



**Ottawa Police Service Traffic Stop Race Data Collection Project II
Progressing Towards Bias-Free Policing:
Five Years of Race Data on Traffic Stops in Ottawa**

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Part 1: The Ottawa Police Service Traffic Stop Race Data Collection Project, 2013-2018

- The Ottawa Police Service Traffic Stop Race Data Collection Project (TSRDGP) in its first report based on two years of data from June 2013 to June 2015 found disproportionately high incidences of traffic stops for Middle Eastern and Black Drivers, and especially for young male Middle Eastern and Black Drivers.
- The *TSRDGP I* report made six recommendations, all of which have been implemented by the Ottawa Police Service and the Ottawa Police Service Board over the past three years. The next slide identifies six of the most important responses to the race disproportionalities in traffic stops identified in the 2016 report.
- The current *TSRDGP II* report examines the traffic stop data for the three year period from June 2015 to June 2018. In this period, there was a total of 96,436 recorded traffic stops of Ottawa residents. As with the original groundbreaking report, each traffic stop record includes complete information on race, sex and age, along with the reason and outcome of each stop.
- The report segments the records of the 96,436 traffic stops into three data sets reflecting one-year periods, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, and 2017-2018. The analysis focuses on the findings for each year, compares the findings to those reported in *TSRDGP I*, and identifies traffic stop patterns that have emerged in the five years of data collection.

OPS Responses to the 2016 TSRDCP I Report Designed to Reduce Race Disproportionalities in Traffic Stops

The Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP) Training Program delivered to all sworn officers. This involves officer and staff implicit bias training as well as a review and evaluation of FIP training outcomes.

The Human Rights & Racial Profiling Policy Annual Report provided in November 2016 outlines several initiatives related bias-neutral policing.

The Street Checks/Regulated Interactions Provincial Regulations for regulated interactions, also known as street checks, was implemented throughout 2016 and launched in March 2017. This requires officer training on the new rules, which also includes topics such as individual rights, unlawful detention, discrimination, and bias awareness.

The Gender Audit is now in the fourth phase of the project, phase one and two of the OPS Gender Audit was carried out and released in 2016.

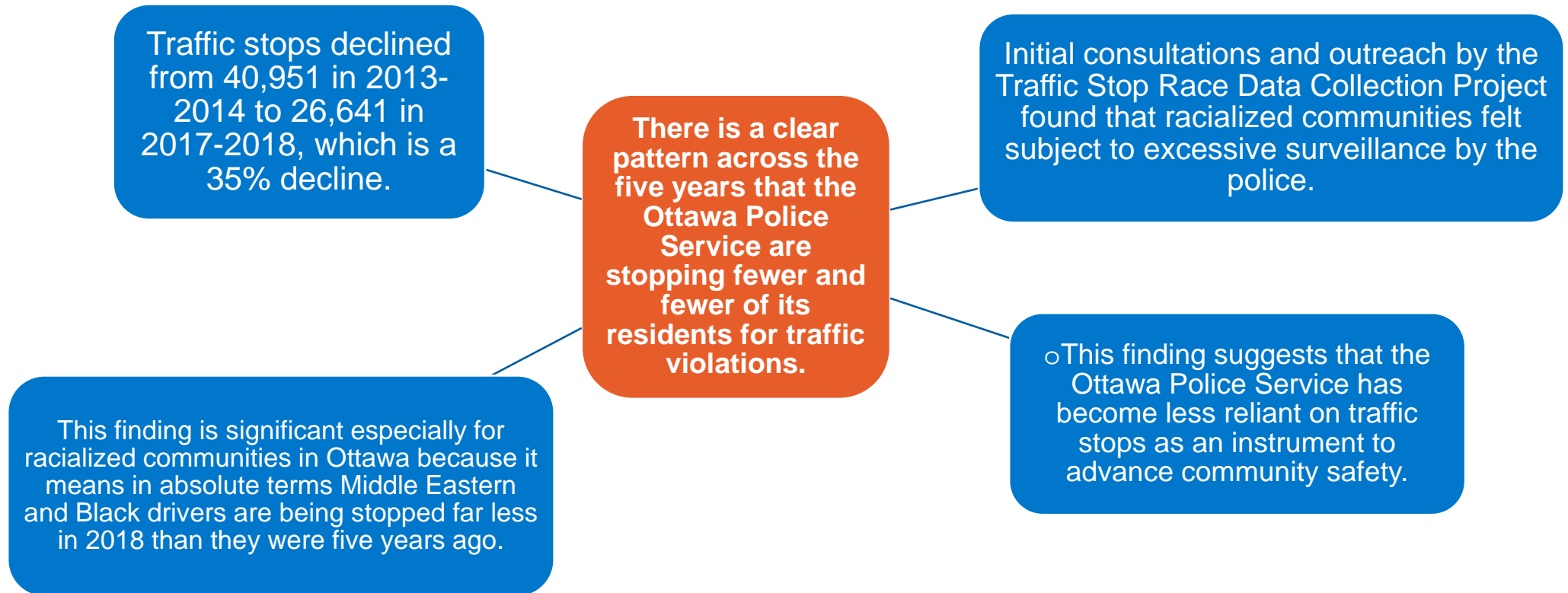
The OPS Business Plan 2016-2018 outlines three significant and measurable goals: (1) Engaging, mobilizing and supporting communities, (2) Building sustainable strategic/collaborative partnerships, and (3) Prioritizing and addressing risk activities in communities and neighbourhoods in a collaborative manner.

The Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Office at the OPS is scheduled to be fully launched in 2019.

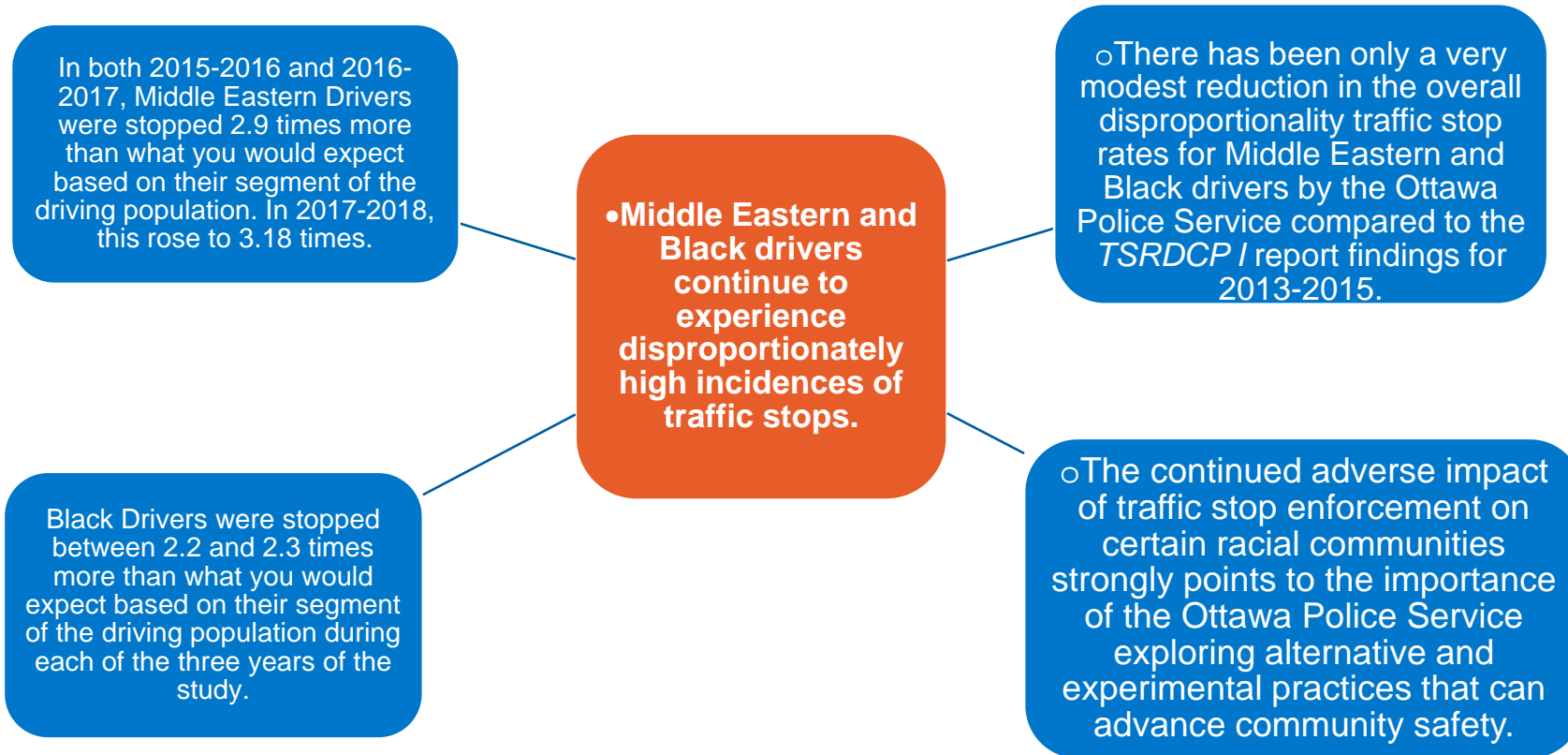


