

# 2015 Stop and Search Annual Report

On at least an annual basis, NOPD shall issue a report summarizing the stop and search data collected, the analysis of that data, and the steps taken to correct problems and build on successes. The report shall be made publicly available. [Consent Decree ¶153]

The purpose of this report is to summarize the stop and search data collected for the past year, analyze that data, and articulate the steps taken to correct any problems identified or to build on success. The report answers several key questions:

- 1) How many stops occurred in 2015? And, how have these stops varied by neighborhood, race/ethnicity of the subject, gender of the subject, type of subject (driver, passenger, or pedestrian), age of the subject, time of day, and type of stop?
- 2) What was the result of the stop (arrest, citation, warning, or no action), and how did that vary based upon the characteristics of the subject?
- 3) Did a search occur? What was the legal basis for the search, and what type of search occurred? How did that action vary based upon the characteristics of the subject?
- 4) Did the search result in the discovery of contraband? How did that action vary based upon the characteristics of the subject?

The data in this report are displayed in graphics throughout the *Findings* section and also in the supporting data tables in the Appendix.

## Key definitions

**Age** – Age of the subject is based on the subject’s date of birth.

**Contraband** – This includes the following:

- a) **Drugs** –any substance defined, enumerated, or included in federal or state statute or regulations, 21 CFR §1308.11-15 or La. R.S. 40:964, or any substance which may hereafter be designated as a controlled dangerous substance by amendment of supplementation of such regulations or statute. The term shall not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco;
- b) **Weapons** – includes any gas, liquid or other substance or instrumentality, which, in the manner used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Usually a firearm for Field Interview Card purposes;
- c) **Other** – any other item that is not a drug or a weapon which is illegally possessed.

**Field Interview Card (FIC)** — The method the NOPD utilizes to document official Stops/Terry Stops of members of the public. To conduct a field interview, an officer must have reasonable suspicion that the subject has been, is, or is about to be, engaged in the commission of a crime. According to departmental policy, only one FIC entry should be made per incident.

**Gender** – Gender of the subject is entered by the officer and is based on the officer’s observation.

**Neighborhood** – Neighborhoods are defined using the neighborhood boundaries disseminated by The Data Center ([datacenterresearch.org](http://datacenterresearch.org)).

**Race/ethnicity** – Race/ethnicity of the subject is entered by the officer and is based on the officer’s observation.

**Search** – A search is defined as a thorough visual and manual examination of an arrested person and the area immediately around that person for weapons, contraband, or evidence that might be destroyed. A search may be conducted for any of the following reasons:

- a) Consent to search – permission given to a law enforcement officer to search a person, vehicle or structure by one who has the legal right to do so;
- b) Exigent circumstances – compelling urgency or true emergency;
- c) incident to arrest – a search that takes place immediately after a physical arrest of a person;
- d) Inventory – an administrative search conducted to itemize and identify property for safe-keeping;
- e) Plain view – if an officer sees an item that is immediately recognizable as contraband and they are in a place they have a legal right to be, the item can be seized;
- f) Probable cause – the facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time which would justify a prudent person in believing the subject committed or was committing an offense;
- g) Warrant – a written instrument, signed by a judicial authority ordering the seizure of a person or property.

**Search type** – There are four different types of searches recorded in the Field Interview Card Database. These are listed below:

- a) Driver – refers to a full, complete search of the operator of a motor vehicle;
- b) Passenger – refers to a full, complete search of an occupant of a motor vehicle (not the operator);
- c) Pat-down – refers to a limited search of any individual in which the officer runs their hands along the outer clothing to detect a weapon or obvious contraband;
- d) Vehicle – refers to a physical search of the interior of a vehicle, including the trunk.

**Stop** – An investigatory stop of a person in a public place (pedestrian or occupant of a vehicle) under the rules established for “Terry Stops” or La. C.Cr.P. Art. 215.1 based on reasonable suspicion for the purposes of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions. It can also include a voluntary encounter between an officer and a subject where the subject is relaying information that may be of interest, or relevant to an investigation (includes witnesses and victims). For purposes of this report, it can also include a violation of law.

**Stop result** – A stop may end in any of the four manners listed below:

- a) No action – the stop ends with no enforcement action taken by the officer;
- b) Warning – the stop ends in only a verbal warning by the officer;
- c) Citation – the stop ends with the subject receiving a traffic citation or summons in lieu of a physical arrest;
- d) Arrest – the stop ends with the subject in the physical custody of the officer as an arrest awaiting booking.

**Stop type** – Stops are broken down into the different stop types listed below:

- a) Call for service – the officer was dispatched by Communications;
- b) Citizen contact – the officer initiates a duty-related conversation with a person;
- c) Criminal violation – the officer observes a violation of law;
- d) Flagged down – a person gains the officer’s attention to report a problem or observation;
- e) Juvenile violation – the officer observes a juvenile violating the law;
- f) Present at crime scene – while on the scene of a crime, the officer initiates a duty-related conversation with a person;
- g) Subject person – the officer initiates a duty related conversation with a person who is a subject in a criminal violation;
- h) Subject vehicle – the officer initiates a duty related conversation with a person who is in a vehicle that is subject in a criminal violation;
- i) Traffic violation – the officer observes a violation of a traffic offense;
- j) Other – any other stop by an officer.

### Relevant policies

The following approved policies and forms govern NOPD’s actions with respect to stops, searches, and arrests: Search and Seizure (§1.2.4, 322), Custody Searches (323), Terry Stops and Investigatory Stops (§1.2.4.1), Search Warrant Content Forms and Reviews (§1.2.4.2), Consent to Search Form 146. The following policies are under revision in accordance with the Consent Decree: Arrests (419), Summons (420), Arrest Warrant/Warranted Persons (423), Warrant Inquiries (425), Contacts, Detentions and Photographic Detainees (440), Traffic Stops and Traffic Checkpoints (503).

### Benchmark comparisons

Benchmark comparisons provide the critical context to fully understanding data. The New Orleans Police Department and the Office of the Consent Decree Monitor have discussed benchmark comparisons at length. We collectively acknowledge the shortcomings of readily available benchmarks. The two prominently used benchmarks are from resident population characteristics

and official data on criminal activity. However, research has shown that these data points come with significant drawbacks.<sup>1</sup>

For example, it is widely believed that the resident population should be the appropriate comparison, however, the distribution of race/ethnicity in a given area does not relate to the risk of a traffic stop.<sup>2</sup> Further, comparing against only the resident population ignores the non-resident population which includes tourists and commuters. This is particularly relevant to this study, given that 57 percent of the people who work in the city of New Orleans reside outside the city.<sup>3</sup> And, the University of New Orleans estimates that 9.52 million visitors came to the New Orleans area as tourists in 2014.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, it is critical to have comparisons with other geographies to fully understand how New Orleans compares to its peers across the country. However, the collection of stop and search data varies considerably by jurisdiction not only due to differences in data collection methodology, but also as a result of different policies. Hence, geographic comparison is unavailable.

The 2014 Annual Report can be used as an initial benchmark, with the caveat that as NOPD develops new policies, the protocols governing stops, searches, and arrests may change. As a result, the underlying data and what they represent will change as well. This may present difficulty in conducting direct comparisons between 2014 data and 2015 data or that of subsequent years. Nevertheless, a few direct comparisons can be made between the 2014 and 2015 data, as summarized below.

Most trends in the data showed little change between 2014 and 2015. There were a few notable and statistically significant differences with respect to the time of day during which Field Interview Cards (FIC) were completed. In 2014, *Early morning (2a - 6a)* stops accounted for 13 percent of all stops, whereas this time period accounted for 10 percent of stops in 2015. In 2014, *Evening (6p - 10p)* stops accounted for 17 percent of all stops, whereas this time period accounted for 19 percent of all stops in 2015. These changes are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. However, for *Morning (6a - 10a)*, *Mid-day (10a - 2p)*, *Afternoon (2p - 6p)*, and *Overnight (10p - 2a)* stops, changes between 2014 and 2015 are not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Figure 1 depicts these differences.

---

<sup>1</sup> Walker, S. (2001). Searching for the denominator: Problems with police traffic stop data and an early warning system solution. *Justice Research and Police*, 3(1), 62-96 retrieved November 14, 2014 from <http://samuelwalker.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Denominator.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Walker, S. (2001).

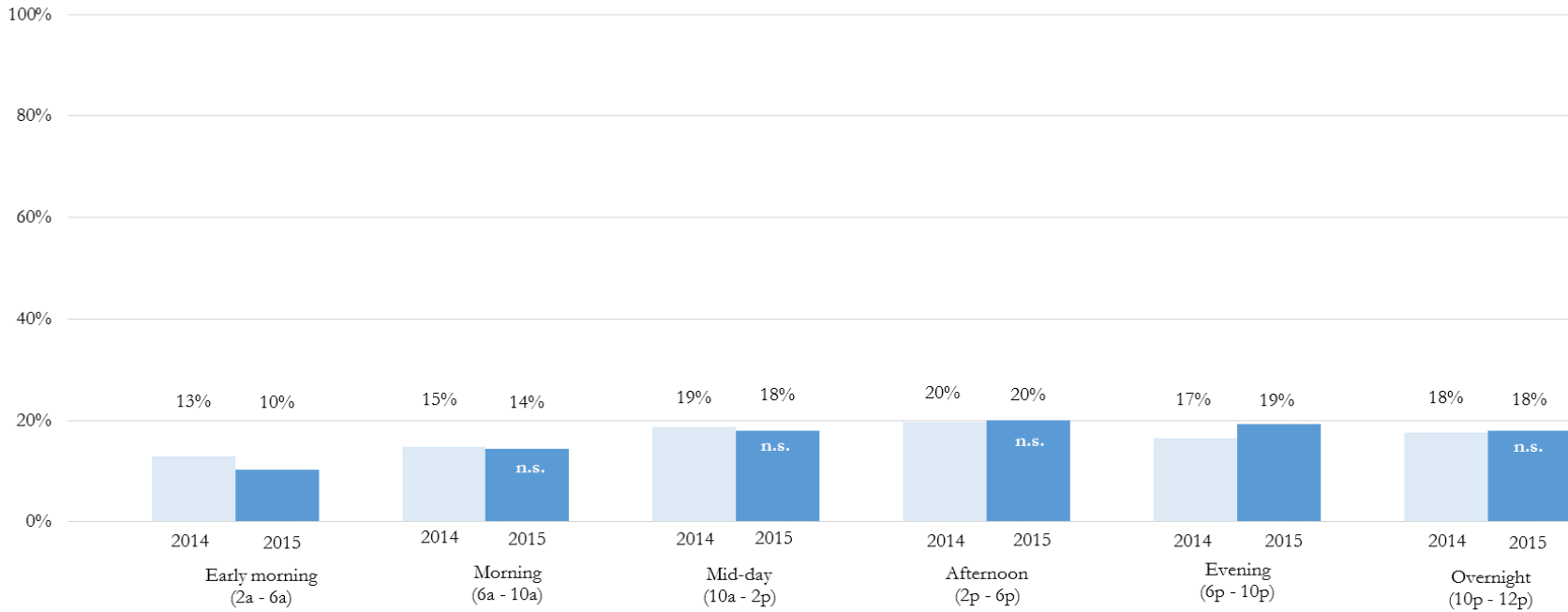
<sup>3</sup> Ortiz, E., Horwitz, B., Plyer, A. (2012). Economic ties across Southeast Louisiana: Preliminary findings from commuter data. The Data Center. Retrieved January 13, 2015 from [http://www.datacenterresearch.org/reports\\_analysis/economic-ties-across-southeast-louisiana/](http://www.datacenterresearch.org/reports_analysis/economic-ties-across-southeast-louisiana/).

<sup>4</sup> Division of Business and Economic Research. (2015). *Metropolitan report: Economic indicators for the New Orleans Area*. The University of New Orleans, 25 (1). Retrieved February 17, 2016 from <http://www.uno.edu/coba/DBER/UNOMetroMarch2015.pdf>

In 2015, the categories for legal basis for search were revised to exclude *Probable Cause*. As a result of these changes, it is not possible to compare changes in the legal basis for search between 2014 and 2015.

With regards to the demographics of stops, searches and arrests, these distributions remained relatively constant between 2014 and 2015, particularly with regards to the distribution of FIC, searches, findings of contraband, and arrests. This 2015 report includes a new addition to the analysis of FIC trends as it assesses the distribution of FIC as they pertain to the demographics of police officers.

