SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report
Quarter 4 2020

Safety with Respect

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San Francisco
Police Department

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Quarter 4 2020

Background & Purpose

The Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015 (AB953) took effect on January 1, 2016 and requires California law enforcement agencies to collect and report data to the Office of the California Attorney General. The requirements of Assembly Bill 953 include reporting on any complaints alleging racial or identity profiling and detailed demographic data for traffic and pedestrian stops.

In 2016 the City and County of San Francisco also passed local legislation to support the police reform efforts of the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). The Board of Supervisors (BOS) voted unanimously an ordinance that established Administrative Code Sec. 96A (Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements) and specified reporting requirements for the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). The Quarterly Activity and Data Report (QADR) (previously named the "96a report") was developed to meet the quarterly reporting requirements and includes data pertaining to stops, searches, arrests, use of force and alleged bias-related complaints.

The data presented in this report can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of current police reforms undertaken by the SFPD. The information is also utilized internally to identify areas of disproportionate contact and to inform and improve policies, training, and tactics in policing.

As a part of SFPD's ongoing commitment to delivering on one of it's major organizational values Safety with Respect, advancing reforms, and increasing trust and transparency, the Department intends on conducting an in-depth quantitative analysis, with rotating scope and topic, every quarter. The report presented herein fully complies and satisfies the requirements set forth by the Administrative Code Sec. 96A: Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements. Please see the 'Legislation & Methodology' section for legislative activity and policy updates that may impact reporting criteria during any given period.

The principal data included in this report covers the time between October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020.

The questions of discrimination and racial bias have been well documented over the years and prevalent across different domains such as employment, education, healthcare and criminal justice, including policing. Statistics continue to show the racial disparities in which people of color, particularly Black males, are overrepresented throughout our criminal justice system. Bias remains an institutional issue but various studies suggest that some of these disparities can be attributed to implicit biases or discriminatory stereotypes

To address the issue of bias policing, many agencies, including the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), are being proactive and are analyzing and changing policies, training, and tactical interactions. Social psychologists have emphasized that bias can only be successfully mitigated if new interventions incorporate a fundamental understanding of implicit bias and provide a foundation on how to recognize and manage such bias so that they do not influence police officers and their behaviors.

The SFPD recognizes implicit and explicit bias are segments of discriminatory practices that should not be tolerable in any institution. The QADR report is a tool for the department that highlights critical areas that must be addressed to end any form of racial disparity. The SFPD is fully committed to implement a vision of bias free policing and strives to eradicate any form of racism.

WHAT IS IMPLICIT BIAS?

Implicit biases are the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, decisions, and judgements in an unconscious manner. Science proves that bias, whether positive or negative, is part of the human experience and result from how the brain processes, stores, and recalls information. The brain builds mental associations based on our cultural environment and life experiences to form expectations about what is going to happen next. Some of those expectations become reinforced over time and ultimately influence our behaviors and decision-making in pro-social or anti-social interactions (Eberhardt, Goff, Purdie, Davies, 2004).

When individuals encounter circumstances that are stressful and unfamiliar, the brain may trigger negative emotional responses which can lead to unwanted negative bias. In tests, scientists can see our brains reacting positively or negatively to the different images from the environment around us. Such studies have demonstrated that simply seeing someone's face/ethnicity can stimulate thoughts, emotions, and conceptual associations (Payne, Cheng, Govorun, and Steward 2005). Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt, a

Social Psychologist at Stanford University, suggests that these associations are bidirectional, indicating that various thoughts, emotions, and concepts are often associated to ethnicity and race. While mental mapping is essential to the human experience, implicit bias studies have demonstrated a societal problem of correlating race and crime together *(Eberhardt, Goff, Purdie, Davies, 2004).*

Most police officers are dedicated to their profession, protecting the communities in which they live and work, and try to perform their jobs fairly without allowing bias to affect their actions; however, when operating under stressful and ambiguous circumstances they may be more susceptible to stereotype-biased judgements. With limited time to make decisions and react, the mental associations linking social groups and concepts (e.g. Black individuals and other people of color with violence and crime) are likely to influence their actions. Over time this can lead to a racial disparity for rates of stops, searches, arrests, and use of force.

Bias, explicit and implicit, is a symptom and a direct product of institutional racism. Yet, bias solely focused on the prejudice behavior of one thing, person or group compared to another that usually produces inequitable results; and it may be performed by anyone regardless of their race or class. Bias is very difficult to measure yet the variables of recognizing forms of implicit and explicit bias provide opportunities to address areas of change and strive in eliminating racism.

INTERVENTIONS

Dr. Lori Fridell, author of "Producing Bias-Free Policing: A Science-Based Approach", states "Because police are human, they have biases; because they have biases, every agency needs to be proactive in producing bias-free policing." Research has provided great insight into the causes of biased policing, and although most intervention programs lack the evidence needed to prove their effectiveness and sustainability, social psychologists encourage law enforcement agencies to engage in the interventions below:

1. **Training Officers-** Many law enforcement agencies now provide trainings on concepts that include racial/implicit bias, community-oriented policing, and cultural competence. This is the most feasible intervention, however, there is little evidence to support the effectiveness of such programs and they are not systematically evaluated (Paluck & Green, 2009). In addition to training required

for all City employees, SFPD implemented mandatory training for topics including: Implicit Bias, Procedural Justice/Principled Policing, Critical Mindset and Coordinated Response (CMCR), and Crisis Intervention Training (CIT).

2. **Policy Changes to Reduce Discretion-** Policies can be changed to reduce the amount of discretion officers have in their decisions involving civilians. This intervention reduces the probability that stereotypes will influence officers' behaviors

3. **Intergroup Contact-** One of the most feasible, effective interventions is to engage in non-negative contact with members of other ethnic groups (i.e., developing affinity through familiarity). Recent findings of intergroup studies suggest that meeting the four following criteria leads to the greatest reduction in bias: equal status between the two groups, common goals, intergroup cooperation, and support of the authorities. These factors (along with institutional support in the form of structured programming) will reduce racial bias and improve community relations (Pettigrew & Troop, 2006).

4. **Collecting Data and Adopting New Technology-** Collecting data on civilian stops and use of force with subject demographics allows law enforcement leaders to have more robust data to help understand the scope of bias within their departments. This intervention has become more prevalent within recent years but there are still challenges with how the data is being analyzed (Glaser, Spencer, Charbonneau, 2016).

5. **Stereotype Replacement-** The practice of identifying responses that are based on stereotypes and reflecting on why it occurred and replacing it with an unbiased response.

6. **Banning Racial Profiling-** Most agencies have explicitly banned racial profiling but this is hard to enforce and may also be ineffective, as officers may still engage in this behavior. The Department has long had a best-practice policy that prohibited biased policing and has sent an even further improved policy, developed with input from community stakeholders, to the Police Commission for consideration.

7. **Individuation-** The process of learning specific information about your colleagues and friends of a different ethnic group. This prevents stereotypic assumptions and enables positive associations based on personal relationships.

8. **Diversifying Police Force-** Having a diverse department can help strengthen community relations and promote individuation. Diversity does not only refer to

race and gender, it includes other characteristics such as religion, language, sexual orientation, and cultural background.

9. **Rotating Police Assignments-** This process would provide officers with more opportunities to interact and develop relationships with members of the community who come from different racial and cultural backgrounds.

With all of these efforts in place for several years in the San Francisco Police Department, several indicators have emerged suggesting that improvements have been made since the SFPD was reviewed by the United States Department of Justice.

I. Since the 1st quarter of 2016, total uses of force have decreased by 65% (952 to 355). More specifically, pointing of a firearm has decreased by 75% (648 to 160).

II. When the USDOJ reviewed SFPD, they found that search rates among Black individuals were much higher than White individuals, while the yield rates from these searches were much lower for Black individuals than White individuals. As shown by data contained in this report, this is no longer true (pg33). SFPD is encouraged by this as an indicator that officers are relying on behaviors of those they interact with to determine the type and level of enforcement necessary. SFPD believes that the training and policies, and resulting increased awareness, has driven these results.

III. Continued incremental reductions in the representation of Black individuals among those stopped, searched, arrested, and in which force was used against them.

The San Francisco Police Department will continue to take the necessary steps to address the issue of biased policing. SFPD understands that implementing interventions will increase awareness and result in a substantial reduction of the effects of implicit bias and ultimately strive to end racism and discrimination throughout our workforce. As leadership continues to re-evaluate policies and seek new, innovative ways to better serve our diverse communities, we look forward to building new partnerships with experts in the field so that we can develop a better understanding of this ongoing issue.

REFERENCES

Eberhardt, J.L., Goff, P.A, Purdie, V.J. (2004). Seeing Black: Race, Crime, and Visual Processing. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*

Glaser, J., Spencer, K.B., Charbonneau, A.K (2016). Implicit Bias and Policing. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*

Staats, C., Capatosto, K., Tenney, L., Mamo, S. (2017). State of the Science: Implicit Bias Review 2017 Edition.

Pettigrew, T.F., Tropp, L.R. (2006). A Meta-Analytic Test of Intergroup Contact Theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*

Fridell, L. (2017). Producing Bias-Free Policing: A Science- Based Approach

Paluck, E.L., Green, D.P., (2009). Prejudice Reduction: What Works? A Review and Assessment of Research and Practice

Payne, B.K., Cheng, C.M., Govorun, O., Steward, B.D. (2005). An Inkblot for Attitudes: Affect Misattribution as Implicit Measurement. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*

The San Francisco Police Department began tracking and reporting use of force and stop data in 2016 as required by the passing of the local ordinance establishing Administrative Code Chapter 96A. In 2018, the local reporting requirements were changed to align with those of the State mandated under Assembly Bill 953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015. At that time, SFPD adjusted data collection practices and reporting guidelines to meet these requirements. The legislative efforts listed below are included as they directly relate to information in this report.

The California State Legislature adjourned for the year on August 31, 2020. Governor Newsom approved a number of police reform bills listed below which have become state law as of January 1, 2021:

1. **Carotid Restraint Ban (AB-1196**): It is now illegal for law enforcement officers to use a carotid artery restraint tactic to forcibly detain a suspect. SFPD banned the use of this tactic in 2016 when the Use of Force policy was updated (DGO 5.01).
2. **Psychological Evaluations (AB-846):** This new law requires psychological evaluations/screenings of peace officers to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.
3. **Length of Probation (AB-1950):** The California State Penal Code was amended to limit adult probation to a maximum of one year for misdemeanor offenses and two years for felony offenses

148,409 Calls for Service & Self Initiated Activity
- 18% decrease from Q4-2019

7,132 Stops
- 1,804 resulting in searches (25%)

174 Incidents Using Force
- 0.12% of all calls for service
- 335 total uses of force

3,191 Arrests

7 Department of Police Accountability Bias-related Complaints
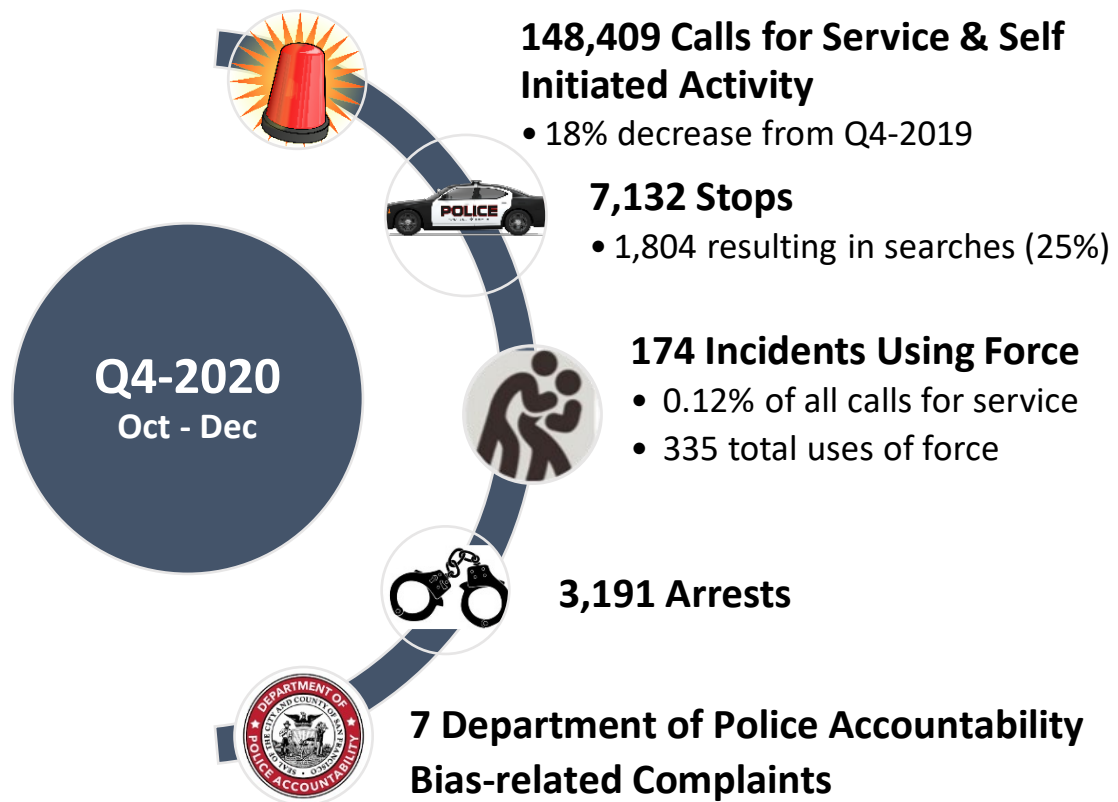
Q4-2020
Oct - Dec

In October of Q4-2020, the City and County of San Francisco saw a decrease in the number of COVID-19 cases and advanced into the yellow tier of California COVID reopening plan phases, which is the least restrictive state category. Certain facilities were allowed to re-open and businesses were able to expand capacity. However, just weeks later the City moved back to the state's purple tier and faced tighter restrictions in outdoor activities and non-essential offices. On December 3, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsom had issued a new Stay at Home Order[1] restricting travel and activities with exception to essential tasks. This Health Order remains in place and, as a result, the San Francisco Police Department has continued to see an overall decline in stops, searches, crimes, arrests, and calls for service in Q4-2020. The year-over-year comparisons using 2020 data will show the effects of the COVID-19 related shelter in place orders.

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[1] https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/12.3.20-Stay-at-Home-Order-ICU-Scenario.pdf

Suspects

SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND REPORTED

The suspect information provided includes descriptions that are generated by members of the public or observed by department members, and documented in police incident reports.

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity October 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020					
DESCRIPTION	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 2020	% of Total Suspects Q4 2020
Asian/ Pacific Islander	118	93	81	292	4.2%
Black/ African American	959	941	952	2852	40.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	415	335	377	1127	16.2%
Native American	8	13	3	24	0.3%
White	487	429	471	1387	19.9%
Others	405	460	419	1284	18.4%
Total	2,392	2,271	2,303	6,966	100.00%

Total suspects observed and reported in Q4 2020 (6,966) declined by 22% from Q3 2020 (8,913). Black/ (40.9%) and White (19.9%) accounted for approximately 61% of all suspects observed and reported in Q4-2020.

% of Total Suspects by Race/Ethnicity

	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	White	Others
Q4-2019	4.3%	47.0%	14.4%	0.2%	18.6%	15.5%
Q4-2020	4.2%	40.9%	16.2%	0.3%	19.9%	18.4%
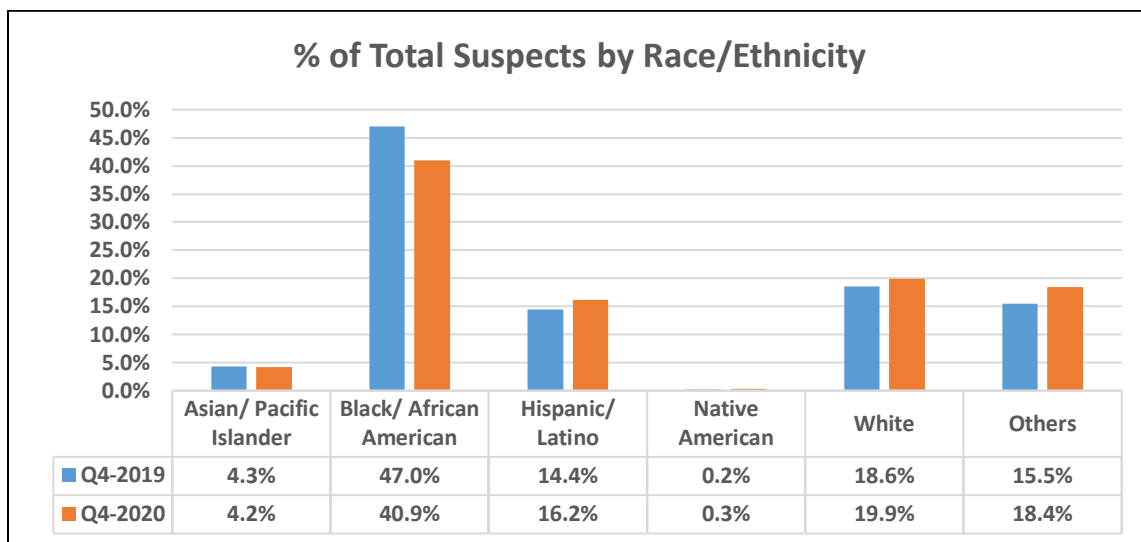
Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Stops and Searches

SEARCHES BY LEVEL OF DISCRETION

Starting in Q4, 2020, the Department has renamed search categories to match the RIPA search yield rate methodology. The renaming did not change the contents of any category.

SFPD classifies the various types of searches into three categories: consent only searches, supervision searches, and other searches. Consent only searches require an officer to ask and receive

Consent Only Searches	Supervision Searches*	Other Searches
▫ Consent given	▫ Search warrant ▫ Incident to arrest ▫ Vehicle Inventory	▫ Officer safety/safety of others ▫ Suspected weapons ▫ Visible Contraband ▫ Odor of contraband ▫ Canine detection ▫ Evidence of crime ▫ Emergency ▫ Suspected violation of school policy ▫ Condition of parole/ probation/ PRCS/ mandatory supervision

consent to search. In such cases, officers have the most flexibility in determining who to search, and include only those occurrences where consent is the only basis provided. Supervision searches include those that occur as a result of a search warrant, arrest or vehicle inventory. Other searches have a variable range of discretion and include reasons such as officer safety, suspected weapons, visible contraband, evidence of crime, etc.

"Consent only searches" have decreased 56% overall since Q4-2019.

SFPD Supervision Searches
July 2018 - December 2020
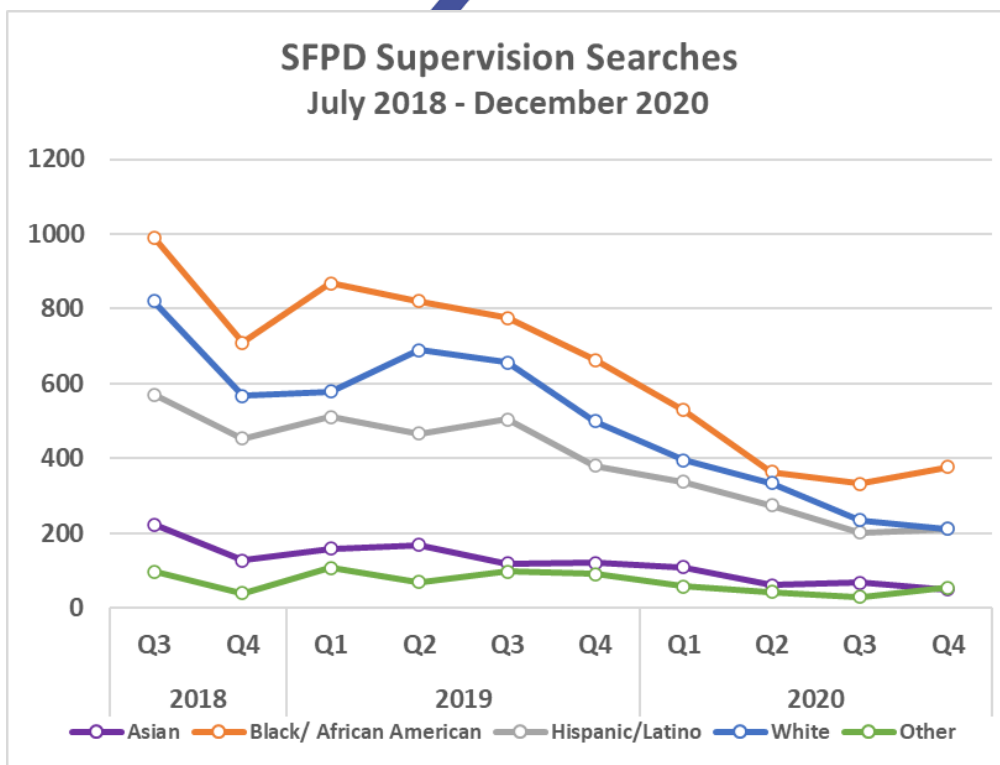
Supervision searches have decreased by 49% overall since Q4-2019.

SFPD Other Searches
July 2018 - December 2020
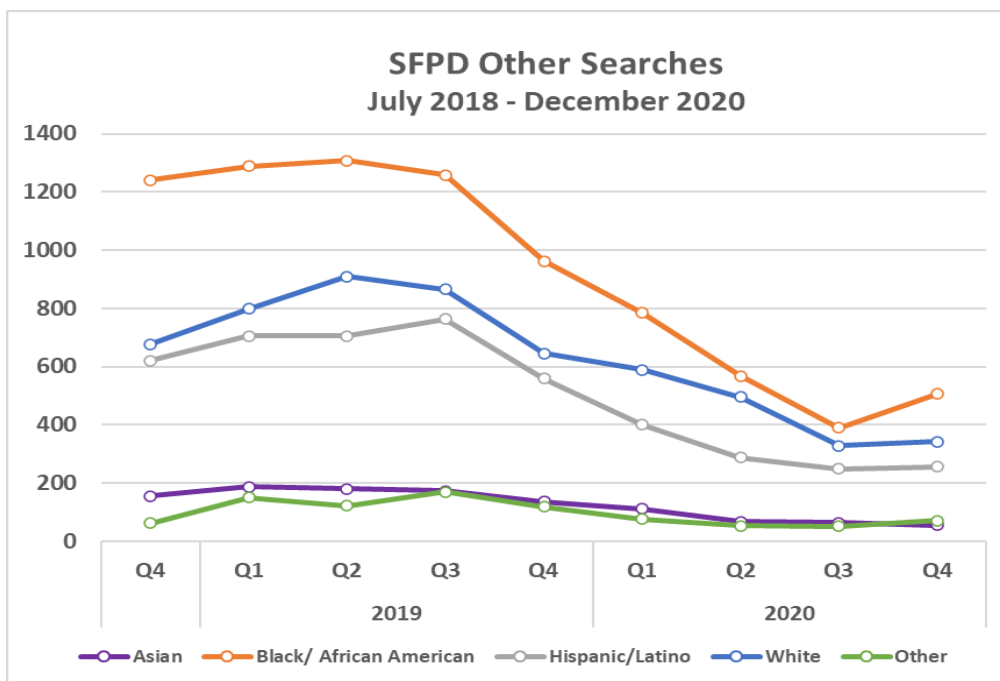
"Other searches" have decreased 66% overall since Q3-2019.

Search Yield Rates

The Center for Policing Equity notes:

> *…disproportionate searches and lower yield rates are an indicator of a greater burden of police contact relative to other groups and may suggest that officers' suspicion of illegal activity is less likely to be accurate for a particular group, or it may reflect that officers use a lower threshold of suspicion for the group. A lower threshold refers to the possibility that officers interpret behaviors as suspicious more often when the person engaging in that behavior is a member of a given group than when the person engaging in that behavior is a member of another group.[2]*

The SFPD continues to conduct searches at a higher rate on Black/African American residents in San Francisco (see page 36), however, this disparity has reduced over time. (see page 40)

Average yield rate disparity has also reduced over time. Data since 2018 shows a significant narrowing or elimination of that disparity, with yield rates for Black residents and White residents within 4 percentage points of each other over the past 2.5 years.

Yield Rates for All Searches

	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	2018		2019				2020			
Asian	30%	16%	33%	23%	34%	24%	27%	33%	39%	32%
Black/ African American	35%	22%	33%	31%	32%	33%	36%	33%	37%	39%
Hispanic/ Latino	35%	23%	35%	37%	37%	39%	35%	48%	41%	38%
White	32%	22%	32%	32%	29%	33%	32%	32%	34%	38%
Other	30%	27%	36%	29%	35%	31%	31%	33%	34%	45%
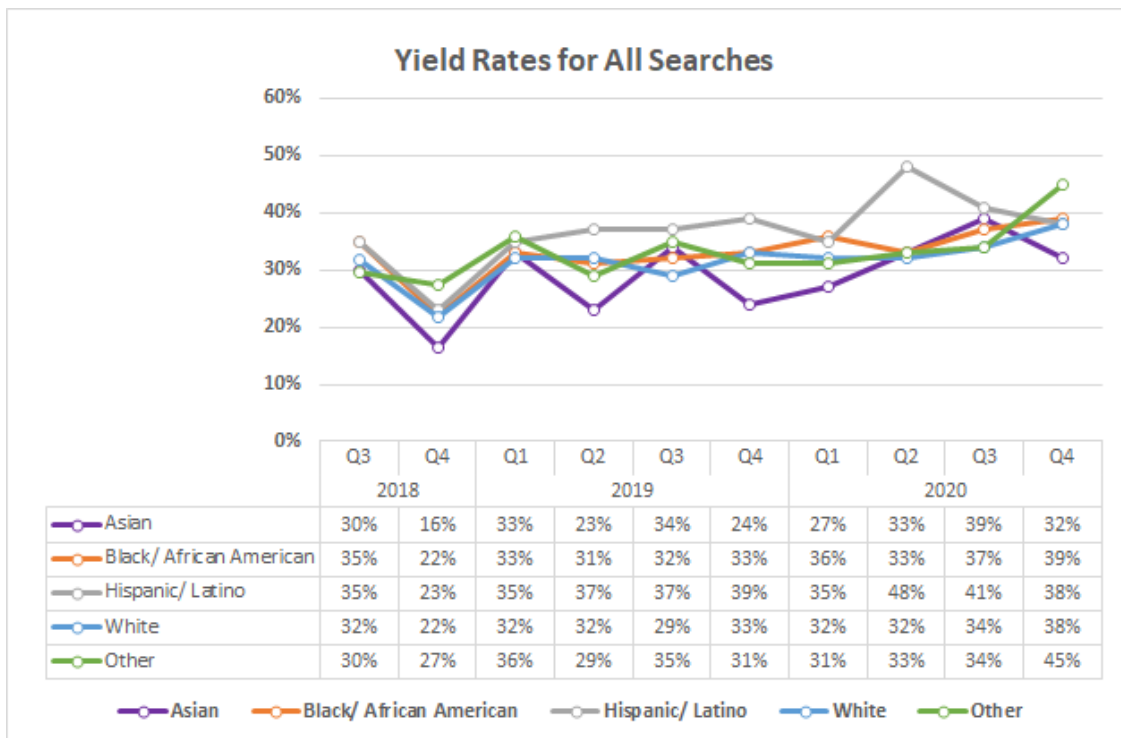
[2] The Science of Justice San Francisco Police Department National Justice Database City Report August 2020, Goff, et al, pg21
https://sfgov.org/policecommission/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceCommission/PoliceCommission021021-CPE-SFPD-Report-Final.pdf

Yield Rates for Consent Only Searches

	Q4 2019	Q1	Q2 2020	Q3	Q4
Asian	15%	47%	20%	25%	20%
Black/ African American	31%	19%	28%	29%	32%
Hispanic/ Latino	35%	29%	28%	32%	12%
White	32%	20%	25%	33%	30%
Other	22%	29%	0%	44%	50%
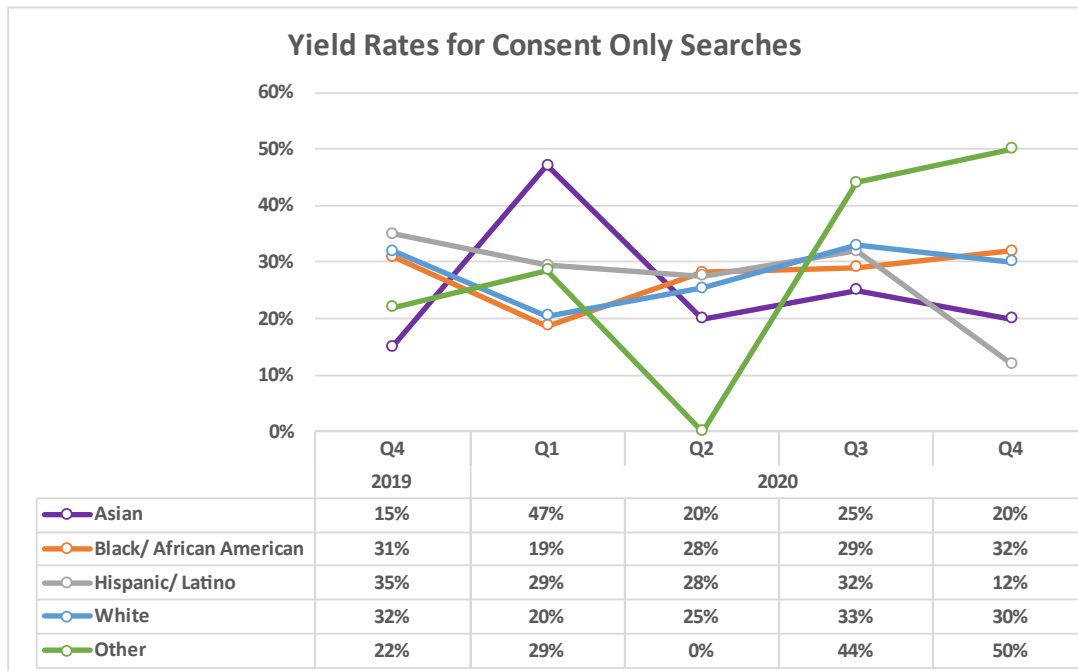
Yield rate differences between White and Black demographic groups remain within 4 percentage points since 2019 for consent searches. We are unable to conduct an analysis prior to Q4 2019 due to a lack of inconsistent data.

Yield Rates for Supervision Searches

	Q4 2019	Q1	Q2 2020	Q3	Q4
Asian	27%	36%	44%	49%	44%
Black/ African American	42%	48%	47%	44%	51%
Hispanic/ Latino	45%	43%	63%	50%	49%
White	39%	42%	45%	48%	45%
Other	40%	33%	40%	33%	57%
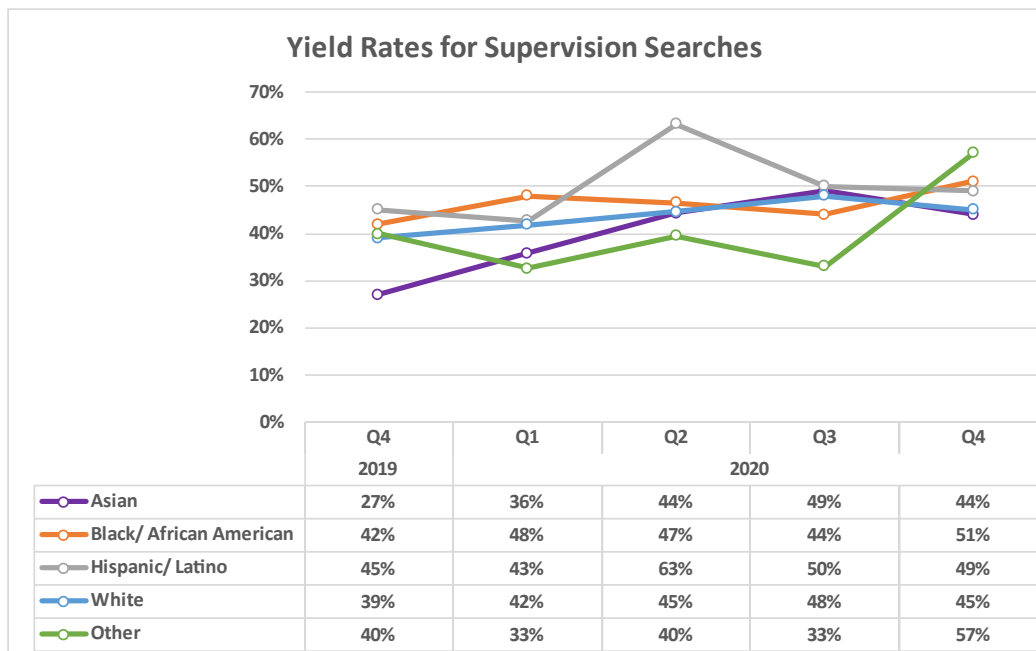
Yield rate differences between White and Black demographic groups remain within 6 percentage points since 2019 for supervision searches. We are unable to conduct an analysis prior to Q4 2019 due to a lack of inconsistent data.

The 1,804 total searches conducted in Q4-2020 were categorized below. Many of these incidents have more than one cause for search and <u>are included in multiple categories</u>.

- **Consent Only Searches: 124 (7%)**
- **Supervision Searches: 905 (50%)**
- **Other Searches: 1,232 (68%)**

Total yield rate for all searches was 38% in Q4-2020. The yield rate was 28% for "consent only" searches, 49% for "supervision searches", and 40% for "other searches."

SFPD Q4-2020 Yield Rates by Type of Search

	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White	Other	TOTAL
■ Consent Only Searches	20%	32%	12%	30%	50%	28%
■ Supervision Searches	44%	51%	49%	45%	57%	49%
■ Other Searches	38%	39%	37%	41%	49%	40%
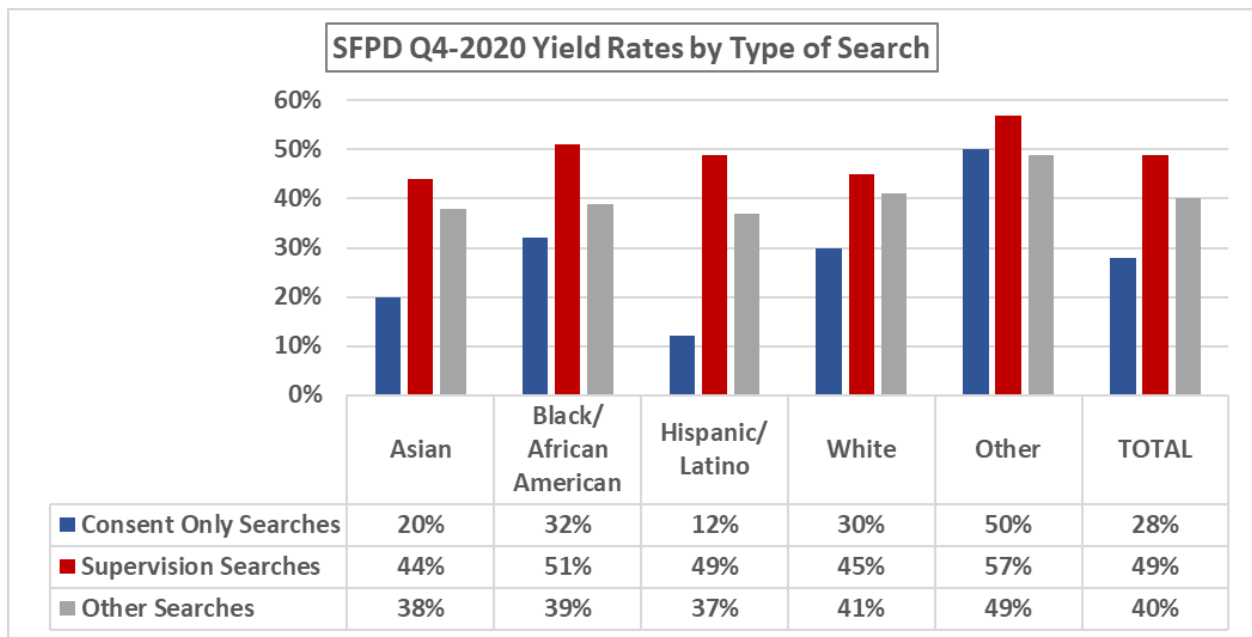
USE OF FORCE

Since the 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2016, total uses of force have decreased by 65% (952 to 335). More specifically, pointing of a firearm has decreased by 75% (648 to 160).

