



**BODY-WORN
CAMERA**

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Results from police body worn camera implementation in Phoenix, AZ

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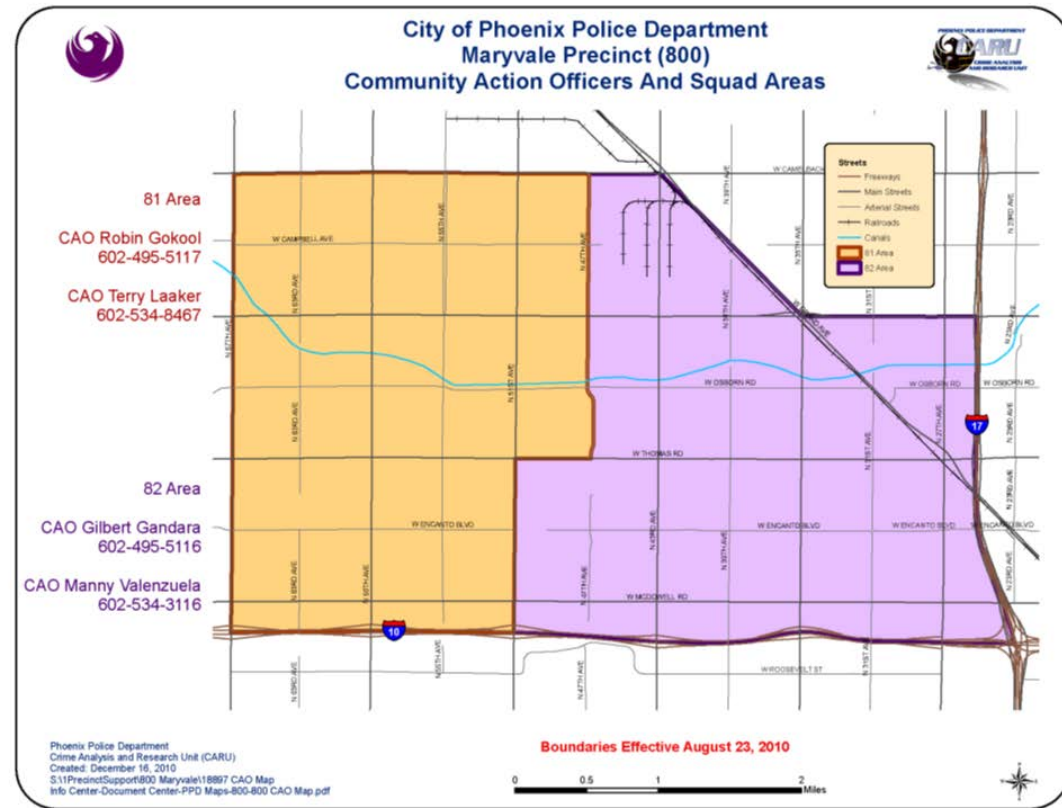
Presenation Outline

- ▶ Approach
- ▶ Officer perceptions of implementation
- ▶ Impact on complaints
 - ▶ Change in # of complaints
 - ▶ What *could* have been...
 - ▶ Complaint disposition
- ▶ Impact on case processing
 - ▶ Work load
 - ▶ Case outcomes



