

RACIAL PROFILING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

(1) DOES RACIAL PROFILING OCCUR?

WE KNOW THE ISSUE IS CONTESTED AND DEBATED IN CANADA → MANY POLICE FORCES ROUTINELY DENY THEY PRACTISE RACIAL PROFILING, CRITICS SAY THERE'S EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORT ITS EXISTENCE. THE CRITICS ALSO HAVE THEIR CRITICS, WHO SAY THE EVIDENCE IS STILL UNCLEAR

THE MAIN CONTEST IS BETWEEN DISCOURSES ON "CRIMINAL PROFILING" VERSUS "RACIAL PROFILING" → THE DIFFERENCE IS NOT AN EASY MATTER TO DISCERN [ON EVERY OCCASION]

CRIMINAL VS RACIAL PROFILING

Criminal Profiling → consists of analyzing a crime scene and using the information to determine the identity of the perpetrator. [While this doesn't directly give you the perpetrator's name, it is very *helpful in narrowing down suspects*.] For example, a profile based on a crime scene provides information that may include the perpetrator's personality, sex, age, ethnic background, and possible physical features such as disfigurements or height and weight. This information can then be used to identify possible suspects, depending on who fits the profile.

Racial Profiling → Racial Profiling exists when the members of a particular racial or ethnic group become subject to greater criminal justice or institutional surveillance than others → when crime is *racialized*, the focus changes from seeking criminals to seeking criminals from a group through a “*targeted surveillance*”.

COURTS IN CANADA

WHILE IT IS A CONTESTED ISSUE – THE EXPRESSION “RACIAL PROFILING” HAS FOUND CREDIBILITY IN THE CANADIAN COURTS.
→ IN CANADA – THE STANDARD IS LACK OF “REASONABLE GROUNDS” → THIS IS THE JURISPRUDENTIAL EQUIVALENT OF THE U.S. TERM “ARTICULABLE CAUSE” → IS OFTEN SEEN AS DE JURE [IN LAW] EVIDENCE OF “RACIAL PROFILING”,

{{{ASIDE: THERE ARE CURRENT JURISPRUDENTIAL DEBATE[S] ABOUT (i) HOLDING PEOPLE TO ACCOUNT FOR “UNCONSCIOUS BELIFES”

{{{EX: R V. BROWN (2003) → CANADIAN COURTS HAVE STATED THAT RACIAL PROFILING IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IS BASED ON “A BELIEF BY A POLICE OFFICER THAT A PERSON’S COLOUR, COMBINED WITH OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, MAKES HIM OR HER MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.” → THE COURT(S) ACKNOWLEDGED THE STUDIES ON RACIAL PROFILING THAT SUGGEST THAT WHEN A PERSON LOOKS OUT OF PLACE,

RACIAL PROFILING IS MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR, THAN IN AN AREA WHERE HIS OR HER SKIN COLOUR IS PROMINENT.}}

SOME BLACK CANADIANS HAVE A NAME FOR THE PRACTICE. THEY SAY THEY'RE FREQUENTLY PULLED OVER FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN BEING GUILTY OF "DWB" – DRIVING WHILE BLACK → THERE IS NOT REASONABLE GROUNDS OR REASONABLE SUSPICION FOR POLICE TO STOP, SEARCH OR INVESTIGATE [OTHER THAN BLACKNESS].

IN ANY EVENT, IT'S AN UGLY CHARGE. IN A COUNTRY THAT PRIDES ITSELF AS BEING A BEACON FOR IMMIGRANTS – AND ONE THAT CELEBRATES ITS RICH CULTURAL MOSAIC, THE IDEA THAT AUTHORITIES WOULD USE THE SIMPLE VISIBILITY OF CERTAIN MINORITIES AS AN INVESTIGATIVE TOOL SMACKS OF RACISM.

SEVERAL HIGH-PROFILE MEDIA ARTICLES HAVE KEPT THE ISSUE VERY MUCH IN THE PUBLIC EYE [EX: DEE BROWN – RAPTOR].

