
Introduction

Around the end of March, the New York Police Department (NYPD) releases its annual Stop, Question, and Frisk (SQF) dataset, which contains information about police stops that occurred in the previous year. In this [Research Note](#), we take a first look at the newly released 2022 SQF data. The analysis explores trends in police stops over the last decade, spanning three mayoral administrations, and highlights year-over-year increases in 2022 in overall and weapons-related stops. Later in 2023, DCJ will release a more in-depth analysis of stop-and-frisk trends.

Findings

Trends in Police Stops

- **Rising Police Stops in 2022:** In 2022, the total number of police stops rose to the highest level since 2015 ([Figure 1](#)). Compared to 2021, in 2022 the total number of police stops rose by 69% (from 8,947 to 15,102; [Figure 2](#)).
- **Stops Remain Low Compared to 2013:** Despite the increase in 2022, police stops remained at 8% of the 2013 total ([Figure 1](#)).
- **Borough Patterns:** The largest increase in police stops in 2022 was seen in the Bronx (90% increase, from 2,368 in 2021 to 4,495 in 2022; [Figure 3](#)).
- **Precinct Patterns:** Year-over-year increases were seen in 9 of the 10 precincts with the highest number of stops in 2022 ([Figure 4](#)).
- **Percent of Stops Without Further Law Enforcement Action:** Compared to 2021, in 2022 the percentage of police stops resulting in no arrest or summons increased by four percentage points (from 60.6% to 64.6%; [Figure 5](#)).

Trends in Stops for a Suspected Weapon

- **Increased Stops for a Suspected Weapon:** In 2022, the total number of weapons-related police stops rose to the highest level since 2013 and stood at 30% of the 2013 total ([Figure 6](#)). Compared to 2021, in 2022 the total number of police stops for a suspected weapon rose by 106% (from 3,356 to 6,908; [Figure 7](#)).

- **Borough Patterns:** The largest increase in weapons-related police stops in 2022 was seen in the Bronx (137% increase from 1,898 in 2021 to 3,058 in 2022; [Figure 8](#)).
- **Precinct Patterns:** Year-over-year increases were seen in all 10 precincts with the highest number of weapon-related stops in 2022 ([Figure 9](#)).
- **Percent of Stops Without Further Law Enforcement Action:** Compared to 2021, in 2022 the percentage of weapons-related police stops resulting in no arrest or summons increased by 4.5 percentage points (from 71.3% to 75.8%; [Figure 10](#)).

DATA AND CODE

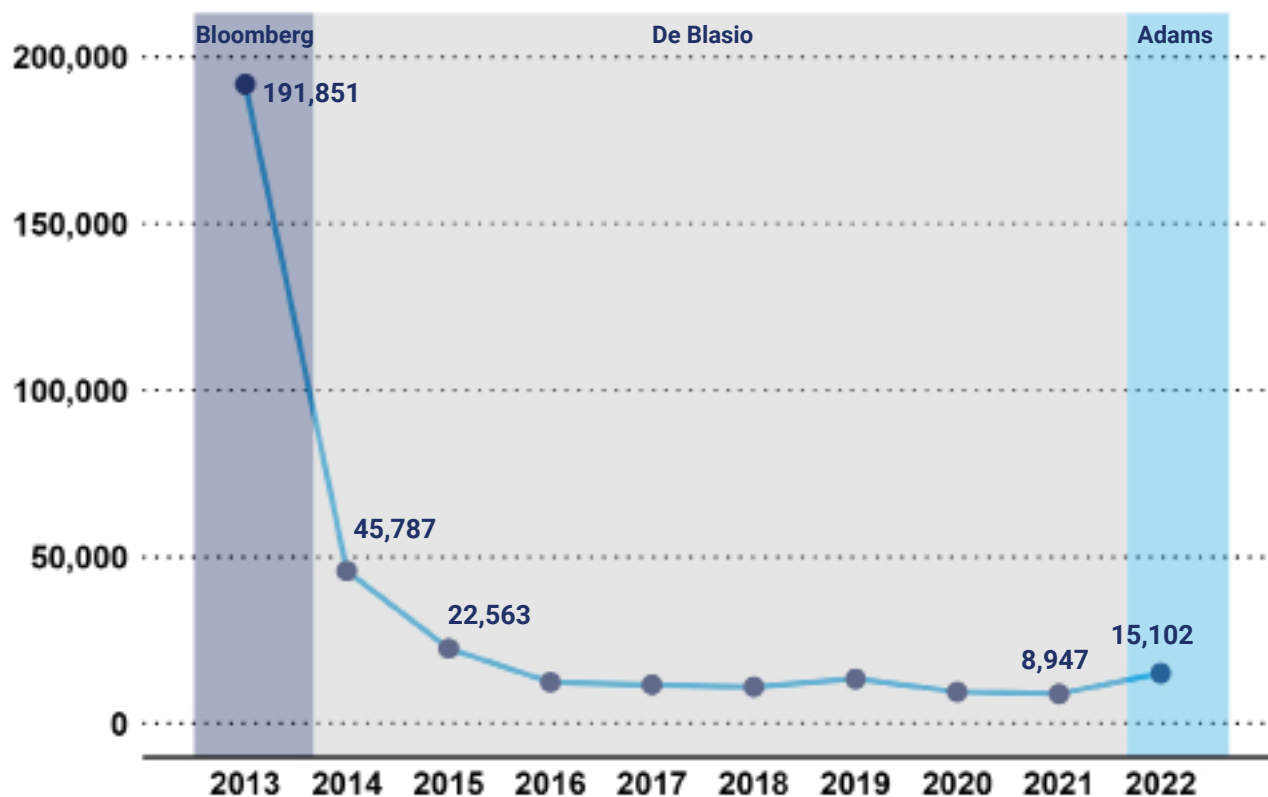
Readers interested in replicating this analysis can find the data and code at the links below:

