

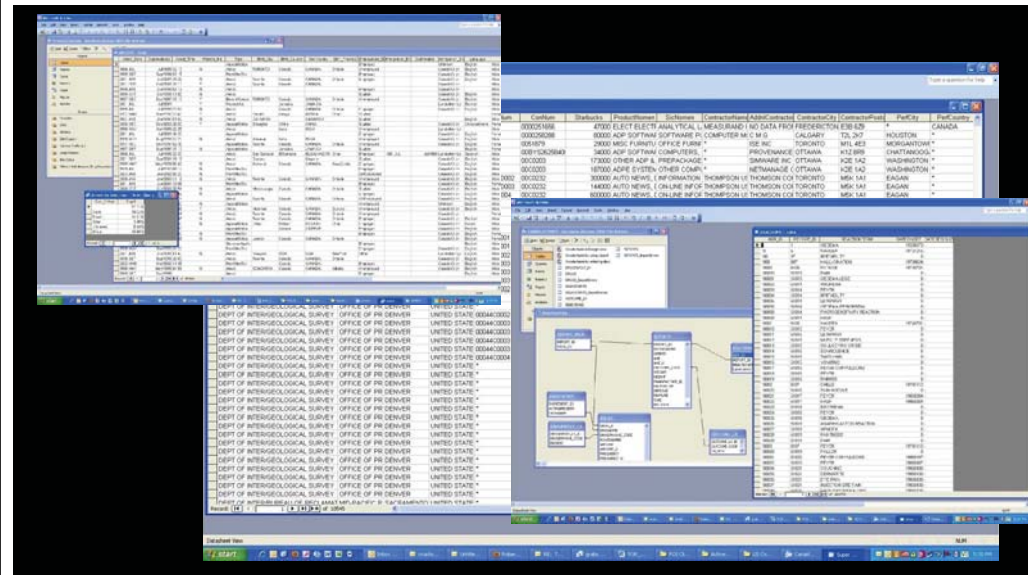
You want the truth?

Data success stories

TORONTO STAR



- Open data and journalism
- What is not open
- How FOIs for raw data differ from other requests
- FOI requests for raw data are an imperfect tool, but ...



Data success stories

- Municipal request for crime hot spots
- Cost: \$25
- Length: 5 months
- Why? Heard about it through a police source, kept secret out of fear of stigmatizing areas

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AN INNER-CITY



Gavin Morris, 35, works in the financial sector and recently moved to the Glasshouse Lofts, at Queen and Jarvis.

Changing neighbourhood
The community clustered around Dundas and Sherbourne Sts. is a high-income area filled with moving houses and shelters. But condos are springing up and bringing change.

CONDOMINIUMS

1. Bata City 452 units
2. Glasshouse Lofts 88 units
3. Regent Park revitalization this massive undertaking includes townhomes, rental units, and houses as well as a high-rise condo
4. Museum to be completed fall 2011, 243 units
5. Orygon to be completed 2013, 48 units
6. Pace to be completed 2015, 427 units

SHELTERS

1. Shelter House: 580 beds (after proposed expansion)
2. Salvation Army Maxwell Mission: 260 beds
3. Queen Hall: 15 beds
4. Schomberg Shelter: 27 beds
5. Shelter: 90 beds

renaissance?

Dundas and Sherbourne has long been riddled with crime and poverty, but it appears poised for a surprising rebirth

RODNEY DOOLITTLE
When the light turned red at Sherbourne St., Wong-Tan was enjoying a rare moment of peace as she waited at the red light. When the light turned red at Sherbourne St., Wong-Tan was enjoying a rare moment of peace as she waited at the red light. When the light turned red at Sherbourne St., Wong-Tan was enjoying a rare moment of peace as she waited at the red light.

Within seconds, two men appeared on opposite sides of the intersection, ready to swing their fists. Wong-Tan was moving the majority of the way.

The light changed. She hit the gas. To give and something with light. Wong-Tan pulled over a black car to call the police. The woman ran away.

The man later, Wong-Tan is in the neighbourhood's city council. She has never publicly spoken about the attack, but mentions it occasionally during an interview as part of her personal commitment to turn the area around.

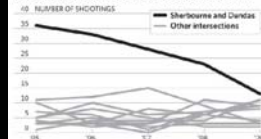
It wasn't long after the attack that the city of downtown kept every major police officer in its Toronto. She got this is the part of the city where, ultimately, you are more likely to be shot, stabbed, robbed or sexually assaulted.

RENAISSANCE continued on p.14

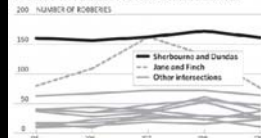
Hottest of the hot spots

The Toronto Police Service constantly monitors crime rates across the city. Areas with high concentrations of crime are called "hot spots." This chart shows how much police activity centres on Sherbourne and Dundas. The following data was obtained by the Star through a freedom of information request.

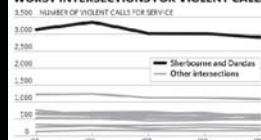
WORST INTERSECTIONS FOR SHOOTINGS



WORST INTERSECTIONS FOR ROBBERIES



WORST INTERSECTIONS FOR VIOLENT CALLS FOR SERVICE**



SOURCE: Toronto Police Service

**includes events such as assaults, sex offences, person with a gun in his

TORONTO STAR/GRAPHIC

- 10 municipal FOIs, one still under appeal
- Cost: \$125 (10x\$5, plus 3 \$25 appeals)
- Length: 6 weeks on avg.
- Why: Beat reporter's experience and a reporter's observations, anecdotal evidence. Data shows they were right.

STAR EXCLUSIVE

Rich schools get richer as private cash floods system

First school-by-school look at fundraising in GTA raises alarm about inequality in our classrooms

PATTY WINSA
AND KRISTIN RUSHOWY
STAFF REPORTERS

Two public and two Catholic high schools in Greater Toronto are bringing in more than a million dollars a year through student fees, private revenue and fundraising

THE GREAT DIVIDE
FUNDRAISING IN SCHOOLS

FIRST IN A TWO-DAY SERIES

cafeteria and vending machines

Crime & punishment ~ 2008

- Federal and provincial, CPIC and inmates
- Cost: \$100
- Length: 5 years
- Why: Tory approach to crime and punishment



"If you wish to proceed with the processing of your request, forward a deposit of \$1,599,840.00 by cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada," read the letter from the RCMP's access to information co-ordinator.

And, "should you wish to continue your request, please note that there are no guarantees that any part of the information will be released."

ID	Location	FSA	Area	Description	Total Jail Cost	Total Cost	Rank	Number of Inm	Inmates per 10	Total Days	Sex	Population	% Under 18	% Age 65+	% New
1	Ontario	KDA	ALMONTE		\$65,268.64		248	5	0.52903395026	611	94512	0.2806	0.0925		
2	Ontario	KDB	VANLIEKE	HIL	\$6,409.36		396	1	0.4670484738	60	21411	0.2552	0.139		
3	Ontario	KDC	ALEXANDRIA		\$124,286.24		69	11	2.13170032169	2006	51602	0.2584	0.1512		
4	Ontario	KDE	PRESCOTT		\$313,204.01		29	10	2.48077400149	2932	40310	0.2506	0.1421		
5	Ontario	KDG	KEMPTVILLE		\$196,767.32		78	5	1.43476139918	1842	34849	0.252	0.1383		
6	Ontario	KDH	BATH		\$208,838.28		73	10	2.34494079025	1955	42645	0.243	0.1455		
7	Ontario	KDI	DEEP RIVER		\$22,525.93		343	3	0.83719372663	209	36834	0.2389	0.181		
8	Ontario	KDK	PICTON		\$520,012.66		4	24	2.18451846549	4868	102659	0.2501	0.1565		
9	Ontario	KDL	LAKEFIELD		\$183,628.14		88	9	1.14291519569	1719	78746	0.2347	0.1821		
10	Ontario	KDM	BOBCAYGEON		\$355,826.25		21	12	2.19126052262	3331	54763	0.2235	0.213		
11	Ontario	KIA	OTTAWA - Can		\$0.00		413								
12	Ontario	KIB	GLOUCESTER		\$0.00		413								
13	Ontario	KIC	ORLEANS		\$11,867.31		376	2	0.47310403558	111	42274	0.2035	0.0853		
14	Ontario	KIE	ORLEANS		\$16,023.40		361	2	1.18084666706	150	16937	0.2095	0.0465		
15	Ontario	KIG	OTTAWA		\$104,579.37		170	1	1.08796170375	979	36766	0.2417	0.1501		
16	Ontario	KIH	OTTAWA		\$6,729.83		395	1	0.60510710396	63	16526	0.1892	0.2313		
17	Ontario	KIJ	GLOUCESTER		\$69,862.01		238	4	1.47156206313	654	27182	0.2332	0.1134		
18	Ontario	KIK	OTTAWA		\$223,793.45		61	10	3.01823010986	2095	33132	0.2176	0.1422		
19	Ontario	KIL	VANER		\$66,336.87		245	3	1.55289320489	821	19305	0.148	0.1435		
20	Ontario	KIM	OTTAWA		\$51,915.81		275	1	1.36452882096	486	7328	0.1863	0.1608		
21	Ontario	KIN	OTTAWA		\$216,208.04		67	6	2.0919726718	2024	28681	0.1087	0.1191		
22	Ontario	KIP	OTTAWA		\$0.00		413								
23	Ontario	KIR	OTTAWA		\$293,121.35		33	14	6.95513935118	2744	20129	0.1186	0.1132		
24	Ontario	KIS	OTTAWA		\$149,551.71		117	5	1.55583374979	1400	30015	0.1687	0.0943		
25	Ontario	KIT	GLOUCESTER		\$30,444.46		325	4	1.51108700530	266	26471	0.3033	0.0533		
26	Ontario	KIV	OTTAWA		\$84,069.43		206	4	0.77492347631	787	51618	0.2649	0.1046		

