



Global Protests Analysis

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Motivation

- Recent movements have **brought attention** to protests
- Police response to protests is a **hotly debated** issue today
- Analyzing global protests in order to **reduce police brutality** and help protesters **achieve their goals.**



Objective

Analysis of protests around the world may bring **new insights**

- Reasons for protests
- Causes of violence
- Success factors
- Global factors
- Prediction of success

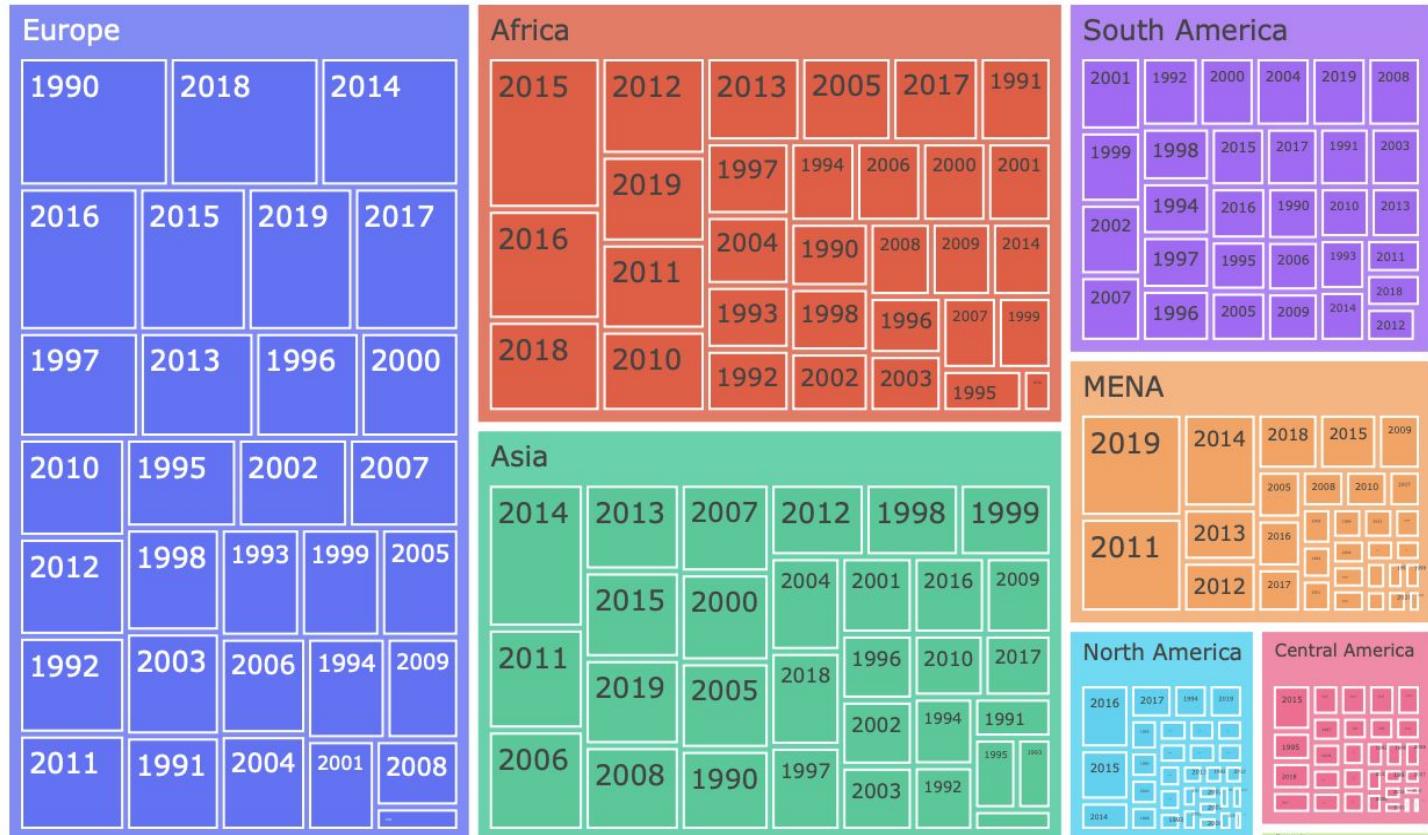


Dataset

- **Mass Mobilization Protest Data**, by David Clark and Patrick Regan
- Collected from **162** countries in the time period (**1990 - 2020**)
- Protests are recorded individually
- Contains information about each protest, including protester demands and state responses