Data: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/stopfrisk.page>

Code: https://github.com/DataCollaborativeForJustice/SQF_2022

Trends in Police Stops

Figure 1.
Police Stops: 2013-2022



Note: Prior to the 2013 *Floyd* decision requiring reforms to the NYPD's stop-and-frisk practices, police stops reached a peak of 685,724 in 2011.

Figure 2.
Police Stops: 2021 vs 2022

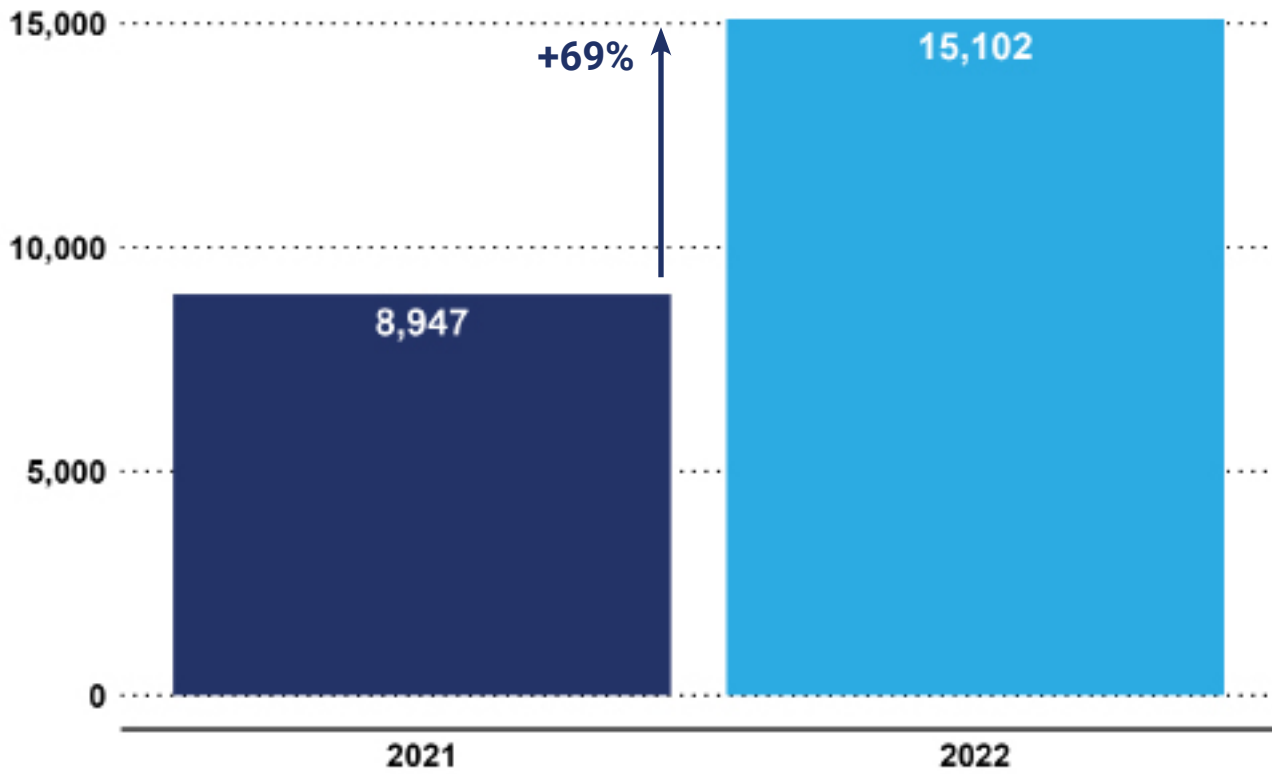


Figure 3.
Police Stops by Borough: 2021 vs 2022

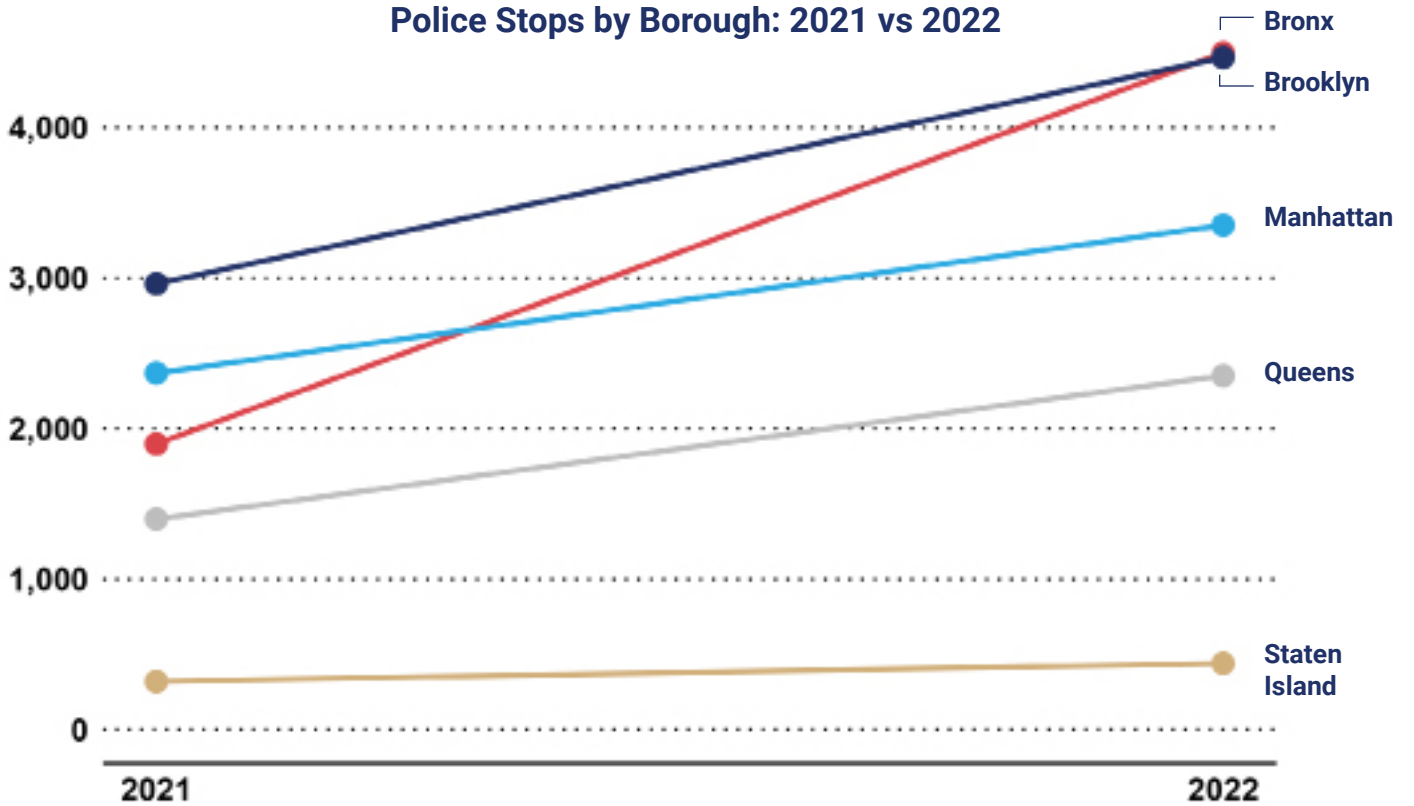


Figure 4:
Percent of Police Stops Resulting in an Arrest or Summons: 2013 vs 2022

