

# Toronto Star Analysis of Toronto Police Service Data - 2010

**Advanced Findings** 

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## Background

The data that serves as the foundation for the *Race Matters* series was obtained in a freedom of information request that spanned nearly seven years.

Reporter Jim Rankin asked Toronto police for updated arrest data in May, 2003, as a follow-up to the *Toronto Star*'s 2002 series into race, policing and crime in Toronto. Rankin also asked for a second data set that details who Toronto police choose to stop and document in encounters that usually result in no arrest or charges.

Police denied the requests, setting in motion a lengthy battle that involved multiple appeals and counter appeals, a request for a stay by police, a trip to <u>divisional court</u> and a final visit to the <u>Ontario Court of Appeal</u> in January 2009, which resulted in a clarification of what institutions must do to respond to public requests for electronic data. It also affirmed a much earlier <u>decision</u> by Ontario's Information and Privacy Commissioner that required police to issue decision letters.

Both the Commissioner and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association made arguments in that final, successful appeal by the *Star*.

In late 2009, Toronto police charged the *Star* \$12,000 in programming fees – an amount the *Star* is appealing – and handed over the data. Names of citizens and officers, and other personal information, removed. *Star* database specialist Andrew Bailey and Rankin spent over a month vetting and analyzing the data. The analysis includes a replication of the analysis behind the 2002 series and a look at the never-before-released contacts data.

An important caveat: Skin colour is identified in the police data as being either "White," "Black," "Brown," or "Other." This is based on officer assessments. Some individuals documented multiple times may have several skin colours listed.

Another: The *Star* has used 2006 Census data to compare rates we are seeing in the data to baseline populations in Toronto proper. In the *Star* analysis, "Brown" classified as South Asian, West Asian and Arab. "Other" is any visible minority other than Black or South Asian, West Asian or Arab. The *Star* made these classifications based on an analysis of birth country and skin colour in the police data. For a small percentage of incidents, there was no skin colour noted. These entries were excluded from the *Star* analysis. Here is the baseline breakdown for Toronto proper.

Skin colour	Total Population	Pcnt
Black	208,555	8.4%
White	1,313,935	53.1%
Brown (S. Asian, W. Asian, Arab)	363,625	14.7%
Other	590,450	23.8%
Total	2,476,565	100.0%



Making benchmark comparisons with the general population can be problematic, but it is the only available benchmark.

The TPS, as the *Star* requested, has released the data in a form that, although not perfect, allows for an analysis of people who are arrested and/or documented multiple times. The data comes from three source databases, and details incidents and stops from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2008. All three of these data sets can be accessed from police computers and in-cruiser laptops.

### **Criminal Information Processing System (CIPS)**

Details 515,000 incidents, involving 297,216 individuals, in which there was either an arrest and criminal charges laid, or certain non-criminal traffic offences were laid. The data includes age, gender, birth place, immigration status, skin colour, charge and offence information, where the arrest occurred, and, if people were not held for bail, how they were released from police custody. The *Star* coded offences into general crime and offence categories.

### **Master Names Index (MANIX)**

Records data gathered from police contact cards, filled out by officers in mostly non-criminal encounters with the public. Includes details on appearance, age, gender, location, mode of transportation (foot, vehicle, bicycle) and skin colour. It also documents associates. Between 2003 and 2007, police filled out 1.5 million contact cards, detailing encounters with 1.1 million individuals. Police stopped using this database in 2007, but the data is kept indefinitely and is accessible from any police computer.

### Field Information Reports (FIR)

Replaced MANIX as the repository for contact card data, and houses the same contact card details as MANIX. It also gives descriptions for the nature of police contact, such as general investigation, loitering and traffic stop. This data set captures details from 315,000 contact cards filled out on 242,000 individuals from late 2007 to end of 2008. A downloadable copy of the FIR data set is available at <a href="thestar.com/racematters">thestar.com/racematters</a>. Academics and educators interested in obtaining the entire data set can contact Jim Rankin at <a href="mailto:jrankin@thestar.ca">mailto:jrankin@thestar.ca</a>.

