



Race & Identity Based Data Collection Strategy

Understanding Arrests & Arrest Outcomes in
2021

2nd Public release – further data findings



- Continue taking a phased & iterative approach
- Broader and deeper engagement – internal & external
- Knowledge dissemination and expert advice
- Phase 2 data analysis – ongoing:
 - What we've done so far - arrests & outcomes
 - Refresh of Methodology
 - New Data Findings:
 - Summary of Findings
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 - Racial Disparity by Age
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Next Steps



Continue taking a phased & iterative approach



Continue taking a phased & iterative approach

RBDC Strategy is an **ongoing initiative** and our approach is an iterative **cycle**.

- Grounded in this approach, the Service initiated **Phase 2** of the strategy, which is unfolding in stages:
 - arrests and arrest outcomes;
 - mental health apprehensions; and
 - youth diversions.
- We continue to apply an **iterative hypothesis-driven approach** to data analysis for each police interaction under Phase 2:
 - work with the CAP, our Service members, and stakeholder contact groups to **ask questions**;
 - try to **answer as many questions** as we can;
 - lean into the conversation to **see what change is possible** when the questions don't have data to support an answer;
 - go again through this cycle until we **temporarily exhaust questions**, and ;
 - **report findings** along the way to keep the public informed on our progress.



Broader and deeper engagement – internal & external



Broader and deeper engagement & greater transparency

- **Ongoing internal & external engagements:**
 - **Community Advisory Panel (CAP):**
 - CAP refresh: selection & interview process, background checks, and onboarding session;
 - Bi-weekly meetings to generate and test hypotheses and discuss preliminary findings;
 - Visit to new court of justice for new and current CAP members.
 - **Stakeholder contact groups** – quarterly meetings
 - Sessions with **various panels/committees** - Black Community Consultative Committee (BCCC); Mental Health and Addictions Advisory Panel (MHAAP)
 - **Internal engagements** with liaison officers & Neighbourhood Community Officers (NCOs):
 - 2 onboarding sessions/42 liaison officers participating;
 - Sessions to gather hypotheses and operational feedback on data analysis:
 - 2 sessions; 33 liaison officers;
 - 1 session; 77 NCOs.
 - **Training – Fair & Unbiased Policing/RBDC module:**
 - 2 sessions for new recruits - ~70 participants;
 - 1 session for special constables & parking enforcement officers - ~70 participants.
- **‘Follow Our Progress’** – new section on our public RBDC website for greater transparency on our progress along the journey

Knowledge dissemination & expert advice



Knowledge dissemination & expert advice to support race based data efforts in the public sector

Consultations with other police services and public stakeholders across Canada:

- OACP Working Group to guide & support race-based data work for police services across the province
- RCMP
- Halifax Regional Police
- Winnipeg Police Service
- Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada

Publications/conferences & events:

- RBDC Strategy showcased in the Information and Privacy Commissioner's (IPC) Transparency Challenge
- *'Using Data Differently – Lessons learned from Toronto's RBDC Strategy'* article in OACP's HQ Magazine
- FOCUS (Furthering Our Communities Uniting Services) Conference
- Canadian Open Data Summit Conference (forthcoming November 2023; proposal accepted)

Changing the approach to reporting

RBDC Strategy: Questions Asked and Answered

In consultation with our Community Advisory Panel (CAP), we are building an **interactive dashboard** to provide continuous and agile updates on race-based data:

- Moving to an agile approach with periodic updates on **simple and consistent racial disparity metrics** across reported interactions.
- Building **transparency** with a complete log of hypotheses, complete with status and associated findings.

Race Based Data Collection Strategy
Questions Asked and Answered

This interactive report publishes contextual information and quarterly findings on policing interactions studied as a part of the Race and Identity Based Data Collection Strategy.

Select a Report Page

List of Hypotheses Use of Force Arrest & Strip Search Mental Health Apprehensions

Race Based Data | **Summary Information**

Select Reporting Year
2020

What are some of the key concepts associated with this report? Which groups were most likely to come into contact with police? How many enforcement actions are initiated by officers?

Perceived Race	Resident Population	Resident Population (%)	Enforcement Population	Enforcement Population (%)	Disproportionality
Black	293,218	10.2%	14,017	22.6%	2.2
East/Southeast Asian	598,830	20.7%	5,310	8.5%	0.4
Indigenous	26,629	0.9%	848	1.4%	1.5
Latino	91,255	3.2%	1,737	2.8%	0.9
Middle-Eastern	127,981	4.4%	3,395	5.5%	1.2
South Asian	425,649	14.7%	4,228	6.8%	0.5
White	1,323,023	45.8%	23,353	37.6%	0.8

For the purposes of the analyses, **enforcement actions** refers to incident reports of arrests resulting in charges (including released at scene) or released without charges; Provincial Offences Act Part III tickets; summons; cautions; diversions; apprehensions, and those with role type "subject" or "suspect".

While a person **may experience more than one** enforcement action per year, for comparison to resident population, we counted unique individuals, as population counts one person, one time.

General Inquiries: Equity, Inclusion & Human Rights | EquityInclusion@torontopolice.on.ca

Hypothesis-driven approach to analysis

In our last round of consultation we collected over **thirty hypotheses** on the arrest interaction.

- **Twenty hypotheses** had sufficient data to test.
- There is ongoing investigation into whether an additional **six hypotheses** may be tested.
- A final **seven hypotheses** cannot be tested due to lack of data availability.

Sort hypotheses by reporting year and policing interaction.

Race Based Data Collection Strategy
Questions Asked and Answered

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Select a Report Page

List of Hypotheses Use of Force Arrest & Strip Search Mental Health Apprehensions

Interactive Link to Associated Report

Hypotheses | **Summary Information**

Select Reporting Year
2021

Select an Interaction
Arrests & Strip Search

Underlying Hypothesis	Testable	Status	Report Link	Report Page
Certain racial groups have a disproportionate frequency of interaction with Toronto Police.	Yes	Complete	🔗	p.23
Disproportionalities in arrest differ by call for service type	Yes	In Progress		
Disproportionalities in arrest differ by primary offence type.	Yes	Complete	🔗	p.17
Disproportionalities in arrest differ when accounting for whether or not a person was charged.	Yes	In Progress		
The rate of arrest changes by hour of day.	Yes	In Progress		
There are differences in arrest frequency for repeat offenders.	Yes	In Progress		
There are differences in hold times for repeat offenders.	Yes	In Progress		
There are racial disparities in arrest decisions by division.	Yes	In Progress		
There are racial disparities in charges laid decisions.	Yes	Complete	🔗	p.27
There are racial disparities in decisions to book individuals at division versus an at scene release.	Yes	Complete	🔗	p.26
There are racial disparities in the total time spent in custody once an individual is brought to a Toronto Police Division and no charges are laid	Yes	In Progress		

General Inquiries: Equity, Inclusion & Human Rights | EquityInclusion@torontopolice.on.ca

Phase 2 data analysis - ongoing



What we've done so far – arrests & outcomes

We initiated the iterative analysis process for the 2021 arrest data by:

- gathering questions from the CAP, our Service members, and stakeholder contact groups;
- starting to test hypotheses & discuss preliminary findings with the CAP;
- publishing the first release of data findings in July 2023, and;
- continuing the cycle with remaining & newly generated hypotheses.



Race & Identity Based Data Collection Strategy

Understanding Arrests and Arrest Outcomes in 2021

Context & Preliminary data findings

Toronto Police Service



Preliminary and entry look into 2021 arrest data:

Defined the **arrest interaction and key outcomes**:

- *We looked at the frequency in which charges are laid, and which offence had the highest frequency.*
- *We looked at how often persons were booked at station versus released at scene.*

Reported on racial disparities:

- *Disproportionalities in police contact*
- *Disproportionalities in arrest*
- *Disproportionalities in arrest outcomes.*

Refresh on Methodology

The RBDC Strategy's analytical framework uses an innovative **multiple benchmark approach**. This approach enables us to analyze policing interactions in reference to the **relevant population at risk** of experiencing those interactions. Using the general population benchmark by itself to estimate racial disparities captures the **cumulative impact** of multiple systems that contribute to disparate policing outcomes for particular groups.

