The Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) has long been active in the movement to address racial profiling, particularly in New York City. CCR engages in advocacy and organizing efforts to address discrimination, brutality, misconduct and abuse by the police through the Communities United for Police Reform campaign and its work across the country.1 CCR filed Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al., a federal class action lawsuit against the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the City of New York that challenges the NYPD's practices of racial profiling and unconstitutional stops and frisks. Stop and frisk is the practice by which an NYPD officer initiates a stop of an individual on the street allegedly based on so-called reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. Stop and frisks occur at an alarming rate in communities of color, who often feel under siege and harassed by the police.

In 2011, a record 685,724 people were stopped, 84 percent of whom were Black and Latino residents — although they comprise only about 23 percent and 29 percent of New York City's total population respectively.² The year 2011 was not an anomaly. Years of raw data from the NYPD reveal that stops and frisks result in a minimal weapons and/or contraband yield. An October 2010 report confirmed that the NYPD engaged in a pattern of unconstitutional stops and the main factor for determining who gets stopped, even after controlling for crime rates, is race. Moreover, the practice contributes to continued mistrust, doubt and fear of police officers in communities of color that are already scarred by systemic racial profiling and major incidents of police brutality and torture. There is a clear need for accountability, independent oversight and reform in the NYPD's use of stops and frisks.

Total Stops

Black: 350,743 Latino: 223,740 61,805

Arrests Made during stop and frisk

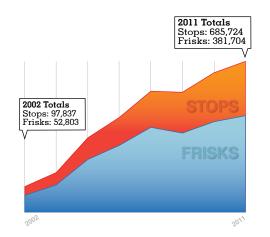
Summons Given during stop and frisk

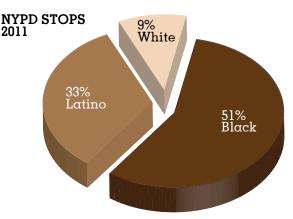
Times Force Used

Black: 76,483 Latino: 53,107 White 9,765

The NYPD's use of stops-and-frisks is still on the rise - over a 600 percent increase since 2002.

Blacks and Latinos are disproportionately stopped.





Contraband Found

of all stops.

Learn more: http://stopandfrisk.org

The information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect any of the conclusions, evidence or arguments that will be presented by plaintiffs in the lawsuit Floyd v. City of New York, 08 Civ. 1034 (SAS) (SDNY)

² Census Bureau (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml), Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Geographic area: New York City, New York.



¹ Because of the NYPD's enormous influence, we believe that police reform in New York City has the potential to set a standard for police departments nationwide.