Quasi-Experimental Design

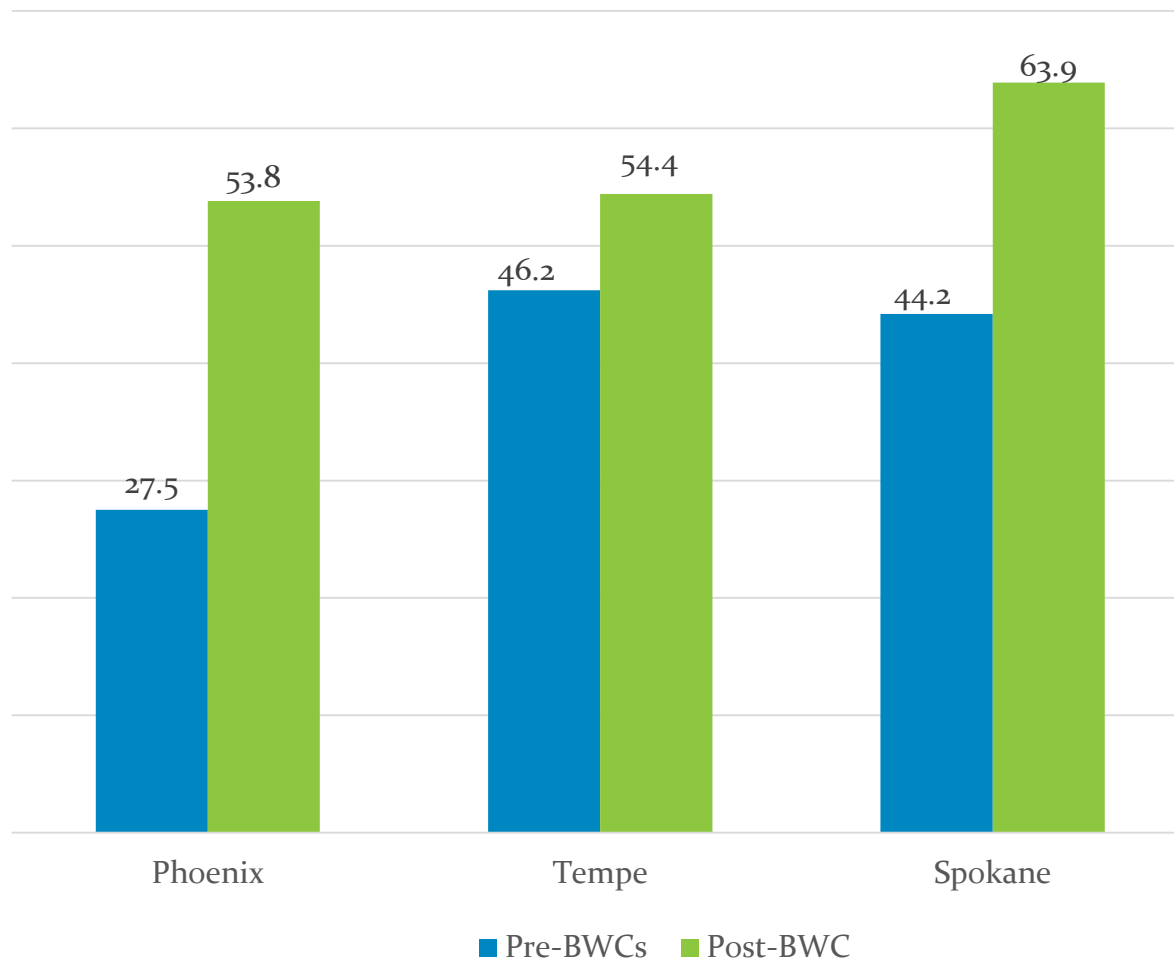
- ▶ Implemented April 2013
- ▶ Repeated measures from the sources below
 - ▶ Police/court data
 - ▶ Administrative records
 - ▶ Officer self-report surveys
 - ▶ Meta-data from cameras
 - ▶ Interviews with officers



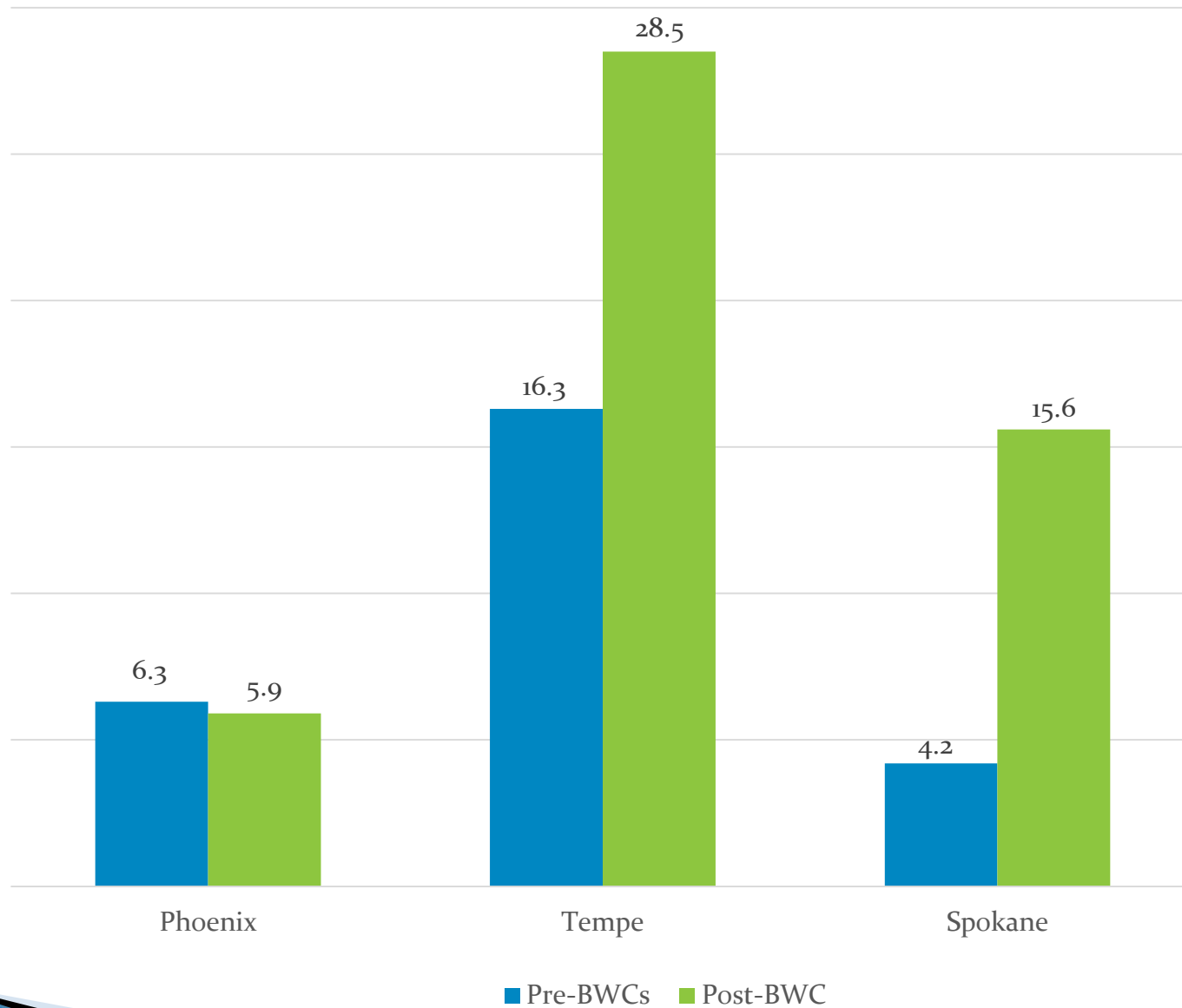
Officer perceptions in a comparative context



