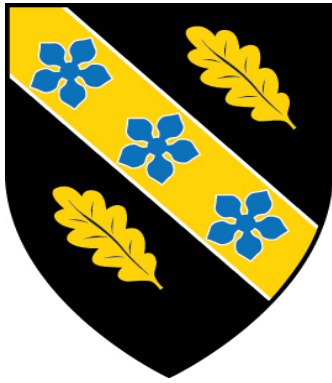




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Police body worn video: the effect on police
transparency and public perception.

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BSc (Hons) Professional Policing Practice

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Declaration

This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any degree.

Signed: #DJEdwards

Date: 30/September/2024

STATEMENT 1

This dissertation is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of BSc (Hons) Professional Policing Practice.

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Date: 30/September/2024

STATEMENT 2

This dissertation is the result of my own independent work/investigation, except where otherwise stated. Other sources are acknowledged by references. A bibliography is appended.

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Abstract

This dissertation examined the corpus of research on police body worn video cameras and how it affects police transparency and public perception. It also aimed to determine the degree to which the present literature, which is mostly produced in other nations, such as the USA, Canada, and Australia, translates to the UK.

Existing literature on police body worn cameras, mainly produced in other countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia, showed that the public is generally in favour of the technology's introduction and use, and they see it mostly in a positive light. The adoption of body worn cameras also raises public perceptions of policing agencies and increases police transparency. Public perception and police transparency is positively impacted by the release of body-worn camera footage, particularly in the aftermath of critical incidents. However, the impact varies depending on the type of footage—"positive" footage, which highlights good police conduct, or "negative" footage, which may reveal instances of police misconduct.

The results of the primary research corroborated the literature that was found, demonstrating that the public in the UK likewise has a favourable opinion of police body-worn video cameras. Although the primary research also revealed that "negative footage" has a negative effect on the UK public's perception of police, the use of this technology has a generally positive effect on police transparency and public perception. Nevertheless, even in cases where "negative" footage is released and negatively impacts public perception, the level of police transparency is maintained or improved. The primary and secondary research identified the impact of police body-worn video cameras on public opinion and police transparency, therefore addressing the main subject of this dissertation. It also determined that, despite the different police approaches used by the other nations, the findings of previous research were applicable to the UK.

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List of Abbreviations

- UK – United Kingdom
- USA – United States of America
- BWV – Body Worn Video
- BWC – Body Worn Camera

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This dissertation sought to examine how police transparency and public perception in the United Kingdom (UK) were affected by the adoption and use of body-worn video cameras in policing. Additionally, it sought to determine the degree to which research from countries other than the UK—most notably the USA, Canada, and Australia—is transferable to the UK.

This research will analyse and evaluate the impact of this new and developing technology on police transparency in order to determine how police body worn video affects how honest and open police officers are in their interactions and decision-making, as well as in their communication with the public and their policing colleagues (College of Policing, n.d.). It will also evaluate how body-worn cameras affect the public's opinion of the police, which is a measure of public confidence in policing agencies. If the police treat people fairly, with respect, and in a way that aligns with their moral principles, people will see them as legitimate authorities, which will lead to cooperation and obedience from the general public (Hough, 2012).

Since 2005, UK police forces have been equipped with body worn video cameras; the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary were the first force to utilise them. In many policing operations, especially in public order situations, the use of video gives a convincing evidential record regarding the actions of suspect and police evidence collecting (Home Office, 2007). Body worn cameras are an emerging technology that police organisations are using to increase openness. They are made up of a small camera that is commonly worn on an officer's shirt, shoulder, head, or stab vest with the lens being front facing. When activated, it will capture all that the officer can see. This video will then be stored on the device and uploaded onto secure cloud storage (White, 2014). While body-worn cameras have been available in the UK for more than ten years, the benefits of the technology are constantly changing, and police forces are making use of the cameras for purposes beyond obtaining video-based evidence, some of the videos captured by officers body worn cameras have been made available to the public through a variety of means

such as freedom of information requests and police media releases (Headley, Guerete and Shariati, 2017).

1.2 Research Requirement

Police body worn video cameras have become more prevalent, being utilized by policing agencies around the globe because of the assumption that the public believes that these tools enhance police performance, accountability, legitimacy, and conduct. As the encounter is being recorded on video, suspects' attitude during police-public contacts is also seen to change. The majority of the data supporting the efficacy of body-worn cameras is still anecdotal. It is unclear how body worn cameras impact the police and public relations on a larger policing scale (Ariel, 2016). There hasn't been much study done in the UK and much of the previously published research and literature stems from nations like the United States of America (USA), Canada, and Australia. Although there are conclusions to be derived from studies conducted in other nations, caution should still be used because these nations' policing models can diverge significantly from the UK's "policing by consent" approach. The same can be stated about the public's ideals, ideas and opinions in the UK as well as the many laws in these nations.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

This research project aims to investigate the effects of the introduction and deployment of body-worn video cameras in policing on public perceptions and police transparency in the United Kingdom (UK). It also aims to ascertain the extent of research transferability from non-UK nations, particularly the USA, Canada, and Australia, to the UK. By achieving these goals, this dissertation hopes to be in a position to offer recommendations to policing agencies or other pertinent organisations in an effort to enhance the public's perspectives and the transparency of such agencies.

The following objectives will be fulfilled in order to accomplish these aims:

1. Conduct a critical analysis and investigation of the body of existing literature on police body worn cameras in order to identify the main variables influencing police transparency and public perception, and to use the results to guide the primary research
2. Investigate and evaluate the effects of disclosing both "positive" and "negative" body worn footage, which pertains to instances of excellent police work and police misconduct or complaints.
3. Determine the impact of the adoption of body-worn video on police transparency.
4. Examine how relevant research and literature from other countries, such the USA or Australia, is to the UK
5. Provide recommendations to policing organisations or other relevant bodies which will aim to improve public perception and transparency of policing organisations

Chapter 2- Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will examine how prior studies have sought to pinpoint the crucial elements related to the use of police body worn video cameras and their impact on public perception and police transparency in this review of literature. This research will be analysed to identify which elements have been shown to be most influential and which have been found to be consistent. There will be an identification of the literature's limits, particularly with regard to its relevance to UK policing.

2.2 Literature Search Strategy

A number of search devices, including Google Scholar, the University of Wales Trinity St. David's online library, Science Direct, the College of Policing's library, Taylor and Francis, and Wiley's online library, were used to find literature relevant to the topic of this dissertation. In order to ensure the relevance of material, searches for material were limited to that produced after 2004 due to the emergence of the body worn camera in police settings beginning in 2005, also meaning that previous research may be limited to that produced in the last 19 years. A small variety of government agency reports and internet articles are cited in addition to peer-reviewed research and journals; nonetheless, the main purpose of this material is to bolster or refute previously established claims. Key terms and phrases used to search included, body worn video/camera, police transparency, public perception of police as well as synonyms and amalgamations of them.

2.3 Body worn video

In order to safeguard officers and the public, boost accountability and transparency, build public trust, and improve the quality and quantity of evidence both domestically and abroad, modern police departments invest in video technology (White and Malm, 2020). Being able to view what truly transpired during an event is made easier for police

commanders, the courts, and the general public by the use of body worn cameras to record police operations. This degree of openness through video removes any room for disagreement or uncertainty on the part of either party. Everyone can view the facts. Having unedited police-perspective footage of what happened is crucial in an era where anyone with a smartphone may record an encounter between the public and police and then pick and choose when to share the video to suit their own agenda (Careless, 2021).

2.4 The effect on police transparency

The perceived ability of body-worn cameras to increase transparency and public perceptions of police legitimacy, as well as their potential to have a civilising effect and improve behaviour between citizens and police officers, have all been documented by government organisations. However, there is also a perceived risk that these cameras will raise privacy concerns amongst the public because they record in real time the distressing events of individuals who are detained, arrested, or victims of crime. The distress of the people can increase if these incidents are documented (Poirier, Charbonneau and Boivin, 2023). It is feared that these records are not properly safeguarded and that, in the event that they are lost, they may breach someone's safety and privacy. How long is this data maintained for is another potential source of concern for victims. These same government documents, however, also show that these assertions have not been adequately investigated. Almost no research has been done on how the public feels about the effect of this practice (White, 2014). In their study, Tregle, Nix, and Picket (2020) discovered that accountability is shared between police officers and members of the public alike. Body worn cameras are seen by both members of the public and police as a means of holding individuals accountable for their conduct and assisting in the reduction of issues like; the use of force whether this be reasonable or unreasonable and citizen behaviour towards officers.

Despite the increased interest around body worn cameras and their alleged advantages, there is still a dearth of data supporting their efficacy, and the field of study on the subject is still relatively new. Specifically, not much is known about how the general population feels about the technology. The findings of Sousa, Miethe and Sakiyama (2017) revealed that the vast majority of respondents said that body worn cameras would make police operations more transparent, and a sizable majority said they would

lessen the use of excessive force. It's possible that individuals view these results—transparency and overuse of force—as broadly tangible ideas with comparatively close connections to body worn cameras. By making body worn camera footage available to the public, media, and courts, the police department is openly displaying its transparency. The data's potential for misuse or manipulation raises further concerns. Because of this, recordings must be handled carefully and securely, particularly if they reveal situational transparency. It may be difficult to persuade the public that the recordings are legitimate if they are unaware of the processing methods (Taylor and Lee, 2019).

2.5 The effect on the publics' perception of police

Body worn cameras are not just useful for gathering information about suspect interactions; they may also be used to keep an eye on police officers' productivity and performance. Despite the fact that this new type of video surveillance has been connected to modifications in the conduct of police officers as well as the public when they engage with them (Lum et al., 2019) this published literature also leans towards the fact that members of the public hold the belief that the introduction of these cameras will boost public confidence in the police and make police officers more transparent. Police officers' use of body worn cameras also affects the members of the public who might find it difficult to be recorded in private or highly sensitive settings (Saulnier, Couture-Carron and Scholte, 2022) providing an explanation of negative effects on public perception, causing members of the public, in particular victims of crime to feel less comfortable in disclosing potentially traumatic and sensitive elements of crime out of potential embarrassment or being fearful of being on video record. Cubukcu (2023) focused research on racial disparities when he examined public complaint data filed after 2013 from the Chicago Police Department to ascertain the degree to which body-worn camera footage improves the validity of proof that is utilised when drawing a conclusion of accountability. Results show that body worn cameras significantly reduced the number of investigations closed for lack of evidence and significantly increased the number of disciplinary measures taken against police officers who had enough proof to convict them of misbehaviour, further discovering that the introduction of body worn cameras decreased the differences in complaints between racial groups paucity of proof.

The findings of Miller et al (2014) in an informal survey of 500 law enforcement agencies in the USA, appear to echo that found in other literature which has been published by government organisations; affirming that the perceived the advantages of having a video record of important events and interactions with the public, enhancing police transparency, accountability, and offering a useful new kind of evidence—far than any possible disadvantages whilst also finding that introduction of the devices also effected officer behaviour with one police force finding that there was a sixty percent decrease in officer use of force incidents; half as many use of force incidents occurred during camera shifts than during non-camera shifts; and an eighty-eight percent decrease in citizen complaints from the year before to the year after camera deployment. Although there isn't much study on the implications of the introduction being done in the UK, Australia and Canada have done comparable studies. Research in Canada appears to support those found during the survey conducted by Miller et al (2014) and indicating that the detrimental effects of having less faith in the police may be mitigated by watching positive BWC films. Practically speaking, the findings imply that when police heroics are recorded on camera, sharing the films of the incidents might improve the relationship between the community and the police (Saulnier and Sytsma, 2023). According to an Australian study, the adoption and application of body-worn cameras in policing improves police legitimacy and fosters better relationships with the community. This finding supports previous research findings (Davies, 2022).

Novich, M. and Zduniak, A. (2021) found that technology is frequently used to distribute videos of police misconduct, including misconduct which is captured on police body worn video, the pair sought to question of how these pictures affect people's opinions of the police. There is a dearth of study on how social media affects perceptions of police, considering factors like ethnicity and age. The resulting study found that the effects of watching recordings of police violence are not equal among youth. Rather, they are particularly detrimental to young people of colour because they use social media more, can identify with the victims, and feel scared, hopeless, and angry after seeing these films, leading to a very significant detriment to police and public relations.

