

# 2016 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 2016? 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.

For comparison, visit <http://nopdnews.com/nopdnews/media/Assets/Policing-Data/Stop-and-Search-annual-report-2015.pdf> to view the 2015 Stop and Search Annual Report.

## **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 Chapter 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 – Chapter 1.2.4, 322), Custody Searches (323),
- Terry Stops and Investigatory Stops – Chapter 1.2.4.1
- Search Warrant Consent Forms and Reviews – Chapter 1.2.4.2, Form 146.
- Arrests and Miranda Rights – Chapter 1.9 and Chapter 1.9.1

## **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, 2015 and 2016 data, or that of subsequent years. Nevertheless, a few direct comparisons can be made between the 2015 and 2016 data, as summarized below.

Most trends in the data showed little change over the last few years. There were a few notable differences with respect to the time of day during which Field Interview Cards (FIC) were completed. In 2014, *Morning (6a-10a)* stops accounted for 15 percent of all stops, whereas this time period accounted for 10 percent of stops in 2016. In 2014, *Evening (6p - 10p)* stops accounted for 17 percent of all stops, whereas this time period accounted for 23 percent of all stops in 2016. However, *Early Morning (2a - 6a)*, *Mid-day (10a - 2p)*, *Afternoon (2p - 6p)*, and *Overnight (10p - 2a)* stops experienced less change over the last three years. Figure 1 depicts these differences.

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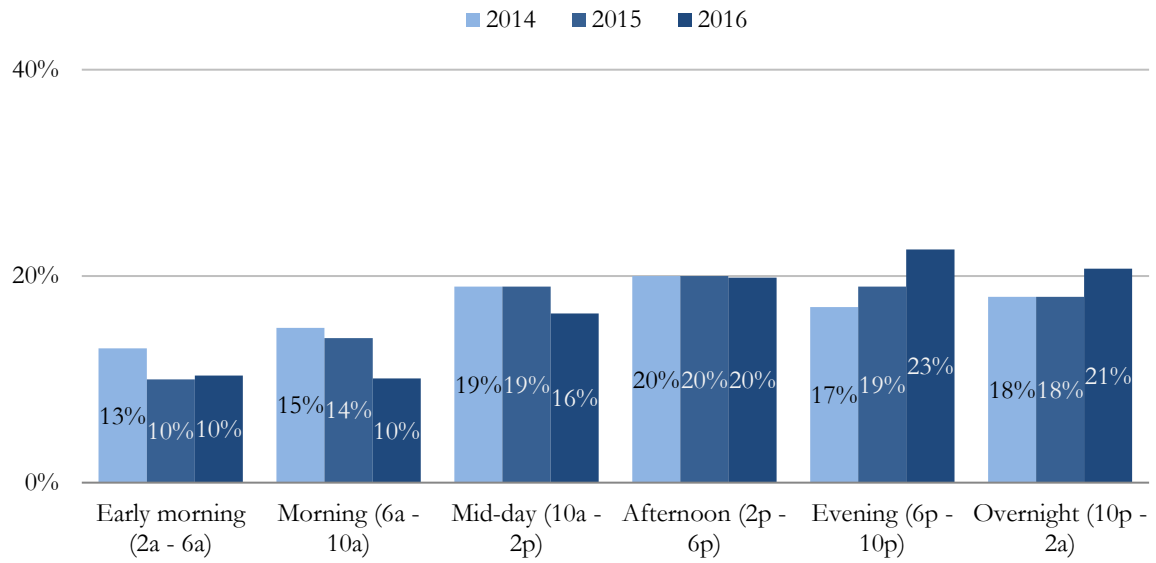
<sup>1</sup> Walker, S. (2001). Searching for the denominator: Problems with police traffic stop data and an early warning system solution. *Justice Research and Police*, 3(1), 62-96 retrieved November 14, 2014 from <http://samuelwalker.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Denominator.pdf>.

<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, 2016 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>

Figure 1 - Field Interview cards by time of day, 2014-16

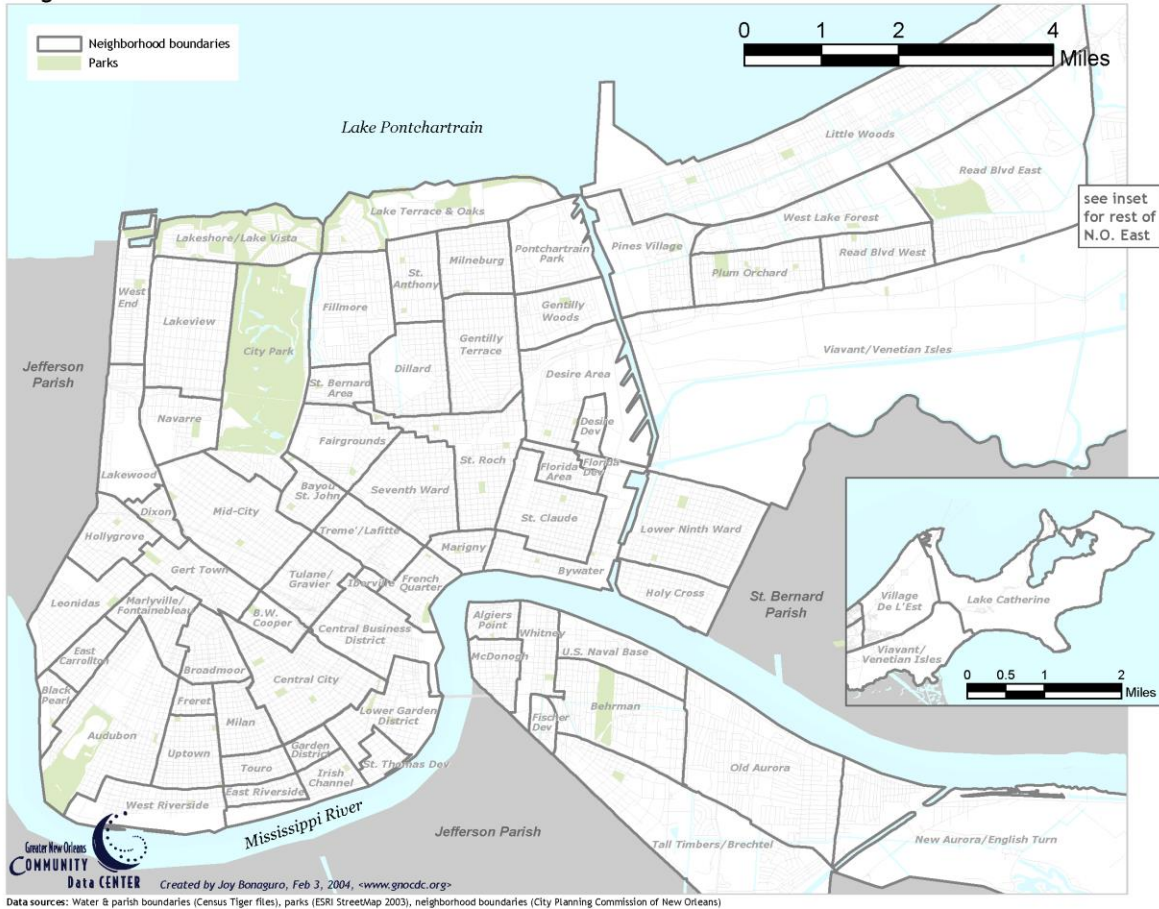


## Relevant Geographic Area

All data presented in this report and used for analysis is confined to Orleans Parish. Figure 2 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 2016, the NOPD completed 41,802 Field Interview Cards (FIC) for any stop, search, or arrest; a 32% decrease from the 61,145 FICs recorded in 2015.<sup>7</sup>

The map shown in Figure 3 depicts how these FICs were distributed throughout the city. The Central Business District had the highest number of FICs with 3,840 (9 percent of total FICs). The second and third highest number of FICs came from Central City, which had 3,445, and the French Quarter, with 3,169, 8 percent each. Mid-City had the fourth highest number of FICs with 2,181 (5 percent). 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 FICs completed in 2016, by neighborhood.

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<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, 2016 through December 31, 2016.

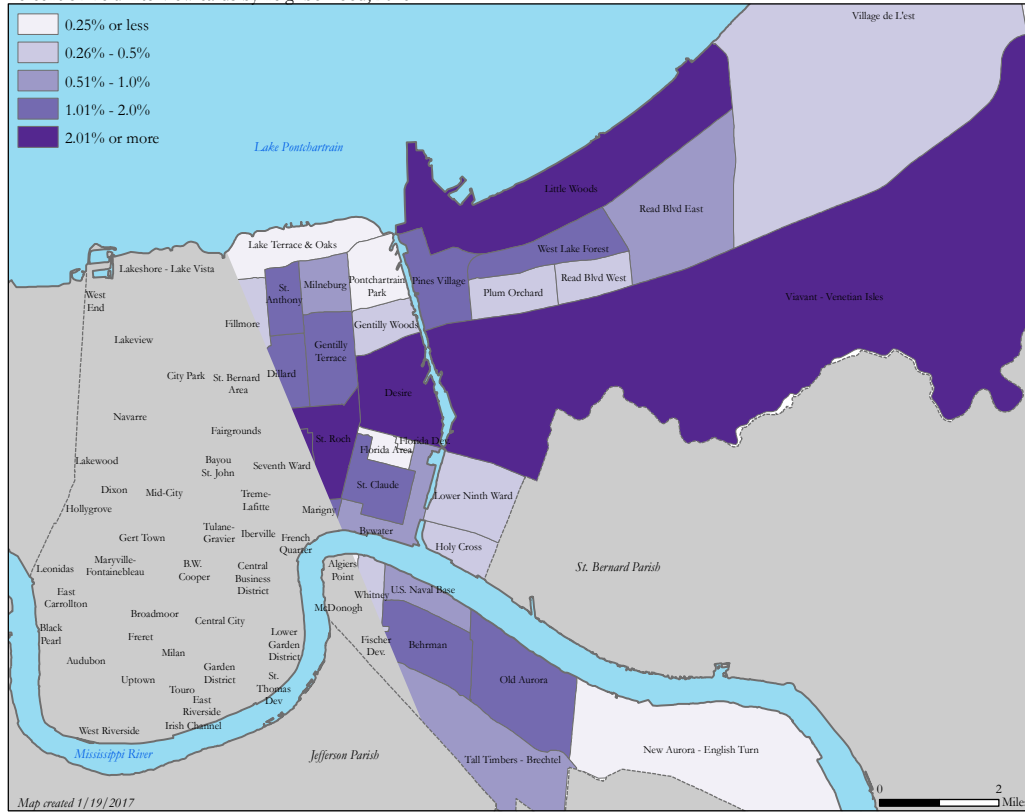
<sup>7</sup> The 61,145 Field Interview Cards (FIC) represent the population of all FICs completed. Therefore, the results can be interpreted without conducting statistical tests. However, it cannot be determined how many potential FIC could have been completed. If the standard error for the results 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, 2016**

