

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>SPA Policing Performance Committee</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>17 March 2022</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Video Conference</b>
<b>Title of Paper</b>	<b>Body Worn Video Update</b>
<b>Presented By</b>	<b>ACC Kenny MacDonald, Criminal Justice/Andrew Hendry, Chief Digital Information Officer</b>
<b>Recommendation to Members</b>	<b>For Discussion</b>
<b>Appendix Attached</b>	<b>Yes – Appendix A Public Consultation Insights Pack</b>

**PURPOSE**

This paper will provide an update on the rollout of body worn video to Armed Policing Officers, information on progress to develop a Childs Rights Impact Assessment, update on the results of the public consultation and work to progress a national rollout of body worn video to Officers and staff in other roles.

Members are invited to discuss the contents of this paper.

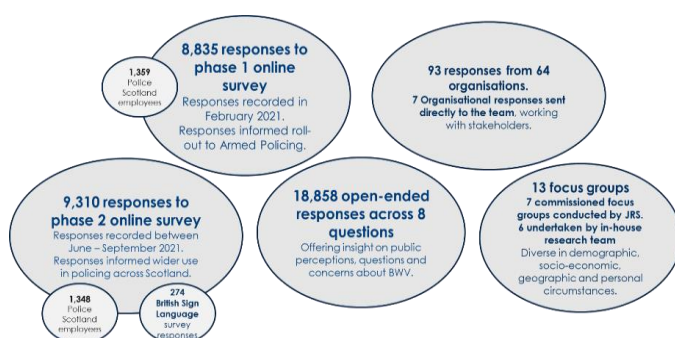
## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1. In January 2021 the body worn video (BWV) project for Armed Policing was approved as part of the Digitally Enabled Policing Programme, to be implemented in time for the Conference of the Parties (COP26) Climate Change Conference scheduled for November 2021. The Full Business Case (FBC) was approved in July 2021 and resulted in the contract being awarded to Motorola Solutions.
- 1.2. On 4 October 2021 a BWV solution was successfully delivered to Armed Policing Officers across Police Scotland. The project team worked closely with Armed Policing to have this delivered in a manner that ensured operational readiness and that Officers were trained, equipped and had the requisite understanding of how the technology worked.
- 1.3. It was agreed the wearing of BWV by Armed Policing Officers would be mandatory and devices used in line with a Code of Practice (CoP) document specifically created for the rollout to Armed Policing.

## **2. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC**

- 2.1. **Update on the Use of Body Worn Video by Armed Policing**
  - 2.1.1. The solution is now operating effectively and supports Armed Officers on a daily basis with a wide range of Policing duties.
  - 2.1.2. Following implementation of the BWV solution for Armed Policing in October 2021, there have been almost 400 pieces of evidential footage recorded by Armed Officers for a variety of incidents. Over 80% of Armed Policing Officers have used BWV devices to record footage.
  - 2.1.3. The footage recorded has been used to support investigations and evidences the challenging situations Officers respond to on a daily basis. In line with the CoP, all evidence which is not retained for evidential purposes is automatically deleted after 31 days. The project team have been particularly pleased with how the software solution has supported this process, ensuring strict compliance with rules for data retention and compliance.

- 2.1.4. Feedback from the Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) has been positive and reflects the benefit of having access to footage to support them with investigations. The project team continue to work with PIRC and Armed Policing to refine procedures in respect of the use of BWV and timeous sharing of footage following incidents.
- 2.1.5. Armed Policing assumed management of the BWV system and data on 28 February 2022. Work is being carried out with regard to user feedback and the submission of the end of project report.



## 2.2. Update on Progress Towards a Children’s Rights Impact Assessment

2.2.1. Considerable work has been carried out in respect of the

recommendation by the committee that Police Scotland introduce a Children’s Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) in respect of the use of BWV by Armed Policing. A draft CRIA has been compiled which considers the impact of the use of body worn video for children and their rights. The CoP for Armed Policing will also be produced in a child friendly format.

2.2.2. The project team intend to share this document with the appropriate internal and external stakeholders prior to it being published. Police Scotland looks forward to updating the committee on the progress of this document once consultation has been concluded and the document finalised.

## 2.3. Update on the Body Worn Video Public Consultation

2.3.1. Any significant change such as the introduction of body worn video technology requires public understanding, engagement and support from local communities. For that reason on 3 February 2021, Police Scotland launched their “Use of Body Worn Video” survey. This initial 3 week survey was commissioned to help inform the deployment of BWV for Armed Policing Officers across Scotland.

2.3.2. The strength of the survey response about the deployment of BWV to Armed Policing encouraged Police Scotland to continue to develop this conversation with communities and national partners

as regards the rollout of BWV nationally to Police Officers and staff in other roles across Scotland.

- 2.3.3. On 1 June 2021 Police Scotland launched a formal national public consultation on BWV ahead of consideration of a national roll-out. This consultation was commissioned to enable communities shape and inform decision making in respect of the legal, ethical and human rights considerations. In addition to the online consultation, interviews were carried out with specific reference groups and a private company commissioned to conduct independent research with specific communities.
- 2.3.4. The second survey captured the views of 9,310 respondents making it one of the largest surveys carried out by Police Scotland and indicative of the significant public interest in this area of Policing. This report provides a high level summary of the public and stakeholder engagement on the potential wider use of Body Worn Video by Police Scotland.
- 2.3.5. In our [Public Contact and Engagement Strategy](#), we committed to improving the reach of our public and community engagement activities. Our engagement on Body Worn Video aligns with our strategy, ensuring that we build trust and confidence in Police Scotland that is Outcome 3 for Policing.

## 2.4. **Approach to Engagement**

- 2.4.1. The public, our partners and our people have been engaged through two national surveys published. The surveys were followed by a series of 13 focus groups with diverse communities and those affected by crime, including survivors of domestic abuse and care experienced children and young people. This is a comprehensive and robust engagement exercise, and viewed as a best practice approach for supporting service delivery and design. The response rates are summarised below.

## 2.5. **Overall Public Perceptions**

- **There is widespread support for Body Worn Video** being used in other parts of Policing. 82% support (54% strongly agree, 28% agree) police Officers, staff and special constables always wearing BWV when engaged in police activities.
- **Potential to increase trust and confidence** in Police Scotland. 84% of respondents agreed BWV would increase their confidence and trust in Police Scotland.

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- **Likely to increase feelings of safety.** 71% of respondents agreed they would “always” feel safer knowing that their interaction with Police Scotland was being recorded by BWV.

### 2.6. Drivers of Confidence and Trust

2.6.1. Our analysis from the qualitative data pointed to a number of key themes driving public confidence and trust in how we deploy BWV.

- Individuals should be made aware when BWV is recording.
- A clear Code of Practice that is enforced consistently. All Police Officers, regardless of where they work in Scotland, should follow the same guidelines.
- The Code of Practice should be published and accessible, with clear, straightforward routes for public and communities to raise concerns – reinforcing approach to protecting human rights and compliance with data protection best practice.

2.6.2. There are concerns about protection of privacy of vulnerable adults and children, and those affected by crime. This includes survivors of domestic abuse, who have been recorded and how this might be used and shared in the procedural process. Situations where BWV is considered to be least appropriate includes sexual assault, deaths and incidents involving vulnerable people and children.

### 2.7. Colleague Insights

2.7.1. The majority of Police Scotland employees are confident BWV would have a positive impact on safety and protection, deterrence and interactions in different aspects of Policing.

- **82% are confident** (58% strongly agree, 24% agree) that it will increase the safety of police Officers, staff and special constables.
- **87% agreed** (61% strongly agree, 26% agree) BWV will help reduce complaints about the police.
- **78% are confident** (46% strongly agree, 32% agree) BWV will improve the quality of interactions between police Officers and the public.

2.7.2. Colleagues feel strongly that BWV should not remove the practice of corroboration and lead to the introduction of single crewing. Our people also sought reassurance that BWV will not place any

additional bureaucratic burden, and negatively impact the response to incidents.

## 2.8. **Areas for Consideration**

2.8.1. The findings show widespread support from the public, our stakeholders and our people for the operational use of Body Worn Video. The research highlighted areas to consider in how we use the technology in certain situations for respecting rights, treating people fairly and keeping communities safe and protected, and demonstrating this. For example:

- Our commitment to openness and transparency around use of BWV.
- Developing a code of conduct that provides a well-articulated framework to guide the use of BWV while enabling appropriate levels of autonomy – with a regular cycle of training for our people in using the technology.
- That this framework sets out guidance in specific circumstances where the public and communities have concerns with examples which are tested with relevant communities and their representatives.
- Publishing our accessible code of conduct with clear, straightforward routes to raise concerns for the public and communities.
- External reporting on concerns raised and resolutions to ensure transparency, accountability and sharing of good practice - particularly the need to demonstrate how we will respect rights, fairness in how we use data and keep those affected by crime safe and protected.

## 2.9. **Next Steps**

2.9.1. **Internal Dissemination;** The findings offer rich insights to share with other service areas and will be presented to the Public Confidence Governance Board, and shared with Domestic Abuse Unit, PPCW Equality & Diversity Unit, Local Policing Divisions, and Corporate Communications.

2.9.2. **External Dissemination;** The findings and how these will be used to inform decisions, policy and practice will be shared with the following stakeholders:

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- Justice Committee – responding to request for Police Scotland to undertake formal public consultation on BWV;
  - Staff Associations, Scottish Police Authority, Information Commissioners Office; and
  - Other relevant stakeholders; organisations representing interest of communities and those affected by crime.
- 2.9.3. **Closing the Feedback Loop;** External communications have been issued following the theme of ‘We asked, you said, we listened’ to public and stakeholders’ to further support public confidence with regard to our development of BWV.
- 2.9.4. A detailed insight pack is embedded within this report which combines the considerable data, quotes and case studies gathered from the public and stakeholders.
- 2.10. **Progress on a National Rollout of Body Worn Video**
- 2.10.1. On 11 November 2020, the report by Dame Elish Angiolini’s ‘Independent Review into complaints handling, investigation and misconduct issues’ made a number of recommendations including that Police Scotland accelerate its plans to expand the use of body worn video technology.
- 2.10.2. In June 2021, Chief Constable Iain Livingstone said *"I have already expressed my strong support for the greater deployment of Body Worn Video by Officers and staff in Police Scotland. Today, I asked the SPA to support my intention to accelerate the national roll-out of Body Worn Video to police Officers and staff as quickly as funding will allow. This will require significant work to ensure there is public understanding, engagement and support and full regard for the legal, ethical and human rights considerations which arise. A comprehensive roll-out will also require significant, ongoing funding and co-operation and collaboration with partners to ensure Body Worn Video has wider benefits for the justice system and the public."*
- 2.10.3. The Scottish Police Federation, Association of Scottish Police Superintendents, UNISON and UNITE have confirmed support for BWV, as have Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) and PIRC. The Scottish Police Federation has confirmed that it is keen for BWV to be implemented in support of their members as soon as possible.
- 2.10.4. On 2 August 2021, the National Police Chiefs Council wrote to Chief Constables recommending the mandatory use of BWV by



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Specially Trained Officers (STO) across all Home Office police forces in England & Wales. Chief Constables of non-Home Office police forces were asked to similarly adopt the mandate within their respective areas.

- 2.10.5. In January 2022, a Potential Project Assessment (PPA) to consider implementation of a national Body Worn Video solution across Police Scotland was approved by the Police Scotland Demand Management Board.
- 2.10.6. In accordance with the prescribed governance process the project has commenced work to develop an Initial Business Case (IBC) for a BWV solution that can be utilised by Officers and staff, allowing them to record audio and visual content and have a means of reviewing the footage and using, where required, for evidential purposes.
- 2.10.7. Police Scotland currently have approximately 17,000 police Officers. The project aims to deliver devices to a minimum of approx. 10,000 uniformed Officers from Local Policing Divisions, equipping Constables and Special Constables, Sergeants and Inspectors with BWV devices. Further work will be necessary to scope wider roles to be considered and submit a Business Case to secure the required finance.
- 2.10.8. The identification of where BWV would most benefit local and specialist policing will require detailed consideration and other forces have been contacted to learn from their experience in this regard.
- 2.10.9. The products for a national solution would include:
  - Body Worn Camera
    - This would be worn by Officers, mainly on their chest, and would be visible to the public
  - Digital Evidence Management Solution
    - This would provide Officers the capability to review, store and utilise footage for evidential purposes in accordance with Police Scotland's guidelines.
  - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)
  - Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EqHRIA)
  - Code of Practice (CoP) for use of BWV within Police Scotland
  - Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
  - Security Operation Procedure (SYOPS)
  - Training Package to support the implementation of BWV
  - Business Change Impact Assessment



- 2.10.10. The recommended approach is to develop and deliver a fully considered and measured BWV solution to selected police officer and support staff roles that fits strategically. The timescale is initially estimated to be in the region of 24 months before implementation could commence, a more detailed delivery plan will be developed as part of the Business Case process.
- 2.10.11. Police Scotland Digital Division are fully supportive of the PPA and the benefits that a National BWV solution can bring to the organisation. Whilst developing the initial and full business case, it will be imperative that the supporting infrastructure and storage elements are considered, sized and costed appropriately.
- 2.10.12. A key dependency for a Strategic Body Worn Video solution will be the provision of a Digital Evidence Management System (DEMS) to support the storage of data from BWV. The Digital Evidence Sharing Capability (DESC) Programme is set to deliver a DEMS solution as part of their deliverables.
- 2.10.13. Ideally, the DESC Programme would be implemented ahead of a National BWV solution however there are nested dependencies such as DEPP COS, and the governance which surrounds both, the inherent Data Drives Digital Programme, etc.
- 2.10.14. Police Scotland remains committed to progressing the development and use of BWV technology with the SPA in a manner that is transparent and meets both privacy and ethical standards to enhance how policing is delivered to communities across Scotland.

### **3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 3.1. Funding to enable delivery of a national BWV solution will be sought from the Scottish Government in line with standard business case processes and associated governance approvals. The majority of capital spend is anticipated to be during development and rollout phases as software is procured/developed and hardware is purchased.
- 3.2. Full engagement will be undertaken with the Police Scotland Finance team in preparing a full business case.

### **4. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1. The Scottish Police Federation, Association of Scottish Police Superintendents, Unison and Unite have been consulted and remain in favour of Body Worn Video being introduced to other roles across Police Scotland.

## **5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1. Subject to finance and approval of a business case, a national strategic solution will require a separate procurement exercise.

## **6. REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1. The use of new and emerging technologies in Police Scotland is a matter subject to significant public scrutiny. If the joint strategic statement of commitments covering the following are not adhered to, this could cause significant reputational challenge for Police Scotland and the SPA:

- engagement;
- evaluating and learning;
- ethics, equalities impact and data privacy;
- providing benefits to wider criminal justice processes;
- best value;
- measuring progress and assessing performance; and
- governance and scrutiny.

## **7. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1. Projected benefits of BWV include:

- Increased public transparency and accountability;
- Support the detection and prevention of crime,
- Support the resolution of complaints against Officers and inform learning outcomes;
- Enhance officer safety and associated operational considerations; and
- Improve officer behaviour during interactions with the public.

All of which if achieved would fundamentally and positively enhance the social fabric of communities in Scotland.

## **8. COMMUNITY IMPACT**

- 8.1. As per the social implications above there is potential for positive community impacts, but it is also acknowledged there are

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privacy, data and third party concerns that will need to be considered as part of any roll out. These will be mitigated by:

- Completion of a Data Protection Impact Assessment;
- Completion of a Code of Practice;
- Completion of Standard Operating Procedures and associated policies; and
- Completion of standardised training for camera usage and management of footage.

### **9. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

9.1. In terms of public engagement and the future use of BWV, there are equalities implications. As such, an Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment will be completed in advance of any national rollout.

### **10. ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS**

10.1. The purchase and deployment of BWV cameras and the associated technology required to maintain them will increase Police Scotland's environmental impact and footprint. This will be documented and considered as part of the full business case.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members are invited to discuss the contents of this paper.



**POLICE**  
**SCOTLAND**  

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**POILEAS ALBA**

# Body Worn Video: Full Insight Report

Research and Insight, December 2021

POLICING FOR A SAFE, PROTECTED AND RESILIENT SCOTLAND

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# Body Worn Video

Body Worn Video (BWV) is a small camera that is placed on officers' uniform; it records both visual and audio data. BWV has been used to a limited extent across policing in Scotland, including within North East Division since 2010.

Ahead of the United Nations' 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP26) held in Glasgow in November 2021, all Armed Police Officers were equipped with BWV cameras following an initial engagement exercise with the public which concluded in February 2021. Police Scotland is one of the last forces to equip Armed Police Officers with the technology. The Chief Constable made the decision that the equipment would be in place in line with the 2016 recommendation by the NPCC that all Armed Officers be equipped with BWV and in working towards the 2021 recommendation from the Dame Elish Angiolini report into Police Complaints Handling that Police Scotland accelerate its rollout of BWV.

Police Scotland intends the use of BWV in Scotland to:

- Improve the quality of interactions with the public;
- Reduce and resolve complaints;
- Increase officer safety;
- Reduce delays to justice; and
- Lead to greater public transparency.