What follows was prepared by Star database specialist Andrew Bailey (<u>abailey@thestar.ca</u>) and reporter Jim Rankin (<u>jrankin@thestar.ca</u>).



### **Main Findings:**

- In replicating the 2002 Star analysis on the CIPS arrest and charge and offence data, with minor variations, it appears there has been little in the way people identified as "black" are treated in certain circumstances. For example, between 2003 and 2008 blacks remain much more likely to be ticketed for "out-of-sight" driving offences than whites. Also in CIPS, we see that blacks are still more likely to be held for bail than whites when facing a simple drug possession charge.
- Also unchanged, when compared to their baseline population, blacks are charged for criminal and drug offences and ticketed for certain HTA offences at an overall rate of three times their baseline population in census data. They are also more likely to have been arrested/ticketed more than once. Blacks are disproportionately arrested for violent crimes. Jamaican-born black men continue to be over-represented in this category.
- In looking at contact card data, new to the *Star* and never before analyzed, Toronto police filled out 1.7 million cards between 2003 and 2008, most resulting from non-criminal encounters with citizens. Police attempted to control for those with multiple contacts, but the matching was not 100 per cent. However, according to the data, about 1.3 million people were documented over those six years.
- The number of contact cards filled out where skin colour was black is three times higher than the proportion of blacks in Toronto. The rate for "Brown" is slightly higher. While, the document card rate for white people is proportionate to the white population. "Other," which includes Chinese, is under-represented.
- Four out of five people carded in 2008 have not been arrested and charged in the previous five years.
- In each of the city's 74 patrol zones, blacks are documented at a rate disproportionate to their population in those zones. This is also true in many patrol zones for "brown" people. The gap does vary, depending on the demographics of the patrol zone, as one might expect. Yet, the gaps remain.
- Young males of every skin colour are disproportionately documented. Male blacks, aged 15-24, to be documented at a rate 13 times what they represent in the general population. Brown, is 7 times higher, other is 0.8, and white is about 5. In other words, young black males are documented at a rate 2.5 times higher than young white males.
- The number of cards increased in 2006 and remained high for the next two years, which overlaps with the period the Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy has been in place.
- TAVIS targetted policing efforts have resulted in higher proportions of black and, to a lesser extent, brown people being documented, which, as the police suggest, may be due to deeper demographics of small areas being targeted ie higher proportions of visible minorities than the proportion in the larger patrol zone, which we use as a baseline. However, the TAVIS carding in itself is not large enough to affect in any great way the overall over-representation of black and brown people in the contact card data. TAVIS cards represent 4% of overall cards filled out between 2003 and 2008.



#### REPLICATING 2002 ANALYSIS

### **CIPS**

### 1) One count of Drug Possession

Blacks charged with one count of simple drug possession were released on Form 9s less often than whites facing the same single charge, and held for show cause more often than whites. This has not changed but the gap has narrowed.

- In 2002, the previous five years of arrest data indicated that blacks were released at the scene 61.8 % of the time; whites 76.5%. Blacks were held for bail 15.5%; whites 7.3. In other words, whites were 1.24 times more likely to be released at scene, and blacks 2.1 times more likely to be held for bail.
- Our new analysis of the following five years shows that blacks were released at scene (Form 9) 58.3 % of the time; whites 64.5 %. As for bail, blacks held 14.3% of the time; whites 10.2. In other words, whites were 1.1 times more likely to be released at the scene, and blacks 1.5 times more likely to be held for bail. Conversely, it can be said that blacks are about 1.5 times more likely to be taken to the station, and then either released on some other form (some (11.1) with bail-like conditions) or held for a bail hearing. Brown and Other, while a small pool, were both treated more like whites, which is consistent with our 2002 findings.
- The most obvious factor that might influence how an individual is released is criminal background. As we did in 2002, we are examining this using indicators in the CIPS data and also controlling for those with multiple arrests.
- Again, as we did in 2002 and using the same methodology that was at the time
  examined, replicated and deemed sound by a statistical expert, we are examining
  other factors that might influence how one is released, including whether a home
  address was listed, and found nothing that greatly altered the pattern of difference
  in treatment.

