This is the twenty-eighth status report on the general operations of the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB), as reorganized pursuant to Local Law No. 1 of 1993, effective July 5, 1993.

This report covers the period of January 2007 through December 2007 (Volume XV, No. 2).

Publication Date: July 7, 2008

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Members of the Board

Franklin H. Stone, Esq.

In September of 2006, Mayor Bloomberg named Franklin Stone to be the first woman to chair the CCRB. For most of her career, Ms. Stone has practiced law. For nearly fifteen years, she was a partner at the law firm of Hunton & Williams, where she specialized in commercial litigation and repeatedly was awarded the firm's pro bono service award. Ms. Stone was an associate at Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler in New York City from 1977-1982 and from 1983-1987, she was an assistant United States attorney in the Southern District of New York where she handled narcotics and major crime cases. From 2004 through 2006, Ms. Stone served as executive director of Common Good, a nonprofit, bipartisan coalition dedicated to restoring reliability, balance and common sense to the law. Ms. Stone is very involved in community matters in the Cobble Hill Historic District in Brooklyn where she resides. She is a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Youth Chorus and the Downtown Brooklyn Waterfront Local Development Corporation. She has served two terms as president of the Cobble Hill Association and is currently vice-president. Ms. Stone, a mayoral designee, has been a board member since December 1998.

J.D., 1977, University of Virginia School of Law; B.A., 1974, Hollins College

Dennis deLeon, Esq.

Mr. deLeon worked as a law clerk for the California Court of Appeals, an associate at Los Angeles' Kadison, Pfaelzer, Woodward, Quinn & Rossi, a trial attorney for the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and regional counsel to California Rural Legal Assistance. Mr. deLeon began his New York career at the Office of the Corporation Counsel, where as a senior assistant corporation counsel he focused on civil rights cases and supervised police misconduct actions. In 1986 he was appointed director of the Mayor's Commission on Latino Concerns. In 1988 he became deputy Manhattan borough president and, in 1990, Mayor David Dinkins appointed Mr. deLeon chair of the New York City Commission on Human Rights. He returned to private practice in early 1994 and since September 1994 has served as president of the Latino Commission on AIDS. Currently a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Mr. deLeon is the city council designee from Manhattan and has been a board member since October 2003.

J.D., 1974, Stanford Law School; B.A., 1970, Occidental College

James Donlon, Esq.

Mr. Donlon is an attorney engaged in private practice since 1980. He has broad-based experience in matters such as real estate, estate planning, wills and estates, and litigation involving family court, criminal, and personal injury cases. From 1974 to 1980, Mr. Donlon was employed as an assistant district attorney in the Richmond County District Attorney's Office where he handled misdemeanors, felonies (including homicides) and, from 1976 to 1977, narcotics cases for the Special Narcotics Prosecutor's Office. Immediately after graduating from law school, Mr. Donlon worked for the New York State Department of Law. Mr. Donlon is chair of the Richmond County Bar Association's Admissions Committee and co-chair of its Family Court Committee. He previously served as a board member of the Richmond County Bar Association. He is currently a member of the Assigned Counsel Plan Advisory Committee (Appellate Division, Second Department) and of the New York State Defenders Association. Mr. Donlon, a city council designee from Staten Island, has been a member of the CCRB since June 2004.

J.D.,1973, Albany Law School; B.A.,1970, Manhattan College

Dr. Mohammad Khalid

Dr. Khalid has worked as a dentist in Staten Island since 1977. An active member of the Staten Island community, Dr. Khalid is president of the Iron Hill Civic Association of Staten Island and of the Pakistani Civic Association of Staten Island, the vice-chairman of the Children's Campaign Fund of Staten Island, and the first vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Friends for Hospice Care of Staten Island. In 2005, Dr. Khalid was appointed by Governor George Pataki to serve a six-year term as a member of the New York State Department of Health's Minority Health Council. In 2003 Dr. Khalid served as a member of the New York City Charter Revision Commission, which reviewed the entire city charter, held hearings in all five boroughs to solicit public input, and issued recommendations to amend the charter to reflect New York City's constantly evolving economic, social and political environment. In 2004 Dr. Khalid was the recipient of the Pakistan League of America Community and Leadership Award and in 2003 received the Governor George E. Pataki Excellence Award for community service on behalf of New York State. Dr. Khalid, a mayoral designee, has been on the board since March 2005.

D.D.S., 1976, New York University; B.D.S., 1971, Khyber Medical College (Pakistan)

William F. Kuntz II, Esq.

With extensive experience in mergers and acquisitions, securities, banking, bankruptcy, and real estate litigation at the trial and appellate levels, Dr. Kuntz is a partner at Baker & Hostetler, LLP, where he specializes in commercial litigation. In addition to his practice, Dr. Kuntz has been an associate professor at Brooklyn Law School, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee and subsequently Vice President of the New York City Bar Association. He is a member of the Board of the Legal Aid Society of New York and is Vice President of the Federal Bar Council for the Second Circuit. He currently serves as a member of the Departmental Disciplinary Committee for the Appellate Division, First Department. Dr. Kuntz was appointed to the CCRB as one of the first public members while it was part of the New York City Police Department in 1987, and served until 1992. Dr. Kuntz has been the New York City Council's designee from Kings County to the external CCRB since October 1993.

Ph.D., 1979, Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences; J.D., 1977, Harvard Law School; M.A., 1974, Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences; B.A., 1972, magna cum laude, Harvard College

Singee L. Lam

Ms. Lam has been the director of multicultural and international admissions at St. John's University since 1994. Before this, she was the director of multicultural student recruitment and the assistant director of institutional research, supervising activities on and off campus to recruit domestic minority and international students. She was born in Fuzhou City, China, arriving in the United States at age 13, and is fluent in three Chinese dialects. She serves on the board of Chinese Immigrant Services in Queens where she provides help to newcomers. Ms. Lam has been a city council designee from Queens County since September 1995.

M.B.A., 1988, St. John's University; B.S., 1984, St. John's University

Carol B. Liebman, Esq.

Since 1992 Ms. Liebman has been a clinical professor at Columbia Law School where she is director of the school's Mediation Clinic and Negotiation Workshop. Her principal areas of expertise include mediation, negotiation, and professional ethics. Ms. Liebman began her legal career in 1975, working in private practice in Boston. Between 1976 and 1979 she served as an attorney with the Massachusetts Department of Correction and from 1979 to 1991, Ms. Liebman worked as a clinical professor at Boston College Law School. She is an internationally recognized speaker and trainer in conflict resolution, having taught about mediation in Israel, Brazil, Vietnam, and China. In the United States, Ms. Liebman has designed and presented mediation training for such groups as Montefiore Hospital's Certificate Program in Bioethics and Medical Humanities; New York's First Department, Appellate Division, Attorney Disciplinary Committee; and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Ms. Liebman, a mayoral designee, has been a board member since October 2003.

J.D., 1975, Boston University School of Law; M.A., 1963, Rutgers University; B.A., 1962, Wellesley College

Lawrence Loesch, Esq.

Mr. Loesch is a distinguished 30-year veteran of the New York City Police Department, retiring from the New York City Police Department in 1998 as deputy chief and the commanding officer of the Queens Detective Bureau. Mr. Loesch currently is the vice-president and general manager in the New York City region for AlliedBarton Security Services, the nation's largest independently held contract services security company. In addition to his professional responsibilities, Mr. Loesch was the president of the American Academy of Professional Law Enforcement before becoming a member of its board of directors and, from 1994 to 1998, he was the vice-president of the Police Management Institute Alumni Association. He is the current Vice Chairman of the NYC Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security. Mr. Loesch, a police commissioner designee, has been a board member since September 2002. He also has attained his CPP designation as a Certified Protection Professional. He is recognized by the American Board for Certification in Homeland Security as a CHS – Level III.

J.D., 1982, St. John's University School of Law; B.A., 1977, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; A.S., 1975, John Jay College of Criminal Justice City University of New York

Jules A. Martin, Esq.

Mr. Martin is assistant vice-president for Protection Services at New York University. Before joining NYU, he served as chief of the Housing Bureau of the New York City Police Department from 1997 to 1998. Mr. Martin joined the police department in 1969, and held a number of positions prior to becoming the executive officer of the 113th Precinct in 1989. He was assigned to the Intelligence Division as head of the Municipal Security Section in 1990. Mr. Martin is a member of the International Chiefs of Police, the National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives, International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, the New York State Bar Association, the United States Supreme Court Bar, the Committee on Character and Fitness of the New York Appellate Division, First Department and was a member of the 1997 White House fellowship panel. He attended the Police Management Institute at Columbia University in 1991. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1965-69. Mr. Martin, a police commissioner designee, has been a board member since March 1999.

J.D., 1984, Brooklyn Law School; M.P.A., 1979, C.W. Post, Long Island University; B.A., 1976, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Victor Olds, Esq.

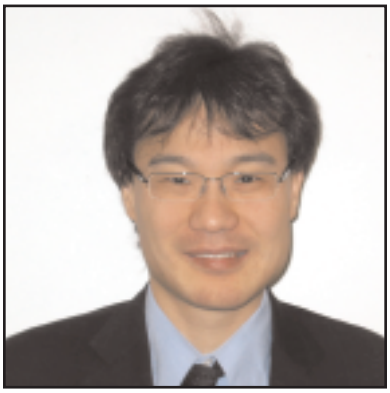
Mr. Olds is the managing director and general counsel of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Legal Services Corporation. Previously, Mr. Olds practiced for several years as a litigation partner at Holland & Knight LLP, after which he worked for four years as a vice-president and senior attorney in the Law Division of Morgan Stanley. From 1980 to 1988 he was the assistant attorney general in charge at the New York State Department of Law's Harlem Regional Office, and from 1988 to 2000 Mr. Olds was an assistant United States attorney in both the criminal and civil divisions of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. A trial advocacy instructor for the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, and currently an adjunct professor at both Brooklyn Law School and Fordham University School of Law, Mr. Olds has also been an appellate advocacy instructor at the U.S. Department of Justice Advocacy Institute. He has served on the Second Circuit Task Force for Gender, Racial and Ethnic Fairness, was a Harvard Law School Wasserstein Public Interest Law Fellow, and currently serves on the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division's (First Department) Indigent Defense Organization Oversight Committee. Mr. Olds has been a mayoral designee since June 2002.

J.D., 1977, Brooklyn Law School; B.A., 1973, New York University

Tosano Simonetti

Mr. Simonetti began his law enforcement career in 1957 patrolling the streets of Manhattan's Midtown South Precinct. During his career, he commanded the 9th, 120th, Midtown North and Midtown South Precincts, as well as Patrol Boroughs Staten Island and Brooklyn South. He was appointed first deputy police commissioner by Commissioner Howard Safir in 1996. After retiring from the police department, Mr. Simonetti became the security director for MacAndrew and Forbes, a holding company. Mr. Simonetti, a police commissioner designee, has been a board member since April 1997.

M.A., 1975, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; B.A., 1965, Baruch College, City University of New York



Youngik Yoon, Esq.

Mr. Yoon is a partner at Yoon & Hong, a general practice law firm in Queens. His areas of practice include immigration, matrimonial, real estate and business closings, and criminal defense. Mr. Yoon, a native speaker of Korean, has provided legal services to the diverse communities of Queens for almost ten years. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Bronx County Bar Association, Queens County Bar Association, the Puerto Rican Bar Association, and the Korean American Lawyers Association of Greater New York. Mr. Yoon has been a city council designee from Bronx County since December 2003.

J.D., 1994, Albany Law School; B.A., 1991, City College, City University of New York

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Brian Connell	Deputy Executive Director, Administration
Abigail Margulies, Esq.	Deputy Executive Director, Investigations

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Benjamin I. Schneider, Esq.

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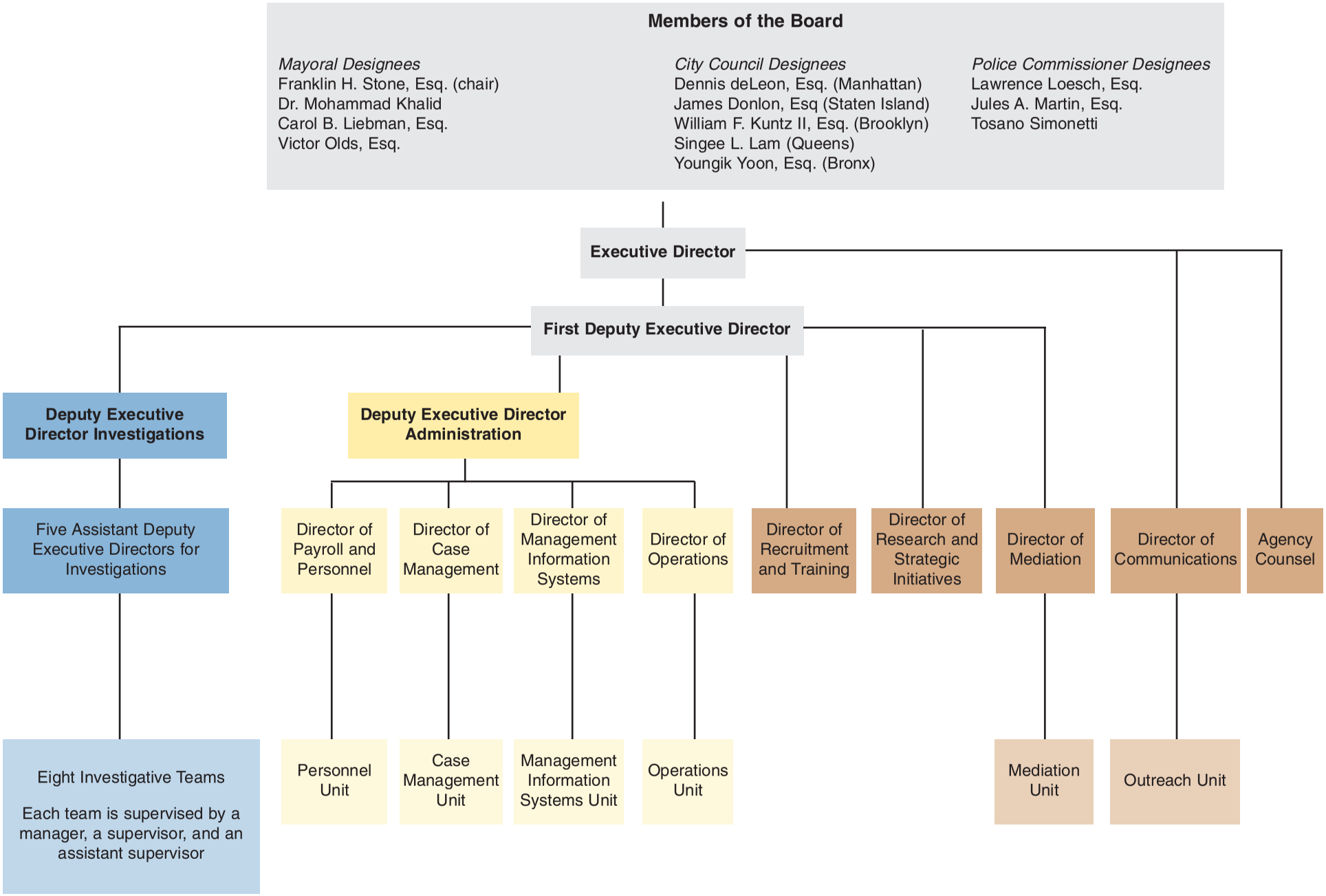
CCRB Organizational Chart



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MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG
MAYOR

FRANKLIN H. STONE
CHAIR

June 2008

Dear Members of the Public:

I am pleased to present the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board's January-December 2007 Status Report.

This year we have completely redesigned our annual report, in order to include relevant data on complain information, agency performance, and case disposition in a straightforward and accessible format. Our report is in full color, and illustrated with visual charts that present information more clearly than the tables we used in the past. Of course, our agency is committed to transparency, and all of the tables that were included in previous reports are available to the public on our website, http://nyc.gov/ccrb, or by calling our agency at 212-341-9677.

The report analyzes five years of data regarding complaint activity, agency performance, and complaint dispositions. The report discusses the location of incidents that led to complaints, the command assignments of officers who were the subjects of complaints, and the demographics of subject officers and civilians involved in these complaints. The report further provides information on the disciplinary action the New York City Police Department took, if any, against officers the CCRB found committed misconduct.

In 2007, the CCRB received 7,559 complaints against New York City police officers that fell within its jurisdiction, a small decrease over 2006, but significantly more than the 4,612 received in 2002. The agency saw a major complaint increase from 2002-2006, and the cumulative impact on the agency's workload has been dramatic. The root causes of the increase can be difficult to determine, and many factors, including police conduct, the total number of civilian-police encounters, the general relations between the community and the police, and the accessibility of and public confidence in the complaint process, can have an effect on the number of complaints filed by members of the public.

Still, the board was able to determine that two major factors seem to have contributed to the increase in complaints: the city's 311 system and the increase in documented stops conducted by members of the department from 2002-2006. Five years after the 311 system has been implemented, its year-to-year impact has waned, and the number of stops conducted by officers decreased slightly from 2006 to 2007, signaling perhaps that the long increase in complaint activity is over.

The CCRB continued to succeed in its core mission of conducting thorough and fair investigations of complaints. In 2007, for the first time since 2002, the agency closed more cases than it received, decreasing the size of its open docket by more than 500 cases. In an era where complaints are at historic highs, this is no small achievement.

In 2007, the board found misconduct in 8% of the cases it investigated fully. This number is below the five-year average of 12%. Still, in 2007 over a third of the CCRB cases that the police department closed were resolved with no disciplinary action taken against the officer. While the police department pursued 83 administrative trials against officers in 2005, and 44 in 2007, it pursued only 9 in 2007, securing a guilty finding in only three.

In order to provide clarity and context to the ongoing discussion about police discipline, this report includes, in addition to statistical data, an analysis of when an officer's "good faith" can be used to evaluate misconduct. In addition, it includes three vignettes of cases in which the board found an officer acted improperly but the department nevertheless pursued no disciplinary action.

The CCRB remains committed to its core mission of investigating and mediating allegations of police misconduct thoroughly and expeditiously. Agency staff and board members look forward to continuing to serve the people and the police of New York City.

Sincerely

Franklin H. Stone
Chair

Executive Summary

Complaint Intake

In 2007, the CCRB received fewer complaints than the previous year for the first time since 2000. Members of the public filed 7,559 complaints in 2007, about a hundred fewer than the 7,662 filed in 2006. After seven years of consistent double-digit percentage increases, however, the agency's workload remains high by historic standards—the number of complaints filed in 2007 still represented an 84% increase over complaint filings in 2000.

An increasing percentage of the agency's complaints involve allegations of abuse of authority, such as allegations that officers improperly stopped, frisked, or searched a civilian. These allegations now make up an ever-increasing majority of all allegations in CCRB complaints. Just as the agency has seen a decrease in complaint filings, the NYPD reported in 2007 that there was a decrease in the number of individuals stopped, questioned, and frisked by officers, indicating that there is a relationship between the number of civilians stopped and the number of complaints the agency receives.

When compared to the benchmark data of the total number of stops conducted by NYPD officers, the data on those people who file complaints reveals some significant discrepancies. It is important, of course, to recognize that CCRB data are culled from a self-selecting sample (those people who choose to file a complaint make up a small percentage of all people who were stopped by police), so they should be treated cautiously.

When compared to the NYPD data, CCRB stop data reveals some discrepancies in terms of racial breakdown—a slightly higher percentage of the alleged victims in CCRB complaints are black or Hispanic. More significantly, perhaps, a much larger portion of CCRB complainants who complain of improper stops were arrested or summonsed than the percentage of all civilians stopped who were, according to NYPD data. Possible explanations for this discrepancy are discussed in the text.

The complaint intake section also includes data on the location of incidents and the assignment of officers who were accused of misconduct.

Case Processing

The CCRB had an exceptional year in terms of closing cases—for the first time since 2002 the agency ended the year with fewer open cases than it began it. The reduction (by nearly four hundred cases) can be attributed more to improvements in case closures than to the decrease in complaints. The agency closed more than 500 more cases in 2007 than it had in 2006.

The increase in the number of complaints filed has had some impact on the time it takes the agency to complete investigations. The average number of days it took to close a full investigation increased slightly, and now stands at just over 300 days. A large portion of the increase in case closure times over the past five years can be attributed to the time it takes the board to review cases. As more cases are closed by the agency, the board is compelled to read more and more cases per panel meeting, and as a result the time awaiting board closure has increased.

Of particular note in regards to case closure is the issue of truncated cases. The term "truncated" refers to cases closed without a full investigation, usually because the CCRB could not obtain a sworn statement from the complainant. A significantly higher percentage of the CCRB's cases were closed without a full investigation in 2007 than in previous years. These cases are examined more closely in the Case Processing section, and possible reasons for the increase are examined.

Investigative Findings

The CCRB substantiated a lower percentage of allegations in 2007 than it had in previous years, and the percentage of cases in which the agency has found misconduct has decreased steadily since 2004, when the agency found some misconduct in 16% of all the cases it fully investigated. The drop is most notable in force allegations, which are substantiated in just over 1% of the instances they are fully investigated.

Force complaints have consistently been substantiated less frequently than other complaints, principally because the legal precedent which determines what types of force by police officers constitutes misconduct is fairly restrictive. Still, the decrease in substantiated findings holds for all types of complaints, and speaks to the care with which the agency and the board takes before finding that an officer engaged in misconduct.

The agency has also decreased the number of cases in which it is unable to identify the subject officer of a complaint. The CCRB has access to all police department records, and frequently conducts photo arrays in order to affirmatively identify officers.

If the CCRB finds that officers commit misconduct not within the agency's jurisdiction to investigate (such as making false official statements or not properly filling out departmental paperwork) the board will determine to recommend that an officer engaged in "other misconduct noted." The Investigative Findings section details the number of times the board has noted other misconduct, and discusses the final outcome of these cases, including cases where police officers made false official statements during their interviews at the CCRB.

The agency also examined the demographics of officers in cases the agency substantiated, including by race, gender, residence, and tenure. While most of the data show that there is no clear relationship between a police officer's demographic data and substantiated complaints, the CCRB did find that officers who are between their fifth and tenth year of service are more likely to be the subject of a substantiated complaint than officers who are either newer to the force or more experienced. It is worth studying this population of officers in more detail.

Police Department Dispositions

In 2007, the NYPD processed cases against 296 officers whom the CCRB found committed misconduct. It declined to pursue any punishment against 102 of these officers. The 34% rate at which the department chose not to discipline officers found to have committed misconduct is a tenfold increase from 2006, and a dramatic departure from previous years.

In addition, the department has continued the trend of disciplining officers with instructions, rather than more serious discipline, at a rate much higher than it did in the past. Of the 172 officers whom the department did discipline in 2007, it gave 94 of them instructions. Only eight officers received punishment more serious than a command discipline, compared to 49 in 2003, when the department handled about 15% more substantiated CCRB cases.

The CCRB continues to express concern about the outcome of its substantiated cases, particularly in light of the fact that all CCRB cases forwarded to the board with a staff recommendation of "substantiated" are now reviewed by a unit of attorneys, further enhancing the agency's standard of factual and legal analysis. The board has provided sample narratives of cases in which the NYPD has declined to discipline officers, and an explanation of when an officer's "good faith" can and cannot be used to demonstrate that an improper stop does not rise to the level of misconduct.

Complaint Intake

Number and Type of Complaints Received

Members of the public filed 7,559 complaints with the CCRB in 2007. This number represents a decrease from the 7,662 filed in 2006, the first time complaint filings went down since the beginning of a sustained complaint increase in 2001. The decrease, however, was extremely slight, and complaint rates are still at historic highs. The number of complaints filed in 2007 represents a 36% increase over 2003 and an 84% increase over 2000, the last year before complaint filings began to rise (See Figure 1).

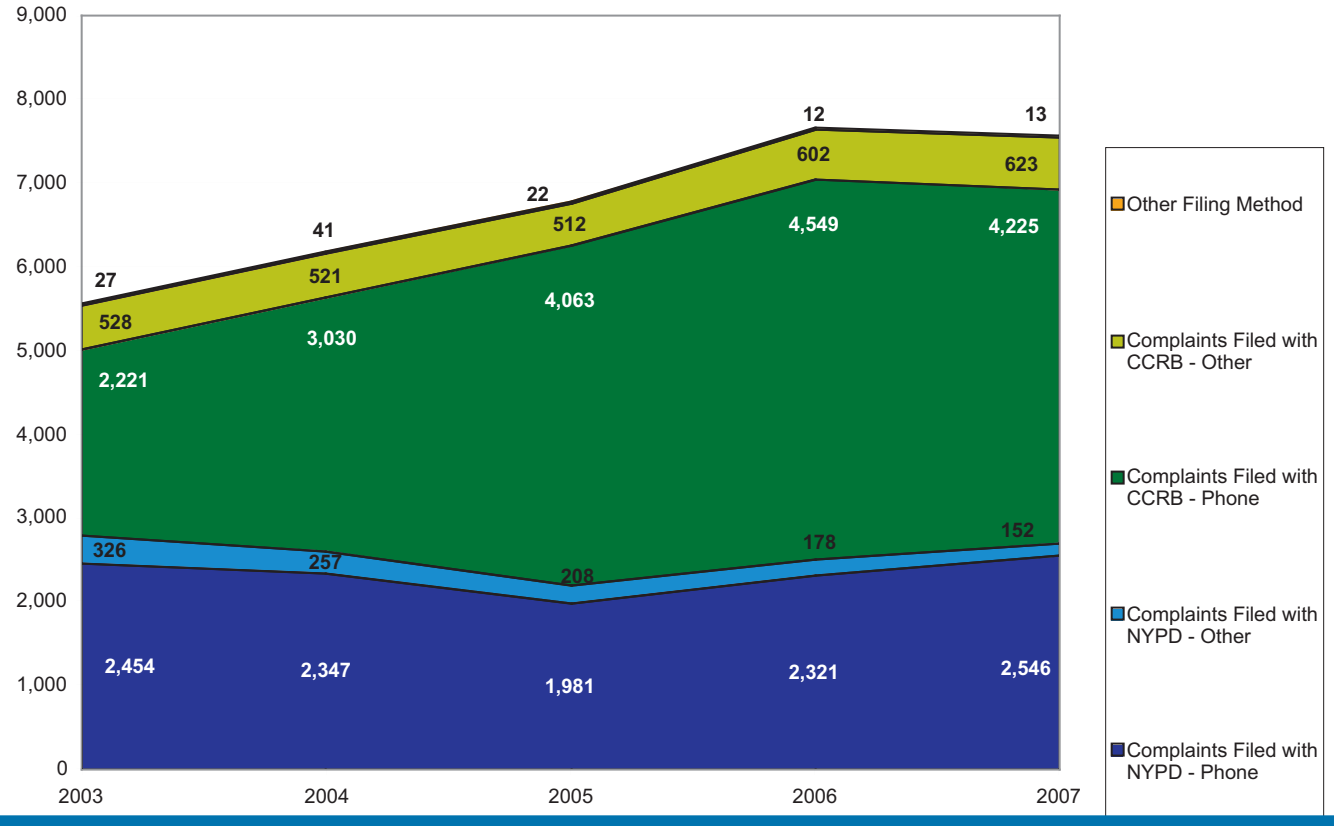
The complaint increase from 2002-2006 was driven by complaints filed by telephone and complaints filed directly with the CCRB, as opposed to complaints lodged with the NYPD and forwarded to the agency. Complaints filed by telephone make up an ever-increasing portion of the complaints filed directly with the CCRB—over 87% in 2007. And even as the total number of complaints initially filed with the CCRB increased by 76% from 2003 to 2007, the number of complaints forwarded by the NYPD actually decreased slightly.

The CCRB does not publish a telephone number independent of the city's 311 system, suggesting that a large number of telephone complaints come through the 311 system. Complaint data therefore strongly suggest that more and more people are reaching the CCRB through the 311 system.

However, the system does not appear to be the only factor in the CCRB's complaint increase. In 2006, the CCRB examined complaint activity at a variety of agencies since the implementation of the 311 system in March 2003. The study found that while most agencies saw significant increases in complaints just after the implementation of the system, complaint rates leveled off or even started to decrease as soon as 2004. At the CCRB, complaint rates continued to rise until finally leveling off in 2007.

The CCRB is empowered to investigate four types of complaints against New York City police officers—complaints of force, abuse of authority,

Figure One: Total Complaints Received, by Filing Method, 2003-2007



CCRB Jurisdiction

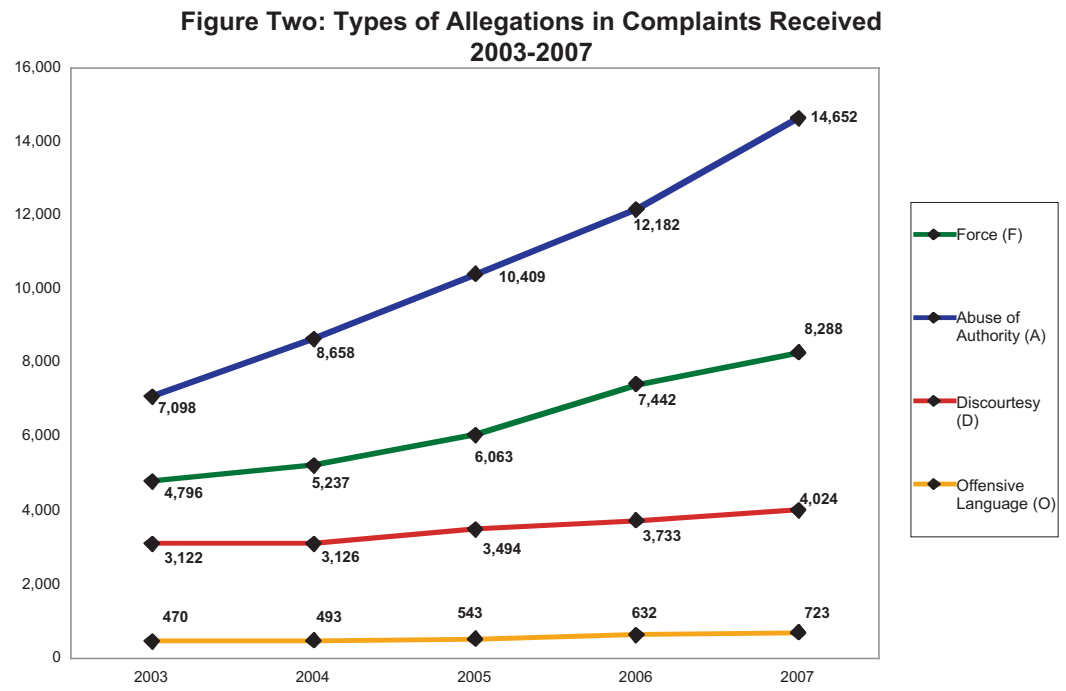
The CCRB has jurisdiction to investigate complaints filed against sworn members of the New York City Police Department. It does not have jurisdiction to investigate complaints against civilian members of the department or members of other law enforcement agencies. It has the power to investigate four types of allegations:

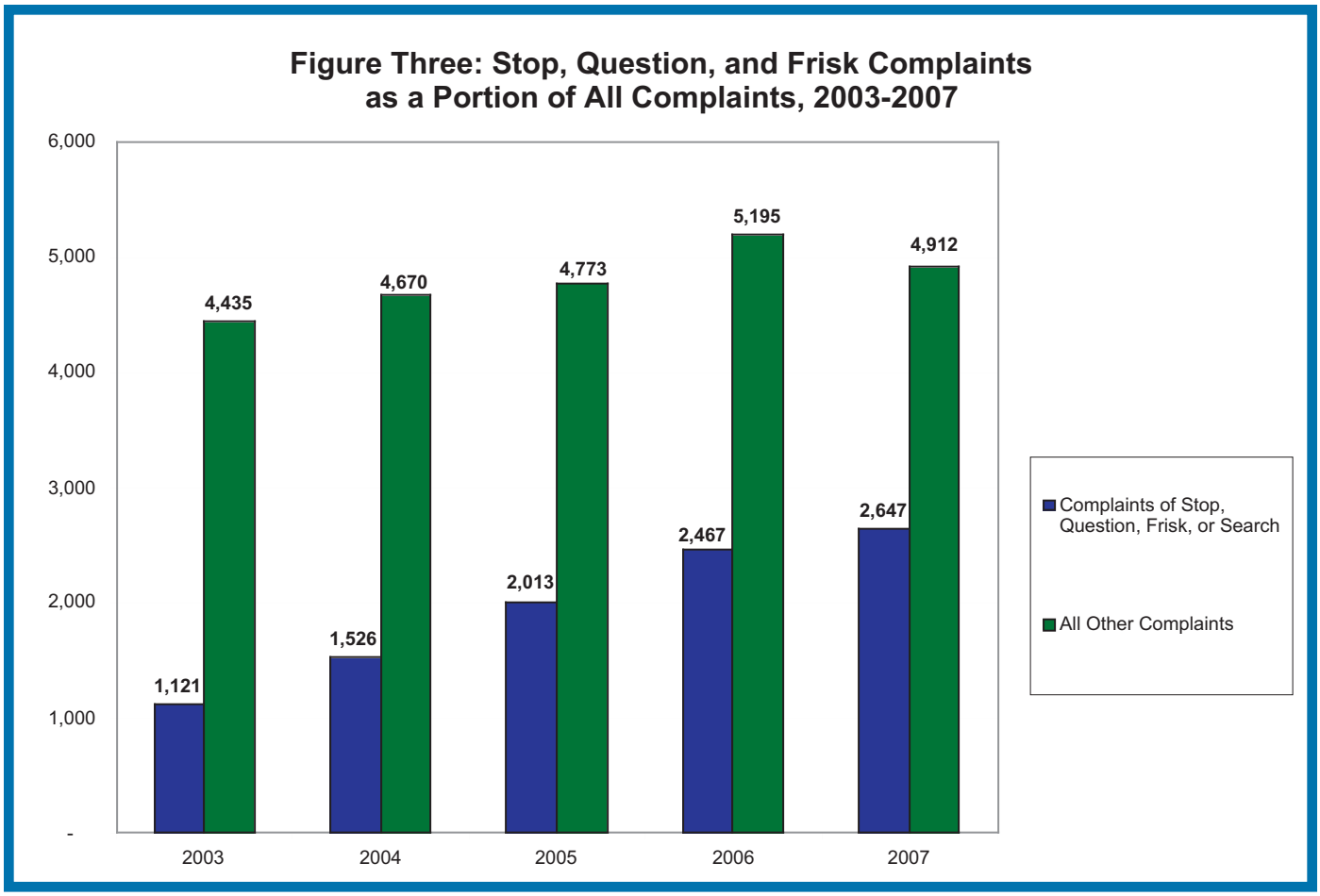
Force **refers to the use of unnecessary or excessive force, up to and including deadly force.**

Abuse of Authority **refers to abuse of police powers to intimidate or otherwise mistreat a civilian and can include improper street stops, frisks, searches, the issuance of retaliatory summonses, and unwarranted threats of arrest.**

Discourtesy **refers to inappropriate behavioral or verbal conduct by the subject officer, including rude or obscene gestures, vulgar words and curses.**

Offensive Language **refers to slurs, derogatory remarks, and/or gestures based up on a person's sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, gender or disability.**





discourtesy, and offensive language. Of these, complaints of abuse of authority (alleging improper stops, frisks, searches, or other police actions) make up a dramatically disproportionate amount of the increase.

