



UNIVERSITY OF  
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INF2178 Experimental Design for Data Science

# **The Influence of Age and Occurrence Categories on Arrest and Strip Search Practices in Toronto**

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# 1. Introduction

In recent years, police enforcement practices such as arrests and strip searches have raised some concerns in North American communities, particularly in terms of their potential to cause harm or even death to individuals. These practices have impacted marginalized communities and we have seen a number of protests across the continents aiming to address this issue. A study by Chaney and Robertson (2013) discussed how strip searches could bring traumatic and unpleasant experiences to individuals and impact their well-being. The purpose of this report is to examine the factors that influence individuals' actions at arrest and the likelihood of a strip search in Toronto using the dataset provided by the Toronto Police Service, Arrests and Strip Searches (RBDC-ARR-TBL-001). By focusing on two main factors, age and occurrence category, we hope to gain insights into the potential biases in police practices during arrests and strip searches.

This report seeks to address two research questions:

1. Are there significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups?
2. Does the occurrence category of the arrest significantly impact the likelihood of strip searches?

Our hypothesis is that:

1. There will be significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups, specifically between younger age groups (under 25) and older age groups (over 25).
2. The occurrence category of the arrest will significantly impact the likelihood of a strip search, weapons or drug related occurrences are associated with a higher likelihood of a strip search.

## 1.1 Literature Review and Related Work

We aim to investigate whether there are significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups. Research by Gleeson (2018) found that young people, especially adolescents, often have problematic police encounters and react negatively during arrests. While Mazerolle et al. (2013) suggest that older individuals demonstrate a greater sense of respect for authority figures. This led to our hypothesis that older individuals are more likely to cooperate and less likely to resist during arrests. By examining age as a factor during actions at arrests, we

can gain a better understanding of its impact and determine whether age-based biases and stereotypes influence these actions, or whether age is a real factor.

We also hope to examine the impact of occurrence categories on the likelihood of strip searches during arrests. Previous studies suggest that individuals arrested for weapons or drug related offences were more likely to be subjected to strip searches (Chaney and Robertson, 2013; McNeilly, 2019). By gaining insights into the relationship between occurrence categories and strip searches, we can develop foundational knowledge to help future researchers determine if bias exists in this practice and if so, how could law enforcements minimize the harm to the individuals.

## 2. Dataset

This report uses the Arrests and Strip Searches (RBDC-ARR-TBL-001) dataset provided by the Toronto Police Service to examine the research questions (Toronto Police Service, 2022).

### 2.1 Size

The dataset consists of 25 columns and 65,276 observations.

### 2.2 Missing Values

Some columns contain missing values, they are: *ArrestID*, *Perceived\_Race*, *Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest\_*, *Occurrence\_Category*, *SearchReason\_CauseInjury*, *SearchReason\_AssistEscape*, *SearchReason\_PossessWeapons*, *SearchReason\_PossessEvidence*, *ItemsFound*

Handling Missing Values:

1. Variable *Sex* has values: M, F, U. This report assumes that U stands for “Unknown” so it is treated as missing values. Thus, 9 observations with “U” are removed from the dataset.
2. We only approached the missing values in variables: *Occurrence\_Category* with 165 missing values and *Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest\_* with 24 missing values, because they are relevant to our research questions. We chose to remove the rows with missing values

because the number of missing values is relatively small compared to the size of the dataset and would not impact our ability to draw valid conclusions from the remaining data. In this case, it is not suitable to replace the missing values with an estimated value for these two variables due to their categorical datatype.

3. The other variables with missing values remain the same because the rows contain valid data in other columns that could be useful for our analysis. And these variables are not the focus of this research.

### 2.3 Datatype

1. **Nominal data (6 variables):** *Arrest\_Month, Sex, Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest\_, ArrestLocDiv, Youth\_at\_arrest\_\_under\_18\_years, Perceived Race, Occurrence\_Category,*
2. **Ordinal data (1 variable):** *Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest*
3. **Discrete data (18 variables):** *Arrest\_Year, EventID, ArrestID, PersonID, StripSearch, Booked, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Concealed\_i, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Combative\_\_, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Resisted\_\_d, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Mental\_inst, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Assaulted\_o, Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_Cooperative, SearchReason\_CauseInjury, SearchReason\_AssistEscape, SearchReason\_PossessWeapons, SearchReason\_PossessEvidence, ItemsFound. ObjectID*
4. **Continuous data:** The dataset does not contain continuous data.