Police Scotland is considering the deployment of BWV to other roles across Police Scotland. Police Scotland is committed to human rights based policing built on legitimacy and consent and has undertaken significant public and community engagement throughout. This will inform decisions around the planned roll-out, ensuring appropriate safeguards, accountability and oversight is in place.

# Research Methodology

## Purpose

To understand how the deployment of BWV can be used in the most appropriate and supportive ways within operational policing for individuals, communities and our people. This research aligns with our broader [Public Contact and Engagement Strategy](#), ensuring that we build trust and confidence in Police Scotland.

Police Scotland is committed to ensuring that communities and partners are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing (Joint Strategy for Policing: Outcome 3).

Engagement on the topic of BWV was designed to ensure ethical and privacy considerations underpin future widespread use of the technology by policing in Scotland. Meaningful engagement with the public has ensured that our values and ethics, policing by consent, and a commitment to upholding and protecting human rights are central to designing an effective code of practice and use guidelines for BWV.

## Objectives

To capture public attitudes and response to BWV regarding:

- impact on individuals, communities, police officers and staff;
- circumstances and situations in which it is most and least appropriate; and
- perceived benefits and concerns.



# Research at a glance

**1,359**  
Police  
Scotland  
employees

## **8,835 responses to phase 1 online survey**

Responses recorded in February 2021.  
Responses informed roll-out to Armed Policing.

**93 responses from 64 organisations.**  
**7 Organisational responses sent directly to the team,** working with stakeholders.

## **9,310 responses to phase 2 online survey**

Responses recorded between June – September 2021.  
Responses informed wider use in policing across Scotland.

**1,348**  
Police  
Scotland  
employees

**274**  
**British Sign Language**  
survey responses

## **18,858 open-ended responses across 8 questions**

Offering insight on public perceptions, questions and concerns about BWV.

**13 focus groups**  
**7 commissioned focus groups** conducted by JRS.  
**6 undertaken by in-house research team**  
Diverse in demographic, socio-economic, geographic and personal circumstances.

## Summary of Key Insights: **Public Responses**

### **Drivers of confidence in police use of BWV:**

- Transparency and independent scrutiny is a key driver of public confidence and trust.
- Individuals should be made aware when BWV is recording and should feel that they can hold Police Officers to account in their use of BWV.
- Demonstrating BWV is used by police in the most appropriate and supportive ways to the individual.

### **Respecting rights:**

- The privacy of the individual being recorded was highlighted, with questions raised around who would have access to recordings.
- Young people agreed that BWV should record at all times, including serious incidents, to enable access to justice.
- People who are black, people of colour and people from minority white communities in Scotland - and survivors of domestic violence - had mixed views regarding rights; believing BWV to be highly beneficial, but felt it should be turned off during serious incidents and when young people or vulnerable adults and children are involved.

### **Perceived benefits of BWV:**

- Collective agreement across all groups that BWV is for the safety and protection of the public and police.

### **Main areas of concern:**

- Protection of privacy of vulnerable adults and children, including survivors of domestic abuse, who have been recorded and how this might be used and shared within Criminal Justice.
- Transparency and openness with the public is crucial.
- Consistency in how the Code of Practice is enforced across policing. All Police Officers, regardless of where they work in Scotland, should follow the same guidelines.

## Summary of Key Insights: **Colleague Responses**

From both surveys conducted, the following insights from colleagues were observed:

- BWV is viewed positively, having the potential to **increase the safety of our people and reduce assault and violence** when at work.
- BWV could be a **deterrent for crime**.
- They believe BWV will **help reduce complaints** about the police and improve the quality of interactions with the public. However, some feel that **BWV may lead to more complaints** around breach of privacy highlighting the need for **clear and consistent guidelines**.
- Colleagues are concerned that BWV will be **used to monitor their performance**. Other concerns related to additional burden and potential bureaucracy for officers.
- There were also worries that the roll-out of BWV will **negatively impact staffing levels** (leading to more single crewed units).
- Colleagues would like to be able to **use their own judgment and discretion for when BWV is appropriate to use**.

# Summary of Key Insights: Organisational Responses

## Edinburgh City Council

- Transparency between Police Scotland and the public is required.
- Communication is important to highlight legitimacy of decision making and the reasoning behind the implementation of BWV.

## Scottish Community Safety Network

- Concerns that BWV may make people less likely to share information.
- Police Scotland should be mindful that certain 'vulnerable' situations should not be recorded.
- Concerns over privacy, including data management and storage.

## Scottish Police Federation

- Supportive of BWV, sharing that they should be readily available to all police officers.
- The public should be informed of 'opportunities' and 'limitations' of BWV.
- Clear procedures should be in place for the criminal justice system.

## Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)

- Information sharing and data security: Privacy rights should be key consideration.
- GDPR guidelines to be implemented in the procedural process of BWV.
- Strong governance regime in place and ongoing reviews are important.

## Scottish Women's' Aid

- BWV will be beneficial to record an accurate representation of incidents.
- Informing the public when BWV is recording is important.
- May be harmful for those in vulnerable situations – a sense of privacy and dignity essential.
- Clear Code of Practice to outline rules of storage and usage of footage.

**93 survey responses from organisations.**

The majority of responses from organisations (77-78%) said **BWV will increase trust and confidence in Police Scotland**, but there is a need for **clear BWV guidelines**.

**70% of respondents** either strongly agree or agree that Officers and special constables **should be required to wear BWV at all times**.

## Areas for Consideration (1): Code of Practice

Areas of consideration for the BWV Code of Practice can be drawn from the insights from both Police Scotland and JRS research, both of which had similar conclusions.

- Public views highlight the importance of a **consistent and transparent approach**, with all divisions following the same Code of Practice.
- Specific consideration to **areas of concern** for the public should be addressed, with examples provided:
  - Storage, usage and accessibility of footage and data
  - Who has rights of access
  - Approach to preventing data breaches
  - Processes in place for misuse of BWV or footage
- **Practical examples** were provided by participants, including **use of an access log**, where those accessing footage must detail who they are and their reason for accessing footage.
- It was also suggested that those who are shown in footage could have the ability to approve its use in some situations (e.g., in court).

## Areas for Consideration (2): Code of Practice

- **When should BWV be turned on?** Participants raised concerns around certain situations and emphasised the importance of a clear decision around this being present within the Code of Practice (e.g., if Police Officers are to use their own discretion). The situations and circumstances to be considered in the design of the Code of Practice are described in the appendix. These situations included incidents:
  - Involving children and young people;
  - Where there are fatalities;
  - Involving sexual assault;
  - Involving domestic violence; and
  - Where sensitive locations (e.g., Women's Aid Refuge) are visited, particularly where there are risks relating to privacy and safety of residents.
- The Code of Practice should provide a **well articulated framework** that guides the use of BWV while enabling appropriate levels of discretion.
- It may set out guidance for specific circumstances where the public and communities have concerns, **with examples which are tested with relevant communities and their representatives**.
- This should be **published and accessible**, with clear, straightforward routes for public and communities to raise concerns.
- Suggestions were made that the Code of Practice should be developed **in conjunction with an independent group** that includes members of the public.

## Areas for Consideration (3): Internal and External Communications and Engagement

### Internal Communications and Engagement:

Considerations for our colleagues include:

- Discussions around using BWV to review practice and measure individual performance.
- Reassurance that BWV is not a means of reducing number of officers and enabling single crew.
- Guidance and training which is refreshed on a regular cycle, particularly for complaints management.
- How we keep colleagues engaged and involved in how BWV is measured, including enforcing Code of Practice, so that the operational experience can be captured.

Considerations for colleague engagement and feedback to **ensure we are checking in with and reassuring our people.**

Utilise our central platform for receiving feedback, impacts and good practice from operational colleagues, which can be used for organisational oversight and to support implementation.

### External Communications and Engagement:

**Areas of reassurance** were identified by the public, including:

- Data management, transparency of usage and privacy.
- Correct training for police officers (particularly relating to domestic violence and how this may appear in footage).
- Maintaining need for corroboration.

**Raising public awareness** around BWV may be beneficial, including the reasons for its roll out, its usage and its benefits. This would help to ensure our communities **understand their rights** and why they might be filmed, while maintaining transparency.

External reporting on concerns raised and resolutions adopted to ensure transparency, accountability and sharing of good practice would be valuable, in addition to communications around Code of Practice contents and independent oversight.

Many participants were not familiar with BWV, however those who were familiar often cited '**Body Cams**', so we may consider this term in place of BWV.



## Areas for Consideration (4): Maintaining Public Confidence and Trust

Maintaining public confidence and trust during the roll out of BWV is essential. There are a number of considerations relating to this suggested from all research conducted:

- How do we make the use of BWV transparent?
- What is the best way to convey information to the public to ensure they are informed?
- How we enforce the Code of Practice? For example, the introduction of Scrutiny Panels or independent oversight, where adherence to the Code of Practice is examined.

Focus groups highlighted **wider areas relating to public contact and confidence that must be shared** with the relevant business areas including the Domestic Violence Unit, People and Professionalism, Local Policing and the Public Confidence Governance Board for action.

The commissioned **academic research review** by Stirling University will provide strategic and practical insight into the use of BWV within policing elsewhere – for example, citizen and community experience, independent scrutiny and oversight, respecting rights and ethical practice, and drivers of public confidence.

# Summary of the Areas for Consideration

## Code of Practice

- Consistent and transparent approach, providing a framework of guidance with examples.
- Addressing areas of concern from our public and communities (storage, usage, accessibility and situations where BWV should not be used).
- Developed with an independent group.
- Publicly accessible.
- Clear routes for public to raise concerns.

## Communications and Engagement

### Internal:

- Communications with colleagues around reasons for BWV use, particularly around performance monitoring.
- Guidance and training.
- Considerations for colleague feedback to ensure we are providing support and reassurance.

### External:

- Communicating with our communities to ensure transparency and accountability.
- Sharing contents of Code of Practice.
- Providing reassurance around area of concern.
- Sharing good practice.

## Maintaining Public and Colleague Confidence and Trust

- Commitment to openness and transparency around use of BWV.
- Enforcing and ensuring adherence to Code of Practice (e.g., with Scrutiny Panels).
- Internal legitimacy to maintain internal confidence and trust.
- Wider areas of public contact and confidence that must be shared with relevant business areas.
- Further insight from academic research review.

# Areas of Importance

## People who are Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)

- BWV use should be consistent and every division should all follow the same protocols.
- Transparency and good communication between Police Scotland and members of the public is key.
- Officers should be allowed to use their own judgement and discretion when the situation involves vulnerable people.
- Footage from BWV should be safely secure and only revisited during an investigation or court case.

## People with Refugee Experiences

- The use of BWV should be based on clear guidelines, which should include consequences for any misuse by officers.
- Police Scotland should respect the privacy and dignity of people in their private homes especially when children are involved.
- Video recordings of crime witnesses when used in court could expose the witness to danger, hence, their safety should be guaranteed.
- Police Scotland should look after the footage.

## Children and Young People

- Clear rules and procedures should be in place.
- Use of footage in court could distress people.
- BWV should be on by default and if there is reason to switch it off, the officer must be required to report it.
- BWV should be recording 24/7 so the whole story can be seen and it is a fair representation of the incident.
- Officers should not be able to edit footage. However, if there is a necessity to do so, it must not be done by the officers involved in the case.

## Survivors of Domestic Abuse

- Implementation of BWV needs to be done alongside domestic abuse training, to ensure the complexities of domestic abuse, and how this might appear on video, is understood.
- Needs to be an increase in female police officers.

### Findings specific to domestic abuse incidents:

- BWV may pose danger as removes the ability to lie about what was reported
- Some have mistrust of videos.
- BWV may discourage disclosures.

## Responses from people with disabilities and long term health conditions

Responses from those who reported a physical or mental condition and responses to the BSL survey were further analysed. Responses were similar to the overall findings from the survey. The large majority of respondents said:

- They would 'always' or 'often' **feel safer** if their interactions with police were recorded by BWV (**90% BSL survey, 88% standard survey**).
- They agreed that having interactions recorded would **increase their trust** in Police Scotland (**86% BSL survey, 85% standard survey**).
- They agreed that having interactions recorded would **increase their confidence** in Police Scotland (**86% BSL survey, 87% standard survey**).

These responses were similar to those received from all participants.

More information and responses from people with disabilities and long term conditions is available in the analysis section starting on page 39.

# Appendices: Survey and Focus Group Analysis

## Online Survey Methodology

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2021, Police Scotland launched their “Use of Body Worn Video” survey, intended to help inform the deployment of BWV for Armed Response Officers across Scotland.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2021, Police Scotland launched the second phase of their “Use of Body Worn Video” survey. This survey was intended to help shape the use of BWV by our police officers when interacting with the public.

### **The surveys were intended to:**

- Understand public sentiment related to the use of Body Worn Cameras;
- Investigate the impact BWV might have on the public;
- Investigate the impact BWV might have on Police Scotland's officers;
- Understand any reservations the public may have about the use of BWV; and
- Understand how the introduction of BWV can fit alongside our broader Contact Strategy, ensuring that we build both trust and confidence in Police Scotland.

# Survey One Demographic Breakdown

Survey sample (3<sup>rd</sup> February – 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021) – **8835 total responses**

## Demographic Breakdown

<b>Gender</b>	Female (51%); Male (44%); Non-binary (<1%); Prefer not to say (2%); N/A (<2%)
<b>Trans History</b>	No (95%); Yes (<1%); Prefer not to say (2%); N/A (3%)
<b>Age</b>	Under 16 (<1%); 16-19 (2%); 20-29 (14%); 30-39 (18%); 40-49 (20%); 50-59 (22%); 60-69 (14%); 70+ (6%); Prefer not to say (2%); N/A (2%)
<b>Disability</b>	No (76%); Yes (18%); Prefer not to say (3%); N/A (2%)
<b>Employment</b>	Employed by Police Scotland (15%); No (84%); N/A (1%)

1,348 Police Scotland employees responded to the initial survey to inform BWV roll-out to armed policing



# Survey Two Demographic Breakdown

Survey sample (1<sup>st</sup> June – 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021) – **9310 total responses**

## Demographic Breakdown

**Gender** Female (54%); Male (43%); Non-binary (<1%); Prefer not to say (2%)

**Trans History** No (97%); Yes (<1%); Prefer not to say (3%)

**Age** Under 16 (<1%); 16-19 (2%); 20-29 (12%); 30-39 (17%); 40-49 (20%); 50-59 (22%); 60-69 (16%); 70+ (9%); PNS (2%)

**Disability** No (74%); Yes (20%); PNS (5%); Don't know (1%)

**Employment** Employed by Police Scotland (15%); No (85%)

1,359 Police Scotland employees responded to the second survey for all wider roll-out of BWV to all operational officers & staff.

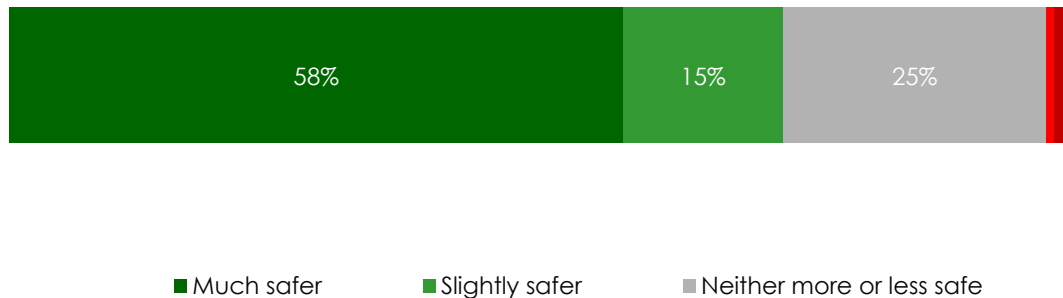
# Phase One Survey: Executive Summary

Key findings from this survey include:

- **There is large support for the use of BWV.** A large majority (90%) of respondents felt that BWV should be worn “often” or “always”, and 8% thought it should be used “sometimes”. When asked in open ended comments, respondents who did not feel that BWV should always be used thought that in cases where: there is a potential for violence; there may be a dispute or a complaint raised about an officer; in large crowds or group situations; in all situations where there is an arrest or a call-out, but not in day-to-day interactions.
- **BWV has the potential to increase trust and confidence in Police Scotland.** 78% of respondents felt that BWV would increase their trust and confidence in Police Scotland.
- **BWV will increase feelings of safety.** 72% of respondents felt that BWV would make them feel “much safer” (58%) or “slightly safer” (15%). One quarter of respondents felt that BWV would make them feel neither more nor less safe.
- **Some officers were concerned about what the introduction of BWV would mean for staffing.** Through open text responses we identified that some officers are concerned that the introduction of BWV would mean that Police Scotland would ask officers to attend incidents by themselves.
- **There were important differences between subgroups.** Including:
  - Police Scotland employees and younger respondents were less likely to think that BWV should always be used;
  - Younger respondents were less likely to have increased feelings of safety because of BWV;
  - Female respondents were more likely to feel that BWV would increase their feelings of safety;
  - Police Scotland employees were less likely to agree that the introduction of BWV would help increase their trust or confidence in Police Scotland.
  - Those who reported a disability or long term health condition were more likely to feel safer if BWV was present.