In fact, while filings of all types of allegations have increased, abuse of authority filings have more than doubled since 2002, and since 2005 abuse of authority allegations have made up an increasing majority of all allegations filed with the CCRB (See Figure Two).

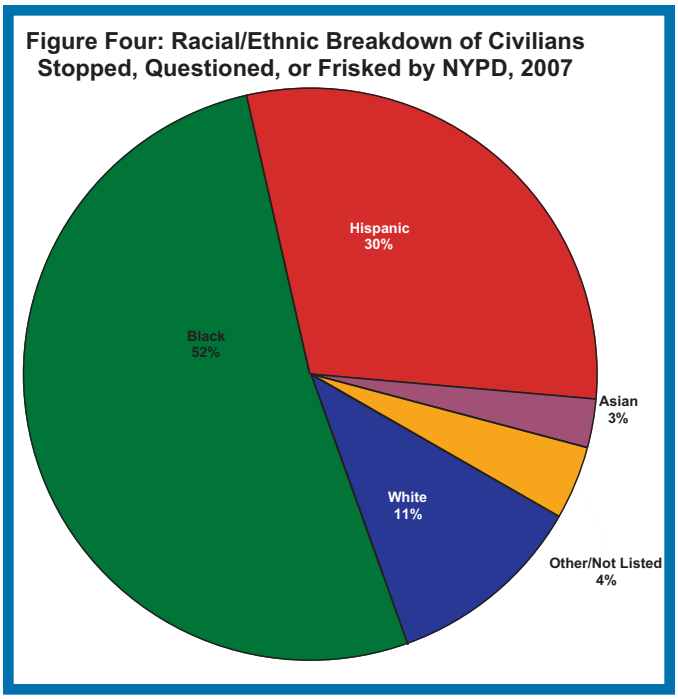
The rise in abuse of authority complaints corresponds neatly with the reported increase in documented stops reported by the police department. In February of 2007, the department released statistics showing that officers conducted 508,540 stops in 2006, more than five times the 97,296 conducted in 2002. The data for 2007 show a slowdown to 468,720 total stops, just as the number of complaints filed with the CCRB began to slow.

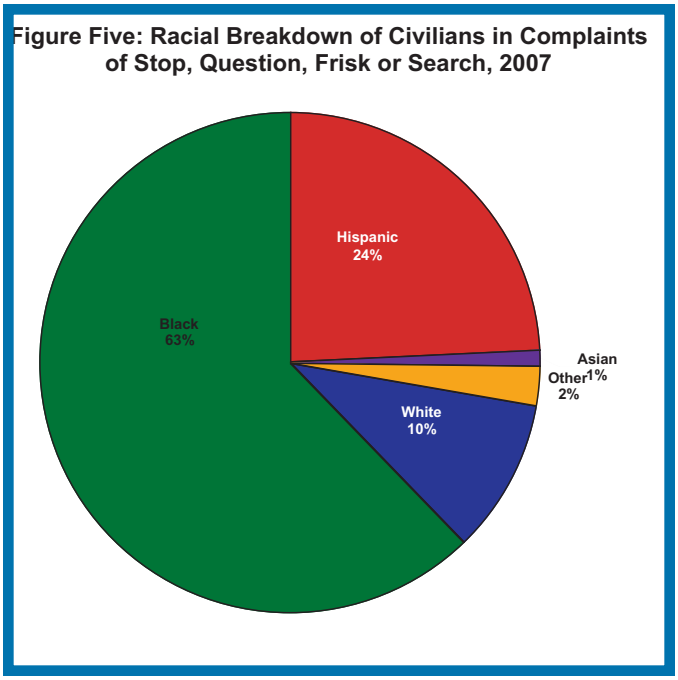
Figure Three shows the increasing proportion of all complaints that contain at least one allegation of stop, question, frisk, or search. The chart also depicts the decrease in complaints of improper stops in 2007 – the same year that the number of documented stops decreased. Taken together, the data suggest that the change in NYPD stop-and-frisk activity had a significant impact on the number of complaints regarding stops.

Stop and Frisk Issues

The increase in stop activity by the New York City Police Department has come under public scrutiny. While the CCRB will not speculate about the reasons for this disparity or the root cause of the increase, it can use the NYPD data as a benchmark against which to measure complaint data.

Figures Four and Five (page 6) compare the demographics of those stopped by the police in 2007 (according to the department's data) to the demographics of those who filed a complaint of an improper stop, question, or frisk. The CCRB's own data show that black and Hispanic representation among complainants is slightly higher than among all those in documented stops (87% to 83%). The percentage of white complainants is





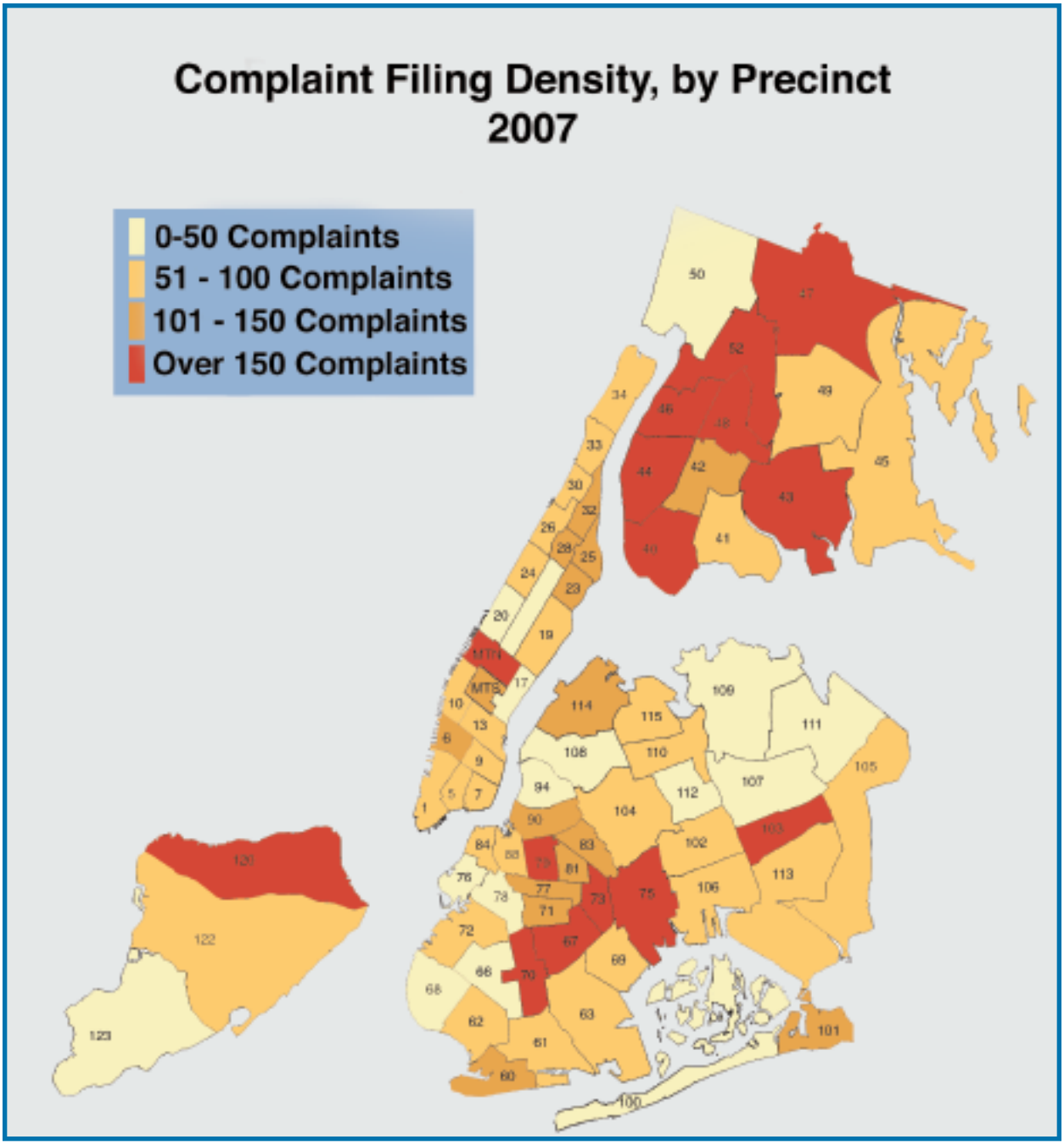
quite similar, and the percentage of complainants who identify as "other" or "Asian" is lower. However, the general contours of the demographics are similar to the demographics of those stopped. Furthermore, since the CCRB data represent a self-selecting sample (only those civilians who believed their stops to be improper), they should be treated cautiously.

A more significant discrepancy can be found by tracking the percentage of complaints of an improper stop, question, or frisk that result in an arrest or summons. In 49% of these CCRB investigations, the civilian was arrested (32%) or issued a summons (17%). These numbers differ dramatically from the data compiled from the NYPD's stop-and-frisk reports, which show that only 13% of the stops documented in the reports resulted in either an arrest or summons. This discrepancy could be accounted for to some degree by the self-selecting nature of the sample. However, in most cases in which the CCRB finds an officer arrested an individual subsequent to stopping him or her, it does not recommend the failure to fill out a UF-250 be considered misconduct, since the arrest paperwork is adequate to document the encounter. These cases, if included in the stop and frisk totals, would therefore lead to a higher total number of stops reported and a higher percentage of those stopped subsequently arrested.

The New York Police Foundation commissioned the Rand Corporation to study the NYPD's stop and frisk data in 2007. Rand found that while the raw statistics "distort the magnitude and, at times, the existence of racially biased policing," the study still "found small racial differences in the rates of frisk, search, use of force, and arrest." The study went on to make six recommendations to the NYPD. These recommendations included requiring officers to explain the reason for a stop after conducting it, and including use-of-force data on the stop, question and frisk form.

Examining stop data for evidence of racial bias is extremely complicated, and it is beyond the scope of this report to comment on Rand's methodology or conclusions. The CCRB continues to follow the stop and frisk issue closely, and will contribute to the city's ongoing conversation both by investigating these cases thoroughly and releasing its data in a timely and transparent manner to independent researchers.

The CCRB remains deeply concerned about stop and frisk issues, particularly because these cases have increased so dramatically over the past five years. This report will emphasize the impact these cases have had on operations, dispositions, and police discipline.

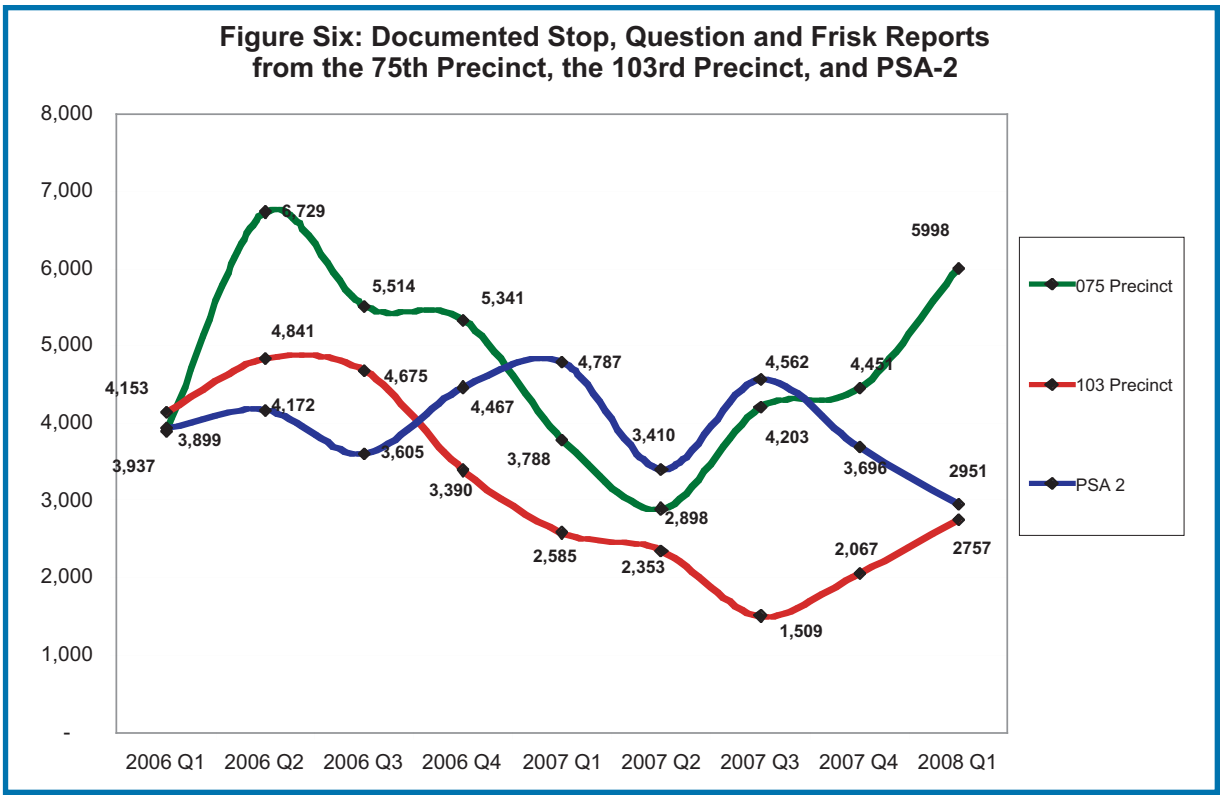


Location of Complaint Incidents

The map above shows the density, by precinct, of incidents that led to a complaint. While the four precincts in central Brooklyn (the 70th, 67th, 73rd and 75th) have always had extremely high complaint rates, this region is now rivaled by a cluster of precincts in the Bronx (the 40th, 43rd, 44th, 46th, 47th, and 48th).

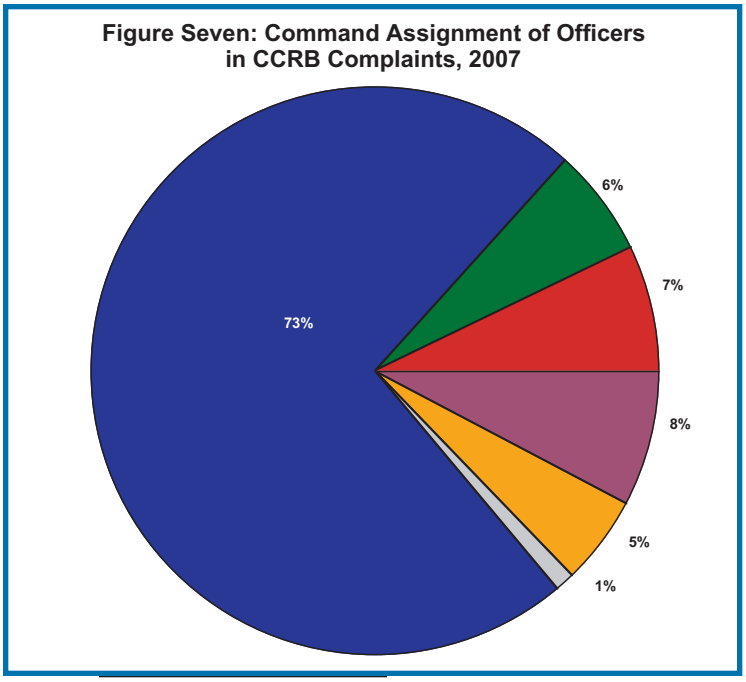
The numbers show a leveling-out among these Bronx precincts. Two precincts that had historically been the location of the most complaints (the 40th and the 44th) saw fewer complaints, while the others saw more. While the 44th precinct was still the location for the highest number of complaints in the Bronx (244), some of these precincts saw extremely large increases, including over 60% in the 48th (from 94 to 153) and over 40% in the 47th (from 140 to 197).

In a year when complaint rates declined citywide, these increases stand out. They represent the largest numerical increase and the largest percentage increase of any precincts in the city, and come in precincts that were already receiving a high number of complaints. It is difficult to draw specific conclusions about the causes of complaint increases, because many factors influence the complaint rate, including the number of officers assigned to a precinct, the number of stops and frisks conducted, and the crime rate. Nevertheless, the raw numbers of complaints

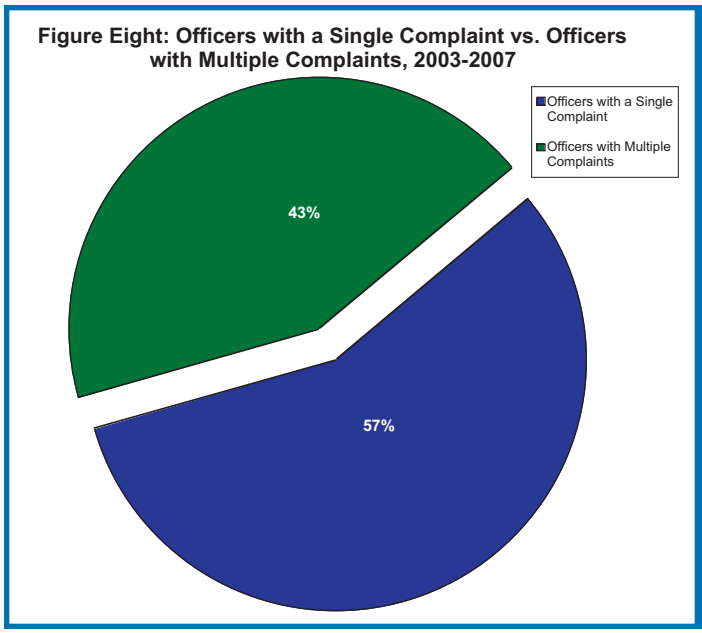


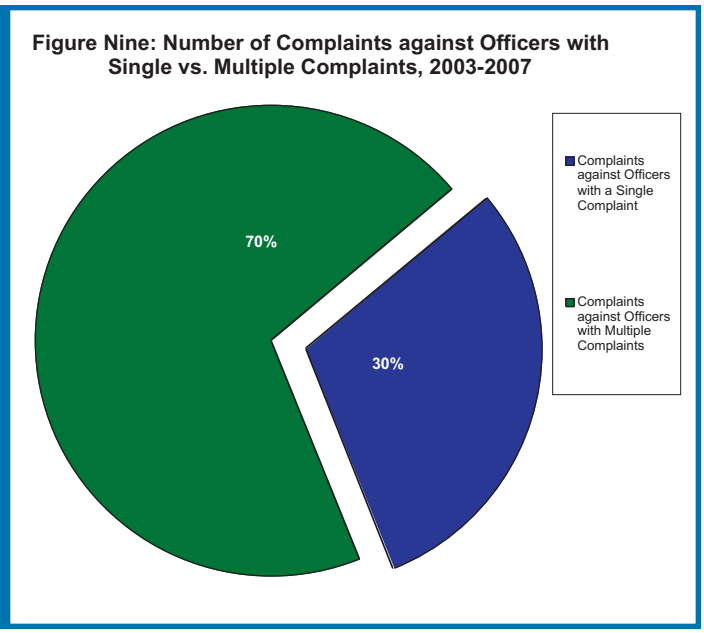
provide a valuable baseline portrait of complaint activity over time.

In a year when total complaints went down, of course, a number of precinct locations reported fewer complaints than in 2006. Most notable was a borough-wide decrease in complaint activity in Queens. Across Queens, the number of complaints filed was over 8% lower in 2007 than in 2006, and 13 of the 17 precinct locations saw a decrease in complaint activity. This decrease is particularly significant given the fact that the shooting of Sean Bell in Queens in November of 2006 received significant media attention. In the past, cases that have been widely covered by the media have led to spikes or even long-term increases in complaints, a trend that did not hold true this year. In fact, the 103rd precinct, in which the shooting took place, saw a nearly 4% decrease in complaint activity in 2007 from 2006.



One possible explanation for the decrease can be found by examining the number of documented stops reported by the police department for three of the busiest commands in the city for 2006 and 2007, as shown in Figure 6. The chart on page eight reflects the quarterly data for stop and frisk reports filed in the 103rd precinct, the 75th precinct (East New York, Brooklyn), and PSA-2 (a housing command that also covers East New York). In 2006, officers assigned to the 75th precinct documented 21,483 stops, more than any other command in the city, followed by 17,059 for the 103rd and 16,181 for PSA-2. While all three of these commands documented fewer stops





in 2007 than in 2006, the drop in the 103rd precinct began earlier and was more dramatic. Starting in the fourth quarter of 2006, reported stops by officers in the 103rd dropped considerably; in 2007 officers documented 8,514 stops, fewer than half of the total for 2006. While the 75th precinct and PSA-2 once again documented fewer total stops, they still ranked as the two commands in the city reporting the highest number. The 103rd precinct, while still an active command, fell from third to seventh.

This decrease in stops can help explain the decrease in complaints, but cannot provide a full explanation. A number of CCRB complaints arise out of situations other than stop and frisk, and a majority of Queens commands, not just the 103rd precinct, saw a decrease in complaint activity in 2007. With a more complete collection of data, including the total number of documented encounters between officers and civilians (not simply arrests, summonses, and stops, but also aided cases, escorts to a hospital, and other documented incidents) a comparison of complaint rates, corrected for civilian contacts, could be conducted. Still, the numbers for 2007 do demonstrate increased complaint activity in the Bronx and decreased activity in Queens.

Assignment of Officers

While the map on page seven details only the location of an incident, regardless of the officer's assignment, Figure Seven at left breaks out the command assignment of officers who are the subjects of CCRB complaints. The chart shows that the large majority of officers against whom the public files complaints are assigned to the Patrol Services Bureau (which is made up principally of the numbered precincts). This finding is not surprising, since officers assigned to the Patrol Services Bureau makes up a majority of the department's officers, and since these officers frequently have contact with the public. Of note over time, however, is the decreasing number of complaints filed against officers assigned to the Detective Bureau. Although these officers made up 7% of all subject officers in 2003, they made up only 5% in 2007. More significantly, the actual number of officers in this bureau receiving complaints dropped by 30% over this five-year period, even as complaints citywide increased dramatically.

In every year during the five-year period, more complaints were attributed to officers who worked out of Brooklyn precincts than any other borough. The relative standing of the other Patrol Boroughs remained fairly steady over time until 2007, when complaints against officers assigned to the Bronx increased and complaints against officers assigned to Queens decreased. This trend matches the one found in the "location of incident" chart on page 6. While it should come as no surprise that in a year when complaints in one borough decrease, complaints against officers assigned to that borough also decrease, the data demonstrate that the increase in the Bronx and the decrease in Queens are reflected in Patrol Service Bureau officers (that is, uniformed officers working out of numbered precincts) rather than more specialized units.

Officers with Multiple Complaints

From 2003 through 2007, the CCRB identified 15,012 officers as the subjects in a total of 28,496 complaints (this of course does not include complaints in which a subject officer was never identified). However, as Figures Eight and Nine (on page 9) show, a disproportionate number of these complaints are received by a small fraction of the officers.

More than half of the officers who received any complaints at all over the five year period received only one (and, of course, with over 35,000 sworn officers in the department, thousands more received no complaints at all). About 44% of the officers who received any complaints (6,499 officers) received more than one during the reporting period.

When the number of complaints generated by these officers is considered, the picture becomes starker. Officers receiving more than one complaint were responsible for 19,983 of the complaints in which an officer was identified, or more than 70% of all complaints in which a subject officer was identified. It is especially noteworthy that 64 officers received 10 or more complaints during this period. Regardless of the outcome of an investigation, it is worth paying special attention to officers who receive this many complaints from the public.

Demographics of Alleged Victims

The chart below shows the discrepancy between the population of alleged victims in CCRB complaints and the NYC population as a whole.

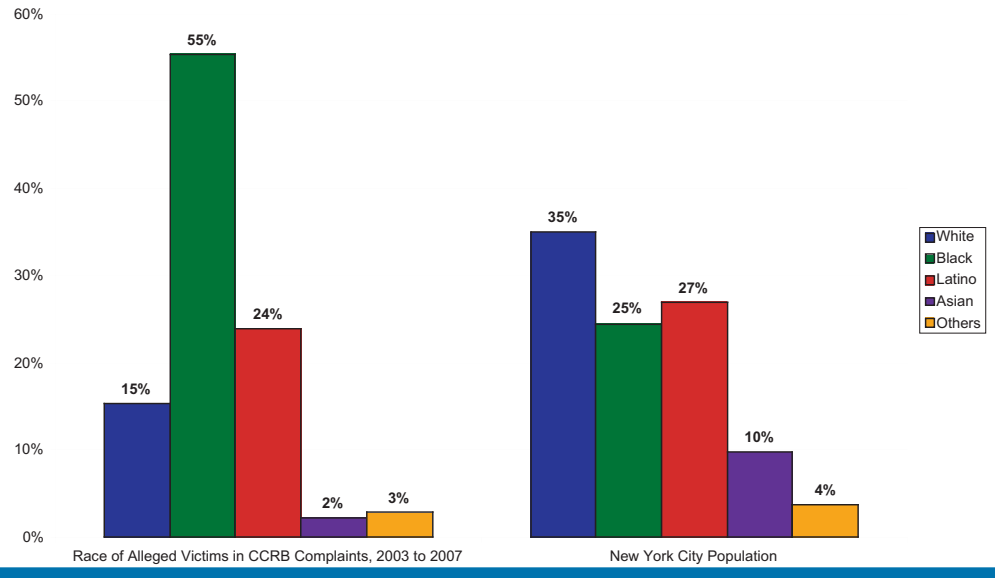
Figure Ten, below, shows that black civilians were overrepresented and whites underrepresented as alleged victims of police misconduct in CCRB complaints throughout the five-year reporting period. This phenomenon has been remarkably consistent since the CCRB's inception as an independent agency in 1993, as has the other trend depicted in the chart: a slight underrepresentation of Hispanics and Asians as victims in CCRB complaints.

It should be noted that the raw population data for New York City does not necessarily reflect the racial makeup of the population of civilians who have contact with NYPD officers, and is frequently questioned as a reliable benchmark for measuring discrepancies. As discussed above, however, more detailed data are not available and at any rate, such an analysis would be beyond the scope of this report.

More Information

The CCRB tracks a number of additional indicators in the complaints it receives. For tables breaking down many other aspects of CCRB complaints, including a complete tally of the exact allegations in CCRB complaints, demographic data on subject officers, and much more, please visit our website at www://nyc.gov/ccrb and follow the link to "Reports and Statistics" where additional data is available in raw form.