- **Enforcement action** refers to incident reports of arrests resulting in charges or without charges; Provincial Offences Act Part I tickets; Part III summons; cautions; diversions; apprehensions, and those with role type "subject" or "suspect". We use enforcement actions as a benchmark to isolate the impact of policing contributions to particular outcomes.
- **Arrest** means the act of restraining the liberty of a person with the intent to detain them. While an arrest is an outcome itself, further arrest outcomes (i.e., booking or release decisions) may also be analyzed in reference to it.
- **Booking** means the decision to bring a person, **once arrested**, into custody at a TPS detention facility rather than releasing them on scene under a "promise to appear".
- **Time in custody** refers to the period of time between when a person is booked at a TPS detention facility and when they're released out of TPS custody.

Introduction to New Data Findings



Summary of Findings

These analyses represent a **further step in our exploration of arrest data**; we will continue to unpack what's behind the patterns revealed in this release. For example, in order to understand time spent in custody we must understand the circumstances in which someone is brought to a detention facility.

Key Findings:

- Nearly **70% of arrests followed a reactive event** (e.g., call for service to 911 or non-emergency lines).
- There were no notable differences across race groups when looking at arrests by time of day.
- There were differences by race in arrests across different age groups. **Black youth and Indigenous people aged 55 and older** were over-represented in arrest compared to their presence in enforcement actions.
- There were no notable differences by race in arrests after accounting for gender. **Indigenous women were, however, 1.9 times over-represented** in arrest in comparison to their presence in enforcement actions.
- Differences by race remained in arrests once we accounted for the primary offence. **Indigenous people experienced greater representations for certain offence types**, such as harassment and threatening, break and enter, and weapons related offences.
- There were some differences by race in time in custody. **Indigenous people consistently experienced higher than average time in custody** after accounting for repeat offence and gender. Further exploration is required to better understand the circumstances of these differences.

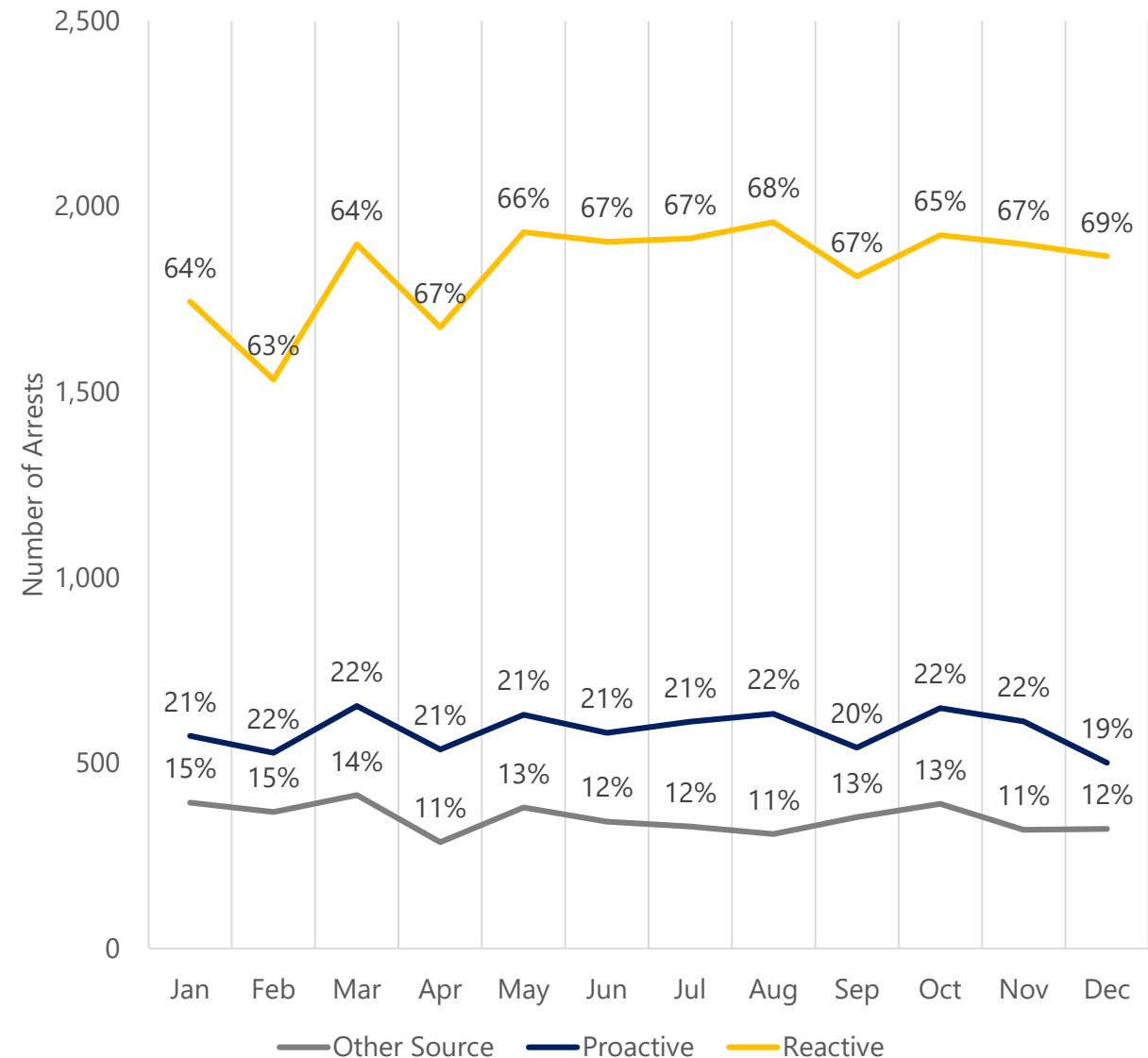
Finding #1: The majority of arrests followed a reactive event

To understand the factors which bring an officer to an arrest, we looked at the source of the initiating event.

We found that nearly 70% of all arrests followed a reactive event.

- **Reactive events** refer to dispatched calls to 911 or non-emergency lines.
- **Proactive events** are those initiated by a police officer (e.g., vehicle and subject stops, premise checks, or compliance checks).

Officers most often effected an arrest after responding to a reactive event *e.g., call for service* (TPS Data, 2021)



Racial Disparity by Time of Day

- We found that arrests most often occurred between waking hours and the early evening.
- There were no notable differences across race groups when looking at arrests by time of day.

In our last engagement cycle we were asked to account for arrest time of day when examining racial disparities.

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an association between arrest frequency and time of day.

Complete

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

Temporal trends in arrest frequency vary by perceived race group.

Complete

Finding #2a: Arrest trends were consistent with enforcement actions

We looked at relationships between enforcement actions and reported arrests at different times of the day.

