

**THE USE OF BODY-WORN CAMERA BY POLICE OFFICERS
DURING OPERATION: A CASE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

The use of body-worn camera (BWC) is now an essential policing technology with the mandate of improving transparency, accountability, and collaboration between the public and the police. This study was conducted to investigate the use of BWC by police, including its advantages, drawbacks, and relevance in professional practice. Through qualitative case study research design, data were collected from semi-structured interviews with a total of ten (10) purposively chosen police officers in Ozamiz City who regularly use BWCs during their field operations. Data were analyzed using Yin's six-step case study data analysis process, which includes planning, designing, preparation, collecting, analyzing and sharing. From the analysis, six major themes emerged: enhancement of transparency, accountability, and professionalism; strengthening of evidence collection and legal processes; legal, ethical, and privacy concerns; technical limitations of body-worn cameras; proper and consistent use of body-worn cameras; and awareness of professional conduct and accountability. The findings highlight the significant role of BWCs in promoting transparency, accountability, ethical policing, effective evidence handling, and public trust. Despite these advantages, challenges related to privacy concerns, technical limitations, and inconsistent implementation remain barriers to optimal utilization. Overall, the study concludes that BWCs, when properly implemented and sustained, can substantially enhance police operations and police–community relations. The study recommends the establishment of clear policies, continuous training, standardized deployment, and technological improvements to maximize the benefits and ensure the sustainable use of body-worn cameras in policing.

Keywords: *accountability, body-worn camera, evidence collection, operation, police, transparency*

DEDICATION

*This research is humbly dedicated to Almighty God,
for His wisdom, strength, and guidance that sustained us
throughout the challenges of this academic journey.*

And

*To our parents and families,
whose sacrifices, prayers, and unconditional love
served as the foundation of our perseverance and success.*

And also

*To our friends and peers,
whose encouragement and companionship
reminded us that no journey is taken alone.*

Finally,

*To the police officers, the community, and the stakeholders
whose shared efforts in upholding transparency, accountability, and public trust
inspire and sustain this study, and whose commitment to safety and justice
continues to motivate our dedication to this work.*

Researchers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
	i
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
INTRODUCTION	
Background of the Study	1
Theoretical Framework	6
Conceptual Framework	11
Objectives of the Study	20
Significance of the Study	20
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
Design	21
Setting	21
Participants	22
Instruments	22
Data Gathering Procedure	23
Ethical Considerations	24
Data Analysis	24
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	28
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
REFERENCES CITED	51
APPENDICES	62
CURRICULUM VITAE	87

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure No.	Title	Page
1	Schematic Diagram	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Title	Page
APPENDIX A	Interview Guide	62
APPENDIX B	Letter from Head of Police Station	68
APPENDIX C	Transcript of the Interview	70
APPENDIX D	Data Gathering Approval Form	76
APPENDIX E	Informed Consent	77
APPENDIX F	Parents Consent	82
APPENDIX G	Documentation	83
APPENDIX H	Certificate of Publication	84
APPENDIX I	Turnitin Result	86

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Policing has undergone dramatic changes over the past decades with the fast development of technology that has revolutionized conventional law enforcement practices to more effective, data-based practices (Yu & Carroll, 2022). Contemporary policing now involves the use of an array of digital tools like surveillance systems, data analysis software, mobile communication devices, and real-time monitoring technologies that facilitate improved operational effectiveness and decision-making (Bacalu, 2021). Across the world, law enforcement agencies have adopted these technologies to enhance crime prevention, make their operations more transparent, and enhance public safety policies (Laufs & Borrión, 2022). From predictive policing strategies in the US to the extensive application of facial recognition in nations such as China, technology's integration has emerged as a characteristic of modern policing systems (Haley, 2025). These technologies indicate a worldwide shift toward smarter, accountable, and technologically advanced law enforcement agencies (Neto, 2021).

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) refer to handheld, wearable audio-visual recorders that are usually attached to a police officer's chest, shoulder, or glasses (Seguin, 2019). They are employed while patrolling, stopping vehicles, making arrests, and other in-field operations to record officer-public encounters (Campos, 2024). Through the simultaneous recording of both audio and video, BWCs offer an objective account of events, which can be accessed later for investigative, training, or legal reasons (McCluskey & Uchida, 2023). Their application has increasingly become common across numerous police forces globally as part of the measures aimed at promoting

accountability and ensuring the legal behavior of officers and civilians alike (Lum et al., 2019).

A major role played by BWCs is their capability to save true, factual records of encounters (Shearer et al., 2025). They are featured with high-definition video capture, wide-angle lenses, low light vision capability, and time-stamping to secure complete and credible evidence (McNeil, 2022). These recordings may be used as invaluable evidence in resolving conflicts, verifying officer reports, or prosecuting offenses (Gilbert & Heydon, 2021). BWCs also tend to upload information to secure storage systems automatically, minimizing the likelihood of tampering or data loss (Zgurova, 2023). These technological benefits render them priceless when constructing stronger cases and safeguarding both the police and the public in contested situations (Abu-Shaabab & Pop, 2019).

In contrast to fixed surveillance equipment like closed-circuit television (CCTV), which yields a narrow view of what is happening, BWCs are portable and track along with the movement of duty officers (Rios, 2024). This portability enables BWCs to record events from a first-person viewpoint, bringing about an immediate and more context-friendly observation of events in the making (Belmont, 2022). Since they are mounted on officers, BWCs capture not only what occurs before their lenses, but also how the officers react in real-time, including their verbal cues and exchanges (Blaskovits, 2020). This dynamic frontline recording distinguishes BWCs from static surveillance systems and makes them an unusually potent tool for heightening transparency, discouraging misconduct, and building public confidence in law enforcement agencies (Beller, 2021).

Around the world, law enforcement agencies have been embracing BWCs as part of police modernization and reforms (Allen, 2021). The United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia are among countries that have incorporated these tools into their policing strategies to enhance officer behavior and restore community trust (Blair et al., 2021). Empirical evidence indicates that BWC use tends to decrease complaints against officers, lower use-of-force events, and enhance public perceptions of police legitimacy (Lum et al., 2020). Experiments also report changes in officer and civilian behavior when interactions are recorded, which indicate that visible BWCs can act as a deterrent to both parties' misconduct (Choi et al., 2023). Such foreign evidence has prompted several governments and police departments to implement or enhance BWC programs within their agencies (Pyo, 2022).

The use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) has many benefits that significantly improve police practices (Williams Jr et al., 2021). These tools help improve transparency by recording police-civilian interactions objectively, which can enhance public trust and decrease complaints about officers (Dobson et al., 2025). BWCs also act as a protection for both law enforcers and civilians by giving unbiased records of what happened, which can be crucial in settling disputes, responding to claims of misconduct, and increasing accountability (Farber, 2024). Additionally, the visual and audio evidence they record is usually more powerful and credible than paper-based reports, adding to the evidentiary base in court cases (McCulloch et al., 2019). In addition to supporting professional behavior and deterring unnecessary force, BWCs are important in promoting ethical and equitable police conduct (Choi et al., 2024). Notwithstanding these benefits, use of BWCs is not challenge-free. Police officers routinely have technical issues, including equipment failure, battery life, and data storage and retrieval issues (Liou,

2019). There are also real privacy concerns both for the officers who may feel under constant surveillance, and for citizens whose actions and identity are being monitored, sometimes in an unclear manner (Galič, 2019). In addition, operational policy vagueness what to turn on the camera, who can view the recordings, and for how long the videos must be kept can create erratic or abrupt use of the technology (Rini, 2020). Some police officers also express reluctance to wear BWCs in high-stress activities or fear unjustified criticism (Doiron, 2021). These constraints highlight the need for sound policies, sufficient training, and supportive infrastructure so that BWCs can be successfully and responsibly incorporated into regular police practice (Javaheri, 2024).

In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) has formally adopted the usage of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in its operational procedures to enhance transparency, accountability, and integrity in police operations (Tad-awan et al., 2022). This is directed by PNP Memorandum Circular No. 2018-009, which defines the operational policies governing the use of BWCs during crucial police operations. Moreover, supported by Supreme Court A.M. No. 21-06-08-SC, the utilization of BWCs is specifically required during the execution of arrest and search warrants. The officers should turn on the cameras prior to the operation and record from start to finish. The evidence derived through this should subsequently be presented as part of the judicial documentation to guarantee evidence admissibility and protect due process.

Ozamiz City, which is part of region 10, is among the local communities where the implementation of body-worn cameras is taking form in the PNP (Andrade et al., 2024). This indicates that BWC adoption in the city is still at a developing stage some police units have begun using them during operations, but the practice is not yet fully institutionalized across all policing activities (Ruth, 2024) As the city continues to strive

to keep its public order intact while responding to crime issues as well, it is timely and pertinent to know how technology such as BWCs affects police operations (Davies & Krame, 2023). This local focus provides critical insight into how national policies are read and enacted on the ground (Hill & Hupe, 2021).

While the BWCs are designed to enhance accountability and operational integrity, most officers face practical challenges in utilizing them (Miranda, 2022). The most serious of these is the inadequacy in training, which results in incorrect handling or not turning on the camera during key situations (Bush, 2020). Technical glitches, including equipment failure, low battery life, and poor image quality, also inhibit effective application in the field (Blaskovits & Bennell, 2020). Officers may find discomfort in wearing the device during physically demanding operations, and some experience added pressure or anxiety with knowing that each action is being monitored (Catlin, 2025). Fear of privacy issues, use of data, and a lack of explicit operating guidelines are other factors contributing to hesitation in adopting the technology (Andreescu & Kim, 2022). These issues underscore the disconnect between policy intentions and practice, highlighting the need to examine the experiences of officers who are charged with operationalizing BWC protocols (Odenthal, 2023).

Despite the growing global attention on body-worn cameras (BWCs), there remains limited understanding of how Philippine police officers particularly at the local level experience and adapt to this technology beyond its recognized role in promoting transparency and accountability (Mercado, 2024). Existing literature is dominated by quantitative studies measuring crime rates, complaint statistics, or public perception, leaving a methodological gap in qualitative research that captures the lived experiences of officers in the field (Ranaweera, 2024). Addressing this gap is essential, as insights into

the operational, interpersonal, and emotional impacts of BWCs can inform more responsive and effective policy, training, and support frameworks (Rodriguez, 2020). To contribute to this need, the present study employs a qualitative case study of Ozamiz City police officers, generating in-depth accounts of how BWCs influence decision-making, performance, public interaction, and emotional responses during operations, ultimately offering evidence-based recommendations for enhancing their integration in Philippine policing (Decker, 2024).

This research investigated the experiences of police officers in Ozamiz City who utilized body-worn cameras in law enforcement operations (Andrade et al., 2024). It aimed to understand about how the camera influenced their behavior, decision-making, and relationships with their communities (Tregle et al., 2022). The study also touches on the technical issues that operatives encounter during operation, including policy ambiguity, physical discomfort, misinterpretation or abuse of captured contents (Bhikarry, 2020). Through documenting the experiences, the research hopes to yield evidence-based suggestions for enhancing BWC implementation, creating pragmatic training, and providing support for ethical policing practices in the local and national setting (Ravishankar, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on the Procedural Justice Theory by Tom R. Tyler (1990) and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by Fred Davis (1989).

Procedural Justice Theory, founded by Tom R. Tyler in 1990, focuses on the significance of equitable and open processes in forming individuals' attitudes towards authority and compliance with rules and decisions. In Tyler's view, people are more likely

to see institutions of authority as legitimate and respond cooperatively voluntarily if they feel that they are being treated with respect, are given a voice, and are convinced that decision-making is neutral and fair. In Gardner 2022, the theory advances the proposition that it is not only the results of encounters with authorities that are decisive, but also the impartiality of procedures leading to those results. Procedural justice of Pryce & Wilson, 2020, establishes trust in institutions and ensures long-term legitimacy, so it is an essential approach in law enforcement, governance, and conflict resolution.

Procedural Justice Theory will be employed to analyze the impact of the presence and utilization of body-worn cameras (BWCs) on police officers' behavior and the public's perception of fairness in law enforcement encounters (Demir et al., 2020). The theory of Thompson et al., 2020 offers a method for examining if BWCs ensure respectful treatment, neutrality in making decisions, and accountability foundational aspects of procedural justice. Through live exposure to the public of police-public interactions, BWCs may be used as mechanisms to increase transparency and make sure that officers follow fair and just procedures. This theoretical perspective enables the research to investigate how BWCs influence both internal police officers' behavior and external public trust, specifically when it comes to police operations in Ozamiz City.

According to Melkamu and Teshome (2023), numerous studies have grounded their research in Procedural Justice Theory to examine how perceptions of fairness influence the nature of police community relations. For example, Tyler's (2004) work was a point of departure in qualitative interviews to study citizen confidence in legal agents. His approach, unlike looking at outcomes alone, investigated subjective experiences and judgments of fairness, voice, and neutrality when people interact with the police. The methodology proved that subjective measures of legitimacy arise from procedural

treatment. The current research of Demir & Apel, (2024) takes the same perspective to examine the effect of body-worn cameras on officers' behavior and public attitudes within a procedural justice framework.

Miller and Toliver (2014), in PERF-commissioned research, applied Procedural Justice Theory to inform a multi-site qualitative evaluation of body-worn camera deployment in police departments. Their studies used interviews, focus groups, and field observations to learn about the ways in which BWCs affect transparency, community trust, and policy-making internally. Instead of defining effectiveness in terms of quantitative measures, they learned about how officers and community residents understand fairness and legitimacy. This methodological use of Procedural Justice Theory framed their data collection and thematic analysis, especially as it related to determining if BWCs encouraged respectful and neutral policing. The present research also commences with these precepts to explore officer accounts and actual experience in the Philippines.