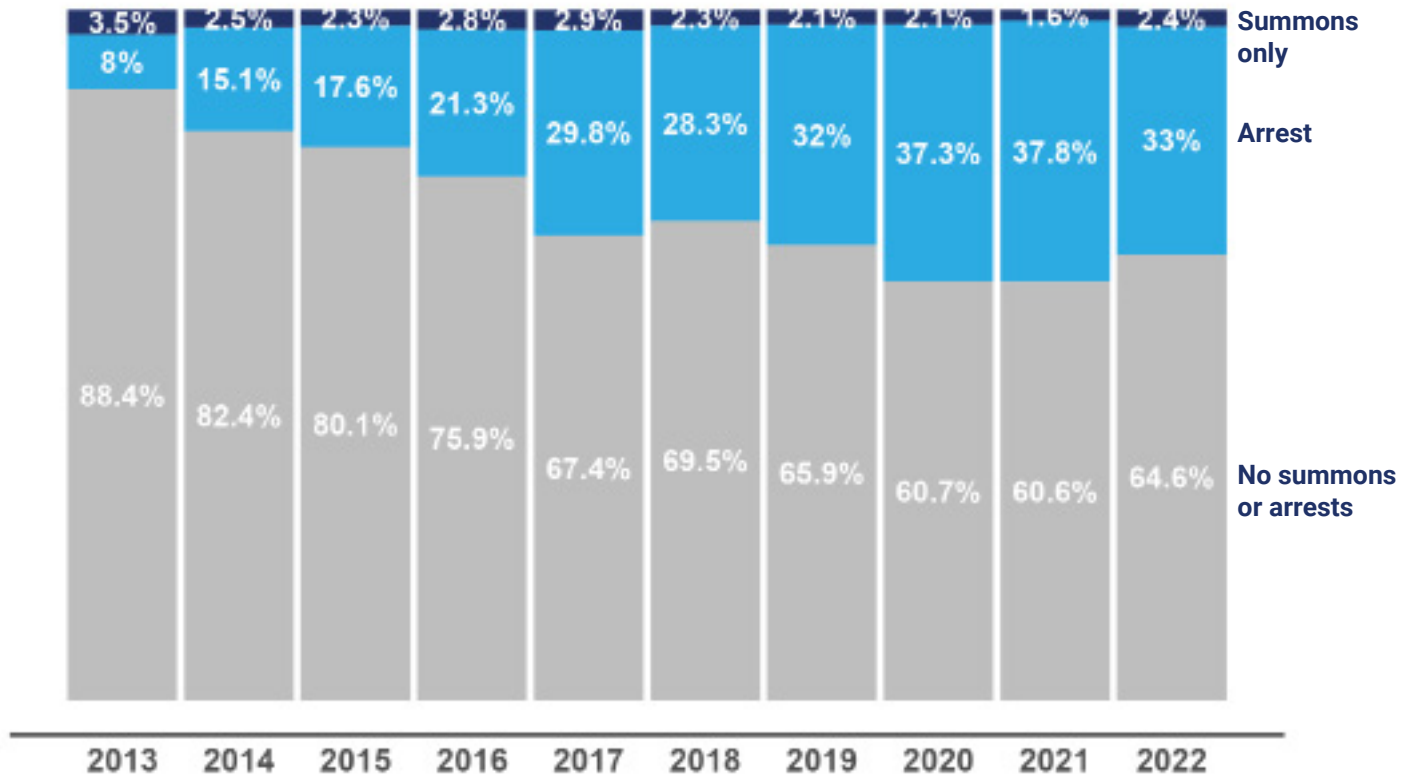
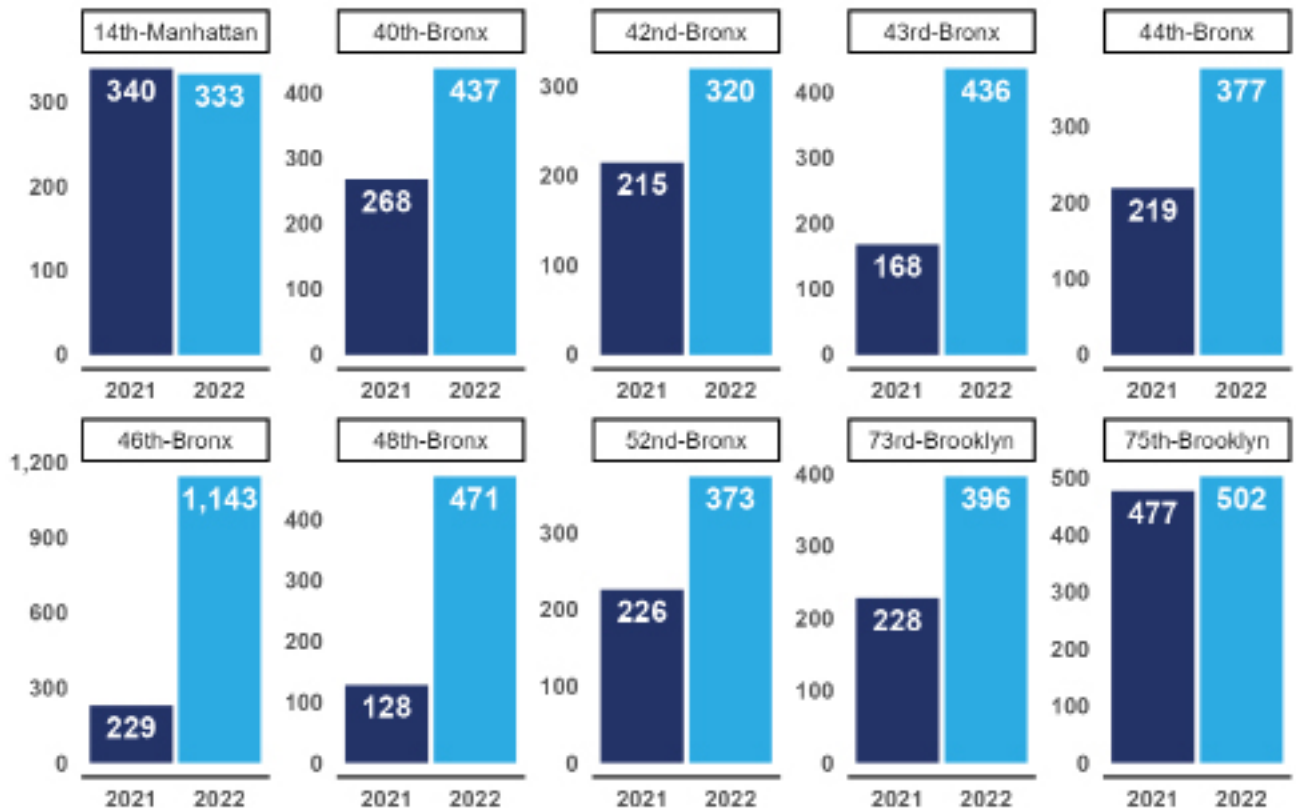
