

STOP-AND-FRISK 2012

NYCLU BRIEFING

In May 2012, the New York Civil Liberties Union released a detailed analysis of the NYPD's stop-and-frisk activity during 2011. Based on the NYPD database that the Department now makes public following earlier NYCLU litigation, the 2011 report examined stops, frisks, summonses, arrests, the use of force and gun recoveries, all on a citywide and precinct basis. The 2011 report also delved into the wide racial disparities in the NYPD's stop-and-frisk regime.

Since the release of the NYCLU report last year, the stop-and-frisk controversy in New York City has grown enormously. Shortly after release of the report, public officials and candidates seeking to succeed Mayor Michael Bloomberg started to regularly raise concerns about the stop-and-frisk program. In the summer of 2012, Mayor Bloomberg went on the offensive, attempting to aggressively defend the program by claiming that it reduces shootings and saves lives.

In October 2012, a federal judge presided over a hearing in a case brought by the NYCLU and others challenging the part of the stop-and-frisk regime conducted at private residential buildings enrolled in the "Clean Halls" program in the Bronx. In January 2013, the court ruled that the NYPD was systematically stopping building residents, visitors and passersby unlawfully.

Meanwhile, a package of NYPD reform bills in the City Council, collectively referred to as the Community Safety Act, has generated robust public discussion and is moving towards passage. Among other things, the bills would ban profiling by the NYPD and create an inspector general to review Department practices.

Finally, just days before the release of this report, a federal judge heard closing arguments in a two-month trial challenging the enormous number of street stops that are at the heart of New York City's stop-and-frisk regime. A ruling in that case is expected this summer.

With all of these developments, a close examination of the stop-and-frisk activity from 2012 becomes particularly important. As with last year's NYCLU report, this report discloses detailed information about all aspects of the NYPD's stop-and-frisk program, including detailed breakdowns by precinct. New to this report is an analysis of marijuana-related aspects of the NYPD's stop-and-frisk regime.

May 2013

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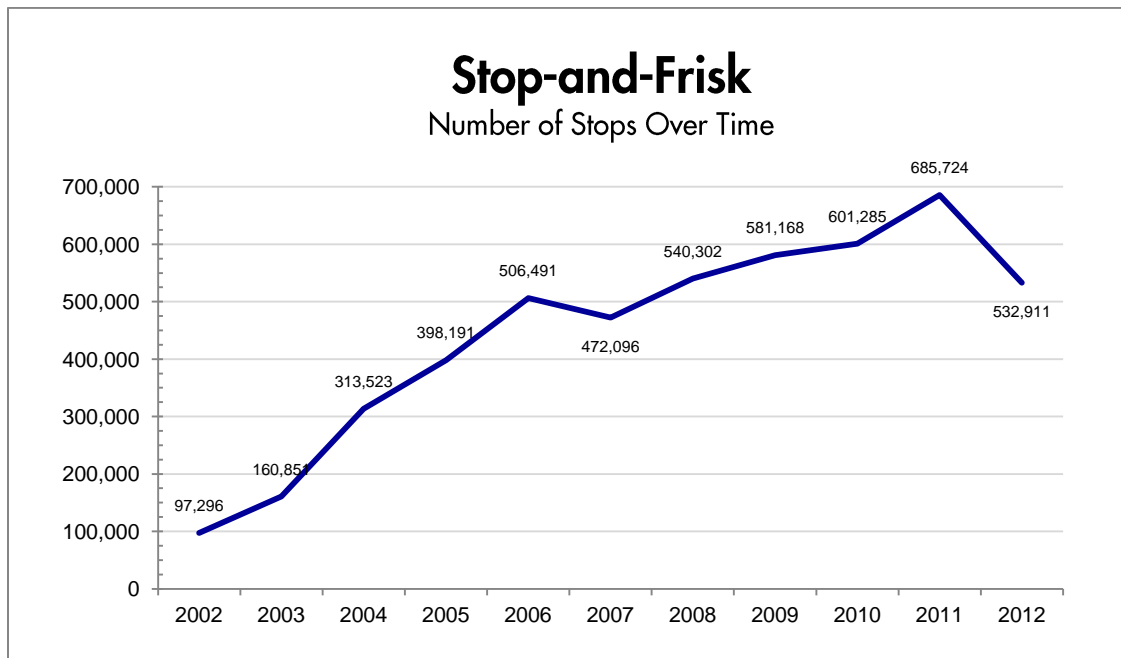


DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The 532,911 stops in 2012 (a decrease of 22 percent from 2011) were spread unevenly amongst the city's 76 precincts, with the 75th Precinct (East New York) leading the city with 24,408 stops. Setting aside the Central Park Precinct (22nd), the 17th Precinct (Kipps Bay) had the fewest stops at 1,331.
- In 71 out of 76 precincts, black and Latino New Yorkers accounted for more than 50 percent of stops, and in 36 precincts they accounted for more than 90 percent of stops. In the 10 precincts with the lowest black and Latino populations (such as the 6th Precinct in Greenwich Village), blacks and Latinos accounted for more than 70 percent of stops in six of those precincts.
- Young black and Latino men were the targets of a hugely disproportionate number of stops. Though they account for only 4.7 percent of the city's population, black and Latino males between the ages of 14 and 24 accounted for 40.6 percent of stops in 2012. The number of stops of young black men neared the entire city population of young black men (133,119 as compared to 158,406). More than 90 percent of young black and Latino men stopped were innocent.
- Though frisks are to be conducted only when an officer reasonably suspects the person has a weapon that might endanger officer safety, 55.8 percent of those stopped were frisked. Of those frisked, a weapon was found only 2 percent of the time.
- Frisks varied enormously by precinct, with officers in the 110th Precinct in Queens frisking people 81.4 percent of the time, as compared to a low of 27.3 percent in the 19th Precinct on the Upper East Side of Manhattan.
- Black and Latino New Yorkers were more likely to be frisked than white New Yorkers and, among those frisked, were less likely to be found with a weapon.
- In 2012 as compared to 2003 (the earliest year a gun recovery figure is available), the NYPD conducted 372,060 more stops but recovered only 96 more guns. This amounts to an additional recovery rate of 0.02 percent.
- Of the 473,644 stops of innocent people in 2012, 53.7 percent were frisked. The 75th Precinct led the city in stops of innocent people with 22,776 such stops. Excluding the Central Park Precinct, the 17th Precinct had the fewest with 1,181.
- More than 26,000 people were stopped for alleged marijuana possession. More people were arrested for marijuana-possession offenses than for any other type of offense. Despite the fact that possession of small amounts of marijuana is a crime only if burned in public or openly carried in public, contraband of any sort was recovered in only 8.5 percent of marijuana stops.

I. OVERVIEW

As the NYCLU previously disclosed, the NYPD conducted more than 500,000 stops in 2012. The total of 532,911 stops marked a decrease of 152,813 stops (22 percent) from 2011. Through the end of 2012, during the 11 years of the Bloomberg administration, there have been 4,889,838 stops. Annual stops have been as follows:



The number of stops in 2012 varied widely by precinct. The 75th Precinct (East New York) led the city with 24,408 stops. Excluding the Central Park Precinct (22nd), the 17th Precinct (Kipps Bay) had the fewest stops at 1,331. The top and bottom five precincts are as follows:

Top 5			Bottom 5		
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops	Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops
75	East New York, Starret City*	24,408	94	Greenpoint	2,092
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	22,148	123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	1,940
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	18,276	50	Riverdale, Fieldston, Kingsbridge*	1,832
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	15,414	17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	1,331
79	BedStuy (west)*	15,294	22	Central Park	592

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

When stops are measured as a percentage of precinct populations, there again is a wide range among precincts. Setting aside one atypical precinct,¹ the 73rd Precinct (Brownsville) had the greatest percentage of stops as measured against its population with stops representing 25.6 percent of the total population, while the 17th Precinct (Kipps Bay) had the lowest percentage at 2 percent. The top and bottom five precincts are as follows:

Stop-and-Frisk 2012					
Total Stops as a Percentage of the Population					
Top 5			Bottom 5		
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops	Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	25.6%	68	Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights	2.1%
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	20.0%	123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	2.0%
79	BedStuy (west)*	16.9%	50	Riverdale, Fieldston, Kingsbridge*	1.8%
41	Hunts Point*	16.5%	66	Borough Park, Kensington	1.8%
81	BedStuy (east)*	15.5%	17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	1.7%

*Majority black and Latino precincts. Central Park excluded due to lack of demographic data.

As in past years, the most common reason given in 2012 for stops was “furtive movement,” with officers identifying this as a reason in more than half of all stops (51.5 percent, or 274,645 stops). The reasons identified for stops in 2012 break down as follows:

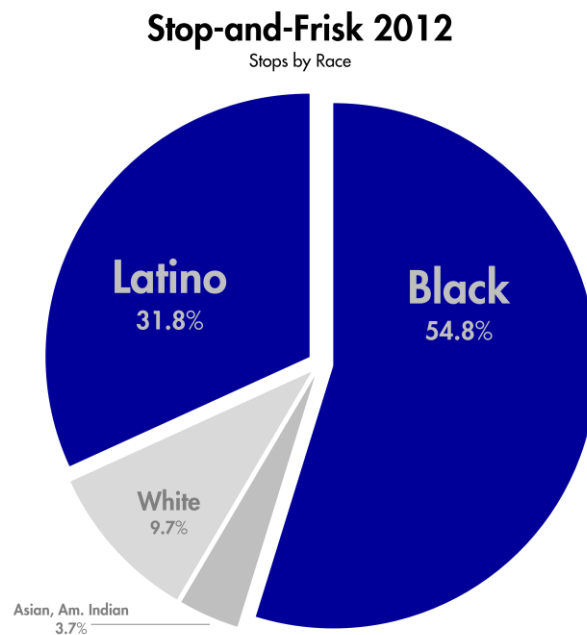
Stop-and-Frisk 2012		
Reasons for a Stop		
Reason	Stops	% of Total Stops
furtive movements	274,645	51.5%
casing a victim or location	189,856	35.6%
acting as a lookout	100,638	18.9%
fits a relevant description	87,914	16.5%
violent crime suspected	58,909	11.1%
actions of a drug transaction	38,978	7.3%
suspicious bulge	38,922	7.3%
clothes commonly used in a crime	24,997	4.7%
carrying a suspicious object	13,448	2.5%
other	83,313	15.6%

Note: An officer may check more than one reason for a stop.