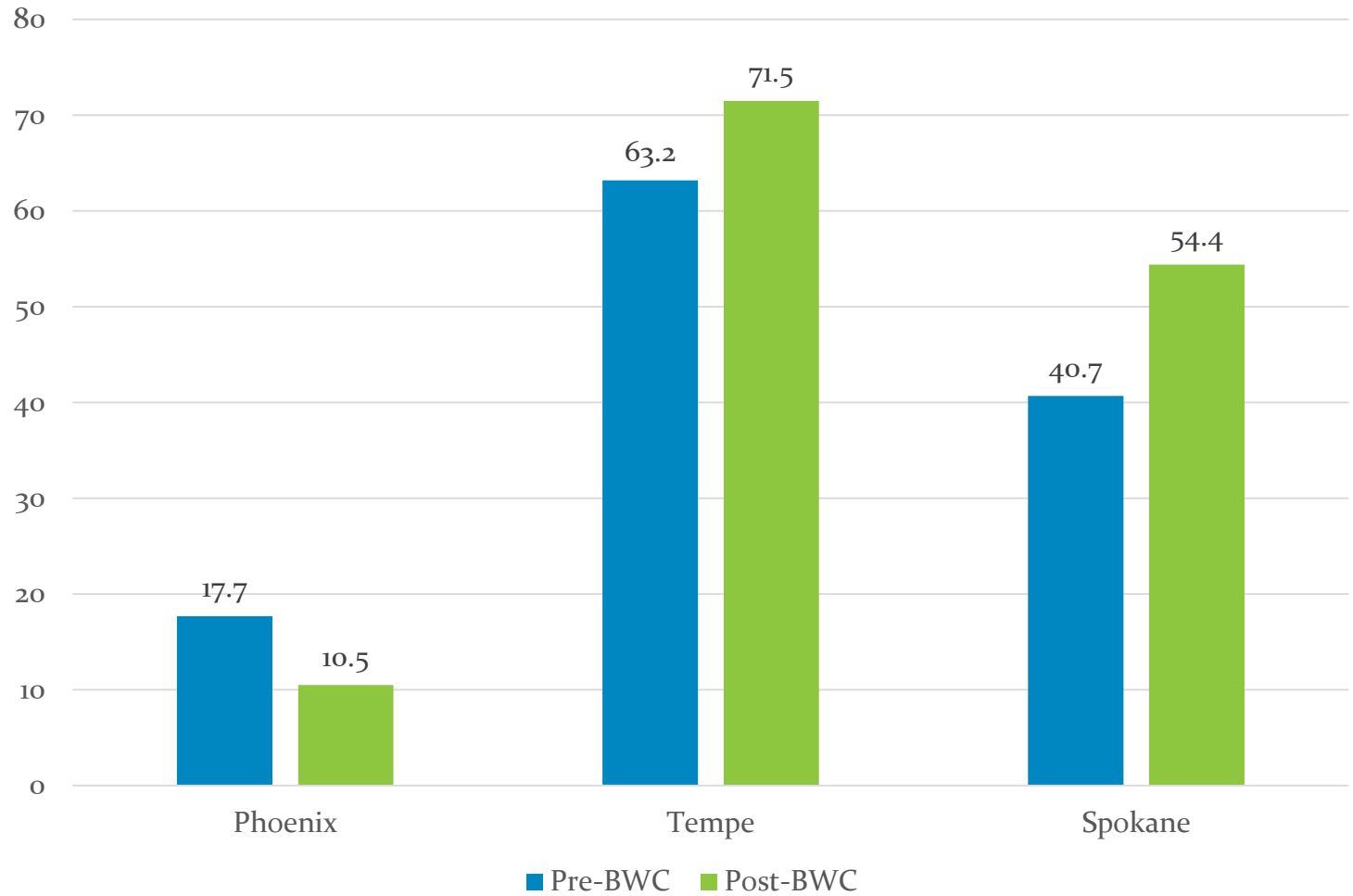
Percent agree that BWC equipment is easy use