**Figure 1 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by time of day, 2014 and 2015**



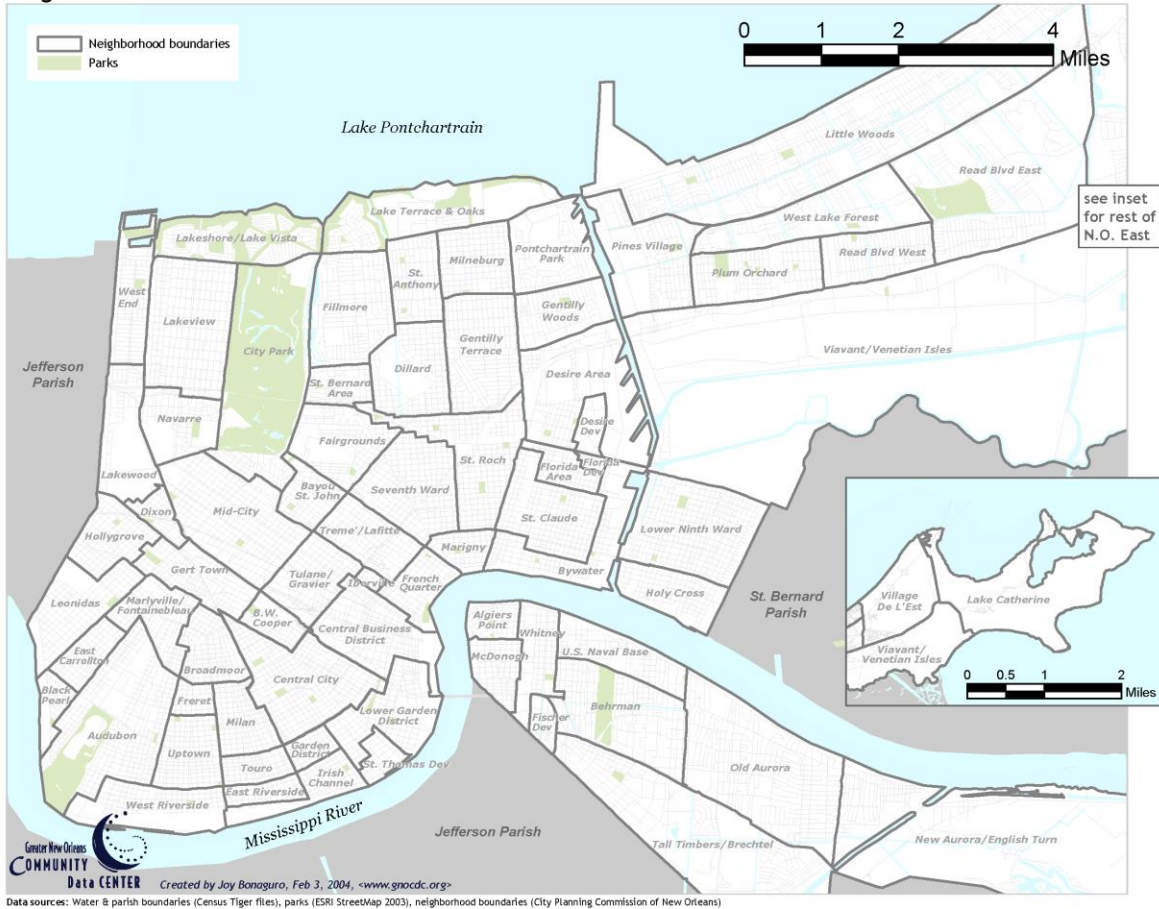
n.s. = For purposes of comparison, there is no change between 2014 and 2015. Any differences are not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Relevant geographic area

All data presented in this report and used for analysis is confined to Orleans Parish. Figure 1 shows a neighborhood reference map of New Orleans.<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 2 – Neighborhoods in New Orleans**

**Neighborhoods in Orleans Parish**



<sup>5</sup> New Orleans and Orleans Parish refer to the same geographic area.

## Findings<sup>6</sup>

### **Stop analysis**

In 2015, the NOPD completed 61,145 Field Interview Cards (FIC) for any stop, search, or arrest.<sup>7</sup>

The map shown in Figure 2 depicts how these FIC were distributed throughout the city. Central City and the French Quarter had the highest percentage of total FIC with 7 percent each. The Central Business District had the next highest percent of total FIC with 6 percent, followed by Mid-City with 5 percent. Little Woods and Viavant - Venetian Isles each had 4 percent of total FIC. It should be noted that both the French Quarter and the Central Business District have a high concentration of non-residents, including tourists and commuters. Furthermore, as of the 2010 Census, Central City is the seventh most populated neighborhood and Mid-City is the fifth most populated neighborhood.<sup>8</sup>

Figure 3 shows the distribution of calls for service received by the Department in 2015 by neighborhood. A comparison of Figures 3 and 4 shows that the distribution of FIC is similar to the distribution of the calls for service received by the Department.

---

<sup>6</sup> All Field Interview Card data come from the Field Interview Card database of the New Orleans Police Department and represents data from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

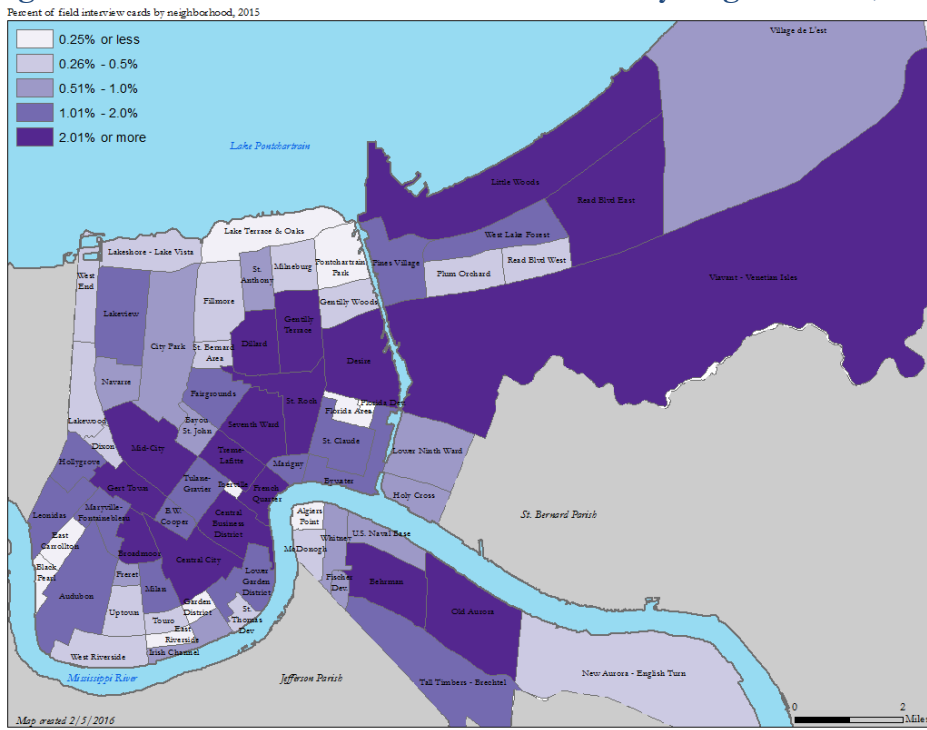
<sup>7</sup> The 61,145 Field Interview Cards (FIC) represent the population of all FIC completed. Therefore, the results can be interpreted without conducting statistical tests. However, it cannot be determined how many potential FIC could have been completed. If the standard error for the results is broken down by race/ethnicity, gender, and age, for all variables, the maximum standard error is 0.2 percent. As a result of the small error term, NOPD can analyze and examine the data with confidence.

It should be noted that while data for FIC and stops overlap, they do not document the same information and therefore the total number of FIC is not the same as the total number of stops. As stated in the *Definitions*, according to departmental policy, only one FIC entry should be made per incident. Consequently, one FIC may document an incident in which a stop, a search and/or an arrest was conducted, and in which one or more subjects were involved. As a result, the total number of FIC differs from the total number of stops, the total number of searches and the total number of arrests, as reflected in the table totals in this document's Appendix.

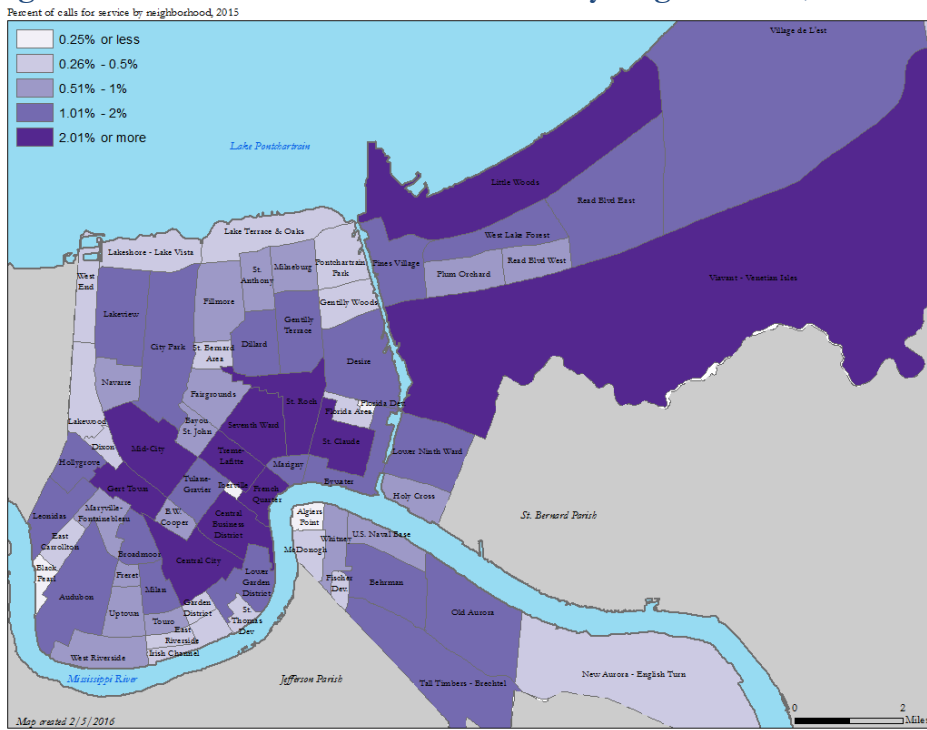
<sup>8</sup> The Data Center. (2015). Neighborhood statistical area data profiles. Retrieved February 16, 2016 from <http://www.datacenterresearch.org/data-resources/neighborhood-data/>



**Figure 3 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by neighborhood, 2015**



**Figure 4 - Calls for service in New Orleans by neighborhood, 2015**

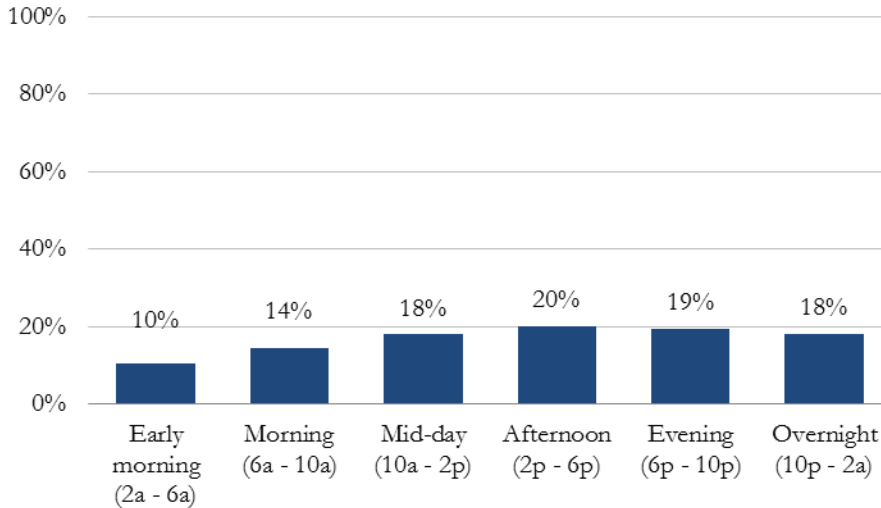


Source: New Orleans Police Department, Computer Aided Dispatch, January 1 through December 31, 2015.

Time of day of FIC (see Figure 5 & Table 3)

FIC were most likely to be completed in the afternoon and evening and least likely to be completed in the early morning and morning hours.