# Feelings of Safety

**If a police officer decided to use a body worn camera during an interaction, would this make you feel more or less safe?**



*“Officers could protect themselves from false complaints as well providing extra evidence in court, particularly for assaults on officers. I believe body worn cameras would also prevent less officers having to attend court to give evidence. I also believe some members of the public would be less likely to be so abusive towards Police knowing the interaction was being recorded.” - Police Officer*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** Female respondents were slightly more likely than male respondents to say BWV would increase their feelings of safety – with 75% of female respondents expressing this compared to 71% of male respondents.

**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (65%) to feel that BWV would increase their feelings of safety compared to those who weren't (74%). They were also significantly more likely to say that BWV would make them neither less nor more safe (32% and 23%, respectively). In open text responses both Police officers and members of the public discussed how BWV would also increase officer safety, acting as a deterrent for individuals who may be aggressive towards officers.

**Age:** 4% of those aged 16-19 said BWV would make them feel “slightly less safe” or “much less safe”. This is significantly more than the 2% average for all respondents.

**Disability:** Those with a disability were significantly more likely to feel “much safer” (63%) if BWV compared to those without a disability (57%).

# Frequency of Use

How frequently, if at all, do you think it would be appropriate for the police to record interactions using a body worn camera?



■ Always ■ Often ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely ■ Never

*“In situations of evidential value or day to day interactions. Perhaps not suitable in sensitive situations such as sexual abuse victims etc. I don’t think this should take away from the fact that officers should always be double crewed. As has happened in England officers are deemed fit to be single crewed as the camera is apparently suitable evidence as opposed to a colleague, with no thought to safety” - Police Officer*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** Female respondents were significantly more likely to feel that BWV should “always” be used (79%) than male respondents (71%). Male respondents were significantly more likely to feel that BWV should be used “often” (17%) or sometimes (9%) compared to female respondents (14%, 6%).

**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (46%) to “always” be used when compared to those who were not employed by Police Scotland (79%). Those employed by Police Scotland were more than twice as likely (30%) to state that BWV should be used “sometimes” than those respondents who were not employed by Police Scotland (13%).

**Age:** Younger respondents were significantly less likely to state that the police should “always” or “often” record interactions than older respondents. 70% of respondents aged 16-19 would want interactions recorded this frequently, compared to 86% of 50-59 year olds and 88% of 60-69 year olds.

**Disability:** There were no differences based on reported disability. However, qualitative feedback reveals a common feeling that BWV should not be used in situations where an individual cannot consent – e.g. if they are in the midst of a mental health crisis, for example.

## When do the public think Police Scotland should not use Body Worn Video?

### In sensitive situations or with vulnerable people:

The most common examples of this were: when talking to a victim of assault or sexual assault; discussing sudden deaths; engaging with those in a mental health crisis; informing someone of potentially traumatic or upsetting news.

*"It may also not be appropriate to record whilst delivering unexpected news such as a death message however there may also be a benefit to recording. During times of stress, such as receiving bad news, misunderstandings and misinterpretation can occur having a recording of the event may help resolve any complaint at a later stage."*

### Not in day-to-day situations:

Examples of this included: traffic stops; chatting to members of the public; helping the public with directions; and any situations in which evidence did not need to be gathered.

*"If I approach a police officer to ask for directions, I would not expect the interaction to be recorded"*

*"Officers should only be wearing body cameras when receiving calls to known violent individuals, violent events (e.g., riots etc.) or when the officer is armed with a fire weapon and/or tazers. This would be to ensure full transparency for Police Scotland when in a court of law in regards to these matters. Regular officers should not be using body cameras, as it creates a distrust and privacy concerns to law abiding citizens."*

### When speaking to people who are providing sensitive intelligence:

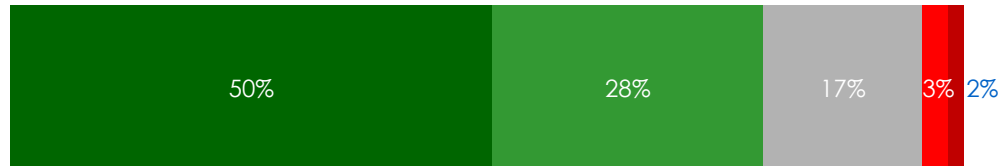
Especially those who were providing intelligence that would be used as evidence or in situations where individuals might feel that their anonymity would be compromised by the use of BWV.

### Only with the expressed permission of respondents:

Some respondents felt that in order to preserve privacy recording should only occur with the informed consent of those being recorded.

# Feelings of Trust

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: “Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my trust in Police Scotland”



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

*“I trust police regardless of whether they wear body cams or not. It should be used for their own safety. Police safety should be top priority above public perception when it comes to deciding whether to implement them or not.”*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** there were no significant differences between genders.

**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (73%) to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to those who were not (79%).

**Age:** there were no significant differences between age groups.

**Disability:** there were no significant differences based on reported disability.

# Feelings of Confidence

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: “Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my confidence in Police Scotland”



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

*“I have every confidence and trust that the police are doing the right thing, whether videoed or not”*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** there were no significant differences between genders.

**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (73%) to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to those who were not (79%).

**Age:** there were no significant differences between age groups.

**Disability:** there were no significant differences based on reported disability.



# Why would Body Worn Video not increase confidence and trust?

## **Individuals already trust the police:**

The most common response we received was that individuals already trust Police Scotland. They felt, therefore, that BWV would be an unnecessary and costly step.

*"I already trust and have confidence in Police Scotland so it would make no difference to me if they are worn."*

## **BWV is an invasion of privacy:**

The second most common response was that BWV would violate individual privacy. There were a handful of concerns raised about how BWV recordings would comply with GDPR regulations, and some questions around how long the video would be stored and how it would be shared with partner agencies.

*"It would be an intrusion into the privacy of the citizen, which would be involuntary on their part. Police Scotland are likely to use their position as police to insist on people allowing BWV into their homes as a condition of attendance to a call or complaint. This would mean that many people may be less likely to involve the police in an incident, or report an incident for which they might otherwise invite/allow police access, where they normally would do so."*

## **Individuals are already distrustful of the Police:**

The third most common response was that individuals felt that BWV would not increase their confidence in the police as they were already distrustful of them. This small contingent of respondents felt that BWV could be edited, manipulated, or used selectively. For these individuals BWV represents an opportunity for Police Scotland to create a false or misleading impression of an interaction.

## **BWV will increase the pressure on operational colleagues:**

This concern came largely from operational staff members. They shared that if BWV were to be used all the time it might increase the pressure on police officers. Specific concerns were raised around whether BWV would be switched on driving to and from incidents or when officers were at stations. The underlying concern for these respondents was that BWV would be used as a tool to evaluate and regulate officer behaviour and performance.

*"I fear this will take that issue on step further due to the scrutiny on each action. On a further note, every conversation and advice passed is now open to scrutiny. My concern is we will have officers who can't make decisions or trust their own judgement as they will be mindful and apprehensive it is incorrect."*

## Points of Reflection from the Phase One Survey

**While there is widespread support for BWV, our survey indicates that some communities will be more receptive to this technology than others.**

- Therefore, how do we supplement these findings with work in communities to ensure that we understand these concerns?

**Those employed by Police Scotland feel differently about BWV than the general public.**

- How can we ensure colleague buy-in to this technology? What more needs to be done? How do we address concerns around moving towards single crews as a result of BWV?

**Respondents felt that the use of BWV should be left to a police officer's own discretion and personal judgement.**

- How do we develop guidelines for use that allow flexibility and a “common-sense” approach to using BWV, whilst also ensuring that it is used consistently and fairly across the organisation?

## Phase Two Survey: Executive Summary

**There is a large public interest in BWV.** Our survey captured the views of 9310 respondents (1297 of these respondents completed a British Sign Language version of the survey). This makes it one of the largest surveys carried out by Police Scotland, and is indicative of the large public interest in this topic.

**There is widespread support for the use of BWV.** The majority (82%) of respondents support (54% strongly agree, 28% agree) Police officers, staff and special constables always wearing BWV when engaged in police activities. Most (77%) agree with (44% strongly agree, 33% agree) the use of clear guidelines.

**BWV will make the public feel safer.** 71% of respondents agreed they would “Always” feel safer knowing that their interaction with Police Scotland was being recorded by BWV. 13% said they would feel safer “often” while 8% said “Sometimes”.

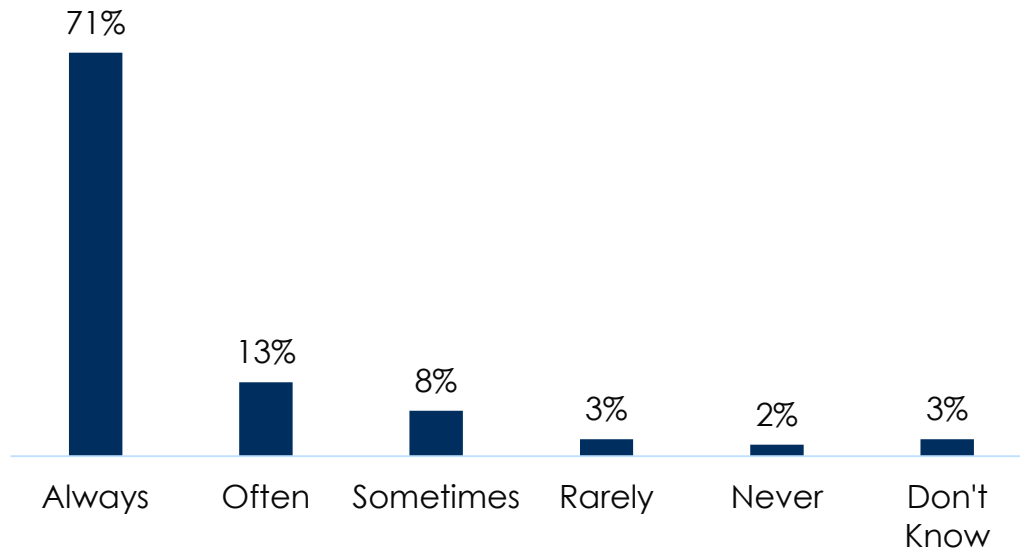
### There were important differences between subgroups, including:

- Police Scotland employees & members of the public aged 70+ were more likely to think that Police officers should decide when and when not to use BWV;
- **Females, disabled** and **older respondents** were more likely to “**always**” feel safer if their interaction with Police Scotland is recorded ;
- **Younger respondents** were more likely to feel that individuals should be **informed** before BWV is used;
- **Females** and **disabled people** were more likely to feel that **police officers should be required to always wear BWV** during policing activities
- Middle aged respondents (30-39 years) and those employed by Police were more likely to object to requiring police to always wear BWV during policing activities
- Police Scotland employees are less likely to feel that the use of BWV would increase their trust and confidence in Police Scotland due to perceived negative impacts (e.g., complaints, monitoring behaviour),

**BWV has the potential to increase trust and confidence in Police Scotland.** 84% of respondents agreed BWV would increase their trust in Police Scotland, and increase their confidence in Police Scotland.

# Feelings of Safety

**Would you feel safer knowing that your interaction with Police Scotland is being recorded by a body worn camera?**



## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** 75% of female respondents would “always” feel safer when interactions with Police Scotland are recorded by a BWV. This is higher than the percentage for all respondents (71%) as well as for male respondents (69%).

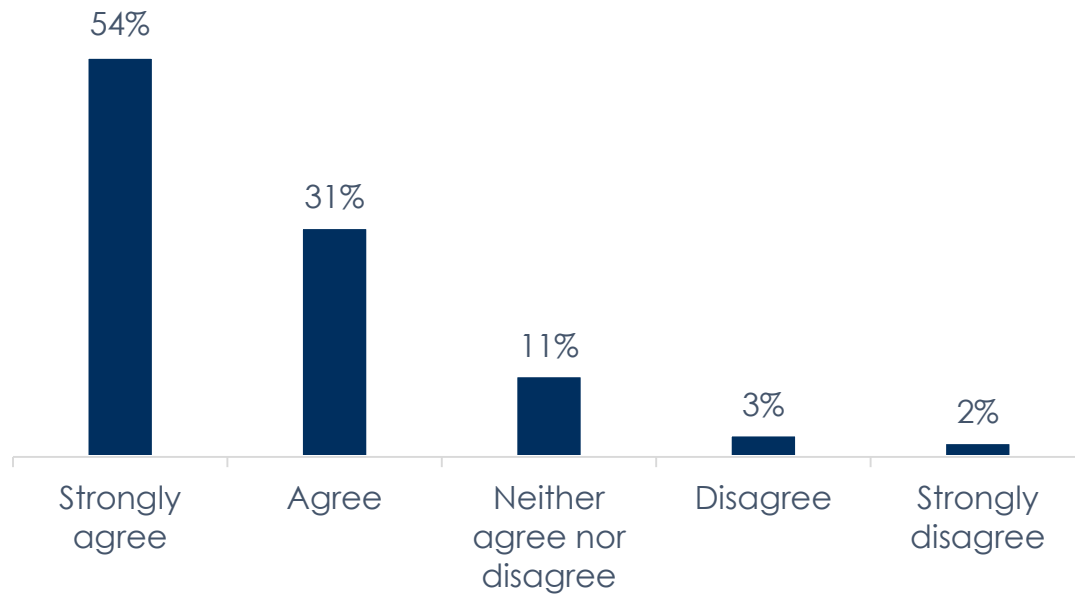
**Employment:** Police Scotland employees had a significantly lower tendency to “always” feel safe when interactions are being recorded by BWV (50%) compared to those who were not employees (75%). They were also more likely to state (9%) to “Never” or “Rarely” feel safer when BWV is used during interaction than non-employees of Police Scotland (4%)

**Age:** Across the different age groups, older respondents (70+) were most likely to “always” feel safer (85%) with BWV while respondents of age 16-19 years were the least likely to feel safer with BWV (64%).

**Disability:** Those with a disability were more likely to state that they would “always” feel safer (76%) if BWV is used during their interaction with Police Scotland compared to those without a disability (72%).

# Feelings of Trust

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my trust in Police Scotland”



## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** there were no significant differences between genders.

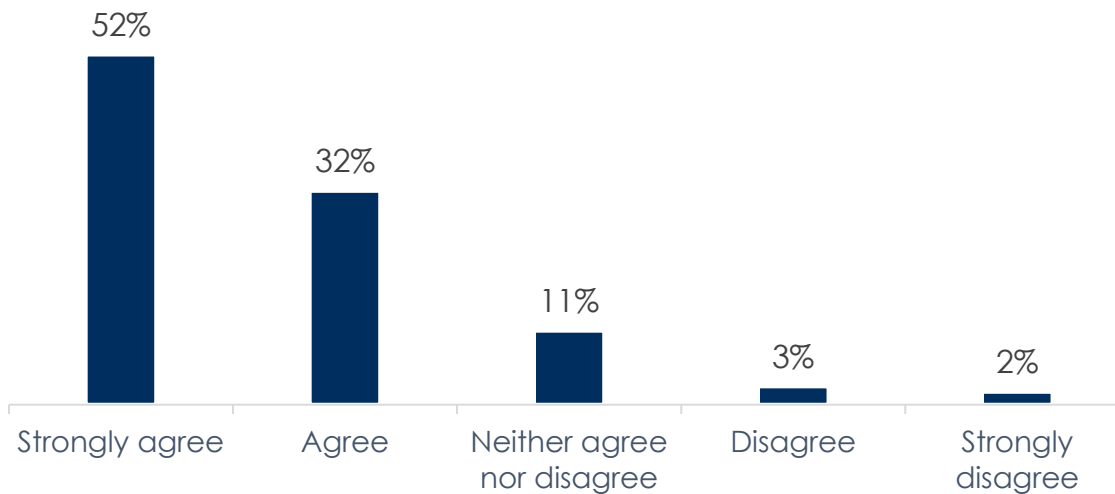
**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (73%) to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to those who have never been or currently employed by Police Scotland (86%).