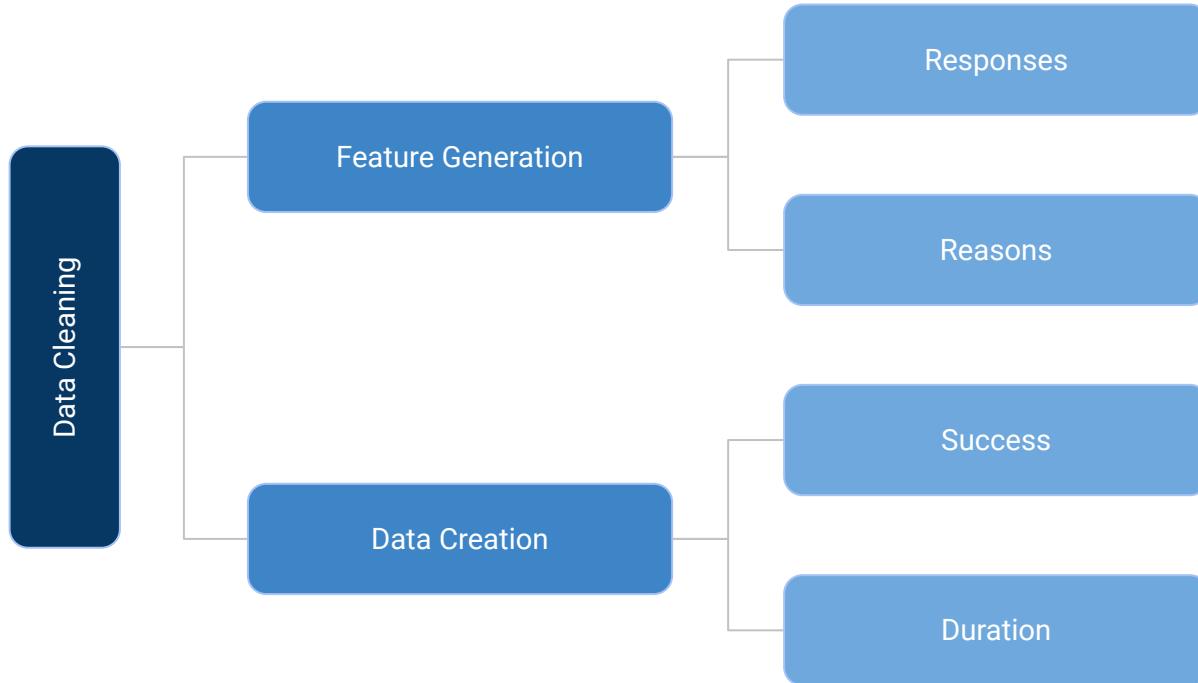
Mass Mobilization Protest Data Variables	Unique case identifier	Protester Demands
Country name	Country code	Labor or wage dispute
Year	Region	Land tenure or farm issues
Protest	Protest number in year	Police brutality or arbitrary actions
Start year	End day	Political behavior/processes
End month	End year	Price increase or tax policy
Protester violence	Protest location	Removal of corrupt or reviled political person
Number of Participants	State Responses	Social restrictions
Protester Identity	Accommodation of demands	
Protester demands	Arrests	
State Responses	Beatings	
Sources	Crowd dispersal mechanisms	
Notes	Ignore	
Categorical indicator of participation	Killings	
	Shooting	

Visualization of the Dataset



Tree map of datapoints by region.

Methodology



Reasons and Responses



Reasons and Responses

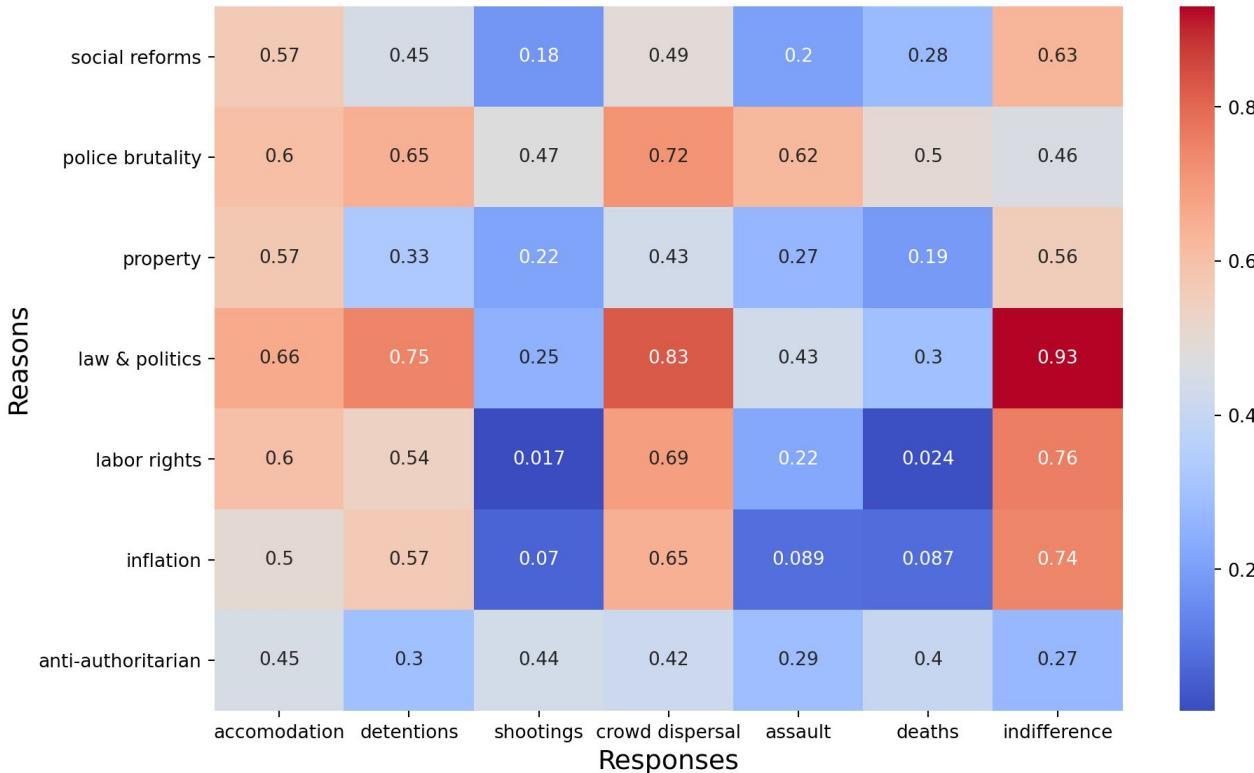


- Most protests are against corrupt laws & politics or authoritarianism
- State responses are usually indifference, arrest, or crowd dispersal
- Success rate is abhorrently low



Do reasons govern reactions?

