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Law Enforcement and Citizen's Perception on Police-Worn-Body-Cameras

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Abstract

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MA, National American University, 2014

BS, National American University, 2012

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

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Abstract

A need for understanding the perceptions of Police-Worn-Body-Cameras (PWBC) is important in society to help create a safer environment for everyone in the community. With all the recent controversy over officers and higher levels of tensions in certain communities between the police and public, this research examined how citizens perceived the use of PWBC and examined how the police officers who utilized PWBCs viewed them. The obvious benefit of PWBC is that it provides a higher level of accountability for police officers. There are other factors to consider with PWBCs. This research study involved the analysis of an existing data set. A law enforcement agency in the Midwest United States conducted the interviews. This agency recently deployed PWBCs and had not done any research on its impact. Citizens and police officers participated in the interviews. The two research questions that this research addressed were how police officers perceive the use of police-worn-body cameras And, how citizens perceive the use of police-worn-body cameras. This study's two theoretical frameworks were Procedural Justice Theory (PJT) to inform the citizens' perceptions and Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to inform the police officers' perceptions. Three themes emerged for the community: Good Tool, Accurate Account, and Protection. Two themes emerged for the officers: Good Tool and Accurate Account. Recommendations for policy implications and future research are included as well. These findings may be used to promote positive social change by police administrators to better serve both officers and the public.

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my loving father who was the inspiration for my writings. Dad, your guiding hand on my shoulder will remain with me forever. Your little girl is making your dream a reality by publishing this paper.

I also dedicate this to my amazing family who has helped me to continue going on with my crazy lifestyle. Jeremy, you have supported me, and I could not have done it without you. My four kids Cody, Hailey, John, and Kylee for helping me with my coffee for keeping me up on my late nights.

I hold a special dedication for my mentor who was there for me. Dr. Straight you will always be a hero to me. You never gave up on me and I am eternally grateful. You supported me throughout the whole process and showed me that some are willingly to go above and beyond to help others.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Officers respond to the same horrific calls whether they have a police-worn-body-camera (PWBC) or not. However, the officers are provided with little information and walking into situations blindly with adrenaline running high. These officers encounter horrendous danger, including mental illness, resistive or combative behavior, or drug and alcohol intoxication, to name a few. Researchers in the past have studied PWBC to understand the perception of this technology. This study ensures the agency is holding its officers accountable doing all police-civilian interactions.Using the phenomenological qualitative study will answer the two main research questions to understand the perception of PWBC. The first question is, what is the perception of PWBC through the eyes of law enforcement? The second question is, what is the perception of PWBC through the eyes of the community?

This study utilized a smaller law enforcement agency in the Midwest, with no prior research on their use of PWBC. Using two theoretical frameworks worked well for this study. First is the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), in which the researcher will examine the perception of the police officer. According to Davis (1989). Introducing humans to new technology change their behaviors as they understand how the technology works. The second framework is the PJT that will examine the citizens' perceptions to determine fairness when resolving disputes (Thibaut & Walker, 1975). The potential social implications of this research are to improve the cooperation from the community with police legitimacy.

Chapter 1 addresses the background, problem statement, purpose statement, theoretical framework, research questions, nature of the study, significance, and limitations to give the community an understanding of this technology and how no two scenarios will have the same result. No situation will be the same, and each situation will end differently with no predicted result. This study will detail how perception can be like one person and be completely different from another. The data used in this research can help public policy decision-makers change policies on concerns to help both the public and officers understand how to see the positives and negatives.

Background

The very first police department that deployed PWBC was Rialto, California, in 2012. The Rialto Police Department in California gave approximately half of their full-time officers PWBC (Demetrius, 2014). On August 9, 2014, after the Ferguson PD held a press conference about the high-profile shooting of Michael Brown, the night ended with a massive amount of protesting. Protesting continued every night until the seventh day of continued violent riots. The governor declared Ferguson was in a state of emergency. The grand jury delivered their verdict of not guilty, and the governor prepared for the increased unrest and rioting that occurred from the verdict (Sanchez, 2015). Since the Ferguson PD had no PWBC, it was harder to justify Officer Wilson's deadly situation in 2014. Following the shooting in August, President Obama initiated an executive order of making sure officers had PWBC to prevent the public from continuing protesting (Pickler, 2014). Civilians need assurance that officers' decision-making is ethical and legal when dealing with criminals, utilizing the PWBC to demonstrate their behaviors

(Doleac, 2017). Some external stakeholders voiced concerns about PWBC in their jurisdictions on policies developed before all the legalities have been communicated (U.S Department of Justice, 2016). Concerns from stakeholders are the burden of evidence for court, managing any misunderstanding about the PWBC, and any absence of clear policies concerning the laws (Today, Gaub, & White 2017). Each person's perception of this technology is different.

The literature gap will help the community understand the perception better by looking at scenarios to illustrate these horrible situations and why things ended terribly. This research added to existing literature investigating PWBC, looking at contributing factors related to this being a good tool to offer protection in the community (Adams,I. 2017). Ensuring officers act ethically around the public will show that these officers every day must face tragic situations with sometimes no option but to end the situation deadly. This study filled in research gaps by providing quality data to public policy decision-makers to change policies concerning how useful legitimacy is.

Problem Statement

With the community's reoccurring problem of not trusting officers with one individual who uses excessive force, this phenomenological qualitative research will look at past situations to illustrate the public's scenario to understand—looking at seeing how the community feels about police legitimacy while protecting the citizens. The media paints this picture that officers are the enemy, and this installs fear into the public. One needs to look at the situation and understand all the key facts before assuming that other actions would have had a better result. Focusing on the research problem of the

perception and understanding of how society feels about PWBC may benefit the agency later with educating society on some of the reasonings behind deadly scenarios—looking at the larger problem with protecting society with the PWBC to show what happened without anyone misrepresenting the facts visually. Experts that utilize PWBC can paint a picture of how fast a situation can turn deadly. The community needs to follow the rules, and by understanding the perception, law enforcement will have the proper training of this technology to increase more positive encounters. An agency needs to look at the current policy to see if the new features of the PWBC can benefit the department (Harwell, 2018). By collecting the perception from both sides will achieve unbiased, factual data about PWBC.

The government's role is to maintain positive relations with the community, but with no fault of their own, have implied violence in law enforcement structure and operations (White,M & Natalie.G, 2017). With technology constantly, changing law enforcement needs to keep up with such advancements. Understanding why the officer's decisions to employ force on citizens may help eliminate any conflict. Socializing is crucial in the workplace, and the perception might be different compared to the reality of the concept. To avoid repeating past mistakes, one can look at officer in involved shooting (OIS) situations to see if utilizing PWBC would have shed some light on the situation.

There was an incident in November of 2012 involving the Cleveland Police Department (CPD), and an officer found not guilty for shooting two unarmed black civilians. The CPD was also in a consent decree with the United States Department of

Justice since a federal report was against this agency for excessive force patterns. The

Department of Justice and many policing experts' uncovered deficiencies in the system

that CPD did that were inadequate for protecting the community. Some of the findings

showed the CPD used excessive force without protecting the citizens' rights, and officers

would use their guns on individuals who did not pose an immediate threat. The city failed

to investigate officers involved with using excessive force (Taylor.E, 2016). At the time

of this incident, the agency did not have access to PWBC, and after all the complaints,

the agency started incorporating funds to have access to it.

The Michael Brown case is one that changed the events for Ferguson, MI. The

morning started with an officer responding concerning a sick person. Another call comes

in about a robbery and the suspect walking towards a convenience store approximately

three minutes later. Around 1201pm, an officer meets Michael Brown and a friend as

they are jaywalking on the street. The events are unknown as to what took place during

the confrontation when the officer shot Brown, and if the officer were wearing a PWBC,

it would have possibly displayed the scenario. Two autopsies showed that six bullets

struck Michael from the front, and that part is crucial to know since some witnesses

stated he was fleeing away from the hospital when shot (Suggs, 2014). Numerous

protests regarding an unarmed black individual killed by a white male officer while

running away and looking at the autopsy results prove that the male victim did not run

away from the officer. After Michael Brown's died in 2014, the PWBC was a hot topic

for the public. The Cleveland Police Department released the video a year later showing

how the camera exonerated four officers from the charges. Back in 2014, the public's

trust towards the officers was horrible after the shooting, and with the help of cameras, it would have given the citizens a chance to see the horrible situation unfold. The video that the department released displayed the officers going up the stairs to Theodore Johnson's apartment. Anyone can see the one officer turn a corner when Theodore opens fire on the officers. Listening to the video, one can hear the officer yelling he was injured. Four more times, anyone can hear the officers begging and pleading with Theodore to put the gun down. He was yelling back and refusing direct orders from the officers. Watching the footage, Theodore brought the gun up to shoot, and at that fatal moment, the officers had to open fire. (Ariel, B. 2016). Due to conflicting stories of what happened, it sparked the researcher's interest to understand the perception of officers and the community about PWBC.

A separate study (2017) in Washington DC looked at the Metropolitan PD with officers assigned randomly with body cameras. An individual conducted the study with random individuals to see how the impact of the PWBC was on officer's accountability. During this study, one part looked at the officer's behavior while utilizing the camera, and it showed no effect on the attitude. The researcher used graphs to highlight the number of use-of-force incidents and complaints with and without PWBCs. According to the results, there was no reduction in complaints filed during both situations. When it comes to PWBC, it can shield officers from false accusations by providing evidence, such as a case in Albuquerque when an individual accused an officer of a sexual assault from a 2014 DWI stop (Feeney, 2017).

When officers wear a PWBC, it can justify the actions using a use-of-force continuum to meet a threat one-step above the threat. The grand jury took one case involving deadly force, and by using the visual evidence from the PWBC, it laid out the situation for the court (Gass, 2015). After this situation, the citizens started protesting for around a year after that shooting to create some positive civilian- law enforcement relations problems.

The gap is understanding how the community and officer's perception of PWBC can provide visuals of a violent confrontation. One can misunderstand the perception if the media twists to create a story that will grasp the public's attention span. It would be appropriate for officers to understand if the public needs more information about PWBC. This qualitative research builds on existing literature to understand the scenarios and look at each situation objectively. This study filled the gap by ensuring that officers are acting legitimately and the community is behind the department's decisions. (Caldwell,K & Atwal,A, 2005).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this phenomenological qualitative study aimed to understand the perception of PWBC from both law enforcement and the citizen's perspective utilizing two theoretical frameworks. Research from an analysis from (2019) qualitative interviews conducted from a Midwest law enforcement agency with no prior research on PWBC. This study applied two theoretical frameworks. The first theoretical framework is the TAM model directed towards officers to understand how officers utilize technology such as PWBC. The second framework was PJT looked at the perception from the

public's standpoint on PWBC. The link between the purpose and the problem analyzed

how both officers and the community perceive PWBC to fill in any misconceptions on

officers utilizing this technology (Austin,Z, & Sutton, J.2014). The data emerged during

in-person interviews involving open-ended questions.

Research Questions

The research questions that guided this study were as follows:

1.How do police officers view the use of PWBC?

2.How does the community view the use of PWBC?

Theoretical Framework for the Study

The first theoretical framework I used was the TAM, which looks at the

individual's intent or acceptance and the forecasted behavior from the perceived ease of

use. The TAM framework looked at the perception of the officer's perceived ease of use

with the PWBC. This model uses factors that will convince the user to favor the new

technology by understanding the perceived ease of use and the usefulness of the PWBC.

Applying Davis's (1989) TAM theory, it looked at how the user accepts and

utilizes the new technology. This model looks at the fact that introducing individuals to

new technology will have different factors to influence how the individual will use the

new information. The first factor is Perceived usefulness (PU), which is looking at how

the new technology will intensify their job performance. Another factor is the perceived

ease of use, which compares to see if it makes their job easier. PEOU will guide the

research by presenting the audience with how technology can influence the officer's

behavior by using the PWBC.

According to Davis's (1989) theory, his proposal on the new technology needs to have many capabilities to attract the user, such as motivating the user into trying something new. TAM theory looked at showing the PU of viewing the new technology. He combined that with the perceived ease of use to attract the new individual into trying it. Showing the benefits of the PWBC to attract new users to try it by understanding with a visual of the scenario may produce fewer complaints on officers.

The second model looks at the PJT by seeing how citizens view the PWBC. One can analyze existing data and information received from the community and the officers to understand their perception. Creating an opportunity for participants to show how the experts utilize PWBC will help society create a safer environment.

