Stop and Frisk is an NYPD policy wherein police will detain and question pedestrians, and potentially search them, if they have a "reasonable suspicion" that the pedestrian in question committed, is committing, or is about to commit a felony or a Penal Law misdemeanor. Stop and frisk was implemented so that it would lower the crime rates and take guns and drugs off the streets of New York. Police officers stop and frisk suspects if they match the description on a wanted flyer, act strangely, present in a crime scene area, loitering, or looking for something, or if appear not to fit the time or place. Statistics have shown that the majority of people being stopped and frisked are African Americans or Latinos.

Stop and frisk however, heavily limits a person's agency. They are put under conditions where their free will is compromised without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and searched of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and searched of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and searched of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and searched of their agency without the practice.

In 2002 in the city of New York people were stopped 97,296 times. The following year even more New Yorkers were stopped. They have shown that the majority of people being stopped and frisked are African-Americans or Latinos. The majority of the stops being minorities continues. 2004 records indicate that 55% of the 313,523 stops were African Americans out of 155,033 total. 32% were Latinos (89,937 total).

Who's BeingStopped?

- The majority of the stops being minorities continues. 2004 records indicate that 55% of the 313,523 stops were African Americans out of 155,033 total.
- Only 10% of the stops were white (28,913 total).
- From 2005 onwards to current 2013 the same pattern repeated itself. There was an increase in stops but the ratio remained the same. An obvious disproportionate amount of African Americans and Latinos being stopped as apsosed to whites. The NYPD precincts are required to report all of their stop and frisks with details of their race, age, and gender. This makes it possible to examine the rates of stop and frisk accompanied to their race each sector in New York. According to stopandfrisk.org and the statistics of all the precincts in Queens, New York, Staten Island, and Manhattan for the year 2011.

- 152,681 total stops were made in Queens.
- 37,066 of the stop were to frisk African Americans.
- 9,604 were to frisk Hispanics.
- 8,111 were to frisk whites.
- In Staten Island New York 28,052 stops were made.
- 5,164 were to frisk African Americans.

Constitutional Rights

Stop and Frisk is unconstitutional because it unlawfully targets African Americans and Latinos. It's also unconstitutional because racial profiling violates the fourteenth amendment of equal protection. Terry vs. Ohio was a landmark case because the supreme court decided that the policy of stop and frisk violated an individual's fourth amendment rights. A recent case is Floyd, et al. vs. New York, et al. On August 12th, 2013 a federal judge found the New York Police Department liable for a pattern and practice of racial profiling and unconstitutional stop and frisks in a historic ruling was Terry vs. Ohio.

Of course it is possible to argue that if it is in the interest of public safety then it does not violate the constitution. However, the practice is in form giving birth to a kind of racial profiling. All the statistics argue that out of the majority African Americans are being stopped the most, followed by Latinos. In any case it is not aiding public safety in anyway as it provides minimal results. The safety of the public and its people in general will not suffer without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and stripped of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and stripped of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and stripped of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and stripped of their agency without the practice. A citizen should be able to walk out in the streets and not be targeted and stripped of their agency without the practice.

Limited Volition

The person who is being stopped and frisked has little volition. Volition is the ability to act on your own choices and having agency. Being uninformad about one's rights is the main cause of limited agency because many people are unaware that they could say no to stop and frisk and feel like they don't have a choice to submit to this practice. It is also unconstitutional.

In 2005 the city of New York people were stopped 97,296 times. 80,176 were completely innocent. That's 80%

The following year even more New Yorkers were stopped. They reported 160,851 total stops with 140,442 Total innocent. 87% were innocent that year.

The interesting data lies within the racial spectrum. African Americans have the majority when stopped and frisked followed by Latinos.

- In 2003 out of the 160,851 total stops
- 54% of the total stops were African Americans, out of 77,704 total
- 31% were Latino out of 44,583 total.

Discriminatory Policing

- The Community Safety Act landmark police reform legislative package aimed at ending discriminatory policing and bringing real accountability to the NYPD. One bill that was proposed was the "End Discriminatory Profiling Act" which establishes a strong and enforceable ban on profiling and discrimination by the New York City Police Department. The bill also expands the categories of individuals protected from discrimination and New Yorkers would be able to bring intentional discrimination claims and/or disparate impact claims. Another bill the "NYPD Oversight Act" which provides reports to the public and would be revisited annually to see if recommendations have been followed, and it also assigns responsibility for NYPD oversight to the Commissioner of the Department of Investigation.

- The following can be said according to nyu.edu and the NYPD's own reports. Stop and frisk is not truly effective. It strips a person's dignity for only a small chance at success at finding something.
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