



Dissertation

👤 Owner	Ⓚ Kofi Barton-Byfield
🔑 Verification	Verified
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Thoughts

- Need to link outcomes by Crime ID

Literature

Bad Stop and Search Practices:

▼ Economic Inequality and the Spatial Distribution of Stop and Search: Evidence from London

- London
- Manchester
- Liverpool
- Birmingham

Table 2. OLS and SDM regression results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Stop and searches, London (2019)	
	OLS	SDM
	(1)	(2)
Gini	7.285*** (1.983)	5.763*** (1.944)
Average property value (log)	-1.495 (3.063)	-5.111 (4.741)
Density (log)	15.499*** (1.801)	7.666*** (2.214)
Income deprivation	-10.228*** (2.275)	-10.001*** (2.184)
Crime deprivation	13.159*** (1.710)	9.107*** (1.888)
Drugs rate	41.258*** (1.535)	39.516*** (1.560)
Non-white (%)	3.765* (2.240)	10.044** (4.657)
TfL station distance	-5.441*** (1.407)	-14.793*** (2.933)
Borough fixed effects	Y	Y
Rho		0.4
Observations	4,831	4,831
R ²	0.267	
Adjusted-R ²	0.261	
Log likelihood		-28,206.270
Sigma ²		6,692.817
Akaike Inf. Crit.		56,578.530
Residual SE	87.950 (df = 4,790)	
F Statistic	43.671*** (df = 40; 4790)	
Wald test		495.973*** (df = 1)
LR test		435.011*** (df = 1)

▼ Public Influence on the Ethnic Disparity in Stop-and-Search Statistics in Four London Boroughs

Disproportionate Use of Force in the UK:

▼ Race and support for police use of force: findings from the UK

This is looking at interactions between police and public...

The Objectives

- (1) to explore the influence of suspect race in how people respond to police use of force;
- (2) to test the interaction between participant ethnicity and suspect race;
- (3) to understand what attitudes and beliefs influence how people respond to police use of force.

▼ **Disproportionality in Misconduct Cases in the Metropolitan Police Service**

Internal review of officer misconduct

- Shows how BAME officers are negatively discriminated against

▼ **Stop and Search: The Anatomy of a Police Power**

Deep dive into police stop and search behaviours

Structure

Premise

- Police struggle to handle protests
- leading to large spikes in antisocial behaviour charges during protests
- After the public order act
- during one of the more violent protests
- there were lower criminal behaviour rates
- and higher stop and searches

- **Does this show the implementation is working?**
 - **Are the police using S&S more effectively?**
 - Are the police using their powers more effectively?

Question

How have the expanded police powers under the Public Order Act 2023 influenced how police handle large protests?

Specific

- Has the frequency of stop and search increased in protest-heavy areas?
- What are the demographic characteristics of those searched under these new powers?
- How does the spatial distribution of searches compare before and after the Act?

Variables

- **Legislation used during stop**
- **Gender of person stopped**
- **Age**
- **Self-defined identity**
- **LSOA**
- **Outcome - Did the stop lead to Prosecution?**
- **Distance to nearest Tube Station**

- **London Postcode**
- **Violent Crime Score of Area**
- **Drug Crime Score of Area**

Time Frame

2020-2023

2023-2024

Protests

- Black Lives Matter (2020)
- Ukraine (2022)
- Just Stop Oil Protests (2022-2023).
- Far Right (2024)

Public Order Act 2023

Proactive Policing Measures: The Public Order Act 2023 introduces more **proactive measures** for managing protests, including powers for the police to prevent significant disruption before it occurs, through measures like the **Serious Disruption Prevention Orders (SDPOs)**. The increased policing and legal restrictions on protests could have been **effective in containing the situation** before violence or antisocial behaviour escalated.

