

2020

Public Perceptions of Delays in the Release of Police Body-Worn Camera Footage

Christopher Lee Bush
Walden University

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Walden University

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Christopher L. Bush

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Walden University
2020

Abstract

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by

Christopher L. Bush

MA, Washburn University, 2008

BS, Washburn University, 1999

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Public Policy and Administration

Walden University

May 2020

Abstract

Delays in the release of police body-worn camera (BWC) video footage have amplified public concerns about police misconduct. Law enforcement transparency is questioned when video from BWCs is not shared in a timely manner with the community. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore community and victims' family's beliefs related to delays in the release of police BWC footage. Rogers's diffusion innovation theory and Mettler and Sorelle's policy feedback theory were used for the study's conceptual framework. The research questions focused on understanding the perceptions of community relationships with law enforcement around transparency, communication, and information sharing. A qualitative phenomenology study design was used to examine 13 participants' lived experiences and what factors influence community and victim family members' perceptions of law enforcement when there is delay in the release of BWC video. Computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software was used, along with manual coding, to code and analyze themes that emerged from the participants' lived experiences. The results showed that both the community and the victim's family members are requesting changes to community policing initiatives for better community engagement and for building positive relationships, trust, transparency, police legitimacy, and communication. This study presents law enforcement and society with insight on how to improve public perceptions and understanding of appropriate use of BWC videos.

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Dedication

This study is dedicated to my wife, Alishia S. Bush, for her encouraging support during this rigorous process as well my two sons Christopher and JaqSon Bush, who were my motivation to demonstrate that you can succeed through any circumstances, or any adversity, no matter what stage you begin to accomplish your dream. My family, especially my wife, always encouraged me throughout each stage of this iterative process from the time I was doing course work through the dissertation writing phase.

Christopher, thank you for sharing your knowledge of the literature review, and your general understanding of SPSS tables, while you were taking similar AP course work at the same time I was enrolled in quantitative reasoning and doing my literature review. JaqSon, our conversations about current and past events that were happening globally, allowed me to gain some practice of hearing your lived experience on how some of the news stories impacted you and your peers. Our dialogue provided me opportunity to practice one-on-one interviews and become a better listener; I also gained confidence and established techniques to probe questions because of your openness to share information. To my wife, you challenged me on everything even when you knew that I was right and provided in-depth feedback to questions you asked. Your critique of my topic and your challenging questions prepared me to be ready to defend now and in the future.

I would also like to dedicate this study to my mother who raised me as a single mother who only had the opportunity to advance to the 11th grade. Your message to me in my third grade year about what you expected of me and my sister regarding our education saying, you only have a 11th grade education, and only can help us with

some things but not all of our work...you went on to say we will have to pay attention in class so we can do the work...followed with you saying, that you don't expect us to make As, but we shouldn't bring home D's and F's that want help us move to the next grade...then the last thing you said, was, "I only expect you to pass your classes doing the best you can and not fail." This message has resonated with me from that day forth and has made me a better learner. It has also been a message I share with our two sons. A part of you has been with me for every graduation since my high school graduation when I received my diploma. I know that you were not given the chance to further your education coming from the South.

Last but not least, I would like to dedicate this to loved ones we lost early on in their life: our son Liam J. Bush and our niece Kierra Wright. When times became challenging and almost out of reach, and when I needed to collect my thoughts and reset, I thought of you both, which helped guide me back to a place of appreciation to enjoy and endure this journey. To my wife, Alishia, and my two sons, I dedicate this work to you all. Chris and JaqSon, don't ever let anyone tell you that you can't.... I love you all and thank you all for standing with me, flexing your schedules, excusing me from days I was not able to be present, using your laptops when mine was down, and just listening throughout this whole time about the process and so forth. I could not have done this without any of you three. We did it.

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Scout leader, thank you for being the leader you were while I was in scouts. The skills I gained at an early age transitioned as I got older each year, incorporating the scout oath in my life along with the 12 points of the scout law. The second man I met right around the same time I was in scouts was through the Little Brother Big Brothers' program, John Williams, who I discovered 10 years later was a member of the fraternity I became a member of. You provided me with the blueprint of those fundamental purposes at an early age of what *Achievement* looked like from doing groundwork being engaged with the community. Not one time did you ever mention Kappa Alpha Psi to me, but you exemplified the man they seek to have serve the community, which attracted me to the fraternity. Thank you for giving me my first book at age 9, the Bible, in which you charged me to read three scriptures in Proverbs every night; this directed my path then and now. I truly believe those readings were my first research and dissertation project that God was preparing me for to get to this day. For those I failed to acknowledge who have contributed in some sort of way, thank you. To my family, Alishia, Chris, and JaqSon, as I stated in my dedication, you have been the ingredients that kept me going; thank you, and I love you family.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

There has been a significant increase in media attention about encounters between police officers and the U.S. public that have ended badly, sometimes in injury or death (Paulsen, 2016). In many of these cases, incidents have been intercepted with video footage from an officer's dash and body-worn camera (BWC), as well as from community recording devices. There is major concern from the community and victims' families when the video from an officer's BWC is delayed (Mateescu, Rosenblat, & Boyd 2016). In recent cases that have garnered national attention, police departments have been slow to comment on the video from BWCs. Farmer (2016) stated that police departments keep information guarded and secured from being leaked by operating in a secretive manner. There is already tension from the community from past incidents, but when police departments do not engage with the community in a timely manner this further increases public concerns about police conduct involving BWCs as Paulsen (2016) addressed.

The community is expecting the BWC lights to be on and recording. Furthermore, they are expecting the BWC videos to correlate with what bystanders have recorded and to align with witnesses' stories (Paulsen, 2016). BWCs, in many cases, over the past 2 years have been documented as being turned on, then turned off, and only partially capturing the incidents, along with the volume being off (Roy, 2014). These incidents have created more questions from the community (Freund, 2015). Most police departments allow their officers to use their discretion when turning their BWCs on and off (Roy, 2014). This practice results in families and communities only being able to

view what the officer intended to be captured (Bakardjev, 2015). The delayed video footage being withheld from families and the community is also not shared uniformly or in a consistent time frame across law enforcement agencies (Thomas, 2016). Thomas (2016) stated that this hampers the community/law enforcement relationship nationwide because there is no consistent time line that can be followed. The community can look for a resource to have an ideal time frame on how long is reasonable and what is unreasonable to hold the BWCs video footage. Communities understand that there are procedures that law enforcement must follow where in some cases video may need more attention for legal purposes (Cao, 2015). When the video is held onto and this delay is not explained by the police department, however, questions surface around transparency. The little trust the community has in the police begins to dissipate, leading to more questions about the transparency of officers (Paulsen, 2014).

Police misconduct around BWCs has drawn much attention from victims' families, city officials, and the community. Yet, Berdjis (2016) stated that a minimal amount of research has been conducted on the impact police body cameras have on the community. This research further addresses the impact of delayed video on the community and how it further prevents them from building a positive and trusting relationship with the police. When community members learn that policies around BWCs are relaxed or that there is no policy in place until such time as an unforeseen incident happens, they are prone to believe there may be some discrepancies in police stories, as well as the potential for tampering with the BWC video footage (Paulsen, 2014). In

conducting this research, I sought to examine the opinions the public has on BWCs and their delayed video release.

In Topeka, Kansas, in September 2017, Dominique White was killed by an officer (Moore, 2017). White's family demanded to review the video. As there was no true policy in place around this at the time, the family was informed that only Dominique's heir, executor, or administrator of his estate could review the video. His legal heirs--his children--were all under the age of 13 at the time. This created a ripple effect of unrest from the community and the family who felt these stipulations were wrong. The community immediately started to make accusations about the legitimacy of the Topeka Police Department when they learned that there was no policy in place regarding the issue. While the family was waiting for the video, officials implemented a revised policy to allow White's father to review the video, but this occurred several weeks later. Public officials in Kansas is now reviewing policies around BWCs video and when footage can be released to address the issues the public raised.

Over the past 4 years there have been numerous stories in the media that have drawn national attention to the issues of police BWCs and community perceptions of procedural justice and satisfaction (Escutia, 2016). Roy (2014) conducted a study on camera activation by line officers that targeted the impact BWC activation has on their daily interactions with citizens. Concerned communities have been faced with doubt and a growing collection of questions: Why did the officer turn off the audio? Why was the camera not recording? Why was only some of the video captured? When such questions are raised by the community, this further widens the gap between the police and their

community. In reviewing the literature, I identified additional questions that have not been addressed that relate to the impact of delayed video release on communities, along with addressing policies around BWCs delayed video. These questions will be further discussed in chapter 2 literature review.

The BWCs are visible by the community when they are on the officer, but in many cases, community members do not know when the camera is on or off. Officers often are not consistent with informing individuals they interact with if the device is active or not (Roy, 2014). The larger problem is that when tragedy strikes, and an individual is shot by an officer, the family has no access to the video immediately and must wait several days, weeks, or even months, in some cases, before the investigation is turned over to open records for their review (Parry, 2017). Two incidents that serve as an example of this sort of prolonged and often inconsistent delay are the shooting death Laquan McDonald, where the City of Chicago delayed release of the footage of his encounter with police beyond and in spite of their 90-day policy (Hinkel, 2017), and the fatal shooting of Sylville Smith in Milwaukee, where Attorney General Brad Schimel decided to postpone release of the video, causing unrest in Milwaukee's Sherman Park neighborhood (Luthern, 2015).

The inconsistently applied and existing policies that are in place for law enforcement regarding when to release video create an even more toxic relationship with the community. The public sees no trust, a lack of communication, and no transparency, and begins to question the legitimacy of law enforcement's purpose and work. Parry (2017) stated that BWC video delay is becoming a growing problem that is being

exposed nationwide, causing community members, law enforcement and political leaders to step in to make the necessary changes. Video captured by bystanders shared on behalf of the media have helped provide more clarity to stories where in some cases officers were convicted for wrongdoing (Ward, 2013). When incidents like this are seen around the world, the spread of dislike for officers quickly saturates communities, especially in the African American community, where past tensions and previous incidents have already caused a strained and distrustful relationship with law enforcement (White et al., 2017).

To close this gap between police and the communities they are meant to serve, there needs to be a collective effort from both law enforcement and the community to engage in an active and productive partnership. However, the police must examine their role in this issue and take an honest assessment of themselves and their culture. Police departments should examine how they communicate and interact with their communities and improve their transparency to ensure that their legitimacy and trustworthiness is in good standing with the community. There is opportunity for police officers and departments to embark on social change; these relationships can be salvaged, and better policies can be implemented that work for the greater good for law enforcement and the community.

Background

The intention of adopting BWCs was to establish trust, ensure safety, provide transparency, and inspire officers to improve their conduct with the public, thus improving the relationship between the community and law enforcement (Cao, 2015).

Grainer (2016) stated that questions continue to surface regarding the use of BWCs. Communities have requested that law enforcement respond to their demand of adopting BWC for all police officers. The implementation of BWCs and the policies surrounding them varies widely across departments (Paulsen, 2016). The varying policies have been viewed as inconsistent by the community (Paulsen, 2016). Ariel, Farrar, and Sutherland (2014) pointed out that attention paid to law enforcement leadership and personnel has been met with an uproar from families of victims and the community as to why BWC video is delayed. Ariel et al. also said that a variety of research has been conducted on the use of BWC's and news articles have circulated that address the community concerns. Ariel (2016) discussed how body cameras affect how officers manage their contact with citizens. BWC use highlights how officer behavior changes when they know that incidents are recorded and superiors may review those recordings. The general concern related to the use of BWCs supports the need for this study. Furthermore, this study can contribute knowledge about the current lack of requirements to immediately release BWC video to family members and how this increases the public's distrust in the police.

Problem Statement

Police department officials have implemented BWCs even more extensively since the 2014 shooting of Michael Brown as a means of building public trust and attempting to manage officers' misconduct. With ongoing publicized incidents that involve police, delayed video release by the police department is a growing problem (Grabiner, 2016). In many of the officer-involved shootings, the victims' families and the community have questioned the delay in releasing footage from the BWCs (Mateescu et al., 2016). Pelfrey

and Keener (2017) also indicated that the time it takes for law enforcement to share recordings with families and an increasingly distrustful community are major concerns. When such incidents happen, they affect the trust being established between the community and police departments and widen that gap between them (Brucato, 2015). Policies for BWCs have been implemented, but there are still public concerns because police departments set these policies themselves. Thomas (2016) stated that policies vary from state to state, or sometimes municipality to municipality, giving departments the opportunity to establish their own procedures for the use of BWCs, including the appropriate time to release videos. This lack of consistency is one of many contributing factors that impede the relationships the community has with law enforcement.

As Paulsen (2016) indicated, delayed release of BWC footage has resulted in public distrust—for example, the belief that the videos, when finally released, have been manipulated. At present, the impact of the delayed footage on family members is unknown. White et al. (2017) addressed the need for additional research on public perceptions of the use of BWCs and related issues. Paulsen (2014) also indicated that future research should focus on the impact specifically on primarily African American communities that have been directly affected by the use of BWCs and the policies around them. To address the identified problem, I sought to clarify community members' and victim family members' concerns about the delayed release of BWC footage. The study may also provide public policy decision-makers with the opportunity to modify or formulate policies on BWC video release to avoid poor relationships with their own communities.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this phenomenological study was to explore the perceptions of family members and citizens related to the delayed release of video from PBCs and how it impacts their ability to trust the police. The study may clarify public concerns related to delayed video releases of BWC footage and provide public policy decision-makers with the opportunity to modify or formulate policies on BWC video release to avoid poor relationships with their communities. I collected information on the lived experiences of individuals and used those developing themes to answer the research questions. There continue to be media reports, court cases, and local accounts of incidents involving police BWC video being delayed and not being shared with victim families and communities in a timely manner (Mateescu et al., 2016). I explored recent cases and the experiences of individuals who have been impacted by BWC delayed video. I identified other significant contributing factors that affected the community perceptions of law enforcement and what impeded relationships between victim's families, community members and law enforcement.

Research Questions

The central research question was, How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family members contribute to your distrust of the police? I also sought to answer the following subquestions:

1. What do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras?

2. What can policy makers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

Study findings may provide stakeholders with insight about the perceived reasons for delayed releases of BWC footage. Findings may also provide public policy decision-makers with the opportunity to modify or formulate policies on BWC video release to avoid poor relationships with their communities.

Theoretical Framework

I utilized a framework centered around communication, specifically, the diffusion of innovation theory (DIT; Geary, 2016). I used DIT to demonstrate how innovations and ideas can be spread across the populations. DIT, developed by Everett Rogers, is a social system where innovation is communicated by the process of diffusion (Geary, 2016). The approach describes how diffusion is a process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system (Geary, 2016). This theory addresses five major constructs that influence the spread of new ideas: innovation, adopters, communication channels, time, and a social system (Geary, 2016). Criminal justice disciplines have used and tested this theory in other aspects of law enforcement where police organizations were resistant to change, and there were sweeping changes because of the implementation of the diffusion theory (Geary, 2016).

I used the policy feedback theory (PFT; Mettler & SoRelle, 2014) in conjunction with DIT. PFT served as the lens used to examine the problem and support data

collection and analysis. PFT encompasses the determination of a policy's legitimacy (i.e., whether it is appropriate or inappropriate), according to Mettler and Sorelle (2014).

Nature of the Study

The nature of this study is qualitative. A phenomenology approach method was the most appropriate method for this research study because victim families and the community who have been directly impacted could share details depicting incidents where police body cameras are recording, and can speak to the videos being delayed. Phenomenology was best suited for this study for two reasons: Participants chosen for this research consisted of two family members who have experienced a loss of their family member involving the delayed release of the video. I conducted in-depth interviews with the family members. The research consisted of a purposeful sampling approach for the identification and selection of information-rich cases. I identified and selected families that were knowledgeable or had experienced the phenomenon of interest and community members who have been impacted by BWC video delay and polices. Phenomenology relates to past and current events of a community's experiences with law enforcement's poor communication and lack of transparency. It is common for individuals, victims' families, and communities to form opinions about law enforcement based on their experience through single or multiple incidents that impact their perception to form a lasting impression.

Definitions

For clarification purposes and for the reader's reference, the following terms have been defined and retrieved from Webster online dictionary as they relate to the profession of policing and BWCs:

Body worn cameras: "A video camera that is worn on clothing and used to continuously record activity in front of the wearer"

Communication: "The act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc., to someone else.: a message that is given to someone: a letter, telephone call, etc."

Community: a: "The people living in an area; also: the area itself; b: a group of living things that belong to one or more species, interact ecologically, and are in one place (as a bog or pond) c: a group of people with common interests especially when living together." For this study, residents of Kansas and the nine selected churches in were identified as a community.

Delay: "The act of postponing, hindering, or causing something to occur more slowly than normal: the state of being delayed."

Discrepancy: "A difference especially between things that should be the same."

Manipulate: The action of controlling or playing upon by artful, unfair, or insidious means, especially to one's own advantage."

Public disclosure law/Open record acts: A law of the U.S. state of Washington requiring public access to all records and materials from state and local agencies."

Tampered: The act of interfering so as to weaken or change for the worse

Transparency: “The quality or state of being transparent.”

Trust: a: “Firm belief in the character, ability, strength, or truth of someone or something; b: a person or thing in which confidence is placed.”

Assumptions

An assumption of my study was that the African-American community may have an already built up opinion about law enforcement that may have impacted their perceptions on police BWC video delay. There was national news stories throughout the time that garnered attention where the participants whom were minority was aware of current incidents taking place involving black male and black females that contributed to what the assumption had already perceived to be from how African Americans feel toward police officers when body worn camera video was part of the topic. In addition, the families who were directly impacted responded emotionally and at times strayed away from the structured semi-interview questions and began narrating the event. This assumption that was predicted in the proposal provided the opportunity to probe questions afterwards. It became necessary where the selected participants responses provided data that became useful for data analysis.

Scope and Delimitations

This study included members of the community from diverse populations geographically saturated throughout Topeka that were associated with churches. The units of analysis for this study specifically identified individual’s family members of victims, along with perceptions and opinions of those inadvertently impacted that helped explored how police BWC delayed video affects the community in their relationship with

police officers. The churches selected were based off geographical location that included culture background and not specifically denomination. In addition, this study delimited in the form to not use other law enforcement agencies such as highway patrol or the sheriff department BWCs, or any other video recording devices for the purpose that local police are the most identified profession that involves BWC video. Furthermore, retired police or law enforcement are not chosen for this research as this research focal point is examining the impact of the perceptions of family members of victims and the community members from police body worn cameras delayed video release.

Limitations

This study was limited in the instance of participants who have lived experiences but are engaged in legal proceedings with the police department. This phenomenological study targeted a small sample size of participants where two-family members have been identified with lived experience and the other selected participants were individuals whom have opinions around police body worn cameras and policies. However, with only two-family members providing their feedback to the semi-structured interviews means results were limited and unlikely to lead to significant social change but allowed a spark to bring about social change in its entirety. The approach for this research specifically has been aligned to focus on a small size of community perceptions, opinions of BWC delayed video release along with the impact it has on them. This study employed a rich and in-depth description of the study findings that provides researchers the opportunity to initiate the study in the future.

Significance

The intent of this study was to contribute to the overall knowledge base about implementing policies for police body-worn cameras and how these policies impact the community's relationship with law enforcement. Specifically, this study focused on filling the gap in the literature regarding the community perceptions of body-worn cameras delayed video releases. Furthermore, police officers engaged with the public regarding incidents has been studied, analyzed, and reported on extensively and that reporting indicates that there remain problems. This study was relevant due to the number of increasing cases involving police and BWC transparency. Understanding policies around the use of body-worn camera video release served as an appropriate starting point for improving community relationships with law enforcement. This research contributed to positive social change that impacted relationships and led to creating and updating policies relevant to the diffusion innovation theory and the policy feedback theory assisting in creating a greater community structure and engagement between law enforcement and the citizens of Kansas.

Summary

Chapter 1 outlined the study's background, explaining the issue being studied while identifying the angle of the research and justifying the need for the research. In addition, the study's problem purpose, theoretical framework, significance, research questions, nature of the study, assumptions, limitations, scope and delimitations are outlined in this chapter. The general *problem* was that there is great concern when BWC video is not shared in a timely manner. The specific *problem* addressed that policies

around BWC video release are lacking where the community questions the legitimacy of police departments. The *purpose* of the study examined the lived experiences of four families directly impacted by police BWC delayed video and how the citizens of the community are also impacted and what perceptions they have of police legitimacy around BWC video delay. The *importance* of this study explored the lack of documented peer-reviewed literature of police policies around BWC video release that specifically address delayed video release. This study was pursued because there is a lack of peer reviewed knowledge that evaluates when video from BWC should be released in a timely manner. Chapter one provided insight to this study by focusing on building rapport with community and police through establishing communication. The theories used for this research to serve as lenses to answer the research questions are the diffusion of innovation theory and policy feedback theory. Chapter 2 collaborated various work on the topic being studied by reviewing prior research and identifying important findings that will be relevant to the research topic. Chapter 3 outlined the methodology that will be used in the study while defending the reason for the research design and sample population. Chapter 4 described data collection methods and participants background. The data was analyzed, and the results are highlighted as well as the interpretation of the findings. Chapter 5 provided a summary of the results of the interviews conducted based upon the methodology discussed in Chapter 3 of the text.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

It is vital that police departments begin to examine their overall interactions with the community as they continue to establish policies around community policing (Hemmer, 2017). Social media are more prevalent and quickly capture police misconduct and other negative aspects that can impact police legitimacy; these media allow the community firsthand access to these moments that contribute to perceptions of police mistrust. Over the past few years, U.S. police have been in the news for carelessness and irresponsibility with regard to managing their BWC video and their decisions to hold onto video without letting families review it in a timely manner, choices that have impacted communities around the country (Mateescu et al., 2016). When circumstances like this take place, citizens embrace past perceptions of officers that involved police misconduct, discrepancies in their stories, and tampered evidence (Capasabelis, 2015). For police to narrow the gap between them and the community regarding these perceptions, trust must be established, starting with communication and transparency with their community (Hemmer & Whitten, 2017).