Lately, law enforcement organisations in the USA, specifically the Los Angeles Police Department have started to record and make available portions of video and other

information in order to provide the public with their reports of critical incidents involving interactions between the police and citizens. These consist of shootings involving officers resulting in death or serious injury, the use of force, and police involvement in rallies and demonstrations (Uchida et al., 2022) (Los Angeles Police Department, 2020). Since this practice is relatively new, the impact of making public body-worn films of significant police events is still understudied. There are multiple arguments both for and against this policy, including but not limited to: demonstrating the department's public transparency and openness; boosting public confidence in the police force and its investigation into its use of force, as well as possibly upsetting the families of the involved civilian or officer, especially if the video is highly graphic and goes viral on social media or mainstream media, and possibly biasing juries in a criminal case against the civilian or officer (NYU Policing Project, 2017), despite these arguments not much research has been done on the effect on public perception and transparency. Whilst an argument could be made that the needs of the wider public for a transparent police force (Saulnier and Sytsma, 2023) may outweigh the needs of a few that may be distressed by the release of the footage, the negative and distressing effects on those few should not be diminished. The potential necessity to redact or censor more graphic or personal elements of the footage, such as blurring faces of those involved would mitigate this whilst raising other concerns surrounding the manipulation of the footage (Taylor and Lee, 2019). A similar project has been undertaken by UK police forces where a number of them, including west midlands police, have released body worn video to the public relatively quickly following a critical incident however, there is very little literature supporting the effects of this and no policy publicly available to view. This potentially opens another line of research for this study as while the majority of existing research focuses on the effects of the body worn camera being present and/or recording; there is significantly less research which examines the effect of the footage obtained and released to the public. Mrozla and Pieper (2023) carried out an investigation to learn more about the elements influencing the public's understanding of their right to watch body worn camera footage of a critical incident and the subsequent police communication surrounding it. The public was mostly in support of the option to see released film, even if one of the study's main emphasis areas was how age and race affected respondent opinion. The public believed that the release of body-worn camera material promoted police transparency. The distribution of collected film would enhance the public's perception of police, as supported by the majority of the population.

2.6 Conclusion

Literature from the UK, Australia and other European nations is becoming more and more prevalent however, as the different countries have differing policing models concerns are raised as it is highly likely that the differing policing models would also have some degree of an effect on public perception and police transparency. This research piece would be focused on effects seen in the UK and so some data examined in the review may be less relevant however, it will be useful to be able to examine and analyse the potential differences in results. Some of the data included in this review shares a focus upon how race, religion and other characteristics would impact public perception again, having a potential impact on data reviewed.

In this review, existing literature has been researched and analysed which examines the effect of body worn video on police transparency and public perception. This has identified a number of effects which appear both positive as well as a number which appear negative. Despite a reasonable amount of literature surrounding police body worn cameras, there is still a dearth of data supporting their efficacy and the opinion held by members of the public in the UK is under researched. The research conducted shows that police body worn video can affect members of the public by raising privacy concerns, also making potential victims of crime less likely to report crimes to the police due to embarrassment, leading to a decline in the public's perception of police. The use of body cameras also effecting behaviour of both civilians and police officers when they are used, producing a civilising effect, reducing use of force by officers, improving citizen behaviour, again improving transparency. The literature examined holds that body worn cameras significantly improve police transparency as video provides an important and often irrefutable new source of evidence however, the effect of the release of camera footage by police is again understudied and not much data is available surrounding the views of the public. Whilst positive footage released by police agencies can improve public perception in relation to critical incidents, negative footage can in turn have a negative impact on public perception whilst holding or improving the level of transparency the police display. From this review, further research should focus on public opinion surrounding the use of police body worn video to examine the effect on public perception and also study the effect of released body worn footage from critical

incidents to further support the research objective. While there hasn't been much study done in the UK, police forces in other areas of the world, such the USA, Canada, and Australia, have formed the foundation for most of the current present and historical literature.

The next chapter of this dissertation aims to both widen the scope of the literature itself and determine the best approach for the primary research to address limitations found during the literature review.

Chapter 3- Research Method

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter of this dissertation examined existing literature surrounding the effect of body worn video on police transparency and public perception. In this chapter, the research methodology for the dissertation's main research section will be established, explained, and the predicted validity of the findings will be examined.

Primary research entails the collecting of previously uncollected data through the use of first-hand data collection procedures or direct research from the intended respondents. Secondary research differs from primary research in that the latter makes use of already gathered data or study. Primary research encompasses both qualitative and quantitative methods and may involve focus groups, questionnaires, interviews, surveys, and focus groups (Doyle, 2011).

Numerous shortcomings in the published literature and current research have been highlighted by the literature review. Although there has been a fair amount of study on police body cams, there is still a lack of evidence to support their effectiveness and a lack of statistics surrounding public opinion. The majority of existing literature is based on research conducted in the USA; this is in part attributed to the fact that there are vastly more police officers employed in the USA than in the UK (Belkin, 2021). This research will aim to counter the shortcomings identified in the review by conducting primary research in the UK.

3.2 Research Onion

The stages involved in creating a research technique are delineated and illustrated by Saunders, Lewis and Thornhills (2007) 'research onion'; this 'research onion' is a tool for creating a strong methodology since it offers a logical development from the outermost layer to the innermost layer, or from the core research concept to the most advanced data gathering technique. The research onion is a popular tool because of its adaptability and sequential design, which guarantees validity and dependability by requiring you to

travel from the outermost layer inside to obtain more detail (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2007).

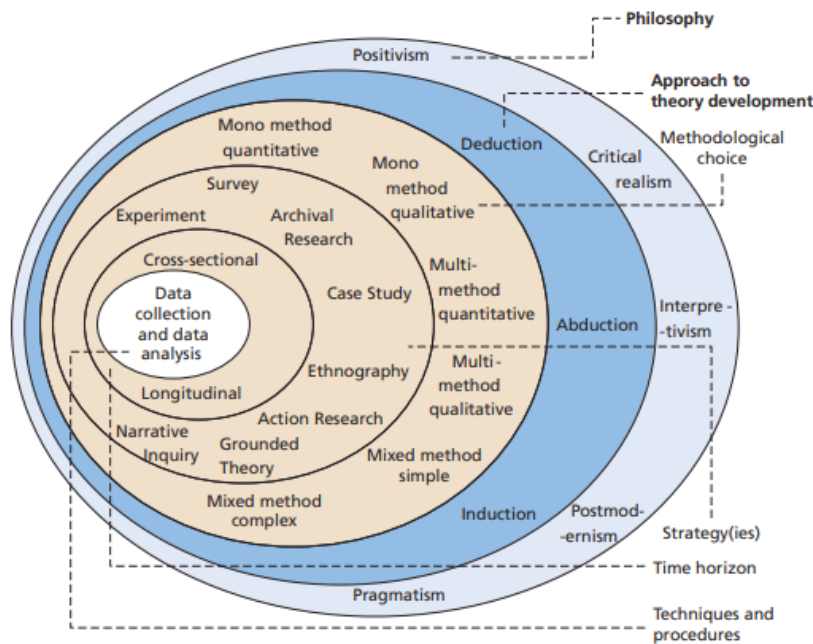


Figure 3.1 – Annotated Diagram - The 'Research Onion'. Source: (Saunders, Thornhill and Lewis, 2019).

3.3 Research Philosophy

The term "research philosophy" describes a set of presumptions and views on the continued development of knowledge (Saunders, Thornhill and Lewis, 2019). Whether they are conscious of them or not, the researcher will make a variety of assumptions at every level of the study (Burrell and Morgan, 2017). These encompass, among other things, presumptions regarding the realities that researchers come across during their research (ontological assumptions), presumptions regarding human understanding (epistemological presuppositions), and presumptions regarding the degree to which researchers' own values impact the investigation process (axiological assumptions). These presumptions invariably influence how research is seen, what questions and techniques are employed, and how the findings are interpreted (Crotty, 1998). A credible research philosophy will be composed of a well-considered and consistent range of assumptions. This research philosophy will serve as the foundation for the methodological decisions, research plan, and processes for gathering and analysing data. This will make it possible for a research project to be cohesive, with all of the research's components fitting together (Saunders, Thornhill and Lewis, 2019).

Further affirming the deductive and inductive research approaches seen in Saunders, Lewis and Thornhills (2007) 'research onion', Gabriel (2013) states that the primary distinction between deductive and inductive research methodologies is that the former focus on verifying existing theories, while the latter seeks to generate novel theories based on data analysis. Deductive methods are more frequently linked to quantitative research, inductive procedures are typically connected with qualitative research. There are no strict guidelines, though, and some qualitative research may go towards deduction (Gabriel, 2013). The deductive method will be used to conduct this study in order to build on earlier research in the field, produce findings that are more applicable to policing in the UK than most previous studies found during the literature review, and determine how transferable earlier research from other nations is to the UK. This research approach was selected since prior research has previously assessed theories in the literature reviewed in the previous chapter, and one of the aims of this dissertation is to determine how relevant the findings of that earlier study are to the UK.

3.4 Research strategy

A Google Forms-distributed questionnaire will be used as the research approach for this study. In an effort to spread the word about the Google Forms survey to law enforcement-related groups like UKCOPHUMOUR and the PoliceUK reddit page, a link to it will be posted on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram. A leaflet drop will also be used in an aim to target an audience wider than these platforms in the researcher's local area. It is important that participants participate in the study anonymously, which is made possible by doing the survey online where no personal data will be collected. Anonymous data collection is important for encouraging more revelation of private or stigmatising information than with non-anonymous techniques. Historically, higher disclosure rates have been considered to be more accurate than lower ones (Murdoch et al., 2014). This research approach is highly economical and successful in gathering a lot of quantitative data. A mixed method approach will be used in the research to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, with the latter serving as the backdrop for the former.

Examples of police body worn video may be embedded or linked in sections of the survey in order to gather data surrounding the changes in public perception before and after the use of body worn footage. This video will be obtained through legitimate policing agencies and must have been made publicly accessible. If the video is embedded, it will be done so with the express permission of the specific policing agency however this permission is not required if the video is only linked to a publicly accessible page of the agency's own media site. As any police body worn video footage may be considered as distressing to members of the public, this aspect of the survey can be skipped by participants and a clear warning displayed before the linked video. A warning will also be provided if the weblink will open an external site such as those owned by policing agencies as these sites have their own data protection arrangements which are out of the control of this research. Any video used will be screened for distressing, personal or inappropriate content and if any such content is found, it will be excluded from the research and a link not provided.

3.4.1 Time Horizon

The research's time period is specified in the 'time horizons' layer of the research onion. "cross-sectional," or short-term, research in which data is gathered at a certain moment in time; "longitudinal," which refers to gathering data often over an extended period of time for the purpose of comparing data (Melnikovas, 2018). Three main time horizons are distinguished by Kosow and Gassner (2008): short-term, which is up to 10 years; medium-term, which is up to 25 years; and long-term, which is more than 25 years. Additionally, Kosow and Gassner (2008) separate static observations as an alternate temporal horizon from a point in the future that is often linked with normative techniques. This kind of retrospective is typically employed in the creation of "static" or "end-state" situations. A cross-sectional approach will be employed in this study as this method is the most practical for the length of the study and an effective way to do research.

3.4.2 Sample

Martínez-Mesa et al. (2016) defines the term 'sample' as a limited portion or subset of individuals selected from the intended population. The target population, on the other hand, is the whole group of participants whose traits the research team is interested in.

Through a method known as statistical inference, researchers can draw inferences concerning the target group with a given degree of confidence based on data returned by the sample. Due to time and financial restrictions, it would not be feasible to investigate the complete population for this research; instead, a sample would be used. The goal of drawing conclusions from samples is to extrapolate them to the entire population and occasionally even to the future. For this reason, the sample has to be representative of the population (Andrade, 2020). For quantitative research, which will be the main focus of this study, a sample size of 25 is frequently necessary (Flick, 2015). The research attempts to get at least 50 replies since samples of 25 or fewer participants might lead to a disproportionate influence from one response on the results as such, 25 will be the minimum sample size.

3.5 Reliability and limitations

Among the most crucial and essential areas in evaluating any measuring technique for data collecting in a quality study are reliability and validity. Whereas reliability is concerned with the accuracy of the data collected and the extent to which any measuring device reduces random error, validity is concerned with what a device measures and how effectively it does it (Ahmed and Ishtiaq, 2021). Due to their ability to capture vast volumes of data quickly and their widespread acceptance as a reliable method of data collection, research questionnaires are recognised as reliable and legitimate data gathering techniques (Einola and Alvesson, 2020).

The breadth of the study may be limited due to the dissertation's word count and the deadline for submitting the research; also, the time limits may affect participation. One of the intended purposes of this research is to identify future research directions so that the body of literature on this subject will have additional context. In the absence of a reward or incentive, people might not participate right away or at all. Sharing personal data may also raise issues (Andrade, 2020). This research will be completely secret, and no personal data will be gathered except from general data capture information like age and gender, in an effort to lessen the concerns around the acquisition of personal data.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

There aren't many ethical concerns with this research. Any member of the general public, regardless of race, gender, or religion, will be included in this study. There are no

problems arising from the exclusion of children from the research because it is intended only for adults over the age of 18. Although the survey's video component may be upsetting to some people, there will be a clear warning and an option to skip it. The research topic is not sensitive. Additionally, the video will be checked for any potentially upsetting content and removed if any is identified. There will be no copywrite issues as any video used will be linked, the source stated and will be accessed through the external party's own media server which will be publicly accessible. Participants may revoke their consent at any time, and participation is completely optional. Only data needed to create datasets will be gathered; no personal information will be gathered or kept.