Figure Ten: Race of Alleged Victims in CCRB Complaints, 2003-2007, Compared to New York City Demographics

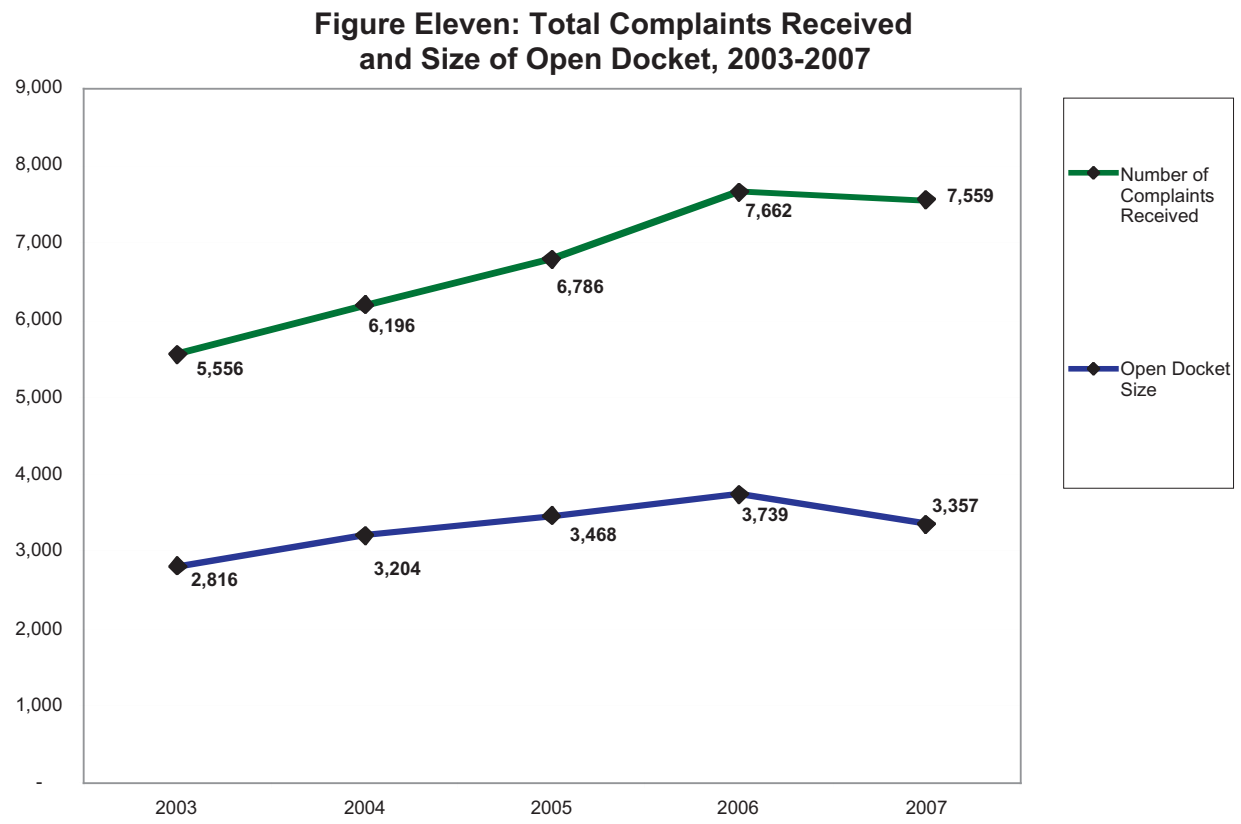


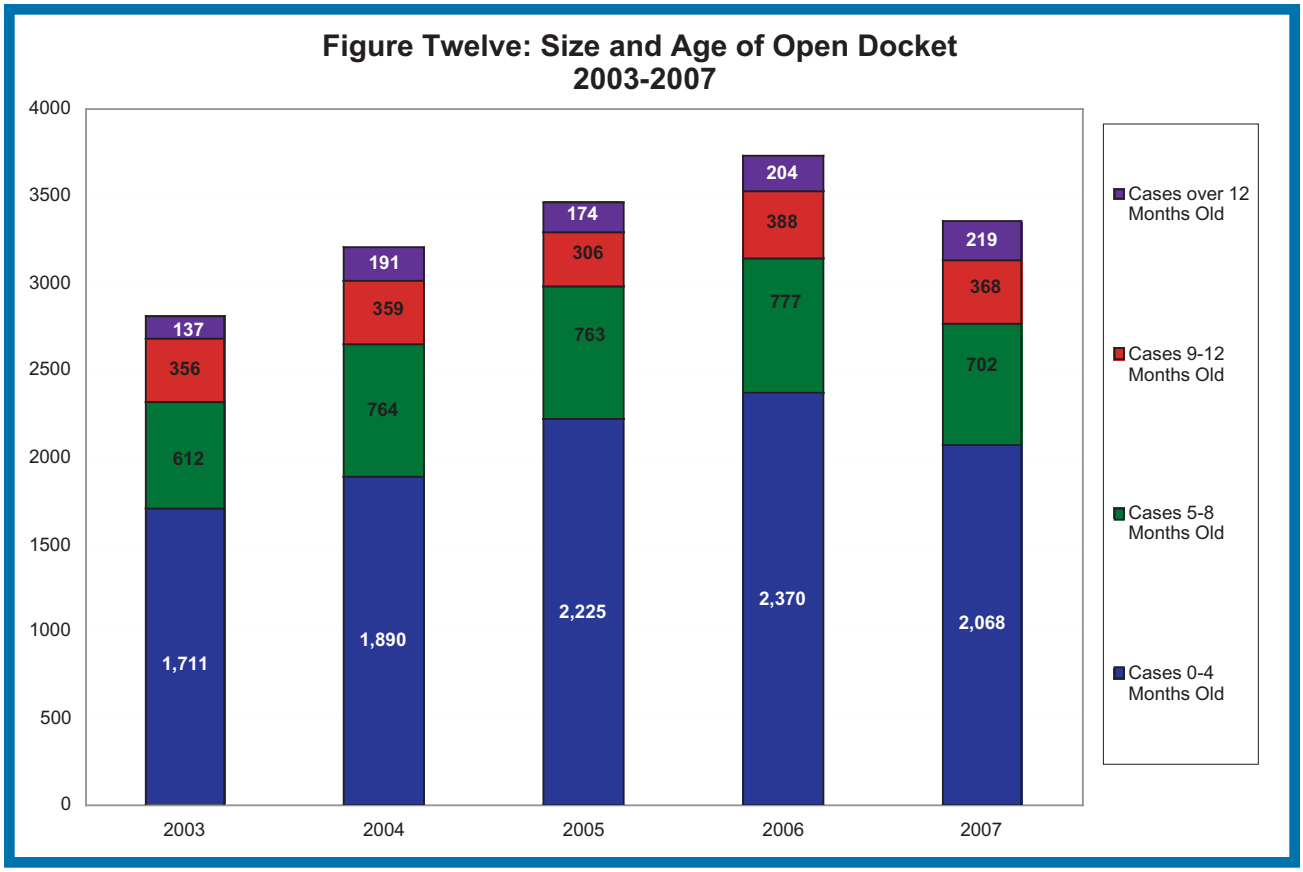
Docket Size

In 2007, the CCRB shrank the size of its open docket for the first time since 2002. The board started the year with an open docket of 3,739 cases, and ended it with 3,359 cases (See Figure 11). Although the agency received slightly fewer complaints in 2007 than 2006, the reduction in docket size outpaced the decrease in workload. While the agency received only 103 fewer complaints in 2007 than in 2006, it closed close to four hundred more cases in 2007 than it received, and 528 more than it closed in 2006. The reduced docket size is a concrete result of the CCRB's successful push to increase efficiency despite record complaint increases over the past five years.

In his 2007 State of the City Address on January 17th, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg prioritized the CCRB, stating "[W]e will expand the resources of the Civilian Complaint Review Board in order to ensure that all complaints are dealt with swiftly and seriously." The additional funding that the CCRB received in 2007 allowed the agency to hire four attorneys to review legal issues in cases and provided capital funding to replace aging computer equipment. Most importantly, the mayor's budget provided long-term funding for a number of investigators whose positions had previously been funded on a year-to-year basis by the City Council, allowing the agency to plan on having a full investigative staff. The agency's final Fiscal Year 2008 budget stood at $11,958,265.

The agency combined efficiency measures with its added resources in order to handle the increase in complaints. In 2002, each investigator closed, on average, only 37 cases a year, while by 2007 the number had risen to 52. This 40% productivity increase allowed the agency to keep its docket from growing at the same rate that complaint filings did. From 2003-2007, while the complaint rate increased by over 35%, the size of the docket grew by only 19%.





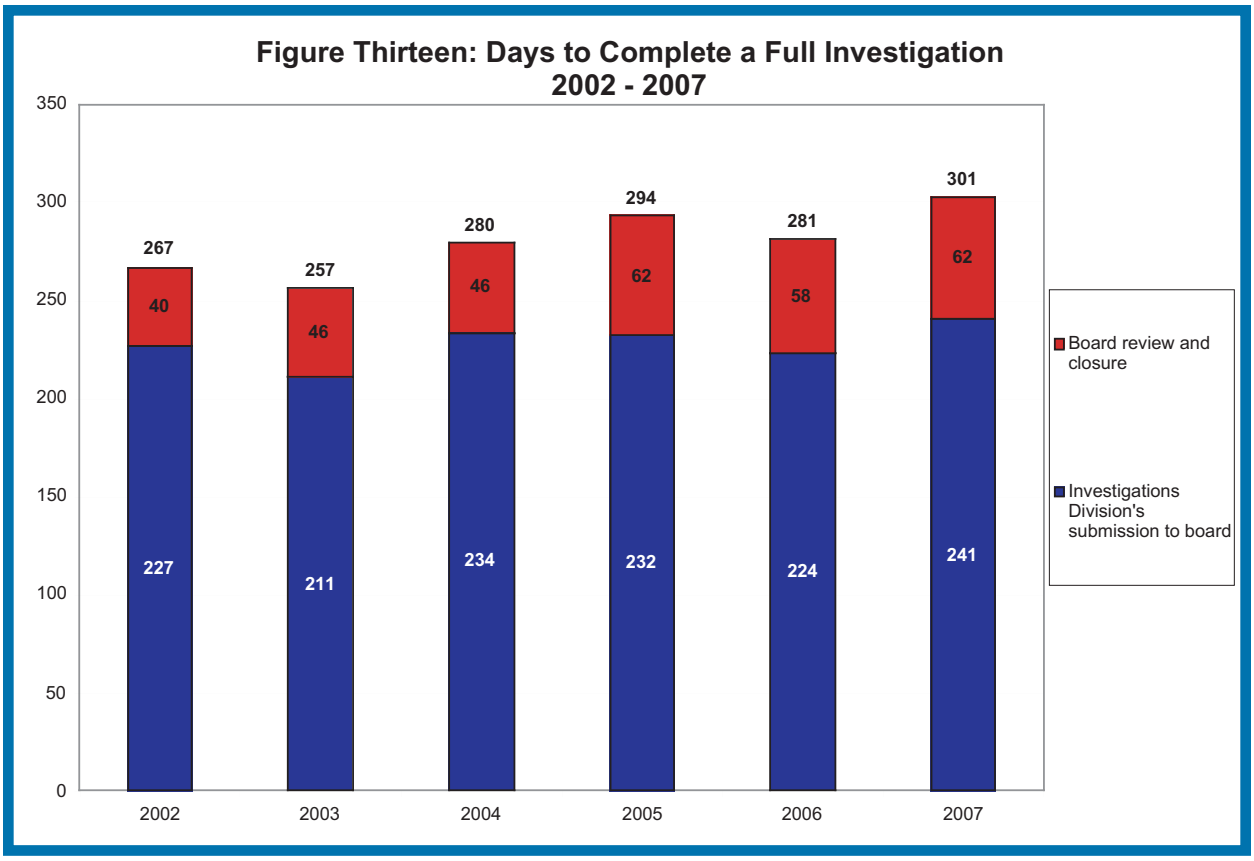
Size and Age of Docket

The age of the CCRB's docket of open cases provides a means of assessing the quality as well as the efficiency of the CCRB's investigations. The sooner civilians and officers are interviewed after an incident, the fresher their memories are. The sooner that substantiated cases are forwarded to the police department, the better the chances that the department can locate witnesses for trial. In four of the past five years, over 60% of the agency's open cases have been under four months old – an important indicator that the agency is closing most cases before they age significantly. At the close of 2007, 2,068 of the agency's 3,357 open cases (nearly 62%) had been received by the agency no earlier than September 1st (See Figure 12).

While the percentage of relatively new cases has continued to increase, the percentage of cases that are over a year old has increased as well. In 2003, fewer than 5% of all open cases were over a year old. This rate climbed to 6.5% in 2005, but has recently been brought back down closer to 6%. Relatively few cases are over a year old, but because these cases often involve complex investigations or contain allegations of serious misconduct, they merit special attention. The CCRB conducts monthly reviews of all cases that are at least a year old to help ensure that they are closed as soon as possible. While some cases are subject to unavoidable delays, such as when a prosecutor asks the CCRB to stop an investigation pending a criminal probe, most cases can and should be closed within a reasonable amount of time. Reducing the number of cases that are over a year old will continue to remain a priority at the CCRB in the coming year.

Timely investigations are particularly important because the CCRB's cases are subject to an eighteen-month statue of limitations, except in those cases where the officer's misconduct could constitute criminal activity. In order to discipline an officer, the NYPD's Department Advocate's Office must file charges within eighteen months of the incident date, regardless of when the CCRB received the case. While in some circumstances, the statute may expire through no fault of the CCRB (for example, in cases filed long after the incident date), each case that is closed after the statute represents an instance in which an officer cannot be disciplined, even if the board finds he or she committed misconduct.

The agency has successfully prioritized cases approaching the statute of limitations, and the board has reduced the number of cases that pass the statute without closure—in 2003 and 2004, thirteen cases were closed after the statute



expired, while in 2005 only seven were. and in 2006 and 2007 only four and five were, respectively.

Average Case Closure Time

Although the agency attends to the older cases on its docket, and therefore has reduced the number of cases that are closed after the statute of limitations expires, the number of days it takes to close an average investigation has increased. Figure Thirteen, above, shows how long it took, on average, for the agency to investigate and the board to close full investigations.

From 2003 through 2007, the time it takes for a full investigation to be investigated by the agency and closed by the board has risen substantially, from about eight and a half months to nearly ten months. The extra forty-three days (on average) longer that it now takes for cases to be closed can create issues for civilians and officers both, who must now wait longer for their cases to be resolved than they once did.

It is important to note one key fact when examining the age of closed investigations. As shown above, a large portion of the increase in case closing time has come from the increased time it takes for board panels to review ever-increasing dockets. As the agency investigates a higher number of complaints every year, it forwards more and more cases to the board for closure. However, the board membership is fixed, and currently every closed case is reviewed by a panel of three board members. As a result, the number of cases that board members are expected to review in a single monthly panel meeting has grown from only 100 a few years ago to 175 today, and the number of days it takes board panels to review their cases and meet has subsequently increased. The board took an average of 40 days to read and close a case in 2002; in 2007 it took over 60.

From 2005 to 2006, the agency made significant progress in reducing the time it takes to close mediated cases. The mediation unit has taken on a new mediation coordinator to help with the scheduling of officers and civilians, and seen improved efficiency as a result. Mediation provides unique benefits to complainants and police officers; the fact that these cases are processed more quickly is an added advantage to the program.

Truncated Investigations

Increase in Truncated Case Closures

Over the past few years, the CCRB has seen a significant increase in cases that are closed through what is called a "truncated investigations." These are cases in which the CCRB is not able to obtain a sworn statement from a complainant, and therefore closes the case without making a finding as to whether misconduct did or did not take place. Truncated investigations include cases in which the allegations are closed with the following dispositions: Complainant Unavailable, Complainant Uncooperative, or Complaint Withdrawn. These dispositions are explained in detail in the box at right.

From 2003 through 2007, the rate at which complaints were closed with truncated dispositions rose from 55% of all cases to 62%. The most dramatic increase came among complainants who chose not to give a formal statement ("Complainant Uncooperative")—in 2003, the CCRB closed 1,392 of these cases, while in 2007 it closed nearly 3,000. The CCRB is concerned about the reasons and the consequences for the increase in the number of civilians who opt out of the investigative process, and has studied the issue at length.

Truncated Dispositions

Complainant/Victim Uncooperative: The complainant or victim did not reply to requests for an interview or did not arrive for two scheduled interviews. CCRB staff must send two letters and make five phone calls before finding a complainant uncooperative.

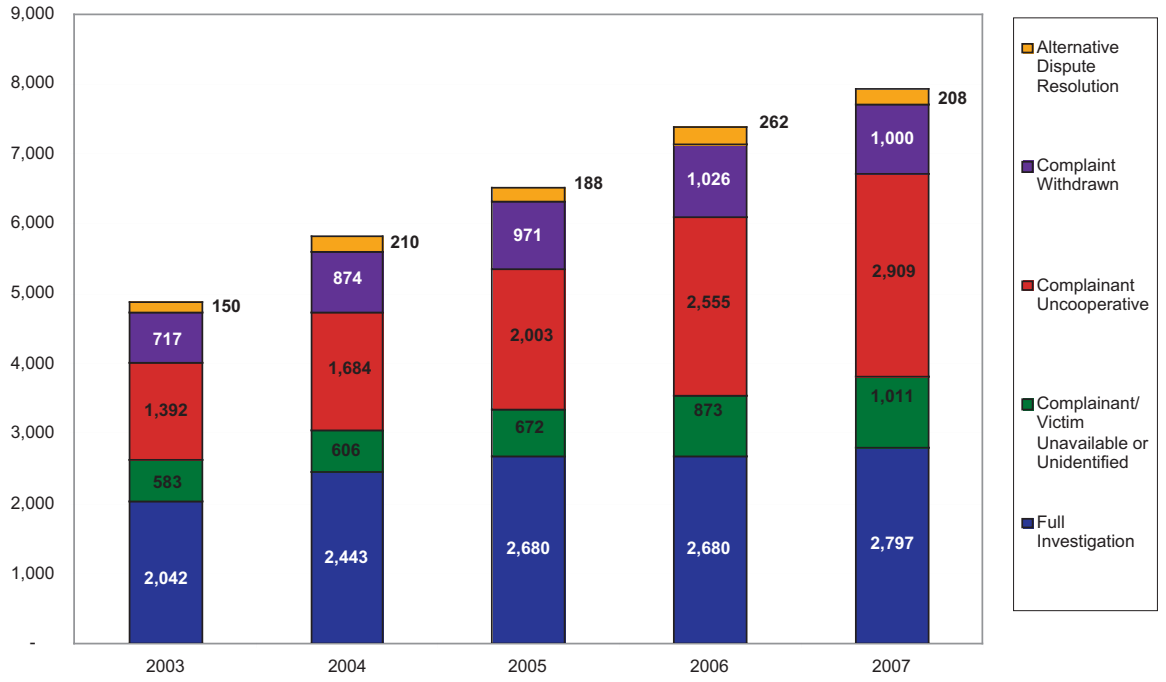
Complainant Unavailable: The contact information provided at the initial interview does not lead the investigator to the complainant or victim. CCRB staff use multiple databases, including reverse-number directories and Lexis searches, to find complainants.

Complaint Withdrawn: The complainant actively withdraws his or her complaint, and declares he or she did so voluntarily and without pressure from the NYPD.

The CCRB's most recent study shows some significant facts about truncated cases. First, the race and gender of a complainant do not significantly affect whether a complaint will be truncated. In addition, the ZIP code in which the complainant lives and the presence of force allegations within the complaint also do not significantly change the likelihood that a complaint will be closed with a truncated disposition.

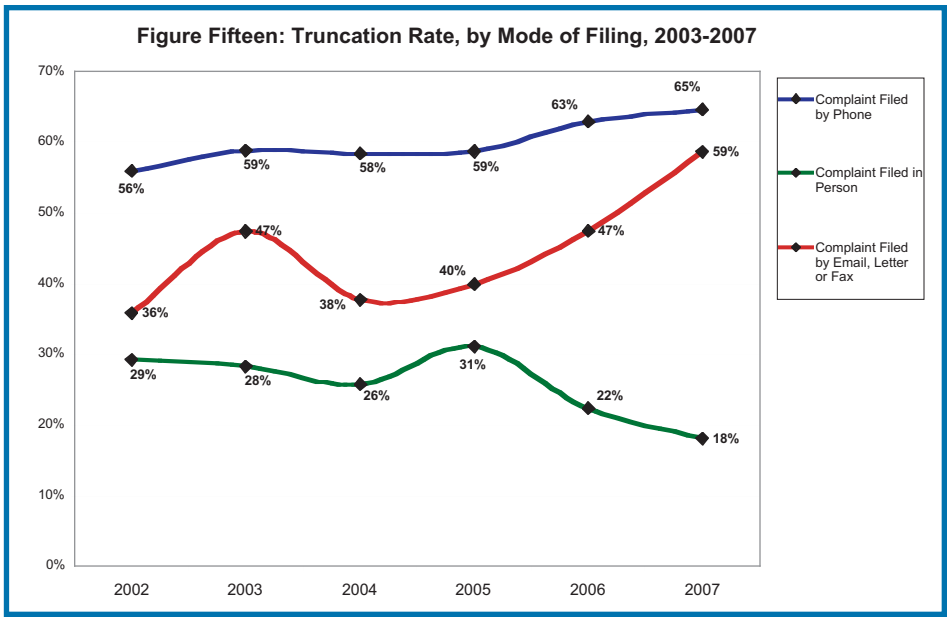
The CCRB did find, however, that the age of a complainant, the number of alleged victims, and

Figure Fourteen: Types of Case Closures 2003-2007



the method and time in which a complaint was filed does have an impact on the outcome.

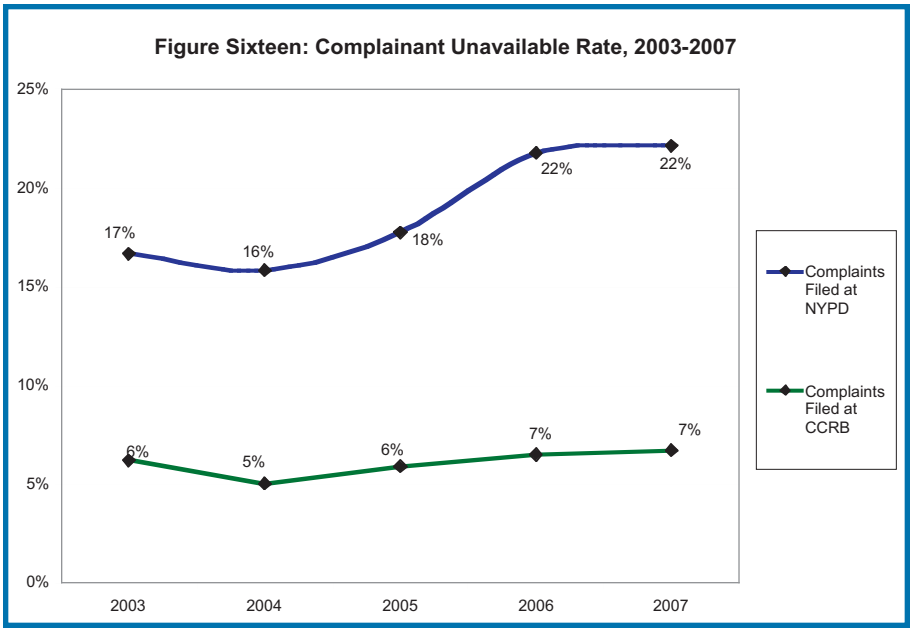
Complainants between the ages of 15 and 24 file complaints that are truncated at a rate of 48%, nearly 10% more than complainants between the ages of 45 and 54 (these percentages are far lower than the average truncation rate because a large number of complainants in truncated cases simply never provided their age, and therefore cannot be included). When there are multiple alleged victims in a complaint, the CCRB is more likely to obtain an official statement. This finding should not be surprising, since the CCRB needs only one statement in order to pursue a complaint and complaints with multiple alleged victims offer the agency more opportunity to find one who will cooperate.



The CCRB's study found two factors that significantly increase the likelihood that a complaint will eventually be truncated: whether a complaint was filed by telephone, and how long after the incident it was filed (See Figure 15). A full 65% of all cases filed by telephone in 2007 were closed with a truncated disposition, and 90% of the agency's complaints came in by phone in 2007. In addition, over 60% of those complaints filed within a week of the incident were eventually truncated, and 82% of the agency's cases were filed fewer than eight days after the incident.

One further important finding involves where a complaint was filed. Complaints forwarded from the police department were more likely to eventually be closed as "Complainant Unavailable" than complaints in which the civilian filed a complaint directly with the CCRB (See Figure 16). In fact, the agency was unable to find a complainant in only 6% of the cases filed initially with the CCRB, while this rate was 18% for cases forwarded from the NYPD. This data suggests that CCRB investigators collect more comprehensive contact information from complainants when the complaint is initially filed with the CCRB than is provided in cases forwarded by the NYPD.

The CCRB can receive complaints from a variety of methods, including fax, email, and letter in addition to those discussed. However, since the agency always requires an in-person sworn statement from at least one civilian before it pursues a full investigation, the best way for a civilian to ensure that his or her complaint will receive a full investigation is to file the complaint directly at the CCRB in person.



Mediation

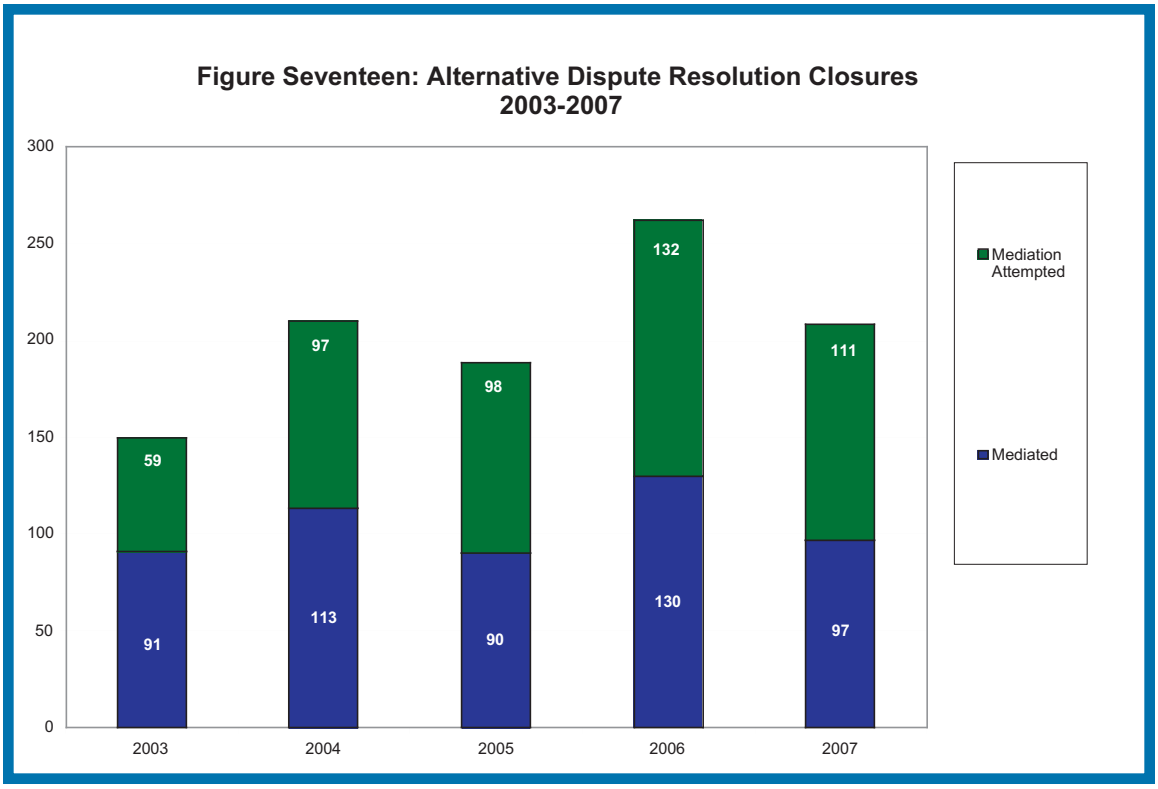
Not all complaints are appropriate for full investigation, and not all complainants are best served by a full investigation. The CCRB has the largest voluntary mediation program for complaints against police in the country. The program allows civilians and officers to sit down with a neutral, trained mediator and discuss the issues that gave rise to the complaint.

The CCRB has found that satisfaction among those who have gone through the mediation process is high—officers have a better sense of what caused a civilian to file a complaint, and civilians have a better sense of what officers do and why they do it. Oftentimes, mediation builds trust and respect between a civilian and an officer, which in turn can lead to more positive relations in the community in general.

Of course, mediation is limited to those complaints in which there is no injury or damage to property, and to complaints in which a civilian was not arrested. Most mediations involve verbal disputes or street stops that did not lead to an arrest or summons. Situations in which communication issues are at the forefront often provide the basis for excellent mediation sessions, since mediation focuses on communicating ideas and furthering understanding.

While the CCRB continues to seek to grow its mediation program, in 2007 it was unable to send as many cases to mediation as it did in 2006 (See Figure 17). The board closed 97 cases as successful mediations, and 111 as "mediation attempted" (used to designate cases where a civilian agrees to mediate a case but fails to appear for two scheduled mediation sessions without providing an explanation). This represents a significant drop from 2006, which saw record highs for both categories. The mediation unit continues to seek ways to increase participation in this valuable program.

Marcos Soler, the CCRB's director of strategic initiatives, presented a paper in June of 2008 studying the rate at which officers who agree to mediate cases receive follow-up complaints. The agency's research shows that officers who do participate are less likely to receive complaints in the future, further demonstrating the value of the program.



Investigative Findings

Understanding the CCRB's Disposition Statistics

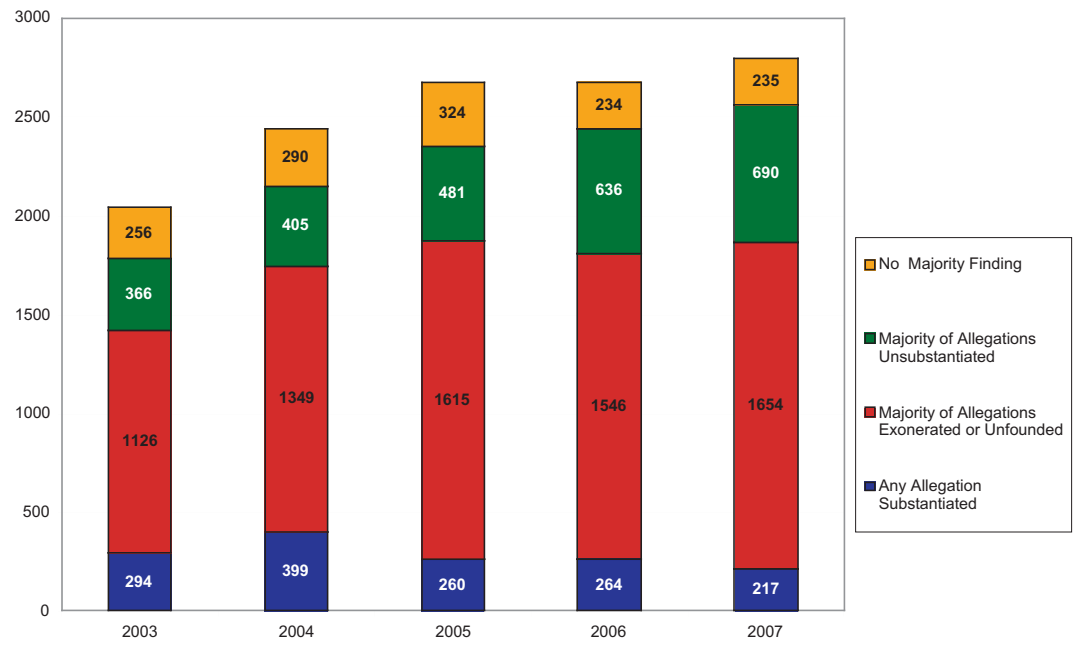
To understand statistics that describe the CCRB's case dispositions, it is necessary to consider the difference between "complaints" and "allegations." A single CCRB complaint usually contains multiple allegations of misconduct, often lodged against more than one individual officer. A complainant may allege, for example, that in the course of conducting an improper street stop, an officer also conducted a frisk and used discourteous language. The board would address the stop, the frisk and the language as three separate allegations, all contained within a single complaint. The board might find, after evaluating the staff's investigation, that the stop was proper, the frisk constituted misconduct, and that there was inadequate evidence to determine whether the officer used discourteous language. The board would then issue a finding of "exonerated" for the stop allegation, "substantiated" for the frisk allegation, and "unsubstantiated" for the discourtesy allegation (see page 18 for a breakdown of CCRB dispositions). There would be no single disposition for the entire complaint.

The CCRB has chosen to describe the disposition of cases as follows: In any case in which any allegation was substantiated, the complaint is determined to be substantiated (since these cases are forwarded to the police department in their entirety). For cases in which no allegation is substantiated, the agency determines whether a majority of the allegations were assigned either "unfounded" or "exonerated" dispositions (these cases are categorized as a majority finding of no misconduct) or consisted of a majority of allegations in which the agency could not make a determination (these are considered unsubstantiated cases). Cases in which there was no majority disposition (for example, three allegations of exonerated, one of unfounded, and four of unsubstantiated) are grouped with miscellaneous findings.

Disposition of Complaints

Figure eighteen shows that in 2007, the CCRB substantiated at least one allegation of misconduct in 217 cases, or 8% of its 2,796 investigations. This is the lowest rate in the five-year period; lower than half the rate of 2004, when it substantiated over 16% of all cases.

Figure Eighteen: Findings by Case, 2003-2007



CCRB Dispositions

Substantiated: There is sufficient credible evidence to believe that the subject officer committed the act charged in the allegation and committed misconduct. The board can recommend to the police commissioner appropriate disciplinary action.