Total Use of Force by Quarter
Q1 2016 – Q4 2020

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020		
UOF by Qtr	952	926	916	953	804	912	706	730	816	601	661	634	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335
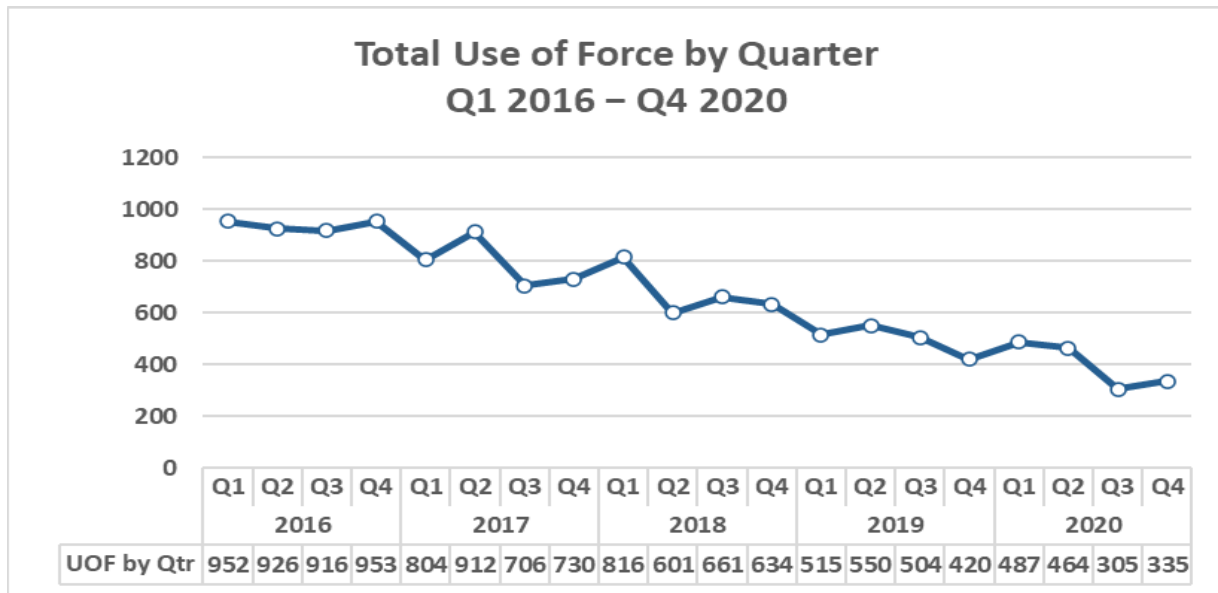
During the 4ᵗʰquarter of 2020, the Department responded to 148,409 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 50 times and force was used in 174 incidents which represented 0.12% of all calls for service. Of those 174 incidents, force was used 335 times by 220 officers against 201 subjects. **There were two Officer Involved Shooting Use of Force incidents during the 4ᵗʰ quarter of 2020, and one of them resulted in death.**

Use of Force

Use of Force by Race/Ethnicity Q4-2020 (n=335)
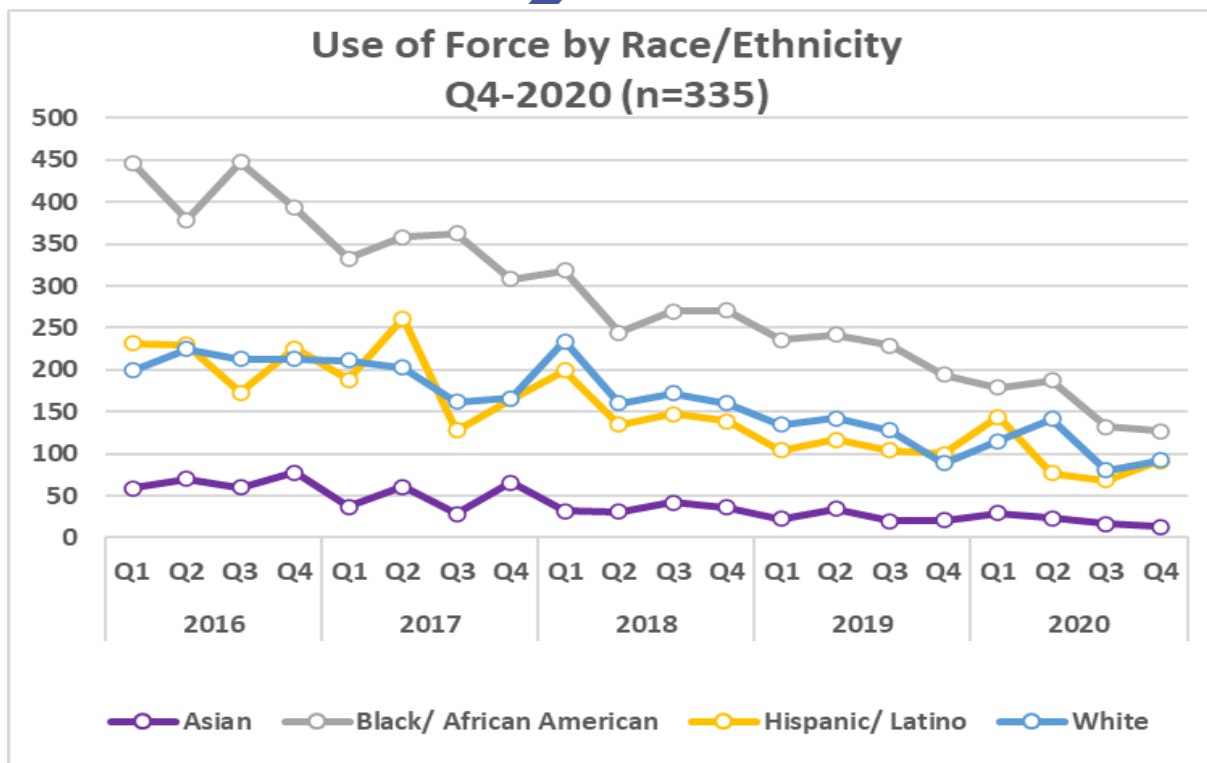
38% of the total uses of force were against Black/ subjects, and 27% were against White, and Hispanic/Latino subjects. While overall uses of force continue to decline, the proportion of those uses of force against all demographic groups has remained relatively constant.

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Force Q4-2019 (n=420)	Uses of Force Q4-2020 (n=335)	%Δ from 2019
Asian	5%	4%	-1%
Black/African American	46%	38%	-8%
Hispanic/Latino	24%	27%	3%
White	21%	27%	6%
Other	4%	4%	0%

Use of Force

TYPES OF FORCE USED

Total Uses of Force decreased by 21% from the fourth quarter of 2019. Pointing of a firearm, physical control, striking by object/fist, and OC (Pepper Spray) were the top four types of force used and account for 90% of total Uses of Force.

Uses of Force	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	185	160	-14%
Physical Control	150	93	-38%
Strike by Object/Fist	55	32	-42%
OC Spray	8	16	100%
Impact Weapon	14	11	-21%
ERIW	7	13	86%
Firearm	2	4	100%
Spike Strips	1	1	0%
Other	0	5	not calc
Total	**422**	**335**	**-21%**

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were two Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Use of Force incidents during the 4th quarter of 2020, and one of them resulted in death.

On Saturday, October 10, 2020 at approximately 11:26 PM officers responded to Market and Gough Streets regarding numerous 911 calls reporting a carjacking at knife point. Officers located the suspect and pursued him to the unit block of Otis Street where they attempted to detain him. During this contact, an officer involved shooting occurred, which was captured on the officers' body worn camera (BWC). The suspect was struck by gunfire and officers immediately rendered aid and summoned medics to the scene. The suspect succumbed to the injuries and was declared deceased at the scene. Officers located a knife at the scene of the officer involved shooting.

On November 17, 2020, at approximately 5:09 PM, San Francisco Police officers responded to 5th and Market Streets regarding male subjects in a fight. One of the subjects was reportedly armed with a knife. Officers arrived on scene and located a male who was brandishing a knife. During this contact an officer involved shooting occurred on the 800 block of Market Street. San Francisco Police officers deployed less-lethal weapons and a San Francisco Sheriff's Office deputy deployed a Taser. The suspect was taken into custody and transported to the hospital for a gunshot wound.

Arrests

ARRESTS

There were 3,191 arrests during the Q4-2020, a 35% decrease from Q4-2019. White subjects accounted for 26% of all arrests, while Black subjects accounted for 38%.

SFPD Total Arrests by Quarter

	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	5410	5150	5483	5538	4946	4122	3275	3216	3191
		2019					2020		

SFPD % of Total Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Black/African American	39%	41%	37%	36%	37%	38%	36%	39%	38%
White	30%	27%	31%	30%	29%	28%	29%	26%	26%
Hispanic/Latino	22%	21%	23%	24%	24%	25%	25%	26%	27%
Asian	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Other	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
		2019					2020		
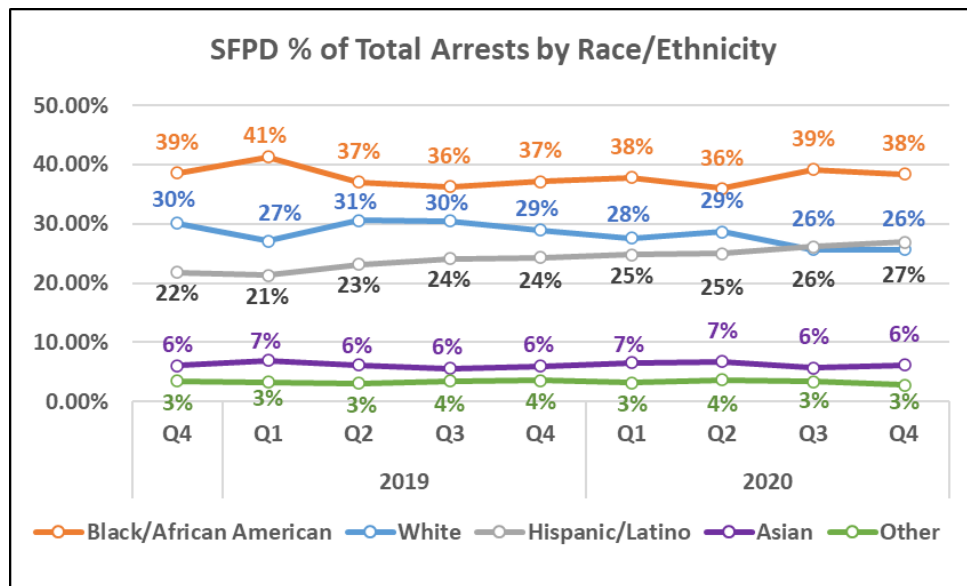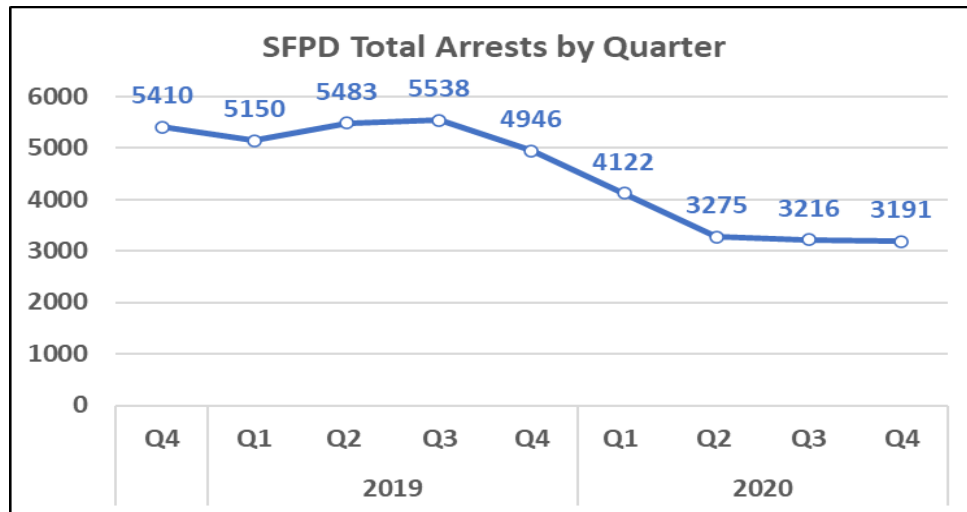
Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q4-2019 (n=4,946)	Q4-2020 (n=3,191)	%Δ from 2019
Asian	6%	6%	0%
Black/ African American	37%	38%	1%
Hispanic/Latino	24%	27%	3%
White	29%	26%	-3%
Unknown	4%	3%	-1%

A general decline in arrests over 2020 has not significantly changed the percentage makeup of individuals arrested in San Francisco.

* Detailed data regarding age groups and gender can be found later in this report.

ARRESTS BY DISTRICT

It's important to note that arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are investigated by, and reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City totals.

The "Outside SF/Other" category includes arrests made by Department members outside the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco by the SFPD and arrests inside the City and County of San Francisco by agencies other than the SFPD that are captured by our Incident Reporting system.

Overall arrests made by Department members within the City and County of San Francisco jurisdiction declined in Q4-2020 compared to Q4-2019; however, Outside SF/Other arrests increased by 17%. A majority of this increase is due to increased arrests by other agencies operating within the City and County of San Francisco.

The quarter over quarter comparison is likely impacted by the COVID 19 shelter in place order and may explain some of the significant decline as compared to 2019.

District	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
Co. A - Central	783	402	-49%
Co. B - Southern	688	437	-36%
Co. C - Bayview	367	338	-8%
Co. D - Mission	844	486	-42%
Co. E - Northern	433	334	-23%
Co. F - Park	256	112	-56%
Co. G - Richmond	169	127	-25%
Co. H - Ingleside	314	209	-33%
Co. I - Taraval	272	159	-42%
Co. J - Tenderloin	734	486	-34%
Outside SF/Other	86	101	17%
Total	4,946	3,191	-35%

Bias-Related Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

The Department is required to obtain information from the Department of Police Accountability (DPA) relating to the total number of complaints received during the reporting period that it characterizes as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. The Department also is required to include in its report the total number of complaints DPA closed during the reporting period that were characterized as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity, as well as the total number of each type of disposition for such complaints.

Cases Received in Q4-2020

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	6
Gender Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	7

DPA received a total of 168 overall complaints for the quarter.
Of those, 7 included allegations of bias (above), involving 15 officers for racial bias.
33 total complaints received in 2020 involving racial or gender bias

Case Closures and Dispositions in Q4-2020

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	9
Homophobic Bias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	10

Closures include cases received in previous quarters.

Bias-Related Complaints

BIAS-RELATED COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY SFPD, AND INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

As part of the Department's commitment to transparency, the Department also reports on all bias-related complaints received by the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters. Bias-related complaints are referred to as Employment Equal Opportunity (EEO) cases by DHR.

Q4-2020 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q4-2020
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0
Disability Discrimination	1
Hostile Work Environment	4
Gender Discrimination	2
Race Discrimination	1
Race / Sex Discrimination	0
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Total	**8**

Complaiants: 7 Department members; 1 outside vendor
Respondents: 6 SFPD (Department named as Respondent); 2 unknown

Q4-2020 Case Closures and Dispositions

Type of Case	Administrative Closures Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence	Sustained	TOTAL
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	1	0	0	1
Marital/Parental Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Medical Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

Domestic Violence and COVID-19

Summary of Observations

- Economists at Brigham Young University conducted a study on COVID and Domestic Violence (DV) in 15 metro areas found an increase in calls to 911 for DV by 10.2% from March to May 2020. This increase is adjusted to 7.5% when taking things like seasonality into account.
- During the same timeframe, DV calls in San Francisco rose by 1,586 to 1,662. (4.79%).
    - Based on geographic data, calls from repeat victims increased from 1,061 to 1,079 (1.1%) while calls from new victims increased from 525 to 583 (11.05%)
- SFPD's Special Victims Unit conducted specific outreach to known victims of domestic violence in May and June 2020.
- The Department of Emergency Management, who dispatch 911 calls, also initiated a text to 911 program in early April 2020.
- DV calls to 911 in San Francisco declined from 6,197 in 2019 to 5,897 in 2020, a reduction of 4.84%.
- We are unable to specifically cite a cause for year-over-year reduction in San Francisco; however, the work of SFPD's SVU and DEM's text to 911 program may have been a contributing factor.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic raised questions currently being studied by various academic institutions regarding the effects of stay-at-home orders on domestic violence. Domestic violence, or intimate partner violence, is committed by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. Several of the underlying contributing factors of domestic violence have been exacerbated during the pandemic. There are additional economic and emotional stresses combined with the necessity of remaining in close quarters more often and during new situations, such as working from home and extended school closures. While staying at home may, in some cases, mean neighbors are also home and potentially able to hear and report a domestic disturbance, it also means victims may be separated from friends and family who could help, and victims may have a more difficult time reporting abuse while the perpetrator remains in the home.

Assistant Professor of Economics at Brigham Young University (BYU), Emily Leslie and co-author Riley Wilson documented their findings of the impact of COVID-19 on police calls for service for domestic violence in a paper published May 19, 2020 titled "Sheltering in Place and Domestic Violence: Evidence from Calls for Service during COVID-19.[3]" This study focused on 15 large metropolitan areas, of which San Francisco was not included, and uses cell phone tracking data collected by various private companies, trends in Google searches, and Open Table restaurant data for number of diners eating out. The study concentrated on the time period of January 5, 2020 through the end of March, and notes the pandemic began affecting human behavior by the week of March 9, 2020. Domestic violence calls for service began increasing in the 15 studied areas at this time, as people were beginning to spend more time at home in response to public health orders and guidance on COVID-19. The study concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent shelter-in-place orders are associated with a rise in domestic violence service calls, primarily driven by new households experiencing this crime type. A podcast discussing the paper can be listened to for additional context[4].

The study found an increase of 10.2% calls for service to 911 for domestic violence across the study population, but further refined the estimate by accounting for, among other things, seasonality. These statistical changes are summarized on the website presenting the paper as: "The pandemic increased domestic violence calls by 7.5% during March through May of 2020, with effects concentrated during the first five weeks after social distancing began.[5]"

We undertake an exploration of these data to see if domestic violence trends in San Francisco, measured by calls for service to 911, track with the 15 other study participants trends. We also look at other interventions conducted in San Francisco by the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) and the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) to see if we are able to notice an effect in our overall number of calls for service.

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[3] Emily Leslie, Riley Wilson, Sheltering in place and domestic violence: Evidence from calls for service during COVID-19, Journal of Public Economics, Volume 189, 2020, 104241, ISSN 0047-2727, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104241.

[4] Episode 40: Emily Leslie — Probable Causation (https://www.probablecausation.com/podcasts/episode-40-emily-leslie)

[5] Sheltering in place and domestic violence: Evidence from calls for service during COVID-19 - ScienceDirect (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047272720301055?via%3Dihub)

Domestic Violence in San Francisco and COVID 19

The SFPD study below is a data exploration on data trends and general observations and conducts a surface level data exploration on the incidents of domestic violence in San Francisco. Below is a chart depicting the first 23 weeks of the year for domestic violence calls for service in San Francisco, during 2018, 2019, and 2020. According to the aforementioned study, the pandemic news began influencing people to stay at home

San Francisco Domestic Violence Calls for Service by Week (23 weeks)
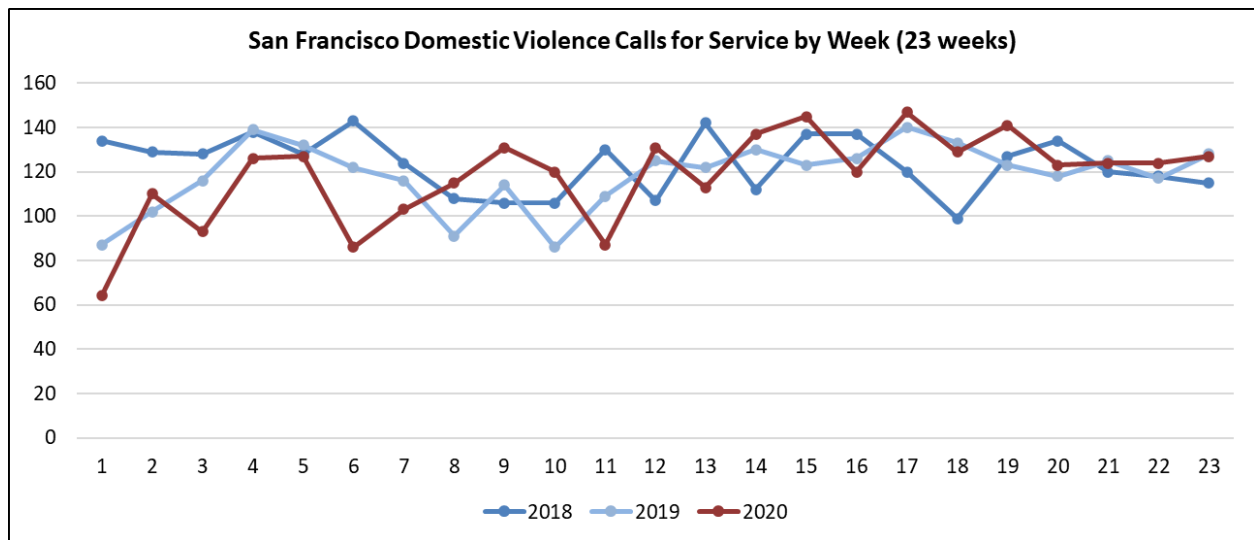
during week 11 of 2020 on the chart below. Mayor Breed issued the first order prohibiting large events and public gatherings at the end of week 10 (March 7, 2020), and issued a second order during week 12 (March 17, 2020), directing residents to shelter in place, except for essential business purposes.

While the rise in calls is consistent with seasonal trends, there is an additional increase in the amount of domestic violence calls received between March and May of 2020 in San Francisco, which occurred while there was an overall decrease in calls for service for other types of crime.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service – March through May

	2018	2019	2020	2018 vs. 2020	2019 vs. 2020
March	530	501	509	-3.96%	1.60%
April	536	548	584	8.96%	6.57%
May	540	537	569	5.37%	5.96%
3 Month Total	1,606	1,586	1,662	3.49%	4.79%

We observe that San Francisco calls for service for domestic violence increased 4.79%, when comparing against the same months during 2019, which is less than the 10.2%

unadjusted, or 7.5% adjusted, increase reported in the BYU study. The San Francisco increase is inclusive of seasonal changes observable when compared against the same time period in the previous year. As the BYU study notes, there are seasonal increases in violent crimes and domestic violence that correspond to warming temperatures.

However, when looking at the number of domestic violence calls received over the year during 2020 in San Francisco, the number of calls has declined, primarily between August and November. The BYU study does not provide a longer-term perspective or longitudinal study, as it was published in May of 2020 and such additional data was not available.
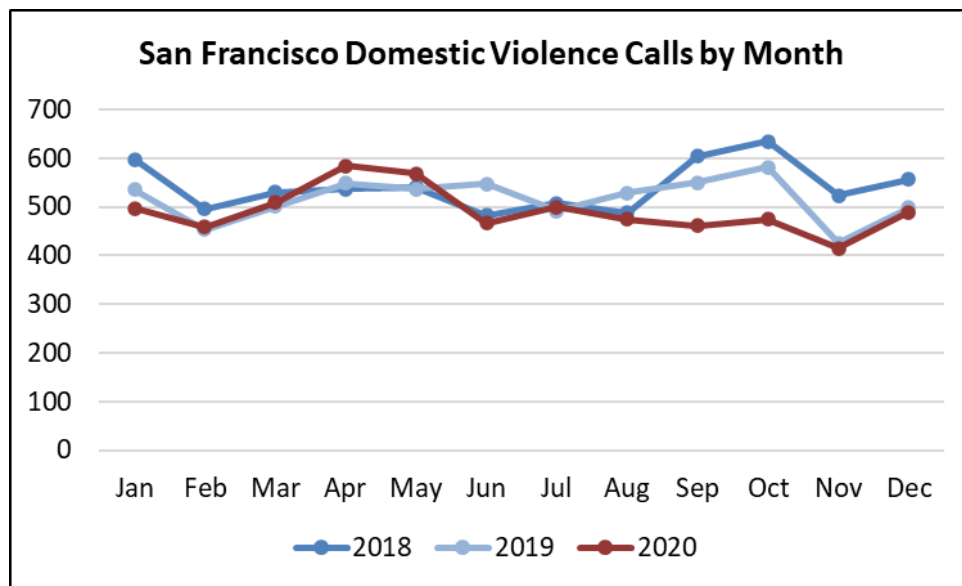
SFPD and Department of Emergency Management Interventions

SFPD initiated a specific intervention with known survivors of domestic violence in May and June of 2020. This intervention was conducted largely after the time period considered in the BYU paper; it may be instructive to consider the intervention in the context of a full year of data. To help mitigate the potential impacts of staying at home on domestic violence victims SFPD's Special Victims Unit (SVU) reached out to 314 survivors of domestic violence during the months of May and June 2020 who were potentially at risk of being re-victimized. At-risk survivors were identified from those who had been victimized two or more times over the previous 18 months. While some of the survivors could not be reached due to invalid contact information, 118 voice messages were left advising that SFPD SVU was available to answer questions and offer referrals for support through domestic violence advocacy services, and 101 survivors

were successfully contacted, with 66 receiving referrals to victim support services and 35 declining services. Additionally, in early April 2020, San Francisco Department of Emergency Management began offering the ability to text 911 for help, which could support victims that are unable to speak on the phone. Data beyond the start data of the program was not available at the time for inclusion in this study.

Analysis of Domestic Violence Trends thru 2020

Using data available to the San Francisco Police Department, we analyzed Calls for Service—311 or 911 calls generated through the Department of Emergency Management's deployment system. The data describes how many calls for domestic violence were received at locations that had a previous domestic violence call for service (a repeat location) vs a location that did not (a new location). Calls were considered as duplicates if the geographic coordinates for the call were associated with more than one unique domestic violence call number between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020.

Each intervention could affect the new versus repeat data differently – for example – if the SFPD's SVU outreach was extremely effective, we could expect to see a noticeable decline in the number of repeat domestic violence calls for service, as compared to new domestic violence calls for service, which did not receive this intervention.

Alternatively, the Department of Emergency Management's text for help outreach was announced publicly, could have confounding effects, but for both sets of callers. That is, if the public outreach was especially effective, we could expect to see an increase of domestic violence calls for service (or in this case, texts) for both new and repeat callers, as the intervention was public and available to both groups.

We observe domestic violence calls for service at new locations in San Francisco did increase during the time of March through May; however, calls for service declined at new and repeat locations during 2020, primarily during the latter half of the year.

Domestic Violence Calls in San Francisco – March through May

Domestic Violence Calls for Service	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019 vs 2020 March through May
New Location	591	525	583	11.05%
Repeat Location	1,015	1,061	1,079	1.70%
Grand Total	1,606	1,586	1,662	4.79%

Domestic Violence Calls in San Francisco – July through December

Domestic Violence Calls for Service	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019 vs 2020 July through Dec
New Location	1,203	1,106	942	-14.83%
Repeat Location	2,111	1,970	1,871	-5.03%
Grand Total	3,314	3,076	2,813	-8.55%

Domestic Violence Calls in San Francisco – January through December

Domestic Violence Calls for Service	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019 vs 2020 January through Dec
New Location	2373	2158	2017	-6.53%
Repeat Location	4,123	4,039	3,880	-3.94%
Grand Total	6,496	6,197	5,897	-4.84%

Conclusions

At the time of this report, reduction in domestic violence calls during 2020 cannot be attributed to a specific factor; however, potential causes include the results of successful outreach and support services received by victims, increased ability to contact 911 through text, contrasted by a reduced ability for victims to report abuse while sheltering in place with an abuser, and a reported decline in the SF population due to various economic factors. Other factors may also influence these data and are not captured or mentioned in this analysis.

Future research may wish to consider these questions:

-What were the seasonal effects on domestic violence calls for service in San Francisco, and how would adjusting for seasonality effect increases or decreases reported here?

-What were the effects, if any, of the outreach by the SFPD's SVU on domestic violence trends in calls for service? What were the effects of the new DEM text to 911 program?

-What is driving the reduction in domestic violence calls over the second half of 2020?

Population Benchmark Analysis, Per Capita Race/Ethnicity, 2020

The San Francisco Police Department received requests from various community key stakeholders to present a Per Capita population benchmark analysis. This analysis captures an interaction with a particular race or ethnicity, as compared to their representation, per 1000 individuals, in San Francisco's residential population. This analysis presents quarter four data and all quarters with data available. A disparity analysis-the contrast between different race/ethnicity groups against each other- is also shown in order to generate a numerical comparison. This analysis may surface potential racial disparities when comparing policing activities with the various demographic groups. In all cases, a population benchmark analysis that presents results per capita will continue to retain challenges that any population benchmark may have, and are noted below.

What is a benchmark?
A benchmark is a common frame of reference, created by comparing at least two sets of data to each other, in order to consider trends presented in the data and provide context to the data. In this analysis, we compare citywide population demographics against pre and post stop activities by SFPD, and then convert those contact ratios into a Per Capita (or by 1000 residents) number.

Population Benchmark Weaknesses
As noted by the California Department of Justice in their RIPA 2021 report, "An assumption of this type of comparison is that the distribution of who is stopped would be similar to who resides within a comparable geographic region. However, this is not always the case, as people may travel a considerable distance from where they live for a number of reasons (e.g., to go to work, visit family).[6]" The assumption that who is included in police data should match the local residential population makes several assumptions that are not addressed in this analysis, and may reduce or increase comparative disparities noted in the analysis.

Comparing against residential population does not account for individuals who travel outside their home residential district in the residential population count, potentially causing over or under representation in the data[7]. For example, in 2019 approximately

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[6] 2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory (RIPA) Board (ca.gov)Pp46
[7] https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf pp26-27

19% of individuals booked or cited by the Department have home residences outside of SF. Should that proportion of non-SF residents continue to appear in the data, their presence may cause an overestimation or underestimation of disparities in the analysis.

Residential population demographics (in this case, Census ACS data) are categorized differently than SFPD and RIPA data standards.

When Racial & Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) board data is used, it is perceived demographic data being compared to self-reported demographics in the residential population data.

"Population counts generally overestimate bias in stop decisions, as differences in poverty, education, and labor market opportunities vary across identity groups in the U.S. Because education and employment affect criminal behavior, disparities along these dimensions will lead to disparities in who commits crime. In this way, pre-existing social disparities will tend to make the fraction of Black or Latinx people in the population smaller than the fraction of Black or Latinx people who are potentially subject to being stopped, overestimating any bias in a stop decision.8"

Despite these known limitations in working with population data within a benchmark, it does not mean analysis using a population benchmark is invalid. They should, however, be kept in mind when interpreting results of any population benchmark. Results of population benchmarks can inform future analysis' and provide insight into potential disparities, trends and differences between SFPD districts.

Population Benchmark Strengths

A key benefit in using a population data benchmark is the intuitive ease of understanding as compared to other benchmarks. Other benchmarking techniques can utilize univariate or multivariate statistical analysis that can be hard to explain succinctly and can quickly become overwhelming.

What did we do?

The SFPD took a citywide demographic dataset, generated by the US Department of Justice analysis in 2016, to serve as a population benchmark9. The percentage demographic representation in various data, and generated a per capita (per 1000 residents) count along with a table and graph for each activity. Data used for

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8 https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf pp12-13
9 http://sfpd.prod.acquia-sites.com/sites/default/files/2018-11/DOJ_COPS%20CRI_SFPD%20OCT%202016%20Assessment.pdf pp 296-297

comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the fourth quarter of 2020 (September 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020) for Q4 analysis. All available data was used for the historical per capita analysis, reaching back to either 2016 or the second half of 2018, depending on the dataset.

Then, all available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group.

Finally, we conduct a disparity analysis by comparing per capita demographic data for certain groups against each other to determine if disparate treatment may be occurring.

Specific Methodology Notes

In addition to the general challenges of a population benchmark, noted above, the SFPD would like to highlight the additional methodological notes for clarity and context.

- Census/ACS data considers "Hispanic" as an ethnicity, while the suspect, stops, searches, uses of force, and arrest data considers "Hispanic" as a race.
- Suspects per District: Crime Data Warehouse was searched for persons categorized as "Suspects" on police incident reports. Suspect demographic information may be developed from calls for service or it may be developed at a subsequent point during investigation of an incident. All police incident reports (initial or supplemental) having a date value are included. Suspects with unknown race values are not included. While some suspects are subsequently arrested, and also listed as "booked" or "cited" on police incident reports, this category is not intended to include arrestees.
- Stops information provided reflects entries into the Stop Data Collection System (SDCS), a data collection tool provided by the California Department of Justice to assist departments in complying with AB953 and the RIPA Board's data collection requirements. Stops information with regard to demographic data are perceptive data.
- Searches information provided reflects entries into the SDCS, with the same caveats as above.
- Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the Department UoF Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force force, broken down by District and Race of Subject on Whom Force was Used.
- Arrests: Persons "booked" and "cited" where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Quarter Per Capita Interactions

Using the previously mentioned methodologies, SFPD finds that Black individuals overrepresented per capita in all interactions with the SFPD.