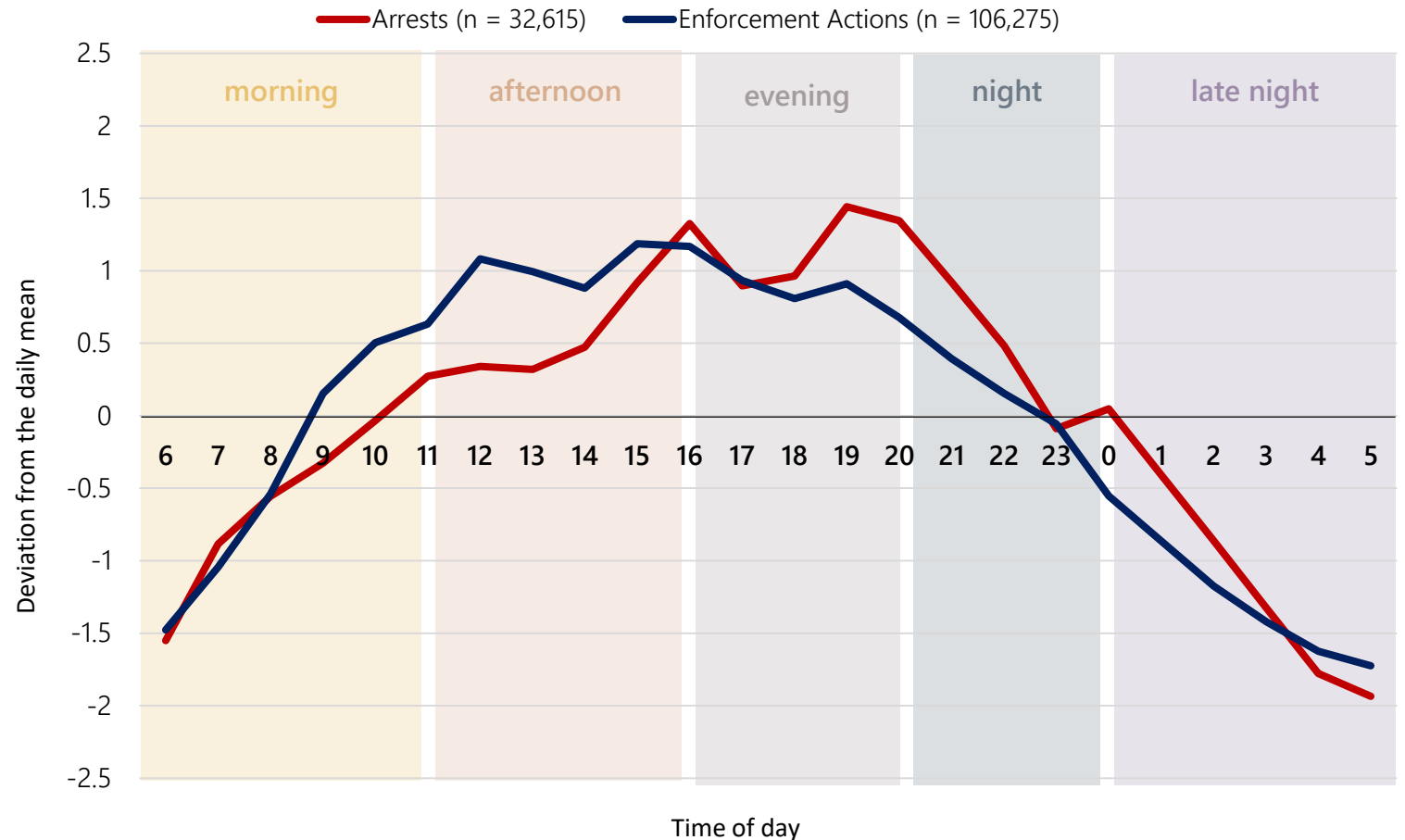
We found that frequency in arrest aligned with total enforcement actions.

Arrests tend to be **higher than average between 9 a.m. and midnight**, aligning with enforcement actions.

**Deviation from the daily mean calculates z-score.*

**Some arrests are missing a proper time value.*

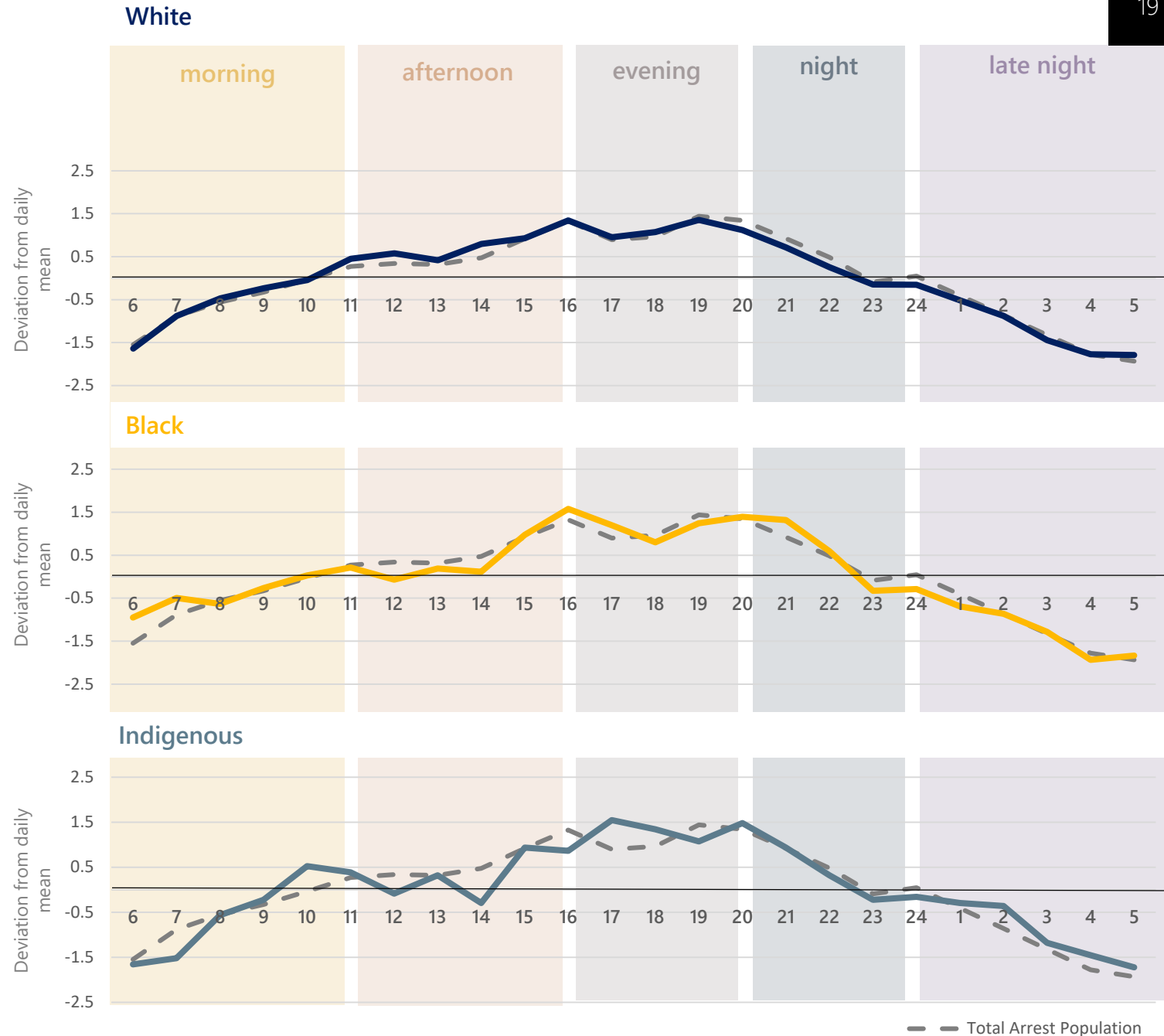
Arrest instances begin a progressive rise from the morning hours before peaking in the evening.



Finding #2b: There were no temporal differences in arrests by race

Rationale: Evaluating temporal trends in arrest by perceived race helps us evaluate unique differences from the total arrests population.