Using the PJT for the research will ensure the police-community relations are running smoothly with no problems. Testing this theory through a wide range of areas, including its behavior, how the agency handles disputes, and ensuring the agency complies with laws. The Black Lives Matter movement has brought a huge political barrier between the community and officers making violence throughout the US.

The PJT will have emphasized how officers interact with the public to determine key interactions and compare the behavior during the situation. PJT will look at the situation in a neutral way to determine if the perception helps justice the department utilizing PWBC. Before a decision happens, all parties need to be heard, proving a fair community process. Any distrust can have negative consequences since it undermines the legitimacy of the agency. Perception is important for legitimacy and the community's wiliness to work together with officers (Bradford, A. 2016).

The PJT looks at how law enforcement interacts with the civilians to see if any characteristics stand out during confrontations. Another term used to refer to this theory is procedural fairness, which looks at the community's perceived fairness. Officers recognize that the public needs to have a vision that will promote police integrity, accountability, and exploring new ideas with society constantly changing for a safer society. Making sure proper training has been implementing to handle persons with a developmental disability (Benavides,A.D, & Dicken, L.A. 2016).

Nature of the Study

This study used a descriptive phenomenological qualitative design to answer the research questions. The phenomenological qualitative design looks at putting emotion behind the scenario by understanding the perception of PWBC to paint a picture of the situation to ensure accountability. The principle for utilizing this design was to recount the phenomenon by conveying the meaning behind "what." Subsequently, the next interview question was "what are the perceptions?" Utilizing this design explored the emotions, beliefs, and other attributes that describe the painful experience's explicit detail.

Population

This qualitative paper's population included officers from this Midwest agency and the community living in the area. The area researched was a smaller area, around 5,000 totals for the county. Researching from a smaller department would provide data from citizens that have had some interaction with law enforcement. Using a smaller area

would make for good data because there is a greater chance for interactions with the public.

Sampling

This study used a convenience method. Utilizing the convenience sampling technique authorize researchers to pick out populations that are easy to reach. The convenience sampling method facilitates the selection of participants from both the community and the officers. A personal network facilitated the collection of data to see who would be appropriate for this research. The goal was to obtain ten officers and ten community participants, and this research resulted in 10 officers and six members of the community.

Analysis Technique

This study used thematic coding to decode the data by hand. Using the audio recorder ensured accuracy during the transcription of data. Notes were also taken during the interview to give special areas useful in providing emotion into the study. After examining the data, the next phase was coding similar words and phrases. Once that was determined, various themes emerged. These categories are what would determine the themes that answered the questions.

<div align="center">Definitions</div>

Officer-Involved Shooting:

Police Worn Body Cameras:

Procedural Justice Model:

Technology Assistance Model:

Assumptions

This study on PWBC covered a complex topic because perception is different for each citizen; however, society needs trust, and understanding why something happened might clear up misconceptions. Media can create an assumption on police abusing their power to create trust problems with installing fear with the public. The constant change in technology makes it hard for officers to keep up with everything, and looking at establishing legitimacy with positive interactions may clear up the confusion.

Delimitations

This qualitative study analyzes the perception of PWBC through the eyes of officers that utilize them and the legitimacy that comes with protecting society. The key points are ensuring officers act ethically while in contact with the community and officers showing the public these horrible situations that can change the situation in seconds. Using the TAM and PJT will ensure officers act ethically and look at the technology to see what improvements could help create a peaceful community.

The populations used for this qualitative research were officers with at least one year's experience working for the agency and citizens who had lived in the community for at least a year. The citizens could not have any relation to officers, and it could not be someone who has had many dealings with the law. The requirements for the community were for a legal adult over the age of 18.

Exclusions from participating in the research were community members with some relation to officers. Another exclusion is someone who has had many meetings with officers since the data would be biased. Delimitations also not used are officers not

employed with the agency for at least a year because the data called for officers known in the community. There was no biased information used in this paper from both officers and the community.

Limitations

A limitation of this qualitative study was reliability. The sample size was small, so it will be harder to average the results with other agencies. It was very time-consuming to get interviews scheduled, working around all the different hours that participants were available. Once data collection reached saturation, it was crucial to continue collecting and analyzing data until data saturation.

Another issue was an ethical concern about confidentiality, considering when the researcher worked for the agency. Privacy is a huge priority with research and analyzing every piece to ensure sensitive information stayed private. This study utilized face-to-face, in-depth interviews tailored towards each participant's schedule. The interviews happened in a secluded area, so each participant felt comfortable talking. Codes replaced the participant's names in the study, and each participant was assigned a number to avoid anyone finding out any personal information.

The last limitation was ensuring no researcher-biased information would be used in this qualitative paper. A key factor is remaining neutral during the interviews, being aware of potential bias that could come up, and ensuring the study did not contain any bias. It was important that after analyzing the data, that a review of the transcripted data took place to ensure the accuracy of the data

Significance

This study on PWBC added to the existing literature by filling in the gap in police legitimacy and the public seeing more unnerving sights that officers endure. The findings obtained from this qualitative approach will facilitate social change efforts between law enforcement and the community. Having visual evidence will help the victim tell their story of the horrible situation. The importance of training is to equip officers with the right technology to follow protocol and get the victim the help they need.

Summary

In this study, the social problem of PWBC while ensuring police legitimacy and the perception of this tool for law enforcement. This study helped to understand the risk factors that lead up to the perception of how PWBC promotes legitimacy in the department. Addressing this gap will benefit the community since it will create a sense of security in the community knowing the officers making ethical decisions. The public policymakers need to find a way to change policies on safety concerns for the citizens to have faith in their officers and how law enforcement can show the community these hard situations they have to endure (Bakardijiev, D.K, 2015).

Chapter 2 will supply a summary of the literature on PWBC to demonstrate officers acting ethically and officers a chance to break down excruciating scenarios that can turn deadly by making a wrong mistake. A good way to understand the gap is to look at the current literature on PWBC to see what strategies departments have used in the past. The next step is explaining the framework used to demonstrate police legitimacy

and understanding what PWBC can do and any limitations (Bradford, A. 2016).

Education for those that may not realize that "routine traffic stops" can take a deadly turn.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Some research exists on the perceptions from both law enforcement and the community on PWBC. Utilizing both the experts in the field and the community will serve to understand where the misconceptions lay. This study filled the gap because one needs to look at the situation to see if a different reaction could have changed the outcome. One may need to look at a different resource besides the media about what happened because sometimes someone only reports the negative and nothing about what was right. Some individuals do not understand why officers do not shoot to injure. One reason is that if a suspect has a weapon and is actively showing aggression signs towards the officer, they are within the law to defend themselves against a threat.

Literature Search Strategy

The sources used for the paper were available in the library at Walden University. First, the researcher searched for literature using some electronic databases: ProQuest, Criminal Justice Quarterly, and EBSCO. Only articles that referenced peer-reviewed articles were appropriate for this study. The researcher used the following terms to aid in research: *PWBCs, perceptions, law enforcement, public, and transparency*. This literature review talks about the PJT and the TAM to help the reader understand the citizen's perception and the officer's perception about PWBC.

Events leading to use of PWBC

Before the 1980's the criticism towards law enforcement did not happen until television crews came in and starting recording programs like Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) (Doyle, 2003; Fishman & Cavender 1998). It was the start of

recording and having visual outcomes from situations for the public to understand more about being an officer. Once COPS became popular on television, a video aired on the Rodney King beating, which they aired on television. Watching television gave the public a chance to see some of the fundamental parts of policing for the community that may not have had direct contact with officers. The media has become a focal point for viewers to see the negative. It might be hard for someone in the community to see the positive out of an excruciating scenario.

The events unfolded from the Rodney King case involved a high-speed pursuit back in March of 1991, and when officers pulled him out of the vehicle, they started beating him. Before the trial began, the officers involved in the shooting had charges of excessive force. However, a three-month trial and a jury ended up acquitting the officers that angered citizens, and the riots and protests started. For the agency to allow officers to have PWBC, it can display a public situation to help perceive these confrontations.

There was an OIS in Milwaukee involving Dontre D. Hamilton. The officer involved in the shooting shot Mr. Hamilton fourteen times. Before Officer Manney arrived at the report of a suspicious individual sleeping on the bench, two officers responded earlier, talked to Hamilton, and determined the situation was fine. Officer Manney arrived on the scene and began to do his pat-down search the confrontation ended up getting physical after that. Hamilton fought him, and Manny attempted to use his baton to regain control of the situation; however, Hamilton got control over it and ended up striking the officer. Officer Manney then retrieved his weapon and shot him fourteen times (Daly,W. 2015).

This fatality sparked the heavy debate involving the racial issue since the victim was African American, and the officer was white. One reason why some citizens feel that officers must wear PWBC to show how the situation is unfolding. An issue of trust happens when citizens feel that officers are overstepping their boundaries. The public looks at a situation involving a deadly encounter and listens to the media to create fear and mistrust with the officers.

Events leading up to PWBC stemmed from shootings involving the public before officers used this technology. With the controversies over police use of force, some have concerns about procedural justice and law enforcement agencies' legitimacy. One way for police departments to hold their officers accountable is by equipping them with PWBC. Law enforcement agencies want to show accountability to show the public and can have confidence in the department. An event that leads to departments utilizing PWBC is displaying the footage involved during an incident for the community to watch the scene unfold. The negative results are the horrific images could result in trauma for the one watching the videos.

A factor leading up to using the PWBC is a trust issue with the department and the community. When an officer has given an individual in public a reason to doubt the agency, the community wants accountability. When the media shows an officer using excessive force, it paints a picture of law enforcement's perception of using excessive force to panic in society. The department will earn trust in the community when they act ethically in situations by looking at the visual evidence from the PWBC.

A factor leading up to the agencies utilizing PWBC is for a quicker resolution. This tool can be easier for lawsuits or complaints about alleged excessive use of force and the perception that this technology has on society. It will be beneficial for citizens to view footage of the situation and judge the situation based on the camera's view to understand how PWBC works in situations. This technology's perception comes from the user's knowledge viewing it and gaining a better perception of the PWBC from a user's perspective (Daniel,B.K, 2019).

Another event that led up to PWBC is to corroborate the evidence to secure evidence in prosecutions. A benefit for officers having the PWBC is identifying who the suspect is in a situation and show documentation of the situation that is taking place. It helps to reduce the number of times officers recommend gathering all information for the cases. Having a visual from the PWBC can save time in court with suspects pleading guilty during proceedings.

In January of 2015, another OIS happened in Boca Raton, Florida, involving Matthew Pollow, who suffered schizophrenia. Pollow had a screwdriver in his hand, and the officer took that as a threat and proceeded to end the threat fatally. Back in 2015, some talk about using PWBC to show the incident, and in this case, the lack of training is a factor contributing to the events. The department can use the PWBC as a training tool since the officers can look back at the footage as a learning experience.

Another element in why officers utilized PWBC was the persistence of the racial issue from the illegal chokehold in New York with Eric Garner's death. That sparked national attention when the officer performing the illegal chokehold resulted in Eric

Garner's death and paramedics' failure to provide immediate medical attention. In December of 2014, Officer Pantaleo was found innocent on Eric Garner's death, which stirred the community's protests on police brutality charges. It is a huge challenge for police administrators to have intervention programs to reduce bias in policing and eliminate the blue code of silence (Schlosser, 2015).

Before agencies had PWBC, the media brought it to the citizens' attention that the community wanted assurance that officers were trustworthy, provide accountability and behavior. It looks at providing trust within the community and officers because it puts fear into the citizens and gets worried about how the situation will unfold with the department. This technology will look at providing accountability with the officer. Lastly, the PWBC will see if the behavior is different from either subject.

The perception from one person can vary to the next, and looking at how someone perceives something might help figure out what ways the department can help society feel safe. When a department provides this technology to its officers, it can show the officer's accountability and provide a sense of trust back in the community. One can perceive something, and it is up to the manufacturer to design it to persuade the user that it will complete their job more efficiently. If someone relies on the media displaying images, it will show the negatives of the situation to draw the individual's attention watching the television.

Use of PWBCs

The Longmont PD equips its officers with PWBC to capture the situation's essence as it unfolds to show the confrontation's facts(Benavides,A.D, & Dickens.L.A

2016). Departments must have a policy in place for the PWBC to ensure officers know what situations require its recording. If there is a technology malfunction, the departments will need documentation showing that the appropriate personnel know the problem (Crow,M. Snyder,J. Vaugn.C (2017).

The reasoning behind leading up to PWBC was the shooting of Michael Brown. The fatal shooting victim's family wanted agencies to have PWBC for their officers to protect the community. It startled the public, and the immediate attention ensured that equipping officers with this technology to ensure officers are acting ethically with decisions about the community. The perception varies from each person. It stems from how one looks at this technology's reasoning to determine how it will affect the user's behavior and the citizen in a situation.

