



# Smart Policing in Action 1: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative

Evans County SPI, Pullman SPI, Phoenix SPI, CNA

March 31, 2016

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DP-BX-K006 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



# Evans County, GA SPI Site

## Lessons Learned and Recommendations Regarding Implementing Technology in Rural Agencies

Adam M. Bossler and Justin Hoyle, Georgia Southern University

March 31, 2016

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# Problem Statement

- Little empirical evidence on how strengthening technological capabilities in rural law enforcement agencies could:
  - Improve communication within and among law enforcement agencies;
  - Increase the amount and quality of information sharing between agencies;
  - Alter officer perceptions regarding their agency's capabilities in investigating and preventing crime.

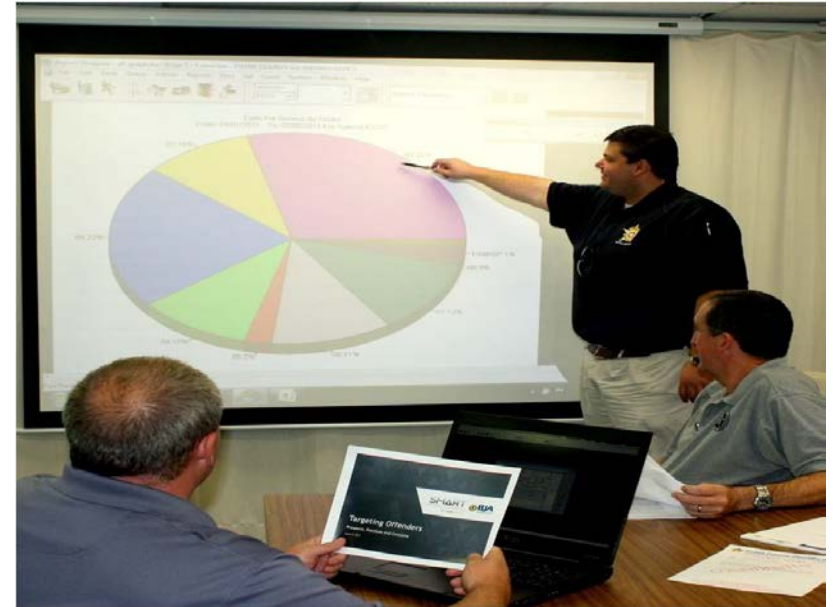
# Evans County, Georgia

- Effort to improve communication and crime analysis between a rural county Sheriff's Office and two small municipalities' police departments through the use of smartphones, computer analytic tools, and synchronized databases.
- County:
  - 182 square miles
  - Population: 11,000 citizens
  - Demographics:
    - 66.8% White
    - 30.4% Black
    - 11.9% Hispanic
  - Biggest city: Claxton
    - Population: 2,746



# Evans County Sheriff's Office

- 19 total employees
  - 11 sworn deputies
    - 8 road deputies
    - Investigator
    - Jail Administrator
    - Deputy Sheriff
  - Full-time crime analyst
- 
- New intelligence-led strategies went into effect at beginning of 2010
  - Recognized by the Bureau of Justice Assistance as a Best Practice



# Methods

- Two comparison county Sheriff departments and two municipal agencies were chosen based on size, demographic composition, size of law enforcement agencies, within the same region of the state, and technological capabilities (one comparison area has lower technological capabilities and the other had higher).
- Three treatment sites were surveyed pre- and post-implementation of the technology.
- Police leaders and officers/deputies of the three treatment sites and four comparison agencies were interviewed at the end of the grant.

# Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- E-Roll Call:
  - (1) Agencies should consider sending e-roll call to their officers/deputies and surrounding agencies;
  - (2) May improve communication and relationships with non-law enforcement agencies;
  - (3) Needs to be sent out on a more formalized schedule;
  - (4) Needs to provide more information.

# Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- Planning:

1. Agencies need to have clear goals and objectives when implementing a program
2. All agency leaders have to be fully on board
3. Signed MOU;
4. Shared costs between departments
5. Relationships between agencies
6. Surveying officers
7. Holding social events
8. Technology interoperability plan
9. Examination of how the dispatch system will affect the roll out of technology
10. Don't forget the basics



# Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- Technology Choices
  1. Choosing the right smartphone
  2. Change course if the technology does not meet expectations
  3. Radio issues are a major problem for rural law enforcement
  4. Adding computer terminals in squad cars
  5. Officer interest in other technologies

# Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- Training
  1. Survey of officer technological capabilities
  2. Effective officer training on the implemented technology

# Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- Crime Analyst
  1. Role of the crime analyst
  2. Consider an investigator to be a crime analyst
  3. Dual role of crime analyst within the county may lead to problems
  4. Work schedule of crime analyst
  5. Choosing the right crime analyst
  6. Investigators must play a key role in intelligence-led policing

# Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- The Future
  1. Increased grants for rural law enforcement
  2. Need for more research on rural law enforcement agencies

# Contact Information

Adam M. Bossler, PhD

Associate Professor

Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology

Georgia Southern University

[abossler@georgiasouthern.edu](mailto:abossler@georgiasouthern.edu)

(912) 478-0199



# Community-Led Surveillance Programs as a Sustainability Strategy

Michael J. Gaffney, J.D.; Gary Jenkins; David A. Makin, PhD

March 31, 2016

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# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Identified Need

- ❑ City Council desire for security cameras at Adams Mall
  - Bar & Dance Club in Greek Row
  - High volume of public disturbances

600 NE Colorado St  
Adams Mall  
Pullman, WA 99163  
(509) 334-7900

# Stubblefields

Home Menu Gallery Events Event Rentals

Biggest bar on the Palouse!

Tweets

Stubblefields @Stubblefields 29 Jan

Emmy Bengtson @EmmyA2 10h

Contact Us

Data. Analysis. Solutions.

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Smart Policing Initiative Grant

- 2011 Grant Search: DOJ SPI Grant
- 3 Grant purpose areas to choose from:
  - Evidence-based replication
  - Innovation
  - Institutionalization of evidence-based practices



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Smart Policing Initiative Grant

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# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Smart Policing Initiative Grant

- 2011 Grant Search: DOJ SPI Grant
- 3 Grant purpose areas to choose from:
  - Evidence-based replication
  - Innovation
  - Institutionalization of evidence-based practices
- Maximum of \$300,000 (pop less than 500,000)

SPI Grant	Budget	Percent
WSU	\$ 104,349	35%
Travel	\$ 10,088	3%
Equipment	\$ 185,563	62%
TOTAL	\$ 300,000	

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Smart Policing Initiative Grant

- 2 Years: Oct 2011 to Sept 2013
- Must partner with institution of higher learning for research
  - Washington State University
    - WSU Institute for Criminal Justice
    - Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Smart Policing Initiative Grant

- Grant Goals:
  - Address violent crimes and neighborhood disorders
  - Through the use of video cameras placed at public locations
  - Where we experience a high frequency of those types of incidents
- Government (police) cameras in public spaces
  - Community support essential to program success & sustainability

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Pathways to Active Partnerships

- Community Outreach
- Community Engagement
- Community Collaboration
- Community Involvement

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Soliciting Community Support

- Mayor
- Pullman Regional Hospital
- College Hill Association
- Whitman County Prosecuting Attorney
- Whitman County Sheriff
- State legislators
- Washington State University
- Pullman Police Advisory Committee
- Pullman Chamber of Commerce
- Pullman League of Women Voters
- Associated Students of WSU

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Grant Award Press Release



**CITY OF  
PULLMAN**  
WASHINGTON

### **Police Department**

Gary Jenkins, Chief of Police  
Police Business (509) 334-0802  
Police Fax (509) 332-0829  
[police@pullman-wa.gov](mailto:police@pullman-wa.gov)  
[www.pullman-wa.gov/police](http://www.pullman-wa.gov/police)  
260 SE Kamiaken St., Pullman WA 99163-2664

### **PRESS RELEASE**

#### **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

September 8, 2011

Gary Jenkins, Chief of Police  
Pullman Police Department  
(509) 334-0802

#### **Pullman Police Awarded Federal Grant**

**PULLMAN** – The Pullman Police Department (PD) has received notification that we have been awarded a Federal Department of Justice grant in the amount of \$300,000. The “Smart Policing Initiative” (SPI) grant program seeks to build upon data-driven, evidence-based policing by encouraging state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to develop effective, economical

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Community Engagement



**CITY OF  
PULLMAN**  
WASHINGTON

### **Police Department**

Gary Jenkins, Chief of Police  
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Police Fax (509) 332-0829  
police@pullman-wa.gov  
www.pullman-wa.gov/police  
260 SE Kamiaken St., Pullman WA 99163-2664