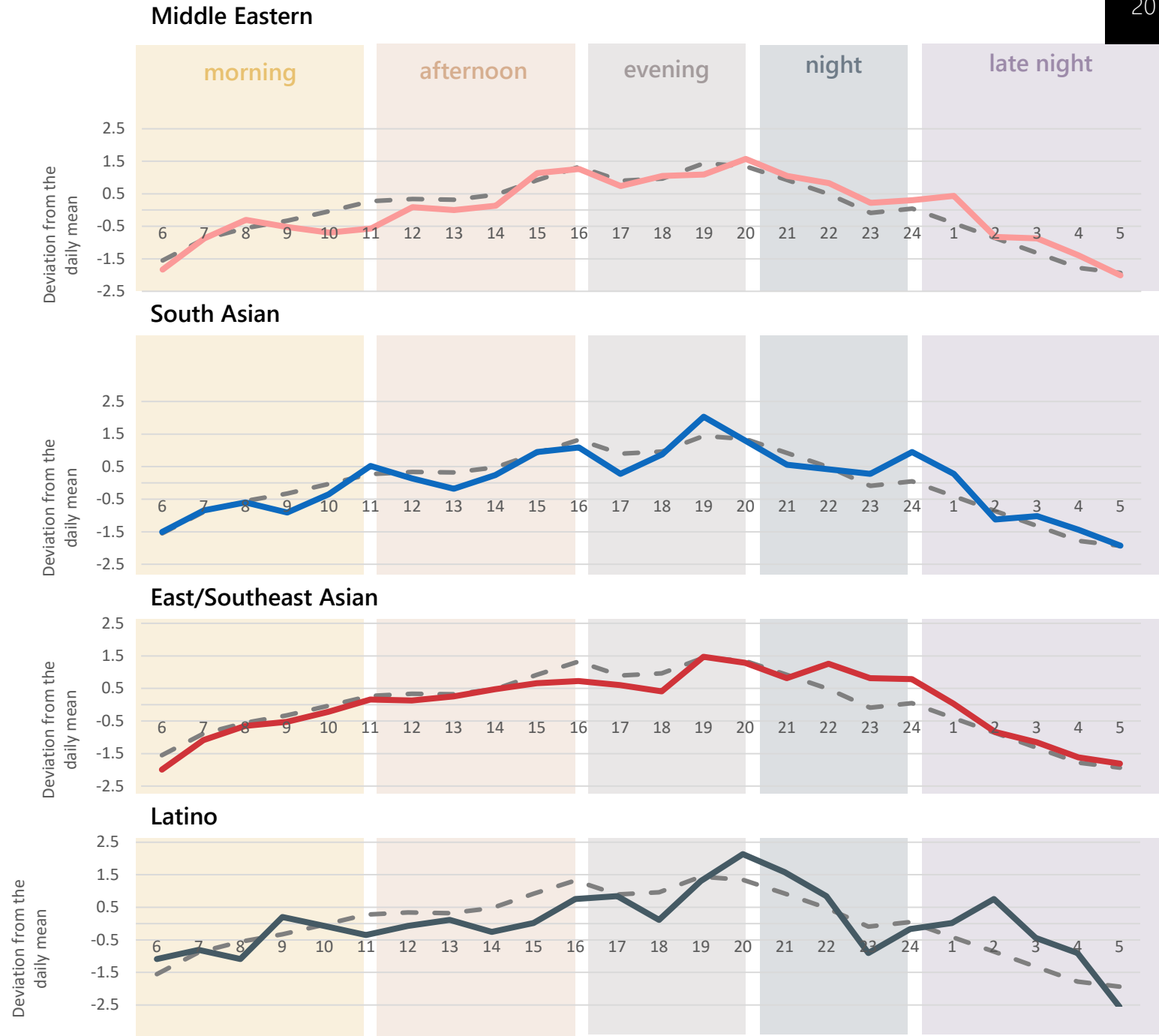
The average deviation from the mean remained consistent for each race group.



Finding #2b: *Continued* There were no temporal differences in arrests by race

Rationale: Evaluating temporal trends in arrest by perceived race helps us evaluate unique differences from the total arrests population.

The average deviation from the mean remained consistent for each race group.



Racial Disparity by Age

- There were differences by race in arrests across different age groups.
 - Black youth were 1.4x over-represented in arrests in comparison to their presence in enforcement actions.
 - Indigenous people aged 55 to 64 were 1.6x over-represented in arrests in comparison to their presence in enforcement actions.

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an intersectionality between age and race when looking at arrests.

Complete

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an intersectionality between age and race when looking at booking decisions.

Complete

In our last engagement cycle we were asked to account for age when examining racial disparities.

Finding #3a: There were differences in arrests by race and age group

We looked at the number of people involved in arrests by race and age compared to the groups' presence in enforcement actions.

- While Middle Eastern people are **not over-represented** in the general arrest population, those aged 17 years and under and aged 65 years and older are **over-represented**.
- Black people are **over-represented** in the general arrest population; those aged 17 years and under are also **over-represented by a greater factor**.
- While Indigenous people are overrepresented in the general arrest population, those aged 17 years and under are **under-represented**. Conversely, those aged 55 to 64 are **over-represented by a greater factor**.

	Black	East/South Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	South Asian	White
Aged 17 years and under	1.4	0.7	0.6*	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9
Aged 18 to 24 years	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Aged 25 to 34 years	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Aged 35 to 44 years	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Aged 45 to 54 years	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Aged 55 to 64 years	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Aged 65 years and older	1.3	1.3	1.4*	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9

<1.2

≥ 1.2

≥ 1.5

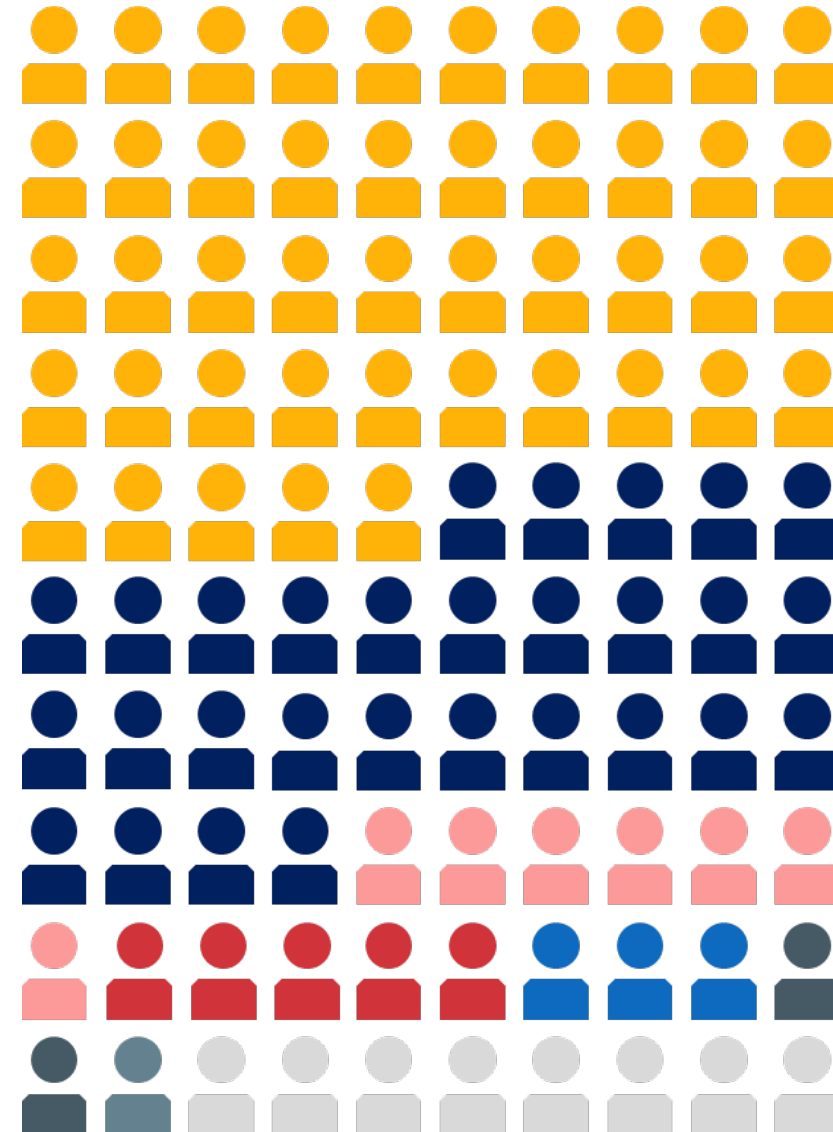
*Denotes a sample size of 10 or less in arrest. Use caution when interpreting small sample sizes.


Finding #3b: There were differences in arrests by race for youth

We looked at the number of youth involved in arrests by race compared to the youth's presence in enforcement actions.

In 2021, youths were a minority group in the arrest population (**4.1%**) and were **less likely** to be arrested when compared to their presence in enforcement actions (**5.0%**).

- 613** (45%) of youth were perceived as Black
- 389** (29%) of youth were perceived as White
- 98** (7%) of youth were perceived as Middle Eastern
- 70** (5%) of youth were perceived as East/Southeast Asian
- 39** (3%) of youth were perceived as South Asian
- 30** (2%) of youth were perceived as Latino
- 10** (0.7%) of youth were perceived as Indigenous
- 112** (8%) of youth had an unknown or legacy race group.



 = 1%

*Some arrests (<1% are missing an age value)

Finding #3c: There were differences in arrests by race for youth

We looked at the number of youth involved in arrests by race to the group’s presence in enforcement actions. This helps us see to what extent a group may be over or under-represented in arrests for youth.