¹The precinct with the highest stop percentage when measured against population is the Midtown South Precinct (14th) in the Times Square area, with a stop percentage of 43.3 percent. Because this precinct sees enormous influxes of people who are not residents, however, the NYCLU has excluded this precinct from this particular analysis (but only from this analysis).

It is notable that “violent crime suspected” was a reason listed in only 11.1 percent of stops. The NYPD routinely argues that the disproportionate number of stops of black people is justified because black people are disproportionately involved in violent crimes. Given that nearly 90 percent of stops have nothing to do with a suspected violent crime, the race of those involved in violent crime generally cannot explain the disproportionate number of black New Yorkers stopped every year.

As has been true throughout the Bloomberg administration, black and Latino New Yorkers were overwhelmingly the targets of stop-and-frisk activity in 2012. Of the 532,911 stops last year, 284,229 (54.8 percent)² were of black people, and 165,140 (31.8 percent) were of Latinos. Conversely, whites accounted for only 50,366 (9.7 percent) of the stops.



In 71 out of 76 precincts, black and Latino New Yorkers accounted for more than half of all stops. Led by the 67th and 73rd Precincts in Brooklyn with 99.1 percent of black and Latino stops, there were 36 precincts where more than 90 percent of those stopped were black and Latino. By contrast, the lowest percentage was in the 123rd Precinct (Tottenville on Staten Island) where 15 percent of those stopped were black or Latino. The top and bottom five precincts are as follows:

²In a negligible number of cases, race and age information is not recorded in the database. Throughout this report, percentages of race and age are percentages of those cases where race and age are recorded, not of all stops.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Black and Latino Stops as a Percentage of Total Stops

Top 5

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Black, Latino
67	East Flatbush*	99.1%
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	99.1%
42	Morrisania, Crotona Park East*	99.0%
46	Univ Hts, Morris Hts, Fordham*	98.8%
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	98.8%

Bottom 5

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Black, Latino
61	Sheepshead Bay	46.5%
62	Bensonhurst	43.7%
68	Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights	34.4%
122	New Dorp, Todt Hill, Bloomfield	33.7%
123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	15.0%

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

The NYPD often seeks to justify the high percentage of stops of black and Latino New Yorkers by contending that those high percentages merely reflect the concentration of stop-and-frisk activity in high-crime precincts that are black and Latino. While there are many responses to this contention that are beyond the scope of this report, the 2012 data are striking in what they reveal about the large percentages of blacks and Latinos being stopped in precincts that have substantial percentages of white residents.

For instance, the population of the 17th Precinct, which covers the East Side of Manhattan, has the lowest percentage of black and Latino residents in the city at 7.8 percent, yet 74 percent of those stopped in the precinct were black or Latino. Similarly, the 6th Precinct, covering Greenwich Village, is 8 percent black and Latino, yet 83.5 percent of stops there were of blacks and Latinos. The 10 precincts with the lowest black and Latino populations are as follows:

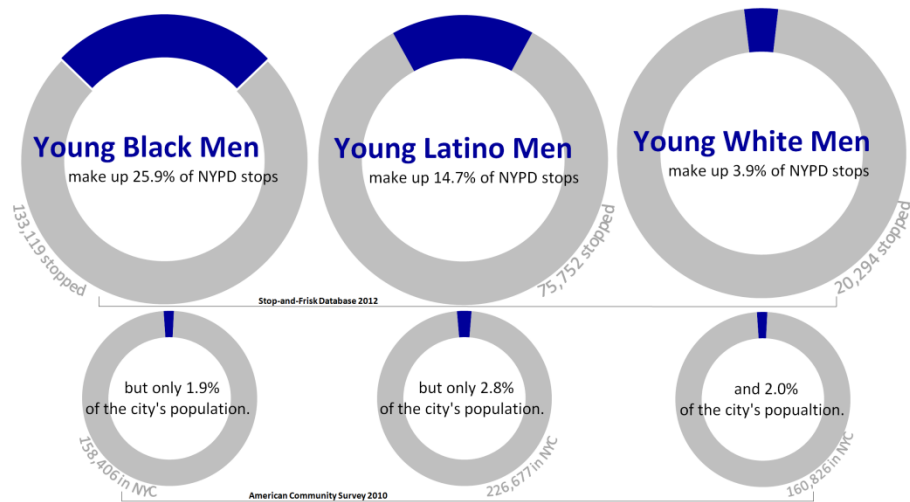
Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Stops in the 10 Lowest Black and Latino Precincts

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Black, Latino Population* (out of total residents)	Black, Latino Stops (out of total stops)
17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	7.8%	74.0%
6	Greenwich Village, Soho	8.0%	83.5%
19	Upper East Side	9.0%	76.9%
123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	9.4%	15.0%
1	Financial District, Tribeca	10.0%	79.0%
61	Sheepshead Bay	11.5%	46.5%
111	Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck	12.1%	55.2%
20	Upper West Side (north)	12.1%	74.3%
13	Gramercy, Stuyvesant Town	13.8%	78.3%
62	Bensonhurst	14.1%	43.7%

*Population data from the 2010 Census.

Young black and Latino males were the targets of a hugely disproportionate number of stops in 2012. While black and Latino males between the ages of 14 and 24 account for only 4.7 percent of the city's population, they accounted for 40.6 percent of those stopped. By contrast, white males between the ages 14 and 24 make up 2 percent of the city's population but accounted for 3.9 percent of stops. Remarkably, the number of stops of young black men last year almost matched the total number of young black men in the city (133,119 as compared to 158,406).



II. FRISKS AND FORCE

Though the term “stop-and-frisk” is often used, stops and frisks are two separate acts that involve two different levels of required legal justification. To stop a person, a police officer must have reasonable suspicion the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an unlawful act. To frisk a person, however, the officer must have reason to believe the person stopped has a weapon that poses a threat to the officer’s safety, a higher and more specific standard.

Data from 2012 stops indicate that NYPD officers are routinely frisking people without suspicion that the person has a weapon. Of the 532,911 stops last years, officers conducted frisks in 297,244 of them, or 55.8 percent of all stops.³ While this figure alone strongly suggests that officers are engaging in far too many frisks, the concern that officers are unjustifiably frisking people is clearly demonstrated by the fact that weapons were found in only 2 percent of the instances in which frisks were conducted in 2012.



The number of frisks and frisk rates varied enormously by precinct. The precinct with the most frisks was the 40th Precinct in the Bronx with 12,841 while (setting aside the Central Park Precinct) the precinct with the fewest was the 17th Precinct on the East Side of Manhattan with 404. The precinct with the highest frisk rate was the 110th Precinct in Queens, where 81.4 percent of stops had frisks; at the bottom was the 19th Precinct, with a frisk rate of 27.3 percent. The top and bottom five precincts in frisks and frisk rates are as follows:

³ In 44,248 stops (8.3 percent of all stops), officers conducted full searches of the person stopped.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Number of Frisks

Top 5

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Frisks
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	12,841
75	East New York, Starret City*	12,456
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	11,884
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	9,951
79	BedStuy (west)*	8,391

Bottom 5

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Frisks
18	Midtown, Theatre District	912
50	Riverdale, Fieldston, Kingsbridge*	904
123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	870
17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	404
22	Central Park	185

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Frisks as a Percentage of Total Stops

Top 5

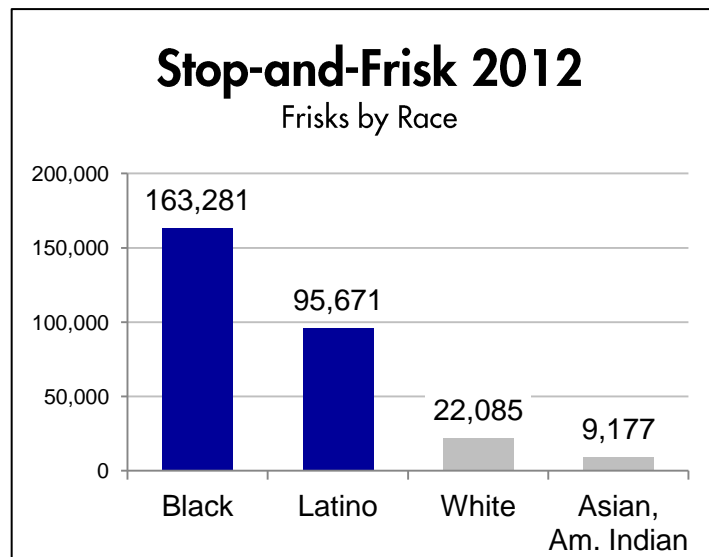
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Frisks
110	Elmhurst, South Corona*	81.4%
46	Univ Hts, Morris Hts, Fordham*	79.6%
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	77.1%
115	Jackson Heights*	76.8%
101	Far Rockaway*	75.3%