'hoods

Maps based on prisoner addresses reveal where taxpayers spend the most on incarceration

STORIES BY SANDRO CONTENTA, BETSY POWELL, JIM RANKIN AND PATTY WINSA
ANALYSIS BY ANDREW BAILEY, MAPPING BY HODY NG

POSTAL AREA M1E

Unstable funding and poor services leave kids easy prey to gangs

CRIME & PUNISHMENT
MAPPING PRISON COSTS
FIRST OF AN EIGHT-PART SERIES

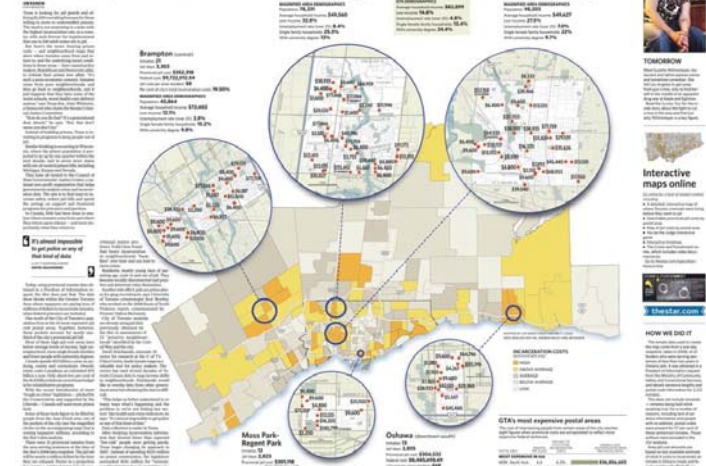
A DIFFERENT PATH

Why throwing people into jail is 'a lazy response to poverty'

Imagine pockets of cities where so many residents are in jail and prison, and for so long, that by the time they are released their incarceration will have cost more than \$15 million. Imagine these people being released and returning home to the same place and conditions where the trouble began and, within two years, four

A real-estate guide to incarceration

A unique map shows where in the GTA our prison inmates come from and just how much they cost taxpayers. In the U.S., states like Texas have used similar data to transform a penal system once thought backward. Could we do the same here?



CRIME & PUNISHMENT

Our Criminals Toronto Native Records & Race Stigma U.S. Lessons Incarceration Cycle Prisons & Vision

THE COST OF CRIME

SEARCH jail cost maps by postal area

Behind The Series Credits

Diminishing returns

Each year, Canada spends \$13 billion on policing, courts and corrections, with the latter costing \$2 billion (excluding those in provincial jails). With new laws that will put more people away, and for longer, that bill is about to go up. This is happening even though Canada's overall crime rate has been dropping for the past quarter century. It is happening each

PULL STORY

Must Reads

Learning to cope in the city's new crime 'hot spot'

Restaurant owner Suzanne Wilmsmeyer moved from L.A. to Toronto to escape crime. But she moved into the city's new hot spot for violence, the Keele and Eglinton neighbourhood.



A real-estate guide to incarceration

Texas is looking for jail guards and offering \$1,500 recruiting bonuses for those willing to move to understaffed prisons. The need is not surprising in a state with the highest incarceration rate, in...



Jail Data

Postal Code Area Rankings

Please enter the first three characters of your postal code.

Advertisements

SCHOOL, INTERRUPTED

Feature Report: Bully, Danielle, Smiles, Anthony, Nore

Expulsion School

Interactive maps and game: Where Toronto students and jeds the trend

Related series: The costs of high incarceration Behind the series Credits

Must Reads

Forging a school-to-prison pipeline?

Thousands of students are kicked out of Ontario schools each year, with educators quietly making sure some don't return.

Are schools too quick to suspend?

The road to being thrown out of school is paved by missed opportunities for early intervention, a limited curriculum and poor teacher training.

Documents, videos, links

- More videos: Expulsion School
- Related documents and links
- Search schools
- Related map: High school desegregation
- Related series: Crime & Punishment

Crime & Punishment

School, interrupted

Race & crime ~ 2002

SUING POLICE: Jason Burke, falsely accused of dealing drugs during Caribana two years ago, says he was a victim of racial profiling.

Star analysis of police crime data shows justice is different for blacks and whites

Feeling numbers

Police records show that a black person in Toronto arrested on a single drug possession charge was **less likely** to be released at the scene...

% of each racial group

Racial Group	% of each racial group
Black	76.5%
White	61.8%
Other	7.3%
Hispanic	15.5%

... and **twice as likely** to be held for a bail hearing, compared to a white person on the same charge.

Black people, charged with similar drug possession, are taken to police stations more often than whites facing the same charge.

Once at the station, accused blacks are held overnight, for a bail hearing, at twice the rate of whites.

The Toronto crime data also shows a disproportionate number

■ **Managing Editor's notebook, A2**

Police are forbidden, by their governing board, from analyzing this data in terms of race, but The Star has no such restriction. The findings provide hard evidence of what blacks have long suspected — race matters in Canadian society especially when dealing with police.

Wilson has been investigating whether MacAulley broke ethics guidelines for cabinet ministers in the awarding of contract and extension worth \$100,000 to Everett Roche, a Charlottetown political friend of the solicitor-general's.

Christian will not fire MacAulley unless he is given incontrovertible evidence of wrongdoing for two key reasons, sources

■ Please see MacAulley, p. 10.

■ Please see MacAulay, J.

INSIDE

Morning rain. High 13 C

Race and Crime

'No one was born violent . . .
What's causing these problems?

Justice Dubin to study treatment of black suspects



FORCE UNDER FIRE: Police Chief Julian Fantino discusses the issue of police-minority relations yesterday.

and move on right path

Editorial

look at the issue.
All good steps.
And all necessary steps, backed by promises that he won't tolerate any form of racism and that he will act forcefully against any recommendations that Dubin make.

Fantino's bold decision to appoint Dubin is a sign that he is at least serious about coming to grips with this issue.

Since he became chief, Fantino has worked hard to reach out to minorities in the city—blacks, gays, Asians and others.

"Look at the news, all the shootings that have happened — look at the news," despairing Folioes of the Black Panthers and Friends Assembly. "You're seeing black face, black faces. I don't want to be on the TV on."

A Star investigation, conducted by analyzing police arrest records, showed that in certain cases where police have discretion to use personal judgment, blacks receive harsher treatment than whites. Last weekend's stories prompted a flood of letters and phone calls from black readers who said they have been subjected to

NEWS A7

Partly cloudy. High 11C

October 20, 2002



Star analysis of traffic data suggests racial profiling

Black drivers confronted by the flashing lights of a police cruiser often worry if they're being pulled over for the colour of their skin.

STAR INVESTIGATIVE TEAM: JIM RANKIN, JENNIFER QUINN, MICHELLE SHERNARD, JOHN DUNCANSON, SCOTT SIMMS

- Reaction, A9
- The Star's view, A12

Now, for the first time, empirical evidence suggests police have indeed been targeting black drivers in Toronto.

These "out-of-sight" traffic offences include failing to update a driver's licence with a change of address, driving without a licence, driving without insurance

or driving while under suspension. Police usually discover such violations only after a motorist has been pulled over. And, in the absence of any other charge, it isn't clear why drivers involved in these offences were stopped in

the first place. It's assumed random checks would generate a pattern of charges that mimics the racial distribution of drivers in society as a whole. So the rate at which minority drivers are charged is often used, in the U.S., as a bellwether for racial profiling.

Canadian authorities refrain from studying the issue. Toronto's police services board has ordered its officers not to analyze

Police follow that rule, and don't record race statistics for the purpose of ethnic analysis. They do, however, list skin colour in most arrest reports when describing a person charged. It's routine in arrests for major

■ Please see Police, AR

➔ Please see Police, A8

Students

Life and death on mean streets

Toronto's patrol area 2302 has highest number of violent charges

Kevin King stands on the fenced-in asphalt where he earned his neighbourhood passport.

There are garbage piles in the corners, and four poles cast long shadows through the centre of the basketball court. And there was a time, he says, when 50 sweaty teenagers owned this area, playing ball long after the streetlights of Kipling Ave. and Panorama Court came on.

It's tough because it takes a while for the area to accept you. I was a baller so I earned it at the court. It was the only way I had friends.

Race and Crime

INVESTIGATIVE TEAM: Jim Rankin, Jennifer Quinn, Michelle Shephard, John Duncanson, Scott Simmie

dale community vanished on this paved square.

Around 1996, no one's quite sure of the date, the basketball rims were removed. The court was shut down after complaints, from the surrounding neighbourhood, about noise. So teenagers brought together

by the ball started going their own ways. King went on to become a community activist and now, at 22, holds a college degree in business marketing.

A short baller named Garcia, who compensated for his height with quick feet on the court, was shot and killed in a Kipling highrise during a birthday party. Another player was shot but survived.