3.7 Conclusion

For maximum transparency, the methodology for this research has been described and discussed in this chapter. The predicted validity of the results has been evaluated. Additionally, restrictions and moral issues have been investigated. In order to draw conclusions and make inferences, the data collected from the survey will be analysed and compiled in the upcoming chapter.

Chapter 4 – Results & Data Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This dissertation described the technique for this research using the "research onion" developed by Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2007) in the preceding chapter. This chapter will look at the research that was done and evaluate the information that was obtained from it. The data gathered from the primary research will be examined and presented in this chapter. In an effort to examine how police body worn video affects public perception and police transparency, the researcher designed a survey aimed at eliciting opinions and views surrounding police use of body worn video and its effect on police transparency and public perception from the general public. Google Forms was used to construct and disseminate this survey; a link to this survey was also posted on social media and included on a leaflet drop. The gathered and examined data will then be included into the research's concluding chapter, which will present the findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Appendix A contains a blank copy of the survey. Appendix B contains a complete copy of the primary research's findings.

4.2 Data Analysis

In research, data analysis is an especially important component. Data analysis compiles gathered information and entails interpreting collected data by applying logical and analytical methods to identify trends, correlations, or patterns (University of Pretoria, 2024). The quantitative data obtained from this primary research were collated using the Google Forms application and presented in a graphical manner which made it easy to understand and visualise any patterns.

4.3 Sample

The survey produced during this primary research achieved a total of 30 respondents, of these respondents and despite a request listed at the beginning of the survey and next to all links which were sent to the public, two respondents indicated that they were under the age of 18 and were automatically taken to the end of the survey by the survey application with no ability to answer further questions. This joined with the option to

skip any questions this meant that each question received between 24 and 28 responses each. The actual figure for the response count for each question is listed against the survey results found in appendix B. Although the number of respondents is less than the research aim of 50, for the majority of the questions it satisfies the minimum sample size of 25 required by Flick (2015) for quantitative research.

4.4 Body worn video & police transparency

In relation to the effect police body worn video has on police transparency, Mrozla and Pieper (2023) found that the public believed that the release of body-worn camera material improved police transparency and that the public was mostly in support of the option to see released film. The primary research, in question 12, found that 92.3% of respondents believed that police transparency is improved when police agencies make body worn footage available to the public, 76.9% of these respondents expressing a strong view in support of this claim. These figures are also supported by data provided from question 22 where respondents stated that police body worn video improves transparency and that positive body worn footage would both improve transparency and public perception of police. This both validates the results of earlier studies and shows that the conclusions and viewpoints drawn from this primary research conducted in the UK are congruent with those of earlier studies done in the USA.

4.5 Police body worn video & public perception

The effect police body worn video has on public perception was examined through a number of questions included within the survey. Firstly, 100% of respondents to question 4 and 5 indicated they felt safer interacting with police officers and had more trust in police when those officers possess a body worn camera. All of the respondents to question 21 of the survey indicated they had a positive over-all opinion of police body worn video, 46.2% of these holding a strong opinion in favour of it. For the 'policing by consent' model in the UK to work, the public's trust and confidence in the police is crucial. It has been demonstrated that obedience and cooperation with the police are facilitated by a high degree of respect and trust in the police (Brown and Hobbs, 2023). According to this primary research, the usage of body worn video enhances the trust necessary for the UK's police by consent approach.

Question 14 asked if respondents agreed or disagreed that police body worn video cameras make a positive impact on public relations where question 15 asked if they make a negative impact on public relations. In an effort to reduce assumption bias in the survey, the survey looked at the differing impacts these cameras may have rather than assuming that the responses to questions raised in numbers 14 and 15 would directly correlate. Where 24 respondents (96%) selected that body worn video cameras have a positive impact on public relations, 5 respondents (20.8%) also agreed that they could have a negative effect on public relations. This response can be further explained by questions 16 and 17 where participants were asked if they had seen police body worn camera footage which has improved their view of police or had a negative impact on their view of police respectively. This affirms research examined in the literature review, further suggesting that the 'negative' body worn footage viewed by the public has a detrimental effect on police-public perception whilst 'positive' footage has the opposite effect. The vast majority of respondents indicated that they had both seen footage that has improved and had a negative impact on their view of police. Further supporting answer to question 6 where 96.1% of respondents said that viewing footage has or would have the potential to change their views or opinion in relation to policing incidents. Despite these figures, 33.3% of participants indicated that they do not think that all police officers should use body worn cameras when dealing with the public. This could be indicative of the concerns examined during the literature review chapter, particularly concerns around privacy issues including potential embarrassment from footage and potentially the tampering of recorded footage. Further research would be required to explore the reasons behind this discrepancy. Nonetheless, the data from this survey indicates that the findings from earlier studies found in the literature review are accurate and that body-worn video generally improves the public's perception of the police. Still, it is important to realise that "negative" video might negatively impact the public's perception.

4.6 The release of police body worn video footage

An interesting finding of the survey is that participants are seemingly unaware how or if their local police force publishes body worn video with 46.2% indicating that they did not know and 34.6% indicating that they did not publish body worn video. Question 10 also found that participants local police force does not make their footage available to

the public. This potentially highlights another area for further research as 96.2% of participants want police agencies to release more body worn footage and the findings seem to support the positive impact that body worn video has upon communities and their relationship with police.

4.7 Validity

Finding the difference between an event that is occurring and a true or false effect is the main goal of data analysis. A biased inference is more likely to be drawn if there is bias either in the data gathering process or in the choice of analysis method. Bias can arise when research participant recruitment falls short of the minimum number needed to show statistical power or when an adequate follow-up period isn't maintained to show an impact (Egger, Smith and Altman, 2001). The setting, context, or technique used to gather the data may have undermined the integrity of the data analysis. When performing data analysis, researchers should consider the possibility that the environment, context, or method might have an impact on the data gathering process as well as the data which has been collected (Office of Research Integrity, 2005).

Only one respondent to the primary research survey, in question 3, indicated that they did not know what police body worn video is and had not seen them used. This may be contrasted with the remaining 28 answers to the question, all of which said that the respondents had some sort of experience with police body-worn video. The two most often reported experiences were seeing police utilize body cameras on TV or in other media (78.6% of respondents) and viewing police body worn video footage online (82.1% of respondents). Police using their body-worn cameras when engaging with respondents directly face the least frequency of occurrences (28.6% of respondents). The survey's validity is supported by the fact that just one respondent said they were unaware of the purpose of police body worn video, despite the vast majority of respondents being aware of this information. It is believed that the other respondents would have understood the questions, even though the one responder who said they didn't know was unlikely to have been able to. In this case, one would have thought that, rather than selecting at random, this lone respondent would have passed over the questions they were unsure of how to answer. There aren't many truly aberrant findings, and there are a small number skipped replies for each question, which gives

this optimism further credence.

Only two responses were received to question 22 which was the only short text answer question and the only question which was not multiple choice, requiring participants to type out their own individual response. This contrasts with an average of 25 responses per question. The non-response bias and abandonment rate rise with survey length (Rybak, 2023). Because they often require the participant to expend much more effort than multiple choice, short and long text-based replies are less likely to be responded to than multiple choice.

4.8 Limitations

A noteworthy constraint identified in this primary research relates to the survey sample. 37% of all respondents said they were police officers, either currently serving or retired. This is explained by the fact that, because the research was done as part of the police officers education framework, a significant number of the researcher's peers are also police officers. As a result, when the survey link was distributed, a significant portion of the researcher's peers responded, even though the survey was also distributed to people outside of the policing community. The distribution of the survey link through police-related social media channels may have further exacerbated the problem and had a detrimental impact on the sample. The research sample may not accurately reflect the opinions of the general public or be representative of them, as evidenced by the fact that police officers make up just 0.27% of the population in the area where the study was performed, *see figure 4.1* (Allen and Carthew, 2024).

Are you a retired or currently serving Police Officer?
27 responses

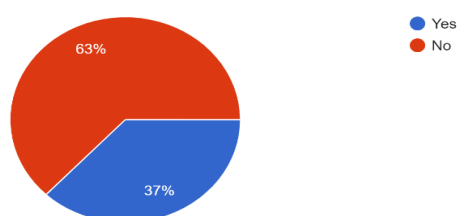


Figure 4.1- Responses to Question 2

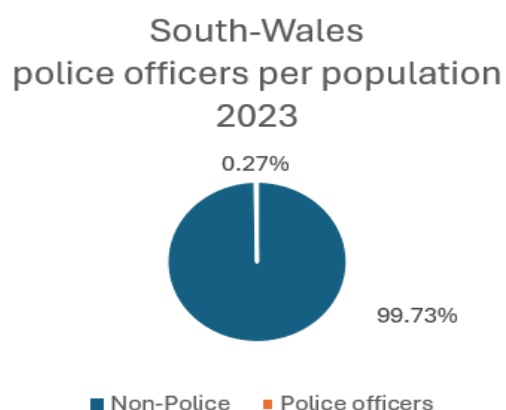


Figure 4.2 – Police officers per population statistics (Allen and Carthew, 2024)

Further potential issues with the sample are also brought to light when the age range of responses are examined. The majority of responses being from those aged between 25 and 29 years old. 63.4% of all respondents indicated that they were aged between 18 and 29 years old. This may be attributed to the fact that older individuals are far less inclined to participate in surveys. Because 25% of this demographic does not use the internet, they are considerably less likely to take part in online surveys (Mahmutovic, 2023). Although mail-in surveys, phone interviews, and in-person interviews could be the more effective means to reach this demographic, these methods were not possible for this research because of time constraints.

4.9 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the findings of the primary research survey which has supported the achievement the second and third objectives of this dissertation:

1. Investigate and evaluate the effects of disclosing both "positive" and "negative" body worn footage, which pertains to instances of excellent police work and police misconduct or complaints.
2. Determine the impact of the adoption of body-worn video on police transparency.

These results and the data analysis will be used in the upcoming chapter to inform the main findings and offer a variety of recommendations.

Chapter 5 - Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The data found as a consequence of the primary research was examined in the prior chapter. This chapter will detail the findings of the primary research, comparing them with literature examined during the literature review and attempt to provide recommendations to policing organisations or other relevant bodies which will aim to improve public perception and transparency of policing organisations; thus, fulfilling the final objective of this research. Additionally in this chapter, certain research limitations found during the primary research and potential further areas for research will be identified.

5.2 Main Findings

Numerous inferences and conclusions have been drawn from the literature review and the primary research contained in this dissertation. A general consensus surrounding the public's thoughts and opinions on police body worn video has been drawn from the research as well as the effect that the use of this technology has on police transparency and public perception. The public's perception of police transparency has been much improved by the introduction and application of body-worn video technology, with the public now believing that police transparency is increased by the use of body-worn video.

The release of body-worn video footage of police contacts with the public and recordings of significant police-related incidents, such as use of force incidents and police incidents that receive media and public attention, has led to a greater public perception of police transparency. This increased level of police transparency also appears to have a positive correlation to the public's perception of police where this dissertation has found that the public's perception of police has also improved following the introduction of police body worn video technology, the primary research conducted supporting this and other research conducted in the USA and other parts of the world.

Members of the public are also supportive of the use of this technology in one form or another and this primary research has shown that the public want to see more police

agencies make more of the footage obtained from police worn body cameras available to them, further increasing the level of transparency between the police and the communities that they serve.

Although the public's opinion of police and transparency have generally improved as a result of the usage of this technology, it has been noted that in certain situations, the public's perception may be negatively impacted by body worn footage that is recorded and made accessible to the public. This is the case when improper behaviour by police officers is shown in "negative" video that has been made public.

5.3 Recommendations

A number of suggestions and recommendations may be drawn from this research to guarantee that the largely favourable outcomes resulting from the deployment of police body cameras can be preserved and even enhanced.

Firstly, police agencies should continue to routinely utilise and equip frontline police officers with body worn cameras and consider providing this technology to all officers who interact with members of the public. The results of the research indicate that the public supports the employment of this technology going forward and that it would either preserve or enhance the current levels of police transparency and public opinion. Since not all UK police officers presently have access to body worn video cameras (Police Federation, 2020), it would be beneficial to keep pushing for the widespread adoption of this technology.