Bottom 5

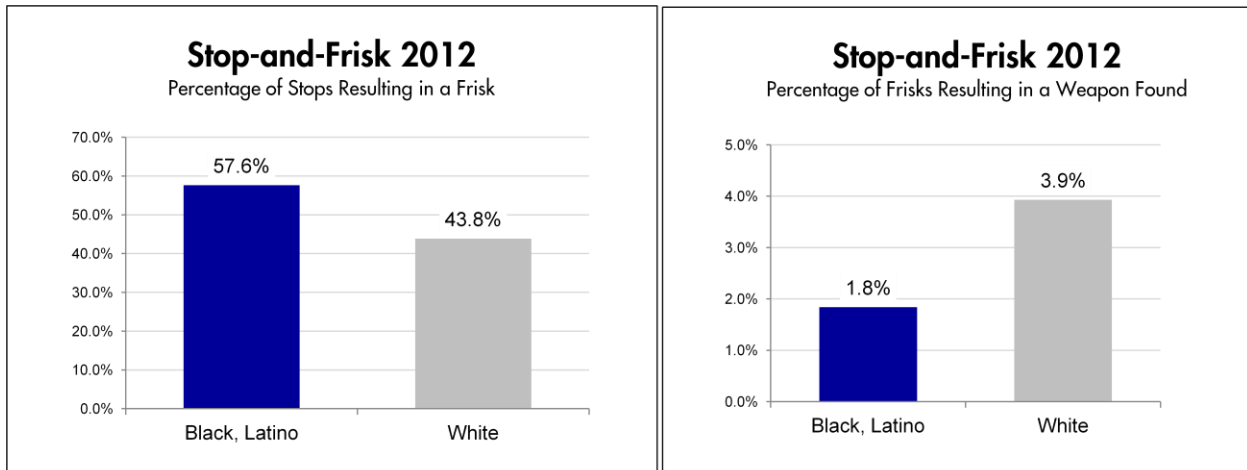
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Frisks
22	Central Park	31.3%
18	Midtown, Theatre District	30.6%
17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	30.4%
14	Midtown, Times Sq, Garment	27.8%
19	Upper East Side	27.3%

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

Given that far more black and Latino New Yorkers were stopped in 2012, one would expect that more blacks and Latinos would be frisked, and that was true. Of the 297,244 frisks, 258,952 (89.2 percent) were of blacks and Latinos. By contrast, only 22,085 frisks (7.6 percent) were of whites.



What one would not expect and what raises further concerns about racial bias in the NYPD's stop-and-frisk program is that blacks and Latinos were more likely to be frisked and, among those frisked, are far less likely to be found with a weapon. Of blacks and Latinos who were stopped, 57.6 percent were frisked, while 43.8 percent of whites who were stopped were frisked. Yet, a weapon was found in only 1.8 percent of blacks and Latinos frisked, as compared to a weapon being found in 3.9 percent of whites frisked. These figures strongly indicate that race is a factor in officer decisions to frisk a person.



*Please note the difference in scales between the two graphs above. The differences between the racial groups in both graphs are statistically significant at the 99% confidence level.

In some circumstances, officers are authorized to use physical force in conjunction with a stop. On the form officers complete in conjunction with stops (known as a UF-250), they are to indicate if force is used and, if it is, to check one of the following boxes: hands on suspect, suspect on ground, pointing firearm at suspect, handcuffing suspect, suspect against wall/car, drawing firearm, baton, pepper spray and other. In 92,073 of recorded stops (17.3 percent) in 2012, at least one act of force was recorded. In many cases more than one act of force was used, with a total of 110,120 acts of force being used in those 92,073 stops. The incidents of force used in 2012 break down as follows:

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Incidents of Physical Force

Type of Force	Incidents	% of Total Incidents
hands on suspect	70,288	63.8%
handcuffing suspect	19,246	17.5%
suspect against wall/car	12,627	11.5%
suspect on ground	1,822	1.7%
drawing firearm	1,300	1.2%
pointing firearm at suspect	1,233	1.1%
pepper spray	57	0.1%
Baton	57	0.1%
Other	3,490	3.2%
Total	110,120	100.0%

Note: An officer may use more than one type of force during a stop.

These incidents represent each use of force and do not reflect the number of stops where force was used.

The use of force varied widely across the city. In terms of stops where force was used, the 44th Precinct in the Bronx had the most with 6,670, while the Central Park Precinct (the 22nd) had the fewest at 23. In terms of frequency of force being used, it was still most common in the 44th Precinct, where force was used in 43.3 percent of stops. By contrast, force was used in only 3.3 percent of stops in the 111th Precinct in Queens (Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck). The top and bottom five precincts by force used and force rates are as follows:

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Number of Stops Where Force Was Used

Top 5			Bottom 5		
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Force	Precinct	Neighborhoods	Force
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	6,670	78	Park Slope, Prospect Park	170
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	5,404	94	Greenpoint	142
32	Central Harlem (north)*	3,859	111	Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck	124
115	Jackson Heights*	3,020	123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	94
75	East New York, Starret City*	2,606	22	Central Park	23

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Stops Where Force Was Used as a Percentage of Total Stops

Top 5

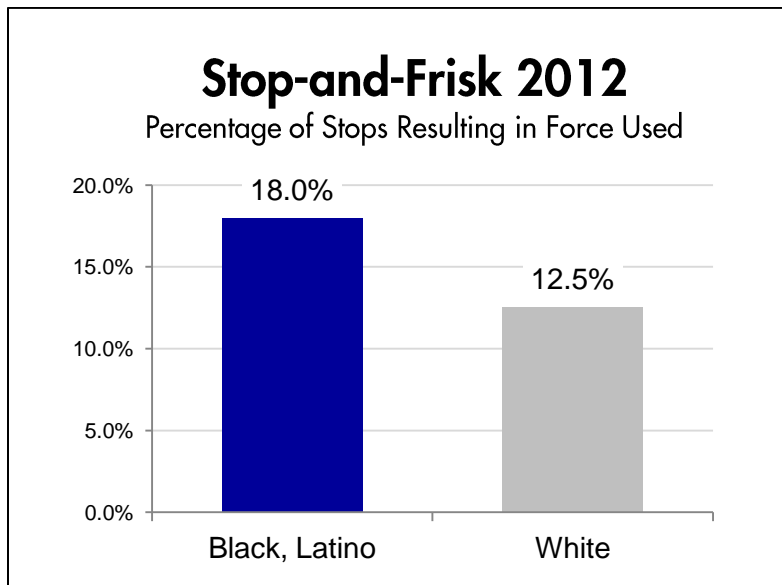
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Force
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	43.3%
115	Jackson Heights*	37.4%
46	Univ Hts, Morris Hts, Fordham*	37.2%
32	Central Harlem (north)*	35.9%
69	Canarsie*	31.2%

Bottom 5

Precinct	Neighborhoods	Force
78	Park Slope, Prospect Park	5.2%
90	Williamsburg	5.0%
123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	4.8%
22	Central Park	3.9%
111	Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck	3.3%

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

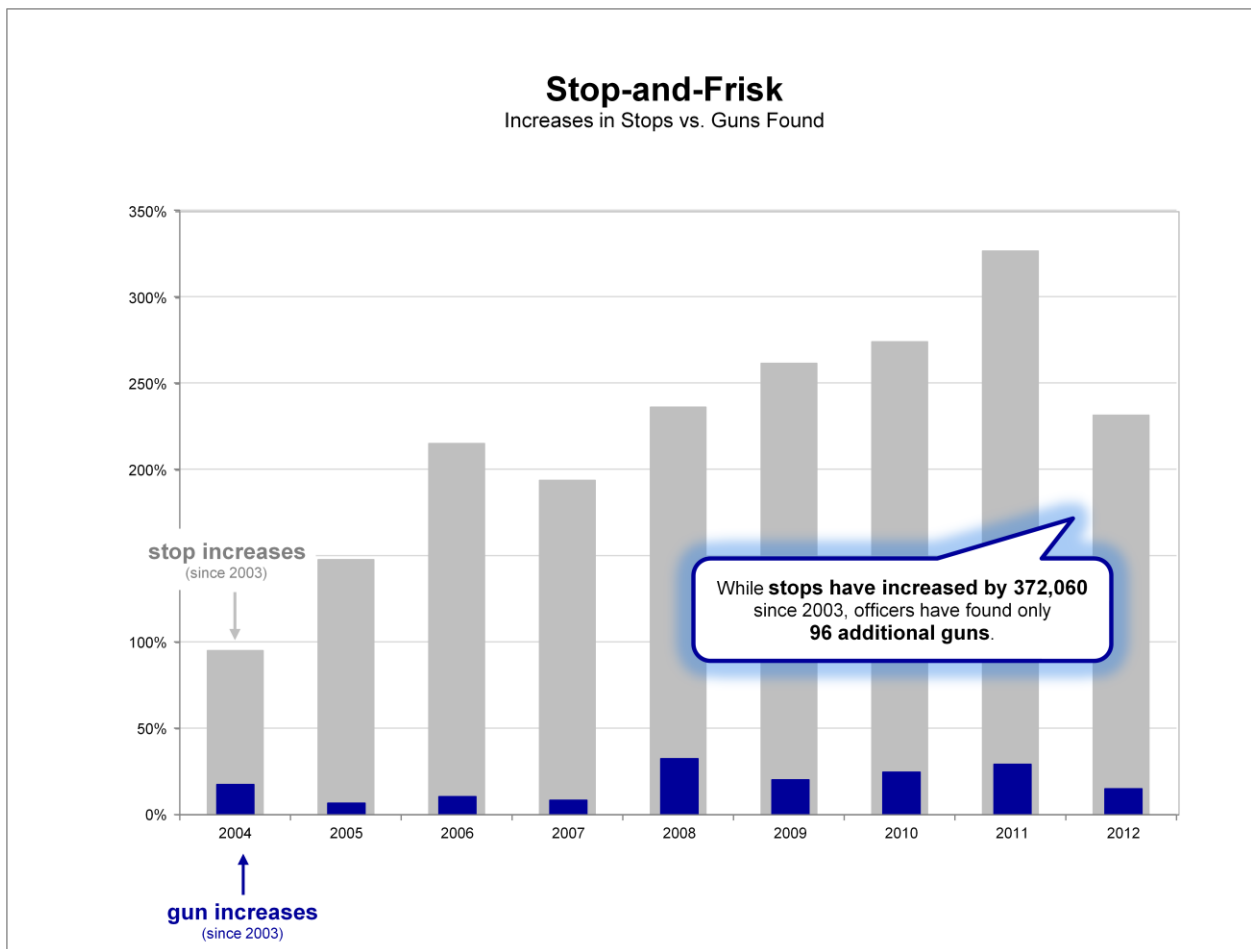
Far more black and Latino New Yorkers had force used against them in 2012 than did white people (80,789 as compared to 6,308). This is not simply the result of more blacks and Latinos being stopped. Rather, NYPD data show that blacks and Latinos who are stopped are significantly more likely to have force used against them than are whites, as shown by the chart below:

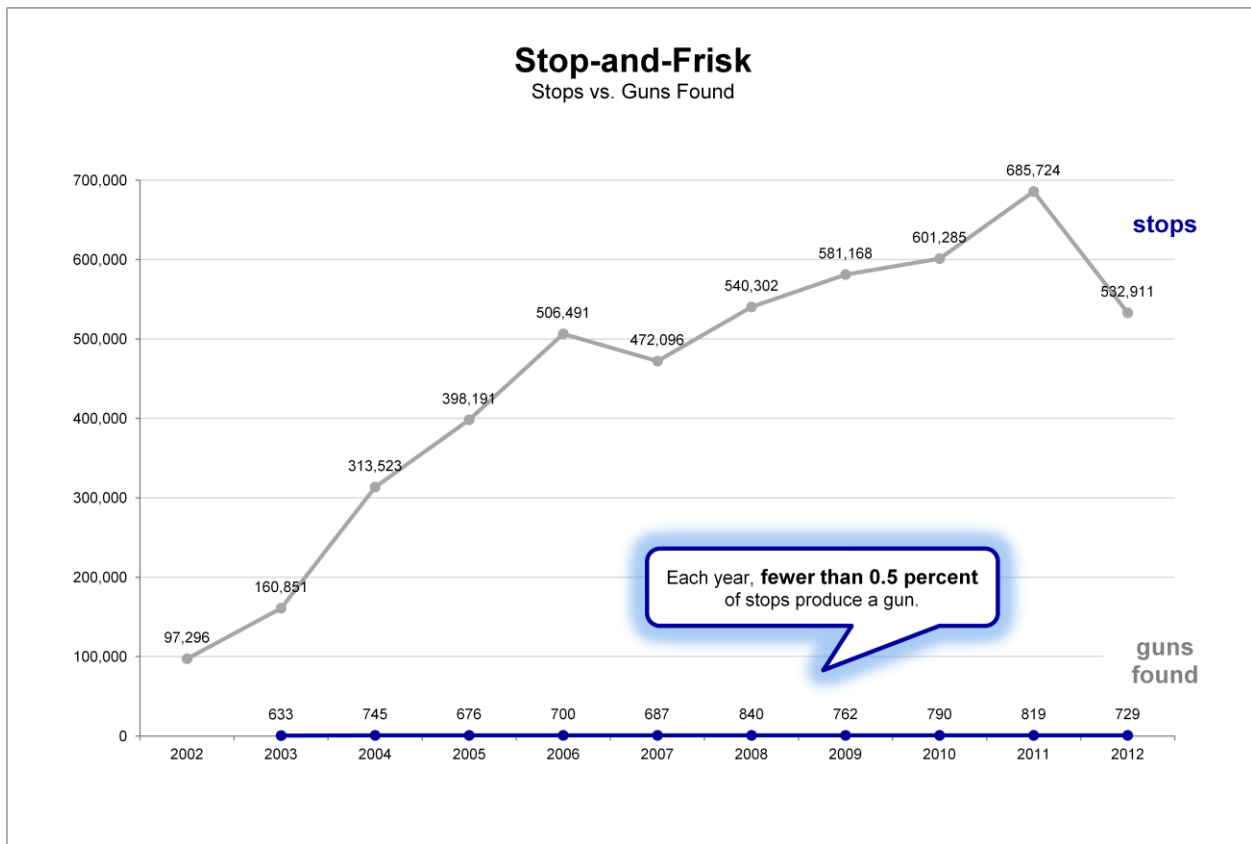


III. GUN RECOVERY

The NYPD has increasingly sought to justify the large number of stops on the grounds that the stop-and-frisk program is critically important to recovering guns. In making this claim, the Department has noted that in 2012 stop-and-frisk resulted in the recovery of more than 700 guns.

The Department's citation to this figure is significantly misleading, however, when used in attempt to justify the increase in stops during the Bloomberg administration. In truth, while the number of stops has increased enormously since 2003 (the earliest year for which a gun recovery figure is available), the number of additional weapons being recovered as a result of those additional stops is tiny, as shown in the following graphs:





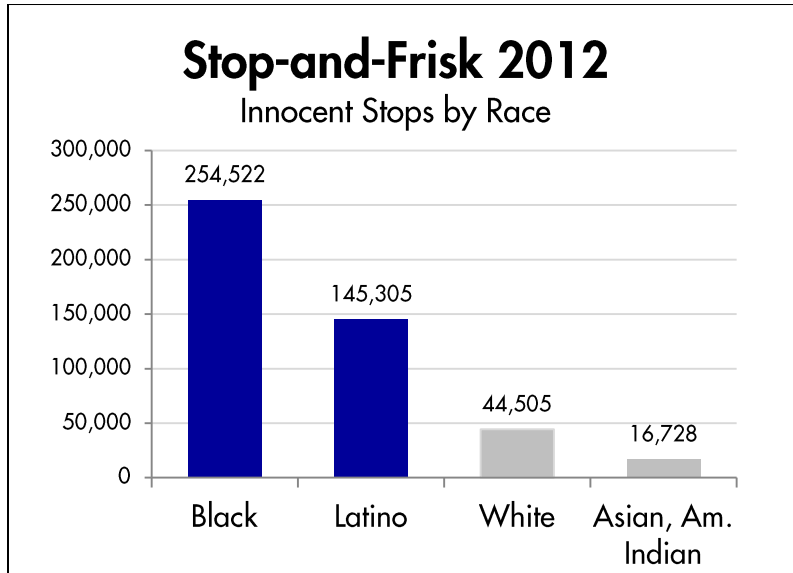
Comparing 2012 to 2003 illustrates this point. In 2003, the Department recovered 633 guns when it conducted 160,851 stops. In 2012, the Department conducted an additional 372,060 stops (for a total of 532,911). Yet those additional stops yielded only 96 more guns than were recovered in 2003 (729 compared to 633).⁴

The additional stops saw a gun recovery rate of only 0.02 percent. Cast somewhat differently, stops in 2003 resulted in one gun recovered for every 254 people stopped. The additional 372,060 stops in 2012 (above the 2003 level) resulted in just one gun recovered for every 3,876 additional people stopped.

⁴ The Stop-and-Frisk 2011 NYCLU Briefing excluded the number of assault weapons found from the total number of guns found. The numbers quoted here and shown in the graph above now include assault weapons.

IV. STOPS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE

Of the 532,911 stops in 2012, 473,644 were of people who had engaged in no unlawful behavior as evidenced by the fact they were not issued a summons nor arrested. Of those, 254,522 were black (55.2 percent), 145,305 Latino (31.5 percent), and 44,505 white (9.7 percent). Young black and Latino males bore the brunt of these stops, accounting for 189,144 stops of innocent people (38.2 percent).



In the 75th Precinct in Brooklyn, there were 22,776 stops of innocent people, the highest number of any precinct in the city. By contrast, the 1,181 stops of innocent people in the 17th Precinct (Kipps Bay) marked the lowest number of any precinct in the city (excluding the Central Park Precinct). The top and bottom five precincts are as follows:

Top 5			Bottom 5		
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops	Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops
75	East New York, Starret City*	22,776	94	Greenpoint	1,833
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	20,998	123	Tottenville, Bay Terrace	1,776
40	Mott Haven, Melrose*	15,521	50	Riverdale, Fieldston, Kingsbridge*	1,529
79	BedStuy (west)*	14,064	17	Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay	1,181
44	Concourse, Highbridge*	13,342	22	Central Park	518

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

The highest percentage of stops that were of innocent people came in the 70th Precinct (Flatbush), where 95.0 percent of people stopped were innocent. The lowest percentage was in the 9th Precinct (East Village), though even there 78.6 percent of the stops were of innocent people. The top and bottom five precincts are as follows:

Stop-and-Frisk 2012					
Innocent Stops as a Percentage of Total Stops					
Top 5			Bottom 5		
Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops	Precinct	Neighborhoods	Stops
70	Flatbush, Ditmas Park*	95.0%	120	St. George, Brighton, Pt Richmond*	82.2%
73	Brownsville, Ocean Hill*	94.8%	19	Upper East Side	82.1%
67	East Flatbush*	94.6%	32	Central Harlem (south)*	81.3%
61	Sheepshead Bay	94.2%	88	Fort Greene, Clinton Hill*	81.1%
48	East Tremont, Belmont*	94.0%	9	East Village	78.6%

*Majority black and Latino precincts.

More than half of the innocent people stopped were frisked (254,181, or 53.7 percent), and 15 percent of them had force used against them (71,113, or 15.0 percent).

V. MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

In 1977, New York effectively decriminalized marijuana possession and use. Currently, private possession of 25 grams of marijuana or less is a non-criminal “violation” – like speeding or driving through a stop sign. What remains a criminal misdemeanor is possession of marijuana “in a public place” if the marijuana is “burning or open to public view.”

Despite this move to decriminalization, NYPD arrests for alleged misdemeanor marijuana offenses during the Bloomberg administration have soared, averaging nearly 40,000 arrests each year since 2002 and totaling nearly 90,000 for 2011-2012. The NYCLU and others have long expressed the concern that unlawful frisking and searching in conjunction with NYPD street stops has played a significant role in fueling these arrests.

The NYPD’s stop-and-frisk data support this concern. In 2012, the NYPD recorded more than 26,000 stops for suspected marijuana-possession offenses, nearly 5 percent of all stops (26,225 or 4.9 percent). Though national research indicates that white people actually use marijuana at higher rates than black people, NYPD marijuana stops were heavily skewed towards blacks, with 61.4 percent of stops being of black New Yorkers and only 8.7 percent being of whites.