In one methodological work of Antrobus, Thompson, and Ariel (2018), the authors utilized Procedural Justice Theory to construct interview protocol and coding scheme in a qualitative assessment of community policing practice. Their employment of semi-structured interviews and inductive thematic analysis had its genesis in recognizing core elements of procedural justice voice, dignity, and neutrality within officer-citizen interactions. Utilizing the theory as a conceptual lens for analysis, their work transcended skin-deep description to reveal underlying meanings in officer actions and public sentiment. This research replicates that strategy by employing Procedural Justice Theory not as a hypothesis-generating instrument, but as an interpretive framework to make sense of qualitative data from police officers utilizing BWCs in Ozamiz City. This

guarantees that analysis reflects not just what the officers do, but how they are viewed in terms of fairness and legitimacy in what they do.

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was proposed by Fred Davis in 1988 to account for the manner in which users accept and make use of new technologies. The theory holds that two key determinants underlie a person's choice to use a technology: perceived usefulness the extent to which an individual feels that applying the technology will improve his or her work performance and perceived ease of use the extent to which an individual feels that applying the technology will be effort-free. Davis argued that these perceptions influence users' attitudes towards technology, which in turn influence their intention to use it and eventually their actual usage behavior. Initially designed for information systems within organizations, TAM has become extensively used across many domains, such as education, healthcare, and law enforcement. Its focus on user perception makes it an important framework for the study of how people engage with and embrace new technologies.

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was employed to investigate police officers' perceptions and reactions to the utilization of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in their field work (Johnson, 2021). The model allows for the investigation of whether or not officers see BWCs as beneficial instruments that promote job performance e.g., evidence gathering, openness, and resistance to spurious accusations and if they feel them to be easy to use in real-time, frequently stressful, situations. As emphasized by Bartholomew et al. (2021), the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) identifies perceived usefulness and ease of use as key determinants influencing officers' receptiveness to adopting and consistently utilizing body-worn cameras (BWCs). This is especially important in the case of Ozamiz City, where organizational support, training,

and technological resources could influence acceptance. From this perspective, the research seeks not only to know if officers are adhering to BWC policies, but through what perceptions their attitudes and behaviors are informed toward the technology.

Louis (2022) noted that several studies have employed the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to examine how law enforcement officers adopt and utilize body-worn cameras and other related technologies. In the same year, Wy et al. applied TAM to investigate officer attitudes toward the deployment of body-worn cameras across various police departments in the United States. It framed interview questions and surveys along perceived usefulness and ease of use, they were able to establish training, department support, and fear of being monitored as primary variables affecting officer acceptance. Their qualitative work found that officers were more inclined to embrace BWCs if they felt the technology was a defense against complaints and helped them capture valid evidence.

On the other hand, Gatetua (2022) employed TAM as a theoretical framework to test the adoption of telemedicine technologies among medical professionals, illustrating the model's flexibility across professional and organizational settings. Not necessarily in law enforcement, but their research method using structured interviews and user assessment on TAM's constructs has guided analogous studies on technology adoption in high-risk environments. Embracing this tradition, this research uses TAM to determine how front line police officers in Ozamiz City experience BWCs as concerns their operational convenience and functionality. Attention is not merely on adoption levels, but on what drives hidden attitudes which beget long-term acceptance or rejection of the technology.

Furthermore, Skinner et al., 2022 also incorporated TAM into a mixed-method investigation to assess officer buy-in in the initial stages of BWC implementation. TAM was utilized in developing a coding structure of officer interviews, with a focus on how evaluations of technological effectiveness and usability affected overall receptiveness. The study pointed out that acceptance was heavily associated with officers' belief that BWCs would help mitigate false complaints and ensure procedural justice. The research highlighted the significance of using officer input in policy and training, affirming that technology adoption is an organizational as well as a technical issue. Likewise, Compton Jr. (2020) applied the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to explain how Ozamiz City police officers' subjective perceptions whether positive or negative can influence the success or failure of body-worn camera implementation in a localized context.

Conceptual Framework

This part of the study presents the concepts derived from the results of the research. The results of the study highlighted six major themes, namely: Enhancement of Transparency, Accountability, and Professionalism; Strengthening of Evidence Collection and Legal Processes; Legal, Ethical, and Privacy Concerns; Technical Limitations of Body-Worn Cameras; Proper and Consistent Use of Body-Worn Cameras; and Awareness of Professional Conduct and Accountability, which collectively illustrate the multifaceted impact of body-worn cameras in policing.

Enhanced Transparency, Accountability, and Professionalism is the practical implementation of ethical conduct, open procedures, and transparency in communication within police work through the utilization of body-worn cameras (Beller, J. M., 2021). The technology facilitates ongoing monitoring and recording of police activities so that

all actions are recorded and could be accessed upon retrieval. This system imposes responsibility and honesty among officers since they know their actions are being objectively recorded. The availability of BWCs enhances institutional integrity and encourages interagency trust between law enforcement and the community (Wright & Houston, 2021). Moreover, BWCs are vital devices for accountability since they present concrete evidence of the manner in which police responsibilities are executed, confirming procedures are carried out legally and ethically, lowering false allegations, and advancing credibility in investigations. This openness instills officers with a desire to act professionally and in a disciplined manner, a culture of responsibility that harmonizes with standards of ethical policing and fidelity to the rule of law.

A number of studies attest to the positive correlation between BWCs and enhanced transparency, accountability, and professionalism in policing. A study by Boivin and Gendron (2022) highlighted that officers working with BWCs have more professional behavior since they understand their actions are under observation. Likewise, Patil and Bernstein (2022) concluded that BWCs considerably decrease instances of misconduct and increase adherence to departmental protocols. Saulnier and Thompson (2021) also added that BWCs help officers speak more respectfully in interactions, leading to public confidence. Morgalo (2020) noted that regular use of cameras reduces citizens' complaints since documented proof dispels misunderstandings and deters inappropriateness. As a whole, these works emphasize that BWCs are not only technological devices but also moral supports that raise police professionalism, increase transparency, and enhance public confidence in law enforcement agencies.

Strengthening of Evidence Collection and Legal Processes is the practical application of body-worn cameras (BWCs) as trustworthy means of recording, storing,

and providing sound evidence for law enforcement (Lindblom, R. A., 2025). In real-time audio and visual recordings, BWCs present tangible evidence of police dealings, arrests, and investigative processes, considerably alleviating reliance on subjective testimonies or contradictory statements. This real-world application of technology increases the integrity and authenticity of evidence, guaranteeing that judicial decisions are fair, clear, and grounded on factual information. The capability of BWCs to record events as they happen enables proper reconstruction of events, facilitates the establishment of clear timelines, corroborates lawful behavior, and guarantees accountability of the officers (Farber, 2024). In reality, BWCs are unbiased observers who verify operational practices and enhance the evidence base of legal proceedings.

Founding studies highlight the key function of BWCs in enhancing evidence collection and legal proceedings. Roberts and Ormerod (2021) established that the presence of recorded evidence enhances the effectiveness of investigations and enhances the prospects for successful prosecutions. Koenig and Freeman (2022) indicated that BWCs minimize conflicts over testimony accuracy since recordings are detailed of events. Equally, Friedman and Jánosky (2020) pointed out that communities feel more trusting of the justice system when police encounters are openly recorded. Newell (2021) further indicated that BWC video aids both prosecution and defense in that it serves as unbiased evidence that cannot be manipulated or biased against. Together, these results highlight that BWCs not only increase the quality and consistency of evidence but also strengthen fairness, accountability, and trust in the criminal justice system, ultimately enhancing the administration of justice.

Legal, Ethical, and Privacy Concerns outline the real-world challenges and limitations of ethical implementation of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement

(Hayes, 2020). BWCs aim to provide increased transparency and accountability, yet their functionality needs to be carefully weighed against the safeguarding of individual rights and privacy. The recording itself, particularly where it occurs during delicate circumstances like in-home disputes or encounters in private contexts, poses legal issues concerning consent and the limits of legal surveillance. Police officers thus must follow rigorous policies around when and how to record to avoid possible abuses (Moran & Hodge, 2020). Ethical issues also pertain to the handling of data from storage and retrieval to access and distribution, since any abuse or unauthorized sharing of recordings can erode public trust and infringe on privacy rights. Because of this, law enforcement must have and implement in-depth protocols that address data retention, review, and dissemination. Ongoing training in privacy legislation, ethical guidelines, and human rights requirements is necessary to prepare officers with knowledge and sensitivity needed for ethical camera usage (Parmar & Chauhan 2024). Through this approach, BWCs can achieve their function of enhancing openness and accountability without undermining ethical integrity or interfering with individual liberty.

Additionally, ethical considerations involve setting the limits of acceptable recording. Ongoing monitoring can lead to a culture of constant surveillance, which can affect officers' and civilians' behavior and create unease or suspicion. Such tension between, on the one hand, providing transparency and, on the other hand, preserving human dignity serves to reinforce the need for balance in the implementation of BWCs. A number of studies have substantiated that concern. For example, Ariel et al. (2020) established that although BWCs increased police accountability, they also presented tremendous privacy concerns when records were taken in confidential settings without permission. Lum et al. (2021) underscored that most ethical challenges usually occur in

data management, especially when there is footage of children or victims, for which there must be tight policies regarding access and storage. Likewise, Taylor and Lee (2022) observed that public confidence in BWCs relies not only on their transparency advantages but also on the guarantee that data are handled ethically and securely. White and Malm (2023) also intimated that ongoing monitoring can terminate public safety and privacy violations, causing unease among communities and potential opposition to police technology adoption. Altogether, these studies highlight that while BWCs can significantly enhance transparency, maintaining ethical standards and protecting privacy are vital to ensuring that their use truly serves justice and public confidence.

Technical Limitations of Body-Worn Cameras describe the functional and operational issues influencing their efficiency, performance, and reliability in law enforcement applications (Javaheri, 2024). Technical limitations are battery capacity, storage capacity, and system resilience during prolonged duty times. Cameras in most instances don't capture whole police operations because of low battery levels or lack of storage capacity, leading to gaps in documentation that undermine the completeness of evidence. Moreover, low light conditions, bad weather, and compromised camera mounting can compromise image quality and reduce the evidentiary impact of recordings. These technical deficits underscore the need for ongoing technological progress and routine device checks to support consistent, high-quality video from BWCs during police activities (Rios, 2024). Longevity and maintenance are also significant issues, as BWCs may endure physical wear from field use or adverse environments. Maintenance and replacement add to the cost of operation, necessitating routine maintenance to ensure device usability and data purity.

Technical and logistical problems in BWC implementation have been underscored by some studies. Ariel et al. (2020) identified technical failures such as battery drain and data corruption as among the most common reasons for lost recordings, compromising transparency. In the same vein, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF, 2021) indicated that the lack of proper storage facilities and ineffective data management systems are a burden to law enforcement agencies, especially smaller agencies with tight budgets. Lum et al. (2022) reinforced the importance of solid data encryption and cybersecurity protocols to ensure that stored video is not accessed by unauthorized parties. Additionally, Jones and Newell (2023) noted that technical malfunctions during vital incidents frequently produced procedural difficulties for court proceedings. These findings confirm that without working on the technical, financial, and maintenance requirements of BWCs, their ability to increase accountability and integrity within policing might not be fully realized. Ongoing investment in equipment standards, training for officers, and safe data management is thus pivotal to optimizing the use of BWCs in contemporary law enforcement.

Proper and Consistent Body-Worn Camera Use is the methodical and disciplined implementation of policy regarding activation, use, and recording device management during law enforcement activities (Beller, 2021). The emphasis is placed on the routine and consistent application of BWCs in an appropriate manner in all applicable encounters, e.g., arrests, searches, and public contact. This consistency reduces gaps in evidence, increases the reliability of reports, and improves the general credibility of police activities. Operationally, it involves officers turning on their cameras at the right times, observing set procedures, and meeting institutional practices that foster openness and accountability. The biggest challenge in sustaining consistent use involves depending

on officers to turn on their cameras manually when under stress or moving rapidly (White & Malm, 2020). Human mistake, negligence, or deliberate failure to capture can result in partial recording, damaging investigations and public trust. To prevent this, technology advancements including automatic activation systems by patrol car lights, siren activation, or weapon unholstering assist in minimizing human oversight and guaranteeing complete documentation of critical events.

Tied research highlights that routine BWC use dramatically increases police accountability as well as the integrity of law enforcement reports. For example, Gaub et al. (2020) established that agencies with strict BWC policy activation and supervisory monitoring had lower complaint rates and higher levels of public trust. Ariel et al. (2021) also established that technology-assisted activation significantly enhanced compliance and minimized missed recordings during high-stress interactions. Koen and Willis (2022) emphasized that formal training programs that emphasize ethical consciousness and procedural compliance enhance officer compliance with BWC policies. Similarly, Maskaly et al. (2023) found that routine auditing of BWC footage promoted professional behavior and enhanced institutional transparency. These results highlight that the success of BWCs hinges not merely on their technical capabilities but also on regular policy implementation, proper supervision, and ongoing professional training. Where these components are reconciled, BWCs are potent tools of procedural justice, spurring accountability and strengthening community trust in contemporary policing.

Awareness of Professional Conduct and Accountability is the increased sense of duty among police officers to be fair, honest, and disciplined, especially when wearing body-worn cameras (BWCs) (Mokoena, 2025). Officers are reminded that every action and decision will be scrutinized because their activities are being recorded, and it

encourages a sense of responsibility and transparency. BWCs promote compliance with ethical codes, effective communication, and procedural adherence, so that public interactions are carried out professionally and respectfully (Beller, 2021). This sustained consciousness enforces integrity, decreases occurrence of misconduct, and reinforces the confidence of the community in the police force.

Parallel research indicates that BWCs improve professional behavior and ethical consciousness among officers. White and Malm (2020) discovered that BWCs decreased misconduct and enhanced compliance with policies. Likewise, Ariel et al. (2021) observed that officers who were recorded acted more politely, with fewer complaints. Koen and Willis (2022) stressed that BWCs encourage moral responsibility and ethical policing, whereas Maskaly et al. (2023) observed their functionality in equitable performance appraisal. In general, BWCs not only document incidents but also influence police officer conduct, enhancing accountability, professionalism, and public confidence in the police.