Exonerated: The subject officer was found to have committed the act alleged, but the subject officer's actions were determined to be lawful and proper.

Unfounded: There is sufficient credible evidence to believe that the subject officer did not commit the alleged act of misconduct.

Unsubstantiated: The available evidence is insufficient to determine whether the officer committed misconduct.

Officer(s) Unidentified: The agency was unable to identify the subject(s) of the alleged misconduct.

Miscellaneous: Most commonly, the subject of the allegation is no longer a member of the NYPD.

The board finds that the evidence is inadequate to make a finding as to whether there was misconduct or not relatively infrequently. Only 25% of the cases closed in 2007 had a majority finding of "unsubstantiated," and while this represents an increase from 2004, it still far lower than it was during the first few years in which the agency was independent of the NYPD. Although the agency's investigative staff and experienced attorneys do a thorough job of finding and analyzing all available evidence, some cases involve no more evidence than the word of the complainant against the word of the officer, and in such cases it is often impossible to reach a conclusive finding.

Disposition of Allegations

The CCRB's findings can also be analyzed by tallying the individual dispositions of every allegation the CCRB fully investigates. In a case with multiple allegations, each allegation can be counted individually, so that in the example above a case could be categorized as having one exonerated allegation (the stop) one substantiated (the frisk) and one unsubstantiated (the discourteous language).

In 2007, the CCRB substantiated 507 allegations, or 4.5% of those it investigated. This rate is lower than the rate of substantiated cases, since many cases contain multiple allegations, only some of which are substantiated. By any measure, this rate is the lowest in the five-year period. In 2004 the agency substantiated 11% of all fully investigated allegations, more than twice as many as it did in 2007.

While this is a significant decrease in a three-year period, the number of allegations pled per complaint has risen over that period. In 2004, the average full investigation closed by the agency contained 3.6 allegations, while in 2007 it contained 4.1. This reflects a new policy favoring more detail in pleading by investigators (for example, the agency only started to plead "frisk" and "search" as separate allegations in April of 2004). In order to best measure the rate at which the agency finds some misconduct in its investigations, please refer to the chart on page 19.

Evaluating allegation dispositions can nevertheless give a detailed picture of the agency's findings. Most notably, in 2007 the CCRB once again identified more than 90% of the officers in allegations it fully investigated. The rate at which the agency closed allegations as "Officer(s) Unidentified" had grown from 7% in 2003 to over 10% in 2006; in 2007, the CCRB reversed the upward trend and reduced the rate to 9%.

The most common disposition for all fully investigated allegations remains "exonerated," meaning that the conduct that the civilian alleged took place, but the officer was acting appropriately. (For example, an officer stopped and frisked someone in a street encounter, and investigation revealed a 911 call that provided a legitimate description providing the officer reasonable suspicion to conduct the stop and frisk.) In 2007 the board closed over 40% of the allegations in the agency's full investigations as exonerated, a high for the five-year period. Exonerated allegations often involve misunderstandings or lack of communication. While officers are not required to explain the reasons for their actions to civilians, doing so can give a civilian reassurance that his or her rights were not violated.

To promote communication between officers and the public, representatives of the CCRB reg-

Figure Nineteen: Disposition of All Allegations in Full Investigations 2003-2007

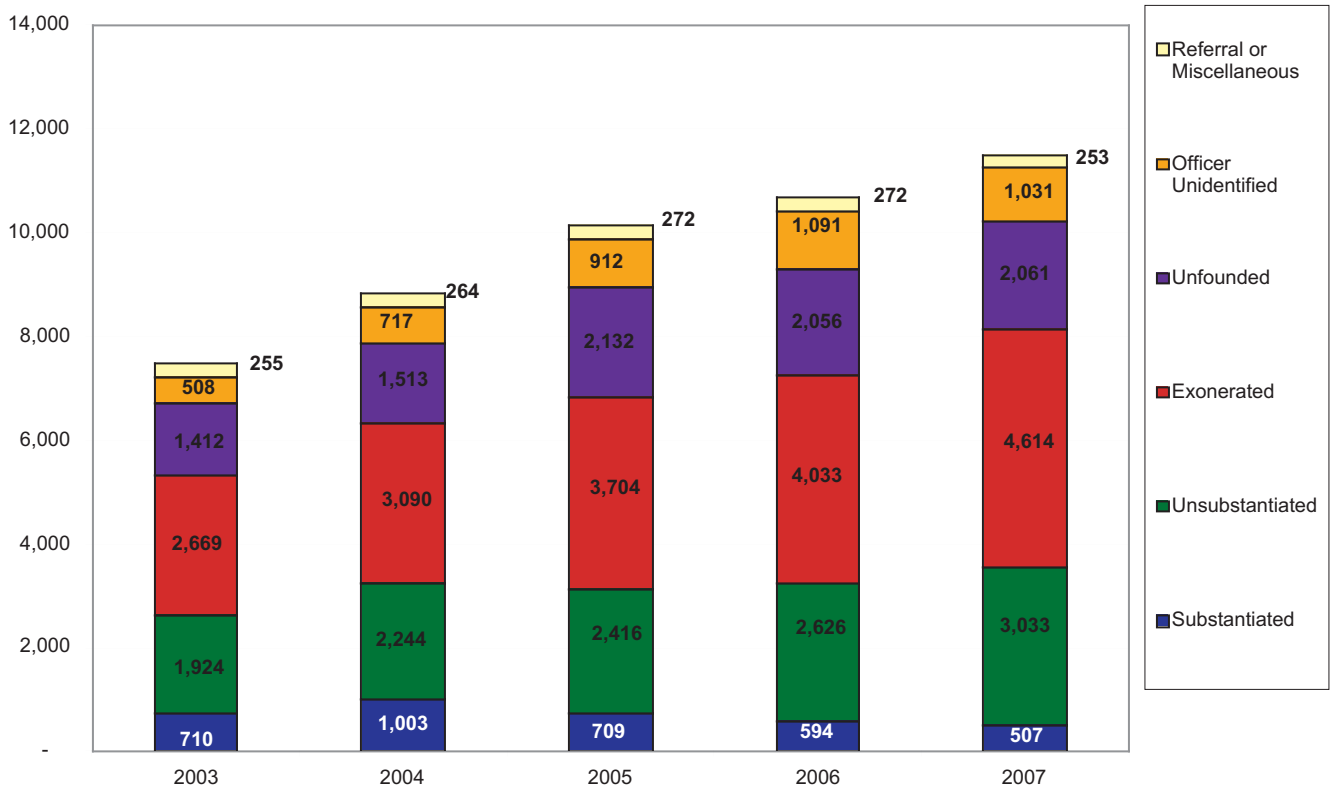
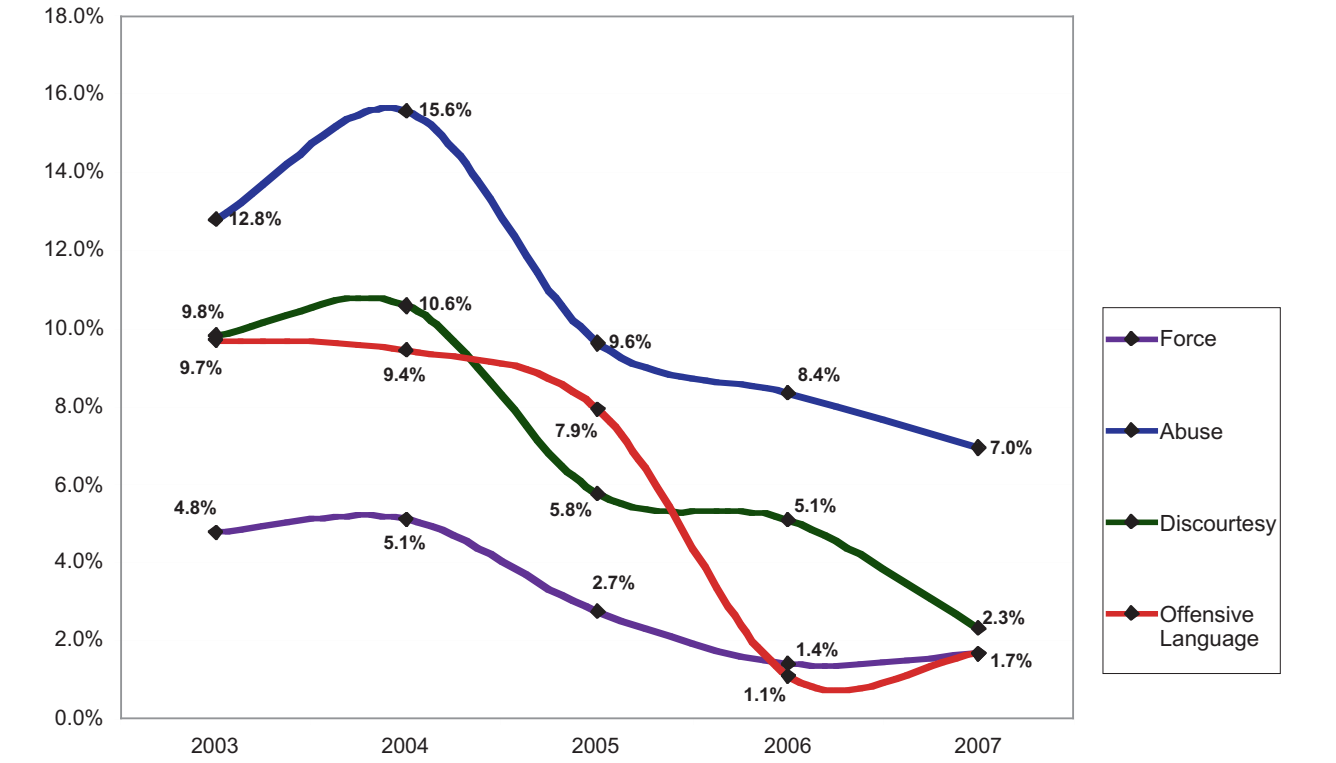
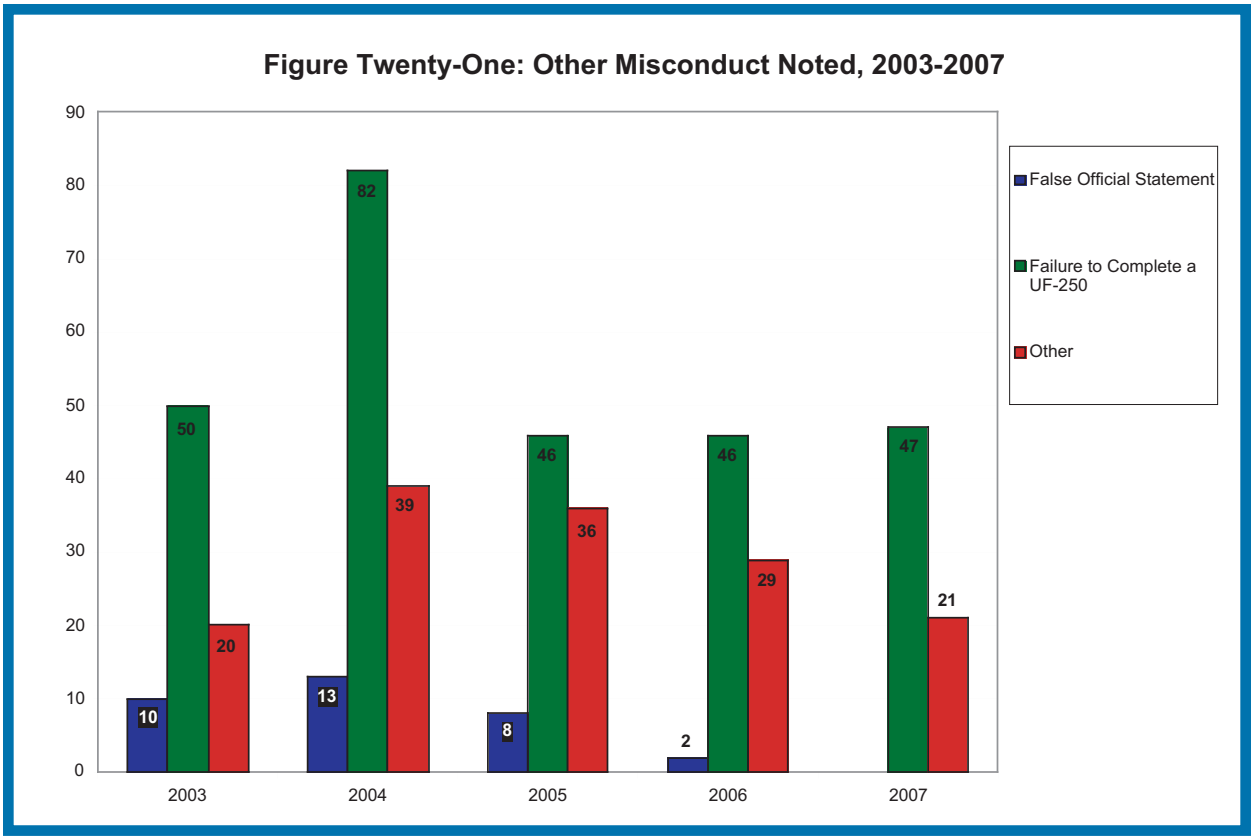


Figure Twenty: Substantiation Rate by Allegation Category, 2003-2007





ularly attend community board meetings, speak at precinct roll calls, and go to other events to speak with police and community members. In 2007, representatives of the CCRB participated in a series of town-hall style meetings convened by the City Council in the wake of the Sean Bell shooting, and spoke to both graduating classes of recruits from the Police Academy. The CCRB believes that increased communication between civilians and police officers can enhance mutual trust and reduce complaints of misconduct against officers who are acting appropriately.

When the substantiation rate is measured by specific types of allegations, a few findings stand out. First, by any measure, the agency substantiated a smaller percentage of allegations than it did in the past few years. This can partially be attributed to the increasing number of allegations being plead in each case, as discussed above, but the rates have clearly declined, particularly since 2004, which saw a particularly high rate for substantiated allegations.

The breakdown by specific allegations, however, shows that the decline has been particularly stark in complaints of force and offensive language. The board found only 1.7% of all allegations of offensive language (language involving derogatory slurs) the agency fully investigated to be valid. It should be noted that the general decline in discipline of cases (which will be discussed in detail below) does not extend to offensive language cases. The department continues to punish those officers who are found to have used racial or ethnic slurs with relatively serious discipline compared to other cases. The consistently serious punishment associated with offensive language infractions could be a factor in the declining rate that the CCRB finds that officers have spoken offensively to civilians.

Other Misconduct

Sometimes an investigation uncovers evidence that an officer committed misconduct that does not strictly fall within the CCRB's jurisdiction. In these instances, the board will determine to recommend to the police department that an officer committed "Other Misconduct." Figure 21 shows the number of times the CCRB found that an officer made a false official statement to the CCRB, failed to document a stop by filling out a stop, question and frisk form, or committed other misconduct (usually failing to make a memobook notation or failing to document activity such as conducting a strip search or using a Taser). Beginning in 2008, the CCRB will specifically track failure to properly complete a memo book entry as a distinct category, which should sharply reduce the number of allegations falling within the catch-all of "other."

A false official statement by an officer is the most serious offense included within the "Other Misconduct" category. CCRB interviews are considered administrative proceedings, and accord-

ing to the New York City Police Department Patrol Guide (Section 203-08), at such a proceeding "making a false official statement about a material matter will result from dismissal from this Department, absent exceptional circumstances." In accordance with additional language in that section of the NYPD Patrol Guide, the CCRB does not determine to recommend that an officer made a false official statement when he or she merely denies misconduct that the CCRB substantiates. The CCRB only applies the false official statement category to situations where an officer makes statements about material matters (such as whether he or she was present at the scene of an incident) contradicted by evidence (such as departmental radio runs and testimony by an officer's partner).

From 2003 through 2006, the CCRB found that 31 officers made a total of 32 false official statements in their CCRB interviews. The agency has determined that 25 of these officers were still on the police force as of January 1, 2008, including the officer whom the board found made two false statements. The police department does not regularly report on the outcome of other misconduct recommendations, as it does with ordinary substantiated cases. In 2007, the CCRB did not find that any officers made false official statements in their interviews.

Demographics of Officers in Substantiated Cases

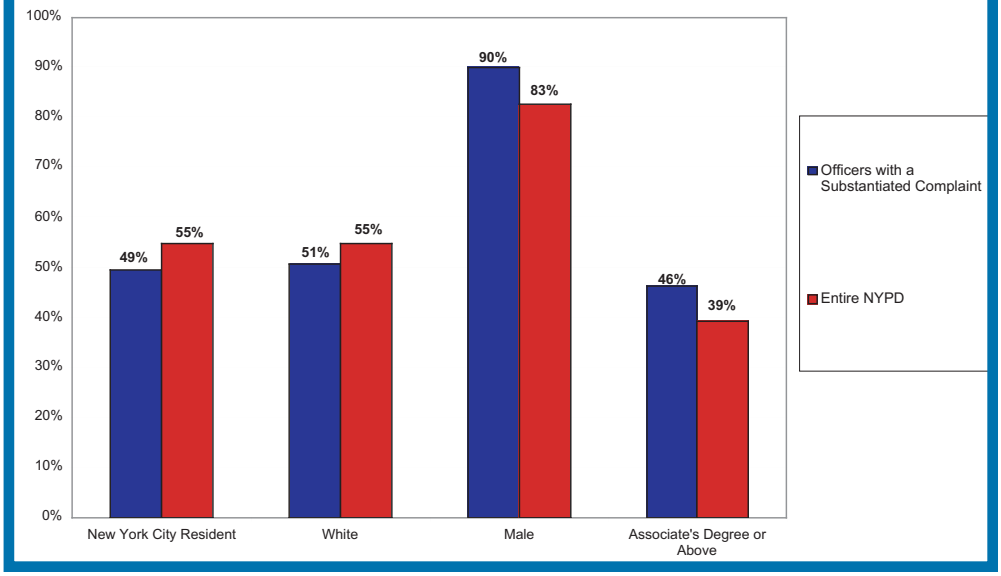
Just as the CCRB analyzes the demographics of alleged victims, it tracks data regarding the race, education, residence, gender, and tenure of officers in cases that it substantiates. For the most part, these data closely match the demographic makeup of the NYPD as a whole (See Figure 22).

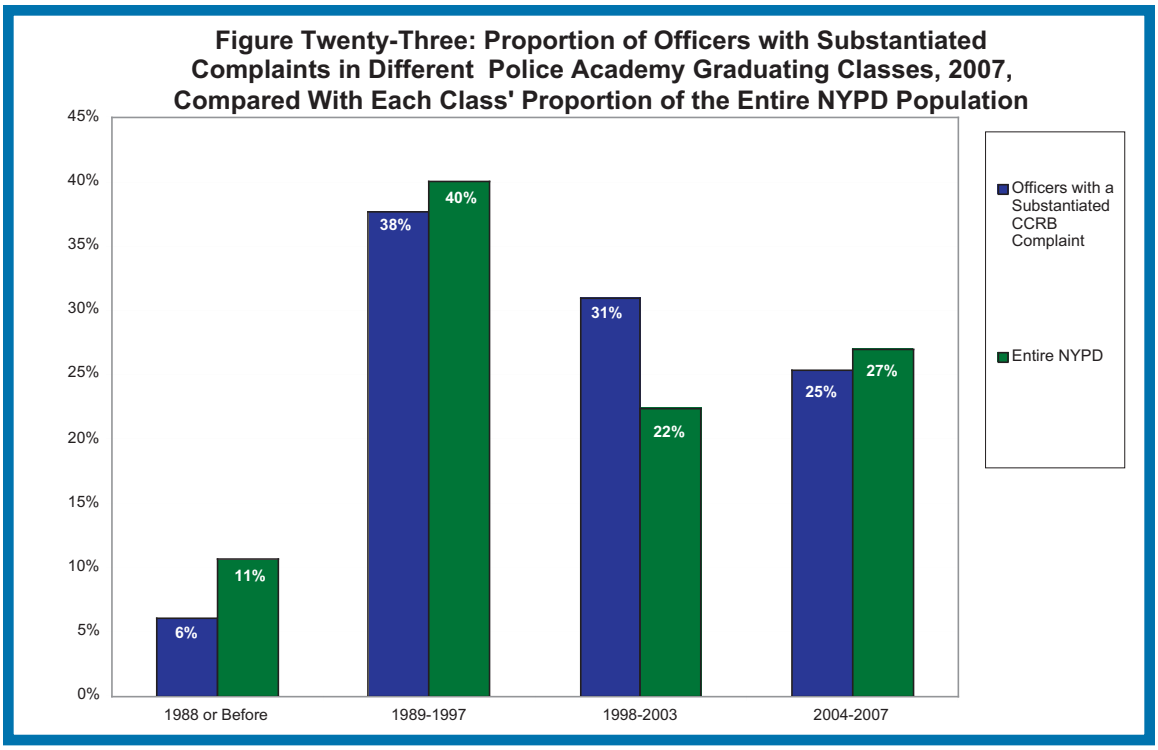
Approximately 55% of the sworn officers of the New York City Police Department lived within the five boroughs in 2007, while only 49% of the subject officers in complaints the board substantiated did. This discrepancy is higher than it has been for any of the past five years, and has been growing slightly. In 2005, for example, a full 52% of the officers in substantiated cases were city residents, while the number dropped to 50% in 2006. As recently as 2002, officers who lived within the five boroughs were more, rather than less, likely to have a complaint substantiated against them. Although the sample size for officers who have been found to commit misconduct is small compared to the size of the police department, this change over time is worth noting.

The CCRB has seen a consistent discrepancy over time between the gender of officers in substantiated complaints and the demographics of the department as a whole, and last year was no different. In 2007, 90% of the officers the CCRB found committed misconduct were male. The department is 83% male; over the past five years, men have consistently made up a larger ratio of officers in substantiated complaints than they do of the department as a whole.

The race of officers in substantiated cases has consistently matched the racial makeup of the department as a whole. In 2007, there was a small discrepancy, with white officers, who were slightly less likely to be the subject officers in substantiated complaints than their representation in the department would suggest. There is no consistent trend in the discrepancies between the racial makeup of officers in substantiated complaints and the department as a whole; no ethnic group has been over- or underrepresented by more than five percentage points in the five year period.

Figure Twenty-Two: Demographics of Officers with Substantiated Complaints Compared to Entire NYPD Population 2007





Over the past five years, there has been a significant change in the percentage of officers who have an associate's degree or above in substantiated complaints compared to the department as a whole (See Figure 23). From 2003-2005, officers who had more education were underrepresented among officers with substantiated complaints, sometimes by a significant margin (in 2004 there was a seven-point discrepancy). By 2007, officers with an associate's degree made up a higher portion of the officers with substantiated complaints than their representation in the department as a whole. However, it is likely that this trend represents an increase, over the past ten years, in the education level of officers starting service. The police department increased its education requirement in 1994.

Further evidence that officers newer to the force are more likely to be the subjects of substantiated CCRB cases is found when examining officers based upon the year they graduated the police academy. While the CCRB had found for a number of years that officers in the classes in the early 1990s were found to commit misconduct at rates much higher than their representation in the NYPD, the disparity has now shifted to the officers who graduated between 1998 and 2003. These officers made up 31% of the officers the CCRB found committed misconduct, but only 22% of the sworn officers in the department.

It is worth noting that the overrepresentation of newer officers as subjects of substantiated CCRB complaints does not extend to officers who have just graduated from the Police Academy. These officers are overwhelmingly deployed on patrol, and in the case of new officers are put into programs such as Operation Impact, and therefore have substantial public contact. Officers who graduated from the academy between 2004 and 2007, in fact, are slightly underrepresented among officers who were found to have committed misconduct compared to their makeup in the department as a whole.

These data suggest that substantiated complaints are concentrated against officers between their fifth and tenth year on the force. Rather than study the officers who have graduated from any particular academy class, it may be worthwhile to focus attention on officers passing through this period in their careers.

The CCRB has made public all of the data used to generate the charts in this section, in addition to more information on the command assignment of officers in substantiated complaints and the specific allegations of substantiated complaints. The data can be found by clicking through the "Reports and Statistics" link on the CCRB's website (http://nyc.gov/ccrb); hard copies are available through the CCRB's public information office at 212-341-9677.

Police Department Dispositions

Discipline Imposed

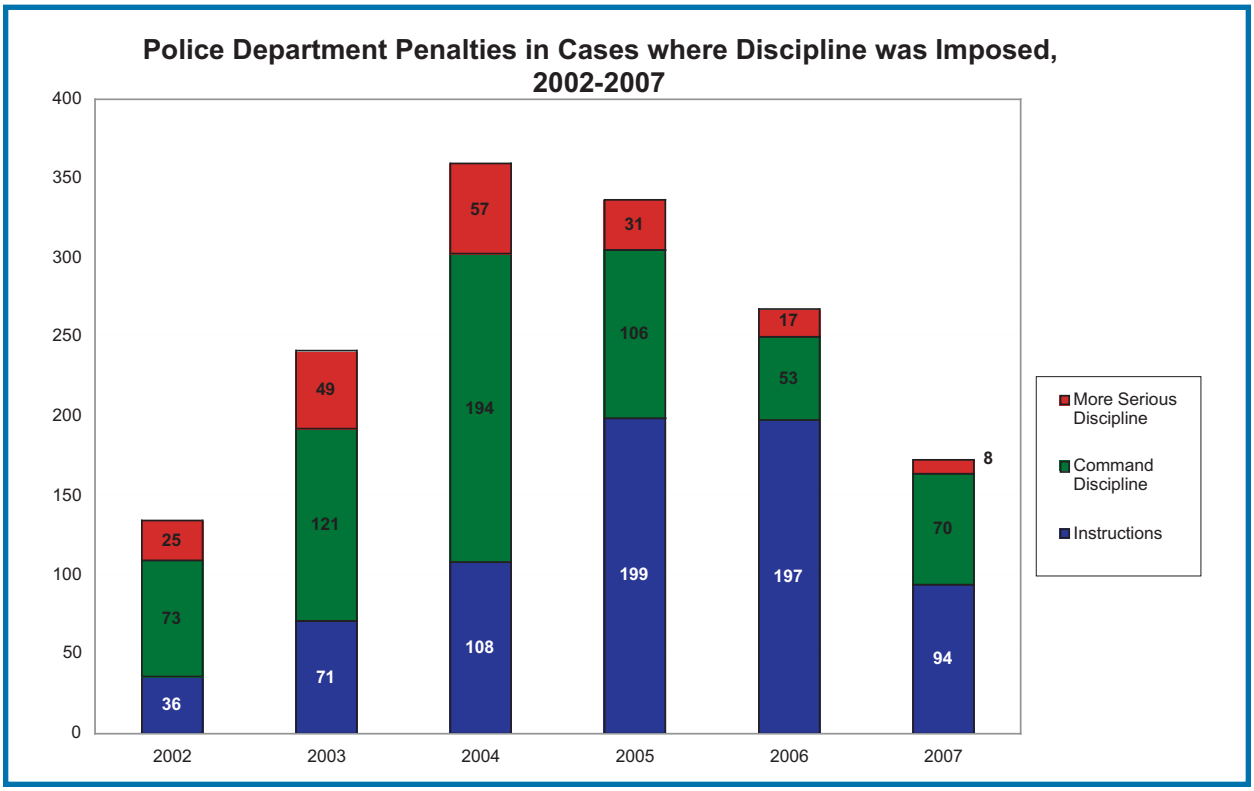
When the CCRB determines that an officer committed misconduct, it forwards the case to the police department. The police commissioner retains sole discretion over how much punishment to issue in connection with a case, and even whether to issue discipline at all. Since 2005, the disciplinary outcomes for officers found by the board to have committed misconduct have undergone two major changes. First, beginning in 2005, the level of discipline imposed by the NYPD decreased, with a far larger portion of officers who received only instructions–the mildest punishment available—in connection with their misconduct. Then, beginning in April of 2007, the department disposed of a substantially higher number of cases without imposing any discipline whatsoever. This trend emerged at a time when the CCRB has made findings of substantiated less frequently than it once did, suggesting that even as the board has taken a stricter view of what constitutes misconduct, officers who are found to have violated the Patrol Guide or the law are subjected to discipline less frequently, and subjected to less severe discipline when they are punished (See Figure 24).

Standard for Finding Misconduct

The trend towards giving instructions in lieu of more serious discipline began in 2005, as the chart below demonstrates. The CCRB began to report on the practice in 2006, and Charles Campisi, the Chief of Internal Affairs at the New York City Police Department, defended the practice before the New York City Council on March 9th, 2007, stating:

> These types of cases often involve mistakes or misinterpretations of the law rather than intentional misconduct. . . . The effectiveness of instructions as a disciplinary option is demonstrated by the fact that officers receiving instructions are invariably found not to receive the same type of complaint again.

In fact, both assertions are incorrect. When the CCRB finds that an officer has misinterpreted unclear law, rather than committed misconduct, it does not substantiate allegations against the officer at all, as described on page 24. Neither do instructions seem to keep officers from receiving future complaints. Of the 645 officers who received instructions from 2003-2007, 90 (or 14%) received another complaint with the same



CCRB Search and Seizure Issues, Misconduct, and "Good Faith"

When the CCRB investigates whether or not an officer engaged in misconduct by stopping, frisking, or searching a civilian, it must find out more than just whether the search was constitutional, or whether evidence seized would be admissible at trial. After all, evidence is often excluded at trial with no suggestion that an officer acted improperly in obtaining it. Finding a search to be constitutionally improper is only the beginning, not the end, of determining whether or not it constitutes misconduct.

Courts have found that police officers are not committing misconduct "when they act in good faith and their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." Di Palma v. Phelan, 179 A.D.2d 1009, 1010 (4th Dept. 1992) (citing Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 [1982]). That is, if a search is improper for an esoteric reason that an officer cannot be expected to know, the officer was not wrong to conduct it, so long as the officer believed he was acting properly.

If, however, a search obviously violates clearly established law, it is misconduct even if an officer is so incompetent as to be ignorant of that law. For example, in Property Clerk v. Shamsid-Deen {2001 NY Slip Op 40139U, *1 (New York City Sup. Civ. Ct. 2001)} the court denied summary judgment to a NYPD property clerk who improperly failed to turn over an individual's vehicle and claimed ignorance. The court found he had violated standards "[b]ased on [the clearly established case law] and the Police Department's own regulations" (Id. at *27-28).

Most street stop encounters in New York City are governed by the well-articulated findings of the case of People v. DeBour, 40 N.Y.2d 210, 223 (1976). Indeed, officers are charged with knowing and understanding DeBour: they are instructed in the key points of DeBour; they have the important principles of that case on their memobook flypage; and the NYPD Legal Bureau regularly issues legal memos on updates to DeBour and its progeny. When officers violate DeBour, they are committing misconduct regardless of their intentions. In fact, even the New York City Police Department's Deputy Commissioner for Trials uses this standard: in NYPD v. McEvoy (DC No. 242/03), in which an officer searched a civilian's jacket pocket because he saw a bulge there (and found only a videotape) the decision itself states that the case is not an "instance where a search and seizure, albeit unconstitutional, is not punishable as misconduct because it was performed in good faith." Other decisions, such as NYPD v. Burke (DC No. 80063/04) and NYPD v. Mante (DC No. 74436/99) confirm that when officers violate clearly established law (that is, the key principles of DeBour), their reasons for doing so are irrelevant, and they have committed misconduct. Therefore, the CCRB will continue to substantiate allegations of misconduct against officers who violate the law in this benchmark decision, regardless of the officer's belief about the propriety of his actions.

allegation. In fact, seven of those officers again received instructions for committing the same act of misconduct.

Beginning in April 2007, one month after Chief Campisi's testimony, the Police Department dramatically increased the rate at which it chose not to pursue punishment against officers whom the board had found committed misconduct. In April, the department declined to prosecute half of the officers in the cases it closed. Over the course of 2007, the department chose not to punish 102 officers whom the CCRB found committed misconduct, or over 35% of the officers in cases the department disposed of during that period. This rate is more than ten times that of any other year in the reporting period (See Figure 25).