Once police have built better rapport with citizens of their community, then they can have conversations to rectify past and current problems. Researchers such as Hemmer (2017), Lee (2016), and Whitten (2017) contend that police departments can reduce any future barriers this way. Therefore, after a plan has been put in place to start these conversations, it is imperative that a collective effort be embraced by both community and police. This will ultimately improve the trust the community have in the

police and will ensure the police are accountable and transparent with sharing needed information.

More communication may minimize any skepticism the community may form by allowing members to be engaged in conversation early on. To achieve such a goal, the police will need to provide education and training on what can be shared and what information needs to be secured so the community has better understanding (Escutia, 2016). Policies that are currently in place that are questioned by the community can be reviewed and discussed with the community, and police can take part in feedback sessions to help members of law enforcement go back and examine what can be changed or done differently.

In this chapter, I review key literature related to the study topic and conceptual framework. Key topics in the literature review include the history, purpose, and use of BWCs; policies for BWCs; police transparency and legitimacy; and community policing. I begin the chapter by describing my literature search strategy and providing an overview of the study's conceptual framework. Several theories could have been used as lenses for this study. I chose two theories, DIT and PFT (Geary, 2016 and Mettler & Sorelle, 2014), that focus on communication because they were the most fitting to answer the research questions.

Literature Search Strategy

Literature on the topic includes the following themes: (a) the use of BWC, (b) transparency, (c) policy, (d) community perceptions, and the (e) community/police relationship. My review of the literature involved electronic research peer-reviewed

journals and articles obtained from Sage and ProQuest databases accessed via Walden University Library. The Walden University online library provided many of the articles used in this review on police/law enforcement body cameras as well as on several theories. I located articles through the citations listed in the primary search results. The following key words were used to narrow my search: *body worn cameras, community trust in police, law enforcement, police and law enforcement transparency, police legitimacy, and community policing.*

Theoretical Framework

Diffusion of Innovation Theory

I used a framework centered around communication, specifically, the DIT (Geary, 2016). I used the DIT to demonstrate how innovations and ideas can be spread across populations. The main tenet of this theory is having a collaborative, integrated process engaging several sectors of the community can infuse positive change over time (Geary, 2016). When one individual introduces a new idea or development that engages another person, it is easier for more to receive and accept which of these individuals can be categorized as early adopters (Geary, 2016). DIT, developed by Everett Rogers, encompasses a social system where innovation is communicated by the process of diffusion. The approach describes how diffusion is a process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system (Geary, 2016). This theory addresses five major constructs that influence the spread of new ideas: innovation, adopters, communication channels, time, and a social system (Geary, 2016). This theory has been used and tested in other aspects of law enforcement

where police organizations were resistant to change, leading to sweeping changes because of the implementation of the diffusion theory (Geary, 2016).

In the DIT theory, a population is divided into different groups based on how quickly they adopt a new idea--for example, innovators (those who create the new idea), early adopters (those who are first to adopt it in a population), early majority (the majority of people who adopt it after the early adopters), late majority (the majority of people who adopt it later, after the early majority), and laggards (those who resist adopting the new idea, but however do at the very end; (Geary, 2016)). Rogers (1995) identified characteristics of innovations that make them more likely to spread quickly, such as the relative advantage compared to other solutions, the compatibility with existing practices and cultures, the complexity, the ease with which the innovation can be trialed, and how easily the results can be observed. The spread of new approaches through community engagement can be a key factor in integrating the diffusion of an innovation to help build community and police relationships. The innovation is the new approach, while the population is citizens of the community.

I looked at several examples where DIT has been used in other disciplines that have enabled social change. The goal of utilizing the DIT was to show how the theory can be utilized in the criminal justice field with law enforcement. I demonstrated how DIT innovations can start as new ideas that are initially only supported by a small number of early adopters and later be spread extensively to become a standard part of policies that are implemented when the community, city officials, and government work collaboratively. Using this theory allowed me to show the stages of change that Rogers

addresses--how individuals move through the stages of precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance in order to change their behaviors. In this case, DIT served as a basis for understanding individuals who were beginning to accept and adopt new ideas because of their belief and trust of the new policies. I examined the geographic and temporal distribution of police policies around BWC video release, then sought to map the diffusion of policy engagement within the Topeka community. This included identifying innovators and early adopters, as well as the other key players that Rogers mentions that are a part of the diffusion of innovation process.

Policy Feedback Theory

In addition, the policy feedback theory served as a focal lens to answer the research question in conjunction with DIT. Policy Feedback Theory was the lens used to examine the problem and support data collection and analysis. PFT is defined as the determination of a policy's legitimacy for and by those it affects (Mettler & SoRelle, 2014). Developed in the 1970s, historical institutionalism sought to explore the effects of policies while considering their context. The two have explored this policy recently in the past 5 years where the focus has been more so on political factors that have given them clear direction to emphasize on how PFT can be a positive resource for reviewing policies. PFT emerged in the 1980s. Mettler and SoRelle (2014) collaborated with each other to show how Policy Feedback Theory can be incorporated to explore outcomes of policies once implemented.

I showed how PFT can engage the community to be assets in terms of being individuals who can review old policies that are simply not working or driving a wedge

between community and police. Overall this framework allowed the community, local city officials, and government to examine how policies influence attitudes and behaviors and how working collaboratively can be a success for all that are involved. The theory is grounded in historical institutionalism, which views policies within the context in which they were created, providing a larger framework for understanding the policy's origins and outcomes (Mettler & SoRelle, 2014). The policy feedback theory provided an opportunity where additional components can be implemented such as education and training, which will further build relationships amongst community and policy makers (Mettler & SoRelle, 2014). I used PFT to guide this study addressing the influence of BWC video policies that affect the community and victim's families to answer the research questions. I examined the effects of BWC video release policies that impacts the community, and the victim's family. The overall goal explored PFT outcomes from past and present circumstances that were being questioned and determined how the negative feedback about the policy influenced future policy decisions. Giving communities the opportunity to have a seat at the table to make decisions on old and newly developed polices provided clarity that some positive attributes that can diffuse over time to neighboring counties, cities, states, and possibly globally where social change can take place. According to Skocpol (2014), the historical institutionalist context should be a focal point where I used questions as guide to answer developed research questions when considering outcomes.

Theoretical/Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It is used to make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. Ravitch and Carl (2016) argued that strong conceptual frameworks capture something real and do this in a way that is easy to remember and apply. I designed a conceptual model of the DIT and PFT that showed how the two can be utilized interchangeably to engage community and police relationships when looking at policies and plans to implement through established, effective communication processes. I demonstrated how both theories can engage community where outcomes can function to serve all that are involved. Policies will be formed and developed from older policies. Key individuals are in place are to implement the policies and carry out what is already in place. Policies most often directly impact the community and sometimes the places who have created the policy if the policies cause great concern from the community. Providing opportunities for the community to be creative thinkers along with being critical evaluators of past policies can work to have better workable policies in place. Geary (2016) and Mettler & SoRelle (2014) DIT and PFT served as framework for the community to be those creative thinkers introducing new ideas that can be diffused to adopters whom may serve in the capacity of politicians, city officials, and law enforcement where feedback will be exchanged until a settled agreement can be declared and the policy be implemented. This allowed for all parties to be engaged in some form or fashion. I took both theory models and merged them together to demonstrate how they both served as a focal lens to answer the research questions. Innovations are derived from new ideas and often new ideas are sparked from

examining old or current ideas. The conceptual framework showed how the community can be engaged by working with those who have implemented policies to review old policies and discuss new ones. This also showed how new ideas or further conversation can start the push for discussion of new policies, followed by feedback, leading to getting individuals to adopt these new ideas. Diffusion was the end goal where all have been engaged in creating positive social change and building community relationships between all parties, including, for this research, the police. Figures 1 and 2 include visual renderings of key processes in the diffusion of innovation.

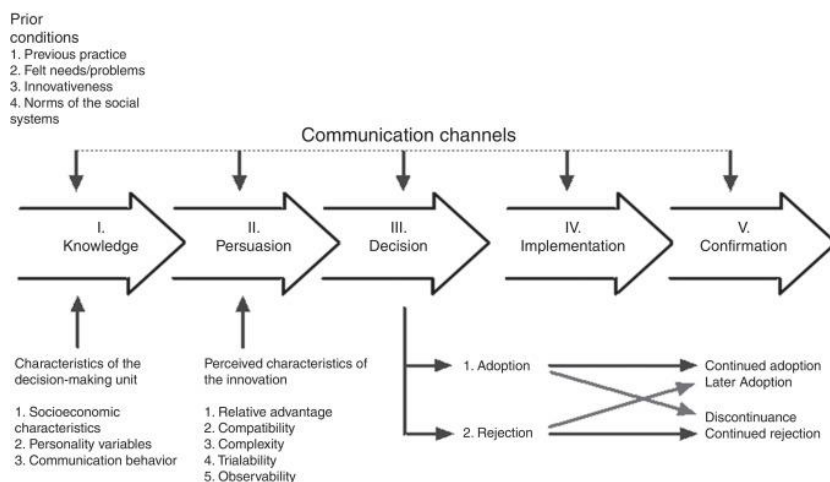


Figure 1. Model of diffusion of innovation theory. Republished from Google images: Diffusion of Innovation Conceptual Model Source: Diffusion of Innovations, the Edition by Everett M. Rogers (F. 5-1, p 170). Copyright © 1995, 2003 by Everett M. Rogers. Copyright © 1962, 1971, 1983 by The Free Press, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. Reprinted with permission of the publisher. All rights reserved.



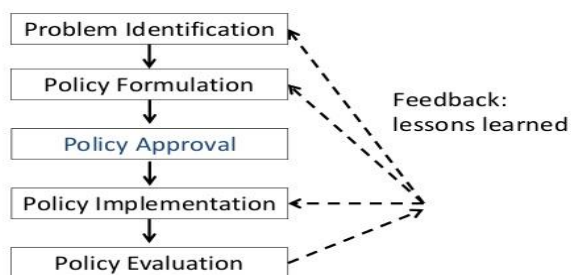
Figure 2. Bell curve of stages of innovation. Republished from Google Images Rogers, EM (1995). *Diffusion of Innovations*. New York: Free Press.

The following individuals could be considered for the categories shown above in model 1(b)

1. Innovators – Community/Victims/Victims’ Families-These are people who want to be the first to try the innovation. They are venturesome and interested in new ideas. These people are very willing to take risks and are often the first to develop new ideas. Very little, if anything, needs to be done to appeal to this population (Geary, 2016).
2. Early Adopters – Community/Criminal Justice and some city officials - These are people who represent opinion leaders. They enjoy leadership roles and embrace change opportunities. They are already aware of the need to change and so are very comfortable adopting new ideas. Strategies to appeal to this population include how-to manuals and information sheets on implementation. They do not need information to convince them to change (Geary, 2016).
3. Early Majority -Retired Officers and City Officials - These people are rarely leaders, but they do adopt new ideas before the average person. That said, they typically need to see evidence that the innovation works before they are willing to

4. adopt it. Strategies to appeal to this population include success stories and evidence of the innovation's effectiveness (Geary, 2016).
5. Late Majority – Law Enforcement These people are skeptical of change and will only adopt an innovation after it has been tried by the majority. Strategies to appeal to this population include information on how many other people have tried the innovation and have adopted it successfully (Geary, 2016).
6. Laggards – Government & Law Enforcement Leadership These people are bound by tradition and are very conservative. They are very skeptical of change and are the hardest group to bring on board. Strategies to appeal to this population include statistics, fear appeals, and pressure from people in the other adopter groups (Geary, 2016).

The Traditional View of the Policy Process



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Figure 3. Policy feedback theory.

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The two above models and theories were applied simultaneously showing that the same goals can be obtained getting community involved with policy writers helping in early stages of developing policies or providing feedback to help make polices better.

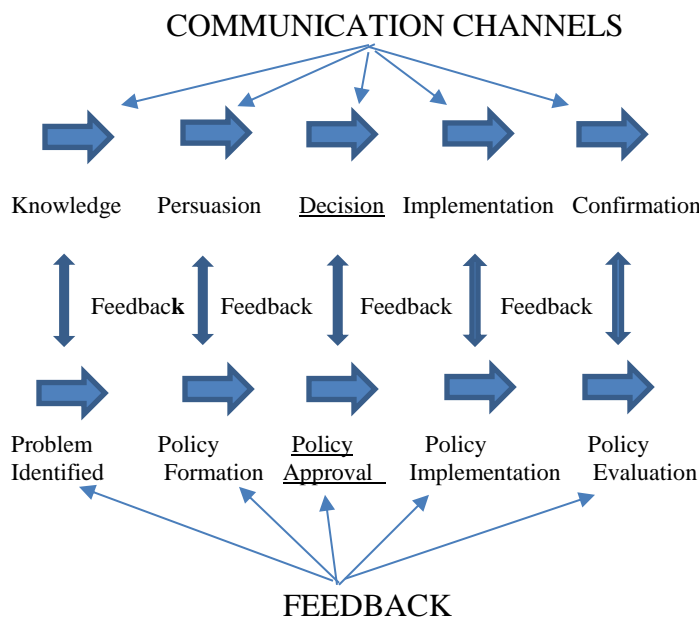


Figure 4. A conceptual model combining the diffusion of innovation and policy feedback theories

Theoretical Framework

The Diffusion of Innovation Theory (Top) & Policy Feedback Theory (Bottom)...Both models are based off communication. The people engaged are individuals of the community and professionals from many disciplines. DIT's primary focus implies technology diffusion and adoption and PFT's target is policies.

The two model-based theories suggest change happens over time where there are results. This theoretical framework attempts to combine both theories to be used interchangeably. The theories name for their model does not change. The models presented have similarities where each transitional stage can be grouped with another.

The purpose of the two models that have been combined into one (but stands-alone) shows communication from the beginning to the end at each step as progress is made.

Example of how both combined models can work interchangeably:

Knowledge and problem identification. One community member or more (*Innovators*) have an idea or look at an existing policy, identify a problem, and began to seek knowledge for the purpose of finding what can be brought to the table or be done differently. At this time, communication begins with key stakeholders with the intent to bring on others (*early adopters*) from the community and some stakeholders

Persuasion and policy formation. Once enough are on board, the early majority of stakeholders, along with the community, begin drafting a new policy or building onto an old policy to better serve everyone. At this time communication begins with key stakeholders with the intent to bring on others (*early adopters*) from the community and some stakeholders draft something and present it to a group that have been waiting to see what has developed. At this point the remaining stakeholders (late majority) who had some interest now adopt the new idea or additional amendment to the old policy.

Implementation. The collective group (community & early adopters, early majority, and late majority) begin to form a policy that can be implemented. During this process, communication and feedback continues, targeting stakeholders (*laggards*) that are yet not buying the idea or accepting to add to the existing policy.

Confirmation and evaluation. Upon drafting a final document/changes, all engaged parties agree to execute the newly adopted policy or revised policy to be in

place. Those who are somewhat on board are still providing feedback, as are the community & early adopters, early majority, and late majority to get commitment from the remaining individuals (laggards). At this stage, just as communication and feedback are in place to be a continued effort throughout the process, evaluation could be utilized in the same manner after installed to better serve the community and stakeholders for future changes.

Literature Review Related to Key Variables and/or Concepts

History, Purpose, and Use of Body-Worn Cameras

Before body-worn cameras. Recent incidents have occurred where misconduct by police officers during interventions with citizens has called for the community to ensure police transparency, trust, and legitimacy, to be accountable. Police departments also wanted to show the public they can be trusted. This became a focus for police departments after the Ferguson incidents when the inception of BWCs became more prevalent. Recording devices have been a practice established within police departments long before BWCs. The visual aids utilized by police departments before BWCs were closed-circuit television (CCTV) and police dash cameras (Cusick, 2015; Freund, 2015; Taylor, 2016). The adoption of police dash cameras was implemented to capture incidents in favor of police officers.

The early inception of dash cameras had a goal to benefit citizens who felt they were wrongly mistreated to help support police misconduct. According to Brucato (2015) dashboard cameras have been in use for decades. Efforts and the intentions from law enforcement put behind installing dash cameras were to provide the community with

some level of trust and transparency to start establishing better community and police relationships (Cusick, 2015; Garrison, 2015; Pelfrey & Keener 2016; Young & Ready, 2015). Dashboard cameras purposes were to provide steps toward resolving legal disputes. Bud (2016) pointed out the same concept for BWC discussed later was established in the US, Canada, and the UK. Before the US began to experiment with BWCs, several countries experimented with implementing BWCs in their police departments. Both positive and negative feedback was collected from recent studies from police officer's perspective on the use of BWCs and from citizens on what they thought of the new phenomenon of BWC technology.

Women Police (2017) asserted that the presence of body cameras has a cultivating effect on interactions between citizens and law enforcement. When individuals know they "are being recorded and that the recording may be used as evidence" it will "deter misconduct and prompt police and the public to behave better" (Maury, 2016). Findings from their experiment resulted in some claims of reduction in both use-of-force by police, and complaints filed against officers (Ariel, 2016). Recent studies in California and Arizona support these hypotheses. (Ariel et al., 2014).

In this study, efforts being put forth towards implementation of BWCs, as indicated by Maury (2016) showed that the same results can be applied where dashboard cameras made incident review and prosecution more efficient, reduced agency liability, enhanced officer performance and professionalism, and improved community perceptions. Discussions emphasized that the overall response from in-car cameras was positive, indicating public support for something most felt enhances agencies image

while ensuring integrity and accountability (Bakardjev, 2016; Bud, 2016; Cusick, 2015; Young & Ready, 2015). Although CCTV was stationary, their purpose provided some support to police work and provided the community with evidence if needed. The impact of their value would spark conversation to implement dashboard cameras, which later expanded to police BWCs.

The push for body-worn cameras. Geoghegan (2015) indicated BWCs began to gain attention in 2013, but widespread interest increased dramatically in 2014 following highly publicized police use-of-force encounters. Randomized controlled trials showed the impact of BWCs, and results have demonstrated that a level of intervention must be addressed due to technical, political, and administrative challenges (Ariel, 2014; Geoghegan, 2015). Several studies have examined the impact of BWCs on police work, perceptions of police personnel and citizens, and implementation issues showing some positive and negative implications. This study pursues to examine the perception of BWC delayed video where literature revealed a gap in the research. The community increased perception of police misconduct over the years were more visible and documented. Modern technology was advancing where cell phones became sources for communities (Bolton, 2015). Women Police (2017) indicated that the community felt under attack by misconduct by police officers. The communities impacted the most were predominantly black communities followed by Hispanic communities (Bolton, 2015).

Reasons for the inception of body-worn cameras. The fatal officer-involved shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri became one of the most recognizable use-of-force cases in the country. The incident caught the attention of citizens and law

enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Incidents that began to surface around this event made police trustworthiness a cause for alarm that brought the community to the forefront demanding feedback (Bakardjev, 2015; Bud, 2016 & Women Police, 2017). The uproar from police shootings that did not provide any detail was the first national outcry for greater a need for accountability, trust, and transparency of officers. Over time, the legitimacy of police work ethics became magnified.

The public outcry around the police misconduct erupted when it became apparent no video from a BWC was present, a video that could have provided more detail to the incident and might have given some clarity to both the community and the Ferguson police department about the events (Bakerdjev, 2015; Bud, 2016; Capsambelis, 2015). The incident caught the attention from then-president Barak Obama. He rolled out an initiative to spend \$75 million toward purchasing 50,000 BWC for officers (Bakerdjev, 2015; Bud, 2016). Police departments in the US were using body-worn cameras before the funding by the government. Bud (2016) added that the use and practice was not a significant priority, which allowed for polices not to be a focus to the extent where it was utilized for purposes to answer the community concerns in such incidents like Michael Brown. After the Michael Brown killing, BWCs was deployed to several hundred police departments across the country. The problem appeared to be taken care of after the president made a request that police departments adopt this new technology. There remain significant issues with the inception of BWCs. The crisis within the police department is transparency, trust, and legitimacy (Mateesustu, Rosenblat & Boyd, 2016 & Palmer, 2016). The authors shared in addition that when there are discrepancies in

police stories that are shared with the media and community, this further contributes to deeper mistrust.