Officers spend less time on paper work because of BWCs (% agree)



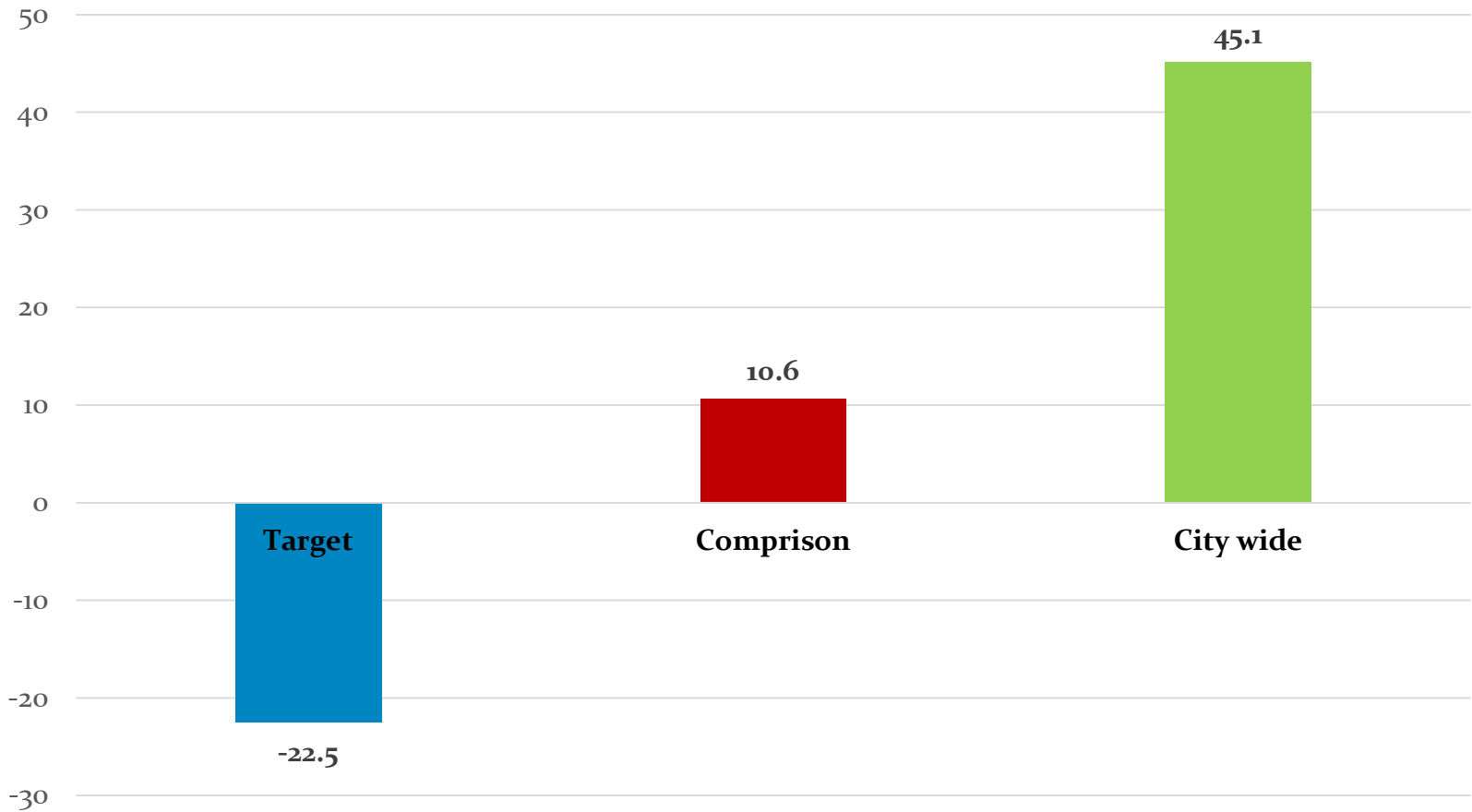
Percent agree that BWCs should be expanded to other departments