BUT IT ISN'T JUST THE NEWS STORIES. ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE AND MANY SURVEYS IN ETHNIC COMMUNITIES HAVE REVEALED A DEEPLY-HELD PERCEPTION THAT MEMBERS OF SOME RACIAL GROUPS ARE SINGLED OUT FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION FROM AUTHORITIES.

IN OTTAWA, THE CASE OF "CHAD AIKEN," LOOMS LARGE → HE IS A YOUNG BLACK MAN WHO WAS STOPPED IN MAY 2005 WHILE

DRIVING HIS MOTHER'S MERCEDES AND WHO RECORDED AN OFFICER BEING ABUSIVE → {{{HUMAN RIGHTS CASE / NEGOTIATION – RACE DATA STUDY OVER TWO YEARS }}}}

- **OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS TO ASSIST IN THE RESEARCH DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTION PROJECT**
-

THE GOALS THE “YORK RESEARCH TEAM” ARE TO → :

- **COLLECT DATA THAT PROVIDES AN ACCURATE PORTRAYAL OF THE ROLE OF RACE IN TRAFFIC STOPS IN OTTAWA”**

[ALL IN ALL → WE WANT TO CONTRIBUTE TO A DIALOGUE THAT CAN MOVE PAST PERCEPTION, RHETORIC AND ACCUSATION → TO A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH THAT INCLUDES LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER TO CONTINUE TO BUILD ON THE TRUST THAT EXISTS IN THIS VIBRANT COMMUNITY]

IN SHORT [WE WANT THIS RESEARCH PROJECT]

- **TO ENSURE TRANSPARENCY AND BUILD PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN OPS INTEGRITY, FAIRNESS AND PROFESSIONALISM [RELATEDLY]**
 - **PROMOTE BIAS-FREE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.**
-

TO UNPACK THE CRITICS ARGUMENTS – AND THE CRITICS OF THE CRITICS ARGUMENTS – LETS BEGIN BY ASKING →

(2) **SO, WHAT IS RACIAL PROFILING?**

STEVE MARTINOT → WHO IS A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THE RULE OF RACIALIZATION" AND "THE MACHINERY OF WHITENESS," ARGUED →

"PROFILING IS THE INVERSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, A CRIME IS DISCOVERED AND THE POLICE THEN LOOK FOR A SUSPECT WHO MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE COMMITTED IT. PROFILING MEANS THAT A SUSPECT IS DISCOVERED AND THE POLICE THEN LOOK FOR A CRIME FOR THE PERSON TO HAVE POSSIBLY COMMITTED"(MARTINOT, 2003:168)

IN THIS SENSE, RACIAL PROFILING → EXISTS WHEN THE MEMBERS OF A PARTICULAR RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUP BECOME SUBJECT TO GREATER CRIMINAL JUSTICE OR INSTITUTIONAL SURVEILLANCE THAN OTHERS → IN SHORT, **PROFILING EXISTS WHEN RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS – RATHER THAN BEHAVIOUR – CONTRIBUTES TO SURVEILLANCE DECISIONS.**

Criminal Profiling involves “possible suspects” → Racial Profiling involves the “usual suspects” → Let me explain what I mean

IN THIS SENSE, CRIMINAL PROFILING IS A LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOL – WHILE RACIAL PROFILING IS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN DIGNITY →

IN COURTS – RACIAL PROFILING IS USUALLY DETERMINED IN A POLICE-CITIZEN CONTEXT. → BUT → ONE RECENT STUDY PUBLISHED IN *THE CANADIAN REVIEW OF POLICING RESEARCH* DEFINED IT AS "A RACIAL DISPARITY IN POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICES, CUSTOMS SEARCHES AT AIRPORTS AND BORDER-CROSSINGS, IN POLICE PATROLS IN MINORITY NEIGHBOURHOODS AND IN UNDERCOVER ACTIVITIES OR STING OPERATIONS WHICH TARGET PARTICULAR ETHNIC GROUPS."

THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TOOK A BROADER APPROACH, DEFINING IT AS "**ANY ACTION UNDERTAKEN FOR REASONS OF SAFETY, SECURITY OR PUBLIC PROTECTION THAT RELIES ON STEREOTYPES ABOUT RACE, COLOUR, ETHNICITY, ANCESTRY, RELIGION, OR PLACE OF ORIGIN – RATHER THAN ON REASONABLE SUSPICION, TO SINGLE OUT AN INDIVIDUAL FOR GREATER SCRUTINY OR DIFFERENT TREATMENT.**"

THE OHRC GIVES SOME NON-POLICE-RELATED EXAMPLES OF WHAT IT CONSIDERS RACIAL PROFILING:

- SCHOOL OFFICIALS SUSPEND A LATINO CHILD FOR VIOLATING THE SCHOOL'S ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY WHILE A WHITE CHILD'S BEHAVIOUR IS EXCUSED AS BEING NORMAL CHILD'S PLAY.
- AN EMPLOYER INSISTS ON STRICTER SECURITY CLEARANCE FOR A MUSLIM EMPLOYEE AFTER THE SEPT. 11 ATTACKS.
- A BAR REFUSES TO SERVE ABORIGINAL CUSTOMERS BECAUSE OF A BELIEF THEY WILL GET DRUNK AND ROWDY.

SO, THE WIDER PERSPECTIVE ON “RACIAL DISPARITIES IN TREATMENT” FOR ENFORCEMENT OF OSTENSIBLY LEGAL PURPOSES, IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS [EDUCATION/ WORKPLACE/ SERVICE SECTORS, NOT JUST POLICE] IS GATHERING SOME OFFICIAL MOMENTUM.

(3) WHY IS THERE SUCH OPPOSITION TO THE IDEA THAT RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS?

FIRST OF ALL IT IS “CONTESTABLE” IN TWO MAJOR WAYS →

(1) THERE IS NO CONSENSUS ABOUT ITS EXISTENCE BECAUSE IT IS DEFINED IN DIFFERENT WAYS:

- **SOME DEFINITIONS EQUATE RACIAL PROFILING WITH “EXCESSIVE POLICE FORCE”**
- **AS OPPOSED TO “ARBITRARY USE OF POLICE POWER”**

[EXCESSIVE POLICE FORCE IS “BLATANT AND DELIBERATE” – LIKE A RACIAL SLUR OR “TAR AND FEATHERING” → SEEN AS THE ARBITRARY USE OF POLICE POWER TAKES INTO ACCOUNT “SUBTLE AND COVERT” ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION OR DISPROPORTIONATE TREATMENT]

SORT OF A “RODNEY KING” SITUATION VS. “MILES DAVIS” [DWB – SOMEONE WHO EXPERIENCES DISPROPORTIONATE SCRUTINY AND SURVEILLANCE]

{{EXCESSIVE FORCE ‘CAMP’ ASIDE: → LIKE THE SOUTH PARK CARTOON WHERE THE POLICE OFFICIAL KEEPS POUNDING THE BLACK DRIVER IN THE HEAD WITH A BATON SAYING “STOP RESISTING ARREST”}}

(2) SECONDLY, THE PHENOMENON OF RACIAL PROFILING IS CONTESTABLE BECAUSE:

- **THOSE WHO DEFINE IT AS “EXCESSIVE FORCE” ONLY SEE INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF AGGRESSION TOWARDS A GROUP AS**

DISCRIMINATION AND, THEREFORE, THERE IT IS CONCEIVED TO BE THE RESULT OF A FEW ‘RED-KNECK-BAD APPLES’ WITH RACIAL HOSTILITY – NOT A DETECTABLE PATTERN OF POLICE CONDUCT.