The purpose of body-worn cameras. White (2014) pointed out that BWCs have been a key source that can provide police accountability, transparency, and police legitimacy. The goal is to improve encounters between officers and community citizens. Unlike the United States that gained national attention on police killings that drove the need to increase officers use of body-worn cameras, other countries did not experience publicized incidents. The push behind other countries to implement BWCs stemmed from citizens' complaints, along with police leadership concerns for officer's misconduct. Experimentation in 2005 persuaded the United Kingdom to conduct a pilot program that was later supported nationwide. A long-term BWC plan was implemented where the government allocated 6 million dollars to fund the purchase of more than 2,000 cameras. Bud (2016); Tinman (2016) added that a handful of North American law enforcement agencies would jump on board after that pilot from 2010 to 2012. Koen (2016) and Thomas (2017) stated that BWCs implementation \was an awakening; it benefited officers from multiple angles, addressing what the public perceives as their misconduct, \detering bad behavior, and providing excellent evidence for cases being tried or disputed. Cusick (2015) stated that police departments continue to adopt body-worn camera programs rapidly.

Benefits of body-worn cameras for communities. Women Police (2017) addressed the benefits and drawbacks of bodyworn camera implementation and the impact it has on police departments and the community. The need to implement BWCs

falls back on the early inception of stationary CCTV and dash cameras that evolved into today's modern use of cameras. Bakardjev (2015) referred to positive contributions BWCs brought to police departments, like decreasing police-citizen complaints, improving community relationships, and enhancing police transparency and accountability. The added benefit of establishing trusting relationships with the community could cause police departments to demand more BWCs for additional officers. The literature discussed additional problems with implementing BWCs that police departments are facing: privacy and data storage (Boyd, 2016; Cusic, 2015, Freund, 2015, Matesscu, Rosenblat & Boyd, 2016; Tinman, 2017 & Thomas, 2017). Police departments and other law enforcement personnel struggle with adding BWCs to their budget as cost seem to be a barrier. The inception of BWC gained positive and negative reviews from the community and gained push back from law enforcement. Officers were concerned, according to Garrison (2016) were not just about the cost of implementing BWCs but also when to turn cameras on and off, and where should the cameras be placed such as chest view or eye view. As BWCs use begin to spread throughout police departments, there is a need to categorize and discuss the benefits and concerns created by body cameras. The problems with adopting BWC use does not end the need to construct and implement viable policies. This is necessary to reinforce community relationships with police, while at the same time allowing police to work to minimize community perceptions about their lack of transparency, trust, and legitimacy.

Policies for Body-Worn Cameras

The need for policies. As body cameras continue to be implemented Bakerdjev (2015) declared that polices around officer assignments must be rational and done effectively. Polices are the essential tool that police departments need to pay attention to if not appropriately aligned and implemented. Police departments can be impacted in major ways where they can be in courtrooms trying to defend a matter that can be prevented with the right policies in place (Palmer, 2016). Across the United States, police departments can implement their own polices, but when they adopt policies that are weak, they are subject to legal challenges when submitting BWCs for evidence (Bakerdjev, 2015; Paulsen, 2014; Thomas, 2017).

BWC policies adopted by police agencies have their own established protocols that vary significantly between police departments nationally (Bakerdjev, 2015; Pelfrey & Keener, 2016). Freund (2015) identified that policy concerns, and legal limitations, should shape when and where cameras may record and what may be done with the footage once it has been collected. Police departments that devote less time and don't put forth the effort to focus on their BWC policies may experience more legal challenges when offering BWC videos into evidence. Singh (2017) explained that with the power and control being up to police departments to determine what policies they prefer to implement only benefits the department and no one else; especially not the citizens of the community. As a result, police having the discretion to develop their own policies has shown communities that some have more detailed and practical protocols than others, which has raised questions across the nation. Relaxed policies leaving police

departments to determine what they feel is right is one of the contributing factors keeping the community and police relationships further apart. Thomas (2017) pointed out that there is a strong push for policy and the need for cameras to be included in the conversation of advanced technologies. Brucato, (2015); Pelfrey, William & Keener (2016); Singh, (2017) suggest that there is a need for continued research to look at the relaxed policies that are set by departments that differ from their colleagues across the US. BWC policy is the sole piece to making some impact with communities due to the importance it has with community, litigation, and politics that will drive police departments to make it a part of their practice (Pelfrey & Keener, 2016).

Policy making related to body-worn cameras. Duck (2017) implied that policy-makers could learn from the community experiences and perspectives if they allow individuals to engage in conversation. Allowing citizens of the community to engage with conversation is discussed in this study as the underpinnings, the Diffusion of Innovation Theory and Policy Feedback Theory, which provide a framework to see through the lens of integrating community, law enforcement, and all other disciplines to work collectively. BWCs can be a helpful resource for its primary intended purpose to assist, and aide officers work ethics and can serve to be a reliable communication tool for the community when video is requested to be viewed in a timely manner. Bakardjiev (2015) stated establishing effective evidence-centered BWC policies starts with understanding the goals stakeholders seek to achieve through the adoption of technology. Providing the community to have input at old polices can spark change to address barriers that can bridge the gap with police and community relations. Police departments that

establish a working relationship with communities will allow for everyone to engage to come up with new ideas that can be spread through diffusion bringing newcomers on board. Maury (2016) implied that states must fashion body camera policies in a manner that appropriately balances and aligns to benefits all parties being affected.

According to Bakerdjev (2015); Roy (2014) BWCs had diffused rapidly among U.S. law enforcement, in part because of early studies which suggested that the technology could produce essential outcomes for police and their communities. The authors also concur sharing that when diffusion of the BWCs is being spread throughout police departments across the country, the right policies must follow. Bakerdejev (2015); Duck (2017) pointed out for BWCs to produce positive outcomes could be affected by a wide range of issues tied to program planning, implementation, and policy development. Duck (2017) assertions elude to the two frameworks presented early on in this research the diffusion of innovation and policy feedback theories providing how if the proper steps are taken then policies can have better resolutions that satisfy the community to build their trust in police. Essential steps need to be addressed around BWC that will continue to draw discussion around controversial BWC policy issues around activation, citizen notification, officer review of footage, and supervisory review of footage.

Police Transparency and Legitimacy

Importance of transparency and police department legitimacy. Grabiner (2016) and Taylor (2016) referenced the need for transparency to be prevalent throughout all policies regarding BWCs, focusing on communication and information-sharing from law enforcement. To build a sustainable relationship with individuals from all ethnic

backgrounds in the community, officers must start with being transparent and show that their work is legitimate. Grabiner (2016) added, more importantly, officers should turn their attention to the African-American community. Highly publicized incidents between police officers and members of the African-American population have led to tragic and fatal results.

Adams and Mastracci (2017) suggested that when policies surrounding BWC footage release are implemented and streamlined through effective procedures, communities experience transparency and exposure. The method proposed by the authors ensures the community's concerns are addressed around the issue of BWC released video and shows all communities of diverse backgrounds that they can be sure they are capturing the benefits to police transparency and legitimacy sought through BWCs.

Griffins and Clark (2017) provided insight to improve police service delivery in high demand environments and to ensure that reforms are sustained. Police legitimacy has been examined primarily over the years in urban environments from past incidents that have drawn publicity locally and nationally. The communities continue to hold on to what they have seen with police misconduct, trust, transparency, and their lack of legitimate work ethics. Duck (2017), Grimmelikhuijsen, and Meijer (n.d.) emphasized that the African-American community has been impacted by layers of negative barriers imposed by law enforcement, pushing the community further away from police. The dynamics of policing in northern communities are appreciably different and present challenges as well as opportunities for improving police legitimacy. Not a lot of research

has been done on specific geographical regions' perception of police trust and legitimacy however; Whitten's (2017) findings on police with rural areas shed some detail that there is some level of difference.

The police body worn camera should capture everything that can be reviewed in its entirety. To date, according to Adams and Mastracci (2017), the narrative around BWC use in the US frames the technology as a method to increase transparency in police-community interactions and build legitimacy, even if experience and evidence demonstrate the opposite. Victims' families often feel as though they are being victimized a second time when these incidents happen, and they are denied access to details in an appropriate time. There have been far too many police shootings involving black males where the video from the body camera was the immediate focus (Grabner, 2017). Past and recent cases that have been brought to the forefront have shown everything from police officers forgetting to turn their camera on, cameras being muted, officers not having the camera on them, or officers deactivating the cameras.

One of the major concerns that this research addressed is the delay of the video being released. Several of the cases of police delayed video that are in the media share similar circumstances, including claims that the officers involved in these shootings were in fear for their lives (Duck, 2017; Grimmelikhuijsen & Meijer, n.d.).

Police legitimacy and transparency are on the line when the community is reviewing the videos and find the recordings did not reveal what is communicated by law enforcement. When this trust is broken, it is hard to for the community to maintain the respect of individuals who are looking for that transparency. Duck (2017) stated this

gives communities mixed feelings about police officers and their constant need to resort to violence across all situations, generating mistrust and calling their legitimacy into question, especially in the black community (Grabiner, 2015) where bystander videos of the incidents do not align with the officers' stories.

Solution to increasing police transparency and legitimacy. Social media use has become increasingly popular among police forces; (Grimmelikhuijsen & Meijer, (n.d), and Ramierez, (2018) suggested that social media use can increase perceived police legitimacy by enabling transparency and participation. When these procedures are in place, findings show that establishing a direct channel with citizens and using it to communicate successes does help the police strengthen their legitimacy, but only slightly and for a small group of interested citizens. Grimmelikhuijsen and Meijer (n.d) add that social media can play a critical role in conveying transparency. The community has taken police transparency in hand for several reasons: to show discrepancies in stories, to provide documented evidence, and to show the comparisons of bystander and BWC videos. Because there is heightened tension from the community due to past and current incidents, police departments can be met with hostility. Per Brucato (2015), community access to cell phones and other recording devices has created a pathway for police accountability. Cell phones can serve as an efficient and powerful tool to capture police transparency and monitoring.

Law enforcement must take the initiative to show the community that they are working in good faith to ensure transparency and legitimacy which will sustain trusting relationships (Adams & Mastracci, 2017; Duck, 2017, Grimmelikhuijsen & Meijer (n.d.);

Rogers & Coliandris, 2015 & Zalesin, 2013). The more police departments adopt body-worn cameras and ensure that polices will benefit both the agency and the community, the better chance for police transparency, legitimacy and accountability. This can serve to be a solution to resolve some of the community's mistrust at a time when police agencies across the nation are struggling to maintain an effective service and support and retain their legitimacy within communities who question police body worn camera delayed video transparency.

Law enforcement becomes more transparent when it opens itself up to let in outside scrutiny and enables the public to observe police in action. Literature addressed by authors Adams & Mastracci (2017); Duck (2017); Grimmelikhuijsen & Meijer (n.d.); Rogers, & Coliandris (2015); and Zalesin, (2013) suggested officers must maintain transparency and should provide a public schedule when the retained video will be available. It is evident that police transparency and legitimacy is a concern for the community, especially when they are reviewing BWC of disputed incidents. Circumstances like this are another added layer where trust and perception of police work factors into the equation.

Community trust and perceptions. Community trust and community perception can be grouped in the same category when it comes to police and community engagement. Many factors can influence perception. The literature reviewed touched on body-worn cameras where themes emerged from the previous headings where several authors referred to black communities and other minorities who have shared that they do not trust police and the transparency and legitimacy of police ethics. The literature

conveyed that these communities all have similar perceptions of police and trust issues. Keys (2014) and Sykes (2014) shared that minorities and Hispanics are the two most relevant populations that have high negative perceptions of police officers. Grabner (2016) and Taylor (2017) stated that African-American communities are the most impacted by police interactions. The attitudes and opinions of how individuals view officers mainly come from recent and current events around police misconduct (Sykes, 2014). There is an increased need for policing to build on community relationships regardless of ethnicity or race. An excellent first step in changing the community perspective is showing the community that officers can be trusted. Establishing trust with all communities is a step in the right direction, but especially with black and Hispanic populations it is a critical step in creating a positive foundation (Grabner, 2016; Keys, 2014; Sykes, 2014; Taylor, 2017).

When events occur that are publicized locally and globally, the community begins to focus on police misconduct, which increases the negative public perception of policing. Collins (2017) shared that this mistrust in police is further compounded by the addition of citizen journalism - citizens having cellphones and access to the public via different social media platforms, which has brought the captured bystander footage to a wider audience, spreading the lack of trust further (Brucato, 2015). Over the past five years, delayed video from police officers' body worn and dash cameras related to incidents of deadly force has brought on much scrutiny that contributes to the community attitude towards officers (Sykes, 2014).

Outreach should be focused on minority communities, which are more likely to assert what they don't like about police because of past incidents where they feel they were unfairly and unjustly targeted (Grabiner, 2016; Sykes, 2014; Taylor, 2016). In most cases, targeting a minority group based entirely on their minority status is referred to as racial profiling. Law enforcement has focused on various aspects to make changes in profiling overall, but little positive change has taken place. There remains an issue with misconduct where other contributing factors carry over from police behavior such as of the use of force, transparency, and trust, which impacts the community attitude and perceptions of police accountability, trust, and legitimacy (Cao, 2015; Sykes, 2014).

The unnecessary use of force and weapons has further hampered community relationships with officers. Cao (2015) stated that surveys have shown that community satisfaction is based on past, as well as present events. Trust is just one element that the community struggles with in regard to police. The other is confidence. Trust and confidence are key when building, and, in this case, rebuilding, relationships. Cao (2015) said of trust that it is, "not being a state of mind of an individual, but rather involves a consequence associated with risk to one's ultimate welfare (Cao, 2015, p. 56)" and he defines confidence as, "usually being referred to the degree trust is systematically shown warranted (Cao, 2015, p. 56)". Current and past shootings involving police officers have increased citizen perception that officers misuse deadly force, making a lack of trust became a factor in any relationship with officers.

Another segment that can serve as a plus or negative is media outlets. In most of the literature reviewed, media coverage provided additional confirmation of community

beliefs about police that added to the perceptions of negativity. Earlier literature indicated that media coverage of police conduct heavily influenced community perception. Cao (2015) add that when media portray law enforcement negatively, it has an even more significant effect on community trust than messages about the effectiveness of police carrying out their duties.

Citizen's attitudes and perceptions are also affected when they encounter incidents of officer aggression first-hand. Collins (2017) asserted that findings suggest that when continuous incidents occur where officers' attitudes create chaos with citizens, the negative perception of police will remain a problem that will contribute to severe implications of not only trust but police legitimacy. Escutia (2016) added that fair officer treatment towards the community and impartial decisions by officers can bring positive impact to communities where practices can embark on social change.

Solution to building trust and changing community perceptions of police officers. How officers consider engaging with the community when there is an incident is critical to how the public perceives their action. When the critical elements of public perception and the community attitude toward police are explored, then an understanding from the community's perspective can be explained to what are the contributing factors that also affect and impact their community relationship with police. Police body cameras have been adopted by police departments around the country post-Ferguson and Ariel (2016) stated that the implementation of BWCs was supposed to change the public perspective on what they feel about law enforcement. Despite relatively little extant research, efforts to expand the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in policing are

increasing. Although recent research suggests positive impacts of BWCs on reducing police use-of-force and citizen complaints, little is known about community members' perceptions of BWCs. Upon the adoption of the BWCs, there is a significant difference amongst how the BWCs are used in large police departments vs. small departments (Ariel, 2017; Pelfrey & Keener, 2016). In addition to adopting the BWCs to build community relations, there has been reasonability that police administration has wanted to see change around the use of force and complaints. Police departments can take advantage of BWCs to use as an asset to help reduce complaints and any misconduct, which can begin to establish trust with the community (Brucato, 2015). Since the inception of BWCs, a continued effort has been employed around accountability for officers. The fact that the officers have body-worn cameras has not effectively persuaded the community to immediately engage with officers because of lack of communication and poor and ineffective interaction where community policing can rebuild old models to fit community needs to build relationships.

Community Policing

Inadequate relationships between law enforcement and community

members. Rosenbaum et. al (2015) explained the importance of an agency's commitment to transparency: its leadership should provide educational forums to help explain protocols and policies. Such "citizen's' academies" offer ample opportunity for the agency to offer information and listen to concerns. Ward (2013) summarized that the problem had been the existence of police-citizen communication barriers that prevent the

community from having an opportunity to be engaged, impeding the effectiveness of community policing efforts.

Whitten (2017) explored the lack of research regarding procedural justice training in the police academy in rural areas. Escutia (2016) emphasized the need for research in procedural justice regarding long-term effectiveness of police training. Escutia (2016); Rosenbaum, et. al (2015) implied that teaching procedural justice and communication skills to officers can strengthen relationships with the community when there are encounters of any kind. The level of how officers engage with the community is looked upon regarding their quality of treatment and quality of decision making that increase police and community relationships.

A bad public perception of law enforcement affects how individuals communicate and interact with officers (Escutia 2016). Police departments are taking strides to improve their level of interaction when they are engaged in intervention with individuals but should turn their focus to minority communities (Grabiner, 2016). Police relationships can impact all communities, and the practice of implementing models of community police is vital. Whitten (2017) provided a study where there was a lack of research on non-urban populations. The findings of the study pointed out that the outcomes varied. The presence of well implemented community police models that had multiple engagements with the community experienced greater results, than the lack of community policing and ineffective community policing models. Training implemented in police departments has had positive contributions and is more effective when officers are utilizing the training in real settings (Rosenbaum & Lawrence, 2017).

Potential for community policing to positively affect relationships. Just as communities have an opinion on how community policing should be applied, officers also have their own views on what should constitute community-oriented policing. Hemmer (2017) conducted multiple case studies exploring police attitudes of the public and what reinforces the community attitude as legitimate community policing along with the police ideas.

Ellzey (2017) and Capsambelis (2015) suggested that officers with higher education appear to have a better dialogue with individuals they meet. Officers that come into the academy with some four-year degree or higher appeared to have better interaction and rapport with the community. Rosenbaum, et. al (2017) evaluated the Chicago's Quality Interaction Program (QIP) for police recruits and described that building upon procedural justice, interpersonal communication, decision making, cultural awareness, and stress management during encounters was a key factor for positive community interactions. He also found that officers with education hone these skills and had better chance with interventions. Officers that have good interpersonal skills and higher education can pass on this skill set to incoming officers and as part of recruitment that can contribute to implementing a collaborative community policing model. Lee (2016) found through his study that community police academies (CPAs) that focused on providing dual training where both the community and officers are receiving training is good and provide a level of understanding from all that are engaged. Programs that engage the community and provide them an opportunity to be involved, learn about police officers, have a chance to provide feedback, and provide new ideas are a step

towards incorporating and utilizing the framework around the Diffusion of Innovation Theory and Policy Feedback Theory. Hemmer (2017) stated that the collaborative effort of police and community is community-oriented policing. When such engagement is established police have made efforts to empower citizens to orchestrate self-problem solutions.

When communities and police have a healthy relationship, the community can look at past current events with some level of understanding of how officers might have to address the situation. Officers should strive to be transparent about incidents and understand how the community may perceive what is being communicated and shared when unforeseen events occur that can draw attention.

Summary and Conclusions

Chapter 2 addressed topics around policy/law changes in the justice system and a call for increased transparency and accountability from the community. Police officers will need to ensure communities that they are embarking on increasingly effective community policing, fixing the distrust, information sharing, and a reversal of previously lacking communication and transparency. An intervention with black and Hispanic communities is an action that should take place immediately to help reduce the tension that these two communities have built up over the years with police (Grabiner, 2016; Keys 2014; Sykes, 2014; Taylor, 2017). Many scholars throughout chapter 2 have addressed that if policies and careful attention is not considered around implementation of BWCs not only will police agencies be affected but at some point, this will trickle down into the community and continue to drive a wedge in these relationships. Chapter 3

describes the study's qualitative, phenomenological methodology, the participant selection strategy, size, data collection method, researcher's role, and management of data.

Chapter 3: Research Method

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate how law enforcement officers' use of BWC video impacts the community and to learn what perceptions community members have about police when controversial BWC video is delayed. I examined the relationship that victims' families and citizens of the community have with police after they have learned about delayed BWC video release. I obtained information about the victims' families and the community perceptions about police communication, transparency, and legitimacy around BWC policies.

In this chapter, I provide an overview of steps taken to address the research questions. I describe the population and the sample of participants used to collect data as well as the procedures for sampling, recruitment, data collection, and data analysis. I used a phenomenological approach, focusing first on the lived experiences of participants who have been directly impacted and, second, on the citizens in the community who are affected when police BWC video is delayed. Finally, news article stories were reviewed to compare to participants' feedback from the interviews.

Research Design and Rationale

The study approach was qualitative, and the design was phenomenological. I chose the qualitative approach because it allowed me to obtain the personal perceptions of individuals who are impacted by delayed video releases of BWC footage. The phenomenological design was imperative to this study to ensure alignment of the study with the foundation that the research rested upon and the framework that held it together.

Also, the focal point of this study was positioned around the discovery and understanding of the impact that police BWCs have had on individuals since their inception around 2014 and 2015. More specifically, I focused on two topics that have not been studied according to my review of the literature: the impact of BWC delayed video releases on the families of victims and members of the community and how it affects their perceptions of police departments. To address this phenomenon, a central research question along with two subquestions were explored and later explained in the data collection process through collected interviews of participants who have been impacted by police BWCs. Participants chosen for this study were family members of victims and community members. For this study, community members were identified as individuals who were associated with a church congregation. The research questions follow in the next section.