### 2) One count of "Out-of-Sight" Driving Offences

A disproportionate number of blacks have been ticketed for violations that routinely surface only after a traffic stop has been made. Offences that fall into this "out-of-sight" category of charges include driving while under suspension, failing to carry a licence, failing to change address on licence, and driving without insurance. The numbers today are nearly identical to what they were in 2002.

• In 2002, the previous five years of data showed black motorists accounted for 33.6% of these offences, while blacks, overall, made up 8.1% of Toronto



population. Whites accounted for 52.1% of these offences, while making up 62.7% of population(1996 Census).

- Our new analysis of the following five years shows black motorists accounted for 32.5% of these offences, while blacks, overall, made up 8.4% of Toronto population. Whites accounted for 50.0% of these offences, while making up 53.1% of population(2006 Census). "Browns" are about the same proportion as they are in Toronto population. Other is quite underrepresented.
- As we were in 2002, we are curious as to why skin colour is attached to individuals who have been ticketed with a sole HTA offence. We asked why in 2002 and it was never determined why this is so. Perhaps we can find out why.
- 3) Blacks, and Jamaican-born people more so, are charged with a disproportionate number of crimes, particularly violent crimes, and, overall, Jamaican-born people are second to Canadian-born people for all charge types combined. This has not changed but the gap appears to have narrowed.
- 4) Of the city's patrol zones, Patrol Zone 312 (Jane & Finch) saw the most charges laid for violent crime, which includes charges we re-coded as Violent Major, Violent Minor, Sex Serious, or Firearm Violent. In 2002, based on the previous five years, of the 200-plus patrol areas in Toronto, patrol area 2302 (Rexdale) saw the highest number of charges laid for violent crimes.
- 5) New in this analysis is the ability to look at people with multiple arrests and/or tickets for certain HTA offences. Blacks are more likely to have multiple arrests/tickets, and, of those who have multiple entries, have a slightly higher average number of arrests/tickets than others.

Here are some of the underlying tables from the CIPS analysis:

Skin Colour	Population	Arrests	%	People Arrested	%	People With Multiple Arrests		Number of Arrests for Multiples	Arrests Per Multiple Person
Black	8.4%	121,022	23.5%	40,982	18.1%	18,349	26.3%	79,877	4.4
Brown	14.7%	77,072	15.0%	42,620	18.8%	10,424	14.9%	34,354	3.3
Other	23.8%	32,858	6.4%	20,884	9.2%	3,456	4.9%	11,932	3.5
White	53.1%	283,548	55.1%	122,377	53.9%	37,626	53.9%	160,758	4.3
Total	100.0%	515,003	100.0%	226,863	100.0%	69,855	100.0%	286,921	4.1

In both MANIX and FIR, blacks are more likely to have had multiple contacts, and the average number of contacts per person is slightly higher for blacks than other skin colour categories. Given the nature of the data, we cannot tell exactly how many people are carded. We can tell FIR people & MANIX people - but there is likely some overlap. So we used whichever percentages were smaller, FIR

or MANIX, to create a conservative estimate of the make up of total people and those with multiples.

Skin Colour	Population	Cards	%	People Carded	%	People With Multiple Cards	%	Number of Cards for Multiples	Cards Per Multiple Person
Black	8.4%	400,985	22.6%	276,072	21.7%	45,327	26.3%	166,486	3.7
Brown	14.7%	295,158	16.6%	214,696	16.9%	31,322	18.2%	105,844	3.4
Other	23.8%	97,746	5.5%	75,980	6.0%	7,629	4.4%	23,346	3.1
White	53.1%	979,506	55.2%	706,586	55.5%	87,761	51.0%	298,280	3.4
Total	100.0%	1,773,395		1,273,334		172,039		593,957	3.5

6) Overall in CIPS, one in five arrested or ticketed was on bail. One in six was on probation. Slightly less than half had a previous conviction, and only one per cent were on parole.