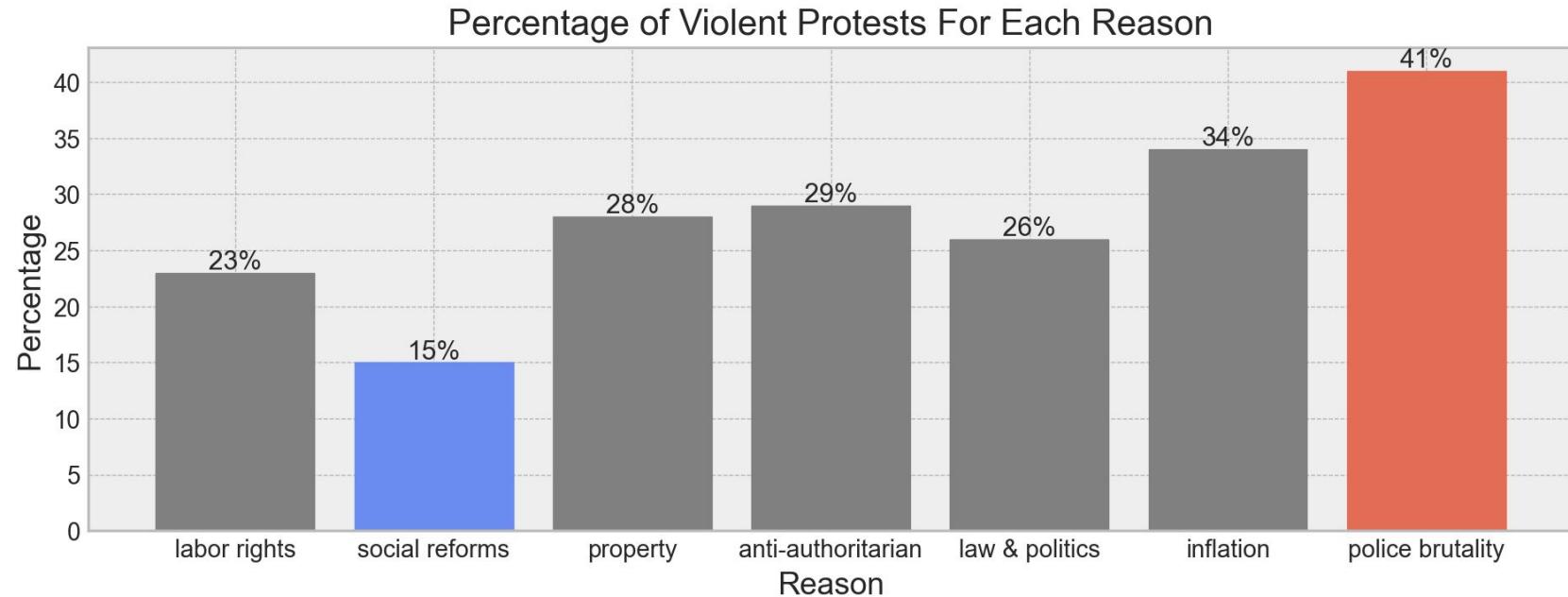
- Political protests are more often ignored
- Protests against police brutality are usually met with crowd dispersal