The current research looks at the public's concern with officers using the opportunity to watch them without legal surveillance reasons. (Thomas,P,Longden E. 2017). The research looked at the death from the Michael Brown case to stir up racial tensions and seeing if that holds in this area. The deaths from the summer of 2014 with Michael Brown and Eric Garner sparked interest in police accountability and the community wanting police reform (White.M & Natalie, 2017). From looking at the research, there are two hurdles to understand PWBC: the deficit with the technology expertise and citizens worried about their privacy becoming compromised (Fouche, 2014).

If citizens can understand the perception, it could make it easier for the community to understand how this technology will serve and protect society. The

government's role is to maintain positive relations with the community, but with no fault

of their own, have implied violence in law enforcement structure and

operations (Garrison.T, 2018). This research aims to study why officers must employ

force within unique situation circumstances to end the threat. Concerning perceptions, the

public can understand this technology more once they understand the impact that PWBC

has on society. Communication is important in the workplace, and the perception might

be different compared to the reality of the concept. The importance of the camera is

protecting the parties involved.

There was a situation around November of 2012 involving the Cleveland Police

Department, and an officer found not guilty for shooting two unarmed black civilians

back in 2012. The PD was also in a consent decree with the United States Department of

Justice since a federal report was against the agency for excessive force patterns. Part of

the perception of needing PWBC is to see situations as they unfold in front of the officer

and the citizen. The perception of the use of PWBC may be different between the

community and the officers that utilize this technology.

After Michael Brown died in 2014, the PWBC was a hot topic for the public. The

Cleveland Police Department released a video a year later showing how the camera

exonerated four officers from the charges. Back in 2014, the public's trust in law

enforcement was horrible after the shooting. With cameras helping Cleveland, it gave the

public a chance to see something positive out of a bad situation. The video they released

displayed the police officers' incident going up the stairs to Theodore Johnson's

apartment. One officer turned a corner as soon as Theodore opened fire. In the video, the

officer is yelling; someone shot Theodore. Four more times, the other officers begged Theodore to put the gun down. He was yelling back that he refused, and once he brings the gun back up to shoot again is when the officers open fire.

A study in Washington DC looked at the Metropolitan Police Department with officers assigned randomly with body cameras. They conducted the study with random people to see how they impact the PWBC instead of looking at its accountability. During this study, one looked at seeing if the officer's behavior would change while wearing a PWBC; and the study showed no effect on behavior. This study used a graph highlighting the number of force incidents with and without body cameras and citizen complaints without the PWBC. According to the results, there was no reduction in complaints filed against officers to show that the officer's behavior did not change when the officer recorded the situation. When it comes to body worn cameras (BWC), it can shield an officer with false accusations with evidence, such as Albuquerque's case when someone accuses an officer of a sexual assault from a 2014 DWI stop (Feeney, 2017).

The officers tackled a deadly force situation with a gun, and once a weapon is involved, they are justified in their use of force continuum to meet a threat above the level that the suspect used. Even the grand jury that took the case said the officers were justified in using lethal force even after finding out that he had threatened to harm his wife (Gass, 2015). There were protests for around a year after that shooting, so the perception of PWBC from the officer's perspective must grasp the reasoning behind situations.

Some individuals feel that the officers should notify the citizens when recording situations. The community may not be aware of the number of resources and budgeting needed to store all the footage. The department will need to follow the policies on how long; some footage needs to be stored. For the public, almost every individual has a cell phone which can record a situation, and that can show the situation from different angles to ensure accuracy.

Another high-profile incident happened with Eric Garner in New York when Officer Pantaleo placed him in a chokehold in July of 2014. The situation unfolded as Officer Pantaleo put Mr. Garner in a chokehold for selling untaxed cigarettes in New York City's Staten Island. A stranger's phone captured the incident, and the media emphasized the victim, stating he could not breathe. It raises suspicion of not trusting the officers and leads to more events on why law enforcement agencies utilize PWBC.

A shooting that happened with a Chicago Police Officer Jason Van Dyke, who fatally shot Laquan McDonald influenced many protestors. There was missing audio or footage from the dashcam is not there to raise questions about was it technical or something else related. To help protect both parties put their mind to ease would have a PWBC activated to help unfold the situation laid out. The investigation revealed that at least sixteen- officers from the agency compiled a plan to cover up the shooting events (Ockerman, 2019).

In Cleveland, only a couple of months after the Michael Brown, shooting there was a 12-year-old named Tamir Rice killed by Officer Lohmann. The initial call came in about a male party waving a gun at people. The officers attempted to get the suspect to

comply with orders, and when the male attempted to reach for the gun, it made it no choice for the officers on what actions needed to happen. When officers receive a call about someone pointing a weapon at the public, it requires serious action, and not complying would be something that the PWBC would demonstrate the suspect's actions (Kindy,K & Murphy A. 2015).

Procedural Justice Theory

The first theoretical framework is the PJT. This theory ensures that citizens have a fair process when resolving disputes and other legal proceedings. This theory looks at seeing if the department has fair procedures and confidence in the city's officers. With PJT, the procedure sees that police departments are making ethical decisions when handling society's problems. With crime, a large percentage of it goes unreported, and for that reason, some individuals end up committing some defiant behavior (Watson,H,Finn,R.L &Barnard-Wills.D, 2017).

The PJT will analyze how officers interact with the public to ensure police legitimacy is in place. The model has two concerns that it looks to address, and they are 1) the essence of accountable decisions and 2) integrity of the treatment towards the department's community (Thomas,P & Longden.E 2015). Law enforcement officers must acquire legitimacy by administering themselves in an unbiased manner while respecting the law they are required to uphold. The public needs faith that officers are acting legitimate, and unfortunately, it seems like there need to be visuals backing up what the officer stated.

A review of the articles will reveal how the public and Leo view the effects of the PWBC and see what current gaps are out there. One of the problems is that the media will show part of an OIS footage and put it all on the negatives that there was excessive force creating this trust between the community and officers. This research paper primarily focused on the public's resistance and how they viewed the police's behavior perceptions. According to this study, there was a decrease in citizen complaints since implementing the PWBC (Maskaly, 2017).

Future research must look at the results because the next article evaluated the impacts of the PWBC. It is important to look at the quality of the evidence about PWBC and examine the results to interpret them with caution with all the scientific and governmental changes (Thibaut, J & Walker,L 1975). The goal is to provide the public with information on the impact concerning the activities of the police. This goal looks at all aspects of the PWBC to see if the technology is necessary to ensure the community's safety.

The library had articles on police accountability and analyzed the data to see what works for agencies. Each department follows a chain of command before PWBC footage can be public. The agency is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate personnel view the data to avoid unnecessary information disclosure (Joh, 2016). The President's Task Force in the 21st Century Policing decided to handle problems based on the needs of that community (President's Task Force, 2015).

Procedural fairness or justice ensures all participants have a fair chance at proving themselves innocent during the criminal justice process. Citizens want to perceive the

officers in their community are making ethical and trustworthy decisions. However,, there is no definition of police legitimacy operations (Thomas,P & Longden.E2015). Police legitimacy looks at the community's view on the officers measured by how much trust is between the sides to determine if they will cooperate with officers.

Theoretically, those who believe in police legitimacy feel that officers need to enforce the laws, make sure that values are in the norm, and ethical, sound quality decisions for the community's safety and officers to enforce the laws and not abuse their powers in any way. The values that the officers need to be the same as the community. The PJM suggests that a felt obligation to obey the laws is a component of legitimacy and an outcome of the exercise of power from an authority figure.

It will see if the officers efficiently demonstrate lawful procedures to ensure the community's safety and security. One can argue that if the officers show an increase in legitimacy, they will comply more with the laws. The police and the citizens must have interactions with the perceived fairness of the process will decide how the situation will unfold. When the officers produce a fair outcome, it can decrease the number of negative situations that officers will not have to deal with, and in the end, can improve trust in the community (Taylor.E

Past research looked at criminal justice agencies to see if procedural justice perceptions are indicators for society's satisfaction. Some studies look at perception from the citizen looking at social environments, or the perceived environment can impact the public's attitude when interacting with an officer (Ready,J.T.,& Young.T.,&N 2015). The way someone perceives body language will affect how the individual responds. For

example, if someone is already in a guarded position, it will set the situation for negative behavior.

With procedural justice, studies showed a key indicator is legitimacy for trust in the community. Judgments made by officers make are a huge indicator of how the community will evaluate these officers. Citizens expect officers to act ethically during all interactions. Some investigations showed that self-control with individuals varied with ethnic identity and low socioeconomic status showed differences in the police (Scherer,R, Siddiq,F & Tondreau.J

Police legitimacy goes with the PJT model to look at the interpersonal treatment regarding encounters with the public to ensure fairness for the public happened. One can look at situational factors to see if there is a role in predicting when the public interacts with the community. The different factors vary from how the suspect presents themselves, their social characteristics, and the officer's characteristic. If officers feel at risk, it may help with visuals to show why force was needed to end the confrontation (McCluskey, 2017).

The law enforcement agencies that utilize procedural justice can place legitimacy in public and build trust to enhance community safety. When officers utilize PJT or treating individuals fairly during encounters, the public is satisfied with the agency. Past research showed that there were benefits of using the PJT on the relations between the community and officers using individuals (Dai et al., 2011; Gau & Brunson, 2010). Furthermore, the studies conducted include any interactions with the negative officers.

Some citizen's behaviors towards law enforcement are negative, and no matter what these officers do, it cannot change some of the community's behavior.

Police legitimacy has always been a huge topic because the public feels officers are in the power of control. It can intimate others in society, and look at PJT will put faith back in the community. When an agency can use authority over citizens to address the laws, the community must know the officers are doing it ethically and legally. Law enforcement officers need to make ethical decisions when confronting the community and ensuring that they are law-abiding citizens.

Personal experiences play a crucial role in the attitudes of the public on the perception of PWBC. Perceptions of PWBC and their behavior is dependent on the personal encounter and the situation's outcome. PJT looks at making sure that the perception is the same as these officer's legitimacy protecting society. The perception of PWBC will vary based on the behavior of both the citizen and the officer. Studies have shown that having a favorable connection with procedural justice and seeing legitimacy with the officers.

Technology Assistance Model

The second theoretical framework used was the TAM. This theory comprehends how one perceives usefulness and the perceived ease of use with PWBC. Davis (1989) introduced this model to understand the behavior with the perceived ease of use with PWBC (Davis, 1989). There has been substantial advancement in how one accepts new technology, but seeing how individuals handle work conditions will help them identify the issue. The TAM model clarifies the correspondence between a new operator and

technology. It proposes that individuals when presented with something new, maybe hesitant to accept a change.

To see how it can help others adapt to their workplace with new technology, one will look at the benefits outweighing the negatives. The TAM model attracts users that utilize computers to help enhance their job performance. One needs to also look at the individual's behavior to see how best to help adopt the new technology to improve their job's easiness. PU is an extrinsic motivation; it can help support law enforcement's critical aspects. Extrinsic motivation analyzes that behavior correlates with an external reward, such as being paid to do the job. The other idea looks at the perceived ease of use and how much easier it is to interact with the public by ensuring both party's safety.

The purchaser needs to address how it will be useful and available for the purchaser to want the new technology. A user needs the motivation to try something new such as engaging users with special benefit features. In Davis's (1989) theory, sometimes individuals are willing to work something hard if it gives them a benefit for their job. If someone perceives something as useful, it can help shape the individual's attitudes to accept this change.

Accepting technology is especially important since the world is constantly changing. There are many models out there, but the TAM model is most effective in understanding how users accept new technology. Davis (1989) used the psychometric scales used in psychology to develop different measurement scales for the perceived ease of use and usefulness. These scales will prompt an individual to react differently to specific content questions (Schlosser,M.D., Cha-Juan,S, &Nevilla,H.A 2015). They

analyzed the responses to determine what an individual believes will benefit their job performance with new technology.

The first part of the TAM theory is the PU, the degree to which an individual believes this technology would benefit them. If someone already perceives something negative, it may be hard to convince the individual to acknowledge this new technology. New technology needs to show different users how it would help the consumer enhances their job performance. With attracting new users, one will look at showing officers are justified in the actions by having a visual of the situation.

Davis suggests using a chart-master scale to measure the user's PU to determine if it would enhance their job performance. Another question that this measure for PU is finishing the job quickly to increase its effectiveness performance. Some selling points for PU makes their job easier to accomplish their goal at a quicker pace. The last thing it does is increase productivity with social interactions and create more trust with the public.