**CIPS - Checks** 

Y/N	On Bail		On Probation		Previous Conviction		Parole	
N	379,374	79%	398,736	84%	271,613	56%	462,827	99%
Υ	98,562	21%	75,600	16%	211,207	44%	5,876	1%
	477,936	100%	474,336	100%	482,820	100%	468,703	100%

## MANIX/FIR – Contact Cards

### 1) Cards by Skin Colour

Overall, when compared to baseline racial populations in the city, a disproportionately high number of cards were filled out for people who are "Black" and "Brown." Cards filled out for "Other" were disproportionately low, while cards for "Whites" were proportionate to the general population. We have drilled down on "race" demographics within patrol zones to test whether black and brown people remain more likely to be documented in areas where more black and brown people live, and same with other categories. Indeed, the card rates are higher in patrol zones with higher proportions of people in our skin colour categories, but the disproportionate levels of stops, relative to the baseline population within these zones, remains, particularly so for black people.

If you are not white, you are more likely to have been documented while either being the driver or passenger in a vehicle. If you are "brown," you are most to have been documented while in a vehicle.

Mode	Total		Black		Brown		Other		White	
Foot	883,285	60%	188,442	57%	128,068	52%	47,767	59%	519,008	63%
Driver	309,423	21%	73,772	22%	65,414	27%	18,440	23%	151,797	18%
Passenger	265,212	18%	61,399	19%	49,995	20%	13,835	17%	139,983	17%
Car related	574,635	39%	135,171	41%	115,409	47%	32,275	40%	291,780	35%
Bicycle	24,349	2%	6,551	2%	1,626	1%	882	1%	15,290	2%
Marine/Boat	1,691	0%	282	0%	258	0%	54	0%	1,097	0%
Total	1,483,960	100%	330,446	100%	245,361	100%	80,978	100%	827,175	100%

### MANIX and FIR, combined – Total Cards by Year and Skin Colour

YEAR	White		Black		Brown		Other		Total
2003	136,955	57%	50,524	21%	38,636	16%	12,683	5%	238,798
2004	140,343	56%	55,009	22%	41,365	16%	14,277	6%	250,994
2005	140,165	57%	53,201	22%	38,487	16%	13,756	6%	245,609
2006	189,283	55%	77,959	23%	57,648	17%	17,923	5%	342,813
2007	220,429	54%	93,753	23%	69,225	17%	22,339	6%	405,746
2008	152,330	53%	70,539	24%	49,797	17%	16,768	6%	289,434
Total	979,505	55%	400,985	23%	295,158	17%	97,746	6%	1,773,394

## 2) Nature of Contact - FIR Only

## What leads to a person being documented differs by skin colour.

Overall, regardless of skin colour, the most common reasons for contact are for general investigation, traffic and vehicle reasons, and loitering. Blacks, overrepresented in terms of what they are in the population, seem overly so when it comes to loitering. Of all FIR contact cards handed out - 22% are to black, 48% to white & 16% to brown but for Loitering - 27% are to blacks, only 39% to whites and 21% to browns. Following these main reasons, there are clearly other differences in the reason cited by skin colour.

### More likely for Blacks:

- o Street Gang
- o Homicide
- o Gun Shots
- o Gun Related

### More likely for Whites:

- o Biker Gang
- o Sex Offender
- o Drug related
- Sex trade
- Street Person/Panhandler/Squeegee Kid