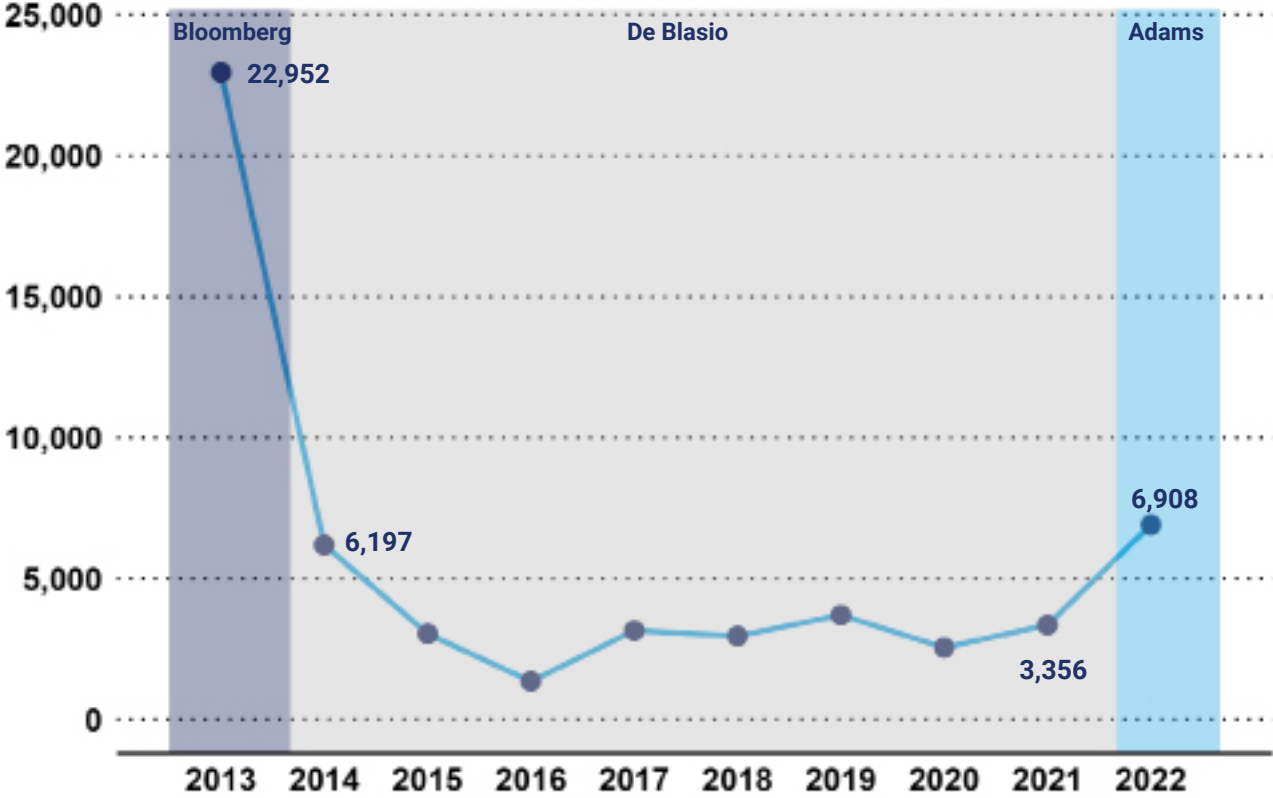