Percent of field interview cards by neighborhood, 2016

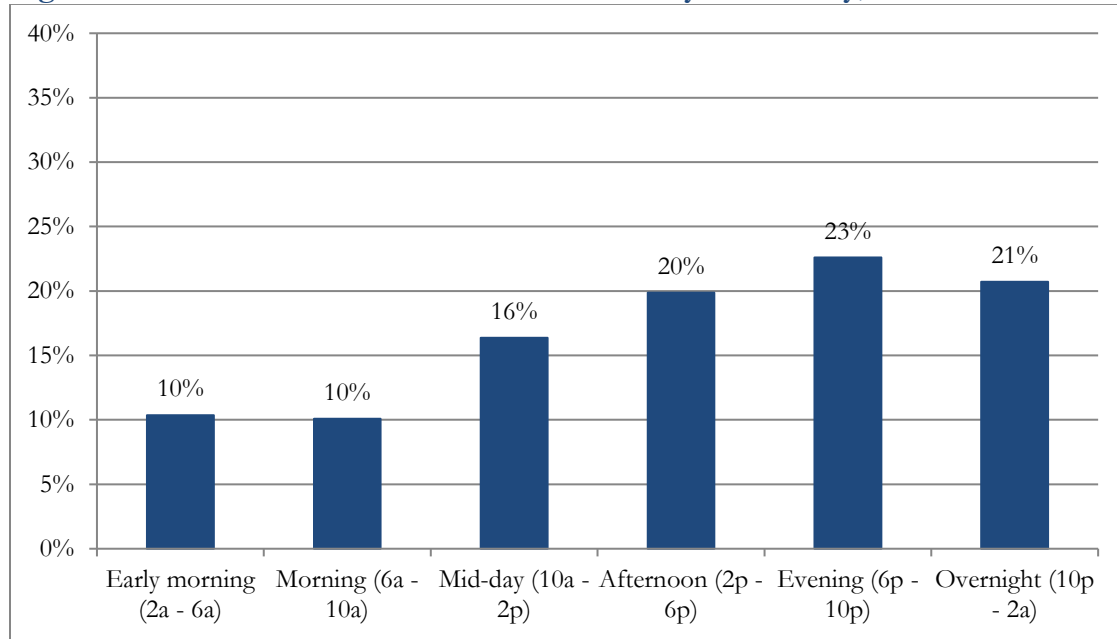




Time of day of FIC (see Figure 4 & Table 3)

In 2016, FICs were most likely to be completed in the evening and overnight, with the afternoon (2-6pm) close behind, and least likely to be completed in the early morning and morning hours, which tied for the lowest percentage.

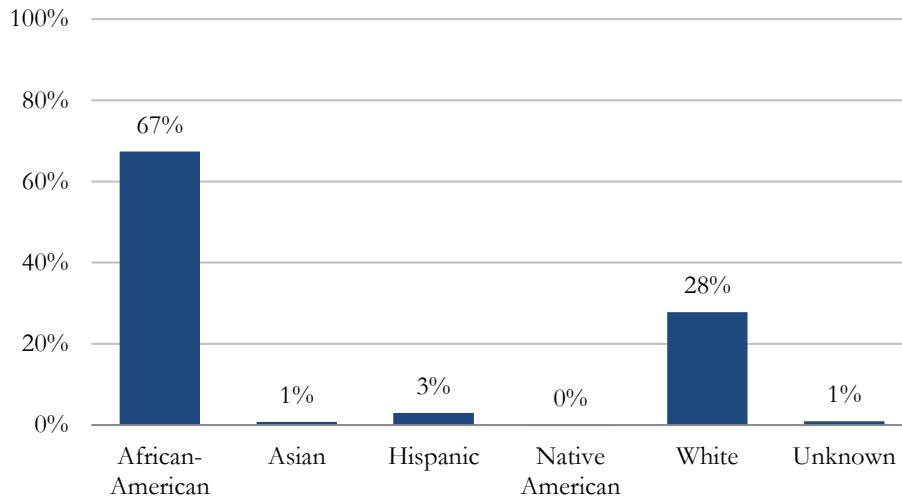
**Figure 4 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by time of day, 2016**



Race/Ethnicity of stop subject (see Figure 5 & Table 4)

The distribution of stops across races/ethnicities in 2016 very closely resembled the statistics of the previous year. African-Americans represented 67 percent of all FICs, compared to 68 percent in 2015; Whites represented 28 percent of all FIC, a slight increase from their 27 percent in 2015; Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans showed no change, remaining at 3 percent, 1 percent and <1 percent, respectively in 2015 and 2016.<sup>9</sup>

**Figure 5 - Stops in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**

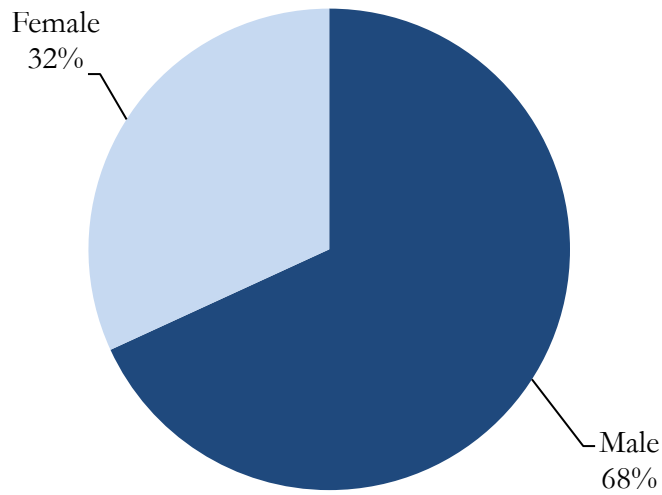


<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Gender of the stop subject (see Figure 6 & Table 5)

Males represented 68% of all FICs (up from 67% in 2015) and 48 percent of the total population, while females represented 32% of all FIC (down from 33%) and 52 percent of the total population.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 6 - Stops in New Orleans by gender of the subject, 2016**



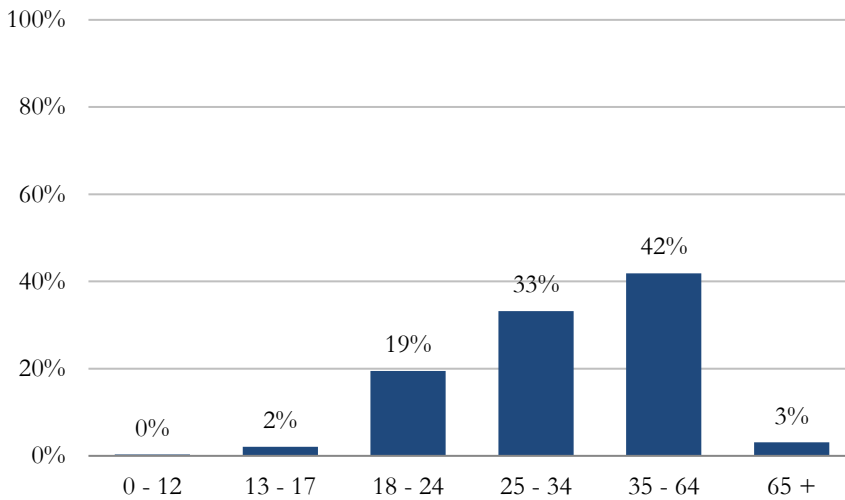
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<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Age of the stop subject (see Figure 7 & 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 19 percent of all FICs, but only 11.3 percent of the total population. Subjects between the ages of 25 and 34 represented 33 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. Conversely, subjects aged 65 and over represented 3 percent of all stops and 11.5 percent of the total population.

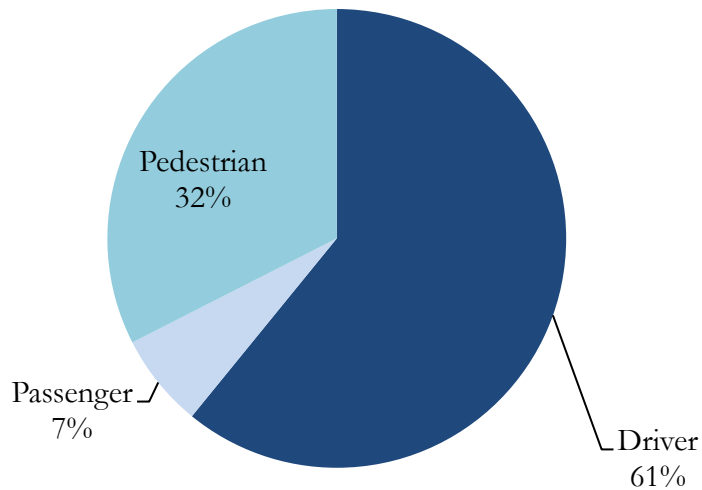
**Figure 7 - Stops in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2016**



Stops by subject type (see Figure 8 & Table 7)

The majority of all stops (61 percent) involved drivers, down from 63 percent in 2015. Pedestrians represented 32 percent of all FIC (up from 29 percent in 2015), and passengers represented the remaining 7 percent.

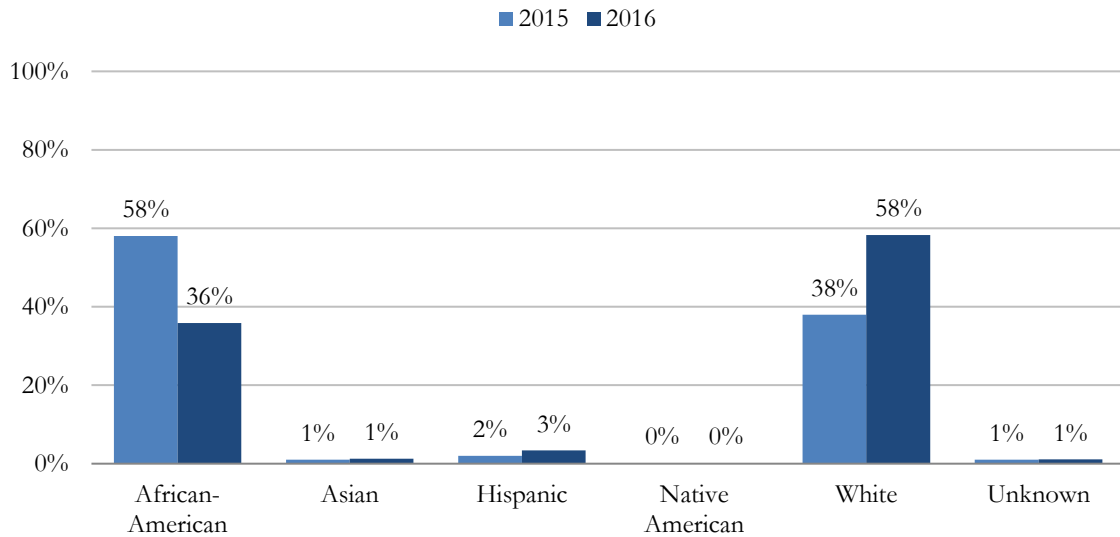
**Figure 8 – Stops in New Orleans by subject type, 2016**



Field interview cards by race/ethnicity of the officer (see Figure 9 & Table 8)

The percentage of total FICs completed by African-American officers decreased drastically, from 58 percent in 2015 to 36 percent, while the percentage completed by White officers did grow from 38 percent to 58 percent of all FICs. Hispanic, Asian and Native American officers together completed less than 5 percent of all FICs.