Jughead used to play with them too. On a cold March night in 1998, Jughead, known to police as Jermaine Miller, shot an undercover officer in the chest and arm during a drug deal. Detective Constable Russ Little survived. Miller was convicted and remains in jail. There are more than 200 police patrol areas in the city.

■ Please see This, A14

Moscow hostages: 'We were all waiting to die'



Harris a no-show as Eves pays tribute

News

Police union sues Star over race-crime series

7,200-member group seeks \$2.7B damages in class action lawsuit

Star stands by stories as fair, balanced and accurate

PETER SMALL
STAFF REPORTER

The Toronto Police Association has launched a \$2.7-billion class action lawsuit against the Star for its series spotlighting the force's treatment of blacks.

"Accusing the members of the Toronto Police Service of racism is a very serious allegation and if such a serious allegation is going to be made, the accusers will be called upon to prove it," Tim

Danson, the association's lawyer, told a news conference yesterday. The Toronto Star analysis of police arrest data showed that with charges for simple drug possession, nearly twice as many blacks as whites were taken into custody and held in jail awaiting a bail hearing.



Police union lawyer Tim Danson says the Star's racial profiling series mutilated all city officers.

consulting service, found the paper's findings to be sound.

In an in-depth analysis of the data, presented to the Toronto police services board on Dec. 10, Friendly, author of *The SAS System for Statistical Graphics and Visualizing Categorical Data*, and associate editor of the *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, said many factors other than skin colour affect how one is treated, but that the effect of skin colour was "persistent, and cannot be dismissed" in the arrest data.

Danson said he hoped the Star will "ab-

He said he thought that the case is appropriate for a jury to decide, particularly since it's the community's view that is important. "The police really want to put this in the hands of the public in the form of a jury."

Danson said regardless of whether the association loses the case against the Star, "there are some things worse than losing and that's not even trying."

When asked whether the lawsuit, regardless of its success or failure, may create a libel chill that would cause media to think twice about criticizing institutions whose employees have powerful unions, Danson called that concern "somewhat speculative."

He added that the Star has gone well beyond fair comment in its series. This was a direct and frontal attack to the quintessential core of what it is to be a police officer.

The charges examined by the Star are part of a much larger Toronto police database that details all arrests made since late 1996. The paper first sought access to the data in a March, 2000, freedom of information request.

Following appeals and mediation, a copy of the database, excluding personal information, was released to the Star in May, 2002. It records more than 480,000 incidents in which an individual was arrested or ticketed, and almost 800,000 criminal and other charges. It served as the basis of the investigation into policing, crime and race. Using relational database software, Star reporter Jim Rankin spent most of the summer preparing and analyzing the data. The Star study examined

The Regional Municipality of York YORK REGION RAPID TRANSIT PL PUBLIC MEETING Monday, February 17, 2003, 9:00 a.m.

At its meeting of December 19, 2002, York Regional Council endorsed a set of recommendations regarding the York Region Rapid Transit Plan. It was recommended that the necessary steps be taken in order that the Region be able to incorporate the plan into the Regional Municipality of York's Capital Budget for 2003, and that the plan be presented to the public for comment.

The Region's under the Municipal Act, 2001, will require that a Business Background Study and a proposed by-law of the Region authorizing the in of the corporation be presented and be made available to the public at least before a public meeting to review and discuss the Study and the proposed. Accordingly, notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held on Friday, February 17, 2003 commencing at 9:00 a.m. at the York Region Administrative Centre, 1 Yonge Street, West, 1st Floor, to consider the Business Case Background Study proposed by-law of the Region. Any person attending the meeting may make representations relating to the Business Case Background Study and present. We would appreciate that any written submissions or requests to speak be submitted to the Region's Clerk, at 905-880-4444, ext. 1300 before February 15, 2003.

A copy of the Business Case Background Study and the draft by-law to incorporate the plan is available for inspection at the Regional Clerk's Office, York Region Administrative Centre, between 9:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. For further information on the York Region Rapid Transit Plan Public Meeting Business Case Background Study, please contact Patricia Casey, Senior Municipal Relations Specialist, at (905) 880-4444, ext. 1235, or visit the York Region's website at www.yorkregion.ca/rapidtransit or the York Region Rapid Transit Plan Website at www.yorkregion.ca/rapidtransit.



Race Matters ~ 2010

- Municipal request, appealed, Divisional Court and COA decisions
- Cost: \$6,000
- Length: 7 years
- Why: Folio to 2002 Race and Crime series

RACE MATTERS FIRST IN A SERIES ON POLICING IN TORONTO

When good people are swept up with the bad



THE GOOD: Teacher Rohan Robinson has been stopped numerous times.

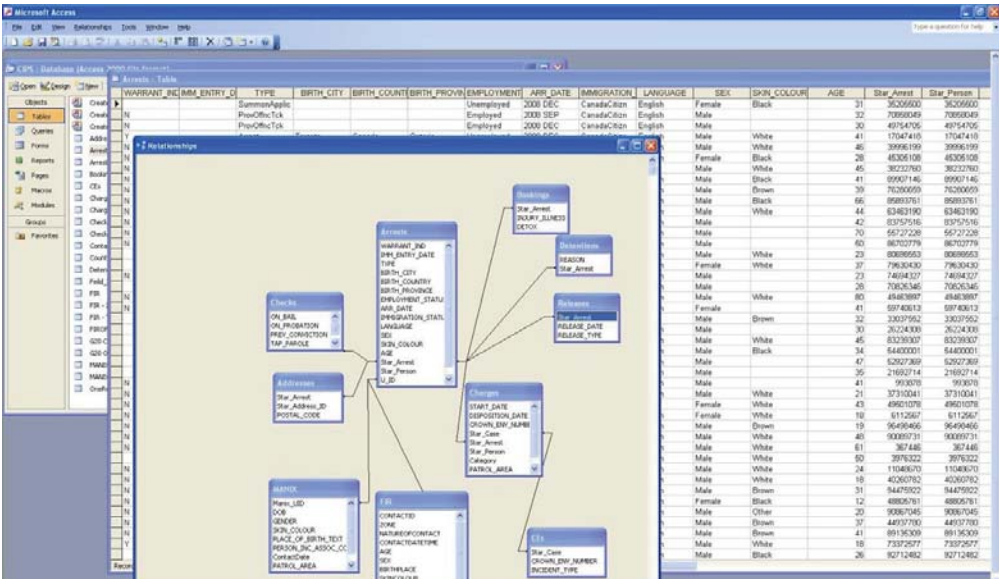


THE BAD: Police frequently stopped Mark Cain, now a convicted murderer.

SEVEN YEARS AGO, a *Star* investigation into race, policing and crime in Toronto was met with denials of racial bias. Today, police across the country readily acknowledge bias is a factor and the Toronto Police Service is setting an example for other services and institutions with its diversity policy. Yet, race still matters. Today, using never-before-released data, the *Star* launches a series highlighting the Toronto police practice of documenting people in mostly non-criminal encounters. In an uneasy trade-off for safer streets, both "good" and "bad" end up in a growing database. Young black men, more than any other group, are most likely to be stopped and documented. **Jim Rankin reports.**

FIELD INFORMATION CARD - CONTACT DETAILS			
DATE (YYYYMMDD)	TIME (24 HR. CLOCK)	ZONE	TP5308 2006/05
AT <input type="checkbox"/> NEAR <input type="checkbox"/> LOCATION / INTERSECTION			
LOCATION DETAILS		OFFICER NO.(S)	
PROJECT #	REFERENCE TYPE/REF NO.	NATURE OF CONTACT	
CIRCUMSTANCES OF INVESTIGATION			
PERSON INVESTIGATED <input type="checkbox"/> IN VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLIST <input type="checkbox"/>			
SURNAME		G1	
G2	ALIAS / NICKNAME		
DOB (YYYYMMDD)	AGE	SEX	BIRTH PLACE
APPEARANCE		EYES	HAIR (STYLE/LENGTH/COLOUR)
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	IDENTIFIED BY (I.D. TYPE)	
ADDRESS		SAME AS LOCATION <input type="checkbox"/> NFA <input type="checkbox"/> PROV/COUNTRY	
TELEPHONE NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		CELL NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	E-MAIL <input type="checkbox"/>
DRIVER'S LICENCE NO.		PROV / STATE	DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/>
		PASS. <input type="checkbox"/>	