Citywide Suspects per Capita 2020 Q4

Race	Per 1000
White	3.41
Black	59.62
Asian	1.05
Other	14.16
Hispanic	8.93
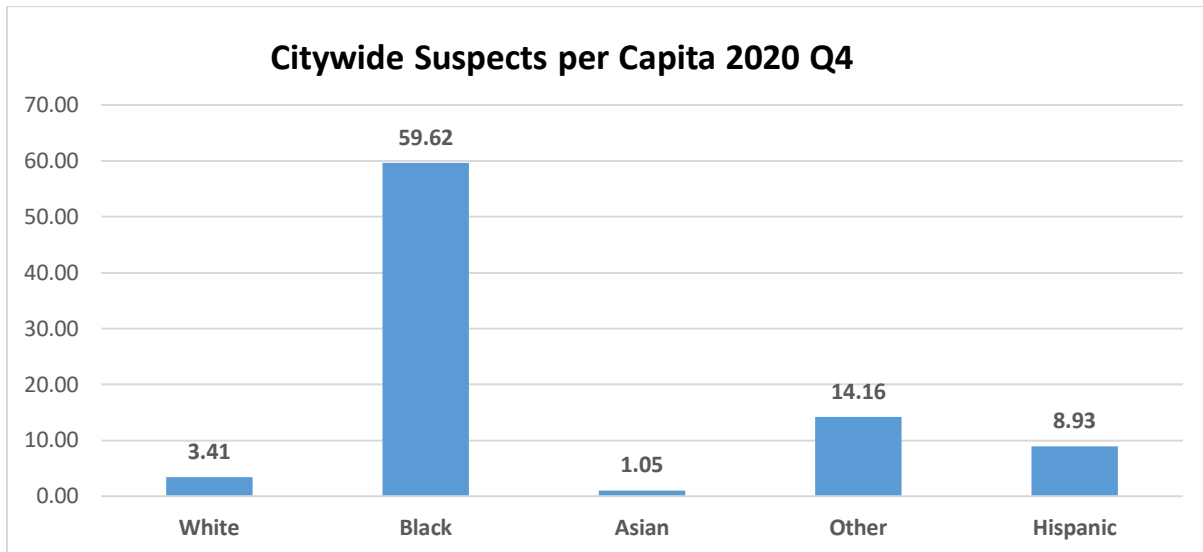
Citywide suspect data shows in Q4 of 2020, 59.62 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 3.41 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Stops per Capita 2020 Q4

Race	Per 1000
White	5.90
Black	42.50
Asian	2.71
Other	5.04
Hispanic	11.71
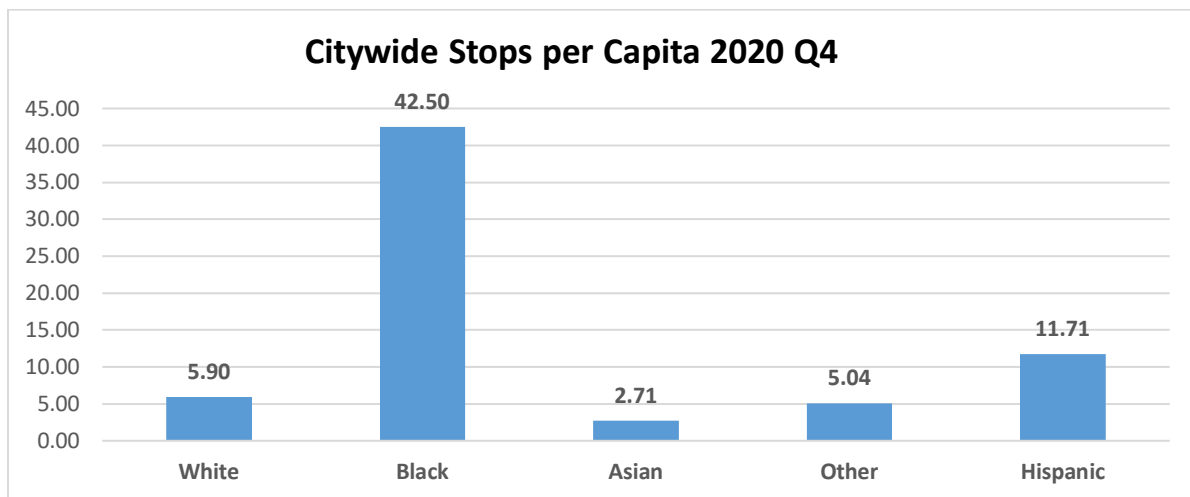
Citywide suspect data shows in Q4 of 2020, 42.50 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 5.90 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Searches per Capita 2020 Q4
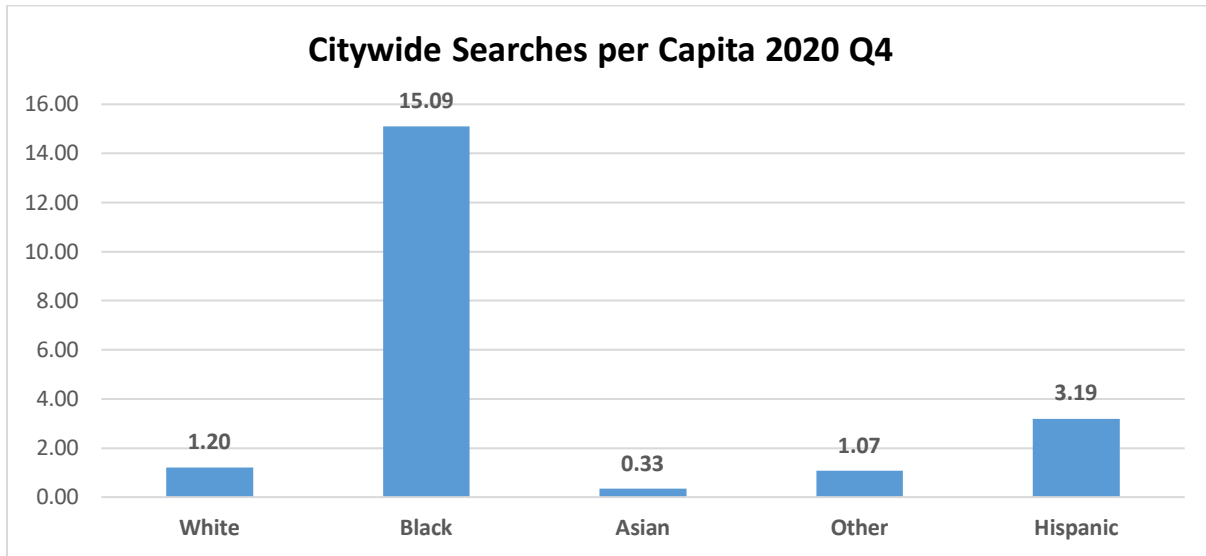
Citywide search data shows in Q4 of 2020, a 15.09 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to 1.20 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita 2020 Q4
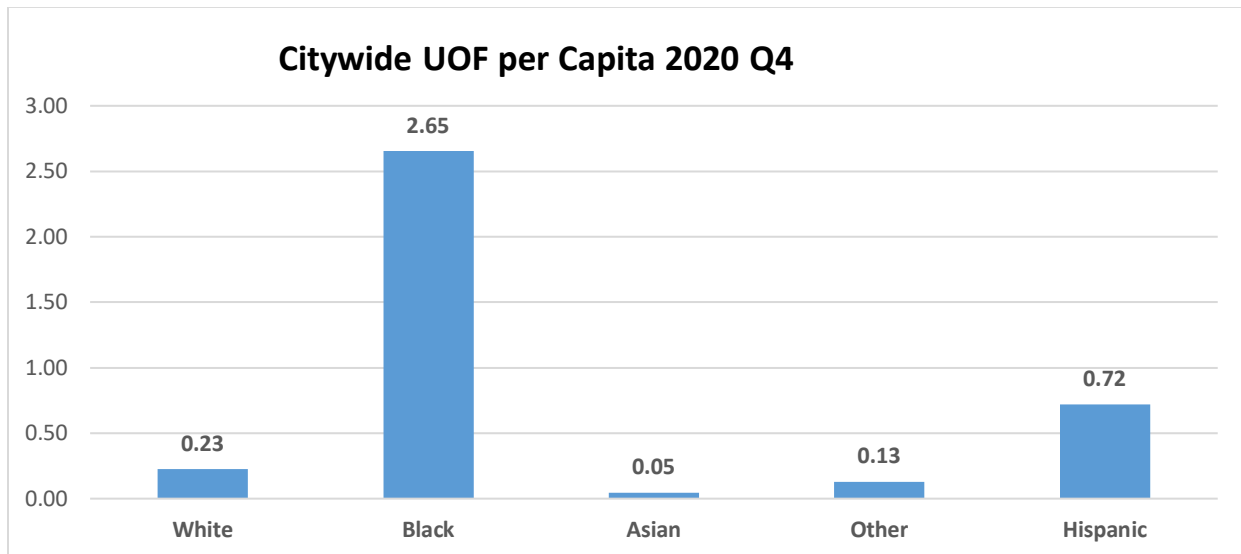
Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q4 of 2020, 2.65 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to .23 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Arrests per Capita 2020 Q4
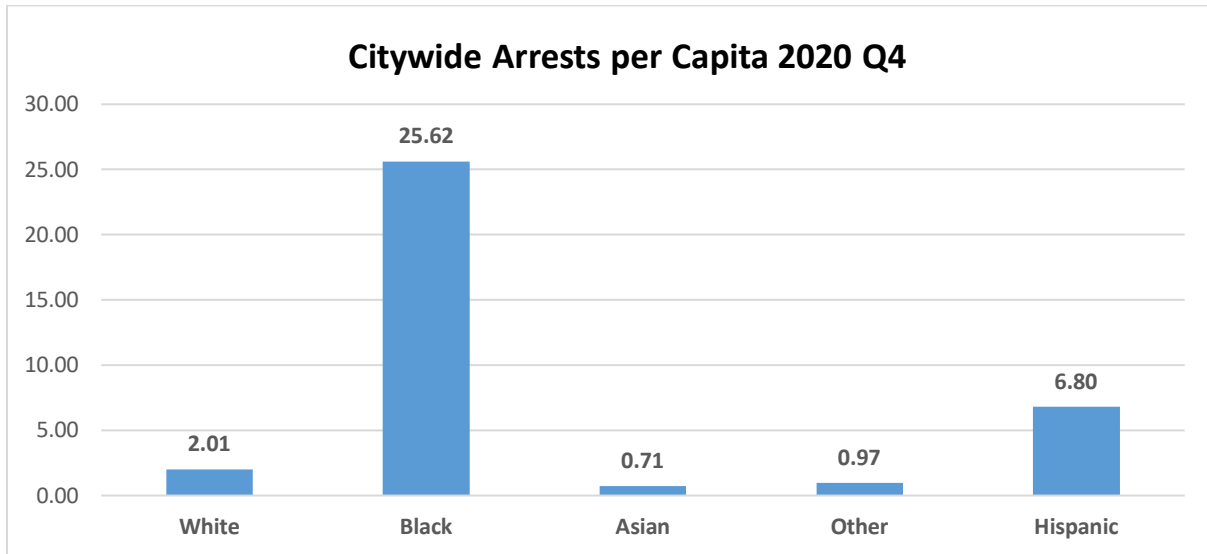
Citywide arrest data shows in Q4 of 2020, 25.62 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 2.01 of every 1000 White residents.

Per Capita Interactions by Race

We further conducted an analysis using the above methodology across all quarters from which we have useful data. In this case, starting in Q1, 2016 for Arrests, Uses of Force and Suspect data, and 2018 for Stops and Searches. We find that Black demographic group are overrepresented, per capita, in every interaction. We further find that these interactions with the Black demographic group have declined over time. Data labels and trend lines for the most impacted group(s) are included for context and clarity.
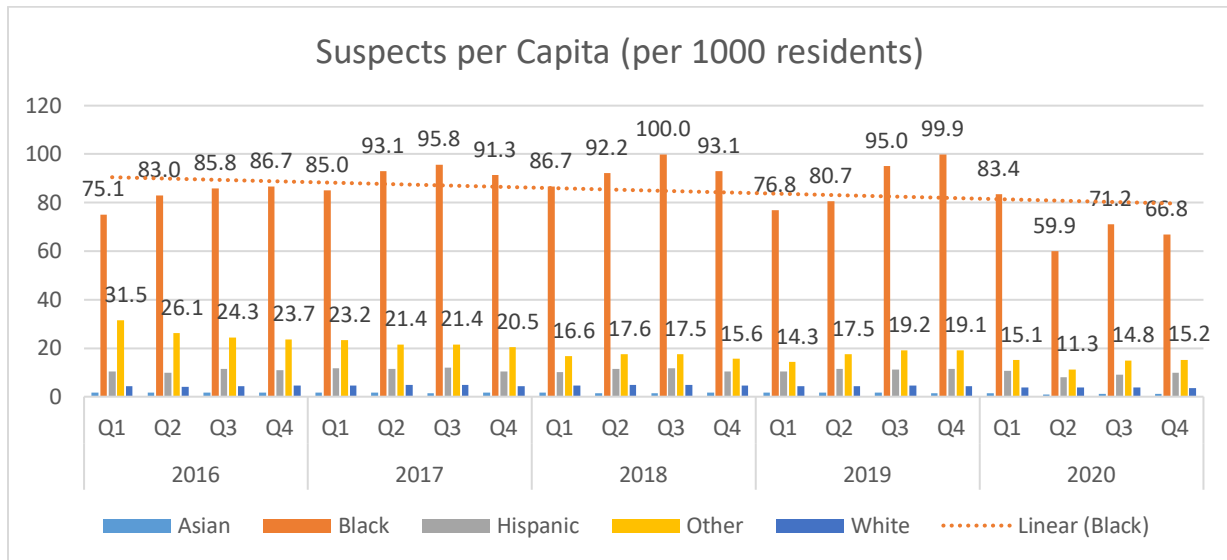
Citywide suspect data shows since 2016, between a low of 59.9 and a high of 100 per1000 Black residents of San Francisco may have been reported as a suspect to a crime, significantly higher than the 'other' demographic category, with a high of 31.5 and low of 11.3 'other' residents per 1000. There has been a slight decline over time, on average, of the per capita inclusion of Black residents within suspect reporting.

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.570
Asian	-0.023
Hispanic	-0.062
White	-0.033
Other	-0.702

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are added in table 2 to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black individuals included in suspect data goes down .6, per 1000 Black residents, per quarter, on average, over time.

Stops per Capita (per 1000 residents)
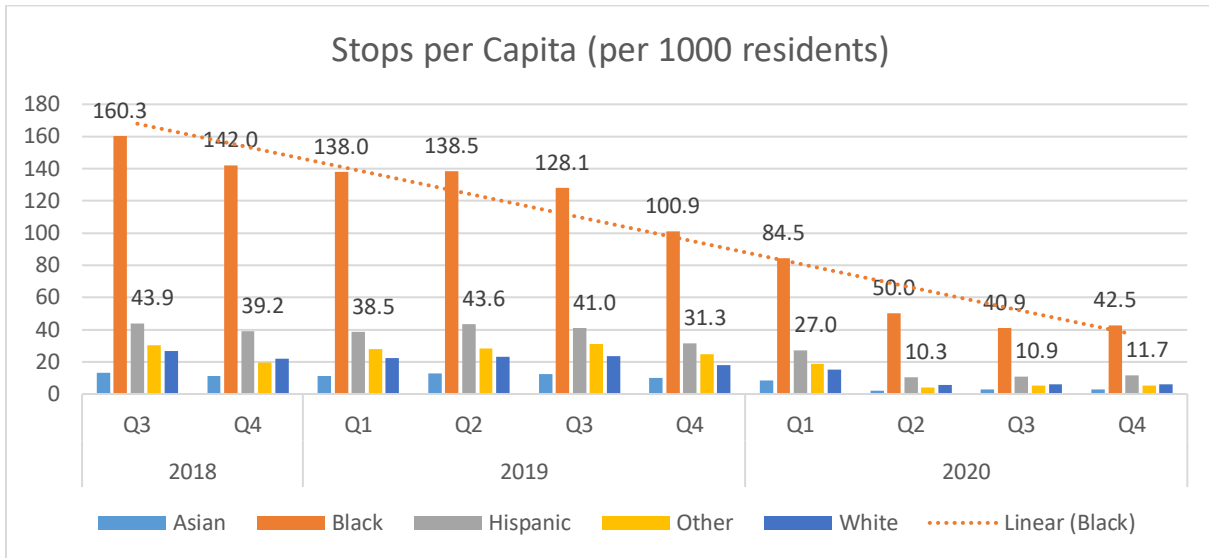
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows since mid-2018, between a low of 40.9 and a high of 160.3 per 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may have been stopped, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of 43.9 and low of 10.3 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black residents stopped in a vehicle or pedestrian stop since mid-2018.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita, by Race	
Race	Slope
Black	-14.525
Asian	-1.302
Hispanic	-4.165
White	-2.506
Other	-2.931

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are added in table 2 to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black individuals included in stops data goes down 14.5, per 1000 Black residents, per quarter, on average, over time.

Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)
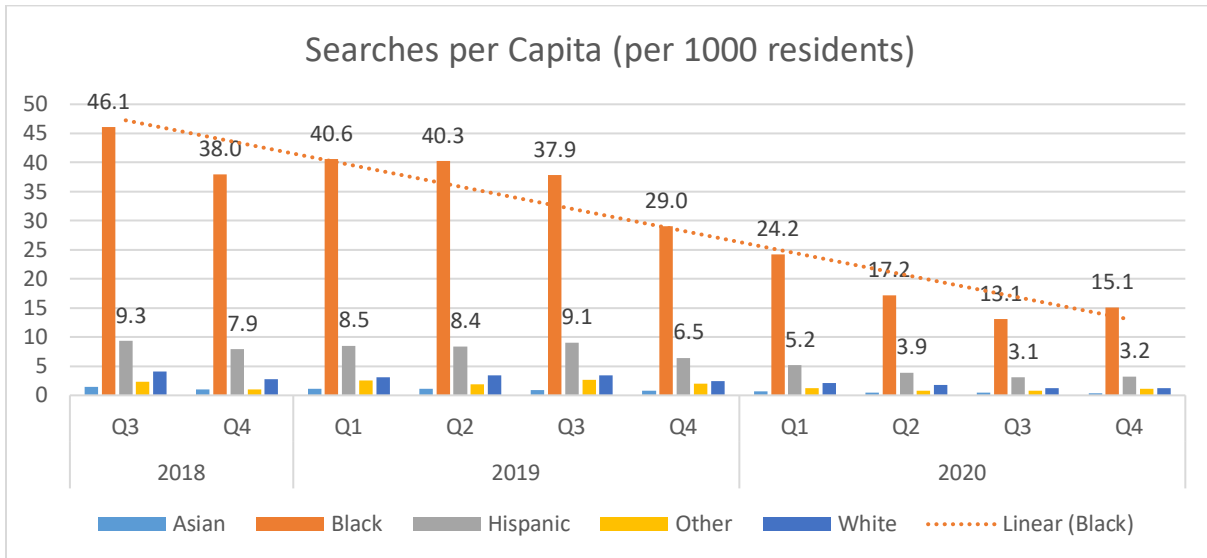
Citywide search data shows since mid-2018, between a low of 13.1 and a high of 46.1 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may have been searched, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of 9.3 and low of 3.1 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black residents searched since mid-2018.

Rate of Decrease Searches Per Capita, by Race	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-3.800
Asian	-0.113
Hispanic	-0.755
White	-0.294
Other	-0.145

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are added in table 2 to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black individuals included in search data goes down 3.8, per 1000 Black residents, per quarter, on average, over time.

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents)
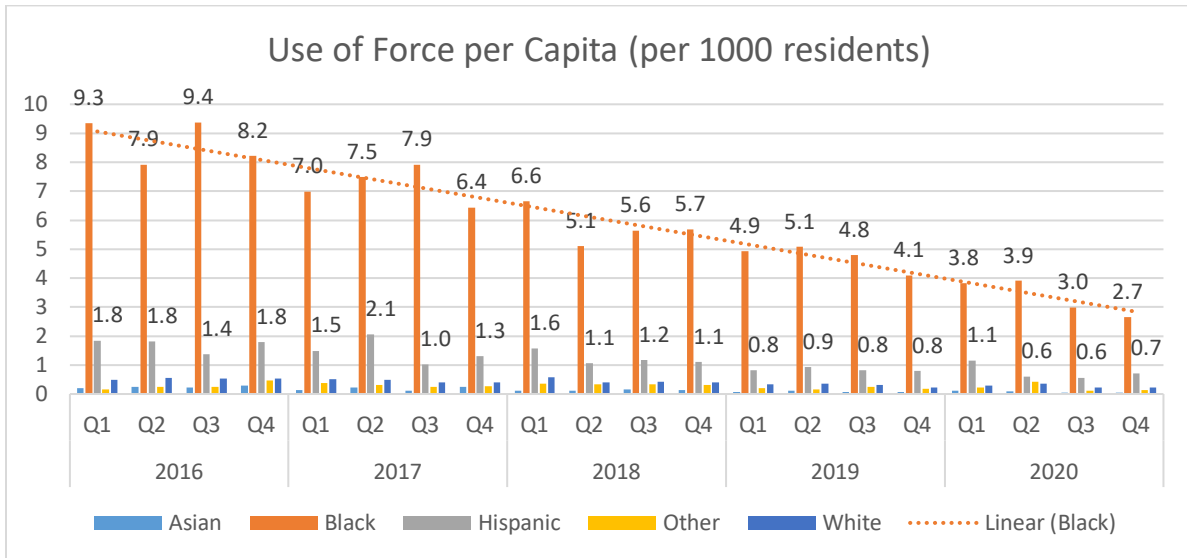
Citywide Use of Force data shows since 2016, between a low of 2.7 and a high of 9.4 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may have been subject to a Use of Force, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of 2.1 and low of .6 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black residents upon whom use of force has been used since 2016.

Linear Trendline Slope UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.327
Asian	-0.010
Hispanic	-0.644
White	-0.017
Other	-0.005

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are added in table 2 to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black individuals included in UoF data goes down .32, per 1000 Black residents, per quarter, on average, over time.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)
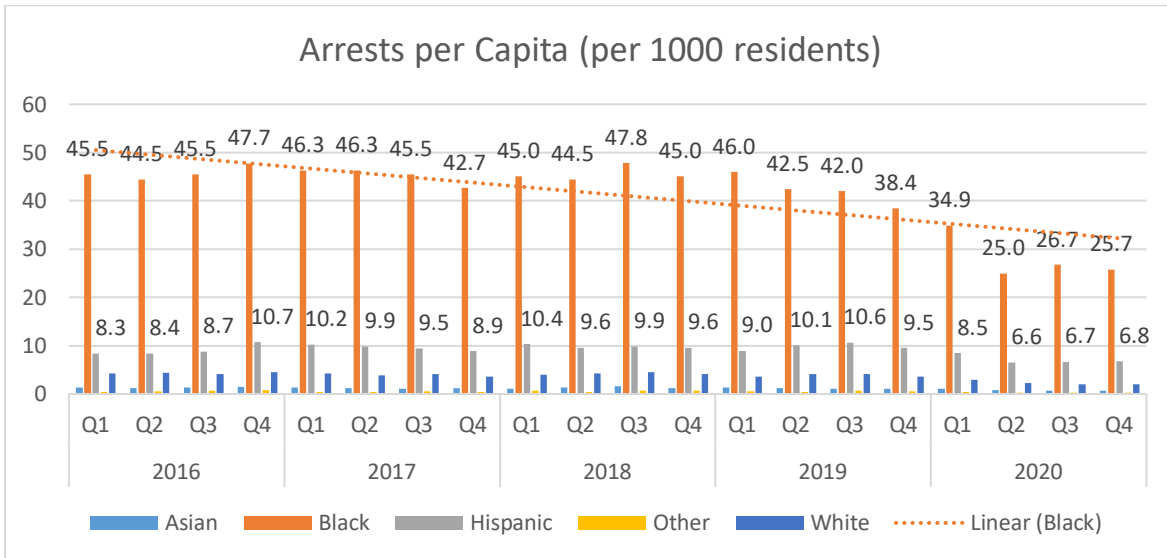
Citywide arrest data shows since 2016, between a low of 25 and a high of 47.7 of every 1000 Black residents of San Francisco may have been subject to arrest, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of 10.6 and low of 6.6 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a modest decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black residents arrested since 2016.

Rate of Decrease, Arrests Per Capita, by Race	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.962
Asian	-0.028
Hispanic	-0.088
White	-0.008
Other	-0.101

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are added in table 2 to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per time quarter. In this case the number of Black individuals included in Arrest data goes down .32, per 1000 Black residents, per quarter, on average, over time.

Q4 Quantitative Analysis
Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the 3 most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year. As with the other per capita analysis', Black residents of San Francisco have higher rates of disparity in the data as compared to the White and Hispanic demographics in the data.

Suspects per Capita Racial Disparity

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2016	19.3	7.8	2.5
2017	19.7	8.0	2.5
2018	19.8	8.5	2.3
2019	19.9	7.9	2.5
2020	18.9	7.5	2.5
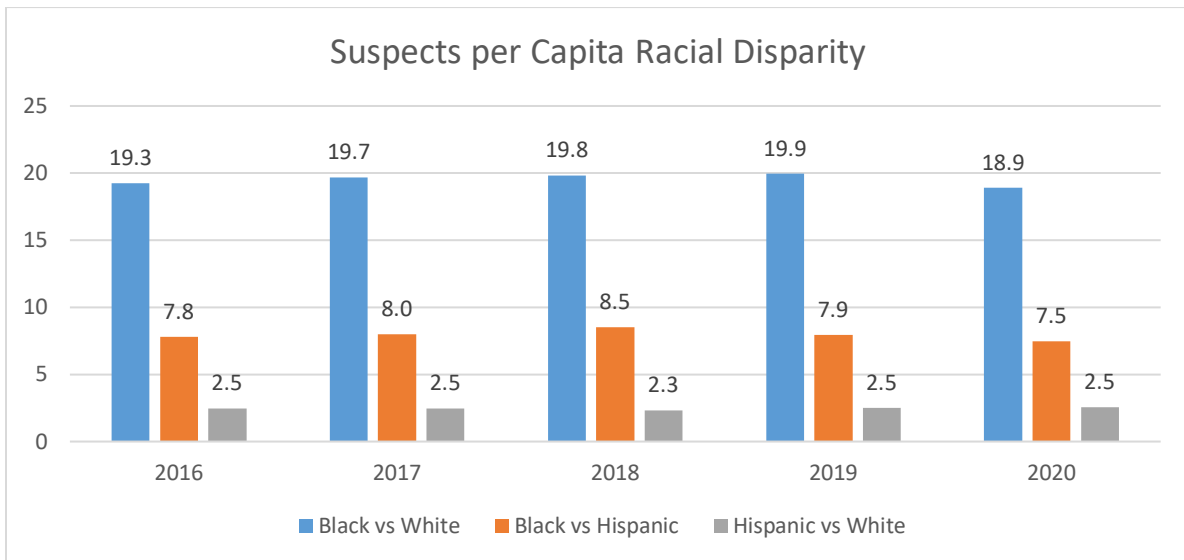
Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black residents are between 19.3 to 19.9 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents. This trend has remained essentially flat since 2016.

Stops per Capita Racial Disparity

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2018	6.2	3.6	1.7
2019	5.8	3.3	1.8
2020	6.7	3.6	1.8
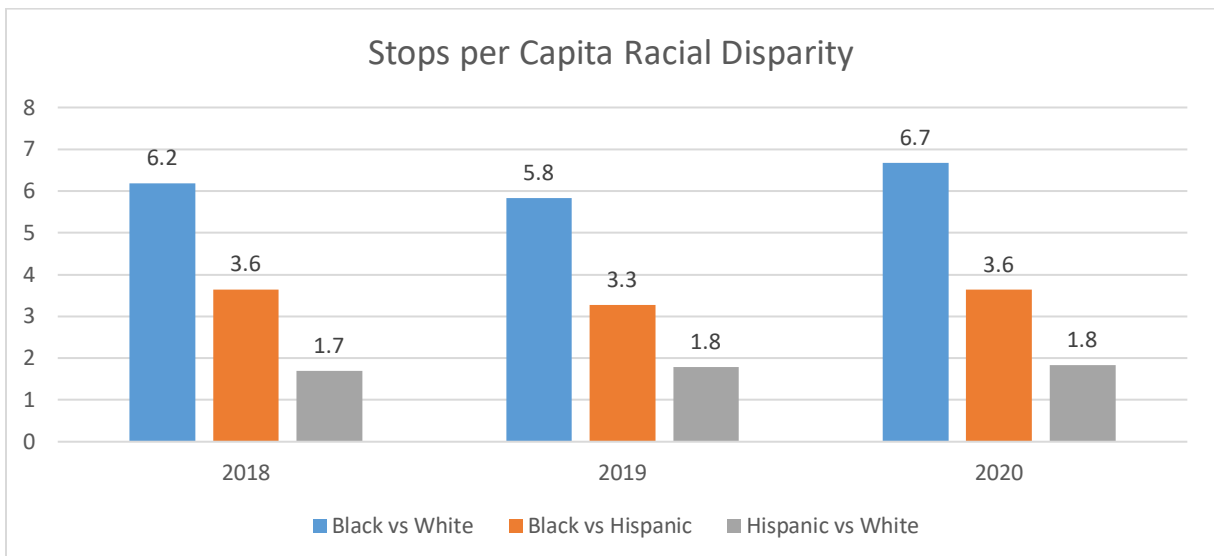
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black residents are between 6.2 and 6.7 times more likely to be stopped than White residents. This trend has on average increased since the second half of 2018.

Searches per Capita Racial Disparity

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2018	12.1	4.9	2.5
2019	11.9	4.6	2.6
2020	10.8	4.5	2.4
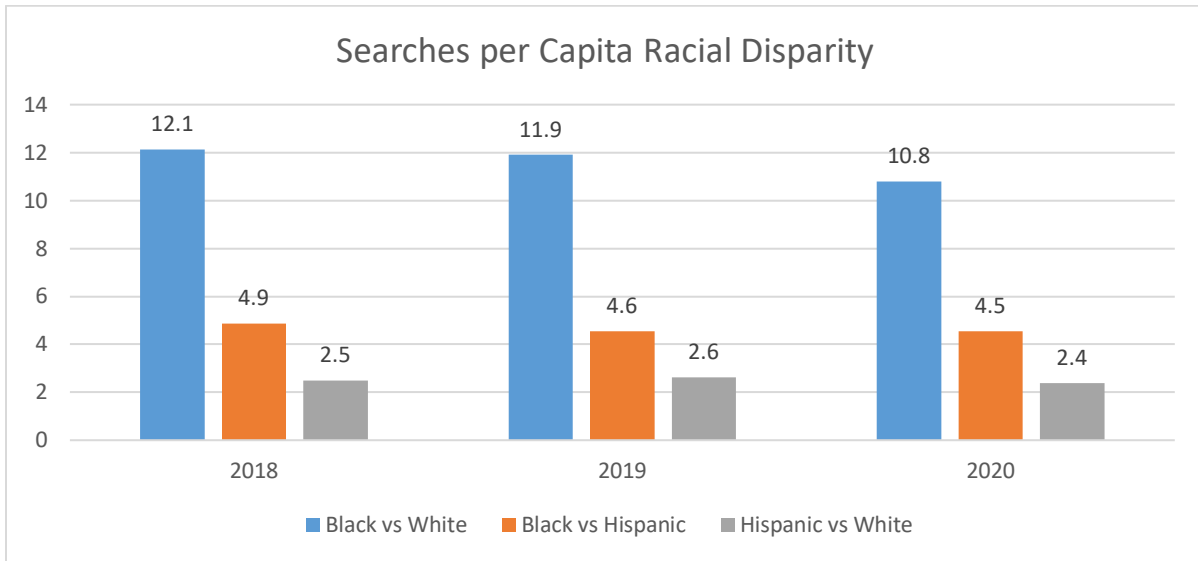
Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black residents are between 12.1 and 10.8 times more likely to be stopped than White residents. This trend has on average decreased since the second half of 2018.

UOF per Capita Racial Disparity

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2016	16.7	5.1	3.3
2017	15.8	4.9	3.2
2018	12.9	4.7	2.8
2019	15.6	5.6	2.8
2020	12.4	4.4	2.8
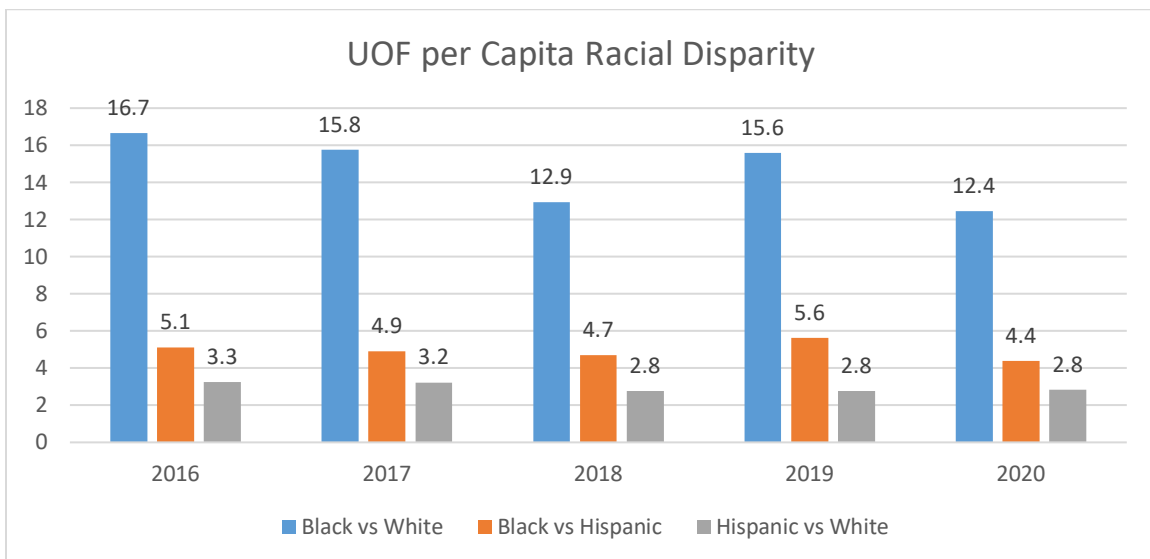
Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black residents are between 16.7 to 12.4 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents. This trend has on average decreased since the second half of 2018.

Arrests per Capita Racial Disparity
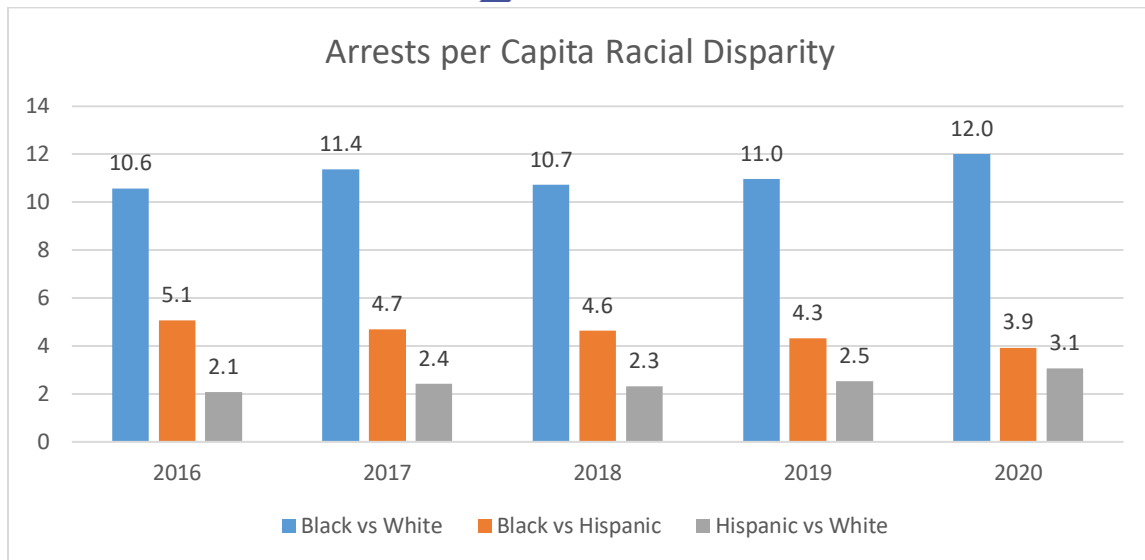
Citywide arrest data shows that since 2016, Black residents are between 12 to 10.6 times more likely to be arrested than White residents. This trend has on average increased since 2016.

What did we find?

We found that Black residents are significantly more involved in various SFPD enforcement activities more often than their representation in the population, especially when compared to White residents.

These findings provide context around who is involved with the SFPD at various points of activity, but does not answer the question of 'why' this is the case.

It is possible that some or all of the factors discussed in the benchmark description section, above, are affecting the data in some way, or that other factors, to include officer bias, is at work, or an entirely different unknown factor is at hand and is affecting these analysis'.

The context provided gives us a common frame for conversation, mutual understanding, and a jumping off point from which additional analysis may occur.

What's next?

The Department looks forward to continuing analysis of data quarterly. More in-depth analysis includes using different benchmarks to more accurately reflect the population of individuals involved with the SFPD, using tests to include discovery/hit rate analysis,

'Veil of Darkness', and multivariate analysis. Due to the complexity of some of these analysis', the SFPD may require time to build analytic capacity before attempting.

The SFPD has also partnered with multiple academic entities to assist in academic level analyses of SFPD data, to include the California Policy Lab at UC Berkeley and UC Los Angeles, Stanford's SPARQ center, Palo Alto University and Policing Equity, Inc.

SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report

In Q4-2020, there were a total of 7,132 stops; a 74% decrease from Q3-2019. Of those stops, 1,804 (25%) resulted in searches.