Research Questions

The central research question was, How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family member contribute to your distrust of the police? The subquestions were

1. What do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras?
2. What can policymakers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

Research questions provide a road map to whom or what a researcher should study along with a guide on what type of research questions to ask to resolve the problem

(Rubin & Rubin, 2012). The research questions emerged from the literature reviewed where little was mentioned around how policies for BWCs affect the community (see Escutia, 2016). The literature, along with ongoing incidents around BWC-delayed video release, helped me to choose the research questions that align with the study. I was aware that participants are both subjective and objective in providing feedback on their lived experiences and can effectively answer the research questions outlined in the study from their philosophical perspective (see Rubin and Rubin, 2015). The participants' stories emerged from their narrated responses to the open-ended interview questions. These assumptions were necessary to effectively infer the phenomena associated with the study's research problem, research questions, framework, design, and overall purpose of the study.

Research Design

A review of the literature revealed that there was a limited amount of information relevant to the research problem on how families of victims and the community are impacted by BWC-delayed video release and associated policies (e.g., Mateescu, Rosenblat & Boyd, 2016). I chose to use a qualitative approach to elicit an in-depth perspective on the experiences of the participants around police BWCs. Effectively measuring the data obtained from participants would have been difficult using other research approaches. Because I chose to explore the lived experiences and perceptions of individuals, I deemed the qualitative approach a better choice rather than a quantitative and mixed method approach to address the impact that BWCs have on people's lives. Qualitative methods are best to extract rich data for a study to better explain the research

topic and overall purpose of the study (Saldana, 2016). Using a qualitative approach allowed me to obtain rich information that aligned with the purpose and significance of the study.

Rubin and Rubin (2016) explained that the data collection methodology utilized within a qualitative study should allow participants to share their experiences. For this reason, I focused on multiple approaches that involved conducting telephone, face-to-face interviews and emailing the questions. All selected methods were the most cost-effective way to obtain rich information on the participants' experiences considering the identified geographical parameters and sample chosen (Rubin and Rubin, 2016). Posing semistructured/open-ended questions allowed me to capture in-depth data to capitalize on emerging themes. I was able to ask follow-up questions when necessary to clear up any ambiguities as well as better explain a question in case the participant needed clarification. The main constructs that I focused on during the interviews included the impact of BWCs when release of the video is delayed and how BWC policies affect community perceptions. I also used five additional in-depth questions targeted specifically for the family members of victims who have been directly impacted by BWCs. See Appendix B

Central Phenomenon

According to Rudestam and Newton (2015), researchers using phenomenological approaches oriented towards organizations aim to capture the essence of participants' lived experiences. My goal was to effectively capture the perspective and lived experiences of victims' families and the community regarding the impact of BWC-

delayed video release. Therefore, families of victims and the community were the central phenomenon explored within this study specifically focusing on the impact on police and community relationships when video is delayed and not shared in a timely manner.

Researchers conducting phenomenological studies collect individual's experiences and attempt to describe and elucidate the meaning of human experience (Rudestam & Newton 2015). Along with collecting individuals' lived experiences and citizens of the communities who are impacted from the phenomenon, the I examined past and current events and turn my focus on document analysis (Rubin and Rubin,2012) involving examining documents that include newspaper articles, speeches, transcripts, internet posts, and just about anything that appears in written form as well as pictures and visual recordings. Therefore, phenomenological research is aligned with the purpose of this study, which is to identify, describe, and analyze individuals' lived experiences and the community perceptions through the lens of DIT and PFT. Information on each event were collected through multiple sources to build up a full description of the events (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). These sources include documents, interviews, observations, and audiovisual material. These publicly available documents were used to develop case themes and patterns of inconsistent approaches handled by the police around BWC video release. This study described the events and various incidents around BWC delayed video releases and polices that were in place or lack thereof to better informed readers through using the families' shared lived experiences, the community perceptions regarding the impact BWC delayed video has on them, and through looking at past and current cases that are the most appropriate for this research. This research analyzed

multiple events that demonstrate how BWCs delayed video release was received by the community and families of the victims. In addition, the media covered events showed how law enforcement response to the delayed video sparked the social movement of concerned citizens in the community and the victim families. Using critical discourse analysis of the events and in-depth interviews as a methodology, I conducted in-depth interviews with the community to answer the research questions. Utilizing this data collection strategy was imperative to the study, as there are limited published studies and articles on the topic at hand. Therefore, ascertaining effective and relevant information about participants' lived experiences and perceptions is important to effectively address the research problem.

Role of the Researcher

I collected information from all participants within this study, seeking answers to address the research problem and evaluate outcomes. I was involved in all areas of the study that included all the decision making, findings, analytics conclusions, and recommendations throughout the research. Qualitative research allows researchers to be participatory rather than being distant from the participants (Rubin & Rubin 2012). I had direct contact with the participants conducting the in depth face-to-face semi-structured, open-ended interviews for this research. I was in direct contact with the participants through email and phone calls if the participants prefer this method rather than face-to-face interviews. I did not recruit personal friends or current or past colleagues to take part in this study. I researcher did not allow for any biases and viewed the topic from a perspective of examining in manner of having a fresh look into the phenomenon. I

identified strategies later discussed in the research specific to reflexivity. Upon the completion and approval of the study, I e-mailed each participant a brief summary report of the research findings.

Personal and Professional Relationships (Reflexivity)

Reflexivity is the disclosure of personal information about the researcher of a study to increase credibility through transparency (Rudestam & Newton, 2015).

Reflexivity is necessary in a study to promote trustworthiness and credibility of the researcher by disclosing any background information that may be influential to the study as well as any association the researcher may have with the central topics of the inquiry.

Based on professional responsibility the research falls within being a citizen of the community category of this study which is one of the elements identified in the research problem. I currently attend one of the identified churches in the study and in the past fellowshiped with several of the other churches. In addition, the researcher's past and current work involve having a working relationship with law. Therefore, the possibility existed that some participants may have been in community events when I attended church and other community events that involved law enforcement, but not engaged directly. I had knowledge of the churches but did not have any relationships with the church congregation members outside of events. Also, during previous community incidents around community policing I had served as an advocate for the community as well for law enforcements and may have formed some bias for community citizens. However, I was objective throughout this study and will not allow previous interactions

or community events to influence the outcome of this study. I have never held any influential positions in the community or with law enforcement.

I provided an overview of my professional responsibilities, qualifications, past and current trainings ensuring the participants the transparency and credibility of the study. Participants were reminded that that their involvement in the study is voluntary and they may stop at any time during the process. Time factors was considered and communicated and agreed up on to keep the interview in line but not too lengthy. Participants were made aware that there is no compensation or favors offered in exchange for their involvement in the study, neither will there be any consequences for whatever information is relayed or declination to participate.

Participants

To uphold ethical integrity and reliability of this study, participants were given an overview about the rationale for the study, how the information collected will be protected and exactly what it will be used for. I informed the participants about my professional background, their expectations as participants and were asked to send an email confirming their acceptance of being a participant within the study. Informed consent forms approved by Walden University's Institutional Review Board were also issued to participants highlighting their individual rights and privacy protection. Prior to the interview, ethical guidelines for qualitative studies was adhered to. Participants were asked about any concerns they may have regarding the study and was reminded that it is a voluntary process, hence, they have the right to stop at any time.

Confidentiality assurance also took place by concealing all pertinent information of participants to the highest degree possible. Also, the churches associated directly with the participants was not disclosed in the study's findings or manuscripts to protect each participant and the information provided. Rubin & Rubin's (2012) ethical guidelines regarding qualitative studies will be illustrated before and throughout the interview. According to Rubin & Rubin (2012); Rudestam & Newton, (2015) conducting an effective qualitative study involves intensively preparing a schedule of questions that addresses varying aspects of the research topic and an openness to work with whatever actions or signals given by the participants. However, this can only be achieved through extensive preparation so that immediate response during an interview remain grounded and guided by what have learnt and internalized. At the end of an interview, participants were given the opportunity to review the drafts of their interviews to promote member checking procedures thereby having their own personal evaluation of the data collected by the researcher to identify any mistakes and make corrections where necessary.

Methodology

Participant Selection Logic

Population. Participants was selected based on a purposive sampling for this research that will target a diverse population throughout the Topeka community. The targeted population consisted of male and female participants whom identify as white, black, Hispanic, or other. Topeka, Kansas (Shawnee County) population reported in 2017 recorded 178,187 individuals residing in the county. The population of each church ranges from 20 to 100 plus members. In addition, the purposeful selection targets

churches that are saturated geographically east, west, south, and north regions where the churches are in communities. This research identified two family members from Kansas whom have been directly impacted by police BWC video delayed video to help provide a more in-depth conversation of how their lives have been impacted and share their personal lived experience through the tragic deaths of their loved ones. The two-family members selected for this study were directly targeted as they have made themselves available for contact through via social media. Individuals touched by other similar related cases in Kansas have not made themselves available to talk openly about the impact of police body worn cameras video delay. The two selected participants utilized the same survey questions where we met face-to-face or by phone and had five additional semi-structured open-ended questions to speak openly about their experience.

When the data collection was completed, a debriefing session for participants was held via email, or in person, to discuss the preliminary findings from the study and gather additional feedback. For this research, I carefully listened to ensure all information being provided was captured in multiple ways that included using a recording device and taking written notes. In addition, I asked to follow up questions to responses when other themes arised from the questions being answered during the interviews. The feedback was critical and became very important as it served as the foundation to this research because of its potential to contribute to the two theories presented in this research as frameworks - the policy feedback theory and diffusion of innovation theory - taking the participants experiences and translating them into beliefs and actions guiding the research (Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

Participants were recruited from Topeka local church congregations, and from the local community and surrounding communities. The two families that have been directly impacted by BWCs delayed video were contacted through resources they have shared through social media for their contact. Recruitment consisted of contacting Pastors of the local churches to get approval to interview members of their congregation. Two options of announcing the research was conducted after the Pastor of each church have been contacted. The Pastor of the church had an option to inform their congregation by 1.) posting the information in their announcements or reading the information to their congregation requesting church member's participation detailing the study and Institutional Review Board (IRB) rules. 2.) I attended one church to make an announcement after their service requesting participation and detailing the study and IRB rules. The churches with a predominantly black congregation account for 6 of the 10 churches. Only 2 participants per congregation was the original selection method. The 10 selected churches consist of an all-White church congregation; a Mexican/Hispanic church congregation; a Black congregation; a mixed with predominantly white and another congregation; and a mixed with predominantly black and other congregation.

The focus of this research was not to collect data based on race responses, but for filtering through the community by identifying local churches located regionally where the congregations depict all diverse backgrounds who can participate and provide feedback around BWC video delayed video.

Sample. This research aimed to learn, understand, and become knowledgeable about a real-world phenomenon affecting the community and impacting their trust in

police when BWC video is delayed. Ravitch, Carl (2016) stated that sampling is the decision the researcher makes in relation to knowing ahead of time from where and whom the data will be collected to answer the questions related to the gap in the research. A Purposeful sampling was used to select the participants for this study. A purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. The sample size for this research was scheduled to be 22 participants. The participants were selected through the 10 identified churches that have been active in the Topeka community. I selected a minimum number opposed to large number from each congregation with the focus being one female and one male from each. The total number of members from churches was scheduled to be 20 participants. Ten males and Ten Females. The additional two participants are families of victims from police excessive force incidents involving body worn camera video delays. They were chosen by making themselves available for contact regarding the incident that took place with their loved one. There were other cases in Kansas, but no information from the families has been shared with the public for contact. The twenty members from church congregations and the two-family members that was originally chosen totaled 22 participants for a sample size for this research. This research was better suited for typical case sampling to study how BWCs affects the victim families and the community. Typical Case Sampling is useful when a researcher wants to study a phenomenon or trend as it relates to what are considered "typical" or "average" members of the effected population. I selected identified families of victims and the community who were the most knowledgeable about their perceptions regarding body worn camera

(BWC) delayed video release that provided firsthand experiences to help learn more about the research topic (Rudestam & Newton, 2015).

Table 1 includes the selected population based on demographics and provided detail regarding community members and/or family members and how the population was targeted through geographic region of location of their church.

Table 1

Participant Demographics

Ethnicity and gender	Age	Family/community member directly/indirectly impacted	City geographical region
Black male	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
Black female	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
Hispanic male	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
Hispanic female	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
White male	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
White female	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South
Other (Vietnamese, Biracial, etc.)	18 to 64	Family/Comm -DI/I	East West North South

Note. Family/Comm = family/community member; DI = directly impacted; I = impacted.

Instrumentation

The primary instrument for the researcher in a qualitative study is the researcher conducting the interview as the observer (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). The instrument for data collection for this qualitative phenomenological study included an interview

questionnaire that was used to conduct the individual semistructured interviews via telephone or in person (see Appendix A). Semi-structured interviews were used to generate qualitative data using open-ended questions and prepared probes (Rubin & Rubin 2012). In semi-structured interviews, the interview guide was the tool to help lead the interviewers but was not solely utilized to drive the interview. Rubin & Rubin (2012) stated that the interview guides are not to dictate the interview but to allow the researcher to be free to probe interesting areas that participants bring up. The questionnaire prepared is structured to obtain data about the perceptions of families of victims and community members from the impact BWCs delayed video release has when not appropriately distributed in a timely manner. In addition, the questionnaire was structured to elicit participants' perceptions about policies that are in place, as well as the lack of policies. I provided the questions in advance. The sub-questions have been formed from what the literature review revealed around trust, transparency, and policies. Rudestam and Newton (2015) stated that the questions may change as the interviews progress, however, further questions served as probes to encourage to dig deeper into answering the questions. I digitally recorded and manually transcribe each interview. In addition, I developed an interview schedule to follow to ensure that all participants are scheduled. The interview guide helped ensure that I had a realistic timeframe for completion of interviews to maintain a reasonable schedule.

Procedures for Recruitment, Participation, and Data Collection

Participants was informed of the study, the type of research required, and the risk involved in participating to assist them in determining their participation. This informed

consent was important to the research because it lays the foundation of protection and trust between me and the participant throughout the study; ensuring that a person understood the nature, purpose, and risks involved with study participation (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). Therefore, in order to obtain participation in the study and to ensure the environment is comfortable and safe, informed consent for each participant was required with the option of opting out at any time without any negative consequences. This study produced an in-depth examination of individuals 18 years of age and older interested in discussing their experience regarding how the delay of BWC video has impacted them in their communities in the city of Topeka, Kansas.

The research sample was to consist of 22 participants. The participants provided an in-depth and rich account about the impact of police body worn camera delayed video releases on them and from their experiences and a reasonable comparison of the experience. Twenty participants were to be members of local churches saturated throughout the Topeka community, willing to participate in an informal recorded telephone interview, or a one-on-one interview whom is willing to grant me permission to publish data. The other two participants were the family members here in Kansas. A purposeful selection strategy ensured the qualitative research's characteristics that are relevant to the research questions (Rudestam & Newton, 2015).

Choosing a location is important to conduct one-on-one interviews to help facilitate an atmosphere where the participants will feel comfortable to answer the questions (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). For the participants who belong to a church community, their church was a location to serve as place to conduct one-on-one

interviews. For the two family's members that were not members of the local churches the local library served as a place to provide an environment where the atmosphere was friendly and inviting for them to respond. One-on-one telephone interviewing participants were asked to find time where there will be no distractions to finish the interview in one setting using a phone that will be reliable and if using a cell phone to be sure the battery is fully charged. In addition, I encouraged the participant to find a comfortable place to speak where the environment and atmosphere was safe and private for them to provide feedback by phone.

Data collection. Phenomenological data collection research includes: Interviews with audio/and or video tape; direct, non-participant observation; participant observation; field notes, journals, and logs. Rudestam and Newton (2015) described data collection and logistics being subsumed under procedures. I selected events that have been in the news, the data will be collected from mass media outlets: newspaper articles, online news articles, broadcast news reports (television and radio), photos, and online news videos; police reports from the respective departments involved in each case; social media messages from activists and concerned parties; citizen video taken by bystanders and witnesses to the events; as well as police surveillance footage including body cameras and police car dashboard cameras. This research provided detailed notes from each interview to further analyze major themes developing during the interviews. Recording the interviews ensured that I captured verbatim conversations for ease of transcription. At the conclusion of gathering the participants feedback each research participant will be provided a copy of the interview transcription via email to ensure it is an accurate

interpretation of the intended purpose of the interview. The open-ended questions were utilized to obtain information regarding participant experiences to create an insightful informal interactive environment that directly focuses into the participants' experience as they lived it or been impacted by the event (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). Interview questions was provided to all participants a week ahead of time to give them time to prepare for the questions. The choice to conduct interviews for this study was in regard to the growing concern around BWC video release is chosen to gain a better understanding of the community experience from a perspective of faith-based participants who will not be biased regarding race, behaviors of the community impacted by delay of BWC video after learning that policies are not followed or simply not in place, and relationships of the study participant. The data collection for this research with the sample size being in between small and large can be time consuming and it is imperative that the researcher manage time appropriately and effectively for self and participants. The backup plan I utilized included dates that were already scheduled out where participants entered into the time slots. The benefit for the qualitative approach is the information is much richer and has a deeper insight into the phenomenon under study where the responses from the sample size addressed the research questions in-depth.

Interviewing data collection. I used experts such as chairs and committees who understand my topic to read through my questionnaire and provide feedback on the effectiveness of the topic. I conducted a general pilot test for the purpose of testing the questions and looking at time management regarding the time being spent with the participants. I selected two colleagues to participate to determine if the time is reasonable

along with evaluating how the selected pilot participants answer the questions. In addition, the primary reason for the pilot test was for the researcher to check for consistency of questions assuring that the responses are consistent. I made the necessary changes to the recruiting process. Finally, I coded the responses to see how themes emerged from the responses of the two selected pilot participants.

Data Analysis Plan

The method for data analysis focused on citizens in the community and families of victim's perceptions of police BWC delayed video and the impact it had on the community and families. This was based on the two theories identified DIT and PFT. Data Analysis is better described after a research is completed. Rudestam and Newton (2015) stated, not very much can be shared in advance before the study. For this study citizens of the community from Topeka were identified for this research. To be more specific twenty of the individuals participating in the research was determined to be from Topeka and later was open to neighboring counties, however no participants after being invited. Two of the family members that have been directly impacted will be from Kansas. The data collected from the families will be analyzed to provide the experiences that the families endured, and the impacts based on descriptive feedback given from the citizens of the community. Data from the past and current events were analyzed. The process included the collected responses from recordings, event documentation, and from the transcripts that will give a full description of the event.

1. There were nine questions (three reflected back to research questions).
2. Each question were open-ended response

3. Of the nine questions, two are yes and no questions that ask for further detail.

4. Five additional questions were addressed to the family of the victims.

Five questions (numbers 1-9) were analyzed separately from the five for the families but were analyzed for parallels, correlations, or themes that emerged.

The plan for analyzing the data was coding and theme development. The interview data was manually coded and entered into Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS) software. Saldana (2016) suggests doing manual coding with hard copies as a good practice that helps the researcher capture what software may miss. Entering the data into CAQDAS was used to help code responses where the software offered tools that assisted with transcription analysis, coding and text interpretation, recursive abstraction, and much more (Salana, 2016). There were several software's to use to help code and analyze data.

I analyzed themes from interviews around the participants lived experiences and emotions and from the multiple identified selected events that included document reviews, newspapers articles, reports, video, etc. I adhered to the purpose of qualitative analysis through establishing data organization, data interpretation, pattern identification, ties identified to field data research objectives, and forming the basis for informed and verifiable conclusions (Rubin & Rubin 2012). Analyzing qualitative data does not follow a rigid grounded rule structure (Saldana, 2016) the researcher is bound to adhere to. I acknowledged that having some principal strategy to follow was imperative that reflected on two main focal points when analyzing data from a qualitative approach. These two approaches are discussed by Rubin & Rubin (2012) and Saldana (2016) as deductive and

the inductive approach. Deductive approach to qualitative data analysis involves analyzing data based on a structure predetermined by the researcher. In this case, Rubin & Rubin (2012) and Saldana (2016) stated, that the researcher can use their research questions as a guide for grouping and analyzing the data. This is a quick and easy approach to qualitative data analysis and can be used when the researcher has an idea of likely responses from the sample population. The inductive approach is not based on a structured or predetermined framework. This is a more thorough and time-consuming approach to qualitative data analysis. This approach is often used when the researcher knows very little of their research phenomenon. However, for the purpose of this study an inductive approach was more logical because no existing literature addressed the impact of delayed video release had on individuals. The limitation, with following an inductive approach according to Saldana (2016) is that the conclusion for this method can never be proven, but it can be invalidated. In this study, 13 participants were interviewed. All 13 of the participants addressed how BWCs delayed video release impact them when communication is not shared in a timely manner. This in fact aligned with the theories of PFT and DIT saying when communication is shared through channels and others are involved the more individuals feel included...However this does not prove that all problems around communication will be resolved, yet the larger the number of individuals who argue that communication is necessary the more reliable the conclusion.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

Based on the design of the study, trustworthiness for this study was achieved through the lens of credibility, transferability, confirmability, and dependability. This was

important because maintaining high integrity and value was imperative for research to be deemed viable. A researcher must show competency and high standards through rigorous evaluations based on the quality of information possessed. To achieve and maintain trustworthiness of the study, I first identified any issue that could have put a stigma over transparency. Also, other mitigation strategies will be put in effect to avoid any potential or correct any threats regarding the accuracy of research findings. It was imperative in qualitative studies that I establish that the research study's findings are credible, transferable, confirmable, and dependable when instruments are not utilized to establish metrics about validity and reliability.