The second part is the perceived ease of use with this new technology for the officers to use while working. If someone is hesitant to change, it may affect their PU of the technology, and in return, would affect their ease of use based on those behaviors. This model will assess the behaviors and attitudes of a user's relationship to the new technology by using perceived ease of use and usefulness in their workplace. One can say that using the TAM model is a useful method to predict acceptance from the user by looking at the PU to understand why some users will not accept it (Reaves,B.A, 2015).

Davis's (1989) chart-master scale looks to measure the perceived ease of use for this technology user. The user wants something new that would be simple to use because if it is confusing, the individual will not want to take the time to figure out how it works. The developer wants the individual to make their job easier and develop the skills necessary to work with this new technology. It is up to the developer to interact with the user because it makes the user want to learn more about the technology.

This theory focuses on once the users accept something new, the individual will be more willing to produce changes to accommodate this new technology. The new technology developer will enhance the user's perception by showing the perceived ease of use and usefulness to gain attention to the individual. The user will look at the usefulness of this new technology, such as making their job performance easier.

Since this model looks at the perceived ease of use and the PU, it needs testing to see how much easier and useful it is for the officer's job. For someone to sell an item to consumers, it must project to make their job easier and serve a useful purpose. For criminal justice management to help their fellow officers, they will need to align their new technology mission with those that will utilize them (Othniel,D.

TAM model looks at uncovering the characteristic that will influence the user perception of the technology. This theory looks at understanding what triggers the user's behavior and a curiosity about learning more about the technology. This model looks at three steps in figuring out the user's perception of learning a new skill. The first one is the user's behavior, the second is the social influence, and the third step is looking at the

perceived enhancement to their job. This model looks at all the external factors and internal factors to see which behaviors will persuade them to use the technology.

Utilizing the external variables, one can understand which types to look at by placing the variables into four different categories. The first characteristic is looking at the policy support for the new technology. The second is looking at its design, the third is the individual's characters, and others might influence the rest of the community. Looking at these four areas, determine how best to approach the user for explaining how the perceived ease of use or usefulness will help their job.

TAM looks at seeing how the PU and ease of use will help shape the user's attitude toward accepting something new. Then Davis (1989)looked at understanding how the user would accept this new technology to make it easier for them at work. Officers will respond to the PWBC by looking at the positive benefits, job performance, and perceived ease of use to determine if it will work for the department.

A problem that developers can come across is resistance to technology with new users. Researchers have found that some individuals resist new technology for fear of something new that may not work. The department needs to understand why someone may be resistant to something new to understand the reasoning and figure out a solution to attract the consumer. One way is to establish some training for the agency to ease some of the new product's stressfulness presented to the department.

In chapter 3, the discussion will be about the methodology chosen, along with the instruments utilized to find the required data. This chapter will include the research

design, rationale of the design, the researcher's role, methodology, trustworthy issues,

and ethical concerns.

Chapter 3: Research Method

This qualitative phenomenological study aimed to understand law enforcement officers and the community's perception of how PWBC promotes legitimacy and security. Concepts and themes developed from the collected data, resulting in reasoning for future studies relating to PWBC. This chapter includes discussing the research design and rationale, the researcher's role, methodology, issues of trustworthiness, and ethical considerations. The data consisted of using analysis from an existing data set, conducted from interviews in August 2019 with a Midwest law enforcement agency and the citizens served by this department on their perceptions of PWBC. During the research, the law enforcement agency employed the researcher as a dispatcher and was granted permission and collected it. The Sheriff of this agency has provided consent (see Appendix A) for this researcher to analyze the existing data for this dissertation.

Research Design and Rationale

The following research questions guided this study:

1.How do police officers view the use of PWBC?

2.How does the community view the use of PWBC?

The best way to answer the questions is by utilizing the research design with a descriptive phenomenological method. Phenomenology understands how someone perceives and understands that lived experiences shape it. Utilizing the phenomenological design will incorporate one's perceptions, beliefs, and characteristics into one experience. The result answered the questions by interviewing participants who have lived circumstances to help the reader understand this technology that officers use. Using the

phenomenological design will enhance readers with the description of an activity or phenomenon about PWBC. The researcher was able to explore this phenomenon with consideration of each participant's emotions and perceptions. The qualitative research design provided an opportunity to explore the perceptions of ensuring police legitimacy and the benefits of this technology.

Role of the Researcher

The researcher's role is to apply qualitative standards by monitoring biased data, collecting the information, analyzing the data, and presenting the paper's findings. The researcher's role for this study included open-ended interview questions that avoided any confusion for the participants. Walden University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved the research questions used in this study. For this study to be successful, understanding the importance of asking open-ended questions and protecting participants' identities was crucial. It is important to ensure that this study meets the research's credibility, dependability, and transferability. It was important to ensure the technology worked and accurately document all information obtained through the interviews with an audio recorder and notes.

Next, it was important to protect the rights of the participants. In this study, it was necessary to gain prior approval from the head of the sheriff's office before obtaining any officers' data. First was a verbal confirmation followed by written consent forms to protect participants and gave them a chance to contact anyone if anyone wanted to withdraw their participation. Each participant reviewed a copy of the transcribed interview questions to minimize any unfairness.

Methodology

Participant Selection

The populations included in this study were citizens of the community and the sheriff's department, and the local police that serve the citizens. The setting for the officer's interviews was at the sheriff's office. The sample size chosen was ten officers. The current number of officers who work there is around 25. The community's participant selection is that they had to be residents of that county for at least a year. The setting for the community was in the privacy of each participant's home. The officers interviewed resided within the county that they resided.

Sampling Strategy

This study used convenience sampling to reach out to citizens in the community who were willing to participate. Convenience sampling ensured that participants were not related to officers and having resided in the community for at least a year. This selection meant that the data received was unbiased during the interview process. The data collection was from interviews with the officers and citizens of the community. It was difficult to find participants who fit that criteria since living in a smaller area and seeking unrelated participants in any way to the officers.

Since this study used a descriptive phenomenological research design, it was beneficial to a smaller sample size. The researcher recruited ten officers and six members of the community to participate. Open-ended questions facilitated the collection of all relevant data needed for the data analysis.

Trustworthiness in research is proving the validity and reliability of the data. In research, one needs to establish the research findings are credible, transferable, confirmable, and dependable.

1. Credibility is when the findings are realistic to the participants.

2. Transferability is proving if the findings are applicable in similar research.

3. Confirmability is proving that the findings are neutral, with no biased information.

4. Dependability is the degree to which the study could be repeated by others using similar situations.

Each participant signed a form stating their consent to participate in this research. All ethical guidelines followed Walden's standards, and the privacy of the participants was maintained. Participants received contact information for Walden University and the researcher at the start of the interview. Their participation is voluntary, and codes replaced the participants' names in the study. All participants signed the American Psychological Association (APA) guidelines and confidentiality forms before starting the interviews.

The officers answered ten questions, and the community answered ten questions on their perception of PWBC. Some participants felt the camera gave protection to both the citizens and the officers against false accusations. Some felt it was a way to be held accountable for their actions. Some felt it did not enhance job performance but rather held each other accountable for their decisions. Some feel the media paints this ugly

picture of law enforcement, and this paper will look at restoring negative feelings into positive aspects of the picture.

Research Design Derived Logically from the Problem Statement

There are two main research questions. First is the perception of PWBC from a law enforcement officer and the perception of PWBC from a citizen of the community. Looking at law enforcement and the community's perception will create unbiased research to understand how one perceives PWBC. Ethical standards for both research and anything else we do show proof of the situation to avoid bias. The number of times a use-of-force incident happened before PWBC is one indicator of how this technology can be an asset to the community.

For the reader to understand the perception of new technology, it will help talk to experts who utilize it daily. It is good to see how it impacts the community to see if the public reacts differently when the officer has the PWBC. The problem is the misconceptions and accountability of law enforcement. The media displaying negative images creates a sense of a loss of trust in the community, and looking at the perception may help everyone understand its full impact.

The central phenomenon is understanding the perception of PWBC through the eyes of the experts and the community. It will make for a more meaningful answer getting it from both perspectives. It gives the community a chance to perceive this technology to see if the officer's behavior is changed when the PWBC is on. It also gives the officers a chance to voice how they feel, knowing they are putting their lives on the

line every day. It is about creating a safer environment and hoping that the community will act differently, knowing officers act ethically.

The most important thing is accountability and trust in the community. To uphold the law and make ethical decisions is crucial to the trust that needs to happen. Some need to stop focusing on the negative and what could happen but focus on what changes each person can make to help make society a safer place to live. Citizens of the community need to change themselves to make the environment safer for their families, and when something is out of their control, they rely on the officers to take care of the issue.

Qualitative methods will be the best to answer these research questions since they will put emotion behind the words. The reader will look at law enforcement reasoning using this tool to create a safer environment for the whole community. It is easier for one to understand something when they can visually see the situation and having the experts talk about using the footage to help show what happened during a scary confrontation.

The community will get a chance to voice any concerns that they may have about the agency's conduct. Some feel that having the PWBC may be a good idea, and some feel it does nothing to help either party. Some feel that the PWBC may help protect both the community and the officer from false accusations. The phenomenological tradition will focus on the skill of others. This tradition looks at how someone perceives a phenomenon.

Grounded Theory is a type of methodology using the construction of theories through the gathering of data. Some researchers use a wide range of data initially; then, the data gets reviewed for coding. This analysis will be followed by more collecting data

and reviewing it. Grounded theory has a detailed methodology for explaining how and why questions in the research (Almarzooqi, 2016; Jones & Howley, 2016).

Case study theory was inappropriate since it involves observation along with interviews. It would not be a true representation since it is unsure if someone would react differently with just one officer and the citizen. Having an extra person there can give it a completely different effect on how someone will react. The Biography/ history theory would focus on just one person, which would not work for this paper. It involves a group of people who use PWBC and the public's perception, so this theory would not work for the paper.

Choosing the phenomenological theory is looking at how someone interprets or perceives a situation and how that individual will react. This psychological theory correlates with phenomenology, which will determine how a person will behave in a situation. This theory is the most appropriate since it will look at how individuals perceive the event to decide how they react ultimately.

The justification for utilizing phenomenology is with this theory looks at the human consciousness and self-awareness as a part of philosophy. To understand what the participants are saying and put some emotion for the reader to understand the perception. Behaviors happen due to how someone perceives the situation. If someone perceives the situation as risky, they may take extra precautions to avoid any unnecessary threats.

Phenomenology is the study of the behavior of the individual involved in the situation. A citizen of the community walks upon the scene of what they see daily is a traffic stop, only he witnesses a struggle with the suspect and the officer. The citizen is

fearful for their safety and what happens if the suspect gets the officer's gun and shoots both the officer and the citizen.

Role of the Researcher

The role of the researcher is the observer to ensure data includes no biased information. It is up to the researcher to ensure all data is correct and include no opinions of their own in the paper. They will need to be put on ethical standards when reviewing all the data to ensure everything is correct. The ethics of the research depend on ensuring all information is correct and cite all the sources. It is also crucial to ensure that all sources come from a credible source and not someone's opinion.

It is important for the paper's integrity not to let in any biased feeling so being the observer and only including facts into the data. To watch the behaviors as everyone is talking is a good indicator of how honest one is being. Body language is another key point in seeing how truthful they are and maintaining good eye contact.

The role of the researcher is to remain neutral throughout the whole process. The proper sources ensure the participant's integrity, and each one will know the rights of their participation in the research. All information was properly documented and will remain in a safe place during and after the research.

It is important to double-check all data with the voice recorder to ensure accurate answers to uphold the research's integrity. There will be a paper trail throughout the whole process to document the research. If any answers come up, the participants will be able to contact someone to answer their questions.

The researcher has professional relationships with the officers; however, the researcher did not supply any information. The researcher's feelings and beliefs played no impact on the data used from officers and the community. There was no power over the participants, and all information was voluntary and confidential. The researcher has personal relationships with the citizens chosen; however, no personal opinions or thoughts were in the data collection. Each participant was aware that everything would be confidential and used for research purposes only.

There was no power over the participants since the researcher is not an instructor. The officers and the citizens were aware that their participation was voluntary, and names o names were used in the data. Any personal relationships were not a factor, and the interviews were professional. It helped watch body language to ensure no one was under stress to ensure answers were truthful.