Total Stops Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020				
Type of Stops	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Dispatched	786	755	770	2,311
Self-Initiated	1,549	1,837	1,435	4,821
Total Stops	2,335	2,592	2,205	7,132

Total Searches Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020				
Type of Stops	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Dispatched	321	349	345	1,015
Self- Initiated	263	280	246	789
Total Searches	584	629	591	1,804

Total Stops
Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020

Total Searches
Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020
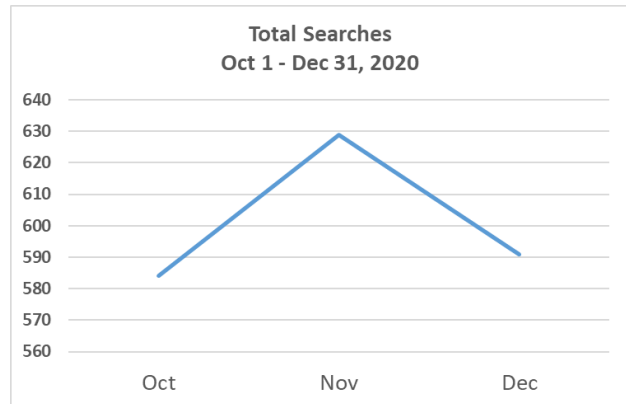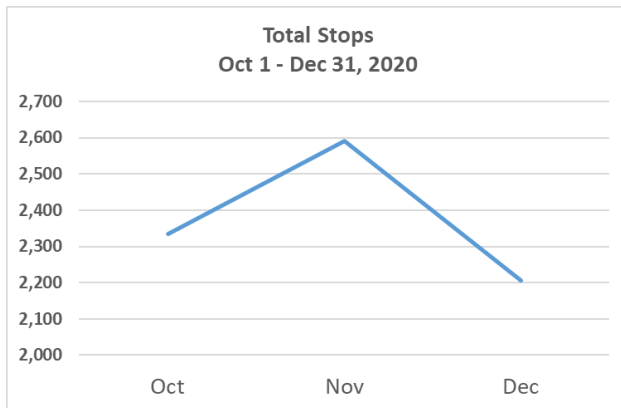
For purposes of Admin Code 96A.4, the Department utilizes the SDCS program definitions under AB953; a 'stop' is defined as 1) any detention, as defined in regulations, by a peace officer of a person or 2) any peace officer interaction with a person in which the officer conducts a search as defined in regulation.[10] Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

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[10]
https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I93C41A693CA74B A595E5E5C58A213F79&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)

Stop Data Quarter 4 2020

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity
2020 Quarter 4

White subjects accounted for 34% of all stops and 27% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 29% of total stops and 40% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Stops
Asian	229	254	181	664	9%
Black/African American	696	699	638	2,033	29%
Hispanic/Latino	473	518	487	1,478	21%
Middle Eastern or South Asian	109	111	70	290	4%
Native American	4	1	2	7	0%
Pacific Islander	31	27	30	88	1%
White	747	928	728	2,403	34%
Other	46	54	69	169	2%
Total	2,335	2,592	2,205	7,132	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Searches
Asian	13	23	31	67	4%
Black/African American	252	266	204	722	40%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	127	140	136	403	22%
Middle Eastern or South Asian	13	12	10	35	2%
Native American	2	0	1	3	0%
Pacific Islander	11	7	8	26	1%
White	155	159	173	487	27%
Other	11	22	28	61	3%
Total	584	629	591	1,804	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches By Perceived Race / Ethnicity Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020

Stop Data Quarter 4 2020
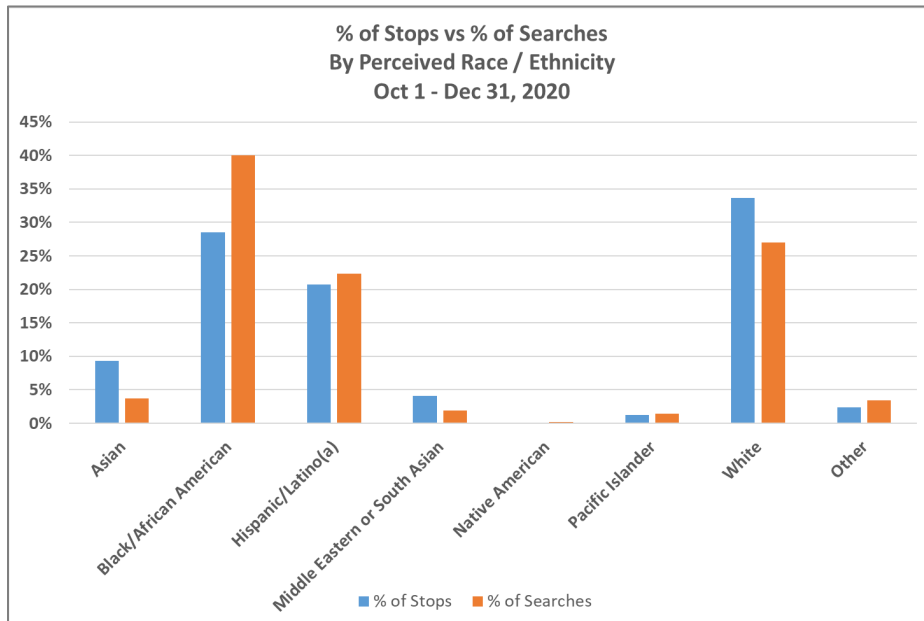
Stops and Searches by Perceived Age
2020 Quarter 4

Subjects within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (2,420; 34%) and the most searches (682; 38%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Age Category	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	39	36	17	92	1%
18 - 29	598	665	556	1,819	26%
30 - 39	795	857	768	2,420	34%
40 - 49	460	538	422	1,420	20%
50 - 59	296	309	297	902	13%
60 or over	147	185	144	476	7%
Unknown		2	1	3	0%
Total	2,335	2,592	2,205	7,132	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Age Category	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	20	16	4	40	2%
18 - 29	151	147	147	445	25%
30 - 39	207	231	244	682	38%
40 - 49	124	137	104	365	20%
50 - 59	60	70	71	201	11%
60 or over	22	28	21	71	4%
Total	584	629	591	1,804	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches
By Perceived Age Category
Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020
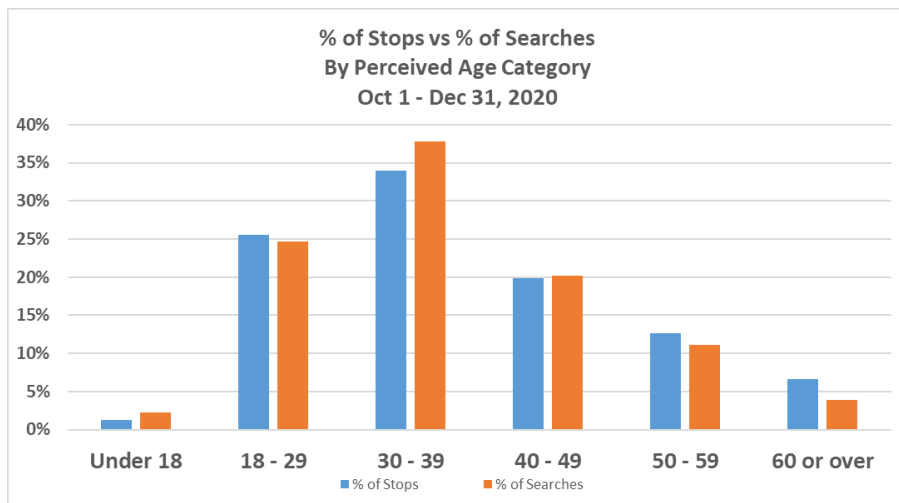
Stop Data Quarter 4 2020

**Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender
2020 Quarter 4**

Male subjects accounted for 77% of all stops and 82% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Gender	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Stops
Female	514	573	483	1,570	22%
Male	1,802	2,009	1,705	5,516	77%
Transgender man/boy	1	2	3	6	0%
Transgender woman/girl	7	4	11	22	0%
Unknown	11	4	3	18	0%
Total	2,335	2,592	2,205	7,132	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
Perceived Gender	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 Total	% of Searches
Female	113	98	88	299	17%
Male	465	528	492	1,485	82%
Transgender man/boy	0	0	1	1	0%
Transgender woman/girl	4	2	9	15	1%
Unknown	2	1	1	4	0%
Total	584	629	591	1,804	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches By Perceived Gender Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020
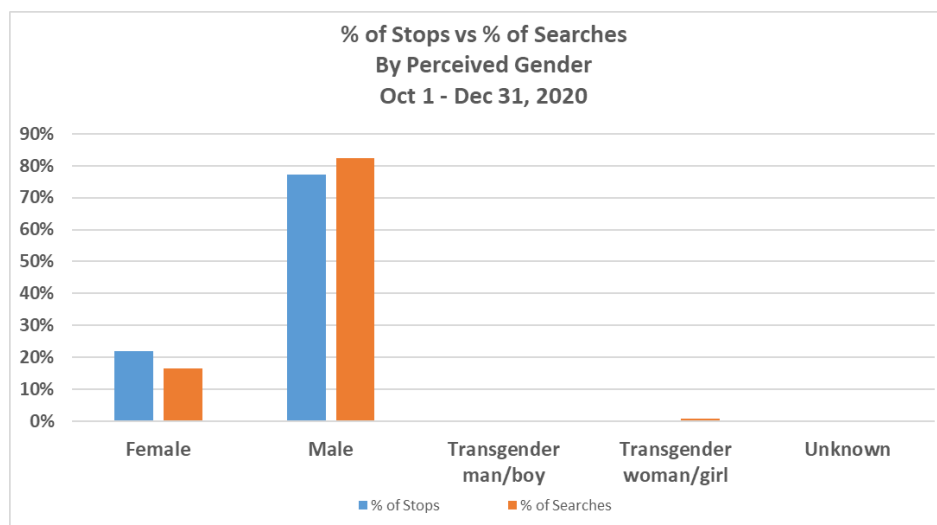
Stops and Searches by District
2020 Quarter 4

Southern Station accounted for the most stops in Q4-2020 (1,149; 16%) and Mission Station conducted the most searches (326; 18%).

Total Stops by District Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
District	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% Total
Central	239	356	282	877	12%
Southern	376	438	335	1,149	16%
Bayview	144	91	130	365	5%
Mission	307	334	375	1,016	14%
Northern	189	189	224	602	8%
Park	163	213	109	485	7%
Richmond	141	171	126	438	6%
Ingleside	127	101	139	367	5%
Taraval	136	206	63	405	6%
Tenderloin	230	257	187	674	9%
Airport	63	50	49	162	2%
Unknown	220	186	186	592	8%
Total	**2,335**	**2,592**	**2,205**	**7,132**	**100%**

Total Searches by District Oct 1 - Dec 31, 2020					
District	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% Total
Central	75	95	84	254	14%
Southern	78	85	67	230	13%
Bayview	50	37	48	135	7%
Mission	84	108	134	326	18%
Northern	64	60	84	208	12%
Park	23	16	16	55	3%
Richmond	26	10	10	46	3%
Ingleside	36	35	29	100	6%
Taraval	21	32	11	64	4%
Tenderloin	62	96	54	212	12%
Airport	12	12	10	34	2%
Unknown	53	43	44	140	8%
Total	**584**	**629**	**591**	**1,804**	**100%**

Note: Location information in the Stop Data Collection System is in free text format. "Unknown" indicates stop records that could not be geocoded.

Basis of Searches
2020 Quarter 4

There were three reasons that accounted for 74% of total basis of searches: incident to arrest (30%), officer safety/safety of others (27%) and condition of parole/probation (14%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	124	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	708	27%
Search warrant	67	3%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	371	14%
Suspected weapons	208	8%
Visible contraband	83	3%
Odor of contraband	11	0%
Canine Detection		0%
Evidence of crime	195	7%
Incident to arrest	779	30%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	12	0%
Vehicle inventory	47	2%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	**1,804**	**100%**

*There may be more than one basis for search

% of Total Basis of Search
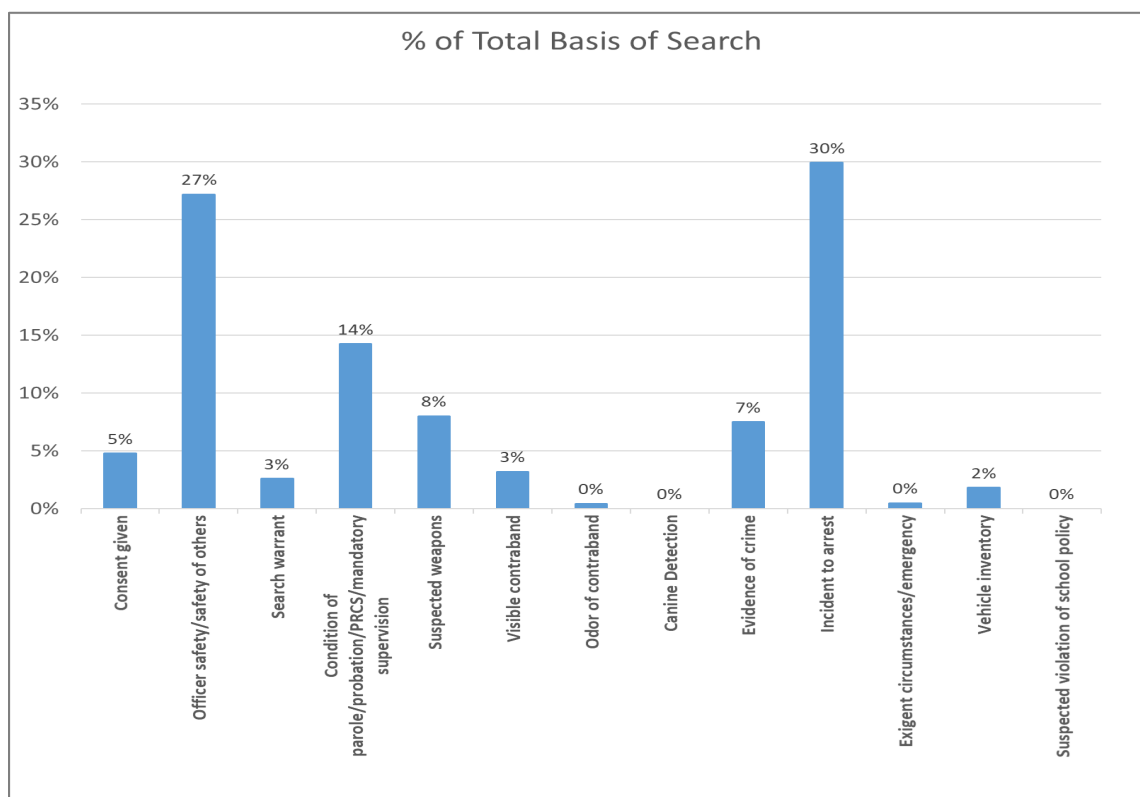
Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – 2020 Quarter 4

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	10	31	25	4	0	0	46	8	124
Officer safety/safety of others	32	261	160	20	2	7	203	23	708
Search warrant	7	38	8	0	0	1	12	1	67
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	7	186	62	3	0	5	91	17	371
Suspected weapons	8	78	43	7	1	4	61	6	208
Visible contraband	2	33	14	2	0	0	29	3	83
Odor of contraband	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	11
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	6	88	33	3	0	1	55	9	195
Incident to arrest	24	308	194	16	2	14	188	33	779
Exigent circumstances/emergency	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	2	12
Vehicle inventory	2	29	10	1	1	1	2	1	47
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	67	722	403	35	3	26	487	61	1,804
% of Total Searches	4%	40%	22%	2%	0%	1%	27%	3%	100%

Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	1	26	40	28	17	12	124
Officer safety/safety of others	15	137	280	166	83	27	708
Search warrant	4	9	16	11	12	15	67
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	105	164	66	29	7	371
Suspected weapons	4	48	78	50	22	6	208
Visible contraband	2	21	39	13	7	1	83
Odor of contraband	0	6	5	0	0	0	11
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	10	40	74	43	23	5	195
Incident to arrest	18	206	284	162	90	19	779
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	2	4	2	2	2	12
Vehicle inventory	3	16	12	9	7	0	47
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	40	445	682	365	201	71	1,804
% of Total Searches	2%	25%	38%	20%	11%	4%	100%

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	21	102	0	0	1	124
Officer safety/safety of others	123	578	1	5	1	708
Search warrant	20	47	0	0	0	67
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	33	335	0	3	0	371
Suspected weapons	25	182	0	0	1	208
Visible contraband	13	70	0	0	0	83
Odor of contraband	1	10	0	0	0	11
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	35	156	0	2	2	195
Incident to arrest	130	638	0	10	1	779
Exigent circumstances/emergency	2	9	0	0	1	12
Vehicle inventory	8	37	0	2	0	47
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	299	1,485	1	15	4	1,804
% of Total Searches	17%	82%	0%	1%	0%	100%

**Results of Searches
2020 Quarter 4**

There were 1,804 distinct searches in Q4-2020. Total yield rate for all searches was 38%.

Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	112	10%
Firearm(s)	72	6%
Ammunition	46	4%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	134	12%
Drugs/Narcotics	140	12%
Alcohol	18	2%
Money	54	5%
Drug Paraphernalia	151	13%
Suspected stolen property	165	14%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	67	6%
Other Contraband or evidence	187	16%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Search	**1,804**	**100%**

*A single search may have multiple results

Stop Data Quarter 4 2020
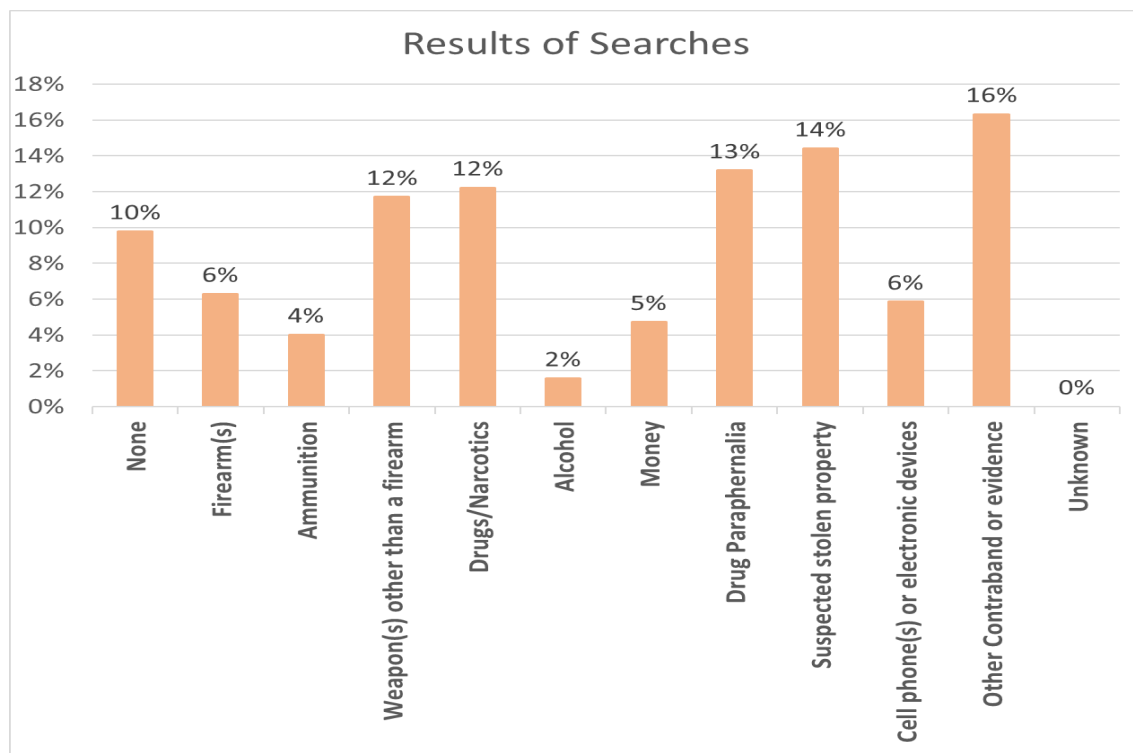
Results of Searches
2020 QUARTER 4

Yield rate was 39% for Black subjects, 38% for Whites and 23% for Hispanics/Latinos.

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino(a)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	46	439	251	22	1	18	304	31	1,112
Firearm(s)	2	51	9	2	0	0	7	1	72
Ammunition	2	28	9	0	0	0	6	1	46
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	7	40	31	2	1	0	47	6	134
Drugs/Narcotics	1	59	33	2	0	1	32	12	140
Alcohol	0	5	8	0	0	0	3	2	18
Money	0	19	21	0	0	4	7	3	54
Drug Paraphernalia	3	63	27	3	0	1	46	8	151
Suspected stolen property	4	77	21	3	0	6	49	5	165
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	35	13	2	0	2	11	2	67
Other Contraband or evidence	7	68	48	5	1	5	46	7	187
Unknown									0
Distinct Count of Search	67	722	403	35	3	26	487	61	1,804

Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	22	256	410	239	137	48		1,112
Firearm(s)	3	32	20	9	5	3		72
Ammunition	2	20	12	7	2	3		46
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	3	22	55	35	12	7		134
Drugs/Narcotics	2	49	53	22	9	5		140
Alcohol	0	4	12	0	2	0		18
Money	1	34	13	4	2	0		54
Drug Paraphernalia	0	30	69	31	16	5		151
Suspected stolen property	6	52	56	29	20	2		165
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	29	14	11	7	4		67
Other Contraband or evidence	4	53	84	31	8	7		187
Unknown								0
Distinct Count of Search	40	445	682	365	201	71		1,804

Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	208	895	0	8	1	1,112
Firearm(s)	7	64	0	0	1	72
Ammunition	5	41	0	0	0	46
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	21	112	0	0	1	134
Drugs/Narcotics	18	121	0	1	0	140
Alcohol	1	16	0	0	1	18
Money	8	45	0	1	0	54
Drug Paraphernalia	16	132	1	2	0	151
Suspected stolen property	24	138	0	3	0	165
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	6	58	0	3	0	67
Other Contraband or evidence	26	157	0	3	1	187
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	299	1,485	1	15	4	1,804

Stop Data Quarter 4 2020

Reasons for Stops
2020 QUARTER 4

In Q4-2020, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 95% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations was 56% and reasonable suspicion was 39%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	64	1%
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	30	0%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	209	3%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	67	1%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	2,794	39%
Traffic violation	3,959	56%
Unknown	9	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	7,132	100%
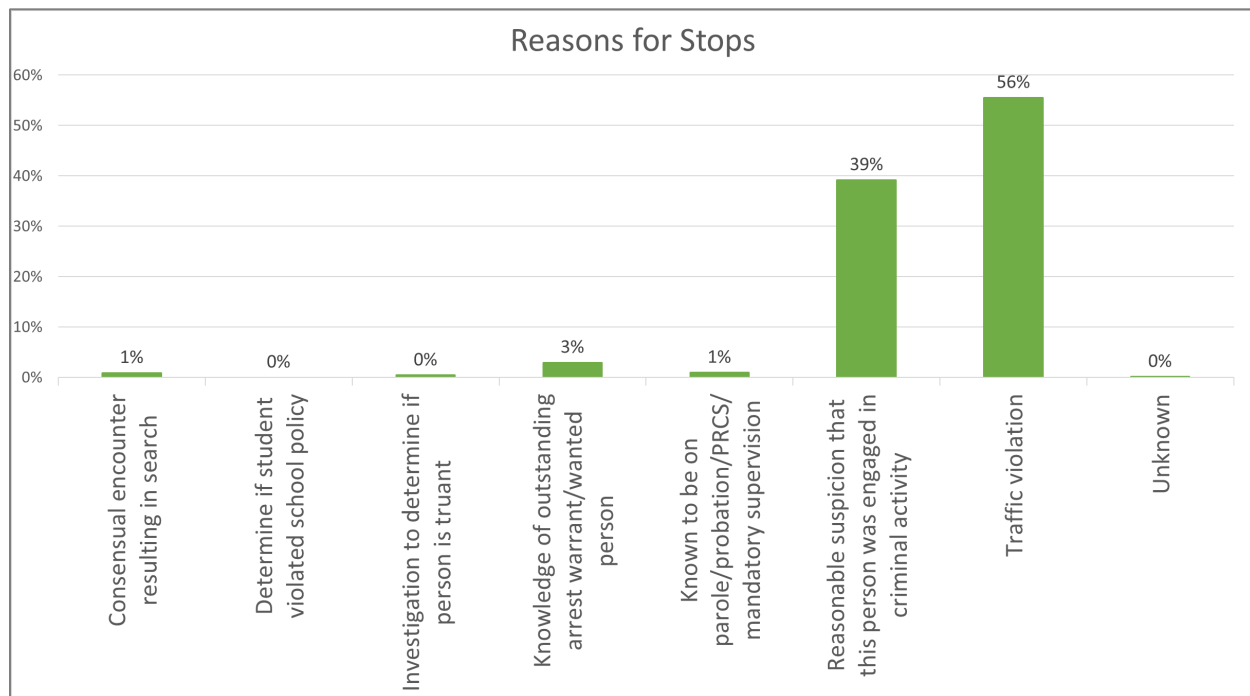
Stop Data Quarter 4 2020

Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender
2020 QUARTER 4

Reasons for Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	7	13	6	4	0	1	31	2	64
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	0	12	3	2	0	1	11	1	30
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	8	108	40	4	0	2	40	7	209
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	2	33	15	1	0	2	14	0	67
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	139	926	595	59	6	42	947	80	2,794
Traffic violation	507	939	817	219	1	40	1,358	78	3,959
Unknown	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	9
Distinct Count of Stops	664	2,033	1,478	290	7	88	2,403	169	7,132
% of Stops	9%	29%	21%	4%	0%	1%	34%	2%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	10	21	12	9	12	0	64
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	1	9	10	5	2	3	0	30
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	12	55	77	36	21	8	0	209
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	0	35	22	5	4	1	0	67
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	56	614	1,026	608	342	148	0	2,794
Traffic violation	23	1,095	1,261	753	524	303	0	3,959
Unknown	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	9
Distinct Count of Stops	92	1,819	2,420	1,420	902	476	3	7,132
% of Stops	1%	26%	34%	20%	13%	7%	0%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	18	46	0	0	0	64
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	10	20	0	0	0	30
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	36	173	0	0	0	209
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	9	57	0	1	0	67
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	570	2,196	6	14	8	2,794
Traffic violation	925	3,020	0	7	7	3,959
Unknown	2	4	0	0	3	9
Distinct Count of Stops	1,570	5,516	6	22	18	7,132
% of Stops	22%	77%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Results of Stops
2020 Quarter 4

Of the 7,132 stops in Q4-2020: a warning was issued 26% of the time; a citation for infraction was issued 28% of the time, and no action was taken 15% of the time.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	1,101	15%
Warning (verbal or written)	1,956	26%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	2,073	28%
In-field cite and release	555	7%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	432	6%
Custodial arrest without warrant	810	11%
Field interview card completed	83	1%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	172	2%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	16	0%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	215	3%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	3	0%
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	**7,132**	**100%**

3 Stops during Q4 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. Two contacts occurred at the San Francisco International Airport, one involved an incident reported to SFPD that occurred on an aircraft, which is under the jurisdiction of the TSA, necessitating contact. The other involved an individual identified by Customs and Border Protection informing SFPD of an individual with a warrant, necessitating contact. The final contact was a typographical error and the stop in question did not involve DHS or it's subordinate agencies.

Stop Data Quarter 4, 2020
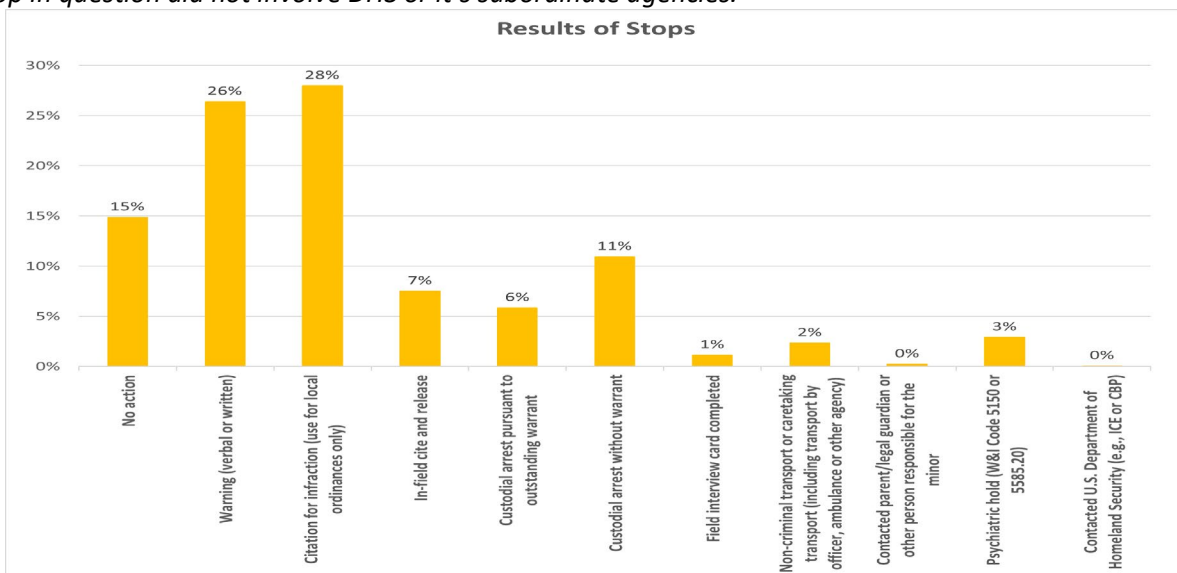
Results of Stops by Race, Age, and Gender
2020 QUARTER 4

Results of Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino(a)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
No action	56	360	253	30	1	22	356	23	1,101
Warning (verbal or written)	148	644	366	89	1	24	638	46	1,956
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	355	303	417	119	1	14	835	29	2,073
In-field cite and release	49	165	126	25	0	4	169	17	555
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	17	180	79	11	0	8	118	19	432
Custodial arrest without warrant	31	325	209	14	2	11	189	29	810
Field interview card completed	2	44	13	0	0	1	19	4	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	12	47	38	6	1	1	65	2	172
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	1	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	16
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	13	55	33	6	1	4	92	11	215
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	664	2,033	1,478	290	7	88	2,403	169	7,132

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	23	269	381	246	120	59	3	1,101
Warning (verbal or written)	9	484	731	395	234	103	0	1,956
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	12	577	611	344	320	209	0	2,073
In-field cite and release	7	143	177	120	63	45	0	555
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	3	103	167	103	47	9	0	432
Custodial arrest without warrant	22	221	290	161	94	22	0	810
Field interview card completed	2	19	39	12	9	2	0	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	8	27	63	40	210	13	0	361
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	9	4	0	2	22	1	0	38
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	7	45	66	44	0	31	0	193
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	92	1,819	2,420	1,420	902	476	3	7,132

Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	243	849	0	5	4	1,101
Warning (verbal or written)	437	1,510	1	4	4	1,956
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	498	1,567	1	2	5	2,073
In-field cite and release	117	438	0	0	0	555
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	66	362	2	2	0	432
Custodial arrest without warrant	136	660	3	8	3	810
Field interview card completed	18	65	0	0	0	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	42	130	0	0	0	172
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	6	10	0	0	0	16
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	73	138	1	1	2	215
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	2	1	0	0	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	1,570	5,516	6	22	18	7,132

Calls for Service, Q4 2020

The Department responded to 148,409 total calls for service during 4th quarter of 2020. Call count declined each month thru the quarter.

Dispatching changes occurred in November 2020 to account for the implementation of the Street Crisis Response Team, which began responding to certain calls in lieu of the SFPD. SCRT responded to 184 calls for service in November and December, 2020.

Calls for Service			
October 1 - December 31, 2020			
Oct	Nov	Dec	Total - Q4
53,723	48,958	45,728	148,409
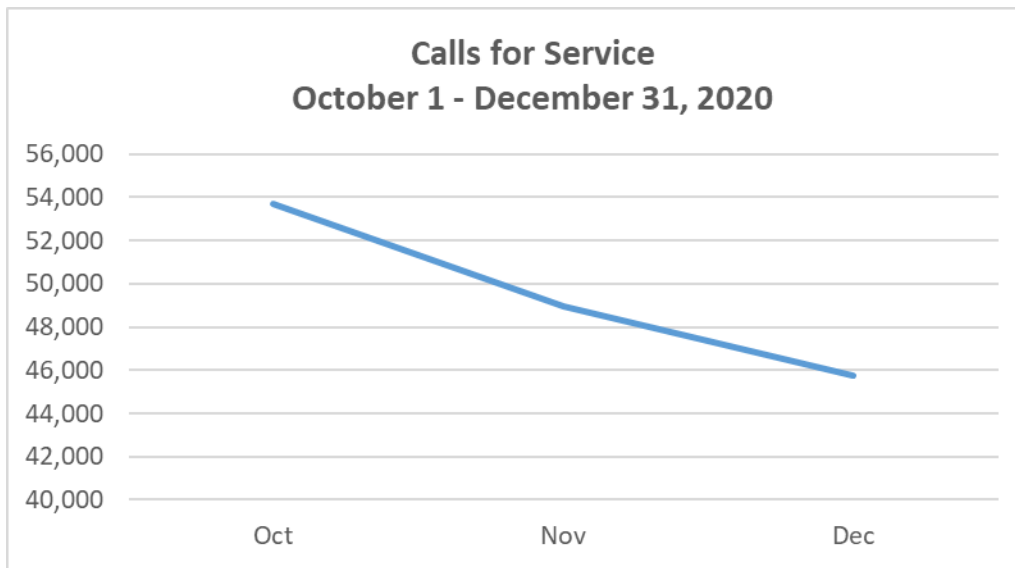
Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD

Suspects, Q4 2020

SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND/OR REPORTED TO SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Suspect information/description is either provided by a member of the public reported directly to the police or through dispatch, or is observed by a Department member during a self-initiated call for service in which there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause for a crime. The suspect information is documented in a police incident report that is generated from the call for service.

The following table summarizing suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports shows that 40.9% of the subjects reported to police, directly or through dispatch, or those observed by a member during a self-initiated contact are Black/African American.

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity October 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020					
DESCRIPTION	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 2020	% of Total Suspects Q4 2020
Asian/ Pacific Islander	118	93	81	292	4.2%
Black/ African American	959	941	952	2852	40.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	415	335	377	1127	16.2%
Native American	8	13	3	24	0.3%
White	487	429	471	1387	19.9%
Others	405	460	419	1284	18.4%
Total	2,392	2,271	2,303	6,966	100.00%

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity October 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

Note: Suspect data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Use of Force, Q4 2020

Total Use of Force Overview
January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020

Total Use of Force By Quarter
Quarter 1 2016 through Quarter 4 2020

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020		
Series1	952	926	916	953	804	912	706	730	815	601	661	634	515	550	500	420	487	464	305	335
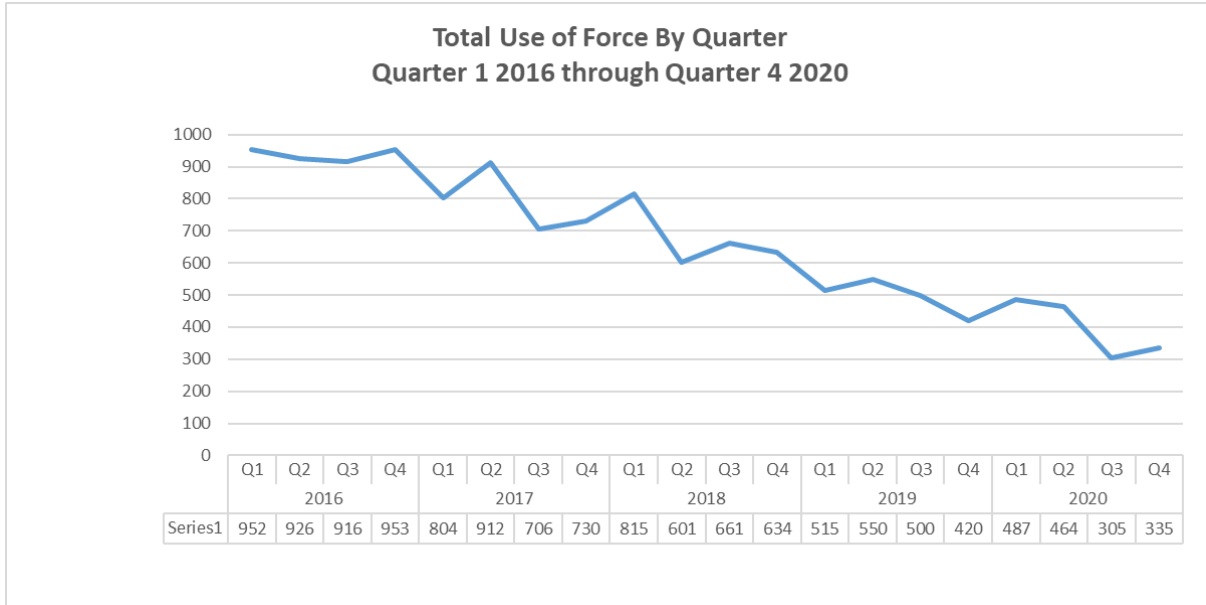
The above chart shows the decrease in Use of Force since the 1st quarter of 2016 by 65%. There were 952 Uses of Force in 1st quarter of 2016 compared to 335 Uses of Force in 4th quarter of 2020.

Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During 4ᵗʰ quarter of 2020, 38% of the total Uses of Force were against Black subjects, 27% were against White subjects, and 27% were against Hispanic/Latino subjects.

| SUBJECT RACE | COUNT OF FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asian or Pacific Islander	59	70	60	78	37	61	28	66	32	31	42	36	22	34	20	21	29	23	16	13
Black	447	379	448	393	333	358	363	308	318	244	270	272	236	242	229	195	179	187	132	127
Hispanic	232	230	173	226	188	261	128	165	199	135	147	139	104	117	104	100	144	77	68	91
White	199	225	213	213	211	202	163	166	234	160	172	160	135	142	128	88	115	141	80	92
Unknown	15	22	22	43	35	29	25	25	33	31	30	28	18	15	23	16	20	36	9	12
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335

Total Uses of Forces by Quarter SUBJECT RACE
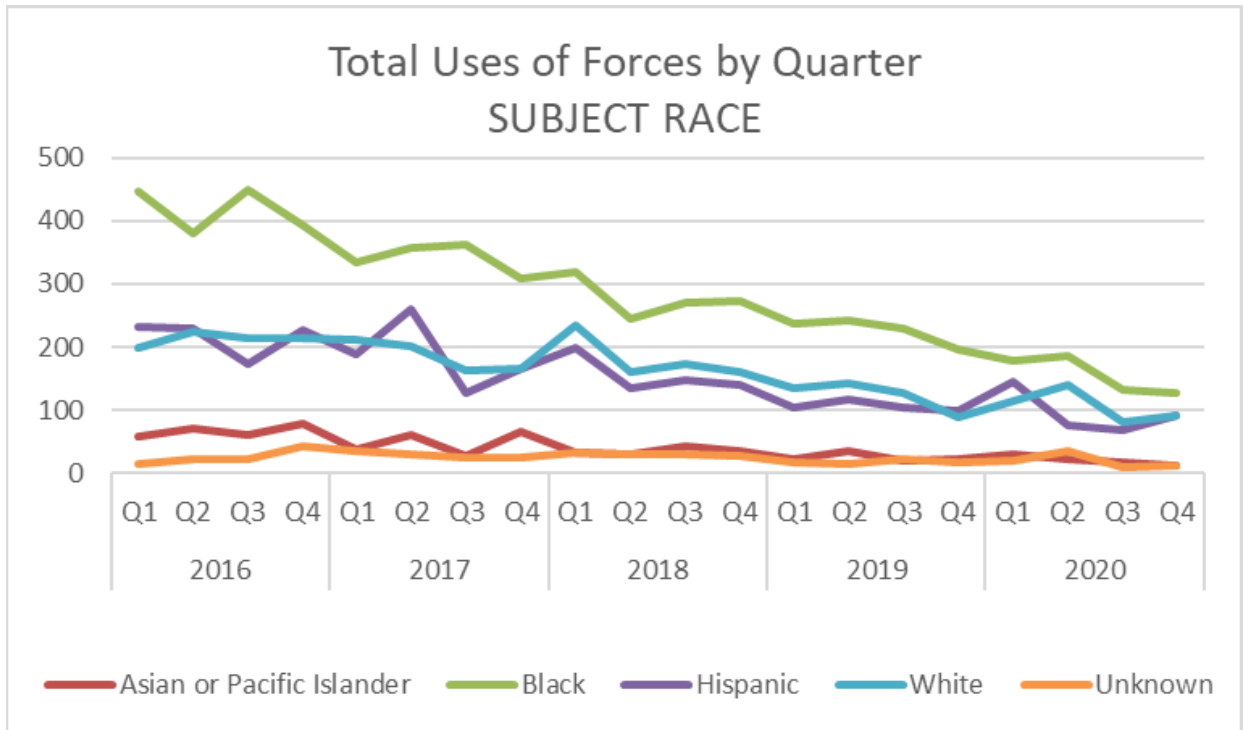
Use of Force, Q4 2020

Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Age

During 4th quarter of 2020, 36% of the total Uses of Force were against 30-39 years old subjects, 35% were against 18-29 years old subjects, and 10% were against 40-49 years old subjects.