PART II: TSRDCP II Reporting for 2015 – 2018

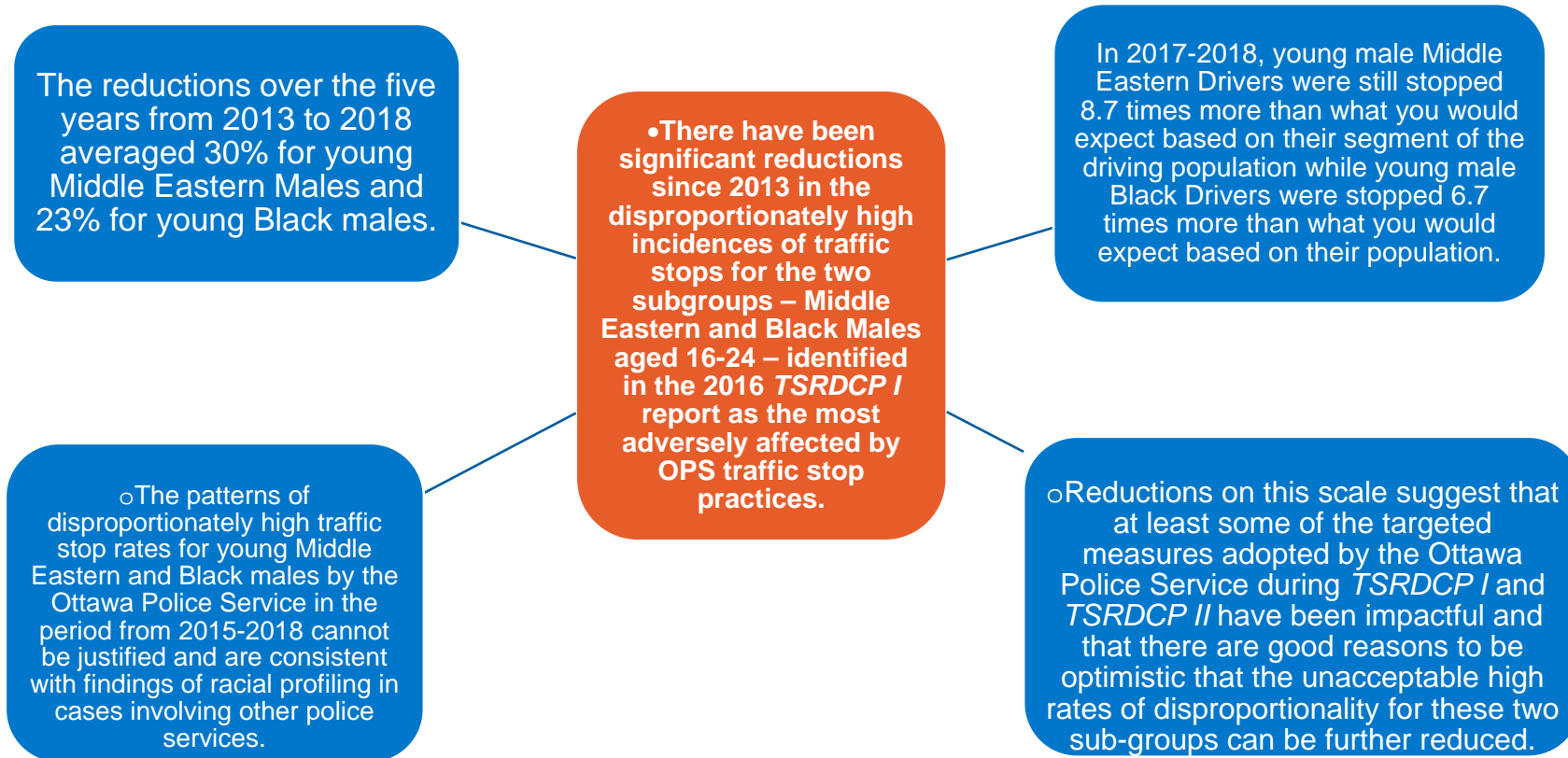
INCIDENCES OF TRAFFIC STOPS: Frequency of Stops



