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Introduction

Police bias especially racial bias has been a notorious problem which has attracted national and global attention from academics. Correlations between ethnicity and police attitude have been found yet few conclusions on the causation of such event have been reached \cite{b1} and it is assumed to be part of a cohort of cofounding variables that shape bias, the aim of this study is to add to this cohort of variables by addressing the relationship between socioeconomic status and police decisions in stop and search procedures. Recently issues with police brutality towards ethnic minorities have led to an array of social movements to stop such acts of discrimination, which adds to the case of police bias being a relevant issue in the current times. So far, the focal point of study by academics has been racial bias which as research suggest is a concerning reality. The United Kingdom has long been revered for its multicultural society were by ethnic diversity is the norm, yet there is concerning evidence to suggest that enforcing bodies are still treating this ethnic groups differently.

Previous attempts have shown theoretical improvements like in, {cite/ Can police training reduce ethnic/racial disparities in stop and search? Evidence from a multisite UK trial} geographic profiling by which the police will stereotype certain neighbourhoods and adhere certain behaviours to said neighbour to in a colloquial manner create a predisposition to be more alert or easily altered in this area. In this article the authors exposed the possibility that training may make police officers more sensible to ethnic bias therefore making them more likely to self-regulate, this hypothesis is corroborated by the results of their survey on a 1-day ethnic training trial, yet as the authors discussed it produced no real repercussions or changes. Most of the causal analysis with a focus on socio economic status has been in medical research, in this study an attempt to replicate this medical research into an area of social study has been carried out to add to the cohort of cofounders that affect the decision a police officer might take once it has stopped a civilian under two of the 4 legislations available. It is believed that racial bias is just part of the causal reasons for the decision of arresting an individual after a stop and search, there are obvious relationships among which severity of crime is a clear one. To address the possibility of socio-economic bias a causal analysis of 6 months of stop and search cases in the city of London has been carried out.

Lit review

Evaluating socio-economic status bias in survey nonresponse, the way the authors tackle socioeconomic status in this paper is using survey and analysis of three main variables ownership of house, type of house and assessed value of property, this can be taken into consideration by looking at the average household income and rate of house ownership vs renters in London Borough. In this specific case as well the most used variables for SES did not apply as there were too many outliers e.g., poor education high income. Main difference is this an individual household status while in our study we are looking at complete zones which can cause problems, yet it did not impact recorded street level behaviours.

Evaluating Area-Based Socioeconomic Status Indicators for Monitoring Disparities within Health Care Systems: Results from a Primary Care Network, in this paper the complexities surrounding measurement of SES in health systems are exposed in comparison to the relatively straightforward capture of ethnicity with the objective of identifying the beast area-based SES measures for their study and for possible on going surveillance., and similar to this paper the SES measurement is based on Areas rather than individuals, furthermore concluded that ZIP area(postcodes in the UK) were the preferred form along with median household income or percent poverty as the measures for SES, although relative education state was also considered relevant in majority of studies . They had access to individual self-reported educational level for the purpose of this study we will use area based average educational level.

Police Use of Force by Ethnicity, Sex, and Socioeconomic Class, in this study the authors investigate a possible correlation between race, socioeconomic class and police brutality, concluding that you are significantly at an increased risk of suffering police use of force during a street stop if you are either black or white and have an income under $20k. To measure socioeconomic status, they utilized income and the incomer per person was divided into three classes 20k, 20k-49k, 50k or more. Conducted binomial logistic regression analysis to determine the unique contribution of sex income and demographic factor, in relation to exposure to police force.

Socioeconomic Status and Chronic Kidney Disease at Presentation to a Renal Service in the United Kingdom The authors utilize binomial logistic regression to assess the relationship of chronic kidney disease with socioeconomic status, concluding in low SES having a relationship to the severity of the illness, in this study the SES on area level was utilized with average income of an area considered a main contributing factor to SES.

A Multi-Level Bayesian Analysis of Racial Bias in Police Shootings at the County-Level in the United States, 2011-2014 in this papers the authors address the problem that can be utilizing a dataset created by information recorded by the police itself, furthermore the authors utilize a multi-level Bayesian model in order to geographically asses the racial bias in police brutality in the USA concluding that racial bias in police shootings is most likely to occur in low income areas and a considerable portion of black residents , independent of whether there are high or low local-level crime rates .

Methodology:

The workflow was as follows: gather all data from the relevant source which is the monthly reports provided by the police itself, out of this dataset 6 month from the year of 2019 were obtained, the

A look at the most common and averages of features per conclusion of the stop and search:

Can be observed that it is more common to be let go with out any further charge under certain parameters i.e., ethnicity and

Limitations

One of the main issues with the chosen datasets is reporting bias. As the main block of data is obtained from police reported incidents, the study is unaware of any cases that occurred but were not reported, an example would be an erratic stop and search occurrence not being reported to avoid paperwork. Further limitations include a lack of information that the study could benefit from such as outcome of an arrest i.e., whether the suspect was judged guilty of an offence or not. Another limitation would be data obtained for information of each borough in London is based on the past national Census which was carried out in 2013 while the recorded police data was from 2019 this time difference could change the outcome of this study considering the speed at which gentrification moves in London \cite{gentrification} neighbourhoods that had a low average income in 2013 could have increased by 2019 and vice versa, the latest national census was just carried out perhaps in the future this study could be repeated with the latest information on London boroughs for more precise or different results.

Conclusion

Discussion

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