	COUNT OF FORCE																				
				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020
SUBJECT AGE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Under 18	80	34	41	61	50	102	38	62	32	16	25	31	20	23	4	10	20	137	15	20
18-29	405	395	357	474	310	396	277	308	321	248	245	258	200	217	190	155	163	152	103	116
30-39	250	239	220	229	231	191	199	187	236	190	191	179	167	139	173	151	168	55	85	122
40-49	128	151	141	109	107	87	102	89	139	62	102	96	90	80	84	54	73	30	52	35
50-59	69	59	102	62	77	84	56	57	44	49	69	51	29	62	30	34	37	9	33	21
60+	19	34	53	16	21	22	26	17	42	23	11	10	4	12	15	6	6	63	13	9
Unknown	1	14	2	2	8	29	9	10	2	13	18	10	5	17	9	9	20	18	4	12
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	505	419	487	464	305	335

Total Uses of Forces by Quarter
SUBJECT AGE
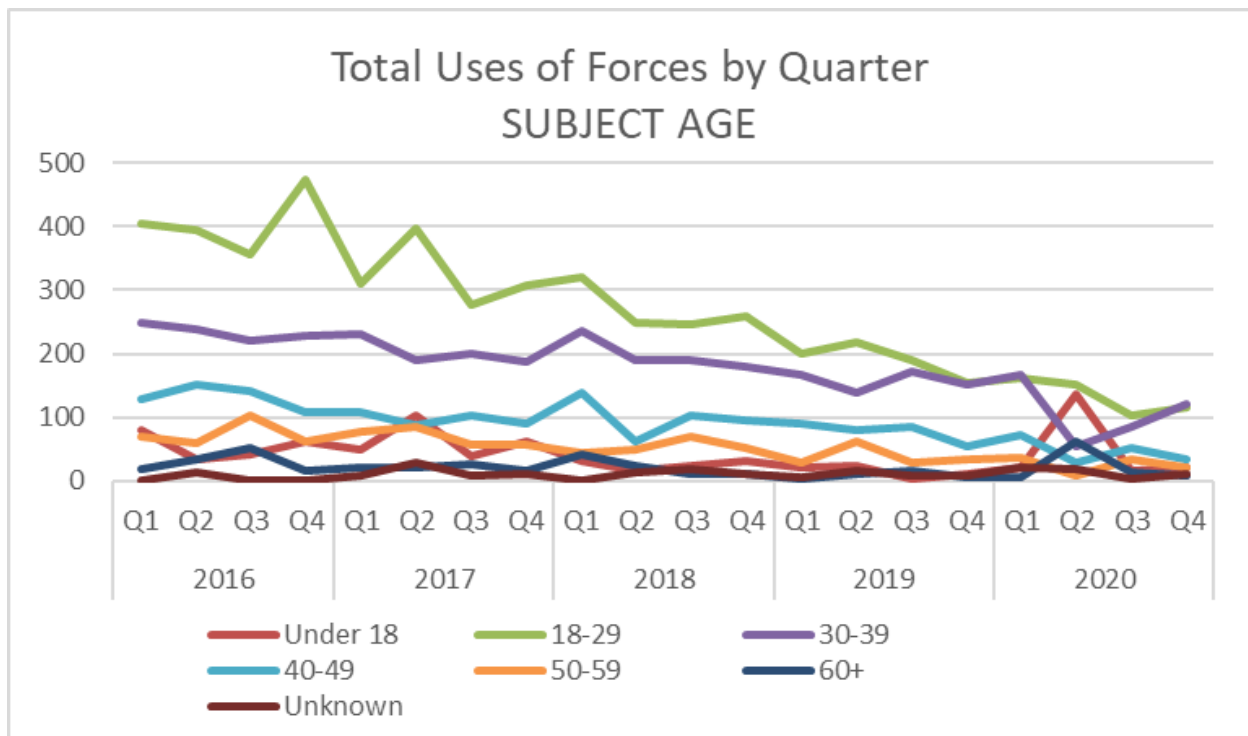
Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Gender

90% of the total Uses of Force were against male subjects, and 10% were against female subjects during 4th quarter of 2020.

COUNT OF FORCE																			
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
SUBJECT GENDER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Female	157	160	131	150	123	134	78	105	148	70	91	93	50	66	41	53	66	66	48	33
Male	792	764	780	803	681	775	628	625	668	531	570	537	463	479	453	366	416	392	257	301
Unkown/Nonbinary	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	10	1	5	6	0	1
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335

Total Uses of Forces by Quarter
SUBJECT GENDER

Use of Force, Q4 2020
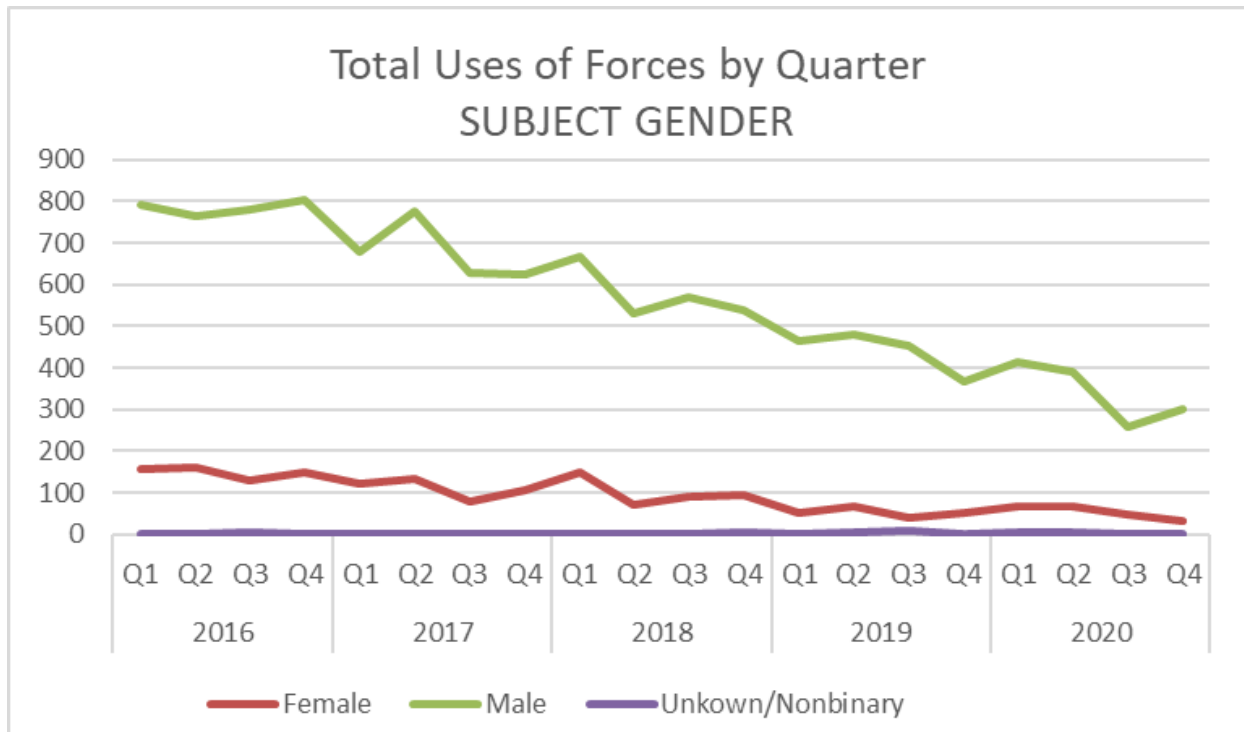
Fourth Quarter Comparison – Uses of Force – 2019 vs. 2020

Total Uses of Force
Fourth Quarter Comparison - 2019 vs 2020

	2019	2020	% Change
Oct	131	159	21%
Nov	164	87	-47%
Dec	127	89	-30%
Q4 Total	**422**	**335**	**-21%**

There were 335 Uses of Force in 4th quarter of 2020, a 21% decrease in comparison to the Use of Force in 4th quarter of 2019.
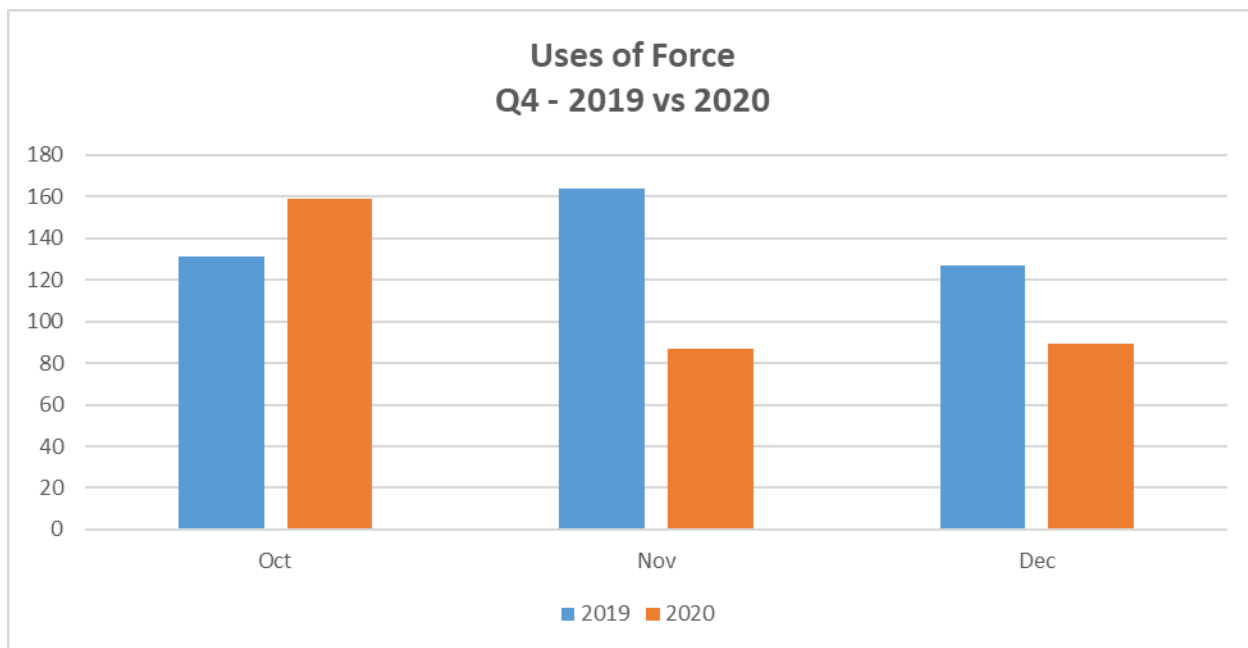
Total Uses of Force by Force Type

Fourth Quarter Comparison – 2019 vs. 2020

During 4ᵗʰ quarter of 2020, pointing of a firearm, physical control, striking by object/fist, and OC (Pepper Spray) were the top four types of force used and accounted for 90% of total Uses of Force.

Uses of Force	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	185	160	-14%
Physical Control	150	93	-38%
Strike by Object/Fist	55	32	-42%
OC Spray	8	16	100%
Impact Weapon	14	11	-21%
ERIW	7	13	86%
Firearm	2	4	100%
Spike Strips	1	1	0%
Other	0	5	not calc
Total	**422**	**335**	**-21%**

A review of all reported uses of force during Q4 2020 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

SEC. 96A.3 (b) (2) USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

SEC. 96A.3 (b) (2) USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH TO THE PERSON ON WHOM AN OFFICER USED FORCE;

There were two Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Use of Force incidents, one of them resulting in death during the 4th quarter of 2020. The Officer Involved Shooting resulting in death occurred on October 10, 2020. The Officer Involved Shooting not resulting in death occurred on November 17, 2020. See pages 18-19 for details.

Officers Assaulted by Month

October - December 2020

In Q4-2020, there were a total of 47 officers assaulted; a 16% decrease from Q4-2019.

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2019	**2020**	**% Change**
October	22	31	41%
November	14	3	-79%
December	20	13	-35%
Total	**56**	**47**	**-16%**
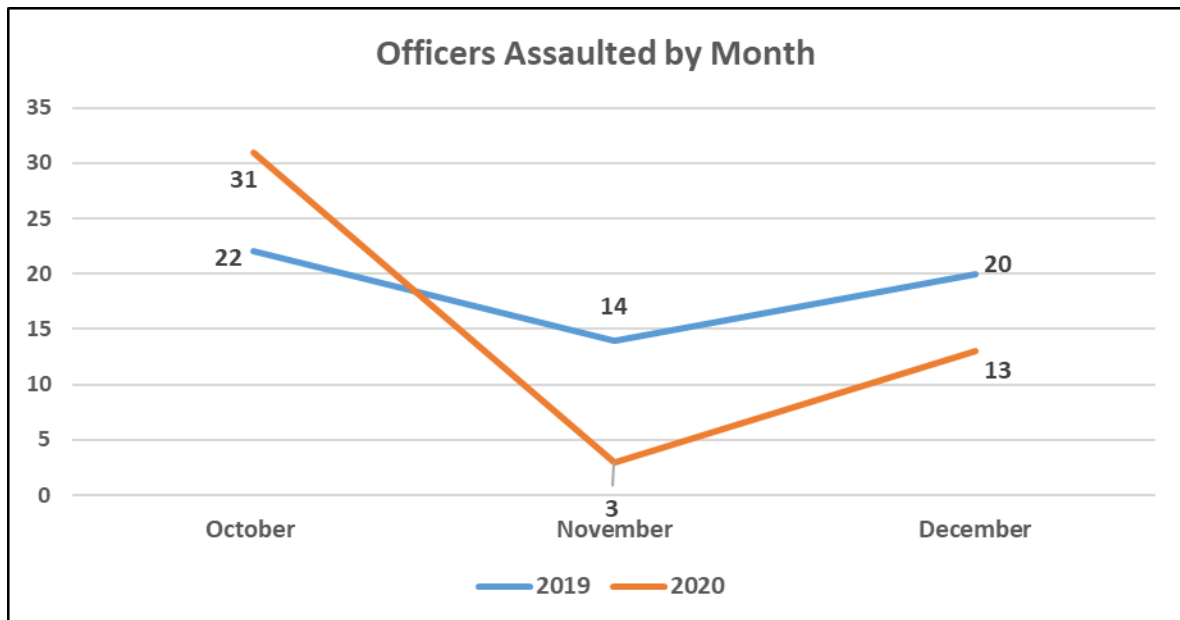
The Central District (13) had the highest number of officers assaulted, followed by Southern (8), Bayview (7) Mission (6) and Tenderloin (6). The Mission District (55) had the highest number of Uses of Force, followed by Tenderloin (53) and Southern (45).
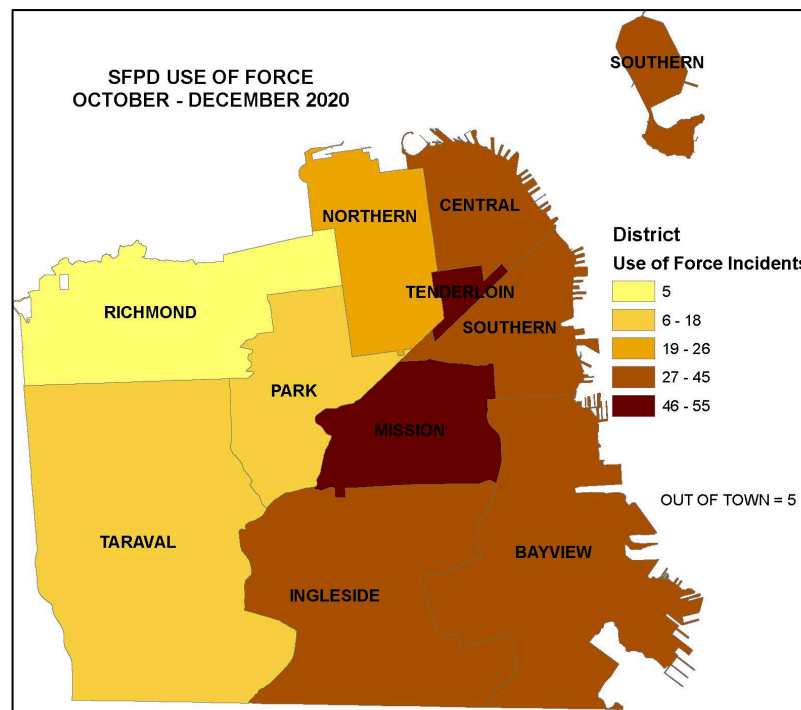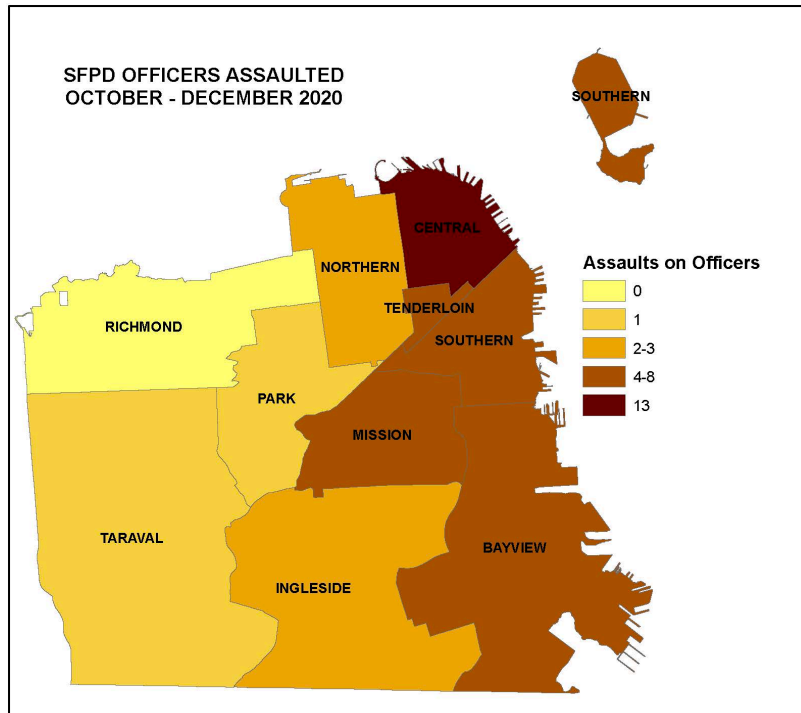
SEC. 96A.3 (b) (1) Types of Force by
Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject
October – December 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, Uses of Force used against Black Male subjects accounted for 32%, White Male subjects accounted for 26% and Hispanic Male subjects accounted for 25% of number of Uses of Force used.

Types of Force by Subject Race & Gender	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Firearm	Spike Strips	Other	Total Uses of Force	%
Asian Female	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1%
Asian Male	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0%
Black Female	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	5%
Black Male	59	27	10	4	2	3	0	1	2	108	32%
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Hispanic Female	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	2%
Hispanic Male	46	14	9	5	1	6	4	0	0	85	25%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
White Female	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	2%
White Male	30	35	8	4	5	3	0	0	1	86	26%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Unknown Male	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	160	93	32	16	11	13	4	1	5	335	100%
Percent	48%	28%	10%	5%	3%	4%	1%	0%	1%	100%	

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.
Due to rounding, percentage totals may not add up to exactly 100%.

Use of Force, Q4 2020

SEC. 96A.3 (b) (3) Types of Force by
Age of Subject
October - December 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, the subjects in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 36% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 18-29 accounted for 35%.

Types of Force by Subject Age Group	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Firearm	Spike Strips	Other	Total Uses of Force	%
Under 18	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**	6%
18-29	69	19	10	1	3	5	4	1	4	**116**	35%
30-39	44	52	13	4	7	2	0	0	0	**122**	36%
40-49	19	8	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	**35**	10%
50-59	9	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	**21**	6%
60+	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	3%
Unknown	1	1	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	**12**	4%
Total	160	93	32	11	16	13	4	1	5	**335**	100%
Percent	48%	28%	10%	3%	5%	4%	1%	0%	1%	100%	

Unknown indicates information was not documented in report for various reasons (i.e. suspect fled and demographic information was not known).

Due to rounding, percentage totals may not add up to exactly 100%.

Use of Force, Q4 2020

Types of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

Part I Violent, Part I Property, Suspicious Person, Person with a gun, Terrorist Threats, and Mental Health Related incidents were the top six types of call and accounted for 85% of total Uses of Force during 4th quarter of 2020.

Types of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	K-9	Spike Strips	Handcuffing	Flash Bang	Other	Flashbang	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	4	52	20	10	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	30%
Part I Property	0	54	15	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	22%
Person with a gun (221)	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	8%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	12	20	11	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	51	15%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	4%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	6	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	5%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	2	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5%
Traffic-Related	0	6	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Total	4	160	93	32	11	16	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	100%

Uses of Force by Reason
October – December 2020

93% of Total Uses of Force reasons in 4th quarter of 2020 were to effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape, a 21% decrease from 4th quarter of 2019.

Reason for Use of Force	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% Change
In defense of others or in self-defense	12	4	-67%
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	395	313	-21%
To gain compliance with a lawful order	4	1	-75%
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	8	8	0%
To prevent the commission of a public offense	1	9	800%
UNKNOWN	2	0	-100%
Grand Total	**422**	**335**	**-21%**

Uses of Force by Reason
Q4 - 2019 vs 2020
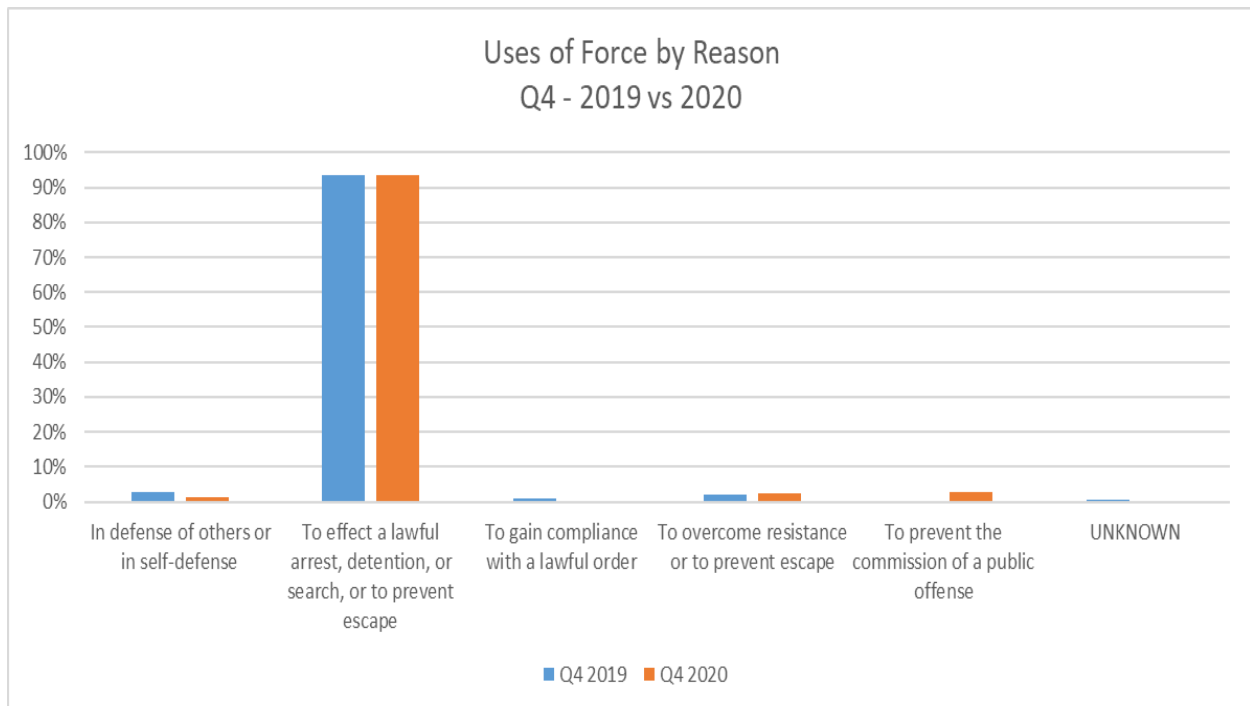
Uses of Force by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Officer
Q4 – 2019 vs. 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, White male officers (87, 40%) accounted for 136, 41% of Use of Force used, and Asian male officers (43, 20%) accounted for 64, 19% of Use of Force used.

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change
Asian Female *	6	3	-50%	8	4	-50%	46	47	2%
Asian Male *	51	43	-16%	74	64	-14%	472	472	0%
Black Female	7	6	-14%	12	9	-25%	43	41	-5%
Black Male	24	17	-29%	33	26	-21%	175	173	-1%
Hispanic Female	9	8	-11%	11	11	0%	77	77	0%
Hispanic Male	36	36	0%	64	50	-22%	317	321	1%
White Female	10	14	40%	22	20	-9%	168	157	-7%
White Male	111	87	-22%	173	136	-21%	939	904	-4%
Other Female **	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal	9	8	-11%
Other Male **	8	6	-25%	25	15	-40%	40	35	-13%
Total	262	220	-16%	422	335	-21%	2,286	2,235	-2%

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander
**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

During 4th quarter of 2020, Officers in the age group of 30-39 (110, 50%) accounted for 183, 55% of Use of Force used. There was 17% decrease in Officers Using Force and 21% decrease in Total Use of Force compared to 4th quarter in 2019.

Officer Age Group	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change
22-29	92	70	-24%	145	105	-28%	377	332	-12%
30-39	111	110	-1%	188	183	-3%	757	744	-2%
40-49	42	28	-33%	62	31	-50%	645	634	-2%
50-59	18	11	-39%	26	15	-42%	470	489	4%
60+	1	1	0%	1	1	0%	37	36	-3%
Total	264	220	-17%	422	335	-21%	2,286	2,235	-2%

Use of Force, Q4 2020

Uses of Force by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Subject
Q4 – 2019 vs. 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, Black male subjects (64, 32%) accounted for 108, 32% of Use of Force used against, White male subjects (50, 25%) accounted for 86, 26% and Hispanic male subjects (51, 25%) accounted for 85,25% of Use of Force used against.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change
Asian Female	1	1	0%	2	2	0%
Asian Male	9	5	-44%	19	11	-42%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-44%
Black Female	19	12	-37%	32	18	-34%
Black Male	91	64	-30%	164	108	not cal
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	1	not cal	0	1	-14%
Hispanic Female	6	4	-33%	7	6	-9%
Hispanic Male	56	51	-9%	93	85	not cal
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-33%
White Female	6	5	-17%	9	6	9%
White Male	48	50	4%	79	86	-100%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	1	0	-100%	1	0	-67%
Unknown Female	3	1	-67%	3	1	-15%
Unknown Male	7	7	0%	13	11	not cal
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal
Total	247	201	-19%	422	335	-21%

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 (69, 34%) accounted for 116, 35% of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 (62, 31%) accounted for 122, 36% Total Use of Force.

Subject Age Group	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change	Q4-2019	Q4-2020	% change
Under 18	7	15	114%	10	20	100%
18-29	94	69	-27%	155	116	-25%
30-39	88	62	-30%	153	122	-20%
40-49	31	25	-19%	54	35	-35%
50-59	16	14	-13%	34	21	-38%
60+	4	6	50%	6	9	50%
Unknown	6	10	67%	9	12	33%
Total	246	201	-18%	421	335	-20%

*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report.

Use of Force, Q4 2020

**Uses of Force Incidents by
Number of Officers Involved
October - December 2020**

Of 174 total Use of Force incidents, the majority of incidents involved 1 officer (116, 67%). There was a 58% decrease in incidents involving 2 officers compared to Q4 of 2019.

Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
1	121	116	-4%
2	73	31	-58%
3	19	18	-5%
4	2	5	150%
5	0	2	not cal
6	1	0	-100%
7	1	1	0%
10	0	1	not cal
Total	**217**	**174**	**-20%**
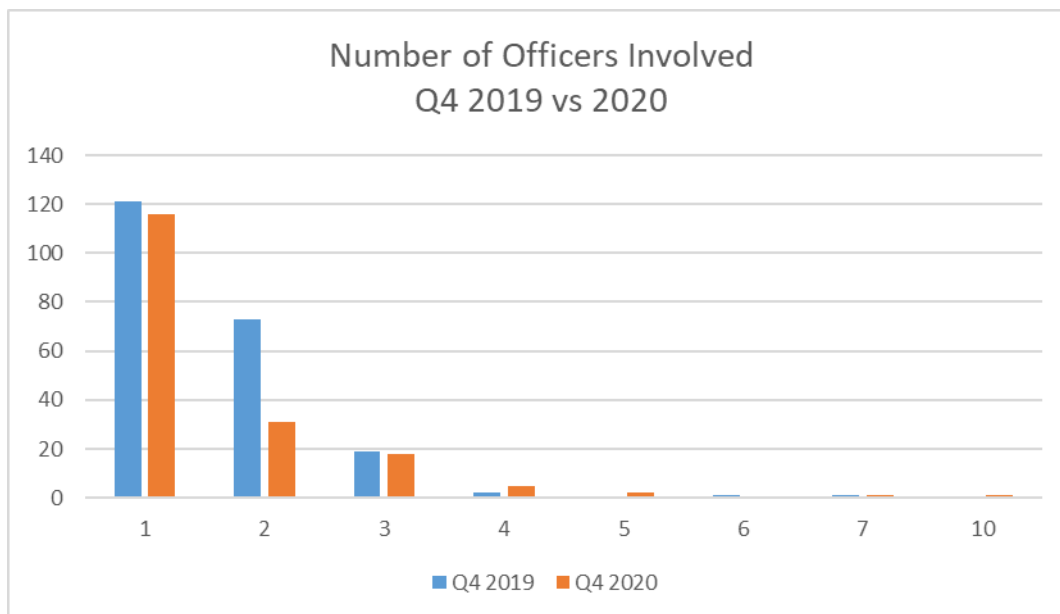
Uses of Force Incidents by
Number of Subjects Involved
October – December 2020

Of 174 total Use of Force incidents, the majority of incidents involved 1 subject (158, 91%), 19% decrease compared to Q4 of 2019. There was a 43% decrease in incidents involving 2 subjects compared to Q4 of 2019.

Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
1	194	158	-19%
2	14	8	-43%
3	8	6	-25%
4	1	0	-100%
5	0	2	not cal
Total	217	174	-20%

Number of Subjects Involved Q4 2019 vs 2020
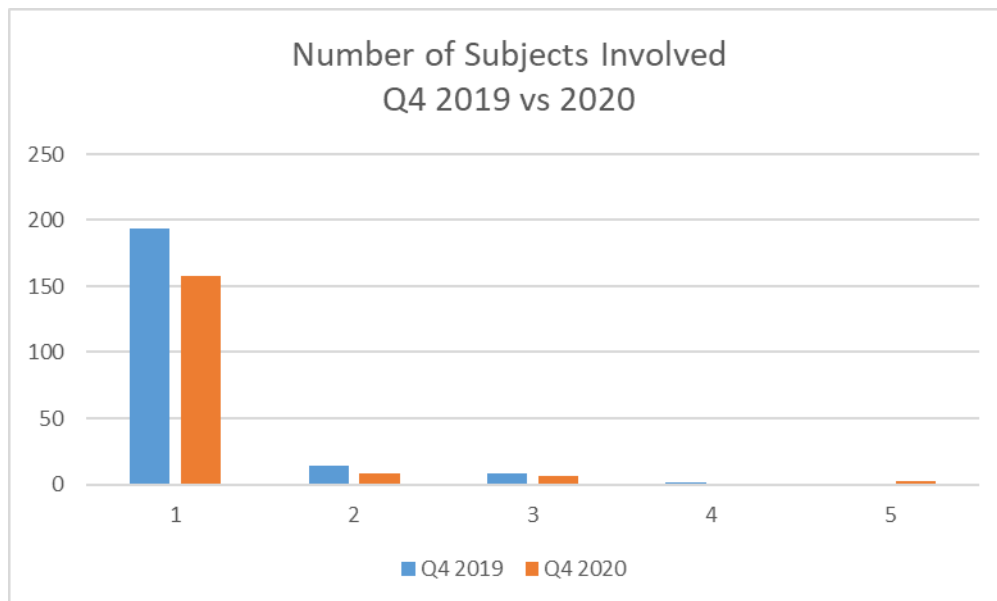
SEC. 96A.3 (C) (2) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Q4-2019 vs. Q4-2020

Overall arrests declined in Q4-2020 compared to Q4-2019; Black males accounted for the highest number of arrests (1,412; 29%) in Q4-2019 and (955; 30%) in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
Asian Female	69	44	-36%
Asian Male	222	152	-32%
Asian Unknown	4	0	-100%
Black Female	423	269	-36%
Black Male	1,412	955	-32%
Black Unknown	4	2	-50%
Hispanic Female	168	111	-34%
Hispanic Male	1,033	748	-28%
Hispanic Unknown	2	0	-100%
White Female	284	153	-46%
White Male	1,147	665	-42%
White Unknown	3	2	-33%
Unknown Female	21	15	-29%
Unknown Male	129	57	-56%
Unknown Race & Gender	25	18	-28%
Total	**4,946**	**3,191**	**-35%**
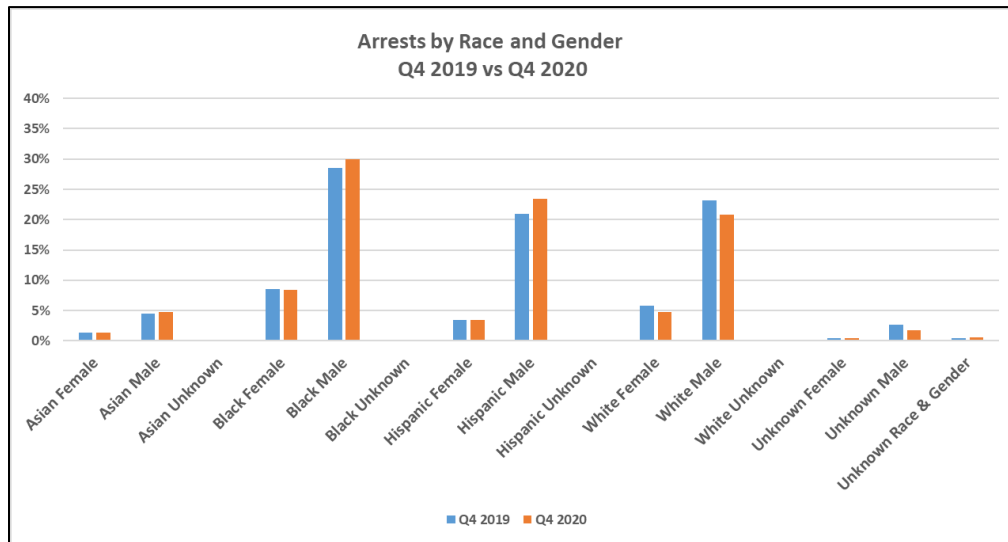
Arrests by Race and Gender
Q4 2019 vs Q4 2020

Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports in which data wasn't provided.

SEC. 96A.3 (C) (2) Arrests by Age
Q4-2019 vs. Q4-2020

In Q4-2019, Subjects age 18-29 (34%) and subjects 30-39 (29%) accounted for 63% of arrests. Subjects age 18-29 (32%) and subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 65% of arrests in Q4-2020.

Age	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
Under 18	222	90	-59%
18-29	1,698	1,014	-40%
30-39	1,438	1,043	-27%
40-49	838	574	-32%
50-59	516	330	-36%
60+	234	140	-40%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	**4,946**	**3,191**	**-35%**
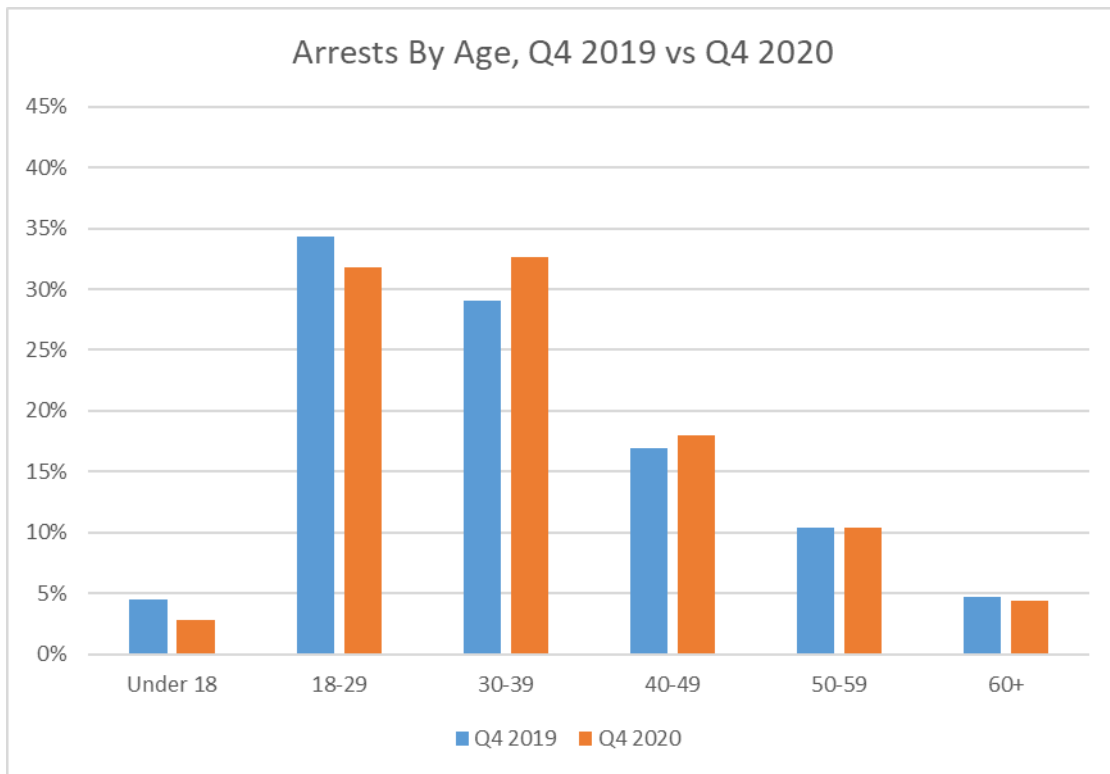
Arrests By Age, Q4 2019 vs Q4 2020

Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

The Department is required to obtain information from the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), formerly the Office of Citizens Complaints, relating to the total number of complaints for the reporting period received by DPA that it characterizes as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. The Department also is required to include in its report the total number of complaints DPA closed during the reporting period that were characterized as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity, as well as the total number of each type of disposition for such complaints.