**Figure 5 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by time of day, 2015**



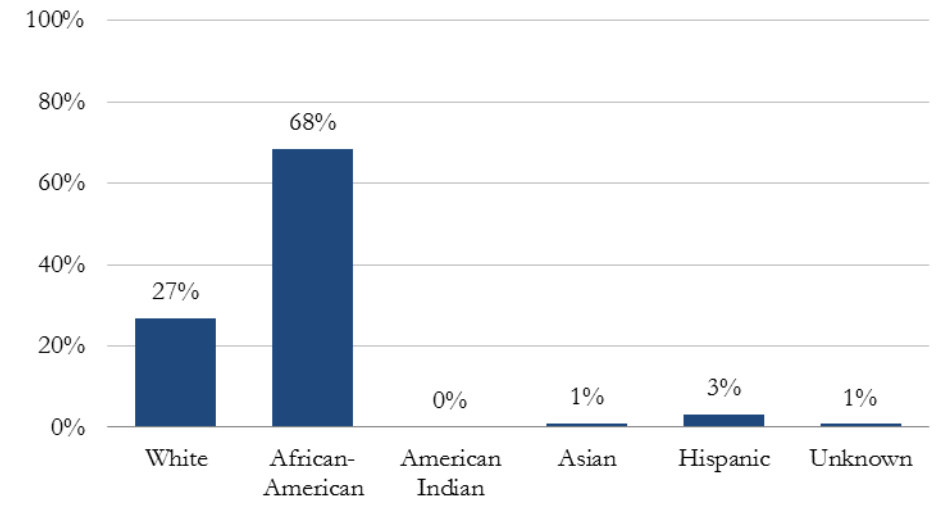
Race/Ethnicity of stop subject (see Figure 6 & Table 4)

The distribution of stops across races/ethnicities was representative of the demographics of New Orleans. African-Americans represented 68 percent of all FIC and 59.2 percent of the total population; Whites represented 27 percent of all FIC and 30.7 percent of the total population; Hispanics represented 3 percent of all FIC and 5.4 percent of the total population; Asians represented 1 percent of all FIC and 2.9 percent of the total population; American Indians represented 0 percent of all FIC and 0.1 percent of the total population.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

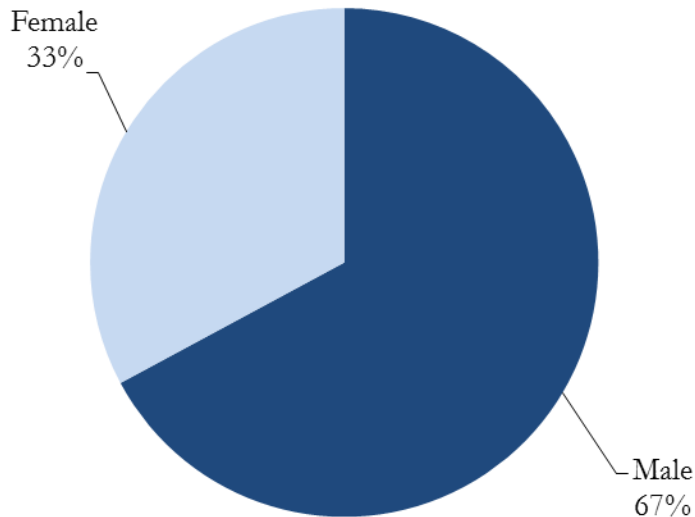
**Figure 6 - Stops in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**



Gender of the stop subject (see Figure 7 & Table 5)

The distribution of stops between genders was not reflective of the overall population of New Orleans. Males represented 67 percent of all FIC and 48 percent of the total population, while females represented 33 percent of all FIC and 52 percent of the total population.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 7 - Stops in New Orleans by gender of the subject, 2015**



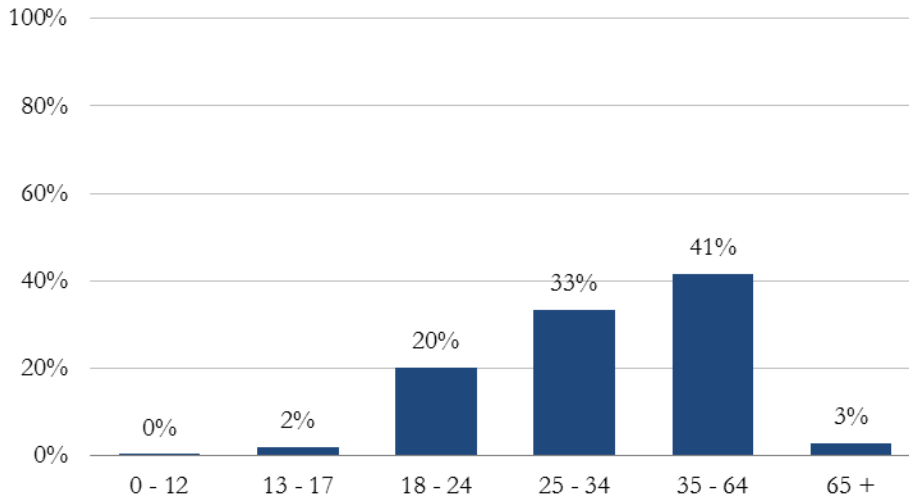
Age of the stop subject (see Figure 8 & Table 6)

The distribution of stops across age groups was not always representative of the overall population of New Orleans. Young adult subjects between the ages of 18 and 24 represented 20 percent of all FIC and 11.3 percent of the total population. Subjects between the ages of 25 and 34 represented 33

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

percent of all stops and 17.8 percent of the total population. Subjects between the ages of 35 and 64 represented 41 percent of all stops and 38.6 percent of the total population. Subjects ages 65 and over represented 3 percent of all stops and 11.5 percent of the total population.

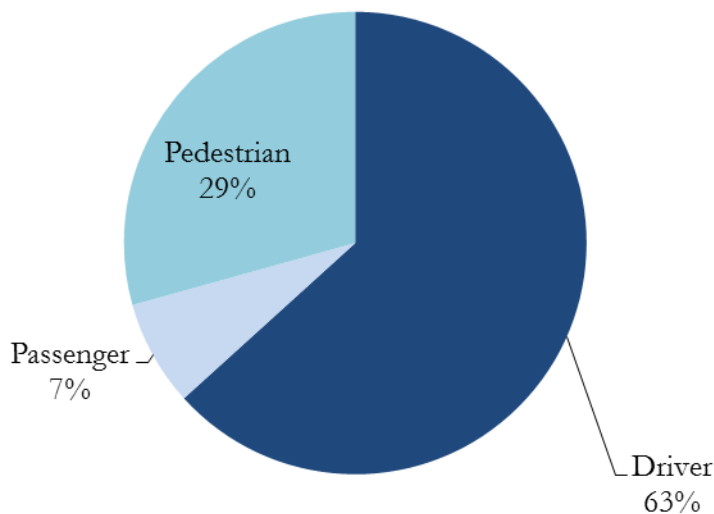
**Figure 8 - Stops in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2015**



Stops by subject type (see Figure 9 & Table 7)

The majority of all stops, 63 percent, were completed on drivers. Pedestrians represented 29 percent of all FIC, and passengers represented the remaining 7 percent.

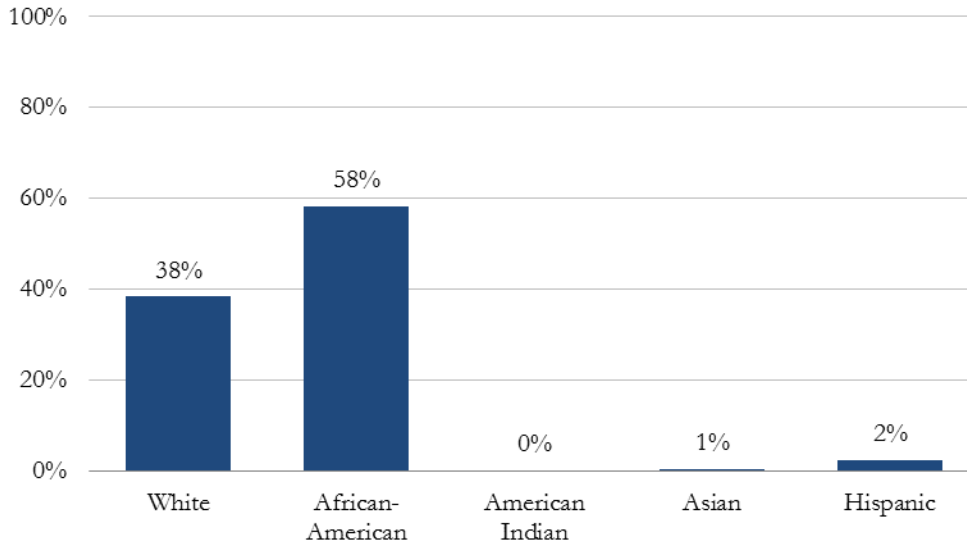
**Figure 9 – Stops in New Orleans by subject type, 2015**



Field interview cards by race/ethnicity of the officer (see Figure 10 & Table 8)

African-American officers completed 58 percent of all FIC, followed by White officers who completed 38 percent of FIC. Hispanic and Asian officers together completed the remaining 3 percent of FIC.

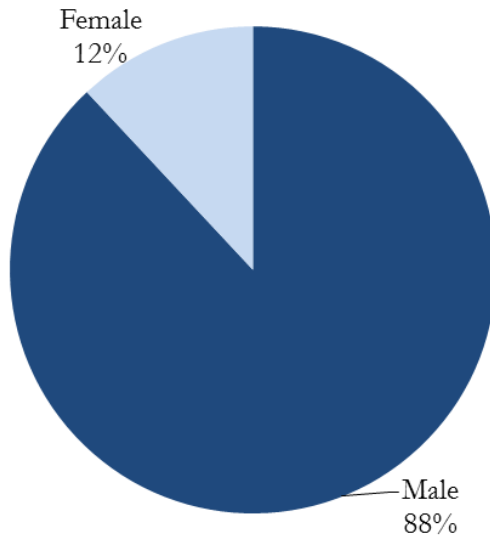
**Figure 10 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the officer, 2015<sup>11</sup>**



Field interview cards by gender of the officer (see Figure 11 & Table 9)

Male officers accounted for 88 percent of all FIC, while female officers accounted for 12 percent of FIC.

**Figure 11 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by gender of the officer, 2015**

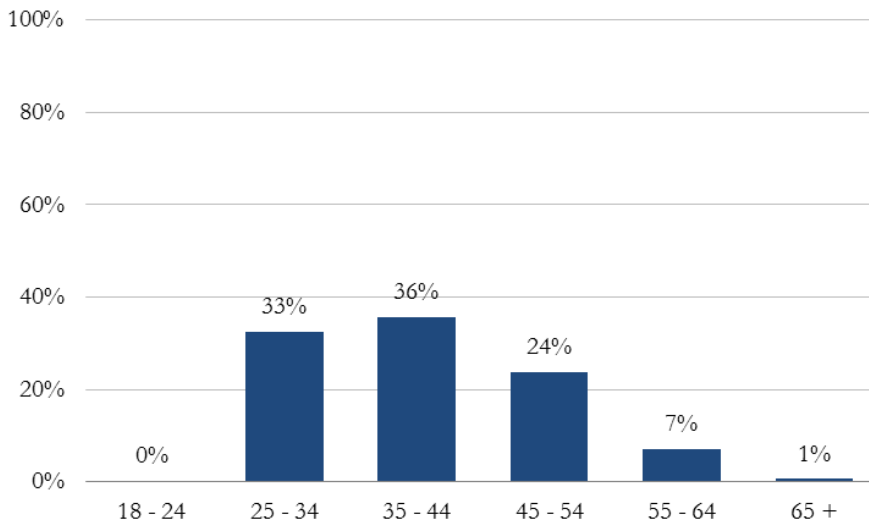


<sup>11</sup> Data for percentages includes only *known* primary officers in FIC.

Field interview cards by age of the officer (see Figure 12 & Table 10)

Officers between the ages of 35 and 44 accounted for 36 percent of all FIC, followed by officers between the ages of 25 and 34, who completed 33 percent of all FIC. Next were officers between ages 45 and 54, who completed 24 percent of all FIC, followed by officers between ages 55 and 64, who completed 7 percent of all FIC.

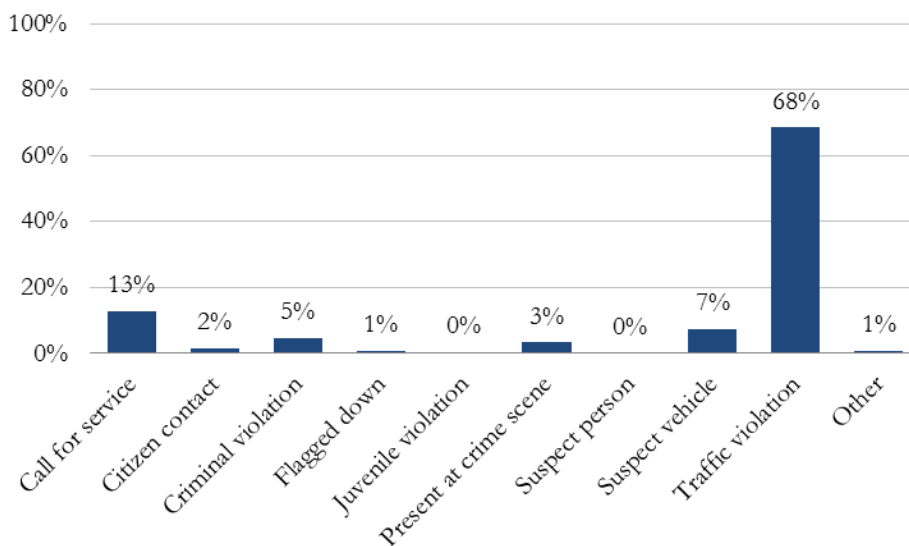
**Figure 12 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by age of the officer, 2015**



Field interview cards by stop type (see Figure 13 & Table 11)

FIC were most often completed during traffic violations, 68 percent. At a distant second, the next most frequent stop type was “call for service”, at 13 percent, followed by “suspect vehicle” at 7 percent, and “criminal violations” at 5 percent.