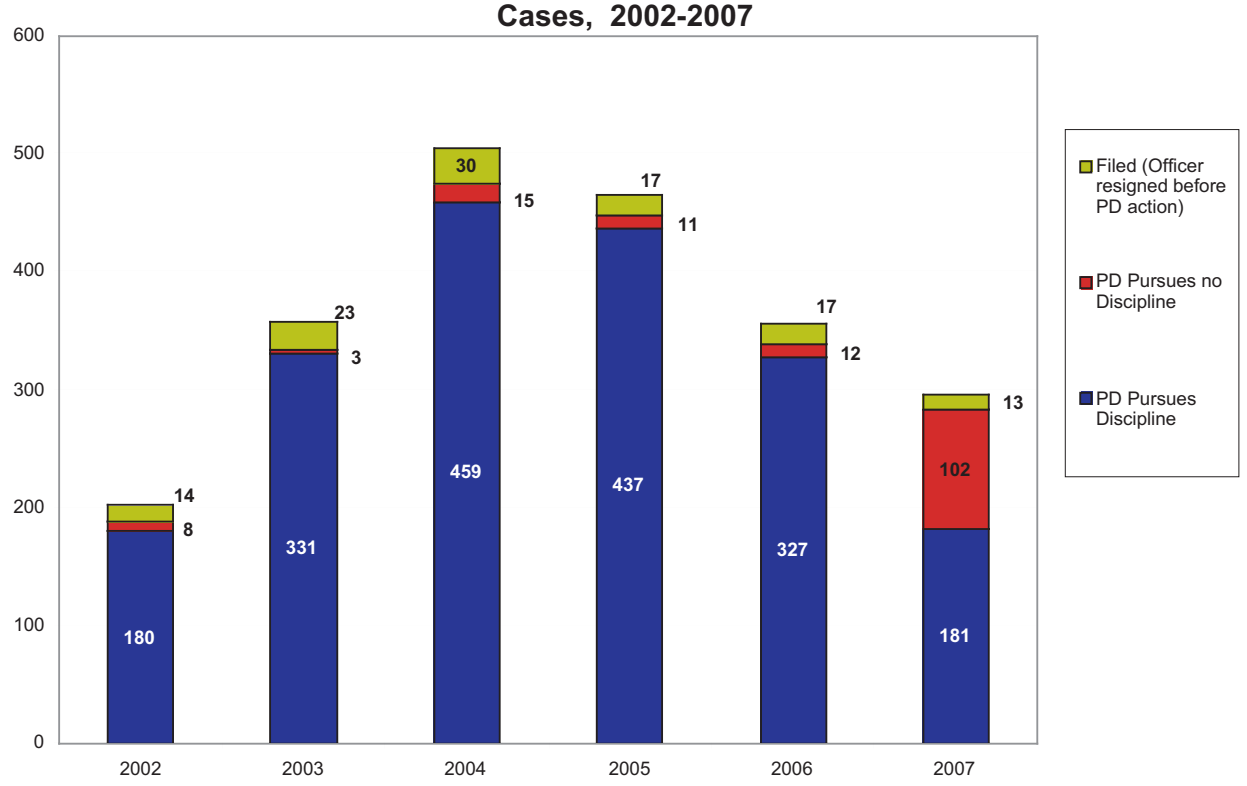
A majority of the cases in which the department has chosen not to punish officers are abuse of authority cases, such as stops, questions, frisks and searches. While the department has declined to prosecute other cases, such as substantiated allegations that officers improperly used their pepper spray or nightsticks, the principal change in the department's actions has centered on cases in which officers have abused their authority against civilians.

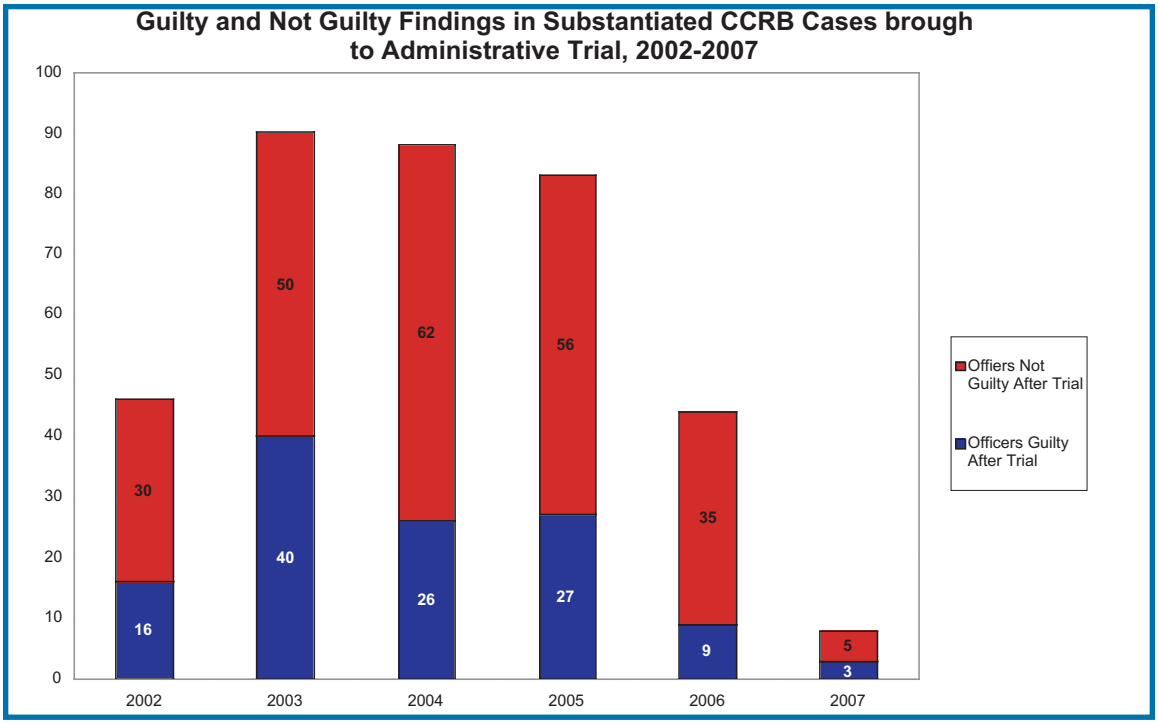
This report provides three examples of cases that the NYPD declined to prosecute in 2007. These case profiles should add perspective to the above discussion about the agency's substantiated cases. A discussion on the legal standard for finding an officer committed misconduct, including an analysis of whether an officer's state of mind (or "good faith") should be considered, is provided on page 24.

As discussed above, in 2007 the administration provided the CCRB with resources to hire attorneys to review case investigations before they are forwarded to the board. These attorneys currently sign off on every case that is sent to the board with a recommendation to substantiate. A majority of the board members are also attorneys, and the board includes several former prosecutors and a professor at the Columbia School of Law. Even after the new staff attorneys began evaluating cases, the percentage of cases in which the department chose not to pursue punishment remained high.

Moreover, the dramatically lower number of cases brought to trial has not resulted in a commensurate increase in the percentage of those cases in which the department successfully prosecutes an officer. In 2007, the department conducted a total of eight administrative trials stemming from CCRB complaints, and won only three. This 38% success rate is an increase from the 20% rate in 2006, when the department successfully prosecuted 9 of the 44 officers it brought to trial, but is merely in line with the five year average of 33%. It seems clear that bringing

Figure Twenty-Five: Police Department Action in Substantiated CCRB Cases, 2002-2007





fewer cases to trial has not resulted in greater success in the trial room, as would be expected if only the weakest cases were discarded (See Figure Twenty-Six).

The CCRB continues to closely track the department's treatment of its substantiated cases. Disciplining and punishing officers who have committed misconduct is the sole responsibility of the police commissioner, and the department is free to treat these cases as it sees fit. However, part of the CCRB's role is to provide transparency to the department's disciplinary process, by publicly reporting on the outcomes of CCRB cases, and the CCRB will continue to do so in the year to come.

Further data on the outcome of CCRB cases at the police department, including charts detailing the final disposition of every case the CCRB has substantiated since 2003 are available to the public. In order to view them online, visit the agency's website at http://nyc.gov/ccrb and click on the link "Reports and Statistics." You may also obtain a hard copy by calling the CCRB's public information office at 212-341-9677.

Case Profiles

Over the past few years, the CCRB has included examples of typical cases in its annual and semiannual reports. This year, in order to add context to the disciplinary issues discussed above, the board has chosen to describe three sample cases in which it found an officer or officers committed misconduct and the Police Department chose not to pursue the case. The board recognizes that the cases are atypical; as shown in the text, the board substantiates fewer than 10% of all fully investigated cases. However, these examples should add specific detail to the discussion on disciplinary issues.

Example one - Whitestone Stop and Frisk

At approximately 10:45 PM on November 2, 2005, two black male friends in their early twenties drove to Whitestone, a wealthy and primarily white neighborhood in Queens. The friends parked their car and walked about a block through the mostly empty streets, passing a private security van which ignored them. Then a marked police car containing two uniformed officers drove towards the friends.

The sergeant in the passenger's seat asked the men what they were doing in the neighborhood, and they replied that they were taking a walk and looking at real estate in the neighborhood. The sergeant exited the car and repeated his question, and the men repeated their answer.

The sergeant continued questioning the men, asking for their IDs, verifying which car in the neighborhood was theirs, and asking them if they knew anyone who lived in the area. The sergeant then frisked the men. The sergeant explained that there had been burglaries in the neighborhood, and told the men that they were not suspects, but that he just had to "make sure" that they were not involved.

The officers' frisks did not uncover any weapons or burglary tools, and the officers released the two men. The men requested the officers' names and badge numbers, and the officers provided them and left.

The CCRB interviewed both men and both officers. When interviewed, the sergeant stated that he had stopped and frisked the men based upon the high incidence of burglary in the neighborhood.

New York State case law establishes that "innocuous behavior," such as simply walking down the street, is not enough to justify an officer's stop of a civilian, even in a crime-prone area. Accordingly, the CCRB substantiated allegations that the sergeant, a supervisor with eight years' NYPD experience, improperly supervised the stop and frisk of the two men.

The NYPD declined to prosecute the case; no officers were punished or retrained in connection with the incident.

Example Two - Car Stop

On March 27, 2006, police received a call that a black male with a gun had threatened another civilian and driven away in a silver Infiniti with Massachusetts plates.

Approximately nine minutes later, about one mile away, two officers saw a grey Infinity with Florida plates, occupied by two black men.

The officers stopped the car, forced the two men out of it, and searched the car, including under the rear seats and the glove compartment. According to the men, the officers also searched their pockets, though the officers admitted to only patting down, or frisking, the

men's pockets.

The CCRB concluded that the stop of the car was not misconduct. Even though the license plate did not match, it was close enough to stop the car for a "limited investigative stop." However, the CCRB found that frisking the men and searching the car (including the glove compartment) was improper.

The sergeant on the scene stated that he patted down the driver's pocket because he observed a bulge in the pocket itself. According to Barry Kamins's New York Search and Seizure Law, following a legal car stop, "should the officer observe an unidentifiable bulge in the driver's pocket, he would not be justified in frisking the driver," citing the decision in People v. William, (1st Department, 1990). The officers claimed that the men had made "furtive movements" when their car had been stopped. Although the board did not fully credit the officers' statements about furtive movements, even such movements would have only given the officers justification to look under the seats, not to open and search the glove compartment. In order to open and search the glove compartment, the officers would have needed "probable cause," which they manifestly lacked.

The NYPD Department Advocate's Office declined to prosecute the case, and the officers received no retraining or discipline in connection with the complaint.

Example Three - Bronx Stop and Frisk

On December 3, 2005, at 3:43 AM, an employee at a 24-hour Laundromat on White Plains Road called 911 and reported that a "homeless" man was in front of the building and refusing to leave. In response to the operator's questions, the caller stated the man had no weapons, no one had been injured, and that the man had been at the location since 11:00 pm.

Three plainclothes officers, led by a sergeant, stopped and frisked a black male approximately a half-mile from the original location and, according to police department time-stamped records, radioed at 3:45 AM (two minutes after the original call was put over the air) that they had filled out a form documenting the stop. The man, believing he had been racially profiled, filed a complaint with the CCRB.

The officers told the CCRB that between the time they received the call and the time they radioed that a stop and frisk report had been completed (a two-minute interval) they had done the following: 1) visited the Laundromat and spoken to the employees, who had locked themselves inside out of fear that the man, whom they described in greater detail, was going to rob them, 2) drove down the street where a passing civilian flagged them down and stated that a man matching the more detailed description had recently passed, and 3) followed this man's directions, which led to the man whom they stopped and frisked.

The officers gave no indication as to why the Laundromat employees would state to 911 that a "homeless man" had been loitering for four hours, only to change their story once police arrived to state that the man was threatening them. Five hours earlier, a call from another nearby business had been made in which employees locked themselves inside to protect themselves from a potential robber.

Moreover, the officers could not explain why a civilian on the street knew the description of the man they were looking for, given that they had only been given that description in the Laundromat. Nor were they able to explain how they were able to drive to the Laundromat, question the employees, stop to speak to another civilian, find a man a half a mile away, frisk him, and fill out paperwork within 2 minutes of receiving the original call.

The CCRB found that the officers did have the right to ask the civilian questions, but that they lacked reasonable suspicion to believe that he was armed, and should not have frisked him. The board did not find the sergeant's statements credible, and found him solely responsible for the stop that he supervised.

When determining what discipline to recommend, the CCRB considered the officer's past CCRB history. Since the CCRB had previously found this sergeant had used excessive force against a civilian, it recommended that for the current misconduct, he be served with departmental charges.

The NYPD Department Advocate's Office declined to prosecute the case, and the sergeant received no retraining or discipline in connection with the complaint.

Enabling Legislation

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER
CHAPTER 18 - A
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD

§ 440. Public complaints against members of the police department. (a) It is in the interest of the people of the city of New York and the New York City police department that the investigation of complaints concerning misconduct by officers of the department towards members of the public be complete, thorough and impartial. These inquiries must be conducted fairly and independently, and in a manner in which the public and the police department have confidence. An independent civilian complaint review board is hereby established as a body comprised solely of members of the public with the authority to investigate allegations of police misconduct as provided in this section.

(b) Civilian complaint review board

1. The civilian complaint review board shall consist of thirteen members of the public appointed by the mayor, who shall be residents of the city of New York and shall reflect the diversity of the city's population. The members of the board shall be appointed as follows: (i) five members, one from each of the five boroughs, shall be designated by the city council; (ii) three members with experience as law enforcement professional shall be designated by the police commissioner; and (iii) the remaining five members shall be selected by the mayor. The mayor shall select one of the members to be chair.

2. No members of the board shall hold any other public office or employment. No members, except those designated by the police commissioner, shall have experience as law enforcement professionals, or be former employee of the New York City police department. For the purposes of this section, experience as law enforcement professionals shall include experience as a police officer, criminal investigator, special agent, or a managerial or supervisory employee who exercised substantial policy discretion on law enforcement matters, in a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, other than experience as an attorney in a prosecutorial agency.

3. The members shall be appointed for terms of three years, except that of the members first appointed, four shall be appointed for terms of one year, of whom one shall have been designated by the council and two shall have been designated by the police commissioner, four shall be appointed for terms of two years, of whom two shall have been designated by the council, and five shall be appointed for terms of three years, of whom two shall have been designated by the council and one shall have been designated by the police commissioner.

4. In the event of a vacancy on the board during term of office of a member by a reason of removal, death, resignation, or otherwise, a successor shall be chosen in the same manner as the original appointment. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term.

(c) Powers and duties of the board.

1. The board shall have the power to receive, investigate, hear, make findings and recommend action upon complaints by members of the public against members of the police department that allege misconduct involving excessive use of force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, or use of offensive language, including, but not limited to, slurs relating to race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation and disability. The findings and recommendations of the board, and the basis therefor, shall be submitted to the police commissioner. No finding or recommendation shall be based solely upon an unsworn complaint or statement, nor shall prior unsubstantiated, unfounded or withdrawn complaints be the basis for any such findings or recommendation.

2. The board shall promulgate rules of procedures in accordance with the city administrative procedure act, including rules that prescribe the manner in which investigations are to be conducted and recommendations made and the manner by which a member of the public is to be informed of the status of his or her complaint. Such rules may provide for the establishment of panels, which shall consist of not less than three members of the board, which shall be empowered to supervise the investigation of complaints, and to hear, make findings and recommend action on such complaints. No such panel shall consist exclusively of members designated by the council, or designated by the police commissioner, or selected by the mayor.

3. The board, by majority vote of its members may compel the attendance of witnesses and require the production of such records and other

materials as are necessary for the investigation of complaints submitted pursuant to this section.

4. The board shall establish a mediation program pursuant to which a complainant may voluntarily choose to resolve a complaint by means of informal conciliation.

5. The board is authorized, within appropriations available therefor, to appoint such employees as are necessary to exercise its powers and fulfill its duties. The board shall employ civilian investigators to investigate all complaints.

6. The board shall issue to the mayor and the city council a semi-annual report which describe its activities and summarize its actions.

7. The board shall have the responsibility of informing the public about the board and its duties, and shall develop and administer an on-going program for the education of the public regarding the provisions of its chapter.

(d) Cooperation of police department.

1. It shall be the duty of the police department to provide such assistance as the board may reasonably request, to cooperate fully with investigations by the board, and to provide to the board upon request records and other materials which are necessary for the investigation of complaints submitted pursuant to this section, except such records or materials that cannot be disclosed by law.

2. The police commissioner shall ensure that officers and employees of the police department appear before and respond to inquiries of the board and its civilian investigators in connection with the investigation of complaints submitted pursuant to this section, provided that such inquiries are conducted in accordance with department procedures for interrogation of members.

3. The police commissioner shall report to the board on any action taken in cases in which the board submitted a finding or recommendation to the police commissioner with respect to a complaint.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to limit or impair the authority of the police commissioner to discipline members of the department. Nor shall the provisions of this section be construed to limit the rights of members of the department with respect to disciplinary action, including but not limited to the right to notice and a hearing, which may be established by any provision of law or otherwise.

(f) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent or hinder the investigation or prosecution of member of the department for violations of law by any court of competent jurisdiction, a grand jury, district attorney, or other authorized officer, agency or body.

HISTORICAL NOTE
Section added LL 1/1993 § 1 eff. July 4, 1993

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 40

October 21, 1997

NOTIFICATION AND PROCESSING OF CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS

WHEREAS, the Civilian Complaint Review Board is charged with the legislative mandate to fairly and independently investigate certain allegations of police misconduct toward members of the public; and

WHEREAS, it is of the utmost importance that members of the public and the New York City Police Department have confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Civilian Complaint Review Board; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Charter, and the Rules of the CCRB the individuals who have filed complaints with the Civilian Complaint Review Board have the right to be kept apprised of both the status and results of their complaints brought against members of the New York City Police Department; and

WHEREAS, it is important to investigate and resolve civilian complaints in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, the sharing of information between the Civilian Complaint Review Board and the New York City Police Department is essential to the effective investigation of civilian complaints;

NOW THEREFORE, by the power invested in me as Mayor of the City of New York, it hereby is ordered:

Section 1 - Notice to Civilian Complainants. The Commissioner of the New York City Police Department and the Civilian Complaint Review Board shall expeditiously:

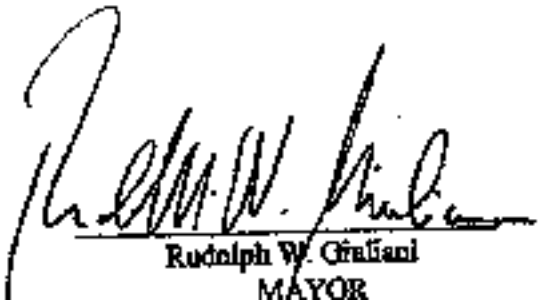
A. Establish standards for providing timely written notice to civilian complainants regarding the status of civilian complaints during the stages of the Civilian Complaint Review Board's review and investigation process, including final Board action on the pending complaint.

B. Establish standards for providing timely written notice to civilian complainants regarding the disposition of all cases referred for disciplinary action by the Civilian Complaint Review Board to the Commissioner for the New York City Police Department, including the result of all such referred cases.

C. The standards established shall require that complainants be given a name, address and telephone number of an individual to contact in order to give or obtain information.

Section 2. The Police Commissioner and the Civilian Complaint Review Board shall establish standards for the timely processing and resolution of civilian complaints and the sharing of necessary information between the agencies.

Section 3.This order shall take effect immediately.



Rudolph W. Giuliani
MAYOR

Status Report January-December 2007 (Statistical Appendix).

Table 1A: Total Allegations and Total Complaints Received 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Force (F)	4,796	31.0%	5,237	29.9%	6,063	29.6%	7,442	31.0%	8,288	29.9%
Abuse of Authority (A)	7,098	45.8%	8,658	49.4%	10,409	50.8%	12,182	50.8%	14,652	52.9%
Discourtesy (D)	3,122	20.2%	3,126	17.8%	3,494	17.0%	3,733	15.6%	4,024	14.5%
Offensive Language (O)	470	3.0%	493	2.8%	543	2.6%	632	2.6%	723	2.6%
Total Allegations	**15,486**	**100%**	**17,514**	**100%**	**20,509**	**100%**	**23,989**	**100%**	**27,687**	**100%**
Total Complaints	**5,556**		**6,196**		**6,786**		**7,662**		**7,559**	

Table 1B: Types of Allegations in Complaints Received 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Force (F)	2,767	49.8%	3,006	48.5%	3,337	49.2%	4,089	53.4%	4,164	55.1%
Abuse of Authority (A)	3,443	62.0%	4,099	66.2%	4,629	68.2%	5,285	69.0%	5,233	69.2%
Discourtesy (D)	2,538	45.7%	2,540	41.0%	2,839	41.8%	2,983	38.9%	3,033	40.1%
Offensive Language (O)	432	7.8%	460	7.4%	495	7.3%	576	7.5%	617	8.2%
Total Complaints	**5,556**		**6,196**		**6,786**		**7,662**		**7,559**	

Table 2: Distribution of Force Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Force Allegation	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Gun fired	29	0.6%	12	0.2%	18	0.3%	37	0.5%	23	0.3%
Gun pointed*	311	6.5%	318	6.1%	344	5.7%	471	6.3%	558	6.7%
Nightstick as club	95	2.0%	139	2.7%	255	4.2%	378	5.1%	418	5.0%
Gun as club	24	0.5%	35	0.7%	40	0.7%	34	0.5%	53	0.6%
Police shield	11	0.2%	4	0.1%	6	0.1%	10	0.1%	12	0.1%
Vehicle	23	0.5%	32	0.6%	29	0.5%	26	0.3%	42	0.5%
Other blunt instrument as club	33	0.7%	54	1.0%	61	1.0%	72	1.0%	85	1.0%
Hit against inanimate object	146	3.0%	103	2.0%	158	2.6%	230	3.1%	231	2.8%
Chokehold	111	2.3%	141	2.7%	160	2.6%	216	2.9%	282	3.4%
Pepper spray	252	5.3%	258	4.9%	371	6.1%	380	5.1%	412	5.0%
Physical force**	3,511	73.2%	3,902	74.5%	4,348	71.7%	5,319	71.5%	5,871	70.8%
Radio as club	40	0.8%	52	1.0%	50	0.8%	48	0.6%	56	0.7%
Flashlight as club	25	0.5%	30	0.6%	33	0.5%	23	0.3%	36	0.4%
Handcuffs too tight	93	1.9%	83	1.6%	91	1.5%	74	1.0%	81	1.0%
Nonlethal restraining device	3	0.1%	9	0.2%	22	0.4%	55	0.7%	67	0.8%
Animal	18	0.4%	5	0.1%	9	0.1%	4	0.1%	7	0.1%
Other	71	1.5%	60	1.1%	68	1.1%	65	0.9%	54	0.7%
Total	**4,796**	**100.0%**	**5,237**	**100.0%**	**6,063**	**100.0%**	**7,442**	**100.0%**	**8,288**	**100.0%**

* "Gun pointed" was moved from the force category to the abuse of authority category in January of 2000, and back to the force category as of July 1, 2001.
** "Physical force" includes: dragged/pulled, pushed/shoved/threw, punched/kicked/kneed, slapped and bit.

Table 3: Distribution of Abuse of Authority Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Abuse of Authority Allegation	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Frisk	6	0.1%	147	1.7%	570	5.5%	722	5.9%	831	5.7%
Search	9	0.1%	241	2.8%	992	9.5%	1,325	10.9%	1,862	12.7%
Frisk and/or search*	950	13.4%	832	9.6%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Question	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	41	0.3%	524	3.6%
Stop	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	192	1.6%	1,765	12.0%
Question and/or stop**	986	13.9%	1,443	16.7%	2,123	20.4%	2,356	19.3%	930	6.3%
Strip search	140	2.0%	182	2.1%	232	2.2%	321	2.6%	524	3.6%
Vehicle stop	291	4.1%	446	5.2%	529	5.1%	575	4.7%	713	4.9%
Vehicle search	219	3.1%	351	4.1%	385	3.7%	521	4.3%	707	4.8%
Gun drawn	134	1.9%	147	1.7%	172	1.7%	226	1.9%	209	1.4%
Premises entered or searched	615	8.7%	688	7.9%	914	8.8%	991	8.1%	1,243	8.5%
Threat to notify ACS	58	0.8%	65	0.8%	69	0.7%	90	0.7%	112	0.8%
Threat of force	512	7.2%	599	6.9%	644	6.2%	790	6.5%	849	5.8%
Property seized	90	1.3%	102	1.2%	150	1.4%	183	1.5%	168	1.1%
Threat to damage/seize property	111	1.6%	99	1.1%	113	1.1%	121	1.0%	100	0.7%
Threat of arrest	1,043	14.7%	1,130	13.1%	1,255	12.1%	1,264	10.4%	1,376	9.4%
Threat of summons	93	1.3%	118	1.4%	127	1.2%	113	0.9%	115	0.8%
Property damaged	253	3.6%	276	3.2%	343	3.3%	399	3.3%	442	3.0%
Refusal to process complaint	84	1.2%	103	1.2%	100	1.0%	146	1.2%	130	0.9%
Refusal to give name/shield number	821	11.6%	935	10.8%	984	9.5%	1,139	9.3%	1,328	9.1%
Retaliatory arrest	100	1.4%	123	1.4%	70	0.7%	66	0.5%	63	0.4%
Retaliatory summons	144	2.0%	167	1.9%	178	1.7%	145	1.2%	106	0.7%
Refusal to obtain medical treatment	148	2.1%	172	2.0%	158	1.5%	208	1.7%	294	2.0%
Improper dissemination of medical info	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Refusal to show search warrant***	1	0.0%	24	0.3%	53	0.5%	69	0.6%	113	0.8%
Other	289	4.1%	266	3.1%	241	2.3%	177	1.5%	148	1.0%
Total	**7,098**	**100.0%**	**8,658**	**100.0%**	**10,409**	**100.0%**	**12,182**	**100.0%**	**14,652**	**100.0%**

* Beginning in 2005, the CCRB captured "frisk" and "search" as distinct allegations.
** Beginning in 2007, the CCRB captured "question" and "stop" as distinct allegations.
*** The CCRB began to capture the allegations "refusal to show search warrant" on April 1, 2004.