It was important to understand all the agreements required by Walden University to ensure the paper's integrity. Utilizing an audio recorder ensures that all information would be accurate during the transcription process. There were also notes taken throughout the whole process to aid in providing data for research purposes. Acknowledging any limitations during the study will help avoid any researcher bias. There were no power relationships to worry about during the research process. The officers and citizens acted professionally and knew that all information was voluntary, and names were kept confidential.

There were no power relationships since it was careful to ensure that they were aware of their rights. It was important to let them know that personal opinions,

relationships, and work have nothing to do with this research. The participants were aware that they are the ones to control how the interview would go and could leave at any time.

It was important for the researcher to keep focusing on the paper's ethical standard during the research while working in the same environment as some of the participants. Making sure not to take credit for someone else's work with proper citation. The participants knew that participation was voluntary and used for research purposes only. Each participant's respect and privacy will be important while also assuring them that codes would replace their real names.

For the integrity of the research, it was important to be aware of any conflict of interest. At this point in the research, there was none, and any opinions of the researcher were left out. A person needs to keep an open mind and ask any questions if confusion should arise.

There were no incentives offered during the interview process. The participants were aware that the participation was voluntary, and information would be kept confidential during the research process. If any issues had come up, the interviews would have ended immediately. There were ways to contact the institution should anyone have any questions about the research. Everyone interviewed as previously arranged with no conflicts for having to reschedule.

Describe the Setting and Sample

Data collected from officers will be done in a secluded area in the sheriff's office to ensure each participant's confidentiality. The recorded sessions ensured all data

presented were truthful from the participant. The reason for that is that it created a safer place for the participants to voice their perception of PWBC. Collecting data from 10 officers was a good amount to get an overall perception of the agency. The justification for conducting interviews at the sheriff's office is that it was a safe environment for the officers.

The collection of data took place in each participant's home. Having the interviews in their home gave them the privacy to voice their perception about PWBC. This process created an essence of confidentiality that each person will remain anonymous with the data. Collecting data from 7 citizens of the community is a good amount to justify how the public perceives this technology. The justification for conducting interviews in the participant's homes is that they were free to talk, knowing their names are protected.

The population of the county that was research is around 9000 total citizens. The justification for interviewing officers was choosing familiar and used PWBC for at least a year. It was also going to help some of the officers employed there before PWBC become better utilized. Having ten officers interviewed out of the department provided a general indication of the perception of PWBC. The criteria for selecting officers' is a licensed peace officer for at least a year and familiarity with the functions of the PWBC. The justification for choosing the officers made for an interview to be engaging and collect enough evidence to show the perception of the PWBC. It will allow the community to see and understand the emotions behind the actions and why having visual evidence will help display the situation easier.

Interviewing six community citizens was hard since some did not want to get involved in the study due to law enforcement's bad feelings. The criterion of interviewing citizens is that they could not be related to any law enforcement officers. The citizens had to be living in this county for at least a year to show that they would know some of the law enforcement officers. It was best to make sure that each person interviewed was not related to any officers and chose citizens who have interacted with officers but did not have a negative opinion of law enforcement to avoid biased information.

The smaller number of participants ensured the quality of information would be more in-depth since it could focus on the meaning behind the words. The area is a smaller agency, so the interviews will be different when comparing it to larger agencies. It can help create a more personal relationship with law enforcement and the community in a smaller environment. It will be harder to recruit participants who have no relation to law enforcement. Many people around this area have some type of family member involved with law enforcement.

The in-depth interviews created a peaceful environment to give the participant enough time to justify their reasoning. It can give it more detail by asking open-ended questions since allowing more than enough time can provide the researcher with quality data. Personal reasons for keeping the number of participants smaller would provide quality detail since it will focus on the meaning behind what the individual wants the reader to know.

The smaller department will require a smaller sample size. With less than 30 officers, it was a good idea to recruit 9 of them for this research project. Areas of the

community have some relation to law enforcement, so choosing requirements were ensuring none of them were. Recruiting participants with no relation to law enforcement created no bias or compromise of the data.

The hardest part of the research is working around the participant's schedules within 30 days. The citizens had their job and family requirements, so it could not interfere with that. The officers had a rotation for work, so working around when they were on duty to not interfere with their time. Since it was a small sample, it would have been possible to get a second interview if someone wanted to add something after the first one.

Living in the community that the research took place also showed credibility since one can see how law enforcement interacts with the community. It sparked the community's interest to understand PWBC since this technology is on the news from a negative standpoint. To view the PWBC and see some of the positives that can come with officer-citizen interaction. The participants could not have any relationship with the one who conducted the interviews to avoid biased information.

Choosing well-known officers from the community will provide quality data for this research. The ethical standpoint of how officers interact with the community will establish quality data to show how PWBC can provide positive feedback. Officers with this technology will point out the flaws and show the positives of creating a safer environment.

The citizens' characteristics are that none could be related to law enforcement to ensure no bias. The participant needed to be a community member for at least a year to

ensure that they would be familiar with the agency. The participant for this study needed to be an adult. Another characteristic is that it could not be with someone who had negative feelings towards law enforcement.

One of the characteristics sought for an officer is employment with the agency for at least a year. These characteristics are so he or she is familiar with the community and the PWBC. They needed to be an expert in utilizing the PWBC to ensure the provided data comes from an accurate source. Finding some officers already employed before using PWBC helps see any changes after utilizing this technology.

Participants chosen from the community were originally contacted in person to see who was interested in participating. Once everyone was chosen, the basis was on how much interaction they had with the officers or negative words about law enforcement. Once each participant was contacted, it was aware that all information was voluntary and used for research purposes only.

Participants for officers were chosen based on the longevity of employment in the department. Those officers were there before the department utilized PWBC to see if any changes have taken place. It was important that ethical answers were credible and shown close to what others stated by comparing answers for similarity in context to provide a general answer to the questions to show who was being honest.

Data Collection Procedures

The interviews consisted of taking notes and using an audio recorder. Each interview started with talking to the participant about the research project and explaining it was voluntary and free to leave at any time. The data was researcher-produced. Each

face-to-face interview consisted of just the participant along with the researcher. There was a written agreement signed before the interview took place, so everyone knew about the research. The interview's end consisted of asking if any questions or if they wanted to add anything else. Having an audio recorder ensured that one could go back and listen multiple times to ensure accuracy with the data.

The interviews were similar for the citizens and the officers to create fairness in the questions. The interviews started with the written agreement and explaining the research to the participant. It was all voluntary, and if anything came up in the middle of the interview, it would get rescheduled. Allowing up to an hour was a fair amount to create a steady interview with the participant and collect data. If more time was needed and it ran over sixty minutes, there was another interview set up.

Retrieval of data in Chapter 2 with the literature review was from an online source. This data helped identify the gap in the literature with the PWBC. The gap is the perception of this technology with the true impacts it has on society. Understanding if it helps enhance their performance with accountability and see if citizens react differently knowing there is a recording. The published information showed what others had mentioned with PWBC.

There was a clear file system where every participant received a number to go along with their data to ensure accuracy and efficiency. That is so no names would be utilized in the research to protect the participant's identity. Each time an interview took place, the researcher maintained the following details: (a) the date and time of the interview, and (b) whether it was an officer or citizen of the community, to keep track of

the number for each. Notes were taken each time, along with an audio recorder so one can go back and listen to ensure answers were accurate.

Going through and allowing enough time to go back and listen to the audio to ensure nothing was left out. Keeping written documentation and notes of what is left to get done. Ensuring confidentiality during the research. Organizing and going through the data to ensure it answers all the questions fully to educate the reader on the perception of PWBC. Going through and analyzing all the responses from the interviews numerous times to ensure accuracy throughout the research.

The published data used for this research is in the literature review for chapter 2 to show a timeline of before PWBC utilized this

technology and see if the perception between officers and community is similar. Numerous studies have been done on PWBC and holding those accountable for their actions. The research found was from bigger departments with more officers than this research.

Chapter 3 contains collected data from interviews conducted at the sheriff's office for the officers and the citizens' homes. The ten officers were done at the sheriff's office to ensure that it was a neutral place for the participants. The citizen's interviews were conducted at each of their homes, with only two people present during the interview. The interviews happened in a secluded area at the sheriff's office so each participant could talk freely.

The reason for face-to-face interviews was to get a personal trust between the person and knowing that law enforcement's culture is that they like to keep to themselves.

When a person is part of the law enforcement family, they take care of each other, and this worked out well for interviews since the participants had a chance to share experiences. Low-context culture worked with the individuals since it focused on community and relied on their behaviors.

Face-to-face interviews worked well with the community since they gave them a chance to voice any concerns and remain anonymous through the research. It also made them more relaxed, being able to talk openly with direct communication. Low-context cultures are good with this group since verbal communication must understand the meaning behind the participant's message. The messages were more direct, with the participants verbally expressing how they felt was needed to understand the perception of PWBC.

With qualitative research, one must establish the finding's validity or credibility by ensuring no personal bias influenced any data. It will help establish some similarities and differences in the data to ensure all research perspectives. The data analysis will reveal terms or sayings from participants to show proof in data with facts. There will not be another researcher to make sure that there is no research bias within the paper.

Making sure to choose individuals that will answer questions ethically throughout the research is crucial. The next step is remaining unbiased and not be influenced by what someone wants to hear versus what the person may be saying. An effective way to ensure validity is through triangulation which means using multiple sources to achieve similar answers. Establishing validity involves using the same method from a similar study and achieving the same results.

The population is smaller in this county, and the different cultures that this area can set up some communication boundaries. Trying to incorporate the different cultures into the research was difficult since parts of the community did not want to participate. The demographic was males for law enforcement, and the citizens were females. It was difficult to find individuals unrelated to law enforcement to ensure there was no bias. There was no language barrier since the participants all spoke English.

The best option for this research was to compare literature sources from previous years to current data. It was a way to see what other studies about the PWBC were out there. Technology changes so quickly that it is hard to keep up with everything. Performing the face-to-face interviews gave the data a more personal meaning since considering they were one-on-one. Reading body language to ensure answers were truthful.

Putting more emotion or feeling behind the participant's words displays a picture that the reader can understand. The happiness behind the participant talking about the safety of the community. The sadness or fearfulness when the participant talks about a scary situation that could turn deadly at any time will help the reader understand if having this technology will be beneficial to all parties involved.

Content validity is the extent that shows whether the test measures what it is supposed to. The interviews were to gain knowledge of the perception of the participants on PWBC. After completing the interviews, one analyzes the data and looks for themes to determine the research data. Looking for similar meaning answers will help show how

honest the participant was. Having an audio recorder, one can go back and listen to the interviews to ensure all data is correct.

This agency holds each officer accountable for their actions and utilizing the PWBC is one way to promote legitimacy in the department. Sometimes educating someone on the reasoning behind it with not being a way to check up on someone, but instead proving that it can show what types of situations officers face daily to see if more training is needed. Dealing with negative situations can take a toll on everyone, and possibly look into more extensive training to prevent anything bad from happening.

The first question for the officers started with the Sheriff and the Chief of police. It consisted of a face-to-face interview. The data collection took about a month at the Sheriff's office. The frequency that data was collected was over a month-span. Each participant will have a number in the data to ensure privacy for everyone. The data stored is in a secure location. No, follow-up plan needed for the recruitment of the officers since there were nine altogether. The audio recorder and all notes are locked up, with no one having access to it.

Interviewing officers took place one at a time to ensure enough time to gather data from the participants. The frequency was about four interviews a week, averaging for 30 days involving setting up a time when the officers were on duty and realizing the challenges that the interview could be stopped and started again at another time if something came up. The data was recorded with notes from the day and an audio recorder to ensure that data is correct.

The questions for the citizens started at each one of their residents. It was a face-to-face interview that took place. The data collection included notes and an audio recorder. The interviews were over a month-long to collect data from seven citizens of the community. The notes and audio recorder are in a locked safe. The only person with access to the data is the researcher.

The community participants chose their residence as a relaxed place to provide the data for this research. Before it started, they knew that all information was voluntary and recorded to ensure the data was accurate. The interviews were approximately 60 minutes long, and before it started, each participant knew that it could take longer. The recorded data is in a locked safe.

No follow-up plan was needed; however, the researcher would have recruited more individuals if not enough had participated. It was important to choose individuals who had the right criteria to avoid biased information in the paper. Recording the interviews with audio ensured that one could go back and listen through the interviews multiple times. If the time needed an extension past thirty days, it would then be sixty days.

The participants' exit or debriefing was a phone number to both the research and Walden University if any questions came up. The participants were aware that the purpose of the research is to gain a better understanding of PWBC. The officers were satisfied with the research results, and some chose to keep their copy of the consent form. At the end of the interview, each participant has an opportunity to add additional information.