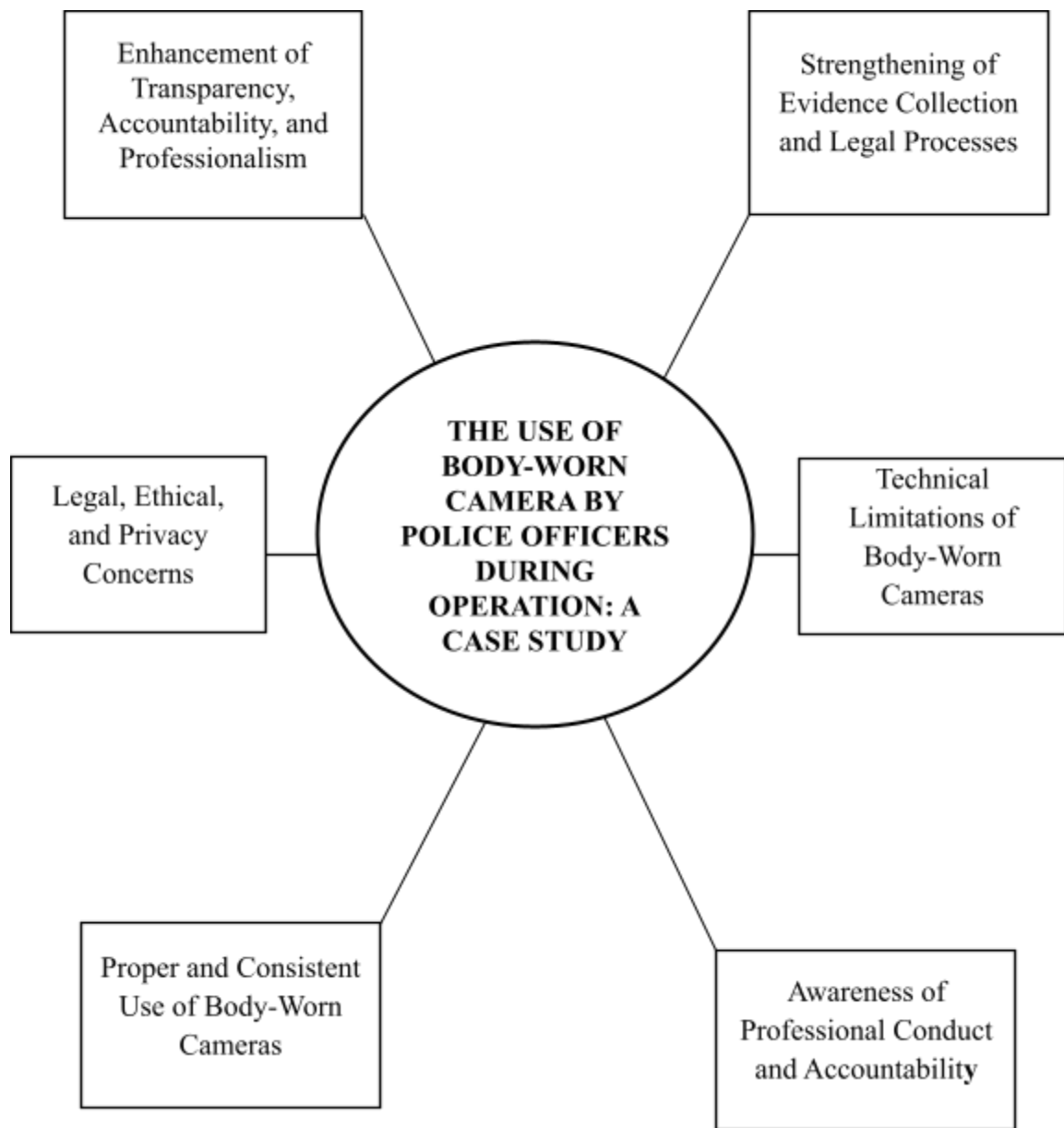


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Objectives of the Study

This research investigated the application of body-worn cameras in police operations in Ozamiz City, Philippines, to see how they could play a greater role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and professionalism within law enforcement agencies. It aimed to look at both the advantages and disadvantages of body-worn cameras in boosting trust, consolidating evidence gathering, and enhancing police-public relations. Specifically, this study aimed to:

1. To explore how the body-worn camera assists the police officer in police operations.
2. To identify the challenges encountered by police officers in the use of BWC.
3. To examine the influence of BWCs on officers' decision-making, behavior, and interactions with the community.

Significance of the Study

The research results can assist the Philippine National Police in enhancing body-worn camera (BWC) policy, training, and technical support so that BWCs can be used effectively in operations. By resolving issues related to equipment reliability, policy clarity, and officer readiness, the study can inform actions that improve operational efficiency and safeguard privacy rights. It can also enhance public trust by encouraging openness and accountability, facilitating ethical and community-police-centered policing in Ozamiz City and throughout the Philippines.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

This research utilized a qualitative case study design to explore the lived experiences of police officers who used body-worn cameras (BWCs) during field operations. The case study approach is particularly suited for gaining an in-depth understanding of complex, real-life phenomena. This design enables a detailed investigation of the behaviors, perceptions, and challenges faced by officers, highlighting how transparency, accountability, and decision-making are shaped by the use of BWCs. By focusing on actual experiences, the study aims to identify emerging themes and patterns that reflect the practical implications and operational impact of BWCs. While not intended to determine causal relationships, the case study methodology provides a rich, contextualized exploration of how this technology contributes to law enforcement practices and community engagement. Through this approach, the research seeks to offer valuable insights that can inform future policy development, improve police practices, and strengthen community trust.

Setting

This study was conducted in Ozamiz City, a coastal component city in Misamis Occidental, Northern Mindanao, lies at the entrance of Panguil Bay, serving as a gateway to Northwestern Mindanao. Covering about 169.95 square kilometers, it is bordered by Clarin and Tudela to the north, Panguil Bay to the east, Don Victoriano Chiongbian to the south, and Concepcion to the west. Its terrain ranges from flat coastal plains to rolling hills and mountains near the Mount Malindang Range Natural Park. With a

tropical climate and year-round rainfall, the city supports agriculture and fisheries, while its Port of Ozamiz and Labo Airport enhance trade and connectivity.

Participant

The participants of the study were the police officers assigned in Ozamiz City, community members, and case-related stakeholders. The number of participants is based on data saturation. The participants were selected using purposive sampling, with the following inclusion criteria: (1) Police officers serving at least 2 years, using body-worn cameras (BWCs) during police operations, and willing to participate in the study; (2) Community members who are residents of Ozamiz City for at least 2 years, familiar with police operations involving BWCs through direct or indirect observation, and willing to participate in the study; and (3) Stakeholders such as prosecutors, defense lawyer, witnesses who have at least 2 years of professional or case-related involvement in the legal or justice system, have encountered or handled BWC-related cases, and are willing to provide insights for the study.

Instruments

Data were collected from police officers in Ozamiz City through a self-constructed interview guide, which was reviewed and finalized with the panel members. The interviews focused on police officers' experiences and perceptions regarding the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) during their routine field operations. Officers were asked about how BWCs influence their operational behavior, decision-making, accountability, and interactions with the community. The discussion explored key themes such as transparency, procedural justice, deterrence, and public trust. To ensure consistency and ethical conduct, each interview followed a structured

process: the researcher first introduced themselves, discussed the purpose of the study, and provided informed consent forms for the participants to review and sign. The structure of the interview, including audio recording and note-taking, was explained, and the researcher asked if participants had any questions before proceeding. The audio recording equipment was tested to ensure functionality. Efforts were made to make respondents feel comfortable, beginning with a brief social conversation to establish rapport. Police officers were encouraged to provide honest, detailed accounts based on their professional experiences, observations, and challenges in using BWCs. This method allowed the researchers to gain deeper insight into the real-world implications of BWC usage in law enforcement and its contribution to enhancing community relations and ethical policing practices in Ozamiz City.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers ascertained the study's feasibility by first securing clearance from the Dean of the Criminology Department at Misamis University, followed by obtaining formal permission from the appropriate law enforcement agencies in Ozamiz City. Once permission was granted to conduct interviews with police officers, the researchers invited participants to voluntarily take part in the study. The interviews focused on the officers' perspectives regarding the use of body-worn cameras in law enforcement, particularly in relation to police-community trust and crime response. Additionally, the researchers emphasized that the success of the study depended on the participants' active engagement and honest insights, as their perspectives contributed to a deeper understanding of the potential impact of body-worn cameras on policing practices and public trust.

Ethical Considerations

For the conduct of this qualitative study, the researchers strictly adhered to the ethical guidelines set by Misamis University and relevant local authorities. Voluntary participation was strictly observed, and interviews were conducted after obtaining the informed consent of police officers and community members. Participants were asked to sign an informed consent form, ensuring that their participation was entirely voluntary. Refusal to participate did not result in any penalty or loss of benefits, and signing the consent form did not waive any legal rights or claims related to the study. Confidentiality and anonymity were maintained to protect the identity and privacy of all participants.

To maintain confidentiality and anonymity, the researchers implemented strict privacy measures. Participants' names were not used during the interviews; instead, they were respectfully addressed using general titles. Any identifying information was excluded from the study's findings and final manuscript to ensure complete anonymity. Furthermore, all personal information unrelated to the study remained confidential.

This study adhered to Republic Act No. 10173, or the "Data Privacy Act of 2012," to ensure that all data gathered were kept confidential and utilized only for educational purposes. The consent form was written in easy-to-understand language, avoiding complex or deceptive terms to avoid miscommunication and to inform participants of their participation in the study.

Data Analysis

The six steps of Yin's (2009) case study process were utilized in this study to investigate the experiences and views of police officers on the use of body-worn cameras

(BWCs) in operations in Ozamiz City. The case study procedure was employed to review and interpret the transcripts of all the interviews based on the following sequential steps:

Planning. During this phase, the research will be narrowed to target the particular concern of how BWCs affect police behavior, accountability, and public confidence in Ozamiz City. Purposive sampling, assisted by the research adviser, will be employed to choose police officers with first-hand experience in utilizing BWCs, considering sample size, accessibility, and the time frame of the study. The study objectives, interview guide, and data collection strategy will be formulated under the guidance of the adviser. Planning will also include elaborating on why the most suitable method to comprehend officer experiences is the case study method, and evaluating its strengths and weaknesses in this regard (Yin, 2009).

Designing. By now, the research design would be settled in a way that allows data collection and analysis to directly answer the research questions. The design will determine the unit of analysis police officers utilizing BWCs while working in the field and the relationships among the study questions, theoretical foundation, and expected findings. Research instruments, like semi-structured interview questions, will be created to match the Procedural Justice Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model to allow for a deeper understanding of both behavioral and technological aspects. This phase will also involve deciding if the case study will be single or multiple, holistic or embedded, and creating mechanisms to ensure research quality and validity (Yin, 2009; Baskarada, 2014).

Preparation. Formal permission will first be obtained from the Dean of the Criminology Department, the authorities of the Ozamiz City Police Office, and other concerned agencies prior to data collection. Preparation will involve scheduling with

prospective participants, obtaining informed consent, informing them of the purposes of the study and confidentiality protocols. All resources required i.e., recording equipment, consent forms, and secure storage for interview data will be prepared ahead of time to facilitate a smooth data collection process.

Collecting. After participants have been secured, in-person interviews will be done with police officers who possess direct experience with utilizing BWCs in their operations. At the start of each session, an overview of the study will be given to establish rapport and cure any participant issues. Open questions will be employed to promote expressive responses, and non-verbal behaviors will also be recorded as part of the data. Interviews will be digitally recorded to allow for accuracy, and multiple forms of evidence field notes and observational data, for example will be collected to enhance the case study database and provide a clear chain of evidence (Yin, 2009).

Analyzing. Interview transcripts will be carefully read and re-read to discern recurrent patterns, key statements, and commonalities between participants. These similar ideas will then be bundled and integrated together into thematic categories, based on the premises of Procedural Justice Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. Grounded theory strategies will be used to enable themes to develop naturally from the data, but in addition, take account of rival explanations. According to Yin's (2009) definition, data analysis will entitle the scrutiny of looking, classifying, tabulating, testing, and recombining proof to produce empirically derived conclusions regarding the influence of BWCs on officer conduct and public opinion.

Sharing. Once analysis has been finalized, results will be shared with the participating police officers, police management, and scholarly audiences. The dissemination will be designed to suit its audience through the use of both text

descriptions and representations in the form of thematic maps or summary charts. Sharing will also focus on transparency with adequate supporting evidence for readers to make their own interpretations. As per Yin's (2009) suggestions, final report writing will be properly rewritten and polished to satisfy clarity, accuracy, and practicality requirements prior to formal release.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the responses of the participants, composed of police officers assigned in Ozamiz City, community members, and case-related stakeholders, several significant insights emerged regarding the use of body-worn cameras by police officers during operations. The participants' experiences and observations provided a deeper understanding of how BWCs influence police conduct, community trust, evidence handling, legal procedures, and operational challenges. Through the analysis of the gathered data, the following themes were identified: Enhancement of Transparency, Accountability, and Professionalism; Legal, Ethical, and Privacy Concerns; Proper and Consistent Use of Body-Worn Cameras; Strengthening of Evidence Collection and Legal Processes; Technical Limitations of Body-Worn Cameras; and Awareness of Professional Conduct and Accountability.

Enhancement of Transparency, Accountability, and Professionalism

Body-worn cameras go a long way in ensuring accountability and transparency in policing through documentation of operations in the form of video footage that is strictly for evidence and legal purpose (Magaloni et al., 2023). Such footage ensures the privacy of the parties involved, as their misuse for purposes such as posting online would not be feasible. That their actions are being monitored and reviewed serves to prompt the officers to act responsibly as they carry out their duties. Consequently, the technology encourages professionalism and reinforces ethical practice in policing (Yu, and Carroll, 2022).

In addition, body-worn cameras construct public trust by demonstrating that police operations are open to observation. Access to impartial, live footage enhances the

credibility of police actions and facilitates equal and effective judicial proceedings (Boivin, and Gendron, 2021). Neutral recordings present factual description support or contradict witness testimonies, thus increasing the accuracy of ca. Generally, the effective utilization of body-worn cameras improves accountability with built trust in law enforcement strategies (Braga et al., 2021).