The second recommendation this dissertation will make is for UK policing agencies to make more body worn camera footage readily available to the public, particularly footage relating to 'critical incidents' which draw much attention from community members and the media, to further improve transparency and public perception. In certain parts of the United States of America, like as the Los Angeles Police Department, the prompt release of body worn video from critical incidents has improved public opinion of the department and boosted its transparency (NYU Policing Project, 2017). According to the results of this primary research, many UK citizens have said that they are ignorant of or do not believe that their local police force discloses body-worn video footage.

5.4 Further research

Research gaps and opportunities for further research and study have been found in this dissertation; one such gap may be the requirement for more in-depth analyses of the more specific subjects covered in the primary research section of this project.

The proposal for this dissertation laid out that it would aim to include an analysis surrounding UK police force's policy and procedure in relation to the usage and the release of police body worn cameras and the footage that they capture. However, due to sometimes lengthy requests for information processes and the time constraints of this primary research, the deadline for this research arrived before the chosen UK police agencies could properly respond to the request for data. The same can be said for attempts to request data from non-UK sources such as manufacturers of body worn camera devices. Therefore, comparing the relationships between UK police forces that use body-worn cameras in various ways—including those that make more of their footage available to the public—and how this affects public perception and police transparency would be a subject for additional research. Being the first police force in the UK to utilise body-worn cameras for "live-streaming," West Midlands Police's use of this technology has "led the way" for the UK in some areas (Hook, 2022), therefore being a potential subject for further research.

5.5 Limitations

Even though this research has made every effort to minimise its limitations, there will always be some because of the various factors that may be outside the researcher's control. Nonetheless, researchers have an obligation to act in an open and truthful manner towards the larger academic community (Ross and Zaidi, 2019).

The primary research did not reach the research goal of 50 responses. A small percentage of the survey's questions did not obtain at least 25 replies, indicating that the results are not entirely reliable according to Flick (2015) and the researcher may not be able to draw conclusions from these specific questions that are indicative of the wider populations viewpoints. However, most of the survey's questions did receive at least the minimum sample size of 25 needed by Flick (2015) for quantitative research. Compared to a far smaller percentage (0.27%) of members of the general public who are

police officers, a sizable majority of respondents (37%) also stated that they were either retired or currently serving as police officers. The fraction of respondents who claimed they were police officers is not representative of the broader population, which is another significant limitation of the primary research.

Although it is thought that most of the respondents came from areas that were served by the same police agency, the survey did not record the specific locations of the respondents. This might have affected the results of the research, also including potential bias to the survey (Mazor et al., 2002). Policing policies, such as those pertaining to body-worn cameras, vary according to the regions that each UK police force serves (Brown, 2021). Built-up areas are far more likely to experience crime, and crime in general is more violent in cities than in rural areas (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2022). Further research may focus on the variations throughout UK police forces, dispersing the survey throughout the country to obtain the greatest amount of quality data.

5.6 Achievement of Objectives

There were a number of aims for this research which surrounded examining the effect that the use of police body worn video cameras and the footage that they produce has on the public's perception of police and the perceived level of transparency of the policing organisations.

- *To conduct a critical analysis and investigation of the body of existing literature on police body worn cameras in order to identify the main variables influencing police transparency and public perception, and to use the results to guide the primary research*

An extensive examination of the literature was conducted to fulfil this objective, contained in the previous chapters of this dissertation. It concentrated on prior research that had been identified surrounding police body-worn video cameras and the footage they record, analysing the impact this has on police transparency and public perception.

- *Investigate and evaluate the effects of disclosing both "positive" and "negative" body worn footage, which pertains to instances of excellent police work and police misconduct or complaints.*

This aspect was examined during the literature review phase and through the primary research survey. Further research has also been identified in this area.

- *Determine the impact of the adoption of body-worn video on police transparency.*

This aim has been thoroughly evaluated through the literature review phase and the findings supported by the primary research.

- *Examine how relevant research and literature from other countries, such the USA or Australia, is to the UK*

The literature identified through the literature review has been analysed and compared with the data collected through the primary research survey.

- *Provide recommendations to policing organisations or other relevant bodies which will aim to improve public perception and transparency of policing organisations*

This aim has been achieved through completion of the 'recommendations' section of this chapter.

5.7 Conclusion

The purposes and objectives of this research have been effectively accomplished, including providing an answer to the issue of how compatible research from other countries, including Australia and the USA, is with the UK. The main conclusions of this dissertation about the impact of police body cameras on public perception and transparency have been presented. Various further lines of inquiry have been highlighted, including additional background, in-depth study of certain procedures used by UK policing agencies, and additional research into the impact of disclosing both "positive" and "negative" body-worn camera material. The dissertation's conclusions show that, in general, the public supports the deployment of body-worn video technology because it increases police transparency, which in turn improves the public's perception of the police.

Chapter 6 – Bibliography

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<https://library.up.ac.za/c.php?g=485435&p=4425510> (Accessed: July 2, 2024).
49. White and Malm, A.E. (2020). Cops, cameras, and crisis the potential and the perils of police body-worn cameras. New York New York University Press.
50. White, M.D. (2014) 'Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras: Assessing the Evidence,' Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Available at:
https://diagnosticcenter_policeofficerbody-worncameras.pdf (Accessed 29 Apr. 2024)

Chapter 7- Appendices

7.1 Appendix A – Blank Survey

BSc Professional Policing Practice - Dissertation Research: The effect of Police Body Worn Video on transparency and public perception

This survey will take approximately 4 minutes to complete.

This survey is intended for those aged 18 and above - **If you are not aged 18 or over, please close this survey.**

There are no rewards or remunerations associated with taking part in this survey; participation is completely optional.

All replies are entirely anonymous, and the only data gathered is what you provided into the survey.

All questions are voluntary, you may choose to skip individual questions if you do not wish to answer them.

All of the data collected will be erased after this dissertation is finished. This will be during October 2024.

If you have any questions about this research or would like to withdraw your replies before the dissertation is finished, please email 2124833@student.uwtsd.ac.uk

Once you have verified your age below, please press 'NEXT' at the bottom of this page to continue

2124833@student.uwtsd.ac.uk [Switch account](#)



Not shared

* Indicates required question

What is your age? *

Q1

This field is used to verify suitability for the survey - Please press 'NEXT' at the bottom of this page to continue

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18 - 24 Years
- ☐ 25 - 29 Years
- ☐ 30 - 34 Years
- ☐ 35 - 39 Years
- ☐ 40 - 44 Years
- ☐ 45 - 49 Years
- ☐ 50 and over
- ☒ I'd rather not say

BSc Professional Policing Practice - Dissertation Research: The effect of Police Body Worn Video on transparency and public perception

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Not shared

Survey

You may choose to skip questions if you do not wish to answer them.

Are you a retired or currently serving Police Officer?

Q2

☐ Yes

☐ No

What are your experiences with police body worn video?

Q3

Check all that apply

- ☐ I have seen police officers use body worn video cameras first hand
- ☐ I have seen police officers use body worn video cameras whilst they have been dealing with other people
- ☐ Police officers have used body worn video cameras when interacting with me (Whether recording or NOT recording)
- ☐ I have watched police body worn camera footage online
- ☐ I know that some police officers use body worn video
- ☐ I did not know that police use body worn video
- ☐ I do not know what police body worn video is
- ☐ I have NOT seen police officers use body worn video
- ☐ I have used body worn video myself
- ☐ I have seen police use body worn video cameras on TV or other media (including online)

I feel safer interacting with a police officer if they have a body worn video camera

Q4

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I have more trust in the police if the officers use a body worn camera

Q5

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Viewing police body worn camera footage has/would have the potential to change my views or opinion on an event.

Q6

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Body worn video footage is unbiased

Q7

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Body worn camera footage holds police officers accountable for their actions

Q8

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Body worn camera footage holds members of the public accountable for their actions

Q9

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

My local police force makes police body worn camera footage accessible to the public

Q10

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I want police agencies to release more of their body worn camera footage

Q11

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Agree

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Q12
Allowing the public to view police body worn footage makes police agencies more transparent

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q13
The use of police body worn video improves the relationship between the police and public

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q14
Police body worn cameras make a positive impact to public relations

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q15
Police body worn cameras make a negative impact to public relations

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q16
I have seen police body worn video that has improved my view of the police

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q17
I have seen police body worn video that has negatively impacted upon my view of the police

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q18
All police officers should use body worn video cameras when dealing with the public

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q19

I would be happy to report crimes to police officers when they are using body worn video

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Disagree	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Agree

Q20

My local police force publishes police body worn camera footage

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

Q21

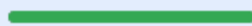
What is your over-all opinion on the police use of body worn video

	1	2	3	4	
Strongly Negative	☐	☐	☐	☐	Strongly Positive

Q22

What effect does Police Body Worn Video have on your view of police transparency and the public perception of the police?

Your answer _____

[Back](#)[Submit](#)

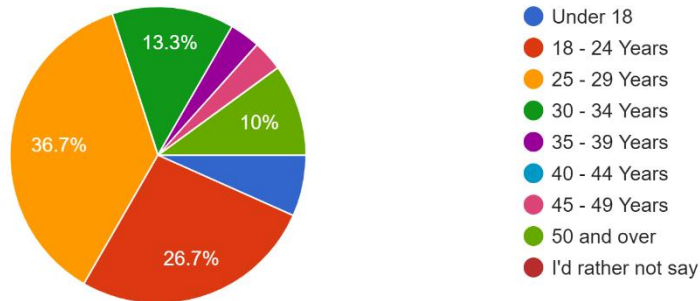
Page 2 of 2

[Clear form](#)

7.2 Appendix B – Survey Results

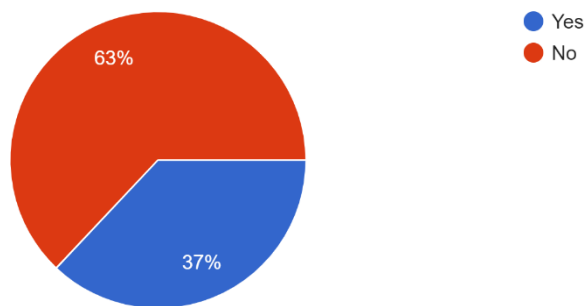
What is your age?

30 responses



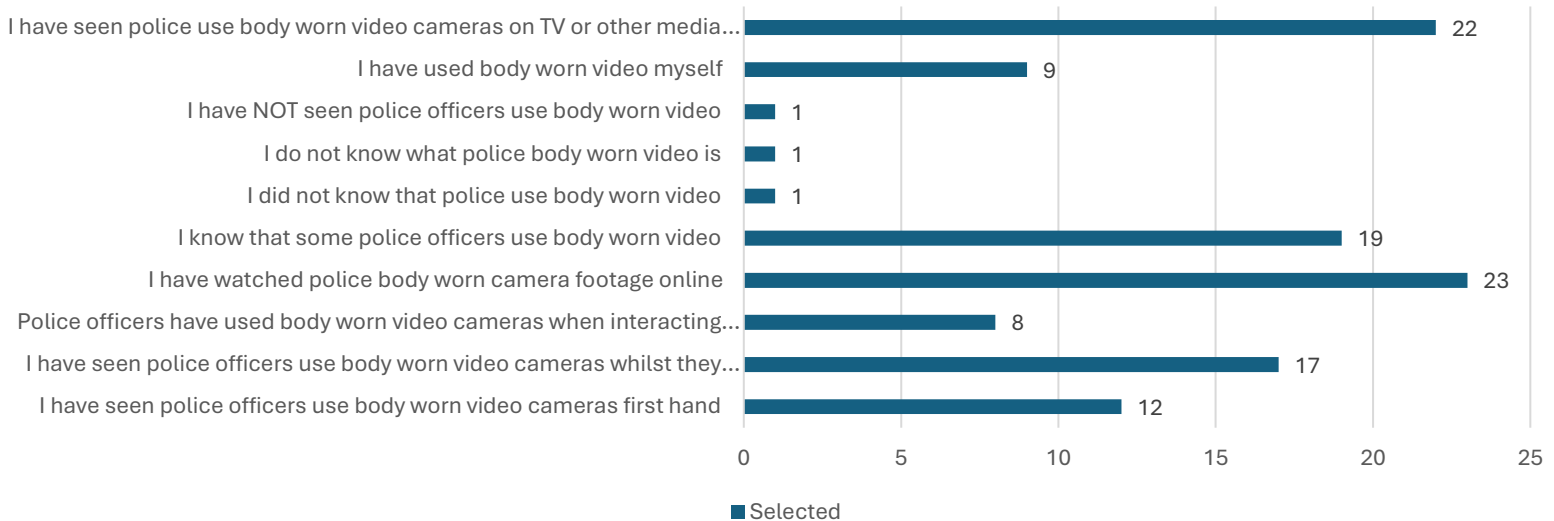
Are you a retired or currently serving Police Officer?

27 responses



What are your experiences with police body worn video?