Credibility/Validity (Internal)

Validity in qualitative studies is most often threatened by researcher bias and individual participations (Carter, et al 2015). I gained participants with similarities such as same culture, religious practice, community engagement, where others could raise the possibility of bias. Also, the fact that the researcher is active in the community could lead to potential bias based on preconceived notions already implied through work experiences. In addition, the selected target audience for this research could also deem that the researcher imposes some bias due to having some level of working relationship with officers and can perceive that the work is in the interest only for the police. Therefore, I disclosed his professional background and personal experiences too increase and maintain reflexivity. I also utilized negative case analysis to boost validity by discussing elements of the study that does not seem to contradict or support explanations deriving from data analysis. Member-checking also was utilized to improve the

credibility, validity, and transferability of the study as well as rich data through highlighting the complexities and the richness of the topic being studied (Saldana, 2016). The researcher boosted the credibility of the study by scrutinizing the data for authenticity while seeking data saturation. Data saturation deem to be established when no new information is obtained in data analysis causing a redundancy (Saldana, 2016). To ensure credibility around the study I examined multiple methods for triangulation to develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena. In a qualitative research five types of triangulation can be applied known as method triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, environmental triangulation, and data source triangulation (Carter, et al 2015). Triangulation was advantageous that provided a view from different angles. Some advantages that triangulation provides to qualitative research is ensuring confidence, innovation, unique findings, challenging or integrating theories, and clearer understanding. I was aware that there are disadvantages that surface such as realism, data equivalent, time consuming, and disharmony. According to a podcast on YouTube by Danny G *Triangulation in Qualitative Research* (2014, October 15) retrieved on February 13, 2019 s, the logic of triangulation is based on the premise that “no single method ever adequately solves the problem of rival causal factors. Because method reveals different aspects of empirical reality, multiple methods of conversations must be employed.” I used triangulation in the form of interviews and photographs and environmental triangulation looking at small and large police department polices and other states response to police body worn camera delayed videos that engaged community intervention.

Transferability/Validity (External)

Transferability may be described as the findings within a study which is important and can be used in other contexts beyond the original research (Carter, et al 2015). I achieved transferability in this study by gaining rich data. Rich data was achieved through appropriately outlining and thoroughly describing the research problem, confirming applications utilized by previous theories, and study replication and effectively choosing participants that are acquainted to the field of study (Rudestam & Newton 2015). I gained transferability by ensuring the results of the study are credible and can be used in other areas in criminal justice and related disciplines. I showed how BWCs in other similar situations that included similar populations and similar phenomena has occurred by providing references to journals and peer reviewed articles.

Dependability/Reliability

Reliability is defined as obtaining research results that are somewhat alike through the replication of a study (Sheperis, Young & Daniels, 2010). Qualitative studies often do not achieve the same level of reliability as that of quantitative studies, so the reliability of this study may not be high because the data to be collected will be derived from participant's perspectives which may vary (Rubin & Rubin (2012). The use of multiple data collection instruments and member checking will be utilized to increase reliability and dependability in this study. Also, data collection methods such as field notes, electronic audio recording devices, reflective notes, and memos were used in the interview phase to boost cross-validation of the data collected.

Timing may also influence reliability in this study because participant's opinions may be influenced through the passage of time. Body Worn Cameras in general are a topic that continues to illuminate new phenomenon where individuals, communities and society are impacted. The qualitative topic *Police Body Worn Cameras Delayed Video* is a topic that can be repeated by other researchers and the findings would be consistent. The researcher has provided in-depth information throughout the research where results in the future will obtain similar findings to the study.

Confirmability/Objectivity

Objectivity is the belief that participants' perceptions ascertained in their natural setting are accurately represented in a study (Sheperis, Young, & Daniels, 2010). To support objectivity in this study, peer review and consultation will be employed to identify any areas of potential researcher bias or misrepresentation of data. I was mindful about prior experiences and how they could affect the interpretation of data. Data will be maintained for at least five years after the conclusion of the study. Retaining data allows for potential reanalysis by others, supporting the concept of confirmability (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). The researcher's knowledge of past and current news-driven stories will not be motivation to skew to the participants' responses. While collecting data I refrained from following any news-driven story lines that are in line with my study to help with not engaging in conversation with participants which can be viewed as being bias. However, at the of the end of data collection the researcher revisited the news stories to collect emerging themes that correlated with the participants' feedback that are discussed in chapters 4 and 5. Incorporated in the following two chapters, I provided and

shared information from documented stories that was nationally televised connecting themes and patterns to the lived experiences of the participants feedback and concerns around BWCs polices.

Ethical Procedures and Participant Protections

Ethical concerns tend to be associated with the data collection phase in research (Rudestam & Newton, 2015). However, ethical considerations should be practiced throughout every stage of the research process. (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). This was imperative, as ethical procedures and the protection of participants were important aspects through every step of this research to promote reliability and to boost accuracy an irrespective of the design of the study. During this study, the researcher was in line ethically by ensuring participant's safety through confidentiality of participant's pertinent information. The researcher informed participants about the purpose of the study, the procedures and their rights to withdraw at any time without any consequence.

Management of bias and ethical issues. During this study the researcher took every step necessary to refrain from any involvement regarding any actual or perceived bias that would influence the study's findings. It was imperative that the researcher attempted to identify potential sources of biases then implement steps to avoid them (Rudestam & Newton 2015). As a result, the researcher kept in mind the professional responsibilities to remain unbiased, and the role a researcher has that aligns with Walden University, IRB ethical standards in protocols. I adhered to stay away from engaging in outside conversations, and other developed groups that are formed in the community around law enforcement and community engagement. In addition, the researcher stayed

away from any meetings that law enforcement may be having around community policing where the topic is BWCs. The objective of the researcher was to consistently promote transparency and credibility throughout the study by constantly reminding one's self that it is extremely important to be objective to obtain best results and transferability of the study. I recruited third parties, proof readers, and Walden's committee members to review the data during the analysis stage for obvious biases. Also, upon gathering sources for the literature review, I gathered the different perspectives of various authors/researchers, to maintain a balance of difference in opinions to avoid any potential biases upon analysis.

The accuracy of data received to be validated using a level of triangulation through member checking procedures where participants was given the opportunity to review the data collected to ensure quality assurance and accuracy. Upon concluding, members were thanked for their voluntary non-compensatory involvement and was reminded that the data collected during the research will be used for the sole purpose of this research.

Summary

Law enforcement and community relationships have been an issue for years and efforts around building capacity for both to integrate has been a work in progress. This study focused on the impact that BWC use specific to the delayed release of video around incidents that surface in the news. The study was imperative to highlight any deficiencies with current policies or the lack of policies which will be helpful to both law enforcement and communities to establish better relationships. The study seeked to fill the gap in

literature that was not achieved in previous studies utilizing a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. The design and approach were chosen to ensure alignment with the research questions, theoretical framework, and other areas of the study.

During the next chapter of the study, I outlined the results of the study based on findings from the data collected as well as explained the findings. Patterns and themes identified within the study are discussed as well as any discrepancies or ambiguities found within the study.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

The purpose of this qualitative study was to investigate community and family members' perceptions of the delayed video release of police BWC footage using a phenomenological study design. Prior researchers have focused on BWC use by officers and the impact it has on the officers' behavior when engaged with individuals (see Cusick, 2015). I sought to fill the gap in the literature by focusing on the impact BWCs have on individuals in the community and victims' family members. The data collected in this study focused on the perceptions of citizens in the community and victims' family members of the impact police BWC video has when it is not released at the appropriate time without reasoning. In this chapter, I provide results of the study, highlighting patterns and themes. Participant demographics, data collection and analysis procedures, information on the research setting, and evidence of trustworthiness will also be provided.

I sought to identify citizens and family members throughout Kansas who have been directly impacted by the delayed release of police BWC footage. The initial method for contact to the general community was reaching out to 10 churches. Only six out of the 10 contacted agreed to post my flyer for recruitment. I added a second step in which members of the congregation distributed the flyers to friends, family, and others in their community. The family members were identified from recent incidents reported in Kansas news articles and disclosed on Facebook and other social media outlets.

I collected data through telephone interviews; one-on-one, face-to-face interviews; and from written feedback to the questions e-mailed to one participant. At the time of data collection, family members directly impacted by the delayed video release of BWC footage were working with an attorney. In addition to the primary data collected from participants, secondary data that included news articles and blog postings were collected that revealed the impact of delayed video release on families and community members. Codes from the articles emerged and repetitively aligned with the interview responses; I categorized the developing patterns into themes.

The research questions emerged from the literature review and pertain to how the perceptions of community and family members are impacted by the delayed release of BWC footage. The central research question was, How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family members contribute to your distrust of the police? The subquestions were

1. What do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras?
2. What can policymakers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

I used the research questions as a guide to obtain meaningful information to address the overall purpose and problem statement of the study. The questions were geared towards participants' perceptions and lived experiences of the impact of delays in the release of police BWC footage. The participants for this phenomenological research study were 13 male and female members of the community. Two of the 13 participants

were family members who had been directly impacted by delayed video release. I conducted in-depth, semistructured interviews to address the central research question and subresearch questions. The coding was completed manually and entered into NVivo. Themes that emerged from the data are presented according to the respective research question. In Chapter 4, I provide details on the setting, demographics, data collection, and data analysis and present key results and evidence of trustworthiness. The chapter concludes with a summary of key points.

Setting

The interviews took place from May 1, 2019, to July 30, 2019, at the Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library over the phone. One participant received the interview questions through e-mail and responded back in writing to me through a secured e-mail. The data were collected through semistructured interviews questions with 13 study participants. Out of the 13 participants, two were family members of victims who were directly impacted and did not have the opportunity to review police BWC footage immediately while 11 were community members who were indirectly impacted.

I used purposeful sampling to collect data through in-depth, semistructured, face-to-face interviews, which were conducted in person, over the phone, or via e-mail. Walden University approved the community partners on March 15, 2019. Solicitation of community partners began on March 27, 2019, and continued until April 30, 2019. Walden's IRB approved data collection on April 27, 2019. I began the recruitment process by sending e-mails to pastors located in Topeka and geographically separated by region (east, west, south and, north). After making connection with the pastors, I sent

recruitment flyers to churches and to members who uploaded the flyers to their Facebook page. Four telephone, one e-mail, and eight face-to-face interviews took place between May 1, 2019, and July 30, 2019.

The challenge in distributing the flyers to congregations was that most of the pastors thought the individuals from their congregation would be judged in some sort of way if they were to participate in the study. In addition, the four churches whose leaders chose not to participate shared that it was not a good study for them at this time and alluded to the fact that they did not have a problem with law enforcement work in its entirety. Their main concern was in protecting their congregation's identity with some limited unsureness of the data. The six who did participate appeared to have questions similar to the four who chose not to participate after they received the letter of cooperation. A copy of the letter of cooperation is in Appendix C.

Demographics

Upon receiving approval from Walden's IRB to begin collecting data, I began recruitment on May 1, 2019. I identified potential participants who had expressed interest from my flyers and social media outlets and through word of mouth. This process consisted of participants contacting me and me reaching out to participants. Participants who agreed to participate in this study were informed about the consent form that outlined the overall purpose and background of the study and included my contact information and that of Walden's IRB in case further clarification was needed. Two consent forms were used, one for participants who met in person and one for participants who responded by phone or e-mail. The consent letter asked for signatures showing the

individual's agreement to participate by marking off, "I consent." The e-mail copy asked that the participant respond back stating, "I consent," in the subject line. I collected a total of 13 consent forms and saved them electronically on my personal computer, which is secured; hard copies are stored in a locked file.

The inclusion criteria for participants to be in the study were having knowledge of police BWCs and having been affected by the video being delayed. To confirm that participants met these criteria, I used the information pertaining to participants' familiarity with incidents that involved delayed release of police BWC video. Each participant had indirect or direct knowledge of police BWCs cameras and their use from past stories in the news.

Study participants' ages ranged from 18 to 64. I chose this specific age range to steer away from any vulnerable age groups. Participants included individuals from churches and from the communities in Kansas. There were 20 community members who were initially identified to participate in the study, of whom 13 participated. I contacted 10 church congregations to take part of the study. All 10 churches were e-mailed letters of cooperation and received a general e-mail from me introducing myself and the study. Six agreed to sign the letter of cooperation and disseminate the flyer to their congregation. The demographic breakdown of the individuals who participated is listed in Table 1.

None of the participants worked in law enforcement. However, one participant worked as a correctional officer whom identified his profession different from being an officer and separated himself not as an officer that served the city. As described in Table

1, the participants in the study all described had been impacted indirectly (IDI) or directly (DI) by police body worn cameras. All the participants come from diverse populations and geographically saturated throughout the Kansas community. Also, not described in the table, multiple participants who was indirectly impacted by police body worn cameras some shared that they were victims of similar incidents of police body worn camera delayed video release. This included information being withheld when asked for it, information not shared in a timely manner that involved them or a family. The table does not show that the minority participants shared incidents that happen in the community and around the country resonates close to home for them. When they see such acts, it put them in the place of the parents, and relative shoes feeling their pain waiting for delayed video from the police body worn camera's. They associated this with feeling as if they were directly impacted. The target population for this study was to include participants from Lawrence, Kansas and Wichita, Kansas. No one that resided from these geographical locations participated but several of the participants who participated had resided in these places before living in Topeka and were able to provide responses to the interview questions that spoke to Lawrence, Kansas and Wichita, Kansas regions where similar incidents have occurred around police body worn cameras delayed video release that has impacted families and the community.

Data Collection

The instrumentation for the study was a 45 to 90-minute researcher-developed interview questionnaire to attain the perceptions of the community thoughts around police body worn camera delayed video release. Rudestam and Newton (2015) described

data collection and logistics being subsumed under procedures. The interview questions obtained participants' perceptions about (a) Should the families impacted by incidents with the police have access to review the video within in a reasonable time? (b) Should a neutral person have access to review the video immediately alongside with a law enforcement leadership at the same time video is being reviewed for the first time? (c) As a citizen, what is your perception of Topeka law enforcement around trustworthiness, transparency and legitimacy? (d) Have recent or past events in the Topeka news around BWC video changed your perception about law enforcement? (e) How has Topeka Police Department community-oriented policing strategies engaged the community to ensure they are bridging the gap with building community trust establishing a better relationship? (f) What community policing strategies would be most effective in building trust with the Topeka police department?

The interviews were conducted individually in private sessions. Four (4) Telephone interviews were conducted in a private room, eight (8) interviews were face to face in a private setting and only one (1) participant was emailed the questions through a secure email responding in writing sending the responses back through the same secured email system. All but one of the one on one interviews was held at the Topeka Shawnee Public Library. The one that was not held at the library was held at a church location. Interviews were held during the evening hours to accommodate participant's personal and work schedules. Interviews participants were direct in their responses resulting in interviews that ranged from 20 to 75 minutes. Interview times included time for providing instructions and answering any questions prior to the recorded responses. The

data was collected through via handwritten notes, from recorded interviews with two audio recording devices in case one malfunctioned, and transcribed each interview using Temi transcription services approved by IRB. The recording devices used was a Samsung S7 cell phone and an Acer Notebook.

The transcription services allowed for me to be able to capture audio and transcripts of the participant's feedback. Participants were informed at the beginning of the interview of the audio and transcripts and were asked if they would like to receive a copy of the transcript and audio. The participants were informed about the information for the accuracy of my reporting and following up with them sharing the information could help make sure all the reporting was captured from what they have shared. Most of the participants agreed to receive a copy of the transcripts and audio. For those who said they were confident in me transcribing and translating the information back on to paper was good enough. For assurance regarding those who communicated that they were fine with not getting the transcript or audio, for clarity everything was captured by going back through information asking the participant to verify and agree to what have been shared at the time of the interview. For those who requested to receive the information, transcripts of the interview were e-mailed along with an audiotape of the interview. The individuals were asked to review the transcript for accuracy. Participants' feedback was incorporated in the transcriptions. As outlined in Chapter 3, secondary data sources were collected from news articles, and videos during the collection process.

Data Analysis

The interview questions were analyzed and categorized where each of the questions was aligned accordingly with the central research question and the sub question. Interviews were transcribed, and data were coded and entered into NVivo a software to help manage the data. Very little time of me analyzing was spent entering data into NVivo. This was largely due to my thorough repetitive review of the data I had on hard copies using highlighters, and other methods on Microsoft word to help me separate and categories the data. Over 80 hours of my time was spent, manually going back through all my notes three times, the recordings three times and reviewed the news articles and videos multiple times. This allowed me to become more acquainted with data that collected from the interviews, articles, and news stories. I familiarized myself with the data and my confidence level assured me that I had captured and aligned all the codes and themes that was identified and entered into NVivo. After collecting and ordering the codes and themes, the next stepped followed was the process of tallying assigned preliminary codes to the data to describe the content. This was then followed by searching for patterns and themes in the codes across the different interviews; reviewed the themes, and finally defined and name the themes.

To begin the coding process a thorough review and comparison of the participant's feedback individually began to reveal the emerging of specific words to be identified that were recurring. Common terms were then evaluated for significance during the coding process based on how frequent they emerged from the responses. The frequency ratings helped identify initial codes from all the responses and what had been

stated in the news articles and videos. After completing this process, the information from the interviews and news article was uploaded into NVivo to compare with my coding, patterns and theme development.

Salana (2016) stated, entering data into CAQDAS help code responses where the software offers tools that assist with transcription analysis, coding and text interpretation, recursive abstraction, and much more. After, confirming what was manually analyzed from the data, the next stepped that followed was to categorize the responses from the interviews and news articles. I began the process by taking all the participants responses from the questions developed and listed the questions under the central research question and sub-questions that aligned with what was being studied. This is illustrated later in the discussion and demonstrates how the themes were identified in this study, an overview of the responses from participants will be described next in this chapter. Participants were identified by numbers. The family members were identified with the letter (f) and a number. The two-family members are listed as P1(f), P2 (f) the remaining 11 are identified as P3, P4, P5, all the way through P13.

Two approaches are discussed by Rubin and Rubin (2012) and Saldana (2016) as deductive and the inductive approach. Deductive approach to qualitative data analysis involves analyzing data based on a structure predetermined by the researcher (Saldana, 2016). In this case, the research questions were used as a guide for grouping and analyzing the data. This was a quick and easy approach to qualitative data analysis where I used responses from the sample population. This study followed an inductive approach. No hypothesis was tested, nor did I generalize any findings, tried to develop response

categories prior to conducting the study. However, this study aimed to address two theories by combining the DIT and PFT to a newly developed conceptual framework through what has been identified by what has happened.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

In this phenomenological research study, trustworthiness was established through the lens of credibility, transferability, confirmability, and dependability. Rudestam & Newton (2015) described the importance of trustworthiness being conducted in a credible, truth finding setting. In chapter 3 these terms are defined and describes as such: Credibility refers to the extent to which a research account is believable and appropriate, with particular reference to the level of agreement between participants and the researcher(Carter, et al 2015); Transferability is established by providing readers with evidence that the research study's findings could be applicable to other contexts, situations, times, and populations (Carter, et al 2015); Confirmability means the degree to which the outcomes could be confirmed or corroborated by other people (Sheperis, Young, & Daniels, 2010) ; Dependability in qualitative research relies on the stability of data over time and over conditions utilizing multiple data collection instruments and member checking (Rubin & Rubin 2012). Credibility was established through reflexivity, saturation, and transcription reviews. Reflexivity, explained by (Rudestam & Newton, 2015) is the disclosure of personal information about the researcher of a study to increase credibility through transparency. Therefore, qualitative reflexivity is necessary in a study to promote trustworthiness and credibility of the researcher by disclosing any

background information that may be influential to the study as well as any association the researcher may have with the central topics of the inquiry (Rudestam & Newton, 2015).

Through reflexivity, I disclosed all biases and experiences related to any negative feelings towards law enforcement through hearsay, or personal relationships. This research worked to achieve data saturation. The interpretation of the participant's experiences provided an accountability of assurance to justify the accuracy in the results. This was measured to the study through my active encounter with the participants through interactions. The account of my involvement in the study via collection of participant interviews also served as source of trustworthiness. Participants who requested to receive the transcript of their interview were emailed and was asked to review the transcript for accuracy. In addition, for those who shared they did not wish to receive the transcript and audio, time was dedicated going back over the participants feedback assuring that everything was captured from their responses ensuring they validated the information was accurate. The feedback that was collected by me was discussed with the participants' through email and by phone. Transferability was established by providing rich, thick description of the study's context and participants. As described in chapter 3 for selection of participants, purposeful sampling was used. This research was collected by providing in-depth interviews which allowed for the use of an audit trail, cross-checked with interview notes, using tape-recorded interviews, from the transcriptions of the interviews, and transcription review documents to further the dependability of the data. In addition, confirmability was established through audit trails and reflexivity.

Credibility/Validity (Internal)

The establishment of credibility in qualitative research is ensuring participants agree with the researcher's account of the experience. Carter, et al (2015) suggest that qualitative research requires the researcher to establish credibility where it ensures participants to agree with the researchers account of the experiences. In addition, Carter, et al (2015 also stated, that validity in qualitative studies is most often threatened by researcher bias and individual participations. The interpretation of the participant's experiences proved accuracy in the results of the study through constant engagement, interactions, and my involvement in the study via collection of participant interviews. Participants was informed of my role in the community does not integrate with law enforcement to gain their trust from my current and past interaction with law enforcement as an active community member. Member checking provided quality control over my study by allowing participants to review their statements immediately after our interview for accuracy, as a sense of inclusion, where they expressed their validation of what has been noted and recorded from the interview allowing them to have a voice to speak to the credibility of the data captured (Saldana, 2016)).