Table 4: Distribution of Discourtesy Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Discourtesy Allegation	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Word	2,504	80.2%	2,580	82.5%	2,980	85.3%	3,378	90.5%	3,784	94.0%
Gesture	44	1.4%	51	1.6%	33	0.9%	54	1.4%	33	0.8%
Demeanor/tone	351	11.2%	243	7.8%	231	6.6%	86	2.3%	28	0.7%
Action	188	6.0%	230	7.4%	233	6.7%	211	5.7%	176	4.4%
Other	35	1.1%	22	0.7%	17	0.5%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
Total	**3,122**	**100.0%**	**3,126**	**100.0%**	**3,494**	**100.0%**	**3,733**	**100.0%**	**4,024**	**100.0%**

Table 5A: Distribution of Offensive Language Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Offensive Language Allegation	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
Race	272	57.9%	268	54.4%	328	60.4%	395	62.5%	429	59.3%
Ethnicity	108	23.0%	113	22.9%	102	18.8%	115	18.2%	106	14.7%
Religion	16	3.4%	15	3.0%	21	3.9%	29	4.6%	38	5.3%
Sex	14	3.0%	12	2.4%	21	3.9%	24	3.8%	63	8.7%
Physical disability	5	1.1%	4	0.8%	6	1.1%	6	0.9%	8	1.1%
Sexual orientation	37	7.9%	62	12.6%	54	9.9%	57	9.0%	67	9.3%
Other	18	3.8%	19	3.9%	11	2.0%	6	0.9%	12	1.7%
Total	**470**	**100.0%**	**493**	**100.0%**	**543**	**100.0%**	**632**	**100.0%**	**723**	**100.0%**

Table 5B: Distribution of Race-related Offensive Language Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Race-related Offensive Language Allegation	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
White	10	3.7%	8	3.0%	11	3.4%	14	3.5%	11	2.6%
Black	210	77.2%	203	75.7%	259	79.0%	315	79.7%	346	80.7%
Latino	22	8.1%	35	13.1%	40	12.2%	49	12.4%	49	11.4%
Asian	4	1.5%	5	1.9%	7	2.1%	5	1.3%	6	1.4%
Other	7	2.6%	9	3.4%	6	1.8%	8	2.0%	8	1.9%
Unrecorded	19	7.0%	8	3.0%	5	1.5%	4	1.0%	9	2.1%
Total	**272**	**100.0%**	**268**	**100.0%**	**328**	**100.0%**	**395**	**100.0%**	**429**	**100.0%**

Table 6: Where Civilian Complaints Were Reported 2003-2007

Where Civilian Complaints Were Reported	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
CCRB	2,749	49.5%	3,551	57.3%	4,575	67.4%	5,151	67.2%	4,848	64.1%
NYPD	2,780	50.0%	2,604	42.0%	2,189	32.3%	2,499	32.6%	2,698	35.7%
Other	27	0.5%	41	0.7%	22	0.3%	12	0.2%	13	0.2%
Total	**5,556**	**100.0%**	**6,196**	**100.0%**	**6,786**	**100.0%**	**7,662**	**100.0%**	**7,559**	**100.0%**

Table 7A: How Complaints Filed with the CCRB Were Reported 2003-2007

How Complaints Filed with the CCRB Were Reported	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
In person	181	6.6%	180	5.1%	167	3.7%	209	4.1%	183	3.8%
By telephone	2,221	80.8%	3,030	85.3%	4,063	88.8%	4,549	88.3%	4,225	87.1%
By letter	162	5.9%	141	4.0%	103	2.3%	90	1.7%	108	2.2%
By e-mail/internet/fax	185	6.7%	200	5.6%	242	5.3%	303	5.9%	332	6.8%
Total	**2,749**	**100.0%**	**3,551**	**100.0%**	**4,575**	**100.0%**	**5,151**	**100.0%**	**4,848**	**100.0%**

Table 7B: How Complaints Filed with the NYPD Were Reported 2003-2007

How Complaints Filed with the NYPD Were Reported	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
In person	282	10.1%	220	8.4%	184	8.4%	152	6.1%	120	4.4%
By telephone	2,454	88.3%	2,347	90.1%	1,981	90.5%	2,321	92.9%	2,546	94.4%
By letter	23	0.8%	10	0.4%	14	0.6%	9	0.4%	9	0.3%
By e-mail/internet/fax	21	0.8%	27	1.0%	10	0.5%	17	0.7%	23	0.9%
Total	**2,780**	**100.0%**	**2,604**	**100.0%**	**2,189**	**100.0%**	**2,499**	**100.0%**	**2,698**	**100.0%**

Table 8: Race of Alleged Victims Compared to New York City Demographics 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5-year Total		
Race	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	**New York City Population**
White	1,026	18.3%	1,102	18.1%	1,083	15.0%	1,123	13.5%	1,071	13.2%	5,405	15.3%	35.0%
Black	2,944	52.6%	3,208	52.8%	3,928	54.4%	4,853	58.4%	4,638	57.3%	19,571	55.4%	24.5%
Latino	1,330	23.7%	1,397	23.0%	1,833	25.4%	1,908	23.0%	2,005	24.8%	8,473	24.0%	27.0%
Asian	151	2.7%	153	2.5%	182	2.5%	177	2.1%	164	2.0%	827	2.3%	9.8%
Others	151	2.7%	219	3.6%	201	2.8%	246	3.0%	217	2.7%	1,034	2.9%	3.7%
Subtotal	**5,602**	**100.0%**	**6,079**	**100.0%**	**7,227**	**100.0%**	**8,307**	**100.0%**	**8,095**	**100.0%**	**35,310**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	1,788		2270		2818		3659		4424		14,959		
Total	**7,390**		**8,349**		**10,045**		**11,966**		**12,519**		**50,269**		

Table 9: Race of Subject Officers Compared to New York City Police Department Demographics 2003-2007

	2003			2004			2005		
Race	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
White	3,663	63.5%	61.6%	3,876	61.7%	60.1%	3,700	57.4%	57.6%
Black	791	13.7%	15.0%	955	15.2%	15.3%	1,021	15.8%	15.9%
Latino	1,183	20.5%	20.8%	1,290	20.5%	21.7%	1,524	23.6%	23.0%
Asian	113	2.0%	2.4%	136	2.2%	2.8%	188	2.9%	3.4%
Others	16	0.3%	0.2%	23	0.4%	0.1%	18	0.3%	0.1%
Subtotal	**5,766**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6,280**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6,451**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	2,635			3,093			4,120		
Total	**8,401**			**9,373**			**10,571**		

	2006			2007		
Race	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2007*
White	3,894	55.6%	55.7%	4,109	53.2%	54.7%
Black	1,175	16.8%	16.3%	1,267	16.4%	16.3%
Latino	1,707	24.4%	24.0%	2,055	26.6%	24.7%
Asian	204	2.9%	3.9%	273	3.5%	4.2%
Others	20	0.3%	0.1%	13	0.2%	0.1%
Subtotal	**7,000**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**7,717**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	5,242			6,005		
Total	**12,242**			**13,722**		

Table 10: Gender of Alleged Victims Compared to New York City Demographics 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5-year Total		
Gender	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	**New York City Population**
Male	4,811	67.1%	5,534	69.4%	6,428	68.5%	7,741	69.7%	7,902	70.6%	32,416	69.3%	47.4%
Female	2,355	32.9%	2,437	30.6%	2,958	31.5%	3,359	30.3%	3,284	29.4%	14,393	30.7%	52.6%
Subtotal	**7,166**	**100.0%**	**7,971**	**100.0%**	**9,386**	**100.0%**	**11,100**	**100.0%**	**11,186**	**100.0%**	**46,809**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	224		378		659		866		1,333		3,460		
Total	**7,390**		**8,349**		**10,045**		**11,966**		**12,519**		**50,269**		

Table 11: Gender of Subject Officers Compared to New York City Police Department Demographics 2003-2007

	2003			2004			2005		
Gender	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
Male	5,422	91.1%	83.6%	5,852	90.5%	83.4%	5,976	89.8%	82.8%
Female	531	8.9%	16.4%	617	9.5%	16.6%	676	10.2%	17.2%
Subtotal	**5,953**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6,469**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6,652**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	2,448			2,904			3,919		
Total	**8,401**			**9,373**			**10,571**		

	2006			2007		
Gender	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2007*
Male	6,517	89.9%	82.6%	7,093	89.1%	82.5%
Female	734	10.1%	17.4%	864	10.9%	17.5%
Subtotal	**7,251**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**7,957**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	4,991			5,765		
Total	**12,242**			**13,722**		

Table 12: Age of Alleged Victims Compared to New York City Demographics 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5-year Total		
Age	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number*	*Percent of Subtotal*	**New York City Population**
14 and under	221	4.1%	193	3.2%	206	2.9%	223	2.7%	242	3.0%	1,085	3.1%	20.4%
15-24	1,653	30.7%	1,894	31.1%	2,265	31.4%	2,863	34.3%	2,602	32.0%	11,277	32.1%	13.9%
25-34	1,431	26.6%	1,562	25.6%	1,925	26.7%	2,214	26.5%	2,268	27.9%	9,400	26.7%	17.1%
35-44	1,162	21.6%	1,338	22.0%	1,521	21.1%	1,612	19.3%	1,557	19.2%	7,190	20.4%	15.7%
45-54	619	11.5%	753	12.4%	875	12.1%	995	11.9%	960	11.8%	4,202	11.9%	12.6%
55-64	213	4.0%	264	4.3%	308	4.3%	312	3.7%	353	4.3%	1,450	4.1%	8.5%
65 and over	79	1.5%	90	1.5%	113	1.6%	139	1.7%	141	1.7%	562	1.6%	11.8%
Subtotal	**5,378**	**100.0%**	**6,094**	**100.0%**	**7,213**	**100.0%**	**8,358**	**100.0%**	**8,123**	**100.0%**	**35,166**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	2,012		2,255		2832		3,608		4,396		15,103		
Total	**7,390**		**8,349**		**10,045**		**11,966**		**12,519**		**50,269**		

Table 13A: Where Incidents that Led to a Complaint Took Place by Precinct - Manhattan 2003-2007

Manhattan South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
1st Precinct	51	84	57	83	75	350
5th Precinct	49	51	50	54	62	266
6th Precinct	84	78	69	83	103	417
7th Precinct	34	39	39	40	54	206
9th Precinct	61	95	70	83	69	378
10th Precinct	57	78	65	100	79	379
13th Precinct	65	85	72	70	91	383
Midtown South	177	206	180	192	157	912
17th Precinct	106	57	40	51	47	301
Midtown North	114	103	96	117	121	551
Manhattan South Total	**798**	**876**	**738**	**873**	**858**	**4,143**
Manhattan North						
19th Precinct	65	79	81	77	52	354
20th Precinct	29	48	48	45	30	200
23rd Precinct	101	104	98	123	121	547
24th Precinct	52	55	51	54	60	272
25th Precinct	79	85	116	97	120	497
26th Precinct	25	51	41	55	59	231
Central Park	4	3	3	1	4	15
28th Precinct	81	84	85	117	121	488
30th Precinct	63	78	75	60	68	344
32nd Precinct	68	97	119	154	127	565
33rd Precinct	58	66	78	74	91	367
34th Precinct	64	76	73	86	88	387
Manhattan North Total	**689**	**826**	**868**	**943**	**941**	**4,267**
Manhattan Total	**1,487**	**1,702**	**1,606**	**1,816**	**1,799**	**8,410**

Table 13B: Where Incidents that Led to a Complaint Took Place by Precinct - Bronx 2003-2007

Bronx	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
40th Precinct	136	126	176	208	162	808
41st Precinct	52	63	68	58	85	326
42nd Precinct	74	91	67	95	105	432
43rd Precinct	125	152	199	194	200	870
44th Precinct	160	176	203	255	244	1,038
45th Precinct	43	46	71	51	72	283
46th Precinct	112	152	162	169	198	793
47th Precinct	112	122	141	140	197	712
48th Precinct	88	79	76	94	153	490
49th Precinct	55	74	82	62	72	345
50th Precinct	41	53	49	57	49	249
52nd Precinct	118	122	126	187	187	740
Bronx Total	**1,116**	**1,256**	**1,420**	**1,570**	**1,724**	**7,086**

Table 13C: Where Incidents that Led to a Complaint Took Place by Precinct - Brooklyn 2003-2007

Brooklyn South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
60th Precinct	53	67	95	110	117	442
61st Precinct	61	90	62	75	79	367
62nd Precinct	60	47	37	50	59	253
63rd Precinct	48	55	55	58	75	291
66th Precinct	22	44	40	49	29	184
67th Precinct	132	170	197	216	199	914
68th Precinct	41	52	51	57	48	249
69th Precinct	44	60	74	92	81	351
70th Precinct	90	106	153	232	170	751
71st Precinct	70	96	121	139	141	567
72nd Precinct	58	60	87	72	65	342
76th Precinct	45	36	31	53	43	208
78th Precinct	36	41	52	46	47	222
Brooklyn South Total	**760**	**924**	**1,055**	**1,249**	**1,153**	**5,141**
Brooklyn North						
73rd Precinct	162	127	222	243	280	1,034
75th Precinct	169	228	299	333	349	1,378
77th Precinct	117	124	155	177	145	718
79th Precinct	161	100	120	145	156	682
81st Precinct	81	95	80	125	118	499
83rd Precinct	94	85	140	159	145	623
84th Precinct	79	83	66	103	63	394
88th Precinct	60	74	66	71	62	333
90th Precinct	57	54	87	79	102	379
94th Precinct	29	31	37	29	21	147
Brooklyn North Total	**1,009**	**1,001**	**1,272**	**1,464**	**1,441**	**6,187**
Brooklyn Total	**1,769**	**1,925**	**2,327**	**2,713**	**2,594**	**11,328**

Table 13D: Where Incidents that Led to a Complaint Took Place by Precinct - Queens 2003-2007

Queens South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
100th Precinct	41	37	28	33	46	185
101st Precinct	49	62	78	101	105	395
102nd Precinct	54	60	70	74	83	341
103rd Precinct	100	107	160	178	171	716
105th Precinct	85	83	86	112	84	450
106th Precinct	31	59	53	63	67	273
107th Precinct	37	43	55	58	42	235
113th Precinct	96	99	77	109	88	469
Queens South Total	**493**	**550**	**607**	**728**	**686**	**3,064**
Queens North						
104th Precinct	41	71	53	62	53	280
108th Precinct	33	41	49	47	38	208
109th Precinct	53	65	86	77	46	327
110th Precinct	52	54	78	69	58	311
111th Precinct	26	33	32	24	20	135
112th Precinct	24	38	29	31	31	153
114th Precinct	94	102	81	97	108	482
115th Precinct	59	58	87	69	67	340
Queens North Total	**382**	**462**	**495**	**476**	**421**	**2,236**
Queens Total	**875**	**1,012**	**1,102**	**1,204**	**1,107**	**5,300**

Table 13E: Where Incidents that Led to a Complaint Took Place by Precinct - Staten Island 2003-2007

Staten Island	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
120th Precinct	136	122	138	170	164	730
122nd Precinct	61	59	63	72	55	310
123rd Precinct	29	21	21	28	21	120
Staten Island Total	**226**	**202**	**222**	**270**	**240**	**1,160**

Table 14: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Boroughs and Other Commands* 2003-2007

Patrol Services Bureau	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Total**
Patrol Borough Manhattan South	325	326	295	352	334	1,632
Patrol Borough Manhattan North	358	416	415	387	365	1,941
Patrol Borough Bronx	604	662	617	642	716	3,241
Patrol Borough Brooklyn South	425	496	531	545	488	2,485
Patrol Borough Brooklyn North	474	468	550	557	538	2,587
Patrol Borough Queens South	297	311	324	341	326	1,599
Patrol Borough Queens North	189	235	250	203	157	1,034
Patrol Borough Staten Island	128	109	100	138	110	585
Special Operations Division	64	43	38	45	49	239
Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	2	5	2	4	4	17
Subtotal - Patrol Services Bureau	**2,866**	**3,071**	**3,122**	**3,214**	**3,087**	**15,360**
Other Bureaus						
Chief of Transportation						
Transit Bureau	237	228	207	237	187	1,096
Traffic Control Division	97	118	72	83	83	453
Housing Bureau	234	243	271	312	296	1,356
Organized Crime Control Bureau	340	330	298	276	339	1,583
Detective Bureau	310	295	284	261	213	1,363
Other Bureaus	68	74	59	65	43	309
Subtotal - Other Bureaus	**1,286**	**1,288**	**1,191**	**1,234**	**1,161**	**6,160**
Other Commands						
Deputy Commissioners and Misc. Units	26	36	39	45	34	180
Undetermined	2,303	2,828	3,578	4,486	4,406	17,601
Total	**6,481**	**7,223**	**7,930**	**8,979**	**8,688**	**39,301**

* Since complaints with allegations against subject officers assigned to more than one command are assigned to each of the commands with a subject officer, the total number of complaints appears higher than the total annual complaints listed in Table 1. See the Guide to Tables for more details.

Table 15A: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Manhattan South 2003-2007

Manhattan South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
1st Precinct	14	16	10	16	22	78
5th Precinct	23	24	22	22	19	110
6th Precinct	26	35	26	35	45	167
7th Precinct	21	11	18	14	21	85
9th Precinct	31	37	23	28	33	152
10th Precinct	19	26	19	32	26	122
13th Precinct	31	31	22	28	25	137
Midtown South	74	51	69	80	61	335
17th Precinct	24	28	21	23	17	113
Midtown North	41	39	36	45	46	207
Precincts Total	**304**	**298**	**266**	**323**	**315**	**1,506**
Task Force	8	19	13	16	8	64
Borough HQ	10	7	5	3	1	26
Anti-crime Unit	3	2	11	10	10	36
Patrol Borough Manhattan South Total	**325**	**326**	**295**	**352**	**334**	**1,632**

Table 15B: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Manhattan North 2003-2007

Manhattan North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
19th Precinct	36	34	37	33	23	163
20th Precinct	12	25	17	21	11	86
23rd Precinct	36	54	34	39	34	197
24th Precinct	27	32	21	17	20	117
25th Precinct	35	32	45	30	43	185
26th Precinct	11	24	18	25	18	96
Central Park	5	4	12	6	5	32
28th Precinct	43	35	40	43	37	198
30th Precinct	33	36	34	22	19	144
32nd Precinct	31	35	57	63	49	235
33rd Precinct	36	44	41	37	40	198
34th Precinct	32	30	32	38	41	173
Precincts Total	**337**	**385**	**388**	**374**	**340**	**1,824**
Task Force	6	15	11	7	15	54
Borough HQ	11	6	5	3	2	27
Anti-crime Unit	4	10	11	3	8	36
Patrol Borough Manhattan North Total	**358**	**416**	**415**	**387**	**365**	1,941

Table 15C: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Bronx 2003-2007

Bronx	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
40th Precinct	49	48	64	68	59	288
41st Precinct	22	32	23	19	25	121
42nd Precinct	40	44	19	38	33	174
43rd Precinct	72	72	88	57	79	368
44th Precinct	78	77	80	117	123	475
45th Precinct	16	18	23	25	18	100
46th Precinct	74	80	83	77	88	402
47th Precinct	63	61	47	59	79	309
48th Precinct	40	46	31	28	59	204
49th Precinct	40	44	44	29	26	183
50th Precinct	25	31	33	28	27	144
52nd Precinct	57	62	50	73	72	314
Precincts Total	**576**	**615**	**585**	**618**	**688**	**3,082**
Task Force	2	21	18	13	12	66
Borough HQ	19	13	3	5	10	50
Anti-crime Unit	7	13	11	6	6	43
Patrol Borough Bronx Total	**604**	**662**	**617**	**642**	**716**	**3,241**

Table 15D: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Brooklyn South 2003-2007

Brooklyn South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
60th Precinct	17	21	30	36	27	131
61st Precinct	32	37	33	31	34	167
62nd Precinct	38	25	20	24	22	129
63rd Precinct	27	26	27	30	39	149
66th Precinct	14	23	24	14	14	89
67th Precinct	80	100	94	90	71	435
68th Precinct	25	26	28	28	18	125
69th Precinct	20	35	51	45	46	197
70th Precinct	50	60	76	108	65	359
71st Precinct	33	52	69	69	69	292
72nd Precinct	29	34	36	32	29	160
76th Precinct	18	14	9	7	11	59
78th Precinct	25	20	23	18	25	111
Precincts Total	**408**	**473**	**520**	**532**	**470**	**2,403**
Task Force	7	20	8	10	13	58
Borough HQ	9	1	0	1	1	12
Anti-crime Unit	1	2	3	2	4	12
Patrol Borough Brooklyn South Total	**425**	**496**	**531**	**545**	**488**	2,485

Table 15E: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Brooklyn North 2003-2007

Patrol Borough Brooklyn North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
73rd Precinct	63	42	83	71	83	342
75th Precinct	72	106	119	130	142	569
77th Precinct	61	62	82	83	64	352
79th Precinct	81	45	62	59	50	297
81st Precinct	45	40	38	44	31	198
83rd Precinct	37	42	64	58	61	262
84th Precinct	33	36	18	22	15	124
88th Precinct	14	37	28	33	25	137
90th Precinct	22	15	25	21	37	120
94th Precinct	16	16	15	16	13	76
Precincts Total	**444**	**441**	**534**	**537**	**521**	**2,477**
Task Force	10	11	10	6	8	45
Borough Headquarters	4	4	0	0	2	10
Anti-crime Unit	16	12	6	14	7	55
Patrol Borough Brooklyn North Total	**474**	**468**	**550**	**557**	**538**	**2,587**

Table 15F: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Queens South 2003-2007

Queens South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
100th Precinct	25	20	21	16	30	112
101st Precinct	33	39	45	45	62	224
102nd Precinct	31	37	32	27	25	152
103rd Precinct	50	46	76	84	73	329
105th Precinct	50	54	41	58	40	243
106th Precinct	16	31	28	24	27	126
107th Precinct	18	16	27	26	22	109
113th Precinct	64	51	33	47	34	229
Precincts Total	**287**	**294**	**303**	**327**	**313**	**1,524**
Task Force	6	7	13	11	8	45
Borough HQ	3	2	4	1	1	11
Anti-crime Unit	1	8	4	2	4	19
Patrol Borough Queens South Total	**297**	**311**	**324**	**341**	**326**	**1,599**

Table 15G: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Queens North 2003-2007

Queens North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
104th Precinct	24	44	38	29	24	159
108th Precinct	19	21	19	15	15	89
109th Precinct	27	39	45	28	17	156
110th Precinct	21	22	34	20	19	116
111th Precinct	16	20	18	14	8	76
112th Precinct	14	18	13	15	13	73
114th Precinct	28	28	26	30	23	135
115th Precinct	26	28	44	32	26	156
Precincts Total	**175**	**220**	**237**	**183**	**145**	**960**
Task Force	5	3	5	8	4	25
Borough HQ	6	8	8	7	5	34
Anti-crime Unit	3	4	0	5	3	15
Patrol Borough Queens North Total	**189**	**235**	**250**	**203**	**157**	**1,034**

Table 15H: Attribution of Complaints to Patrol Borough Staten Island 2003-2007

Staten Island	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
120th Precinct	56	54	43	68	68	289
122nd Precinct	22	23	29	38	27	139
123rd Precinct	18	14	11	17	9	69
Precincts Total	**96**	**91**	**83**	**123**	**104**	**497**
Task Force	12	8	9	7	3	39
Borough HQ	4	2	1	0	0	7
Anti-Crime Unit	5	1	2	6	1	15
Housing	8	6	5	2	0	21
Court	3	1	0	0	2	6
Patrol Borough Staten Island Total	**128**	**109**	**100**	**138**	**110**	**585**

Table 15I: Attribution of Complaints to Special Operations Division 2003-2007

Special Operations	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Emergency Service	44	30	27	36	39	176
Harbor Unit	1	1	1	2	1	6
Aviation Unit	0	2	0	1	1	4
Taxi Unit	2	4	1	0	0	7
Canine Unit	7	2	2	2	2	15
Mounted Unit	8	4	7	4	6	29
Headquarters	2	0	0	0	0	2
Special Operations Division Total	**64**	**43**	**38**	**45**	**49**	**239**

Table 15J: Attribution of Complaints to Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands 2003-2007

Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Chief's Office	2	5	2	4	4	17
Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands Total	**2**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**17**

Table 15L: Attribution of Complaints to Traffic Control Division 2003-2007

Traffic Control Division	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Headquarters Command	0	1	0	1	2	4
Manhattan Task Force	42	53	30	35	31	191
Brooklyn Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queens Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface Transportation Enforcement Division	2	5	9	7	5	39
Bus	0	2	0	4	5	11
Parking Enforcement District	0	0	0	0	3	3
Tow Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summons Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intersection Control.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intelligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway District	2	2	0	2	4	10
Highway 1	12	11	14	10	14	61
Highway 2	18	19	5	7	6	55
Highway 3	14	13	8	9	1	45
Highway 4	2	2	1	1	2	8
Highway 5	5	6	5	3	4	23
Highway Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movie and Television	0	2	0	0	1	3
Traffic Control Division Total	**97**	**118**	**72**	**83**	**83**	**453**

Table 15K: Attribution of Complaints to Transit Bureau 2003-2007

Transit Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Transit Bureau Headquarters	0	0	0	15	14	29
TB Liaison	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Inspections	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Special Investigations	1	0	2	0	1	4
TB Crime Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Manhattan	0	0	0	1	0	1
TB Bronx	0	0	0	0	1	1
TB Queens	1	1	0	0	0	2
TB Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1
TB DT 01	24	18	22	18	14	96
TB DT 02	20	20	20	22	13	95
TB DT 03	17	13	9	13	16	68
TB DT 04	22	19	18	13	9	81
TB DT 11	13	16	11	17	5	62
TB DT 12	12	16	11	17	11	67
TB DT 20	12	12	8	13	11	56
TB DT 23	2	3	7	7	4	23
TB DT 30	15	17	9	20	21	82
TB DT 32	9	8	15	15	7	54
TB DT 33	26	28	16	21	22	113
TB DT 34	16	14	10	12	16	68
TB Manhattan/TF	12	10	8	8	7	45
TB Bronx/TF	12	7	8	4	3	34
TB Queens/TF	4	5	8	6	4	27
TB Brooklyn/TF	14	11	12	9	2	48
TB Canine	1	3	3	0	4	11
TB Homeless	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Vandal	0	2	3	1	1	7
TB Special Operations Unit	4	5	7	4	1	21
TB Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transit Bureau Total	**237**	**228**	**207**	**237**	**187**	**1,096**

Table 15M: Attribution of Complaints to the Housing Bureau 2003-2007

Housing Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Office of the Chief	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Special operations Section	1	5	5	11	4	26
PSA 1	14	25	22	39	38	138
PSA 2	40	26	49	48	39	202
PSA 3	36	27	34	22	33	152
PSA 4	14	22	12	9	9	66
PSA 5	28	24	33	40	40	165
PSA 6	19	26	32	22	22	121
PSA 7	26	32	24	37	28	147
PSA 8	21	28	31	24	23	127
PSA 9	24	20	22	18	26	110
HB Brooklyn	1	5	4	15	1	26
HB Brooklyn Impact Response Tea	0	0	0	3	6	9
HB Manhattan	2	0	2	4	1	9
HB Manhattan Impact response Un	0	0	0	2	10	12
HB Bronx/Queens	7	3	1	16	2	29
HB Bronx/Queens Impact response	0	0	0	2	13	15
HB Investigation	0	0	0	0	1	1
HB Operations and Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Vandalism	1	0	0	0	0	1
Housing Bureau Total	**234**	**243**	**271**	**312**	**296**	**1,356**

Table 15N: Attribution of Complaints to the Organized Crime Control Bureau 2003-2007

Organized Crime Control Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Queens Narcotics	69	42	38	32	42	223
Manhattan North Narcotics	41	62	47	32	33	215
Manhattan South Narcotics	18	24	15	12	11	80
Bronx Narcotics	76	67	49	50	94	336
Staten Island Narcotics	11	13	11	15	9	59
Brooklyn South Narcotics	57	51	60	53	71	292
Brooklyn North Narcotics	46	45	41	53	63	248
Narcotics	4	10	5	4	3	26
Auto Crime	4	4	2	3	3	16
Vice Enforcement	8	7	24	20	7	66
Drug Enforcement	1	1	0	2	0	4
Organized Crime HQ	5	4	6	0	3	18
Organized Crime Control Bureau Total	**340**	**330**	**298**	**276**	**339**	**1583**

Table 150: Attribution of Complaints to the Detective Bureau 2003-2007

Detective Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Detective Headquarters	3	1	0	4	2	10
Central Investigation and Res	0	0	1	0	0	1
Special Investigations	3	3	3	4	4	17
Special Victims	2	5	12	4	7	30
Forensic Investigations	1	1	0	2	2	6
Fugitive Enforcement	40	55	39	33	24	191
Gang Units	31	33	33	45	44	186
DB Manhattan Units	46	50	43	31	28	198
DB Bronx Units	36	36	39	28	26	165
DB Brooklyn Units	86	66	67	74	45	338
DB Queens Units	50	43	35	27	25	180
DB Staten Island Units	12	2	12	9	6	41
Detective Bureau Total	**310**	**295**	**284**	**261**	**213**	**922**

Table 15P: Attribution of Complaints to Other Bureaus 2003-2007

Other Bureaus	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Internal Affairs Bureau						
Internal Affairs	5	1	10	4	5	25
Criminal Justice Bureau						
Court Division	57	64	45	53	32	251
Criminal Justice HQ	0	0	0	1	0	1
Support Services Bureau						
Property Clerk	2	3	1	3	1	10
Fleet Services	0	1	0	2	1	4
Central Record Division	0	0	1	0	1	2
Personnel Bureau						
Applicant Processing	1	2	0	1	1	5
Health Services	1	2	0	0	0	3
Personnel Bureau HQ	2	1	2	1	2	8
Other Bureaus Total	**68**	**74**	**59**	**65**	**43**	**309**

Table 15Q: Attribution of Complaints to Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands 2003-2007

Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
DC Legal Matters - License Division	0	0	1	1	0	2
DC Legal Matters - Legal Bureau	0	0	0	2	1	3
DC Training - Police Academy	0	2	2	2	0	6
DC Training - Police Academy Training	1	3	2	1	1	8
DC Training - In-service Training Section	1	2	2	3	1	9
DC Management and Budget	0	2	2	1	2	7
PC Office	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chief of Community Affairs	2	1	0	2	1	6
School Safety Division	0	8	16	15	8	47
Office of Equal Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Operations	0	3	1	2	0	6
DC Intelligence	11	13	8	12	16	60
Chief of Department	5	1	1	3	0	10
Department Advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Public Information	2	0	3	1	0	6
Crime Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Deputy Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Strategic Initiatives						
Office of Management, Analysis, and Planning	0	0	1	0	1	2
Quality Assurance Division	1	0	0	0	0	1
DC Counterterrorism	2	1	0	0	3	6
Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands Total	**26**	**36**	**39**	**45**	**34**	**180**

Table 16A: Command Rankings: Complaints per Uniformed Officer
2006

Ranking	Precinct/Command	Complaints	Number of Subject Officers	Complaints per Uniformed Officer
1	Patrol Borough Brooklyn North	557	2,671	**0.2085**
2	Patrol Borough Brooklyn South	545	2,693	**0.2024**
3	Patrol Borough Bronx	642	3,250	**0.1975**
4	Patrol Borough Queens South	341	1,764	**0.1933**
5	Housing Bureau	312	1,754	**0.1779**
6	Patrol Borough Manhattan North	387	2,437	**0.1588**
7	Patrol Borough Staten Island	138	903	**0.1528**
8	Patrol Borough Manhattan South	352	2,323	**0.1515**
9	Organized Crime Control Bureau	276	1,836	**0.1503**
10	Patrol Borough Queens North	203	1,802	**0.1127**
11	Traffic Control Division	83	793	**0.1047**
12	Transit Bureau	237	2,550	**0.0929**
13	Detective Bureau	261	3,543	**0.0737**
14	Special Operations Division	45	857	**0.0525**
15	Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	4	172	**0.0233**
16	Deputy Commissioners and Misc. Units	45	1,940	**0.0232**
17	Other Bureau	65	4,214	**0.0154**

Table 16B: Command Rankings: Complaints per Uniformed Officer
2007

Ranking	Precinct/Command	Number of Officers	Complaints	Complaints per Uniformed Officer
1	Patrol Borough Bronx	716	3,235	**0.2213**
2	Patrol Borough Brooklyn North	538	2,645	**0.2034**
3	Organized Crime Control Bureau	339	1,767	**0.1919**
4	Patrol Borough Queens South	326	1,785	**0.1826**
5	Patrol Borough Brooklyn South	488	2,685	**0.1818**
6	Housing Bureau	296	1,803	**0.1642**
7	Patrol Borough Manhattan North	365	2,485	**0.1469**
8	Patrol Borough Manhattan South	334	2,349	**0.1422**
9	Patrol Borough Staten Island	110	905	**0.1215**
10	Traffic Control Division	83	777	**0.1068**
11	Patrol Borough Queens North	157	1,834	**0.0856**
12	Transit Bureau	187	2,616	**0.0715**
13	Detective Bureau	213	3,495	**0.0609**
14	Special Operations Division	49	825	**0.0594**
15	Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	4	192	**0.0208**
16	Deputy Commissioners and Misc. Units	34	2,027	**0.0168**
17	Other Bureaus	43	3,751	**0.0115**

Table 17: Reasons for Police-Civilian Encounters that Led to a Complaint 2003 - 2007*

Type of Encounter	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Aided case	23	0.4%	24	0.4%	39	0.6%	42	0.5%	37	0.5%
Assisting Administration for Children Services	2	0.0%	5	0.1%	2	0.0%	5	0.1%	6	0.1%
Automobile checkpoint	8	0.1%	12	0.2%	17	0.3%	16	0.2%	14	0.2%
Complainant or victim at precinct to file complaint of crime	37	0.7%	43	0.7%	57	0.8%	73	1.0%	38	0.5%
Complainant or victim at precinct to obtain information	46	0.8%	56	0.9%	73	1.1%	94	1.2%	80	1.1%
Complainant or victim observed encounter with third party	91	1.6%	81	1.3%	123	1.8%	149	1.9%	197	2.6%
Complainant or victim requested information from officer	33	0.6%	44	0.7%	68	1.0%	53	0.7%	49	0.6%
Complainant or victim requested investigation of crime	68	1.2%	97	1.6%	189	2.8%	217	2.8%	232	3.1%
Complainant or victim telephoned precinct	140	2.5%	65	1.0%	75	1.1%	59	0.8%	49	0.6%
Demonstration or protest	74	1.3%	64	1.0%	11	0.2%	16	0.2%	4	0.1%
Emotionally disturbed person aided case	18	0.3%	45	0.7%	44	0.6%	48	0.6%	33	0.4%
Execution of arrest or bench warrant	74	1.3%	118	1.9%	116	1.7%	110	1.4%	89	1.2%
Execution of search warrant	94	1.7%	77	1.2%	113	1.7%	132	1.7%	175	2.3%
Moving violation	280	5.0%	322	5.2%	360	5.3%	391	5.1%	317	4.2%
Other violation of Vehicle and Traffic Law	139	2.5%	209	3.4%	154	2.3%	146	1.9%	135	1.8%
Parking violation	196	3.5%	232	3.7%	192	2.8%	225	2.9%	186	2.5%
Police suspected complainant or victim of crime/auto	103	1.9%	155	2.5%	247	3.6%	356	4.6%	403	5.3%
Police suspected complainant or victim of crime/bldg	163	2.9%	250	4.0%	404	6.0%	514	6.7%	597	7.9%
Police suspected complainant or victim of crime/street	574	10.3%	883	14.3%	1365	20.1%	1692	22.1%	1979	26.2%
Police suspected complainant or victim of crime/subway	4	0.1%	98	1.6%	205	3.0%	221	2.9%	193	2.6%
Regulatory inspection	2	0.0%	5	0.1%	18	0.3%	9	0.1%	7	0.1%
Report of dispute	337	6.1%	382	6.2%	338	5.0%	372	4.9%	339	4.5%
Report of domestic dispute	129	2.3%	163	2.6%	151	2.2%	146	1.9%	135	1.8%
Report of gun possession or shots fired	45	0.8%	49	0.8%	56	0.8%	95	1.2%	80	1.1%
Report of noise or disturbance	55	1.0%	73	1.2%	83	1.2%	83	1.1%	87	1.2%
Report of possession or sale of narcotics	52	0.9%	77	1.2%	55	0.8%	78	1.0%	83	1.1%
Report of other crime	148	2.7%	205	3.3%	202	3.0%	228	3.0%	206	2.7%
Traffic accident	103	1.9%	81	1.3%	79	1.2%	86	1.1%	78	1.0%
Parade	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%	15	0.2%	13	0.2%
Patrol encounter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	11	0.1%	2	0.0%
Transit checkpoint	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	10	0.1%	9	0.1%
Data unavailable or unknown	22	0.4%	95	1.5%	175	2.6%	76	1.0%	45	0.6%
Other	2,496	44.9%	2,186	35.3%	1735	25.6%	1894	24.7%	1662	22.0%
Total	**5,556**	**100.0%**	**6,196**	**100.0%**	**6,785**	**100.0%**	**7662**	**100.0%**	**7559**	**100.0%**
Complainant and/or alleged victim believes he or she was the subject of "racial profiling"*	**0**		**112**		**177**		**80**		**127**	

* The CCRB began capturing this information on July 1, 2004 (after a board vote) and captures it only if the complainant or alleged victim voluntarily expresses this belief.

