APPENDIX E
Our data analysis

We tested police officers' overall compliance rate with an aspect of the activation framework. To do this, we designed a data matching and analysis exercise that compared BWC footage metadata to ePDR data.

ePDR data shows jobs that emergency call takers and stations have dispatched, including reports of crimes and other requests for emergency services. ePDR data shows which police officers attended each job. Police officers must add details to their ePDR records during and after a job, such as any actions they took, any inquiries they conducted (such as licence, registration or criminal record checks) and importantly, how the job was resolved. Supervisors review and sign off on ePDRs to ensure police officers have undertaken all appropriate actions, judgements and follow-ups.

We used ePDR data to create a baseline of police interactions to test if police officers captured a BWC recording when they were required to. We requested BWC footage metadata and ePDR records for March 2021. We chose that month because it was a relatively standard month after the most recent change to the activation framework. We received 228,144 BWC records and 228,321 ePDR dispatch job records.

We cleaned the ePDR data and generated parameters to match it with BWC data. We allowed a buffer for differences between dispatch time, arrival time, events occurring (and being recorded) and the ePDR record update times, which are usually done after police officers have finished responding to an incident. We also split each job into separate records for each police officer that attended to test individuals' compliance.

We consulted Victoria Police and filtered out job types we interpreted did not involve interactions with the public the activation framework would require police officers to record. We then randomly selected a sample of 140 ePDR jobs to test for matches with BWC footage metadata. This included 308 police officer attendance records.

After identifying potential matches, we manually checked them to validate them. We worked with Victoria Police to ensure we matched all of the records it was possible to match. Our final result was a 16.4 per cent rate of noncompliance with the activation framework with a 95 per cent confidence interval between 12.2 and 21.8 per cent. We also found that for 9.9 per cent of jobs, no attending police officers captured BWC footage, despite the activation framework requiring a recording. The 95 per cent confidence interval for this result was between 5.6 and 16.7 per cent.