# Nature of police contact where skin is known for 2008

NATURE OF CONTACT	TOTAL	%Black	%Brown	%Other	%White
General Population*	2,476,565	8.4%	14.7%	26.8%	53.1%
General Investigation	158,685	23.9%	16.0%	5.5%	54.5%
Traffic Stop	47,593	27.1%	22.1%	6.2%	44.6%
Vehicle Related	15,500	27.3%	21.3%	7.0%	44.3%
Loitering	10,885	29.9%	22.8%	4.4%	42.9%
Liquor Licence Act	8,099	12.6%	19.9%	7.6%	59.9%
Drug Related	6,629	26.2%	10.4%	4.5%	58.9%
Trespassing	6,357	28.3%	14.7%	5.1%	51.9%
Radio Call	5,616	18.6%	16.5%	7.2%	57.7%
Squeegee Kid/Panhandler/Street Person	5,399	8.9%	3.6%	5.9%	81.6%
Emotionally Disturbed Person Related	4,980	15.9%	13.3%	5.4%	65.4%
Suspicious Activity	4,132	24.9%	17.4%	5.8%	51.9%
Shoplifting	3,392	17.7%	18.9%	10.5%	52.9%
General Info for Intelligence Unit	2,920	26.8%	13.4%	4.9%	54.9%
Bail Compliance	1,745	45.9%	14.9%	4.7%	34.5%
Sex Trade Related	1,258	9.1%	7.2%	5.4%	78.4%
Dispute (Non-Domestic)	956	22.2%	17.5%	7.6%	52.7%
Computer Check	951	43.8%	13.0%	4.8%	38.3%
Gun Related	891	48.7%	16.0%	3.1%	32.1%
Break and Enter	714	15.7%	15.1%	4.8%	64.4%
Sex Related	580	17.1%	13.4%	6.2%	63.3%
Street Gang	406	62.1%	13.8%	5.2%	19.0%
Graffiti	331	16.6%	29.6%	3.0%	50.8%
Observed but not Spoken to	328	41.8%	7.9%	1.8%	48.5%
Sound of Gun Shots	246	50.4%	17.1%	3.7%	28.9%
Biker Gang	182	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%	95.1%
Possible Sex Offender	171	18.1%	11.1%	3.5%	67.3%
Homicide	153	51.0%	13.7%	5.9%	29.4%
Disabled Parking Permit	147	12.2%	17.0%	14.3%	56.5%
Hold Up	125	36.8%	15.2%	1.6%	46.4%
Organized Crime	42	7.1%	19.0%	21.4%	52.4%
OVERALL	289,413	24.4%	17.2%	5.8%	52.6%

\*2006 Census (Toronto proper). Brown classified as South Asian. White is classified as those who identified as not being from a visible minority group. Of Other, 11.4 % are Chinese.

Age and gender are definitely factors. We have drilled deeper into the demographics, looking at both age and gender of those stopped, and the data shows young people are disproportionately documented. Our deeper drill down also shows male blacks, aged 15-24, to be documented at a rate 13 times what they represent in the general population. Brown, which we have now calculated to include West Asian and Arab, is 7 times higher, other is 0.8, and white is about 5. In other words, young black males are documented at a rate 2.5 times higher than young white males.

### Ratio of Police Contact Cards: Population for Males aged 15-24

Black	12.8
Brown	6.8
Other	0.8
White	5.2

## Ratio of Arrests:Population for Males aged 15-24

Black	12.0
Brown	4.4
Other	0.8
White	4.0

- Four of five individuals documented in 2008 had not been arrested, charged or ticketed for certain offence between 2003 and 2008. There 241,702 unique individuals in FIR. Of those, 41,752, or 17.3 per cent, are also in the arrest/offence database, which means between 2003 and 2008 they were arrested or ticketed for certain HTA offences at least once. Five contacts or more in 2008, and no arrests or charges/tickets from 2003 to 2008. Because of coding challenges, we can't do the same arrest/offences calculation for MANIX.
- There are 1,025 individuals who have had five or more "contacts" with police in 2008, but have not had an arrest in five years. These 1,025 people were carded a total of 6,671 times. Here is the break down of skin colour of those 1025 individuals:
  - o 25% Black
  - o 25% Brown
  - o 43% White.

## **Top Contact Areas:**

ZONE	Area	Count
523	Entertainment District	45,086
145	Parkdale	39,140
121	Weston-Mount Dennis	37,835
232	Rexdale	34,520
312	Jane and Finch	32,789
423	Agincourt - Malvern - Milliken	32,034
144	Alexandra Park - Kensington Market - Harbord Village	31,547
542	Danforth - East York	30,969
514	Cabbagetown South	29,837
141	Wallace Emerson - Brockton	29,830