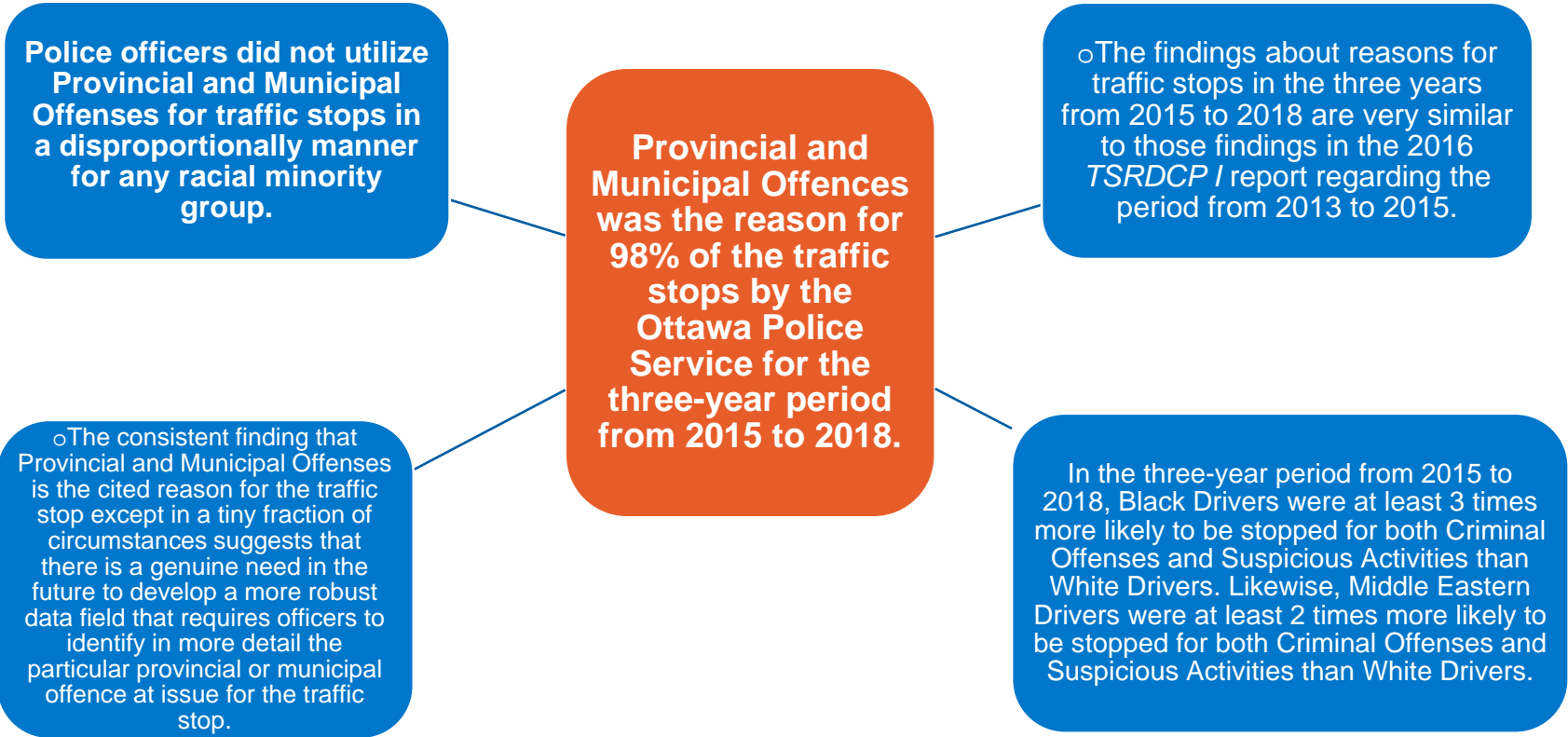
INCIDENCES OF TRAFFIC STOPS: Racial Disproportionalities



