

# Testing the effect of BWV in the WMP: An RCT

This project is a dual site RCT testing the effect of body worn video (BWV) on Use of Force, Complaints, criminal justice (CJ) outcomes, officer legitimacy and public perception.

## Key details

<b>Status</b>	Complete
<b>Lead institution</b>	<a href="#">University of Cambridge</a>
<b>Principal researcher(s)</b>	Inspector Darren Henstock <a href="mailto:research.map@college.police.uk">research.map@college.police.uk</a>
<b>Police region</b>	Eastern
<b>Project start date</b>	June 2014
<b>Date completed</b>	December 2014

## Hypothesis

Compared to not wearing cameras, wearing body worn video by patrol officers will:

- decrease number of recorded incidents of use of force
- decrease number of citizens complaints
- increase satisfaction of members of the public coming into contact with the police
- improve self-legitimacy of police officers
- increase rate of prosecution/charge/early guilty pleas

## Geographical area

Birmingham South; Wolverhampton Local Policing Unit, West Midlands Police.

## Target sample size

430 officer shifts.

## Participants - inclusion criteria

Response officers from Local Policing Units (LPU).

Birmingham South - two units - personal issue

Wolverhampton - five Units - pool issue

## Interventions

Level 5 Maryland Scale - RCT

## Study design

- Randomised shifts, experimental shifts assigned by Cambridge monthly.
- Cameras/no Cameras.

## Summary of findings

[Testing the Effects of Body Worn Video on Police Use of Force during Arrest: A Randomised Controlled Trial](#)