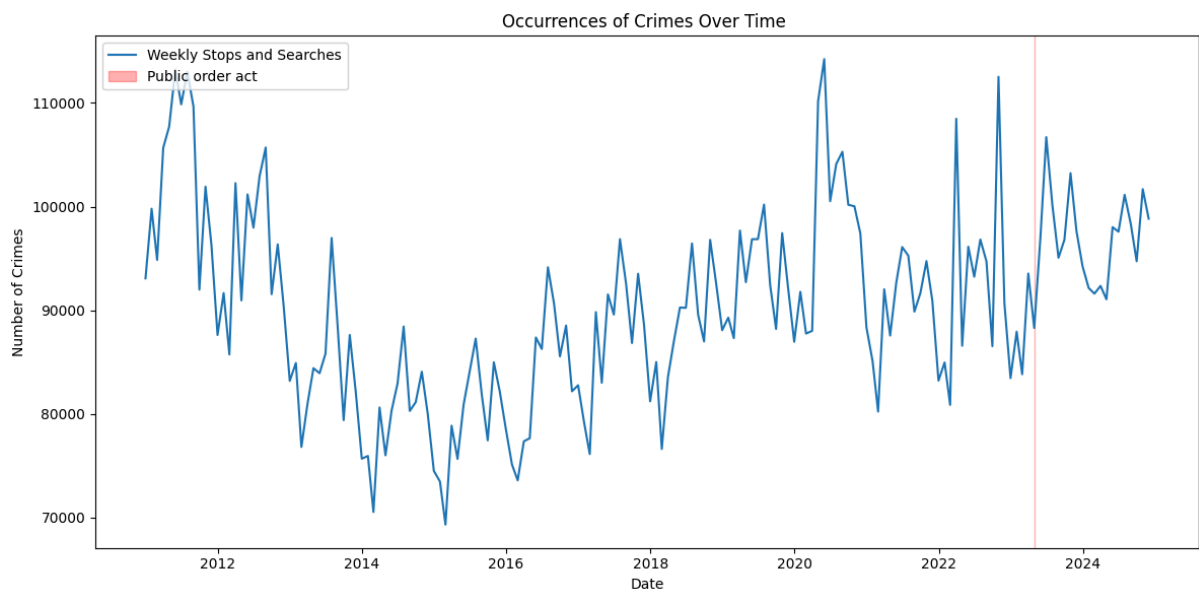
Increased Stop-and-Search Powers: If the police anticipated disorder during the 2024 anti-immigration protests, they might have used **stop-and-search**

powers more aggressively in advance of the protest to prevent the crowd from turning violent. This could result in fewer reported incidents of violent or antisocial behaviour during the protest itself.