The contraband-recovery and arrest statistics for marijuana offenses strongly suggest that officers are stopping people for alleged marijuana offenses without any actual justification. Thus, despite the fact that the misdemeanor offense requires that the marijuana be in public view and that police officers can stop people only after seeing what appears to be marijuana, in only 8.5 percent of all misdemeanor marijuana stops was any type of contraband recovered (which might include drugs other than marijuana). Consistent with this, only 13.9 percent of people arrested in conjunction with marijuana stops were arrested for any offense.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact arising out of the NYCLU’s analysis of the role of marijuana in the NYPD’s stop-and-frisk program is that marijuana possession offenses are the top arrest category for the entire program. In 2012 there were 5,307 arrests for marijuana-possession offenses, which represented nearly one in six arrests (16.4 percent). The seven offenses for which there were more than 1,000 arrests are listed below.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012		
Top Arrest Offenses		
Arrest Offense	Total	% of Total Arrests
Possession of Marijuana	5,307	16.4%
Trespass	4,153	12.9%
Criminal Possession of a Weapon (knives, guns, other)	4,061	12.6%
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	2,769	8.6%
Assault	2,530	7.8%
Robbery	1,775	5.5%
Petit Larceny	1,113	3.4%

Note: A person may be charged with more than one offense. These percentages include minor overlaps.

Thus, despite the NYPD's repeated claim that its stop-and-frisk program is valuable because it targets guns, the facts show that it is much more a marijuana arrest program. As noted earlier in this report, in 2012 the NYPD recovered 729 guns through the stop-and-frisk program. By contrast, more than 5,000 people were arrested last year under the program for marijuana-possession offenses.

Stop-and Frisk 2012

APPENDIX

Total Stops

532,911	total	-
32,315	arrests	6.1%
284,229	black	54.8%
165,140	Latino	31.8%
50,366	white	9.7%
487,065	men	92.8%
265,378	ages 14-24	50.0%
729	guns found	0.1%

Frisks

297,244	total	55.8%
27,148	arrests	9.1%
163,281	black	56.3%
95,671	Latino	33.0%
22,085	white	7.6%
282,484	men	96.3%
162,236	ages 14-24	54.8%
6,209	weapons found	2.0%
688	guns found	0.2%

Searches

44,248	total	8.3%
19,737	arrests	44.6%
22,683	black	52.5%
14,432	Latino	33.4%
4,423	white	10.2%
41,249	men	94.3%
21,706	ages 14-24	49.2%
6,635	weapons found	10.0%
608	guns found	1.3%

Force

92,073	total	17.3%
14,859	arrests	16.1%
49,018	black	54.5%
31,771	Latino	35.3%
6,308	white	7.0%
86,378	men	95.0%
48,749	ages 14-24	53.1%
492	guns found	0.5%

Innocent Stops (no arrest or summons)

473,644	total	88.9%
254,522	black	55.2%
145,305	Latino	31.5%
44,505	white	9.7%
433,865	men	93.0%
239,206	ages 14-24	50.7%
254,181	frisks	53.7%
71,113	force used	15.0%

NYC Population

8,185,314	total	-
1,875,108	black	22.9%
2,346,883	Latino	28.7%
2,717,796	white	33.2%
3,885,589	men	47.5%
1,278,233	ages 14-24	15.6%

source: 2010 American Community Survey

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Total Stops by Precinct Ranking

Number of Stops

Precinct	Stops	Rank
75	24,408	1
73	22,148	2
40	18,276	3
44	15,414	4
79	15,294	5
103	12,986	6
120	12,368	7
83	11,811	8
70	11,248	9
23	11,095	10
67	10,832	11
32	10,764	12
43	10,655	13
77	9,934	14
90	9,846	15
52	9,811	16
101	9,770	17
81	9,709	18
109	9,682	19
34	9,675	20
110	9,090	21
47	8,948	22
14	8,945	23
113	8,736	24
41	8,611	25
114	8,464	26
105	8,198	27
115	8,068	28
60	7,785	29
42	7,761	30
102	6,849	31
28	6,707	32
61	6,690	33
122	6,420	34
25	6,373	35
30	6,169	36
88	5,948	37
49	5,778	38
46	5,628	39
26	5,488	40
48	5,430	41
69	5,369	42
9	5,282	43
72	5,199	44
106	5,019	45

Stops as a Percentage of the Population

Precinct	Stops	Rank
104	4,893	46
71	4,676	47
19	4,652	48
76	4,480	49
62	4,471	50
107	4,442	51
24	4,218	52
100	4,130	53
108	4,096	54
45	3,995	55
13	3,830	56
84	3,830	57
111	3,752	58
63	3,663	59
6	3,637	60
33	3,620	61
7	3,501	62
66	3,435	63
78	3,281	64
20	3,266	65
1	3,053	66
18	2,978	67
112	2,799	68
5	2,782	69
68	2,557	70
10	2,406	71
94	2,092	72
123	1,940	73
50	1,832	74
17	1,331	75
22	592	76

Precinct	% of Population*	Rank
14	43.3%	1
73	25.6%	2
40	20.0%	3
79	16.9%	4
41	16.5%	5
81	15.5%	6
23	15.2%	7
32	15.2%	8
28	15.0%	9
101	14.6%	10
25	13.4%	11
75	13.3%	12
103	12.3%	13
88	11.6%	14
26	11.1%	15
44	10.5%	16
83	10.5%	17
77	10.3%	18
76	10.3%	19
30	10.2%	20
42	9.7%	21
100	8.6%	22
34	8.6%	23
90	8.4%	24
84	7.9%	25
60	7.5%	26
113	7.3%	27
52	7.0%	28
120	7.0%	29
70	7.0%	30
67	7.0%	31
9	6.9%	32
48	6.5%	33
69	6.4%	34
7	6.2%	35
43	6.2%	36
47	5.9%	37
6	5.8%	38
18	5.5%	39
78	5.4%	40
5	5.3%	41
110	5.3%	42
49	5.0%	43
10	4.8%	44
102	4.8%	45

Precinct	% of Population*	Rank
71	4.8%	46
115	4.7%	47
33	4.7%	48
1	4.6%	49
46	4.4%	50
105	4.3%	51
61	4.2%	52
114	4.2%	53
72	4.1%	54
106	4.1%	55
13	4.1%	56
24	4.0%	57
109	3.9%	58
94	3.7%	59
108	3.6%	60
63	3.4%	61
45	3.3%	62
122	3.3%	63
111	3.2%	64
20	3.2%	65
107	2.9%	66
104	2.9%	67
112	2.5%	68
62	2.5%	69
19	2.2%	70
68	2.1%	71
123	2.0%	72
50	1.8%	73
66	1.8%	74
17	1.7%	75
22	-	-

*Population data from the 2010 Census.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Black and Latino Stops by Precinct Ranking

Black and Latino Stops

Precinct	Stops	Rank
75	22,933	1
73	21,270	2
40	17,668	3
44	14,446	4
79	14,180	5
103	11,570	6
67	10,468	7
23	10,462	8
83	10,287	9
32	10,256	10
120	10,218	11
43	9,936	12
70	9,654	13
77	9,441	14
101	9,399	15
52	9,087	16
81	9,080	17
90	8,599	18
34	8,486	19
47	8,401	20
110	8,392	21
113	8,243	22
41	7,920	23
42	7,408	24
115	7,322	25
105	6,969	26
14	6,804	27
28	6,363	28
109	6,193	29
114	6,021	30
25	5,889	31
30	5,719	32
60	5,515	33
46	5,467	34
88	5,244	35
69	5,193	36
26	5,007	37
48	4,819	38
49	4,736	39
71	4,460	40
102	4,425	41
72	4,380	42
9	3,855	43
24	3,598	44
76	3,542	45

Precinct	Stops	Rank
104	3,400	46
100	3,323	47
19	3,318	48
33	3,313	49
84	3,208	50
107	3,131	51
45	3,016	52
63	2,998	53
61	2,968	54
106	2,949	55
7	2,890	56
6	2,861	57
13	2,859	58
108	2,759	59
78	2,587	60
18	2,335	61
20	2,257	62
1	2,193	63
122	2,014	64
66	2,005	65
10	1,839	66
5	1,795	67
62	1,724	68
111	1,644	69
50	1,558	70
112	1,555	71
94	1,148	72
17	861	73
68	808	74
22	443	75
123	285	76

Black and Latino Stops as a Percentage of Total Stops

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
67	99.1%	1
73	99.1%	2
42	99.0%	3
46	98.8%	4
40	98.8%	5
101	98.8%	6
44	98.4%	7
32	98.4%	8
113	98.3%	9
75	98.2%	10
69	98.1%	11
81	98.0%	12
41	97.9%	13
43	97.8%	14
23	97.7%	15
47	97.6%	16
30	97.2%	17
103	97.1%	18
52	97.1%	19
110	97.0%	20
28	96.8%	21
77	96.7%	22
25	96.6%	23
71	96.5%	24
79	96.1%	25
48	96.1%	26
115	96.0%	27
26	95.9%	28
34	95.7%	29
33	95.4%	30
105	94.7%	31
83	93.9%	32
88	92.4%	33
70	92.1%	34
72	91.0%	35
90	90.3%	36
50	89.2%	37
102	88.9%	38
24	88.7%	39
84	87.5%	40
7	87.2%	41
106	87.2%	42
49	86.5%	43
120	85.4%	44
78	84.8%	45

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
107	84.5%	46
76	84.0%	47
63	83.9%	48
6	83.5%	49
100	83.1%	50
109	82.7%	51
18	82.6%	52
10	81.6%	53
14	81.4%	54
114	80.9%	55
108	80.4%	56
45	80.0%	57
5	79.8%	58
22	79.5%	59
1	79.0%	60
13	78.3%	61
9	78.3%	62
19	76.9%	63
60	75.0%	64
20	74.3%	65
17	74.0%	66
104	72.2%	67
66	70.6%	68
112	63.0%	69
94	57.9%	70
111	55.2%	71
61	46.5%	72
62	43.7%	73
68	34.4%	74
122	33.7%	75
123	15.0%	76