### 2.4 Duplicates

The dataset does not have duplicated observations.

### 2.5 Data Inconsistencies

While inspecting the data, we noticed that within *Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest*, "Aged 17 years and younger" and "Aged 17 years and under" refer to the same group of people; "Aged 65 years and older" and "Aged 65 and older" also represent the same age group. To avoid confusion, we combined these categories and updated them as "Aged 17 years and younger" and "Aged 65 years and older".

### 3. Exploratory Data Analysis

#### 3.1 Descriptive Data

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
StripSearch	65276	0.119508	0.324388	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Concealed_i	65276	0.004075	0.063706	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Combative_	65276	0.044136	0.205398	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Resisted__d	65276	0.03833	0.191992	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Mental_inst	65276	0.033381	0.179632	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Assaulted_o	65276	0.006358	0.079481	0	1
Actions_at_arrest___Cooperative	65276	0.445937	0.497072	0	1

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics for *StripSearch* and *Actions\_at\_arrest\_* columns which contain binary values to indicate whether certain actions were taken at the time of the arrest. 0 refers to “No” and 1 refers to “Yes”. For example, the mean value for “Combative” is 0.04, indicating that combative behaviour at arrests is rare. On the other hand, “Cooperative” has the highest mean across all actions with a mean of 0.45, indicating that most individuals are cooperative during the arrest. Here, we developed a basic understanding of the likelihood of certain actions at the time of the arrest.

**Table 2. Age Distribution**

Age_group__at_arrest_	Count	Percentage
Aged 25 to 34 years	20945	32.09%
Aged 35 to 44 years	16241	24.88%
Aged 18 to 24 years	10039	15.38%
Aged 45 to 54 years	9066	13.89%

Aged 55 to 64 years	4588	7.03%
Aged 17 years and younger	3042	4.66%
Aged 65 years and older	1322	2.03%

Table 2 shows the count and percentage of individuals in the dataset categorized by their age group at the time of their arrest. The majority of individuals (32.09%) are between 25 to 34 years, followed by 35 to 44 years (24.88%), and 18 to 24 years (15.38%). The smallest group is aged 65 years and older, which presents only 2.03% of the dataset.

**Table 3. Age distribution between under 24 years and over 25 years**

Age Category	Count	Percentage
25+	52036	79.9594%
17-24	13042	20.0406%

The report focuses on understanding the different actions at arrest between individuals under 24 years (adolescents and young adults) and over 25 years. Table 3 allows us to understand how many individuals fall under these two categories.