**Figure 9 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the officer, 2015-2016<sup>11</sup>**

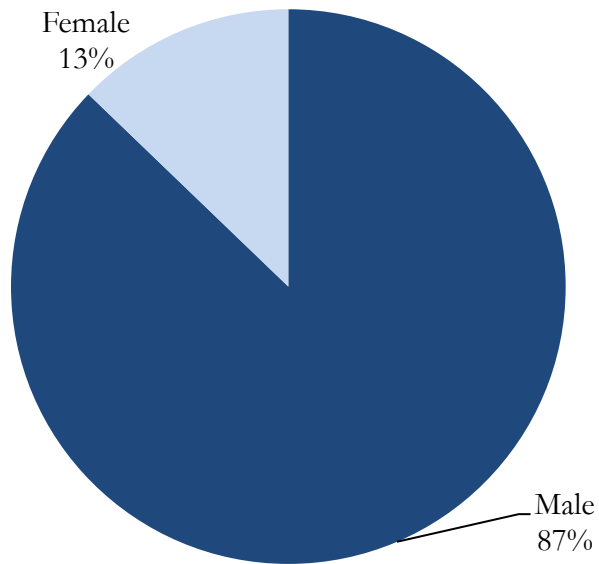


<sup>11</sup> Data for percentages includes only *known* primary officers in FIC.

Field interview cards by gender of the officer (see Figure 10 & Table 9)

The gap between total FICs completed by male officers decreased slightly from 2015 to 2016. Male officers accounted for 87 percent of all FICs, compared to 88 percent in 2015, while female officers accounted for 13 percent of all FICs, up from 12 percent in 2015.

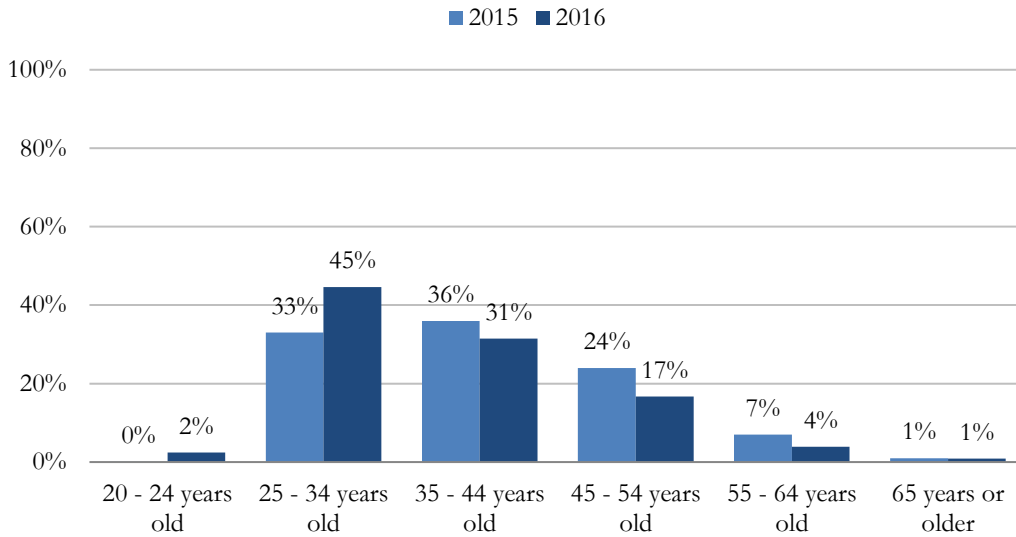
**Figure 10 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by gender of the officer, 2016**



Field interview cards by age of the officer (see Figure 11 & Table 10)

Officers between the ages of 25 and 34 accounted for 45 percent of all FICs, a significant increase from the 33 percent that they were attributed with in 2015. This group was followed by officers between the ages of 35 and 44, who completed 31 percent of all FICs. Next were officers between ages 45 and 54, who completed 17 percent of all FICs. The final three age ranges combined for less than 8 percent.

**Figure 11 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by age of the officer, 2015-2016**

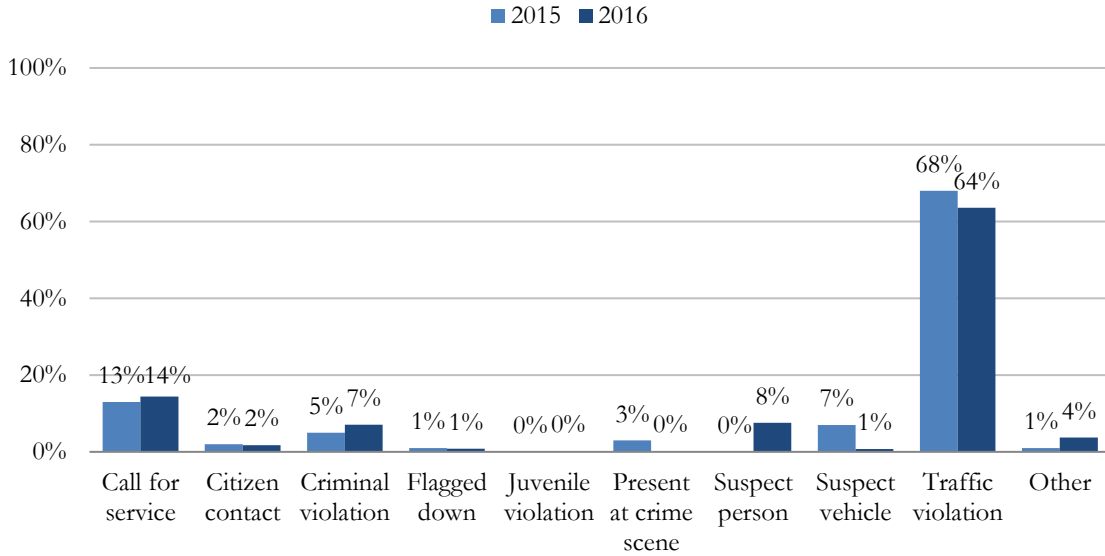




Field interview cards by stop type (see Figure 12 & Table 11)

FICs were most often completed during traffic violations, which accounted for 64 percent. At a distant second, the next most frequent stop type was “call for service,” at 14 percent, followed by “criminal violation” at 7 percent.

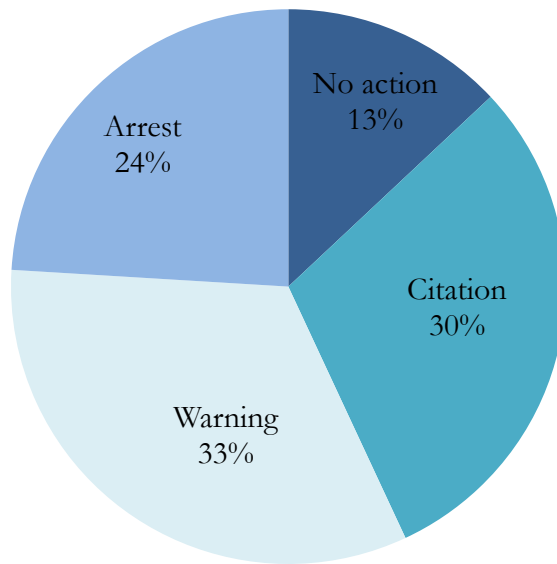
**Figure 12 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by stop type, 2015-2016**



Stops by stop result (see Figure 13 & Table 12)

The two most common stop results were traffic warnings and citations, representing 33 percent and 30 percent respectively with a three percent decrease in citations. In addition, 24 percent of all stops ended in an arrest, up from 20 percent in 2015.

**Figure 13 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result, 2016**



### Stops by stop results and neighborhood (see Table 13)

The three neighborhoods with the highest number of stops were Central Business District (9 percent of total stops), followed by Central City (8 percent), and the French Quarter (7 percent), a re-shuffling of the same top three neighborhoods in 2015. The two neighborhoods that accounted for fourth and fifth highest numbers of stops were the Mid-City and the Seventh Ward, both of which accounted for five percent of the total stops in 2016.

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 (492), followed by the French Quarter (404), the Central Business District (367), the Seventh Ward (328), and Lakeview (317), the top four being a repeat from the previous year. With respect to the percentage of total stops within each neighborhood that ended in no action, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: Algiers Point had the highest percentage of its stops end in no action (51 percent of 43 total stops), followed by East Carrollton (29 percent of 77 total stops), West End (28 percent of 252 total stops) and McDonogh (28 percent of 137 total stops), and Navarre (27 percent of 438 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 (1,297), followed by Mid-City (1,074), the Central Business District (813), Lakeview (795), and the French Quarter (652). 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: Lakeview (61 percent of 1,304 total stops), the Garden District (55 percent of 157 total stops), Lakeshore-Lake Vista (53 percent of 78 total stops), Touro (50 percent of 211 total stops), and Mid-City (46 percent of 2,355 total stops).

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

With respect to the total number of stops that ended in a citation, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the Central Business District (1,808) had the largest number of stops that resulted in a traffic citation, followed by Central City (1,226), the French Quarter (1,189), the Seventh Ward (982), and the Desire Area (685). 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:

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<sup>12</sup> For purposes of this analysis, the Florida Development was discounted because there was only one documented stop in the area throughout 2016.

Gentilly Woods (64 percent of 388 total stops), followed by the Desire Area (48 percent of 1,436), and then the St. Thomas Development (248 total stops), Viavant – Venetian Isles (1,544 total stops), and West Riverside (225 total stops) tied with 43 percent of stops ending with citations.

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

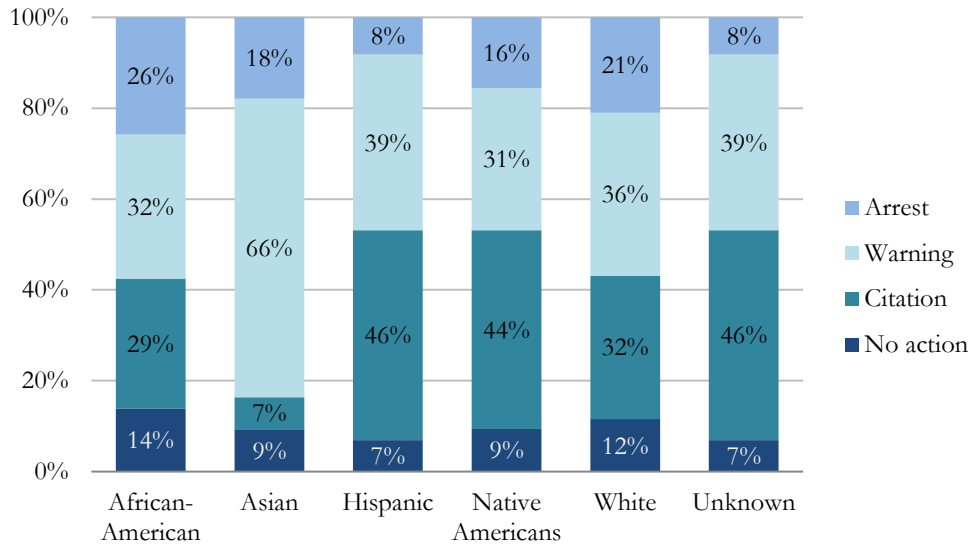
With respect to the total number of stops that ended in an arrest, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the French Quarter had the largest number of stops that ended in an arrest (1,438), followed by the Central Business District (1,396), Central City (882), Mid-City (536), and the Seventh Ward (445). 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: the U.S. Naval Base (56 percent of 359 total stops), the Florida Area (45 percent of 77 total stops), Iberville (50 total stops) and McDonogh (137 total stops) tied with 42 percent, and East Riverside (41 percent of 71 total stops).