CONTACTID	ZONE	NATUREOFCONTACT	CONTACTDATE/TIME	YEAR	AGE	SEX	BIRTHPLACE	SKINCOLOUR	DOB	U_ID
1068267	551	Drug Related	12/3/2011 4:45:00 PM	2011	23	Male		White	1988 JUN	137
1068268	131	Bail Compliance Check-No Viol	12/4/2011 9:15:00 AM	2011	86	Male		White	1925 SEP	3911
1068269	551	Observed but not Spoken to	12/3/2011 5:30:00 PM	2011	21	Male		Black	1990 NOV	4837
1068270	411	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:36:00 PM	2011	81	Female		White	1930 MAR	1413
1068270	411	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:36:00 PM	2011	56	Male		White	1955 OCT	4525
1068271	132	Bail Compliance Check-No Viol	12/4/2011 8:42:00 AM	2011	17	Male		Black	1994 AUG	239
1068479	314	General Investigation	1/18/2011 12:03:00 AM	2011	22	Male	Jamaica	Black	1989 NOV	4794
1068272	531	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:40:00 PM	2011	49	Male		White	1962 AUG	740
1068272	531	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:40:00 PM	2011	23	Male	Kenya	Black	1987 DEC	1542
1068273	312	Radio Call	12/4/2011 9:35:00 AM	2011	26	Male		Black	1985 JUL	4612
1068273	312	Radio Call	12/4/2011 9:35:00 AM	2011	27	Male		Black	1984 FEB	4104
1068274	533	Radio Call	12/3/2011 9:35:00 AM	2011	45	Female		Black	1966 AUG	4837
1068274	533	Radio Call	12/3/2011 9:35:00 AM	2011	19	Female		Black	1992 MAR	4837
1068275	323	Dispute (Non-Domestic)	2/4/2011 12:56:00 PM	2011	26	Male		Black	1985 OCT	20
1068275	323	Dispute (Non-Domestic)	2/4/2011 12:56:00 PM	2011	51	Female		White	1960 APR	40
1068276	312	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:58:00 PM	2011	27	Male	Saudi Arabia	White	1984 JAN	4837
1068276	312	Radio Call	2/4/2011 12:58:00 PM	2011	45	Male		Brown	1966 JAN	4256
1068277	543	General Investigation	2/4/2011 11:30:00 AM	2011	37	Male	British Columb	White	1974 OCT	4837
1068277	543	General Investigation	2/4/2011 11:30:00 AM	2011	31	Male		Black	1980 OCT	4837
1068278	232	Traffic Stop Caution	12/3/2011 7:00:00 PM	2011	34	Male		Black	1977 JAN	4837
1068280	231	Loitering	1/30/2011 2:40:00 PM	2011	26	Male	England	Brown	1984 DEC	4837
1068281	131	Radio Call	12/3/2011 1:42:00 PM	2011	41	Male		White	1970 JAN	4837
1068282	122	Liquor Licence Act	12/4/2011 1:17:00 PM	2011	52	Male		Other	1958 DEC	21
1068283	234	Drug Related	1/30/2011 4:20:00 PM	2011	51	Male	Jamaica	Black	1960 JAN	63
1068283	234	Drug Related	1/30/2011 4:20:00 PM	2011	39	Male	Jamaica	Black	1972 AUG	4837
1068284	232	General Investigation	12/1/2011 2:00:00 PM	2011	32	Female	Toronto	White	1979 JAN	763
1068284	232	General Investigation	12/1/2011 2:00:00 PM	2011	33	Male	Toronto	White	1978 FEB	218
1068285	541	General Investigation	2/4/2011 12:50:00 PM	2011	17	Male		Brown	1994 SEP	4317
1068287	131	Loitering	12/4/2011 3:55:00 AM	2011	25	Male		Black	1986 OCT	1127
1068288	222	Radio Call	12/4/2011 1:15:00 PM	2011	69	Female	Croatia	White	1942 FEB	4837
1068289	133	General Investigation	12/3/2011 2:23:00 AM	2011	34	Male		Other	1977 SEP	102
1068290	232	Liquor Licence Act	12/1/2011 4:00:00 PM	2011	41	Male	Jamaica	Black	1970 OCT	588
1068291	123	General Investigation	12/4/2011 1:28:00 PM	2011	25	Male	Peterborough	White	1986 MAY	1934



CARDED: Probing a racial disparity

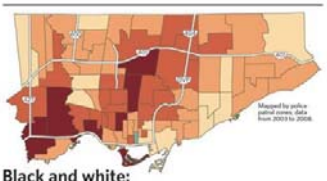
JIM RANKIN
STAFF REPORTER

30...9...8...
Ruban Robinson begins the mental countdown. A police cruiser has pulled up beside his Acura, an officer has peeked in the driver's side window, and the cruiser has dropped back in behind his car.
...7...6...5...
Usually, he sees the flashing lights in the rear-view mirror before he reaches zero. "It's so routine now that I know," says Robinson, 32, an elementary school teacher with the Toronto District School Board.

Robinson, who is black, estimates that since 2001, he has been stopped close to 30 times while driving in Toronto without being ticketed. On a few other occasions he was handed tickets, and he says he deserved them.
He would be old enough to drive, beginning when he was 15, if he would be stopped while on foot.
Toronto police question hundreds of thousands of people, both walking and driving, every year. In many cases, officers fill out a "208" card, police lingo for an index-card-sized document used as an investigative tool and, according to Chief Bill

INVESTIGATIVE TEAM:

- David Bruer
- Moira Welsh
- Andrew Bailey
- Hidy Ng
- Patty Winsa
- Brett Popplewell
- Michele Henry
- Dale Brazae
- Diana Ziomilic



Black and white:
A difference in documentation

Police stop and document a higher proportion of black people than white people in every single one of the city's patrol zones, save one. In most areas, the chances of being stopped if you're black are at least two to three times higher. And in predominantly white, more affluent neighbourhoods, that likelihood is at least three to five times higher, but can go as high as 17.

COURTESY: VICTOR HILL, MAPPING, ANALYSIS; ANDREW BAILEY, JIM RANKIN; DATA ANALYSTS/TORONTO DLSB
SOURCE: Toronto Police Service, Statistics Canada

- Mapping used to show where police document people the most, by race
- Census data used for benchmarking



TORONTO STAR FILE PHOTO
ice board chair Alok Mukherjee.

it mitigates any potential risk or damage that's caused by it," says Blair. "We're trying to strike that all-important balance between the work that we have to do in enforcement or in crime prevention or through this felt presence — and the same time, I don't want young people to feel that they're being unfairly targeted."

Blair created a specialized policing tactic called Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy (TAVIS) in response to a spike in homicides in 2005, the so-called "Year of the Gun." The strategy involves targeting violent areas with officers who stop, question and document

Carding on the rise

After peaking in 2007 and declining in 2008, the number of contact cards filled out by Toronto police in mostly non-criminal encounters with citizens has steadily increased, adding more personal details to a massive police database that has no purging requirements. Areas with high levels of violent crime are more heavily policed in this way. These areas, typically, are neighbourhoods where there are lower incomes, fewer opportunities, more single-parent families — and more visible minorities.

MOST CARDED AREAS: 2010

Patrol zone 121, which includes the neighbourhood of Weston-Mt. Dennis, has seen a spate of homicides in the past few years and, unsurprisingly, is where police have filled out the most contact cards. The downtown patrol zone 523, which includes the Entertainment District, is also a place where police document many citizens.

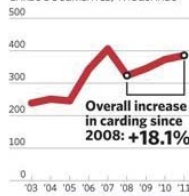


CHANGES BY PATROL ZONE: 2008 TO 2010

Carding increased in 51 of the city's 72 patrol zones between 2008 and 2010. Areas in mid-Toronto and the west end saw the largest increases, while the east end of the city saw the largest decreases.

CARDS BY THE YEAR

CARDS DOCUMENTED/THOUSANDS



Mapped by police patrol zones, data from 2010

Patrol Zone	Cards Documented
121	10,000
523	7,500
...	...

'These stops contribute to black males' alienation from Canadian society'

Race cards?