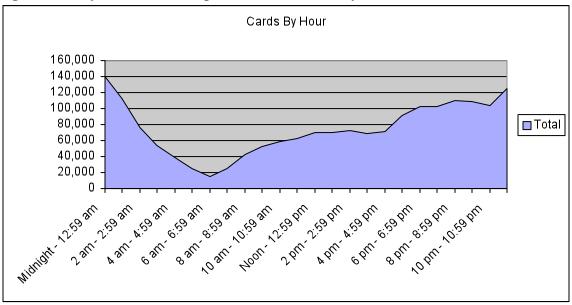
## **Areas with fewest Contacts:**

ZONE	Area	Count
325	Cricket Club - Hoggs Hollow	6,479
223	Long Branch	9,152
221	Centennial Park - Eatonville - Bloordale	9,570
321	North Downsview	10,129
532	North Toronto - Lawrence Park	10,926
551	Riverdale	11,059
134	Davenport	11,492
531	Lytton Park - North Toronto - Deer Park	11,975
331	Bayview Village - Don Valley Village - Hillcrest Village	11,992
111	High Park - Bloor West Village - Swansea	12,467



### 3) Time of Day

We have looked at the time of day of contact. More cards are filled out at night, but they are otherwise spread out over the day.



### 4) By Month and Year

We looked at when cards are being filled out and there is a marked increase in 2006, and a general yearly pattern that shows contacts increase as weather gets warmer and decrease when it gets colder. We also imagine TAVIS has much to do with the increase in 2006 and relatively high levels in 2007 and 2008. We compared the dates of high profile homicides that were not quickly cleared, and there appears to be some spikes following these events, but the pattern is not nearly as pronounced as the weather pattern.





### 5) Card rates vary by Patrol Zone

We have looked at where cards are filled out, overall, by skin colour, gender, age and in the case of FIR, nature of contact.

## **Notable findings:**

- Whitest and Blackest areas: Is the other "Out of Place"? In looking at the Patrol Zones with the highest demographics for whites, Patrol Zones 111 and 222 are in the top five, and, of those, also have the greatest over-representations of MANIX and FIR cards filled out for blacks.
  - o In 111, which includes Swansea and Bloor West Village, 83 per cent of the population is white and 4 per cent are black, yet a breakdown of MANIX and FIR cards shows 73 per cent were for people with white skin, and 18 per cent for black skin.

    Blacks in Zone 111 are documented at about 4 times the proportion that they represent in the Zone population. The same holds true for Zone 222 (includes Kingsway and Royal York Rd areas) where the black over-representation is being documented at a rate 5 times the proportion of blacks in Zone 222, and white documentation is under-represented.

    Overall, in the 5 whitest zones, black and brown stops are over-represented, and in each case, white stops are under-represented.

Conversely, looking at the Patrol Zones with the highest demographics for blacks, Patrol Zones 424 and 231 are in the top five "blackest" in the city. What makes these two interesting is that 424, while one of the blackest, has the lowest over-representations in terms of cards filled out for blacks, and in 231, also one of the blackest, cards filled out for whites are over-represented.

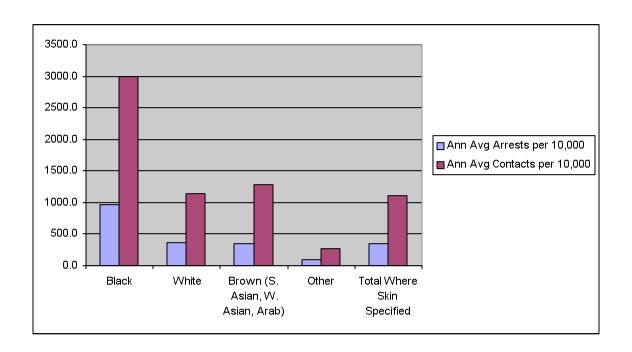
O In 424, 21 per cent of the population is black and 31 per cent of cards are for blacks. Blacks in Zone 424 are documented at a rate 1 1/2 times what they represent in the zone population. Meanwhile, white documentation is proportional. In 231, 21 per cent of the population is white yet 34 per cent of cards were for whites. Whites are documented in Zone 231 at a rate 1 1/2 higher than what they represent in the zone population. Overall, in terms of "blackest" zones, black are overrepresented in all, browns are a mixture of over and under, and whites are also a mixture.