28 responses

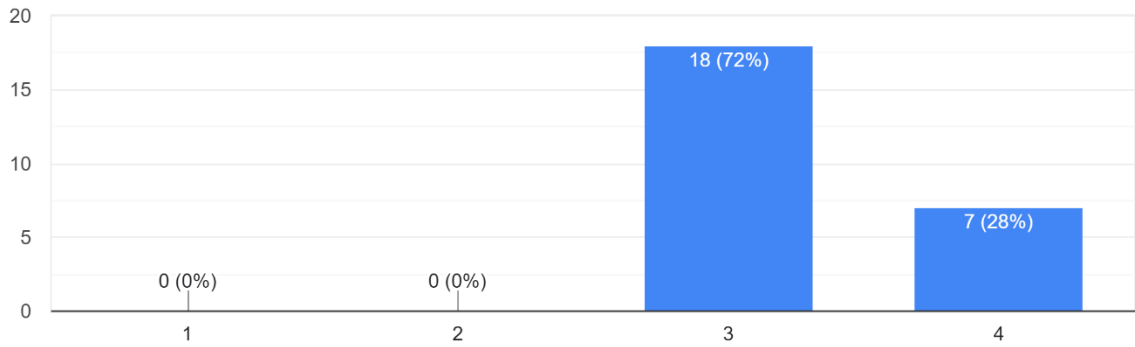


SCALE:

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 – 4 STRONGLY AGREE

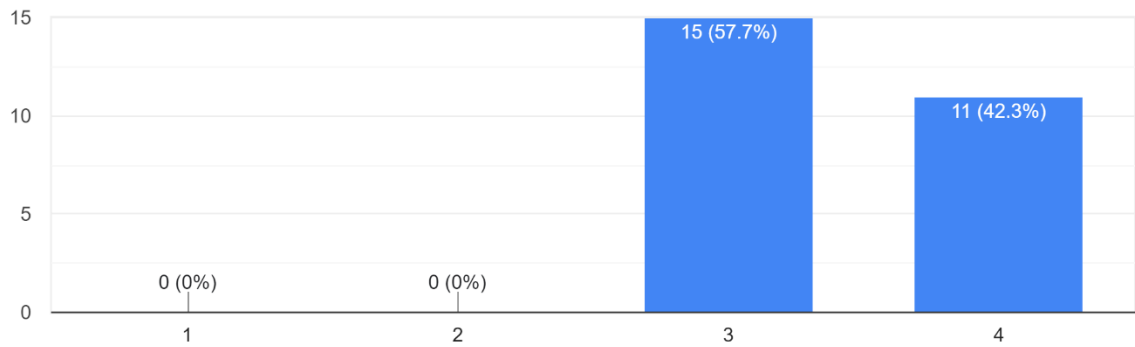
I feel safer interacting with a police officer if they have a body worn video camera

25 responses



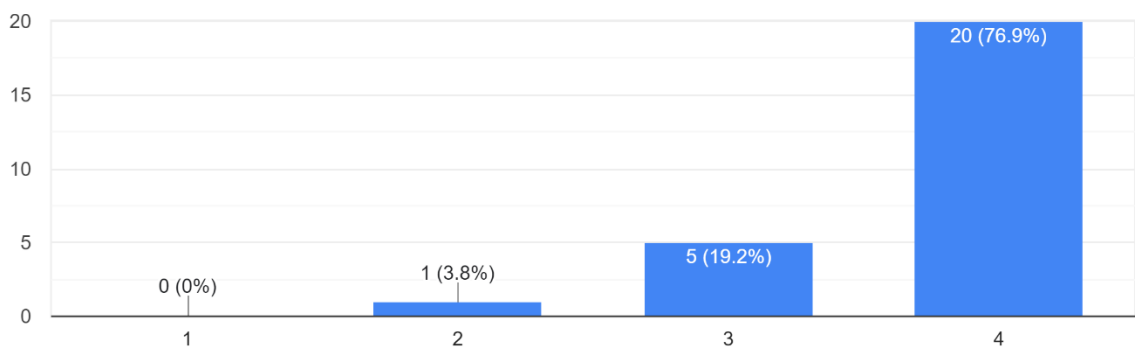
I have more trust in the police if the officers use a body worn camera

26 responses



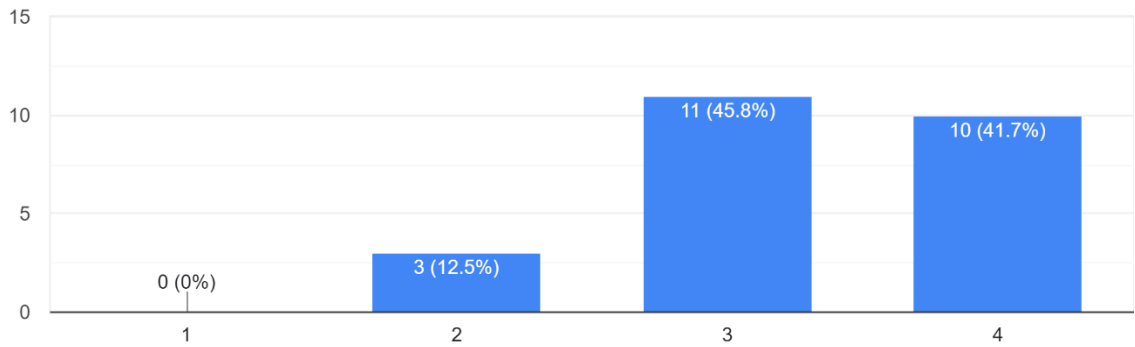
Viewing police body worn camera footage has/would have the potential to change my views or opinion on an event.

26 responses



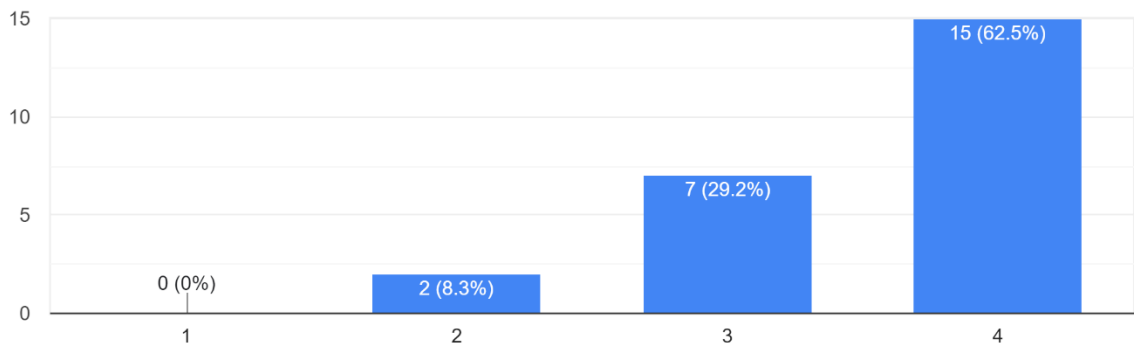
Body worn video footage is unbiased

24 responses



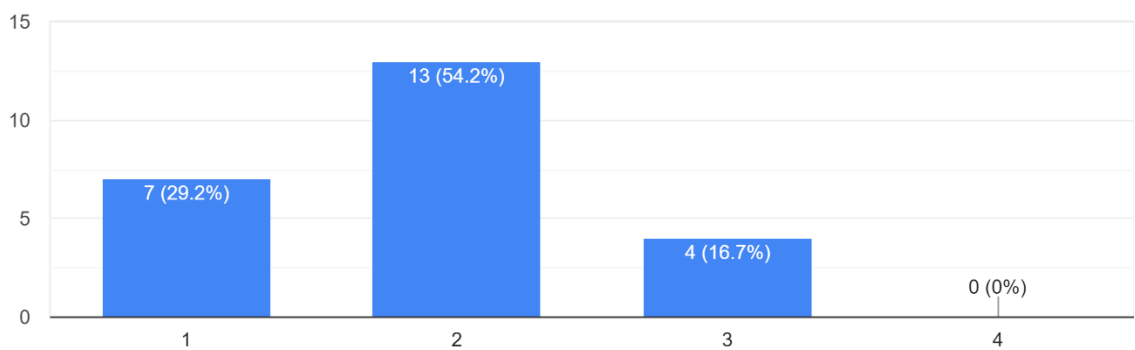
Body worn camera footage holds police officers accountable for their actions

24 responses



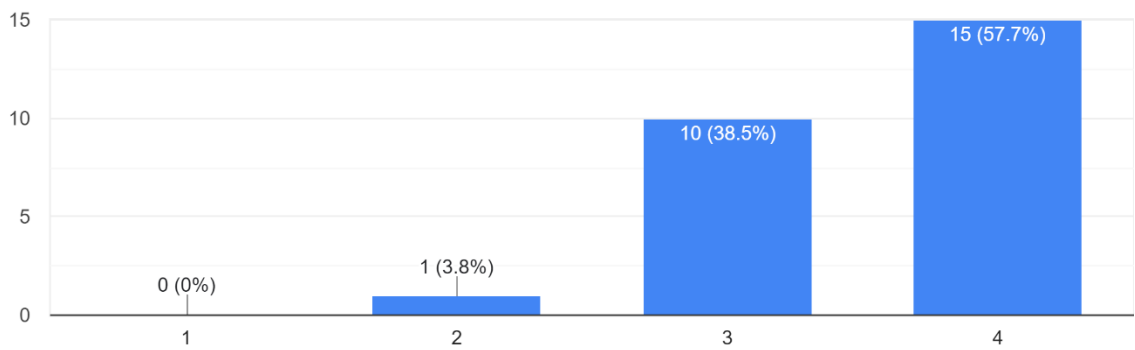
My local police force makes police body worn camera footage accessible to the public

24 responses



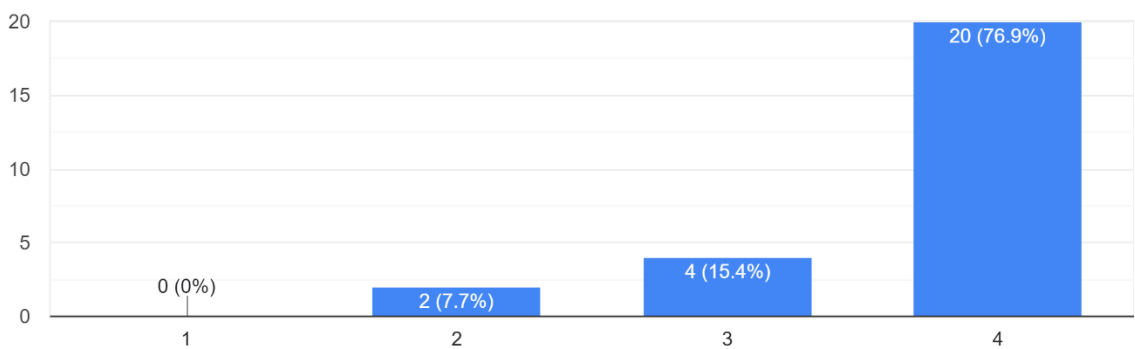
I want police agencies to release more of their body worn camera footage

26 responses



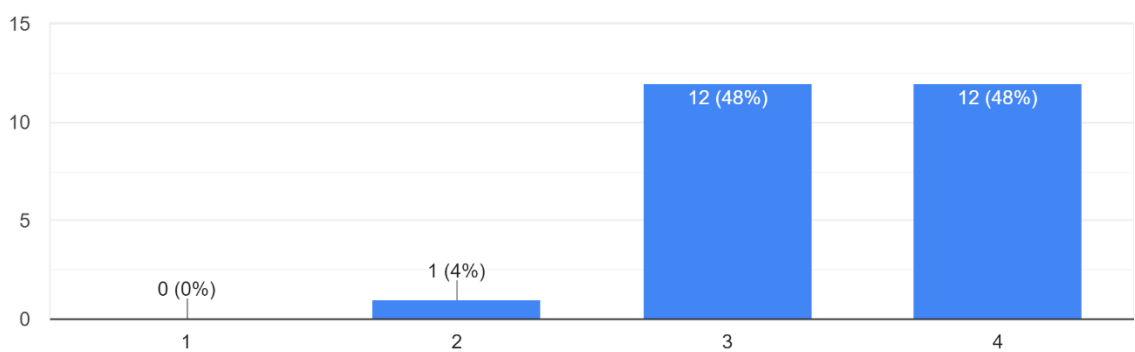
Allowing the public to view police body worn footage makes police agencies more transparent