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

The distribution of stops across races/ethnicities changed significantly between 2015 and 2016. In 2016, African Americans represented 69 percent of all stops, down from 77 percent in 2015; Whites represented 28 percent of all stops, up from 20 percent; Hispanics represented 1 percent of all stops, down from 3 percent; While Asians and Native Americans remained consistent, at 1 percent and <1 percent, respectively.

The distribution of stops results within races/ethnicities varied. Stops of African-Americans ended in no action 14 percent of the time, compared to 12 percent for Whites, 9 percent for Asian and Native Americans, and 7 percent for Hispanics. Stops of Hispanics ended in citations 46 percent of the time, compared to 44 percent for Native Americans, 32 percent for Whites, 29 percent for African-Americans and 7 percent for Asians. Stops of Asians ended in a warning 66 percent of the time, compared to 39 percent for Hispanics, 36 percent for Whites, 32 percent for African-Americans, and 31 percent for Native Americans. Stops of African-Americans ended in an arrest 26 percent of the time, compared to 21 percent for Whites, 18 percent for Asians, 16 percent for Native Americans and 8 percent for Hispanics. See Figure 15 below.

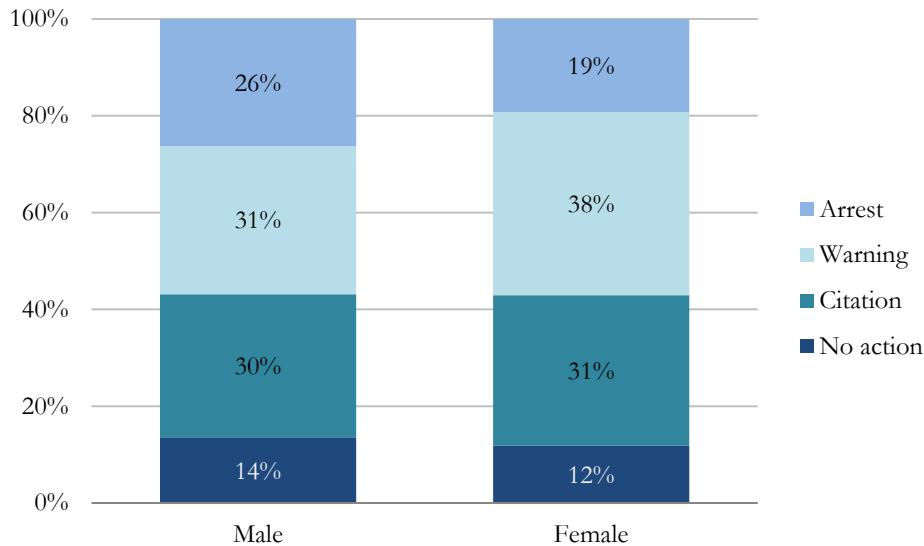
**Figure 14 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**



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

Men represented 68 percent of total stops, while women represented the other 32 percent. While the distribution of stop results by gender did not change significantly between 2015 and 2016, though the percentage of stops ending in arrest rose slightly among both genders.

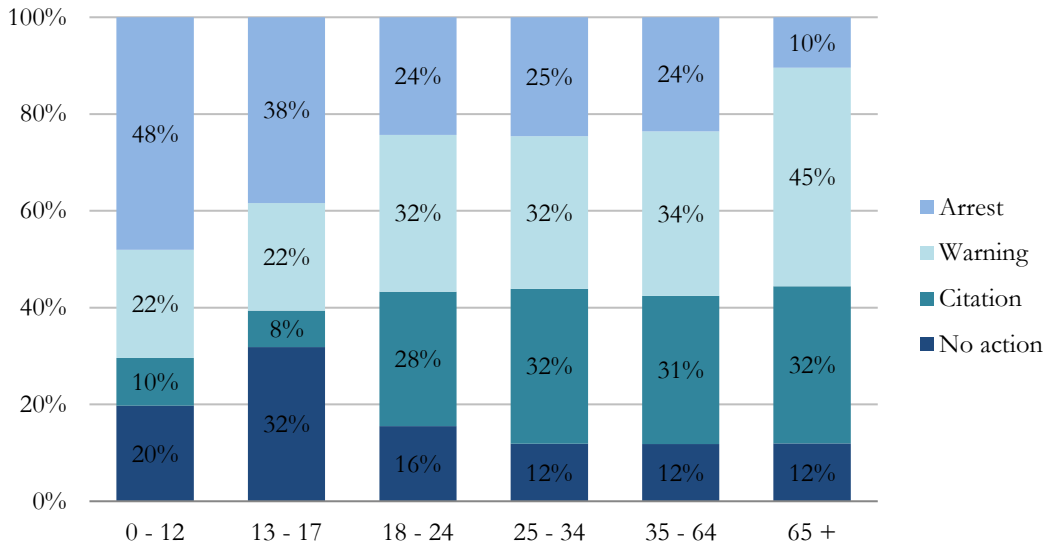
**Figure 15 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and gender of the subject, 2016**



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

In the distribution of stops by result within age groups, the percentage of stops resulting in arrest for individuals 12 years of age or younger saw the largest increase, from 33 percent in 2015 to 48 percent in 2016. The rates among other groups changed less significantly during the same time.

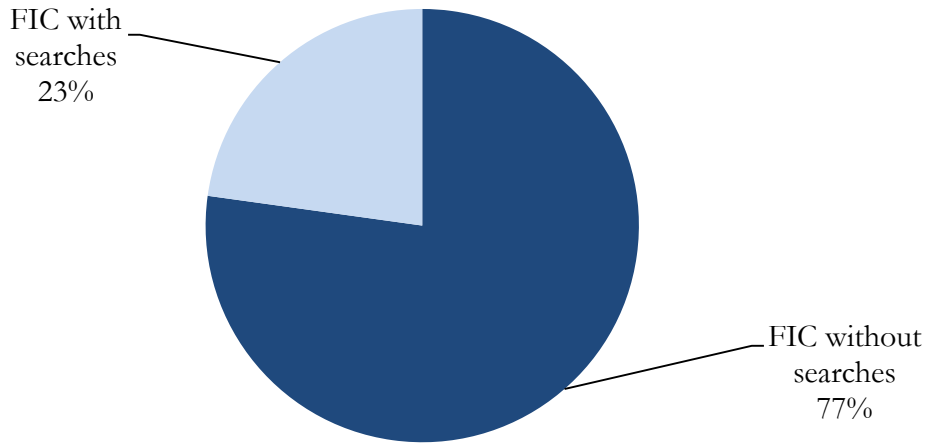
**Figure 16 - Stop results in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2016**



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

A search occurred during 9,533 instances in which a FIC was reported (23 percent). Compared to 2015, this represents a decrease in the total number of searches (previously 10,948), but a higher percentage of searches per FIC (previously 18 percent). In 2016, the remaining 32,269 FICs had no search.

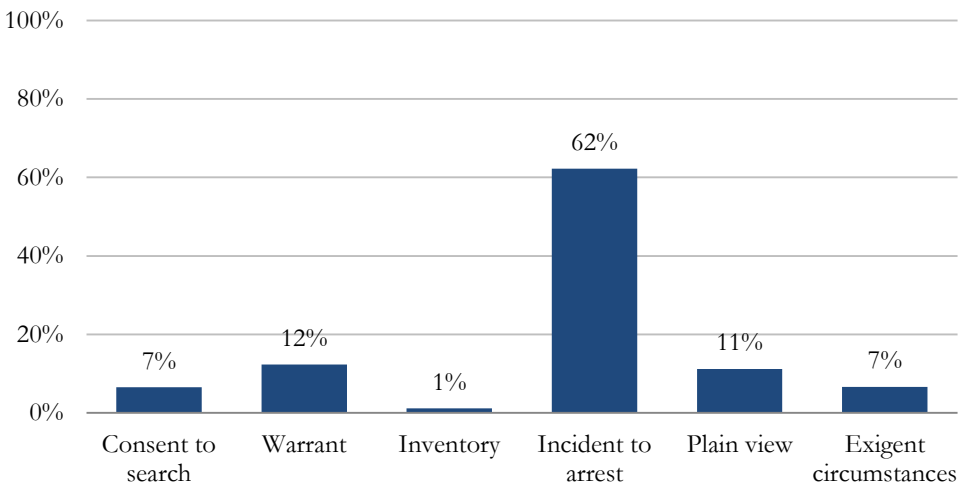
**Figure 17 - Field interview cards in New Orleans by whether a search occurred, 2016**



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

The top reasons for searches conducted in 2016 were based on an incident to arrest (62 percent), warrants (12 percent), and plain view (11 percent).<sup>13</sup>

**Figure 18 – Searches in New Orleans by reason for search, 2016**

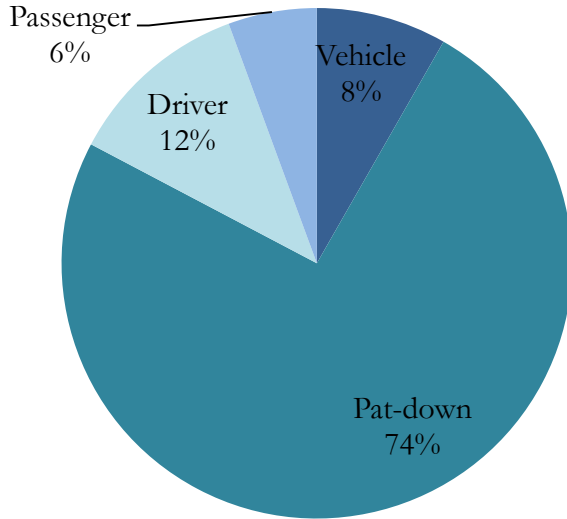


<sup>13</sup> An officer can conduct a search without a warrant if the evidence is in plain view during lawful observation.

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

The majority of all searches were pat-downs (74 percent), followed by searches of the driver (12 percent), of the vehicle (8 percent), and of the passenger (6 percent). This represents a shift from 2015, when 68 percent of searches were pat-downs, and 17 percent of searches were of drivers.