**Age:** There were no significant differences between age groups.

**Disability:** There were no significant differences based on reported disability.

## Feelings of Confidence

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my confidence in Police Scotland”



### Sub group analysis

**Gender:** There were no significant differences between genders.

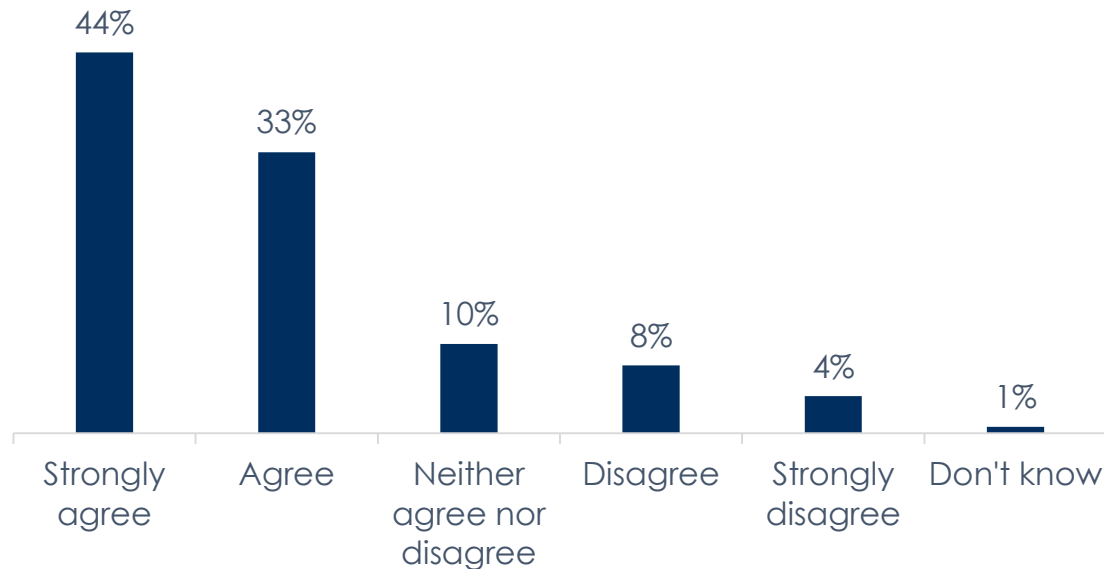
**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (72%) to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to those who have never been or currently employed by Police Scotland (85%).

**Age:** There were no significant differences between age groups.

**Disability:** There were no significant differences based on reported disability.

# Clear Guidelines for Body Worn Video Usage

"There should be clear guidelines for when Body Worn Video should or should not be used"



## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** There were no significant differences between genders.

**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly more likely (83%) to "agree" or "strongly agree" that the use of BWV should have clear guidelines when compared to those who were not employed by Police Scotland (75%).

**Age:** There were no significant differences in the respondent's likelihood to "disagree" or strongly disagree" that the use of BWV should have clear guidelines based on age. However, respondents under age 16 were the most likely (82%) to "agree" or "strongly agree" to the statement while 16-19 years were the least likely (73%).

**Disability:** There were no differences based on reported disability.

## Clear Guidelines for Body Worn Video Usage: Agree

### Consistency and Appropriate Usage:

- The most common response in support was that having clear guidelines would ensure that BWV is used appropriately (including processing, access and retention of footage) and in the right situations by all officers.
- Those respondents felt that there are situations where the use of BWV is unnecessary, guidelines should be clear on these as well.
- They also maintained that the guidelines should be decided with full consultation of independent stakeholders and subject to periodical reviews.

*“Clear guidelines and regulations should be in place to ensure that BWV is used during appropriate situations and relevant data is being audio and visually recorded, for example when attending a situation which looks to be escalating and there is a threat of violence/assault to either the Officers themselves or to others i.e., members of the general public. Opposed to matters of a private nature or where violence/assault is not a threat and the situation is not escalating.”*

*“Agreed, but the guidelines should not be decided ultimately by anyone in the police line of command, the drafting should be subjected to very close independent scrutiny and they should be reviewed periodically, also whenever necessary to reflect experience, both good and not so good. However there should be very few occasions when it would be permissible not to use BWV, one example being when some other effective form of recording is in operation.”*

### Transparency and Clarity:

- The second most common issue raised by respondents was that having clear guidelines would ensure that both the public and police officers understand when and how BWV would be used.
- This would make for transparency and also eliminate allegations of abuse of power by the public against the Police.

*“All stakeholders should be clear about the rules of usage. Transparency of process helps to counter any scepticism and ultimately helps the success of such an initiative. Clear is the key word here. So important to have simple, clear rules.”*

*“I think for everyone to know where they stand and for police officers to have clear guidelines to keep them from risk of the allegation of abuse of power”*



## Clear Guidelines for Body Worn Video Usage: Disagree

### Fluidity of policing activity:

- Respondents who objected to having a clear guideline for when BWV should be used felt that policing activities which ordinarily would not warrant the use of BWV could easily escalate to a serious incident requiring the use of BWV. Hence, it might not be possible to determine beforehand all possible scenarios where BWV should or should not be used.
- Therefore, they maintained that officers should always use BWV when engaged in policing activities

*"Policing is fluid and what could initially be a routine or even sensitive incident which would not merit or justify the use of a camera could very quickly change to one where it would have been of use to have had the camera recording. It would be impossible to provide a definitive list of when cameras should be used."*

*"They should be worn by as many officers as is practicable, what they capture can't be forward determined."*

### Bureaucratic burden on officers:

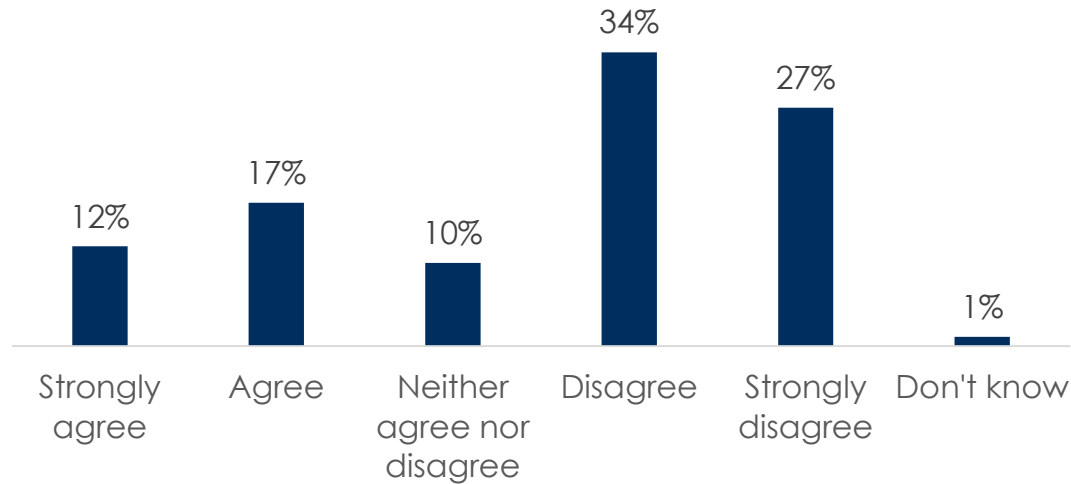
- The second most common reason why some respondents objected to having a clear guideline for when BWV should or should not be worn is that of bureaucratic issues which officers would have to deal with.
- Although, what is meant by bureaucracy was not made explicit by respondents, the comments indicates that the concern is borne out of a need to avoid complicating the process hence the respondents felt that BWV should be part of standard operating procedures.
- Moreover, some of the respondents feel that prescribing an exhaustive list of "when to use BWV" would limit the ability and confidence of officers to use their judgement to decide to record a non-listed event that has evolved into one requiring the use of BWV.

*"Do not over complicated this. Officers have enough bureaucracy to deal with. Make it part of standard operating procedures and part of normal equipment used by officers."*

*"I believe that policing is dynamic and not all interactions fit within a set / specific criteria. Guidelines stating when BWV should be used could cause confusion and make officers unsure of when to use it, rather than rely on their own judgement."*

# Decision of when Body Worn Video Should Be Used

**“Police officers, staff and special constables should decide when Body Worn Video is used or not used”**



*“There should be clear policies in place to define the appropriate use of BWV. Left to individuals, opens the door to accusations of inappropriate use. Clear policies also helps police officers to feel confident that they are carrying out their duties correctly”*

*“Discretion is a must in this job, there may be occasions where it is simply not appropriate, police officers are highly trained staff and should have this discretion.”*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** Female respondents were less likely (25%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” that Police officers should decide when or when not to use BWV than male respondents (31%). Both genders tend to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” alike to the statement .

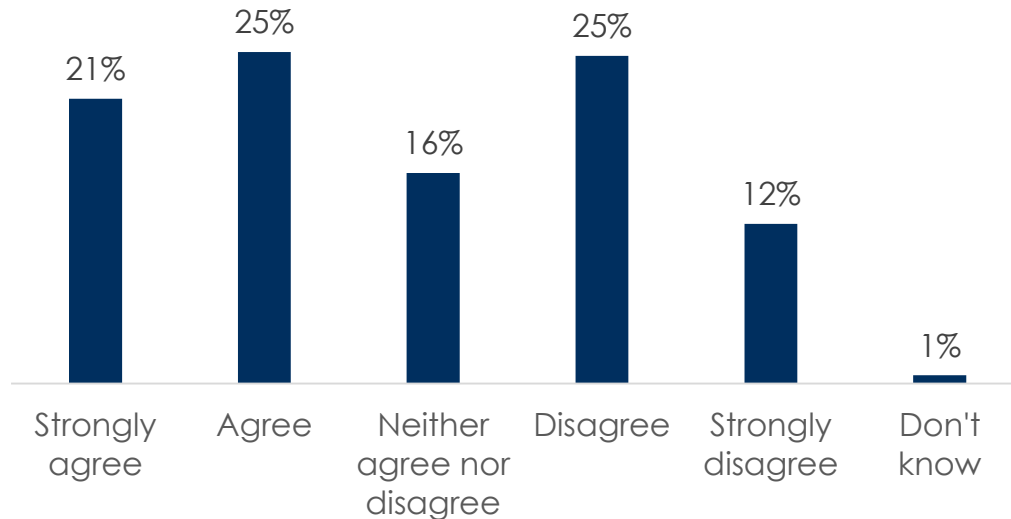
**Employment:** Police Scotland employees were significantly less likely (35%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that Police officers should decide when and when not to use BWV compared to employed by Police Scotland (66%). Those employed by Police Scotland were more than twice as likely (53%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the statement than those not employed by Police Scotland (24%).

**Age:** Respondents within age groups 16-19 to 60-69 years shared views alike in terms of “agree/strongly agree” and “disagree/strongly disagree” to having officers decide when and when not to use BWV. Respondents under 16 (21%) and 70+ years (41%) were respectively the least and most likely to “agree/strongly agree” to the statement. Moreover, 70+ year old respondents were the least likely(46%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” to the statement.

**Disability:** Those with disabilities were more likely (66%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” and less likely (23%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the statement than those without any disabilities (60% and 29%)

# Informing of Body Worn Video Usage

**"Individuals should be informed before Body Worn Video is used"**



*"I think the public should be made aware if bodycams are used across the board but I strongly disagree that officers should have to remind every individual they interact with that a bodycam is in operation in individual cases."*

*"I don't see how that is plausible. If officers turn up to an ongoing incident there is no way they can really stop and go 'hold on a second just need to tell you about this device etc'. Also, some things happen spontaneously. The statement above implies individuals will always be compliant/cooperative."*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** There were no significant differences based on gender

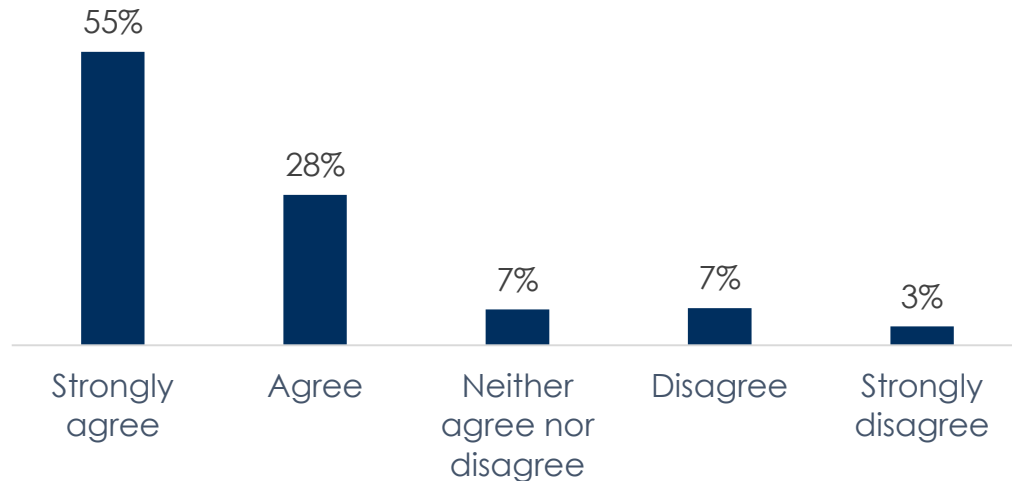
**Employment:** There were no significant differences based on whether respondents were employees of Police Scotland or not.

**Age:** Younger respondents were significantly more likely to "agree" or "strongly agree" that individuals should be informed before BWV is used than the rest of the age groups. 71% of respondents aged under 16 and 52% of those aged 16-19 agreed or strongly agreed to the statement. They were also the age groups with less likelihood to "disagree" or "strongly disagree" to the statement (12% and 27% respectively). The middle aged and older respondents stated similar percentages not far from that of the entire sample.

**Disability:** There were no significant differences based on reported disability.

# When should Body Worn Video be Worn?

**“Police Officers, staff and special constables should be required to wear Body Worn Video cameras at all times when they are working and engaged in police activities”**



Need for consistency and accountability, for the safety of all. However some felt this would be inappropriate and impractical to have on at all times and officers should have ability to decide.

*“If the cameras are operational at all times then the officer does not have to think about switching them on when they are obliged to respond to an incident, one less thing to think about.”*

*“There may be circumstances where it is not appropriate. Dynamic, guidance-based assessments need to be made by individual officers or the senior officer in attendance.”*

## Sub group analysis

**Gender:** Female respondents were significantly more likely (86%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” that Police officers should be required to always wear BWV during policing activities than male respondents (79%).

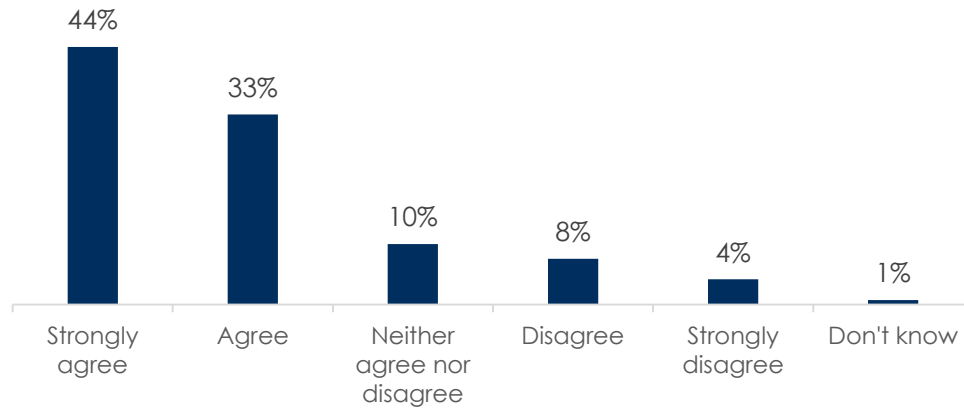
**Employment:** Those who were employed by Police Scotland were significantly less likely (55%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” that Police officers should be required to always wear BWV during policing activities compared to those who were not employed by Police Scotland (87%). Those employed by Police Scotland were more than five times as likely (33%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that Police officers should be required to always wear BWV during policing activities than those respondents who were not employed by Police Scotland (6%).

**Age.** Respondents aged 30-39 were the most likely (16%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that Police officers should be required to always wear BWV during policing activities. Older respondents (60+ years) were the least likely (4%) to “disagree” or “strongly disagree” to the statement as well as the most likely (89%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” to it.

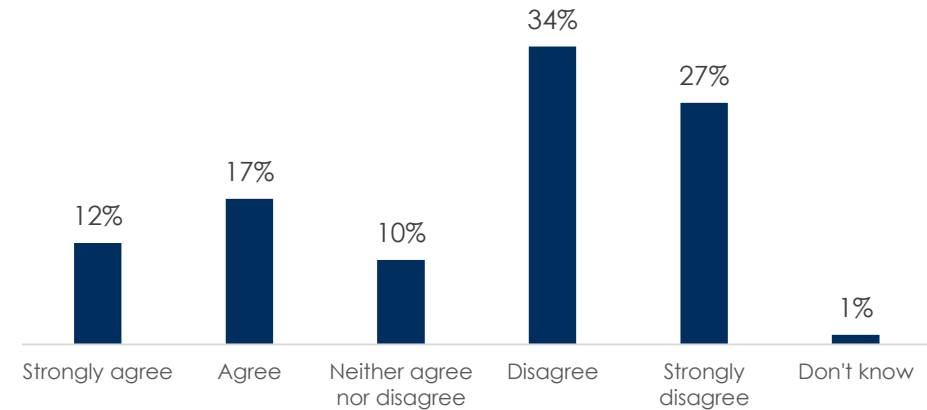
**Disability:** Respondents who reported disability were more likely (87%) to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the statement than respondents who didn’t report any disability (82%).

