

RACIALIZATION OF CARDING AND STREET CHECKS



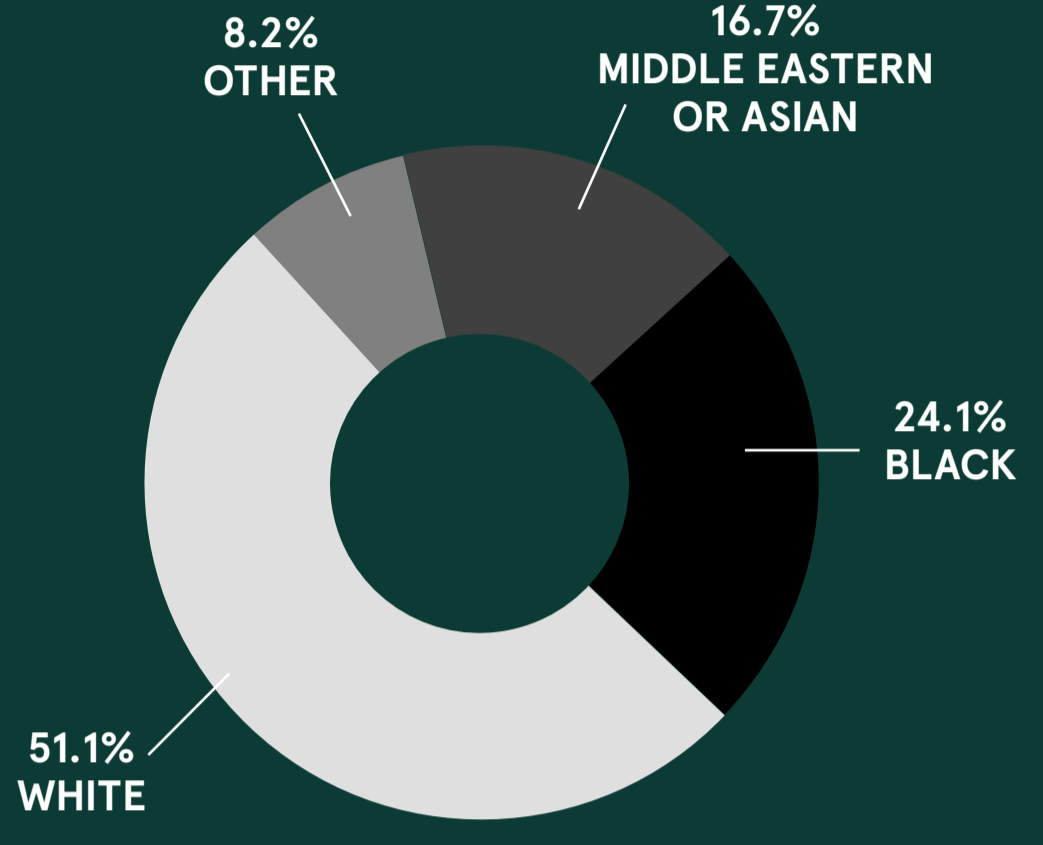
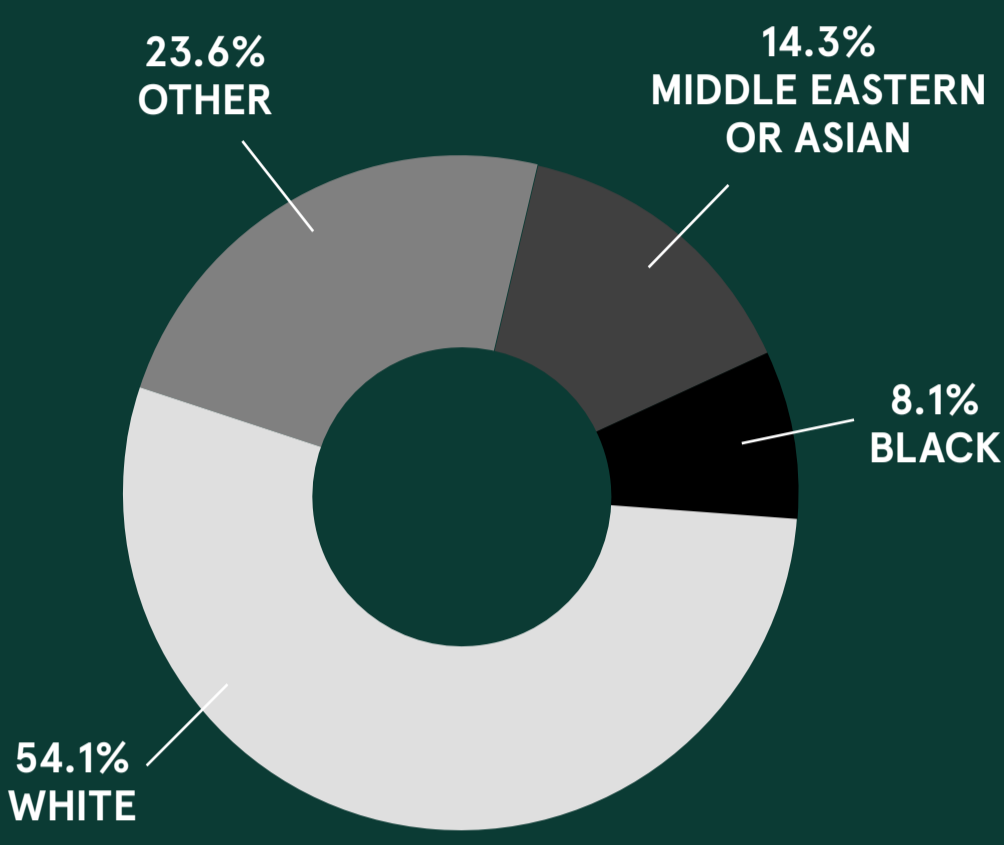
A “**STREET CHECK**” or “**CARDING**” is when police officers randomly stop and question someone and collect information about those people. The details about each person – their name, age, perceived skin colour, estimated height and weight, and often, the names of their friends – are recorded and entered into a database.