Data saturation will deem to be established when no new information is obtained in data analysis causing a redundancy (Saldana, 2016). Credibility was ensured around the study by examining methods of triangulation to develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena. In a qualitative research five types of triangulation can be applied known as method triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, environmental triangulation, and data source triangulation (Carter, et al

2015). Triangulation served to be advantageous through providing a view from different angles. Some advantages that triangulation provided to this qualitative research was ensuring confidence, innovation, unique findings, challenging or integrating theories, and clearer understanding. According to a podcast on YouTube by Danny G *Triangulation in Qualitative Research* (2014, October 15) retrieved on February 13, 2019 s, the logic of triangulation is based on the premise that “no single method ever adequately solves the problem of rival causal factors. Because method reveals different aspects of empirical reality, multiple methods of conversations must be employed.” For this phenomenon triangulation used in the form of interviews, news articles and environmental triangulation looking at small and large police department polices and other states response to police body worn camera delayed videos that engaged community intervention. This research looked at varies policies that are implement throughout country that showed differences and no common practice that outlined a consistent unified policy that each state shares. In addition, triangulation was measured by comparing participant interviews with news articles participants interviews.

Transferability/Validity (External)

Transferability may be described as the findings within a study which is important and can be used in other contexts beyond the original research (Carter, et al., 2015). Transferability in this study was achieved by gaining rich data. Rich data was achieved through appropriately outlining and thoroughly describing the research problem, confirming applications utilized by previous theories, and study replication and effectively choosing participants that were acquainted to the field of study (Rudestam &

Newton, 2015). I gained transferability by ensuring the results of the study were credible and could be used in other areas in criminal justice and related disciplines. I demonstrated how BWCs in other similar situations that included similar populations and similar phenomena has occurred by providing references to journals and peer reviewed articles.

Dependability/Reliability

Remaining to be consistent was vital where the approach demonstrated through utilizing what Rudstam and Newton (2015) suggested having a credible data collection protocol to ensure the dependability of the study to strengthen the study's validity was key. To reduce errors, copies of recorded interviews and transcriptions emails was distributed to participants individually for review to ensure accuracy. Qualitative studies often do not achieve the same level of reliability as that of quantitative studies, so the reliability of this study may not be high because the data to be collected will be derived from participant's perspectives which may vary (Rubin & Rubin,2012). Multiple data collection instruments and member checking was utilized to increase reliability and dependability in this study. Also, data collection methods such as field notes, electronic audio recording devices, reflective notes, news articles, news stories and memos was used in the interview phase to boost cross-validation of the data collected.

Timing was another factor to influence reliability in this study because participant's opinions was influenced through the passage of time where events around the topic was currently happening around BWC delayed video release. Body Worn Cameras in general are a topic that continues to illuminate new phenomenon where individuals, communities and society are impacted. The qualitative topic *Police Body Worn Cameras*

Delayed Video is a topic that can be repeated by other researchers and the findings would be consistent. This research provided in-depth information throughout the research where results in the future will obtain similar findings to the study.

Confirmability/Objectivity

Rubin and Rubin (2012) argued that conformability associated with the study's compliance to the method of qualitative research confirmed by other researchers. For the purpose of this qualitative phenomenology study, there was an incorporation of several methods of compliance where the results could be confirmed and corroborated by others. Objectivity is the belief that participants' perceptions ascertained in their natural setting are accurately represented in a study (Rubin & Rubin 2012). To support objectivity in this study peer reviews and consultations was employed to identify all areas of potential bias and any misrepresentation of data. For this research it was helpful to be mindful about prior experiences and how they could affect the interpretation of data. Data will be maintained for at least five years after the conclusion of the study. Retaining data allows for potential reanalysis by others, supporting the concept of confirmability (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). My knowledge of past and current news-driven stories was not a motivation to skew to the participants' responses. During the time of this research news stories around my topic became a common theme where it was very important to refrain from following any of the headlines around police body worn cameras delayed video release to help with not engaging in conversation with participants which can be viewed as being bias. However, at the end of data collection news stories had emerged revealing themes that correlated with the participants' feedback. The data from documented stories

nationally will be provided showing the connecting themes and patterns to the lived experiences of the participants feedback and concerns around BWCs polices in chapter 5.

Results

The following transcription excerpts provides insight to study participant's perceptions regarding life experiences that involve police body worn camera delayed video release. The research described that when there is failed communication when body worn cameras video will be released hampers the relationships of the community and family members that further widens the gap to building a bridge to establish trust from the Police. Furthermore, this phenomenon adds to the distrust and how individual's view law enforcement. Individuals impacted by events where there is a delay of video release began to speculate if there are any discrepancies in law enforcement communication, how true are they to their word and the legitimacy of the work they are doing. The larger concern when it comes to hold video footage the family members and the community are asking what is there to hide and why hold on to the vide...is there any revising of the video taking place, editing, cropping, deleting and any manipulation taking place to change the narrative of what the community already knows.

Identified Themes

Thematic analysis shows all the participants' responses that went with each research question and theme. This section is organized through listing the central research question with the interview questions that aligned with sub-question 1 and sub-question 2. There were five (5) interview questions for the community members who was not directly impacted listed as NDI (No Direct Impact). There was an additional five (5)

questions for the victim's family members directly impacted labeled (DI) Directly Impacted. Some of the feedback is provided from each participant to each question. The feedbacks from the interviews were analyzed, then coded along with identifying repetitive words and emerging themes reoccurred from the participant responses. After reviewing the responses, the responses were grouped accordingly that aligned with the central research question, sub-question 1 and sub-question 2. Three of the interview questions aligned with the central research question. Three of the interview questions aligned with sub-question #1 and 5 aligned with sub-question #2. There was total of ten questions. Five for community members who was not directly impacted and Five additional questions for family members directly impacted. These are identified with IDI (indirectly impacted) and DI (directly impacted). A total of 11 themes emerged from the interview responses are the following listed below.

- #1 Video that is held back immediately alerts to something is being hidden
- #2 Leaving everyone suspicious to believe there is tampering, reediting or modified video
- #3 There is no justification where video should be delayed
- #4 Video should be shared even during the ongoing investigation
- #5 A neutral person should be one who has implicit bias training
- #6 Only the family member should make the decision to delay video
- #7 Progress is being made here in Topeka
- #8 Officers remained employed after their unethical acts
- #9 Communication is a need to implement strategies
- #10 Policies seem to fit the department and does not include the community
- #11 Officers should not only have to live in the community but come from the community

Results for Central Research Question

How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family members contribute to your distrust of the police?

Should the families impacted by incidents with the police have access to review the video within in a reasonable time? What is reasonable? (IDI)

Have recent or past events in the Topeka news around BWC video changed your perception about law enforcement? (IDI)

How have the incident of not having access to the video immediately impacted your family (DI)?

A total of 27 responses was collected from the three interview questions above.

The emerging themes were #1 Video that is held back from the family/community to review immediately alerts to something is being hidden/#2 Tampering is going on with the footage such as being edited or modified to fit the narrative of the chief story clearing the officer(s) involved. Participants shared common views on what they thought about the family having access of the video. All the participants stated that the video should be released immediately to the family. Several of the participants also backed this up by saying that there must be a problem if they are waiting to release the video protecting the officers. Participant #3, #5, #7, and #9 and expressed concern where they reference it must be an alarm at the gate if the video is not released saying:

P3 “I believe that officers hold on to video because they do not want other to see entirety of video. I believe that they can be editing the video, they're covering their butts, trying to get attorneys lined up for any misconduct that might be there.”

P5 “if you have nothing to hide release the video. If you are being up front you will show good or bad...not willing to do so I think it is bad...But, I think that the risk that they take in not releasing video immediately impacts everyone. Gives a perception that if the police are holding onto it without releasing the video, that you start to think that it's worse than what we already know, and some changes are being made to the video.”

P7 “if video is not released then it seems like they are hiding something, keeping something from the family pertinent information. I would lose trust if something was being withheld from me to review immediately. As a family member and as a citizen, I would think things are being deleted and edited.”

P9 “if there is a delayed time to release the video, I assume this leave time for stuff to be tempered with.”

P11 “so some editing could take place if it is in the hands of officers to long without the family being seeing it.”

Past and recent events around police body worn cameras video delay had impacted both families and the community perception. The little trust they had in police continues to be drilled down when they see events in the news that prompted some participants to share the same feelings around how they feel when such incidents occur. Participants 1, 2, 3, 7

P1 “My dealings with the law enforcement changed my perception about them. I cannot stomach to even look at the DA, the Chief, City Manager or any of them.”

P2 “until this happened in my back yard and then seeing it happening worldwide, my perception has changed.”

P3 “Yes, when watching individuals get murdered on the news, seeing the officers deliberately change the narrative of the story...seeing this happen right here in our back yard only added to what feelings I already had about Topeka police department officers...not all are bad, but the few that are bad cops, make the entire staff look bad gives a bad perception.”

P7 “As a citizen my perception is, not all Topeka cops are bad cops...all it takes is one bad cop to give a bad wrap. The incident with the White case left a bad impression on many people of the community especially to the victim family.”

The overall feeling associated with the delay of the video that impacted the community in some sort of the way but nothing like it did with the immediate family where they all expressed having the same feeling they had to go through during the waiting of the video and how the feeling continues even when the video was release saying,

P1(f) “It was horrible. We had no idea what happened, and we felt like every moment that they had the video and we were not able to view it, gave them more time to alter it. We just wanted to know what happened. We knew he did not draw a gun on the officers, like they told us. We know him, and he would never do anything like that. We also did not know who the officers were. It was like there were killers that were on the loose that killed our loved one, but no idea who they were. We felt vulnerable at the stores because it could be anyone we did not know.”

P2(f) They didn’t do a very good job of releasing it...The D.A. brought us in and attorney while we were asking questions because he had a press release the father had to view it by himself...DA did not inform family that he was going to the press conference to release the video...before we left the courthouse, the children was calling and asking about what they just saw on the news with the video release...they was not prepared. This made it more of a distrust and the questioning around transparency because of what they put the family through and now how the same is done throughout the community. They first wanted to only let the children of Dominique White view the video. We were not for having his children who were 12, 9 5 and 3 (autistic 5-year-old) view the video of their father being gunned down. We were setup to see the video like maybe 5 days after the incident...then this changed all of a sudden.

Results for Subquestion 1

What do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras?

Should a neutral person have access to review the video immediately alongside with a law enforcement leadership at the same time video is being reviewed for the first time? (IDI)

How have the news, social media, local papers contributed around the delay of video from police body camera footage that benefited you or didn’t benefit you? (DI)

Do you or any of your family members feel that future interventions with BWC that involve tragic incidents will serve families better in in regard to time of video release? (DI)

A total of 15 responses was collected from the three interview questions above. The emerging themes were #1 there is no justification where video should be delayed. #2 An overwhelming response revealed officers should follow their protocol and procedures, but conversation need to be taking place with the family where some of the video should be shared even during the ongoing investigation. #3 No person associated with law enforcement should be a part of viewing the video, nor making decisions to delay the video. #4 A neutral person should be one who has implicit bias training and someone from the court system, has no ties to the family or police. #5 Only the family member should make the decision to delay video. There was a 100% agreement from all the participants where they supported that social medial, the news was a benefit for them in terms of keeping them abreast to what is going on. Although there was a 100% response that this was a benefit participant #2 did share that,

“the local news put out the wrong story line saying that the family was in support that the children of the victim whom were ages, 3, 5,7, and 12 could review the video before any family member was inaccurate.”

Participant # 1 also shared,

“I been able to join others throughout the country whom have been through the same tragedy losing a family member where the video was delayed and have met many whom she now calls friends-supports and social medial have allowed me to do this.”

The overall revolving theme that participants shared around sub-question two revealed several participants asking, “what is neutral” when the question was asked about

a neutral person. Although all participants supported that the family should have a neutral person but only with the family having some input who the neutral person is. All but three of the thirteen participants shared in-depth response about a neutral person being present with the family to review the video. Participants #11, #12 and #13 only shared there should be a neutral person. The feedback that shared by the other 10 participants perspectives about a neutral person can be reviewed from their responses listed below.

P1 “I do not believe there is a neutral person. I believe the DA, the Governor, the Mayor, the City and the Police department are all in cahoots together and none of them could be neutral. Possibly the FBI should come in and take all the evidence and not leave it with the same police department that is being reviewed.”

P2(f) “Family should have a private viewing, long as it is not anyone associated with police department and community members could be chosen by officers identified who they feel more comfortable with, so they shouldn’t have a say so in identifying a neutral person...I do believe a family member must be present...maybe with a pastor or legislator could serve as being neutral.”

P3 “There should be a citizen panel a single person would become bias. Should be on a rotating basis like a jury duty. There is nothing that justifies the delay of video release...maybe to the public but not even to us either.”

P4 “Should always be a neutral person...not like they will be called everyday (like an appointed person for a short time...should not be law enforcement officer who was engaged, or city managers cannot be neutral not even another police department...A neutral person could be advisory group and each of them should go through some type of training, understand implicit bias.”

P5 “Court system may be one alternative to identify a neutral person...will be difficult to establish in the beginning...neutral to who...not sure who fits in...ACLU may be a consideration...someone who advocates.”

P6 “Neutral person should be someone that is not law enforcement that has no opinion or one sided...maybe a sitting judge. The family should have say who the neutral person is.”

P7 “Neutral person should be considered...really don’t know what justifies who is neutral this can become tricky when making a selection...but definitely the family

should have a say so if they agree who the neutral person is or have an opportunity to provide whom should be a neutral person”

P8 “Yes...having a person (s) or citizen review would be idea to have as neutral person...this person or persons can be no way connected to the police (mayor, city council, or any other police departments).”

P9 “Only if the family request it for a neutral person...someone in public health, level one or two trauma centers...no city entity. The reason why I say that is because any city representative, like the police department is a city entity, no city affiliates...I consider this internal still to me...It should be a professional entity that has trust in the community.”

P10 “Neutral Person would be good under the family permission... if a person is selected this person would have to be trained on implicit bias need to be sure the person can separate themselves from both sides”

Results for Subquestion 2

What can policymakers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

As a citizen, what is your perception of Topeka law enforcement around trustworthiness, transparency and legitimacy? (IDI)

What community policing strategies would be most effective in building trust with the Topeka police department? (IDI)

How has Topeka Police Department community-oriented policing strategies engaged the community to ensure they are bridging the gap with building community trust establishing a better relationship? (IDI)

Are the police in contact with you today about your loss in any capacity? (DI)

Before the incidents did you feel that BWCs was an asset for the community (DI)?

A total of 41 responses was collected from the three interview questions above.

The emerging theme were #1 progress is being made here in Topeka. #2 need to better-more interaction needs to be done in neighborhoods that are often visited where there is intervention for arrest. #3 All the participants questioned Topeka police department transparency and the legitimacy of their work when they keep officers employed after

their unethical acts. #4 Communication and interaction were the overall response when the participants reflected on what other strategies can be implemented followed by doing more than the normal programs being done around the country. Be creative implementing our own that really touch the youth and continued effort to engage victim families that have been impacted by police poor judgment that has created a division with the families that spills over to the community. #5 All the participants spoke strongly on how policies seem to fit the department and does not include the community. All the participants agreed that some form of interaction should include community leaders other than the normal community leaders to take part in true discussions around policies that are current and looking at what can be changed that will benefit all sides. #6 Encourage officers not only to live in the community but come from the community. Having meaningful interactions with communities/implementing programs from outside the box-away from general norm community programs-connecting with the community leaders outside of the ones they are comfortable with-having a voice to address policies in place and developing policies and practices that can be appreciated from all sides. Remove offices from the agency after incidents have taken place where there is evidence of their unethical acts.

The six themes that emerged from the interview questions that aligned under sub-question two overall responses from the participants was heavily centered around the trust and how the officers in the Topeka community are engaged or not engaged. Several of the participants responses reflected that they see some improvement, but not enough effort is put forth with real strategies truly bridging the gap to strengthen communities

and police relationships. The family's response reflected their impact on how there is no involvement that engage them where one felt they should have some part in establishing community events and the other shared they want nothing to do with the officers.

However, she did make a comment about she has seen some efforts taking place. Both family members referenced what all the participants shared about the events they seen being advertised after the Dominique White shooting but thought no one was attending because the info was not being shared in a timely manner and was only really announced after the event had occurred. The responses that shared a similar response around police trust worthiness, what strategies can be implemented to ensure there is efforts to build relationships to close the gap revealed responses that supported some of the efforts and some that questioned the efforts where the participants said.

P1(f) "Believe it or not, I hoped that they would do the right thing. Now, I know that they are anything but transparent, legitimate and trustworthy. They are full of criminals that wear badges that allow them to do things that would send you or I to jail. It is so much deeper than just law enforcement, it goes all the way up. I guess my perception to answer your question is that they are corrupt, phony and dishonest."

P2(f) "I don't trust them, I don't believe their transparent at all they are not legitimate...I been in Topeka 53 years, I been through all the changes...nothing really changes...There are just good old boys. The officer who shot the Llamas brothers off duty is now a detective. How does that happen? Officer who killed White killed a dog, killed a person in a car accident still employed."

P3 "Chief is trying...they need to get rid of the old corrupt officers they make it hard on the new younger officers who is trying... Transparency is squat. There is none. There's no transparency. Officers that are still there, they were trained under those corrupt from top to bottom. You've got some in the middle that are in their thirties that are trying and ok, it's about 50, 50. I do believe that the younger officers are trying to make a difference in their community."

P4 "Much better than the past. The chief is trying...doesn't want to be the legacy of the last chief...because of the incident that had happened with

White...no one should blame him under the past leadership...not too much to be transparency with not much incident.”

P5 “Honestly, I think they are trying to do better since work is being done going into the community...the chief is starting to be more engaged...in the beginning much more was being done shortly after the White shooting, seemed to may have slowed down a little...not much change as of lately.”

P6 “On whole is a lot better than most organization. Most are involved in the community they are part of the community. Hard as a civilian to trust law enforcement although I serve in some capacity as one but do not identify as one in regard to my work.”

P7 “So I think TPD is on the right track now. They could they do more? Of course, they can, but something is always better than nothing. right. So, I applaud them for what they have already started.”

P8 “Better...but more need to be done...just not enough”

P9 “More need to be done...they are attempting to do more, but not enough is being done. Not sure how long this will last.”

P10 “Didn’t come across a lot of discrimination as much as peers and family that are native Americans...but they hold close to them how they were treated in previous years”

P11 “Having been a person who was on the other side that have been arrested, I do see some better intervention, but just when certain things come up is where they put themselves at question when the community go back to not trusting their whole aspect of work”

P12 “Think they are doing ok definitely better than before...they have stepped up ever since the White shooting, but I don’t think the community especially the family is taking there interaction seriously though just because you hear about the event then nothing else.”

P13 “Think they are doing ok...some trust issues is still there even when they do come into the neighborhoods that are like mine...most people especially minorities feel they are there for two purposes to serve and build relationships and also at the same time scope out what they can they can go back and investigate in so on.”

Secondary Data (News Articles)

I analyzed three specific news stories that gained national attention around police body worn camera's delayed video release that have occurred within the last 5 years. These involved three individuals whom were killed by police officers that involved police body worn camera's video that was delayed to the family and community. All the articles, around this phenomenon data aligned with the feedback collected from 13 participants' responses. The secondary data revealed the perceptions of families directly impacted, and from those who were indirectly impacted that were members of the community and some leaders in the community. I coded each article and began to group the codes into themes that matched up with the themes identified from the primary data listed above. All the articles general data aligned with each of the research questions listed below.

Central Research Question - How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family members contribute to your distrust of the police?

Sub-Research Question #1 - What do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras?

Sub-Research Question #2 What can policymakers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

The themes from the articles aligned with most of the eleven (11) themes that emerged from participants feedback. Furthermore, the articles codes were similar to the themes and codes I identified to in the participant responses. I categorized the codes into groups. After the codes were categorized, I began to see the themes emerged as I began to group codes that aligned with other related codes that which helped surfaced many

themes that I was able to combine that had similarities which reduce the number down. According to a podcast on YouTube by Danny G *Triangulation in Qualitative Research* (2014, October 15) retrieved on February 13, 2019 s, the logic of triangulation is based on the premise that “no single method ever adequately solves the problem of rival causal factors. Because method reveals different aspects of empirical reality, multiple methods of conversations must be employed.” I used triangulation between the participant responses, articles and environmental triangulation looking at small and large police department polices and other states response to police body worn camera delayed videos that engaged community intervention. The following 8 themes out the 11 identified from the participants emerged from the news articles are listed below:

- #1 Video that is held back immediately alerts to something is being hidden
- #2 Leaving everyone suspicious to believe there is tampering, reediting or modifications to the video
- #3 There is no justification where video should be delayed
- #4 Video should be shared even during the ongoing investigation
- #6 Only the family member should make the decision to delay video
- #8 Officers remained employed after their unethical acts
- #9 Communication is a need to implement strategies
- #10 Policies seem to fit the department and does not include the community

Table 2 includes coding words and themes from the 13 interviews. In addition, themes that emerged from the articles that aligned with the themes from the interviews are marked with a check mark under the column labeled ‘*Article Themes*’ along with the articles used to triangulate the data with interviews.