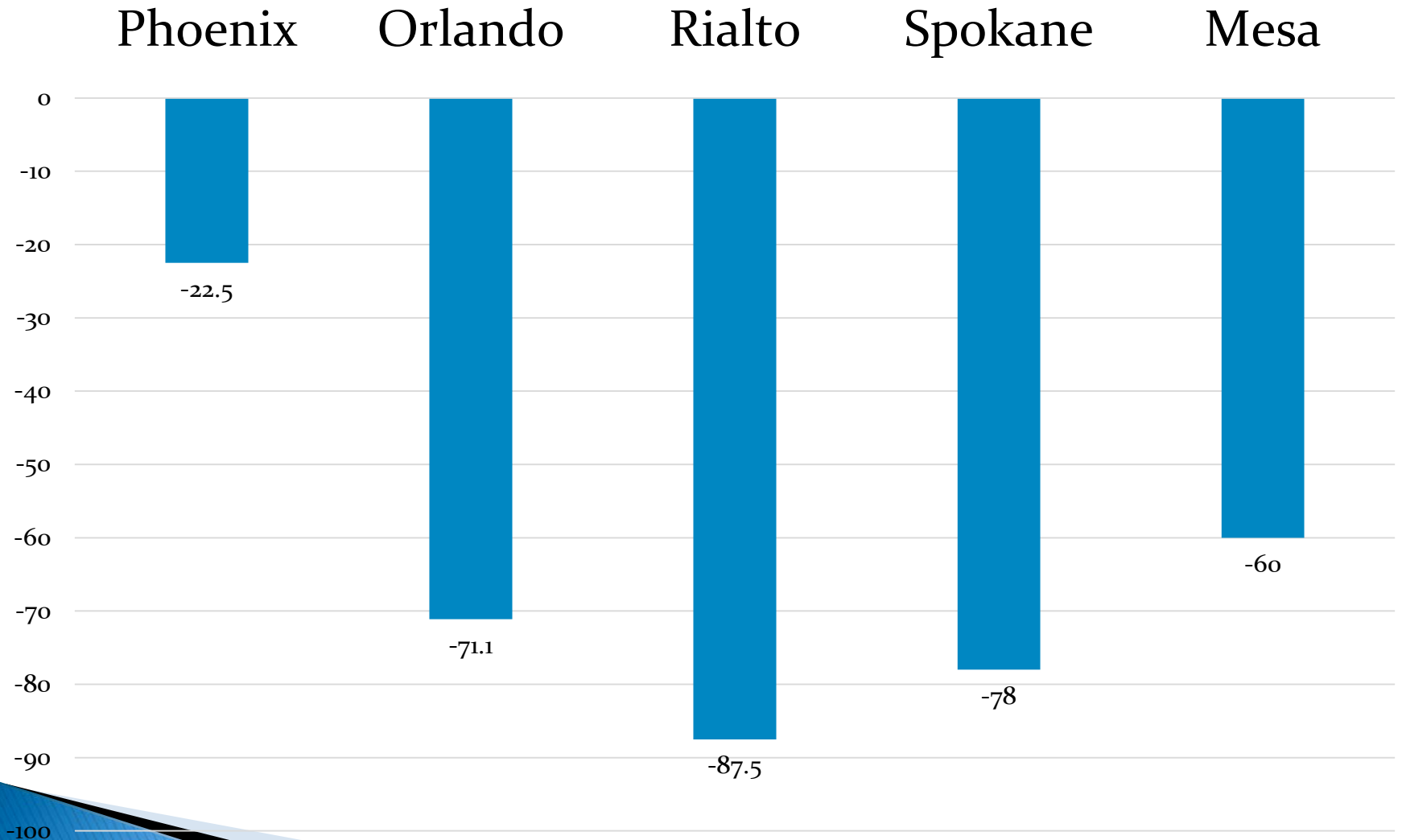
Impact on Complaints



Percentage Change in Complaints Before and After Body Worn Cameras

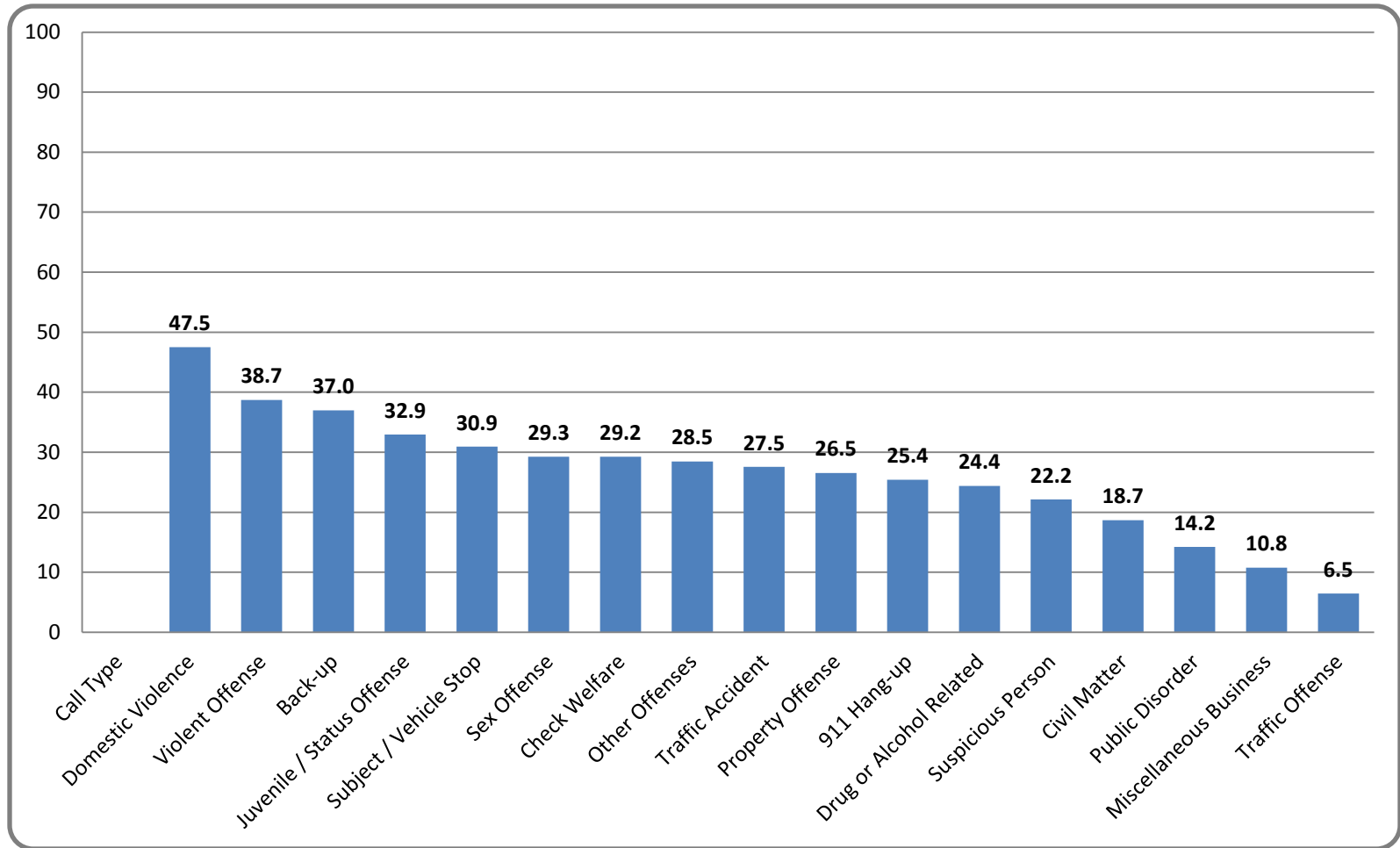


Phoenix compared to other study sites



Possible explanation:

Camera activation compliance by incident type (%)



What could have been?

