

Learning Places Fall 2018

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Topic: How the use of “Stop and Frisk” affect New Yorker?

Annotated Bibliography

CIVIL PROCEDURE - CLASS ACTIONS - SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CERTIFIES CLASS ACTION AGAINST CITY POLICE FOR SUSPICIONLESS

STOPS AND FRISKS OF BLACKS AND LATINOS. -- Floyd v. City of New York, 82

Fed. R. Serv. 3d (West) 833 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).” Harvard Law Review, vol. 126, no. 3,

Jan. 2013, pp. 826–833. *EBSCOhost*,

citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu:2048/login?url=<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct>

[=true&db=bth&AN=84740645&site=ehost-live&scope=site](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=84740645&site=ehost-live&scope=site). Accessed 4 December

2018.

This source refers to one of the major case; Floyd vs. City of New York in which the force of suspicionless stop and frisk against people of color; mainly minorities. This act creates the people of color to be frightened, annoyed, and humiliated. All of these go against the fourth and fourteenth constitutional amendment. The unlawful search and seizures of mainly black and Latino which covers 80% of all stop and frisk. The courts may also be in the way due to the fact that they could get a scapegoat to hide all the potential wrong doing of cops.

Fallon, Kaitlyn. (2013). Stop and frisk city: How the NYPD can police itself and improve a troubled policy.(New York Police Department). Brooklyn Law Review, 79(1), 321-345.

<http://web.b.ebscohost.com.citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=ddd3a350-4e61-4adc-89d0-c3d7d7dcb319%40sessionmgr103>

In this article Kaitlyn Fallon talks about how the police can update and change their policies in the department and how it can help communities by having them know them as well. Mainly talking about the stop and frisk policy, she gives ideas of how the police can improve that policy and how it can help people. She thinks that the police should: (1) update the stop and frisk section of the NYPD manual, (2) eliminating the quota system, (3) amending the NYPD Unified Form 250, (4) increasing the responsibility of middle management, and (5) revising the preimand system. By changing these it would allow the NYPD to make clear to the public and police officers that specific purpose of the NYPD stop and frisk policy.

Gutman, Abraham. *Stop and Frisk Redux: Analysis of Racial Bias in New York City* (2016):

Hunter College, School of Arts & Sciences Theses. Web.

“Stop and Frisk is a policing practice used commonly in NYC. For some, equal arrest rates for non-white and white pedestrians indicate no racial bias. I challenge that conclusion and argue that heterogeneity masks lower arrest rates of non-white pedestrians. I conclude that Stop and Frisk is an uneven policing practice that carries racial bias.”

La Vigne, Nancy G., Lachman, Pamela, Rao, Shebani, Matthews, Andrea, and Urban Institute,

Issuing Body. *Stop and Frisk : Balancing Crime Control with Community Relations*.

2014. Web.

“The authors wish to acknowledge the practitioners, community members, and scholars who participated in the Urban Institute Roundtable on Stop and Frisk, which was held in September 2011 (see appendix A for a list of roundtable participants). Their invaluable contributions and insights on the topic shaped much of the content of this publication. We are also grateful to Urban Institute colleagues David Hayeslip for his critical review of the publication and Jeremy Levy for his copy editing assistance. Finally, this research would not have been possible without the generous support of our funders, the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. We would especially like to thank Mora Fiedler for her continued support throughout this project.”

Matthews, Dylan. “Here's What You Need to Know about Stop and Frisk - and Why the Courts

Shut It Down.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 13 Aug. 2013,

www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2013/08/13/heres-what-you-need-to-know-about-stop-and-frisk-and-why-the-courts-shut-it-down/?utm_term=.5d02b34d11a4.

This article displays statistics on the demographic and race on who gets stop with stop and frisk. Fifty-three percent of blacks are stopped by the police meanwhile there only make 25 percent of New York city demographic. This article shows that in Brooklyn police trends to stop more citizen then any other borough.on the other hand, areas with the police officer least stops tend to be ones with lots of white people: Midtown, Little Italy, Chelsea and Central Park in Manhattan, and Greenpoint in Brooklyn. Out of 2.3 million were stopped were black only 16,000 of those case resulted in an assert or ticket. For Hispanics, 1.4 million were stopped, and 14,000 of those case resulted in an arrested or given a ticket.

NYCLU. "Stop-and-Frisk Data." *New York Civil Liberties Union*, NYCLU, 27 Nov. 2018, www.nyclu.org/en/stop-and-frisk-data.

The New York Civil Liberties Union is an organization that helps defend and promote fundamental principles values from the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, and the New York Constitution. This organization has collected data to give us statistics of New York's stop and frisk cases starting from 2002-present. The statistics show how many people have been stopped, their ethnicity, age range, and how many were innocent.

Smith, Kyle. "We Were Wrong about Stop-and-Frisk." *National Review*, National Review, 3 Jan.

2018, <https://www.nationalreview.com/2018/01/new-york-city-stop-and-frisk-crime-decline-conservatives-wrong/>. Accessed 4 December 2018.

This source talks about how stop and frisk was a tactic of New York City police department's tactic of promising suspects for weapons. The thought about restricting and abandon this tactic would create an increase in crimes. Truthfully, there has been lesser crimes in NYC than other areas in which people can be safer to walk in neighborhoods during the day and sometimes during the night, but it wasn't due to the tactic of stop and frisk. There are more murders in Baltimore than NYC and with 98% of reduction of this tactic during the years that have gone by; the percentage of crimes has still decreased over time rather than increase over time.

Ward, Stephanie Francis. "Stopping stop and frisk: New York City crime has been dropping for decades, but who has been paying the price?" *ABA Journal*, Mar. 2014, p. 38+. *Academic*

OneFile, http://link.galegroup.com.citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu/apps/doc/A361711577/AONE?u=cuny_nytc&sid=AONE&xid=361eaa2e. Accessed 4 Dec. 2018.

This article talks about the use of stop and frisk in the police department. The police department has long had the right to search for weapons, even during such minor and temporary detentions as traffic stops. However, having stop and frisk in place able for an officer to go a step farther. The article also stated that "in 2011 and 2012 blacks and Hispanics represented 87 percent of all people stopped by New York City police."

According to the article the purpose of stop and frisk, "is not to discover evidence of crime but to allow the officer to pursue his investigation without fear of violence." The article talks about some of the situations of stop and frisk. For example "11 young men were unlawfully stopped and frisked against the walls of the Bronx Defenders while one of our investigators recorded it on his phone. No contraband or weapons were found on anyone, and no arrests were made. It looked like stop-and-frisk as usual."