Black and Middle Eastern youth were **more likely** to be arrested compared to their presence in enforcement actions. All other race groups were **under-represented**.

While **Indigenous people** are over-represented in the general arrests population, they are **greatly under-represented** in the youth population compared to their presence in enforcement actions.

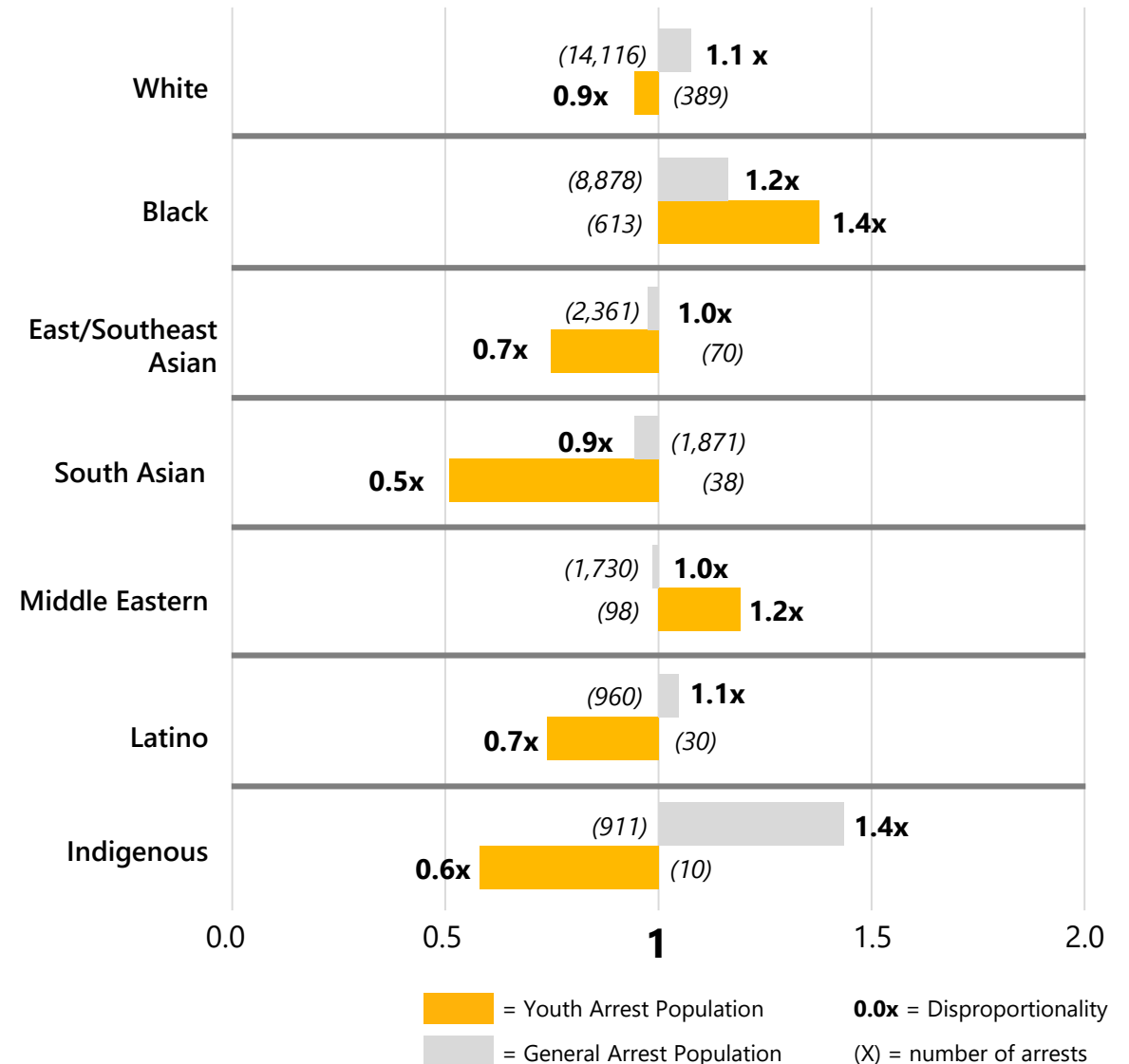
Black Youth were **1.4x** **over-represented** in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions

Middle Eastern Youth were **1.2x** **over-represented** in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions

South Asian Youth were **0.5x** **under-represented** in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions

Indigenous Youth were **0.6x** **under-represented** in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions

Disproportionality in Arrest in the Youth Population



Finding #4: There were differences in booking decisions by age

We looked at the number of people booked at a Toronto Police Division following an arrest by race and age.

- While Latino people are **not over-represented** in a booked at station outcome, those aged 55 years and older are **over-represented**.
- While Indigenous people are slightly over-represented in the general arrest population, those aged 17 years and under and those aged 55 and older are **over-represented by a greater factor**.

	Black	East/South Asian	Indigenous	Latino	Middle Eastern	South Asian	White
Aged 17 years and under	1.2	0.9	1.3*	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Aged 18 to 24 years	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Aged 25 to 34 years	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Aged 35 to 44 years	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Aged 45 to 54 years	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Aged 55 to 64 years	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Aged 65 years and older	1.2	1.0	1.5*	1.3	0.9*	0.7	1.0

<1.2

≥ 1.2

≥1.5

*Denotes a sample size of 10 or less in arrest. Use caution when interpreting small sample sizes.

Findings: **Racial Disparity by Gender**

- We found that males made up the vast majority of the arrests, and tend to experience higher racial over-representations.
- There were no notable differences by race in arrests after accounting for gender.
 - Indigenous women were, however, 1.9 times over-represented in arrests in comparison to their presence in enforcement actions.

In our last engagement cycle we were asked to account for gender when examining racial disparities.

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an intersectionality between gender and race when looking at arrest.

Complete

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an intersectionality between gender and race when looking at booking decisions.

Complete

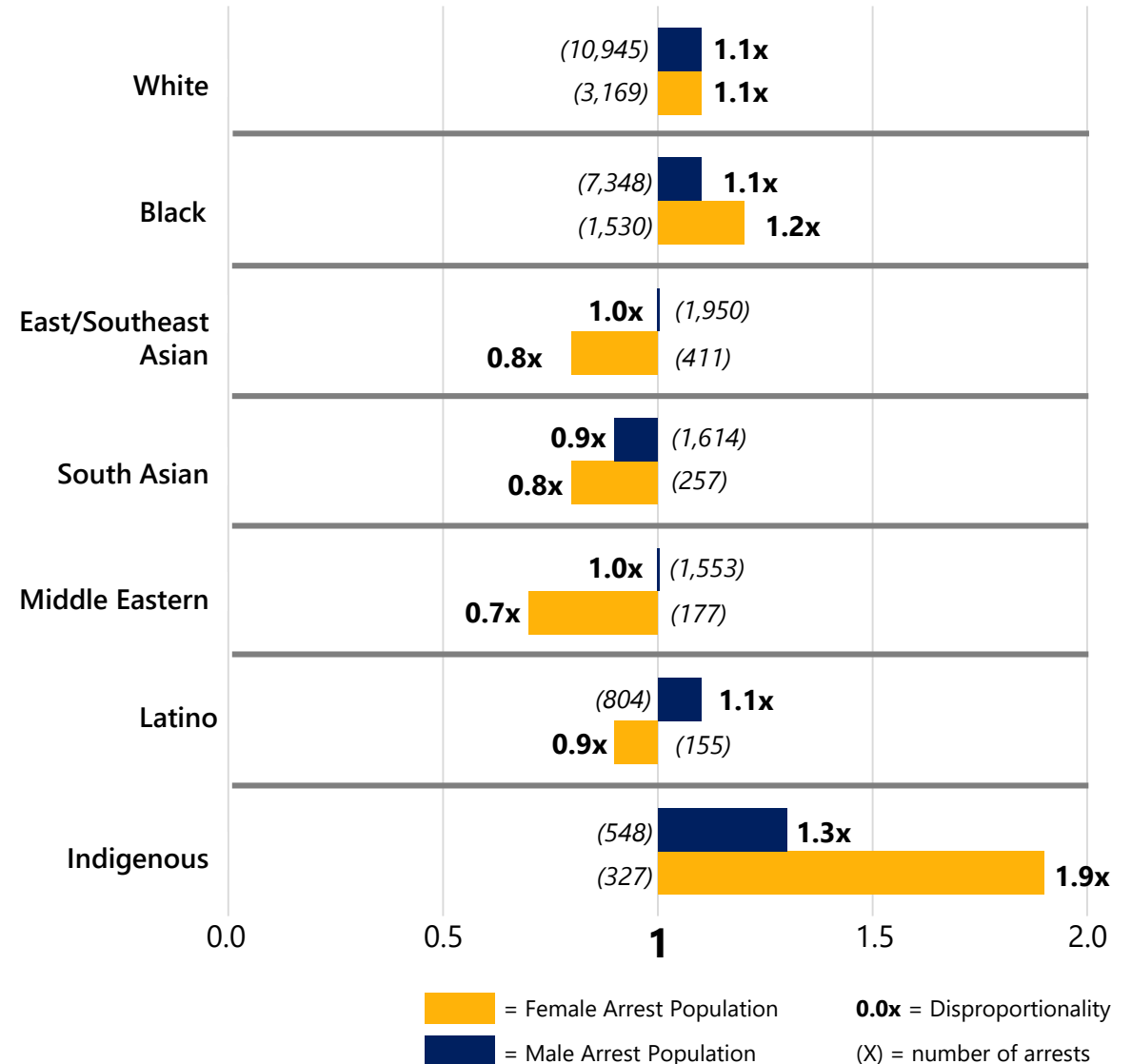
Finding #5: There were differences in arrests by gender