### **PRESS RELEASE**

#### **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

January 4, 2012

Gary Jenkins, Chief of Police  
Pullman Police Department  
(509) 334-0802

#### **POLICE SEEK PUBLIC INPUT ON CAMERA POLICY**

**PULLMAN** – The Pullman Police Department (PD) is seeking public input for the development of a video policing policy.

The Pullman PD has been awarded a Department of Justice “Smart Policing Initiative” grant in the amount of \$300,000. The grant proposes to address violent crimes and neighborhood disorders through the use of video cameras placed at public locations where high frequencies of



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Community Engagement

- Public Meetings: Jan-Feb-Mar 2012
  - College Hill Association
  - League of Women Voters / Police Advisory Cmte.
  - ASWSU / WSU Police Advisory Committee
- Some opposition expressed
  - Privacy
  - Use of federal funds
- Suggestions
  - Provide live video feed for public view
  - Use volunteers to monitor live feed

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Community Communication

The screenshot displays the SMART Policing website. The header features the SMART Policing logo with the tagline "Data. Analysis. Solutions." and a blue banner stating: "Building evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical." The navigation menu includes: BACKGROUND, SPI SITES, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, RESOURCES, NEWS, EVENTS, COMMUNITY, and CONTACT US. On the left, a sidebar lists categories: ABOUT, Emergency, Enforcement, Information, Crime Prevention, Safe Kids, Active Shooter, Cyber Crime, Recreation, Victim Resources, Landlord, Drones/AV, Community, Safety Cameras, Request, SPI Meeting, SPI Publication, Emergency, and Firearms. The main content area is titled "Pullman, Washington" and includes a submission date: "Submitted by siteadmin on Tue, 01/03/2012 - 4:26pm". The article title is "Reducing Violent Crime through Camera Monitoring of Hot Spots" by Research Partner: Washington State University (WSU) (Michael Gaffney, Zachary Hays). The article is divided into sections: "Statement of the Problem", "Strategies and Tactics", and a list of activities. The "Statement of the Problem" section describes Pullman as a quintessential college town with a reputation as a party school, where alcohol-fueled partying often turns violent, leading to disorderly conduct, fighting, property damage, and sexual assaults. The "Strategies and Tactics" section outlines the goals of the Smart Police Safety Camera Initiative (SCI): deter individuals from engaging in criminal behavior, enhance investigation of previously unreported crimes, and increase clearance rates. The activities listed are: 1. Deploying outdoor digital cameras, involving planning, collaboration with local citizens, and deployment in early 2013; 2. Monitoring cameras, where WSU students monitor camera feeds and report suspicious activities to the police department.

**SMART POLICING**  
Data. Analysis. Solutions.

Building evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical.

BACKGROUND SPI SITES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES NEWS EVENTS COMMUNITY CONTACT US

**Phase VII Sites**

- Chicago
- Miami Beach
- Milwaukee
- Phoenix
- Pinellas County
- Roanoke County
- Shoreline

**Phase VI Sites**

- Boston
- Henderson
- Los Angeles
- Lowell
- Miami
- Philadelphia
- Portland
- Toledo

**Phase V Sites**

- Brooklyn Park
- Chula Vista

**Phase IV Sites**

- Columbia
- East Palo Alto
- Kansas City
- Port St. Lucie

**Pullman, Washington**

Submitted by siteadmin on Tue, 01/03/2012 - 4:26pm

**Reducing Violent Crime through Camera Monitoring of Hot Spots**

Research Partner: Washington State University (WSU) (Michael Gaffney, Zachary Hays)

**Statement of the Problem**

Home to WSU, Pullman is a quintessential college town. WSU has long had a reputation as a party school, in which the alcohol-fueled partying often turns violent (e.g., disorderly conduct, fighting, property damage, and sexual assaults). Specifically, the northeast hill, known as College Hill (one of the four hills in Pullman), contains the University's "Greek row," provides the majority of off-campus housing, and is the hot spot for nearly all violent crime occurring in Pullman. The Pullman Police Department has tried various policing strategies and public-policy measures in an attempt to curb the violence. However, in recent years, the level and severity of violent crime have increased significantly.