TORONTO

Between 2008 and 2013, Toronto police filled out at least 2.1 million contact cards involving **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE**.

Make up of population

Carding (2008-2013)

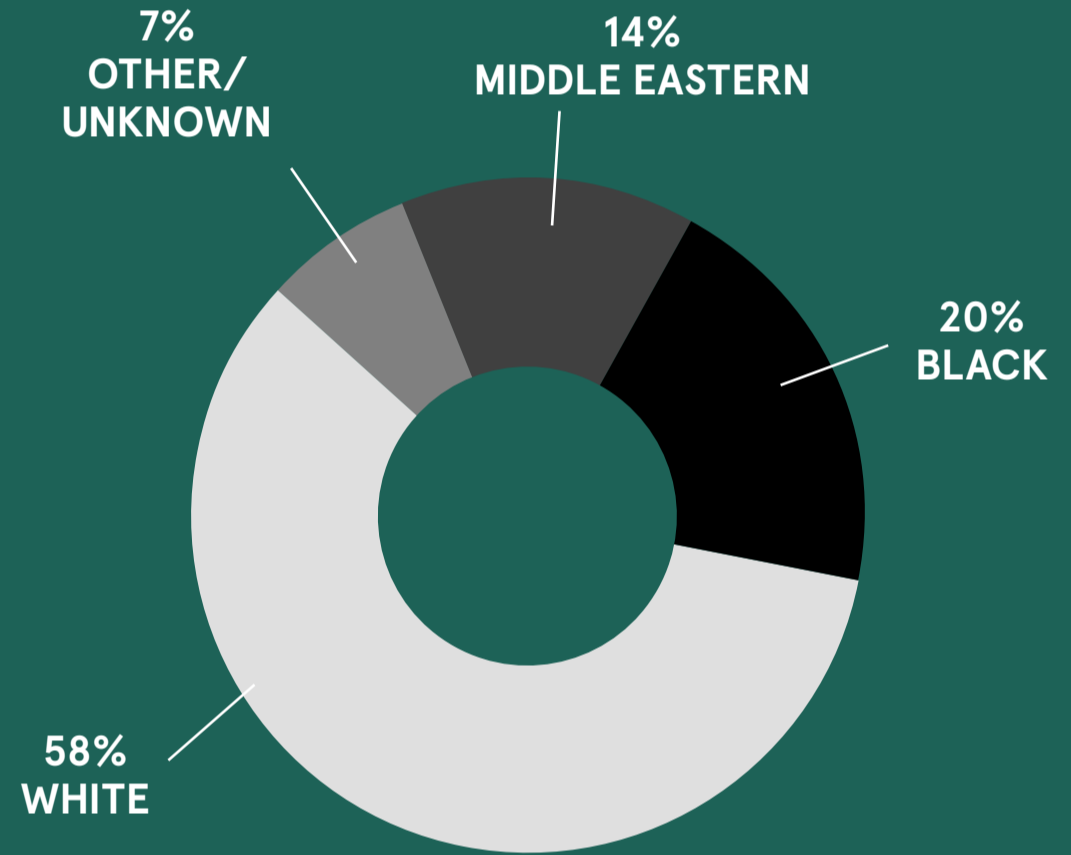
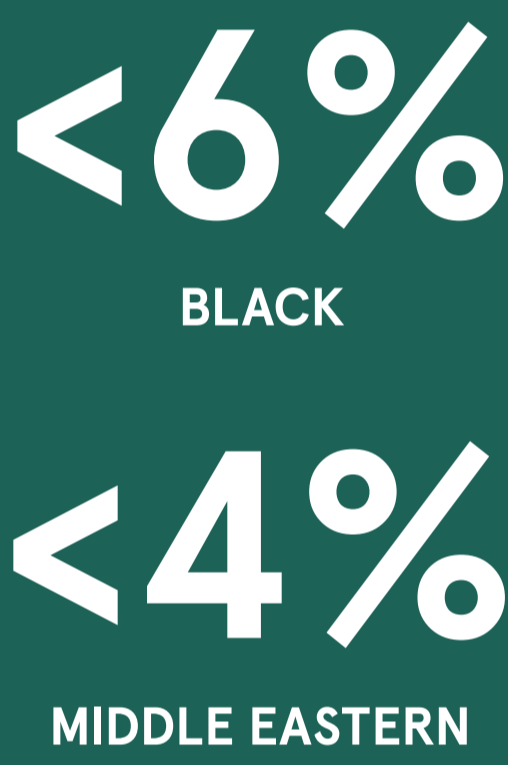