We looked at the number of people involved in arrests by race and gender compared to the group’s presence in enforcement actions. This helps us see to what extent a group may be over- or underrepresented in arrests.

In 2021, the majority (80%) of arrested persons were males, whereas nearly 20% were women.

Indigenous Women were 1.9x	over-represented in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions
Black Women were 1.2x	
Middle Eastern Women 0.7x	under-represented in arrests compared to their presence in enforcement actions
East/Southeast Asian Women 0.8x	

Disproportionality in Arrest by Gender Groups



Finding #6: There were only slight differences in booking decisions by gender

We looked at the number of people booked at a Toronto Police Division following an arrest by race and gender.

- There were no notable differences by race in arrests when accounting for gender.

	Female	Male
Black	1.0	1.1
East/Southeast Asian	0.6	0.9
Indigenous	1.1	1.1
Latino	0.9	1.0
Middle Eastern	0.9	1.0
South Asian	0.8	0.9
White	1.1	1.0

<1.2	>= 1.2	>=1.5
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**Denotes a sample size of 10 or less in arrest. Use caution when interpreting small sample sizes.*

Findings: **Racial Disparity** **by Event Type**

- Differences by race remained in arrests once we accounted for the primary offence.
 - Indigenous people experienced greater over-representation for certain offence types, such as harassment and threatening, break and enter, and weapons related offences.

In our last engagement cycle we were asked to account for event types

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

Racial disproportionalities in arrests differ by primary offence type.

Complete

Finding #5: There were disparities after taking into account *primary offence*

We looked at the relationship between primary offence and arrests for each race group to see if the primary offence impacts disproportionalities.

In Drug Related, Compliance, and Impaired offences, there were **small or no racial disproportionalities** in arrest across race groups.

Indigenous people were **significantly more likely** to have an arrest in Assault, Break and Enter, Harassment, and Weapons related offences.

Latino, Middle Eastern and South Asian people were **more likely** to have an arrest in Sex Crime related offences.

Disproportionality in Arrest by Primary Offence Groups

	Assault	Break and Enter	Drug Related	FTA/FTC/ Compliance Check/Patrollee	Harassment/Threatening	Impaired	Robbery/Theft	Sexual Related Crime	Weapons
Black	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
East/South east Asian	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9
Indigenous	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.0*	1.2	1.0*	1.5
Latino	1.0	0.9*	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1
Middle Eastern	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2
South Asian	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
White	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1

*Values over 1 indicate an over-representation in arrest for the primary offence type

<1.2	>= 1.2	>=1.5
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Findings: **Racial Disparity by Time in Custody**

- There were some differences by race in time in custody.
 - Indigenous people consistently experienced higher than average time.
 - Indigenous males were held in custody longer than average, regardless of whether it was a first-time or repeat offence.
- Further exploration is required to better understand the circumstances of these differences.

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There are differences in total time in custody after accounting for race.	Complete
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RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There is an intersection between recidivism and time in custody after accounting for race.	Complete
--	----------

RELATED HYPOTHESIS

There are differences in total time in custody after accounting for race and gender.	Complete
--	----------

In our last engagement cycle we were asked to take a closer look at time spent in Toronto Police custody and repeat offenders.

Refresh on Booking Outcomes

If an arrested person is not released on scene, they will be brought to a detention facility (booking hall). Once booked the person will be held in a divisional cell, a short-term detention facility. This is for the purpose of:

1. being processed, or waiting to be processed, or to ensure the safety of the person and/or members;
2. awaiting transportation to a central lock-up;
3. being held for return by an outside agency.

Although the average time in custody is roughly 16 hours, this varies greatly. Some of these reasons include:

1. Policing is a 24/7 activity; however, courts generally only operate from 10:00am to 5:00pm.
2. The reliance on other public agencies in the receipt and transfer of forms.

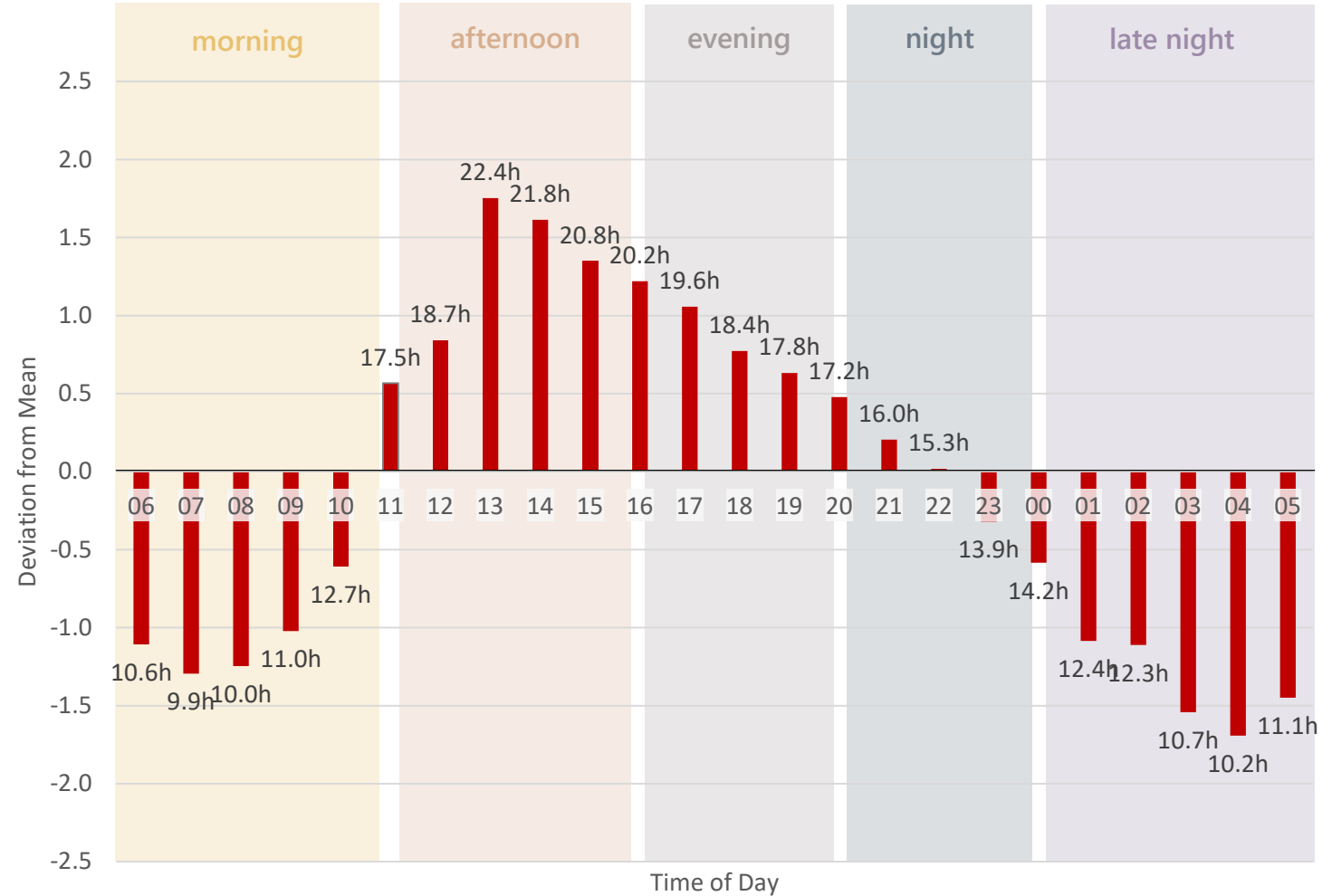
Finding #8a: Average time in custody varied by hour brought to station

We looked at the relationship between when a booked person arrived at station in comparison to how long they were held.