**Strategies and Tactics**

The Pullman Police Department's Smart Police Safety Camera Initiative (SCI) focuses on the following goals: deter individuals from engaging in criminal behavior in the target area, enhance investigation of previously unreported crimes (including less serious crimes that can lead to more serious crimes), and increase clearance rates. Project strategies have included the following activities:

1. Deploying outdoor digital cameras: Prior to deploying the cameras, the team conducted a variety of planning activities, including collaboration with local citizens and community members regarding concerns of camera use and placement; crime analysis and tracking of trends; and surveys to obtain student perceptions of the area, police department, and cameras. The cameras were deployed in early 2013. Initial firewall issues with the university's local area network have been solved, allowing for complete connectivity between the cameras and WSU criminal justice department (researchers). The site trained regional dispatch personnel to report suspicious activities and criminal justice student volunteers (as part of an internship program) to monitor the cameras.
2. Monitoring cameras: WSU students monitor camera feeds. The Pullman Police Department implemented a procedure requiring student monitors to use a log sheet annotating any notable activity on the cameras or phone alerts called in by the public. Once logs are complete, they are forwarded to the police department for review and action. The police department changed the current method used for tracing recorded video by monitors and dispatch to allow for a more

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Community Communication

- Chamber of Commerce Membership Meeting
- Service Clubs
  - Kiwanis
  - Lions
  - Rotary
- Pullman Police Advisory Committee
- WSU Police Advisory Board

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Community Feedback

### Security cameras raise privacy issues

By Stephanie Schendel

*Pullman Police want to install an estimated eight security cameras around Adam's Mall*

Published 1/17/2012

### Cameras will be beneficial

Public meeting held Wednesday and address privacy concerns

By Ashley Fis

*Students show*

Published 1/18

Comments (0)

### Cameras will help Pullman

By Daily Evergreen Editorial Board

Published 2/15/2012

### Camera concerns addressed

By Stephanie Schendel

*The cameras will likely be placed in the area surrounding Adams Mall and Colorado Street due to the concentrated number of violent crimes that occur there. The estimated installation date for the cameras is this summer.*

Published 2/16/2012

Comments (0)

Pullman Police Chief Gary Jenkins met with a small group of community members Wednesday and

such location

concerns.

g Initiative to



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## SPI Project Implementation

- Installation completed end of Jan 2013
  - Signs posted Feb 1, 2013
  - Recording started Feb 1, 2013
- View video footage
  - Live – police station / students
  - Police cars
  - Archived