# Summary Public Opinions on the Use of Body Worn Video

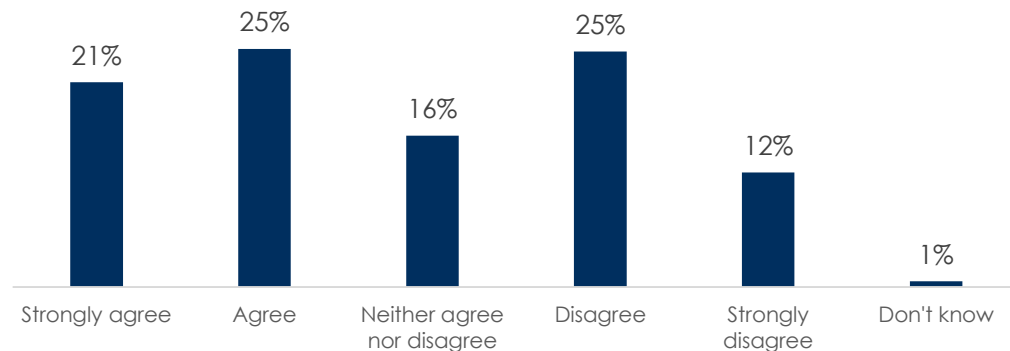
**"There should be clear guidelines for when Body Worn Video should or should not be used"**



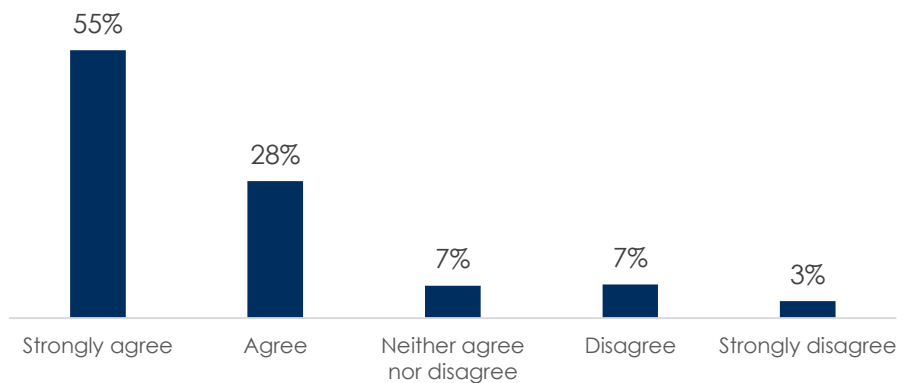
**"Police officers, staff and special constables should decide when Body Worn Video is used or not used"**



**"Individuals should be informed before Body Worn Video is used"**



**"Police Officers, staff and special constables should be required to wear Body Worn Video cameras at all times when they are working and engaged in police activities"**



## Survey Responses: Insights from People with a Disability

Further analysis was conducted to understand key insights from respondents who said they had a disability or long-term condition.

British Sign Language (BSL) Survey Disabilities	Percentage of responses (%)
Dexterity (e.g. lifting or carrying objects, using a keyboard)	3
Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)	4
Learning or understanding or concentrating	2
Memory	2
Mental Health	20
Mobility (e.g walking short distances or climbing stairs)	32
None of the above (additional conditions were diabetes and epilepsy)	8
Other (examples provided include: anxiety, heart disease, IBS, Fibromyalgia etc.)	10
Prefer not to say	4
Socially or behaviourally (e.g. Autism, Asperger's and ADHD)	5
Stamina or breathing or fatigue	11

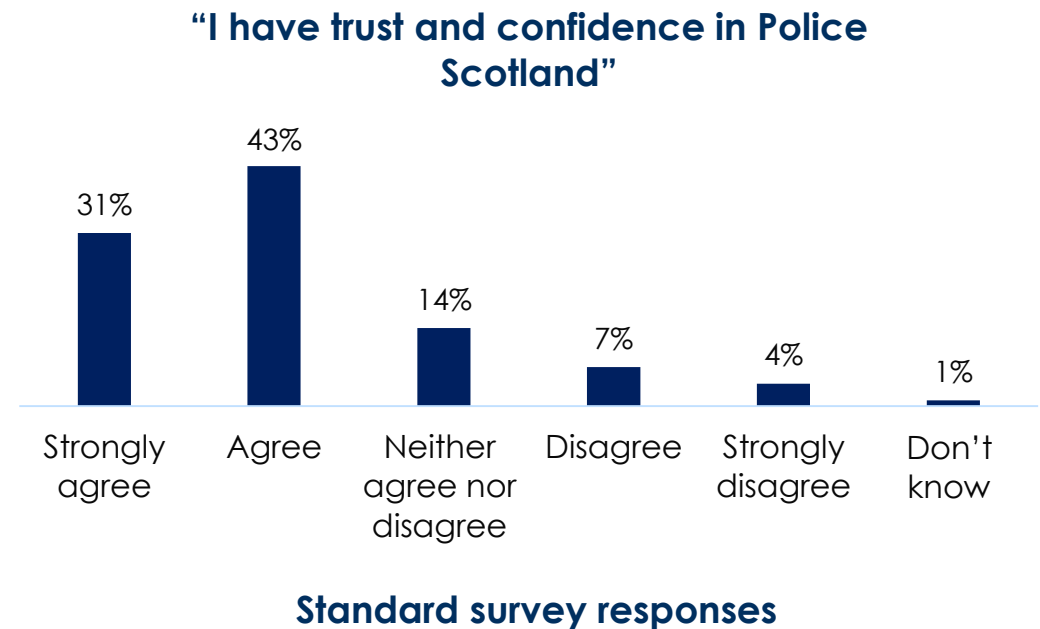
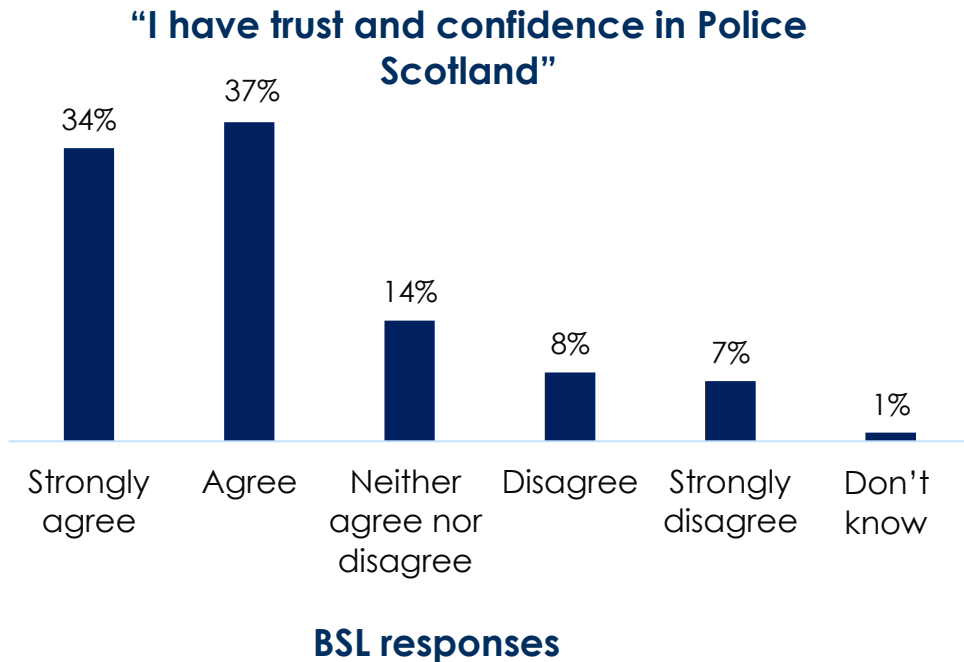
Standard Survey Disabilities	Percentage of responses (%)
Appearance (e.g. mark, scar or condition which makes me look different)	2
Dexterity (e.g. lifting or carrying objects, using a keyboard)	2
Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)	4
Learning or understanding or concentrating	1
Memory	1
Mental health	25
Mobility (e.g. walking short distances or climbing stairs)	28
None of the above (arthritis and anxiety)	12
Other (e.g. diabetes, autism, depression, menopause, cancer, spinal issues etc.)	7
Prefer not to say	5
Socially or behaviourally (e.g. Autism, Asperger's, and ADHD)	3
Stamina or breathing or fatigue	11
Vision (e.g. blindness or partial sight)	1

## Survey Responses: Insights from People with a Disability

The following graphs highlight the breakdown of disabilities among both the British Sign Language (BSL) survey responses and the standard survey responses.

The BSL survey had a total number of 1,297 responses however, only 274 people reported a physical or mental health condition. This suggests some completed this survey who were not BSL users. The standard survey had a total number of 9,310 responses, with 1,939 people reporting a physical or mental health condition.

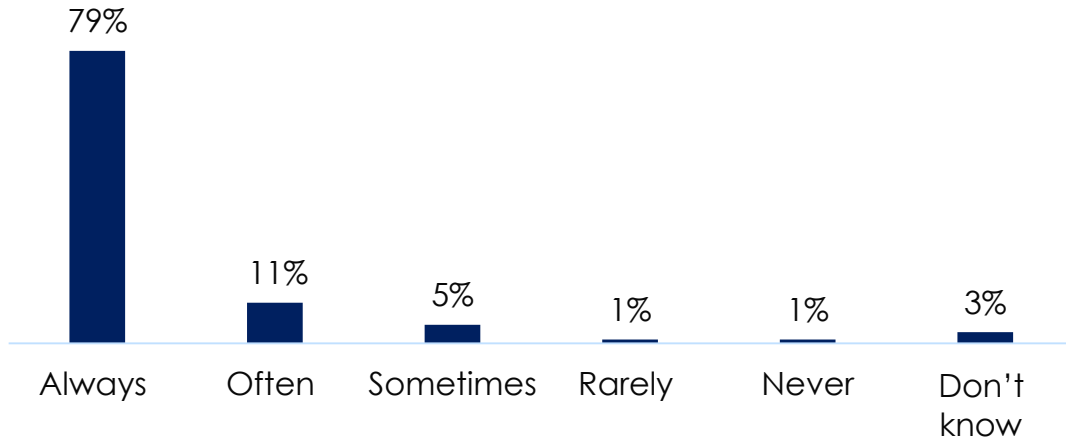
The graphs below show trust and confidence figures from people who reported physical or mental health conditions.



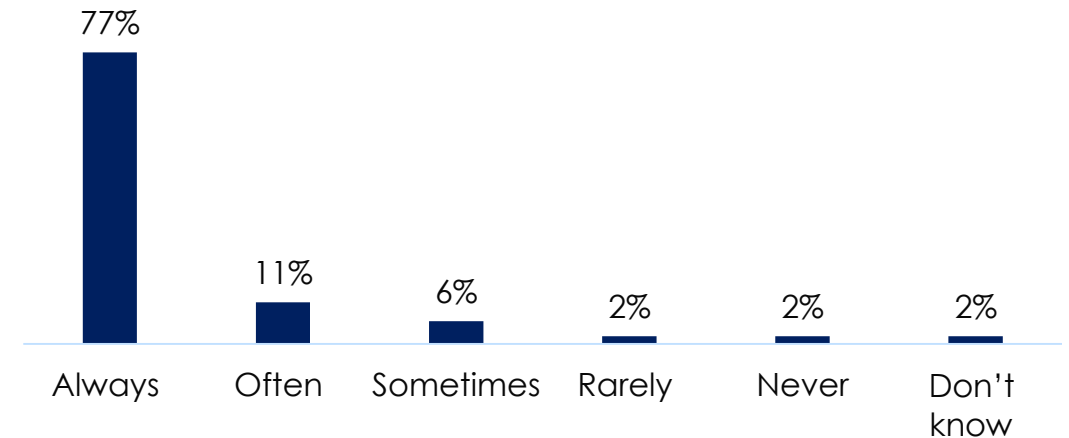
# Survey Responses: Insights from People with a Disability

Would you feel safer knowing that your interaction with Police Scotland is being recorded by a Body Worn Camera?

**BSL Survey Responses**



**Standard Survey Responses**



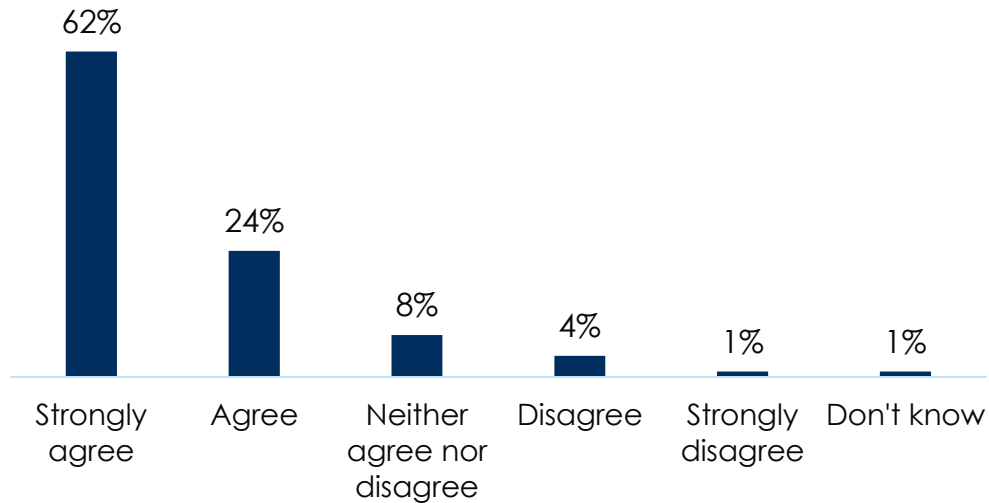
The large majority of respondents felt they would 'always' feel safer when being recorded by BWV.



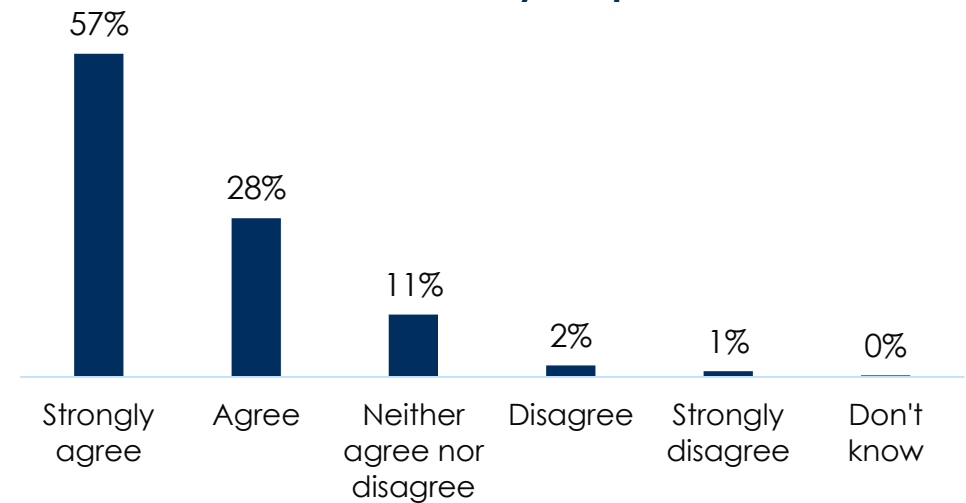
# Survey Responses: Insights from People with a Disability

“Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my trust in Police Scotland”

**BSL Survey Responses**



**Standard Survey Responses**

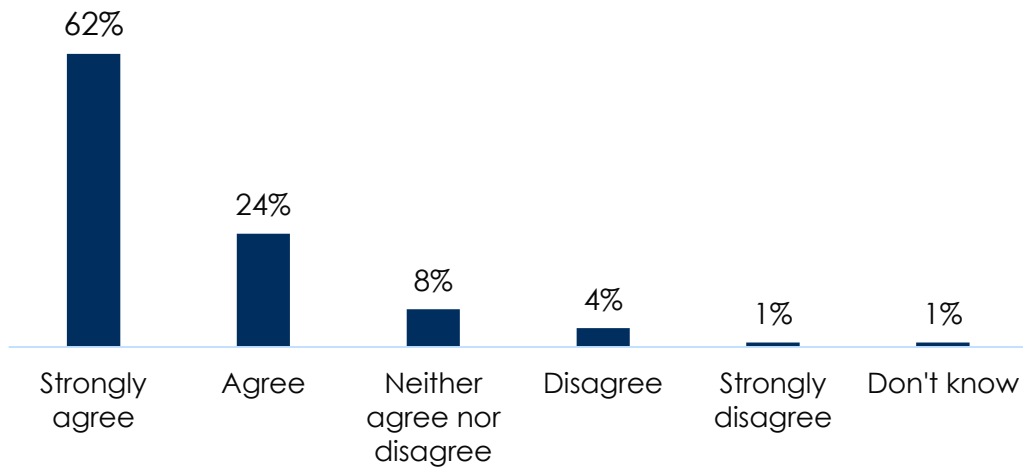


The large majority (86% BSL, 85% standard survey) agreed that having public interactions recorded would increase their trust in Police Scotland.