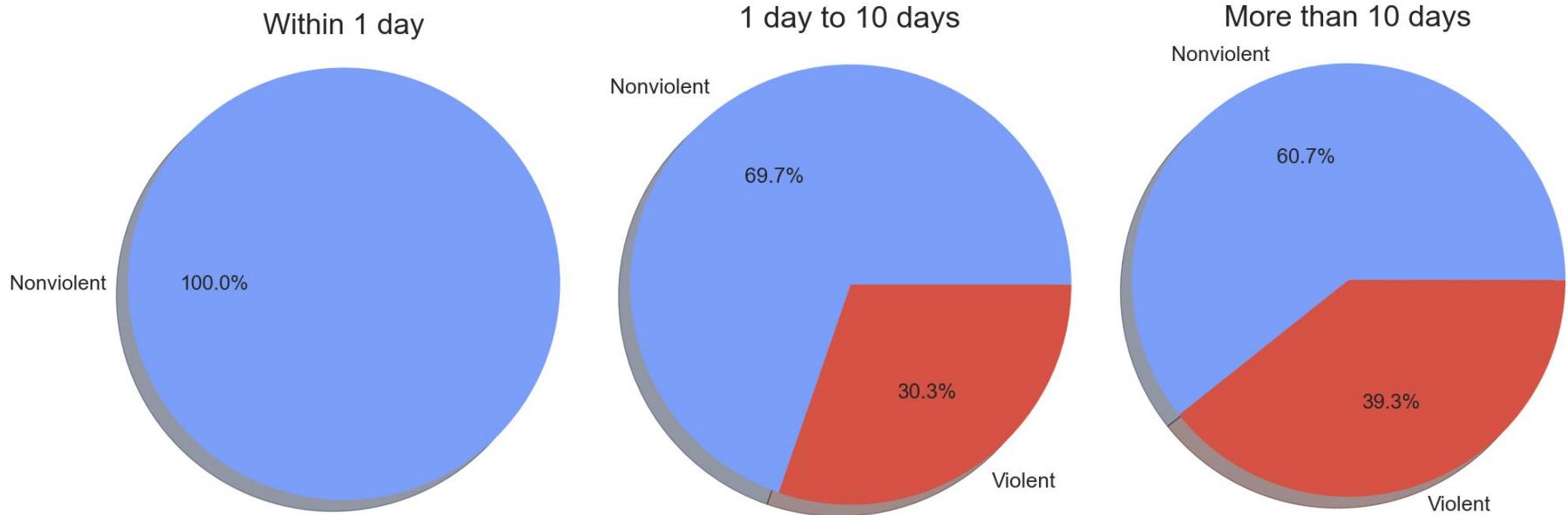
Causes of Violence

What makes a protest violent?



- Reasons for protests **heavily influence** possibility of violence
- Protests against **police brutality** are **most likely** to get violent
- Protests for **social reforms** are **least likely** to get violent

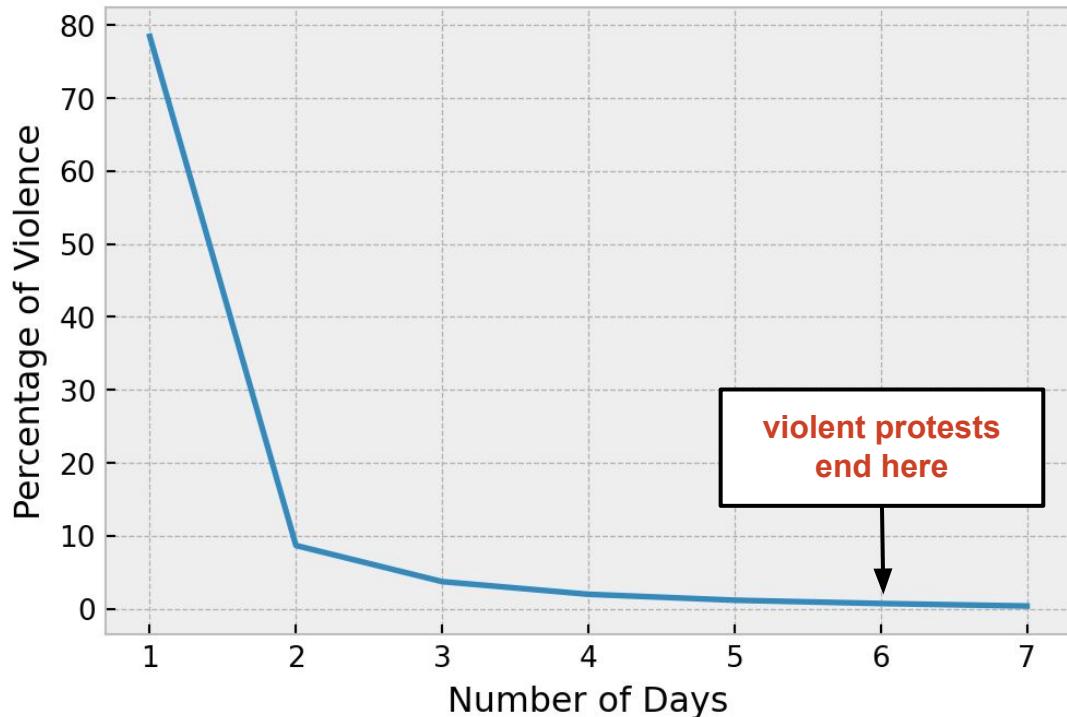
Does duration govern protester violence?



- The **longer** the protest goes, the **more likely** the protesters will turn **violent**

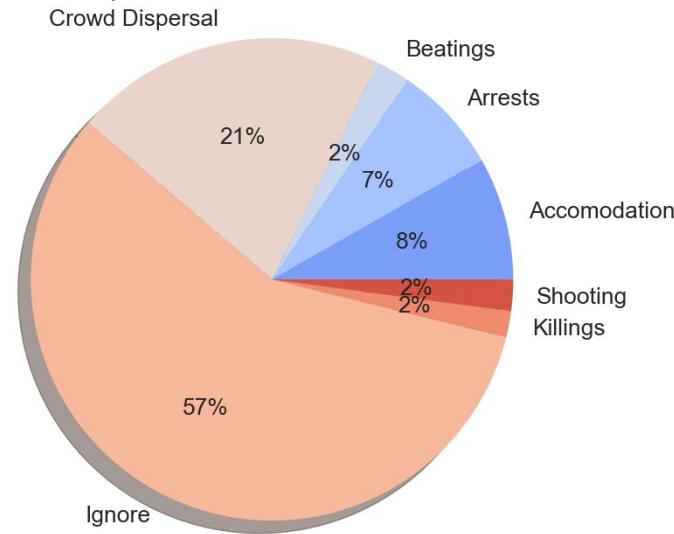
How does duration impact violence overall?