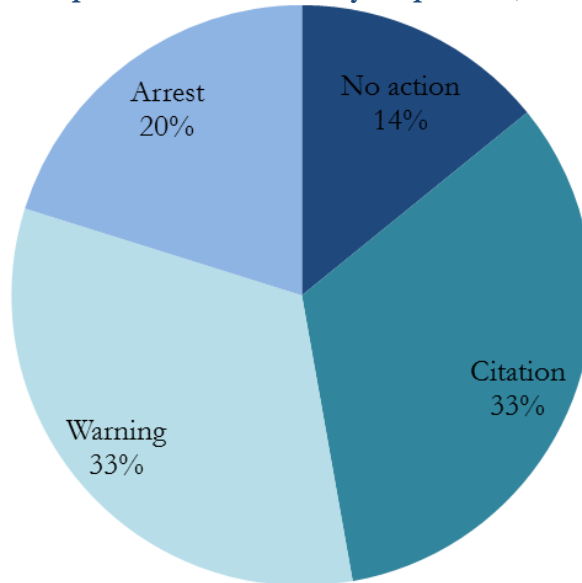
**Figure 13 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by stop type, 2015**



Stops by stop result (see Figure 14 & Table 12)

The two most common stop results were traffic citations and warnings, each representing 33 percent of all stops. In addition, 20 percent of all stops ended in an arrest, while 14 percent ended in no action.

**Figure 14 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result, 2015**



Stops by stop results and neighborhood (see Table 13)

The five neighborhoods with the most number of stops were Central City (5,369 stops and 8 percent of total stops in New Orleans), followed by the French Quarter (5,083 stops and 7 percent of total stops in New Orleans), the Central Business District (4,241 stop and 6 percent of total stops in New Orleans), Mid-City (3,382 stops and 5 percent of total stops in New Orleans), and Little Woods (2,998 stops and 4 percent of total stops in New Orleans).

Stop results varied considerably across neighborhoods. Below, the top five neighborhoods are ranked for each of the four stop result categories by (a) the total number of stops in each category and (b) the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood in each category.<sup>12</sup>

*Stops that ended in no action*

With respect to total number of stops that ended in no action, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Central City (879), followed by the French Quarter (769), the Central Business District (541), the Seventh Ward (481), and Mid-City (409). With respect to the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood that ended in no action, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Florida Area had the highest percentage of its stops end in no action (31 percent of 100

<sup>12</sup> For purposes of this analysis, the Florida Development was discounted as no stops were completed in the area.

total stops), followed by West End (29 percent of 311 total stops), Algiers Point (28 percent of 57 total stops), East Carrollton (27 percent of 106 total stops), and Lakeshore – Lake Vista (27 percent of 221 total stops).

#### *Stops that ended in a verbal warning*

With respect to the total number of stops that ended in a verbal warning, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Central City had the highest number of stops that resulted in a verbal warning (1,771), followed by the French Quarter (1,547), Mid-City (1,419), the Central Business District (1,187), and Gert Town (1,049). With respect to the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood that ended in a verbal warning, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: Black Pearl (56 percent of 101 total stops), the Fischer Development (53 percent of 400 total stops), Marlyville-Fontainebleau (50 percent of 743 total stops), the Irish Channel (48 percent of 381 total stops), and Audubon (48 percent of 881 total stops).

#### *Stops that ended in a traffic citation*

With respect to the total number of stops that ended in a citation, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Viavant - Venetian Isles had the largest number of stops that resulted in a traffic citation (1,667), followed by Central City (1,532), Little Woods (1,524), the French Quarter (1,482), and the Central Business District (1,383). With respect to the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood that ended in a citation, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: Lake Catherine (71 percent of 68 total stops), Read Blvd. East (62 percent of 1,365), Viavant – Venetian Isles (62 percent of 2,707), Village de L'est (59 percent of 514 total stops), Treme – Lafitte (53 percent of 2,062 total stops).

#### *Stops that ended in an arrest*

With respect to the total number of stops that ended in an arrest, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the French Quarter had the largest number of stops that ended in an arrest (1285), followed by Central City (1187), the Central Business District (1130), Mid-City (654), and Gert Town (564). With respect to the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood that ended in an arrest, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: Algiers Point (39 percent of 57 total stops), East Riverside (38 percent of 89 total stops), the U.S. Naval Base (36 percent of 634 total stops), New Aurora – English Turn (33 percent of 194 total stops), and Lake Terrace and Oaks (32 percent of 87 total stops).

#### Stops by stop results and race/ethnicity of the subject (see Figure 14 & Table 14)

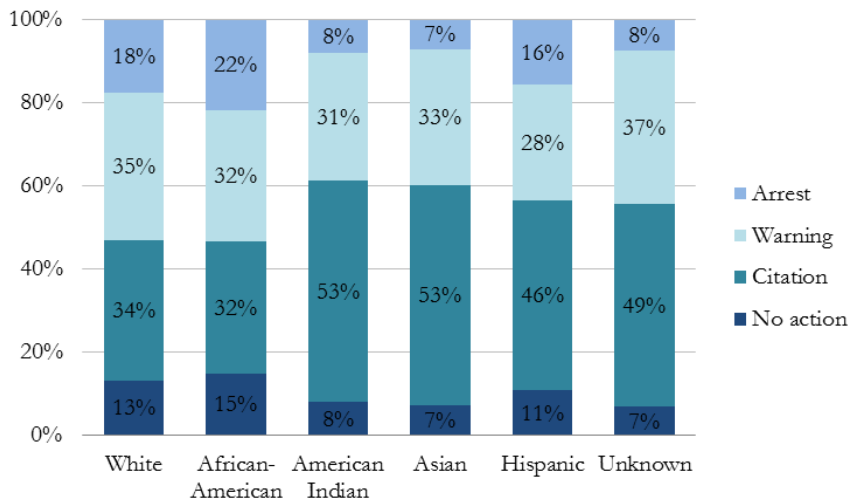
The distribution of stops across races/ethnicities was similar to the distribution of races/ethnicities in New Orleans. African Americans represented 69 percent of all stops and 59.2 percent of the total population; Whites represented 27 percent of all stops and 30.7 percent of the total population; Hispanics represented 3 percent of all stops and 5.4 percent of the total population; Asians



represented 1 percent of all stops and 2.9 percent of the total population; American Indians represented 0 percent of all stops and 0.1 percent of the total population.

The distribution of stops within races/ethnicities varied. Stops of African-Americans ended in no action 15 percent of the time, compared to 13 percent for Whites, 11 percent for Hispanics, and 7 percent for Asians. Stops of Asians ended in a traffic citation 53 percent of the time, compared to 46 percent for Hispanics, 34 percent for Whites, and 32 percent for African-American. Stops of Whites ended in a warning 35 percent of the time, compared to 33 percent for Asians, 32 percent for African-Americans, and 28 percent for Hispanics. Stops of African-Americans ended in an arrest 22 percent of the time, compared to 18 percent for Whites, 16 percent for Hispanics, and 7 percent for Asians.

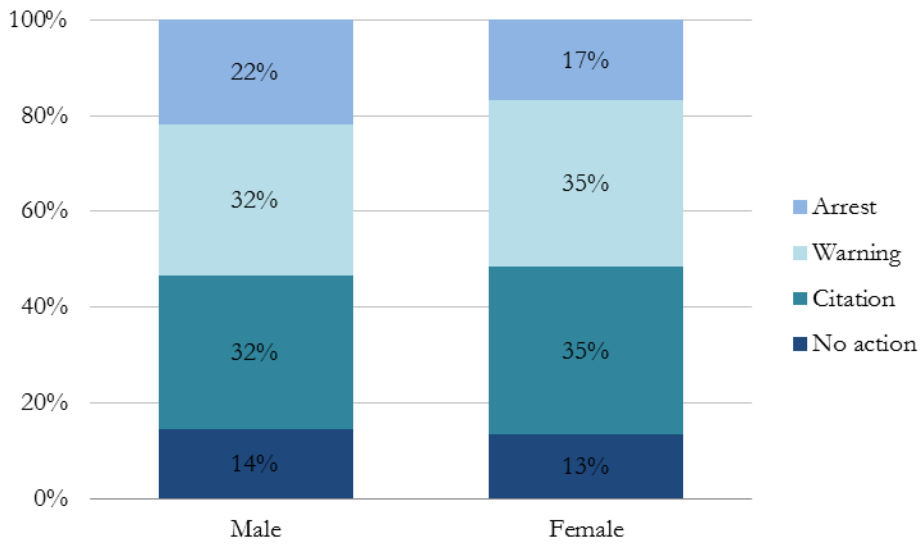
**Figure 15 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**



Stops by stop result and gender of the subject (see Figure 16 & Table 15)

Men represented 67 percent of total stops and 48 percent of the total population in New Orleans, while women represented 33 percent of total stops and 52 percent of the total population. The distribution of stop results was similar for men and women.

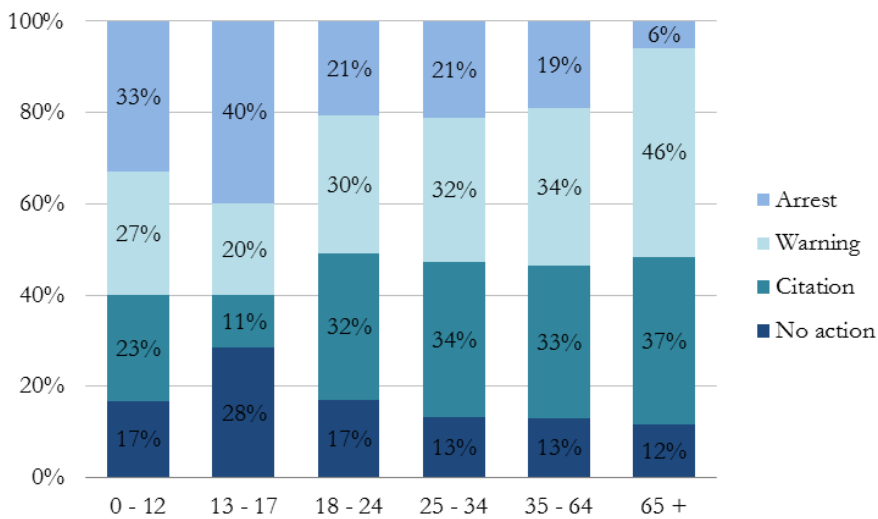
**Figure 16 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and gender of the subject, 2015**



Stops by stop result and age of the subject (see Figure 17 & Table 16)

The distribution of stop results within age groups was similar across age groups.

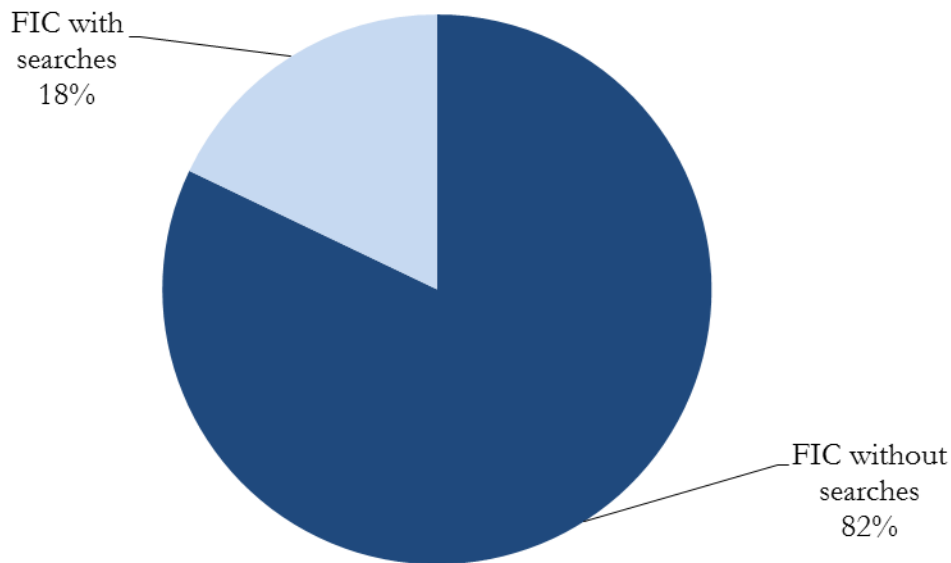
**Figure 16 - Stop results in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2015**



Field interview cards by whether a search occurred (see Figure 18 & Table 17)

A search occurred in 10,948 FIC (18 percent). The remaining 50,197 FIC had no search.