Table 18: Average Days for the CCRB to Close Cases Measured from Date of Report 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Five-year Average
Full Investigations	257	280	294	281	303	284
Truncated Investigations	105	110	121	106	112	111
Mediations	140	152	185	155	148	155
Mediation Attempted	225	226	254	198	200	218
All Cases	**171**	**184**	**195**	**172**	**181**	**181**

Table 19: Rate at Which the CCRB Made Findings on the Merits* 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Findings on the Merits	4,791	5,608	6,547	6,683	7,186
No Findings on the Merits	2,688	3,227	3,605	3,990	4,319
Total Allegations Closed After Full Investigation	7,479	8,835	10,152	10,673	11,505
Rate at Which the CCRB Made Findings on the Merits	64.1%	63.5%	64.5%	62.6%	62.5%

Table 20: Age of Docket* Measured from the Date of Incident 2002-2006

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Age of Case in Months	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*
0 - 4 months	1,711	53.4%	1,890	54.5%	2,225	59.5%	2,370	70.6%	2,068	61.6%
5 - 7 months	491	15.3%	619	17.8%	623	16.7%	610	18.2%	567	16.9%
8 months	121	3.8%	145	4.2%	140	3.7%	167	5.0%	135	4.0%
9 months	128	4.0%	118	3.4%	98	2.6%	131	3.9%	129	3.8%
10 months	92	2.9%	105	3.0%	84	2.2%	89	2.7%	102	3.0%
11 months	81	2.5%	78	2.2%	73	2.0%	97	2.9%	77	2.3%
12 months	55	1.7%	58	1.7%	51	1.4%	71	2.1%	60	1.8%
13 months	29	0.9%	46	1.3%	27	0.7%	52	1.5%	52	1.5%
14 months	27	0.8%	39	1.1%	28	0.7%	31	0.9%	37	1.1%
15 months	24	0.7%	28	0.8%	31	0.8%	38	1.1%	34	1.0%
16 or older	57	1.8%	78	2.2%	84	2.2%	83	2.5%	77	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	19	0.6%
Total Docket	**2,816**	**87.9%**	**3,204**	**92.4%**	**3,468**	**92.8%**	**3,739**	**111.4%**	**3,357**	**100.0%**

Table 21: Age of Docket* Measured from the Date of Report 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Age of Case in Months	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*
0 - 4 months	1,834	65.1%	2,025	63.2%	2,343	67.6%	2,516	67.3%	2,208	65.8%
5 - 7 months	469	16.7%	592	18.5%	578	16.7%	577	15.4%	546	16.3%
8 months	110	3.9%	135	4.2%	145	4.2%	153	4.1%	126	3.8%
9 months	115	4.1%	113	3.5%	78	2.2%	135	3.6%	119	3.5%
10 months	101	3.6%	83	2.6%	90	2.6%	74	2.0%	85	2.5%
11 months	74	2.6%	73	2.3%	58	1.7%	85	2.3%	74	2.2%
12 months	24	0.9%	40	1.2%	36	1.0%	47	1.3%	43	1.3%
13 months	25	0.9%	41	1.3%	34	1.0%	50	1.3%	37	1.1%
14 months	20	0.7%	30	0.9%	20	0.6%	21	0.6%	40	1.2%
15 months	17	0.6%	23	0.7%	32	0.9%	39	1.0%	23	0.7%
16 or older	27	1.0%	49	1.5%	54	1.6%	42	1.1%	56	1.7%
Total Docket	**2,816**	**100.0%**	**3,204**	**100.0%**	**3,468**	**100.0%**	**3,739**	**100.0%**	**3,357**	**100.0%**

Table 22: Age of Substantiated Cases Measured from the Date of Incident 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Age of Case in Months	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*
3 or younger	18	6.1%	18	4.5%	8	3.1%	13	4.9%	2	0.9%
4 months	17	5.8%	19	4.8%	14	5.4%	22	8.3%	8	3.7%
5 months	23	7.8%	34	8.5%	13	5.0%	24	9.1%	28	12.8%
6 months	27	9.2%	34	8.5%	23	8.8%	21	7.9%	22	10.1%
7 months	21	7.1%	28	7.0%	21	8.1%	18	6.8%	15	6.9%
8 months	26	8.8%	39	9.8%	23	8.8%	26	9.8%	21	9.6%
9 months	36	12.2%	36	9.0%	19	7.3%	24	9.1%	19	8.7%
10 months	24	8.2%	32	8.0%	22	8.5%	18	6.8%	18	8.3%
11 months	17	5.8%	24	6.0%	14	5.4%	22	8.3%	10	4.6%
12 months	25	8.5%	24	6.0%	23	8.8%	19	7.2%	16	7.3%
13 months	18	6.1%	32	8.0%	17	6.5%	13	4.9%	16	7.3%
14 months	12	4.1%	30	7.5%	27	10.4%	17	6.4%	14	6.4%
15 or older	30	10.2%	49	12.3%	36	13.8%	28	10.6%	29	13.3%
Total Docket	**294**	**100.0%**	**399**	**100.0%**	**260**	**100.0%**	**265**	**100.0%**	**218**	**100.0%**

Table 23: Age of Substantiated Cases Measured from the Date of Report 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Age of Case in Months	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*	*Number of Cases*	*Percent of Docket*
3 or younger	22	7.5%	21	5.3%	11	4.2%	16	6.0%	2	0.9%
4 months	19	6.5%	19	4.8%	12	4.6%	21	7.9%	10	4.6%
5 months	23	7.8%	38	9.5%	21	8.1%	28	10.6%	31	14.2%
6 months	31	10.5%	31	7.8%	19	7.3%	21	7.9%	22	10.1%
7 months	17	5.8%	34	8.5%	23	8.8%	23	8.7%	16	7.3%
8 months	36	12.2%	34	8.5%	21	8.1%	23	8.7%	25	11.5%
9 months	31	10.5%	41	10.3%	17	6.5%	22	8.3%	17	7.8%
10 months	27	9.2%	34	8.5%	24	9.2%	19	7.2%	17	7.8%
11 months	14	4.8%	21	5.3%	12	4.6%	22	8.3%	9	4.1%
12 months	25	8.5%	28	7.0%	26	10.0%	19	7.2%	19	8.7%
13 months	15	5.1%	29	7.3%	17	6.5%	11	4.2%	13	6.0%
14 months	10	3.4%	26	6.5%	25	9.6%	17	6.4%	12	5.5%
15 or older	24	8.2%	43	10.8%	32	12.3%	23	8.7%	25	11.5%
Total Docket	**294**	**100.0%**	**399**	**100.0%**	**260**	**100.0%**	**265**	**100.0%**	**218**	**100.0%**

24.A Disposition of Cases 2003-2007

	Percents Below are Percentages of all Cases Closed after Full Investigation											
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-year Total	
Full Investigations - Dispositions	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	**Number**	**Percent**
One or more allegations substantiated	294	14.4%	399	16.3%	260	9.7%	264	9.9%	217	7.8%	**1,434**	**11.3%**
Allegations exonerated, unfounded, and/or unsubstantiated	1,590	77.9%	1,865	76.3%	2,228	83.1%	2,211	82.5%	2,403	85.9%	**10,297**	**81.5%**
Department employee unidentified	120	5.9%	138	5.6%	146	5.4%	174	6.5%	153	5.5%	**731**	**5.8%**
Miscellaneous	36	1.8%	41	1.7%	46	1.7%	29	1.1%	22	0.8%	**174**	**1.4%**
Refer to IAB	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	**5**	**0.0%**
Total - Full Investigations	**2,042**	**100.0%**	**2,443**	**100.0%**	**2,680**	**100.0%**	**2,680**	**100.0%**	**2,796**	**100.0%**	**12,641**	**100.0%**

	Percents Below are Percentages of All Closed Cases											
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-year Total	
Alternative Dispute Resolution Closures	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	**Number**	**Percent**
Mediated	91	1.9%	113	1.9%	90	1.4%	130	1.8%	97	1.2%	**521**	**1.6%**
Mediation attempted	59	1.2%	97	1.7%	98	1.5%	132	1.8%	111	1.4%	**497**	**1.5%**
Total - ADR Closures	**150**	**3.1%**	**210**	**3.6%**	**188**	**2.9%**	**262**	**3.5%**	**208**	**2.6%**	**1018**	**3.1%**
Truncated Investigations												
Complaint withdrawn	717	14.7%	874	15.0%	971	14.9%	1,026	13.9%	1,000	12.6%	**4,588**	**14.1%**
Complainant/victim/witness uncooperative	1,392	28.5%	1,684	28.9%	2,003	30.7%	2,555	34.5%	2,909	36.7%	**10,543**	**32.4%**
Complainant/victim/witness unavailable	576	11.8%	590	10.1%	662	10.2%	843	11.4%	970	12.2%	**3,641**	**11.2%**
Victim unidentified	7	0.1%	16	0.3%	10	0.2%	30	0.4%	41	0.5%	**104**	**0.3%**
Total - Truncated Investigations	**2,692**	**55.1%**	**3,164**	**54.4%**	**3,646**	**56.0%**	**4,454**	**60.2%**	**4,920**	**62.1%**	**18,876**	**58.0%**
Total Closed Cases	**4,884**		**5,817**		**6,514**		**7,396**		**7,924**		**32,535**	

Table 24B: Disposition of all Allegations 2002-2006

	Percents Below are Percentages of All Allegations Closed after Full Investigation											
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-year Total	
Full Investigations - Dispositions and Disciplinary Recommendations	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	**Number**	**Percent**
Substantiated - Charges	618	8.3%	881	10.0%	641	6.3%	493	4.6%	413	3.6%	**3,046**	**6.3%**
Substantiated - Command discipline	78	1.0%	107	1.2%	55	0.5%	83	0.8%	69	0.6%	**392**	**0.8%**
Substantiated - Instructions	14	0.2%	10	0.1%	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	20	0.2%	**70**	**0.1%**
Substantiated - No Recommendation	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	3	0.0%	**13**	**0.0%**
Subtotal - Substantiated Allegations	710	9.5%	1,003	11.4%	709	7.0%	594	5.6%	505	4.4%	**3,521**	**7.2%**
Unfounded	1,412	18.9%	1,513	17.1%	2,132	21.0%	2,056	19.3%	2,061	17.9%	**9,174**	**18.9%**
Employee exonerated	2,669	35.7%	3,090	35.0%	3,704	36.5%	4,033	37.8%	4,613	40.1%	**18,109**	**37.2%**
Subtotal - Findings on the Merits	4,791	64.1%	5,606	63.5%	6,545	64.5%	6,683	62.6%	7,179	62.4%	**30,804**	**63.4%**
Unsubstantiated	1,924	25.7%	2,244	25.4%	2,416	23.8%	2,626	24.6%	3,033	26.4%	**12,243**	**25.2%**
Department employee unidentified	508	6.8%	717	8.1%	912	9.0%	1,091	10.2%	1,031	9.0%	**4,259**	**8.8%**
Miscellaneous	252	3.4%	263	3.0%	272	2.7%	267	2.5%	237	2.1%	**1,291**	**2.7%**
Refer to IAB	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	16	0.1%	**25**	**0.1%**
Total - Full Investigations	**7,478**	**100.0%**	**8,831**	**100.0%**	**10,145**	**100.0%**	**10,672**	**100.0%**	**11,496**	**100.0%**	**48,622**	**100.0%**

	Percents Below are Percentages of all Closed Allegations											
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-year Total	
Alternative Dispute Resolution Closures	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	**Number**	**Percent**
Mediated	168	1.3%	206	1.3%	170	0.9%	285	1.3%	184	0.7%	**1,013**	**1.1%**
Mediation attempted	112	0.8%	163	1.0%	189	1.0%	258	1.2%	233	0.9%	**955**	**1.0%**
Total - Alternative Dispute Resolution Clos	**280**	**2.1%**	**369**	**2.3%**	**359**	**1.9%**	**543**	**2.5%**	**417**	**1.7%**	**1968**	**2.1%**
Truncated Investigations												
Complaint withdrawn	1,257	9.4%	1,644	10.2%	1,958	10.3%	2,084	9.4%	2,163	8.7%	**9,106**	**9.6%**
Complainant/victim/witness uncooperative	3,279	24.6%	4,096	25.5%	5,217	27.4%	6,948	31.5%	8,310	33.5%	**27,850**	**29.2%**
Complainant/victim/witness unavailable	1,027	7.7%	1,084	6.8%	1,318	6.9%	1,767	8.0%	2,270	9.1%	**7,466**	**7.8%**
Victim unidentified	13	0.1%	35	0.2%	29	0.2%	78	0.4%	155	0.6%	**310**	**0.3%**
Total - Truncated Investigations	**5,576**	**41.8%**	**6,859**	**42.7%**	**8,522**	**44.8%**	**10,877**	**49.2%**	**12,898**	**52.0%**	**44,732**	**46.9%**
Total Closed Allegations	**13,334**		**16,059**		**19,026**		**22,092**		**24,811**		**95,322**	

Table 25: Disposition of Force Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Force Allegation	Substantiated		Exonerated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Officer Unidentified		Miscellaneous	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Gun fired	2	2.4%	66	79.5%	5	6.0%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	8	9.6%
Gun pointed	31	2.6%	675	57.3%	144	12.2%	216	18.4%	82	7.0%	29	2.5%
Nightstick as club	11	2.1%	166	32.3%	78	15.2%	174	33.9%	78	15.2%	7	1.4%
Gun as club	5	5.0%	8	8.0%	18	18.0%	51	51.0%	14	14.0%	4	4.0%
Police shield	1	3.6%	14	50.0%	3	10.7%	4	14.3%	6	21.4%	0	0.0%
Vehicle	4	4.8%	9	10.7%	22	26.2%	42	50.0%	5	6.0%	2	2.4%
Other blunt instrument as club	3	1.8%	13	7.8%	30	18.0%	89	53.3%	27	16.2%	5	3.0%
Hit against inanimate object	14	3.4%	90	21.8%	117	28.4%	151	36.7%	30	7.3%	10	2.4%
Chokehold	10	2.3%	2	0.5%	106	24.8%	263	61.6%	37	8.7%	9	2.1%
Pepper spray	28	3.4%	580	70.8%	68	8.3%	77	9.4%	49	6.0%	17	2.1%
Physical force*	324	3.0%	5,644	52.9%	1,850	17.3%	1,840	17.3%	748	7.0%	259	2.4%
Radio as club	5	3.4%	11	7.5%	33	22.4%	84	57.1%	8	5.4%	6	4.1%
Flashlight as club	1	1.5%	7	10.8%	20	30.8%	25	38.5%	10	15.4%	2	3.1%
Handcuffs too tight	2	0.8%	14	5.7%	74	30.3%	119	48.8%	31	12.7%	4	1.6%
Nonlethal restraining device	0	0.0%	40	66.7%	3	5.0%	13	21.7%	2	3.3%	2	3.3%
Animal	0	0.0%	9	34.6%	5	19.2%	2	7.7%	9	34.6%	1	3.8%
Other	6	3.4%	43	24.4%	44	25.0%	65	36.9%	11	6.3%	7	4.0%
Total	**447**	**2.9%**	**7,391**	**48.6%**	**2,620**	**17.2%**	**3,217**	**21.2%**	**1,147**	**7.5%**	**372**	**2.4%**
	0.03031	14,747										

* "Physical force" includes: dragged/pulled, pushed/shoved/threw, beat, punched/kicked/kneed, slapped, fought, and bit.

Table 26: Disposition of Abuse of Authority Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Abuse of Authority Allegation	Substantiated		Exonerated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Officer Unidentified		Miscellaneous	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Frisk	132	13.5%	443	45.3%	229	23.4%	40	4.1%	113	11.6%	20	2.0%
Search	135	10.4%	331	25.4%	486	37.3%	135	10.4%	189	14.5%	28	2.1%
Frisk and/or search*	260	20.8%	450	36.1%	272	21.8%	83	6.7%	149	11.9%	34	2.7%
Vehicle search	168	16.2%	386	37.3%	282	27.2%	73	7.0%	100	9.7%	27	2.6%
Question	6	7.5%	51	63.8%	13	16.3%	1	1.3%	9	11.3%	0	0.0%
Stop	11	5.9%	117	62.6%	43	23.0%	2	1.1%	13	7.0%	1	0.5%
Question and/or stop**	390	9.9%	2,579	65.3%	540	13.7%	66	1.7%	280	7.1%	92	2.3%
Strip search	75	11.4%	225	34.2%	153	23.3%	139	21.1%	33	5.0%	33	5.0%
Vehicle stop	82	7.1%	747	64.5%	197	17.0%	7	0.6%	91	7.9%	34	2.9%
Gun drawn	7	1.6%	242	54.4%	47	10.6%	102	22.9%	33	7.4%	14	3.1%
Premises entered or searched	150	6.4%	1,642	70.1%	308	13.1%	97	4.1%	104	4.4%	43	1.8%
Threat to notify ACS	2	1.1%	101	53.4%	45	23.8%	23	12.2%	14	7.4%	4	2.1%
Threat of force	97	5.9%	187	11.4%	565	34.4%	552	33.6%	196	11.9%	45	2.7%
Property seized	43	14.5%	140	47.1%	55	18.5%	31	10.4%	18	6.1%	10	3.4%
Threat to damage/seize property	7	2.5%	116	41.9%	79	28.5%	46	16.6%	24	8.7%	5	1.8%
Threat of arrest	133	4.9%	1287	47.0%	678	24.7%	367	13.4%	214	7.8%	62	2.3%
Threat of summons	14	6.8%	87	42.2%	70	34.0%	18	8.7%	13	6.3%	4	1.9%
Property damaged	33	3.9%	261	30.9%	192	22.7%	238	28.2%	105	12.4%	16	1.9%
Refusal to process complaint	32	12.4%	17	6.6%	83	32.0%	51	19.7%	61	23.6%	15	5.8%
Refusal to give name/shield number	336	14.1%	68	2.8%	1029	43.1%	639	26.8%	253	10.6%	63	2.6%
Retaliatory arrest	79	25.3%	125	40.1%	81	26.0%	8	2.6%	5	1.6%	14	4.5%
Retaliatory summons	131	27.0%	183	37.7%	130	26.7%	28	5.8%	0	0.0%	14	2.9%
Refusal to obtain medical treatment	35	6.7%	22	4.2%	170	32.3%	254	48.3%	33	6.3%	12	2.3%
Improper dissemination of medical info	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Refusal to show search warrant***	1	1.3%	7	9.0%	26	33.3%	23	29.5%	16	20.5%	5	6.4%
Other	137	16.9%	319	39.2%	166	20.4%	112	13.8%	52	6.4%	27	3.3%
Total	**2,498**	**10.2%**	**10,134**	**41.4%**	**5,939**	**24.3%**	**3,136**	**12.8%**	**2,120**	**8.7%**	**622**	**2.5%**

* Beginning in 2005, the CCRB captured "frisk" and "search" as distinct allegations.
** Beginning in 2007, the CCRB captured "question" and "stop" as distinct allegations.
*** The CCRB began to capture the allegation "refusal to show search warrant" on April 1, 2004.

Table 27: Disposition of Discourtesy Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Discourtesy Allegation	Substantiated		Exonerated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Officer Unidentified		Miscellaneous	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Word	439	6.5%	484	7.2%	2,814	41.9%	1,987	29.6%	775	11.5%	212	3.2%
Gesture	5	5.1%	0	0.0%	52	52.5%	25	25.3%	15	15.2%	2	2.0%
Demeanor/tone	17	4.8%	62	17.7%	121	34.5%	103	29.3%	29	8.3%	19	5.4%
Action	37	8.1%	30	6.5%	196	42.7%	135	29.4%	46	10.0%	15	3.3%
Other	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	12	0.0%	11	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Total	**502**	**6.6%**	**578**	**7.6%**	**3,195**	**41.8%**	**2,261**	**29.5%**	**865**	**11.3%**	**251**	**3.3%**

Table 28: Disposition of Offensive Language Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Offensive Language Allegation	Substantiated		Exonerated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Officer Unidentified		Miscellaneous	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Race	39	5.2%	2	0.3%	250	33.2%	369	49.0%	66	8.8%	27	3.6%
Ethnicity	17	6.1%	2	0.7%	125	45.0%	103	37.1%	23	8.3%	8	2.9%
Religion	1	1.9%	1	1.9%	23	43.4%	22	41.5%	5	9.4%	1	1.9%
Sex	5	9.1%	0	0.0%	19	34.5%	23	41.8%	7	12.7%	1	1.8%
Physical disability	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	7	46.7%	3	20.0%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%
Sexual orientation	9	8.5%	1	0.9%	43	40.6%	29	27.4%	18	17.0%	6	5.7%
Other	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	22	52.4%	11	26.2%	6	14.3%	2	4.8%
Total	**74**	**5.7%**	**6**	**0.5%**	**489**	**37.6%**	**560**	**43.0%**	**127**	**9.8%**	**46**	**3.5%**
		1,302										

Table 29: Disposition of Specific Race-related Offensive Language Allegations 2003-2007

Type of Race-related Offensive Language Allegation	Substantiated		Exonerated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Officer Unidentified		Miscellaneous	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
White	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	14	53.8%	10	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	30	5.1%	1	0.2%	191	32.4%	298	50.5%	50	8.5%	20	3.4%
Latino	3	3.3%	1	1.1%	25	27.8%	46	51.1%	10	11.1%	5	5.6%
Asian	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	6	54.5%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unrecorded	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	14	38.9%	13	36.1%	5	13.9%	2	5.6%
Total	**39**	**5.2%**	**2**	**0.3%**	**250**	**33.2%**	**369**	**49.0%**	**66**	**8.8%**	**27**	**3.6%**

Table 30: CCRB Disciplinary Recommendations for Officers against Whom the CCRB Substantiated Allegations 2003-2007

	Number of Officers				
Recommendation	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
No recommendation	0	3	0	3	3
Charges	316	459	310	265	226
Command discipline	64	84	49	66	54
Instructions	14	8	12	13	18
Total Number of Subject Officers	**394**	**554**	**371**	**347**	**301**

Table 31A: Police Department Disposition of Substantiated Cases by Year of CCRB Referral 2003-2007

	Number of Officers				
Police Department Disposition	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Guilty after trial	20	21	9	0	0
Pleaded guilty					
To charges and specifications	28	18	6	1	1
To charges and specifications negotiated as command discipline	9	11	0	0	0
To command discipline	134	187	52	63	24
Instructions	74	147	225	158	19
Subtotal: Disciplinary Action	**265**	**384**	**292**	**222**	**44**
Not guilty after trial	52	59	19	3	0
Dismissed	38	50	12	3	0
Department unable to prosecute	5	18	13	54	50
Statute of limitations expired	10	9	7	3	0
Subtotal: No Disciplinary Action	**105**	**136**	**51**	**63**	**50**
Cases Completed by NYPD	**370**	**520**	**343**	**285**	**94**
Percent of Officers Disciplined in Completed NYPD Cases	**71.6%**	**73.8%**	**85.1%**	**77.9%**	**46.8%**
Filed*	22	28	15	14	5
No action (pending)	2	6	13	48	202
Percent of Cases Still Pending at NYPD	**0.5%**	**1.1%**	**3.5%**	**13.8%**	**67.1%**
Total Number of Subject Officers	**394**	**554**	**371**	**347**	**301**
Guilty after Trial Rate	**28%**	**26%**	**32%**	**0%**	**N/A**
Instructions as a Percentage of all Discipline	**28%**	**38%**	**77%**	**71%**	**43%**

* "Filed" is a term used when the police department is not required to take action against the subject officer because the officer has resigned or retired from the department, or has been terminated.

Table 31B: Police Department Disciplinary Penalties Imposed by Year of CCRB Referral 2003-2007

	Number of Officers				
Penalty	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Terminated	0	0	0	0	0
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 31 or more days and/or 1-year probation	2	2	2	0	0
Suspension for or loss vacation time of 21 to 30 days and/or 1-year probation	7	4	2	0	1
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 11 to 20 days	9	8	3	0	0
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 1 to 10 days	24	18	6	1	0
Command discipline A	126	178	40	58	18
Command discipline B	19	20	12	5	6
Instructions	78	151	227	158	19
Warned and admonished	0	3	0	0	0
Total	**265*** **	**384**	**292**	**222**	**44**

* Though the officer was terminated as a result of being found guilty of many of the same allegations the board substantiated, the administrative hearing stemmed directly from an internal NYPD investigation

** The police commissioner did not impose a penalty against an officer who was found guilty after trial stemming from a case the CCRB referred in 2002. Therefore, the total number of penalties for cases the referred in 2002 (173) is lower than the total number of officers (174) against whom the department took disciplinary action.

*** The police commissioner did not impose a penalty against an officer who was found guilty after trial stemming from a case the CCRB referred in 2003. Therefore, the total number of penalties for cases the referred in 2003 (264) is lower than the total number of officers (265) against whom the department took disciplinary action.

Table 32A: Police Department Disposition of Substantiated Cases by Year of NYPD Closure* 2003-2007

	Number of Officers				
Police Department Disposition	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Guilty after trial	40	26	27	9	3
Pleaded guilty					
To charges and specifications	19	36	14	10	5
To charges and specifications negotiated as command discipline	12	11	9	4	0
To command discipline	109	183	96	49	70
Instructions	62	103	191	195	94
Subtotal: Disciplinary Action	**242**	**359**	**337**	**267**	**172**
Not guilty after trial	50	62	56	35	5
Dismissed	39	38	44	25	4
Statute of limitations expired	10	10	10	4	0
Department unable to prosecute	3	15	11	12	102
Subtotal: No Disciplinary Action	**102**	**125**	**121**	**76**	**111**
Filed**	23	30	17	17	13
Total Closed Cases	**367**	**514**	**475**	**360**	**296**
Guilty after Trial Rate	**44%**	**30%**	**33%**	**20%**	**38%**
Instructions as a Percentage of all Discipline	**26%**	**29%**	**57%**	**73%**	**55%**
Total Discipline Rate	**70%**	**74%**	**74%**	**78%**	**61%**

Table 32B: Police Department Disciplinary Penalties Imposed by Year of NYPD Closure* 2003-2007

	Number of Officers				
Penalty	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Terminated	0	1**	0	0	0
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 31 or more days and/or 1-year probation	3	3	2	3	2
Suspension for or loss vacation time of 21 to 30 days and/or 1-year probation	9	7	2	1	1
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 11 to 20 days	14	12	6	6	2
Suspension for or loss of vacation time of 1 to 10 days	23	34	21	7	3
Command discipline A	88	166	96	42	58
Command discipline B	33	28	10	11	12
Instructions	68	107	196	197	94
Warned and admonished	3	1	3	0	0
Total	**241*** **	**359**	**336**** **	**267**	**172**

* Cases resolved by the police department in a particular year often stem from CCRB referrals from earlier years.

** Though the officer was terminated as a result of being found guilty of many of the same allegations the board substantiated, the administrative hearing stemmed directly from an internal NYPD investigation.

*** The police commissioner did not impose a penalty against an officer who was found guilty after trial stemming from a case the CCRB referred in 2002. Therefore, the total number of penalties for cases the department closed in 2003 (241) is lower than the total number of officers (242) against whom the department took disciplinary action.

**** The police commissioner did not impose a penalty against an officer who was found guilty after trial stemming from a case the CCRB referred in 2005. Therefore, the total number of penalties for cases the department closed in 2005 (336) is lower than the total number of officers (337) against whom the department took disciplinary action.

Table 33: Average Days for the Police Department to Close Substantiated CCRB Cases* 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
CCRB Recommendation	*Cases*	*Average Days to Close*	*Cases*	*Average Days to Close*	*Cases*	*Average Days to Close*	*Cases*	*Average Days to Close*	*Cases*	*Average Days to Close*
Charges	286	367	416	304	402	250	301	299	225	279
Command Discipline	57	318	92	271	60	188	46	240	58	266
Instructions	24	224	6	85	10	147	12	172	11	245
No Recommendation	0	0	0	0	3	234	1	210	2	252
Total	**367**	**350**	**514**	**294**	**475**	**240**	**360**	**287**	**296**	**275**

*The time it takes the NYPD to resolve substantiated cases is measured from the date that the CCRB physically transferred the case file to the department until the last day of the month in which the department closed the case. The department does not inform the CCRB of its actual disposition date —just the month in which it closed the case. In addition, when the Department Advocate's Office refers a case to a commanding officer for the imposition of a command discipline, the NYPD considers the case closed and reports that closure to the CCRB. It is subsequent to this closure date that the commanding officer decides upon a penalty consistent with the level of command discipline proscribed by the Department Advocate's Office. For cases that proceeded to administrative hearings, the time it takes for judges to render written decisions is included in calculating the department's closure time.

Table 34: Determinations to Recommend Other Misconduct* 2003-2007

Category	Number of Officers										Total
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		
	With Subbed FADO Allegation	Without Subbed FADO Allegation	With Subbed FADO Allegation	Without Subbed FADO Allegation	With a Subbed FADO Allegation	Without Subbed FADO Allegation	With a Subbed FADO Allegation	Without Subbed FADO Allegation	With a Subbed FADO Allegation	Without Subbed FADO Allegation	
False statement	3	7	13	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	**32**
No stop, question and frisk report	35	15	58	24	21	25	25	21	27	21	**272**
No memo book entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other	16	4	23	16	18	18	10	19	5	19	**148**
Total	**54**	**26**	**94**	**40**	**44**	**45**	**36**	**41**	**32**	**40**	**452**

* When a determination to recommend other misconduct occurs in a case in which an allegation of force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, or offensive language (FADO) was substantiated, it is categorized as "with subbed FADO allegation." When such an allegation is not substantiated, the determination to recommend other misconduct is categorized as "without subbed FADO allegation."

