



#### 6.0 First of it's kind Body Worn Camera Study

- **A.** The use of force and police behavior continues to be a prominent topic in the media.
- B. Several recent high-profile incidents involving police use of deadly force have resulted in increased scrutiny of officer behavior and police-community relations by the media, policy-makers

6.0	First of	it's kind	Body
Worn	Camera	Study -	Cont'd:

civil rights groups, and academics, leading to nationwide interest in police-worn body cameras to increase transparency and accountability.

**C.** While the use of body-worn cameras on police to address these issues has been endorsed by the media, government, social activists,

### 6.0 First of it's kind Body Worn Camera Study – Cont'd:

policy makers alike, there is scant scientific evidence to support or refute the perceived benefits or drawbacks.

**D.** A first-of-its-kind study by researchers from **Florida Atlantic University** and collaborators, measured law enforcement leadership, attitude

6.0 First of it's kind Body Worn Camera Study – Cont'd: toward police wearing body cameras, and published results of their study in the current issue of the American Journal of Criminal Justice.





6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that:	
<b>1. Fifty percent</b> support the use of body-worn cameras in their agencies.	
2. Only percent agree or	
strongly agree that <b>body-worn</b>	
cameras would affect officer behavior while on duty;	
3. more than percent were not	
6.1 Key findings from the	]
study reveal that: - Cont'd:	
4. One-third believe body-worn	
cameras would improve police officer	
behavior during interactions with citizens;	
5 percent are neutral	
<b>6.</b> Nearly percent agree that body-worn cameras will impact	
soay Worn cameras win impact	
6.1 Key findings from the	
study reveal that: - Cont'd:	
officers' decision to use force in	
encounters with citizens	
7. Nearly percent believe that	
body-worn cameras will improve citizen behavior during interactions	
with police.	
8. Almost percent agree or	

6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd:	
agree that the media will use data from body cameras to embarrass or persecute police	
<b>9.</b> More than percent agree or strongly agree that pressure to	
implement body-worn cameras comes from the media.	
6.1 Key findings from the	]
study reveal that: - Cont'd:	
<b>10. Two-thirds</b> agree or strongly	
agree that use of body-worn cameras	
is supported by the public because	
society does not trust police.	
11 percent agree or strongly	
agree that body-worn cameras will	
result in an increase in guilty pleas from people charged with crimes.	-
ment people and ged man enmest	
6.1 Key findings from the study	
reveal that: - Cont'd:	
12. Nearly percent do not	
believe that body-worn cameras are	
an invasion of a police officer's	
privacy, but are evenly <b>split on whether they are an invasion</b>	
of citizens' privacy.	

6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd:  13. Almost half agree or strongly agree that body-worn cameras could be used by supervisors to 'fish' for evidence used to	
discipline officers	
which place the first the	
6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd:  14. Fifty percent believe that the	
maintenance and upkeep of body cameras will take time away from normal duties.	
<b>15.</b> "While the general public might be enthusiastic about the potential	
benefits of police body-worn cameras, until this study, it was unknown how leadership in law enforcement felt	
issues in particular control to the following	
C. 1 Van Gadinas Carrella de	1
6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd: about these cameras," "We found the	
lack of empirical research on	
this subject to be very intriguing, and	
that's what motivated us to pursue this important study."	
<b>16.</b> The study was conducted in	
Sunshine County, a large southern	
county with 27 local law enforcement agencies, a number of state & federal	

6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd:	
enforcement agencies, and a population of	
approximately 1.3 million.	
<b>17.</b> Participants were in leadership positions such as <b>chief</b> , <b>deputy</b>	
chief, sheriff, major, colonel, and captain.	
<b>18. Twenty-nine</b> items were used to measure their perceptions.	
6.1 Key findings from the study	
reveal that: - Cont'd:  a. questions were divided into eight	
perceptual domains — officer	
behavior, officer effectiveness, evidentiary impact, privacy, safety,	
use of force, impact on citizens, and	
public/media interest.	
<b>b.</b> Most of the departments/agencies that participated in the study <b>were</b>	
not currently using cameras,	
6.1 Key findings from the study	
reveal that: - Cont'd:	
however, multiple departments -	
agencies were either planning on or considering using them.	
E. A survey in 2013 by the Police	
Executive Research Forum (PERF)	
of 500 law enforcement agencies chroughout the United States; of	
and agricult tile officed States, of	

	s from the study	
the 254 departmen		
to the survey, show	ved that only	
percent reported to body-worn cameras		
F. Those who caut	ion against the use	
of these cameras a a number of		
both police officers		
	_	
6 1 Key findings	from the study	
reveal tha	t: - Cont'd:	
G. Open records		
jurisdictions such as		
compound this issue		
1s		
who will have		
	tured by the cameras &	
2. the policies and related to public i		
6.1 Key findings reveal that	from the study t: - Cont'd:	
H. As of May 18, 20	15 10 states	
(Arizona, Colorado,		
New Hampshire, No		
Oklahoma, Pennsylv		
Vermont, and TEXA laws related to bo		
cameras, several of		
- 1.1 1.11 11 11	f which directly	
address public disclo	f which directly sure and privacy	

### 6.1 Key findings from the study reveal that: - Cont'd:

enforcement leadership are vital because it could *either make* the possible transition to body-worn cameras *less disruptive* or *situate departments/agencies in climates that are less than* for something that may be inevitable.

## 6.3 RESEARCHERS - SOURCE

John Ortiz Smykla, Ph.D., lead author, director and professor in FAU's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice within FAU's College for Design and Social Inquiry; Vaughn J. Crichlow, Ph.D., assistant professor in FAU's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Matthew S. Crow, Ph.D., Department of Criminal Justice, University of West Florida, and Jamie A. Snyder, Ph.D., Department of Criminal Justice, University of West Florida.

# JUST DO IT.

- Immediately upon being dispatched.
- Upon any citizen contact
- Upon observing an crime