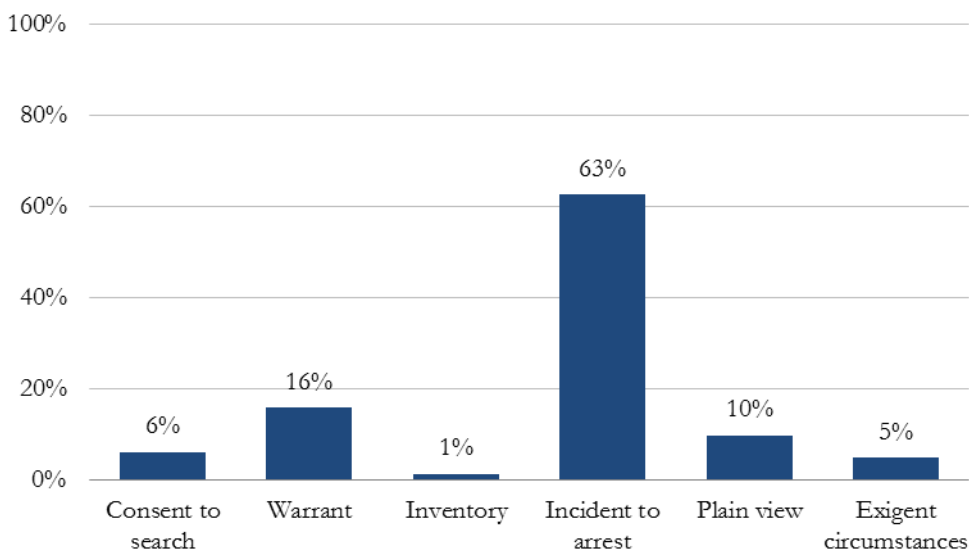
**Figure 18 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by whether a search occurred, 2015**



Searches by reason for search (see Figure 19 & Table 18)

The majority (63 percent) of all searches were based on an incident to arrest, while 16 percent were based on a warrant, 10 percent were based on plain view, and 6 percent were based on consent to search.<sup>13</sup>

**Figure 19 – Searches in New Orleans by reason for search, 2015**

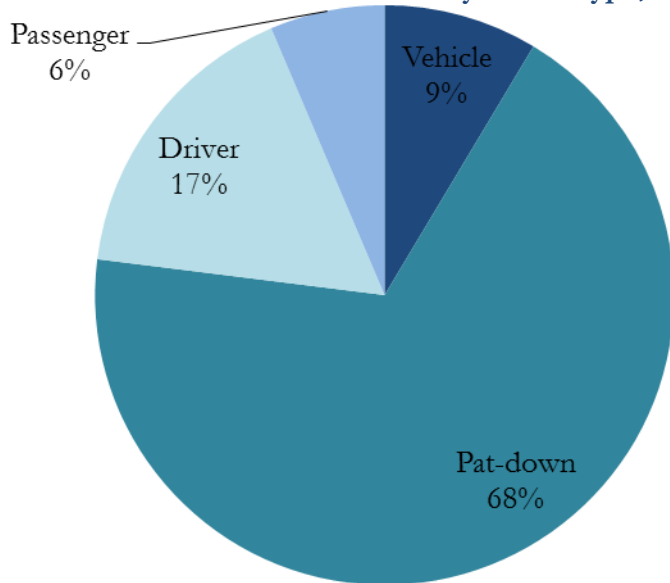


<sup>13</sup> An officer can conduct a search without a warrant if the evidence is in plain view during lawful observation.

Searches by search type (see Figure 20 & Table 19)

The majority of all searches were pat-downs (68 percent), followed by searches of the driver (17 percent), of the vehicle (9 percent), and of the passenger (6 percent).

**Figure 20 – Searches in New Orleans by search type, 2015**



Searches by search type and neighborhood (see Table 20)

The five neighborhoods with the most number of searches were Central City (1,365 searches and 9 percent of total searches in New Orleans), followed by the French Quarter (1,147 searches and 8 percent of total searches in New Orleans), the Central Business District (938 searches and 6 percent of total searches in New Orleans), the Seventh Ward (662 searches and 5 percent of total searches in New Orleans), and Mid-City (649 searches and 4 percent of total searches in New Orleans).

Search results varied considerably across neighborhoods. Below, the top five neighborhoods are ranked for each of the four search categories by (a) the total number of searches in each category and (b) the percentage of total searches within each neighborhood in each category.<sup>14</sup>

*Pat-down searches*

With respect to total number of pat-downs, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Central City (1,042) had the highest number of pat-downs, followed by the French Quarter (990), the Central Business District (742), Mid-City (457), and the Seventh Ward (437). With respect to the percentage of total searches within each neighborhood categorized as pat-downs, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Pontchartrain Park had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as pat-downs (100 percent of 8 total searches), followed by Florida Area (92 percent of

---

<sup>14</sup> For purposes of this analysis, the Florida Development was discounted as no searches were completed in the area.

24 total searches), and the U.S. Naval Base (88 percent of 129 total searches). Touro (88 percent of 41 total searches), and Lake Terrace and Oaks (88 percent of 24 total searches) tied for third place, followed by the French Quarter (86 percent of 1,147 total searches), and Bayou St. John (84 percent of 73 total searches).

#### *Searches of vehicles*

With respect to the total number of searches of vehicles, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Central City had the highest number of searches of vehicles (122), followed by the Seventh Ward (99), Little Woods (63), Gert Town (55), and Viavant – Venetian Isles (48). With respect to the percentage of total searches within each neighborhood that were categorized as searches of vehicles, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: West End (24 percent of 37 total searches) had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as searches of vehicles, followed by City Park (19 percent of 125 total searches), and Viavant – Venetian Isles (17 percent of 290 total searches). Read Blvd. West (16 percent of 37 total searches) and Iberville (16 percent of 25 total searches) tied for fourth place, followed by the Seventh Ward (15 percent of 662 total searches).

#### *Searches of drivers*

With respect to the total number of searches of drivers, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Gert Town (141) had the highest number of searches of drivers, followed by Central City (138), Mid-City (121), Little Woods (117), and Broadmoor (96). With respect to the percentage of total searches within each neighborhood that were categorized as searches of drivers, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: Black Pearl (53 percent of 17 total searches) had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as searches of drivers, followed by the Irish Channel (42 percent of 76 total searches), St. Bernard Area (32 percent of 57 total searches), and Navarre (29 percent of 73 total searches). Lakewood (28 percent of 67 total searches) and Read Blvd. East (28 percent of 187 total searches) tied for fifth place.

#### *Searches of passengers*

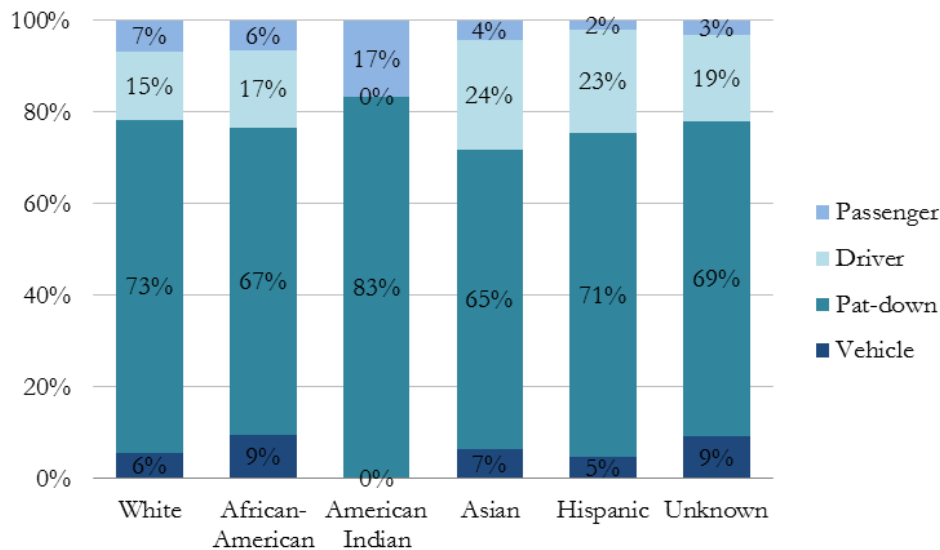
With respect to the total number of searches of passengers, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the Central Business District (82) had the highest number of searches of passengers, followed by the French Quarter (71), Central City (63), Gert Town (53), and the Seventh Ward (43). With respect to the percentage of total searches within each neighborhood that were categorized as searches of passengers, ranking for the top five neighborhoods is as follows: the Fischer Development (16 percent of 76 total searches) had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as searches of passengers, followed by Dixon (15 percent of 93 total searches), Algiers Point (14 percent of 22 total searches), and Gentilly Woods (12 percent of 50 total searches). Pines Village (11 percent of 203 total searches) and St. Anthony (11 percent of 102 total searches) tied for fifth place.

Searches by search type and race/ethnicity of the subject (see Figure 20 & Table 21)

The distribution of searches across races/ethnicities was different from the distribution of races/ethnicities in New Orleans. African Americans represented 77 percent of all stops and 59.2 percent of the total population; Whites represented 20 percent of all stops and 30.7 percent of the total population; Hispanics represented 2 percent of all stops and 5.4 percent of the total population; Asians represented 0 percent of all stops and 2.9 percent of the total population; American Indians represented 0 percent of all stops and 0.1 percent of the total population.

Of the four most represented races/ethnicities (White, African-American, Asian and Hispanic) in the search data, the distribution of types of searches within each group was similar across racial/ethnic groups. Pat-downs were most common among Whites (73 percent), followed by Hispanics (71 percent), African-Americans (67 percent), and Asians (65 percent). Searches of drivers were most common among Asians (24 percent), followed Hispanics (23 percent), African-Americans (17 percent), and Whites (15 percent). Searches of passengers were most common among Whites (7 percent), followed by African-Americans (6 percent), Asians (4 percent), and Hispanics (2 percent). Searches of vehicles were most common among African-Americans (9 percent), followed by Asians (7 percent), Whites (6 percent), and Hispanics (5 percent).

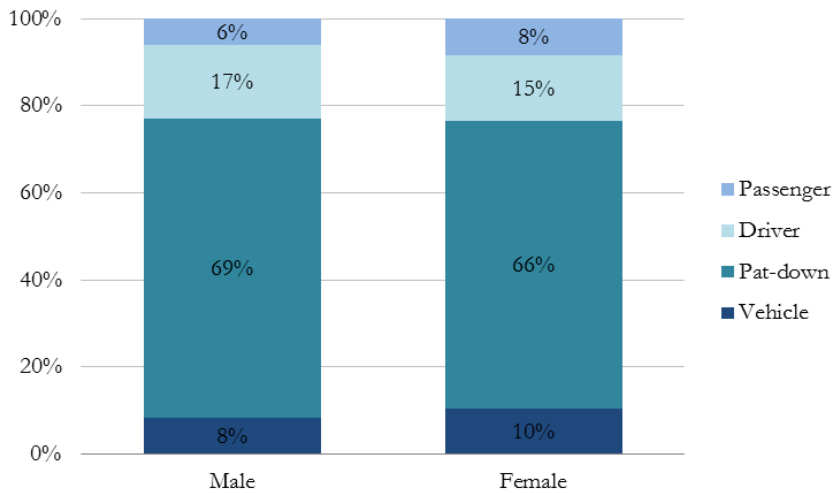
**Figure 21 – Searches by search type and race/ethnicity of subject, 2015**



Searches by search type and gender of the subject (see Figure 22 & Table 22)

Males represented 12,160 searches and 83 percent of all searches, whereas females represented the remaining 2,416 searches and 17 percent of all searches. The distribution of searches by search type was similar for both genders.

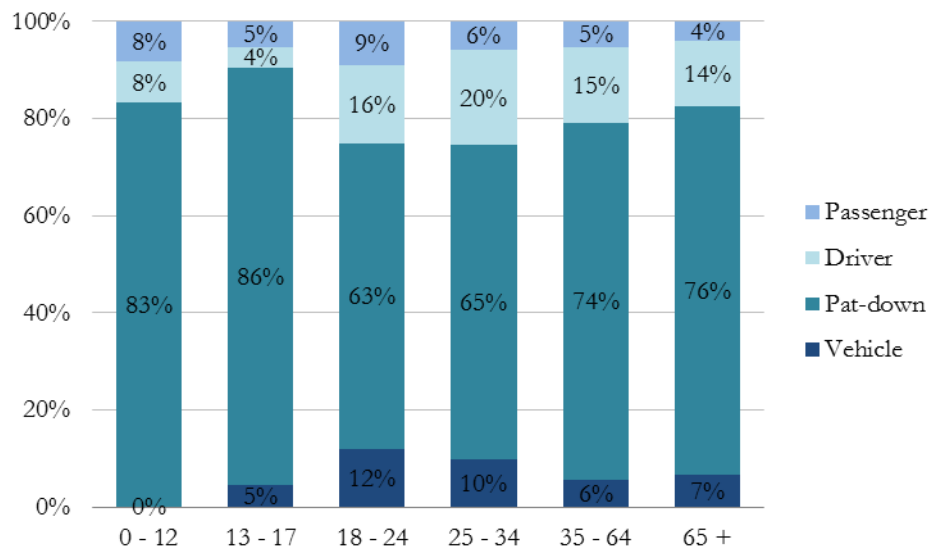
**Figure 22 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and gender of subject, 2015**



Searches by search type and age of the subject (see Figure 23 & Table 23)

Adults ages 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 were just as likely to be searched, at 35 and 36 percent respectively, followed by ages 18 to 24, at 24 percent. The distribution of search types within groups was similar across age groups.