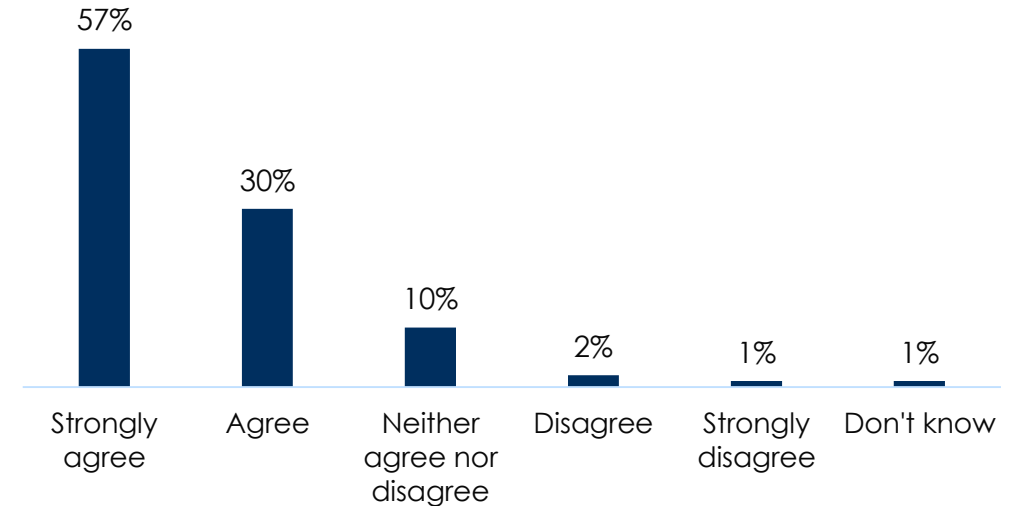
# Survey Responses: Insights from People with a Disability

“Knowing interactions with the public are recorded would increase my confidence in Police Scotland”

**BSL Survey Responses**



**Standard Survey Responses**



The large majority (86% BSL, 87% standard survey) agreed that having public interactions recorded would increase their confidence in Police Scotland.

# Survey Responses: Insights from Organisations

**BWV has the potential to increase trust and confidence in Police Scotland.** 77% and 78% of respondents who completed the survey on behalf of their organisation agreed that knowing interactions with the public are recorded would **increase their trust and confidence** in Police Scotland. However, these proportions are lower than the overall sample\* proportion (84% for both trust and confidence).

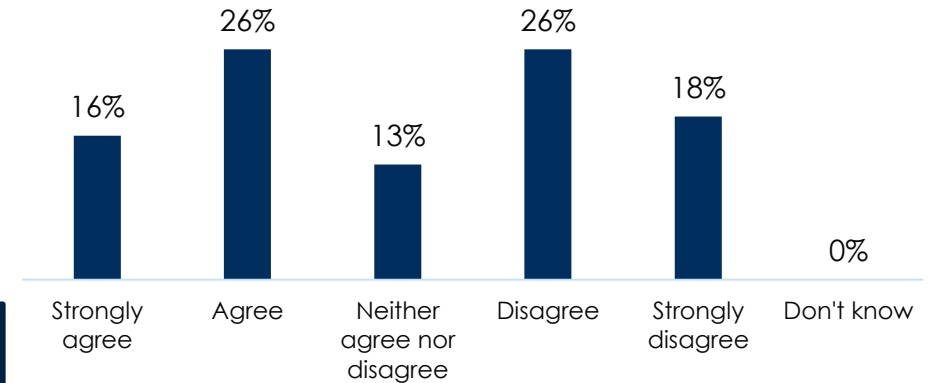
**The majority of organisations feel that the use of BWV should be based on clear guidelines.** The majority (84%) of respondents who completed the survey on behalf of their organisation agreed (51% strongly agree, 33% agree) that **there should be clear guidelines for when BWV should or should not be used.** This proportion is slightly higher than the proportion (77%) observed for the overall sample\*.

When asked whether Police Officers, staff and special constables **should be required to wear BWV at all times when engaged in police activities**, 70% of organisation-based respondents agreed (40% strongly agree, 30% agree) which is 13% less than the proportion of the overall sample\*.

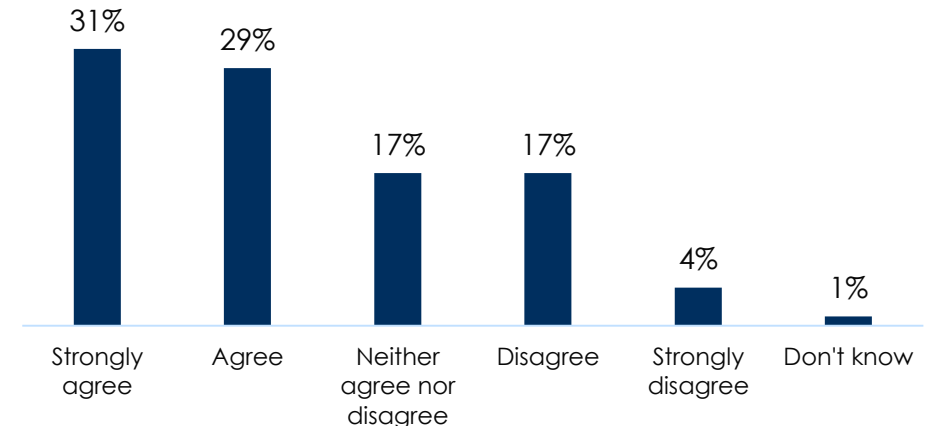
\* Overall sample proportions are presented on previous slides.

93 responses from organisations

**“Police officers, staff and special constables should decide when BWV is used or not used”**



**“Individuals should be informed when BWV is used”**



# Survey Responses: Insights from Colleagues

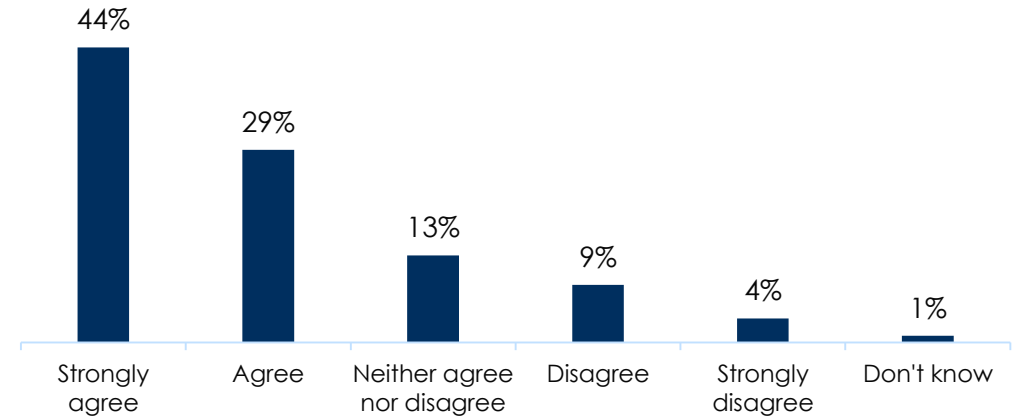
There were 1359 colleague responses. The majority of Police Scotland employees are confident that the use of BWV would have positive impacts on different aspects of policing.

The majority (87%) of Police Scotland employees who responded are confident (61% strongly agree, 26% agree) that the use of BWV will help **reduce complaints about the police**.

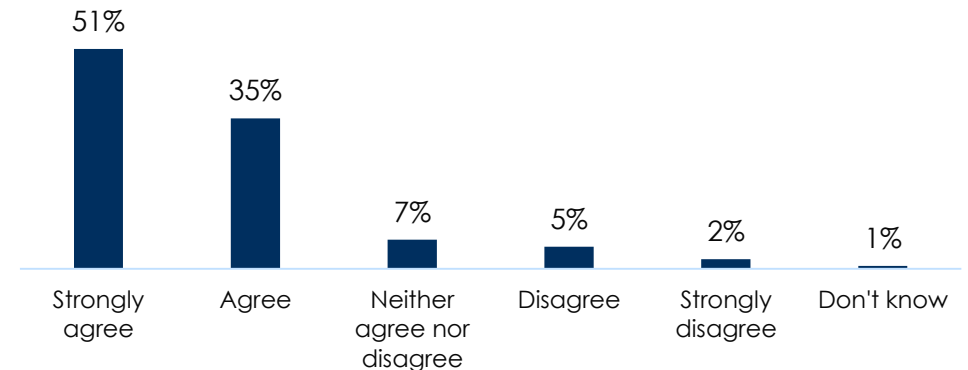
Most (78%) are confident (46% strongly agree, 32% agree) that the use of BWV **will improve the quality of interactions** between police officers and the public.

82% are confident (58% strongly agree, 24% agree) that it **will increase the safety of police officers, staff and special constables**.

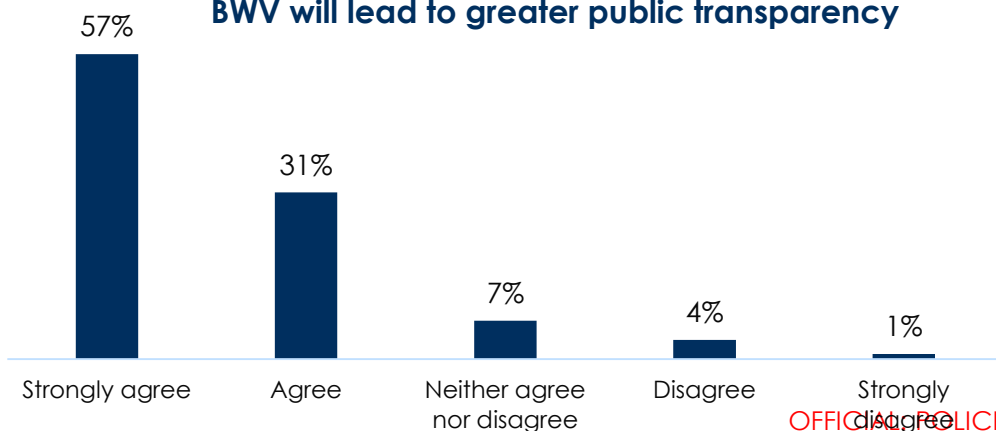
**BWV will increase the speed at which cases can be progress**



**BWV will be used helpfully as a tool for training, learning and reflection**



**BWV will lead to greater public transparency**



## Survey Responses: Open Ended Comments from Colleagues

*“Frontline policing is dangerous enough with small numbers of cops on shifts, BWV will just encourage bosses to send out cops single crewed which is a recipe for disaster”*

*“People may be more guarded in what they disclose. Occasionally members of the public, including persons of interest, wish to disclose information anonymously”*

*“BWV will be used as a means of justifying every interaction the police have with the public. The majority of the public do not like to be filmed at the best of times and in turn this will have a damaging effect on police and public interactions.”*

*“BWV will be used as a ‘fishing trip’ for complaints against Police, I honestly cannot see any benefits in wearing it at all, unless for a firearms officer.”*

*“Greater sharing of positive / successful uses of BWV from both the police perspective (i.e. reduction in complaints) and the public perspective (i.e. greater transparency in high profile incidents)”*

*“There could be a negative impact where an officer makes a mistake on camera, therefore greater support and emphasis on learning rather reprimand.”*

*“Will stop partnered working as body cameras would then be corroboration. Damage or breakages leading to more funding needed for replacements etc Many people don’t want life being so public and will not like the idea of being videoed”*

## Survey Responses: Areas of Concern

Concerns were raised by both the public and our people, Police Scotland employees. These have been summarised as follows:

### Concerns from the Public

- The public were concerned about how BWV will be used in relation to **their privacy** especially in sensitive situations such as sexual assault and death.
- They were also concerned about **inappropriate use of BWV by officers** and would need to **be reassured of regulation to deal with any misuses**.
- The public expect that there would be **clear guidelines** on the use of BWV, and they require that they be made aware of the guidelines so as **to hold officers accountable** and avoid breach of privacy.
- There were concerns on the **practicality** of requiring officers to inform individuals before using BWV given the speed at which incidents escalate.
- **Storage of and access to footage were major concerns for the public.** The public need reassurance that footage will be stored securely and access is restricted to authorised persons and for approved reason.
- Officers should be given **adequate training** prior to the roll out of BWV.

### Concerns from Our People

- Mandatory use of BWV **should not be a guise to monitor the performance of officers** as doing so will lead to resentment amongst officers and deflate their morale.
- BWV should **not be used as a tactic to reduce number of officers** per fleet especially as it undermines the principle of corroboration.
- BWV might lead to **more complaints against officers** particularly around breach of privacy. Therefore, proper training and clear guidance should be in place to make officers confident.
- Our people feel that **discretion is a necessity in the job** especially in light of the rapidly evolving nature of policing situations, hence need to be assured that BWV will not be a hindrance to them using their discretion.
- The **cost of maintaining the equipment** including repair or replacement of damaged cameras is a concern to our people. Some feel there are **more pressing needs** such as new fleet, IT equipment which should be given priority.
- Bureaucracy was another concern raised. **Our people need to be assured that the policy regarding the use of BWV will not place another bureaucratic burden**, thus limiting the ease with which officers can respond to incidents.

# Responses from Organisations (1)

Some organisations chose to complete the survey and send this to the team directly. A summary of these results are as follows:

## Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

- Fully supportive of all Police Officers using BWV and happy to provide further engagement around BWV.
- BWV will provide public reassurance, providing evidence of incidents.
- BWV footage will be helpful in events where allegations are made against actions of officers. It is also understood that the presence of BWV reduces numbers of complaints.
- COPFS has positive experiences dealing with criminal cases where video footage of criminal acts is available through CCTV, dashcams or mobile phones.
- BWV pilots in A Division have helped with early resolution of cases.

## Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (2)

- In trials, BWV will help fact finders to see and hear what took place, helping COPFS assess the seriousness of offences and improve the quality of marking decisions.
- Would provide assistance to individual making sentence, allowing them to see, more immediately, the nature of the offence rather than using competing oral accounts of the prosecutor and agent.
- Effective use of BWV by police will be an important part of the strategy in speeding up criminal justice, reducing journey times, trial diets and witness citations and allowing sentences to be closer to the offending.
- COPFS see benefits for all service users.

## Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC)

- Fully supportive of the introduction of BWV to all operational officers and considers no disadvantages of its introduction (except initial costs).
- Examples of available video footage in past has been invaluable, allowing effective understanding of incidents.
- Availability of BWV provides significant assistance to PIRC when investigating complaints or allegations against the police.
- BWV can negate complaints which are malicious or frivolous. Can also protect officers from false accusations.
- BWV may enhance officer safety, moderating behaviour of those interacting with police as they are aware their actions are being recorded.
- BWV has potential to offset costs of investigations, both from a police complaints and PIRC perspective, reducing time and money spent on such investigations and may reduce costs to wider criminal justice sector.



## Responses from Organisations (2)

Some organisations chose to complete the survey and send this to the team directly. A summary of these results are as follows:

### Edinburgh City Council

- Clear guidance should be developed to inform practice including when a camera should be recording, who makes the decision to record and when, as well as how the footage will be used, including who has the right to view it and under what circumstances.
- Clear communications of the guidance to citizens to ensure transparency, clarity and to alleviate any issues around breach of privacy or where related to data protection concerns.
- Provide evidence and research that not only outlines the benefits but also allows for debate and challenge, clarify inconsistencies and unknown factors such as the associated and ongoing costs of adopting BWV.

### Scottish Community Safety Network

- BWV might make people reluctant to approach and share information which could affect community intelligence.
- BWV could influence the perceptions of frontline officers, that their autonomy and decision making is being removed.
- Some incidents, such as rape, will require officers to engage with the public sensitively, in confidence. Use of BWV in such circumstances could distress witnesses and victims of crime which might dissuade cooperation in some instances.
- Those who are innocently, accidentally captured on film in pubs, house parties or crowded public spaces should have assurance that their identities will remain secure and anonymous, if they choose.

### Scottish Community Safety Network (2)

- BWV will affect the Scottish Courts and Tribunals. Therefore, consideration should be given to the infrastructure of partners, and whether they will be able to accept / adopt introduction of this new technology
- Storage of footages, length of storage and access to same will be of great interest and some concern to the public.
- Procurement of this technology to scale poses risks, and may make some members of the public nervous, concerning future-proofing and upgrading BWV over time.
- Any failures in data security; technology rollout, capability and infrastructure; inappropriate use by officers on or off duty; or an incoherent or inconsistent policy on use of BWV across Scotland, will negatively impact Police Scotland. Public trust and officer confidence could be damaged.



## Stakeholder Feedback: Scottish Police Federation

In response to our public consultation, **some organisations chose to provide a more detailed response**, rather than completing the survey.

The Scottish Police Federation (SPF) showed support for BWV, with suggestion that the public should be kept informed:

“As a general policy statement, the **SPF supports the use of BWV by police officers** and considers they should be **available to all police officers**, supported by adequate and sustained ongoing funding, and utilised within a clear legislative and operational framework.

We believe the **public should be informed as to the opportunities and limitations of BWV at the earliest possible juncture**. We also believe the inevitable conflict between a public appetite for early sharing of BWV footage, and the expectations of the criminal justice system should be addressed head on, in order to ameliorate the criticism that will follow high profile (and partially reported) incidents.”

## Stakeholder Feedback: Information Commissioner's Office

In response to our public consultation, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) recognised the operational value of BWV, for the public and the police. They emphasised the implications surrounding data protection:

“It is critical that **the data protection implications from using the technology are acknowledged and that the governance of the information collected is paramount** whilst being at the forefront of any roll out.