Participant P4 emphasized that the recordings from BWCs are intended solely for evidence and legal purposes, not for public dissemination or social media posting. This perspective highlights the ethical and professional responsibility of law enforcement officers in handling recorded materials. In limiting the use of BWC footage to legitimate legal processes, officers ensure that the privacy and rights of individuals are protected while maintaining the integrity of evidence.

Meanwhile, C2 expressed increased trust and confidence in police operations upon knowing that officers wear BWCs. The participant asserts that, the visible presence of a camera promotes a sense of transparency and assurance that officers are performing their duties properly and are subject to monitoring. This citizen-centered view illustrates how BWCs serve as a symbol of accountability, deterring misconduct and reinforcing ethical behavior. The statement of C2 reflects how transparency directly contributes to public trust and confidence, which are crucial components of professionalism in law enforcement practice.

Consequently, participant A1 pointed out that when used in compliance with the law, BWCs can support fair and efficient legal proceedings by providing real-time, unbiased documentation of events. The footage serves as an objective account that can corroborate or contradict witness statements, thereby enhancing the accuracy of investigations and ensuring accountability among officers. The insights of Participant A1

reinforce the operational value of BWCs as tools that uphold procedural fairness and strengthen the credibility of law enforcement institutions.

These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“It also provides accountability and transparency. However, the footage is not meant for social media posting. The recordings are strictly for evidence and legal purposes only, to protect the privacy of individuals involved.” (P4)

“Knowing that police officers wear body-worn cameras greatly enhance my trust and confidence during police operations, because it shows transparency and proves that they are doing their job properly since they are being monitored by the camera itself.” (C2)

“When used in compliance with laws, body worn camera can be used to support fair and efficient legal proceedings as it provides real time footage of incidents offering unbiased accounts of events. This helps in corroborating or contradicting witness, increased transparency, encouraging officer accountability, knowing their actions are being recorded.” (A1)

The theme reveals that the adoption of body-worn cameras (BWCs) has a significant impact on enhancing transparency, accountability, and professionalism in law enforcement practices (Magaloni et al., 2023). Participants consistently recognized BWCs as a valuable tool for documenting police operations, ensuring the accuracy of evidence, and upholding ethical standards in policing. The theme highlights that accountability is one of the most notable outcomes of BWC use, as officers become more conscious of their actions knowing that their conduct is being recorded and subject to review (Petersen et al., 2021). This heightened awareness discourages misconduct and encourages adherence to proper procedures and laws, fostering a sense of discipline and responsibility within the force. Likewise, transparency is strengthened by the assurance that all interactions are objectively documented, enhancing public trust and confidence in law enforcement. The visible presence of BWCs provides tangible proof that police

operations are conducted fairly and professionally, while the recorded footage offers unbiased accounts that can confirm or challenge testimonies, thereby improving the credibility of investigations and judicial processes(Ariel et al., 2023).

Moreover, the use of BWCs promotes professionalism by cultivating a culture of ethical behavior, procedural compliance, and respect for privacy(Menichelli et al., 2024). The proper and lawful management of recorded footage reflects officers' commitment to professionalism and accountability. Participants also emphasized that for BWCs to achieve their full potential, they must be supported by clear operational guidelines, continuous training, and robust data protection policies to prevent misuse and uphold public trust.

Thus, it emphasizes that body-worn cameras are powerful tools for promoting integrity, accountability, and transparency in policing, yet their true effectiveness relies on responsible, consistent, and ethical implementation within the law enforcement system(Ariel et al., 2023). Their impact is maximized when supported by clear operational policies, continuous officer training, and strict data management protocols that ensure their use remains within legal and evidentiary boundaries. When managed properly, BWCs not only reinforce institutional credibility and public trust but also uphold the highest standards of professionalism, fostering a culture of ethical conduct and fairness in modern policing (Catlin, 2025).

Procedural Justice Theory offers a valuable view for understanding how body-worn cameras (BWCs) enhance transparency, accountability, and professionalism in policing. The theory emphasizes that public trust depends on fair, respectful, and transparent procedures, not just outcomes. BWCs embody these principles by ensuring neutrality through objective documentation of police-citizen encounters, giving voice to

all parties, and encouraging officers to act with professionalism and respect (Ariel et al., 2023). In promoting fairness and openness, BWCs strengthen institutional accountability and foster public confidence in law enforcement. This underscores the importance of clear policies, proper training, and responsible data management to maximize their effectiveness and ensure that justice is carried out through transparent and ethical policing practices (Afzal & Panagiotopoulos, 2024).

It implies that body-worn cameras play a crucial role in strengthening accountability and transparency by ensuring that video recordings are used solely for evidence and legal purposes, safeguarding the privacy of individuals involved (Saxena, 2025). This demonstrates that the technology is not intended for public display or entertainment, but rather for reinforcing professionalism and integrity in law enforcement operations. The presence of cameras also sets clear boundaries for officers, encouraging them to maintain ethical behavior in every interaction (Löfstrand, and Backman, 2021).

On the other hand, the use of body-worn cameras also fosters greater public trust and confidence in law enforcement. Knowing that police operations are recorded provides reassurance that officers are carrying out their duties fairly and in compliance with established protocols (Alda, and Dammert, 2024). Furthermore, the availability of real-time, unbiased footage strengthens the legal process by offering objective evidence that can confirm or challenge witness accounts. This combination of transparency and accountability ultimately improves the credibility of policing practices (Afzal, and Panagiotopoulos, 2024).

Strengthening of Evidence Collection and Legal Processes

The use of body-worn cameras enhances evidence collection and legal proceedings through instantaneous, unprejudiced video and audio recordings of police interactions that can be used as valid testimony in court (Petersen et al., 2021). The recordings guarantee the integrity of the evidence collected, lower the chances of contradicting testimonies, and safeguard the police and the public from unfounded accusations like evidence tampering or abuse of suspects during arrest. In our research, body-worn cameras guaranteed that all procedural steps were clearly recorded, enabling case filings to be validated with genuine video proof while encouraging compliance with due process (Braga et al., 2021). Such practice improves the credibility of law enforcement officers and maintains fairness and transparency in the justice system.

Participant P1 stressed that without the use of the technology, officers are liable to be accused of planting evidence, but with video capture, they can now present tangible evidence that their procedures are valid and legal. This indicates that BWCs act as a buffer for false claims and assist in ensuring the integrity of officers while performing their tasks.

Similarly, Participant C1 stated that the problem of "planting of evidence" has been eradicated because everything is well recorded. This indicates that BWCs not only help the police but also enhance public trust by having visible evidence of good procedure. In addition, Participant A1 explained that body camera evidence greatly affects prosecution cases because it most effectively supports the police officers' testimony. This implies that BWCs are credible sources of information that affirm the validity of the police's accounts to arrive at more fair and credible judgments.

In the viewpoint of both law enforcement agency and society, the availability of cameras dispels suspicion concerning the genuineness of the evidence, as all of the

policeman's actions are visibly recorded and can be independently attested (Magaloni, Melo, & Robles, 2023). This makes law enforcement institutions more credible and enhances confidence in the judicial process. The witnesses' accounts of the participants emphasize that body-worn cameras are a potent tool for accountability, connecting law enforcement and the public with factual, authentic evidence. Therefore, utilizing body-worn cameras not only preserves the integrity of evidence but also enhances justice by basing each case on truth, transparency, and due process.

These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“Without this technology, police officers are often vulnerable to accusations such as planting evidence. However, with the availability of video footage, we can provide solid proof that the procedures conducted were legitimate and lawful.” (P1)

“The issue of ‘planting of evidence’ has been eliminated because everything is clearly recorded.” (C1)

“Body camera footage, have significantly impacted prosecutions cases as it best corroborate the testimony of the police officers.” (A1)

The research establishes that body-worn cameras are an essential tool for the precision and reliability of police procedures and evidence gathering (Alda, and Dammert, 2024). The views of police officers, the lawyer, and members of the community are consistent in that they see BWC recordings acting as unbiased witnesses that minimize human error and avoid the possible misuse of power. The video serves as an impartial record that is able to substantiate or refute allegations, thus reducing bias and conflicts in the course of investigations and prosecutions. In addition, having body-worn cameras encourages professionalism in police officers and assists legal professionals in ascertaining the validity of testimonies (Magaloni et al., 2023). This indicates that

incorporating BWCs in the police ensures a more significant link between procedural justice and public trust in the justice system.

According to Procedural Justice Theory, the success of BWCs is that they make it possible to ensure fairness, transparency, and impartiality in police procedures. The use of video evidence makes procedures seem independent and unbiased, and this enhances institutional legitimacy. If the public feels that the police operations are operating with accountability and integrity, they tend to respect and cooperate with the authority more. Therefore, BWCs are a means to enhance procedural justice by making behavior subject to review and critique.

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) also provides insight into the positive effect of BWCs since their implementation is contingent on perceived usefulness and ease of use. Officers and institutions perceive BWCs as useful because they enhance the collection of evidence, defend against fabricated accusations, and enhance professional reputation in court (Wardak, 2020). This sense of usefulness encourages repeated uptake and adoption of the technology into daily practice. At the end of the day, BWCs are not just technological advancement but also an avenue for supporting trust, integrity, and effectiveness in contemporary policing (Wright & Headley, 2021).

The implication of such findings reflects the important place of body-worn cameras in ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability in judicial and law enforcement proceedings. Their regular use guarantees the safety of both officers and civilians by offering verifiable proof in support of lawful and ethical behavior. Law enforcement must incorporate evident policies surrounding the activation, data storage, and handling of body-worn camera videos to assure evidence integrity and to avoid abuse. Ongoing training and oversight must be maintained to guarantee proper use. In

conclusion, body-worn cameras enhance the credibility of policing and increase public confidence in the justice system by upholding that truth and accountability be at the heart of policing practice.

Legal, Ethical, and Privacy Concerns

The deployment of body-worn cameras (BWCs) on law enforcement officials raises sophisticated legal, ethical, and privacy issues that require cautious handling to ensure both openness and the safeguarding of personal right (Poirier, Charbonneau, and Boivin, 2023). Although BWCs have been found to be indispensable in guaranteeing accountability, their ongoing record function can interfere with the privacy of civilians, particularly during vulnerable situations like domestic violence, searches, or contact with minors. The recordings are thus to be employed solely for evidentiary and legal use, with secure data protection and confidentiality practices in place (Saxena, 2025). This tension between openness and secrecy highlights the need for detailed operation guidelines, legal requirements, and ethical principles that specify under what circumstances and how BWCs can be switched on. Under this research, such concerns bring to light that success in implementing BWC hinges not only on technology capability but also on adherence to the privacy, human dignity, and rule of law.

Participant P5 has recognized that not every situation could be recorded, particularly in sensitive instances, and stressed that the privacy of individuals must be protected. This identifies the ethical predicament between encouraging openness via ongoing recording and ensuring human dignity during private or sensitive encounters. It emphasizes that although BWCs are intended to ensure accountability, their application has to be strictly managed to not trespass on individual privacy limits.

In a similar vein, Participant A1 stated that there are cases where the affidavits' narrations contradict minimally with what was captured on the body-worn camera. What this report shows is the legal and ethical challenges that could occur if video evidence does not tally with verbal or written accounts. These inconsistencies can undermine statement credibility and influence court proceedings. Combined, these answers highlight the necessity of well-defined policies, appropriate training, and ethical standards to guarantee that BWCs are implemented responsibly—protecting transparency while preserving respect for individual rights and justice system fairness. These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“There are limitations with the BWC. Not all situations can be recorded because we also need to respect the privacy of individuals, especially in sensitive cases.” (P5)

“Sometimes, the narrations in the affidavit slightly contradicts what was recorded in the body-worn camera.” (A1)

The study indicates that the use of body-worn cameras in policing calls for not just technical and operational control but a solid ethical foundation as well. The contributions of the participants emphasize that although transparency is crucial for accountability, unregulated recording may violate private life, especially in matters involving vulnerable groups or sensitive information. Discrepancies between written statements and recorded evidence can also erode trust in the justice process unless resolved appropriately. These issues point to the need for legal certainty, ethical judgment, and consistency in dealing with BWC footage. Officers need to be trained not just in the technical application of the cameras but also in ethical judgment, knowing when to record and when recording will do more harm than good. This tension between openness and privacy is essential to upholding both justice and human rights.

According to the Procedural Justice Theory, these issues highlight the significance of being fair, respectful, and neutral in policing actions. Protecting privacy rights while utilizing BWCs assists in upholding the notion that officials are acting fairly and dealing with people with respect (Mokoena, 2025). If the deployment of cameras violates personal rights, the institution's legitimacy can be jeopardized, destroying the trust they are meant to establish. By honoring privacy and complying with laws and ethical codes, BWCs can enhance procedural justice instead of undermining it (Lee et al., 2024).

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is also insightful in this regard, as the acceptance by officers and institutions of BWCs is not just based on their utility but also on the ability of the technology to be used responsibly. If BWCs are seen as intrusive and subject to legal contradiction, their adoption can be derailed, even though they are useful in enhancing accountability (Bhikarry, 2020). Yet, with transparent policies, ethical standards, and privacy protections in place, BWCs are more apt to be viewed as useful and reliable tools. This manner of addressing legal and ethical constraints makes the technology both more useful and adopted over time (Lescrauwaet et al., 2022).

The implication of the findings is that body-worn camera implementation success hinges on establishing clear policies and robust ethical standards for their use. Police forces need to come up with in-depth protocols on when cameras are activated, where data is stored, and how access to the recordings is granted. Periodic legal and ethical training must be compulsory for officers to make them aware of the implications of their recording sensitive events. Additionally, public educational programs can make citizens aware of their rights regarding the use of BWCs. A balance between transparency and privacy guarantees that though accountability is enhanced, individual liberties are still

secured ultimately building confidence, impartiality, and professionalism in policing procedures.