- < 0.4% of the violent protests last more than a week
- Violent protests tend to fizzle out **sooner** than non-violent protests

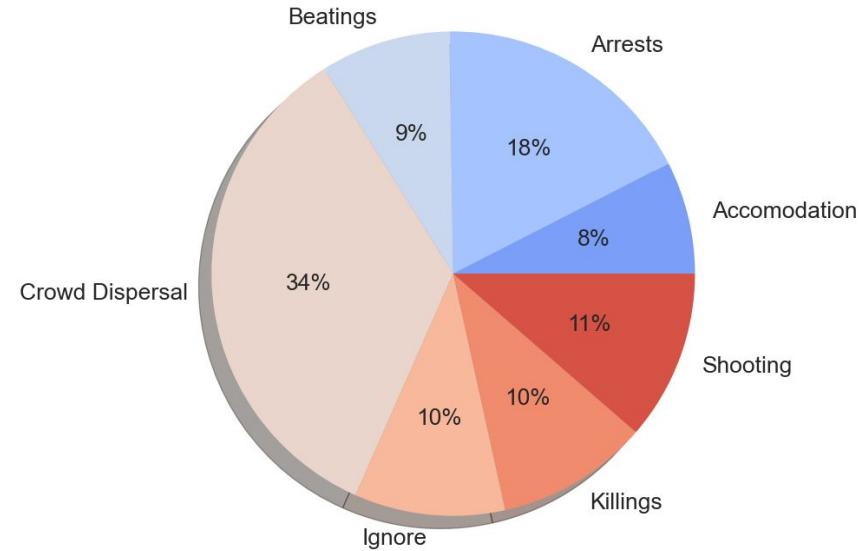


How does the state respond to violence?

State Responses for Non-Violent Protests



State Responses for Violent Protests

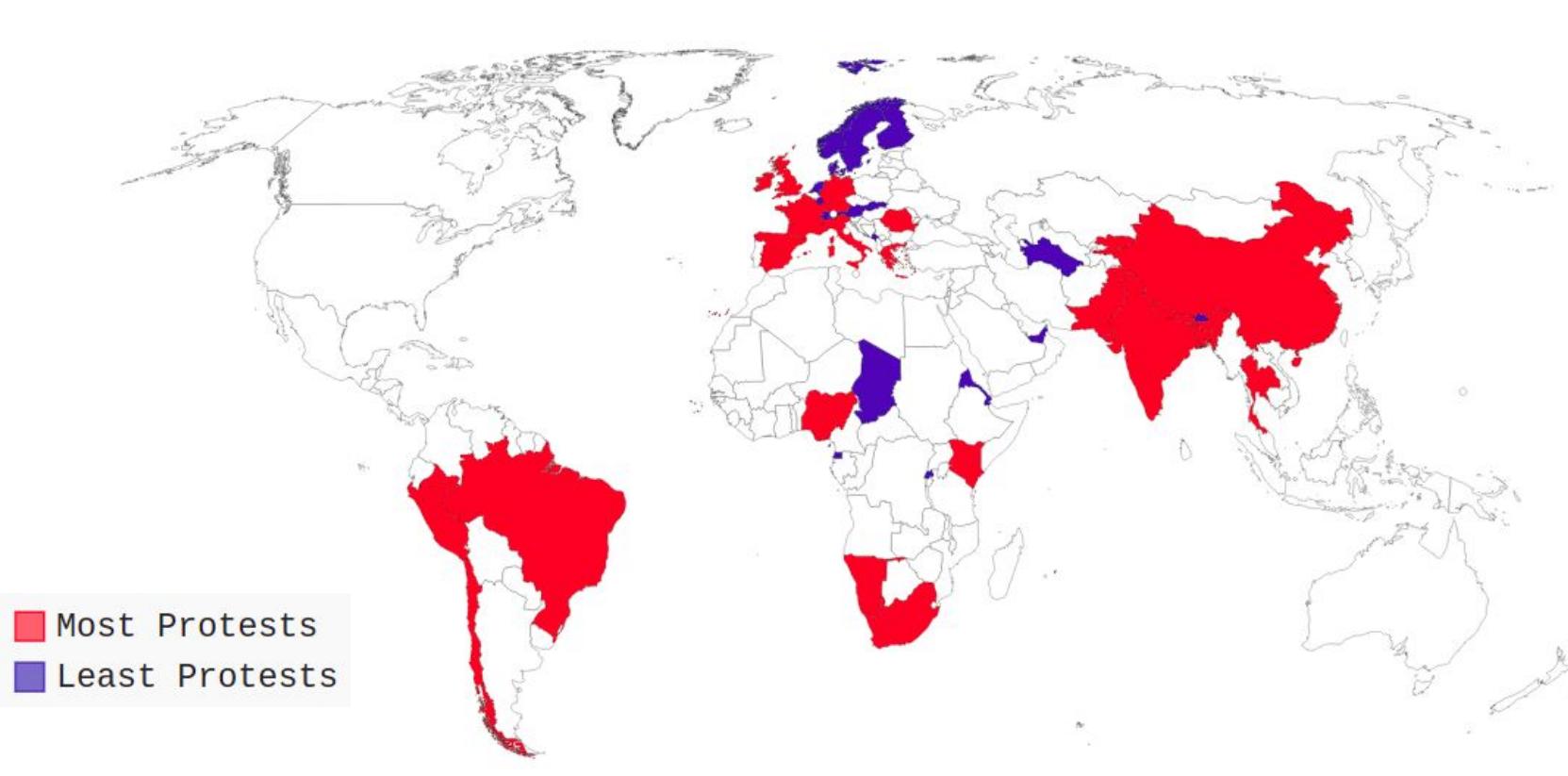


- Non-violent protests are **ignored** much more often
- Responses to violent protests included much more **killing** and **shooting**