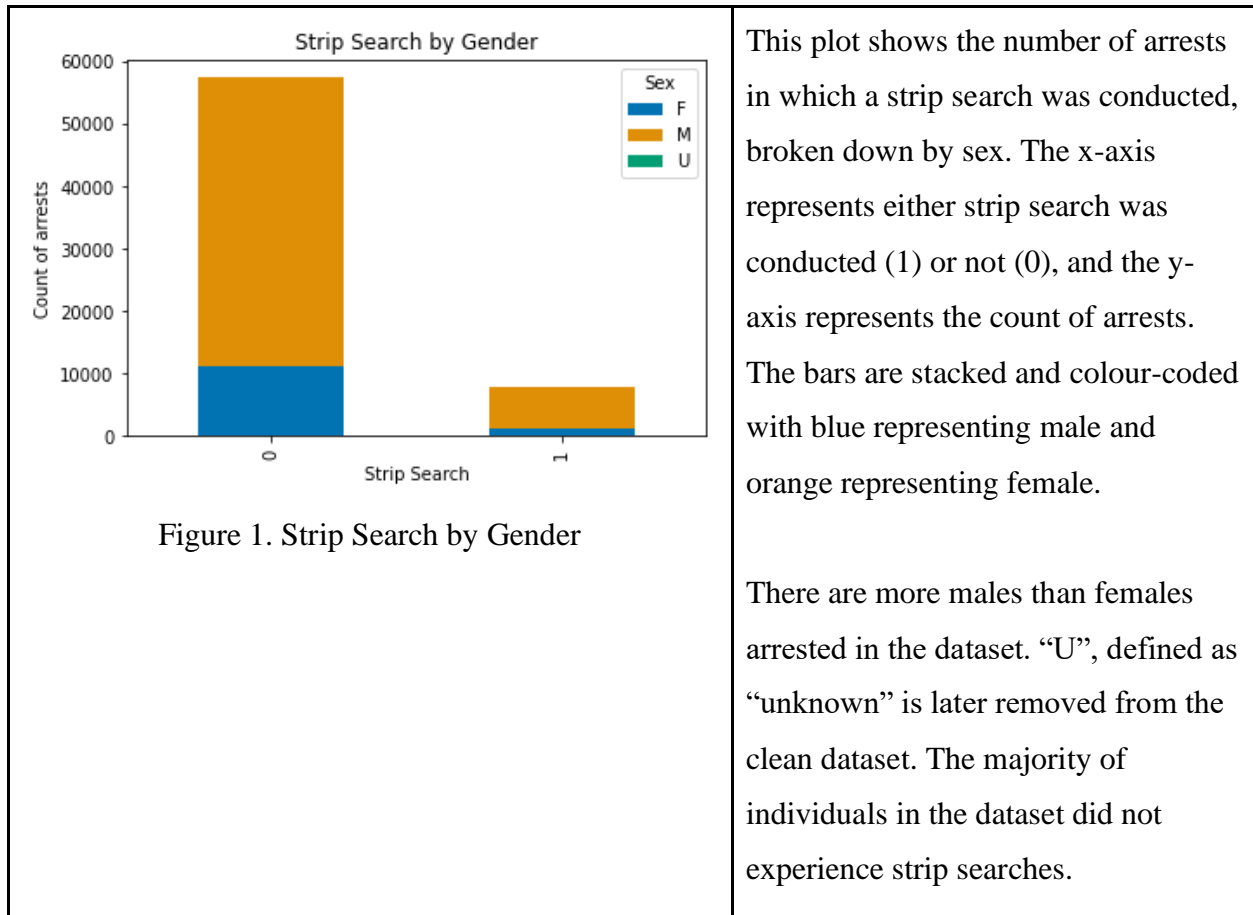
**Table 4. Occurrence Category**

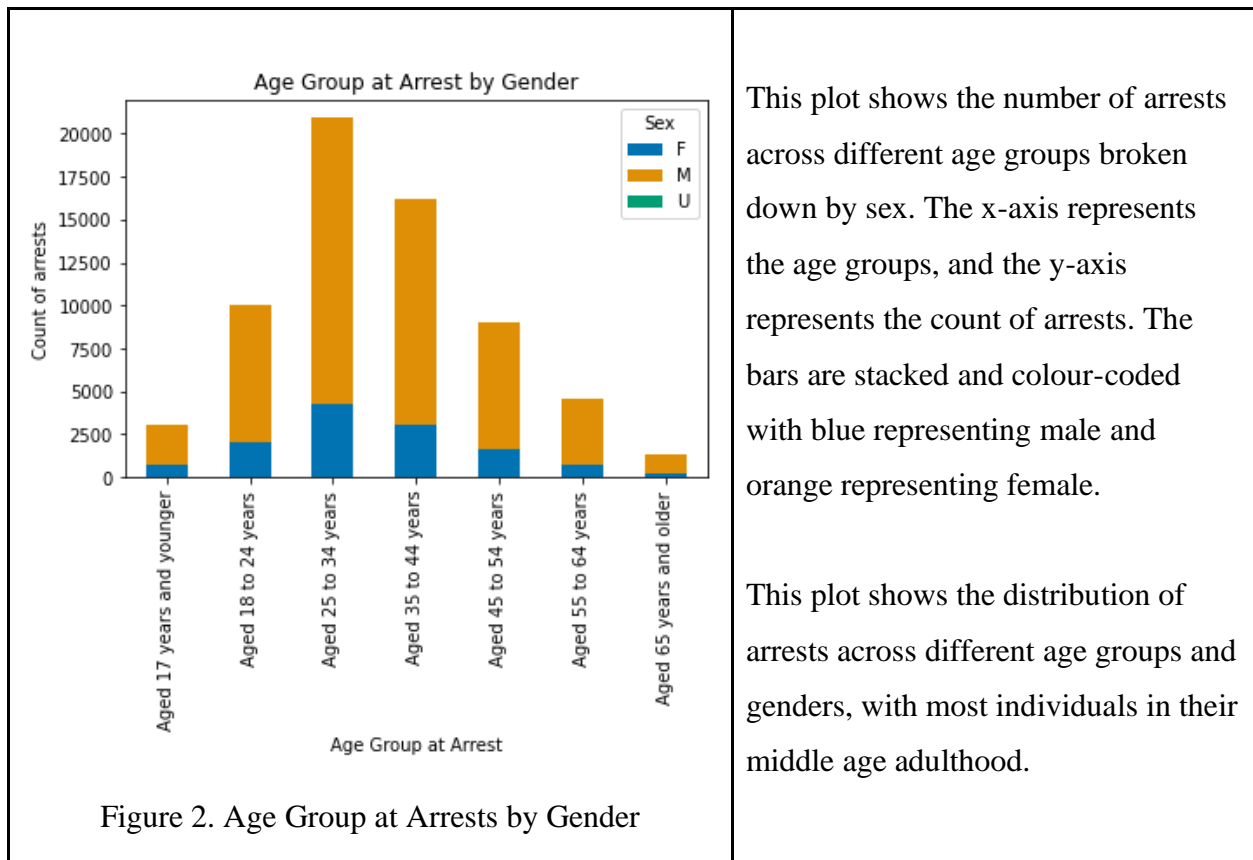
Occurrence Category	Count	Percentage
Others	60290	92.395635%
Weapons or Drug Related	4962	7.604365%

The report focuses on understanding if weapons or drug related occurrences are associated with a higher likelihood of strip searches. Table 4 shows that 7.6% of the arrests are associated with weapons or drug related occurrences compared to all other occurrences in the dataset.



### 3.2 Data Visualization





### 3.3 Hypothesis Testing

#### T-test 1: Age Group (IV) and Actions at Arrest (DV)

The report hypothesizes that there are significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups. We divided age groups into two categories, 24 and younger and 25 and older and used T-test to examine whether there is a significant difference in the mean actions at arrest between the two age groups.

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the means of actions at arrest across different two age groups (24 and younger vs 25 and older).
- Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference in the means of actions at arrest across different two age groups (24 and younger vs 25 and older).

Outcome: The results suggest that for actions "Combative", "Mental\_inst", and "Cooperative", the p-value is less than 0.05. We can **reject the null hypothesis** that there is no significant difference between the mean actions at arrest scores of the two age groups. Here, we conclude that age significantly impacts the likelihood of these actions at arrest.

However, for the categories "Concealed", "Resisted" and "Assaulted," the p-value is greater than 0.05, indicating that we **fail to reject the null hypothesis**. The output suggests that there is no significant difference between the mean actions at arrest scores of the two age groups. Therefore, we cannot conclude that age significantly impacts the likelihood of these actions at arrest.

### **T-test 2: Sex (IV) and Actions at Arrest(DV)**

We also explored if males and females have significantly different actions at arrests.

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the means of actions at arrest between males and females.
- Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference in the means of actions at arrests between males and females.

Outcome: the results suggest that for the category "Cooperative", the p-value is less than 0.05. We can **reject the null hypothesis** and conclude that there is a significant difference between males and females when acting cooperatively at arrests.

However, for the categories "Concealed", "Combative", "Resisted", "Mental\_inst", and "Assaulted", the p-value is greater than 0.05. **We fail to reject the null hypothesis** that there is no significant difference between the mean actions at arrest for males and females. Thus, the act of being concealed, combative, resisted, having mental instability, or assaulted at arrest is not significantly different between males and females.