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Black and Latino Stops by the Black and Latino Population

Black and Latino Stops by the Black and Latino Population

Precinct	Black and Latino Population*	Black and Latino Stops
17	7.8%	74.0%
6	8.0%	83.5%
19	9.0%	76.9%
123	9.4%	15.0%
1	10.0%	79.0%
61	11.5%	46.5%
111	12.1%	55.2%
20	12.1%	74.3%
13	13.8%	78.3%
62	14.1%	43.7%
122	14.1%	33.7%
66	15.3%	70.6%
5	15.6%	79.8%
68	15.8%	34.4%
112	16.0%	63.0%
14	17.2%	81.4%
109	18.9%	82.7%
94	19.2%	57.9%
18	21.3%	82.6%
78	23.5%	84.8%
10	24.6%	81.6%
84	24.9%	87.5%
60	29.6%	75.0%
107	29.6%	84.5%
9	31.1%	78.3%
24	32.6%	88.7%
76	35.8%	84.0%
104	36.0%	72.2%
108	36.5%	80.4%
114	37.2%	80.9%
90	38.7%	90.3%
100	39.2%	83.1%
7	40.0%	87.2%
106	40.3%	87.2%
26	45.3%	95.9%
72	48.4%	91.0%
102	49.2%	88.9%
120	50.4%	85.4%
70	51.1%	92.1%
63	51.4%	83.9%
50	54.6%	89.2%
110	57.6%	97.0%
88	58.5%	92.4%
45	58.9%	80.0%
49	62.8%	86.5%

Precinct	Black and Latino Population*	Black and Latino Stops
105	67.0%	94.7%
115	70.4%	96.0%
103	71.1%	97.1%
34	73.6%	95.7%
101	74.5%	98.8%
23	75.6%	97.7%
28	77.0%	96.8%
71	77.3%	96.5%
77	77.5%	96.7%
79	78.8%	96.1%
52	84.1%	97.1%
33	85.2%	95.4%
30	85.3%	97.2%
83	85.5%	93.9%
25	87.8%	96.6%
47	88.0%	97.6%
75	88.3%	98.2%
43	88.5%	97.8%
69	89.3%	98.1%
48	90.1%	96.1%
32	90.3%	98.4%
81	92.7%	98.0%
113	92.8%	98.3%
67	95.2%	99.1%
44	95.4%	98.4%
46	95.5%	98.8%
73	96.3%	99.1%
40	96.8%	98.8%
41	96.9%	97.9%
42	97.0%	99.0%
22	-	79.5%

*Population data from the 2010 Census.

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Frisks by Precinct Ranking

Number of Frisks

Precinct	Frisks	Rank
40	12,841	1
75	12,456	2
44	11,884	3
73	9,951	4
79	8,391	5
110	7,396	6
83	7,369	7
101	7,357	8
103	7,230	9
70	6,646	10
32	6,558	11
52	6,537	12
43	6,291	13
67	6,260	14
115	6,195	15
81	6,038	16
109	6,022	17
120	5,851	18
23	5,613	19
42	5,570	20
113	5,537	21
47	5,529	22
114	5,502	23
41	5,387	24
77	5,304	25
34	4,727	26
105	4,624	27
60	4,608	28
90	4,547	29
46	4,478	30
102	3,994	31
48	3,583	32
104	3,415	33
25	3,392	34
49	3,363	35
30	3,112	36
88	3,019	37
122	2,899	38
26	2,888	39
61	2,819	40
72	2,770	41
28	2,753	42
106	2,698	43
9	2,656	44
107	2,641	45

Frisks as a Percentage of Total Stops

Precinct	Frisks	Rank
69	2,490	46
63	2,487	47
14	2,485	48
71	2,405	49
7	2,282	50
33	2,190	51
111	2,181	52
62	2,127	53
100	2,091	54
66	1,974	55
108	1,939	56
76	1,869	57
45	1,801	58
6	1,753	59
13	1,561	60
112	1,547	61
84	1,544	62
24	1,531	63
19	1,270	64
78	1,207	65
5	1,160	66
20	1,159	67
10	1,148	68
1	1,126	69
68	989	70
94	952	71
18	912	72
50	904	73
123	870	74
17	404	75
22	185	76

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
110	81.4%	1
46	79.6%	2
44	77.1%	3
115	76.8%	4
101	75.3%	5
42	71.8%	6
40	70.3%	7
104	69.8%	8
63	67.9%	9
52	66.6%	10
48	66.0%	11
7	65.2%	12
114	65.0%	13
113	63.4%	14
41	62.6%	15
83	62.4%	16
109	62.2%	17
81	62.2%	18
47	61.8%	19
32	60.9%	20
33	60.5%	21
107	59.5%	22
60	59.2%	23
70	59.1%	24
43	59.0%	25
102	58.3%	26
49	58.2%	27
111	58.1%	28
67	57.8%	29
66	57.5%	30
105	56.4%	31
103	55.7%	32
112	55.3%	33
79	54.9%	34
106	53.8%	35
77	53.4%	36
72	53.3%	37
25	53.2%	38
26	52.6%	39
71	51.4%	40
75	51.0%	41
88	50.8%	42
100	50.6%	43
23	50.6%	44
30	50.4%	45

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
9	50.3%	46
50	49.3%	47
34	48.9%	48
6	48.2%	49
10	47.7%	50
62	47.6%	51
108	47.3%	52
120	47.3%	53
69	46.4%	54
90	46.2%	55
94	45.5%	56
122	45.2%	57
45	45.1%	58
73	44.9%	59
123	44.8%	60
61	42.1%	61
76	41.7%	62
5	41.7%	63
28	41.0%	64
13	40.8%	65
84	40.3%	66
68	38.7%	67
1	36.9%	68
78	36.8%	69
24	36.3%	70
20	35.5%	71
22	31.3%	72
18	30.6%	73
17	30.4%	74
14	27.8%	75
19	27.3%	76

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Force by Precinct Ranking

Number of Stops Where Force Was Used

**Stops Where Force Was Used
as a Percentage of Total Stops**

Precinct	Stops	Rank
44	6,670	1
40	5,404	2
32	3,859	3
115	3,020	4
75	2,606	5
110	2,389	6
103	2,386	7
52	2,360	8
109	2,313	9
47	2,142	10
46	2,092	11
42	2,011	12
101	1,898	13
41	1,889	14
120	1,837	15
34	1,766	16
70	1,759	17
69	1,676	18
102	1,670	19
43	1,638	20
48	1,538	21
60	1,518	22
25	1,421	23
14	1,387	24
73	1,302	25
79	1,293	26
83	1,278	27
114	1,275	28
107	1,202	29
113	1,188	30
9	1,183	31
6	993	32
77	992	33
81	982	34
30	947	35
26	914	36
67	895	37
28	886	38
105	853	39
13	836	40
19	781	41
49	778	42
72	771	43
100	741	44
1	737	45

Precinct	Stops	Rank
122	737	46
24	725	47
84	713	48
23	679	49
45	677	50
5	635	51
106	614	52
104	605	53
63	574	54
7	563	55
33	560	56
10	556	57
76	546	58
61	542	59
112	517	60
50	504	61
90	489	62
88	453	63
18	442	64
62	418	65
71	409	66
20	376	67
66	366	68
108	252	69
17	247	70
68	245	71
78	170	72
94	142	73
111	124	74
123	94	75
22	23	76

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
44	43.3%	1
115	37.4%	2
46	37.2%	3
32	35.9%	4
69	31.2%	5
40	29.6%	6
48	28.3%	7
50	27.5%	8
6	27.3%	9
107	27.1%	10
110	26.3%	11
42	25.9%	12
102	24.4%	13
1	24.1%	14
52	24.1%	15
47	23.9%	16
109	23.9%	17
10	23.1%	18
5	22.8%	19
9	22.4%	20
25	22.3%	21
41	21.9%	22
13	21.8%	23
60	19.5%	24
101	19.4%	25
84	18.6%	26
17	18.6%	27
112	18.5%	28
103	18.4%	29
34	18.3%	30
100	17.9%	31
24	17.2%	32
45	16.9%	33
19	16.8%	34
26	16.7%	35
7	16.1%	36
63	15.7%	37
70	15.6%	38
14	15.5%	39
33	15.5%	40
43	15.4%	41
30	15.4%	42
114	15.1%	43
120	14.9%	44
18	14.8%	45

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
72	14.8%	46
113	13.6%	47
49	13.5%	48
28	13.2%	49
104	12.4%	50
106	12.2%	51
76	12.2%	52
20	11.5%	53
122	11.5%	54
83	10.8%	55
75	10.7%	56
66	10.7%	57
105	10.4%	58
81	10.1%	59
77	10.0%	60
68	9.6%	61
62	9.3%	62
71	8.7%	63
79	8.5%	64
67	8.3%	65
61	8.1%	66
88	7.6%	67
94	6.8%	68
108	6.2%	69
23	6.1%	70
73	5.9%	71
78	5.2%	72
90	5.0%	73
123	4.8%	74
22	3.9%	75
111	3.3%	76

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Innocent Stops by Precinct Ranking

Number of Innocent Stops

Precinct	Stops	Rank
75	22,776	1
73	20,998	2
40	15,521	3
79	14,064	4
44	13,342	5
103	11,116	6
70	10,683	7
83	10,614	8
67	10,245	9
120	10,167	10
23	10,076	11
43	9,308	12
77	9,028	13
90	9,020	14
34	8,857	15
101	8,787	16
32	8,753	17
52	8,734	18
81	8,654	19
109	8,566	20
14	8,281	21
110	8,010	22
47	7,822	23
41	7,684	24
114	7,598	25
115	7,326	26
113	7,263	27
60	7,079	28
105	7,039	29
42	6,685	30
61	6,305	31
28	6,077	32
122	5,949	33
102	5,694	34
25	5,384	35
49	5,185	36
30	5,175	37
48	5,103	38
46	4,997	39
69	4,988	40
72	4,849	41
88	4,826	42
26	4,666	43
106	4,593	44
104	4,293	45