Black officers issued 5.5 times as many of Toronto's population, 16.4 of the 121 million contact cards filled out by Toronto police officers after 2008. The cards collected the stop in 2008, to 2010, to 2011, to 2012, to 2013, to 2014, to 2015, to 2016, to 2017, to 2018, to 2019, to 2020, to 2021, to 2022, to 2023, to 2024, to 2025, to 2026, to 2027, to 2028, to 2029, to 2030, to 2031, to 2032, to 2033, to 2034, to 2035, to 2036, to 2037, to 2038, to 2039, to 2040, to 2041, to 2042, to 2043, to 2044, to 2045, to 2046, to 2047, to 2048, to 2049, to 2050, to 2051, to 2052, to 2053, to 2054, to 2055, to 2056, to 2057, to 2058, to 2059, to 2060, to 2061, to 2062, to 2063, to 2064, to 2065, to 2066, to 2067, to 2068, to 2069, to 2070, to 2071, to 2072, to 2073, to 2074, to 2075, to 2076, to 2077, to 2078, to 2079, to 2080, to 2081, to 2082, to 2083, to 2084, to 2085, to 2086, to 2087, to 2088, to 2089, to 2090, to 2091, to 2092, to 2093, to 2094, to 2095, to 2096, to 2097, to 2098, to 2099, to 2100, to 2101, to 2102, to 2103, to 2104, to 2105, to 2106, to 2107, to 2108, to 2109, to 2110, to 2111, to 2112, to 2113, to 2114, to 2115, to 2116, to 2117, to 2118, to 2119, to 2120, to 2121, to 2122, to 2123, to 2124, to 2125, to 2126, to 2127, to 2128, to 2129, to 2130, to 2131, to 2132, to 2133, to 2134, to 2135, to 2136, to 2137, to 2138, to 2139, to 2140, to 2141, to 2142, to 2143, to 2144, to 2145, to 2146, to 2147, to 2148, to 2149, to 2150, to 2151, to 2152, to 2153, to 2154, to 2155, to 2156, to 2157, to 2158, to 2159, to 2160, to 2161, to 2162, to 2163, to 2164, to 2165, to 2166, to 2167, to 2168, to 2169, to 2170, to 2171, to 2172, to 2173, to 2174, to 2175, to 2176, to 2177, to 2178, to 2179, to 2180, to 2181, to 2182, to 2183, to 2184, to 2185, to 2186, to 2187, to 2188, to 2189, to 2190, to 2191, to 2192, to 2193, to 2194, to 2195, to 2196, to 2197, to 2198, to 2199, to 2200, to 2201, to 2202, to 2203, to 2204, to 2205, to 2206, to 2207, to 2208, to 2209, to 2210, to 2211, to 2212, to 2213, to 2214, to 2215, to 2216, to 2217, to 2218, to 2219, to 2220, to 2221, to 2222, to 2223, to 2224, to 2225, to 2226, to 2227, to 2228, to 2229, to 2230, to 2231, to 2232, to 2233, to 2234, to 2235, to 2236, to 2237, to 2238, to 2239, to 2240, to 2241, to 2242, to 2243, to 2244, to 2245, to 2246, to 2247, to 2248, to 2249, to 2250, to 2251, to 2252, to 2253, to 2254, to 2255, to 2256, to 2257, to 2258, to 2259, to 2260, to 2261, to 2262, to 2263, to 2264, to 2265, to 2266, to 2267, to 2268, to 2269, to 2270, to 2271, to 2272, to 2273, to 2274, to 2275, to 2276, to 2277, to 2278, to 2279, to 2280, to 2281, to 2282, to 2283, to 2284, to 2285, to 2286, to 2287, to 2288, to 2289, to 2290, to 2291, to 2292, to 2293, to 2294, to 2295, to 2296, to 2297, to 2298, to 2299, to 2300, to 2301, to 2302, to 2303, to 2304, to 2305, to 2306, to 2307, to 2308, to 2309, to 2310, to 2311, to 2312, to 2313, to 2314, to 2315, to 2316, to 2317, to 2318, to 2319, to 2320, to 2321, to 2322, to 2323, to 2324, to 2325, to 2326, to 2327, to 2328, to 2329, to 2330, to 2331, to 2332, to 2333, to 2334, to 2335, to 2336, to 2337, to 2338, to 2339, to 2340, to 2341, to 2342, to 2343, to 2344, to 2345, to 2346, to 2347, to 2348, to 2349, to 2350, to 2351, to 2352, to 2353, to 2354, to 2355, to 2356, to 2357, to 2358, to 2359, to 2360, to 2361, to 2362, to 2363, to 2364, to 2365, to 2366, to 2367, to 2368, to 2369, to 2370, to 2371, to 2372, to 2373, to 2374, to 2375, to 2376, to 2377, to 2378, to 2379, to 2380, to 2381, to 2382, to 2383, to 2384, to 2385, to 2386, to 2387, to 2388, to 2389, to 2390, to 2391, to 2392, to 2393, to 2394, to 2395, to 2396, to 2397, to 2398, to 2399, to 2400, to 2401, to 2402, to 2403, to 2404, to 2405, to 2406, to 2407, to 2408, to 2409, to 2410, to 2411, to 2412, to 2413, to 2414, to 2415, to 2416, to 2417, to 2418, to 2419, to 2420, to 2421, to 2422, to 2423, to 2424, to 2425, to 2426, to 2427, to 2428, to 2429, to 2430, to 2431, to 2432, to 2433, to 2434, to 2435, to 2436, to 2437, to 2438, to 2439, to 2440, to 2441, to 2442, to 2443, to 2444, to 2445, to 2446, to 2447, to 2448, to 2449, to 2450, to 2451, to 2452, to 2453, to 2454, to 2455, to 2456, to 2457, to 2458, to 2459, to 2460, to 2461, to 2462, to 2463, to 2464, to 2465, to 2466, to 2467, to 2468, to 2469, to 2470, to 2471, to 2472, to 2473, to 2474, to 2475, to 2476, to 2477, to 2478, to 2479, to 2480, to 2481, to 2482, to 2483, to 2484, to 2485, to 2486, to 2487, to 2488, to 2489, to 2490, to 2491, to 2492, to 2493, to 2494, to 2495, to 2496, to 2497, to 2498, to 2499, to 2500, to 2501, to 2502, to 2503, to 2504, to 2505, to 2506, to 2507, to 2508, to 2509, to 2510, to 2511, to 2512, to 2513, to 2514, to 2515, to 2516, to 2517, to 2518, to 2519, to 2520, to 2521, to 2522, to 2523, to 2524, to 2525, to 2526, to 2527, to 2528, to 2529, to 2530, to 2531, to 2532, to 2533, to 2534, to 2535, to 2536, to 2537, to 2538, to 2539, to 2540, to 2541, to 2542, to 2543, to 2544, to 2545, to 2546, to 2547, to 2548, to 2549, to 2550, to 2551, to 2552, to 2553, to 2554, to 2555, to 2556, to 2557, to 2558, to 2559, to 2560, to 2561, to 2562, to 2563, to 2564, to 2565, to 2566, to 2567, to 2568, to 2569, to 2570, to 2571, to 2572, to 2573, to 2574, to 2575, to 2576, to 2577, to 2578, to 2579, to 2580, to 2581, to 2582, to 2583, to 2584, to 2585, to 2586, to 2587, to 2588, to 2589, to 2590, to 2591, to 2592, to 2593, to 2594, to 2595, to 2596, to 2597, to 2598, to 2599, to 2600, to 2601, to 2602, to 2603, to 2604, to 2605, to 2606, to 2607, to 2608, to 2609, to 2610, to 2611, to 2612, to 2613, to 2614, to 2615, to 2616, to 2617, to 2618, to 2619, to 2620, to 2621, to 2622, to 2623, to 2624, to 2625, to 2626, to 2627, to 2628, to 2629, to 2630, to 2631, to 2632, to 2633, to 2634, to 2635, to 2636, to 2637, to 2638, to 2639, to 2640, to 2641, to 2642, to 2643, to 2644, to 2645, to 2646, to 2647, to 2648, to 2649, to 2650, to 2651, to 2652, to 2653, to 2654, to 2655, to 2656, to 2657, to 2658, to 2659, to 2660, to 2661, to 2662, to 2663, to 2664, to 2665, to 2666, to 2667, to 2668, to 2669, to 2670, to 2671, to 2672, to 2673, to 2674, to 2675, to 2676, to 2677, to 2678, to 2679, to 2680, to 2681, to 2682, to 2683, to 2684, to 2685, to 2686, to 2687, to 2688, to 2689, to 2690, to 2691, to 2692, to 2693, to 2694, to 2695, to 2696, to 2697, to 2698, to 2699, to 2700, to 2701, to 2702, to 2703, to 2704, to 2705, to 2706, to 2707, to 2708, to 2709, to 2710, to 2711, to 2712, to 2713, to 2714, to 2715, to 2716, to 2717, to 2718, to 2719, to 2720, to 2721, to 2722, to 2723, to 2724, to 2725, to 2726, to 2727, to 2728, to 2729, to 2730, to 2731, to 2732, to 2733, to 2734, to 2735, to 2736, to 2737, to 2738, to 2739, to 2740, to 2741, to 2742, to 2743, to 2744, to 2745, to 2746, to 2747, to 2748, to 2749, to 2750, to 2751, to 2752, to 2753, to 2754, to 2755, to 2756, to 2757, to 2758, to 2759, to 2760, to 2761, to 2762, to 2763, to 2764, to 2765, to 2766, to 2767, to 2768, to 2769, to 2770, to 2771, to 2772, to 2773, to 2774, to 2775, to 2776, to 2777, to 2778, to 2779, to 2780, to 2781, to 2782, to 2783, to 2784, to 2785, to 2786, to 2787, to 2788, to 2789, to 2790, to 2791, to 2792, to 2793, to 2794, to 2795, to 2796, to 2797, to 2798, to 2799, to 2800, to 2801, to 2802, to 2803, to 2804, to 2805, to 2806, to 2807, to 2808, to 2809, to 2810, to 2811, to 2812, to 2813, to 2814, to 2815, to 2816, to 2817, to 2818, to 2819, to 2820, to 2821, to 2822, to 2823, to 2824, to 2825, to 2826, to 2827, to 2828, to 2829, to 2830, to 2831, to 2832, to 2833, to 2834, to 2835, to 2836, to 2837, to 2838, to 2839, to 2840, to 2841, to 2842, to 2843, to 2844, to 2845, to 2846, to 2847, to 2848, to 2849, to 2850, to 2851, to 2852, to 2853, to 2854, to 2855, to 2856, to 2857, to 2858, to 2859, to 2860, to 2861, to 2862, to 2863, to 2864, to 2865, to 2866, to 2867, to 2868, to 2869, to 2870, to 2871, to 2872, to 2873, to 2874, to 2875, to 2876, to 2877, to 2878, to 2879, to 2880, to 2881, to 2882, to 2883, to 2884, to 2885, to 2886, to 2887, to 2888, to 2889, to 2890, to 2891, to 2892, to 2893, to 2894, to 2895, to 2896, to 2897, to 2898, to 2899, to 2900, to 2901, to 2902, to 2903, to 2904, to 2905, to 2906, to 2907, to 2908, to 2909, to 2910, to 2911, to 2912, to 2913, to 2914, to 2915, to 2916, to 2917, to 2918, to 2919, to 2920, to 2921, to 2922, to 2923, to 2924, to 2925, to 2926, to 2927, to 2928, to 2929, to 2930, to 2931, to 2932, to 2933, to 2934, to 2935, to 2936, to 2937, to 2938, to 2939, to 2940, to 2941, to 2942, to 2943, to 2944, to 2945, to 2946, to 2947, to 2948, to 2949, to 2950, to 2951, to 2952, to 2953, to 2954, to 2955, to 2956, to 2957, to 2958, to 2959, to 2960, to 2961, to 2962, to 2963, to 2964, to 2965, to 2966, to 2967, to 2968, to 2969, to 2970, to 2971, to 2972, to 2973, to 2974, to 2975, to 2976, to 2977, to 2978, to 2979, to 2980, to 2981, to 2982, to 2983, to 2984, to 2985, to 2986, to 2987, to 2988, to 2989, to 2990, to 2991, to 2992, to 2993, to 2994, to 2995, to 2996, to 2997, to 2998, to 2999, to 3000, to 3001, to 3002, to 3003, to 3004, to 3005, to 3006, to 3007, to 3008, to 3009, to 3010, to 3011, to 3012, to 3013, to 3014, to 3015, to 3016, to 3017, to 3018, to 3019, to 3020, to 3021, to 3022, to 3023, to 3024, to 3025, to 3026, to 3027, to 3028, to 3029, to 3030, to 3031, to 3032, to 3033, to 3034, to 3035, to 3036, to 3037, to 3038, to 3039, to 3040, to 3041, to 3042, to 3043, to 3044, to 3045, to 3046, to 3047, to 3048, to 3049, to 3050, to 3051, to 3052, to 3053, to 3054, to 3055, to 3056, to 3057, to 3058, to 3059, to 3060, to 3061, to 3062, to 3063, to 3064, to 3065, to 3066, to 3067, to 3068, to 3069, to 3070, to 3071, to 3072, to 3073, to 3074, to 3075, to 3076, to 3077, to 3078, to 3079, to 3080, to 3081, to 3082, to 3083, to 3084, to 3085, to 3086, to 3087, to 3088, to 3089, to 3090, to 3091, to 3092, to 3093, to 3094, to 3095, to 3096, to 3097, to 3098, to 3099, to 3100, to 3101, to 3102, to 3103, to 3104, to 3105, to 3106, to 3107, to 3108, to 3109, to 3110, to 3111, to 3112, to 3113, to 3114, to 3115, to 3116, to 3117, to 3118, to 3119, to 3120, to 3121, to 3122, to 3123, to 3124, to 3125, to 3126, to 3127, to 3128, to 3129, to 3130, to 3131, to 3132, to 3133, to 3134, to 3135, to 3136, to 3137, to 3138, to 3139, to 3140, to 3141, to 3142, to 3143, to 3144, to 3145, to 3146, to 3147, to 3148, to 3149, to 3150, to 3151, to 3152, to 3153, to 3154, to 3155, to 3156, to 3157, to 3158, to 3159, to 3160, to 3161, to 3162, to 3163, to 3164, to 3165, to 3166, to 3167, to 3168, to 3169, to 3170, to 3171, to 3172, to 3173, to 3174, to 3175, to 3176, to 3177, to 3178, to 3179, to 3180, to 3181, to 3182, to 3183, to 3184, to 3185, to 3186, to 3187, to 3188, to 3189, to 3190, to 3191, to 3192, to 3193, to 3194, to 3195, to 3196, to 3197, to 3198, to 3199, to 3200, to 3201, to 3202, to 3203, to 3204, to 3205, to 3206, to 3207, to 3208, to 3209, to 3210, to 3211, to 3212, to 3213, to 3214, to 3215, to 3216, to 3217, to 3218, to 3219, to 3220, to 3221, to 3222, to 3223, to 3224, to 3225, to 3226, to 3227, to 3228, to 3229, to 3230, to 3231, to 3232, to 3233, to 3234, to 3235, to 3236, to 3237, to 3238, to 3239, to 3240, to 3241, to 3242, to 3243, to 3244, to 3245, to 3246, to 3247, to 3248, to 3249, to 3250, to 3251, to 3252, to 3253, to 3254, to 3255, to 3256, to 3257, to 3258, to 3259, to 3260, to 3261, to 3262, to 3263, to 3264, to 3265, to 3266, to 3267, to 3268, to 3269, to 3270, to 3271, to 3272, to 3273, to 3274, to 3275, to 3276, to 3277, to 3278, to 3279, to 3280, to 3281, to 3282, to 3283, to 3284, to 3285, to 3286, to 3287, to 3288, to 3289, to 3290, to 3291, to 3292, to 3293, to 3294, to 3295, to 3296, to 3297, to 3298, to 3299, to 3300, to 3301, to 3302, to 3303, to 3304, to 3305, to 3306, to 3307, to 3308, to 3309, to 3310, to 3311, to 3312, to 3313, to 3314, to 3315, to 3316, to 3317, to 3318, to 3319, to 3320, to 3321, to 3322, to 3323, to 3324, to 3325, to 3326, to 3327, to 3328, to 3329, to 3330, to 3331, to 3332, to 3333, to 3334, to 3335, to 3336, to 3337, to 3338, to 3339, to 3340, to 3341, to 3342, to 3343, to 3344, to 3345, to 3346, to 3347, to 3348, to 3349, to 3350, to 3351, to 3352, to 3353, to 3354, to 3355, to 3356, to 3357, to 3358, to 3359, to 3360, to 3361, to 3362, to 3363, to 3364, to 3365, to 3366, to 3367, to 3368, to 3369, to 3370, to 3371, to 3372, to 3373, to 3374, to 3375, to 3376, to 3377, to 3378, to 3379, to 3380, to 3381, to 3382, to 3383, to 3384, to 3385, to 3386, to 3387, to 3388, to 3389, to 3390, to 3391, to 3392, to 3393, to 3394, to 3395, to 3396, to 3397, to 3398, to 3399, to 3400, to 3401, to 3402, to 3403, to 3404, to 3405, to 3406, to 3407, to 3408, to 3409, to 3410, to 3411, to 3412, to 3413, to 3414, to 3415, to 3416, to 3417, to 3418, to 3419, to 3420, to 3421, to 3422, to 3423, to 3424, to 3425, to 3426, to 3427, to 3428, to 3429, to 3430, to 3431, to 3432, to 3433, to 3434, to 3435, to 3436, to 3437, to 3438, to 3439, to 3440, to 3441, to 3442, to 3443, to 3444, to 3445, to 3446, to 3447, to 3448, to 3449, to 3450, to 3451, to 3452, to 3453, to 3454, to 3455, to 3456, to 3457, to 3458, to 3459, to 3460, to 3461, to 3462, to 3463, to 3464, to 3465, to 3466, to 3467, to 3468, to 3469, to 3470, to 3471, to 3472, to 3473, to 3474, to 3475, to 3476, to 3477, to 3478, to 3479, to 3480, to 3481, to 3482, to 3483, to 3484, to 3485, to 3486, to 3487, to 3488, to 3489, to 3490, to 3491, to 3492, to 3493, to 3494, to 3495, to 3496, to 3497, to 3498, to 3499, to 3500, to 3501, to 3502, to 3503, to 3504, to 3505, to 3506, to 3507, to 3508, to 3509, to 3510, to 3511, to 3512, to 3513, to 3514, to 3515, to 3516, to 3517, to 3518, to 3519, to 3520, to 3521, to 3522, to 3523, to 3524, to 3525, to 3526, to 3527, to 3528, to 3529, to 3530, to 3531, to 3532, to 3533, to 3534, to 3535, to 3536, to 3537, to 3538, to 3539, to 3540, to 3541, to 3542, to 3543, to 3544, to 3545, to 3546, to 3547, to 3548, to 3549, to 3550, to 3551, to 3552, to 3553, to 3554, to 3555, to 3556, to 3557, to 3558, to 3559, to 3560, to 3561, to 3562, to 3563, to 3564, to 3565, to 3566, to 3567, to 3568, to 3569, to 3570, to 3571, to 3572, to 3573, to 3574, to 3575, to 3576, to 3577



