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Introduction

An issue such as police bias has been referenced and studied extensively in the recent years various social movements have risen further exposing the importance of such issues in local communities.

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.

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.

Methodology

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

Conclusion

Discussion

References