The community's exit was the same as the officers, with extra time at the end of the interviews. There was a number to contact if any participant wanted to add anything after the interview. The debriefing went well, and each participant was eager to help the community understand the perception of PWBC.

The participants were contacted after interviews to see if they wished to add anything. No one had anything more to put in the research. The deadline for receipt of all data was thirty days with no follow-up interviews. The data will go through throughout the analysis to ensure all information is correct. It will be important throughout the whole process to ensure no biased information gets put in the paper.

Data Analysis

The first step with the data preparation is data validation, including editing and using content analysis to determine the information containing no bias data. The first step is to analyze the data with content analysis. This analysis is more about qualitative research since it will examine the participants' responses (Bhatia, 2018). Then it is a matter of identifying patterns or similar answers to determine which data will answer the research questions.

Data analysis consists of going through the data and arranging all the information received to produce the research data. One can summarize and categorize the data to help in finding patterns in the data for easy identification. Using content analysis will help with analyzing the data to help with understanding the perception of PWBC.

The coding process for this paper will be thematic coding analysis. During data analysis, the search will involve looking for similar emotions for figuring out the themes

to go along with the coding process. Then review them and redefining them to make them work for the data. The analysis will begin with an introduction to establish the questions for the research data.

Using the phenomenological theory and the interviews from the participants will create coding or themes with similar responses. There will be separate themes for the citizens, the officers, and looking at the responses. Further analysis resulted in the four sub-themes: (1) the perception of PWBC, (2) positive, (3) negative, and (4) job enhancement for the officer's questions. The citizen's breakdown will be the perception of PWBC, positive, negative, and accountability. With the thematic coding analysis and the phenomenological theory, it would be best to use the deductive approach for basing theory on existing knowledge.

The researcher will be doing the data analysis without the use of any software. It will involve inspecting and transforming the data to find out information to form quality conclusions. The first part of the data analysis is the data description, which will create the coding system and look for similar words to start the process. Looking for emotions and feelings behind what the participants said to understand the phenomenon. The second part of the data analysis will find the answers by identifying the reasoning behind the phenomenon.

The goal is to gather all the findings to present a clear understanding of the reader's phenomenon. It will require writing comments as one moves closer in the analysis to look at the details and put all the information together. The treatment method is that when the research is complete for the day, all data will be locked in a secure

location. All files will be saved in the computer and transferred to a disk locked in a secured location. Only the one doing the research will have access to the data. The data collected will be kept for five years per Walden University's policies.

The notes and signed agreements will be kept in the locked location with the rest of the data. No one will have access to the information to protect the privacy of the participants. Codes will replace the participant names in the study, and everyone will have a number instead of a name to protect the participant's confidentiality. Any notes taken during the research or on the computer will be put in a safe place so that no one can access the data.

Trustworthiness

Establishing credibility is ensuring that the outcome of the study is realistic from the participants' perspective. One must establish the results to be true and legitimate before finishing up the research. Utilizing extended participation means putting in enough time to test for false information by building trust by repeating the research procedure. Some situations have continuous observation meaning an adequate amount of time to look for certain aspects of the study.

Triangulation is a good way to validate the information. It uses evidence from other sources, the literature review, to become familiar with the phenomenon. Utilizing past sources to see other behaviors and attitudes can help the researcher further their data by proving the participants are giving truthful answers to the questions. Member checking is another part of the research to ensure information is valid and credible to the study. It is another way to ensure no biased information is in the study.

External validity is the process of looking at a concept to see if the study results would predict the same outcome if it increased to a larger population of the community. Using the think description will work best for this qualitative research. Collection of the data took place during the officers working hours. Anything could have come up to stop the interview, so one needed to be prepared to reschedule and set up another interview if needed.

Audit trails were done for the whole process to ensure that one could go back and listen to the interviews numerous times to ensure data is correct. Audit trails double-check the data with each person and see if they missed anything from the other times listening to the audio. Dependability relates to the consistency of the findings, which makes it a crucial aspect of research.

Using triangulation will help the reader understand the meaning behind the data. The data showed that the PWBC was there to help protect all parties involved from false accusations with the community. For a month, it seemed that the answers were similar to the participants.

Confirmability is the degree to which the outcome in another study of the same perspective. Using an audit strategy will help keep a paper trail and audio of each interview to go back and listen to ensure all the facts are in the data. Using triangulation for proving conformability is another good way to look at past research to see if answers are similar. Utilizing an audit trail will ensure that there is no biased information within the study. It will create a detailed process of collecting the data, all analysis, and interpretation of the information.

Using reflexivity is an appropriate technique for phenomenological research. It ensures no biased feelings or behaviors are in the research. It helped maintain notes before the research and ensure that data came from participants only for its integrity.

Intercoder reliability is a key function to ensure the data is accurate from the participants. Going back and remembering key facial expressions as the participants explained their reasoning behind the perception to ensure the data is valid. Go back and look at the notes taken the days of the interviews and ensure the data is correct for the research.

Going through and ensuring no biased information is within the research other than the participants' data. Keeping a daily journal of where the researcher left off in the process can help ensure one stays on track of reviewing the data. Going through and judging the data to ensure answers are accurate from the participants and ensure that the research's data is accurate.

Protection of the Participant's Rights/Ethical Procedures

Each participant was aware of the risks involved with the stress that could come from the research. Each participant agreed with a verbal and written verification that all information is in this research only. There was a privacy policy stating if they had any questions to contact either the research or Walden University. The participants had a chance to decide if they wanted to leave and end the interview process. All information was voluntary, and codes replaced the participants' names in this study.

Privacy is crucial in gathering data from participants, so it was important to schedule interviews around their schedule. Allowing the interviews to be conducted in an

area that the participants could freely talk, knowing it will be confidential and used for

research purposes only. Also, to make sure that names were not utilized in research to

protect their identity during the process.

The ethical concerns of the participants and Walden's policies were top priorities

for the research. At the start of the interview, each participant knew of their rights, and if

they had any questions were provided a phone number and contact information. There

was sufficient time to stop during the process if participants needed a moment to gather

their thoughts before talking.

All sources within the paper and future chapters will include the proper citations

to credit their work. All information is confidential, and no names will be used in the data

to protect the participants' privacy. All information is voluntary, and each participant

knew at any time the face-to-face interview would stop if they did not feel comfortable

continuing.

If any participant wanted to refuse, the researcher reminds them that all

information is voluntary. By them signing meant that they understand and agree. If

someone had refused, the recording would reflect this, and all notes destroyed. Each

participant was aware that only they were contacted based on their expertise of the

technology or valuable citizen of the community for research purposes.

If something had come up in the middle of the interview, it would have been

stopped and picked up at another time. Something would have been said on the audio

recorder and notes that day, stating it ended early due to something coming up. Before

the interview started, each participant was aware that the interview would continue later if something came up.

There was a granted verbal agreement before the interview took place. Before the interview, there was a written agreement stating it was simply fine to talk with this department's officers. It was important to get a signed form from the agency and a signed form from each officer indicating that each agreed to the interviews. Before starting, all officers knew participation was voluntary, and the interview could cease at any time upon request.

All written agreements before the interview started ensuring the participants were aware of their rights. During the face-to-face interview, the participants could leave if they no longer wanted to participate. If something came up during the interview that required the individual to leave, we would have arranged for another time to meet.

Data is confidential to protect the identity of the participants. Everyone did not express much concern about privacy. The data will be kept in a locked area until the five years are up per Walden policy. Keeping the data confidential ensured that participants could talk freely, knowing their privacy was protected. It was crucial to the study's integrity to omit the names of the participants from the study.

Keeping the participant's name confidential gave the reassuring that each one could talk freely without any worries. Since it will be kept anonymous, each participant is assigned a number representing them in the study. All data will remain in a locked area with restricted access.

Ethical considerations guided the data collection for this study, including keeping the data locked safe to where only the researcher has access. The data will remain intact and in its safe location for five years per Walden policy. Data will remain securely locked safe with the audio recorder and any notes utilized during the interviews. A copy of the dissertation saved on a disk is also locked away in a safe place.

After five consecutive years, the researcher will destroy the data. The researcher wants to ensure that the data is secure to protect the identity of the participants. Participants can obtain a copy of the written agreement upon request. A copy of each participant's agreement is attached to their written consent to the research.

According to Walden's IRB, the collected data must be maintained securely for five years. All of the data will remain in a locked safe, with only the author having the key to it. No one will view it, and codes replaced the participant names. After each interview, the researcher will safely store the notes and audio recorder until the next interview occurs. Working in the same environment as some of the participants could create some ethical issues, so it was important not to forget the ethical beliefs to keep unbiased information.

Justification is just about showing some of the positivity behind law enforcement utilizing PWBC. These officers work under dire conditions and have to perform perfectly with no mistakes. If something shows up on video, then the public demands justice but does not acknowledge the whole situation (O1, 2019). Everyone should be held accountable for their actions, and even with the proper training, one may seem to forget that humans do make mistakes.

Exploratory /Pilot Study

One of the reasons I chose not to include a pilot study is because it was not deemed appropriate for this study. It would have stagnated the study's progress. It would have been financially unwise to devote an extra three years to additional testing. The study conducted provided enough data to incorporate this study to help others understand the perception of PWBC. It would not have benefited from doing a smaller version of the study in a smaller community since it would have been harder to plan around participant's schedules.

Presentation of the Results

The overall perception of PWBC is that it is a good piece of technology to keep accountability for everyone involved, and it is essential to help prevent false accusations. The average length of longevity with the officers was around four years. The officers knew that their policy was optional to wear the PWBC; however, each officer noted that they made sure to wear it with the public's interactions. The positives for wearing one are a liability and a way for the officer to go back to the situation to ensure that all information is correct or to catch something missed. Citizens did not have different reactions when it was on or not; however, it changed the situation when confronted with an angry situation and under the influence.

Officers did not feel that it enhanced their job performance in any way since most said they would not react any differently. The only negatives to the camera are that it does not move when the officer moves, so it will not see what the officer sees in their peripheral sight. Not having the camera move once it is on the vest creates a problem for

the officer. It is a great piece of technology to have for protecting the community and the department.

Most of the community participants felt that the PWBC created a sense of accountability for the department. The positives are that the participants felt that having this technology will display the scene, so the truth is apparent. It is a way to see if someone is not following the rules and will show up on the PWBC. No one could preserve any disadvantages except if it malfunctioned and could not record. All agreed that they would still report something to an officer if they were wearing the PWBC or not. Only one of the participants felt it could be an invasion of privacy in their home. The participant did not like the fact that the inside of the home would be on a recording. Otherwise, most of the participants felt it was important for officers to wear PWBC.

Summary

Chapter 3 talked about interviewing the participants on their perception of PWBC. The security of the data is to ensure that it is secure in a locked area. The participant was aware that the interviews were voluntary and free to leave at any time. Everyone needed to be aware of their rights and their right to have them confidential. Assigning the participant a number to assured names would be left out of the research.

The participants talked about how each of them perceives PWBC to help develop this research data. It was important to understand how the individuals felt and if anyone was uncomfortable, the interview paused until they were ready to continue. One of the advantages of capturing the situation on video is that someone could not falsely accuse someone. It is a way to protect the officer and the citizen that the situation did happen,

but knowing when someone wants to remain anonymous, they have that right. These heroes are the officers who go to work to proudly serve the city's citizens, day after day, after day (Allender, 2011).

Chapter 4 will detail the interviews with both the officers and the citizens, the data analysis, and the participants' collection of results. It will also detail the evidence of trustworthiness. A crucial part of this research is maintaining unbiased behavior during the project. It will support the data with each of the findings to show that all information is true. The data collection and analysis will address each research question and look for similar patterns.

Chapter 4: Results

This phenomenological qualitative study aimed to understand the perceptions of both law enforcement and the community on PWBC. This research utilized an existing data set. This study answered the two main research questions: How do police officers perceive police wearing body cameras? Furthermore, How do citizens perceive the use of police wore body cameras? Three themes emerged from the interviews with the citizens: (!) good tool, (2) Accurate Account, and (3) Protection. The two themes that emerged from the officers' interviews are (1) good tools and (2) accurate account. The important factors with these two research questions understood the officer's perception of this technology and the community's understanding of officers using them. This chapter discusses the data on the study's setting, data collection, data analysis, evidence of trustworthiness, and results.

Research Setting

The chosen participants asked to participate looked at their experience utilizing the PWBC to understand it. No personal or organizational situation influenced data received from each participant. Looking at it from the community's standpoint to see if utilizing the PWBC promoted legitimacy in the department. Each participant willingly provided data to understand the perception by promoting legitimacy and trust in the community. Interviews were conducted in 30 days to provide adequate time for each participant to be ready.