Those booked at a Toronto Police Division between 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. were held for higher than average periods of time.

Peak arrival hours for average hold time hours remained consistent across perceived race groups.

We saw significant deviations from the average holding time depending on when a person arrived at station.



*Deviation from the daily mean calculates z-score.

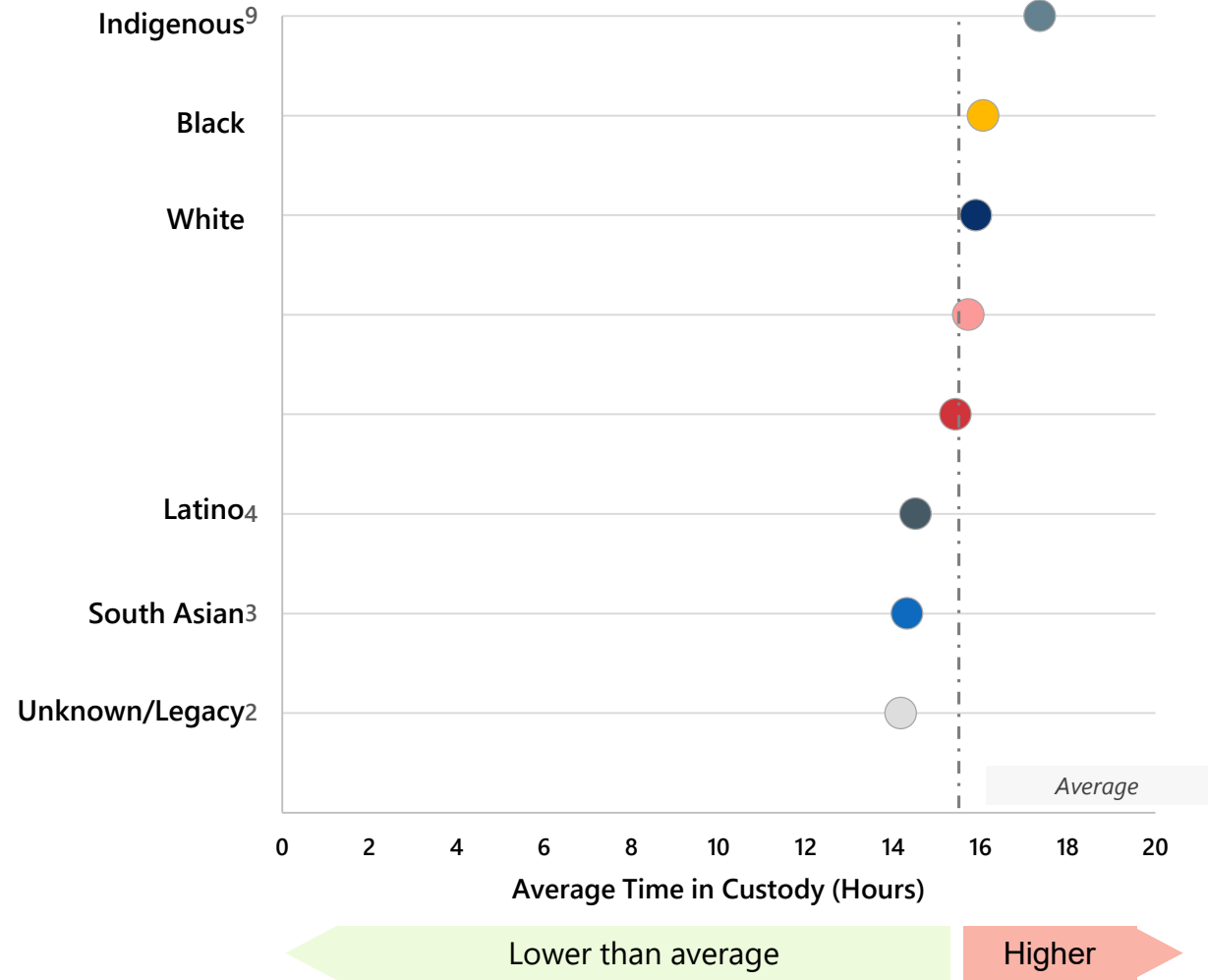
Finding #8b: There were differences in times held in custody by race

We compared the average time spent in custody by race to understand potential disparities in hold time.

When a person is booked into a Toronto Police Division, they spend an average of **15 hours and 42 minutes** before being released or transferred into the courts system.

- Indigenous people were held **11%** (99 minutes) **Longer** than the average hold time
- Black people were held **2%** (21 minutes) **Longer** than the average hold time
- White people were held **1%** (11 minutes) **Longer** than the average hold time
- South Asian people were released **9%** (83 minutes) **Earlier** than the average hold time
- Latino people were released **8%** (71 minutes) **Earlier** than the average hold time
- East/Southeast Asian people were released **2%** (17 minutes) **Earlier** than the average hold time

On average, Indigenous People were held longest in custody, followed by Black and White People.