Figure 5:
Police Stops by Precinct: 2021 vs 2022 (Top Ten in Stops in 2022)



Trends in Police Stops for a Suspected Weapon

Figure 6.
Police Stops for Suspected Weapon: 2013-2022



Note: includes stops where one of the suspected crimes was recorded as "CPW" or "265."

Figure 7.
Police Stops for Suspected Weapon: 2021 vs 2022

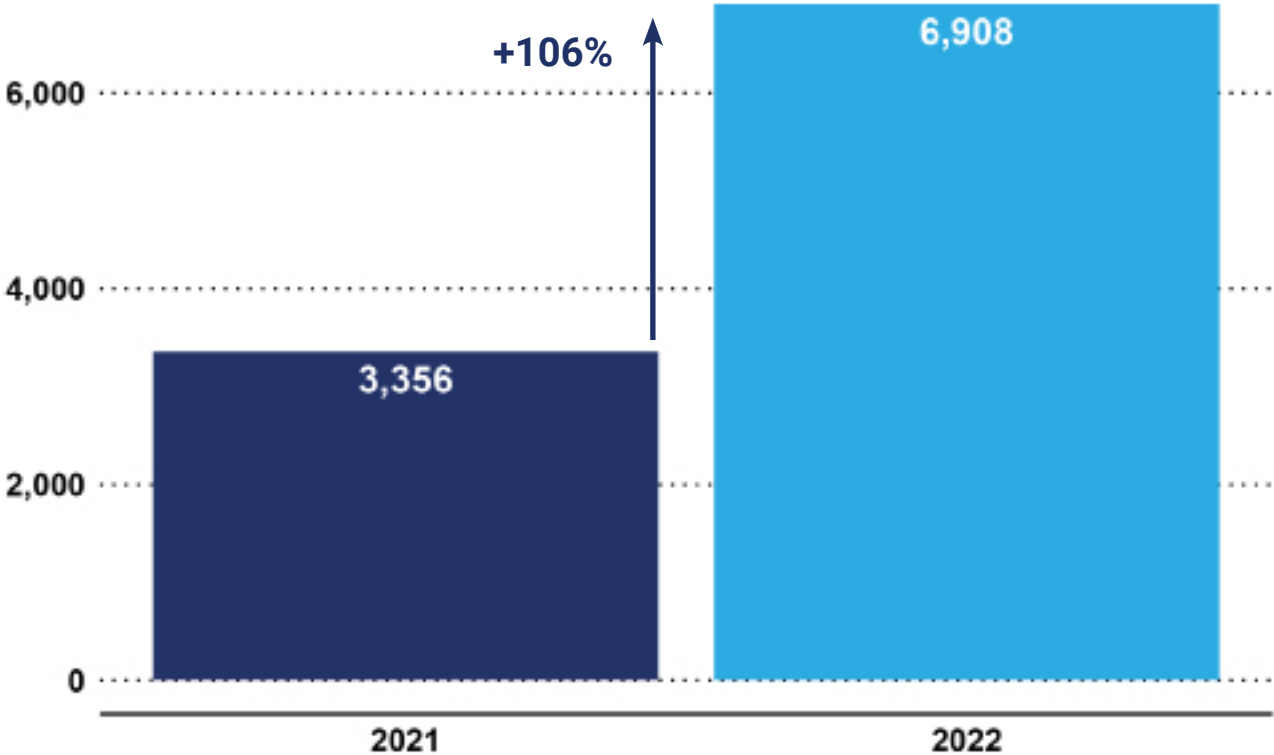