OTTAWA

Between 2011 and 2014, the Ottawa police recorded 23,402 street checks involving **45,802 PEOPLE**.

Make up of population

Carding (2011-2014)



LONDON

In 2014, London police conducted about 8,400 street checks (far more than officers in other cities and at a rate triple that of Hamilton and Ottawa). That included recording data of about **14,000 PEOPLE**.

Make up of population

Carding (2014)

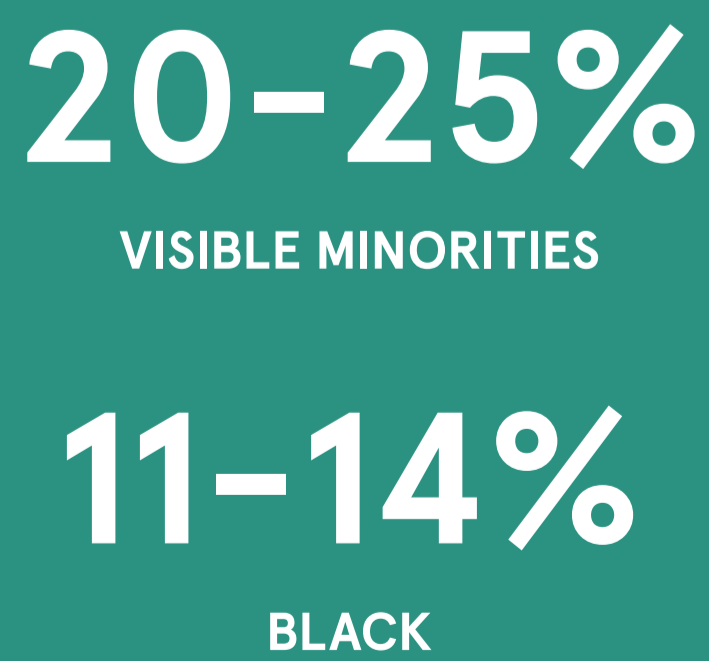


HAMILTON

Between May 2010 and 2013, the Hamilton police conducted over **18,500 STREET CHECKS**.

Make up of population

Carding (2010-2013)



legalaid.on.ca/rcs

SOURCES:

- CBC. "Hamilton police disproportionately stop and question black people." July 23, 2015.
- London Free Press. "Carding stats show racial bias on police force, critics say." October 14, 2015.
- Ottawa Citizen. "Street checks data about racialized men concerning to civil liberties advocates." July 26 2015.
- Statistics Canada. 2011 Census of Canada.
- Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey.
- Toronto Star. Analysis of Updated Toronto Police Service Carding Data. July 23, 2014.