Innocent Stops as a Percentage of Total Stops

Precinct	Stops	Rank
71	4,187	46
9	4,153	47
76	3,995	48
62	3,941	49
107	3,905	50
19	3,818	51
100	3,739	52
108	3,646	53
24	3,583	54
84	3,495	55
111	3,401	56
45	3,392	57
6	3,358	58
63	3,325	59
13	3,286	60
33	3,139	61
78	3,080	62
7	3,025	63
66	2,948	64
1	2,814	65
20	2,690	66
18	2,613	67
5	2,417	68
112	2,385	69
68	2,208	70
10	2,084	71
94	1,833	72
123	1,776	73
50	1,529	74
17	1,181	75
22	518	76

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
70	95.0%	1
73	94.8%	2
67	94.6%	3
61	94.2%	4
48	94.0%	5
78	93.9%	6
75	93.3%	7
72	93.3%	8
69	92.9%	9
122	92.7%	10
14	92.6%	11
6	92.3%	12
1	92.2%	13
79	92.0%	14
90	91.6%	15
123	91.5%	16
34	91.5%	17
106	91.5%	18
84	91.3%	19
60	90.9%	20
77	90.9%	21
23	90.8%	22
115	90.8%	23
63	90.8%	24
111	90.6%	25
28	90.6%	26
100	90.5%	27
101	89.9%	28
83	89.9%	29
114	89.8%	30
49	89.7%	31
71	89.5%	32
41	89.2%	33
76	89.2%	34
81	89.1%	35
52	89.0%	36
108	89.0%	37
46	88.8%	38
17	88.7%	39
109	88.5%	40
62	88.1%	41
110	88.1%	42
107	87.9%	43
18	87.7%	44
104	87.7%	45

Precinct	% of Total Stops	Rank
94	87.6%	46
22	87.5%	47
47	87.4%	48
43	87.4%	49
5	86.9%	50
33	86.7%	51
10	86.6%	52
44	86.6%	53
7	86.4%	54
68	86.4%	55
42	86.1%	56
105	85.9%	57
66	85.8%	58
13	85.8%	59
103	85.6%	60
112	85.2%	61
26	85.0%	62
24	84.9%	63
40	84.9%	64
45	84.9%	65
25	84.5%	66
30	83.9%	67
50	83.5%	68
113	83.1%	69
102	83.1%	70
20	82.4%	71
120	82.2%	72
19	82.1%	73
32	81.3%	74
88	81.1%	75
9	78.6%	76

Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Data by Precinct

Precinct	Total Stops		Black, Latino Stops		Frisks		Force		Innocent Stops		Black, Latino Pop
	Total	% of pop	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	% Black, Latino
1	3,053	4.6%	2,193	79.0%	1,126	36.9%	737	24.1%	2,814	92.2%	10.0%
5	2,782	5.3%	1,795	79.8%	1,160	41.7%	635	22.8%	2,417	86.9%	15.6%
6	3,637	5.8%	2,861	83.5%	1,753	48.2%	993	27.3%	3,358	92.3%	8.0%
7	3,501	6.2%	2,890	87.2%	2,282	65.2%	563	16.1%	3,025	86.4%	40.0%
9	5,282	6.9%	3,855	78.3%	2,656	50.3%	1,183	22.4%	4,153	78.6%	31.1%
10	2,406	4.8%	1,839	81.6%	1,148	47.7%	556	23.1%	2,084	86.6%	24.6%
13	3,830	4.1%	2,859	78.3%	1,561	40.8%	836	21.8%	3,286	85.8%	13.8%
14	8,945	43.3%	6,804	81.4%	2,485	27.8%	1,387	15.5%	8,281	92.6%	17.2%
17	1,331	1.7%	861	74.0%	404	30.4%	247	18.6%	1,181	88.7%	7.8%
18	2,978	5.5%	2,335	82.6%	912	30.6%	442	14.8%	2,613	87.7%	21.3%
19	4,652	2.2%	3,318	76.9%	1,270	27.3%	781	16.8%	3,818	82.1%	9.0%
20	3,266	3.2%	2,257	74.3%	1,159	35.5%	376	11.5%	2,690	82.4%	12.1%
22	592	-	443	79.5%	185	31.3%	23	3.9%	518	87.5%	-
23	11,095	15.2%	10,462	97.7%	5,613	50.6%	679	6.1%	10,076	90.8%	75.6%
24	4,218	4.0%	3,598	88.7%	1,531	36.3%	725	17.2%	3,583	84.9%	32.6%
25	6,373	13.4%	5,889	96.6%	3,392	53.2%	1,421	22.3%	5,384	84.5%	87.8%
26	5,488	11.1%	5,007	95.9%	2,888	52.6%	914	16.7%	4,666	85.0%	45.3%
28	6,707	15.0%	6,363	96.8%	2,753	41.0%	886	13.2%	6,077	90.6%	77.0%
30	6,169	10.2%	5,719	97.2%	3,112	50.4%	947	15.4%	5,175	83.9%	85.3%
32	10,764	15.2%	10,256	98.4%	6,558	60.9%	3,859	35.9%	8,753	81.3%	90.3%
33	3,620	4.7%	3,313	95.4%	2,190	60.5%	560	15.5%	3,139	86.7%	85.2%
34	9,675	8.6%	8,486	95.7%	4,727	48.9%	1,766	18.3%	8,857	91.5%	73.6%
40	18,276	20.0%	17,668	98.8%	12,841	70.3%	5,404	29.6%	15,521	84.9%	96.8%
41	8,611	16.5%	7,920	97.9%	5,387	62.6%	1,889	21.9%	7,684	89.2%	96.9%
42	7,761	9.7%	7,408	99.0%	5,570	71.8%	2,011	25.9%	6,685	86.1%	97.0%
43	10,655	6.2%	9,936	97.8%	6,291	59.0%	1,638	15.4%	9,308	87.4%	88.5%
44	15,414	10.5%	14,446	98.4%	11,884	77.1%	6,670	43.3%	13,342	86.6%	95.4%
45	3,995	3.3%	3,016	80.0%	1,801	45.1%	677	16.9%	3,392	84.9%	58.9%
46	5,628	4.4%	5,467	98.8%	4,478	79.6%	2,092	37.2%	4,997	88.8%	95.5%
47	8,948	5.9%	8,401	97.6%	5,529	61.8%	2,142	23.9%	7,822	87.4%	88.0%
48	5,430	6.5%	4,819	96.1%	3,583	66.0%	1,538	28.3%	5,103	94.0%	90.1%
49	5,778	5.0%	4,736	86.5%	3,363	58.2%	778	13.5%	5,185	89.7%	62.8%
50	1,832	1.8%	1,558	89.2%	904	49.3%	504	27.5%	1,529	83.5%	54.6%
52	9,811	7.0%	9,087	97.1%	6,537	66.6%	2,360	24.1%	8,734	89.0%	84.1%
60	7,785	7.5%	5,515	75.0%	4,608	59.2%	1,518	19.5%	7,079	90.9%	29.6%
61	6,690	4.2%	2,968	46.5%	2,819	42.1%	542	8.1%	6,305	94.2%	11.5%
62	4,471	2.5%	1,724	43.7%	2,127	47.6%	418	9.3%	3,941	88.1%	14.1%
63	3,663	3.4%	2,998	83.9%	2,487	67.9%	574	15.7%	3,325	90.8%	51.4%
66	3,435	1.8%	2,005	70.6%	1,974	57.5%	366	10.7%	2,948	85.8%	15.3%
67	10,832	7.0%	10,468	99.1%	6,260	57.8%	895	8.3%	10,245	94.6%	95.2%
68	2,557	2.1%	808	34.4%	989	38.7%	245	9.6%	2,208	86.4%	15.8%
69	5,369	6.4%	5,193	98.1%	2,490	46.4%	1,676	31.2%	4,988	92.9%	89.3%
70	11,248	7.0%	9,654	92.1%	6,646	59.1%	1,759	15.6%	10,683	95.0%	51.1%
71	4,676	4.8%	4,460	96.5%	2,405	51.4%	409	8.7%	4,187	89.5%	77.3%
72	5,199	4.1%	4,380	91.0%	2,770	53.3%	771	14.8%	4,849	93.3%	48.4%
73	22,148	25.6%	21,270	99.1%	9,951	44.9%	1,302	5.9%	20,998	94.8%	96.3%
75	24,408	13.3%	22,933	98.2%	12,456	51.0%	2,606	10.7%	22,776	93.3%	88.3%
76	4,480	10.3%	3,542	84.0%	1,869	41.7%	546	12.2%	3,995	89.2%	35.8%