As well as monitoring and enforcing the UK General Data Protection Regulation ('UK GDPR') and Data Protection Act 2018 ('DPA 2018'), the Information Commissioner's functions include promoting public awareness and understanding of the risks, rules, safeguards and rights in relation to the processing of personal data.

It will be key to involve Police Scotland's Data Protection Officer (DPO) as plans to use BWV develop. The DPO will be best placed to provide expert advice on compliance with data protection law in the context of Police Scotland's functions and powers and in respect of the personal data that Police Scotland will be processing.”

## Stakeholder Feedback: Information Commissioner's Office

The following considerations were also included:

- Police Scotland need to determine whether some or all of the proposed processing falls under Part 3 of the Data Protection Act (2018) or Part 2, and GDPR.
- Police Scotland has a general obligation to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to show that it has considered and integrated all principles of data protection into the processing activities, particularly due the sensitive nature of information collected via BWV and the privacy risks of the context in which footage may be used, meaning BWV could be much more intrusive than traditional CCTV.
- The Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) being undertaken by Police Scotland should be continually updated as the project evolves.
- A strong and comprehensive governance regime must be established for the use of the information recorded by BWV and for any subsequent processing of information post deployment. Including:
  - Ongoing reviews of effectiveness, necessity and proportionality of use
  - Footage retention periods
  - Secure storage of information with appropriate access controls
  - Strict rules around onward disclosure of footage to third parties
- Individual's information rights should be considered in advance of BWV roll out, including how these rights will be promoted and facilitated, particularly the right of access and the right to be informed.

## Stakeholder Feedback: Scottish Women's Aid

Scottish Women's Aid provided key issues for consideration when using BWV in policing and criminal justice contexts around domestic abuse and violence against women. They support the use of BWV in relation to policing domestic abuse, but with numerous considerations, including disagreement with officers being able to turn off their cameras (unless under specific circumstances which should be set out in the Code of Practice).

“On balance, we support the use of BWV in relation to the policing of domestic abuse, on the grounds that this can provide additional evidence to support reporting and serve as a means to enhance officer performance, adherence to operational protocols and, therefore, accountability. In turn, this hopefully contributes towards increasing the trust and confidence of women, children and young people reporting domestic abuse during their engagement with the police.

However, our overall support comes with the caveat that there are a number of challenges and concerns that must be addressed and resolved before further work to introduce and regulate BWV commences. It is especially important that these issues are resolved with the full, effective participation of women, children and young people experiencing domestic abuse, and with representatives of specialist support organisations providing services.

When developing policies related to the use of BWV, **it is essential that the safety of victims and others captured by BWV footage be prioritized to the same degree as the safety of the officers wearing the cameras.”**

Scottish Women's Aid also commented on the need for:

- Robust training of officers surrounding domestic abuse and coercive control
- The use of BWV from officers arriving at an incident until after they leave
- Individuals being informed that BWV is in use
- The Code of Practice to clearly outline a range of factors, including the storage, usage and disciplinary measures.

## Stakeholder Feedback: Scottish Women's Aid

Scottish Women's Aid also shared their views on the advantages and challenges of using BWV.

### Advantages

- Will allow **accurate documentation** of police response and adherence to procedure.
- Improve **evidence collection**
- Enable senior officers to **identify best practice** in police responses to domestic abuse, as well as poor practice, supporting promotion of positive responses. This will also allow ability to **hold officers accountable for inappropriate behaviour** or failure to follow procedures.
- Contributing to officer training and **encouraging transparency and consistency**.
- Recording women, children and young people's account in 'real time'.
- Will help record communication between perpetrator, victim and witnesses, where **English is not the first language**, meaning this can be translated and used as evidence later.
- Can provide **objective accounts** of incidents.

### Challenges and Concerns

- BWV may not effectively record the effects and impact of coercive control, emotional, psychological, financial, technological and sexual abuse.
- BWV may document 'harm', destruction of property, visible injuries and effects of physical abuse, but the impact of injuries may not appear immediately.
- BWV typically capture only **discrete incidents**, rather than **the ongoing effects** of domestic abuse.
- **Confidentiality and data protection concerns:** who will have access to footage and when (e.g., perpetrator, their legal representative, victim's family if they are witnesses during court proceedings, public during court proceedings). Concern around unintentional release of private data information due to insecure data storage systems, department policy, or intentional malicious release of data by someone with access.
- **Dignity** of those at the scene of an incident, specifically whether cameras will be tuned off where a victim is partially clothed or unclothed.
- Circumstances where BWV may **capture privileged or confidential information** (e.g. conversations with medical personnel, support workers, victim advocates or legal advisors).
- Safeguards required for police calls to **sensitive locations**, (e.g. Woman's Aid Refuge). Consideration is required for the privacy of residents and workers.
- Cases involving **children and young people**, including whether there will be additional safeguards to those that are currently in place to ensure safety and confidentiality.
- The potential **misuse or misinterpretation of BWV evidence later in the criminal justice process**. BWV may inadvertently aid perpetrators who try to 'manage' and manipulate their image to influence police response. The success of this with BWV depends on the level of understanding of domestic abuse by responding officers. This manipulation attempt may influence those viewing footage at a later date (e.g., juries, COPFS).
- May **exacerbate stereotype** of women who are not seen to be the 'ideal' victim of domestic abuse.
- BWV footage may **highlight 'inconsistencies'** between footage and formal statements, due to the impact of trauma on recollection of events.
- BWV may **capture irrelevant background or residential information** that may inappropriately influence justice system actors or juries.
- BWV may capture information that may **put the victim at risk** should the abuser have access to the footage, including later in the criminal justice process.
- The use of BWV footage by other statutory services should be **carefully considered** and addressed in the Code of Practice.

# Focus Groups: Analysis of Each Group

## Focus Group Methodology

Over the months of October and November, Police Scotland conducted a number of focus groups to help inform the deployment of BWV for Non-armed Officers, Police Staff and Police Constables across Scotland.

The focus group complements a public survey on the use of BWV for frontline police officers and staff in Scotland, which was carried out between the months of June and August and received over 9000 responses. The aim of the focus groups were to seek detail perceptions, understanding and concerns around the use of BWV to inform the development of code of practice for its use. Moreover, the focus groups also intended to capture the views of seldom-heard communities and key population sub groups, particularly those that were underrepresented in the survey.

Each focus group consisted of 3 to 11 participants from the following population subgroups:

- Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) people
- Refugees
- Children and young people, including care experienced young people
- Survivors of domestic abuse

In addition, focus groups were conducted by an independent research group (JRS) with participants from diverse groups. These focus groups were commissioned via a procurement process. A breakdown of each focus group can be seen in the following page.

Participants and Organisations	Number of Participants	Group Facilitator
Who Cares? Scotland – Care experienced young people	5	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
CEMVO – Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) People	11	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
Women's Aid – Survivors of domestic abuse	3	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
Angus Women's Aid – Survivors of domestic abuse	1	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
Scottish Refugee Council - Refugees	5	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
Includem – Young people	2	Police Scotland's Research and Insight team
People with disabilities (physical, sensory and learning)	5	JRS
Young people ages 16-24yrs	5	JRS
People who are black, people of colour and minority white backgrounds	5	JRS
People who identify as LGBT+	5	JRS
Older people (aged 65+)	5	JRS
People living in North of Scotland (remote and rural)	5	JRS
People living in West of Scotland (Urban most deprived)	5	JRS



# Executive Summary: Police Scotland Focus Groups

- There is **general support for the use of BWV**, with participants affirming the benefits (for example, being a deterrent to crime). Many participants emphasised that BWV should be turned on at all times, as a default, with allowance for it to be temporarily switched off in situations that are specified as sensitive or inappropriate in the guidelines.
- **Consistent and transparent usage** while allowing **for flexibility in sensitive situations** was highlighted, this will ensure that public trust and confidence is not compromised.
- Safety of witnesses to crime and the privacy of individuals is a key consideration.
- Secure storage of footage is essential, with access being restricted.
- There is a requirement for **clear guidelines** and regulation on all aspects of BWV, including:
  - Transmission and storage of footage
  - Accessing footage
  - Possibility of editing footage and who would do so
  - How misuse of BWV would be dealt with
- Guidelines should be decided by an **independent group** whose composition should include members of the public.
- Communication to the public of the agreed guidelines is required, prior to the roll out of BWV so the public fully understand their rights and responsibility around BWV usage. Efforts must be made by Police Scotland to **ensure all of our communities are aware** of this to ensure continued public trust and accountability.

## Executive Summary: JRS Focus Groups

Focus groups were also conducted by an independent research agency, JRS. A summarized findings are as follows:

- There was **wide support** for the use of BWV by Police Scotland - as per the wider consultation conducted.
- This is not a straight forward process, with a number of **concerns** identified:
  - Groups who participated in focus groups demonstrated **differing attitudes and levels of trust** towards the Police.
  - This also related to **confidence and trust in the Police to use BWV properly**, without misuse
  - There are varying attitudes to the idea of having '**another**' camera potentially recording us
- That said, the vast majority of respondents recognized that there can be **value to BWVs**
  - To protect the police
  - To allow the police to do a better job
  - To protect the public from the police.
- But for widest reaching support there are two overlapping requirements:
  - **Clear communications** explaining why BWVs are being used
  - **A clear, robust and strongly upheld** code of practice for the use of BWVs.

## Perceptions and Experiences of the Police

Participants were asked about their attitudes towards the police. A range of factors were discussed, including the communication skills of officers, perceived feelings of respect and officers' ability to understand their situation. A mixed response was observed, as highlighted in participant quotes below:

*"They believed my story even though I was black and my in-laws were British"*  
 (Refugee focus group)

*"Most of the police have been positive and there's been a great shift over time, they are listening now."*  
 (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

*"Did not feel criminalised. Have confidence in Police to know it is not all procedural."*  
 (BAME focus group)

*"A good officer is **respectful and understanding**, whereas a bad officer is **demanding and overpowering and wants to control you**. If the Police are respectful to them, then they will be respectful back"*  
 (Young person)

*"It would take a lot for me to phone the police even now, I **would explore so many other venues first**. It was so hurtful at the time, it is **difficult to come back from that** and it's not something I would do. ... I've **been learning the law myself**, seeing how I can deal with things myself and going down civil routes."*  
 (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

*"They **didn't seem to believe** anything I said about the situation, but also **didn't really seem to care**, like it was a waste of time."* (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

*"There **is not automatic recognition of the police being a safe place**, it can be a contributory factor to the **traumatisation and experience of the abuse being continued**."*  
 (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

**Positive**

**Negative**

## Positive Perceptions of Body Worn Video

Overall there **was support for the use of BWV**, with participants discussing benefits of its use, including public and police protection and evidence gathering.

Relating to domestic abuse situations, BWV would provide a means of picking up extra details that a police officer might be unable to, reducing personal perceptions in situations and increasing transparency. It would also provide feelings of security in some situations, whilst being a method of scrutinising police officers and increasing accountability.

*"It is helpful for all, it will help prevent assaults"*  
 (Refugee focus group)

*"I would feel safer if an officer was wearing BWV and approached me" –*  
 (Young person, BAME focus group)

*"It is a good thing, helps capture evidence"*  
 (Young person)

*"It will deter bad police officers from assaulting people"*  
 (Refugee focus group)

*"If cameras are there and officers can't switch off or interfere, that would be a massive pre-requisite for me, **giving the public confidence that they can't be tampered with or switched off**"*  
 (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

*If the camera is recording the whole incident, **footage can be looked at later, provides lots of information compared with any officer.** Any human will build picture in their mind and find it difficult to come back from that. My ex tried to attack me with an axe, I hid in the bathroom until police arrived, I left the bathroom and flew at my ex because of the adrenaline. If a camera was there, the information picked up would have been important to build up the picture, whereas officers went with what they saw, not me fearing for my life, it was me attacking my ex that they saw."*  
 (Survivor of Domestic Abuse)

# Concerns with Body Worn Video: A Summary of Subgroup Analysis

## People who are Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)

- BWV should be consistent in its use and every division should follow the same protocols.
  - Transparency and good communication between Police Scotland and members of the public is key.
- Officers should be allowed to use their own judgement and discretion when the situation involves vulnerable people.
- BWV may lead to hindrance of information sharing
- Footage from BWV should be safely secure and only revisited during an investigation or court case.

## People with Refugee Experiences

- The use of BWV should be based on clear guidelines, which should include consequences for any misuse by officers.
  - Police Scotland should respect the privacy and dignity of people in their private homes especially when children are involved.
- Video recordings of crime witnesses when used in court could expose the witness to danger, hence, their safety should be guaranteed.
- Police Scotland should look after the footage.

## Children and Young People

- BWV may discourage people from sharing evidence or personal information with the police.
  - Clear rules and procedures should be in place
- Use of footage in court could distress people.
- BWV should be on by default and if there is reason to switch it off, the officer must be required to report it.
- BWV should be recording 24/7 so the whole story can be seen and it is a fair representation of the incident.
- Officers should not be able to edit footage. However, if there is a necessity to do so, it must not be done by the officers involved in the case.

## Survivors of Domestic Abuse

- Implementation of BWV needs to be done alongside domestic abuse training, to ensure the complexities of domestic abuse, and how this might appear on video, is understood.
  - Needs to be an increase in female police officers.
- Findings specific to domestic abuse incidents:
  - BWV may pose danger as removes the ability to lie about what was reported.
  - Some have mistrust of videos.
    - BWV may discourage disclosures.

## Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Individuals: Perceptions of the police and Body Worn Video

Participants discussed **positive and negative experiences** with Police Scotland, including through routine traffic stops. Other interactions were indirect, through other members of the community.

One example discussed negative interactions during the quarantine period, when police officers consistently knocked on the door of someone who was visually impaired as they appeared to have broken quarantine rules, but guests in the house were there for emergency reasons (i.e., issues with the home). This was frightening for this individual.

*"Did not feel criminalised. Have confidence in Police to know it is not all procedural."*

Participants had **little understanding of BWV** use in Scotland and no knowledge of BWV use in the North of Scotland. The collective response highlighted views that BWV:

- Is used for evidential purposes;
- Would help protect the police and the public;
- Would be a positive implementation; and
- Would make people feel safer.

One respondent (a young female college student) stated they would feel safer if an officer who approached them was wearing BWV.

## Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Individuals: Concerns about Body Worn Video

Participants discussed a number of concerns of BWV use:

- BWV use in domestic abuse incidents or situations involving vulnerable people and children;
- Whether BWV would prevent information sharing; and
- Whether the public could be asked for permission to be recorded.

An opposing view suggested that the use of BWV will be useful to incidents, even if they are difficult to video.

Respondents were happy with the introduction of BWV if correct and consistent procedures are in place.

There was collective agreement that if there was a fatality, then it would not be appropriate for BWV to record and officers should be allowed to exercise their own judgement.

The issue of **data management** was also raised, with participants showing concern:

- How will the footage be stored?
- Who has access to it?
- Is it secured?
- What is the wait period before it is deleted?

*“I think if there has been an instance of domestic violence - permission should be sought during the interview with the victim - Video recording may prevent the victim from sharing.”*



## People with Refugee Experiences: Perceptions of the police and Body Worn Video

Participants in this focus group had **positive perceptions of Police Scotland**. They were largely impressed by how helpful, polite and approachable officers in Scotland are, which they said was far from the behaviour and attitude of police officers in their home country.

A female participant was impressed by her experience with Police Scotland. She recounted a situation when she was in a vulnerable condition with her young daughters, having lost her husband and being removed from her by her sister-in-law. Coming from a non-British descent with no other family in the UK, she had nowhere to go. **The police supported her, providing a hotel room until they secured a permanent accommodation for her. They also supported her by helping arrange a place for her daughters in school.**

*“Police Scotland should put a structure in place to make ethnic minority feel welcome and safe. I will like to see more black people in police”*

*“They believed my story even though I was black and my in-laws were British”*

Participants had awareness of BWV, largely through seeing them being used on television.

Participants were **supportive of BWV usage**, citing the murder case of George Floyd in the USA, where this was captured on BWV footage.

They discussed the use of BWV for:

- Protecting police officers and the public
- Recording evidence for court

*“It [BWV] is helpful for all, it will help prevent assaults”*



## People with Refugee Experiences: Concerns with Body Worn Video

Concerns about BWV included:

- Who controls BWV operation?
- Whether officers could turn off BWV recording during situations deemed inappropriate.
- Whether officers having ability to control BWV recording would result in some failing to switch on BWV if they are not carrying out their role effectively.
- Transmission, secure storage and access to footage.
- Safety concerns of those videoed – e.g. protecting identity.

Participants also noted that BWV use should be based on **clear guidelines**, which should include consequences for any misuse of BWV by officers.

One participant strongly suggested that the guideline should be decided by **an independent group** constituting of ordinary citizens and not just members of Police Scotland.

One participant expressed **concerns for their safety**, particularly if their identity were to be revealed through BWV footage after providing information as a witness of a crime. This was based on a personal encounter they had witnessed, making them reluctant to give information to the Police.

