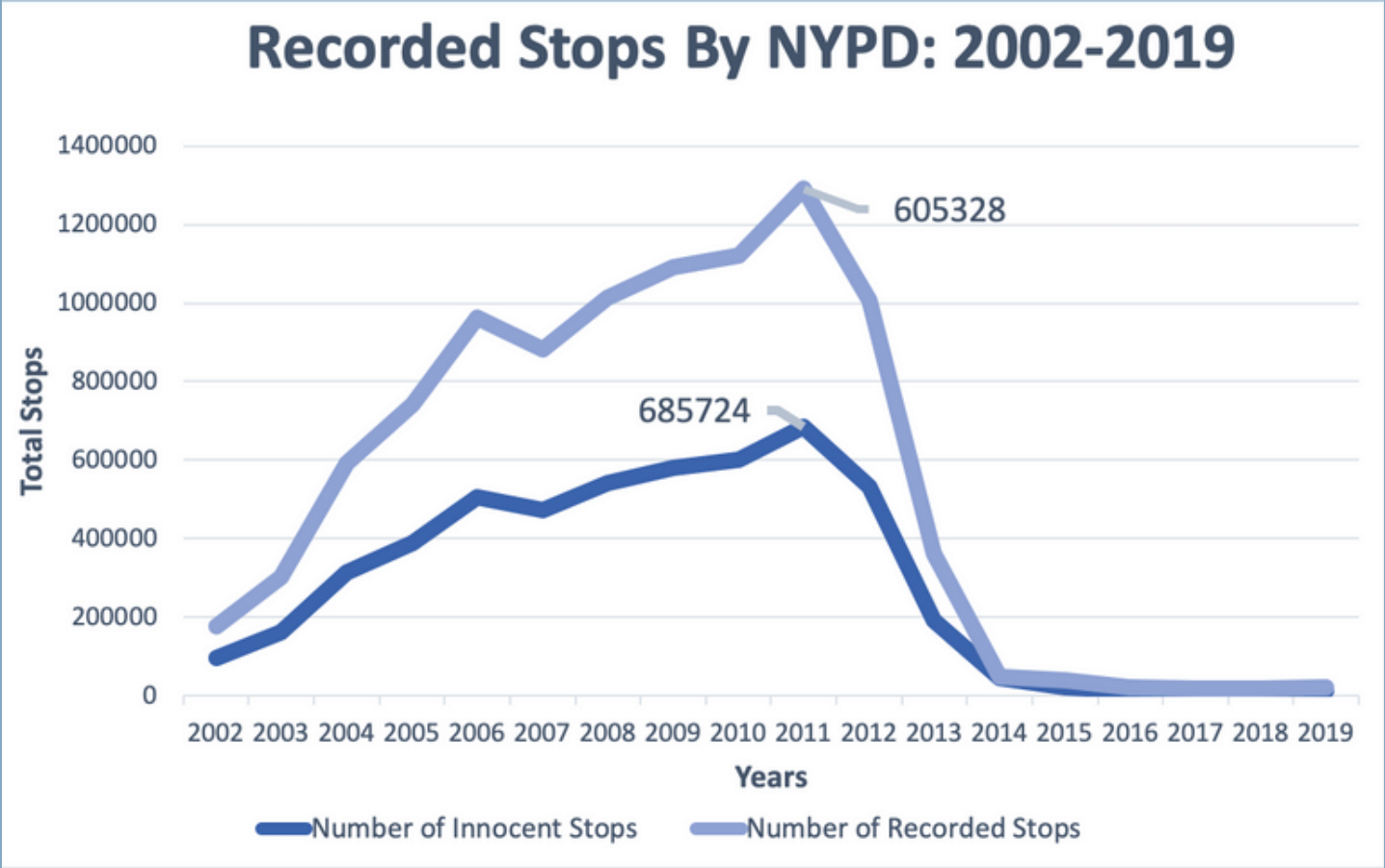


# THE IMPACT OF STOP AND FRISK IN NYC

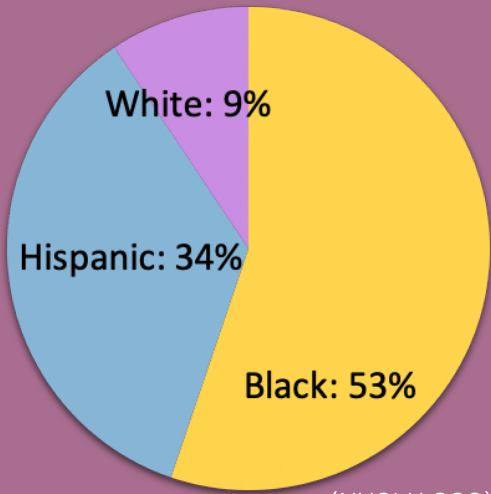


Stop and frisk was introduced in NYC in 2002 by then Mayor Michael Bloomberg. Stops peaked in 2011, and started rapidly decreasing after current Mayor Bill de Blasio took office. Nearly 9 out of every 10 New Yorkers stopped are innocent. (NYCLU 202)

## WHO IS STOPPED?

Starting in 2003, when racial data regarding stop and frisk was made available, Blacks and Hispanics have made up over 80% of those stopped, despite only accounting for about 50% of NYC's population combined. Meanwhile Whites were consistently stopped at a rate of about 10% while accounting for 45% of the city's population. (NYCLU 202)

### Stops by Race: 2011



**"One of the things I'd do ... is I would do stop-and-frisk. I think you have to. We did it in New York and it worked incredibly well and you have to be proactive"**  
—Donald Trump, 2016 Presidential Race.



## DID IT WORK?

One of the main arguments supporting stop and frisk is: well it worked. Research suggests otherwise. Crime rates were decreasing in NYC (and nationwide) before the introduction of stop and frisk. Increasing stops did not correlate with a drop in crime. Furthermore, the millions of stops during Bloomberg's three terms resulted in a gun seizure rate of 0.15 per every 100 stops, less than 1%. Thus, negating arguments like Trump's. (Newberry 2017) (Herbert 2010)

## LASTING IMPACT

### Cost of NYPD Racial Profiling

- distrust in the police
- emotional distress and trauma
- decreased participation in democracy
- creation of an in group and an out group

These consequences can still be seen and felt today

(Newberry 2010) (Walker 2014) (Harris 2003)

**"Exposure to chronic racism, should be viewed as a form of emotional abusiveness and psychological trauma for ethnic minorities."**  
-Dr. Janis Sanchez-Hules

(Harris 2003)

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