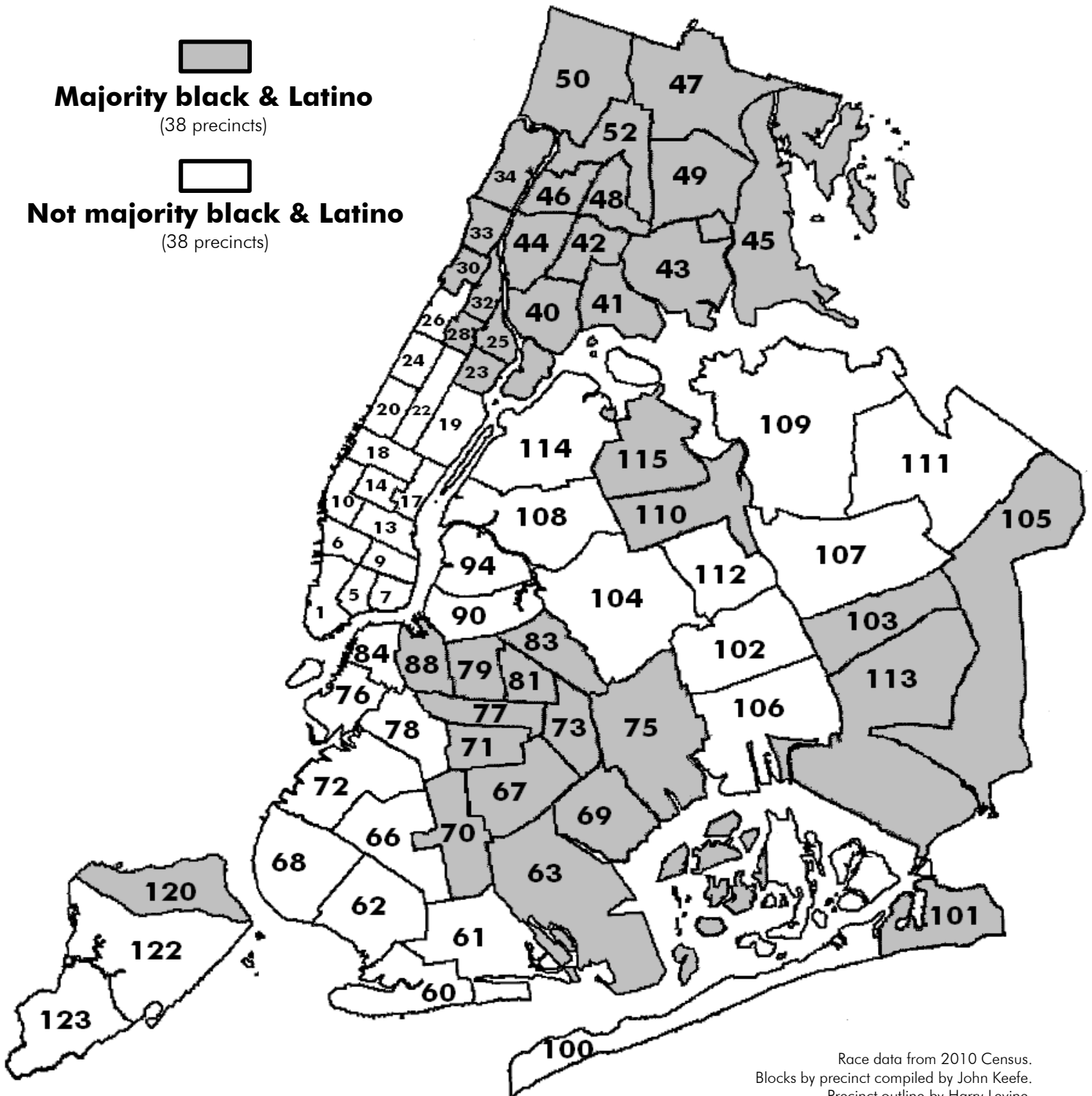
Stop-and-Frisk 2012

Data by Precinct
(continued)

Precinct	Total Stops		Black, Latino Stops		Frisks		Force		Innocent Stops		Black, Latino Pop
	Total	% of pop	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	Total	% of Total Stops	% Black, Latino
77	9,934	10.3%	9,441	96.7%	5,304	53.4%	992	10.0%	9,028	90.9%	77.5%
78	3,281	5.4%	2,587	84.8%	1,207	36.8%	170	5.2%	3,080	93.9%	23.5%
79	15,294	16.9%	14,180	96.1%	8,391	54.9%	1,293	8.5%	14,064	92.0%	78.8%
81	9,709	15.5%	9,080	98.0%	6,038	62.2%	982	10.1%	8,654	89.1%	92.7%
83	11,811	10.5%	10,287	93.9%	7,369	62.4%	1,278	10.8%	10,614	89.9%	85.5%
84	3,830	7.9%	3,208	87.5%	1,544	40.3%	713	18.6%	3,495	91.3%	24.9%
88	5,948	11.6%	5,244	92.4%	3,019	50.8%	453	7.6%	4,826	81.1%	58.5%
90	9,846	8.4%	8,599	90.3%	4,547	46.2%	489	5.0%	9,020	91.6%	38.7%
94	2,092	3.7%	1,148	57.9%	952	45.5%	142	6.8%	1,833	87.6%	19.2%
100	4,130	8.6%	3,323	83.1%	2,091	50.6%	741	17.9%	3,739	90.5%	39.2%
101	9,770	14.6%	9,399	98.8%	7,357	75.3%	1,898	19.4%	8,787	89.9%	74.5%
102	6,849	4.8%	4,425	88.9%	3,994	58.3%	1,670	24.4%	5,694	83.1%	49.2%
103	12,986	12.3%	11,570	97.1%	7,230	55.7%	2,386	18.4%	11,116	85.6%	71.1%
104	4,893	2.9%	3,400	72.2%	3,415	69.8%	605	12.4%	4,293	87.7%	36.0%
105	8,198	4.3%	6,969	94.7%	4,624	56.4%	853	10.4%	7,039	85.9%	67.0%
106	5,019	4.1%	2,949	87.2%	2,698	53.8%	614	12.2%	4,593	91.5%	40.3%
107	4,442	2.9%	3,131	84.5%	2,641	59.5%	1,202	27.1%	3,905	87.9%	29.6%
108	4,096	3.6%	2,759	80.4%	1,939	47.3%	252	6.2%	3,646	89.0%	36.5%
109	9,682	3.9%	6,193	82.7%	6,022	62.2%	2,313	23.9%	8,566	88.5%	18.9%
110	9,090	5.3%	8,392	97.0%	7,396	81.4%	2,389	26.3%	8,010	88.1%	57.6%
111	3,752	3.2%	1,644	55.2%	2,181	58.1%	124	3.3%	3,401	90.6%	12.1%
112	2,799	2.5%	1,555	63.0%	1,547	55.3%	517	18.5%	2,385	85.2%	16.0%
113	8,736	7.3%	8,243	98.3%	5,537	63.4%	1,188	13.6%	7,263	83.1%	92.8%
114	8,464	4.2%	6,021	80.9%	5,502	65.0%	1,275	15.1%	7,598	89.8%	37.2%
115	8,068	4.7%	7,322	96.0%	6,195	76.8%	3,020	37.4%	7,326	90.8%	70.4%
120	12,368	7.0%	10,218	85.4%	5,851	47.3%	1,837	14.9%	10,167	82.2%	50.4%
122	6,420	3.3%	2,014	33.7%	2,899	45.2%	737	11.5%	5,949	92.7%	14.1%
123	1,940	2.0%	285	15.0%	870	44.8%	94	4.8%	1,776	91.5%	9.4%

New York City Precincts

by race



Race data from 2010 Census.
Blocks by precinct compiled by John Keefe.
Precinct outline by Harry Levine.

New York City Precincts

Manhattan (22 precincts)

- 1 Financial District, Tribeca
- 5 Chinatown, Little Italy
- 6 Greenwich Village, Soho
- 7 Lower East Side
- 9 East Village
- 10 Chelsea
- 13 Gramercy, Stuyvesant Town
- 14 Midtown South, Times Square, Garment District
- 17 Kipps Bay, Murray Hill, Turtle Bay
- 18 Midtown North, Theatre District
- 19 Upper East Side
- 20 Upper West Side (south)
- 22 Central Park
- 23 East Harlem (south)
- 24 Upper West Side (north)
- 25 East Harlem (north)
- 26 Morningside Heights
- 28 Central Harlem (south)
- 30 Manhattanville, West Harlem, Hamilton Heights
- 32 Central Harlem (north)
- 33 Washington Heights (south)
- 34 Washington Heights (north), Inwood

The Bronx (12 precincts)

- 40 Mott Haven, Melrose
- 41 Hunts Point
- 42 Morrisania, Crotona Park East
- 43 Soundview, Parkchester
- 44 Concourse, Highbridge
- 45 Throgs Neck, Co-op City, Pelham Bay
- 46 University Heights, Morris Heights, Fordham (south)
- 47 Eastchester, Wakefield, Williamsbridge
- 48 East Tremont, Belmont
- 49 Pelham Parkway, Morris Park, Bronxdale
- 50 Riverdale, Fieldston, Kingsbridge
- 52 Bedford Park, Fordham (north), Norwood

Staten Island (3 precincts)

- 120 St. George, West Brighton, Port Richmond
- 122 New Dorp, Todt Hill, Bloomfield
- 123 Tottenville, Bay Terrace

Brooklyn (23 precincts)

- 60 Coney Island, Brighton Beach
- 61 Sheepshead Bay
- 62 Bensonhurst
- 63 Mill Basin, Flatlands
- 66 Borough Park, Kensington
- 67 East Flatbush
- 68 Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights
- 69 Canarsie
- 70 Flatbush, Ditmas Park
- 71 Crown Heights (south), Lefferts Gardens
- 72 Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace
- 73 Brownsville, Ocean Hill
- 75 East New York, Starret City
- 76 Red Hook, Carroll Gardens
- 77 Crown Heights (north), Prospect Heights
- 78 Park Slope, Prospect Park
- 79 BedStuy (west)
- 81 BedStuy (east)
- 83 Bushwick
- 84 Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Boerum Hill
- 88 Fort Greene, Clinton Hill
- 90 Williamsburg
- 94 Greenpoint

Queens (16 precincts)

- 100 Rockaway, Broad Channel
- 101 Far Rockaway
- 102 Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Ozone Park (north)
- 103 Jamaica (south), Hollis
- 104 Ridgewood, Middle Village, Glendale
- 105 Queens Village, Rosedale
- 106 Ozone Park (south), Howard Beach
- 107 Jamaica (north), Fresh Meadows, Hillcrest
- 108 Long Island City (south), Sunnyside, Woodside
- 109 Flushing, Bay Terrace
- 110 Elmhurst, South Corona
- 111 Bayside, Douglaston, Little Neck
- 112 Forest Hills, Rego Park
- 113 St. Albans, Springfield Gardens
- 114 Astoria, Long Island City (north), Rikers Island
- 115 Jackson Heights

Majority black and Latino precincts underlined.

Adapted from list by Harry Levine.