**Figure 19 – Searches in New Orleans by search type, 2016**



Searches by search type and neighborhood (see Table 20)

The five neighborhoods with the most searches were the French Quarter (1,175 searches and 9 percent of total searches in New Orleans), followed by the Central Business District (1,086 searches and 9 percent of total searches), Central City (1,009 searches and 8 percent of total searches), the Seventh Ward (599 searches and 5 percent of total searches), and Mid-City (582 searches and 5 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.

*Pat-down searches*

With respect to total number of pat-downs, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the French Quarter (1,042) had the highest number of pat-downs, followed by the Central Business District (839), Central City (813), 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: McDonogh had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as pat-downs (94 percent of 53 total searches), followed by East Riverside (18 total searches), the French Quarter (1,175 total searches), Lake Terrace and Oaks (18 total searches), and



the U.S. Naval Base (157 total searches), all of which tied with 89 percent of total searches categorized as pat-downs.

#### *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 (68), followed by the Seventh Ward (65), the Central Business District (56), Treme-Lafitte (47), and Gert Town (43). 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: Milneburg (90 total searches) and Viavant – Venetian Isles (245 total searches) tied for the highest with 17 percent of searches categorized as searches of vehicles, followed by B.W. Cooper (80 total searches), Bayou St. John (64 total searches) and Hollygrove (206 total searches) tied for third with 16 percent.

#### *Searches of drivers*

With respect to the total number of searches of drivers, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the Central Business District and Central City tied with the highest number of searches of drivers (91), followed by the Seventh Ward (78), Mid City (69), and the Desire Area (59). 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: Navarre (27 percent of 63 total searches) had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as searches of drivers, followed by Lakeshore-Lake Vista (25 percent of 20 total searches), and City Park (23 percent of 64 total searches). The Desire Area (269 total searches), Lakeview (88 total searches), Lakewood (9 total searches) and West End (23 total searches) tied for fourth place, with 22 percent.

#### *Searches of passengers*

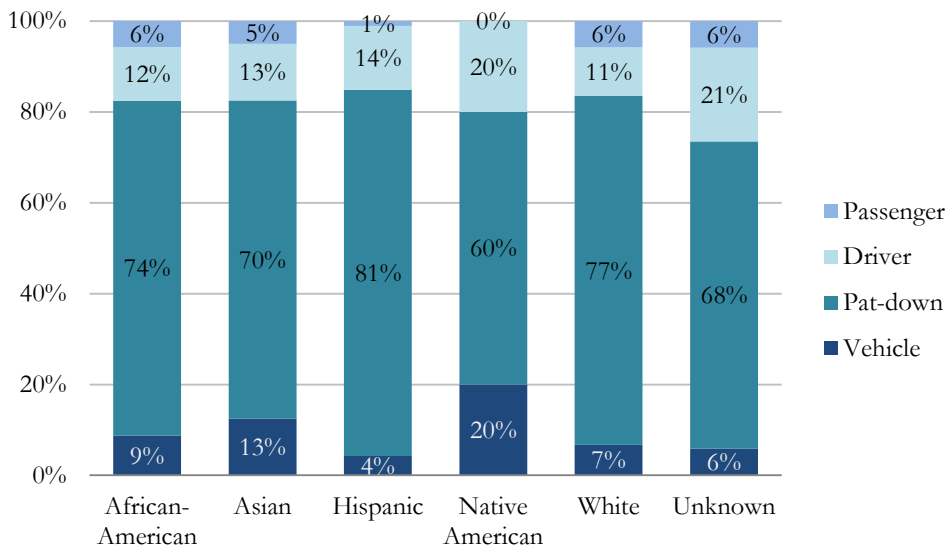
With respect to the total number of searches of passengers, the following neighborhoods ranked in the top five: the Central Business District (100) had the highest number of searches of passengers, followed by the French Quarter (47), Central City (37), the Seventh Ward (33), and Mid City (30). With 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: Lakeshore-Lake Vista (15 percent of 20 total searches) had the highest percentage of its searches categorized as searches of passengers, followed by the Lower Ninth Ward (12 percent of 112 total searches), while East Riverside (18 total searches) and Iberville (18 total searches) tied for third with 11 percent. The Florida Area (29 total searches), St. Anthony (110 total searches), and Whitney (61 total searches) tied for fifth, with 10 percent.

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; and Native Americans represented >0.1 percent of all stops and 0.1 percent of the total population.

Of the four most represented races/ethnicities (African-American, Asian, Hispanic and White) in the search data, the distribution of types of searches within each group was similar across racial/ethnic groups. Only five searches in 2016 were of Native Americans. Pat-downs were most common among Hispanics (81 percent), followed by Whites (77 percent), African-Americans (74 percent), and Asians (70 percent). Searches of drivers were also most common among Hispanics (14 percent), followed by Asians (13 percent), African-Americans (12 percent), and Whites (11 percent). Searches of passengers were most common among Whites and African-Americans (6 percent), followed by Asians (5 percent) and Hispanics (1 percent). Searches of vehicles were most common among Whites and African-Americans (9 percent), followed by Asians (13 percent), and Hispanics (4 percent). Searches of vehicles were most common among African-Americans (9 percent), followed by Asians (7 percent), Whites (6 percent), and Hispanics (5 percent).

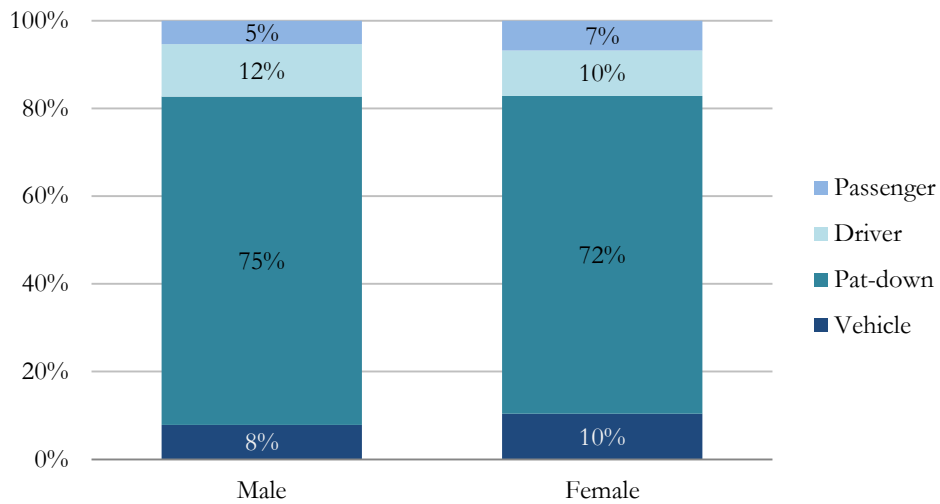
**Figure 21 – Searches by search type and race/ethnicity of subject, 2016**



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

Males represented 10,351 searches – down from 12,160 in 2015 – but remained at 83 percent of all searches. Females represented the remaining 2,152 searches – down from 2,416 the previous year – and 17 percent of all searches. The distribution of searches by search type was similar for both genders.

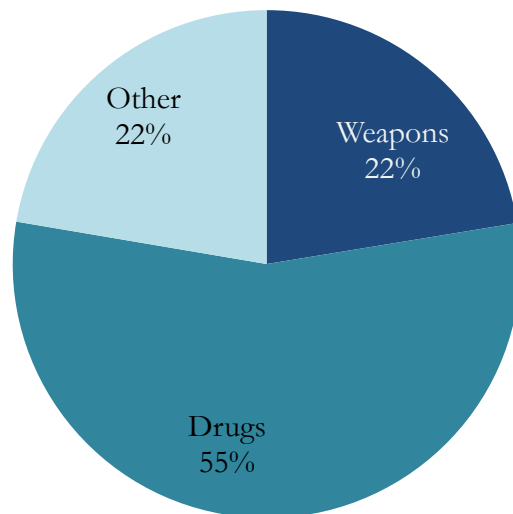
**Figure 22 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and gender of subject, 2016**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband (see Figure 23 & Table 23)

Contraband was found in 2,320 searches, or 16 percent of all searches. Drugs were the most common (55 percent), followed by Weapons and items listed as “Other” (both with 22 percent).

**Figure 23 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband, 2016**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and neighborhood (see Table 24)

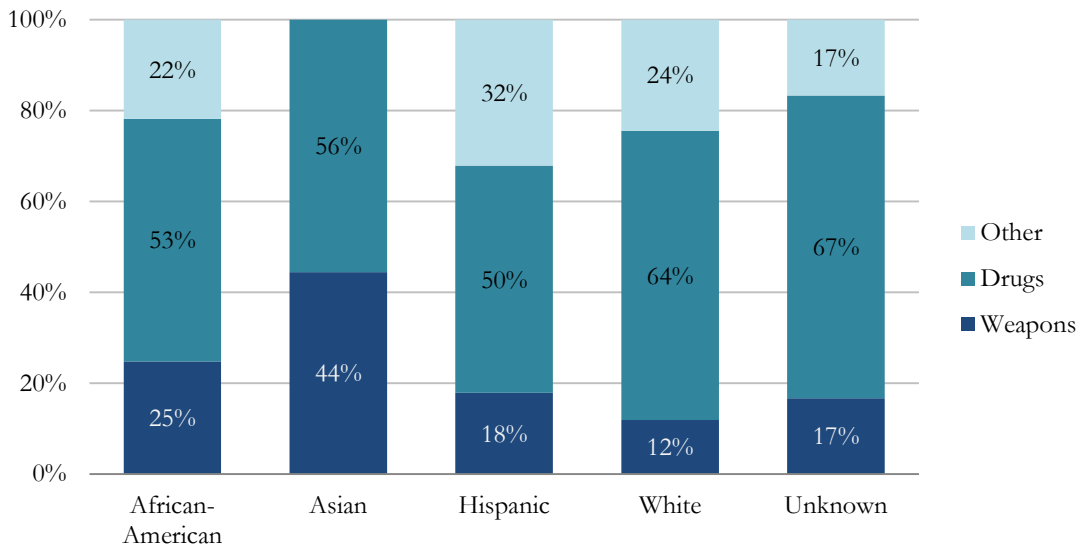
The French Quarter had the highest number of findings of contraband (237), followed by the Central Business District (202), Central City (173) and the Seventh Ward (158). These neighborhoods represent about 33 percent of all findings of contraband (770 of 2,320) throughout the City.

Of the previous mentioned areas, the Seventh Ward had the highest percentage of searches resulting in a finding of weapons (32 percent), and the Central Business District had the highest percentage of searches result in a finding of drugs (60 percent).

Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and race /ethnicity of the subject (see Figure 24 & Table 25).

Of the findings of contraband, 80 percent resulted from searches of African-Americans (while they made up 77 percent of all searches) and 18 percent resulted from searches of Whites (while they made up 20 percent of all searches). While Asians saw the highest percentage of weapons found as contraband (44 percent); however, this is relative to only nine instances in which contraband was found.