- Zone 312 In Zone 312, which includes Jane & Finch and is where police laid the most charges for violence, people are documented mostly for loitering, traffic and vehicle-related checks, and for general investigation. The most documented is a 19-year-old black male. Over the course of 2008, he was documented 13 times in area 312, and 17 times in total. Our analysis shows he was arrested once, in late 2005, and charged with a property offence.
- Zone 523 Police patrol zone 523, which includes the Entertainment District, is where police have filled out the most contact cards. Black people are documented less than the city average here, but are still overrepresented, and particularly so in traffic stops. In this category, blacks are documented above the average rate for blacks in the city. The most stopped person is a white male, now in his late 20s. Over the course of 2008, he was stopped 13 times in Zone 523, and 26 times overall in downtown Toronto, mostly for panhandling and general investigation. Our analysis of charge data shows the same male was also charged and ticketed with 52 mostly minor offences in the downtown core since 2003.
- Zone 532 In Patrol Zone 532, which includes Leaside and Davisville, the numbers of black and brown people documented is well below the city average, but a notable thing is also occurring here: The skin colour of nearly half of those documented as a result of a traffic stop is not specified. The most documented in 2008 is a 20-year-old, while male, who was checked 9 times in Zone 532, and 14 times in total, mostly for "general investigation" and bail compliance. Our analysis show he was also slapped with 16 criminal charges since 2003, when he 16. One was for simple drug possession but most are for process offences, related to conditions imposed on him. The last offence was for a serious incident involving violence.
- Zone 423 Half of the document cards filled out in Scarborough's patrol zone 423 a square-shaped area between Highway 401 and Steeles Ave, bisected by Markham Rd, and includes the Agincourt, Malvern and Milliken neighbourhoods are for "brown" people, and that is the highest in the city. Here, too, most are documented for general investigation purposes, as well as traffic related checks. The most stopped is a 19-year-old black man born in Trinidad and Tobago. Between March and December, 2008, he was checked 15 times in zone 423, and once in 424. All were either for general investigation, or bail compliance. Our analysis shows he's been arrested six times since 2005, when he was 15, and has been charged with 18 criminal offences. His charges range from failing to comply with conditions to firearm possession and serious violence.
- The most documented person in 2008 for all of Toronto is a 29-year-old Jamaican-born black man, who was documented 58 times in 11 and 14

Divisions, mostly for general investigation, loitering, traffic and "drug related" reasons. Our analysis of the arrest data shows he's been arrested seven times since 2003, and charged with a total of 58 offences, ranging from violent and property offences, to failing to comply. He was last arrested in Oct, 2006.

• An analysis of the most documented people in the city shows that two of the top ten are women. The reason for contact is mostly prostitution-related, and most of the contacts are in 11 Division. One woman, who is in her early 20s, was documented 55 times. The other woman, in her mid-40s, was documented 38 times. Others in the top ten include a middle-aged, white panhandler/street person from Newfoundland.

### 6) Ratios of Contact Cards to Arrests/Certain Ticketable offences



## 7) TAVIS Rapid Response Unit contact cards- Black card rate jumps

It appears that these targeted policing efforts have resulted in higher proportions of black and brown people being documented, which, as the police suggest, may be due to deeper demographics of small areas being targeted – ie a higher proportions of visible minorities than the proportion in the patrol zone, which we

use as a baseline. We are looking at non-POC cards as well. Looking at the below, we see that POC carding of blacks is much higher than the overall average. Brown is only slightly higher than the overall average. Whites are way below the overall average.

**TAVIS Cards by Year and Skin Colour** 

		TA	VIS Car	ds By Y	ear							
	2006		20	07	2008		TAVIS		NonTAVIS		Total Cards	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Black	6,218	45.0%	11,694	39.2%	11,498	41.1%	29,410	41.1%	371,575	21.8%	400,985	22.6%
Brown	2,772	20.0%	5,740	19.3%	4,999	17.9%	13,511	18.9%	281,647	16.6%	295,158	16.6%
Other	387	2.8%	1,337	4.5%	1,419	5.1%	3,143	4.4%	94,603	5.6%	97,746	5.5%
White	4,450	32.2%	11,039	37.0%	10,065	36.0%	25,554	35.7%	953,953	56.1%	979,507	55.2%
Total	13,827		29,810		27,981		71,618		1,701,778		1,773,396	