### **T-test 3: Sex (IV) and Strip Search (DV)**

The report hypothesizes that the likelihood of a strip search is significantly impacted by factors such as sex.

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between males and females.
- Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between males and females.

Outcome: Based on the T-test results, the calculated t-statistic is -0.98, and the p-value is 0.43. Since the p-value is greater than the chosen significance level at 0.05, **we fail to reject the null hypothesis**. This means that we don't have sufficient evidence to suggest that there is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between males and females.

#### **T-test 4: Weapons or Drug Related occurrences (IV) and Strip Search (DV)**

Based on the literature review, previous studies have found that weapon or drug related occurrences are associated with a higher likelihood of a strip search. To process this T-test, we created a new column in the dataframe that categorizes each occurrences as “Weapons or Drug Related” or “Others”.

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between weapon or drug related occurrences and others.
- Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between weapon or drug related occurrences and others.

Outcome: Based on the T-test results, the calculated t-statistic is 32.59, and the p-value is 0.0000. Since the p-value is near 0, **we can reject the null hypothesis**. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that there is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between weapon or drug related occurrences and others occurrences.

#### **T-test summary**

1. Age significantly impacts the likelihood of certain actions at arrest (Combative, Mental\_inst, Cooperative), but not others (Concealed, Resisted, Assaulted).

2. There is a significant difference between males and females when acting cooperatively at arrests, but not for other actions (Concealed, Combative, Resisted, Mental\_inst, Assaulted).
3. There is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between weapon or drug related occurrences and others occurrences.
4. There is insufficient evidence to suggest a significant difference in the likelihood of strip searches between males and females.

## 4. Method

In order to answer the research questions and test our hypothesis, we used ANOVA and Tukey's HSD tests.

### 4.1 Age Group and Actions at Arrest

ANOVA allows us to determine if there is a significant difference in the actions at arrest across different age groups.

#### 1. Define ANOVA Test Hypothesis:

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the means of actions at arrest across different age groups.
- Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference in the means of actions at arrest across different age groups.

#### 2. To process the ANOVA, we assigned unique identifiers to the age groups

(*Age\_group\_\_at\_arrest\_\_*) which convert the categorical levels into numerical forms. A new column called *age\_group\_id* is created to store the unique identifiers.

- Aged 17 years and younger: 1
- Aged 18 to 24 years: 2
- Aged 25 to 34 years: 3
- Aged 35 to 44 years: 4
- Aged 45 to 54 years: 5
- Aged 55 to 64 years: 6

- Aged 65 years and older: 7
3. We loaded the necessary libraries: statsmodels.
  4. For this test, the independent variable is the age group (*age\_group\_id*) and the dependent variable is the different actions at arrest (variables that start with *Actions\_at\_arrest\_\_*).
  5. If the p-value is less than the significance level (usually 0.05), we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference in the actions at arrest across different age groups. Then we performed Tukey's HSD test to determine which age groups have significantly different actions at arrest.
  6. For Tukey's HSD test:
    - Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the actions at arrest between any pair of age groups.
    - Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is at least one pair of age groups for which the actions at arrest are significantly different.
  7. We set the significance level to 0.05.
  8. If the p-value is less than 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that at least one pair of different actions at arrest is significantly different among different age groups.

#### 4.2 Occurrence Category and Strip Search

ANOVA allows us to determine if there is a significant difference in the likelihood of a strip search across different occurrence categories (variables that start with "*Occurrence\_categories*").

1. Define ANOVA Test Hypothesis:
  - Null Hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the means of strip searches across different occurrence categories
  - Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is a significant difference.
2. The independent variable is *Occurrence categories* with categorical values and the dependent variable is *Strip Search* with binary values.

3. After the ANOVA test indicated a significant difference in the means of strip searches across different occurrence categories, we performed Tukey's HSD to determine which occurrence groups differ significantly from each other.
4. For Tukey's HSD test:
  - Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the mean of strip searches between any pair of occurrence categories.
  - Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is at least one pair of occurrence categories for which the mean of strip searches is significantly different.
5. We set the significance level to 0.05.
6. If the p-value is less than 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that at least one pair of occurrence categories for which the mean of strip searches is significantly different.