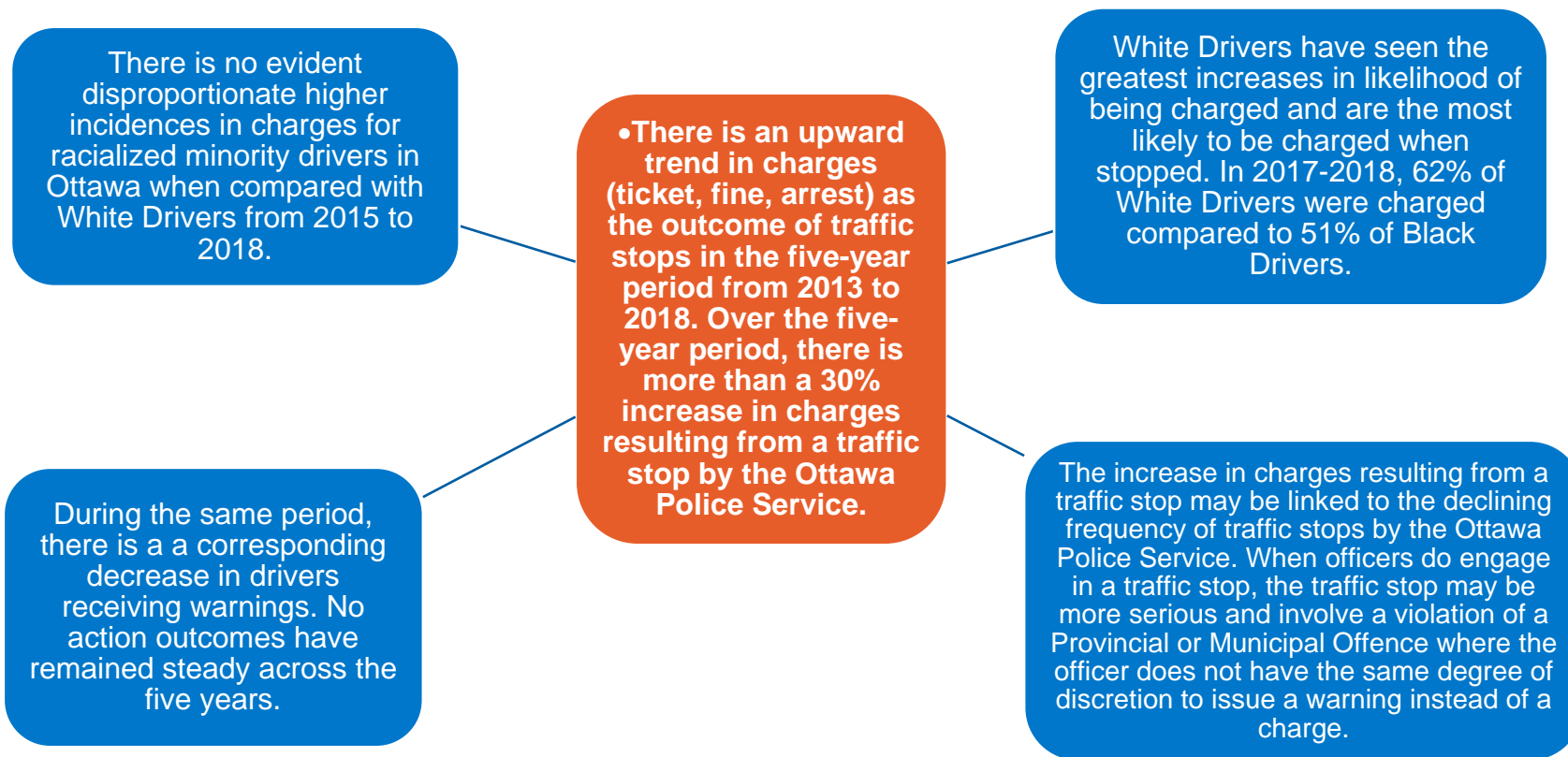
INCIDENCES OF TRAFFIC STOPS: Young Male Middle Eastern and Black Drivers



REASONS FOR TRAFFIC STOPS



OUTCOMES OF TRAFFIC STOPS





TSRCDP II RECOMMENDATIONS

SEVEN RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Create a formal policy directing officers to permanently track and report the races of people involved in traffic stop encounters.**
2. **Set annual targets for the reduction of the high racial disproportionalities of Middle Eastern and Black traffic stops.**
3. **Develop police service procedures on racial profiling that includes a clear definition of bias neutral policing that is inclusive of explicit and implicit bias.**
4. **Experiment with new and innovative protocols for engaging in traffic stops.**
5. **Test the decision points that are most vulnerable to implicit bias during traffic stops and be innovative about how those decision points may be shifted, including using new Artificial Intelligence technology.**
6. **Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology, develop an Early Intervention System (EIS) that captures all necessary information to alert supervisors to potential racial discrimination by both individuals and platoons/units/divisions.**
7. **Conduct a Body-Worn Camera Pilot Project.**