Allegations of Bias based on Race or Ethnicity, Gender, or Gender Identity

Cases Received in Q4-2020

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	6
Gender Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	7

15 Officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias
DPA received 168 total cases for the quarter, including above.
There were a total of 33 cases received in 2020 involving racial or gender bias.

Case Closures and Dispositions for Q4-2020

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	9
Homophobic Bias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	10

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*Source: Department of Police Accountability

BIAS-RELATED COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY SFPD, AND INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

As part of the Department's commitment to transparency, the Department also reports on all bias-related complaints received by the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters. Bias-related complaints are referred to as Employment Equal Opportunity (EEO) cases by DHR.

Q4-2020 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q3-2020
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0
Disability Discrimination	1
Hostile Work Environment	4
Gender Discrimination	2
Race Discrimination	1
Race / Sex Discrimination	0
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Total	**8**

Complaints: 7 Department members; 1 outside vendor
Respondents: 6 SFPD (Department named as Respondent); 2 unkr

Q4-2020 Case Closures and Dispositions

Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	1	0	0	1
Marital/Parental Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Medical Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District

October - December 2020
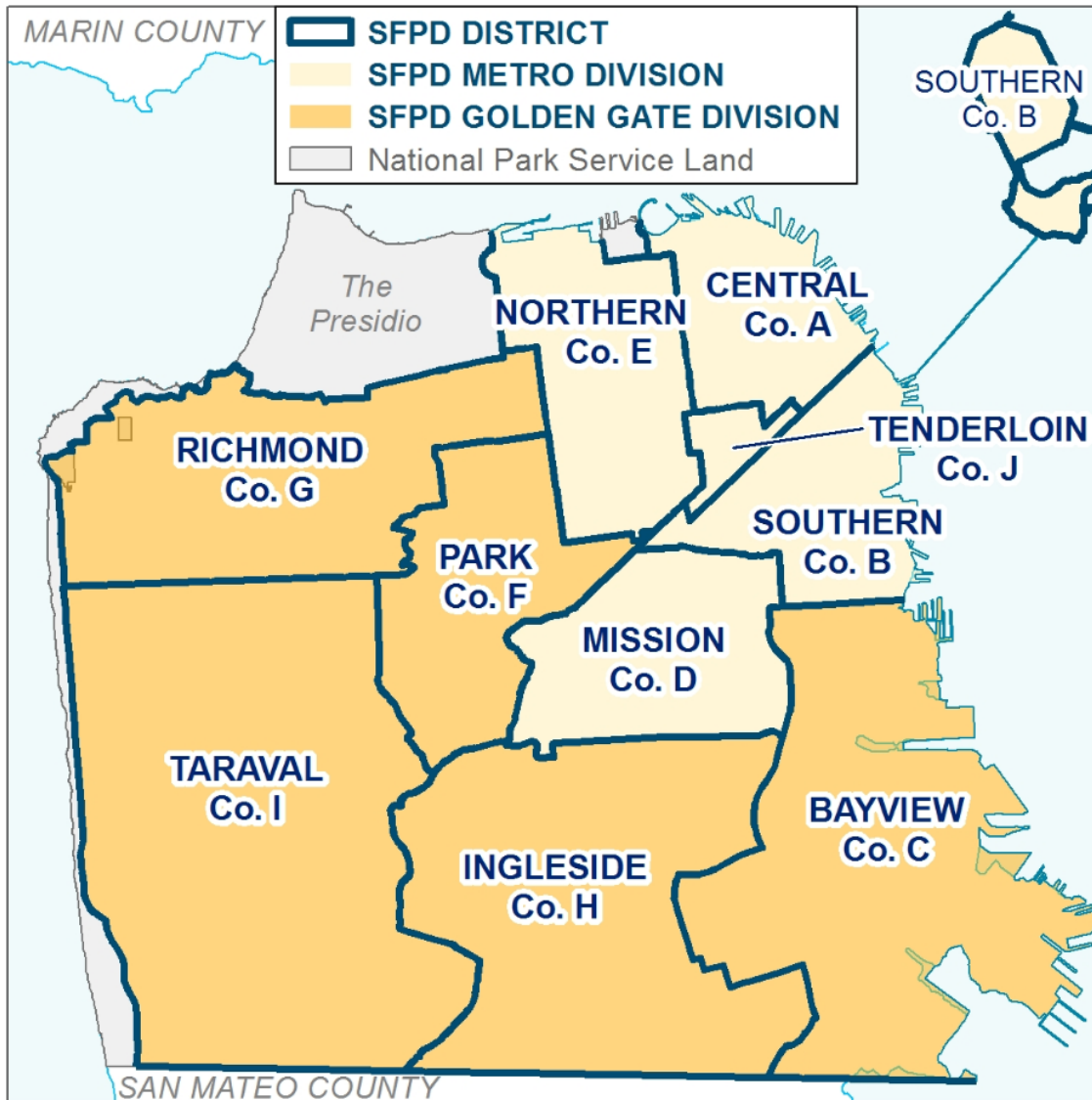
Use of Force Q4, 2020

Use of Force by District
Q4 – 2019 vs. 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, Mission district (55 incidents) and Tenderloin district (53 incidents) accounted for 32% of all district Use of Force. SFPD Airport Bureau did not have any Use of Force incidents in Q4 of 2020.

Districts	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
Co. A - Central	81	39	-52%
Co. B - Southern	37	45	22%
Co. C - Bayview	45	39	-13%
Co. D - Mission	83	55	-34%
Co. E - Northern	50	26	-48%
Co. F - Park	7	14	100%
Co. G - Richmond	17	5	-71%
Co. H - Ingleside	21	36	71%
Co. I - Taraval	11	18	64%
Co. J - Tenderloin	55	53	-4%
Airport	6	0	-100%
Outside SF	9	5	-44%
Total	**422**	**335**	**-21%**
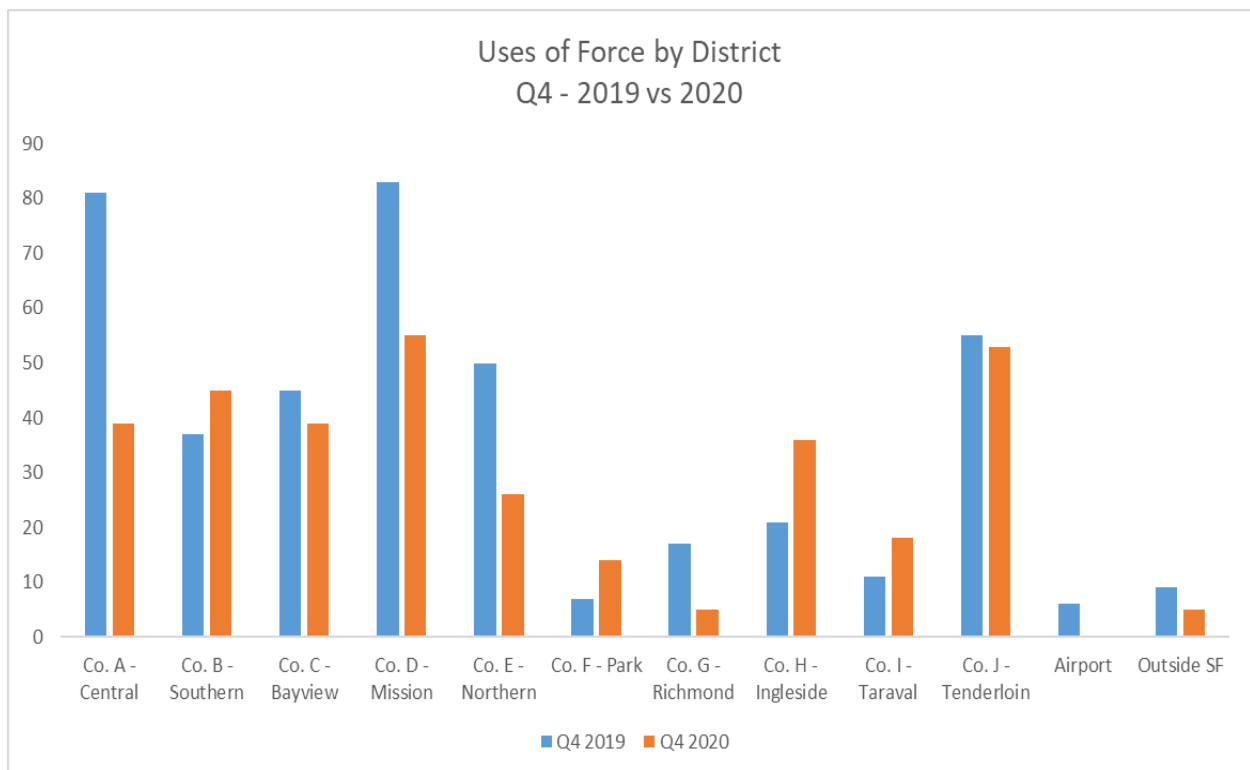
Uses of Force by District
Q4 - 2019 vs 2020

Use of Force Q4, 2020

Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used by District
Q4 – 2019 vs. 2020

During 4th quarter of 2020, Mission district (32; 16%) and Tenderloin district (31; 15%) accounted for 31% of all district subjects on whom force was used.

Districts	Number of Subjects		% change
	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	
Co. A - Central	41	27	-34%
Co. B - Southern	26	26	0%
Co. C - Bayview	28	26	-7%
Co. D - Mission	50	32	-36%
Co. E - Northern	27	16	-41%
Co. F - Park	3	9	200%
Co. G - Richmond	8	4	-50%
Co. H - Ingleside	14	21	50%
Co. I - Taraval	9	5	-44%
Co. J - Tenderloin	32	31	-3%
Airport	3	0	-100%
Outside SF	8	4	-50%
Total	**247**	**201**	**-19%**

Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used by District Q4 - 2019 vs 2020
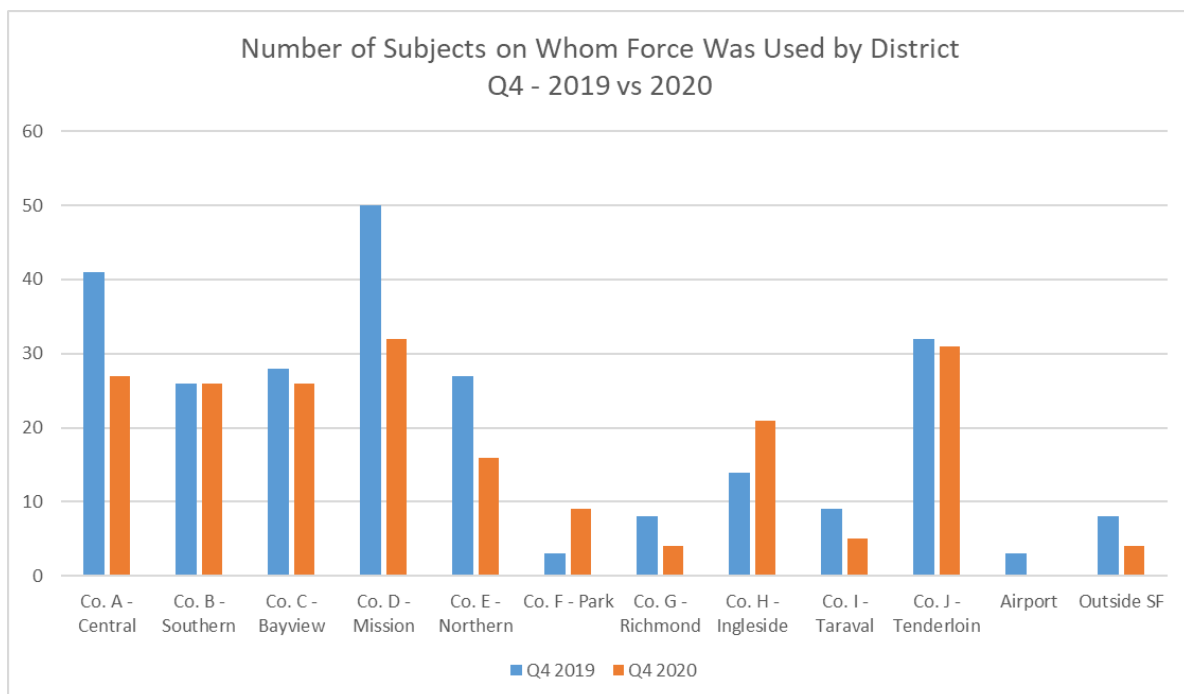
Use of Force Q4, 2020

Total Arrests by District
Q4 – 2019 vs. 2020

In Q4-2019, Mission station (844; 17%) and Central station (783; 16%) accounted for 33% of arrests made by all districts. Tenderloin station (486; 15%) and Mission station (486; 15%) accounted for 30% of all district arrests in Q4-2020.

District	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	% change
Co. A - Central	783	402	-49%
Co. B - Southern	688	437	-36%
Co. C - Bayview	367	338	-8%
Co. D - Mission	844	486	-42%
Co. E - Northern	433	334	-23%
Co. F - Park	256	112	-56%
Co. G - Richmond	169	127	-25%
Co. H - Ingleside	314	209	-33%
Co. I - Taraval	272	159	-42%
Co. J - Tenderloin	734	486	-34%
Outside SF	86	101	17%
Total	**4,946**	**3,191**	**-35%**
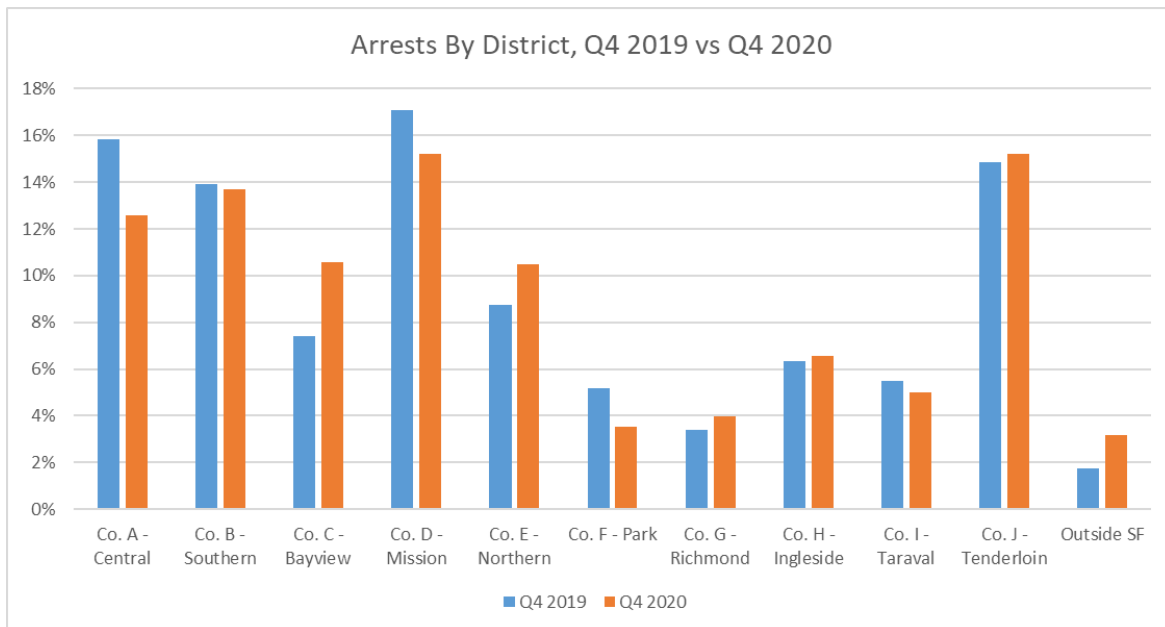
Arrests By District, Q4 2019 vs Q4 2020

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Central District
(Company A)
Use of Force
October- December 2020

There were 39 total Use of Force incidents at Central district and Pointing of Firearms (19) accounted for 49% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (6, 15%) was Saturday between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	19
Physical Control	8
Strike by Object/Fist	6
Impact Weapon	2
OC (Pepper Spray)	2
ERIW	2
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**39**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Central	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5%
0400-0759	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	13%
0800-1159	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	13%
1200-1559	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	5%
1600-1959	0	0	3	1	4	5	0	13	33%
2000-2359	1	0	3	0	0	2	6	12	31%
Total	2	5	9	1	4	11	7	39	100%
Percentage	5%	13%	23%	3%	10%	28%	18%	100%	

By District Data

Central District
(Company A)
Use of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	10	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	14	**36%**
Part I Property	0	5	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	**33%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**3%**
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	**13%**
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	**8%**
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	**5%**
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**3%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Total	**0**	**19**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**100%**

**Central District
(Company A)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020**

Black males (27%), White males (24%) and Hispanic males (15%) accounted for 66% of arrests made by Central Station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	28	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	56	14%
Black Male	110	27%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	9	2%
Hispanic Male	59	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	25	6%
White Male	97	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	1%
Unknown Male	9	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	0%
Total	**402**	**100%**
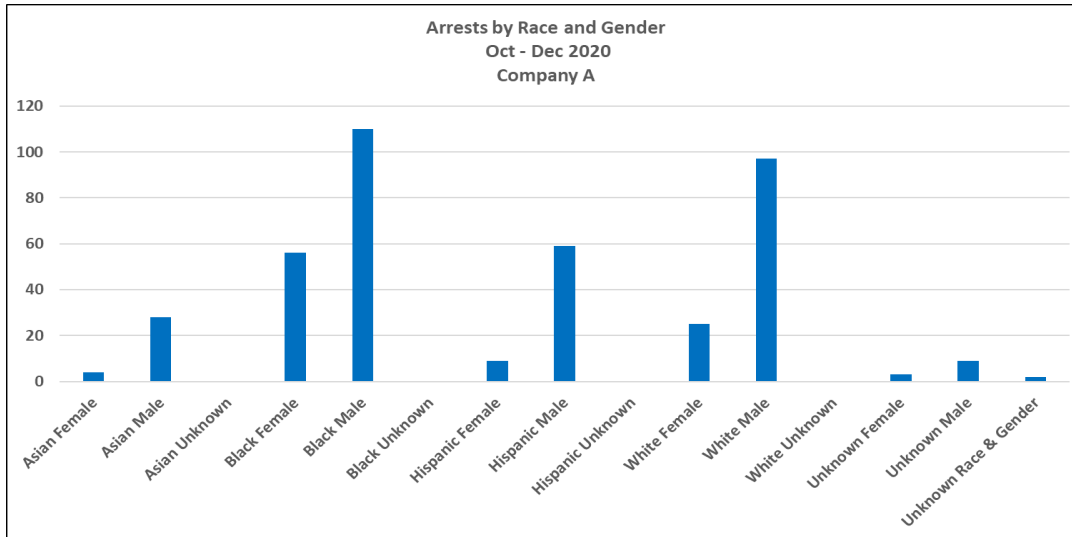
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

**Central District
(Company A)
Arrests by Age
October - December 2020**

Subjects age 30-39 (30%) accounted for the most arrest made by Central station, while subjects under 18 (5%) were the least arrested.

Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	19	5%
18-29	109	27%
30-39	121	30%
40-49	69	17%
50-59	58	14%
60+	26	6%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**402**	**100%**
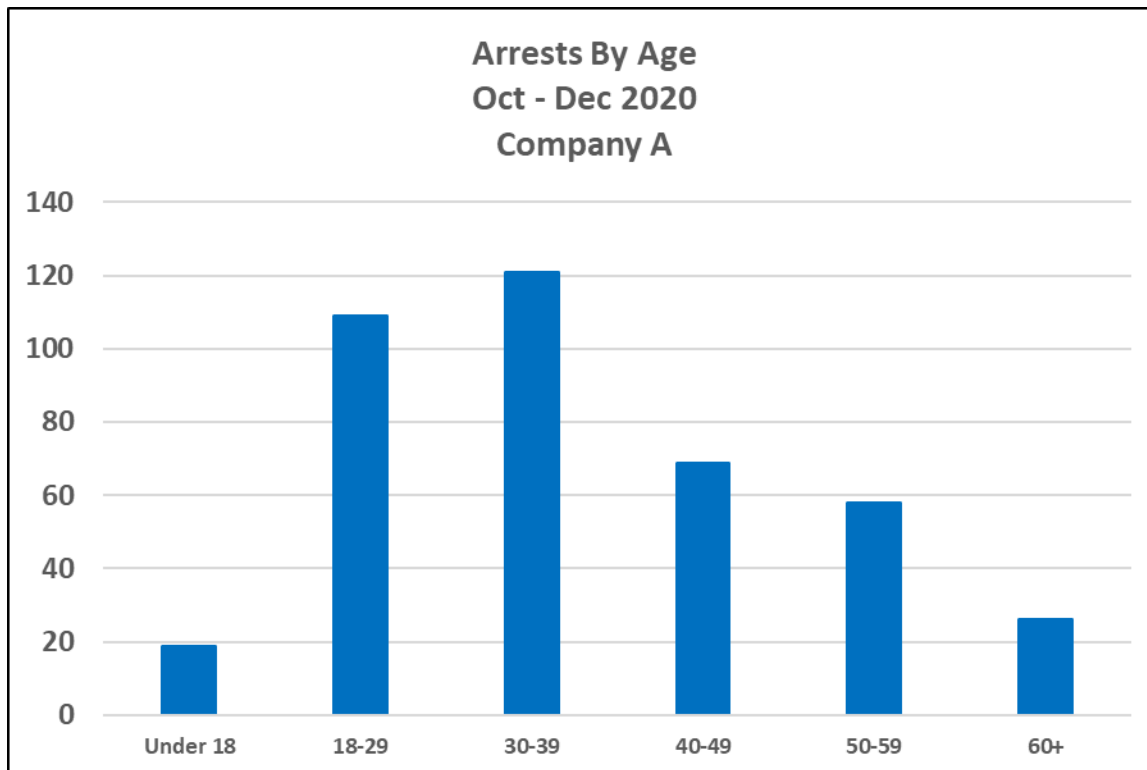
**Arrests By Age
Oct - Dec 2020
Company A**

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

By District Data

**Central District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020**

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2	0	0

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	8	3	3

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	1	0	1

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	47	48	44
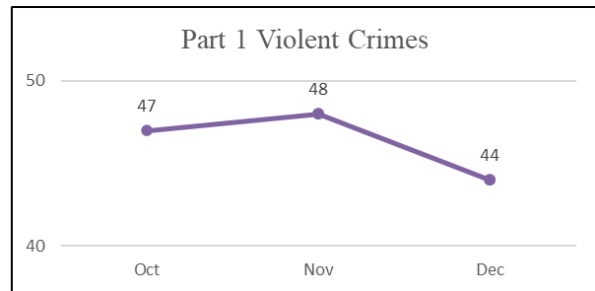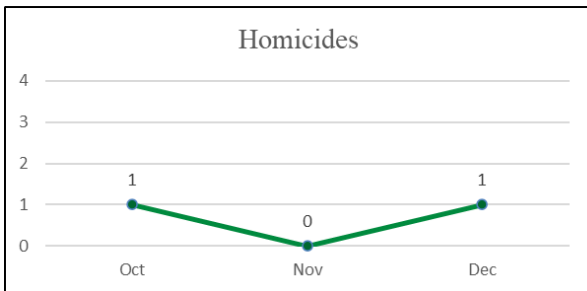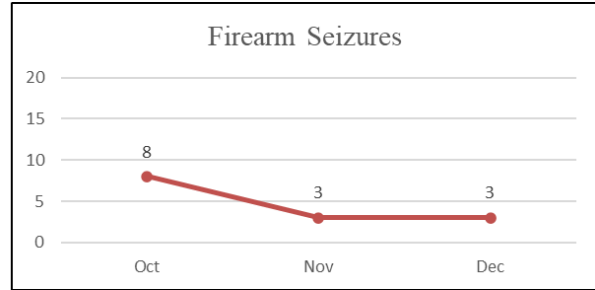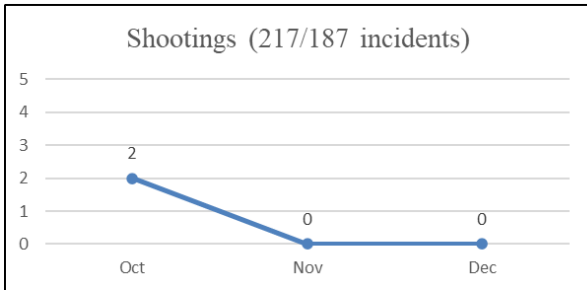
Southern District
(Company B)
Use of Force
October – December 2020

There were 45 total Use of Force incidents at Southern district and Pointing of Firearms (26) accounted for 58% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (9, 20%) was Monday between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	2
Pointing of Firearms	26
Physical Control	8
Strike by Object/Fist	6
Impact Weapon	0
OC (Pepper Spray)	3
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**45**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Southern	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	9	0	1	3	0	0	13	29%
0400-0759	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	7%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4%
1200-1559	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	10	22%
1600-1959	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	18%
2000-2359	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	20%
Total	6	19	4	5	3	3	5	45	100%
Percentage	13%	42%	9%	11%	7%	7%	11%	100%	

Southern District(Company B)
Use of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

| Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	2	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	**36%**
Part I Property	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	**24%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2%**
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	**2%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	**18%**
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2%**
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	**11%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	**4%**
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Total	**2**	**26**	**8**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**100%**

Southern District(Company B)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

Black males (36%), White males (24%) and Hispanic males (11%) accounted for approximately 71% of arrests made by Southern station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	6	1%
Asian Male	30	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	40	9%
Black Male	159	36%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	12	3%
Hispanic Male	50	11%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	21	5%
White Male	103	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	1%
Unknown Male	9	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	**437**	**100%**
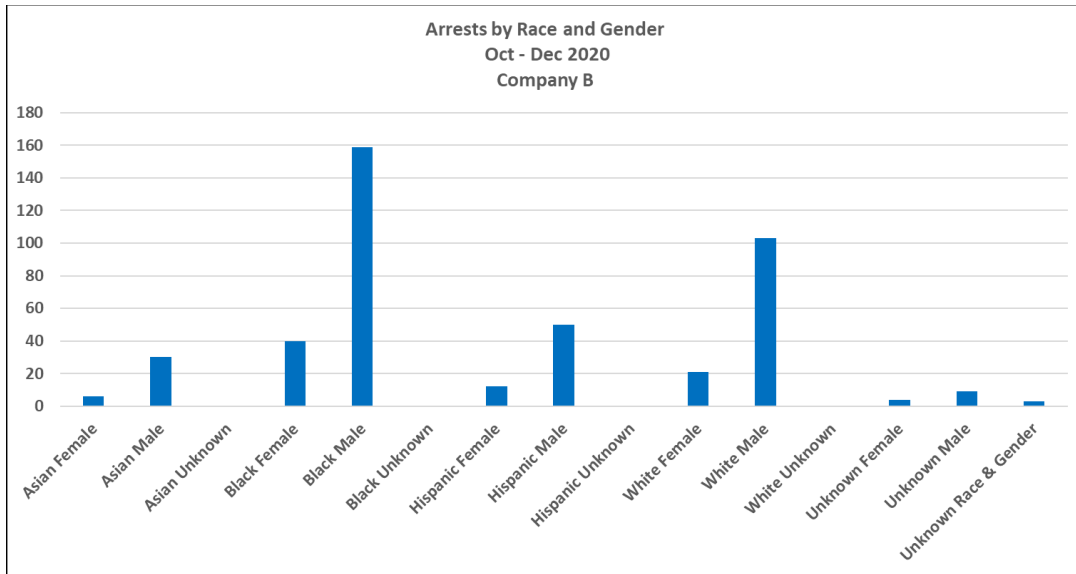
Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company B

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Southern District (Company B)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 30-39 (36%) and subjects 18-29 (28%) accounted for 64% of arrest made by Southern station in Q4-2020.

Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	1	0%
18-29	124	28%
30-39	157	36%
40-49	92	21%
50-59	45	10%
60+	18	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**437**	**100%**

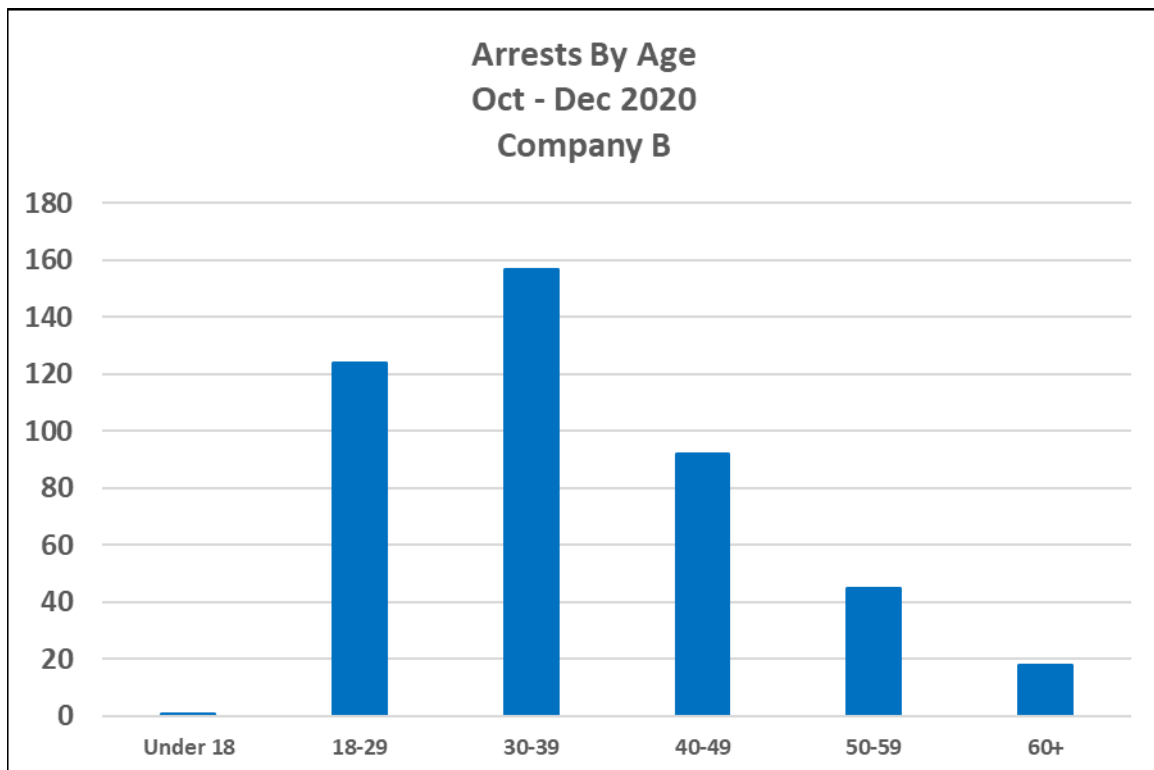Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Southern District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1 - December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes

By District Data
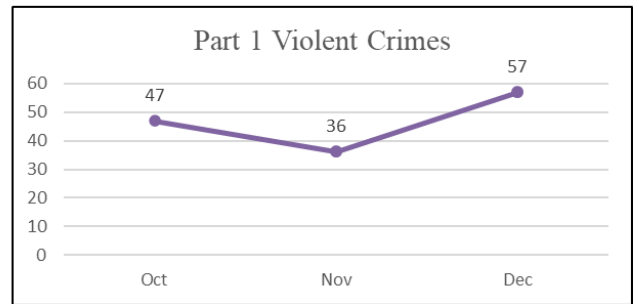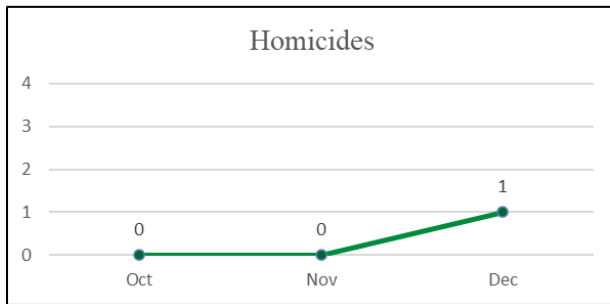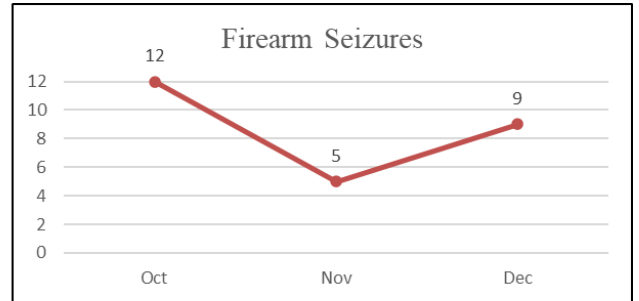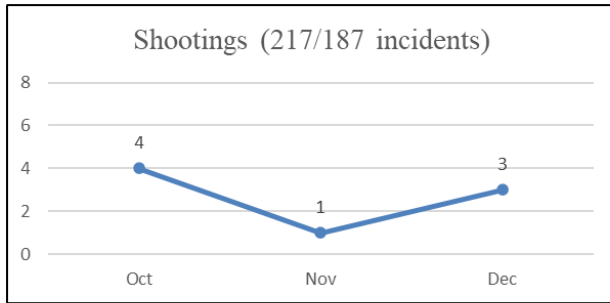
Bayview District
(Company C)
Use of Force
October – December 2020

There were 39 total Use of Force incidents at Bayview district and Pointing of Firearms (18) accounted for 46% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents were Sunday and Thursday between 1200-1559hrs. and Wednesday between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	18
Physical Control	13
Strike by Object/Fist	6
Impact Weapon	1
OC (Pepper Spray)	1
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**39**

Time of Day/Day of Week Bayview	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	10%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	10%
0800-1159	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	13%
1200-1559	5	0	0	4	5	1	0	15	38%
1600-1959	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	8	21%
2000-2359	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	8%
Total	6	3	2	12	5	11	0	39	100%
Percentage	15%	8%	5%	31%	13%	28%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C)
Use of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	26%
Part I Property	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	26%
Person with a gun (221)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	15%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13%
Traffic-Related	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	**0**	**18**	**13**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**100%**

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

Black males (42%) and Black females (17%) accounted for 59% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Q4-2020.
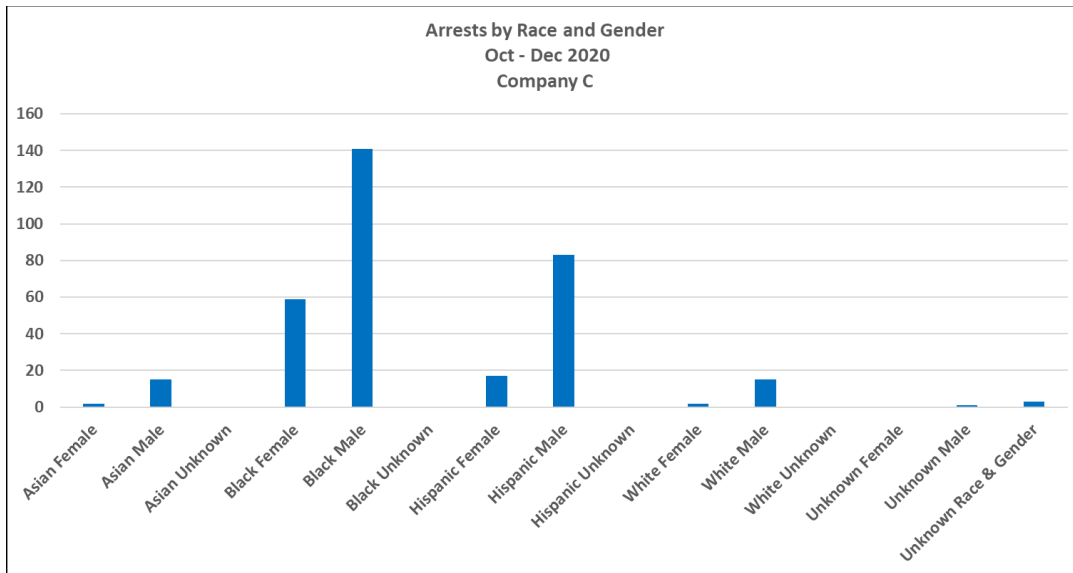
Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	1%
Asian Male	15	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	59	17%
Black Male	141	42%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	17	5%
Hispanic Male	83	25%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	2	1%
White Male	15	4%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	1	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	**338**	**100%**

Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company C

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Bayview District (Company C)
Arrests by Age
October - December 2020

Subjects age 18-29 (37%) and subjects age 30-39 (30%) accounted for 67% of the arrest made by Bayview station in Q4-2020.

Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	15	4%
18-29	125	37%
30-39	100	30%
40-49	62	18%
50-59	25	7%
60+	11	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	338	100%
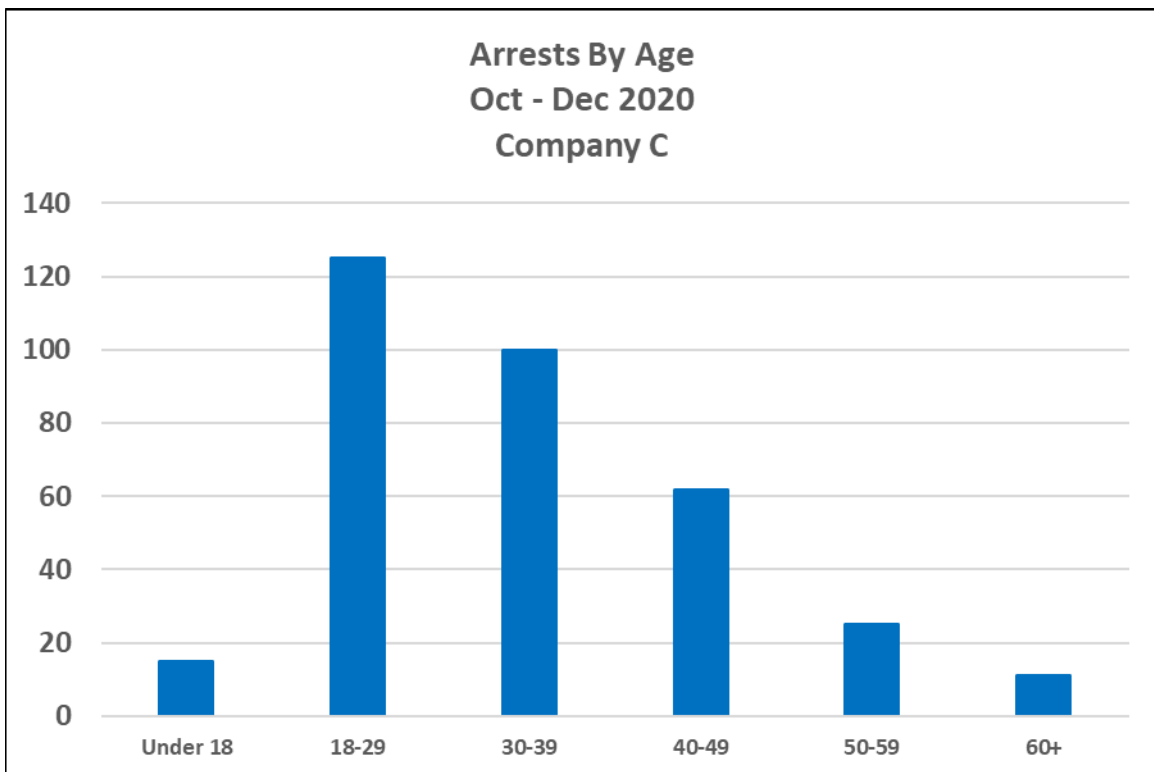
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Bayview District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	7	2	10

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	19	19	17

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2	3	1

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	62	44	78
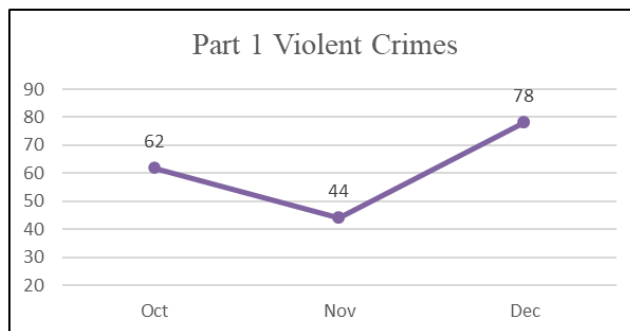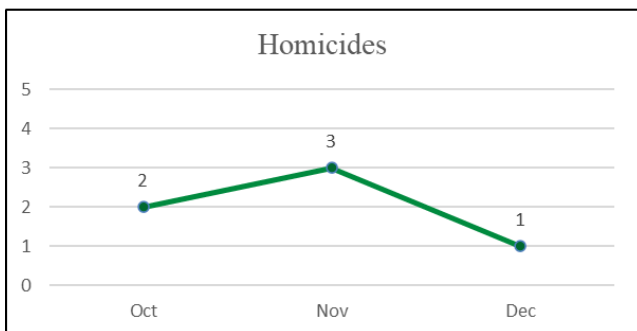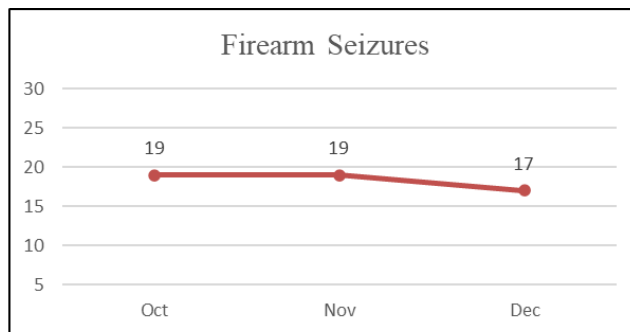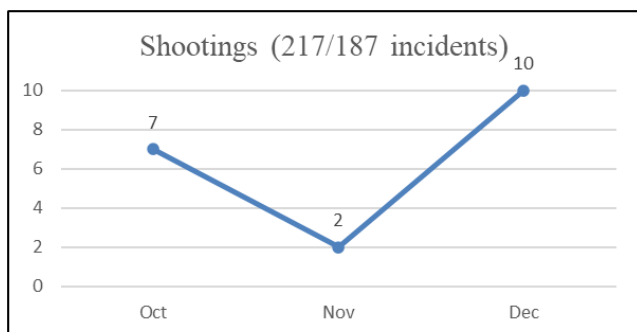
Mission District
(Company D)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 55 total Use of Force incidents at Mission district and Pointing of Firearms (34) accounted for 62% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (9, 15%) was Thursday between 0400-0759hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	34
Physical Control	11
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Impact Weapon	1
OC (Pepper Spray)	1
ERIW	3
Spike Strips	1
Other	2
Total	**55**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Mission	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	3	4	2	2	1	5	2	19	35%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	9	16%
0800-1159	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	11%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	7%
1600-1959	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	9	16%
2000-2359	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	8	15%
Total	8	6	3	3	21	10	4	55	100%
Percentage	15%	11%	5%	5%	38%	18%	7%	100%	

By District Data

Mission District (Company D)
Use of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9%
Part I Property	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	16%
Person with a gun (221)	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	20%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	9%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	7%
Traffic-Related	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	13%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	**0**	**34**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**55**	**100%**

By District Data

Mission District (Company D)
**Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**
October – December 2020

Hispanic males (33%) and Black males (25%) accounted for 58% of all arrests made by Mission station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	6	1%
Asian Male	14	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	29	6%
Black Male	120	25%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	20	4%
Hispanic Male	159	33%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	34	7%
White Male	88	18%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	10	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	**486**	**100%**
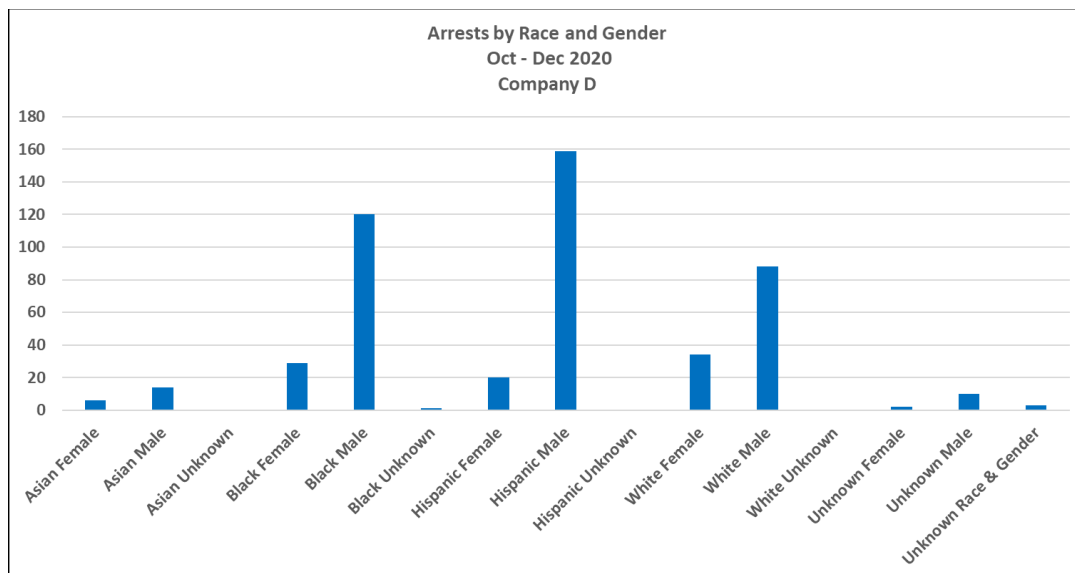
Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company D

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Mission District (Company D)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 30-39 (35%) and subjects age 18-29 (26%) accounted for 61% of the arrest made by Mission station in Q4-2020.

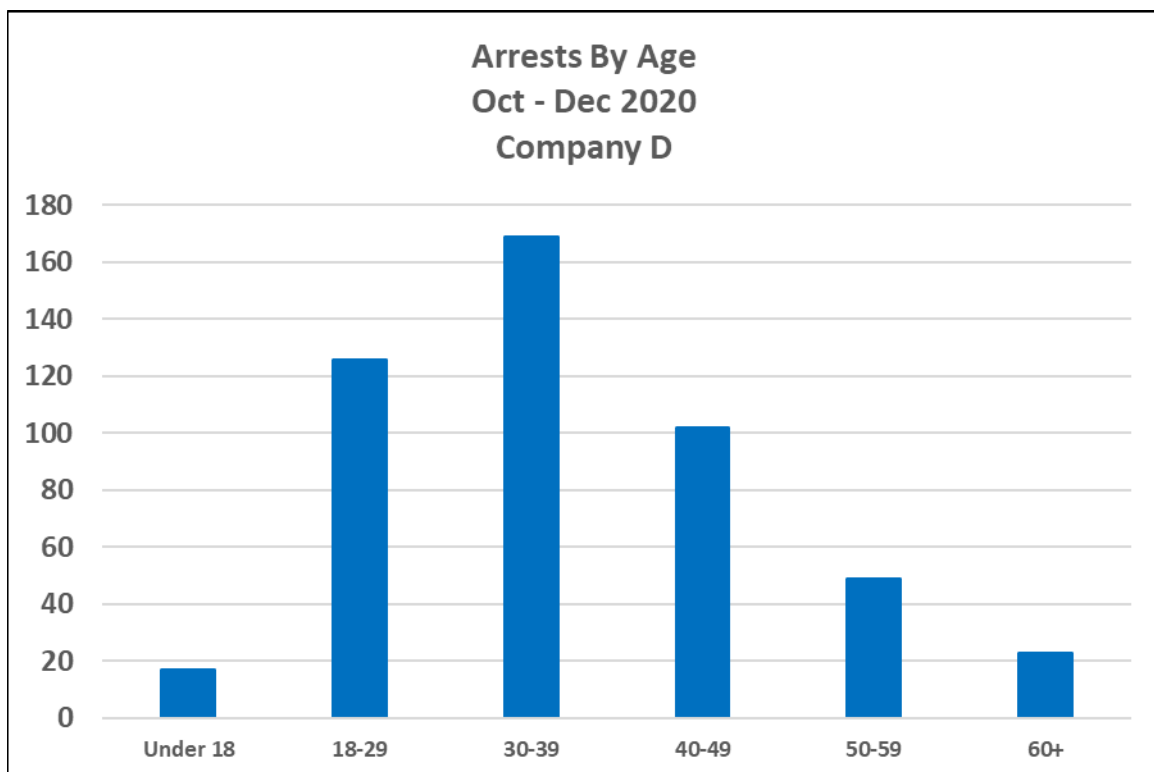| Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	17	3%
18-29	126	26%
30-39	169	35%
40-49	102	21%
50-59	49	10%
60+	23	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**486**	**100%**

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

By District Data

Mission District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2	1	1

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	7	7	7

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	58	70	43

By District Data
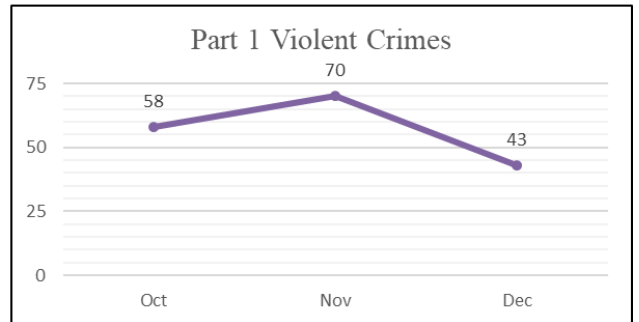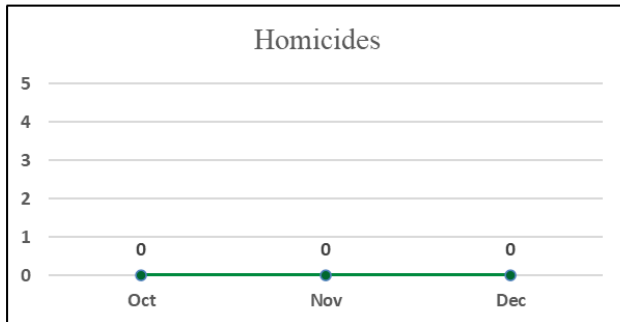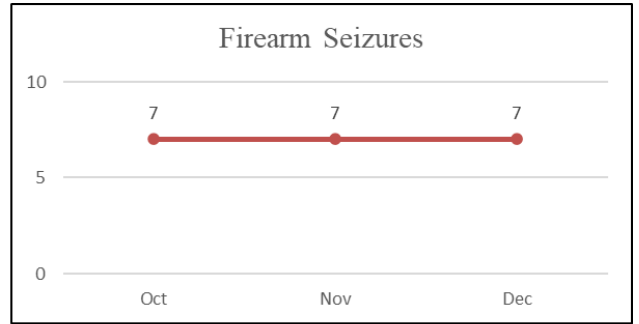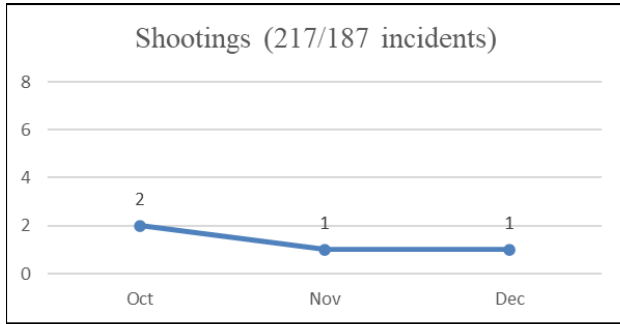
Northern District
(Company E)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 26 total Use of Force incidents at Northern district. Physical Control (13) accounted for 50% and those were the two types of force used. The peak time for incidents (5, 19%) was Thursday between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	9
Physical Control	13
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Impact Weapon	1
OC (Pepper Spray)	1
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**26**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Northern	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	8%
0400-0759	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8%
0800-1159	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	19%
1200-1559	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	8	31%
1600-1959	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	7	27%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8%
Total	4	7	3	0	9	3	0	26	100%
Percentage	15%	27%	12%	0%	35%	12%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Northern District (Company E)
Use of Force by Call Type
October - December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8%
Part I Property	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	31%
Person with a gun (221)	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	27%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	**0**	**9**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**100%**

Northern District (Company E)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

Black males (34%) and White males (30%) accounted for 64% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	1%
Asian Male	12	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	14	4%
Black Male	113	34%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	6	2%
Hispanic Male	55	16%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	18	5%
White Male	101	30%
White Unknown	2	1%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	8	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**334**	**100%**
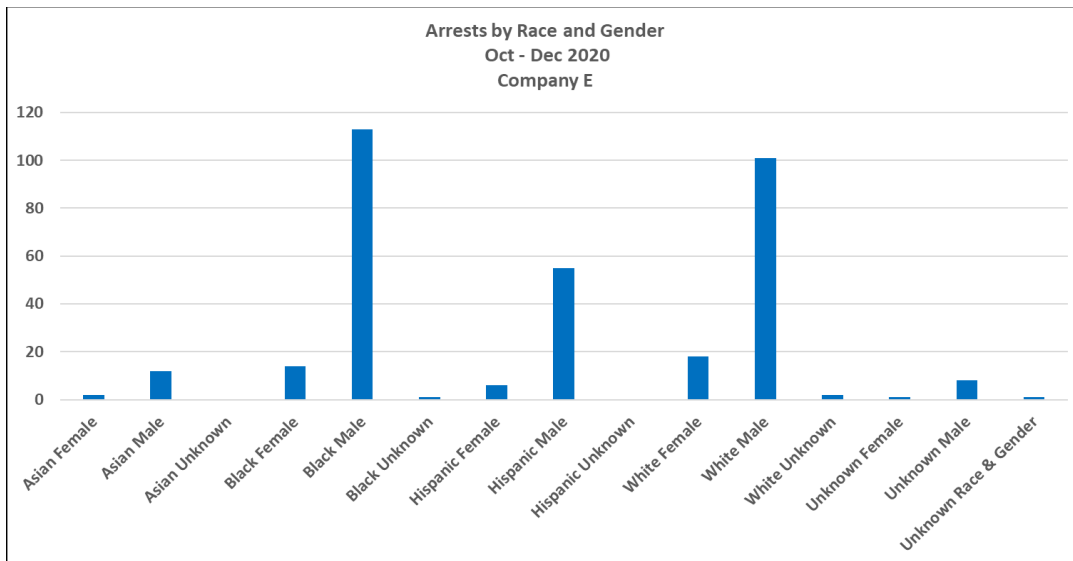
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Northern District (Company E)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 30-39 (42%) accounted for the most arrests made by Northern station, while subjects under 18 (2%) were the least arrested in Q4-2020.

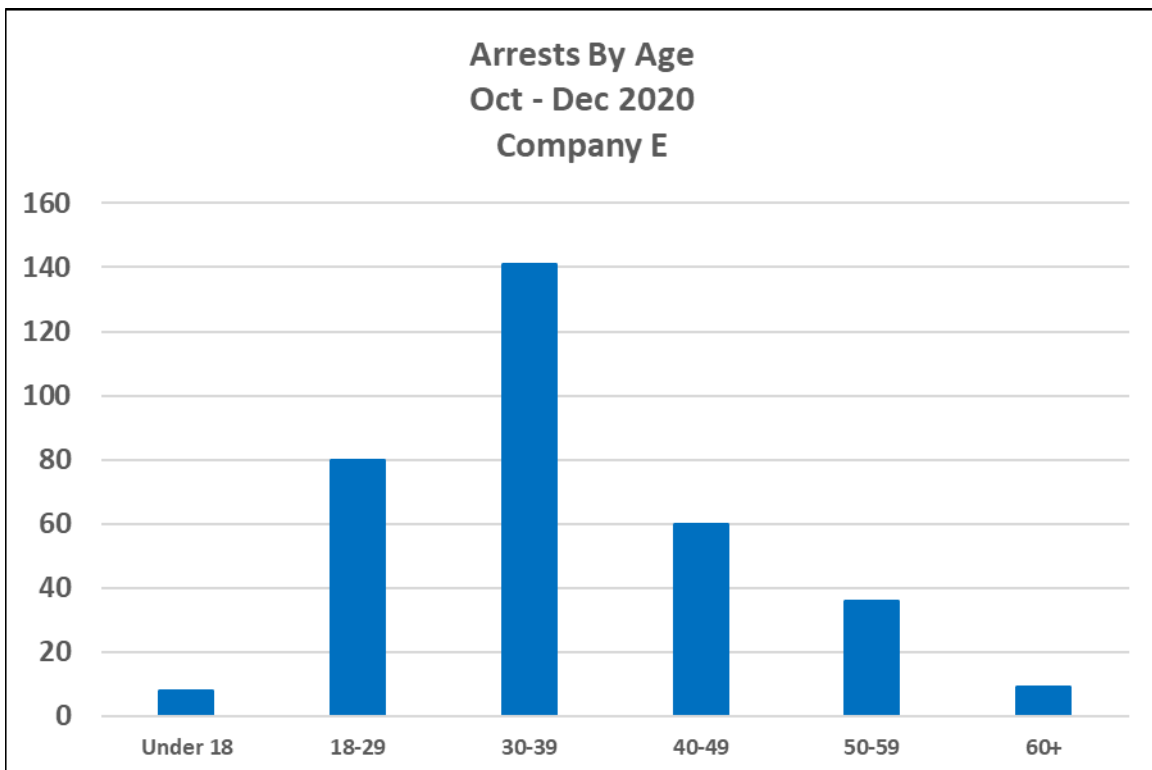| Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	8	2%
18-29	80	24%
30-39	141	42%
40-49	60	18%
50-59	36	11%
60+	9	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	334	100%

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Northern District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2	0	0

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	6	3	2

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	35	62	60

By District Data
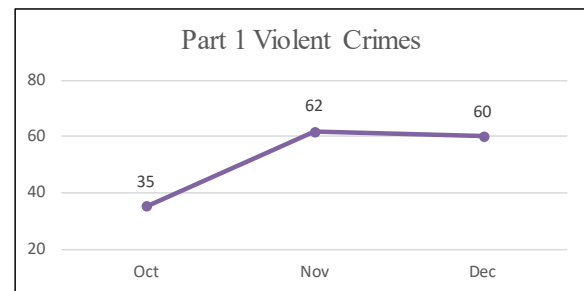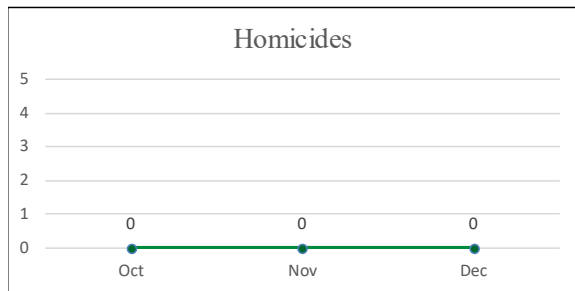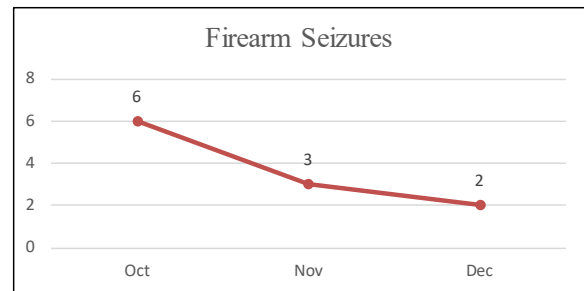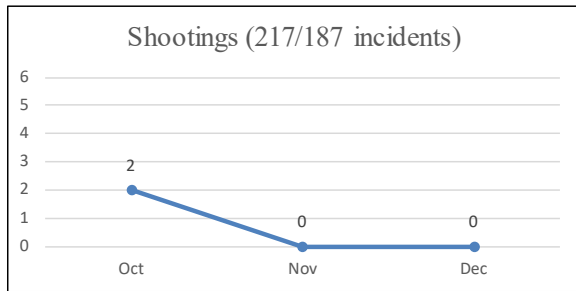
Park District
(Company F)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 14 total Use of Force incidents at Park district and Pointing Firearms (13) accounted for 93% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (10, 71%) was Tuesday between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	13
Physical Control	0
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Impact Weapon	0
OC (Pepper Spray)	0
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**14**

| Time of Day/Day of Week									
Park	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	21%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7%
2000-2359	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	71%
Total	1	0	10	1	2	0	0	14	100%
Percentage	7%	0%	71%	7%	14%	0%	0%	100%	

Park District (Company F)
Use of Force by Call Type
October - December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	**29%**
Part I Property	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	**71%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Total	**0**	**13**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**100%**

Park District (Company F)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

White males (35%), Hispanic males (21%) and Black males (18%) accounted for 74% of all arrests made by Park Station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	1%
Asian Male	8	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	4%
Black Male	20	18%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	6	5%
Hispanic Male	23	21%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	6%
White Male	39	35%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	2	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	112	100%
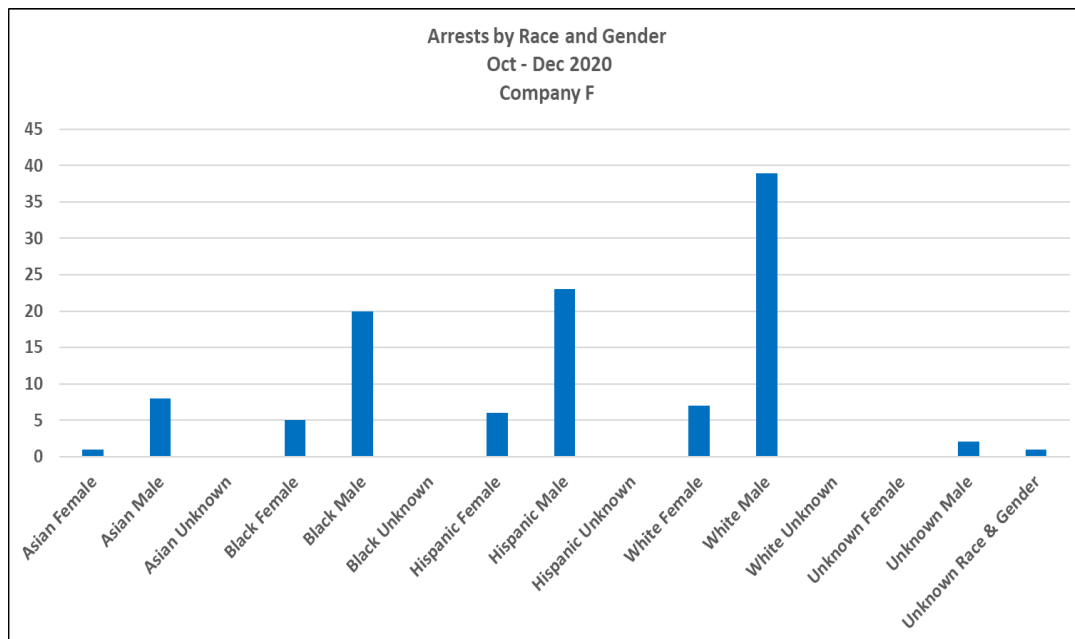
Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company F

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Park District (Company F)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 18-29 (37%) and subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for 70% of the arrest made by Park station in Q4-2020.

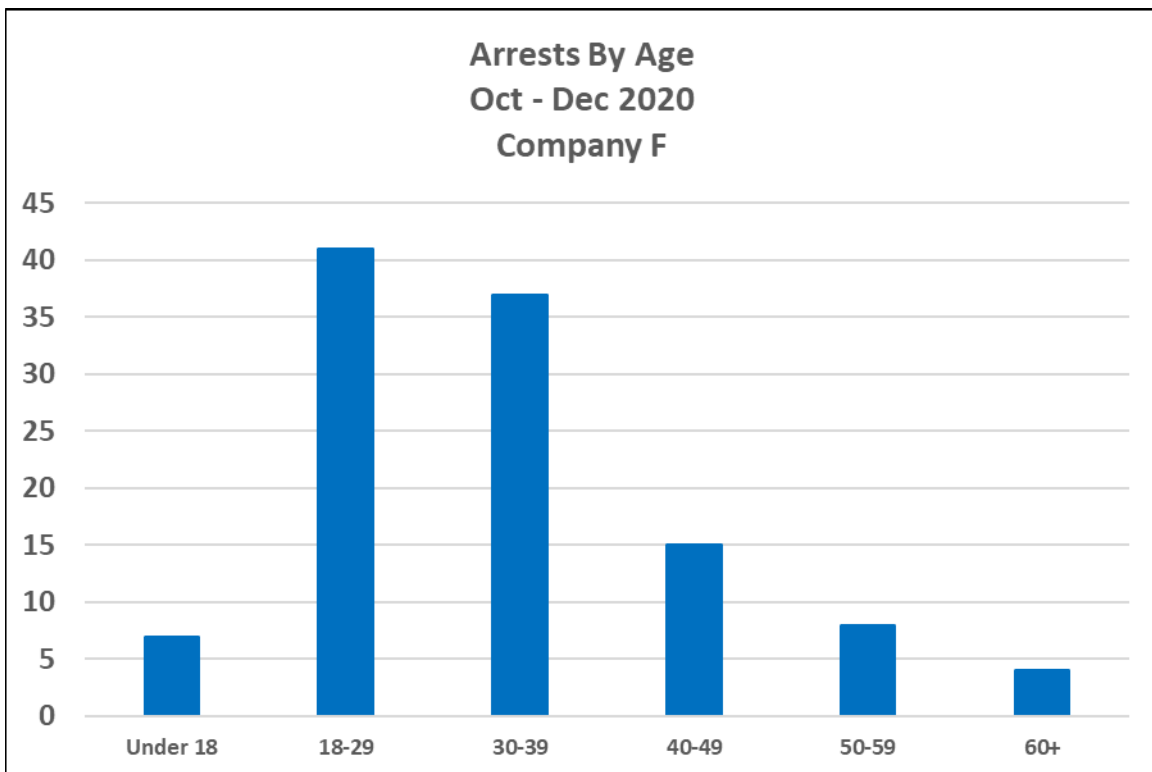| Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	7	6%
18-29	41	37%
30-39	37	33%
40-49	15	13%
50-59	8	7%
60+	4	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**112**	**100%**

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Park District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes
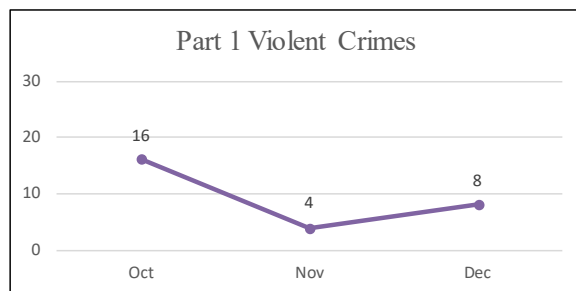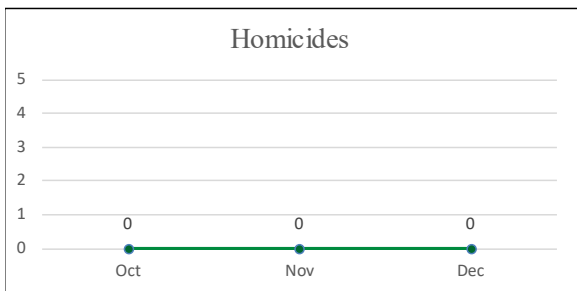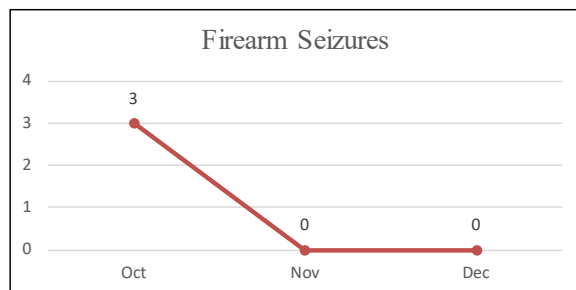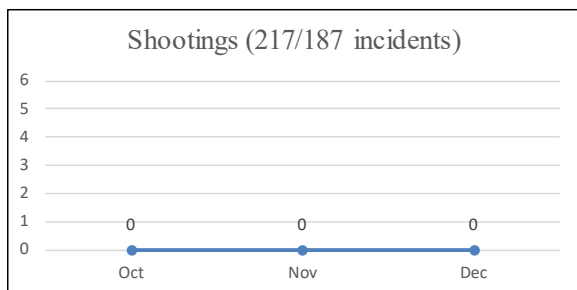
Richmond District
(Company G)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 5 total Use of Force incidents at Richmond district and Physical Control (4) accounted for 80% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (3, 60%) was Thursday between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	1
Physical Control	4
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC (Pepper Spray)	0
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**5**

| Time of Day/Day of Week									
Richmond	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	60%
Total	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	100%
Percentage	0%	40%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	100%	

Richmond District (Company G)
Use of Force by Call Type
October – December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20%
Part I Property	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	60%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100%

Richmond District (Company G)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

White males (41%), Black males (24%) and Hispanic males (15%) accounted for 80% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	2%
Asian Male	6	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	7	6%
Black Male	31	24%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	2%
Hispanic Male	19	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	6%
White Male	52	41%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	0	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**127**	**100%**
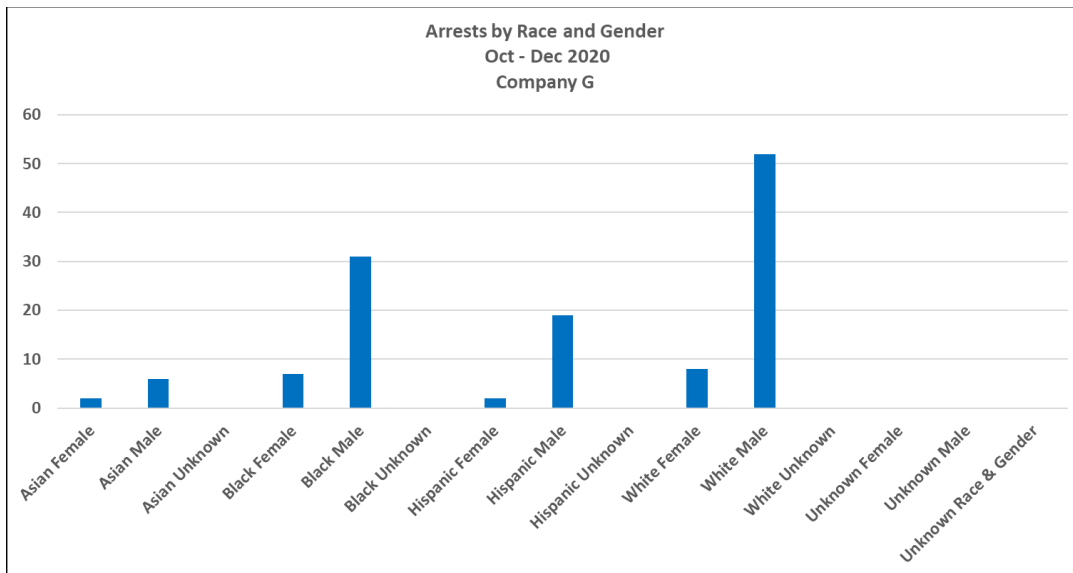
Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company G

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Richmond District (Company G)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 30-39 (35%) and subjects age 18-29 (28%) accounted for 63% of the arrest made by Richmond station in Q4-2020.