Technical Limitations of Body-Worn Cameras

The theme Technical Limitations of Body-Worn Cameras points to the ongoing issues of police officers and members of the public concerning the dependability and operational capability of BWCs (Poirier et al., 2023). Throughout the interview, a number of participants which consist of seven police officers, one lawyer, and two members of the public, indicated their issues of concern about technicality that impede the efficiency of the gadgets.

The participants' statements portray a mutual issue of concern regarding the technical constraints of body-worn cameras (BWCs) that impinge on their reliability in police operations. Participant P1 highlighted that the device's short battery life, small storage capacity, and dependence on the internet constantly cut into continuous recording, while Participant P5 added that the battery quickly runs out and depends on favorable weather conditions that will not get affected by rain. In the same vein, Participant C2 noted that the camera occasionally ceases to work once the battery is low, and this affects the recording of key events.

These quotes illustrate how although BWCs are intended to guarantee transparency and accountability, technical problems impede their optimum functionality. If recordings are either incomplete or abruptly cut off at key stages, it raises questions about the efficacy of the evidence and can give rise to distrust among citizens. Hence, these operational shortcomings need to be addressed so that BWCs always fulfill their

role of delivering credible and continuous evidence in police operations. These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“One challenge is the requirement for internet connectivity... Another limitation is battery life; with a full charge, the device can last approximately three hours of continuous recording. Storage issues also arise at times. When the memory becomes full, the device cannot store additional footage.” (P1)

“As for limitations, one problem is that the battery drains quickly. Sometimes, it also gets affected easily by the rain.” (P5)

“The main limitation of body-worn cameras is the battery life. There are times when the device runs low on power or stops functioning, so it is important to check whether it is fully operational...” (C2)

In terms of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), these restrictions have a direct bearing on how the user believes a body-worn camera will assist in their work and how easy it is to use. When the devices are prone to frequent malfunction or inattention during recording major incidents, their reliability is lost, and officers might be discouraged from fully trusting or adopting the technology (Griffith, 2022). Technical enhancement will have to take center stage if BWCs are to be effectively implemented in everyday policing in order to boost the confidence of users and cause continuous functioning. This makes innovation and support systems a major factor in consolidating the implementation of such technologies (Ali et al., 2021).

Concurrently, the Procedural Justice Theory holds that trust in police and perceptions of fairness are inseparable from the reliability and predictability of procedures. Technical breakdowns that interrupt recording taint the credibility of both the evidence and the officers' conduct and undermine public trust (Fraerman, 2024). To maintain legitimacy and accountability, it is required that BWCs operate effectively and continuously, guaranteeing that legal procedures are transparent and in adherence to ideals of justice. Solving these technical limitations is thus crucial not just to enhance

efficiency in operations but also to shore up public trust in the justice system (Irvita & Asriani, 2025).

The implications of such a theme underscore the necessity of investment in more advanced, long-lasting, and robust body-worn camera systems. Police units should focus on units with greater battery life, increased memory storage capacity, and robust connectivity that can withstand different environments, particularly in rural or remote locations. Institutionalization of regular maintenance, software updating, and user training should be implemented to reduce technical faults. By overcoming these shortcomings, police departments can increase the reliability of operations, maintain procedural justice, and build trust in the community guaranteeing that body-worn cameras are actually fulfilling their role as transparency and accountability tools.

Proper and Consistent Use of Body-Worn Cameras

The proper and consistent use of body-worn cameras theme identifies the need for disciplined and standardized deployment of BWCs to promote transparency, accountability, and evidence reliability. All seven police officers, one attorney, and two community members in the study noted that the effectiveness of BWCs relies not only on technology but also on responsible and regular use by officers.

It was pointed out by Participant P1 that officers are constantly reminded to turn on their cameras prior to any operation to allow full documentation, while Participant P2 emphasized the responsible and strict use of BWCs only for official work. Similarly, Participant C2 emphasized that cameras should be kept on during the entire operation until officers get back to the station so that all actions can be recorded and traceable.

These quotes in general indicate that ongoing and appropriate utilization of BWCs not only enhances the credibility of evidence but also avoids accusations of misconduct or manipulation of evidence. When officers stick to procedure at all times, it instills public trust as what Participant C1 indicated that widespread camera use breeds confidence in the police. Conversely, inconsistency in recording generates suspicion and mistrust, as observed by Participant C2. Thus, strict adherence to operating procedures in employing BWCs is crucial in enhancing professionalism, safeguarding officers against false allegations, and making each encounter depict integrity and transparency. These assertions cumulatively show that constant activation and employment of BWCs in official capacities are paramount to fostering trust and accountability. These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“Even before the operation begins, during the briefing stage, our lead officer consistently reminds us that it is mandatory to turn on our body-worn cameras to ensure continuous recording.” (P1)

“For fellow officers, the main takeaway is that BWCs should be used consistently and responsibly. They are not meant for casual use but should be applied in official incidents such as buy-bust operations, serving warrants, and the arrest of wanted individuals.” (P2)

“The lesson that police officers should learn is that body-worn cameras must be turned on before and during the operation, and only turned off once they have returned to the station. This ensures that the entire process is recorded and transparent.” (C2)

The findings emphasize that the proper and consistent use of body-worn cameras is crucial to ensuring their effectiveness in promoting accountability and transparency in police operations. Activating BWCs from the start of an operation and keeping them on until completion guarantees continuity in documentation, strengthens the credibility of evidence in legal proceedings, and minimizes disputes that could arise from incomplete records (Shearer et al., 2022). This disciplined practice highlights that the success of

BWCs lies not only in the technology itself but also in officers' responsible and standardized use of the devices.

From the perspective of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), consistent usage reinforces officers' perception of BWCs as useful and reliable tools for enhancing job performance, particularly in safeguarding against false accusations and producing quality evidence. The ease of integrating camera activation into standard procedures also increases the likelihood of long-term acceptance and habitual use among officers (Lum et al., 2020). Meanwhile, under the Procedural Justice Theory, consistent activation of BWCs aligns with principles of fairness, neutrality, and transparency in policing. Continuous recording demonstrates impartiality and ensures that procedures are carried out in a manner that fosters trust and legitimacy in law enforcement (Irvita & Asriani, 2025). By adhering to proper use, officers reinforce the perception that their actions are accountable and respectful of both institutional standards and public expectations.

The implications of this theme are that law enforcement agencies need to institutionalize firm policies requiring mandatory activation of BWCs on all public interactions. Recurrent training and oversight must be done to make sure officers comprehend both the operational and ethical implications of effective camera use. Automatic activation mechanisms, like those tied to patrol lights or weapon draws, might further reduce human mistakes. Consistency in application bolsters transparency, builds public trust, and maintains the professionalism of the police force ensuring that BWCs fulfill their purpose as effective instruments of justice and accountability.

Awareness of Professional Conduct and Accountability

The theme Awareness of Professional Conduct and Accountability explore the ways in which the availability and deployment of body-worn cameras (BWCs) promote ethical responsibility and self-discipline in police officers (Dodd et al., 2023). In the current study, involving seven police officers, one attorney, and two community members, participants uniformly underscored that constantly being recorded is a reminder to officers to remain within ethical and procedural bounds. BWCs function as a behavioral check, encouraging officers to maintain professionalism, composure, and respect during their interactions with the public. The awareness that actions are being documented creates a heightened sense of responsibility, reducing tendencies toward misconduct and ensuring adherence to legal standards (Guerrero-Dib et al., 2020).

The interviewees' remarks emphatically highlight that the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) promotes professionalism, discipline, and respect between the police and citizens. Participant P1 accepted that recording being done reminds officers to stay calm and professional, while Participant P5 pointed out that the presence of the camera "keeps us in check," reminding them to maintain ethical behavior. Also, Participant A1 noted that recognition of being watched encourages more respectful talk and compliance with due process on the part of officers. From the point of view of the public, Participant C1 felt safer when officers wear BWCs, viewing it as guarantee of good behavior, and Participant C2 further noted that individuals also behave better when they are aware they are under record.

These are in tandem with the interview answers of Participants P1, C1, and A1, which underscore that BWCs provide a second layer of accountability that forces officers to conduct themselves within legal and ethical limits. The fact that their conduct is recorded deters abuse and reiterates obedience with procedure. Analytically, this sense of

awareness triggers self-policing on the part of officers to decline in cases of abuse of authority and improve transparency in operations (Ruth, 2024). Concurrently, the public feels assured that real-time video can act as unbiased evidence in cases or investigations. BWCs therefore work as both a preventive and corrective measure encouraging legal policing, safeguarding citizens' rights, and enhancing police-citizen trust through persistent accountability and professionalism (Lum et al., 2020). Analytically, the evidence shows that consciousness facilitated by BWCs promotes professionalism by enforcing self-control among officers. The ongoing observation prevents cases of excessive use of force, verbal misconduct, or failure to adhere to procedures, as officers become aware that any misconduct would invoke disciplinary or judicial measures (Aborisade, 2021). This increased self-policing results in enhanced police-public relationships, minimized complaints, and increased institutional credibility. Additionally, the accountability facilitated by BWC recordings ensures disputes are settled objectively, based on evidence-backed confirmation rather than personal testimony. Therefore, BWCs are preventive as well as corrective measures in upholding ethical policing.

These are evident in the responses of the participants during the interview conducted:

“The presence of the BWC adds another layer of accountability, compelling officers to conduct themselves with discipline and in accordance with the law.” (P1)

“Yes, with body-worn cameras, some police officers are less likely to abuse their power since their actions are being recorded... The way they collect evidence can be seen. The issue of ‘planting of evidence’ has been eliminated because everything is clearly recorded.” (C1)

“When used in compliance with laws, body-worn cameras can be used to support fair and efficient legal proceedings as it provides real time footage of incidents offering unbiased accounts of events. This helps in corroborating or contradicting witness statements, increasing transparency, and encouraging officer

accountability, knowing their actions are being recorded; thereby, ensuring the protection of every person's rights enshrined in the constitution.” (A1)

The findings reveal that the presence of body-worn cameras (BWCs) significantly influences police officers' awareness of professional conduct and accountability in their daily duties. Knowing that their actions and interactions are being recorded encourages officers to adhere more closely to the law, follow standard operating procedures, and treat individuals with fairness and respect. This increased vigilance reduces room for misconduct, abuse of authority, or tampering with evidence, but at the same time, facilitates that police actions are transparent and traceable through recorded evidence. In such a manner, BWCs serve as both a deterrent to immorality and as a way to enhance the integrity of policing procedure.

From the perspective of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), this result demonstrates how BWCs are viewed by officers as beneficial tools that not only shield them from being falsely accused but also aid their professional reputation. The ease with which BWCs can be incorporated into daily operations amplifies their acceptance, solidifying a culture of discipline in which officers adopt the technology as a protector for themselves and the public they serve (Rios, 2024). By emphasizing usefulness in the facilitation of accountability and ease of use in actual use, TAM can account for why BWCs are becoming more widely incorporated into routine law enforcement practice.

Procedural Justice Theory perspective, the ongoing recording of interactions promotes transparency and impartiality, building both public confidence and institutional legitimacy. BWCs ensure that actions are conducted in a way that can be audited independently, building a greater feeling of fairness to the public (Shearer, 2022). This incites cooperation between the police and the community since individuals feel that

officers are responsive, respectful, and impartial in action. Overall, BWCs assist in instilling ethical behavior in regular policing by promoting accountability, maintaining procedural justice, and enabling the legitimacy of law enforcement agencies(Demir, 2024).

The implications of this topic are that law enforcement agencies need to place greater emphasis on ongoing training in ethical standards and accountability, incorporating BWCs not just as monitoring devices but as professional development tools. Review of recorded footage can be utilized for performance measurement, mentoring, and encouraging best practices. Additionally, the fortification of institutional policies ensuring transparency and ethical behavior will maintain public trust and guarantee officers to carry out their responsibilities with integrity and respect. Finally, the integration of BWCs as tools for accountability helps build a more trustworthy, professional, and community-focused police force.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study utilized selected Philippine National Police personnel who actively make use of body-worn cameras during police operations, as well as community members who have first-hand experiences and knowledge of police encounters where police make active use of body-worn cameras. These respondents offered valuable learning from the study, which highlighted the positive aspects, opportunities, and challenges concerning the application and implementation of body-worn cameras in police work and police operations. This study finds that body-worn cameras are very useful and contributory to the promotion and advancement of police transparency, accountability, and professionalism. From the appreciative perspective, the utilization of body-worn cameras assists and enables the positive behavioral transformation and improvement of police officers, leading to the promotion and advancement of police professionalism and citizen trust and confidence.

Though the study reveals positive contributions from BWCs, it also identifies areas of improvement and concern, such as legal issues, ethical issues, and privacy concerns, as well as technical issues like malfunction, storage capacity, and capacity building. This was noted as an area of opportunity for building an institution and not a limitation. The use of BWCs by law enforcement agencies is not exclusively up to the availability of such a tool but also depends on the efficacy of policy implementation and capacity building of law enforcement officers. The study concludes that the consistent and responsible use of BWCs enhances police integrity and transparency.

In line with the finding, it is recommended that the Philippine National Police (PNP) strengthen its policies and operational guidelines to ensure the proper, consistent,

and ethical use of body-worn cameras. Regular training and capacity-building programs should be conducted to enhance officers' technical competence, legal awareness, and professionalism in handling BWC footage. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and policymakers should also establish clear data protection and accountability measures to prevent misuse and ensure transparency. Furthermore, law enforcement training institutions should integrate BWC usage into their curriculum to prepare future officers for responsible and lawful application of this technology, thereby fostering public trust and strengthening the credibility of police operations.

According to the research, it is advisable that the police department formulate clear and standardized procedures on the appropriate use, storage, and handling of body-worn camera videos, as well as ongoing training programs that enable the officers to fully grasp the technical and moral obligations involved. Routine monitoring and evaluation should be established to ensure regular activation and adherence to protocols, with technical challenges also being addressed through investment in trustworthy equipment, adequate data storage facilities, and regular upkeep. In addition, privacy protections must be rigidly maintained by ensuring restricted access to sensitive recordings and limiting usage for legitimate operational and legal purposes only. By implementing stronger policies, improving training, and providing technological support, body-worn cameras can better facilitate transparency, accountability, professionalism, and public trust in policing.