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Camera Placement



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Warning Signs

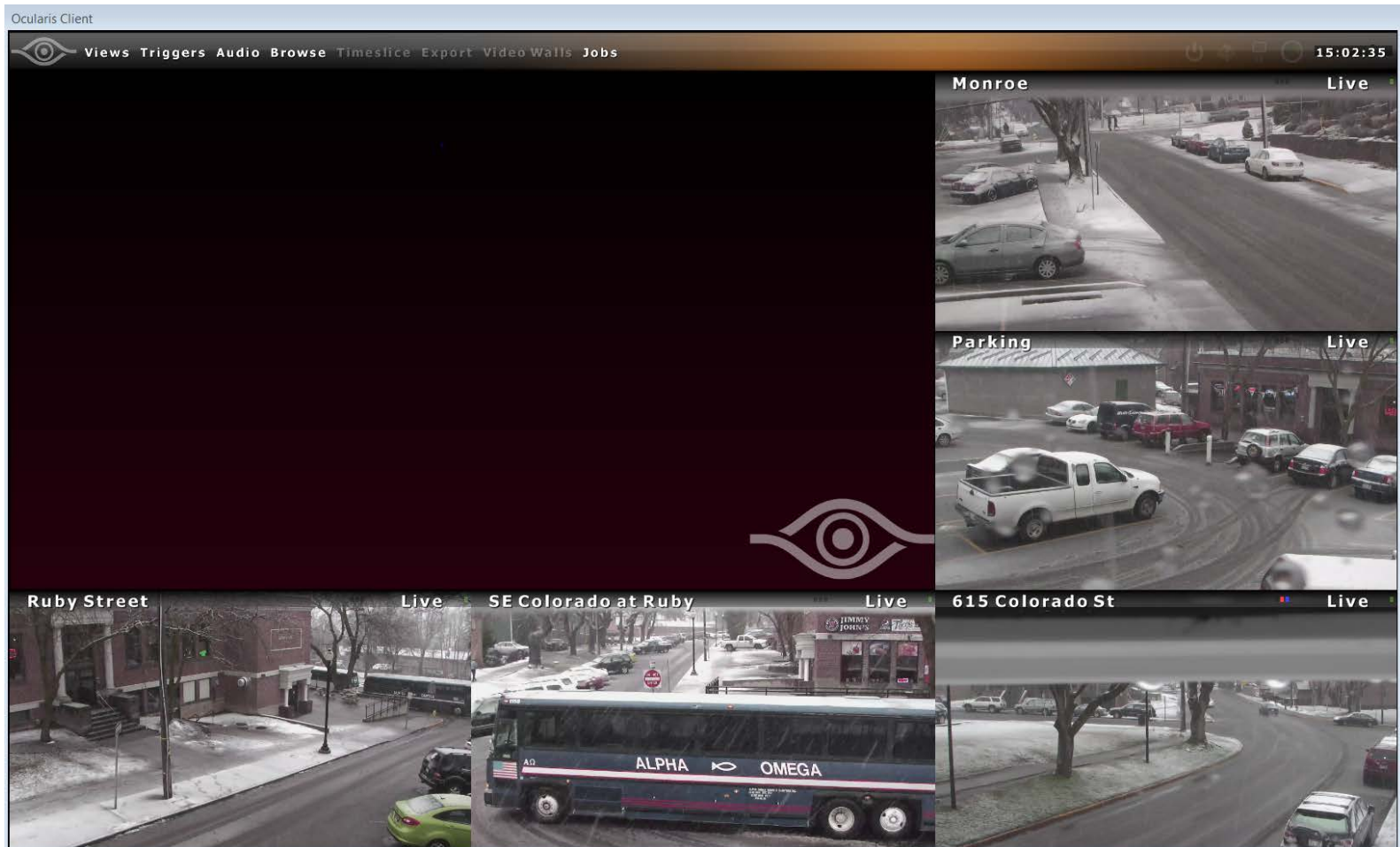


## Cameras





# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability Software Interface





# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Implementation & Successes

- Two nights after cameras go live
  - Assault captured on video
- Two months after cameras go live
  - Serious assault captured on video
  - Video used statewide to identify suspects
- WSU criminal justice student monitoring
  - Providing opportunities for criminal justice students
  - Collaboration with Washington State University

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Sustainability

The Creation of the Pullman Police  
Department Public Safety Camera Internship

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Lab Staffing & Training

### Student Internship

- 120-hour  
(3-Credit Course)
- Adaptable Schedule  
based on Need  
(Wed/Thu to Sat/Sun  
9:00 pm - 2:30 am)
- Three Student Shifts

### Qualifying Students

- Successful Background  
Check  
(1 Failure)
- 2 Hour Training with  
Emergency Dispatch
- 1 Hour Training with  
Police
- Confidentiality Agreement

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Lab at Work



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Camera Applications





# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Illustrative Camera Views



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## **Illustrative Case:**

### **Assault on Dr. David Warner**

- Closing Time Assault in Bar Parking Lot
- Student Observers Among 911 Callers
- Captured on Video from Cameras
- Pullman PD Posted Videos on YouTube
  - Statewide Press Attention
  - Tip received from cross-state location
- Resulted in Identification and Arrest of Assailants

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## **Sustainability Outcomes:**

### **Cost/Benefit Analysis**

- 336 Hours of Monitoring
  - \$6,800 for a Records Specialist to view the monitors.
    - Working during regularly scheduled hours and does not involve overtime.
  - \$12,000 - Includes overtime salary and additional benefits paid related to overtime
- Multiplier Effects



# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## **Additional Benefits / Outputs**

- Joint Public Engagement
- Robust working relationship – Trust
- Benefits to Other Arenas – Emergency Management
- Community Relationships
  - Future Research
    - Case-level “Precursor Identification”
    - Officer Support for Body Cameras
    - Camera Efficiencies
- Grants

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Conclusion

- Partnerships fostered by trust have the potential to generate not just successful grant-funded projects, but strong collaborative relationships which extend benefits far beyond the projects themselves.
- Trust + Access = Lasting Dividends for Public Benefit

# Pullman's SPI Grant & Sustainability

## Contact Information



**Michael J. Gaffney, J.D. – Washington State University**

Director, Division of Governmental Studies and Services  
Executive Director, Washington State Institute for Criminal Justice  
Director, Office of Emergency Management  
509 335-3329 / [mjgaffney@wsu.edu](mailto:mjgaffney@wsu.edu)



**Gary Jenkins – Pullman (WA) Police Department**

Chief of Police  
509-334-0802 / [gary.jenkins@pullman-wa.gov](mailto:gary.jenkins@pullman-wa.gov)