Demographics

The demographics chosen were officers with a minimum of one years' experience with the department. The officers were all-male officers chosen for the interview. The community demographics chosen were residents living in the community for one year, with some interaction with law enforcement. The participants for the community were three males and three females. There was a total of 16 participants that successfully met the standards. The ethnicity of the participants was 15 Caucasian and 1 Asian.

Data Collection

The data collection used was convenience sampling. A personal network facilitated the gathering of potential participants' contact information that fit this study's inclusions. Everyone agreed on a time that worked for them for an in-person interview with as few distractions as possible. Once each participant agreed, they were able to review the interview questions in advance so all of them would have a chance to prepare their answers. Within the 30 days, the researcher had received enough data to complete the research. The original plan was to collect data from 10 officers and ten citizens in the community. Interviews of ten officers and six members of the community facilitated the selection of viable participants.

Semistructured interviews consisted of 10 key questions that helped to define the two central research questions. The semi-structured interviews facilitated the emergence of sufficient data and important information relevant to the research. This type of interview gave the participants a chance to think about what they were going to say before recording the interview thoroughly. Using this method was to explore the

individual's beliefs that use this technology and the community's understanding of why officers use the PWBC.

Data Analysis

Audio0recorded in-person interviews facilitated data collection, and then thematic analysis involved coding the data by hand during data analysis. Interview notes assisted the researcher in recalling certain thing s during the interviews. After receiving the data, saturation occurred when no new data or themes emerged. To begin the data analysis process, each participant received a code representing them in the study. The codes ranged from officer O1-O10 and citizen C01-C06. In the second step, a review of the audio recording and the transcript ensured the data's accuracy. After completion, the next step involved coding each sentence or word that was causally related to the phenomenon. Next, the data's important aspects should be broken down and correlated with related items to match a common theme. For example, O8 stated, "I know one flaw is that the camera does not follow our head; and example, if I turn my head to look at something to the side of my body, the only way for the camera to see is if I turn my whole body. If an officer is dealing with a domestic situation and someone lunges from the side, the officer may not have time to turn their whole body and react." When viewing the footage, the viewer may miss a crucial part of the situation. A good code for this example would be an accurate account. The data analysis resulted in five themes for both officers and the community.

The thematic analysis's next step was to form categories using the codes with categories that group similar codes. After organizing and grouping the codes, the next

step was to look for repeated words throughout the data while looking for themes that participants said to figure out different codes to group together (e.g., useful and false accusations grouped to form the theme tool).

The last part of the thematic analysis was to create different themes and put them into categories. Looking at the data and breaking the codes into different categories, five different themes emerged. Three themes were for the community's response: (1) Good Tool, (2) Accurate Account, and (3) Protection. Two themes to describe the officer's responses: (1) Good tool and (2) accurate account. The overall emerging theme from the data was a good tool. This theme helped answer the two research questions: *How does the community perceive the use of PWBC? How do police officers perceive the use of PWBC?* Implementing thematic analysis facilitated thorough categorization of the data in a significant order then emerge into themes.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

Credibility

As previously described in Chapter 3, the credibility strategies used for the community were participant engagement, member checking, and finally reaching saturation. The first strategy of participant engagement was important in collecting accurate and fulfilling data. In-person interviews gave each participant a chance to talk openly about their perception of PWBC. The interviews consisted of 10 open-ended questions allowing for quality conversation and collecting data for this research. Using the second strategy, member checking, The participants reread all the notes to ensure the data's accuracy. It also gave the participants a chance to reword something or add more

data to the research. This process ensured the answers used were all accurate. At the end of the 30 days, all ten officers and six community members had interviews.

Moreover, the third and final strategy reached saturation, which continued until the same themes were recurring. Upon the completion of the first three interviews, the data was already starting to repeat itself. For example, an interview question, How does the community perceive PWBC? Five out of the six participants mentioned the PWBC was a good tool. Looking for repeated words that one can find like this is a good tool to ensure data was correct. The same thing happened when analyzing the officer's data and ensuring that everything was accurate by looking at repeated words or similar phrases to collect the themes. The participants would discuss how the PWBC is a good tool for officers and the community.

Transferability

It looks at seeing if the study could be applied to a similar population and still achieve similar results because deep descriptions established transferability. This strategy stayed the same throughout the study. The discussions contained who the participants were, their location, and even more details about the populations. The researcher indicated that the convenience sampling method was the chosen method. All these details and descriptions increased the transferability to ensure other researchers will participate in a similar study.

Dependability

There is a third part of establishing trustworthiness, and that is dependability. The approach did not change throughout the study. The same approach with dependability, as previously stated in chapter 3, facilitated this process. Using an audit trail helped to ensure the study contained accurate data. There was an outside researcher who examined the data collections, analysis, and results. The audit trail was accomplished by maintaining transparency and explaining the method's rationale and strategy used. Another doctoral student checked the data collections, analysis, and results to be everything looked correct.

Confirmability

The final strategy for establishing trustworthiness was confirmability, and to achieve this; the researcher maintained a log of the research process. Keeping a journal helped to explain the rationale for the decisions utilized throughout the data. Having a journal ensured that the data would ensure accuracy. The choice of the topic was the methodology and the data analysis.

<div align="center">

Results

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For this study, 16 total participants, ten officers, and six community citizens had interviews. The interviews consisted of 10 open-ended questions asking the participants about their perception of PWBC. After the data was received, it was coded and categorized to show five themes surfaced. There were three themes for the citizens and two themes for the officers. Starting with the themes for the community are good tool, accurate account, and protection. The themes for the officers are good tool and accurate

account. Using these themes helped answer the two research questions: How do police officers perceive the use of PWBC? How does the community perceive the use of PWBC?

Theme 1 for Citizens: Good Tool

Cameras are everywhere, and we can capture anything from our cell phones. "The use of cameras strives to enhance police accountability and efficiency, but the effects of cameras on privacy and effectiveness are questionable" (Velebit, 2015). The first theme of good tool was present in responses throughout the interviews. Participant #3 stated, "I think it is an excellent idea for them to have the cameras. It is a protection for everyone involved. No one can change what has been said or happened on the video". Respondent # 5 stated, "I think it is a good tool to help with future training for the department. They can look at how the situation went down to see if something could be done differently in a similar situation to avoid injury to anyone. We have different ethnic groups in the community, and it may be helpful to look back and see what could change in the future".

The officers have this tool at their disposal to help ensure that their response time is quicker because it is important to get to the calls fast if someone's life is on the line. Having this tool will be good for providing a visual if something goes to court. The community felt it could be a good tool to help with training purposes on situations that are not common. Visual evidence cannot be changed, so if someone is not acting ethically, it will ensure that one is held accountable for their actions. More people will want to report something knowing that there are a record and a possible solution.

Theme 2 for Community: Accurate Account

Participants agreed that it was crucial to have accurate information to preserve what happened during a situation and its positive effects. The community wants a safe environment for their families to live in, and this tool will show the truth of a situation and keep everyone accountable for their actions. They want to know that the truth is evident, and there is a visual to verify what happened. The second theme of accurate account was present in responses throughout the interviews. Respondent # 1 stated, "It will visually show you what happened. I feel like having proof is going to be more effective for someone believing you. If a crime happened, you would want it recorded to help during court". Respondent #5 stated, 's protection. It will help preserve the situation so that way in court, the judge will have an idea of what happened. The victim of a crime would want the visual evidence for court. It was unanimous for the participants that wanted visual evidence of the situation to ensure justice would prevail.

With technology constantly changing, it will be hard to keep up to date with it all. This tool is a form of protection for the officer and the citizen since it will show an accurate account of the situation as it is happening. Officers should be equipped with this tool to show others that some officers want to keep the community safe. If there is a situation that takes a horrible turn for the worst, then it is important to have it recorded so when they are reviewing the footage, they can see if the officer was justified in their actions.

Theme 3 for Community: Protection

The third theme of protection was present in responses throughout the interviews. Respondent #3 stated, "I wish that all the officers were able to have them. It might help any racial problems that are going on by making sure each officer has the camera activated to avoid making a false accusation. If it is a suicide-by-cop deal, the officer will want his camera to show them what happened.". Participant # 2 stated, "I think with the constant changes in technology, it is hard to keep up to date with everything. This tool is something that our officers need to protect themselves. Pray for our officers that they can keep showing the media that there are officers out there wanting to help others genuinely". The answer to the first research question is that the community perceives PWBC as a good tool to account for what happened accurately. It protects both the officer and the community because there is a recording of the interaction.

The community wants the officer protected from any false accusations. The citizens want to know that if someone is overstepping their boundaries, they are held accountable. They want the officers to know that most of society wants visual evidence to show what happened if the court requires it. It is important to have protection for both the community and the officers, so it is important to have them equipped with the PWBC.

Theme 1 for Officers: Good Tool

There were ten officers interviewed that ranged from 2 years' experience to 23 years' experience. Theme one for the officers was a good tool. The theme of the good tool was present in responses throughout the interviews. Participant # 5 stated, "It is a good tool to limit false accusations to confirm what happened during a situation. It shows

how reliable we are for the community" Participant # 7 stated, "I think it shows someone else a different perspective of the confrontation. It will show what we need are facing. When an officer remains cool, calm, and collected while handling an angry individual, it shows how well someone can control their behaviors despite what is happening around them". Participant # 1 stated, "As officers, we make mistakes just like anybody else. If we forget something during an investigation, we can look at the video to double-check. After taking a closer look, the officer spots something that they did not see originally. If there is a high-risk situation such as a sexual assault, it will show the viewer what the officer saw. We pray that this never happens, but if there is an OIS, those doing the investigation will look at every aspect of what happened to ensure the officer acted accordingly".

The PWBC is a good tool to back up what the officer is saying. It is a form of protection for the victim of a crime to have visual evidence for court. The PWBC is an excellent tool to protect from false accusations that can come up. It is important to have the PWBC activated during interactions with the public to original outcomes as they occurred. O6 participant stated, "I feel like the video is good to back up our report. The video will help us remember when it is over to concentrate more on it while not in the middle of the confrontation. It is a way for us to show our "integrity" in the courtroom when someone is trying to undermine us."

Theme 2 for Officers: Accurate Account

The theme of accurate account was present in responses throughout the interviews. Participant # 4 stated, "I like that it can help capture images as they occurred in real-time. It is good to show the dysfunction of the situation. An example is showing the public the harmful situations that we face. If a child is crying in the corner scared, and the officer turns in that direction, how the situation affects the child is evident. During a physical domestic, the audience can see first-hand what the officer is seeing. Participant # 2 stated, "When our department first started wearing them, nobody noticed. With all the media talking about PWBC and displaying the officer acting out aggressively, it creates fear in public not to want to trust us anymore. The media talks about how we need to train better so we can react calmly during a situation, and they will say nothing about how the individual is acting or whether he or she has a weapon". Participant # 1 stated, "I feel like some difficulties is that same do not understand the full impact of PWBC. For some people, new technology scares them and can feel like it is a punishment. It is not a trust issue; it is a protection for the victim and us. It is difficult to voice our side of the situation based on what occurred. The media will show the officer using excessive force to draw their attention and leave important details leading up to the confrontation to fear the public. The public then stops trusting us and coming to us for help. The public should feel comfortable coming for help knowing that we will get the job done quickly and with as little of force as possible".

When officers are in the middle of a high-stress situation, even with having constant training, it can be hard to get through something tough. They spend hours each

month on training to help prepare them for any situation possible to endure the trauma mentally. O1 stated, "For some people, new technology scares them, and it can feel like it is a punishment. It is not a trust issue; it is a way to protect themselves and the victim. A situation involving a sexual assault encounter requires recording to show what happened. Hundreds of hours of training will not guarantee that a situation involving someone personally will not occur. Some traumas that happen, one cannot be prepared for enduring the emotions".

Summary

The five emerging themes answered the research questions: (a) a good tool for the community, (b) accurate account for the community, (c) protection for the community, (d) a good tool for officers, and (e) accurate account for officers. The themes created from the results looked at how both officers and the community perceived PWBC. The data proved that the PWBC serves as a good tool for both officers and the community to offer protection for everyone involved. Next, the data provided that PWBC was known to create an accurate account of the situation involving the citizen and the officer. Lastly, there are some challenges such as malfunctioning, and with any technology, there will be unforeseen obstacles that will come up that they will have to workaround. Chapter 5 will discuss the implications of the findings, limitations, recommendations, and implications for positive social change.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

The purpose of this study was to delineate the perceptions of PWBC from the officers and the community. A descriptive phenomenological qualitative design facilitated data collection of the perceptions from both the officers and the community on PWBC. This approach created a wide variety of data that provided unbiased information from both aspects of the community. Hand coding of the data using thematic analysis facilitated emerging themes.