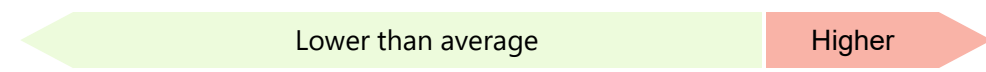
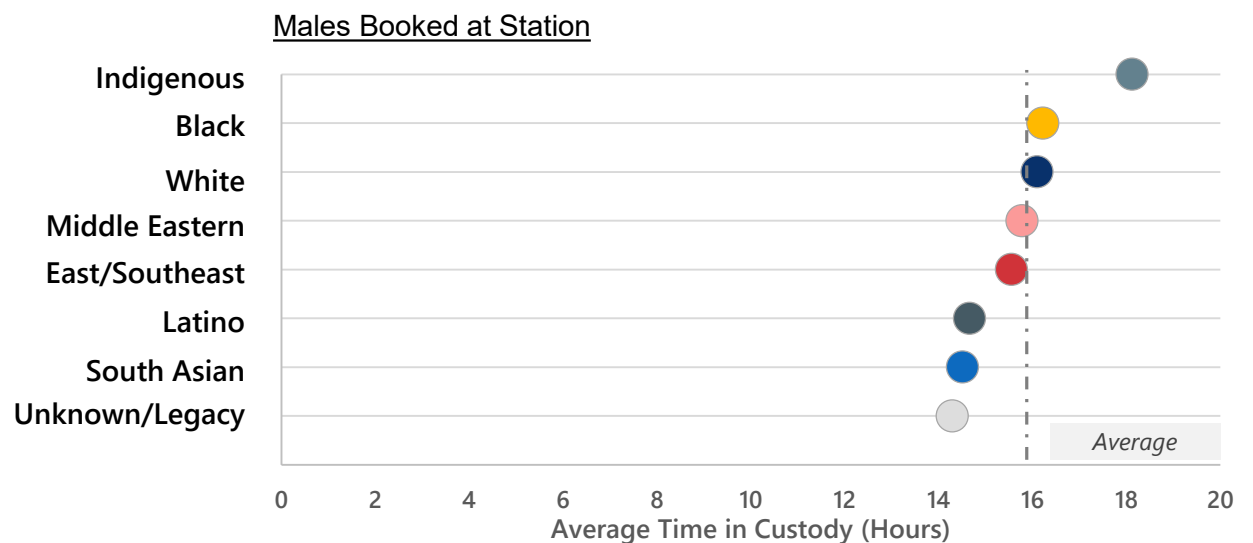
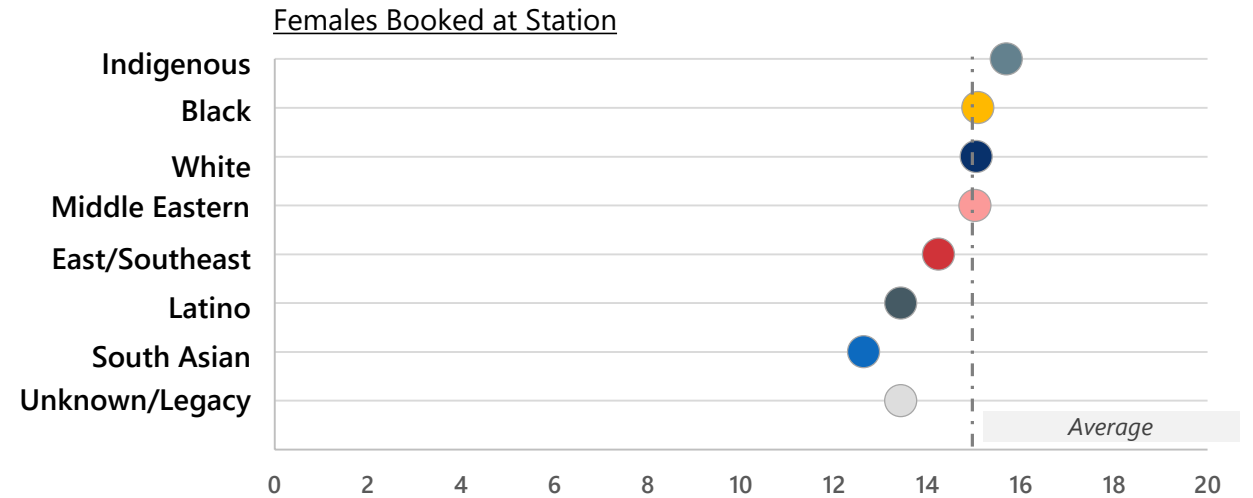
Finding #8c: These differences persisted after accounting for gender

We looked at the average length of time a person is held in Toronto Police custody before release or transfer into the courts system.

Making up **16%** of the booked at station population, females were slightly **less likely** to be booked (**0.8x**). Conversely, males were slightly **more likely** to be booked (**1.1x**) in comparison to their presence in the arrest population.

	Males:	Females:
Indigenous people were held longer than average	18.1h	15.7h
Black people were held longer than average	16.2h	15.1h
White people were held longer than average	16.1h	15.0h
<i>Average</i>	<i>15.9h</i>	<i>14.8h</i>

The average time spent in custody by males was **61 minutes** longer than that of females



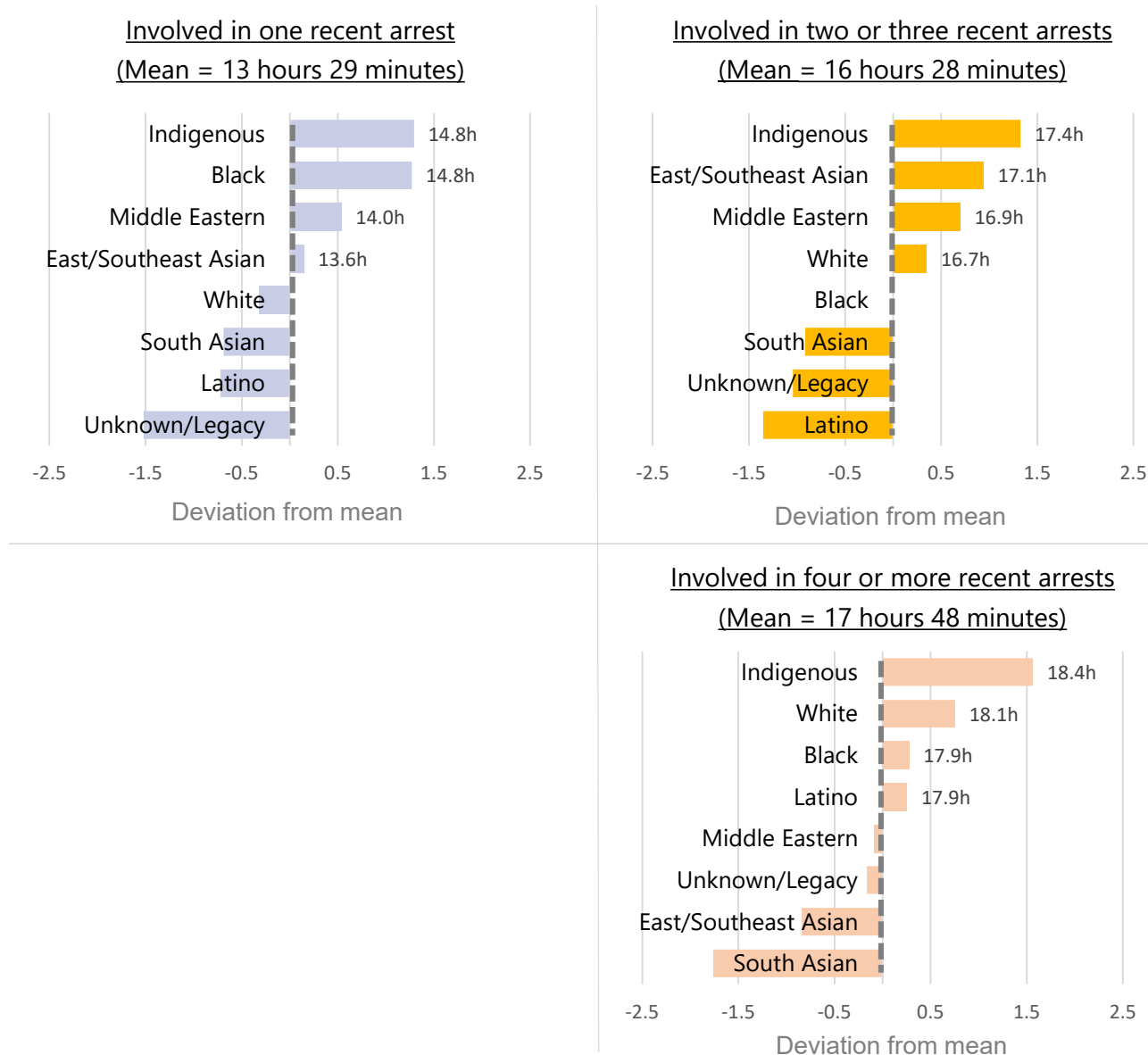
Finding #8d: Repeat offenders were held in custody longer

We looked at the relationship between average length of time in custody and recidivism.

Recent arrests includes the arrest history within the year 2021. The charts on the right compare average hold times for repeat offender groups and the respective differences in perceived race groups.

	Among those with one recent arrest:	Two to three recent:
Those involving Indigenous people were held longer than average	14.8h	17.4h
Those involving Black people were held longer than average	14.8h	16.5h
Those involving Middle Eastern people were held longer on the first recent arrest	14.0h	16.9h
<i>Group Average</i>	<i>13.5h</i>	<i>16.5h</i>

Persons with more than one recent arrest were held an average of **2 hours and 33 minutes** longer than persons with only one.



Next steps



Next Steps

- **Updating the RBDC public website on a regular basis to engage the public along the process of implementing the RBDC strategy**
 - Periodic updates to 'Follow our progress .
- **RBDC Strategy: Questions Asked and Answered**
 - New interactive dashboard developed with CAP and partner TPS units; it will be regularly updated to reflect new questions received.
- **Continuing the Conversation**
 - Continuing the analysis informed by ongoing conversations with the CAP, Service members, and stakeholder groups.
 - Define and introduce mental health apprehension interactions and prepare the CAP and stakeholders to engage around hypothesis development process and related data analyses.