**David A. Makin, PhD – Washington State University**

Assistant Professor, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology  
Research Fellow, Washington State Institute for Criminal Justice  
Research Faculty, Division of Governmental Studies and Services  
509-335-2455 / [dmakin@wsu.edu](mailto:dmakin@wsu.edu)



# Assessing the Impact of Body-Worn Cameras on Arresting, Prosecuting, and Convicting Suspects of Intimate Partner Violence

Weston J. Morrow, Charles M. Katz, &  
David E. Choate

March 31, 2016

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DP-BX-K006 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

# Introduction

- **Intimate Partner Violence is a major public health issue.**
  - 31.5% of women (i.e., 38 million women) and 27.5% of men (i.e., 31.3 million men) experience physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
  - The physiological and psychological consequences of physical violence and abuse are far reaching.
- **IPV has relatively low prosecution and conviction rates**
  - 35% to 73% of reported offenses and 58% of arrests result in prosecution.
  - 35% to 48% of prosecuted cases result in a conviction.

# Introduction

- **Prosecution and conviction of IPV cases is often contingent on quality of evidence (e.g., written report, witness statements, photographs).**
  - Other influential factors: Arresting the defendant, charging the defendant with multiple offenses, receiving an emergency protection order, and finalizing investigation on the same day as the incident.
- **Do body-worn cameras (BWC) aid in the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of IPV cases?**
  - Body-worn cameras may have the ability to enhance the quality of evidence.

# Background Research

- **Prosecutors have a “downstream orientation”**
  - They focus on the likelihood of securing a conviction, meaning weak cases are dropped.
  - Quality of evidence influences a prosecutor’s decision to accept or reject a case at screening.
  - The quality of evidence is usually based off of the first responding police officer’s (FRPO) written report of the IPV incident, along with accompanying evidence.
- **How adequate are FRPO reports?**
  - If frequency of IPV prosecution and conviction are used as a proxy for determining adequacy of FRPO reports, there is room for improvement.
  - Training influences the quality of FRPO reports.
  - BWCs may also enhance the quality of FRPO reports.

# Background Research

- **BWC Research**

- Perceived benefits include:
  - Increased transparency and police legitimacy
  - Improved behavior among police officers and citizens
  - Reduced citizen complaints and police use of force

- **BWC and IPV Research**

- BWCs may enhance the manner in which police collect evidence for the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of IPV offenders.
  - Video recording the emotionally-charged victim statement, the physical turmoil surrounding the incident, and/or documenting witness testimony.

- **Owens and colleagues (2014) found preliminary support for the prosecutorial utility of BWCs.**



# Methods

- **Data were collected through a federally funded project that deployed BWCs among the Phoenix Police Department (PPD).**
  - PPD has more than 3,000 authorized sworn personnel.
  - Serves approximately 1.5 million people
- **The study site was one precinct (15 sq miles) that was divided into two similarly sized squad areas.**
  - Target locality: Area 82
  - Comparison locality: Area 81

# Study Site Characteristics

**Table 1: Characteristics of target and comparison areas**

Characteristic	Target Area Area 82	Comparison Area Area 81
Total Population	56,630	71,676
Age		
% Under 18 years	43.13	39.45
Ethnicity		
% Hispanic	82.5	71.1
% Native American	1.3	1.3
% African American	3.9	6.4
Poverty		
Mean household income	\$44,895	\$53,646
% owner occupied	52.8	63.7
Number of Officially Reported Crimes (UCR)-Jan-Nov.2011		
Violence	412	479
Property	2082	2718
Total	2,494	3,197
Intimate Partner Violence		
Calls for Service (Jan-Nov 2011)	105	162
Geographic size (Square miles)	7.9	7.4

# Project Design & Analytical Strategy

- **56 VIEVU cameras systems were purchased and deployed in Area 82.**
  - Officers assigned the equipment were trained on its use and maintenance.
  - Cameras were used seven days of the week, during all three shifts, by all deployed officers.
- **Analytic strategy for the present study relied on pre-post IPV case outcome data from the target and comparison localities.**
  - Data were collected from January 1, 2012 through July 31, 2014.
  - The study period covered about 30 months, or 15 months pre-camera deployment and 15 months post-camera deployment.