26 responses



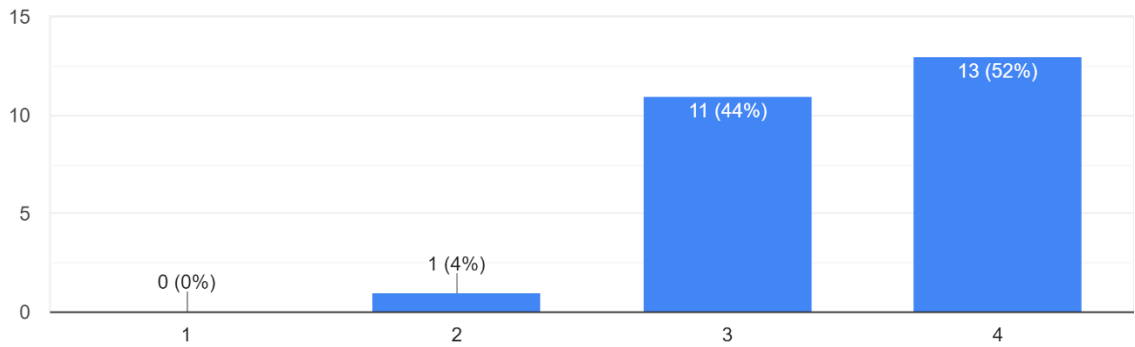
The use of police body worn video improves the relationship between the police and public

25 responses



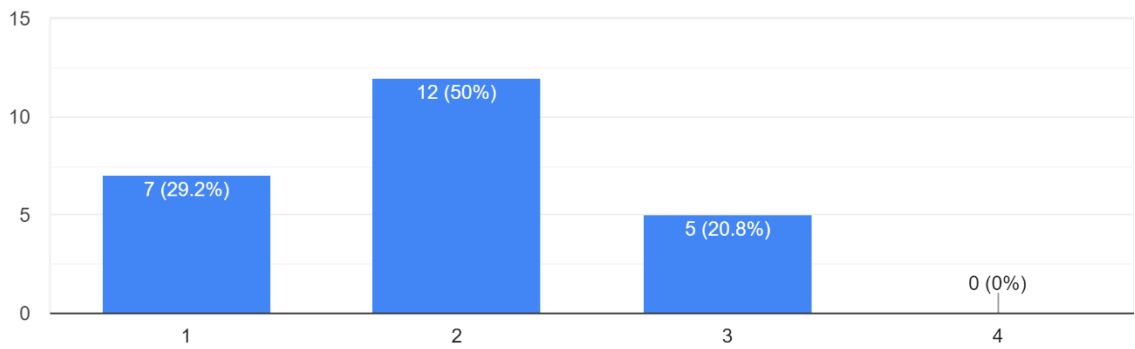
Police body worn cameras make a positive impact to public relations

25 responses



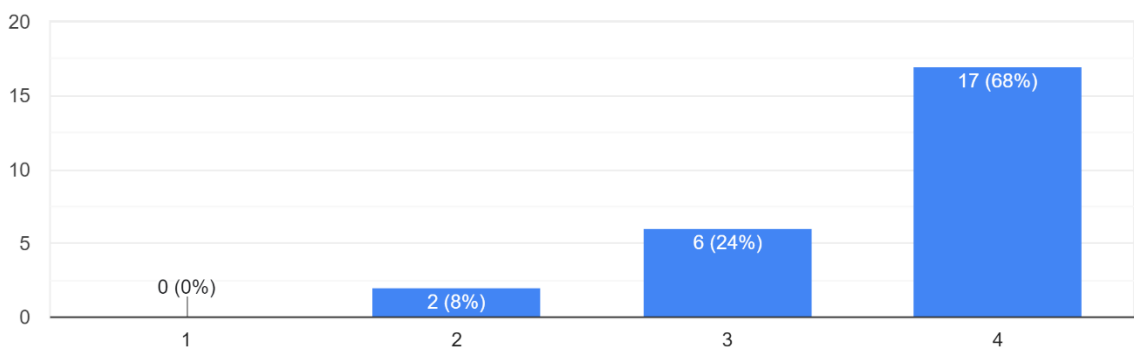
Police body worn cameras make a negative impact to public relations

24 responses



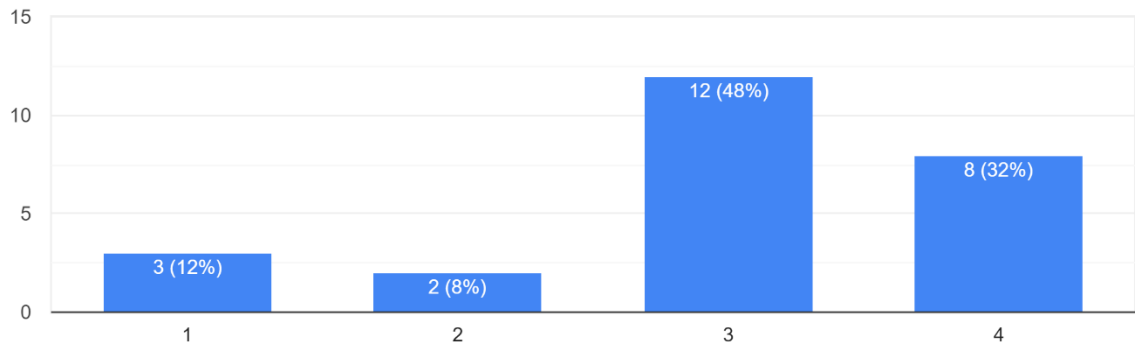
I have seen police body worn video that has improved my view of the police

25 responses



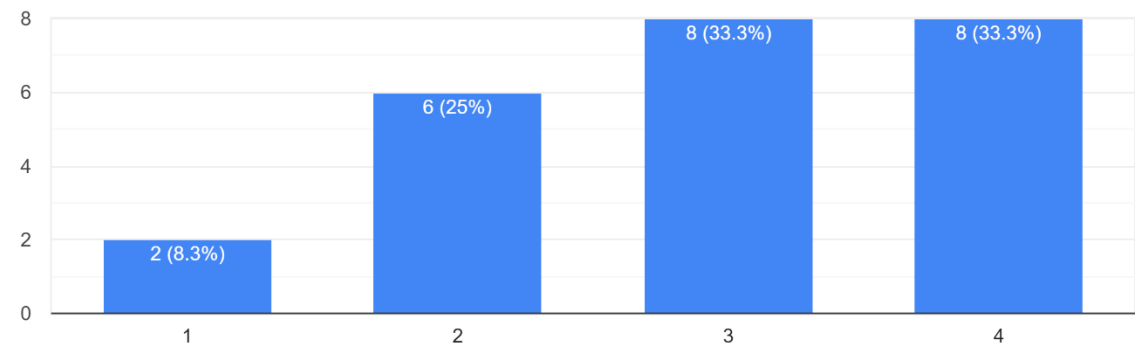
I have seen police body worn video that has negatively impacted upon my view of the police

25 responses



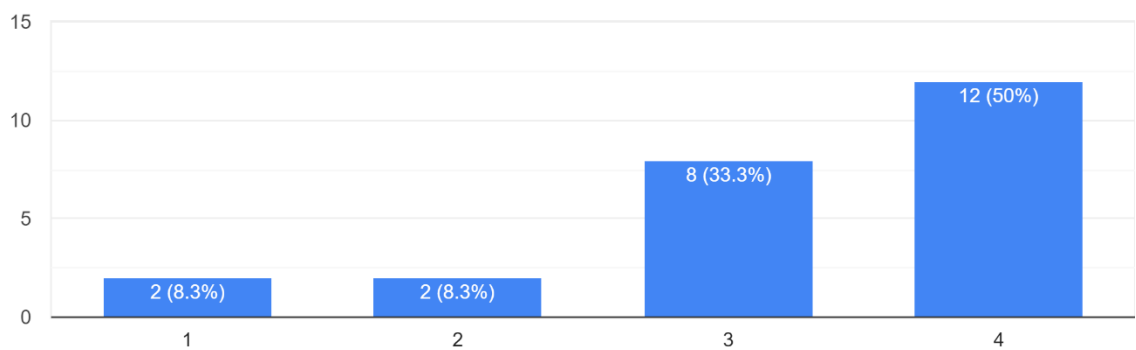
All police officers should use body worn video cameras when dealing with the public

24 responses



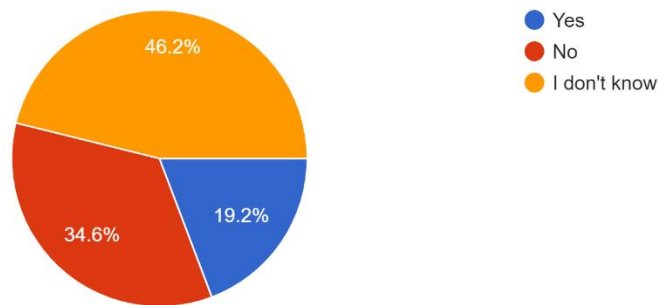
I would be happy to report crimes to police officers when they are using body worn video

24 responses



My local police force publishes police body worn camera footage

26 responses

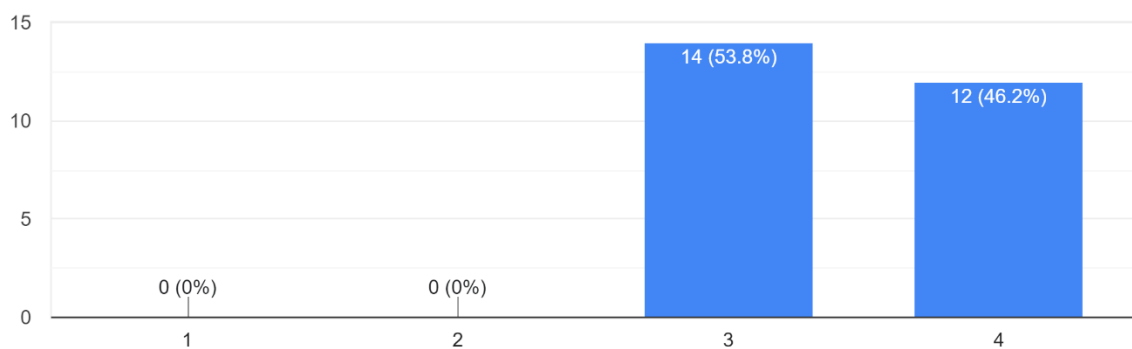


SCALE:
POSITIVE

STRONGLY NEGATIVE 1 – 4 STRONGLY

What is your over-all opinion on the police use of body worn video

26 responses



What effect does Police Body Worn Video have on your view of police transparency and the public perception of the police?

2 responses

It improves transparency and so should improve public perception

Videos showing police doing bad things has a negative effect. Positive footage has the opposite effect

7.3 Appendix C – Research Proposal

UNDERGRADUATE DISSERTATION RESEARCH PROPOSAL FORM

NAME: Daniel Edwards	STUDENT ID No.: 2124833
DRAFT RESEARCH TITLE QUESTION: The release of police body worn video and its effect on police transparency and public perception.	
INTRODUCTION: Western police forces have faced increased scrutiny due to recent tensions surrounding their use of force and negative public perception. The consensus from the public is that the police need to be held accountable by independent bodies as a result of concerns that police behaviour is discriminatory and unfair based on its procedures (Roscigno & Preto-Hodge, 2021). One such tool that was introduced in an attempt to promote accountability is the body worn video camera (St. Louis et al., 2019). The police sector provides a vital service to both the state and members of the public who act as its clientele including those who come to the police for help (Maile et al., 2022), as well as people who are placed under police jurisdiction such as suspected criminals and those otherwise engaged with the justice system. These consumers have differing perspectives on police services following the calibre of services they receive from policing organisations. Gaining insight into the opinions regarding police of these clientele is essential to comprehending a basic aspect of the citizen-state relationship (Maguire & Johnson, 2010). Through conducting this research, this dissertation will attempt to identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on police transparency and public perception; providing feedback and analysis around how it is currently used and identifying potential further applications in order to affect any further positive perception from the public and ensure further transparency from the police as required in the England and Wales police code of ethics. Various police forces and jurisdictions have different guidelines for the deployment and use of body worn cameras (BWCs). Nevertheless, BWCs have been issued to frontline officers throughout the United Kingdom, and certain police policies require the use of BWCs, particularly during "stop and searches." (College of Policing, 2024).	
SUMMARY OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVES: This dissertation will have the following objectives:	



- Attempt to identify the effects on the public perception of the police coming from the introduction of body worn video. Identify how different police forces utilise body worn video, specifically the release of recorded events and analyse any differences and their impacts on public perception; looking at how the release of video affects views towards police officers.
- Attempt to identify the effects that police body worn video and body worn video footage has on the perceived level of police transparency. Through both examining secondary research in literature and through primary methods, analyse any impact on police transparency from the introduction and use of body worn video. Primary research may include contacting police forces for any data that they may hold as well as body worn camera manufacturers who may also have statistics relating to the research.
- Conduct a critical analysis and investigation of the body of existing literature on police body worn cameras in order to identify the main variables influencing police transparency and public perception, and to use the results to guide the primary research
- Examine police policy in relation to the release of such video captured from body worn devices. Research and analyse the impact of the release of both 'positive' footage relating to examples of exemplary police conduct and 'negative' footage relating to police misconduct or police complaints. This will be achieved through primary research in the form of a survey and using secondary research provided in literature.
- Examine how relevant research and literature from other countries, such the USA or Australia, is to the UK

Through completing these objectives, this dissertation will aim to be able to provide recommendations to policing organisations or other relevant bodies with the aim to improve public perception and transparency of policing organisations.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Along with primary research, this dissertation will be utilizing several sources of secondary research data including that in existing literature. This dissertation will use work published by Mrozla and Pieper (2023) which examines the public attitudes towards the public's right to view police body worn camera footage and work by Davies (2022) which examines how body-worn cameras affect relationships between the police and the community in New South Wales and reveals that the goal behind the cameras' adoption was to increase transparency. The published literature is always changing as body worn cameras become more extensively used throughout the world because of the potentially broad implications of the study theme's results (Davies, 2022). Further work by Saulnier and Sytsma (2023) also investigates the effect of exposure to 'positive' body worn footage on levels of community trust in police services which has yielded that low confidence in the police can have a detrimental effect on community relations, but it can be mitigated by watching positive camera footage (Saulnier and Sytsma, 2023).