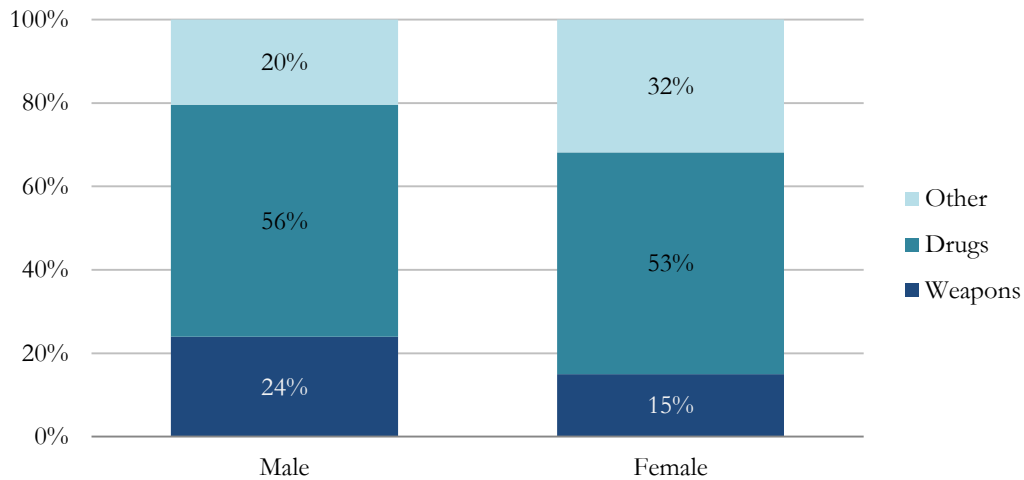
**Figure 25 – Contraband discovered by type and race of subject, 2016**



Discovery of contraband by type of contraband and gender of the subject (see Figure 25 & Table 26)

Males represented 83 percent of all of the findings of contraband. Males were more likely to be found with weapons and drugs, while females were found with more contraband in the “Other” category.

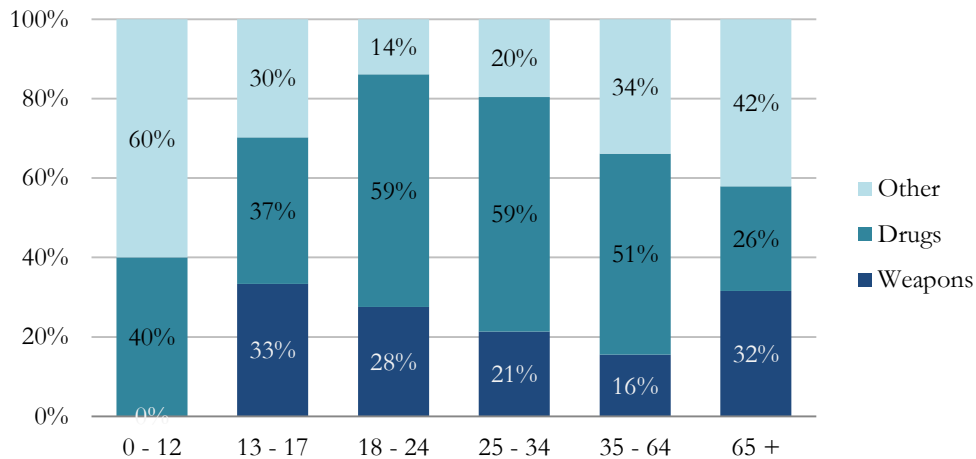
**Figure 25 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and gender of subject, 2016**



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

The distribution of types of contraband within an age group varied slightly across age groups. For age groups 18 to 24 and 25 to 34, when contraband was discovered, it was usually drugs (each with 59 percent). This was also true for subjects ages 35 to 64 (51 percent). The age group that saw the most significant change from 2015 to 2016 were subjects age 12 and under. In 2015, approximately 20 percent of searches in which contraband was found involved weapons, while 60 percent involved drugs. No weapons were found on children 12 and under in 2016, and the percentage of drugs contraband dropped to 40 percent.

**Figure 26 – Contraband found by type and age of subject, 2016**



### Narrative

In 2016, 41,802 Field Interview Cards were completed, and they were distributed in a geographically similar way to the calls for service received by NOPD. Moreover, FICs were most likely to be completed in the evening and overnight hours. FICs were predominantly a result of a traffic violation (64 percent) or completed during a call for service (14 percent). 23 percent of FICs were associated with a search.

Data on the demographics of police officers are available, and FICs can now be analyzed as they pertain to the race/ethnicity and gender of police officers. In 2016, the distribution of FIC among police officers did not mirror the racial makeup of the New Orleans Police Department’s commissioned personnel.<sup>14</sup> African-American officers accounted for 36 percent of all stops, whereas they represent 56 percent of the Department’s commissioned personnel. White officers accounted for 58 percent of all stops and represent 36 percent of commissioned personnel. Male police officers make up about 83 percent of commissioned personnel and completed 88 percent of all FICs.

With respect to the data on stops, most stops resulted in either a warning (33 percent) or a citation (30 percent). African-Americans represented 69 percent of total stops. The majority of stop subjects were between the ages of 35 and 64 (42 percent), and 68 percent of those stopped were male.

With respect to the data on searches, 62 percent of all searches were conducted based on being incident to the physical arrest of a person, followed by 12 percent based on a warrant, and the majority of searches were pat-downs (75 percent). African-Americans represented 77 percent of all searches, and males represented 83 percent of all searches.

<sup>14</sup> *Commissioned personnel* excludes Recruits in the Academy and Recruits in the Field, since these officers cannot make stops, searches, or arrests.

With respect to the data on contraband, about 19 percent of all searches resulted in a finding of contraband, and the majority of contraband discovered was drugs (55 percent). In 2016, 80 percent of all contraband was found on African-American subjects, and 83 percent was found on male subjects. 34 percent of all contraband was found on subjects ages 25 to 34, and another 33 percent was found on subjects ages 18 to 24.

## Appendix

**Table 1 – Field interview cards in New Orleans, 2016**

	Total FIC 2015	Total FIC 2016
New Orleans	61,145	41,803

**Table 2 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by neighborhood, 2016**

Neighborhood	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans	Neighborhood	Total FIC	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
Algiers Point	41	0%	Little Woods	1,096	2%
Audubon	500	1%	Lower Garden District	933	2%
B.W. Cooper	454	1%	Lower Ninth Ward	216	0%
Bayou St. John	230	0%	Marigny	685	1%
Behrman	658	1%	Maryville-Fontainebleau	373	1%
Black Pearl	47	0%	McDonogh	109	0%
Broadmoor	676	1%	Mid-City	2,181	4%
Bywater	493	1%	Milan	415	1%
Central Business District	3,840	6%	Milneburg	306	1%
Central City	3,445	6%	Navarre	368	1%
City Park	259	0%	New Aurora - English Turn	94	0%
Desire Area	1,030	2%	Old Aurora	789	1%
Dillard	797	1%	Pines Village	546	1%
Dixon	99	0%	Plum Orchard	209	0%
East Carrollton	64	0%	Pontchartrain Park	52	0%
East Riverside	60	0%	Read Blvd East	390	1%
Fairgrounds	272	0%	Read Blvd West	132	0%
Fillmore	199	0%	Seventh Ward	1,461	2%
Fischer Development	114	0%	St. Anthony	497	1%
Florida Area	68	0%	St. Bernard Area	143	0%
Florida Development	1	0%	St. Claude	916	1%
French Quarter	3,169	5%	St. Roch	1,161	2%
Freret	254	0%	St. Thomas Development	227	0%
Garden District	143	0%	Tall Timbers - Brechtel	474	1%
Gentilly Terrace	967	2%	Touro	204	0%
Gentilly Woods	242	0%	Treme - Lafitte	1,049	2%
Gert Town	1,012	2%	Tulane - Gravier	684	1%
Hollygrove	454	1%	U.S. Naval Base	338	1%
Holy Cross	184	0%	Uptown	217	0%
Iberville	41	0%	Viavant - Venetian Isles	1,284	2%
Irish Channel	161	0%	Village de l'Est	230	0%
Lake Catherine	25	0%	West End	194	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	65	0%	West Lake Forest	565	1%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	65	0%	West Riverside	200	0%
Lakeview	1,079	2%	Whitney	205	0%
Lakewood	61	0%	Unknown	20,147	33%
Leonidas	786	1%			



**Table 3 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by time of day, 2016**

Time of day	Total FIC 2016	2016
Early morning (2a - 6a)	4,335	10%
Morning (6a - 10a)	4,218	10%
Mid-day (10a - 2p)	6,844	16%
Afternoon (2p - 6p)	8,302	20%
Evening (6p - 10p)	9,445	23%
Overnight (10p - 2a)	8,658	21%
Total FIC	41,802	100%

**Table 4 –Stops in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**

Race/ethnicity	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
African-American	31,687	67%
Asian	381	1%
Hispanic	1,404	3%
Native American	32	0%
White	13,063	28%
Unknown	438	1%
Total stops	47,005	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, 2016**

Gender	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Male	32,034	68%
Female	14,971	32%
Total stops	47,005	100%

**Table 6 – Stops in New Orleans by age of the subject, 2016**

Age	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
0 - 12 years old	150	0%
13 - 17 years old	966	2%
18 - 24 years old	9,160	19%
25 - 34 years old	15,590	33%
35 - 64 years old	19,682	42%
65 years or older	1,457	3%
Total stops	47,005	100%

**Table 7 –Stops in New Orleans by subject type, 2016**

Subject type	Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans
Driver	28,617	61%
Passenger	3,115	7%
Pedestrian	15,273	32%
Total stops	47,005	100%

**Table 8 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the officer, 2016**

Race/ethnicity	Total FIC	Percent of commissioned Personnel	Percent of total FIC in New Orleans
African-American	14,985	56%	36%
Asian	526	1%	1%
Hispanic	1,418	3%	3%
Native American	54	0%	0%
White	24,362	36%	58%
Unknown	457	4%	1%
Total FIC	41,802	100%	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, 2016**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>Percent of total FIC in New Orleans</b>
Male	36,313	87%
Female	5,335	13%
Unknown	154	na
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>41,802</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, 2016**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>Percent of total FIC in New Orleans</b>	
20 - 24 years old	1,006	0%	2%
25 - 34 years old	18,507	33%	45%
35 - 44 years old	13,068	36%	31%
45 - 54 years old	6,916	24%	17%
55 - 64 years old	1,626	7%	4%
65 years or older	367	1%	1%
Unknown	312	na	na
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>41,802</b>	<b>101%</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, 2016**

<b>Stop type</b>	<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>Percent of total FIC in 2015 New Orleans</b>	
Call for service	6,018	13%	10%
Citizen contact	717	2%	1%
Criminal violation	2,946	5%	5%
Flagged down	331	1%	1%
Juvenile violation	63	0%	0%
Present at crime scene	81	3%	0%
Suspect person	3,171	0%	5%
Suspect vehicle	313	7%	1%
Traffic violation	26,591	68%	43%
Other	1,571	1%	3%
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>41,802</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>68%</b>