Table 2

Alignment of Interview Codes and Themes to News Articles Themes

Interview code	Interview theme	Article theme
Trust	Video that is held back immediately alerts to something is being hidden	
Transparency	Tampering, reediting or modified video	✓
Communication	There is no justification where video should be delayed	✓
Community	Video should be shared even during the ongoing investigation	✓
Delay	A neutral person should be one who has implicit bias training	✓
Body Worn Cameras	Only the family member should make the decision to delay video	
Tampered	Progress is being made here in Topeka	✓
Manipulate	Officers remained employed after their unethical acts	✓
Hide	Communication is a need to implement strategies	✓
Misinformation	Policies seem to fit the department and does not include the community	✓
Belong/Member	Officers should not only have to live in the community but come from the community	✓

Table 3 lists the articles that provided data that I used to triangulate with the interviews. The articles are news stories that focus on Laquan McDonald 2015 shooting, Sylville Smith, 2015 shooting and Dominique White delayed video release, 2017 shooting after their murder by an officer. Several articles were reviewed where I pulled data from that reference the family and community comments around the delay of video from the police body worn camera.

Table 3

News Articles on Delayed Video Release

News articles		
LaQuan McDonald	Sylville Smith	Dominique White
Laquan McDonald shooting (Chicago)- City delays release of police shooting video despite 90-day policy. 2017, Apr. 10	Video release of Milwaukee Police shooting delayed. 2016, Aug. 23	Family wants answers a week after police shot and killed Topeka man. 2017, Oct. 05
Change Is Needed: Family of Laquan McDonald Speaks Publicly for First Time Since Video Release. 2015, Dec. 11	Why Police Departments Don't Always Release Body Cam Footage. 2016, Aug. 17	Video shows aftermath of deadly Topeka police shooting as family continues to search for answers. 2017, Oct. 04
'The Buck Stops Here in Chicago': Laquan McDonald Supporters, Family Gather to Discuss Historic Jason Van Dyke Verdict. 2015, Oct. 05	Speculation about Milwaukee shooting video mounts. 2016, Aug. 18	Compromise Could Free Cop Cam Videos in Kansas More Quickly. 2018, Feb. 21
Laquan McDonald's family does not want police shooting video released. 2015, Nov. 20	Your Right to Know: Public's trust was abused over police videos. 2017, Jan. 03	Police should release video. 2017, Nov. 21 Release of police body camera recordings varies across Kansas. 2018, Jan. 02 Release the body cams of the officers who shot and killed Dominique White. 2017, Sept. 28 Protesters call for more transparency in LPD investigation of Topeka shooting. 2017, Nov. 14 Death Certificate: Dominique White died as a result of gunshot wounds to his back. 2017, Nov. 3

Table 4 highlights the codes and themes that aligned with similarities with the previous themes and codes that helped identify themes that matched eight out of the 11 themes from the participants responses. The eight developing themes that aligned with

the participants themes are in column two and the participants themes are in column three. Both the participants and article themes share the same similarities. Some of the same code words that emerged are marked in the articles that matched with the participants comments. They are marked with three asterisk marks (***). Table 4 depicts the overall results from participants and secondary data.

asterisk marks (***).

Table 4

Codes/Article Themes and Themes From Interviews of Participants

Codes	Article themes	Participant themes
No answers/unanswered-Communication***	Will not rest until they get answers/looking for answers	#1 Video that is held back immediately alerts to something is being hidden
Footage	Make the video public	#2 Leaving everyone suspicious to believe there is tampering, reediting or modifications to the video
Transparency/not knowing ***	Unrivalled due to the transparency	#3 There is no justification where video should be delayed
requested info / communication ***	Family left pondering for information	#4 Video should be shared even during the ongoing investigation
Not knowing/delay ***	Minimal details released by authorities	#6 Only the family member should make the decision to delay video
Not revealing	The system is deeply flawed	#8 Officers remained employed after their unethical acts
Police & community relationships	Lack of transparency-no engagement in the community	#9 Communication is a need to implement strategies
Hiding/misinformation ***	What is stopping you from releasing the video	#10 Policies seem to fit the department and does not include the community

The themes from the participants that did not show any similarities emerging from the articles with no correlations for the following themes:

- #5 A neutral person should be one who has implicit bias training
- #7 Progress is being made here in Topeka
- #11 Officers should not only have to live in the community but come from the community

Results for central research question. Two themes that came from the articles that aligned with the central research question were, family left pondering for information, minimal details released by authorities, the system is deeply flawed. Some the responses collected from the articles that supported the themes addressed by family members, community and supporters stated,

“What are you guys hiding? Why are you guys not revealing it? What is stopping you from doing this? What is there to hide?” Jackson said. “All of this would be done if they would just cooperate, but they’re not willing to cooperate.”

“People are being impatient because people care,” Jackson said. “You need to give us these answers because we want to know. That was our brother, that was our uncle, that was somebody we love.”

Jackson said that information needs to come out sooner rather than later, and that the assertion that people are just impatient with the process misses the point.

Chiquita Jackson, president of the KU Multicultural Student Government, said a lot of questions need to be answered by police.

“I still can’t believe it. it’s like a nightmare,” said Tristin Joyce, White’s cousin.

Joyce said he doesn’t believe his cousin had a gun and wants to see the bodycam footage. “We’re not going to quit until we figure it out

"We don't know anything," she told the Kansas City Star. "There's a lack of communication. We can't even call somebody."

The lack of transparency has prompted White's family and friends to question whether the shooting was racially motivated. "When a police officer shoots a citizen, they are acting in place of the system," his family said in a statement. "Additionally, we know our system is deeply flawed and clearly functions prejudicially toward people of color, especially young men of color."

Heather Joyce, White's sister-in-law, said, "misinformation has compounded the hurt the family is experiencing". His mother, Theresa Wynne, said his death and unanswered questions have been "all-consuming" for her.

Since the murder of Dominique, we've gone 10 weeks without any answers, and no justification for Topeka Police Department shooting him in the back. In return we've been met with a lack of transparency, and many unanswered questions.

The data below are direct messages from the articles by the families of victims of police body worn camera's delayed video release, the community and other supporters impacted. I have provided the data showing how the messaging align with the responses of the thirteen (13) participants and eight (8) questions along with the timeline of the events. All three articles specifically had to do with police "delayed video release" that gained national attention. The articles show family members of the victims, the community and other supporters requesting for policy change, sharing their dislike of trust with police officers because of their transparency, and addressing the lack of community and police relationships. The articles I reviewed, themes aligned under the central research question, how does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family members contribute to your distrust of the police? and sub research questions #1, what do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras? and #3, What can policymakers do to improve communication and transparency in your community?

Results for subquestion #1. Two themes that came from the articles that aligned with research sub-question #1 were, make the video public, and unrivaled due to the lack of transparency. Some the responses collected from the articles that supported the themes addressed by family members, community and supporters stated,

Johnson says, “McDonald’s relatives do not want the video released because it would be too painful for their family and the community to watch over and over again, but they do want charges filed against the officer who remains on paid desk duty while local and federal authorities investigate.”

As they prepare to lay him to rest, they said they, “will not rest until they get the answers they’re looking for.”

Other family members said, “they wouldn’t want to view the video from the shooting but supported its release”.

“The TPD and LPD have not given the family any information,” said Heather Joyce, who is acting as a spokeswoman for White’s family and friends. “When asked questions, the police departments state they cannot give us any information at this time, even something as simple as his official time of death.”

"We don't know anything," she told the Kansas City Star. "There's a lack of communication. We can't even call somebody."

“Our family should have been grieving,” she said. “Instead we were still looking for answers, still trying to comprehend why.”

Johnson says, “McDonald’s relatives do not want the video released because it would be too painful for their family and the community to watch over and over again, but they do want charges filed against the officer who remains on paid desk duty while local and federal authorities investigate.”

White's loved ones have little information other than the bystander footage and minimal details released by authorities. His sister-in-law, Amber Joyce, said. “they have yet to be told White's official cause of death, how many times he's been shot or his time of death”.

Footage showing the aftermath of a police shooting that left a Kansas man dead has surfaced amid his loved ones' ongoing quest for more information on the deadly confrontation

Results for subquestion #2. The themes that came from the articles that aligned with the research sub-question #2 were, lack of transparency-no engagement in the community, and will not rest until they get answers. Some the responses collected from the articles that supported the themes addressed by family members, community and supporters stated,

"I think that change is needed. And change needs to start not just from a local level... but I think change needs to start from the top down," said Pastor Marvin Hunt, McDonald's great-uncle, who spoke on behalf of the family during a press conference Friday. "Because what we're feeling in Chicago is the real feeling of America in itself and that is injustice toward people of color."

Hunter, from the Grace Memorial Baptist Church, called on the president to convene a federal summit in North Lawndale, the Chicago neighborhood where McDonald was from, to address police violence and brutality.

"These people are marching because time and time again black people and people of color and poor people are being mistreated by this legal system here called the Chicago police," Hunter said.

"We must get to a place in this country where we love people and use things, and not what where we love things and use people," he said.

Hunter said his family wanted justice "because revenge belongs to God, and it's God's alone." "This is a victory for America," he said. "America was on trial."

"The buck stops here in Chicago," he said. "So, to our brothers and sisters in New York, LA, Baltimore, Ferguson, Dallas -- everywhere across the country where we see these police injustices happening, the buck stops here in Chicago."

"We believe the police officers involved should have been able to handle the situation without using deadly force. The incident was recorded on police body cameras and officer names have gone unreleased -- and the only way our family and public will know the truth is if the footage and officer names are released."

The September shooting of a man by Topeka police underscores the problem created by the unrivaled lack of transparency in Kansas when it comes to police records. To the growing frustration of White's family and many in the Topeka community, that's the extent of the information available. Neither the Topeka Police nor Lawrence Police are offering much more. Topeka police were wearing body cameras during the shooting. One would think Topeka Police would make the video public, sharing it as widely as possible, to support what they say happened. Instead, Topeka police have gone to great lengths to keep the video private. After initially agreeing to show the video to White's parents, the police have reversed course, saying Kansas law only requires them to share the video with White's children.

White's family has called for a special prosecutor and asked political leaders to pressure officials to release evidence.

“We need to have a little empathy in this city,” Alcala said. “We need to walk in other people’s shoes. I don’t know who’s right and who’s wrong because not all the evidence has been put out yet. But my issue was not to have a family walking around in the dark, not knowing what the stage of the investigation is.”

Kelly White would like to see a shift in how police shootings are handled. The public should “have access to the body cams that we bought,”

The stories I reviewed focused on three young men families and looked at the communities impacted by police body worn camera delayed video (see Appendix C).

Summary

In Chapter 4, a rich description of the research question and sub questions was discussed. The results of the study identified each participant perception of police officers and their work with body cameras, and more specific to this research the delay of BWC’s video release. All thirteen (13) community and family members interviewed suggested that updated strategies are warranted to keep up with the communities changing needs. Participants also agree that community policing is present and have taking approach for the better and strongly feel that engagements with residents can grow further with more interactions with non-tradition engagement with neighborhoods whom are left out. In addition, there need to be an engagement with the families of the victims to help lead the cause with building relationships. The families who have been directly impacted expressed they are left out and are not contacted about how to bridge the gap with community and police. P2, discussed that she put together an event and invited the city council of the districts that represented the area where Dominique was killed by the officers to come out, and she also invited the chief and informed him to into invite his officers-no one showed to the event. This left her, the family and many community folks questioning their verbal interested of being active in the community. One interesting

comment from P10 who identified as Indian stated, “that in a tribal setting the officers are family and grow up in a close knitted police environment where the trust is much more appreciated and visual”.

All participants agreed that there is a problem with polices and little attention is giving to the community to have a voice that can provide some sense of clarity to make some efforts of change to what is in place and what can be addressed in the future. All participants discussed the importance of trust is the foundation to build community relationship and trust. The possible barriers to hinder community policing are the unidentified community changes. Each participant offered suggestions based on police officer and resident experience with community policing strategies and interactions/engagements. Suggestions included (a) their interactions with law enforcement/citizens be positive, (b) frequency of interactions to engage in policy change (c) effective community policing strategies through the willingness to collaborate with one another. The articles provided supported the overall responses from the participants around community engagement with officers, trust issues, lack of transparency and the failed policies that are in place.

The following chapter will provide an in-depth investigation into the interpretation of findings, limitation of the study, recommendations, implications, and conclusion. In-depth participant responses are presented to provide context of the community, family members and responses from individuals in newspaper articles perceptions of police body worn camera video delayed video release.

Introduction

The purpose of this qualitative study was to investigate community members' and victims' family members' perceptions of the delayed release of police BWC footage using a phenomenological study design. Participants in this phenomenological research study were 11 community members and two-family members who had been impacted by the delayed release of police BWC video. I targeted citizens who lived in Kansas, in the cities of Topeka, Lawrence, and Wichita. The final pool of participants came from Topeka. I collected data through in-depth, semistructured interviews, which I conducted face-to-face and via the phone and e-mail. This study was designed to answer one central research question about how the lack of a requirement to immediately release police BWC video to family members may contribute to distrust of the police. I also sought to answer two subquestions: (a) what do community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn cameras? and (b) what can policy makers do to improve communication and transparency in the community?

In conducting this phenomenological qualitative research study, I sought to close the gap in scholarly literature on the impact of delayed release of BWC video as perceived by community and family members. In this final chapter, I will address the major findings as they relate to the delayed release of PBW video. Discussion of the findings in relation to the theoretical and conceptual framework, the limitations of the study, future research areas, and a summary will be included. Police BWCs have become a popular topic ever since the Ferguson incident in 2014, involving the officer involved

shooting and killing of 18-year-old African American, Michael Brown (Farmer, 2015).

BWCs have brought attention to law enforcement trustworthiness, honesty, and legitimacy (Ariel, et al, 2014). In addition, their use has shed a light on how community members view law enforcement. This research provides insight on the opportunities stakeholders might be able to exploit to build better policies and increase community and police engagement. Such communication may lead to better relationships.

Interpretation of the Findings

I used two theories, the DIT (Geary, 2016,) and the PFT (Mettler & Sorelle, 2014). These two theories allowed me to develop a conceptual framework showing how communication can be established between individuals, business leaders, and organizational leaders. However, the primary purpose of using the theoretical framework was to gain insight on the relationship between community and law enforcement can be better when communication is the leading factor. In Rogers's DIT, diffusion is a process by which ideas are developed and disperse through communication over time among the participants in a social system (Geary, 2016). I also used Mettler and Sorelle's (2014) PFT to examine community policing policy and the different meanings individuals apply to these policies. Mettler and Sorelle's PFT along with Rogers's DIT was the theoretical lens for this study and the study's conceptual framework. Ravitch and Carl (2016) argued that strong conceptual frameworks is much like a roadmap and a blueprint that synthesis the literature explaining a phenomenon. Both theories were utilized to test the appropriateness of policies and the effects of lack of communication for victims' family members and the community.

The study showed that both the community and the victim's family members are requesting changes to community policing initiatives for better community engagement and for building positive relationships, trust, transparency, police legitimacy, and communication. The feedback from the participants confirmed the need of better policies around communication around the release of BWC to stop video from being delayed. Participants supported community policing that is currently in place; however, the response from 8 out of 13 participants suggested that more can be done in communities that struggle to trust the police. Many participants reported feeling that the presence of community policing was repetitive and occurred in locations where officers had previously visited, ignoring high-crime neighborhoods where low-income residents and minorities reside who were mostly sought out by officers for apprehension. Participant 11 said, "Having been a person who was on the other side that have been arrested, I do see some better intervention, but just when certain things come up is where they put themselves at question when the community go back to not trusting their whole aspect of work" Participant 12 also said, "Think they are doing ok definitely better than before....they have stepped up ever since the White shooting, but I don't think the community especially the family is taking there interaction seriously though just because you hear about the event then nothing else." Participant 13 response aligned with those of P11 and P12, saying, "Think they are doing ok...some trust issues is still there even when they do come into the neighborhoods that are like mine...most people especially minorities feel they are there for two purposes to serve and build relationships and also at the same time scope out what they can they can go back and investigate in so on."

Participants agreed that community policing and policies around BWC release times could not change without mutual participation and engagement between community members and law enforcement. Mettler and Sorelle's (2014) PFT supports the participants' views on having a role in making decisions on policies. PFT and the DIT (Geary, 2016) Rogers theory provided me with a foundation for assessing the pros and cons of implementing BWC policy and its impact on Kansas communities. The participants in this study provided an in-depth account of their interpretation of how police respond to the community about delays in the release of BWC video and how this affects trust, transparency, legitimacy, and communication.

In my research, I found much of the current research on police BWC policies to be mostly focused on officers' BWC behaviors and uses (see Bolton, 2015). This research was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. In addition, although researchers studying police BWCs had focused on the use of BWC policies, none had looked at the impact that police BWCs have on victims' families and the community when the video from the cameras is delayed. My research on this topic addressed the impact that delayed BWC video has on victims' families and the community.

Findings from this phenomenological qualitative study expand understanding of the perceptions of community and family members of BWC policy and the lack of communication members receive. All of the participants agreed that Topeka had recently experienced its first major incident with police video being delayed and that police officials had made some effort to close the time line gap for review of the video, but agreed that work still needed to be done. P7 stated, "So I think TPD is on the right track

now. Could they do more? Of course, they can, but something is always better than nothing. Right. So, I applaud them for what they have already started.” P8 stated, “Better...but more need to be done...just not enough.” P9 stated, “More need to be done...they are attempting to do more but not enough is being done...not sure how long this will last.” In addition, most of the participants stated that since TPD had taken on a new chief there has been improvement and that that the chief was seeking to build police and community relationships after the Dominique shooting.

Several participants also have expressed how long will this stay active and some stated that it has begun to slow down as time passes. The participants noticed a change after the White police shooting emerge between officers and the community, but the biggest noticeable change that did not occur that the participants and the victim families identified was that there was no real sincere relationship with the victim’s family members after the incident and when the video was being delayed. P1 stated, “No-we have a name of a person we can contact, but other than that nothing”. P2 stated, “No one has reached out to me or my family, I invited them to show up to event after attending a city council meeting where I was on given about 4 minutes to speak then cut off by one of the city council officials.

Participants agreed that being at the table the time policies are being reviewed or developed around BWC video and other related policies that impact the community makes a difference when policies are enforced. Parry (2017) stated, that BWCs video delay is becoming a growing problem that is being exposed nationwide, causing the community, and some leadership, to step in to make the necessary changes. Duck (2017) implied that

policy-makers could learn from the community experiences and perspectives if they allow individuals to engage in conversation. This finding supports the underpinnings, the Diffusion of Innovation Theory and Policy Feedback Theory, which provide a framework to see through the lens of integrating community, law enforcement, and all other disciplines to work collectively through communication.

There is concern from the local community and the victim family members regarding changes in BWC policy to hold police accountable can cause some type of tension affecting the development of the current relationship status now to widen. Grabiner (2016) and Taylor (2016) referenced the need for transparency to be prevalent throughout all policies regarding BWCs, focusing on communication and information-sharing from law enforcement. Establishing these efforts can help close the gap with current relationships.

Limitations of the Study

This study limitation included the coordination of interviewees time, schedules and my efforts to transcribing due to some interviews recordings was hard to hear playing back from my second recording device I used (acer laptop). The findings were limited to city of Topeka, however Wichita, and Lawrence was other geographical locations I pursued. This study is limited in the instance of participants who have lived experiences but are engaged in legal proceedings with the police department. In which limited the number of family members participants directly impacted that I could purposefully target. My phenomenological study targets a small sample size of participants where two-family members have been identified with lived experience and the other selected participants

are individuals whom have opinions around police body worn cameras and policies. However, with only two-family members providing their feedback to the semi-structured interviews means results will similarly be limited and unlikely to lead to social change. The approach for this research specifically has been aligned to focus on a small size of community perceptions, opinions of BWC delayed video release along with the impact it has on them. This study employed a rich and in-depth description of the study findings that provides researchers the opportunity to initiate the study in the future. My engagement and current roles with the community along with my past and current collaboration with Topeka police department did not bias the study's participants data collection due to the extensive knowledge I have obtained around police body worn camera's policies associated with communication and community policing. To ensure that no biases surfaced I eliminated through the trustworthiness of qualitative research methods. Rudestam and Newton (2015) states, that the findings of qualitative research are holds merit, and is reliable when there is a presence of the participants' whereas it helps the researcher remains bias.

Recommendations

As I began to collect results from this study, I discovered myriad of possible future recommendations that can extend research for similar topics that I have explored and researched on police body worn camera's delayed video release. A collection of these future studies developed from the participant responses and the data from the articles. Further studies that can be employed around police body worn camera policies and communication that can be supported by the two theories and conceptual frame work

I utilized as the lens are: police body worn camera video of youth under 18 that are apprehended-what impact this has on parents; police body worn camera video immediately being reviewed by the officer-how does this impact the officer written report. Future research on police and community communication around policy change from victim's perspective could reveal more social positive change that can also increase police and community relationships. In addition to community policing that involves relationships another future study could look at officers that have established a relationship with neighborhoods interventions with offenders (the time it took to de-escalate, get the individual to cooperate, make an arrest vs an officer or agency who does not do community policing measuring the frequency of time of intervention).