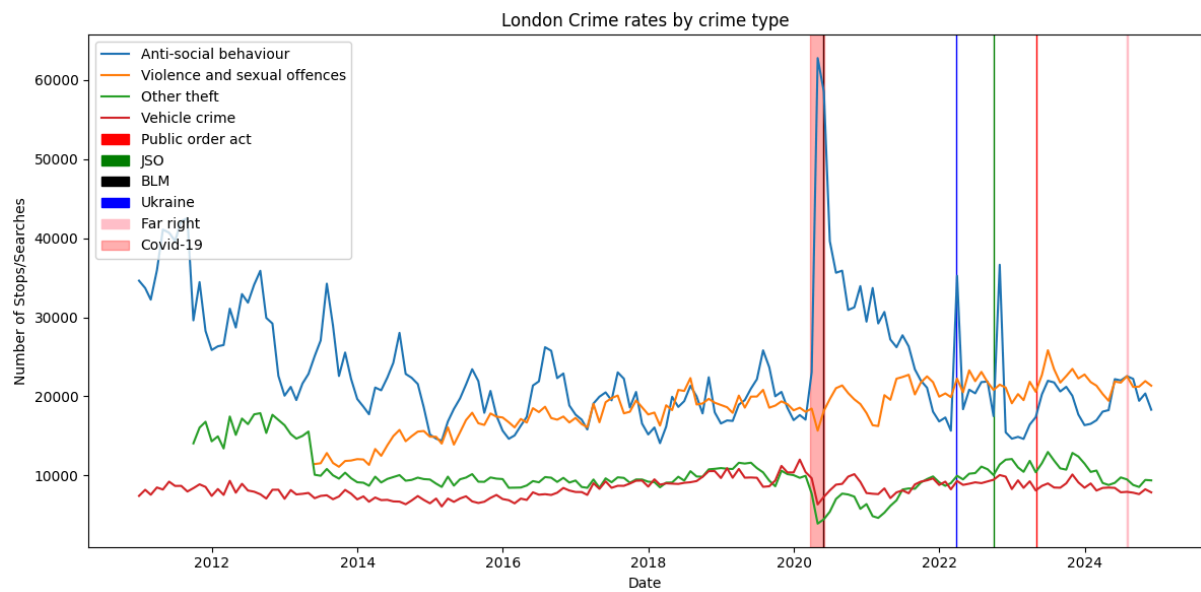
Plots

Crime Data

London

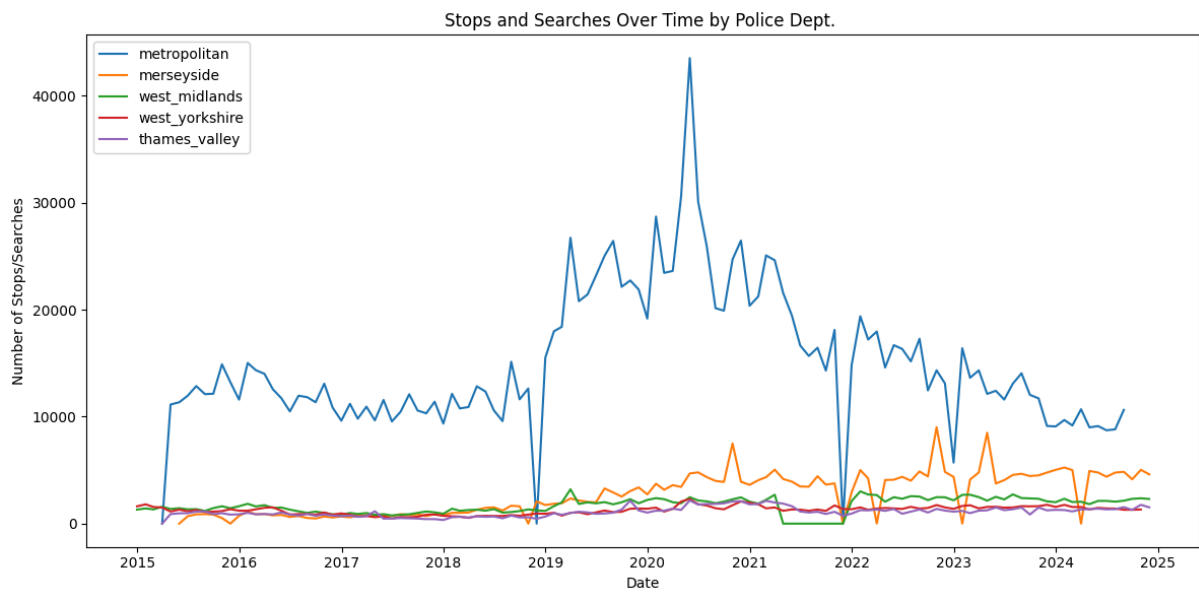


Not very useful...



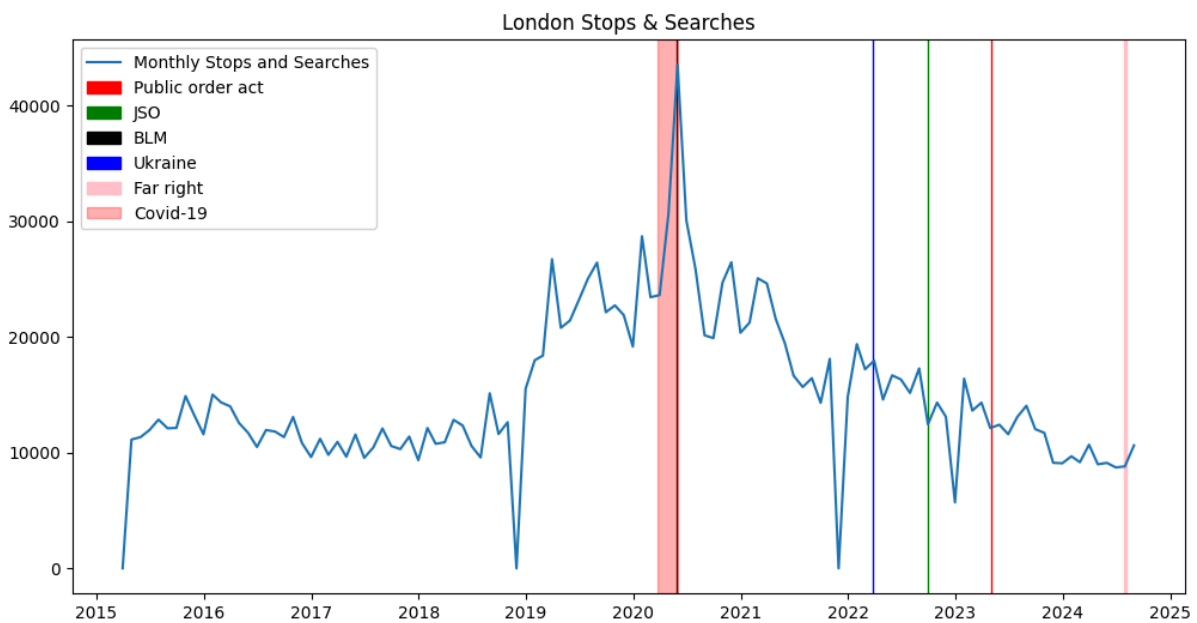
- Clear spikes in Anti-social behaviour (ASB) during the first 3 protests in London.
- Not so much during 2024 riots?
- Increase in both ASB and VSO after the 2023 Public order.