Chris Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.



Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.



Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.



Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

'It's not all a doom-and-gloom story here'

Continued from page 1

There were a lot of people who were not in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city.

There were a lot of people who were not in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city.

There were a lot of people who were not in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city.

There were a lot of people who were not in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city.

There were a lot of people who were not in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city. They were in the city when the police were in the city.



Looking east along Spadina Ave. at left, where the police were in the city.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.



Looking east along Spadina Ave. at left, where the police were in the city.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.

Kevin Brown, left, and Kevin Brown, of the Bay and Spadina, Police Station, standing with a group of officers in front of the station.



SATURDAY STAR

WEATHER HIGH 22 C | THE SUNSHINE IS A GLORIOUS BIRTH — WILLIAM WORDSWORTH | MAP 58 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2013

> STAR INVESTIGATION

'Devastating. Unacceptable'

JIM RANKIN AND PATTY WINSA
STAFF WRITERS
ANDREW BAILEY AND HENRY NG
DATA ANALYSTS

Despite years of growing criticism, Toronto police continue to disproportionately stop, question and document blacks — and to a lesser extent, people with "brown" skin — asking their personal details into a controversial database.

Proportionally, a new Star analysis of Toronto police data from 2009 to 2012 shows black males were stopped and questioned to a higher degree than blacks who were stopped and frisked by New York City police under a policy there that has led to outrage, lawsuits and settlements.