DECLARATION OF THE USE OF AI TOOLS

We have acknowledged the utilization of ChatPDF in this research on the utilization of body-worn cameras throughout police operations. ChatPDF has been utilized to scan and read available research work concerning the research topic, determine potential lines of research, and find noteworthy topics to supplement the rationale and backdrop of the research.

Prompts utilized are:

- According to results and suggestions, create a list of studies we may possibly carry out.
- From our title, assist me in suggesting other potential topics we can incorporate in our rationale. Have it from broad to specific.

We appreciate the application of ChatGPT in this research to assist with the fine-tuning of written work. ChatGPT was utilized to edit the abstract, enhance paragraphs, make interview questions better, and structure concepts in line with the accepted study title.

Prompts applied include:

- Make the following paragraphs better: (Paste).
- Make the following interview guide questions better: (Paste).
- Revise the abstract of the research. Include one sentence in the initial part of the paragraph encapsulating the rationale/background of the research.

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APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICE OFFICER

Introduction

1. Introduces self.
2. Discusses the purpose of the study.
3. Provides informed consent.
4. Provides structure of the interview (audio recording and taking notes).
5. Asks if they have any questions.
6. Tests audio recording equipment
7. Makes respondent feel comfortable.

Opening Questions

1. Can you please state your age, gender, rank or position, and the number of years you have served as a police officer?
2. How long have you been using or involved with the body-worn camera (BWC) system during police operations?

Core Questions

1. Can you describe a specific instance where the body-worn camera directly improved the way you conducted or documented a police operation?
2. How has the use of body-worn cameras affected the way you collect, preserve, and present evidence in cases?
3. In what ways has wearing a body-worn camera influenced your interaction with suspects, witnesses, and the public during operations?
4. What technical problems or limitations have you experienced with body-worn cameras during operations?

5. How do body-worn cameras affect your mobility, decision-making, or ability to respond quickly in high-pressure situations?
6. What difficulties do you encounter in following policies on activation, storage, and handling of recorded footage, especially regarding privacy laws?
7. What limitations in resources, funding, or technical support contribute to the challenges you face with body-worn cameras?
8. How do existing policies or lack of specialized training influence the problems you encounter in using body-worn cameras?
9. In what ways do the unpredictable nature of field operations make it difficult to comply with body-worn camera guidelines?

Closing Questions

1. In your view, how can body-worn cameras be used more effectively to improve law enforcement transparency and accountability?
2. What advice or insights would you offer to other officers or police departments just beginning to implement BWC technology?
3. Do you have any final thoughts or experiences related to BWCs that you would like to share?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Introduction

1. Introduces self.
2. Discusses the purpose of the study.
3. Provides informed consent.
4. Provides structure of the interview (audio recording and taking notes).
5. Asks if they have any questions.
6. Tests audio recording equipment
7. Makes respondent feel comfortable.

Opening Questions

1. Can you please state your age, gender, occupation, and how long you have lived in your current community?
2. How familiar are you with the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) by police officers in your area?
3. Have you personally witnessed or interacted with a police officer using a body-worn camera during an operation or community activity?

Core Questions

1. How does knowing that police officers are using body-worn cameras affect your trust and confidence in police operations?
2. Have you observed any changes in police behavior or public interactions since the introduction of body-worn cameras?
3. Can you share a situation where the presence of a body-worn camera changed how police–community encounters unfolded?

4. Have you or others in your community felt uncomfortable or concerned about being recorded during police encounters? Why or why not?
5. From your perspective, what limitations do you see in the ability of body-worn cameras to capture the full truth of an incident?
6. Do you believe there are times when body-worn cameras fail to be used properly, and how does that affect your trust in police operations?
7. Do you think misunderstandings about when and how cameras should be used contribute to problems between police and the public?
8. From your perspective, how do the working conditions of police officers (e.g., time pressure, dangerous environments) lead to these challenges?
9. How does your view of police policies or transparency affect your understanding of why these issues occur?

Closing Questions

1. In your view, how can body-worn cameras be used more effectively to strengthen trust between the police and the community?
2. What suggestions would you give to law enforcement agencies to ensure that body-worn cameras promote transparency and fairness?
3. Do you have any final thoughts, experiences, or concerns about the use of body-worn cameras in your community that you would like to share?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CASE-RELATED STAKEHOLDERS

(e.g., Prosecutors, Defense lawyers, or Witnesses in cases involving BWCs)

Introduction

1. Introduces self.
2. Discusses the purpose of the study.
3. Provides informed consent.
4. Provides structure of the interview (audio recording and taking notes).
5. Asks if they have any questions.
6. Tests audio recording equipment
7. Makes respondents feel comfortable.

Opening Questions

1. Can you please state your age, gender, professional role, and the number of years you have been involved in legal or investigative work?
2. How familiar are you with the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in police operations within your jurisdiction?
3. Have you personally handled or been involved in a case where body-worn camera footage played a role in the investigation, prosecution, or defense?

Core Questions

1. How has body-worn camera footage influenced the strength or clarity of evidence presented in court?
2. In your experience, has the presence of BWC footage led to faster, fairer, or more accurate case outcomes? Please explain.
3. Can you recall a case where body-worn camera footage was crucial in clarifying conflicting testimonies or resolving disputes?

4. What challenges have you faced in using body-worn camera footage as reliable evidence in legal proceedings?
5. How do you handle situations where the camera was not activated or the footage was lost, corrupted, or incomplete?
6. Have you experienced cases where the footage lacked context or was misinterpreted, and how did that affect the outcome?
7. How do legal requirements and evidentiary rules contribute to the challenges in fully utilizing body-worn camera footage?
8. What systemic or institutional issues (e.g., storage capacity, inter-agency coordination) do you think cause these difficulties?
9. In your experience, how much do human error, decision-making under stress, or technology failures explain the problems with BWC use?

Closing Questions

1. In your view, how can body-worn cameras be used more effectively to support fair and efficient legal proceedings?
2. What recommendations would you offer to police agencies, prosecutors, and defense lawyers to maximize the evidentiary value of BWC footage?
3. Do you have any final thoughts, experiences, or concerns regarding the use of BWCs in cases you've been involved with?

APPENDIX B

TRANSMITTAL LETTER



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CERTIFIED ISO 21001:2018 Educational Organizations Management System by DNV
ACCREDITED Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA)

COLLEGE OF CRIMINOLOGY

August 30, 2025

PLTCOL HARVEY S ABELLANOSA
OIC, Ozamis City Police Station
Ozamiz City

Dear **PLTCOL Abellanos**,

Greetings of Peace!

We, the Bachelor of Science in Criminology students of Misamis University, Ozamis City are currently working on our Thesis study entitled, *"The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers during Operation: A Case Study"* as a requirement for the course Criminological Research 2.

In this regard, we humbly request your good office to allow us to conduct face-to-face interview with the Male and Female police officers under your headquarters. Be assured that informed consent will be secured from the participants before the actual interview and the data to be gathered will be used solely for research purposes.

Attached to this request are the background and methodology sections of our study.

Your approval to this request will contribute to the success of our educational endeavors. For inquiry you may contact this number +63930-507-3840.

God bless and more power.

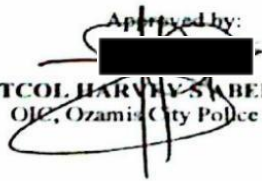
Respectfully yours,


ALISSA J. OTURA
Group Leader

Noted:


MARKDY Y. ORONG, DIT
Instructor


JOSE F. CUEVAS JR. PhD
College Dean

Approved by:

PLTCOL HARVEY S. ABELLANOSA
OIC, Ozamis City Police Station



15 September 2025

JOSE F. CUEVAS JR. PhD

College Dean
College of Criminology
Misamis University
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MARKDY Y. ORONG, DIT

Instructor
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Through: **MACLYN S. SUMATRA**
MARK PATRIC E. MANUNDAY
ALISSA C. OTURA
Researchers
+63 930 507 3840

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated 1 September 2025 for the conduct of data gathering relevant to your thesis study entitled: "*The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers during Operation: A Case Study*" we would like to inform you that we are interposing no objection to the conduct of said thesis study, provided the following conditions are complied with:

1. Submission of Questionnaires to the office of the undersigned prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
2. Submission of List of Interviewees and List of Interviewers prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
3. Submission of the outcome of the thesis study after its conduct to the Office of the undersigned.

Rest assured that all information submitted will be handled with utmost confidentiality.

Kanunay **Asenso Ozamiz!**

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


RUTHEZA GRACE A. QUANO
City Administrator

Copy furnished:
Mayor's Office



APPENDIX C

TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERVIEW

POLICE 1

The use of body-worn cameras (BWC) in police operations officially began in 2021. From my perspective, this initiative was implemented by the Supreme Court and followed by the Philippine National Police (PNP) to minimize lapses during operations and to prevent complaints, particularly those related to extrajudicial killings. The primary purpose of this device is to ensure that during operations, everything is properly documented and that there is clear evidence that no misconduct or illegal act has been committed by law enforcement officers. In practice, we use the BWC especially during sensitive and high-risk operations such as serving search warrants, conducting buy-bust operations, or whenever media representatives are present. This device plays a vital role in promoting transparency throughout the entire process and in avoiding suspicion from the public. Even before the operation begins, during the briefing stage, our lead officer consistently reminds us that it is mandatory to turn on our body-worn cameras to ensure continuous recording. The BWC is highly valuable in the collection, preservation, and presentation of evidence in court. Without this technology, police officers are often vulnerable to accusations such as planting evidence. However, with the availability of video footage, we can provide solid proof that the procedures conducted were legitimate and lawful. This footage strengthens the credibility of the evidence and assures the court of the authenticity of the operation. Not all personnel involved in police operations work undercover. For those who are in uniform, the expectation to exercise professionalism is even greater. Uniformed officers provide visible security and support during the operation, ensuring order and preventing unnecessary disturbances. The presence of the BWC adds another layer of accountability, compelling officers to conduct themselves with discipline and in accordance with the law. Despite its many advantages, the BWC also has certain limitations and technical concerns. One challenge is the requirement for internet connectivity, as some units are linked to communication applications like Zello. Nevertheless, even without an internet connection, the device can still record offline. Another limitation is battery life; with a full charge, the device can last approximately three hours of continuous recording. Because of this, the team must always monitor the battery level to prevent interruptions during an operation. Storage issues also arise at times. When the memory becomes full, the device cannot store additional footage. However, the integrity of the recordings is protected because the files cannot be edited or tampered with. Typically, the recordings are directly saved and then turned over to the designated in-charge officer, often via USB or external drive. When required, the evidence is formally submitted to the court. The presence of body-worn cameras has also influenced how we interact with suspects and witnesses. Knowing that the camera is recording, both the police officers and the individuals involved are encouraged to act appropriately, which helps avoid complaints and enhances transparency. When serving warrants, we make it a point to immediately inform the barangay captain or community representatives that the BWC is turned on. This ensures that everyone present is aware that the entire operation is being documented. Ultimately, the use of BWCs provides protection not only to the public but also to the police officers themselves. In cases where complaints or accusations arise, the recording serves as a defense for the officers

involved. It helps prevent false allegations of abuse and provides reliable evidence that can be trusted in court. Through this technology, both accountability and transparency are strengthened, fostering greater trust between law enforcement and the community.

Police 2

The body-worn camera is now required during police operations, especially in cases like buy-bust operations or the serving of search warrants. In fact, it has become one of the requirements when filing a case. Without BWC footage, the fiscal may find it difficult to pursue charges, so officers really need to use it. The BWC helps ensure that the buy-bust operation is legitimate, free from foul play or manipulation, and properly documented.. For civilians and suspects alike, the presence of the BWC provides assurance that the arrest was conducted fairly. Because the events are recorded, people can say with confidence that the apprehension was clean and lawful. The device not only protects suspects from possible abuse but also protects officers from false accusations. However, there are instances when BWCs create difficulties in collecting evidence. Some older units have problems, such as showing the red light that indicates recording, but later on, when the footage is retrieved, nothing is actually saved. Technical problems like this, especially with aging units, can affect the integrity of evidence. Battery life is another limitation: older batteries drain quickly, causing the recording to stop abruptly in the middle of an operation. This is why officers need to be careful when using BWCs, not only in handling the device but also in how they speak and act. Everything from conversations to actions is recorded. If officers mishandle a suspect, the fiscal can immediately see this in the video, and instead of the suspect facing charges, it may be the officer who ends up being charged for human rights violations. On the other hand, the advantage is clear: suspects are treated fairly, and their rights are respected because officers are aware that the camera is running. The BWC is most often used in high-risk operations, such as buy-busts, serving search warrants, or the arrest of wanted persons. In these situations, the purpose of the BWC is not to influence officers' decision-making but to record the incident as it happens. The footage later serves as evidence before the fiscal when filing cases. This has become a standard requirement in court, ensuring that the process was carried out in accordance with the law. Handling the recorded footage also presents challenges. After an operation, the recordings are transferred to a designated computer system that is exclusively used for storing BWC files. Only authorized personnel, who know the passwords, can access the videos. Usually, the recordings are saved in duplicate using two flash drives, and one copy is turned over to the fiscal as part of the case documentation. This process ensures that no one outside the designated handlers can tamper with the footage. Still, difficulties arise because not all officers have sufficient training on how to properly handle or troubleshoot technical issues with BWCs. For example, some BWCs are designed to stream live online, but when the signal drops or the device goes offline, handlers are often unsure how to restore it. Lack of seminars and technical training leads to confusion, making officers dependent on calling other units for help. One of the most important lessons I have learned in using BWCs is that they promote fairness in operations. The footage shows that the arrest was conducted properly — that suspects were not harmed, that no evidence was planted, and that officers followed the standard operating procedures (SOP). This prevents any foul play or shortcuts, ensuring that everything is done by the book. For fellow officers, the main takeaway is that BWCs should be used consistently and responsibly. They are not meant

for casual use but should be applied in official incidents such as buy-bust operations, serving warrants, and the arrest of wanted individuals. BWCs improve operational practices by encouraging discipline, adherence to SOP, and protection of both suspects' rights and officers' credibility.