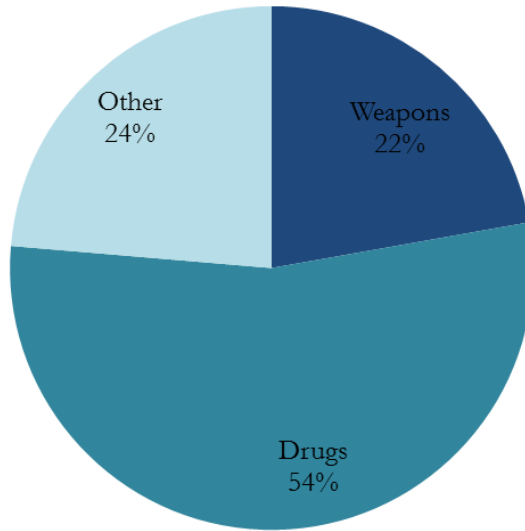
**Figure 23 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and age of the subject, 2014**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband (see Figure 24 & Table 24)

Contraband was found in 2,346 searches, or 16 percent of all searches. Drugs were the most common (54 percent), followed by Other (24 percent), and Weapons (22 percent).

**Figure 24 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband, 2015**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and neighborhood (see Table 25)

Central City had the highest number of findings of contraband (248), followed by the Central Business District (176), and the French Quarter (169). These three neighborhoods represent over a quarter of all findings of contraband.

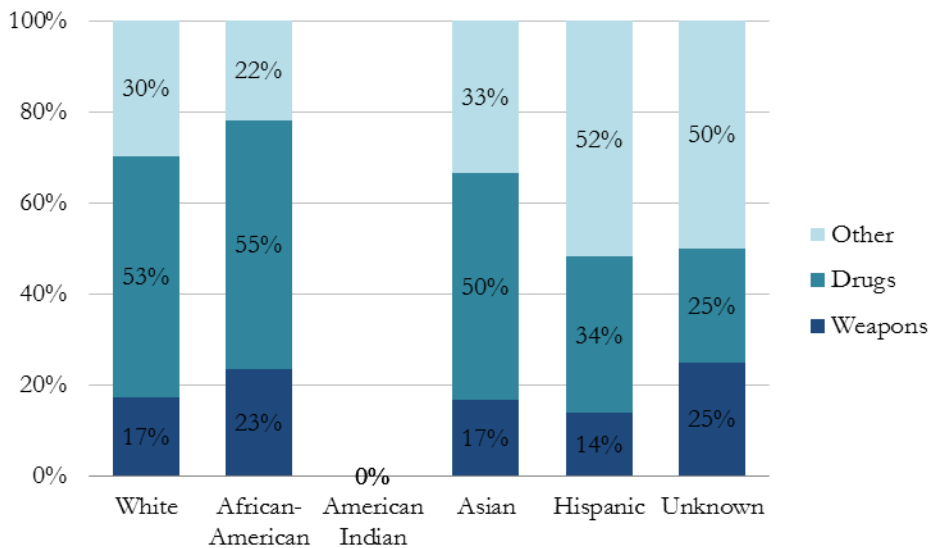
Moreover, twenty-one neighborhoods had 30 or more findings of contraband, representing 51 percent of all contraband found in New Orleans. These neighborhoods are: Behrman, Broadmoor, City Park, Desire Area, Gentilly Terrace, Gert Town, Hollygrove, Leonidas, Little Woods, Marigny, Mid-City, Milan, Old Aurora, Pines Village, Seventh Ward, St. Claude, St. Roch, Tall Timbers–Brechtel, Tremé –Lafitte, Tulane –Gravier, and Viavant-Venetian Isles. Of these neighborhoods, the Seventh Ward had the highest percentage of searches resulting in a finding of weapons (30 percent), followed by Viavant-Venetian Isles (28 percent), and Desire Area and Leonidas (27 percent each). City Park had the highest percentage of searches result in a finding of drugs (79 percent), followed by Behrman (75 percent) and Pines Village (74 percent).



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and race /ethnicity of the subject (see Figure 25 & Table 26.

Of the findings of contraband, 81 percent resulted from searches of African-Americans and 17 percent resulted from searches of Whites. Moreover, the distribution of the types of the contraband found was fairly similar for African-Americans and Whites.

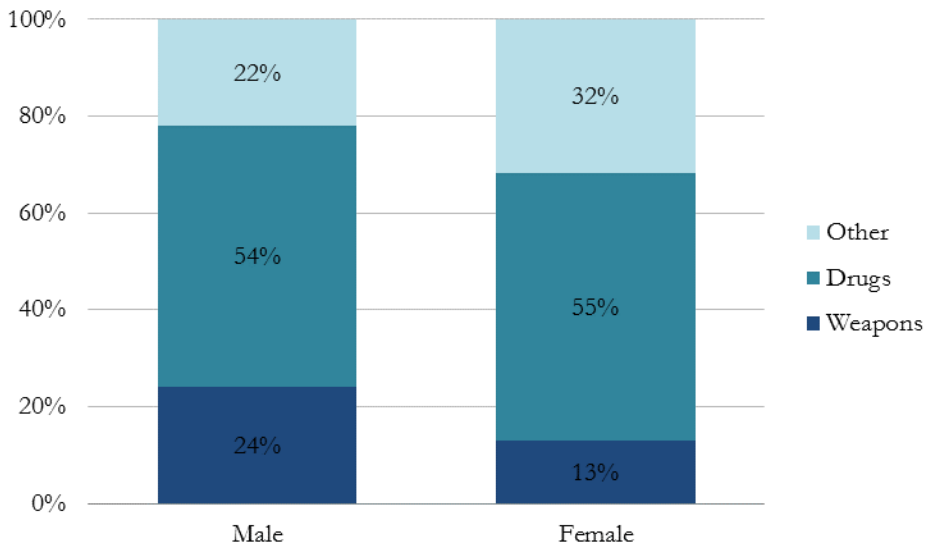
**Figure 25 – Contraband discovered by type and race of subject, 2015**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and gender of the subject (see Figure 26 & Table 27)

Males represented 83 percent of all of the findings of contraband. The distribution of contraband by type was similar for both genders.

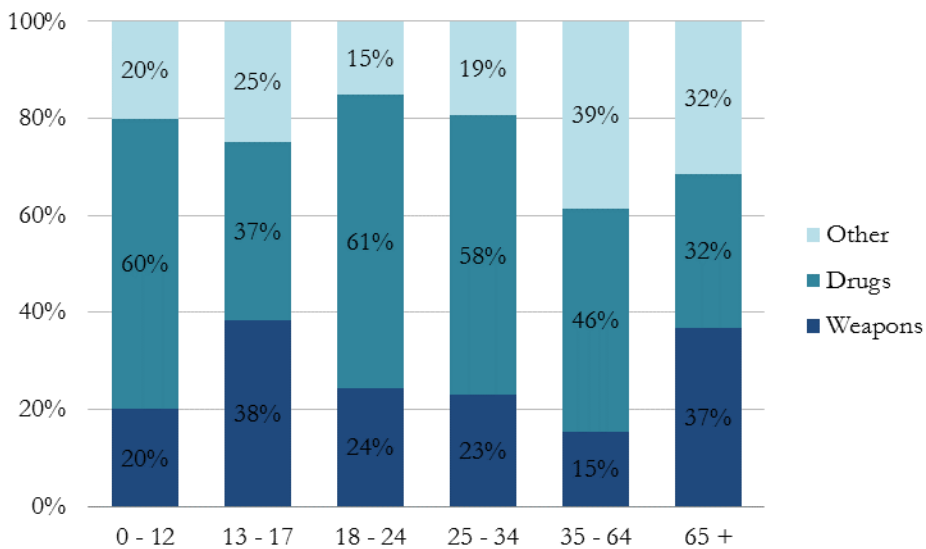
**Figure 26 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and gender of subject, 2015**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and age of the subject (see Figure 27 & Table 28)

The distribution of types of contraband within an age group varied slightly across age groups. For subjects ages 18 to 24, when contraband was discovered, it was usually drugs (61 percent). This was also true for subjects ages 25 to 34 (58 percent), and for subjects age 12 and under. However, for those ages 13 to 17, when contraband was discovered, it was slightly more likely to be a weapon (38 percent), and the same is true for subjects ages 65 and over (37 percent).

**Figure 27 – Contraband found by type and age of subject, 2015**



## Narrative

In 2015, 61,145 Field Interview Cards were completed, and they were distributed in a geographically similar way to the calls for service received by NOPD in 2015. Moreover, FIC were most likely to be completed in the afternoon or evening hours. FIC were predominantly a result of a traffic violation (68 percent) or completed during a call for service (13 percent). 18 percent of FIC were associated with a search.

New data on the demographics of police officers are available, and FIC can now be analyzed as they pertain to the race/ethnicity and gender of police officers in 2015. The distribution of FIC among police officers is roughly similar to the racial makeup of the New Orleans Police Department's commissioned personnel<sup>15</sup>. African-American officers accounted for 58 percent of all stops, whereas they represent 63 percent of the Department's commissioned personnel. White officers accounted for 38 percent of all stops and represent 33 percent of commissioned personnel. Hispanic officers accounted for 2 percent of all stops and represent 3 percent of commissioned personnel. Asian officers accounted for 1 percent of all stops and represent 1 percent of commissioned personnel. Male police officers completed 88 percent of all FIC.

Some noteworthy trends arise when FIC are broken down into stops and searches. With respect to the data on stops, most stops resulted in either a traffic citation (33 percent) or a warning (33 percent). The distribution of stops across race/ethnic groups was similar to the city's demographics, with African-Americans representing 68 percent of total stops. The majority of stop subjects were between the ages of 35 and 64 (41 percent). Furthermore, 63 percent of stop subjects were drivers, and 67 percent were male.

With respect to the data on searches, 63 percent of all searches were conducted based on being incident to the physical arrest of a person, followed by 16 percent based on a warrant, and the majority of searches were pat-downs (68 percent). African-Americans represented 77 percent of all searches, and males represented 83 percent of all searches. Most searches were conducted on subjects ages 35 to 64 (36 percent), followed closely by those ages 24 to 35 (35 percent).

With respect to the data on contraband, 16 percent of all searches resulted in a finding of contraband, and the majority of contraband discovered was drugs (54 percent). 81 percent of all contraband was found on African-American subjects, and 83 percent was found on male subjects. 33 percent of all contraband was found on subjects ages 18 to 24, and another 33 percent was found on subjects ages 25 to 34.

---

<sup>15</sup> *Commissioned personnel* excludes Recruits in the Academy and Recruits in the Field, since these officers cannot make stops, searches, or arrests.

## Appendix

**Table 1 – Field interview cards in New Orleans, 2015**

Total FIC	
New Orleans	61,145

**Table 2 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by neighborhood, 2015**

Neighborhood	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans	Neighborhood	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
Algiers Point	50	0%	Little Woods	2,560	4%
Audubon	779	1%	Lower Garden District	911	1%
B.W. Cooper	694	1%	Lower Ninth Ward	429	1%
Bayou St. John	359	1%	Marigny	840	1%
Behrman	1,548	3%	Maryville-Fontainebleau	678	1%
Black Pearl	92	0%	McDonogh	211	0%
Broadmoor	1,356	2%	Mid-City	3,145	5%
Bywater	712	1%	Milan	704	1%
Central Business District	3,724	6%	Milneburg	276	0%
Central City	4,522	7%	Navarre	428	1%
City Park	534	1%	New Aurora - English Turn	160	0%
Desire Area	1,320	2%	Old Aurora	1,573	3%
Dillard	1,232	2%	Pines Village	779	1%
Dixon	173	0%	Plum Orchard	256	0%
East Carrollton	87	0%	Pontchartrain Park	55	0%
East Riverside	78	0%	Read Blvd East	1,264	2%
Fairgrounds	608	1%	Read Blvd West	201	0%
Fillmore	298	0%	Seventh Ward	1,714	3%
Fischer Development	311	1%	St. Anthony	502	1%
Florida Area	75	0%	St. Bernard Area	219	0%
Florida Development	-	0%	St. Claude	1,201	2%
French Quarter	4,432	7%	St. Roch	1,322	2%
Freret	388	1%	St. Thomas Development	282	0%
Garden District	148	0%	Tall Timbers - Brechtel	1,094	2%
Gentilly Terrace	1,242	2%	Touro	219	0%
Gentilly Woods	163	0%	Treme - Lafitte	1,923	3%
Gert Town	2,132	3%	Tulane - Gravier	877	1%
Hollygrove	832	1%	U.S. Naval Base	584	1%
Holy Cross	305	0%	Uptown	268	0%
Iberville	62	0%	Viavant - Venetian Isles	2,489	4%
Irish Channel	349	1%	Village de l'Est	478	1%
Lake Catherine	63	0%	West End	206	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	81	0%	West Lake Forest	776	1%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	170	0%	West Riverside	211	0%
Lakeview	1,091	2%	Whitney	495	1%
Lakewood	173	0%	Unknown	662	1%
Leonidas	970	2%			

**Table 3 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by time of day, 2015**

Time of day	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
Early morning (2a - 6a)	6,319	10%
Morning (6a - 10a)	8,835	14%
Mid-day (10a - 2p)	10,951	18%
Afternoon (2p - 6p)	12,238	20%
Evening (6p - 10p)	11,829	19%
Overnight (10p - 2a)	10,973	18%
Total FIC	61,145	100%

**Table 4 –Stops in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**

Race/ethnicity	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
White	17,835	27%
African-American	45,587	68%
American Indian	62	0%
Asian	622	1%
Hispanic	2,063	3%
Unknown	533	1%
Total stops	66,702	100%

Note: Hispanic is entered as a race by the officer and therefore is not self-selected. In addition, Hispanic status for Whites, Blacks, Asians, and American Indians is not known.