# Data Sources & Variables

- **Domestic violence pocket card data.**
  - The IPV pocket cards are a specialized form of the Field Interview (FI) card, designed specifically for IPV incidents.
  - $N = 2,063$
- **Official Phoenix City court data.**
  - Police incidents involving IPV were tracked through the City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office case processing system using IPV pocket cards.
- **Officer self-report survey data.**
  - Data were anonymously collected at eight time points.
  - Two likert-scale survey questions were of interest:
    - “Body cameras make it easier to prosecute domestic violence offenders”
    - “Evidence gathered from a body camera helps prosecute cases involving domestic violence when the victim is unwilling to testify”

# Results

**Table 2: Intimate Partner Violence Case Flow**

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

\*Significant at  $p \leq .05$

<sup>a</sup> 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.

# Results

**Table 3: Number of Days to Process Case to Disposition (N=792) †**

	Pre-Test Case		Post-Test Comparison		Post-Test Camera	
	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<b>All Completed Cases *</b>	95.8	369	<b>43.5</b>	320	<b>78.1</b>	103
SD	(124.3)		(77.50)		(105.10)	
<b>Dismissed *</b>	65.3	202	<b>38.2</b>	185	<b>56.1</b>	58
SD	(91.00)		(67.80)		(65.90)	
<b>Plead Guilty *</b>	167.7	104	<b>71.3</b>	47	<b>131.9</b>	21
SD	(157.57)		(100.44)		(156.40)	
<b>Trial</b>	74.4	27	114.2	11	105.5	11
SD	(90.61)		(125.06)		(126.07)	

\* Significant at  $p \leq .05$

† 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.

# Results

**Table 4: Use of Evidence by Collection Cycle and Area (n and % agree or strongly agree)**

Scale and Item		T-1, pre		T-2, pre		T-3, pre		T-4, pre		T-5, post		T-6, post		T-7, post		T-8, post	
		Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
		ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea	ea
		81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82	81	82
Easier to prosecute DV offenders	n =	41	36	39	44	42	45	36	43	47	37	40	36	40	35	34	34
Help prosecute DV cases when victim is unwilling to testify	%	36.	52.	43.	38.	26.	35.	36.	55.	27.	40.	30.	8.3	27.	14.	23.	32.
		6	8	6	6	2	6	1	8	7	5	0		5	3	5	4
	n =	40	35	38	44	41	46	36	43	47	36	39	37	40	34	34	34
		42.	57.	42.	52.	36.	45.	38.	58.	27.	55.	25.	18.	30.	23.	29.	38.
	%	5	1	1	3	6	7	9	1	7	6	6	9	0	5	4	2



# Results

**Table 5: Number of Days Sentenced to Jail (n=217)**

	Pre-Test Case			Post-Test Comparison			Post-Test Camera		
	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n
<b>All Sentenced Cases</b>	26.5	41.26	129	<b>32.4</b>	45.94	56	<b>34.4</b>	32.00	48
<b>Plead Guilty*</b>	22.1	38.20	104	<b>25.2</b>	36.41	47	<b>15.0</b>	15.18	21
<b>Trial – Found Guilty</b>	44.6	48.93	25	<b>70.0</b>	70.67	9	<b>71.6</b>	67.02	11

\* Significant at  $p \leq .05$

# Conclusion/Discussion

- **Compared to post test non-camera cases, post-test camera cases were more likely to result in an arrest, have charges filed, have cases furthered, result in a guilty plea, and result in a guilty verdict at trial.**
- **BWCs seem to improve the manner in which police collect evidence following an IPV incident.**
  - Video footage provides a detailed and accurate account of the IPV incident, which officers can use to construct a more thorough report.
  - Thorough reports that are supplemented by video evidence give prosecutors a substantial amount of actionable knowledge to facilitate the successful arrest, prosecution, and conviction of IPV cases.

# Conclusion/Discussion

- **Police officers' perceptions related to the ease in which BWCs facilitate IPV prosecution and help in cases involving reluctant victim testimony decreased in the post-camera time period.**
  - Our findings differ from previous research
    - Voluntary versus non-voluntary research designs.
  - “Growing pains”
- **Three potential limitations.**
  - Findings may not be generalizable to other communities.
  - We employed a nonequivalent control group design.
    - Selection effect: Attrition, turnover, and replacement
  - Contamination of treatment
    - Our camera and comparison groups shared patrol responsibilities in the precinct.



# Smart Policing Initiative Findings from Five Years

James "Chip" R. Coldren, Jr., CNA

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