Estimates based on an instrumental variable analysis approach

Further analysis

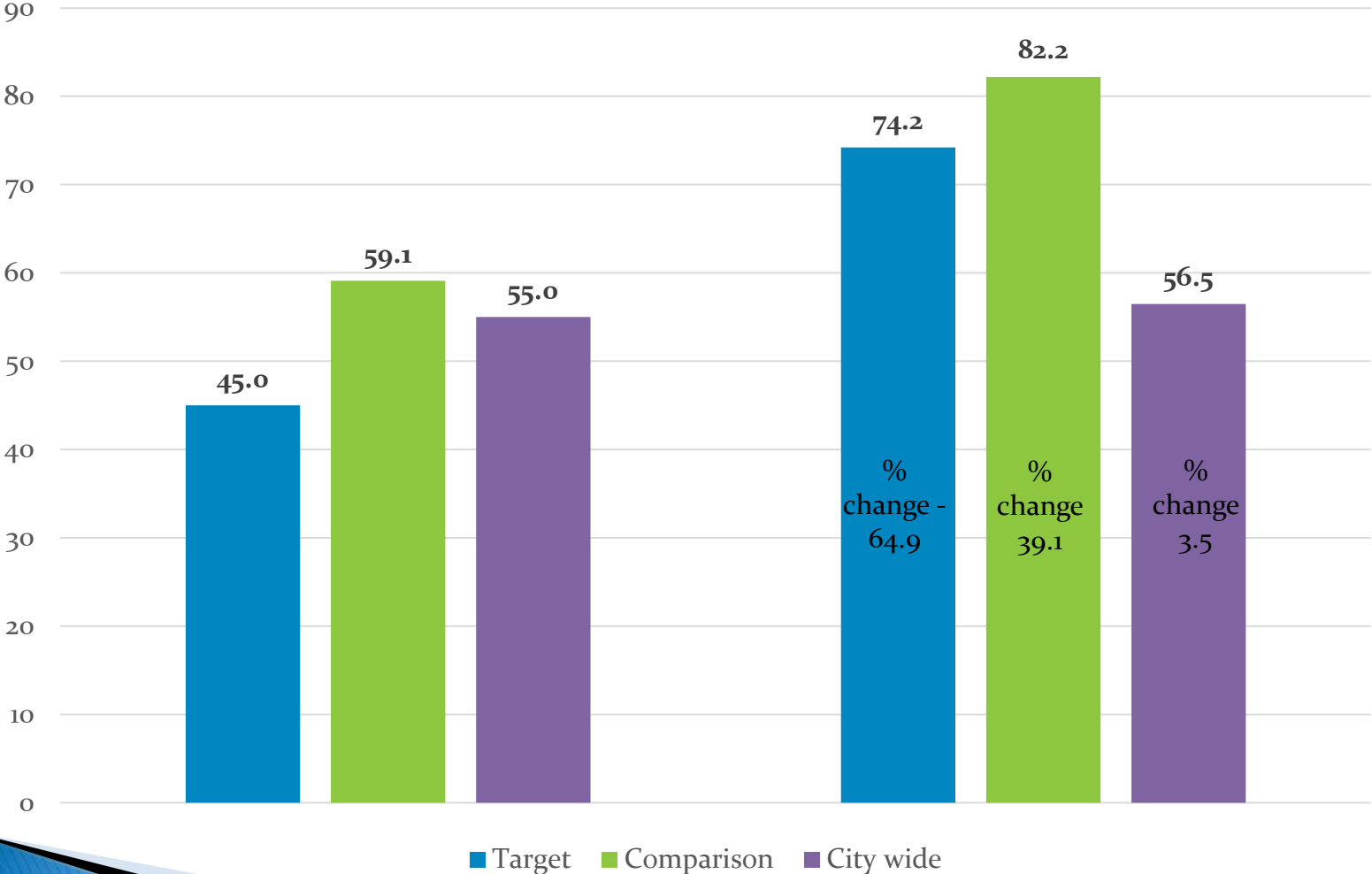
- ▶ 32% compliance
- ▶ What is the impact of BWC activation, NOT just presence
- ▶ Controlled for time, type of incident, BWC assignment

Predicted estimates

- ▶ Presence of BWC reduced the probability of a complaint by 62%
- ▶ Full compliance with policy would have lead to a 96% reduction in complaints



Percentage of complaints that were unfounded



Use of BWC evidence in court for domestic violence offenses

- Use of liaison officer to manage evidence
- 1 paralegal for every 50 BWC in the field

Domestic Violence (DV) Case Flow Pre & Post Camera Deployment

	Pre-Test Case		Post-Test Comparison		Post-Test Camera	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of DV-Related Contacts ^a	878	100.0	933	100.0	252	100.0
Cases Initiated	369	42.0	320	34.3	103	40.9
Charges Filed	333	37.9	243	26.0	90	37.7
Case Furthered (Not Dismissed)	131	14.9	58	6.2	32	12.7
Plead Guilty	27	3.1	11	1.2	11	4.4
Guilty at Trial	25	2.8	9	0.9	11	4.4

^a The number of contacts is derived from the DV pocket cards, which included data on 2,063 unique incidents from January 1, 2012, through July 31, 2014, from the Maryvale Precinct.