Stop and Search Data



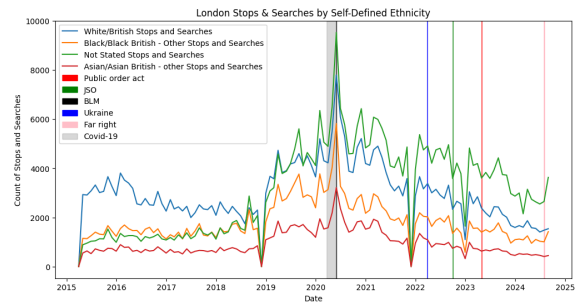
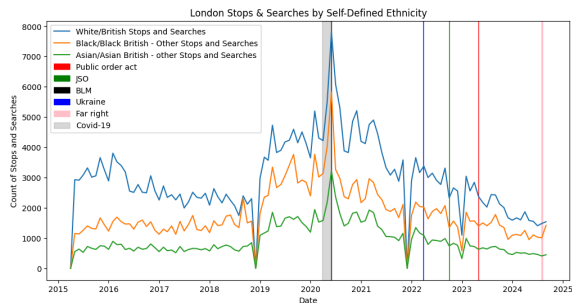
Could look at normalising and comparing the MET with Merseyside?

London

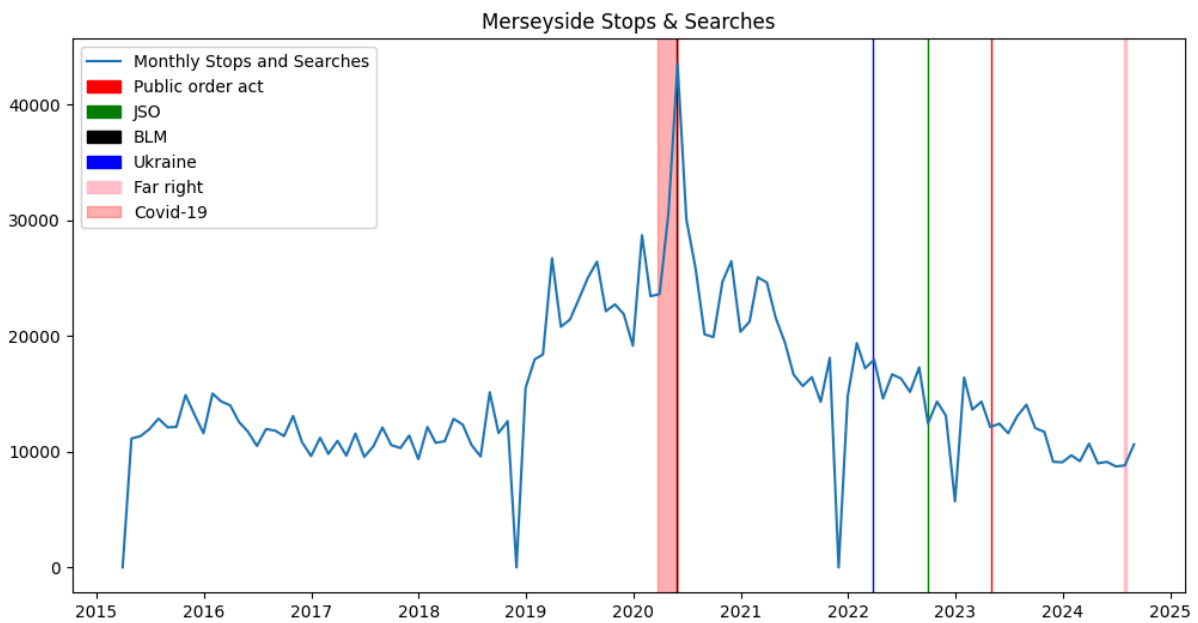


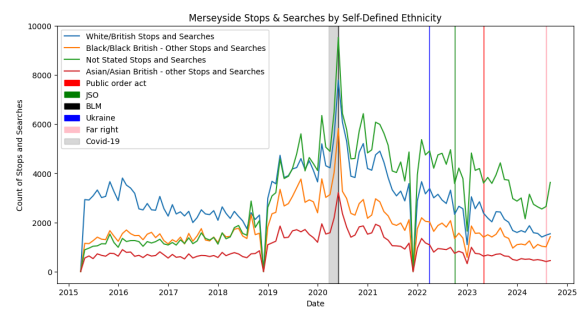
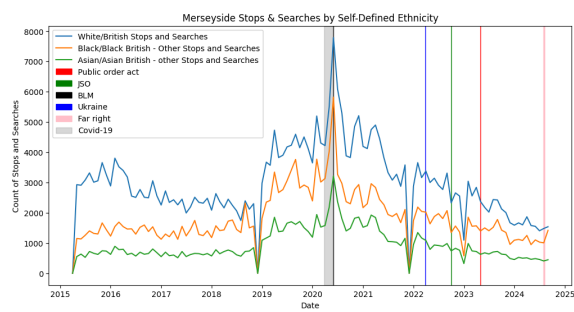
- Stop and Search not being used during these first 3 riots
- Utilised more during 2024 riots

- This could be due to Public order or just racism?
 - are the police just being more proactive?



Merseyside





Crime Outcomes

London

Methodology