## 5. Results and Findings

### 5.1 Age Group and Actions at Arrest

We used ANOVA to test whether there is a significant difference in the mean of actions at arrest across different age groups.

#### Output:

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(age_group_id)	7.076491	6.0	3.44657	0.002097
Residual	22267.273505	65071.0	NaN	NaN

#### Interpretation:

- The degrees of freedom (df) for age\_group\_id is 6, which is the number of age groups minus 1.
- The independent variable 'age\_group\_id' is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) and has a significant effect on the dependent variable 'Action'

- The degrees of freedom (df) for Residual is 65071, which is the total number of observations minus the number of age groups.
- **This suggests that there is a significant difference in the means of actions at arrest across the different age groups.**

Since the ANOVA test found a significant difference between at least one pair of age groups, we performed a Tukey's HSD test to compare the means between all pairs of age groups.

### Output:

```
Post-hoc tests (Tukey HSD)
Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
=====
group1 group2 meandiff p-adj  lower  upper  reject
-----
    1      2   0.0305 0.1537 -0.0053 0.0663  False
    1      3   0.0425 0.0035  0.009  0.076  True
    1      4   0.044 0.0027  0.0099 0.0781  True
    1      5   0.0432 0.008  0.007 0.0794  True
    1      6   0.0241 0.5655 -0.0163 0.0645  False
    1      7   0.0358 0.5104 -0.0212 0.0927  False
    2      3    0.012 0.6065 -0.009  0.033  False
    2      4   0.0135 0.5316 -0.0084 0.0354  False
    2      5   0.0127 0.7226 -0.0124 0.0377  False
    2      6  -0.0064  0.9 -0.0372 0.0244  False
    2      7   0.0053  0.9 -0.0453 0.0558  False
    3      4   0.0015  0.9 -0.0166 0.0196  False
    3      5   0.0006  0.9 -0.0211 0.0224  False
    3      6  -0.0184 0.4626 -0.0466 0.0097  False
    3      7  -0.0068  0.9 -0.0558 0.0423  False
    4      5  -0.0009  0.9 -0.0235 0.0218  False
    4      6  -0.0199 0.3949 -0.0488  0.009  False
    4      7  -0.0083  0.9 -0.0577 0.0412  False
    5      6  -0.0191 0.5429 -0.0504 0.0122  False
```



5	7	-0.0074	0.9	-0.0583	0.0435	False
6	7	0.0117	0.9	-0.0423	0.0656	False

### Interpretation:

- The “Reject” section in the output indicates whether the null hypothesis can be rejected or not. We see that only three pairs of age groups have significant difference in mean actions at arrest. They are group 1 (under 17) and group 3 (25 - 34 years), group 1 (under 17) and group 4 (35 - 44 years), group 1 (under 17) and group 5 (45 -54 years).
- One issue with the current analysis is that it doesn't distinguish between cooperative actions and other actions as we combined all categories of actions at arrest into one variable called "action".
- We may partially confirm our research hypothesis that there is a significant differences in the actions at arrest across some age groups (rather than all age groups as previously stated in the hypothesis), specifically between younger age groups (under 25) and older age groups (over 25). However, we do not know which age groups are significantly more cooperative or more offensive at arrests based on the analysis.

## 5.2 Occurrence Category and Strip Search

We used ANOVA to test whether there is a significant difference in the likelihood of strip search across different occurrence categories.

### Output:

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(Occurrence_Category)	1025.909609	30.0	380.94375	0.0
Residual	5839.212245	65047.0	NaN	NaN

### Interpretation:

- The degrees of freedom (df) for *Occurrence\_Category* is 30, which is the number of occurrence categories minus 1.