Figure 8.
Police Stops for Suspected Weapon by Borough: 2021 vs 2022

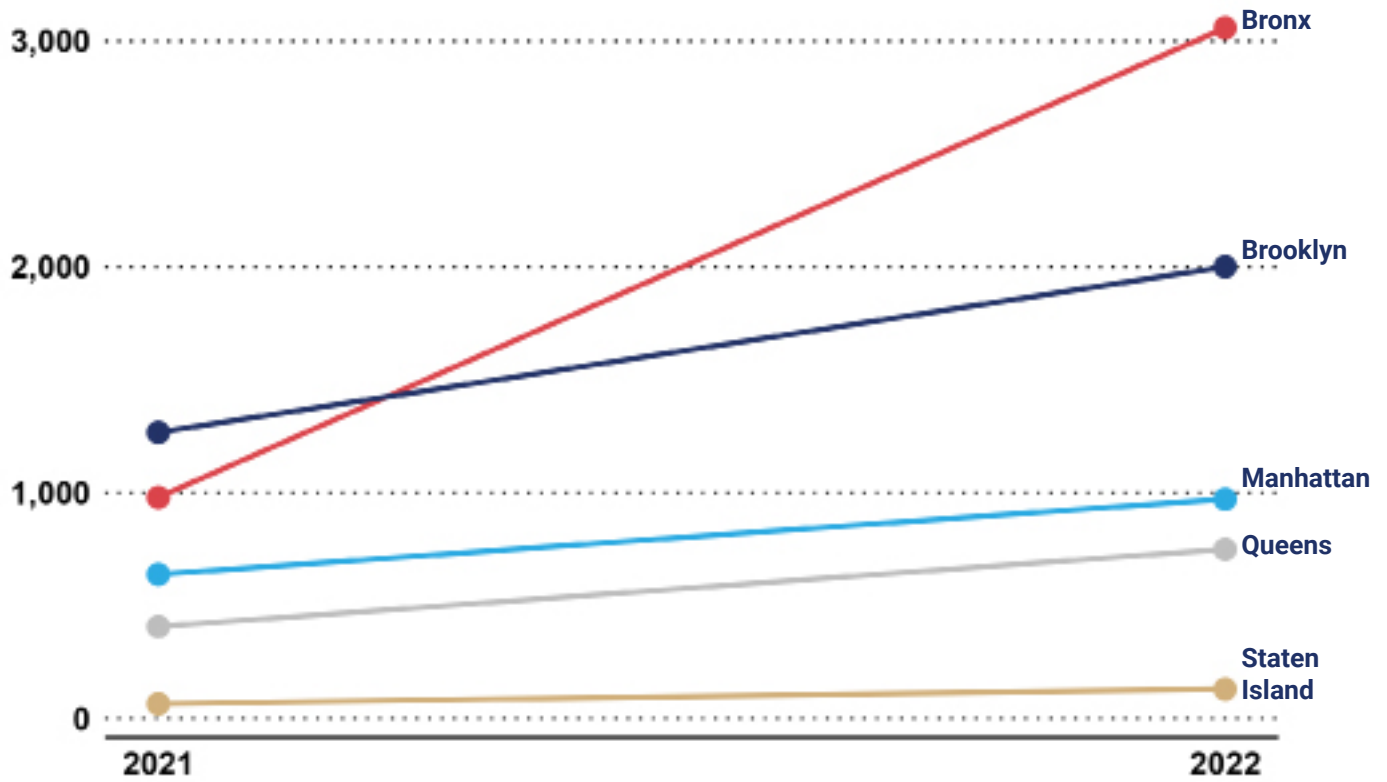
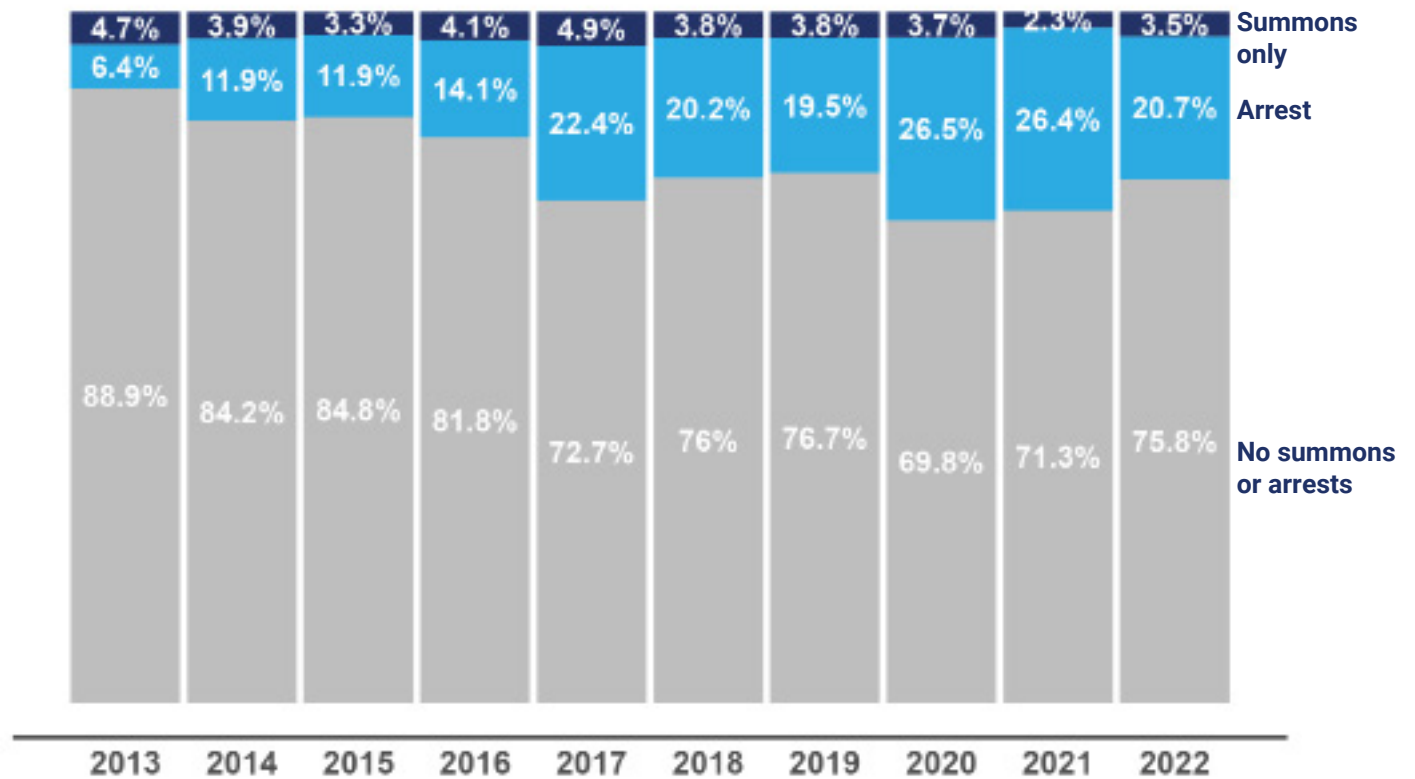
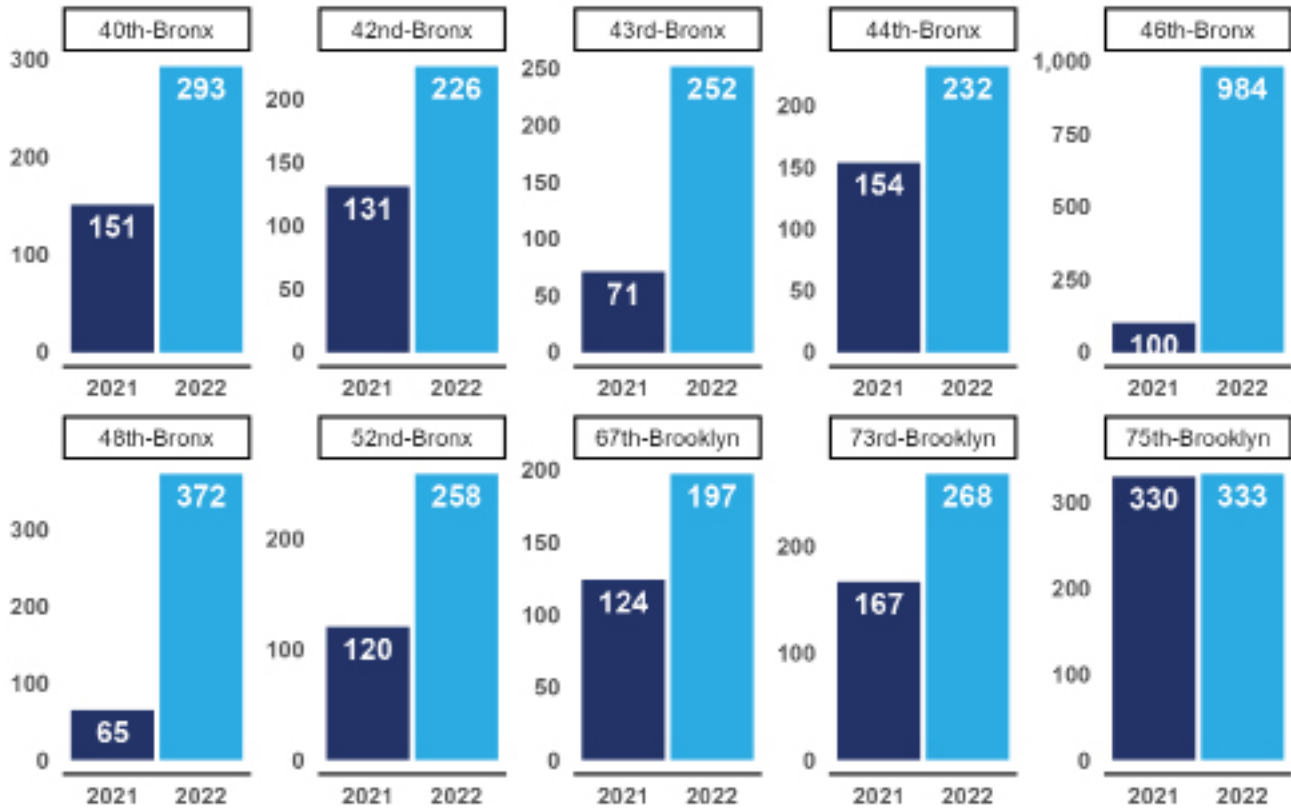


Figure 9:
Percent of Police Stops for Suspected Weapon Resulting in an Arrest or Summons:
2013 vs 2022



**Figure 10:
Police Stops for Suspected Weapon by Precinct: 2021 vs 2022
(Top Ten in Stops for a Suspected Weapon in 2022)**



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Stephen Koppel is a Senior Research Associate at the Data Collaborative for Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He is currently working on a study of racial disparities in low-level law enforcement that will involve a more in-depth analysis of the data used here.