The purpose of this study is to fill the gaps that currently exist within the literature regarding PWBC. Past literature showed that some scenarios where agencies did not have PWBC paved the way into the new technology by trying to equip all officers with this technology. It is making sure police are acting legitimately. The public sees fairness during a situation involving law enforcement by looking at perceptions from both officers and the community provided useful data for this research on understanding this technology.

Interpretation of the Findings

This section will discuss the correlation between data collected for this study and existing research presented in Chapter 2. The participants provided quality data to the current gap on perceptions of PWBC to help educate others on how this will help promote a safer environment for the community.

Good Tool for the Community

The current study concluded that PWBC was a useful tool for the officer for many reasons, including its and the community's safety. In this current study, all 16 participants

indicated that this technology was something the officers needed. It helps to verify with visual evidence to show what happened. It gives the viewer a perspective as to what the officer sees during a violent situation.

Next, this study indicated that the community participants are more likely to report something knowing that there is a recording of the situation. It is a way to provide safety for the community and the officer, knowing that the recordings exist. Most of the participants felt that it was not a privacy issue. The community felt like if the officer needed to be there, it was best to get all the facts and explain the situation.

Finally, this study indicated that the participants are happy with the officers serving this community. It seemed to be consistent that these officers needed to have PWBC. It is a form of protection against false accusations and shows what happened during a situation. The community seemed more willing to report something knowing there is a recording of it. As C1 stated, "if there is a suicide by a cop, they are going to want a recording of it." It is beneficial in promoting police legitimacy and accountability.

Accurate Account for the Community

In this study, an accurate account is important to help ensure the truth is always coming out. The visual evidence during any situation will accurately show how each person's behavior influenced controlling the situation. It could be used as a training tool if something did not go right during a situation, and reviewing and looking for other ways to handle future similar scenarios will help everyone.

Protection for the Community

This study indicated that protection is something each participant mentioned during the interviews. The officers using PWBC gave relief to the community, knowing there is a recording of the situation. Some participants did not like that their family members were on video, but it needs to get taken care of if something went wrong. The participants stressed the need for officer's needing protection against false accusations.

Next, this study looked at how PWBC protects the community by having the response time for answering calls be quicker since it will be recording. It could be life or death, and that is when seconds count for response times. It is good protection for the officer from any false accusations that may occur. C6 stated, "It is for everyone's protection to have our officers equipped with PWBC to preserve the situation for court."

Good Tool for Officers

This study showed that PWBC has many benefits that make it a useful tool to protect and serve the community. It can keep the false accusations down if the situation is recorded and cut back on the said she said situation. It is good to have visual evidence for the court to show what had happened. It can make it easier to understand the situation by seeing the emotion unfold in court. O2 stated that we have to keep our composure, which can be hard when the one hurting is personal to us, so it is crucial to wear the PWBC so the one who sees it can understand the situation.

When situations are unbearable, PWBC is needed, and having visual proof to help the victim during a trial to show what had happened when the officer arrives on the

scene. It protects the victim during a crisis. Officers go through training to help combat new tactics that criminals come up with, and having a PWBC is one way for others to see what happened. O6 stated, "we come across all kinds of stressful situations from domestics, assaults, child neglect, and having the PWBC helps to protect the victim in the situation."

Accurate Account

This study looked at how officers wearing PWBC provided a truthful reenactment of the viewer's situation. It will show the truth of the confrontation to help understand the behaviors that officers come across. When it comes to mental health, it is unknown how someone will react in a situation. When officers encounter citizens under the influence, their actions will be different than when they are not doing illegal drugs or drinking. O1 stated," sometimes one has to see the bad for themselves to fully understand the reasoning behind why we took the actions we did."

Limitations of this Study

The first limitation of this study was that the sample size was small. The sample size included 16 participants, ten officers all-male, six citizens, three females, and two males. This population was not a representation of the whole population of this county. Therefore, having this small sample size decreased the study's reliability. Nonetheless, a qualitative design facilitated the interviews that collected extensive and intense data and using a smaller sample size was justified.

Recommendations

The first recommendation for future studies is to gather data from a more diverse population since this study lacked diversity with the participants. As diversity continues in the community, it would make for more in-depth data, including them in the data once they have been a community member longer. Including more females in the data would have provided more in-depth of how they view the PWBC.

The second recommendation would be to look at the agencies that do not use the PWBC to see its benefits. Every officer should have this technology to prevent false accusations and be used in court if needed to display the situation. It is a good tool for officers to go back and make sure that nothing has been left out in their report that they did not see at the time of the incident. This tool will ensure that all information is accurate throughout the whole investigation.

Implications

Positive Social Change

This study on the perceptions about PWBC is relevant to Walden's mission of social change because it is a research problem that requires attention. This research study established positive change by highlighting both the positives and negatives of this technology and introducing new implications that may decrease behaviors and provide a safer environment for the community. Having each department ensures every officer has a PWBC to protect themselves and the community from false accusations. Another reason is that it will mean that having this technology will provide a truthful or accurate

account of what happened in the situation. Thus, this positive social change will improve fewer crimes and protect the community's citizens and the officers serving them.

The first recommendation would be to have every department look at their policy and ensure officers have this technology. Some agencies have not implemented PWBC, and with this study, each department should see about providing legitimacy in their department and a sense of security. Training will ensure that those unfamiliar will know all the fundamentals that come with the PWBC. It would be good for the department to see which PWBC they have and has worked to get the best option that will suit them.

Conclusion

PWBC is proven to have many positive benefits for the officer and the community. Each agency needs to have a well-thought-out policy stating when the PWBC needs to be activated and saved in the system. The citizens of the community want to live in a safe environment. The utilization of the PWBC provides a sense of protection for the victim of a crime. Some individuals feel that they are targeted and therefore start breaking the laws or rules and blaming those protecting society. Therefore, this study aimed to understand this technology's perceptions to see how this tool can promote legitimacy and keep the community safe.

Five crucial themes emerged from the data: (1) a good tool, (2) an accurate account, (3) protection for the community, (4) a good tool, and (5) accurate account for the officers. Within these themes, several factors stood out during the research. When it came to PWBC being a good tool, it is a good way to promote legitimacy in the department to show that officers behave ethically. Another important factor is that it

provided an accurate account of the situation to offer protection for those involved during a situation. Having the situation on video would display for court the situation as it unfolds to see who the suspect was and what happened. To provide policy decision-makers with this data, they will be able to update and change policies to address any issues about PWBC. This study provided the reader with knowledge on PWBC and why each department needs to ensure officers have this technology for everyone's safety. To understand this technology, glimpse into the harsh reality of high stressful scenarios to see those leaders fighting for fairness and justice by using visual evidence to protect and serve the community.

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Appendix A: Data Use Agreement

DATA USE AGREEMENT

This Data Use Agreement ("Agreement"), effective as of 8/2/2020 ("Effective Date"), is entered into by and between Cassie Johnson ("Data Recipient") and Sheriff John Holtz ("Data Provider"). The purpose of this Agreement is to provide Data Recipient with access to a Limited Data Set ("LDS") for use in research in accord with the HIPAA and FERPA Regulations.

1. Definitions. Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, all capitalized terms used in this Agreement not otherwise defined have the meaning established for purposes of the "HIPAA Regulations" codified at Title 45 parts 160 through 164 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, as amended from time to time.

2. Preparation of the LDS. Data Provider shall prepare and furnish to Data Recipient a LDS in accord with any applicable HIPAA or FERPA Regulations.

3. Data to be included in the LDS. **No direct identifiers such as names may be included in the Limited Data Set (LDS).** The researcher will not name the Data Provider in the doctoral study that is published in Proquest unless the Data Provider makes a written request for the researcher to do so. In preparing the LDS, Data Provider or designee shall include the **data fields specified as follows**, which are the minimum necessary to accomplish the research: Survey response data from law enforcement officers and citizens regarding their perceptions of police body-word cameras.

4. Responsibilities of Data Recipient. Data Recipient agrees to:

a. Use or disclose the LDS only as permitted by this Agreement or as required by law;

b. Use appropriate safeguards to prevent use or disclosure of the LDS other than as permitted by this Agreement or required by law;

c. Report to Data Provider any use or disclosure of the LDS of which it becomes aware that is not permitted by this Agreement or required by law;

d. Require any of its subcontractors or agents that receive or have access to the LDS to agree to the same restrictions and conditions on the use and/or disclosure of the LDS that apply to Data Recipient under this Agreement; and

e. Not use the information in the LDS to identify or contact the individuals who are data subjects.

5. Permitted Uses and Disclosures of the LDS. Data Recipient may use and/or disclose the LDS for its research activities only.

6. Term and Termination.

a. <u>Term.</u> The term of this Agreement shall commence as of the Effective Date and shall continue for so long as Data Recipient retains the LDS, unless sooner terminated as set forth in this Agreement.

b. <u>Termination by Data Recipient.</u> Data Recipient may terminate this agreement at any time by notifying the Data Provider and returning or destroying the LDS.

c. <u>Termination by Data Provider.</u> Data Provider may terminate this agreement at any time by providing thirty (30) days prior written notice to Data Recipient.

d. <u>For Breach.</u> Data Provider shall provide written notice to Data Recipient within ten (10) days of any determination that Data Recipient has breached a material term of this Agreement. Data Provider shall afford Data Recipient an opportunity to cure said alleged material breach upon mutually agreeable terms. Failure to agree on mutually agreeable terms for cure within thirty (30) days shall be grounds for the immediate termination of this Agreement by Data Provider.

e. <u>Effect of Termination.</u> Sections 1, 4, 5, 6(e) and 7 of this Agreement shall survive any termination of this Agreement under subsections c or d.

7. <u>Miscellaneous.</u>

a. <u>Change in Law.</u> The parties agree to negotiate in good faith to amend this Agreement to comport with changes in federal law that materially alter either or both parties' obligations under this Agreement. Provided however, that if the parties are unable to agree to mutually acceptable amendment(s) by the compliance date of the change in applicable law or regulations, either Party may terminate this Agreement as provided in section 6.

b. <u>Construction of Terms.</u> The terms of this Agreement shall be construed to give effect to applicable federal interpretative guidance regarding the HIPAA Regulations.

c. <u>No Third Party Beneficiaries.</u> Nothing in this Agreement shall confer upon any person other than the parties and their respective successors or assigns, any rights, remedies, obligations, or liabilities whatsoever.

d. <u>Counterparts.</u> This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

e. <u>Headings.</u> The headings and other captions in this Agreement are for convenience and reference only and shall not be used in interpreting, construing or enforcing any of the provisions of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the undersigned has caused this Agreement to be duly executed in its name and on its behalf.

DATA PROVIDER

Signed: _John Holtz_

Print Name: __John Holtz__

Print Title: __Sheriff__

8-11-2020

DATA RECIPIENT

Signed: _Cassie Johnson_

Print Name: __Cassie Johnson__

Print Title: __Doctoral Student__

8-11-2020

Appendix B: PWBC Questions for Police

RQ#1 How do police officers view the use of PWBC?

1.) How long have you been a police officer?

2.) How long have you been utilizing a body camera?

3.) What is your department's policy on the body camera?

4.) How do you feel about wearing a body camera?

5.) What are the advantages?

6.) What are the disadvantages?

7.) How do citizens seem to respond to you wearing a body camera versus when you did not wear a body camera?

8.) Does the body camera enhance your job performance? Why or why not?

9.) Are there any challenges or difficulties in utilizing the body camera?

10.) Are there any limitations of the body camera?

11.) Is there anything else you would like to add regarding your views on body Cameras?

Appendix C: PWBC Questions for Citizens

RQ#2 How does citizens view the use of PWBC?

1.) How do you feel about police officers in your community wearing body cameras?

2.) What do you perceive as any advantages to police officers in your community wearing body cameras? Why?

3.) What do you perceive as any disadvantages to police officers in your community wearing body cameras? Why?

4.) Do you think a police body camera violates the privacy of a person who is interacting with a police officer? Why or why not?

5.) Do you think police officers wearing body cameras increases fairness in the criminal justice process? Why or why not?

6.) If you were reporting something criminal to the police, would you be hesitant to do so because it is being recorded? Why or why not?

7.) Is there anything else you would like to add regarding your views on body cameras?