- The degrees of freedom (df) for *Residual* is 65047, which is the total number of observations minus the number of occurrence categories.
- The ANOVA test result indicates that the p-value for the *Occurrence\_Category* variable is 0.0, which is less than the significance level of 0.05.
- **This suggests that we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference in the means of strip searches across different occurrence categories.**

Since ANOVA does not tell us which specific pairs of levels are significantly different. To determine this, we used Tukey's HSD test. However, due to a large number of occurrence categories, the result of the Tukey's HSD test comparing the means of strip searches between all categories was difficult to interpret. Since we want to focus on weapon or drug-related occurrences vs all other occurrences, we performed another Tukey's HSD test using the column we created for the T-test as the independent variable (mentioned in T-test 4 that we categorized occurrences into "Weapons or Drug Related" or "Others").

Output:

Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05						
group1	group2	meandiff	p-adj	lower	upper	reject
Others	Weapons or Drug Related	0.2198	0.001	0.2105	0.229	True

### Interpretation:

- The results indicated a significant difference in the means of strip searches between weapons or drug-related occurrences and other categories with a p-value of 0.001.
- "Meandiff" shows the difference in mean strip search frequency between the two groups (Others vs Weapons or Drug Related). The mean frequency of strip searches for the

"Weapons or Drug Related" group is higher than the mean frequency for the "Others" group by 0.2198.

- **We can conclude that weapons or drug-related occurrences resulting in a higher frequency of strip searches. This supports our hypothesis that strip searches are more likely to occur in weapon or drug-related occurrences than in other types of occurrences.**

### 5.3 Interaction plots



Figure 3. Interaction plot of Age and Actions at Arrest

The interaction plot shows the relationship between the age groups (assigned with unique identifiers from 1 to 7, as explained in Section 4) and actions at arrest. Each line represents a specific action at arrest and displays the mean frequency of that action for each age group.

- The mean frequency of cooperative actions at arrest is generally higher than the other types of actions across all age groups. We can see that cooperative actions at arrest tend to increase with age, even though not consistently across all age groups, it has its peak at group 7 (aged 65 years or older).

- Combative, resisted, mental instability, and assaulted actions at arrest tend to increase at middle age groups, then decrease as age goes up.
- Combining the interaction plot insights with the Tukey’s HSD test result, we may suggest that individuals under 17 years old and individuals over 65 years old are more cooperative and less offensive compared to middle-age groups. However, we cannot conclude that being cooperative has a consistent positive relationship with age, as this relationship may vary across different age groups. Similarly, being offensive does not have a consistent negative relationship with age, as the likelihood of offensive actions may vary across different age groups.

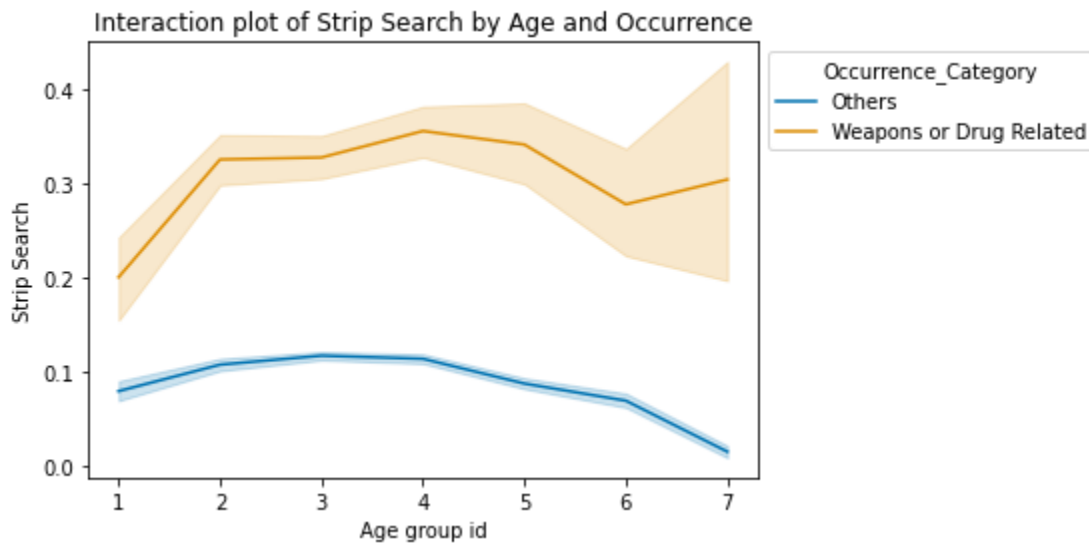


Figure 4. Interaction plot of Strip Search by Age and Occurrence

The interaction plot shows the mean strip search count for the two occurrence categories (“Weapons or drug related”, “Others”) by age group (assigned with unique identifiers from 1 to 7, as explained in Section 4).