Police 3

The BWC is capable of capturing every incident within its range, recording events clearly even from several meters away. Based on actual usage, it has proven to be effective and reliable in documenting police operations. The device can even be connected to Wi-Fi and works with a load, similar to a SIM card. Once it is turned on, it is fully operational, but it can also be switched off when needed. It is versatile and can even be used for specific applications during field operations. Each device comes with a detectable model and serial number. It is officially issued by the Philippine National Police (PNP) and manufactured by a single source. Unlike commercial gadgets, it cannot simply be bought in stores. Officers assigned as BWC holders are responsible for its safekeeping and use. Its usage is strictly regulated; if a device is damaged, it cannot easily be replaced. A formal request has to be made to the regional office. All recordings remain under police custody. Once a recording is stopped, it is properly documented and stored. These files are also backed up online for security purposes, ensuring reliability. When it comes to its functions, the BWC can capture photos, record videos, and store additional data. Everything can be reviewed later, and the recordings are monitored by the PNP's command centers. Whatever happens in the field can be seen and verified. In fact, the system is so advanced that the footage can even be uploaded to online platforms if needed. This shows how high-tech the device is, and it underscores its importance as solid evidence in investigations and legal proceedings. Every PNP operation requires the use of BWCs. Whenever doubts or questions arise, the recordings serve as undeniable proof. The device is effective and reliable. Even when the internet signal is weak, the BWC still functions and records offline. Importantly, the recordings cannot be edited. Once a video is saved, after five seconds it becomes locked and unchangeable. This guarantees authenticity when the footage is presented in court. In terms of limitations, the BWC has very few. The main concerns are only battery life and storage capacity. It usually requires about one hour of charging, after which it can run continuously for several hours. Storage capacity depends on the gigabyte size of the unit. In daily police operations, the BWC has proven to be problem-free. Control and management of the devices are centralized at the station, while patrol units are also equipped with their own units. These cameras are used not only during special operations but also in marketplaces, routine patrols, and even inside police stations. They are also applied in surveys, monitoring activities, and other official duties. Clearly, the BWC has become an essential and highly valuable tool for the PNP.

Police 4

For me, this body-worn camera cannot be assigned to everyone, since not all officers are individually given the task of carrying it. It depends on the operation. The assignment comes from the higher authority, and whoever is chosen is the one tasked to carry the body-worn camera (BWC). If you are assigned, then during every operation such as serving a search warrant or arrest warrant you will already have the body-worn camera with you from the start. That way, in case there are questions about the legality or

conduct of the operation, we have electronic evidence to counter any accusations and to defend the legitimacy of the operation.

The body-worn camera is not just for display—it is actually useful because recordings can now be used in court. The videos captured serve as evidence in legal proceedings, especially when suspects question the legality of the operation or claim abuse during arrest. For example, if a suspect says they were harmed or beaten, the video proves what really happened. Since the footage cannot be edited once recorded, it ensures that operations are conducted cleanly and transparently. Unlike cellphones where you can delete or edit files, the BWC is secured and its recordings are automatically stored. The recordings are not limited to the local level only; they can also be accessed at the regional and even national levels. This means that operations are backed up by evidence that cannot be denied. In general, the body-worn camera serves as protection for officers in case the legality of their actions is questioned. Whether it is serving search or arrest warrants or other police operations, the BWC makes sure the efforts of the operation are not wasted and remain credible. In fact, BWCs have also been used at checkpoints. For example, if crimes occur nearby or if national headquarters calls for assistance, the cameras can provide direct evidence from the checkpoint operations. So, their function is not only for recording arrests but also for security monitoring at borders and checkpoints. This is why the body-worn camera has many uses beyond just “video recording.” It also provides accountability and transparency. However, the footage is not meant for social media posting. The recordings are strictly for evidence and legal purposes only, to protect the privacy of individuals involved. There are also challenges. For example, battery life can be an issue—if the device runs out of power during an operation, then the recording stops. That’s why officers assigned to carry BWCs need to check from time to time whether they have spare batteries and ensure the device is fully charged before an operation. Another limitation is that police cannot just use the BWC to conduct warrantless searches. The presence of search warrants, witnesses, or barangay officials is still required by law to make operations valid and fair. In summary, the purpose of the body-worn camera is to ensure transparency, accountability, and protection for both officers and the public. It helps strengthen community trust and provides reliable evidence that cannot be denied or manipulated. Whether during house entries, arrests, or checkpoint operations, the BWC ensures fairness and prevents false accusations.

Police 5

We also need the video so that it can be used as evidence when necessary. Some people just use their cellphones to record, but it is much better to use a body-worn camera (BWC). This way, if something happens, no one can complain that our officers have no evidence. As for limitations, one problem is that the battery drains quickly. Sometimes, it also gets affected easily by the rain. At present, BWCs cannot just be bought anywhere. They are only available through specific suppliers, not in ordinary stores. Extensive training is not really required, but there must at least be basic knowledge on how to use it. It works almost like a cellphone just turn it on and start recording. It is simple to operate. For example, if there is an argument or confrontation between a police officer and a civilian, the BWC helps by recording the entire incident. This is useful when there are complaints or disputes. The most important thing is to turn it on and record immediately. Even if the officer is new and not yet very familiar, it is easy to learn and the basic steps

can be shared with others. What truly matters is that the BWC is recording at all times when needed.

Community 1

I became familiar with the body-worn camera because of an incident in our Barangay, where someone was struck and our police used a body-worn camera. That was how I got to know about it. Yes, I actually saw how they used it. You can really trust the police when they have a body-worn camera because it records the process and the exact time of a person's arrest. It builds trust because their actions are clearly documented. Yes, with body-worn cameras, some police officers are less likely to abuse their power since their actions are being recorded. Honestly, we haven't experienced any major changes, but because their actions are recorded, we feel safer and more assured that their behavior is fair. One limitation is when operations are conducted in the mountains, where the signal is sometimes weak, which affects the operation of the body-worn camera. That is the problem I noticed. But even then, the camera can still record the officers' actions. You can still feel a sense of safety and trust. Yes, because of the body-worn camera, the public no longer easily misunderstands police actions. The way they collect evidence can be seen. The issue of "planting of evidence" has been eliminated because everything is clearly recorded. For me, this is a good policy because it is fair to the community. Their actions are visible and recorded, which makes them more transparent. From my observation, their conduct is more proper and follows the correct procedures. They show ethical standards in their approach to people. That is why it's good for others to adopt this practice as well. I think it would be better if the community were more informed about body-worn cameras their use and purpose so that people will not be confused. There should be programs or lectures so that everyone can understand them better.

Community 2

Knowing that police officers wear body-worn cameras greatly enhances my trust and confidence during police operations, because it shows transparency and proves that they are doing their job properly since they are being monitored by the camera itself. Any changes? Yes, I observed significant changes with the introduction of body-worn cameras. Before, police officers were often labeled as "crocodiles" or "buwayas," always asking for bribes to avoid arrest or to waive a traffic ticket. That reputation started to change with the use of body-worn cameras. For example, during traffic operations or checkpoints, we can now see that police officers wear body-worn cameras to ensure transparency and protect their integrity, especially if civilians file complaints against them. The main limitation of body-worn cameras is the battery life. There are times when the device runs low on power or stops functioning, so it is important to check whether it is fully operational and if it can record both audio and video properly. Another issue is when officers fail to wear the body-worn camera. I personally believe that failing to wear it greatly reduces my trust in the police because these cameras demonstrate transparency and accountability. If officers are not wearing them, it raises doubts and suspicions that they might be committing illegal activities. Do body-worn cameras contribute to problems between police and the public? Yes, sometimes. Misunderstandings happen when police officers intentionally cover or turn off the camera during interactions with civilians. This creates conflict because transparency is suddenly cut off, which causes distrust and tension between the police and the community. How do police policies on

transparency affect my understanding of these issues? For me, it is because some officers though not all are “dirty cops.” They engage in illegal activities, especially when they are not required or fail to wear body-worn cameras. This undermines transparency in police work and makes the public suspicious of their actions. The lesson that police officers should learn is that body-worn cameras must be turned on before and during the operation, and only turned off once they have returned to the station. This ensures that the entire process is recorded and transparent. Based on what I have observed, when officers wear body-worn cameras, they tend to be more respectful and careful with their actions because they know any misconduct could result in a complaint being filed against them. With body-worn cameras, they are more mindful of their behavior and try to keep their record clean. Therefore, police officers should always wear their body-worn cameras, never turn them off until their task or operation is completed, and always show respect both to the community and to their fellow officers.

Attorney 1

Body camera footage, have significantly impacted prosecutions cases as it best corroborate the testimony of the police officers. Yes, as it provides unbiased, real time footage of incidents, thereby enhancing the credibility of evidence and the witnesses. The footage can guide investigations, helping to identify key evidence and witnesses. Yes. I can recall a case where the footage from a body-worn camera was very crucial in clarifying conflicting testimonies and resolving disputes. In that particular situation, there was an arrest conducted by the police where the suspect later claimed that the officers had physically assaulted him and planted evidence during the operation. On the other hand, the police officers insisted that they had followed proper procedures and that the suspect resisted arrest, which was why force had to be applied. Naturally, there was a dispute between the two sides, and without clear proof, it could have turned into a serious case of word against word. Sometimes, the narrations in the affidavit slightly contradicts what was recorded in the body-worn camera. Duplicate copies, back up systems, send the footage to the email of the court for preservation purposes. When used in compliance with laws, body worn camera can be used to support fair and efficient legal proceedings as it provides real time footage of incidents offering unbiased accounts of events. This helps in corroborating or contradicting witness, increased transparency, encouraging officer accountability, knowing their actions are being recorded; thereby, ensuring the protection of every persons right enshrined in the constitution. Example: Right against unreasonable search and seizure ; Right not to be deprived of life , liberty and property without due process of law. Train police officers in proper camera use policies and procedure , privacy considerations, legal considerations and may be a scenario based training. My concerns for the use of body worn camera are: Privacy concerns that the right to privacy of other person may be violated; proper handling of this electronic evidence, including the chain of custody and its preservation. Sometimes the narrations in the affidavits, slightly contradicts what was recorded in the Body worn camera.

APPENDIX D



Misamis University

Ozamiz City



MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTER

CERTIFIED: ISO 21001: 2018 Educational Organizations Management System by DNV
ACCREDITED: Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA)

MU-RC-042/13 November 2024

Thesis/Research Data Gathering Approval Form

Date: September 11, 2025

Name of Authors: Alissa C. Ojura, Mark Patric E. Manunday, Maclyn S. Sumatra
College/Department: College of Criminology
Research Title: The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police officers during Operation
: A Case Study

Data Gathering Procedure:

a. Type of Research: (Kindly check)

☐ Quantitative	☒ Qualitative	☐ Experimental
☒ Approved Research Title & Problem/Objectives	☒ Approved Data Gathering Procedure	☒ Approved Data Gathering Instrument/Data Sheets

b. Respondents/Participants/Subject/Samples to be Collected: Police officers, community and case stakeholders

c. Procedure:

☐ Survey	☒ Interview	☐ Experimentation	☐ Laboratory Testing
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d. Place of Implementation/Study Area: _____

If to be conducted outside the school campus, indicate the nature of transportation to be used:

☒ Own private vehicle	☒ public utility vehicle	☐ rental	☐ Others, please indicate _____
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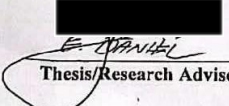
e. Date/s of Implementation/Sampling: September 2025

Attachments:

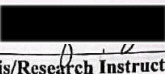
☒	Approved Letter of Consent from the designated authority in the area/place where the study is to be conducted
☒	Signed Parents' Consent

The thesis proposal mentioned above is hereby recommended for the commencement of data gathering implementation.