Case Processing Time

Number of Days to Process Case to Disposition (N=795) †

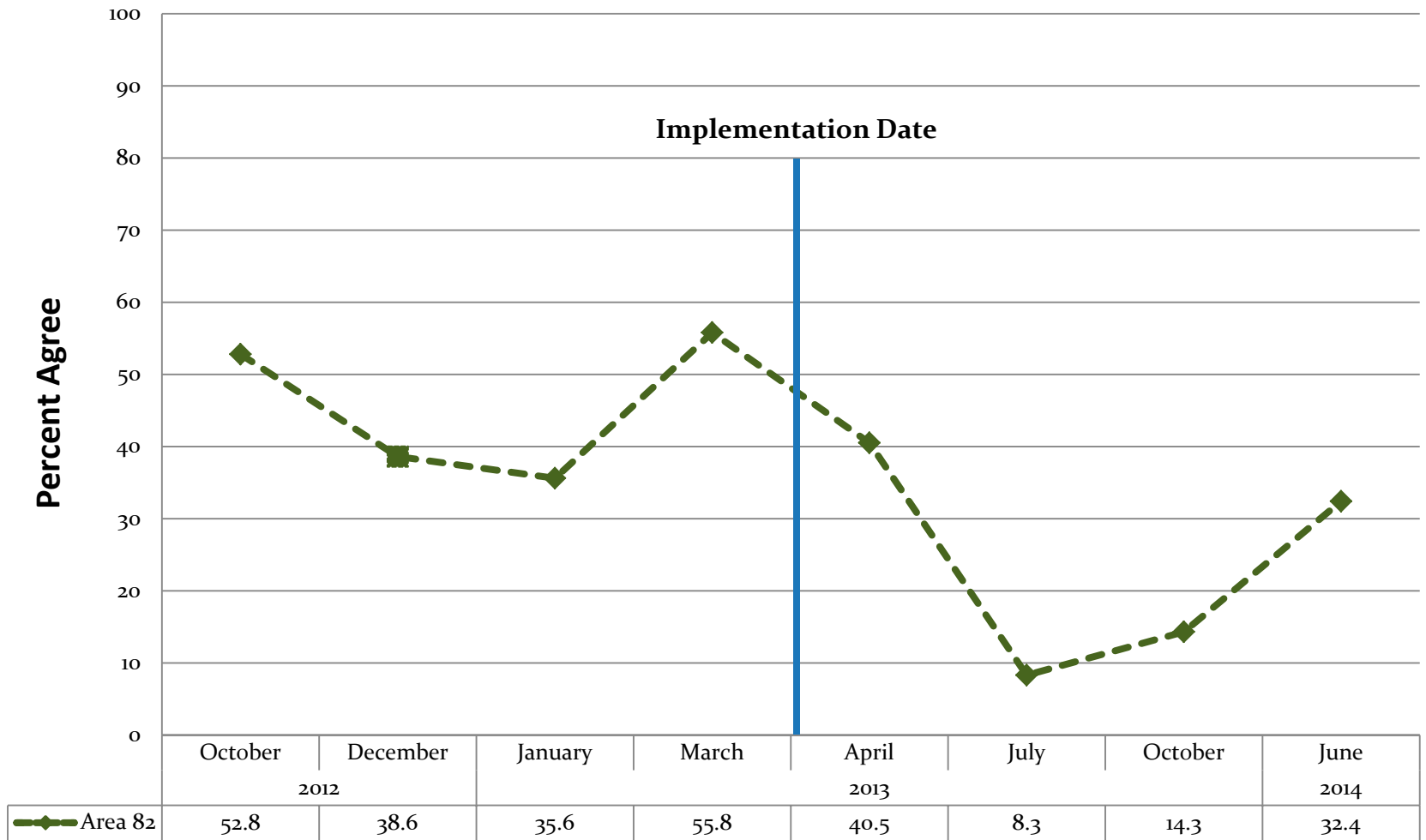
	Pre-Test Case			Post-Test Comparison			Post-Test Camera		
	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n
All Completed Cases *	95.8	124.30	340	43.5	77.50	266	78.1	105.10	92
Dismissed *	65.3	91.00	201	38.2	67.80	184	56.1	65.90	58
Plead Guilty *	167.7	157.57	104	71.3	100.44	46	131.9	156.40	21
Trial	74.4	90.61	27	114.2	125.06	11	105.5	126.07	11

* Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

† Original values ranged from 0 to 756. Values above the 98th percentile of 438 days (n=16) were truncated to 438 to control for outlier cases.



Easier To Prosecute DV Offenders



Conclusions

Strengths

- Decrease in complaints
- Policy compliance matters
- Increase in unfounded complaints
- Prosecution of domestic violence

Challenges

- Officer resistance
- Information technology costs
- Increase time spent on officer paper work
- Prosecutor capacity



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