**Table 12 - Stops in New Orleans by stop result, 2016**

<b>Stop result</b>	<b>Total stops</b>	<b>Percent of total stops in New Orleans</b>
No action	6,424	13%
Citation	14,835	30%
Warning	16,247	33%
Arrest	11,868	24%
<b>Total stops</b>	<b>49,374</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 13 - Stops in New Orleans by stop result and neighborhood, 2016**

Neighborhood	Stop Result				Total stops	Percent of total stops in New Orleans				
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest		No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	
Algiers Point	22	4	8	9	43	51%	9%	19%	21%	0%
Audubon	72	186	224	86	568	13%	33%	39%	15%	1%
B.W. Cooper	46	179	222	62	509	9%	35%	44%	12%	1%
Bayou St. John	33	75	100	53	261	13%	29%	38%	20%	1%
Behrman	149	138	289	202	778	19%	18%	37%	26%	2%
Black Pearl	9	9	22	10	50	18%	18%	44%	20%	0%
Broadmoor	103	189	319	199	810	13%	23%	39%	25%	2%
Bywater	83	144	249	76	552	15%	26%	45%	14%	1%
Central Business District	367	1,808	813	1,396	4,384	8%	41%	19%	32%	9%
Central City	492	1,226	1,297	882	3,897	13%	31%	33%	23%	8%
City Park	41	71	135	50	297	14%	24%	45%	17%	1%
Desire Area	148	685	379	224	1,436	10%	48%	26%	16%	3%
Dillard	120	257	387	144	908	13%	28%	43%	16%	2%
Dixon	19	25	40	35	119	16%	21%	34%	29%	0%
East Carrollton	22	13	18	24	77	29%	17%	23%	31%	0%
East Riverside	9	11	22	29	71	13%	15%	31%	41%	0%
Fairgrounds	50	84	114	64	312	16%	27%	37%	21%	1%
Fillmore	43	43	80	72	238	18%	18%	34%	30%	0%
Fischer Development	13	41	49	30	133	10%	31%	37%	23%	0%
Florida Area	13	12	17	35	77	17%	16%	22%	45%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	1	0	1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
French Quarter	404	1,189	652	1,438	3,683	11%	32%	18%	39%	7%
Freret	45	84	108	63	300	15%	28%	36%	21%	1%
Garden District	15	26	86	30	157	10%	17%	55%	19%	0%
Gentilly Terrace	135	346	427	220	1,128	12%	31%	38%	20%	2%
Gentilly Woods	31	247	68	42	388	8%	64%	18%	11%	1%
Gert Town	146	300	459	294	1,199	12%	25%	38%	25%	2%
Hollygrove	90	142	177	144	553	16%	26%	32%	26%	1%
Holy Cross	48	41	59	60	208	23%	20%	28%	29%	0%
Iberville	4	7	18	21	50	8%	14%	36%	42%	0%
Irish Channel	22	31	79	40	172	13%	18%	46%	23%	0%
Lake Catherine	3	9	7	11	30	10%	30%	23%	37%	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	13	16	32	14	75	17%	21%	43%	19%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	16	9	41	12	78	21%	12%	53%	15%	0%
Lakeview	317	122	795	70	1,304	24%	9%	61%	5%	3%
Lakewood	10	23	18	16	67	15%	34%	27%	24%	0%
Leonidas	122	255	313	230	920	13%	28%	34%	25%	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	177	294	431	409	1,311	14%	22%	33%	31%	3%
Lower Garden District	60	408	369	162	999	6%	41%	37%	16%	2%
Lower Ninth Ward	35	47	87	82	251	14%	19%	35%	33%	1%
Marigny	120	334	286	211	951	13%	35%	30%	22%	2%
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	50	122	164	87	423	12%	29%	39%	21%	1%
McDonogh	38	14	28	57	137	28%	10%	20%	42%	0%
Mid-City	256	489	1,074	536	2,355	11%	21%	46%	23%	5%
Milan	92	98	164	162	516	18%	19%	32%	31%	1%
Milneburg	64	103	143	51	361	18%	29%	40%	14%	1%
Navarre	120	48	208	62	438	27%	11%	47%	14%	1%
New Aurora - English Turn	28	9	32	46	115	24%	8%	28%	40%	0%
Old Aurora	136	178	405	166	885	15%	20%	46%	19%	2%
Pines Village	59	200	255	136	650	9%	31%	39%	21%	1%
Plum Orchard	31	50	81	102	264	12%	19%	31%	39%	1%
Pontchartrain Park	18	17	11	18	64	28%	27%	17%	28%	0%
Read Blvd East	66	156	120	121	463	14%	34%	26%	26%	1%
Read Blvd West	24	41	50	44	159	15%	26%	31%	28%	0%
Seventh Ward	328	982	566	445	2,321	14%	42%	24%	19%	5%
St. Anthony	61	164	283	60	568	11%	29%	50%	11%	1%
St. Bernard Area	28	38	64	39	169	17%	22%	38%	23%	0%
St. Claude	175	216	357	271	1,019	17%	21%	35%	27%	2%
St. Roch	185	462	368	280	1,295	14%	36%	28%	22%	3%
St. Thomas Development	39	120	59	60	278	14%	43%	21%	22%	1%
Tall Timbers - Bredhtel	110	77	207	181	575	19%	13%	36%	31%	1%
Touro	20	30	105	56	211	9%	14%	50%	27%	0%
Treme - Lafitte	190	375	400	277	1,242	15%	30%	32%	22%	3%
Tulane - Gravier	105	159	329	170	763	14%	21%	43%	22%	2%
U.S. Naval Base	34	40	85	200	359	9%	11%	24%	56%	1%
Uptown	35	65	73	67	240	15%	27%	30%	28%	0%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	92	661	499	292	1,544	6%	43%	32%	19%	3%
Village de L'est	32	80	75	101	288	11%	28%	26%	35%	1%
West End	70	20	138	24	252	28%	8%	55%	10%	1%
West Lake Forest	62	242	209	158	671	9%	36%	31%	24%	1%
West Riverside	31	97	43	54	225	14%	43%	19%	24%	0%
Whitney	47	41	89	82	259	18%	16%	34%	32%	1%
Unknown	131	311	266	212	920	14%	34%	29%	23%	2%

**Table 14 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**

Race/ethnicity						Percent of total stops in New Orleans				
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Orleans
African-American	4,652	9,539	10,575	8,626	33,392	14%	29%	32%	26%	69%
Asian	24	18	169	46	257	9%	7%	66%	18%	1%
Hispanic	31	208	174	37	450	7%	46%	39%	8%	1%
Native Americans	3	14	10	5	32	9%	44%	31%	16%	0%
White	1,576	4,312	4,886	2,872	13,646	12%	32%	36%	21%	28%
Unknown	31	208	174	37	450	7%	46%	39%	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, 2016**

Gender						Percent of total stops in New Orleans				
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Orleans
Male	4,568	9,981	10,328	8,861	33,738	14%	30%	31%	26%	68%
Female	1,856	4,854	5,919	3,007	15,636	12%	31%	38%	19%	32%

**Table 16 – Stops in New Orleans by stop result and age of the subject, 2016**

Age						Percent of total stops in New Orleans				
	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Total stops	No action	Citation	Warning	Arrest	Orleans
0 - 12 years old	30	15	34	73	152	20%	10%	22%	48%	0%
13 - 17 years old	312	74	218	376	980	32%	8%	22%	38%	2%
18 - 24 years old	1,496	2,676	3,123	2,340	9,635	16%	28%	32%	24%	20%
25 - 34 years old	1,971	5,291	5,219	4,069	16,550	12%	32%	32%	25%	34%
35 - 64 years old	2,435	6,290	6,974	4,853	20,552	12%	31%	34%	24%	42%
65 years or older	180	489	679	157	1,505	12%	32%	45%	10%	3%

**Table 17 – Field interview cards in New Orleans by whether a search occurred, 2016**

	<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>Percent of total FIC in New Orleans</b>
FIC without searches	32,270	77%
FIC with searches	9,533	23%
<b>Total FIC</b>	<b>41,803</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 19 – Searches in New Orleans by search type, 2016**

<b>Search type</b>	<b>Total searches</b>	<b>Percent of total searches</b>
Vehicle	1,034	8%
Pat-down	9,308	74%
Driver	1,459	12%
Passenger	702	6%
<b>Total searches</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 18 – Searches in New Orleans by reason for search, 2016**

<b>Legal basis for search</b>	<b>Total searches</b>	<b>Percent of total searches in New Orleans</b>
Consent to search	705	7%
Warrant	1,339	12%
Inventory	125	1%
Incident to arrest	6,749	62%
Plain view	1,209	11%
Exigent circumstances	717	7%
<b>Total searches</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: A search may occur for multiple reasons.

**Table 20 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and neighborhood, 2016**

Neighborhood	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	Total searches	Percent of total searches in				
						Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	New
Algiers Point	1	14	1	0	16	6%	88%	6%	0%	0%
Audubon	13	68	17	5	103	13%	66%	17%	5%	1%
B.W. Cooper	13	52	12	3	80	16%	65%	15%	4%	1%
Bayou St. John	10	43	9	2	64	16%	67%	14%	3%	1%
Behrman	14	140	17	16	187	7%	75%	9%	9%	1%
Black Pearl	0	6	1	0	7	0%	86%	14%	0%	0%
Broadmoor	38	170	48	12	268	14%	63%	18%	4%	2%
Bywater	11	76	17	9	113	10%	67%	15%	8%	1%
Central Business District	56	839	91	100	1,086	5%	77%	8%	9%	9%
Central City	68	813	91	37	1,009	7%	81%	9%	4%	8%
City Park	8	37	15	4	64	13%	58%	23%	6%	1%
Desire Area	27	158	59	25	269	10%	59%	22%	9%	2%
Dillard	18	99	34	14	165	11%	60%	21%	8%	1%
Dixon	6	34	7	2	49	12%	69%	14%	4%	0%
East Carrollton	3	25	2	0	30	10%	83%	7%	0%	0%
East Riverside	0	16	0	2	18	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%
Fairgrounds	6	65	9	3	83	7%	78%	11%	4%	1%
Fillmore	5	64	8	6	83	6%	77%	10%	7%	1%
Fischer Development	2	10	3	0	15	13%	67%	20%	0%	0%
Florida Area	0	25	1	3	29	0%	86%	3%	10%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	na	0%
French Quarter	39	1,043	46	47	1,175	3%	89%	4%	4%	9%
Freret	5	56	12	2	75	7%	75%	16%	3%	1%
Garden District	3	29	6	2	40	8%	73%	15%	5%	0%
Gentilly Terrace	31	185	47	20	283	11%	65%	17%	7%	2%
Gentilly Woods	9	43	8	4	64	14%	67%	13%	6%	1%
Gert Town	43	225	47	15	330	13%	68%	14%	5%	3%
Hollygrove	33	130	27	16	206	16%	63%	13%	8%	2%
Holy Cross	2	58	7	2	69	3%	84%	10%	3%	1%
Iberville	1	12	3	2	18	6%	67%	17%	11%	0%
Irish Channel	6	33	9	0	48	13%	69%	19%	0%	0%
Lake Catherine	0	6	2	2	10	na	na	na	na	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	1	16	1	0	18	6%	89%	6%	0%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	1	11	5	3	20	5%	55%	25%	15%	0%
Lakeview	4	58	19	7	88	5%	66%	22%	8%	1%
Lakewood	0	7	2	0	9	0%	78%	22%	0%	0%
Leonidas	43	195	44	15	297	14%	66%	15%	5%	2%