- In the plot, we observe that the mean strip search count for **"Weapons or Drug Related" occurrences is consistently higher than "Others" across all age groups**. For instance, for age group 1 (Aged 17 years and younger), the mean strip search count for "Weapons or Drug Related" occurrences is 0.2 and for "Others" it is below 0.1.

- For "Weapons or Drug Related", as the age group increases, the mean strip search count occurrences also increases. The count reaches over 0.3 at age group 2 (Aged 18 to 24 years). However, it then drops to just over 0.2 at age group 6 (Aged 55 to 64 years) and slightly increases to 0.3 at age group 7 (Aged 65 years and older).
- For "Others" occurrences, the mean strip search count started below 0.1 at age group 1 and gradually increased to 0.1 at age group 4. However, the mean strip search count then drops to almost 0 at age group 7. The line indicates a less frequency of strip searches as the age increases for "Others" occurrences.

## 6. Discussion and Conclusion

This report has two objectives: to understand if age groups have different actions at arrest, and if occurrence categories impacts the likelihood of a strip search.

### 6.1 Summary

#### Research Objective 1 Recap

- Question: Are there significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups?
- Hypothesis: There will be significant differences in the actions at arrest across different age groups, specifically between younger age groups (under 25) and older age groups (over 25).
- Finding: We can conclude that **there is a significant difference in actions at arrest across some age groups**, as indicated by the results of the ANOVA, Tukey's HSD test, T-test (refer to T-test 1), and the interaction plot (Figure 3). Due to the complex relationship between age and actions at arrest, we cannot confirm the a consistent age-related trend.

#### Research Objective 2 Recap

- Questions: Does the occurrence category of the arrest significantly impact the likelihood of strip searches?
- Hypothesis: Weapon or drug related occurrences are associated with a higher likelihood of a strip search.
- Finding: We can conclude that the occurrence category of the arrest significantly impacts the likelihood of a strip search, as indicated by the results of the ANOVA, Tukey's HSD test, T-test (refer to T-test 4), and the interaction plot (Figure 4). **We confirm the research hypothesis that weapon or drug related occurrences are associated with a higher likelihood of a strip search.**

## 6.2 Discussion and Limitations

Using the dataset provided by the Toronto Police Service, our research findings on age and actions at arrest do not completely align with previous studies. We do not see the trend of younger people, particularly adolescents, having a tendency of higher negative encounters with the police at arrest. In contrast, our study found that individuals under 17 years of age and over 65 years of age were more likely to be cooperative and less offensive during arrests compared to middle-aged groups.

Another technical limitation is that when conducting the ANOVA and Tukey's HSD test, we combined all categories of actions at arrest into one variable called "action." This means that cooperative actions and 5 other types of offensive actions were all considered together in the analysis. While we were able to investigate whether there is a significant difference in the mean actions at arrest across different age groups, it limited our understanding of the specific actions that were more frequently seen in different age groups.

On the other hand, we confirmed that a higher frequency of strip searches exist among weapon or drug-related occurrences. While strip search might be a helpful way to combat these type of crime, there are concerns about the potential violation of privacy and ethics. Further research is needed to explore alternative methods.

### 6.3 Conclusion

In this study, we used ANOVA, Tukey's HSD test, T-test, and the interaction plot to investigate our research questions. We first examined the association between age and actions at arrest and found that there is a significant difference in the actions at arrest among some age groups. We then investigated the association between strip searches and different types of occurrences and confirmed our research hypothesis that the likelihood of a strip search for weapons or drug related occurrences was consistently higher than other occurrences across all age groups. This finding suggests that strip searches are more commonly used on individuals involved in weapon or drug-related occurrences.

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