➤ ***THE RACIAL ANIMUS MODEL***

- **THOSE WHO DEFINE IT IN MORE SUBTLE WAYS AS AN “ARBITRARY USE OF POLICE POWER” RECOGNIZES THAT IS IT IS DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY/ ILLUMINATE BECAUSE IT IS COVERT.**

➤ ***THE COGNITIVE BIAS AND STEREOTYPING MODEL***

- **DRIVING IN THE WRONG CAR SYNDROME**
- **RACE OUT OF PLACE SYNDROME**
- **PRETEXT STOPS SYNDROME**
- **SOCIAL CONDITIONING [LEARNED/ NATURALIZED SOCIAL SCALES]**

ALTERNATIVE THEORIES

1. Racial Animus model - white people actually blacks and demonstrate this hate through biased treatment
2. Racial Stereotype model - officers possess stereotypes that make them more fearful of minorities which in turn makes them more likely to use force
3. Devaluation model - police target the poor and disenfranchised precisely because they know that any resistance or retaliation is unlikely
4. Minority Crime mode; - minorities are more likely to be engaged in crime that require greater police use of force or punishment

5. Neighborhood model - ethnic minorities happen to live in areas of high crime
 6. Demeanor model - people who show hostility to the police are feared by the police and are more likely to be subject to greater police use of force
 7. Integrated Fear Model - Police use force when they fear for themselves or their partner. Ethnic minorities, males in bad neighborhoods pose this threat and so police are more likely to use force against them.
-
-

LETS COMPARE THE TWO CAMPS IN A MORE FORMAL SOCIOLOGICAL SENSE →

FIRST, THE BELIEF AND NARRATIVE THAT **THERE IS NO SUCH THING** AS RACIAL PROFILING – OR THAT IT IS NOT A PERVASIVE PHENOMENON – CAN BE CALLED A “**POLICE DEPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVE**” → IT IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT RACE IS ONLY/ OR PRIMARILY/ A FACTOR IN POLICING AS A LEGITIMATE TOOL OF POLICE INVESTIGATION AND SURVEILLANCE THAT IS “RACE NEUTRAL”, AND ANY EXPRESSION OF RACIAL ANIMUS IS THE RESULT OF A FEW [“BAD APPLES”].

THE COMMON NARRATIVE FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT **RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS** IS MORE SUBTLE – IT CAN BE CALLED A “**RACIALIZATION PERSPECTIVE**” → RACIAL PROFILING PERPETUATES DECISION MAKING ON THE BASIS OF STEREOTYPES [ATTACHING MEANING AND STATUS TO RACE] → FOR INSTANCE, WHEN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS OPERATE ON THE INGRAINED ASSUMPTION OR SUSPICION THAT ARABS AND MUSLIMS ARE TERRORISTS, DECISION-MAKING RESULTS IN THE “**ARABIFICATION**” OF ARABS AND THE “**MUSLIMIFICATION**” OF MUSLIMS → AS SUCH,

WHEN DECISION MAKERS OPERATE THROUGH UNCONSCIOUS STEREOTYPES THEY ARE LIKELY TO INTERPRET CERTAIN FACTS THROUGH THESE FALSE ILLUSIONS. ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE NO WAY TO FILTER OUT THESE STEREOTYPES, THE POWER GRANTED TO THOSE IN POWER SHOULD CAREFULLY BE ASSESSED AND VIEWED BASED ON FACTS AND NOT MERELY THROUGH SITUATED LENS.

***TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE DUALISM AND DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PERSPECTIVES ON RACIAL PROFILING IN CANADA → MOST PEOPLE ARE CONCEDING NOW THAT WE NEED TO HAVE “EVIDENCE-BASED” THEORIZING [AND POLICY PLANNING].

(4) [SO] WHAT'S THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE THAT RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS?

[IT IS CLEAR THAT] OTHER COUNTRIES SEEM MORE KEENLY AWARE THAT RATIONAL, “EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING” → AND THE GUIDELINES FOR “BEST PRACTICES” [POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS] → CAN ONLY BE DERIVED FROM THE SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION OF DATA → FUNDAMENTAL TO PRECISE/ PICTURE

A. THE USE OF DATA COLLECTION IN ADDRESSING ISSUES OF RACIAL PROFILING IS PREVALENT IN BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND .

{IN THE USA → THE GROWTH IN SCHOLARLY RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC OF POLICE-CITIZEN CONTACTS IS A PRODUCT OF SEVERAL FACTORS, INCLUDING THE [1] INCREASING LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL MANDATES FOR DATA COLLECTION [2] PROACTIVE RESPONSES TO THE NATIONAL TREND TOWARD DATA COLLECTION, AND THE [3] USA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECOMMENDATION THAT POLICE DEPARTMENTS PARTNER WITH ACADEMICS FOR DATA COLLECTION DESIGN AND ANALYSIS}

→ AS A RESULT, IN THE UNITED STATES, ALL BUT FOUR OF ITS FIFTY STATES (NORTH DAKOTA, MISSOURI, HAWAII, AND VERMONT) COLLECT DATA EITHER VOLUNTARILY OR PURSUANT TO LEGISLATION.

→ THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS – GOV'T WATCHDOG – CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR INVESTIGATING AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES THAT FACE THE NATION – BRINGING TREMENDOUS PRESSURE TO BEAR THROUGH PUBLIC HEARINGS.

4. IN ENGLAND → DATA COLLECTION IS COMMON IN MANY AREAS AND EXPECTED TO EXPAND.

→ UNFORTUNATELY CANADA HAS FAILED TO FOLLOW SUIT → BUT – STUDIES IN USA & ENGLAND – HAVE SHOWN THAT “DATA COLLECTION” IS THE FIRST STEP → IN UNDERSTANDING & PROMOTE COURTEOUS AND RESPECTFUL POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS.

4. RACE DATA COLLECTION IN CANADA[?]→

A. THE KINGSTON POLICE PROJECT → CHIEF BILL CLOSS – TOOK A COURAGEOUS STEP IN BECOMING THE FIRST CHIEF IN CANADA TO BAN RACIAL PROFILING AND COLLECT AND ANALYZE DATA ON THE INDIVIDUALS THAT HIS OFFICERS STOPPED → [STUDY QUESTIONED ON THE BASIS OF THE USE OF “CONTACT CARDS”/ NO LICENCE DRIVER CONTROL =’S [OTHER] DATA VALIDITY/ INTEGRITY ISSUES]

B. TORONTO SURVEY 1995 → YORK UNIVERSITY’S INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED A SURVEY OF OVER 1,200 TORONTO ADULTS (18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER) WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS EITHER BLACK, CHINESE OR WHITE. → OVER 400 RESPONDENTS WERE RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM EACH RACIAL GROUP → THE SURVEY FOUND THAT BLACK PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY BLACK MALES, WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO REPORT INVOLUNTARY POLICE CONTACT THAN EITHER WHITES OR ASIANS.

C. THE TORONTO YOUTH CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2000 → INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 3,400 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. THE RESULTS OF

THIS STUDY ALSO SUGGESTED THAT BLACK PEOPLE ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY THAN PEOPLE FROM OTHER RACIAL BACKGROUNDS TO BE SUBJECTED TO RANDOM STREET INTERROGATIONS.

5. **TORONTO STAR** → PUBLISHED A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE ISSUE OF RACE AND CRIME. IN ADDITION TO REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH, THE STAR PROVIDED ITS OWN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ARREST DATA → SINCE THE DATA WAS ORIGINALLY COLLECTED FOR OTHER PURPOSES, THERE ARE NO ‘DATA COLLECTION CONTROLS’ CONSIDERED

→ [PUTTING ASIDE THE METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS] THE STUDY REVEALED THAT **BLACK PEOPLE** IN TORONTO ARE **HIGHLY OVER-REPRESENTED** IN CERTAIN OFFENCE CATEGORIES, INCLUDING **DRUG POSSESSION** AND **“OUT-OF-SIGHT” TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENCE OR DRIVING WITHOUT INSURANCE, FOR EXAMPLE)**

→ THE STAR MAINTAINS THAT THIS PATTERN OF **OVER-REPRESENTATION IS CONSISTENT WITH THE IDEA THAT THE TORONTO POLICE ENGAGE IN RACIAL PROFILING.**

IN ANY EVENT, APART FROM THESE FEW STUDIES, LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE TO EXAM POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTER IN THE CANADIAN MOSAIC

IT IS ABUNDANTLY CLEAR THAT CANADA LAGS BEHIND BOTH THE USA & ENGLAND IN RACE DATA COLLECTION →
IS NOT ITSELF THE SOLUTION TO POLICE BIAS OR POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, IT IS THE FIRST IMPERATIVE STEP