The objective with the primary research would be to focus on the effect of the release of such body worn footage, both 'positive' and 'negative', and explore potential differences which exist in the UK compared to other developed countries.

The dissertation will also look to utilize sources from the college of policing (2024) and other UK police agencies to examine relevant policies relating to body worn camera use and

the release of such footage.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH –SURVEY METHOD:

This dissertation will aim to use a combination of both primary and secondary research data to interpret. The secondary data utilised will come from existing literature which relates to the research objectives as well as potentially coming from organisations such as police and government organisations and private companies such as body worn camera manufacturers who may possess relevant material which will be reviewed, analysed, and interpreted. Since the public's impression of police services is the main subject of this research, the primary research must also be focused on this issue. In this instance, a survey will be the method used. This has been selected since it is adaptable enough to gather a variety of information and provide answers to a wide range of queries pertaining to the study's subject. Additionally, it may be managed remotely via the internet, offering the researcher a great deal of flexibility in terms of data processing. In spite of this, the researcher must also be mindful of the possibility that respondents may not provide accurate, true answers and that data errors may arise from questions that are not answered. A disparity in the percentage of participants who choose to respond to a survey question vs those who did not might lead to bias. (DeFranzo, 2023).

SUMMARY OF SAMPLING FRAMEWORK:

Since the public's impression of police services is the main subject of this research, the primary research must also be focused on this issue. Due to the diversity of the communities who depend on the police, participation in the primary research survey will not be restricted to any one group, with the exception of individuals under the age of 18. Whilst film from cameras may be frequently seen online, it is conceivable that it is inappropriate for anyone under the age of 18. It will also be unnecessary to need parental approval in order to participate in any research if participation is limited to those who are 18 years of age or older.

ETHICAL ISSUES:

Although the researcher does not anticipate any ethical issues, one of the goals of this dissertation is to include a survey in the portion of the research that must be conducted in an ethical manner. The survey will only collect anonymous replies, and the researcher will make sure that no personal information is collected from it. The survey will also ensure that respondents are aware of the extent of their engagement and how their data will be used. Lastly, the poll will only include neutral questions that do not prompt specific answers. Participation in any survey conducted as part of this research will be entirely voluntary. This dissertation will examine research from secondary sources in addition to its main research tool. There is little chance that this usage of pre-existing secondary content will raise ethical concerns because it will be properly cited.

TIME SCALE:

The timescale for this project is as follows:

Literature Review	06/05/2024
Research Methodology &	17/06/2024

Planning	
Analysis of Results	05/08/2024
Findings & Conclusion	09/09/2024
Final project submission	07/10/2024

REFERENCE LIST: College of Policing (2024) Code of ethics, college of policing. Available at: https://www.college.police.uk/ethics/code-of-ethics (Accessed: 18 February 2024). Davies, A. (2022) 'Through an Australian lens: Exploring the impact of Body-Worn cameras on Police–Community Relations,' Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice, 17. https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paac065. DeFranzo, S.E. (2023) Advantages and Disadvantages of surveys. https://www.snapsurveys.com/blog/advantages-disadvantages-surveys/ (Accessed: February 18, 2024). Maguire, E.R. and Johnson, D. (2010) 'Measuring public perceptions of the police', Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, 33(4), pp. 703–730. doi:10.1108/13639511011085097. Maile, A. et al. (2022) 'Professional policing and the role of autonomy and discretion in decision-making: A qualitative study from a virtue ethical perspective', Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice, 17. doi:10.1093/police/paac086. Roscigno, V. and Preto-Hodge, K. (2021) 'Racist cops, vested “blue” interests, or both? evidence from four decades of the General Social Survey', Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World, 7. doi:10.1177/2378023120980913. Saulnier, A. and Sytsma, V.A. (2023) 'Body-worn camera videos and public perceptions of police: an experiment on positive video exposure and community-police relations,' Policing & Society, 33(6), pp. 626–642. https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2023.2174541. St. Louis, E., Saulnier, A. and Walby, K. (2019) 'Police use of body-worn cameras: Challenges of visibility, procedural justice, and legitimacy', Surveillance & Society, 17(3/4), pp. 305–321. doi:10.24908/ss.v17i3/4.8649.	
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7.4 Appendix D – Ethical Approval Application

APPLICATION FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

RESEARCH STUDENTS

This form is to be completed by the student within **SIX** months for full-time students and **TWELVE** months for part time students, after the commencement of the research degree or following progression to Part Two of your course.

Once complete, submit this form via the **MyTSD Doctoral College Portal** at (<https://mytsd.uwtsd.ac.uk>).

This document is also available in Welsh.

RESEARCH STAFF ONLY

All communications relating to this application during its processing must be in writing and emailed to pgresearch@uwtsd.ac.uk, with the title 'Ethical Approval' followed by your name.

STUDENTS ON UNDERGRADUATE OR TAUGHT MASTERS PROGRAMMES should submit this form (and receive the outcome) via systems explained to you by the supervisor/module leader.

In order for research to result in benefit and minimise risk of harm, it must be conducted ethically. A researcher may not be covered by the University's insurance if ethical approval has not been obtained prior to commencement.

The University follows the OECD Frascati manual definition of **research activity**: "creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications". As such this covers activities undertaken by members of staff, postgraduate research students, and both taught postgraduate and undergraduate students working on dissertations/projects.

The individual undertaking the research activity is known as the "principal researcher".

Ethical approval is not required for routine audits, performance reviews, quality assurance studies, testing within normal educational requirements, and literary or artistic criticism.

Please read the notes for guidance before completing ALL sections of the form.

This form must be completed and approved prior to undertaking any research activity. Please see Checklist for details of process for different categories of application.

SECTION A: About You (Principal Researcher)

1	Full Name:	Daniel Edwards			
2	Tick all boxes that apply:	Member of staff:	☐	Honorary research fellow:	☐
	Undergraduate Student	☒	Taught Postgraduate Student	☐	Postgraduate Research Student
3	Institute/Academic Discipline/Centre:	Institute of Management and Health			
4	Campus:	Swansea			

5	E-mail address:	2124833@student.uwtsd.ac.uk
6	Contact Telephone Number:	07758727411
For students:		
7	Student Number:	2124833
8	Programme of Study:	Professional policing practice
9	Director of Studies/Supervisor:	Deepak Patel

SECTION B: Approval for Research Activity

1	Has the research activity received approval in principle? (please check the Guidance Notes as to the appropriate approval process for different levels of research by different categories of individual)	YES	☐	NO	☒
					Date
2	If Yes, please indicate source of approval (and date where known): Approval in principle must be obtained from the relevant source prior to seeking ethical approval	Research Degrees Committee	☐		
Institute Research Committee		☐			
Other (write in)		☐			

SECTION C: Internal and External Ethical Guidance Materials

Please list the core ethical guidance documents that have been referred to during the completion of this form (including any discipline-specific codes of research ethics, location-specific codes of research ethics, and also any specific ethical guidance relating to the proposed methodology). Please tick to confirm that your research proposal adheres to these codes and guidelines. You may add rows to this table if needed.	
1	UWTSD Research Ethics & Integrity Code of Practice ☒
2	UWTSD Research Data Management Policy ☒
3	(List any other relevant documents here] ☐

SECTION D: External Collaborative Research Activity

If there are external collaborators then you should gain consent from the contact persons to share their personal data with the university. If there are no external collaborators then leave this section blank and continue to section E.

1	Institution	
2	Contact person name	
3	Contact person e-mail address	
4	Is your research externally funded?	YES ☐ NO ☐
5	Are you in receipt of a KESS scholarship?	YES ☐ NO ☐
6	Voluntary	YES ☐ NO ☐

7	Are you specifically employed to undertake this research in either a paid or voluntary capacity?	Employed	YES	☐	NO	☐
8	Is the research being undertaken within an existing UWTSD Athrofa Professional Learning Partnership (APLP)?	If YES then the permission question below does not need to be answered.	YES	☐	NO	☐
9	Has permission to undertake the research has been provided by the partner organisation?	(If YES attach copy) If NO the application cannot continue	YES	☐	NO	☐

Where research activity is carried out in collaboration with an external organisation

10	Does this organisation have its own ethics approval system?	YES	☐	NO	☐
	If Yes, please attach a copy of any final approval (or interim approval) from the organisation (this may be a copy of an email if appropriate).				

SECTION E: Details of Research Activity

1	Indicative title:	The release of police body worn video and its effect on police transparency and public perception.			
2	Proposed start date:	01/03/2024	Proposed end date:	01/10/2024	
	Introduction to the Research (maximum 300 words per section) Ensure that you write for a <u>Non-Specialist Audience</u> when outlining your response to the points below: <i>Purpose of Research Activity</i> <i>Proposed Research Question</i> <i>Aims of Research Activity</i> <i>Objectives of Research Activity</i> Demonstrate, briefly, how <u>Existing Research</u> has informed the proposed activity and explain <i>What the research activity will add to the body of knowledge</i> <i>How it addresses an area of importance.</i>				
3	Purpose of Research Activity Through conducting this research, I will attempt to identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on police transparency and public perception; providing feedback and analysis around how it is currently used and identifying potential further applications in order to affect any further positive perception from the public and ensure further transparency from the police. (this box should expand as you type)				
4	Research Question What effect does the release of police body worn video have on police transparency and				

	public perception. (this box should expand as you type)
5	Aims of Research Activity 1) identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on police transparency. 2) identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on public perception of the police 3) identify potential further applications in order to affect any further positive perception from the public and ensure further transparency from the police. (this box should expand as you type)
6	Objectives of Research Activity 1) identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on police transparency. 2) identify and analyse the impact of the addition of police body worn video cameras and the release of the footage captured on public perception of the police 3) identify potential further applications in order to affect any further positive perception from the public and ensure further transparency from the police. (this box should expand as you type)
	Proposed methods (maximum 600 words) Provide a brief summary of all the methods that may be used in the research activity, making it clear what specific techniques may be used. If methods other than those listed in this section are deemed appropriate later, additional ethical approval for those methods will be needed. You do not need to justify the methods here, but should instead describe how you intend to collect the data necessary for you to complete your project.
7	I plan to use a combination of both primary and secondary research data to interpret. My research focuses on the public perception of police services and as such my primary research will need to be targeted as such. I intend to use a survey/questionnaire hosted online which I will share openly to potential participants. The survey will be anonymous and will not be targeted at specific individuals however will ask the participant to confirm that they are aged 18+ before continuing. The survey will be a combination of short answer and multiple choice questions. I may also include the use of embedded video footage and ask participants for their opinion on how the footage influences their perception of police. (this box should expand as you type)
	Location of research activity Identify all locations where research activity will take place.
8	My research will be hosted online only at no specific location. Participants will be able to access this anywhere. (this box should expand as you type)
	Research activity outside of the UK If research activity will take place overseas, you are responsible for ensuring that local

	ethical considerations are complied with and that the relevant permissions are sought. Specify any local guidelines (e.g. from local professional associations/learned societies/universities) that exist and whether these involve any ethical stipulations beyond those usual in the UK (provide details of any licenses or permissions required). Also specify whether there are any specific ethical issues raised by the local context in which the research activity is taking place, for example, particular cultural and/or legal sensitivities or vulnerabilities of participants. If you live in the country where you will do the research then please state this.
9	N/A <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

10	Use of documentation not in the public domain: Are any documents <u>NOT</u> publicly available?	NO	☒
		YES	☐
11	If Yes, please provide details here of how you will gain access to specific documentation that is not in the public domain and that this is in accordance with the current data protection law of the country in question and that of England and Wales. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

	Does your research relate to one or more of the seven aims of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?	YES	NO
12	A prosperous Wales	☐	☒
13	A resilient Wales	☐	☒
14	A healthier Wales	☐	☒
15	A more equal Wales	☐	☒
16	A Wales of cohesive communities	☐	☒
17	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	☐	☒
18	A globally responsible Wales	☐	☒
19	If YES to any of the above, please give details:		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

SECTION F: Scope of Research Activity

	Will the research activity include:	YES	NO
1	Use of a questionnaire or similar research instrument?	☒	☐
2	Use of interviews?	☒	☐
3	Use of focus groups?	☐	☒

4	Use of participant diaries?	☐	☒
5	Use of video or audio recording?	☐	☒
6	Use of computer-generated log files?	☐	☒
7	Participant observation with their knowledge?	☐	☒
8	Participant observation without their knowledge?	☐	☒
9	Access to personal or confidential information without the participants' specific consent?	☐	☒
10	Administration of any questions, test stimuli, presentation that may be experienced as physically, mentally or emotionally harmful / offensive?	☐	☒
11	Performance of any acts which may cause embarrassment or affect self-esteem?	☐	☒
12	Investigation of participants involved in illegal activities?	☐	☒
13	Use of procedures that involve deception?	☐	☒
14	Administration of any substance, agent or placebo?	☐	☒
15	Working with live vertebrate animals?	☐	☒
16	Procedures that may have a negative impact on the environment?	☐	☒
17	Other primary data collection methods. Please indicate the type of data collection method(s) below.	☐	☒
	Details of any other primary data collection method: (this box should expand as you type)		

If NO to every question, then the research activity is (ethically) low risk and **may** be exempt from **some** of the following sections (please refer to Guidance Notes).