**Table 5 –Stops in New Orleans by gender of the subject, 2015**

Gender	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Male	44,786	67%
Female	21,916	33%
Total stops	66,702	100%

**Table 6 – Stops in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2015**

Age	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
0 - 12 years old	151	0%
13 - 17 years old	1,306	2%
18 - 24 years old	13,422	20%
25 - 34 years old	22,287	33%
35 - 64 years old	27,657	41%
65 years or older	1,879	3%
Total stops	66,702	100%

**Table 7 –Stops in New Orleans by subject type, 2015**

Subject type	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Driver	42,281	63%
Passenger	4,944	7%
Pedestrian	19,593	29%
Total stops	66,818	100%

**Table 8 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the officer, 2015**

Race/ethnicity	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
White	12,757	38%
African-American	19,398	58%
American Indian	84	0%
Asian	187	1%
Hispanic	820	2%
Unknown	27,789	na
Total FIC	61,035	100%

Note: Data for percentages include only known primary officers in FIC.

**Table 9 –Field interview cards in New Orleans by gender of the officer, 2015**

Gender	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
Male	29,579	88%
Female	4,023	12%
Unknown	27,443	na
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>61,045</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Data for percentages include only known primary officers in FIC.

**Table 10 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by age of the officer, 2015**

Age	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
18 - 24 years old	73	0%
25 - 34 years old	10,839	33%
35 - 44 years old	11,897	36%
45 - 54 years old	7,934	24%
55 - 64 years old	2,351	7%
65 years or older	217	1%
Unknown	27,734	na
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>61,045</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Data for percentages include only known primary officers in FIC.

**Table 11 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by stop type, 2015**

Stop type	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
Call for service	7,769	13%
Citizen contact	932	2%
Criminal violation	2,932	5%
Flagged down	483	1%
Juvenile violation	174	0%
Present at crime scene	2,007	3%
Suspect person	74	0%
Suspect vehicle	4,473	7%
Traffic violation	41,879	68%
Other	422	1%
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>61,145</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 12 - Stops in New Orleans by stop result, 2015**

Stop result	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
No action	9,939	14%
Citation	23,207	33%
Warning	22,930	33%
Arrest	14,161	20%
<b>Total stops</b>	<b>70,237</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 13 - Stops in New Orleans by stop result and neighborhood, 2015**

Neighborhood	Total stops					Percent of total stops in New Orleans				
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Algiers Point	16	4	15	22	57	28%	7%	26%	39%	0%
Audubon	86	245	420	130	881	10%	28%	48%	15%	1%
B.W. Cooper	71	287	313	104	775	9%	37%	40%	13%	1%
Bayou St. John	60	115	165	63	403	15%	29%	41%	16%	1%
Behrman	310	464	756	345	1,875	17%	25%	40%	18%	3%
Black Pearl	0	19	57	25	101	0%	19%	56%	25%	0%
Broadmoor	146	477	646	348	1,617	9%	29%	40%	22%	2%
Bywater	105	344	221	92	762	14%	45%	29%	12%	1%
Central Business District	541	1,383	1,187	1,130	4,241	13%	33%	28%	27%	6%
Central City	879	1,532	1,771	1,187	5,369	16%	29%	33%	22%	8%
City Park	92	177	265	159	693	13%	26%	38%	23%	1%
Desire Area	207	637	389	320	1,553	13%	41%	25%	21%	2%
Dillard	240	335	551	230	1,356	18%	25%	41%	17%	2%
Dixon	48	40	67	60	215	22%	19%	31%	28%	0%
East Carrollton	29	13	32	32	106	27%	12%	30%	30%	0%
East Riverside	21	15	19	34	89	24%	17%	21%	38%	0%
Fairgrounds	80	278	176	125	659	12%	42%	27%	19%	1%
Fillmore	79	56	122	93	350	23%	16%	35%	27%	0%
Fischer Development	65	58	210	67	400	16%	15%	53%	17%	1%
Florida Area	31	18	27	24	100	31%	18%	27%	24%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	na	0%
French Quarter	769	1,482	1,547	1,285	5,083	15%	29%	30%	25%	7%
Freret	33	133	188	74	428	8%	31%	44%	17%	1%
Garden District	24	32	80	36	172	14%	19%	47%	21%	0%
Gentilly Terrac�e	217	441	497	315	1,470	15%	30%	34%	21%	2%
Gentilly Woods	37	54	42	54	187	20%	29%	22%	29%	0%
Gert Town	254	608	1,049	564	2,475	10%	25%	42%	23%	4%
Hollygrove	131	203	396	264	994	13%	20%	40%	27%	1%
Holy Cross	89	63	119	100	371	24%	17%	32%	27%	1%
Iberville	13	33	19	15	80	16%	41%	24%	19%	0%
Irish Channel	43	81	183	74	381	11%	21%	48%	19%	1%
Lake Catherine	3	48	10	7	68	4%	71%	15%	10%	0%
Lake Terrac�e & Oaks	18	16	25	28	87	21%	18%	29%	32%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	59	52	61	49	221	27%	24%	28%	22%	0%
Lakeview	332	270	575	86	1,263	26%	21%	46%	7%	2%
Lakewood	33	71	45	55	204	16%	35%	22%	27%	0%
Leonidas	142	270	479	242	1,133	13%	24%	42%	21%	2%

**Table 13 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and neighborhood 2015 (continued)**

Neighborhood	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Little Woods	364	1,524	601	509	2,998	12%	51%	20%	17%	4%
Lower Garden District	93	424	355	153	1,025	9%	41%	35%	15%	1%
Lower Ninth Ward	105	156	142	88	491	21%	32%	29%	18%	1%
Marigny	131	252	370	172	925	14%	27%	40%	19%	1%
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	59	213	372	99	743	8%	29%	50%	13%	1%
McDonogh	53	53	80	77	263	20%	20%	30%	29%	0%
Mid-City	409	900	1,419	654	3,382	12%	27%	42%	19%	5%
Milan	185	168	322	203	878	21%	19%	37%	23%	1%
Milneburg	50	64	112	78	304	16%	21%	37%	26%	0%
Navarre	112	100	204	94	510	22%	20%	40%	18%	1%
New Aurora - English Turn	45	41	44	64	194	23%	21%	23%	33%	0%
Old Aurora	209	780	570	249	1,808	12%	43%	32%	14%	3%
Pines Village	93	391	257	183	924	10%	42%	28%	20%	1%
Plum Orchard	45	102	81	81	309	15%	33%	26%	26%	0%
Pontchartrain Park	13	18	18	10	59	22%	31%	31%	17%	0%
Read Blvd East	107	852	237	169	1,365	8%	62%	17%	12%	2%
Read Blvd West	25	92	64	42	223	11%	41%	29%	19%	0%
Seventh Ward	481	497	616	472	2,066	23%	24%	30%	23%	3%
St. Anthony	73	236	173	73	555	13%	43%	31%	13%	1%
St. Bernard Area	44	68	70	63	245	18%	28%	29%	26%	0%
St. Claude	218	420	393	306	1,337	16%	31%	29%	23%	2%
St. Roch	285	461	416	327	1,489	19%	31%	28%	22%	2%
St. Thomas Development	59	145	81	78	363	16%	40%	22%	21%	1%
Tall Timbers - Brechtel	249	310	468	300	1,327	19%	23%	35%	23%	2%
Touro	35	64	84	55	238	15%	27%	35%	23%	0%
Treme - Lafitte	199	1,091	461	311	2,062	10%	53%	22%	15%	3%
Tulane - Gravier	133	266	353	234	986	13%	27%	36%	24%	1%
U.S. Naval Base	67	182	158	227	634	11%	29%	25%	36%	1%
Uptown	26	92	115	66	299	9%	31%	38%	22%	0%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	192	1,667	598	250	2,707	7%	62%	22%	9%	4%
Village de L'est	50	305	83	76	514	10%	59%	16%	15%	1%
West End	91	20	129	71	311	29%	6%	41%	23%	0%
West Lake Forest	72	422	218	157	869	8%	49%	25%	18%	1%
West Riverside	27	66	91	58	242	11%	27%	38%	24%	0%
Whitney	124	160	222	122	628	20%	25%	35%	19%	1%
Unknown	113	251	229	152	745	15%	34%	31%	20%	1%

**Table 14 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**

Race/ethnicity	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
White	2,452	6,309	6,604	3,281	18,646	13%	34%	35%	18%	27%
African-American	7,164	15,269	15,289	10,450	48,172	15%	32%	32%	22%	69%
American Indian	5	33	19	5	62	8%	53%	31%	8%	0%
Asian	45	337	208	45	635	7%	53%	33%	7%	1%
Hispanic	236	992	609	339	2,176	11%	46%	28%	16%	3%
Unknown	37	267	201	41	546	7%	49%	37%	8%	1%

Note: Hispanic is entered as a race by the officer and therefore is not self-selected. In addition, Hispanic status for Whites, Blacks, Asians, and American Indians is not known.



**Table 15 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and gender of the subject, 2015**

Gender											Percent of total stops in New Orleans
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest		
Male	6,861	15,195	14,966	10,330	47,352	14%	32%	32%	22%	67%	
Female	3,078	8,012	7,964	3,831	22,885	13%	35%	35%	17%	33%	

**Table 16 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and age of the subject, 2015**

Age											Percent of total stops in New Orleans
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest		
0 - 12 years old	26	36	42	51	155	17%	23%	27%	33%	0%	
13 - 17 years old	381	153	271	532	1,337	28%	11%	20%	40%	2%	
18 - 24 years old	2,412	4,538	4,284	2,924	14,158	17%	32%	30%	21%	20%	
25 - 34 years old	3,116	8,084	7,458	4,988	23,646	13%	34%	32%	21%	34%	
35 - 64 years old	3,783	9,690	9,998	5,555	29,026	13%	33%	34%	19%	41%	
65 years or older	221	706	877	111	1,915	12%	37%	46%	6%	3%	

**Table 17 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by whether a search occurred, 2015**

	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
FIC without searches	50,197	82%
FIC with searches	10,948	18%
Total FIC	61,145	100%

**Table 18 – Searches in New Orleans by reason for search, 2015**

Legal basis for search	Total searches	Percent of total searches in New Orleans
Consent to search	773	6%
Warrant	1,990	16%
Inventory	147	1%
Incident to arrest	7,904	63%
Plain view	1,225	10%
Exigent circumstances	603	5%
Total searches	12,642	100%

Note: A search may occur for multiple reasons.