The overall number of people of all colours documented by Toronto police also steadily rose in these five years, according to a Star analysis of contact cards.



Toronto police board chair appalled by Star findings that show a stubborn rise in the number of citizens stopped and documented by our police officers — with black males heavily overrepresented

Carding on the rise again

Toronto police filed out almost 400,000 contact cards in 2012, a 23 per cent increase since 2009. The cards are filed out by officers who stop and document individuals in what are usually non-criminal encounters. Areas of the city with high levels of violent crime are more heavily policed in this way. These areas, typically, are neighbourhoods where there are lower incomes, fewer opportunities, more single-parent families — and more visible inequalities.

CARDS BY THE YEAR



MOST CARDING AREA



YOUNG, MALE AND CARDING

Black males 15-24, the most vulnerable group in the city, were disproportionately stopped and questioned by Toronto police in 2012. The group was stopped and questioned at a rate of 123% compared to the overall rate of 30%.



Young males (15-24)

Group	Percentage
Black	123%
Brown	56%
Other	11%
White	30%

All males

Group	Percentage
Black	40%
Brown	20%
Other	5%
White	14%

> STAR INVESTIGATION

One cop, five years, 6,600 cards

Is an individual officer's high rate of street checks of blacks a reason for police to be concerned?

JIM RANKIN AND PATTY WINSA
STAFF REPORTERS

ANDREW BAILEY AND HIDEY NG
DATA ANALYSTS

During Officer #81499756's time with the Toronto Anti-Violence Intervention Strategy unit, the first-class constable would, on a typical shift, stop, question and document about a dozen people in encounters that typically involved no arrest or charge.

As every other police officer in Toronto is expected to do, this officer filled out contact cards on the people he — and usually one or more partners — stopped.

Name, date of birth, location, physical description, the reason for the stop,



The Star's new analysis of police carding practices began Saturday.

contact cards

thestar.com

> KNOWN TO POLICE

Ex officer's candid view of carding

Toronto police say stopping, questioning and documenting citizens is an invaluable investigative tool, but one disagrees

What follows is the frank perspective of a former Toronto police officer, who asked not to be identified out of concern of being seen as anti-police and how it might affect employment. The Star asked the former officer about the practice of stopping, questioning and documenting citizens in what are mostly non-criminal encounters. These are called street checks, 208s or contact cards.

“We’ll actually go out in the parks and whatever and we’ll look for guys who fit a certain description, who may not be wearing fancy clothes, and we’ll harass them, like literally. And we call it shakedown.

“You have to, because at the end of the day it’s numbers.”



Unequal justice ~ 2013

SATURDAY STAR

WEATHER HIGH -2 C | 'A SCOWL OF CLOUD' — ROBERT BROWNING | MAP S8 SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 2013

unequal justice

STAR INVESTIGATION

Black and aboriginal youths overrepresented in Ontario jails

JIM RANKIN AND PATTY WINSA
STAFF REPORTERS

HIDY NG
DATA ANALYST

Read the series at thestar.com/unequaljustice

- > Insight: A family's story, **IN1**
- > Analysis, **IN3**, Editorial, **IN6**
- > Tomorrow: Harsh justice for aboriginals

Black and aboriginal people are overrepresented in Ontario's youth and adult jails, with some staggering ratios that mirror those of black Americans in U.S. jails.

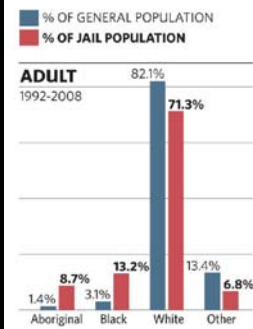
A Star analysis of Ontario jail data, obtained by University of Toronto doctoral candidate Akwasi Owusu-Bempah through freedom of information requests, shows:

- > In Ontario, aboriginal boys aged 12 to 17 make up 2.9 per cent of the young male population.
- But in Ontario youth facilities they make up nearly 15 per cent of young male admissions.
- In other words, there are, proportionally, five times more aboriginal boys in the young male jail population than what they represent in the general young male population.

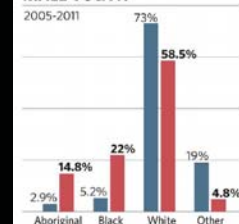
JUSTICE continued on A18

Jail admissions

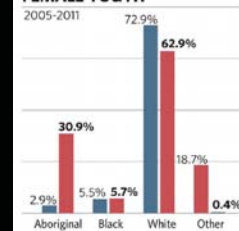
The proportion of aboriginal and black inmates admitted to provincial jails is greater than the proportions of aboriginals and blacks in the general population, which means they are vastly overrepresented in jail. There is no such overrepresentation for white inmates.



MALE YOUTH



FEMALE YOUTH



SOURCE: Ministry of Children and Youth Services and Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services and Statistics Canada

A comparison of Ontario adult inmate admissions data shows that, for the fiscal year 2010/2011, white people were the least likely of all ethnic backgrounds to be held in jail pending trial, and most likely to be entering jail to serve a sentence. Factors in denying bail include seriousness of the alleged crime, criminal histories, inability to find a surety, lack of a stable environment to return to, and risk of flight. Spending time in remand before trial increases the likelihood of a guilty plea, studies have shown. It is also a period when accessing rehabilitation and other programs is most difficult.

Race	Yes	No
Aboriginal	32.2%	67.8%
Black	30.6%	69.4%
White	36.5%	63.5%
Other*	28.9%	71.1%

The case of a Toronto family illustrates how young black men can get caught up in the system, and how it can be hard to get out.

ONLINE
See our website for a timeline on the history of youth justice in Canada, a video and

[illegible]

Aboriginal people often end up in jail after minor crimes lead to more trouble. But there are small signs of hope

As Jill Buckshot describes the addiction that helped put her in prison, her words sometimes slur together over the phone, so that she has to spell out "dope sick" and "Dilaudid."

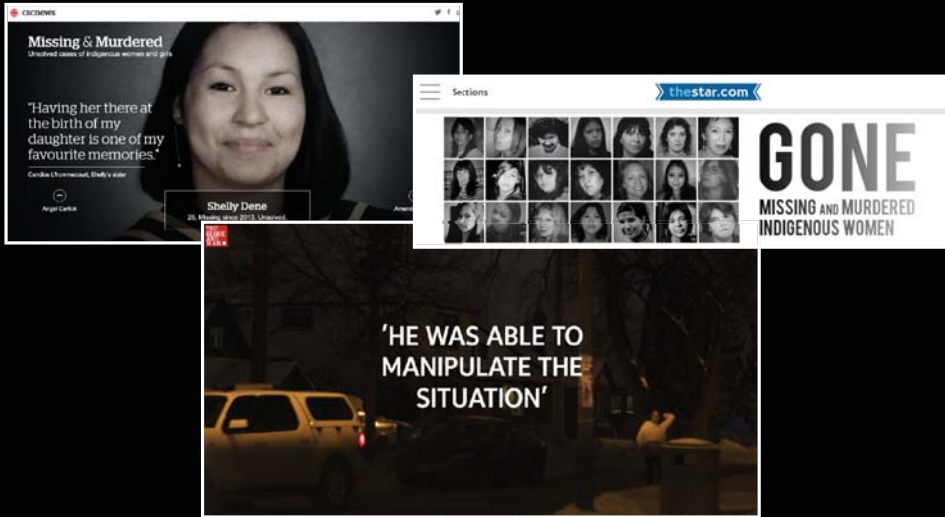
"Dope sick" refers to the violent physical reaction that occurs when an addict goes a day without drugs. The second term is the narcotic she would steal for.

Buckshot, who became addicted at 25 after having surgery and taking a prescribed narcotic for the pain, would steal steaks from an Ottawa grocery store by hiding them under large packages of toilet paper. Then she'd sell them for half-price.



Jill Buckshot, seen in a recent photo, became addicted at 25 after taking a prescribed narcotic for

MMIW ~ 2015



Society's Children ~ 2014 -

- Eight provincial requests and counting
- Couple of appeals
- Cost: \$6,000
- Length: Ongoing

TORONTO STAR
 WEATHER 11 HIGH 10 C | CLOUDY, BREEZY, SNOWY | MAP 5B
 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2014

STAR INVESTIGATION
Just 8% of Toronto kids are black
But 41% of kids in care are black
 The stunning disparity is being called 'a modern-day residential schools system.' Critics believe that poverty, cultural misunderstanding and racism are to blame

SANDRO CONTENTA, LAURIE MONSEBRAATEN AND JIM RANKIN
 STAFF REPORTERS

In the Toronto area, black children are being taken from their families and placed into foster and group homes at much higher rates than white children. Numbers obtained by the Star indicate 40 per cent of the children and youth in the care of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto are black. Yet only 12 per cent of Toronto's population under the age of 16 is black. By contrast, 57 per cent of kids in the care of the province's 46 children's aid societies are black.

"The gross overrepresentation of black kids in the CAS is like a residential schools system," says Margaret Parsons, executive director of the African Canadian Legal Clinic, which advocates on behalf of the province's 55,000 black residents.

"This is another form of child trafficking," she says. "They're putting black parents in a very negative way." Parsons, known for her work with children's rights, says that black children are being removed from their homes.