If YES to any question, then no research activity should be undertaken until full ethical approval has been obtained.

SECTION G: Intended Participants

If there are no participants then do not complete this section, but go directly to section H.

	Who are the intended participants:	YES	NO
1	Students or staff at the University?	☒	☐
2	Adults (over the age of 18 and competent to give consent)?	☒	☐
3	Vulnerable adults?	☐	☒
4	Children and Young People under the age of 18? (Consent from Parent, Carer or Guardian will be required)	☐	☒
5	Prisoners?	☐	☒
6	Young offenders?	☐	☒
7	Those who could be considered to have a particularly dependent relationship with the investigator or a gatekeeper?	☐	☒
8	People engaged in illegal activities?	☐	☒
9	Others. Please indicate the participants below, and specifically any group who may be unable to give consent.	☐	☒

	Details of any other participant groups:		
	(this box should expand as you type)		

	Participant numbers and source Provide an estimate of the expected number of participants. How will you identify participants and how will they be recruited?		
10	How many participants are expected?	10-25 (this box should expand as you type)	
11	Who will the participants be?	Open survey to those aged 18+. (this box should expand as you type)	
12	How will you identify the participants?	Survey spread by word of mouth. (this box should expand as you type)	

	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
13	Will you describe the main research procedures to participants in advance, so that they are informed about what to expect?	☒	☐	☐
14	Will you tell participants that their participation is voluntary?	☒	☐	☐
15	Will you obtain written consent for participation?	☒	☐	☐
16	Will you explain to participants that refusal to participate in the research will not affect their treatment or education (if relevant)?	☒	☐	☐
17	If the research is observational, will you ask participants for their consent to being observed?	☐	☐	☒
18	Will you tell participants that they may withdraw from the research at any time and for any reason?	☒	☐	☐
19	With questionnaires, will you give participants the option of omitting questions they do not want to answer?	☒	☐	☐
20	Will you tell participants that their data will be treated with full confidentiality and that, if published, it will not be identifiable as theirs?	☒	☐	☐
21	Will you debrief participants at the end of their participation, in a way appropriate to the type of research undertaken?	☒	☐	☐
22	If NO to any of above questions, please give an explanation			
	(this box should expand as you type)			

	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
24	Will participants be paid?	☐	☒	☐
25	Is specialist electrical or other equipment to be used with participants?	☐	☒	☐
26	Are there any financial or other interests to the investigator or University arising from this study?	☐	☒	☐

27	Will the research activity involve deliberately misleading participants in any way, or the partial or full concealment of the specific study aims?	☐	☒	☐
28	If YES to any question, please provide full details			
	(this box should expand as you type)			

SECTION H: Anticipated Risks

	Outline any anticipated risks that may adversely affect any of the participants, the researchers and/or the University, and the steps that will be taken to address them. If you have completed a full risk assessment (for example as required by a laboratory, or external research collaborator) you may append that to this form.		
1	Full risk assessment completed and appended?	Yes	☐
		No	☒
2	Risks to participants For example: sector-specific health & safety, emotional distress, financial disclosure, physical harm, transfer of personal data, sensitive organisational information		
	Risk to participants: Potential for minor emotional distress from range of questions. (this box should expand as you type)	How you will mitigate the risk to participants: Use neutral language in survey questions, provide health warning at beginning of survey if questions are deemed upsetting. Consideration for removal of this type of language before publishing survey. (this box should expand as you type)	
3	If research activity may include sensitive, embarrassing or upsetting topics (e.g. sexual activity, drug use) or issues likely to disclose information requiring further action (e.g. criminal activity), give details of the procedures to deal with these issues, including any support/advice (e.g. helpline numbers) to be offered to participants. Note that where applicable, consent procedures should make it clear that if something potentially or actually illegal is discovered in the course of a project, it may need to be disclosed to the proper authorities		
	(this box should expand as you type)		
4	Risks to the investigator		

	For example: personal health & safety, physical harm, emotional distress, risk of accusation of harm/impropriety, conflict of interest	
	Risk to the investigator: Risk of accusation of conflict of interest – investigator is currently employed by police and research topic is also based around policing. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to the investigator: Name of investigator is not published on any survey material. Remaining impartial, avoiding any bias or leading language in material or survey. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>
5	University/institutional risks For example: adverse publicity, financial loss, data protection	
	Risk to the University: <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to the University: <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>
6	Environmental risks For example: accidental spillage of pollutants, damage to local ecosystems	
	Risk to the environment: <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to environment: <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

	Disclosure and Barring Service			
	If the research activity involves children or vulnerable adults, a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate must be obtained before any contact with such participants.	YES	NO	N/A
7	Does your research require you to hold a current DBS Certificate?	☐	☒	☐
8	If YES, please give the certificate number. If the certificate number is not available please write "Pending"; in this case any ethical approval will be subject to providing the appropriate certificate number.			

SECTION I: Feedback, Consent and Confidentiality

1	Feedback What de-briefing and feedback will be provided to participants, how will this be done and when?
	Once survey is completed, feedback can be provided by way of e-mail if participants consent to this. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>
2	Informed consent Describe the arrangements to inform potential participants, before providing consent, of what is involved in participating. Describe the arrangements for participants to provide full consent before data collection begins. If gaining consent in this way is inappropriate, explain how consent will be obtained and recorded in accordance with prevailing data protection legislation.
	Before beginning the survey, participants will be presented with an agreement of all of the above required information and they will be required to accept this before continuing or withdraw from survey. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

3	Confidentiality / Anonymity Set out how anonymity of participants and confidentiality will be ensured in any outputs. If anonymity is not being offered, explain why this is the case.
	No personal details will be recorded. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

SECTION J: Data Protection and Storage

	Does the research activity involve personal data (as defined by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 “GDPR” and the Data Protection Act 2018 “DPA”)?	YES	NO
1	“Personal data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’). An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. Any video or audio recordings of participants is considered to be personal data.	☐	☒
	If YES, provide a description of the data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
2	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
	Does it involve special category data (as defined by the GDPR)?	YES	NO
3	“Special category data” means sensitive personal data consisting of information as to the data subjects’ – (a) racial or ethnic origin, (b) political opinions, (c) religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature, (d) membership of a trade union (within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992), (e) physical or mental health or condition, (f) sexual life, (g) genetics, (h) biometric data (as used for ID purposes),	☐	☒
	If YES, provide a description of the special category data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
4	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

	Will data from the research activity (collected data, drafts of the thesis, or materials for publication) be stored in any of the following ways?	YES	NO
5	Manual files (i.e. in paper form)?	☐	☒
6	University computers?	☐	☒
7	Private company computers?	☐	☒
8	Home or other personal computers?	☐	☒
9	Laptop computers/ CDs/ Portable disk-drives/ memory sticks?	☒	☐

10	"Cloud" storage or websites?	☒	☐
11	Other – specify:	☐	☒
12	For all stored data, explain the measures in place to ensure the security of the data collected, data confidentiality, including details of backup procedures, password protection, encryption, anonymisation and pseudonymisation:		
	Survey/questionnaire will be stored in the cloud by a reputable company. This data is regularly backed up and protected by a suitable password. Access to these company servers will be heavily safeguarded against. Laptop computer that will be used by investigator is encrypted, protected by a suitable password, stored in a secure location, and is backed up regularly. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

Data Protection			
	Will the research activity involve any of the following activities:	YES	NO
13	Electronic transfer of data in any form?	☒	☐
14	Sharing of data with others at the University outside of the immediate research team?	☐	☒
15	Sharing of data with other organisations?	☐	☒
16	Export of data outside the UK or importing of data from outside the UK?	☐	☒
17	Use of personal addresses, postcodes, faxes, emails or telephone numbers?	☐	☒
18	Publication of data that might allow identification of individuals?	☐	☒
19	Use of data management system?	☐	☒
20	Data archiving?	☐	☒
21	If YES to any question, please provide full details, explaining how this will be conducted in accordance with the GDPR and Data Protection Act (2018) (and any international equivalents, where appropriate):		
	No personal or special classification data is recorded. All data transfer is by secure connection and protected by suitable passwords and encryption. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
22	List all who will have access to the data generated by the research activity:		
	The investigator <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
23	List who will have control of, and act as custodian(s) for, data generated by the research activity:		
	The investigator <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
24	Give details of data storage arrangements, including security measures in place to protect the data, where data will be stored, how long for, and in what form. Will data be archived – if so how and if not why not.		

	Survey/questionnaire will be stored in the cloud by a reputable company. This data is regularly backed up and protected by a suitable password. Access to these company servers will be heavily safeguarded against. Laptop computer that will be used by investigator is encrypted, protected by a suitable password, stored in a secure location, and is backed up regularly. Data will only be stored for the duration of the research activity, will not be archived and will be deleted once activity is completed. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
25	Please indicate if your data will be stored in the UWTSD Research Data Repository (see https://researchdata.uwtsd.ac.uk/). If so please explain. <i>(Most relevant to academic staff)</i>		
	No. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
26	Confirm that you have read the UWTSD guidance on data management (see https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/library/research-data-management/)	YES	☒
27	Confirm that you are aware that you need to keep all data until after your research has completed or the end of your funding	YES	☒

SECTION K: Declaration

	The information which I have provided is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge. I have attempted to identify any risks and issues related to the research activity and acknowledge my obligations and the rights of the participants. In submitting this application I hereby confirm that I undertake to ensure that the above named research activity will meet the University's Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice which is published on the website: https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/research/research-ethics/		
1	Signature of applicant:	DJEDWARDS	Date: 26/02/2024

For STUDENT Submissions:

2	Director of Studies/Supervisor:		Date:
3	Signature:		

For STAFF Submissions:

4	Academic Director/ Assistant Dean:		Date:
5	Signature:		

Checklist: Please complete the checklist below to ensure that you have completed the form according to the guidelines and attached any required documentation:

☒	I have read the guidance notes supplied before completing the form.
☒	I have completed ALL RELEVANT sections of the form in full.
☐	I confirm that the research activity has received approval in principle
☐	I have attached a copy of final/interim approval from external organisation (where appropriate)
☐	I have attached a full risk assessment (where appropriate) <i>ONLY TICK IF YOU HAVE ATTACHED A FULL RISK ASSESSMENT</i>
☐	I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the above named research activity will meet the University's Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice.
☐	I understand that before commencing data collection all documents aimed at respondents (including information sheets, consent forms, questionnaires, interview schedules etc.) must be confirmed by the DoS/Supervisor, module tutor or Academic Director.

RESEARCH STUDENTS ONLY

Once complete, submit this form via the **MyTSD Doctoral College Portal** at (<https://mytsd.uwtsd.ac.uk>).

RESEARCH STAFF ONLY

All communications relating to this application during its processing must be in writing and emailed to pgresearch@uwtsd.ac.uk , with the title 'Ethical Approval' followed by your name.

STUDENTS ON UNDERGRADUATE OR TAUGHT MASTERS PROGRAMMES should submit this form (and receive the outcome) via systems explained to you by the supervisor/module leader.