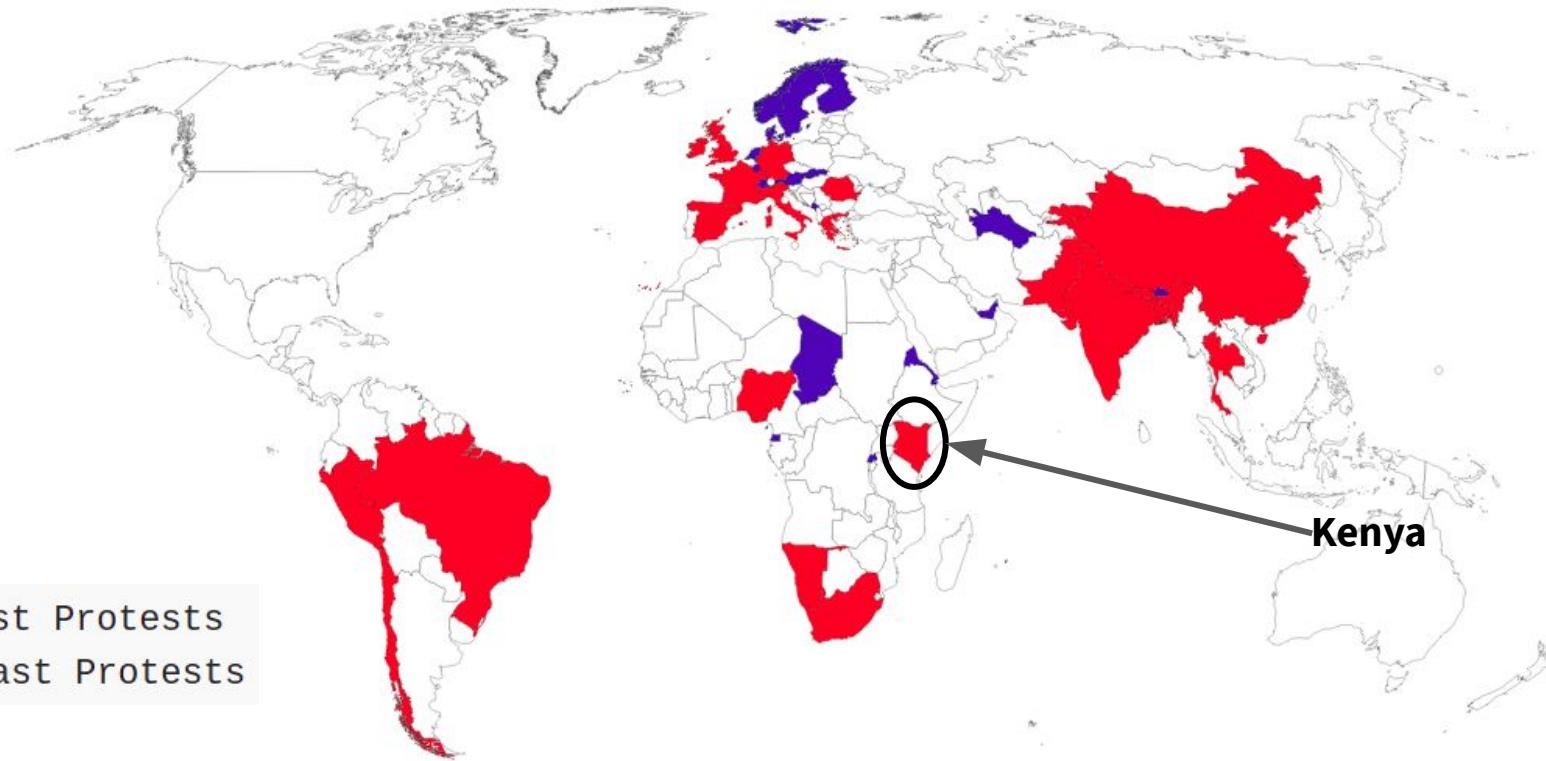
Global Trends



50 extreme countries based on number of protests

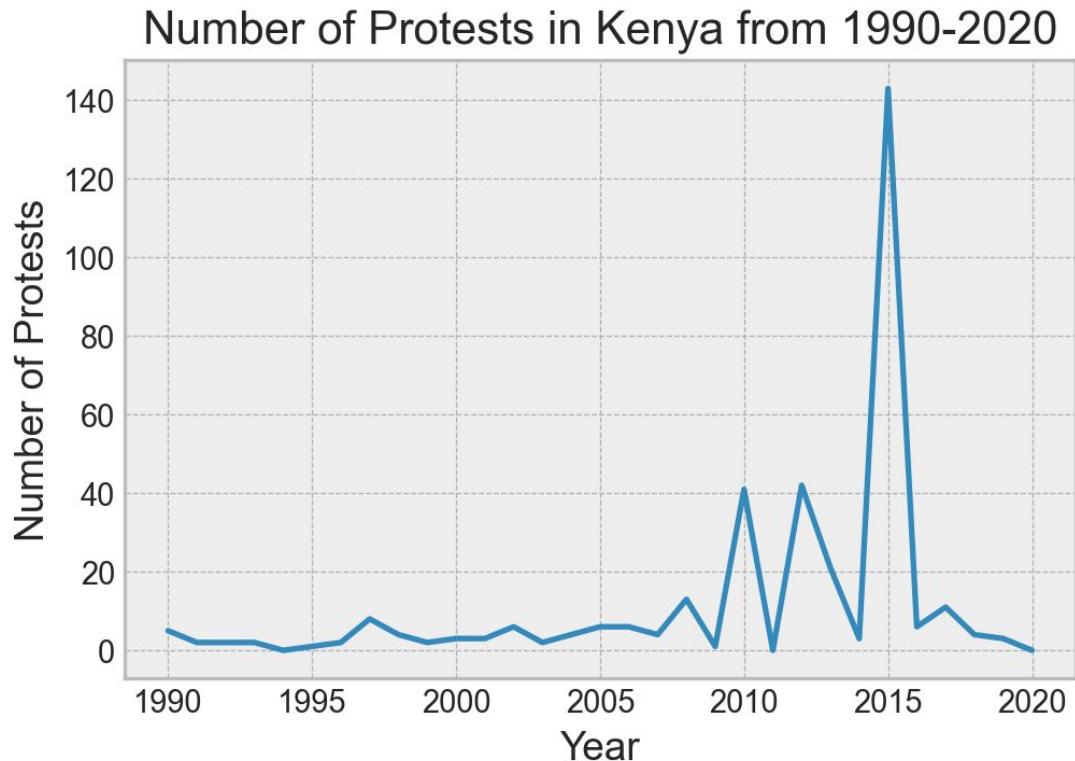


Kenya has one of the highest with 350 protests