**Table 20 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and neighborhood, 2016 (continued)**

Neighborhood	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	Total searches	Percent of total searches in				
						Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	New
Little Woods	26	307	49	17	399	7%	77%	12%	4%	3%
Lower Garden District	13	110	31	9	163	8%	67%	19%	6%	1%
Lower Ninth Ward	10	78	11	13	112	9%	70%	10%	12%	1%
Marigny	22	172	23	9	226	10%	76%	10%	4%	2%
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	12	64	19	8	103	12%	62%	18%	8%	1%
McDonogh	0	50	1	2	53	0%	94%	2%	4%	0%
Mid-City	36	447	69	30	582	6%	77%	12%	5%	5%
Milan	6	135	21	8	170	4%	79%	12%	5%	1%
Milneburg	15	51	19	5	90	17%	57%	21%	6%	1%
Navarre	5	36	17	5	63	8%	57%	27%	8%	1%
New Aurora - English Turn	0	47	5	2	54	0%	87%	9%	4%	0%
Old Aurora	12	131	11	11	165	7%	79%	7%	7%	1%
Pines Village	13	79	15	6	113	12%	70%	13%	5%	1%
Plum Orchard	9	70	18	6	103	9%	68%	17%	6%	1%
Pontchartrain Park	0	11	3	0	14	0%	79%	21%	0%	0%
Read Blvd East	10	97	14	10	131	8%	74%	11%	8%	1%
Read Blvd West	7	37	6	0	50	14%	74%	12%	0%	0%
Seventh Ward	65	423	78	33	599	11%	71%	13%	6%	5%
St. Anthony	17	63	19	11	110	15%	57%	17%	10%	1%
St. Bernard Area	4	34	7	0	45	9%	76%	16%	0%	0%
St. Claude	15	259	20	15	309	5%	84%	6%	5%	2%
St. Roch	27	266	37	17	347	8%	77%	11%	5%	3%
St. Thomas Development	1	74	5	0	80	1%	93%	6%	0%	1%
Tall Timbers - Brechtel	12	161	19	7	199	6%	81%	10%	4%	2%
Touro	1	36	4	1	42	2%	86%	10%	2%	0%
Treme - Lafitte	47	262	52	18	379	12%	69%	14%	5%	3%
Tulane - Gravier	27	148	28	9	212	13%	70%	13%	4%	2%
U.S. Naval Base	1	139	4	13	157	1%	89%	3%	8%	1%
Uptown	10	57	9	5	81	12%	70%	11%	6%	1%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	42	142	49	12	245	17%	58%	20%	5%	2%
Village de l'Est	1	67	7	2	77	1%	87%	9%	3%	1%
West End	2	15	5	1	23	9%	65%	22%	4%	0%
West Lake Forest	19	109	27	10	165	12%	66%	16%	6%	1%
West Riverside	6	42	5	2	55	11%	76%	9%	4%	0%
Whitney	3	47	5	6	61	5%	77%	8%	10%	0%
Unknown	18	181	20	19	238	8%	76%	8%	8%	2%



**Table 21 – Searches in New Orleans by search type and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**

Race/ethnicity					Total searches					Percent of total searches in New Orleans
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
African-American	847	7,114	1,141	551	9,653	9%	74%	12%	6%	77%
Asian	5	28	5	2	40	13%	70%	13%	5%	0%
Hispanic	12	229	40	3	284	4%	81%	14%	1%	2%
Native American	1	3	1	0	5	20%	60%	20%	0%	0%
White	167	1,911	265	144	2,487	7%	77%	11%	6%	20%
Unknown	2	23	7	2	34	6%	68%	21%	6%	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, 2016**

Gender					Total searches					Percent of total searches
	Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger		Vehicle	Pat-down	Driver	Passenger	
Male	810	7,750	1,235	556	10,351	8%	75%	12%	5%	83%
Female	224	1,558	224	146	2,152	10%	72%	10%	7%	17%

**Table 23 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband, 2016**

Contraband type	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans	
	Total contraband	
Weapons	520	22%
Drugs	1,282	55%
Other	518	22%
Total contraband	2,320	100%

**Table 24 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and neighborhood, 2016**

Neighborhood	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans
Algiers Point	2	0	0	2	100%	0%	0%	0%
Audubon	1	27	5	33	3%	82%	15%	1%
B.W. Cooper	8	7	2	17	47%	41%	12%	1%
Bayou St. John	4	7	2	13	31%	54%	15%	1%
Behrman	8	20	3	31	26%	65%	10%	1%
Black Pearl	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	100%	0%
Broadmoor	13	38	13	64	20%	59%	20%	3%
Bywater	3	11	8	22	14%	50%	36%	1%
Central Business District	38	121	43	202	19%	60%	21%	9%
Central City	36	92	45	173	21%	53%	26%	7%
City Park	2	6	1	9	22%	67%	11%	0%
Desire Area	15	39	8	62	24%	63%	13%	3%
Dillard	4	15	7	26	15%	58%	27%	1%
Dixon	1	4	0	5	20%	80%	0%	0%
East Carrollton	3	5	1	9	33%	56%	11%	0%
East Riverside	0	2	0	2	0%	100%	0%	0%
Fairgrounds	3	6	0	9	33%	67%	0%	0%
Fillmore	5	7	1	13	38%	54%	8%	1%
Fischer Development	1	0	0	1	100%	0%	0%	0%
Florida Area	3	3	0	6	50%	50%	0%	0%
Florida Development	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%
French Quarter	44	133	60	237	19%	56%	25%	10%
Freret	4	10	4	18	22%	56%	22%	1%
Garden District	2	4	4	10	20%	40%	40%	0%
Gentilly Terrace	10	23	7	40	25%	58%	18%	2%
Gentilly Woods	2	7	2	11	18%	64%	18%	0%
Gert Town	9	47	12	68	13%	69%	18%	3%
Hollygrove	5	27	4	36	14%	75%	11%	2%
Holy Cross	0	6	2	8	0%	75%	25%	0%
Iberville	2	5	1	8	25%	63%	13%	0%
Irish Channel	2	3	7	12	17%	25%	58%	1%
Lake Catherine	0	1	0	1	0%	100%	0%	0%
Lake Terrace & Oaks	0	1	2	3	0%	33%	67%	0%
Lakeshore - Lake Vista	3	1	0	4	75%	25%	0%	0%
Lakeview	2	4	2	8	25%	50%	25%	0%
Lakewood	0	0	0	0	na	na	na	0%
Leonidas	5	33	7	45	11%	73%	16%	2%

**Table 24 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and neighborhood, 2016 (continued)**

Neighborhood	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraban d	Percent of total contraband found in New Orleans			
					Weapons	Drugs	Other	
Little Woods	20	24	19	63	32%	38%	30%	3%
Lower Garden District	6	7	5	18	33%	39%	28%	1%
Lower Ninth Ward	8	16	3	27	30%	59%	11%	1%
Marigny	5	33	13	51	10%	65%	25%	2%
Marlyville-Fontainebleau	6	17	7	30	20%	57%	23%	1%
McDonogh	3	6	1	10	30%	60%	10%	0%
Mid-City	19	51	27	97	20%	53%	28%	4%
Milan	6	8	14	28	21%	29%	50%	1%
Milneburg	1	6	6	13	8%	46%	46%	1%
Navarre	2	4	1	7	29%	57%	14%	0%
New Aurora - English Turn	4	4	1	9	44%	44%	11%	0%
Old Aurora	11	17	2	30	37%	57%	7%	1%
Pines Village	2	9	14	25	8%	36%	56%	1%
Plum Orchard	5	13	3	21	24%	62%	14%	1%
Pontchartrain Park	1	4	0	5	20%	80%	0%	0%
Read Blvd East	9	12	4	25	36%	48%	16%	1%
Read Blvd West	0	2	4	6	0%	33%	67%	0%
Seventh Ward	50	84	24	158	32%	53%	15%	7%
St. Anthony	6	12	7	25	24%	48%	28%	1%
St. Bernard Area	1	1	2	4	25%	25%	50%	0%
St. Claude	14	14	14	42	33%	33%	33%	2%
St. Roch	22	44	8	74	30%	59%	11%	3%
St. Thomas Development	5	5	4	14	36%	36%	29%	1%
Tall Timbers - Brechtel	4	16	2	22	18%	73%	9%	1%
Touro	1	7	1	9	11%	78%	11%	0%
Treme - Lafitte	22	53	19	94	23%	56%	20%	4%
Tulane - Gravier	6	18	11	35	17%	51%	31%	2%
U.S. Naval Base	5	4	1	10	50%	40%	10%	0%
Uptown	3	5	3	11	27%	45%	27%	0%
Viavant - Venetian Isles	7	19	16	42	17%	45%	38%	2%
Village de L'est	2	5	6	13	15%	38%	46%	1%
West End	0	1	0	1	0%	100%	0%	0%
West Lake Forest	10	7	8	25	40%	28%	32%	1%
West Riverside	0	3	5	8	0%	38%	63%	0%
Whitney	1	4	3	8	13%	50%	38%	0%
Unknown	13	32	6	51	25%	63%	12%	2%

**Table 25 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016**

Race/ethnicity	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
African-American	459	987	404	1,850	25%	53%	22%	80%
Asian	4	5	0	9	44%	56%	0%	0%
Hispanic	5	14	9	28	18%	50%	32%	1%
White	50	268	103	421	12%	64%	24%	18%
Unknown	2	8	2	12	17%	67%	17%	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 26 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and gender of the subject, 2016**

Gender	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
Male	461	1,073	393	1,927	24%	56%	20%	83%
Female	59	209	125	393	15%	53%	32%	17%

**Table 27 – Contraband found in New Orleans by type of contraband and age of the subject, 2016**

Age	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Total contraband	Weapons	Drugs	Other	Percent of total contraband in New Orleans
0 - 12 years old	0	4	6	10	0%	40%	60%	0%
13 - 17 years old	37	41	33	111	33%	37%	30%	5%
18 - 24 years old	213	453	107	773	28%	59%	14%	33%
25 - 34 years old	167	463	153	783	21%	59%	20%	34%
35 - 64 years old	97	316	211	624	16%	51%	34%	27%
65 years or older	6	5	8	19	32%	26%	42%	1%