She mentioned when police and a Toronto child's aid worker came to her 10-year-old niece's home to say her grandmother was being taken into care.

FRIDAY THE DRUG PROBLEM
 Shocking levels of behaviour affecting medication for children in care

SATURDAY SECRETIVE SYSTEM
 The child welfare system is lacking transparency and accountability

SUNDAY A NEW APPROACH
 A ride along with a children's aid society that strives for a gentler way

SOCIETY'S CHILDREN A SERIES

> STAR INVESTIGATION

46 children's aid societies, 46 standards of care

Kids in Ontario subject to vastly different treatment depending on the location and the agency

SANDRO CONTENTA, JIM RANKIN AND LAURIE MONSEBRAATEN
 STAFF REPORTERS
ANDREW BAILEY AND HIDY NG
 DATA ANALYSTS

An unprecedented analysis of data from Ontario's children's aid societies has revealed striking differences in the way vulnerable youth are treated across the province.

Whether children are placed with relatives or in group homes, how likely they are to rejoin their families after being placed in care, and even whether they

receive regular dental checkups are all influenced by where they happen to live and which of the province's 46 children's aid societies takes them into care.

The stark differences are revealed in a Toronto Star analysis that, for the first time, compares the performance of these privately run, non-profit agencies. Drawn from budget reports and case audits, the numbers raise the veil on a secretive and unaccountable system that struggles to keep tabs on how well its youth are faring.

A child removed from a family in Toronto, for example, is more likely to end up in a group home than one from Brantford, where a much higher percentage of children are placed with kin.

CHILDREN'S AID continued on A23

> THE SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

Children's aid societies in Ontario are private, non-profit corporations regulated by the government. In some areas, aboriginal, faith-based and secular societies share a catchment area.

23,300

Number of children and youth in care in Ontario.

7,000

Approximate number who were wards of the province, living in foster care or group homes, in 2013-14

1,000

Children on the path to becoming Crown wards in 2013-14

18

Age at which children leave care if they are not adopted

SATURDAY STAR

WEATHER HIGH 25 C | PARTLY SUNNY | MAP S8

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 2015

SOCIETY'S CHILDREN A SERIES

Troubling events rampant at group homes

But province failing to keep track of 'serious occurrences' involving vulnerable young people, Star finds

SANDRO CONTENTA, JIM RANKIN
AND LAURIE MONSEBRAATEN
STAR REPORTERS

ANDREW BAILEY
DATA ANALYST

Several times daily in Toronto, vulnerable children and teenagers in group homes are physically restrained by staff or charged by police, or they run away.

Their stories are briefly told in 199 Toronto reports describing "serious occurrences" filed to the Ministry of Children

and Youth Services in 2013. Most involve children and youth in publicly funded, privately operated group homes.

The Star obtained the reports in a freedom of information request and compiled them according to the type of serious event that occurred — something the ministry does not do. They note everything from medication errors to emotional meltdowns to deaths.

And they shed light on the troubled lives of children placed in group or foster

homes by children's aid societies and desperate parents.

There are 3,300 children and youth in 484 group homes in Ontario, according to the ministry. Those homes, along with foster parents and children's aid societies, generate almost 20,000 serious occurrences filed provincewide every year.

Yet the ministry does not know, for example, if physical and chemical restraints are being used more or less often over the years, or if more children are sustaining

"There's no evidence that anybody is taking this seriously."

KIM SNOW
RYERSON
UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR AND
RESEARCHER

serious injuries while in care. How can practices be improved if no one is keeping provincewide track of what is going wrong?

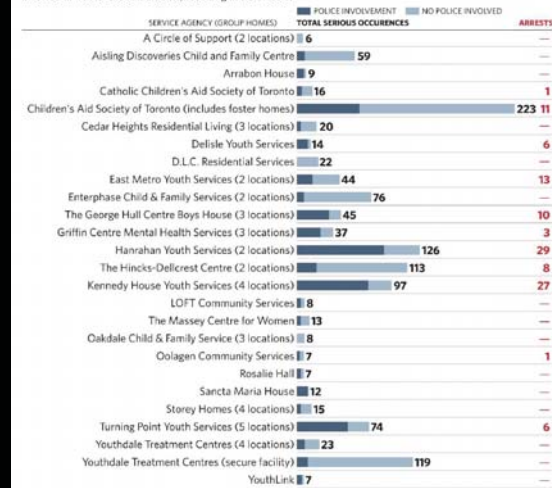
"There's no evidence that anybody is taking this seriously," says Kim Snow, a Ryerson University professor and researcher specializing in child and youth care.

GROUP HOMES continued on A17

Use of restraint common in group homes, A16

Reported serious occurrences in Toronto involving police, 2013

There were almost 1,200 serious occurrences in Toronto group homes in 2013. The police were involved in 460 of those incidents, resulting in 115 arrests.



SOURCE: Ministry of Children and Youth Services ANALYSIS: Toronto Star

TORONTO STAR GRAPHIC

> STAR GETS ACTION

Ontario is set to crack down on a troubled children's aid sector with 'groundbreaking' legislation that will take aim at systemic racism, raise the age of protection, allow the province to seize control of children's aid societies and . . .

LET YOUTH IN CARE HAVE A VOICE

SANDRO CONTENTA, LAURIE MONSEBRAATEN
AND JIM RANKIN
STAR REPORTERS

Sweeping changes to Ontario's child protection law will give children a say over decisions related to their welfare, allow the government to grab control of children's aid societies and increase the age of protection from 16 to 18.

"The proposed legislation is going to be groundbreaking," Children and Youth Services Minister Michael Coteau told the Star's Robert Benzie on Wednesday.

"I believe that it's going to be reflective of what people in Ontario expect in regards to the delivery of child welfare in the province," he added.

The minister will unveil changes to the Child and Family Services Act today at Toronto's Covenant House homeless youth shelter. Sources told the Star the proposed legislation will emphasize the rights of children and youth to participate in all decisions about practice, policy and legislation that affect them.

The inspiration comes from a coroner's inquest into the

TORONTO STAR

Just 8% of Toronto kids are black
But 41% of kids in care are black



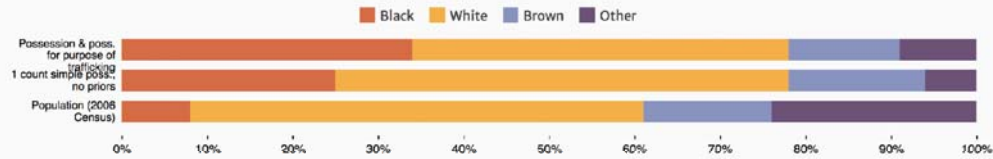
The Star reported in December 2014 on the disproportionately high number of black youth in foster and group homes.

Irwin Elman, Ontario's advocate for children and youth, said in a statement Wednesday.

Cannabis arrests and charges 2017

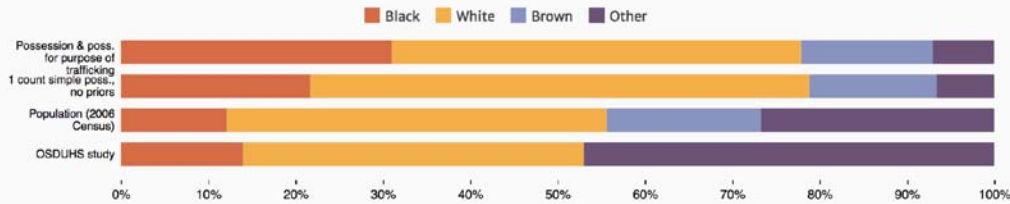
Cannabis and colour

Toronto data for 2003-13 shows disproportionate possession charges for Black people



Toronto Star Analysis / Source: Toronto Police Service

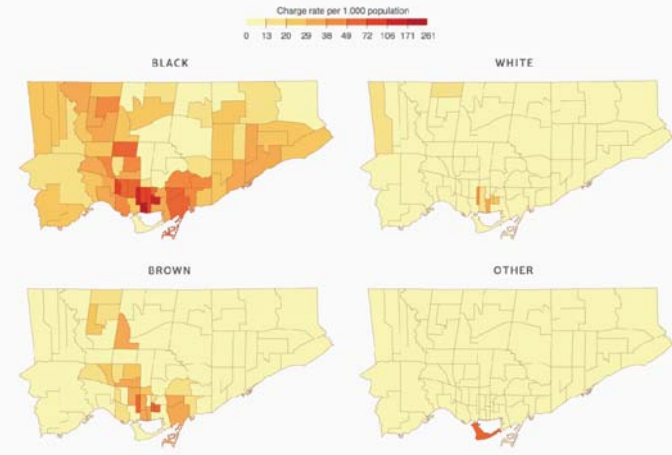
Data for 2003-2013 show higher rates of charges for black youths, compared to marijuana use reported in the 2015 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey



Toronto Star Analysis / Source: Toronto Police Service

Charge rates per Toronto patrol zone

All marijuana possession charges (2003-2010)



Toronto Star Analysis / Source: Toronto Police Service

Tips

- Speak “geek to geek” and keep an open dialogue
- Ask for a record layout
- Eliminate obviously contentious data fields (names, etc)
- Don’t be snowed by size - it really doesn’t matter - and challenge fee estimates
- Don’t know how? Call a geek
- Assume nothing - “interview” your data
- No one remembers numbers

jrankin@thestar.ca

@jleerankin

416-869-4431