Communication, policy change and community policing are only a few contributions that have earmarked some possible ideas for future research around the phenomenon of police body worn cameras that continue to be a hot topic today. Several other factors from the results produced some possible topics for future research that came from several of the code words that was identified in chapter four that included, transparency, trustworthy, hiding, and many more. Other scholars who pursue to conduct research centered around policy, communication, community and body worn camera's will discover additional gaps in the research where they can contribute to this topic or expound on a topic similar to my study looking at police delayed video release. One major area that the research did not reveal was the impact children endure. Children are being recorded and parents are not being notified that there is footage of their underage youth stored in a database. Trustworthiness, and legitimacy was a discussion that

emerged from interviewing the participants that pointed back to the immediate officer or officers who are involved in questionable incidents. Future research that can be explored on police legitimacy in respect to the ethics of their work would be, should officers have an opportunity to write/rewrite their report after reviewing BWC video? Lastly, future study for this specific topic can be researched applying a quantitatively approach looking at how long does it take for the community become unraveled, irritated and lose more trust (days, hours, etc) when video is not released. Body Worn Camera's continues to gain national attention rather if it is from lack of policies, lack of communication on it use, and from what this research focused on the delay video release will provide future researchers with plenty opportunity to explore research topics to pursue studies to help close gaps.

Implications

This research contributes to positive social change that can impact relationships and lead to creating or updating policies relevant to the Diffusion Innovation Theory and the Policy Feedback Theory assisting in creating a greater community structure and engagement between law enforcement and the citizens of Kansas. The victim family members and the community expressed the concerns they have around communication issues where they are not allowed to be the table to discuss concerns or make suggestions for new approaches. The community has agreed that the presence of the police is visible since the shooting of Dominique White but need more realistic community policing strategies where the programs could be driven by the community where officers would engage. In addition, also putting this work back on law enforcement to be more creative and just don't copy programs from other cities, and state that don't fit here in Topeka

communities to build relationships. Almost all the participants commented on the work that Chief Cochran is doing in Topeka to be more engaged pushing his officers to be involved in the community. The interview responses collectively addressed the community request for change around police officer's trustworthiness, and transparency that expose the legitimacy of their work that can possible start closing the gap in the relationships with the community. During the interview I was able to collect participants feedback on what they believed could be done right now and moving forward that can embark on social change that could positively impact the victims' families and the community. The data from the articles I analyzed also revealed the same feedback on positive social change the participants had made suggestions to implement. There responses reflected a simple request to just have a better line of communication in place that is inclusive of everyone. Their response for this social change aligns with the two theories I used to be the lens for this study that emphasize on communication relevant to the diffusion of innovation theory (DIT) and the policy feedback theory (PFT) with addition utilizing the conceptual framework. I merged the DIT and PFT theories together showing how ideas for new conversations can be established or old ones that can be exercised through a level of communication. Overall this study implication for positive social change not only can be implemented in Topeka, but just like the DIT theory is structure to diffuse communication over time, the same can be applied in the state of Kansas. This phenomenon can be spread to surrounding states and over time throughout the country establishing a developing relationship between law enforcement and the citizens living in communities.

Conclusion

In this phenomenological qualitative study, I have provided and presented a detailed research on the scope of perspectives families and communities have around police communication specifically around body worn camera's video delay. In addition, I shared how the lack of communication contribute to the distrust that families and the community have towards law enforcement that drives a gap in community police relationships that is triggered by police transparency, their trust and the legitimacy of their work. Furthermore, this study has utilized two theoretical frameworks. I merged the PFT and the DIT to create a conceptual framework showing how communication can be implemented and started with law enforcement and the community. This process that have been established can be engrained to restore past and current relationships to build effective strategies that engages everyone to be at the table to review polices, discuss new polices, and to explore new ideas that can be diffused and later adopted by everyone that can decrease a community uproar when events occur where policies created must be reinforced. The research was developed with the purpose and intent to illuminate the feelings, concerns and impact that immediate family and community members had around policies that are inconsistent around the country where each law enforcement agency implemented their own policy to when video from BWC will be released. Through triangulation from the participant responses and news articles it was discovered that the families who was directly impacted and the community whom was indirectly impacted along with the comments from the articles (family members and community supports) all believed the following: there should be no delay of video from police body

worn cameras, family should have a say in the release, and polices should be uniformed and consistent where all law enforcement agencies in the country should follow the same protocol to release BWC video.

Since, I began this study and started exploring secondary data to utilize several other recent cases up until my final writing numerous events around police body worn camera appeared on national news outlets. Much like what this research data has uncovered from participants and article responses the same concerns continue to surface that align with the themes identified in chapter 4. The families and the community have questions that point to the legitimacy of police officers work, can they be trusted, is the video being tampered with, and the most often ask question, why is the video being held if there nothing wrong and the officer did nothing wrong, what is there to hide? There has been one law enforcement incident that recently took place at the time I was completing chapter 5 where the family and community have expressed some relief where they too seen how fast video was shared within one day of an officer who killed an unarmed black female in Texas, who was immediately charged. The fact of the matter was not just being satisfied that the officer was charged, but reflected back to transparency-releasing the video. Families and the community are looking for more incidents like this to immediately release the video, so that the trust can be established and built upon to restore some sort of relationship with the police. However, they have shared this will not solve the problem, but it will be a start to lead to communication and bring the right people form the community to have discussions that not necessarily mean

identifying community leaders, but the people who live in the community can be a voice at the table.

Throughout this study, I have spent countless hours and time engulfed pursuing to have an understanding about police and community relationships, policies around police body worn cameras and communication. This has given me assurance, and confidence to acknowledge implementing two theoretical frameworks that I emerged as a conceptual framework. This is only a start where relationships can be revitalized and elevate to a level that never have been established to where both the community and police visualize. This is a step in the right direction to influence social change, but continued research on how lack of communication, poor relationships, lack of trust around sharing information in a timely manner that is supported by polices need to be explored and continued by future researchers.

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Appendix A: Interview Guide

Introduction

- Welcome participant and introduce researcher.
- Have participant review and sign consent form.

Give participant a copy of the consent form to keep.

- Explain the general purpose of the interview and why the participant was chosen.
- Discuss the purpose and process of interview.
- Explain the presence and purpose of the recording equipment.
- Outline general ground rules and interview guidelines such as being prepared for the interviewer to interrupt to assure that all the topics can be covered.
- Address the assurance of confidentiality.
- Inform the participant that information discussed is going to be analyzed in aggregate form and participant's name will not be used in any analysis of the interview.

Discussion Purpose

The purpose of study is to explore the perceptions of family victims and community members from the impact that BWCs cause when video is not release in a timely manner. In addition, the view on police body worn cameras current polices and the lack of policies.

Discussion Guidelines

Interviewer will explain:

Please respond directly to the questions and if you don't understand the question, please let me know. I am here to ask questions, listen, and answer any questions you might have. If we seem to get stuck on a topic, I may interrupt you. I will keep your identity, participation, and remarks private. Please speak openly and honestly. This session will be tape recorded because I do not want to miss any comments.

General Instructions

When responding to questions that will be asked of you in the interview, please exclude all identifying information, such as your name and names of other parties. Your identity will be kept confidential and any information that will permit identification will be removed from the analysis. **Possible Probes**

- Could you elaborate more on that?
- That was helpful, but could you provide more detail?
- Your example was helpful, but can you give me another example to help me understand further?

Appendix B: Interview Questions

- 1.) How does the lack of a requirement to immediately release the video to the family member contribute to your distrust of the police?
 - a.) Do you feel differently in terms of the video being released to the community vs family or the same? If yes or no-Why?
- 2.) What do (you) community members believe justifies the delay of video from body worn camera's?
- 3.) Should the families impacted by incidents with the police have access to review the video within in a reasonable time?
 - a.) What is reasonable?
- 4.) Should a neutral person have access to review the video immediately alongside with a law enforcement leadership at the same time video is being reviewed for the first time?
 - a.) Who do consider in the community that can serve as the neutral person
- 5.)** As a citizen, what is your perception of Topeka law enforcement around trustworthiness, transparency and legitimacy?
- 6.) Have recent or past events in the Topeka news around BWC video changed your perception about law enforcement?
 - a.) If yes, why

7.) How has Topeka Police Department community-oriented policing strategies engaged the community to ensure they are bridging the gap with building community trust establishing a better relationship

8.) What community policing strategies would be most effective in building trust with the Topeka police department?

Additional questions for the families selected are the following:

- 1.) How have the incident of not having access to the video immediately impacted your family?
- 2.) How have the news, social media, local papers contributed around the delay of video from police body camera footage that benefited you or didn't benefit you?
- 3.) Are the police in contact with you today about your loss in any capacity?
- 4.) Do you or any of your family members feel that future interventions with BWC that involve tragic incidents will serve families better in in regard to time of video release?
- 5.) Before the incidents did you feel that BWCs was an asset for the community?
 - a. If yes, Why
 - b. If no, Why

Appendix C: Letter of Cooperation

03/22/2019

Church XXXX

PastorXXXX

Dear Christopher Bush,

Based on my review of your research proposal, I give permission for you to conduct the study entitled Police Body Worn Cameras Delayed Video Release within the Topeka XXXXChurch. As part of this study, I authorize you to conduct one on one interview or phone calls with two of members you choose. Individuals' participation will be voluntary and at their own discretion.

We understand that our organization's responsibilities include: Disseminate the flyer, and if you are available invite you to introduce yourself and briefly share what you are looking to do in the study. In addition, if the participant so choose to have the interview done at our location a private room will be offered. We reserve the right to withdraw from the study at any time if our circumstances change.

I understand that the student will not be naming our organization or any of our members in the doctoral project report that is published in Proquest.

I confirm that I am authorized to approve research in this setting and that this plan complies with the organization's policies.

I understand that the data collected will remain entirely confidential and may not be provided to anyone outside of the student's supervising faculty/staff without permission from the Walden University IRB.

Sincerely,

Authorization Official

Contact Information

Walden University policy on electronic signatures: An electronic signature is just as valid as a written signature as long as both parties have agreed to conduct the transaction electronically. Electronic signatures are regulated by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. Electronic signatures are only valid when the signer is either (a) the sender of the email, or (b) copied on the email containing the signed document. Legally an "electronic signature" can be the person's typed name, their email address, or any other identifying marker. Walden University staff verify any electronic signatures that do not originate from a password-protected source (i.e., an email address officially on file with Walden).

Appendix D: Cases

I begin first by providing a brief recap of the story of each of the victims, after which I provide the timeline of the event.

Murder of Laquan McDonald Brief Recap

The murder of Laquan McDonald took place on October 20, 2014, in Chicago, Illinois, when the 17-year-old African American was fatally shot by Chicago Police Officer Jason Van Dyke. Police had initially reported that McDonald was behaving erratically while walking down the street, refused to put down a knife he was carrying, and lunged at them. Preliminary internal police reports described the incident similarly and ruled the shooting justified and Van Dyke was not charged in the shooting at that time. When a court ordered police to release a dash cam video of the shooting thirteen months later (400 days), on November 24, 2015, it showed McDonald had been walking away from the police when he was shot. That same day Officer Van Dyke was charged with first-degree murder and initially held without bail at the Cook County Jail. He was released on bail on November 30. The city reached a settlement with McDonald's family. On October 5, 2018, Van Dyke was found guilty at trial of second-degree murder, as well as 16 counts of aggravated battery with a firearm.

Laquan McDonald timeline: The shooting, the video and the fallout was pulled from an article titled Laquan McDonald shooting (Chicago)-City delays release of police shooting video despite 90-day policy:

OCT. 20, 2014

Officer Van Dyke shoots 17-year-old Laquan McDonald 16 times near 41st Street and Pulaski Road. McDonald is later pronounced dead at Mount Sinai Hospital. Chicago officials released the police dashcam video of the October 2014 killing of Laquan McDonald, 17, by a Chicago police officer -- over a year after the shooting occurred.

DEC. 2014 - DEC. 2015

Tribune reviews of emails later released from the Emanuel administration reveal that City Hall scrambled on how to deal with the shooting and its aftermath during this time.

APRIL 15, 2015

City Council votes 47-0 in favor of paying a \$5 million settlement to McDonald's family.

MAY 26, 2015

Journalist Brandon Smith files a Freedom of Information Act request with the Chicago Police Department asking for videos from the night Van Dyke shot and killed McDonald.

AUG. 4, 2015

After three extensions, CPD denies the request for the video, citing an ongoing investigation into the shooting.

AUG. 5, 2015

Smith files suit against the CPD to release the videos.

NOV. 19, 2015

Cook County Judge Franklin Valderrama orders the city to release the police dashcam video by Nov. 24.

NOV. 24, 2015

Van Dyke is charged with first-degree murder. Hours later, the city releases the police dashcam video that captured Van Dyke shooting McDonald 16 times and killing him. Protesters march in the Loop into the next morning.

"An analysis of the video establishes that 14 to 15 seconds passed from the time defendant fired his first shot to clear visual evidence of a final shot. For approximately 13 of those seconds, McDonald is lying on the ground."
-- *People of the State of Illinois vs. Jason Van Dyke*

NOV. 26, 2015

The city releases video from four additional police vehicles.

NOV. 2015 - MARCH 2016

Protests, several in the Loop and along Michigan Avenue, are held, with many lasting hours. Protesters chant "16 shots" and call for Mayor Rahm Emanuel's resignation and the firing of police Superintendent Garry McCarthy.

Pedestrians pass by as dozens of medical students from various Chicago student associations stage a "die in" outside the county building Dec. 10, 2015, to protest

excessive police violence and the lack of accountability in the killing of Laquan McDonald by a police officer. (Antonio Perez / Chicago Tribune)

DEC. 1, 2015

Emanuel fires Superintendent McCarthy.

DEC. 6, 2015

U.S. Attorney General Loretta Lynch announces that Justice Department will begin an investigation into CPD policing.

DEC. 15, 2016

Mayor Emanuel announces the creation of the Task Force on Police Accountability, which will study the processes, oversight and training at CPD, and make recommendations.

DEC. 16, 2015

Van Dyke indicted on six counts of first-degree murder and one count of official misconduct. Chicago police Officer Jason Van Dyke is indicted on first-degree murder charges in the shooting of Laquan McDonald. (Zbigniew Bzdak / Chicago Tribune)

JAN. 22, 2016

Two officers, Detective David March and Officer Joseph Walsh, whose reports were dramatically at odds with dashcam video of McDonald's shooting, are put on desk duty.

MARCH 2016

Van Dyke, who was suspended without pay, is hired as a janitor by the city's police union, the Fraternal Order of Police Chicago.

MAY 2016

A lieutenant, Anthony Wojcik, who will be later recommended by Inspector General Ferguson to be fired, retires.

AUGUST 2016

Attorney General Lisa Madigan says that CPD officers' emails discussing the Laquan McDonald shooting can't be kept secret even though they were transmitted privately.

AUG. 15, 2016

Deputy Chief David McNaughton retires. McNaughton ruled the shooting was in compliance with departmental policy, one day after Van Dyke shot and killed McDonald.

McNaughton is one of the people Inspector General Ferguson would later recommend firing.

*"Officer Van Dyke fired his weapon in fear of his life when the offender while armed with a knife continued to approach and refused all verbal direction."
-- Then-Deputy Chief David McNaughton, signing off on the shooting of McDonald by Van Dyke. Videos released show McDonald did not walk toward police at the time of his killing.*

AUG. 16, 2016

Inspector General Joseph Ferguson recommends in a report that 10 officers related to the shooting and death of McDonald be fired. Johnson says evidence against one of the officers is insufficient.

AUG. 18, 2016

Superintendent Eddie Johnson recommends that seven police officers involved in the shooting's cover-up, many of them patrol officers at the scene of the shooting, be fired.

The officers' names were not released. Van Dyke and at least five other officers claimed that McDonald, who had a knife and did not respond to police commands, moved threateningly toward officers before Van Dyke shot and killed him. The video shows McDonald did not lunge.

AUG. 30, 2016

Superintendent Eddie Johnson files administrative charges seeking to fire five officers involved in the shooting and its cover-up: Officers Jason Van Dyke, Janet Mondragon, Daphne Sebastian and Ricardo Viramontes, as well as Sgt. Stephen Franko. The cases must go before the Chicago Police Board and officers can challenge their firings.

JAN. 13, 2017

More than a year after it was announced by Lynch, the Justice Department releases a report that says CPD engages in abuse against citizens, excessive force and unfair treatment of minorities. The city and the Justice Department are now negotiating a consent decree that would include specific reforms overseen by an outside monitor.

"The pattern of unlawful force we found resulted from a collection of poor police practices that our investigation indicated are used routinely within CPD. We found that officers engage intactically unsound and unnecessary foot pursuits, and that these foot pursuits too often end with officers unreasonably shooting someone -- including unarmed individuals."

— Justice Dept. investigation on CPD

JAN. 19, 2017

Police Superintendent Eddie Johnson handed down one-week suspensions to four officers for failing to ensure the dashboard cameras in their squad cars were operating properly on the night of Laquan McDonald's shooting, a spokesman confirmed.

MARCH 23, 2017

Besides six counts of first-degree murder and one count of misconduct, Van Dyke is charged with 16 counts of aggravated battery -- one for each shot fired at Laquan McDonald -- in a new indictment.

JUNE 27, 2017

Three current and former Chicago police officers, David March, Joseph Walsh and Thomas Gaffney are charged with conspiracy, official misconduct and obstruction of justice connected with covering up the shooting. March was the lead detective and Walsh was Van Dyke's partner on the night of the fatal shooting

Sylville Smith Overview

On August 13, 2016, a riot began in the Sherman Park neighborhood in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sparked by the fatal police shooting of 23-year-old Sylville Smith. During the three-day turmoil, several people, including police officers, were injured and dozens of protesters arrested. A nightly curfew was set up for teenagers in the area.

Smith was running on foot and armed with a stolen handgun when he was shot. Smith and the officer who fired the fatal shots, Dominique Heaggan-Brown, were both African-American. Video from the officer's bodycam showed that Smith had turned with the gun in his hand toward the officer just before the officer shot him.

Heaggan-Brown was criminally charged with Smith's death and acquitted at trial. This was the first homicide charge against a Milwaukee police officer in over a decade. A civil lawsuit is currently pending.

Sylville Smith (Milwaukee) – Video release of Milwaukee Police shooting delayed

A former Milwaukee police officer is set to stand trial for the fatal shooting of a black man, which sparked two nights of riots last summer in the city's predominantly black neighborhood of Sherman Park. Dominique Heaggan-Brown, who is also black, is charged with first-degree reckless homicide in the killing of Sylville Smith. Chief Edward Flynn, who fired Heaggan-Brown after he was charged in an unrelated case, said he believes the shooting was justified. But Milwaukee County District Attorney John Chisholm said body camera video shows Smith was unarmed when the officer fired the fatal shot.

Timeline of events

Aug. 13

Heaggan-Brown fatally shoots Smith after he fled a traffic stop at about 3:45 p.m. carrying a gun. Heaggan-Brown shot Smith twice - once in the arm and once in the chest.

Aug. 13

Hours after the shooting, crowds begin to gather near the site of the shooting, setting fire to businesses and throwing bricks and other objects at police. A gas station is burned to the ground.

Aug. 14

After a calm day, about 150 protesters gather at night near the scene of the shooting and more confrontations with police ensue. Police in riot gear work to disperse the crowd.

Oct. 30

Prosecutors charge Heaggan-Brown in the alleged sexual assault of a man the night after the shooting. The man tells police he and Heaggan-Brown were

drinking heavily while watching coverage of the riots. The charges against Heaggan-Brown also accuse him of sexually assaulting another person in July 2016.

Oct. 31

Chief Flynn fires Heaggan-Brown over the sexual assault charges.

Dec. 15

District Attorney Chisholm charges Heaggan-Brown with first-degree reckless homicide. Chisholm says police body camera video shows Smith throwing his gun over a fence after he was first shot and that he was no longer armed when Heaggan-Brown shot him in the chest. The video has not been publicly released. Both shots were fired in less than two seconds.

Video Release of Milwaukee Police Shooting Delayed

Body camera footage of a fatal police shooting that sparked unrest in Milwaukee's Sherman Park neighborhood will not be released until the Milwaukee County district attorney makes a charging decision, Attorney General Brad Schimel said Monday.

Dominique White Overview

White was shot and killed in September 2017 near Ripley Park. Officers Michael Cruse and Justin Mackey were responding to a report of gunshots at the park. They saw White, and stopped him for questioning, then he tried to run away. The officers said they believed White was reaching for a weapon as he ran. They did find a gun in his pocket. The judge agreed with White's family that body cam video does not factually establish White was reaching for the gun. He gave the family's attorneys 120 days to question the officers on their observations and perceptions of the events. However, the judge denied their request to depose the detective who wrote an investigative report on the officer's behalf, and for data on shootings and gang activity in Topeka neighborhoods. The officers were cleared of criminal wrongdoing in the case. White's family then filed a civil lawsuit.

Timeline of events

August 25, 2017

Shooting of victim Dominique White

Nov 3, 2017

Death certificate: Shows Dominique died as a result of gunshot

Dec 27, 2017

Video shows Dominique white shooting y Topeka officers

January 18, 2018

TPD Findings in Dominique White shooting expected Friday

January 19, 2018

TPD completes internal review of Dominique White

June 28, 2019

Police body cam do not show a man running from Topeka Police/

June 21, 2019

Video don't clear Topeka Officers

June 27, 2018

Dominque White Lawsuit