**Table 19 – Searches in New Orleans by search type, 2015**

Search type	Total searches	Percent of total searches
Vehicle	1,253	9%
Pat-down	9,967	68%
Driver	2,422	17%
Passenger	934	6%
Total searches	14,576	100%

**Table 20 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and neighborhood, 2015**

Neighborhood	Total searches				Total searches	Percent of total searches in New Orleans				
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	Orleans
Algiers Point	1	17	1	3	22	5%	77%	5%	14%	0%
Audubon	14	104	33	6	157	9%	66%	21%	4%	1%
B.W. Cooper	16	74	23	9	122	13%	61%	19%	7%	1%
Bayou St. John	1	61	8	3	73	1%	84%	11%	4%	1%
Behrman	25	227	73	15	340	7%	67%	21%	4%	2%
Black Pearl	0	8	9	0	17	0%	47%	53%	0%	0%
Broadmoor	37	213	96	30	376	10%	57%	26%	8%	3%
Bywater	14	76	22	6	118	12%	64%	19%	5%	1%
Central Business District	28	742	86	82	938	3%	79%	9%	9%	6%
Central City	122	1,042	138	63	1,365	9%	76%	10%	5%	9%
City Park	24	70	21	10	125	19%	56%	17%	8%	1%
Desire Area	40	181	92	29	342	12%	53%	27%	8%	2%
Dillard	37	131	70	25	263	14%	50%	27%	10%	2%
Dixon	12	45	22	14	93	13%	48%	24%	15%	1%
East Carrollton	2	27	5	1	35	6%	77%	14%	3%	0%
East Riverside	1	29	4	1	35	3%	83%	11%	3%	0%
Fairgrounds	9	91	22	6	128	7%	71%	17%	5%	1%
Fillmore	5	53	8	3	69	7%	77%	12%	4%	0%
Fischer Development	4	48	12	12	76	5%	63%	16%	16%	1%
Florida Area	0	22	1	1	24	0%	92%	4%	4%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	na	0%
French Quarter	25	990	61	71	1,147	2%	86%	5%	6%	8%
Freret	7	53	12	3	75	9%	71%	16%	4%	1%
Garden District	0	30	7	0	37	0%	81%	19%	0%	0%
Gentilly Terrace	19	183	74	19	295	6%	62%	25%	6%	2%
Gentilly Woods	2	32	10	6	50	4%	64%	20%	12%	0%
Gert Town	55	346	141	53	595	9%	58%	24%	9%	4%
Hollygrove	24	174	52	24	274	9%	64%	19%	9%	2%
Holy Cross	15	90	16	7	128	12%	70%	13%	5%	1%
Iberville	4	14	5	2	25	16%	56%	20%	8%	0%
Irish Channel	4	38	32	2	76	5%	50%	42%	3%	1%
Lake Catherine	2	3	0	1	6	na	na	na	na	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	0	21	3	0	24	0%	88%	13%	0%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	3	14	4	2	23	13%	61%	17%	9%	0%
Lakeview	18	69	36	9	132	14%	52%	27%	7%	1%
Lakewood	5	38	19	5	67	7%	57%	28%	7%	0%
Leonidas	24	164	40	16	244	10%	67%	16%	7%	2%

**Table 20 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and neighborhood, 2015 (continued)**

Neighborhood	Total searches				Total searches	Percent of total searches in New Orleans				
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
Little Woods	63	342	117	40	562	11%	61%	21%	7%	4%
Lower Garden District	9	106	29	5	149	6%	71%	19%	3%	1%
Lower Ninth Ward	20	81	20	14	135	15%	60%	15%	10%	1%
Marigny	4	133	19	4	160	3%	83%	12%	3%	1%
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	8	78	23	5	114	7%	68%	20%	4%	1%
McDonogh	9	41	9	3	62	15%	66%	15%	5%	0%
Mid-City	38	457	121	33	649	6%	70%	19%	5%	4%
Milan	25	160	35	13	233	11%	69%	15%	6%	2%
Milneburg	3	47	12	5	67	4%	70%	18%	7%	0%
Navarre	2	48	21	2	73	3%	66%	29%	3%	1%
New Aurora - English Turn	5	37	5	2	49	10%	76%	10%	4%	0%
Old Aurora	25	179	39	16	259	10%	69%	15%	6%	2%
Pines Village	24	122	34	23	203	12%	60%	17%	11%	1%
Plum Orchard	9	55	17	6	87	10%	63%	20%	7%	1%
Pontchartrain Park	0	8	0	0	8	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Read Blvd East	25	101	53	8	187	13%	54%	28%	4%	1%
Read Blvd West	6	21	7	3	37	16%	57%	19%	8%	0%
Seventh Ward	99	437	83	43	662	15%	66%	13%	6%	5%
St. Anthony	11	60	20	11	102	11%	59%	20%	11%	1%
St. Bernard Area	1	36	18	2	57	2%	63%	32%	4%	0%
St. Claude	40	262	42	14	358	11%	73%	12%	4%	2%
St. Roch	41	234	70	25	370	11%	63%	19%	7%	3%
St. Thomas Development	2	56	13	1	72	3%	78%	18%	1%	0%
Tall Timbers - Brechtel	23	198	49	16	286	8%	69%	17%	6%	2%
Touro	1	36	4	0	41	2%	88%	10%	0%	0%
Treme - Lafitte	40	223	61	14	338	12%	66%	18%	4%	2%
Tulane - Gravier	17	178	45	16	256	7%	70%	18%	6%	2%
U.S. Naval Base	1	114	8	6	129	1%	88%	6%	5%	1%
Uptown	11	51	13	2	77	14%	66%	17%	3%	1%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	48	143	71	28	290	17%	49%	24%	10%	2%
Village de l'Est	5	49	21	6	81	6%	60%	26%	7%	1%
West End	9	23	3	2	37	24%	62%	8%	5%	0%
West Lake Forest	16	95	37	14	162	10%	59%	23%	9%	1%
West Riverside	3	51	10	4	68	4%	75%	15%	6%	0%
Whitney	6	81	15	4	106	6%	76%	14%	4%	1%
Unknown	5	104	20	5	134	4%	78%	15%	4%	1%

**Table 21 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**

Race/ethnicity					Total searches					Percent of total searches in New Orleans
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
White	170	2,164	446	199	2,979	6%	73%	15%	7%	20%
African-American	1,060	7,499	1,880	724	11,163	9%	67%	17%	6%	77%
American Indian	0	5	0	1	6	0%	83%	0%	17%	0%
Asian	3	30	11	2	46	7%	65%	24%	4%	0%
Hispanic	17	247	79	7	350	5%	71%	23%	2%	2%
Unknown	3	22	6	1	32	9%	69%	19%	3%	0%

Note: Hispanic is entered as a race by the officer and therefore is not self-selected. In addition, Hispanic status for Whites, Blacks, Asians, and American Indians is not known.

**Table 22 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and gender of the subject, 2015**

Gender					Total searches					Percent of total searches
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
Male	1,002	8,371	2,054	733	12,160	8%	69%	17%	6%	83%
Female	251	1,596	368	201	2,416	10%	66%	15%	8%	17%

**Table 23 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and age of the subject, 2015**

Age					Total searches					Percent of total searches
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
0 - 12 years old	0	30	3	3	36	0%	83%	8%	8%	0%
13 - 17 years old	24	457	23	28	532	5%	86%	4%	5%	4%
18 - 24 years old	423	2,211	563	316	3,513	12%	63%	16%	9%	24%
25 - 34 years old	507	3,308	1,004	300	5,119	10%	65%	20%	6%	35%
35 - 64 years old	294	3,905	819	284	5,302	6%	74%	15%	5%	36%
65 years or older	5	56	10	3	74	7%	76%	14%	4%	1%

**Table 24 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband, 2015**

Contraband type	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans	
	Total contraband	
Weapons	521	22%
Drugs	1,270	54%
Other	555	24%
Total contraband	2,346	100%

**Table 25 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and neighborhood, 2015**

Neighborhood (30+ findings)	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans			Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans
					Weapons	Drugs	Other	
Behrman	6	30	4	40	15%	75%	10%	2%
Broadmoor	12	43	11	66	18%	65%	17%	3%
Central Business District	41	87	48	176	23%	49%	27%	8%
Central City	46	130	72	248	19%	52%	29%	11%
City Park	5	26	2	33	15%	79%	6%	1%
Desire Area	10	21	6	37	27%	57%	16%	2%
French Quarter	39	78	52	169	23%	46%	31%	7%
Gentilly Terrace	12	27	12	51	24%	53%	24%	2%
Gert Town	10	53	15	78	13%	68%	19%	3%
Hollygrove	10	27	9	46	22%	59%	20%	2%
Leonidas	10	22	5	37	27%	59%	14%	2%
Little Woods	31	59	27	117	26%	50%	23%	5%
Marigny	6	16	13	35	17%	46%	37%	1%
Mid-City	11	30	28	69	16%	43%	41%	3%
Milan	6	19	6	31	19%	61%	19%	1%
Old Aurora	12	28	7	47	26%	60%	15%	2%
Pines Village	8	25	1	34	24%	74%	3%	1%
Seventh Ward	51	93	24	168	30%	55%	14%	7%
St. Claude	11	25	14	50	22%	50%	28%	2%
St. Roch	12	36	12	60	20%	60%	20%	3%
Tall Timbers - Brechtel	7	20	7	34	21%	59%	21%	1%
Treme - Lafitte	8	36	33	77	10%	47%	43%	3%
Tulane - Gravier	6	20	15	41	15%	49%	37%	2%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	10	20	6	36	28%	56%	17%	2%

**Table 25 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and neighborhood, 2015 (continued)**

Neighborhood (fewer than 30 findings)	Total			Total contraband	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans			
	Weapons	Drugs	Other		Weapons	Drugs	Other	
Algiers Point	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%
Audubon	3	15	4	22	14%	68%	18%	1%
B.W. Cooper	6	14	3	23	26%	61%	13%	1%
Bayou St. John	6	3	3	12	50%	25%	25%	1%
Black Pearl	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%
Bywater	7	8	9	24	29%	33%	38%	1%
Dillard	5	19	3	27	19%	70%	11%	1%
Dixon	6	11	4	21	29%	52%	19%	1%
East Carrollton	2	4	1	7	29%	57%	14%	0%
East Riverside	1	3	1	5	20%	60%	20%	0%
Fairgrounds	5	8	8	21	24%	38%	38%	1%
Fillmore	0	1	7	8	0%	13%	88%	0%
Fischer Development	3	3	1	7	43%	43%	14%	0%
Florida Area	0	5	2	7	0%	71%	29%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%
Freret	0	6	3	9	0%	67%	33%	0%
Garden District	1	1	0	2	50%	50%	0%	0%
Gentilly Woods	2	3	2	7	29%	43%	29%	0%
Holy Cross	5	11	2	18	28%	61%	11%	1%
Iberville	1	3	0	4	25%	75%	0%	0%
Irish Channel	0	6	4	10	0%	60%	40%	0%
Lake Catherine	0	2	0	2	0%	100%	0%	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	1	3	1	5	20%	60%	20%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%

**Table 25 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and neighborhood, 2015 (continued)**

Neighborhood (fewer than 30 findings)	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total			Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans		
				contraband	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Orleans	
Lakeview	3	9	3	15	20%	60%	20%	1%	
Lakewood	1	6	2	9	11%	67%	22%	0%	
Lower Garden District	4	10	7	21	19%	48%	33%	1%	
Lower Ninth Ward	10	15	1	26	38%	58%	4%	1%	
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	6	5	2	13	46%	38%	15%	1%	
McDonogh	3	5	1	9	33%	56%	11%	0%	
Milneburg	7	4	2	13	54%	31%	15%	1%	
Navarre	0	3	7	10	0%	30%	70%	0%	
New Aurora - English Turn	1	9	0	10	10%	90%	0%	0%	
Plum Orchard	6	10	3	19	32%	53%	16%	1%	
Pontchartrain Park	3	1	0	4	75%	25%	0%	0%	
Read Blvd East	5	7	5	17	29%	41%	29%	1%	
Read Blvd West	1	1	0	2	50%	50%	0%	0%	
St. Anthony	6	8	2	16	38%	50%	13%	1%	
St. Bernard Area	2	1	0	3	67%	33%	0%	0%	
St. Thomas Development	5	2	11	18	28%	11%	61%	1%	
Touro	1	7	0	8	13%	88%	0%	0%	
U.S. Naval Base	2	3	2	7	29%	43%	29%	0%	
Uptown	5	11	6	22	23%	50%	27%	1%	
Village de L'est	4	7	2	13	31%	54%	15%	1%	
West End	2	7	0	9	22%	78%	0%	0%	
West Lake Forest	2	9	4	15	13%	60%	27%	1%	
West Riverside	0	6	4	10	0%	60%	40%	0%	
Whitney	2	12	2	16	13%	75%	13%	1%	
Unknown	6	12	2	20	30%	60%	10%	1%	

**Table 26 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2015**

Race/ethnicity	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans			Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
					Weapons	Drugs	Other	
White	70	216	121	407	17%	53%	30%	17%
African-American	444	1,039	413	1,896	23%	55%	22%	81%
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian	1	3	2	6	17%	50%	33%	0%
Hispanic	4	10	15	29	14%	34%	52%	1%
Unknown	2	2	4	8	25%	25%	50%	0%

Note: Hispanic is entered as a race by the officer and therefore is not self-selected. In addition, Hispanic status for Whites, Blacks, Asians, and American Indians is not known.

**Table 27 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and gender of the subject, 2015**

Gender	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans			Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
					Weapons	Drugs	Other	
Male	469	1,047	427	1,943	24%	54%	22%	83%
Female	52	223	128	403	13%	55%	32%	17%

**Table 28 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and age of the subject, 2015**

Age	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans			Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
					Weapons	Drugs	Other	
0 - 12 years old	1	3	1	5	20%	60%	20%	0%
13 - 17 years old	46	44	30	120	38%	37%	25%	5%
18 - 24 years old	188	468	116	772	24%	61%	15%	33%
25 - 34 years old	180	450	152	782	23%	58%	19%	33%
35 - 64 years old	99	299	250	648	15%	46%	39%	28%
65 years or older	7	6	6	19	37%	32%	32%	1%