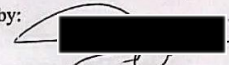
Recommended by:



Thesis/Research Adviser



Thesis/Research Instructor

Approved by: 
College Dean

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

APPENDIX E

INFORMED CONSENT FORM



Misamis University
H. T. Feliciano St., Ozamiz City, 7200 Philippines
MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD
Phone: +6388 521 0367 | Fax: +6388 521 2917
Email: muresearchethics@mu.edu.ph

MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

INFORMED CONSENT FORM (PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

Name of the Researcher/Investigator
(Nagtuon): Mark Patrick E. Manunday, Alissa C. Zura, Madyn J. Sumatra
Course: BS Crim
College: College of Criminology
Email / Contact Number: 095 883 7361
Thesis Title: "THE USE OF BODY-WORN CAMERA BY POLICE OFFICER DURING OPERATION: A CASE STUDY"

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET

Introduction (Pasiuna)	Good day! I am <u>Alissa C. Zura</u>, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "<u>The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers during operation</u>." I am a graduate student under the program <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> at Misamis University in Ozamiz City. I am to conduct the research with <u>Community</u> as participant. In this vein, I am respectfully seeking your voluntary participation, being qualified to give your informed consent to take part in this study. Before you decide whether to participate or not in this study, please read the succeeding information about the study and feel free to ask questions anytime should there be anything you do not understand or want to clarify. If you agree to answer the interview, you will be asked to affix your name and signature on this form for which you will be given a copy. (Maayong adlaw! Ako si <u>Stewart Ditcher</u>, ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon kabahin sa "<u>The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers during operation: A case study</u>." Ako usa ka estudyante sa <u>Misamis University</u> sa <u>College of Criminology</u>. Ako nagapili kanimo isip participant nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahagnglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Ako matinahurong naghangyo sa inyong bulontaryo nga pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Gikinahanglan nga ikaw naa sa saktong edad ug naay kakayahan nga mohatag sa pagtugot aron makaapil niini nga pagtuon. Sa dili pa ka mohukom sa pag-apil niini nga interview, palihug sa pagbasa sa mga impormasyon sa ubos ug gawasnon ka nga makapangutana kon adunay wala nimo nasabtan o gusto nimong iklaro. Kung motugot ka sa pagahimoon nga interview, papirmahon ka niini nga porma ug tagaan usab ka ug imong kaugalingong kopya.
Purpose (Katuyoan)	The purpose of this study is to _____ This research _____ (Indicate the significance). (Ang katuyuan niini nga pagtuon mao ang _____, Kini nga pagtuon makahatag og _____ (kaayuhan).
Type of Research Intervention (Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)	This study will be conducted through interviews. The gathering of data will be conducted in person. (Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa interview. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)
Selection of	The selection of the participants is based on the following inclusion



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Participants (Pagpili sa mga Partisipante)	criteria: _____, and _____ (Indicate as applicable to your study.) (Ang mga partisipante niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: _____.)
Voluntary Participation (Boluntaryo nga Partisipasyon)	Your participation has to be voluntary and will not affect your situation or status in any way, including your relationship with the researcher. You are free to decide if you will take part or not. If you decide to participate, you are free not to answer any questions that you do not prefer to answer. (Boluntaryo ang imong pag-apil ug kini dili makaapekto sa imong sitwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka niini nga pagtoon o dili. Kung mo-decision ka nga moapil, gawasnon ka nga dili motubag sa bisan asa nga pangutana nga dili nimo gusto nga tubagon.)
Procedure (Pamaagi)	The participants will be given ample time when to undertake the interview. The interviews will be undertaken once or several times when necessary. The researcher will transcribe the interviews to be used for the analysis of the data. The information and data provided by you as a participant will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. (Ang mga partisipante pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa interview. Ang interview pwedeng himoon kausa nga higayon o sa makadaghan depende sa panginanghalanon. Isulat sa nagtuon ang interviews para sa pag-analisa sa datos. Ang mga impormasyon ug datos nga nakuha gikan kanimo isip ka partisipante gamiton lamang niining research og hatagan og tumang pag-amping nga dili mabutyag.)
Duration (Gidugayon)	The gathering of data through the interview will last for 45 minutes to 1 hour. (Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa interview mokabat ngadto sa _____.)
Risks and Discomforts (Risiko ug Kahasol)	The respondents will be protected from physical, social, or economic risks. In case the items in the survey instrument are too personal and make you feel uncomfortable, you may decline to answer any or all questions and may terminate your involvement at any time you choose. (Ang mga partisipante ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risiko. Kung pananglitan adunay mga pangutana nga personal ra kaayo o kung dili ka komportable, mamahimong dili ka motubag o mobalibad sa pagtubag sa bisan asa o sa tanang mga pangutana ug moatras sa pag-apil sa bisan unsang panahon nga imong gusto.)
Benefits (Kaayohan)	This study will enable you to shed light or provide understanding about _____. Thus, your responses shall be highly valued being deemed important in the field of _____. (Kini nga pagtuon makapahimo kanimo paghatag og katin-awan o pagpasabot kabahin sa _____. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa _____.)
Reimbursements (Hulip nga bayad)	There will be no monetary expenses or costs on your part as a respondent, nor any monetary compensation for your participation in this study. However, personal protective equipment (PPE) like face masks, alcohol and face shields may be provided during the gathering of the research data.



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MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

		(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Apan adunay nga personal protective equipment (PPE) sama sa face masks, alcohol ug face shields nga pwede nga mahatag sa panahon sa pagkuha sa mga datos)
Confidentiality of Data (Pag-amping sa Datos)		Only the researcher will have access to the information and responses of the participants. The personal identifying information of the participants will only be used for research analysis and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. During the study, all data will be kept in a locked, secure filing cabinet, of which will be discarded 6 months after the publication of the results. (Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa respondents. Ang mga datos nga makuha i-analisa ug hatagan og tumang pag-amping aron dili ibutyag. Sa panahon sa pagtuon, ipahimutang sa usa ka selyadong filing cabinet ang tanang datos nga pagagub-on human sa 6 kabulan gikan sa pag-publish sa resulta.)
Sharing of Findings (Pagpaambit sa Nakaplagan)	of	The results of this study will be presented during the thesis/dissertation final defense of the researcher. Also, the research findings may be shared through publications and conferences with the assurance that the identities of the respondents will remain confidential. A printed copy of the completed study will be provided to the participants. (Ang mga resulta niini nga pagtuon ipresenta sa panahon sa final defense sa thesis/dissertation sa nagtuon. Ang mga nakaplagan sa pagtuon posible nga ipaambit pinaagi sa mga publications ug conferences nga adunay kapanigurohan nga dili mabutyag ang pagkatawo sa mga partisipante. Pagahatagan og isa ka giimprinta nga kopya sa kumpleto nga pagtuon ang mga partisipante.)
Rights to Refuse or Withdraw (Katungod sa Pagpalibabad o Pag-undang)	to or	You are free to withdraw or terminate participation at any stage of the study, without the need to give any reason. You will not be penalized in case of termination of participation. (Gawasnon ka nga moatras or moundang sa pag-apil sa bisan asa nga punto sa pagtuon nga dili na magkinahanglan pa ug rason. Dili ka ipamulta sa pag-atras o pag-undang.)
Who to Contact (Kinsa ang Kontakon)	to	Should there be any queries as a parent, you can contact the researcher through the following details: (Kung adunay mga pangutana, mamhimo nga mokontak pinaagi aning mga detalye:) Name of the Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): _____ Cellphone Number/s: _____ e-mail ad: _____



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**STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER
(PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)**

I will read the Information sheet to the potential participant. With the best of my ability, I make sure that the participant will understand the interview questions and that possible follow-up interviews may be undertaken.

(Akong pagabasahon ang mga nasulat niining Information Sheet ngadto sa potensyal nga partisipante. Kutob sa akong mahimo siguroon nako nga masabtan sa partisipante ang mga pangutana sa interview ug ang possible nga follow-up nga interviews.)

I can assure that the participant will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the study, and all the questions raised will be answered fully. I can likewise assure that the participant will not be coerced into giving consent that must be free and voluntary.

(Gisiguro ko nga ang partisipante mahatagan og panahon sa pagpangutana kabahin niining pagtuon og ang tanang pangutana nga iyang gihatag matubag sa hingpit. Siguroon ko usab ang maong partisipante dili mapugos sa paghatag sa pagtugot nga kinahanglan nga gawasnon og boluntaryo.)

A copy of this Informed Consent Form will be provided to the participant.
(Ang kopya sa niining Informed Consent Form ihatag ngadto sa respondent.)

Print Name of Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): _____



MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled “_____” by _____ with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to _____, has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves _____, I am chosen as one of the participants.

(Kini nga pagtuon gitituloan, “_____” ni _____, nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa _____, gipresenta ug gipasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa _____, ako napilian isip usa sa mga partisipante.)

I have read the foregoing Informed Consent Form, or it has been read to me. I had the opportunity to ask questions, which were subsequently answered fully. I consent voluntarily to be a participant of this study.

(Akong nabasa ang nauna nga Informed Consent Form, o gibasa kini kanako. Natagaan ako og higayon nga makapangutana nga natubag sa hingpit. Ako mosugot nga boluntaryo nga mahimong participant sa niining pagtuon.)

Print Name of Participant (Ngalan sa Partisipante): Gregorio Civilian

Signature of Participant (Pirma sa Partisipante): _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] September 18, 2022

If Illiterate (Kung dili makasulat ug makabasa)

If the respondent is illiterate, a witness who is literate will sign. The respondent will choose him/ her and who is without connection with the researcher or the research group to attest this undertaking. The respondent will affix his thumb print.

[Kung ang participant kay dili makabasa o makasulat, mopirma ang usa ka makabasa ug makasulat nga testigo. Ang respondent ang mopili kaniya nga walay koneksyon sa nagtuon o sa iyang grupo para mopamatuod sa gimbuhaton. Ang respondent mobutang sa iyang tamla (thumb print)].

Name and Signature of the Witness
(Ngalan ug Firma sa Testigo)

Thumb mark

APPENDIX F

PARENT'S CONSENT

	MISAMIS UNIVERSITY Ozamiz City Department of Student Affairs & Services
MU-DSAS-006/02June2023	

PARENT'S CONSENT

Sponsoring Group/Organization

I am allowing my son/daughter/ward, Mark Patric E. Manunday, to join the Research Data Gathering (activity) to be held on September 05, 2025 at Ozamiz City under the supervision of Sir Markay Oring (Adviser/Faculty).

I understand that Misamis University exercises the necessary safety precautions in this activity.

In consideration of the benefits to be derived from the above activity, I expressly waive any and all claims against the administration or any member of the faculty and staff of the Misamis University on account of any unforeseen accident or injury that my son/daughter/ward might incur in connection with the aforementioned activity.

<u>PATRIC E. MANUNDAY CR.</u> Signature over printed name of Parent/Guardian	<u>09-03-2025</u> Date
<u>MARK PATRIC E. MANUNDAY</u> Signature over printed name of Student	<u>09-03-2025</u> Date

Important: This form shall be submitted to the DSAS Office at least two (2) days before the conduct of the activity.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, this 24 day of April of 2026 at _____, Philippines, that the herein affiant personally came and appeared with his/her _____, as evidence of his/her personal identity.

Doc. No. 483
Page No. 53
Book No. VI
Series of 2024

MARGARETTE B. ANGULO
Notary Public
City of Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental, Philippines
IBP No. _____
PTR No. _____
TIN No. _____
Roll No. _____

APPENDIX G

DOCUMENTATION



The researchers conducted their first interview with a police officer during his free time and appreciated his cooperation, effort, and willingness to share his experiences in LE



The researchers also interviewed police officers on roving duty at a public mall, who willingly answered the questions and briefly explained the purpose of the operations section.



The picture shows police officers demonstrating the body-worn camera and explaining its functions during police operations. It highlights the device's role in recording events and promoting transparency and accountability.



The picture shows two police officers explaining the importance of body-worn cameras in promoting transparency, accountability, and proper documentation during police operations.



UNITED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

PAPER ID: UIJRTV7I20004

Certificate of Publication

The board of **United International Journal for Research & Technology** is
hereby awarding this certificate to

ALISSA C. OTURA

in the recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

"The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers During Operation: A Case Study"

publication in E-Journal

Volume 07, Issue 02, 2025.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



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PAPER ID: UIJRTV7I20004

Certificate of Publication

The board of **United International Journal for Research & Technology** is
hereby awarding this certificate to

MARK PATRIC E. MANUNDAY

in the recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

"The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers During Operation: A Case Study"

publication in E-Journal

Volume 07, Issue 02, 2025.

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PAPER ID: UIJRTV7I200041

Certificate of Publication

The board of **United International Journal for Research & Technology** is
hereby awarding this certificate to

MACLYN SUMATRA

in the recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

"The Use of Body-Worn Camera by Police Officers During Operation: A Case Study"

publication in E-Journal

Volume 07, Issue 02, 2025.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



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APPENDIX I

TURNITIN RESULT

Page 2 of 81 - Integrity OverviewSubmission ID: trnoid::28447:135262243

17% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Filtered from the Report

- Bibliography

Exclusions

- 1 Excluded Source

Match Groups

-  **154 Not Cited or Quoted** 11%
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
-  **73 Missing Quotations** 5%
Matches that are still very similar to source material
-  **11 Missing Citation** 1%
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
-  **0 Cited and Quoted** 0%
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 8%  Internet sources
- 5%  Publications
- 15%  Submitted works (Student Papers)

Integrity Flags

1 Integrity Flag for Review

-  **Hidden Text**
1 suspect characters on 1 page
Text is altered to blend into the white background of the document.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: ALISS C. OTURA
Date of Birth: November 16, 2003
Parents: Alex C. Otura & Nerissa C. Otura
Religion: Roman Catholic
Residence: P-1 Centro Napu, Tudela, Mis. Occ.
Contact Number: 09305073840
Email: oturaalissa@gmail.com



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College: Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2026

Secondary: High School Diploma
Humanities and Social Sciences
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2022

Tudela National Comprehensive High School
Basirang, Tudela, Mis.Occ.
May 2020

Elementary: Sebac Elementary School
Sebac, Tudela, Mis. Occ.
March 2016

TRAINING/SEMINARS ATTENDED

- Reserved Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
2022-2023

- Seminar-Workshop in Dactyloscopy
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
November 18, 2023
- Water Search and Rescue Training
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
December 12-16, 2025
- Effective Communication in Action: Skills and Strategies
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
February 20, 2026
- Seminar on Police Report Writing
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
February 27, 2026

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: MARK PATRIC E. MANUNDAY

Date of Birth: April 15, 2004

Parents: Patricio D. Manunday Jr. & Marife E. Manunday

Religion: Iglesia Filipina Independiente

Residence: Purok- Quezon, Bacolod Ozamiz City

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College: Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2026

Secondary: High School Diploma
TVL-ICT-Computer System Servicing NCII
Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades
Ozamiz City, Mis.Occ.
June 2022

Elementary: Bacolod Elementary School
Ozamiz City, Mis. Occ.
March 2016

TRAINING/SEMINARS ATTENDED

- Reserved Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
2022-2023
- Seminar-Workshop in Dactyloscopy
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
November 18, 2023

- Water Search and Rescue Training
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
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- Effective Communication in Action: Skills and Strategies
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
February 20, 2026
- Seminar on Police Report Writing
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
February 27, 2026

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: Maclyn S. Sumatra
Date of Birth: July 23, 2002
Parents: Alma S. Sumatra & Lyndon S. Sumatra
Religion: Seventh Day Adventist
Residence: Purok-5 Stimson Abordo Ozamiz City
Contact Number: 09507761063
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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College: Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
December 2026
Secondary: High school diploma
Shielded Metal Arc Welding
Montol National Highschool
Ozamiz city
May 2002
Elementary: Antero U. Roa Elementary School
Ozamiz City, Mis. Occ.
March 2016

TRAINING/SEMINARS ATTENDED

- Reserved Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
2022-2023
- Seminar-Workshop in Dactyloscopy
Misamis University, Ozamiz City
November 18, 2023