*“How are you going to protect me as a witness after I have been recorded giving the police information about a crime?”*

*“Are these devices being turned on and off automatically from a control room or do officers control them by themselves?”*

*“Children’s faces should not be shown on camera, you should use only audio recording when children are involved”*

## Children and Young People: Perceptions of the police and Body Worn Video

Participants had limited experiences with the Police. For those who did have experience, there was **a mix of positive and negative examples**:

- One participant with care experience said their interactions with a female police officer who was assigned to them had been good. They said the officer was **quite understanding, nice and supportive**.
- It was discussed that a good officer is respectful, understanding and listen. Officers who are demanding, overpowering and who want to control you are not good.
- Another participant said they had a negative experience in an encounter at home, where they were using their phone and **a police officer snatched it from their hands**.

There were **mixed levels of understanding** of BWV; some were aware of it, others misunderstood it to be the mobile devices that police officers currently carry.

There were also **mixed perceptions** of BWV:

- Some shared the benefit of using BWV to capture evidence, will **protect** the police and public and will **deter** crime.
- Some were indifferent, potentially due to poor understanding of BWV.
- Some felt the police could **force a confession** when BWV is recording and use as evidence.

Participants felt there is a need for **awareness to be raised surrounding BWV use**, particularly amongst children and young people. They suggested a **publicly available video** demonstrating how BWV will be used, providing reassurance to the public. Information could also be shared via trusted sources like youth workers.

## Children and Young People: Concerns with Body Worn Video

Concerns discussed by participants included:

- The privacy and dignity of those being recorded;
- Whether BWV would prevent people sharing information with the police;
- The management of footage, participants felt it should be deleted after a case has been closed;
- Possibility of officers editing footage to suit them/the case; and
- Videos of serious incidents should be blurred out of respect (e.g., drug related incident, domestic violence), but should be used as it will be beneficial to the case.

Participants felt it would be necessary for police officers to be able to **operate BWV by themselves**. One participant disagreed, **stating that officers should not be left to decide when and when not to use BWV**, but must be required to report when they want to turn it off and for what reason.

One participant said they would **feel embarrassed** if BWV was used by officers on a night out when people might be getting drunk. Another participant said they would **feel distressed** if **footage of them was shown in court or shared on social media**.

*“If for any reason footage needs to be edited like to remove sensitive scenes, it should be done by another officer”*

*“I won’t feel comfortable sharing evidence or personal information with police officers if BWV are on, so it will be important for them to be able to turn it off”*

*“Will officers be able to turn it [BWV] off by themselves?”*

*“How long will the recordings be kept?”*

## Survivors of Domestic Abuse: Perceptions of the police

During focus groups facilitated in collaboration with Women's Aid, we were able to gain insights from individuals who have experienced domestic abuse.

Across focus groups, there were **mixed perceptions and attitudes towards the police** due to different individual experiences. This was especially evident when engaging with police in a professional capacity, compared with a personal capacity:

- **Professional engagements were viewed positively**, having heard about police officers' training, experience, empathy and understanding of domestic abuse, but there was an awareness that this was not reflected by women and children who they were supporting. There was a comment about continuing to refresh training – officers leaving college now will have had more quality training about domestic abuse than officers who completed probationer training many years ago. This has been noticed through in experiences of some professionals.
- For some, **personal engagements** with the police (e.g., police officers visiting homes, reporting incidents) were **not viewed as positively**. However, other participants stated that they have recently developed more positive attitudes towards the police. Comments reflected that it really depends on the individual officer who responds to an incident; a piecemeal approach.

*“Most of the police have been positive and there’s been a great shift over time, they are listening now.”*

*“There **is not automatic recognition of the police being a safe place**, it can be a contributory factor to the traumatising and experience of the abuse being continued.”*

## Survivors of Domestic Abuse: Experiences with the police

Some **positive experiences** were discussed, where police officers were supportive, respectful and professional.

**Negative experiences** were shared more prominently than positive experiences. A range of examples were provided, including:

- **Poor understanding** of domestic abuse and gender based violence, often resulting in;
- Poor **communication**;
- Inappropriate comments directly towards survivors or overheard;
- Lack of empathy, compassion and care.

Multiple participants shared that their previous negative experiences and the trauma caused by police officers who are meant to help keep them safe means they will never contact police again – as situations were worsened by police involvement.

*“Officers were brilliant, everything was explained clearly and wasn’t held for longer than needed” (None-DV incident: random car stop)*

*“It would take a lot for me to phone the police even now, **I would explore so many other venues first**. It was so hurtful at the time, **it is difficult to come back from that** and it’s not something I would do. ... **I’ve been learning the law myself**, seeing how I can deal with things myself and going down civil routes.”*

*“They **didn’t seem to believe** anything I said about the situation, but also **didn’t really seem to care**, like it was a waste of time.”*

## Survivors of Domestic Abuse: Positive Perceptions of Body Worn Video

There were **mixed discussions** around the positive aspects of BWV, especially due to the **complex nature** of domestic abuse. Positive factors of BWV included:

- Would provide a means of **picking up extra details** that a police officer might be unable to, providing record of this;
- This would **reduce personal perceptions** in situations, **increasing transparency**;
- Would provide **feelings of security** in some situations; and
- Would be a method of scrutinising police officers, **increasing accountability**.

*If the camera is recording the whole incident, **footage can be looked at later, provides lots of information compared with any officer**. Any human will build picture in their mind and find it difficult to come back from that. My ex tried to attack me with an axe, I hid in the bathroom until police arrived, I left the bathroom and flew at my ex because of the adrenaline. If a camera was there, the information picked up would have been important to build up the picture, whereas officers went with what they saw, not me fearing for my life, it was me attacking my ex that they saw."*

*"If cameras are there and officers can't switch off or interfere, that would be a massive pre-requisite for me, **giving the public confidence that they can't be tampered with or switched off**"*

*"In my job do a lot of filming for feedback and there is nothing like watching yourself or a situation back, **the camera doesn't lie**. If someone is writing a report, **they put an unconscious bias, their own take on it**, but if someone is wearing a camera, you can't argue with that.  
If police officers are recording, perhaps that officer that came to my house **wouldn't have patronised me**".*



## Survivors of Domestic Abuse: Concerns with Body Worn Video

Due to the complexities of domestic abuse, specific consideration is required around how BWV may be utilised in these situations. These are discussed in further detail below.

Participants emphasised that BWV implementation would need to be **done alongside high quality domestic abuse training**, to ensure the complexities, subtle factors and individuality of each situation is understood, particularly when using BWV footage. Additionally, **an increase in female police officers**, including those leading units, was emphasised.

Relating to this, participants shared that BWV may cause **issues that are specific to domestic abuse situations:**

- **May pose danger:** participants discussed how they could lie to their partner to protect themselves, but presence of a video could remove this possibility.
- **Mistrust of videos:** participants discussed that often, abusers use videos to blackmail their partners, so people wearing cameras may find it difficult for people affected by this.
- **Perceptions of those in videos:** participants shared that people cope with domestic abuse in different ways, including staying calm and appeasing their abuser. Similarly, others may appear distressed and upset on video footage. Understanding of this is essential.

The presence of BWV may **discourage people from disclosing** information for a variety of reasons.

## Concerns with Body Worn Video: Quotes from Survivors of Domestic Abuse

Although there are positive aspects of BWV, there are still concerns around the balance of power and the misogynistic attitude of the justice system as a whole.

*“Men are using **videos to blackmail girlfriends and wives**, videoing sexual acts and threatening to put it online or show family. Cameras have been threatening. Police officers coming in with cameras might not be positive, **they won't see the positive of men coming in with cameras, even if it's the police.**”*

***I can lie and say I didn't say anything, I'd rather be battered than killed**, but if the camera is there, I can't back out of that. There **has to be a guarantee of safety** and at the moment, there isn't. I'm pro the cameras in other situations, for example, young boys being stopped, but **not for domestic abuse** situations. That's something that can't lie, you can lie and say 'I never said anything, I didn't say you hit me', that's what you need to do to protect yourself. **That video footage is going to take that away from you, in a situation where can't get out and have no safety**, going to have to go to court and watch the video of telling the truth that is going to hurt you. I feel that regardless of what's brought in, abusers will find a way to abuse the system.”*

*“When the police arrive, it's such a **tiny snapshot of the huge amount of abuse** that goes on. We know that women living with abuse **cope with it in many different ways**, including staying calm, making sure the abuser is looked after, appeasing them. If you get a snapshot of the women saying; 'are you ok darling?' or being affectionate, a snapshot of that would give a very different picture if someone wasn't understanding what coercive control is. You need that understanding. Abusers are professional actors and they are absolute liars and they get away with so much and so often, they hone in on that. If you tell anyone the truth and you may want to whisper to the police because they look like they're kind, **if they're wearing a camera that might be used in court, it might stop some women saying it.**”*

*“**Cameras are a good thing for the police and the service, but detached from domestic abuse** until we're in a **safer position**. I wouldn't have said something to someone with a camera because I can't take that back. Kids are the same, if they're saying something against their parent, they'll see it at the hearing, is it just going to cause more repercussions in future? Until we have a system where you can report and that's it, it's done, have somewhere to go, the kids and you will be put here and safe, then fine, but reality is that's not available. I was offered a house 150 yards away from the house I owned that I couldn't get him out of, how would I be safe there?”*

*“What if I was in my nightie crying, anxious with a little baby and called the police out. If they saw me like that, videoed me like that, with a composed ex, who is presentable, how would he look on camera. He's successful, looks a bit like a police officer, an alpha male, compared to me crying and covered in snot. **I would be concerned about being videoed like that, they should be able to see I'm terrified, but my ex will come across better because he's composed.**”*



## Survivors of Domestic Abuse: Storage and Usage of Body Worn Video Footage

The importance of a **whole-system approach** was made clear by participants, particularly around misogyny and violence against women and girls.

There were concerns around what happens to the footage, including **who has access** to it and **what it would be used for**. Some suggestions were made in response to this issue:

- **Privacy** is essential and there should be a **log of who has accessed the footage and why**.
- There should be the ability for a person who is in the footage to **sign off on it's use**, as would be the case with a statement.
- The person in the footage should be **kept informed** of its usage at all times.
- Footage should be **stored until it is used in court and beyond**, in case of an appeal. This would also help to identify patterns of abusive behaviour.

The **security of the footage** was also discussed, with one participant sharing an **example of BWV footage being released in England**, allowing it to be presented on the news and on social media (TikTok). The footage showed the arrest of a woman who had attacked her husband, but did not provide background information, thus presenting the 'snapshot' that participants were concerned about – how did BWV get released in such a way?

## Storage and Usage of Body Worn Video Footage: Quotes from Survivors of Domestic Abuse

"I would also worry that camera footage may be **subject to FOI or similar**, or used in court and therefore women may clam up even more. When your ex is asking you what you've said, you can lie to protect yourself and children. **Camera footage could be used against victims, especially after failed prosecutions.**"

"If a messy home or unkempt kids is seen in the background **that could be used against the women too**. Even if someone has been beaten up and it's clear, that could be used in **separate case of custody, every action is about revenge or teaching you a lesson**. Whatever you love or treasure they will target, as long as it doesn't give them a bad reputation. **It feels like there's no one that cares about women being beaten up.**"

"We're very aware of misogyny all the way up through justice system. **Who is the film shown to?** It's not shown to the women who are saying this is what happened before you came. **The evidence is there but is it being shown to people who also don't understand domestic abuse, misogyny, coercive control?** In theory, on paper, it would make a difference, but we have these laws now and domestic abuse and coercive control still exists. It's such a massive culture of misunderstanding of violence against women, **the power dynamics**, the power that women have in general when officers turn up – already the dynamic is different. **Whoever is looking at the evidence probably isn't going to understand either**, doesn't make me feel much better. **Just going to be another thing people are let down with.**"

"There has to **be safety mechanisms** put in place that the public can trust, e.g., **set of guidelines** that officer must have it on all time so not picking and choosing what can be filmed"

"Goes back to that thing, **who is making the judgment call based on the video?** If it's the whole system of these shared values, by the time you get to court, if the PF is a man as well, If the sheriff is, will they be thinking it doesn't prove much and you're just acting a bit mad yourself?"

"I've had women sheriffs like that too and had a male sheriff who is better. **It's not just men** with that view, it's across the board, a female police officer or sheriff isn't safe in the situation either, **it's a whole system lack of respect for women.**"

## Survivor of Domestic Abuse: User Journey Case Study

One participant's quotes below, show the story of her engagement with the police over a six year period in Kinross, highlighting the impact this had.

1. "I was surprised with the police **because I'd never been treated like that before**, like I was really stupid."

3. "Through Freedom of Information I managed to get details of police reports **and it's horrifying** because every single time they put down mental health issues. **I don't have mental health issues.**"

5. "**Local police didn't join together different things my husband had done** over the years, he is a very abuse, scary man. You'd think once you bring poison into the mix they would be more concerned."

7. This was around 6 years, always local police, never the domestic abuse unit. They never came out until they wanted to see if everything would amount to coercive control. The female officer **was very hostile and negative**, I felt that she wasn't neutral and **was annoyed at me**. She hadn't even looked at my file, she was **intimidating** and I felt really **spoken down to.**"

2. "My situation escalated when I made a historical allegation that he'd tried to poison me to kill my unborn baby. **They still didn't care ... they don't seem to think that it matters.**"

4. "They also thought I was paranoid. There's proof now that he was trying to take away my children, his submission to court trying to have all 3 of them, **yet the police record still says paranoid.**"

6. "I didn't show any emotion, **if you cry they think you're a mental case** when they're doing their reports. I haven't had any mental health intervention with mental health services, but police keep going through with that."

8. "Police involvement made it a lot worse and **I will never contact police again**, it has shaken my faith in police and in society, it's difficult to continue living like a normal person. I thought the police would be on my side and would care about domestic abuse. **I'm just going to completely avoid the police whatever happens.**"

If BWV footage was available I don't think anyone would have even looked at it. **Would be good to have the footage, but the way things are, the balance of power, the misogyny, its not going to make any difference** because no one is going to look at it or care."

## Survivor of Domestic Abuse: User Journey Case Study

Another participant's quotes below highlight the impact of one police officer's actions, despite having positive experiences with other officers.

1. "There's been some absolutely brilliant officers that have come to my house, I've had lots of officers at my house in the last 2 years."

3. "He made several reporting errors, important things, he put the wrong information which meant my ex could breach it and be a threat."

5. "My ex told our daughter that this officer had said '**this is all petty stuff**' when arresting him."

7. "When he spoke to me he slowed his voice right down and spoke as if I was really over-reacting. My daughter said she nearly came through but didn't want to be disrespectful to him. He was saying things like '**this won't stand up in court, this isn't really that important**', he had his own view from the very beginning."

2. "I had a particularly bad experience with one male, middle-aged officer who thought I was making a fuss."

4. "He came back to tell us about the mistake, but he didn't admit it. He said '**there's been a mistake but it doesn't matter because he hasn't bothered you again has he?**' His attitude was that I was just making a huge fuss."

6. "The officer got called because my step-daughter was harassing us, joining in with her father. The officer said 'look I know it's her, I'll go and tell her to wind her neck in and it'll be fine' about step-daughter."

8. "He has been the only negative one, but **has put me off contacting the police.**

If police officers are recording, perhaps that officer that came to my house wouldn't have patronised me"

## Positive Practice in Domestic Abuse Incidents

From the CEMVO Scotland focus group, a case of domestic violence that happened in the community was highlighted.

It put emphasis on how the Police handled the incident and the positive view it created within the community.

Additionally it highlighted an example of good practice for officers going forward when dealing with domestic violence incidents.

Officers were called to a domestic violence incident between husband and wife and upon their arrival, the Police ensured **female officers were present** to be with the female victim. From this, it was said that Officers were **extremely helpful** and considerate in the situation. They were very understanding and **sympathetic** and **did not make the female victim feel criminalised** and helped support the follow up process.

The positive view on officers was **noted throughout the community** as it highlighted the **changes that have since been made in recent years** on how officers responded in the situation and were sympathetic towards the female victim.

## Key Concerns with Body Worn Video

In the online survey, respondents were asked if they had any concerns regarding the introduction of BWV. A thematic analysis of the open ended comments, in conjunction with concerns raised within the focus groups, allowed an aggregation of these concerns to be developed. These consisted of the following:

Data  
management

Correct training

Consistency in  
procedure

Privacy concerns

Transparency with  
usage

Safety and  
wellbeing of  
officers

Communication  
between Police  
and public

Safety and  
wellbeing of the  
public, specifically  
victims and  
witnesses of crime

## When Should Body Worn Video Not Be Used?

The insights from the online surveys and all focus groups highlighted times in which the public believe BWV should not be used. Additionally, our people being able to exercise their own judgement and switch off the recording was important to participants.

### Vulnerable People

- Should BWV be used with an incident involving vulnerable adults or children? It may affect information sharing.

### Serious Incidents

- During a fatality or serious incident, can police use their own judgement and discretion and turn off the BWV?

### Children and Young People

- Should or can BWV be used when in the presence of a minor?
- Is parental consent required for footage to be used?
- Will audio recording suffice in such situations?

## Further Questions or Information

If you have questions about anything contained within this insight pack, please contact the Research and Insight team:

[Consultations@scotland.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Consultations@scotland.pnn.police.uk).