- **DATA COLLECTION WILL HELP REVEAL WHETHER OR NOT CERTAIN RACIALIZED INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES ARE BEING OVER-POLICED**
- [THE ONLY WAY TO MOVE THE DISCUSSION ABOUT RACIAL PROFILING FROM RHETORIC AND ACCUSATION TO A MORE RATIONAL DIALOGUE ABOUT APPROPRIATE ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES IS TO COLLECT THE INFORMATION THAT WILL EITHER ALLAY COMMUNITY CONCERNS ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE / OR HELP COMMUNITIES ASCERTAIN THE SCOPE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM.
- WHEN POLICE BEGIN TO COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT THE RACIAL AND ETHNIC DEMOGRAPHICS OF THEIR STOPS, THEY DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY HAVE NOTHING TO HIDE AND TEND TO RETAIN CREDIBILITY
- ONCE DATA ARE COLLECTED, THEY BECOME CATALYSTS FOR AN INFORMED COMMUNITY-POLICE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE APPROPRIATE ALLOCATION OF POLICE RESOURCES. SUCH A PROCESS PROMISES TO PROMOTE NEIGHBORHOOD POLICING

FINALLY, A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM CAN **ALSO IMPROVE POLICE PRODUCTIVITY BY ENABLING POLICE TO ASSESS AND STUDY THE MOST EFFECTIVE STOP-AND-SEARCH PRACTICES.**

THE **OHRC** TAKES THE POSITION → **“DATA COLLECTION IS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVELY MONITORING DISCRIMINATION, IDENTIFYING AND REMOVING SYSTEMIC BARRIERS, AMELIORATING HISTORICAL DISADVANTAGE AND PROMOTING SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY.”** → IT FURTHER EMPHASIZES THAT, **“DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WHERE AN ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION HAS OR OUGHT TO HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT DISCRIMINATION, SYSTEMIC BARRIERS OR THE PERPETUATION OF HISTORICAL DISADVANTAGE MAY POTENTIALLY EXIST.”** [Ontario Human Rights Commission, *Policy and Guidelines on Racism and Racial Discrimination* (2005)]

- **TO CONTINUE THE ONGOING WORK OF STRIVING TOWARD BIAS-FREE POLICING; [AND RELATEDLY]**
- **TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY POLICING BY BUILDING TRUST AND RESPECT FOR THE POLICE IN THE COMMUNITY.**
- **PROMOTE BIAS-FREE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC**

I JOIN OTHERS, INCLUDING ,THE OHRC IN THE VIEW THAT DATA COLLECTION IS IMPERATIVE TO A MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING AND SOUND NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING POLICY.

DATA ANALYSIS ISSUES:

Concerns about police discretion have been broken into two stages: [1] an officer's decision to stop a vehicle or person and [2] the actions of the officer during the stop.]

ANALYSIS: FALSE DICOTOMY OF DEDUCTIVE SCIENCE → IT IS BASED ON A SKEPTICISM AND CHALLENGE THAT IS ABSTRACT AND IVORY TOWER → WILFUL DISCONNECTED FROM THE MESSINESS EVERYDAY WORLD.

ALL RACIAL PROFILING STUDIES BY THEIR VERY NATURE ARE A MIXTURE OF INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING. WHY? BECAUSE OF THE VERY NATURE OF THE PHENOMENON UNDER INVESTIGATION. RACIAL PROFILING BEGINS AS AN ATTITUDINAL PHENOMENON, AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE REDUCED TO A FACTUAL [NON-SOCIAL] REALITY.

THE ATTEMPT TO CRITIQUE RACE DATA STUDIES ON THE BASIS OF PRINCIPLES OF DEDUCTIVE SCIENCE IS AN IVORY TOWER PARLOR TRICK ... AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE CONVERSATION TO CHATTER.

THE SOUND CONVERSTATION ABOUT RACE DATA IS IN THE ATTEMPT TO BASE INFERENCES ON PATTERNS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR,.