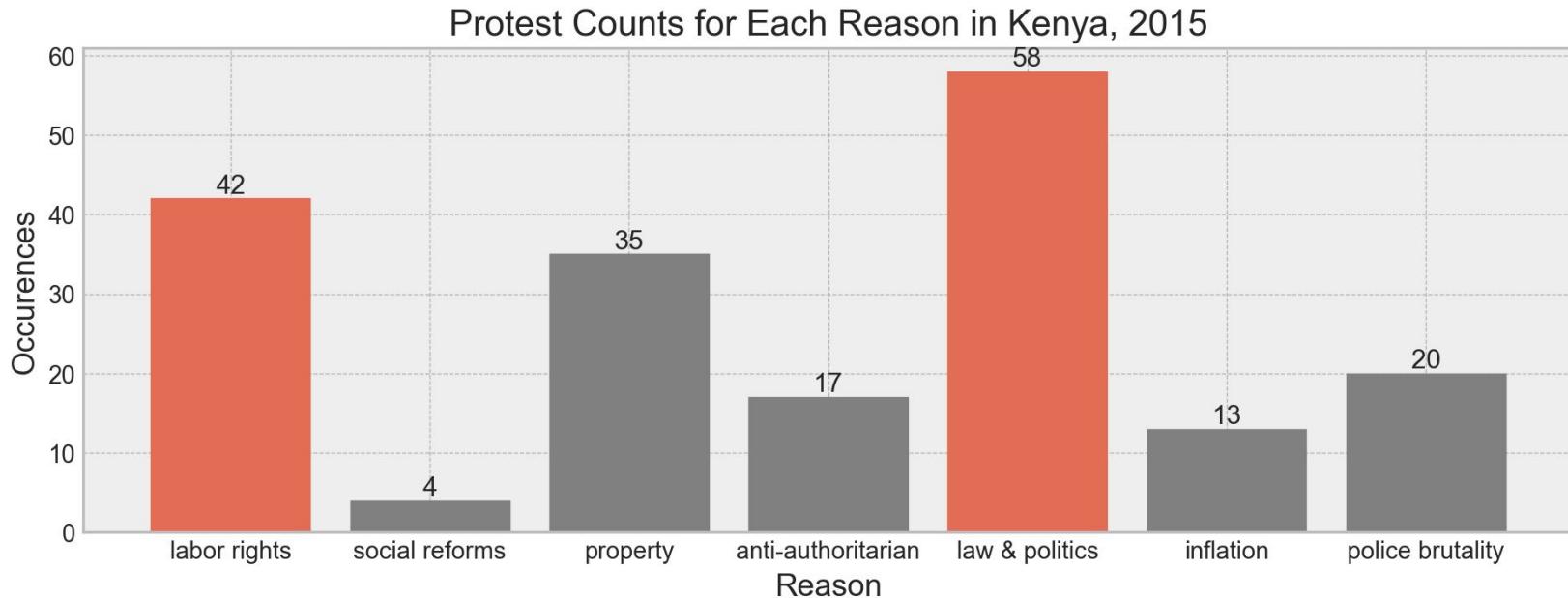


Analyzing the impact of history on protests in Kenya

- A clear spike in protests in the year **2015**
- Over **140** protests in one year
- What happened in **2015**?



