

Event Funded by

BSC

British Society of
Criminology

The Scottish Institute
for **Policing Research**

“Issues of Trust and
Confidence in the MPS from
ethnic minority groups in
London. A Procedural
Justice Approach”

Herval Almendoar-Webster



UNIVERSITY OF
WEST LONDON

Event Funded by

BSC

British Society of
Criminology

The Scottish Institute
for Policing Research

Content

- Ethnic Minority Groups & the MPS
- Key pieces of literature
- PJT's methodological U-Turn
- Origins of PJT & context
- Quasi-Ethnography
- Data collection
- Conclusions

Ethnic Minority Groups & The MPS

- Scarman Report (Brixton riots 1981)
- Macpherson Report (1999 Stephen Lawrence Murder)
- The report into the 2011 London Riots
- The Lammy Review 2017
- Abuse of Stop & Search Powers
- Drop in key attitudinal measurements of police performance in the most recent 12 month period from some ethnic minority groups in London

Key Pieces of Literature

- Tankebe, J. (2013) Viewing things differently: The dimensions of public perceptions of police legitimacy, *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 51(1), pp. 103–135.
- Bradford, B. and Jackson, J. (2010) Different Things to Different People? The Meaning and Measurement of Trust and Confidence in Policing Across Diverse Social Groups in London, *Social Science Research Network Working Paper*, pp. 241–248.

PJT's Methodological U-Turn

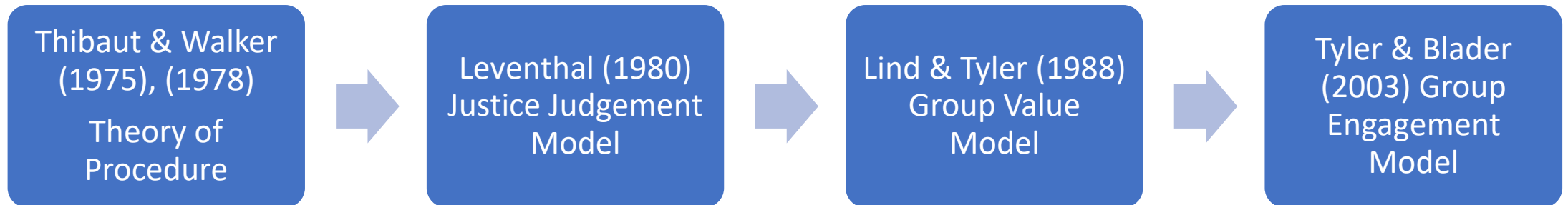
- Traced back to the work of Tyler and Folger (1980) and has been a running theme throughout PJT research since
- Over reliance on quantitative cross sectional data that portrays PJT in a reified social world
- Provides only a thin description of human behaviour
- Often removes PJT from any specific given context
- Focus on perceptions as opposed to lived experiences
- PJT has become a social cognitive theory
- Ignores localised and historical factors
- Participants compliant members of the general population

(Hough 2012;Harkin
2015;Radburn & Scott
2018)

Radburn and Scott (2018 p.15):

“An unwanted consequence of largely relying on cross-sectional survey data is that the emphasis is on empirically linking a series of ‘interlocking’ cognitive concepts. It is our contention that such research is in danger of conveying a reified and mechanistic social world divorced from the ‘lived experiences’ of ‘the policed’ and the actual operational practices of the police. By relying almost exclusively on cross-sectional survey data, PJT work has uncoupled the dynamic relationship between cognitions about policing and the (changing) contexts within which these judgements are formed.”

Origins of PJT & Context



Event Funded by

BSC

British Society of
Criminology

The Scottish Institute
for Policing Research

Proposed Methodology

- Quasi-Ethnographic approach with a selective intermittent time mode
- Outsider ethnography
- Snowball sampling
- Participants users of a youth club in the London Borough of Haringey that I already have a relationship with
- Males aged 18-25 from ethnic minority groups

Event Funded by

BSC British Society of
Criminology

The Scottish Institute
for Policing Research



Data Collection

- Participant observation
- In depth ethnographic interviews
- Field notes
- A series of videos comparing PJT policing to non PJT policing
- PJT role play exercises

Conclusions

- Quantitative research seems to suggest that perceptions of procedural fairness are most important to ethnic minority groups in London in comparison to perceptions of police effectiveness and distributive factors
- Perceptions of procedural fairness are contextually bound and are shaped in the fluid social relationship in which they are embedded
- PJT needs further methodological diversification which calls for a more ethnographic approach

Event Funded by

BSC

British Society of
Criminology

The Scottish Institute
for Policing Research



Questions & Comments

- Herval Almenoar- Webster
- 21274329@student.uwl.ac.uk



UNIVERSITY OF
WEST LONDON