Table 35: Race of Victims Whose Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Race	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		New York City Population	Five-year	
	Number of Victims	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*		*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*
White	94	20.1%	72	11.7%	51	11.9%	70	17.9%	39	10.3%	35.0%	326	14.3%
Black	248	53.1%	385	62.5%	244	57.1%	206	52.7%	232	61.2%	24.5%	1315	57.7%
Latino	112	24.0%	136	22.1%	86	20.1%	95	24.3%	94	24.8%	27.0%	523	22.9%
Asian	6	1.3%	8	1.3%	12	2.8%	7	1.8%	6	1.6%	9.8%	39	1.7%
Other	7	1.5%	15	2.4%	34	8.0%	13	3.3%	8	2.1%	3.7%	77	3.4%
Subtotal	**467**	**100.0%**	**616**	**100.0%**	**427**	**100.0%**	**391**	**100.0%**	**379**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**2280**	**100.0%**
Unknown	31		45		26		56		62			220	
Total	**498**		**661**		**453**		**447**		**441**			**2500**	

Table 36: Race of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Race	2003			2004			2005		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
White	259	65.9%	61.6%	320	57.9%	60.1%	230	62.3%	57.6%
Black	62	15.8%	15.0%	88	15.9%	15.3%	44	11.9%	15.9%
Latino	65	16.5%	20.8%	135	24.4%	21.7%	89	24.1%	23.0%
Asian	6	1.5%	2.4%	7	1.3%	2.8%	6	1.6%	3.4%
Others	1	0.3%	0.2%	3	0.5%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

Race	2006			2007		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2007*
White	203	58.5%	55.7%	152	50.7%	54.7%
Black	53	15.3%	16.3%	51	17.0%	16.3%
Latino	81	23.3%	24.0%	89	29.7%	24.7%
Asian	8	2.3%	3.9%	8	2.7%	4.2%
Others	2	0.6%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 37: Gender of Victims Whose Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Gender	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		New York City Population	Five-year	
	Number of Victims	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*		*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*
Male	335	67.3%	474	71.8%	326	73.6%	330	75.5%	309	73.9%	47.4%	1774	72.2%
Female	163	32.7%	186	28.2%	117	26.4%	107	24.5%	109	26.1%	52.6%	682	27.8%
Subtotal	**498**	**100.0%**	**660**	**100.0%**	**443**	**100.0%**	**437**	**100.0%**	**418**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**2456**	**100.0%**
Unknown	0		1		10		10		24			45	
Total	**498**		**661**		**453**		**447**		**442**			**2501**	

Table 38: Gender of Officers Against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

	2003			2004			2005		
Gender	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
Male	352	89.6%	83.6%	518	93.7%	83.4%	341	92.4%	82.8%
Female	41	10.4%	16.4%	35	6.3%	16.6%	28	7.6%	17.2%
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

	2006			2007		
Gender	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*
Male	313	90.2%	82.6%	270	90.0%	82.5%
Female	34	9.8%	17.4%	30	10.0%	17.5%
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 39: Age of Victims Whose Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Age	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		New York City Population	Five-year totals	
	Number of Victims	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*		*Number of Victims*	*Percent of Subtotal*
14 and under	29	6.4%	26	4.3%	13	3.2%	8	2.0%	12	3.2%	20.4%	88	3.9%
15 - 24	136	30.0%	205	34.1%	129	31.3%	108	27.1%	136	36.7%	13.9%	714	31.9%
25 - 34	127	28.0%	186	30.9%	113	27.4%	119	29.8%	84	22.6%	17.1%	629	28.1%
35 - 44	91	20.1%	116	19.3%	94	22.8%	97	24.3%	85	22.9%	15.7%	483	21.6%
45 - 54	44	9.7%	46	7.6%	41	10.0%	45	11.3%	38	10.2%	12.6%	214	9.6%
55 - 64	17	3.8%	17	2.8%	20	4.9%	19	4.8%	11	3.0%	8.5%	84	3.8%
65 and over	9	2.0%	6	1.0%	2	0.5%	3	0.8%	5	1.3%	11.8%	25	1.1%
Subtotal	**453**	**100.0%**	**602**	**100.0%**	**412**	**100.0%**	**399**	**100.0%**	**371**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**2237**	**100.0%**
Unknown	45		59		41		48		71			264	
Total	**498**		**661**		**453**		**447**		**442**			**2501**	

Table 40: Education of Subject Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Education Level	2003			2004			2005		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
HS diploma/GED	94	23.9%	22.5%	136	24.6%	21.3%	63	17.1%	19.7%
College - no degree	166	42.2%	40.8%	251	45.4%	41.4%	175	47.4%	42.2%
Associate degree	50	12.7%	12.7%	63	11.4%	12.8%	41	11.1%	13.3%
Undergraduate degree	74	18.8%	21.4%	89	16.1%	22.0%	83	22.5%	22.5%
Post-graduate work	2	0.5%	0.6%	4	0.7%	0.6%	3	0.8%	0.5%
Master's degree	7	1.8%	1.5%	10	1.8%	1.4%	4	1.1%	1.4%
Doctorate work	0	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%
Doctorate degree/JD	0	0.0%	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.3%
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

Education Level	2006			2007		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*
HS diploma/GED	50	14.4%	18.3%	46	15.3%	17.3%
College - no degree	161	46.4%	43.3%	115	38.3%	43.5%
Associate degree	42	12.1%	13.4%	52	17.3%	13.7%
Undergraduate degree	87	25.1%	22.8%	79	26.3%	23.3%
Post-graduate work	1	0.3%	0.5%	3	1.0%	0.4%
Master's degree	6	1.7%	1.3%	5	1.7%	1.4%
Doctorate work	0	0.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%
Doctorate degree/JD	0	0.0%	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.3%
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Unknown	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 41: Residence of Subject Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Residence	2003			2004			2005		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
Bronx	21	5.3%	9.4%	60	10.8%	9.2%	49	13.3%	9.4%
Brooklyn	42	10.7%	11.9%	61	11.0%	12.1%	39	10.6%	12.5%
Manhattan	28	7.1%	4.0%	23	4.2%	4.2%	18	4.9%	4.4%
Queens	50	12.7%	15.3%	75	13.6%	15.4%	51	13.8%	15.8%
Staten Island	55	14.0%	12.0%	62	11.2%	11.7%	36	9.8%	11.5%
NYC Resident Total	**196**	**49.9%**	**52.6%**	**281**	**50.8%**	**52.6%**	**193**	**52.3%**	**53.6%**
Nassau	68	17.3%	15.8%	93	16.8%	15.6%	47	12.7%	15.2%
Orange	22	5.6%	5.6%	49	8.9%	5.9%	22	6.0%	6.0%
Putnam	10	2.5%	1.6%	10	1.8%	1.6%	8	2.2%	1.5%
Rockland	23	5.9%	4.2%	13	2.4%	4.1%	15	4.1%	3.9%
Suffolk	63	16.0%	15.8%	83	15.0%	15.7%	62	16.8%	15.4%
Westchester	11	2.8%	4.4%	24	4.3%	4.5%	22	6.0%	4.4%
Non-NYC Resident Total	**197**	**50.1%**	**47.4%**	**272**	**49.2%**	**47.4%**	**176**	**47.7%**	**46.4%**
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

Residence	2006			2007		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2007*
Bronx	35	10.1%	9.6%	19	6.3%	9.7%
Brooklyn	45	13.0%	13.0%	22	7.3%	13.2%
Manhattan	12	3.5%	4.4%	11	3.7%	4.3%
Queens	46	13.3%	16.1%	69	23.0%	16.1%
Staten Island	37	10.7%	11.4%	27	9.0%	11.4%
NYC Resident Total	**175**	**50.4%**	**54.5%**	**148**	**49.3%**	**54.7%**
Nassau	51	14.7%	14.5%	34	11.3%	14.4%
Orange	18	5.2%	6.1%	23	7.7%	6.2%
Putnam	8	2.3%	1.5%	3	1.0%	1.5%
Rockland	27	7.8%	3.8%	19	6.3%	3.7%
Suffolk	50	14.4%	15.1%	45	15.0%	14.9%
Westchester	18	5.2%	4.5%	28	9.3%	4.6%
Non-NYC Resident Total	**172**	**49.6%**	**45.5%**	**152**	**50.7%**	**45.3%**
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 42: Rank of Subject Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Rank	2003			2004			2005		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
Police officer	218	55.5%	62.2%	320	57.9%	63.1%	240	65.0%	64.8%
Detective 3	71	18.1%	13.0%	92	16.6%	11.8%	40	10.8%	10.5%
Detective 2	1	0.3%	2.0%	4	0.7%	1.9%	0	0.0%	1.8%
Detective 1	0	0.0%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.6%
Detective specialist	4	1.0%	1.6%	6	1.1%	1.8%	6	1.6%	1.7%
Sergeant	74	18.8%	13.7%	102	18.4%	13.8%	65	17.6%	13.5%
Lieutenant	20	5.1%	4.6%	22	4.0%	4.7%	14	3.8%	4.7%
Lieutenant commander detective	0	0.0%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.2%	1	0.3%	0.2%
Captain	5	1.3%	1.3%	4	0.7%	1.3%	3	0.8%	1.4%
Deputy Inspector/Inspector	0	0.0%	0.6%	2	0.4%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.7%
Other ranks	0	0.0%	0.2%	1	0.2%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

Rank	2006			2007		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2007*
Police officer	248	71.5%	65.7%	213	71.0%	65.8%
Detective 3	30	8.6%	9.3%	17	5.7%	8.7%
Detective 2	3	0.9%	2.2%	1	0.3%	2.6%
Detective 1	1	0.3%	0.8%	1	0.3%	0.9%
Detective specialist	3	0.9%	1.6%	2	0.7%	1.7%
Sergeant	48	13.8%	13.3%	51	17.0%	12.9%
Lieutenant	11	3.2%	4.7%	11	3.7%	4.8%
Lieutenant commander detective	0	0.0%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.3%
Captain	1	0.3%	1.3%	2	0.7%	1.3%
Deputy Inspector/Inspector	1	0.3%	0.7%	1	0.3%	0.8%
Other ranks	1	0.3%	0.2%	1	0.3%	0.2%
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 43: Year of Appointment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2003-2007

Year of Appointment	2003			2004			2005		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2003*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2004*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2005*
1979 or before	1	0.3%	1.1%	4	0.7%	0.8%	0	0.0%	0.7%
1980 - 1982	4	1.0%	2.0%	6	1.1%	1.8%	1	0.3%	1.6%
1983 - 1985	55	14.0%	13.6%	35	6.3%	9.1%	10	2.7%	3.9%
1986 - 1988	47	12.0%	13.9%	60	10.8%	13.7%	32	8.7%	13.1%
1989 - 1991	54	13.7%	12.0%	70	12.7%	11.8%	35	9.5%	11.4%
1992 - 1994	98	24.9%	19.5%	140	25.3%	19.4%	84	22.8%	18.6%
1995 - 1997	61	15.5%	12.4%	89	16.1%	12.2%	59	16.0%	11.9%
1998 - 2000	64	16.3%	12.5%	92	16.6%	12.2%	71	19.2%	11.5%
2001 - 2003	9	2.3%	13.0%	57	10.3%	12.5%	66	17.9%	11.8%
2004 - 2007	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	6.5%	11	0.0%	15.5%
Subtotal	**393**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**553**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**369**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	1			1			2		
Total	**394**			**554**			**371**		

Year of Appointment	2006			2007		
	Number of Officers	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*	*Number of Officers*	*Percent of Subtotal*	*NYPD Population 2006*
1979 or before	1	0.3%	0.6%	1	0.3%	0.5%
1980 - 1982	4	1.2%	1.3%	1	0.3%	1.2%
1983 - 1985	3	0.9%	3.3%	5	1.7%	2.9%
1986 - 1988	18	5.2%	9.0%	11	3.7%	6.0%
1989 - 1991	37	10.7%	11.2%	21	7.0%	10.9%
1992 - 1994	58	16.7%	18.1%	50	16.7%	17.7%
1995 - 1997	42	12.1%	11.6%	42	14.0%	11.4%
1998 - 2000	61	17.6%	11.4%	45	15.0%	11.2%
2001 - 2003	81	23.3%	11.4%	48	16.0%	11.2%
2004 - 2007	42	12.1%	22.1%	76	25.3%	27.0%
Subtotal	**347**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Officer unidentified	0			1		
Total	**347**			**301**		

Table 44A: Where Incidents that Led to a Substantiated Complaint Took Place - Manhattan 2003-2007

Manhattan South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
1st Precinct	3	2	5	3	2	15
5th Precinct	2	6	5	0	2	15
6th Precinct	2	6	3	2	1	14
7th Precinct	0	5	1	1	2	9
9th Precinct	3	6	0	5	3	17
10th Precinct	0	2	3	1	3	9
13th Precinct	3	2	4	0	1	10
Midtown South	9	12	7	5	4	37
17th Precinct	1	2	2	3	2	10
Midtown North	7	7	6	3	2	25
Manhattan South Total	**30**	**50**	**36**	**23**	**22**	**161**
Manhattan North						
19th Precinct	2	4	2	4	0	12
20th Precinct	4	1	2	4	0	11
23rd Precinct	9	14	6	6	5	40
24th Precinct	2	4	2	3	6	17
25th Precinct	4	3	4	8	1	20
26th Precinct	2	2	1	3	2	10
Central Park	2	0	0	0	0	2
28th Precinct	4	2	5	4	4	19
30th Precinct	9	5	4	2	2	22
32nd Precinct	4	7	9	3	9	32
33rd Precinct	3	5	4	4	0	16
34th Precinct	2	4	3	2	6	17
Manhattan North Total	**47**	**51**	**42**	**43**	**35**	**218**
Manhattan Total	**77**	**101**	**78**	**66**	**57**	**379**
Percentage of Citywide Substantiated Complaints	**26.2%**	**25.3%**	**30.0%**	**25.0%**	**26.3%**	**26.4%**

Table 44B: Where Incidents that Led to a Substantiated Complaint Took Place - Bronx 2003-2007

Bronx	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
40th Precinct	7	7	7	6	12	39
41st Precinct	1	1	4	3	3	12
42nd Precinct	5	6	3	4	6	24
43rd Precinct	7	12	10	6	8	43
44th Precinct	8	10	5	7	7	37
45th Precinct	4	6	3	2	0	15
46th Precinct	1	7	3	3	3	17
47th Precicnt	8	12	3	9	2	34
48th Precinct	6	11	8	1	2	28
49th Precinct	3	5	5	2	1	16
50th Precinct	1	2	2	3	1	9
52nd Precinct	7	4	7	5	3	26
Bronx Total	**58**	**83**	**60**	**51**	**48**	**300**
Percentage of Citywide Substantiated Complaints	**19.7%**	**20.8%**	**23.1%**	**19.3%**	**22.1%**	**20.9%**

Table 44C: Where Incidents that Led to a Substantiated Complaint Took Place - Brooklyn 2003-2007

Brooklyn South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
60th Precinct	5	2	3	5	0	15
61st Precinct	0	4	1	3	2	10
62nd Precinct	3	1	0	1	0	5
63rd Precinct	4	5	1	3	2	15
66th Precinct	2	2	0	2	1	7
67th Precinct	7	10	10	8	5	40
68th Precinct	4	1	1	0	1	7
69th Precinct	2	6	3	2	1	14
70th Precinct	3	9	5	7	8	32
71st Precinct	2	3	4	5	3	17
72nd Precinct	0	4	4	2	0	10
76th Precinct	1	3	2	3	1	10
78th Precinct	2	4	1	1	1	9
Brooklyn South Total	**35**	**54**	**35**	**42**	**25**	**191**
Brooklyn North						
73rd Precinct	9	14	9	3	9	44
75th Precinct	12	7	7	11	5	42
77th Precinct	14	15	4	8	6	47
79th Precinct	9	15	6	6	5	41
81st Precinct	9	8	4	3	10	34
83rd Precinct	5	6	4	5	11	31
84th Precinct	6	2	5	3	1	17
88th Precinct	2	5	1	6	1	15
90th Precinct	1	3	6	5	4	19
94th Precinct	0	1	0	2	2	5
Brooklyn North Total	**67**	**76**	**46**	**52**	**54**	**295**
Brooklyn Total	**102**	**130**	**81**	**94**	**79**	**486**
Percentage of Citywide Substantiated Complaints	**34.7%**	**32.6%**	**31.2%**	**35.6%**	**36.4%**	**33.9%**

Table 44D: Where Incidents that Led to a Substantiated Complaint Took Place - Queens 2003-2007

Queens South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
100th Precinct	1	1	2	1	0	5
101st Precinct	3	0	6	9	6	24
102nd Precinct	2	2	1	4	3	12
103nd Precinct	1	6	1	3	3	14
105th Precinct	2	12	5	3	8	30
106th Precinct	0	1	2	2	0	5
107th Precinct	2	4	0	2	2	10
113th Precinct	6	13	7	1	0	27
Queens South Total	**17**	**39**	**24**	**25**	**22**	**127**
Queens North						
104th Precinct	2	5	2	3	0	12
108th Precinct	3	1	0	3	0	7
109th Precinct	3	3	3	6	3	18
110th Precinct	4	3	1	1	0	9
111th Precinct	1	1	1	2	0	5
112th Precinct	2	0	0	0	0	2
114th Precinct	6	8	4	2	2	22
115th Precinct	4	5	1	3	3	16
Queens North Total	**25**	**26**	**12**	**20**	**8**	**91**
Queens Total	**42**	**65**	**36**	**45**	**30**	**218**
Percentage of Citywide Substantiated Complaints	**14.3%**	**16.3%**	**13.8%**	**17.0%**	**13.8%**	**15.2%**

Table 44E: Where Incidents that Led to a Substantiated Complaint Took Place - Staten Island 2003-2007

Staten Island	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
120th Precinct	9	12	4	6	2	33
122nd Precinct	5	6	1	0	0	12
123rd Precinct	1	0	0	1	1	3
Staten Island Total	**15**	**18**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**48**
Percentage of Citywide Substantiated Complaints	**5.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.9%**	**2.7%**	**1.4%**	**3.3%**

Table 45: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated 2002-2006

Patrol Services Bureau	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2006**	**Total**
Patrol Borough Manhattan South	15	31	26	17	13	92
Patrol Borough Manhattan North	35	47	39	39	41	165
Patrol Borough Bronx	50	77	61	46	54	259
Patrol Borough Brooklyn South	35	49	40	40	22	174
Patrol Borough Brooklyn North	60	63	47	48	50	218
Patrol Borough Queens South	16	40	27	26	24	112
Patrol Borough Queens North	21	14	10	26	8	62
Patrol Borough Staten Island	16	20	6	7	2	55
Special Operations Division	0	4	0	0	1	7
Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	0	1	0	0	0	1
Subtotal - Patrol Services Bureau	**248**	**346**	**256**	**249**	**215**	**1145**
Other Bureaus						
Chief of Transportation						
Transit Bureau	11	25	15	5	12	77
Traffic Control Division	2	10	7	3	5	27
Housing Bureau	27	34	19	33	21	102
Organized Crime Control Bureau	63	90	43	23	27	314
Detective Bureau	33	44	29	30	15	159
Other Bureaus	4	4	0	1	2	12
Subtotal - Other Bureaus	**140**	**207**	**113**	**95**	**82**	**691**
Other Commands						
Deputy Commissioners and Misc. Units	5	1	0	3	3	7
Undetermined	1	0	2	0	1	4
Total	**394**	**554**	**371**	**347**	**301**	**1847**

Table 46A: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Manhattan South 2003-2007

Manhattan South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
1st Precinct	0	0	6	1	1	8
5th Precinct	0	4	3	0	3	10
6th Precinct	2	3	2	1	0	8
7th Precinct	0	2	1	2	1	6
9th Precinct	1	5	0	3	4	13
10th Precinct	0	2	2	2	1	7
13th Precinct	2	0	3	0	1	6
Midtown South	8	6	3	1	1	19
17th Precinct	1	0	1	2	0	4
Midtown North	0	6	4	3	0	13
Precincts Total	**14**	**28**	**25**	**15**	**12**	**94**
Task Force	1	2	1	1	0	5
Borough Headquarters	0	1	0	1	0	2
Anti-crime Unit	0	0	0	0	1	1
Patrol Borough Manhattan South Total	**15**	**31**	**26**	**17**	**13**	**102**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**5.1%**	**7.9%**	**4.7%**	**4.6%**	**3.7%**	**5.2%**

Table 46B: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Manhattan North 2003-2007

Manhattan North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
19th Precinct	3	2	1	5	1	12
20th Precinct	4	0	0	3	0	7
23rd Precinct	5	9	7	4	5	30
24th Precinct	1	2	0	2	5	10
25th Precinct	3	3	3	3	0	12
26th Precinct	3	4	1	4	3	15
Central Park	1	0	1	2	0	4
28th Precinct	3	2	3	4	6	18
30th Precinct	5	3	5	1	1	15
32nd Precinct	3	7	8	3	9	30
33rd Precinct	3	7	6	3	0	19
34th Precinct	1	4	3	4	5	17
Precincts Total	**35**	**43**	**38**	**38**	**35**	**189**
Task Force	0	2	0	0	4	6
Borough Headquarters	0	1	1	0	0	2
Anti-crime Unit	0	1	0	1	1	3
Borough Headquarters	0	0	0	0	1	1
Patrol Borough Manhattan North Total	**35**	**47**	**39**	**39**	**41**	**200**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**11.9%**	**11.9%**	**7.0%**	**10.5%**	**11.8%**	**10.2%**

Table 46C: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Bronx 2003-2007

Bronx	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
40th Precinct	3	3	3	5	10	24
41st Precinct	0	0	6	2	2	10
42nd Precinct	5	6	4	3	5	23
43rd Precinct	8	15	8	5	4	40
44th Precinct	7	8	4	6	14	39
45h Precinct	1	3	2	2	0	8
46th Precinct	1	8	2	4	5	20
47th Precicnt	9	5	6	7	2	29
48th Precinct	4	15	8	0	4	31
49th Precinct	3	7	3	1	0	14
50th Precinct	2	1	1	6	0	10
52nd Precinct	4	2	6	2	4	18
Precincts Total	**47**	**73**	**53**	**43**	**50**	**266**
Task Force	2	0	0	0	1	3
Borough Headquarters	0	2	1	1	0	4
Anti-crime Unit	1	2	7	2	3	15
Patrol Borough Bronx Total	**50**	**77**	**61**	**46**	**54**	**288**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**16.9%**	**19.5%**	**11.0%**	**12.4%**	**15.6%**	**14.7%**

Table 46D: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Brooklyn South 2003-2007

Brooklyn South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
60th Precinct	1	0	0	4	0	5
61st Precinct	0	3	1	1	3	8
62nd Precinct	4	1	0	1	0	6
63rd Precinct	5	6	1	0	0	12
66th Precinct	0	1	0	0	0	1
67th Precinct	9	13	13	11	3	49
68th Precinct	3	1	1	1	1	7
69th Precinct	0	4	5	4	1	14
70th Precinct	2	7	6	3	10	28
71st Precinct	2	2	6	7	2	19
72nd Precinct	1	3	2	3	0	9
76th Precinct	3	0	3	1	0	7
78th Precinct	5	7	2	2	0	16
Precincts Total	**35**	**48**	**40**	**38**	**20**	**181**
Task Force	0	0	0	2	2	4
Borough Headquarters	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anti-crime Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol Borough Brooklyn South Total	**35**	**49**	**40**	**40**	**22**	**186**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**11.9%**	**12.4%**	**7.2%**	**10.8%**	**6.3%**	**9.5%**

Table 46E: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Brooklyn North 2003-2007

Brooklyn North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
73rd Precinct	7	6	6	2	10	31
75th Precinct	5	5	8	15	5	38
77th Precinct	19	11	3	8	7	48
79th Precinct	5	12	7	4	6	34
81st Precinct	7	5	4	3	6	25
83rd Precinct	4	7	4	5	5	25
84th Precinct	3	1	4	0	0	8
88th Precinct	0	1	1	6	0	8
90th Precinct	1	0	3	1	2	7
94th Precinct	0	1	1	1	2	5
Precincts Total	**51**	**49**	**41**	**45**	**43**	**229**
Task Force	5	0	0	0	1	6
Borough Headquarters	1	3	0	0	0	4
Anti-crime Unit	3	11	6	3	6	29
Impact Response Team	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol Borough Brooklyn North To	**60**	**63**	**47**	**48**	**50**	**268**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**20.3%**	**16.0%**	**8.5%**	**12.9%**	**14.4%**	**13.7%**

Table 46F: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Queens South 2003-2007

Queens South	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
100th Precinct	1	1	2	1	0	5
101st Precinct	3	0	8	10	6	27
102nd Precinct	1	1	2	4	0	8
103nd Precinct	2	6	0	5	5	18
105th Precinct	1	10	4	3	7	25
106th Precinct	0	1	2	0	0	3
107th Precinct	3	4	0	2	1	10
113th Precinct	3	17	7	1	0	28
Precincts Total	**14**	**40**	**25**	**26**	**19**	**124**
Task Force	0	0	0	0	2	2
Borough Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-crime Unit	2	0	2	0	3	7
Patrol Borough Queens South Total	**16**	**40**	**27**	**26**	**24**	**133**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**5.4%**	**10.2%**	**4.9%**	**7.0%**	**6.9%**	**6.8%**

Table 46G: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Queens North 2003-2007

Queens North	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
104th Precinct	3	5	2	3	0	13
108th Precinct	2	1	0	6	0	9
109th Precinct	2	2	2	9	2	17
110th Precinct	2	1	0	0	0	3
111th Precinct	1	0	0	2	0	3
112th Precinct	3	0	0	0	0	3
114th Precinct	5	1	4	1	2	13
115th Precinct	1	4	1	4	2	12
Precincts Total	**19**	**14**	**9**	**25**	**6**	**73**
Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Headquarters	0	0	1	1	0	2
Anti-crime Unit	2	0	0	0	2	4
Patrol Borough Queens North Total	**21**	**14**	**10**	**26**	**8**	**79**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**7.1%**	**3.6%**	**1.8%**	**7.0%**	**2.3%**	**4.0%**

Table 46Q: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands 2003-2007

Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
DC Legal Matters - License Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Legal Matters - Legal Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Training - Police Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Training - Police Academy Training	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Training - In-service Training Section	1	0	0	0	1	2
DC Management and Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0
PC Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chief of Community Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Safety Division	0	1	0	1	1	3
Office of Equal Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Intelligence	3	1	0	2	0	6
Chief of Department	0	0	0	0	1	1
Department Advocate	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Public Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Deputy Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Strategic Initiatives						
Office of Management, Analysis, and Planning	1	0	0	0	0	1
Quality Assurance Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC Counterterrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Commissioners and Miscellaneous Commands Total	**5**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**13**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**1.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.8%**	**0.9%**	**0.7%**

Table 46H: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Patrol Borough Staten Island 2003-2007

Staten Island	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
120th Precinct	7	9	4	3	0	23
122nd Precinct	4	2	2	1	0	9
123rd Precinct	2	0	0	2	0	4
Precincts Total	**13**	**11**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**36**
Task Force	0	4	0	1	0	5
Borough Headquarters	2	0	0	0	0	2
Anti-crime Unit	0	0	0	0	2	2
Housing	0	3	0	0	0	3
Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrol Borough Staten Island Total	**15**	**18**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**48**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**5.1%**	**4.6%**	**1.1%**	**1.9%**	**0.6%**	**2.4%**

Table 46I: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Special Operations Division 2003-2007

Special Operations	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Emergency Service	0	3	0	0	1	4
Harbor Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxi Unit	0	1	0	0	0	1
Canine Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mounted Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Operations Division Total	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**0.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**

Table 46J: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands 2003-2007

Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Chief's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Patrol Services Bureau Commands	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

Table 46K: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Transit Bureau 2003-2007

Transit Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Transit Bureau Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Liaison	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Inspections	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Special Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Crime Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Bronx	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Queens	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB District 1	3	2	2	1	3	11
TB District 2	0	1	3	1	0	5
TB District 3	1	2	0	0	0	3
TB District 4	1	4	1	0	0	6
TB District 11	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB District 12	0	1	0	0	1	2
TB District 20	2	0	0	0	0	2
TB District 23	0	0	1	1	0	2
TB District 30	1	1	0	0	2	4
TB District 32	0	1	0	0	0	1
TB District 33	1	3	3	1	3	11
TB District 34	0	1	0	0	1	2
TB Manhattan/TF	0	3	3	0	1	7
TB Bronx/TF	0	2	0	0	0	2
TB Queens/TF	0	3	1	0	0	4
TB Brooklyn/TF	1	0	0	1	1	3
TB Homeless	1	0	0	0	0	1
TB Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB Vandal	0	1	0	0	0	1
TB Special Operations Unit	0	0	1	0	0	1
TB Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transit Bureau Total	**11**	**25**	**15**	**5**	**12**	**68**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**3.7%**	**6.3%**	**2.7%**	**1.3%**	**3.5%**	**3.5%**

Table 46L: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Traffic Control Division 2003-2007

Traffic Control Division	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Headquarters Command	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan Task Force	0	7	3	2	2	14
Brooklyn Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronx Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queens Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface Transportation Enforcement Division	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parking Enforcement District	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tow Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summons Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intersection Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intelligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway District	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway 1	0	0	2	0	1	3
Highway 2	1	1	1	1	0	4
Highway 3	0	1	0	0	2	3
Highway 4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Highway 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movie and Television Unit	0	0	1	0	0	1
Traffic Control Division Total	**2**	**10**	**7**	**3**	**5**	27
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**0.7%**	**2.5%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**	**1.4%**	**1.4%**

Table 46M: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Housing Bureau 2003-2007

Housing Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Housing Bureau (Command Center)	0	0	0	0	5	5
HB Special Operations Section	0	0	0	5	0	5
Police Service Area 1	0	3	1	7	0	11
Police Service Area 2	7	6	2	0	0	15
Police Service Area 3	7	4	2	3	2	18
Police Service Area 4	3	7	0	0	0	10
Police Service Area 5	1	4	3	6	3	17
Police Service Area 6	0	3	3	1	4	11
Police Service Area 7	6	3	4	5	3	21
Police Service Area 8	3	3	1	4	3	14
Police Service Area 9	0	1	2	2	0	5
HB Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Brooklyn Impact Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Manhattan Impact Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Bronx/Queens	0	0	1	0	1	2
HB Bronx/Queens Impact Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
HB Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Bureau Total	**27**	**34**	**19**	**33**	**21**	**134**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**9.2%**	**8.6%**	**3.4%**	**8.9%**	**6.1%**	**6.8%**

Table 46N: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Organized Crime Control Bureau 2003-2007

Organized Crime Control Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Queens Narcotics	12	22	5	1	2	42
Manhattan North Narcotics	12	15	12	3	2	44
Manhattan South Narcotics	6	4	2	1	2	15
Bronx Narcotics	14	10	5	4	3	36
Staten Island Narcotics	4	6	0	2	2	14
Brooklyn South Narcotics	6	11	9	2	6	34
Brooklyn North Narcotics	8	15	8	6	9	46
Narcotics Headquarters	0	1	0	0	0	1
Auto Crime	0	3	0	0	1	4
Vice Enforcement	1	2	1	2	0	6
Drug Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organized Crime Headquarters	0	1	1	2	0	4
Organized Crime Control Bureau Total	**63**	**90**	**43**	**23**	**27**	**246**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**21.4%**	**22.8%**	**7.8%**	**6.2%**	**7.8%**	**12.5%**

Table 46O: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Detective Bureau 2003-2007

Detective Bureau	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Manhattan Units	3	6	1	0	1	11
Bronx Units	5	4	6	7	4	26
Brooklyn Units	10	7	3	6	4	30
Queens Units	4	9	3	3	0	19
Staten Island Units	1	2	0	1	0	4
Central Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Career Criminals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Person	1	0	0	0	0	1
Special Victims	0	1	0	2	0	3
Scientific Research	0	1	0	0	0	1
Crime Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant Division	5	10	7	0	0	22
Juvenile Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cold Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fugitive Enforcement	0	1	0	5	3	9
Detective Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang Units	5	5	9	6	3	28
Detective Bureau Total	**34**	**46**	**29**	**30**	**15**	**154**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**11.5%**	**11.7%**	**5.2%**	**8.1%**	**4.3%**	**7.9%**

Table 46P: Assignment of Officers against Whom Allegations Were Substantiated - Other Bureaus 2003-2007

Other Bureaus	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Internal Affairs Bureau						
Internal Affairs	0	2	0	0	0	2
Criminal Justice Bureau						
Court Division	1	2	0	1	1	5
Criminal Justice HQ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support Services Bureau						
Property Clerk	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fleet Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Record Division	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel Bureau						
Applicant Processing	1	0	0	0	0	1
Health Services	1	0	0	0	0	1
Personnel Bureau HQ	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Bureaus Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**11**
Percent of All Subject Officers Against Whom Allegations were Substantiated	**1.4%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.6%**