25d	CRIME REDUCTION	87. CRIME REDUCTION WITHIN NEXT FIVE YEARS	TAC: CRIME REDUCTION IN FIVE YEARS	CRIME REDUCTION
Participant 26a	MORE TRAINING	150. IN FIVE YEARS MORE TRAINING AND IMPROVEMENT	TAC: MORE TRAINING AND IMPROVEMENT	TRAINING
Participant 26b	CHANGE IN FIVE YEARS	156. REAL CHANGE IN FIVE YEARS	OBJ: REAL CHANGE IN FIVE YEARS	REAL CHANGE IN FIVE YEARS
Participant 27	WON'T BE AROUND TOO LONG	104. DOESN'T THINK THEY WILL BE AROUND TOO LONG DUE TO ALL THE CONTROVERSIES	ATT: DON'T THINK THEY WILL BE AROUND TOO LONG BECAUSE OF CONTROVERSIES	WON'T BE AROUND TOO LONG
Participant 28a	EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT	244. EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT IF IMPLEMENTED IN A CONSISTENT AND JUST MANNER	SUB: EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT IF IMPLEMENTED IN CONSISTENT AND JUST MANNER	BENEFICIAL IF IMPLEMENTED IN CONSISTENT MANNER

Participant 28b	RECORDING THERE THAT CAN HOLD IN COURT	246. RECORDING IS THERE THAT CAN HOLD IN COURT	OBJ: RECORDING THERE THAT CAN HOLD IN COURT	ADMISSIBLE COURT/EVIDENCE
Participant 29	BUILD TRUST AND IMPROVE INTERACTIONS	44. WILL BUILD TRUST, IMPROVE INTERACTIONS, AND MAKE COMMUNITIES SAFER	TAC: WILL BUILD TRUST, IMPROVE INTERACTIONS, AND MAKE COMMUNITIES SAFER	TRUST INCREASE, IMPROVED INTERACTIONS, AND MORE SAFETY
Participant 30a	CITIZENS AND POLICE OFFICERS HELD ACCOUNTABLE	72. CITIZENS AND POLICE OFFICERS HELD ACCOUNTABLE WITH POSSIBILITY OFFICERS COULD DEPLOY THE USE OF DRONES	OBJ: CITIZENS AND POLICE OFFICERS WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
Participant 30b	DEPLOY DRONE	78. DEPLOY DRONE AND FOLLOW SOMEONE WITH 360 DEGREE VIEW	TAC: DEPLOY DRONE AND FOLLOW SOMEONE WITH 360 VIEW	DRONE DEPLOYMENT TO FOLLOW SOMEONE