Analyzing the impact of history on protests in Kenya



- Corruption allegations against president of Kenya
- Children labor widely used in Kenya

Factors of Success

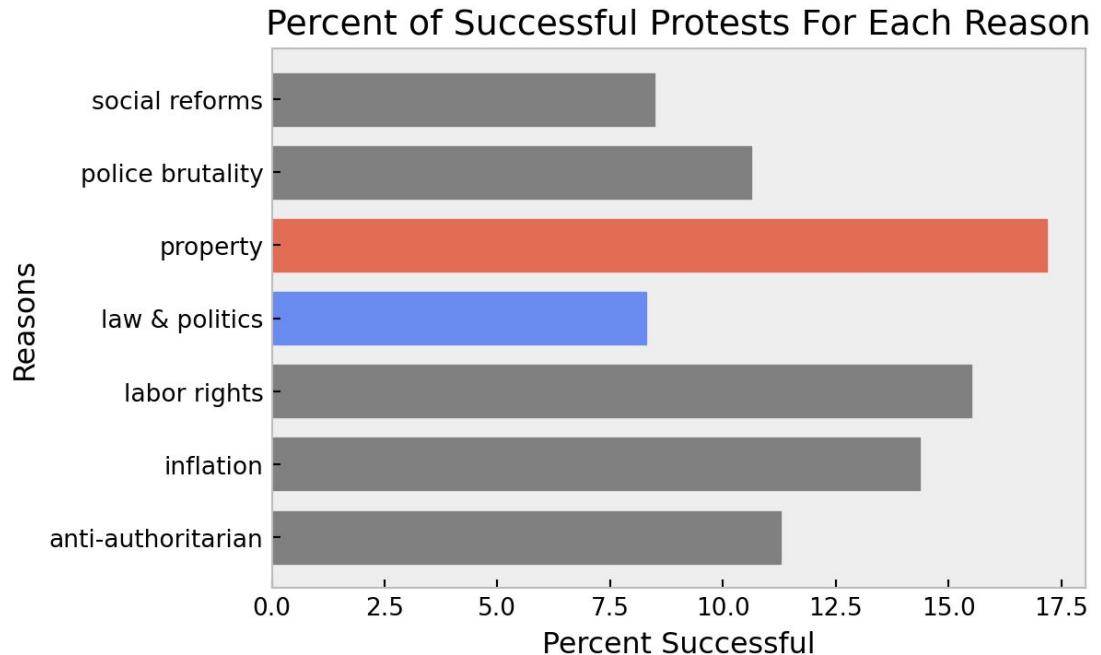


What helps a protest achieve results?

Protest reasons impact success rates.

Longer protests have greater probability of success.

Violent protests achieve less success, but are also ignored less.

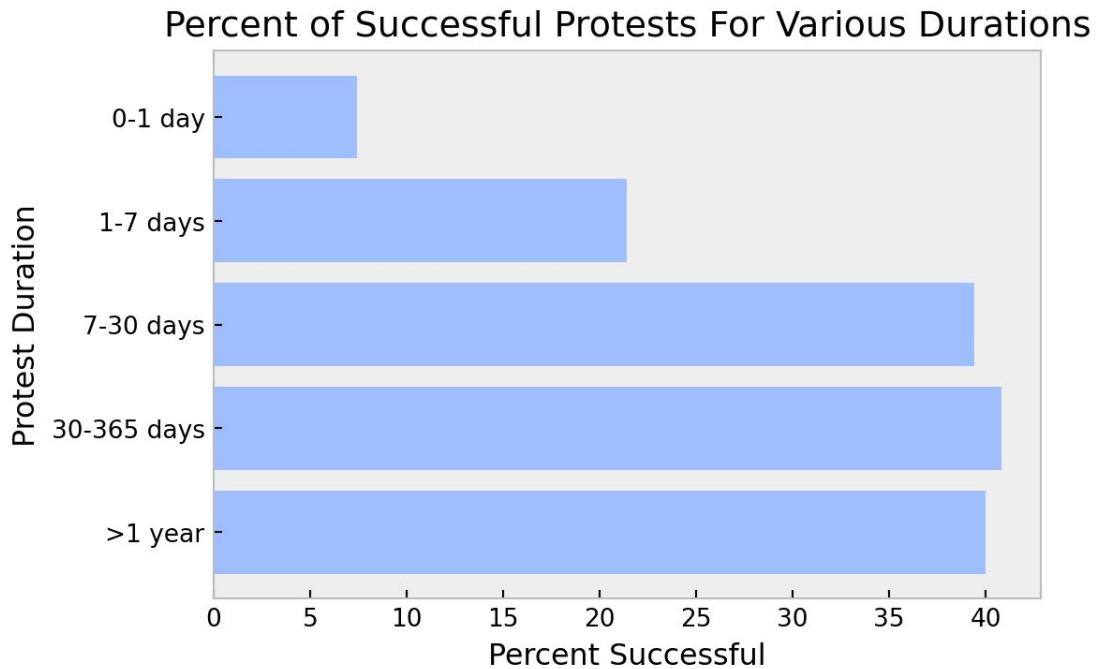


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Prediction

Can we model protest success?

- **Classifier:** XGBoost from the sklearn module - uses parallel tree boosting
- **Data Features:**
 - location
 - reasons
 - protest time
 - whether it turned violent or not
- **Achieved:**
 - Accuracy: 68.39%
 - Balanced Error Rate: 33.49%

Conclusion

A dark, grainy photograph of a protest or rally. In the center, a person's hands are raised, holding a white rectangular sign with the word "ENOUGH" printed in large, bold, black capital letters. The background is filled with the silhouettes and backs of many other people, some wearing backpacks and casual clothing. The overall atmosphere is somber and suggests a moment of protest or awareness.

ENOUGH

Conclusion



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Sound Reasoning

- You can't win a battle fighting for the wrong reasons
- Labor rights protests have the least amount of violent responses

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Attract Attention

- You need to attract attention to your cause
- Nonviolence may not help

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Politics Matters

- The law of the land governs the issues, and consequently the protests

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Be Persistent

- Patience is the key
- Longer protests have higher success rate

Any Questions or Comments?