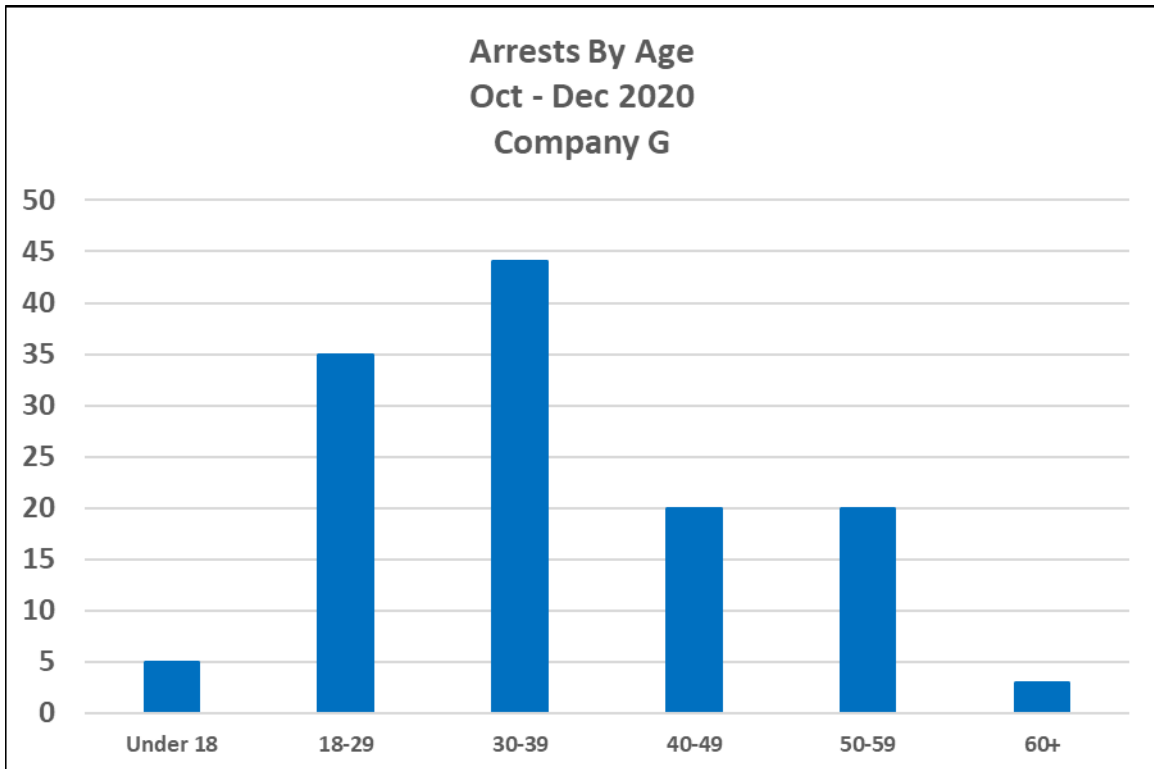| Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	5	4%
18-29	35	28%
30-39	44	35%
40-49	20	16%
50-59	20	16%
60+	3	2%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**127**	**100%**

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Richmond District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	13	2	0

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	17	16	20
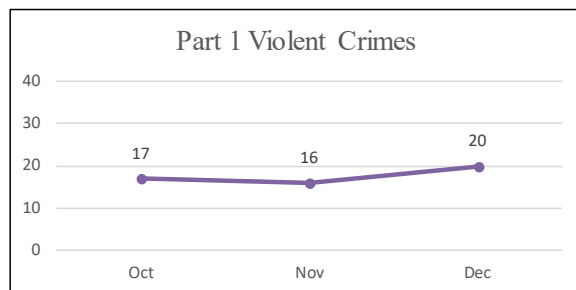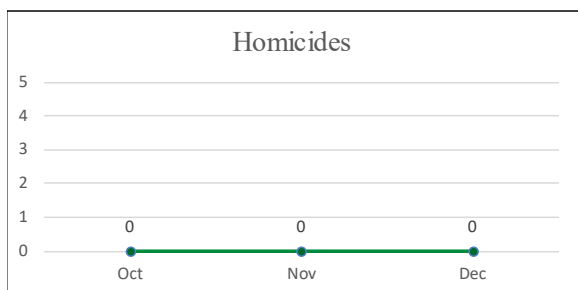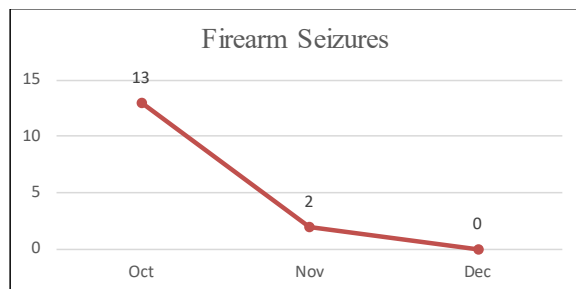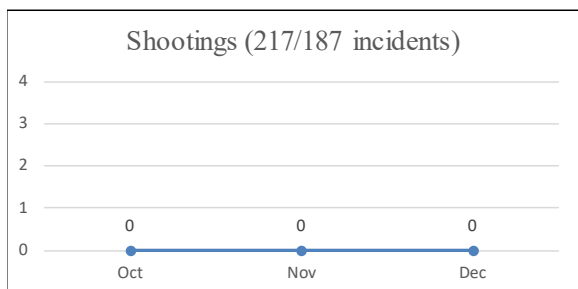
Ingleside District

(Company H)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 36 total Use of Force incidents at Ingleside district and Physical Control (16) accounted for 44% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was Saturday (9, 25%) between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	14
Physical Control	16
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Impact Weapon	0
OC (Pepper Spray)	2
ERIW	2
Spike Strips	0
Other	1
Total	**36**

| Time of Day/Day of Week Ingleside	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	14%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	8%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	8	22%
1600-1959	0	0	0	2	1	0	9	12	33%
2000-2359	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8	22%
Total	1	0	4	3	3	8	17	36	100%
Percentage	3%	0%	11%	8%	8%	22%	47%	100%	

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H)
Use of Force by Call Type
October - December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	0	1	12	100%
Part I Property	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	**0**	**14**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**36**	**100%**

Ingleside District (Company H)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

Hispanic males (33%) and Black males (27%) accounted for 60% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Q4-2020.

| Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	10	5%
Asian Male	10	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	17	8%
Black Male	57	27%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	14	7%
Hispanic Male	69	33%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	3%
White Male	22	11%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	2	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**209**	**100%**
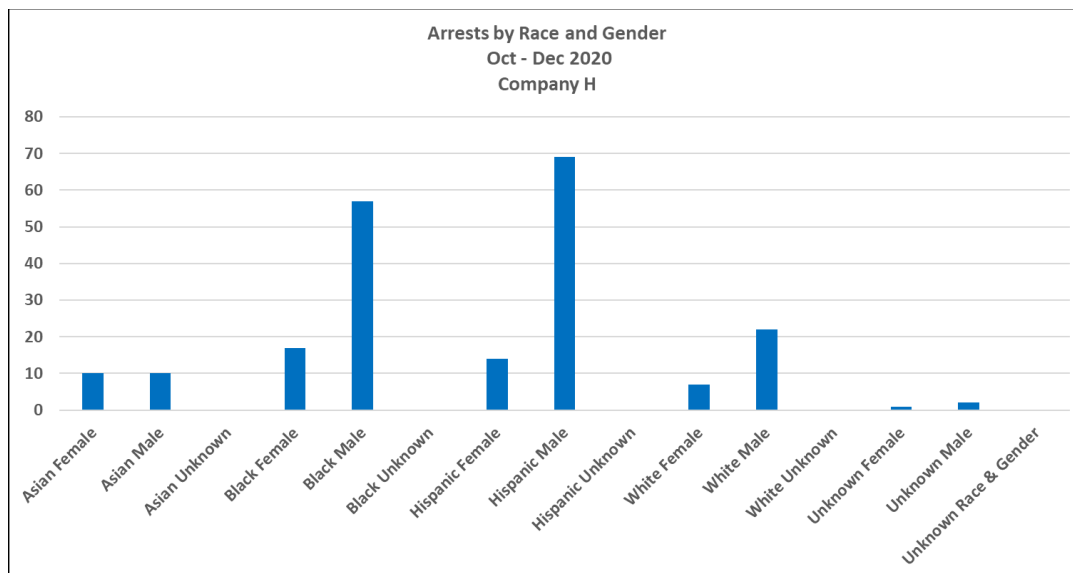
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H)
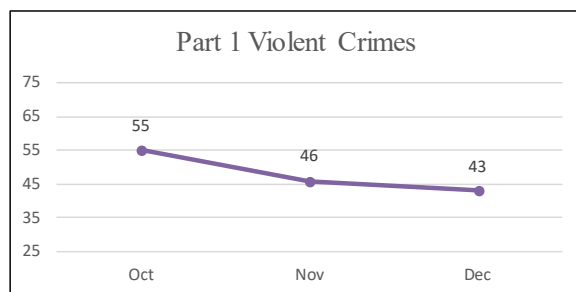**Arrests by Age**
October – December 2020

Subjects age 18-29 (41%) accounted for the most arrests made in Ingleside station, while subjects under 18 (2%) were the least arrested in Q4-2020.

Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	5	2%
18-29	86	41%
30-39	54	26%
40-49	37	18%
50-59	20	10%
60+	7	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**209**	**100%**
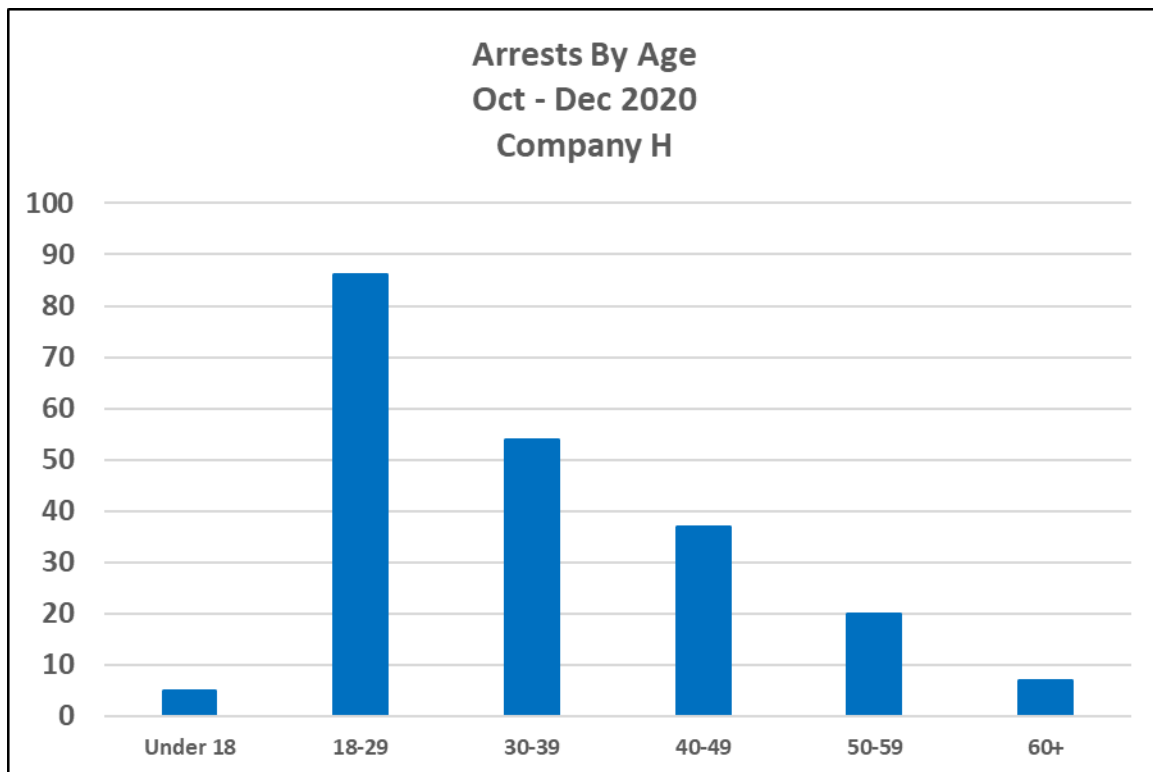
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Ingleside District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2	4	5

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	14	5	9

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	1	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	55	46	43
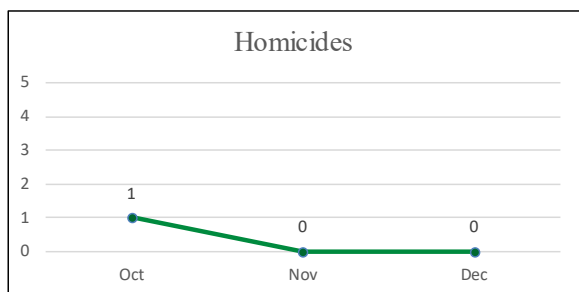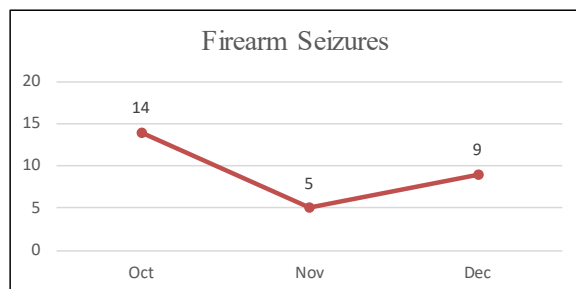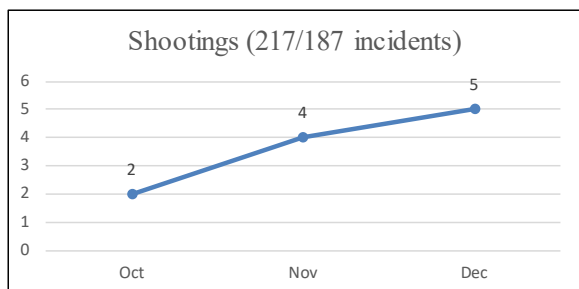
By District Data

Taraval District
(Company I)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 18 total Use of Force incidents at Taraval district and Physical Control (13) accounted for 72% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (7, 39%) was Wednesday between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	1
Physical Control	13
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Impact Weapon	1
OC (Pepper Spray)	1
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	0
Total	**18**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Taraval	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	22%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	9	50%
2000-2359	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	28%
Total	0	0	0	8	4	2	4	18	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	44%	22%	11%	22%	100%	

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I)
Use of Force by Call Type
## October - December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	**67%**
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**6%**
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**22%**
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**6%**
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Total	**0**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**100%**

Taraval District (Company I)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

White males (29%), Black males (25%) and Hispanic males (18%) accounted for 72% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Q4-2020.

| Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	7	4%
Asian Male	13	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	3%
Black Male	40	25%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	1%
Hispanic Male	29	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	5%
White Male	46	29%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	2%
Unknown Male	5	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	**159**	**100%**
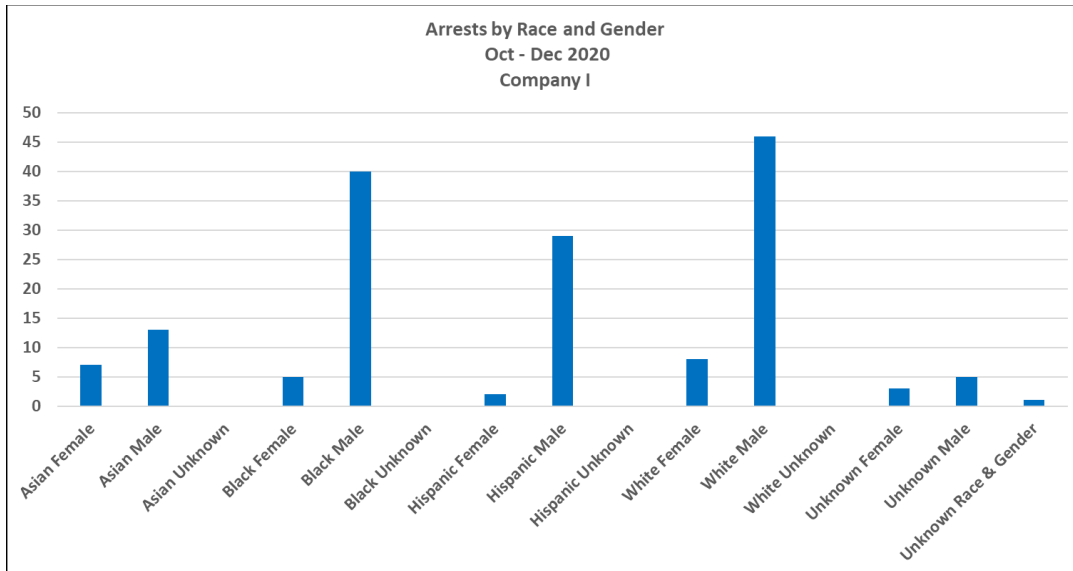
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Taraval District (Company I)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2020

Subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for the most arrests made by Taraval station, while subjects under 18 (2%) were the least arrested in Q4-2020.

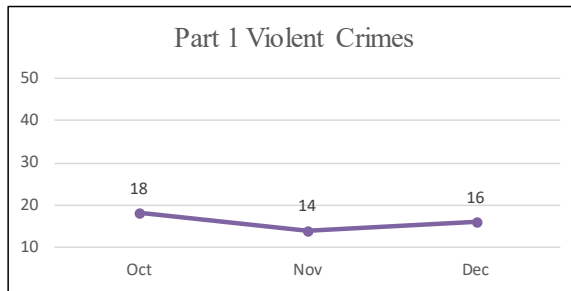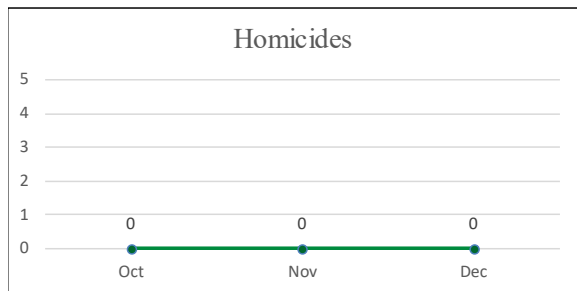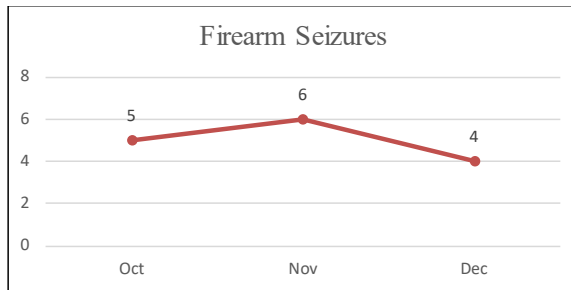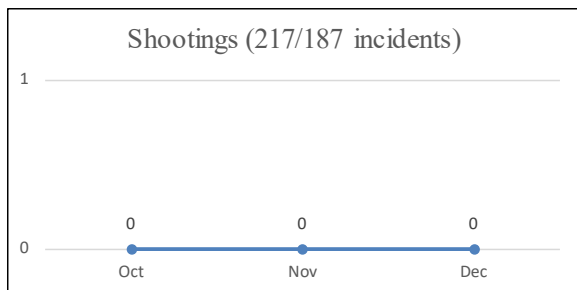| Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	2%
18-29	51	32%
30-39	52	33%
40-49	26	16%
50-59	17	11%
60+	10	6%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	159	100%
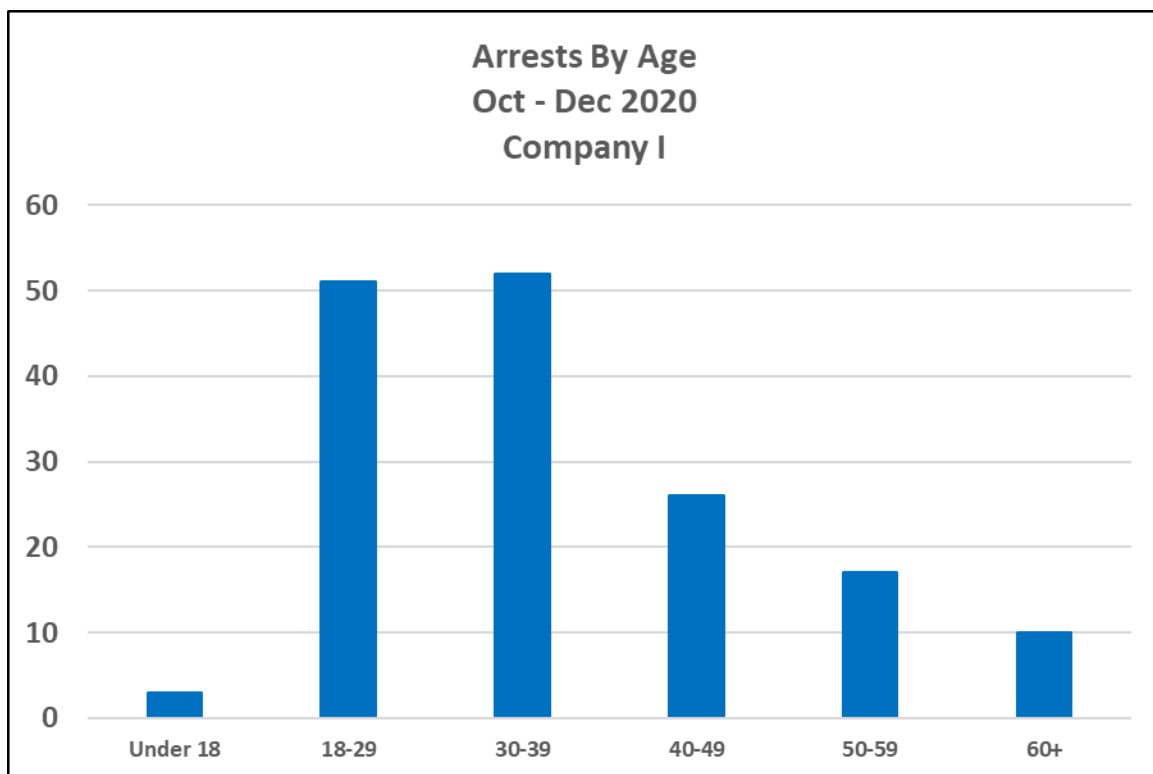
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Taraval District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Firearm Seizures

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	5	6	4

Homicides

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Oct	Nov	Dec
	18	14	16

Tenderloin District
(Company J)
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 53 total Use of Force incidents at Tenderloin district and Physical Control (22) accounted for 42% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (13, 25%) was Tuesday between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	2
Pointing of Firearms	22
Physical Control	6
Strike by Object/Fist	6
Impact Weapon	5
OC (Pepper Spray)	5
ERIW	6
Spike Strips	0
Other	1
Total	**53**

| Time of Day/Day of Week									
Tenderloin	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4%
0400-0759	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9%
0800-1159	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6%
1200-1559	0	0	3	0	6	1	0	10	19%
1600-1959	2	3	13	1	1	2	9	31	58%
2000-2359	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4%
Total	7	3	18	2	8	5	10	53	100%
Percentage	13%	6%	34%	4%	15%	9%	19%	100%	

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J)
Use of Force by Call Type
October - December 2020

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	2	15	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	23	0%
Part I Property	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	7	100%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	9	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	22	6	6	5	5	6	0	1	53	100%

Tenderloin District (Company J)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

Hispanic males (37%), Black males (28%) and White males (17%) accounted for 82% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	0%
Asian Male	6	1%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	34	7%
Black Male	136	28%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	21	4%
Hispanic Male	180	37%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	19	4%
White Male	82	17%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	3	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	0%
Total	**486**	**100%**
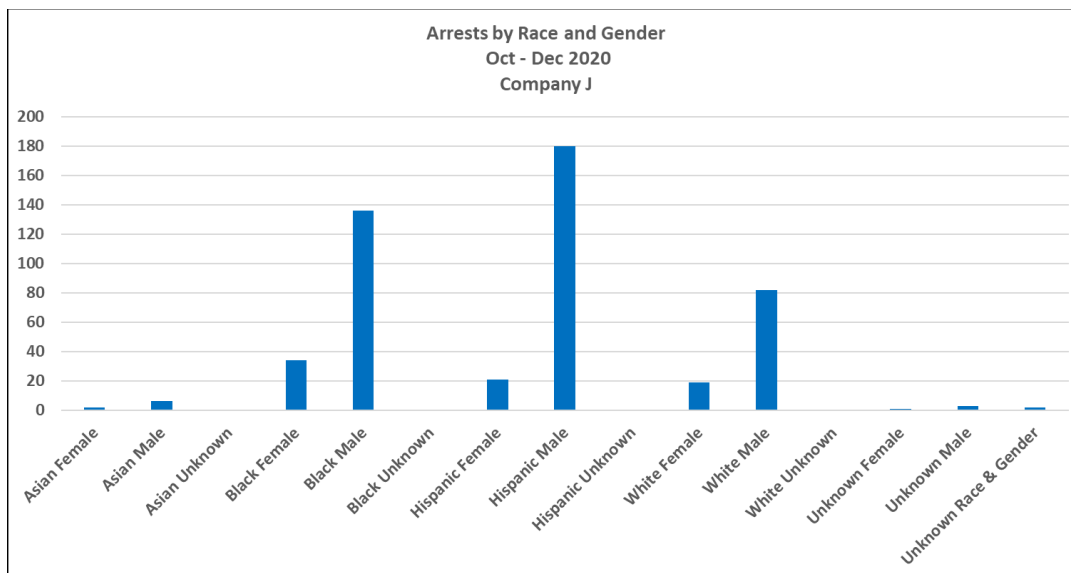
Arrests by Race and Gender
Oct - Dec 2020
Company J

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

**Tenderloin District (Company J)**
**Arrests Age**
October – December 2020

Subjects age 18-29 (42%) accounted for the most arrests made by Tenderloin station. Subjects under 18 (2%) and subjects 60+ (5%) were the least arrested and accounted for 7% of arrests in Q4-2020.

Age	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	10	2%
18-29	205	42%
30-39	142	29%
40-49	60	12%
50-59	46	9%
60+	23	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**486**	**100%**
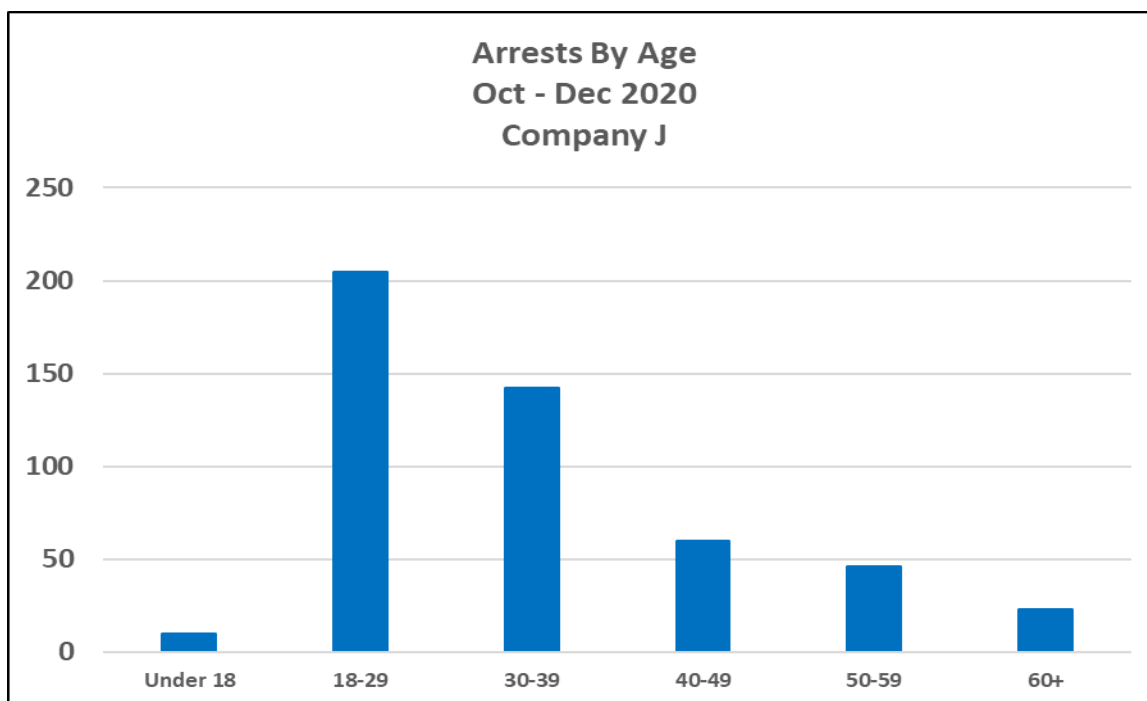
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Tenderloin District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes
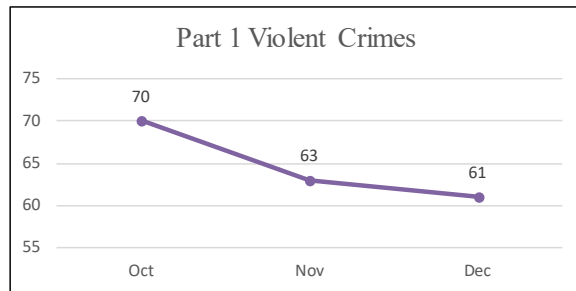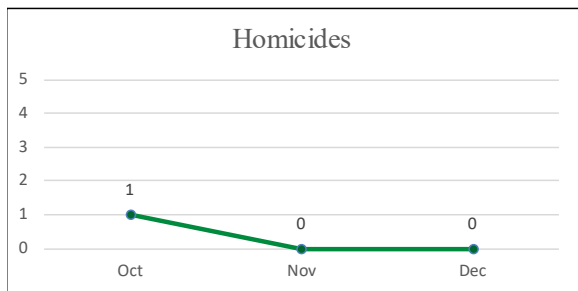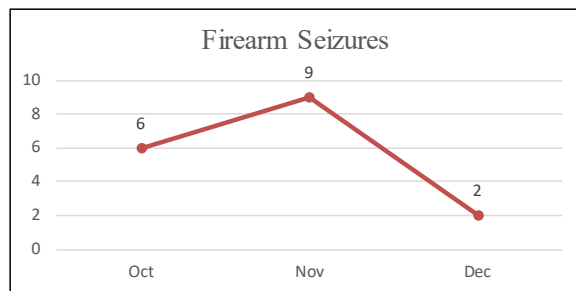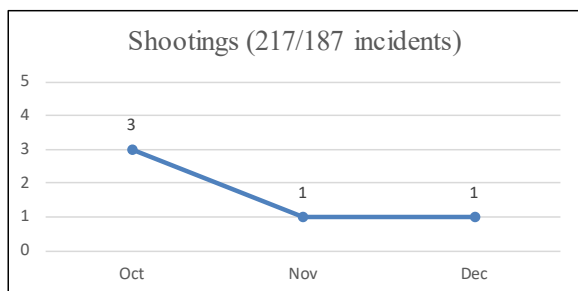
Airport
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were no Use of Force Incidents during 4th quarter of 2020.
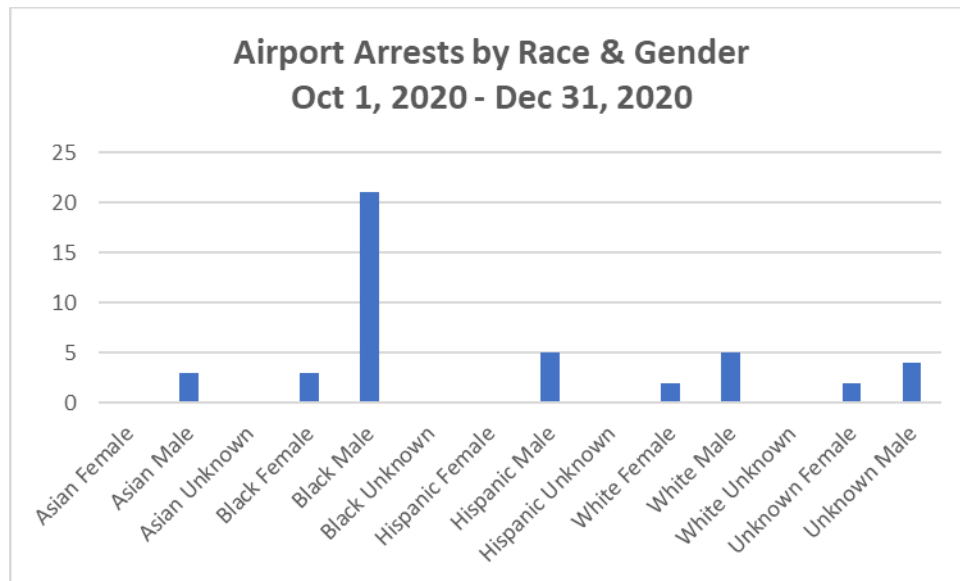
Airport
Use of Force by Call Type
October - December 2020

There were no Use of Force Incidents during 4th quarter of 2020.

Airport
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October – December 2020

There were 45 total arrests in Q4-2020. Black subjects accounted for 54%, Whites accounted for 15%, and Hispanics accounted for 11%.

Race & Gender	Q4-2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	3	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	7%
Black Male	21	47%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	5	11%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	2	4%
White Male	5	11%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	4%
Unknown Male	4	9%
Total	**45**	**100%**

Airport Arrests by Race & Gender
Oct 1, 2020 - Dec 31, 2020

Airport arrest data obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Airport
Arrests by Age
October - December 2020

Subjects 30-39 age accounted for 38% of all Airport arrests, with subjects ages 18-29 and 50-59 each accounting for 24%.

Age Group	Q4 2020 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	11	24%
30-39	17	38%
40-49	3	7%
50-59	11	24%
60+	3	7%
Total	45	100%
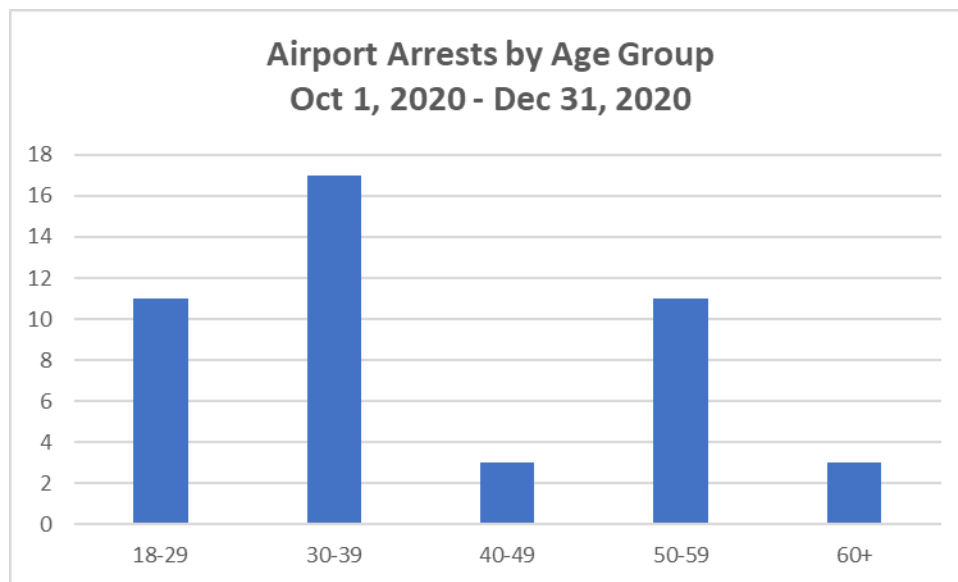
Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau.

Outside of SF/Unknown
Use of Force
October - December 2020

There were 5 total Use of Force incidents outside of San Francisco in Q4-2020; Pointing of Firearms accounted for 60% of those incidents.

Use of Force	Total
Firearm	0
Pointing of Firearms	3
Physical Control	1
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC (Pepper Spray)	0
ERIW	0
Spike Strips	0
Other	1
Total	**5**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Outside SF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	60%
1600-1959	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20%
2000-2359	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20%
Total	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%	100%	

Outside of SF incident locations include Concord, Pittsburg, and Oakland.

Outside of SF/Unknown
Use of Force by Call Type
## October - December 2020

Of the 5 total Use of Force incidents outside of San Francisco in Q4-2020, Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest was the top event responded to.

Type of Call	Firearm	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	100%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Disturbance Calls (415/417)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prostitution (647B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Purse Snatch (213)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Riot (404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Bomb Threat (530)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	100%

Outside SF/Unknown
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
October - December 2020

Hispanic subjects accounted for 31% of all Outside SF arrests. White subjects accounted for 24% of all Outside SF arrests.

Race and Gender	Q3 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	3	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	0	0%
Black Male	16	23%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	5	7%
Hispanic Male	22	31%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	5	7%
White Male	17	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	3	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**71**	**100%**

Arrests by Race and Gender
Jul - Sep 2020
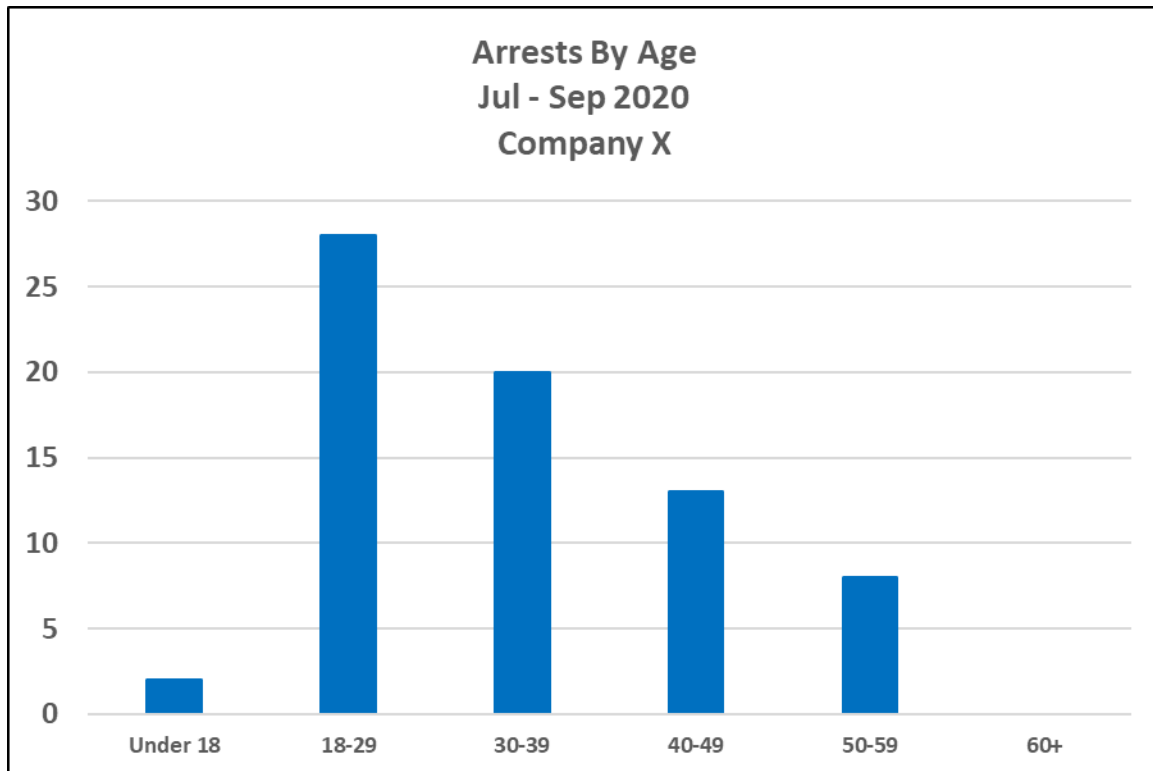**Outside of SF**
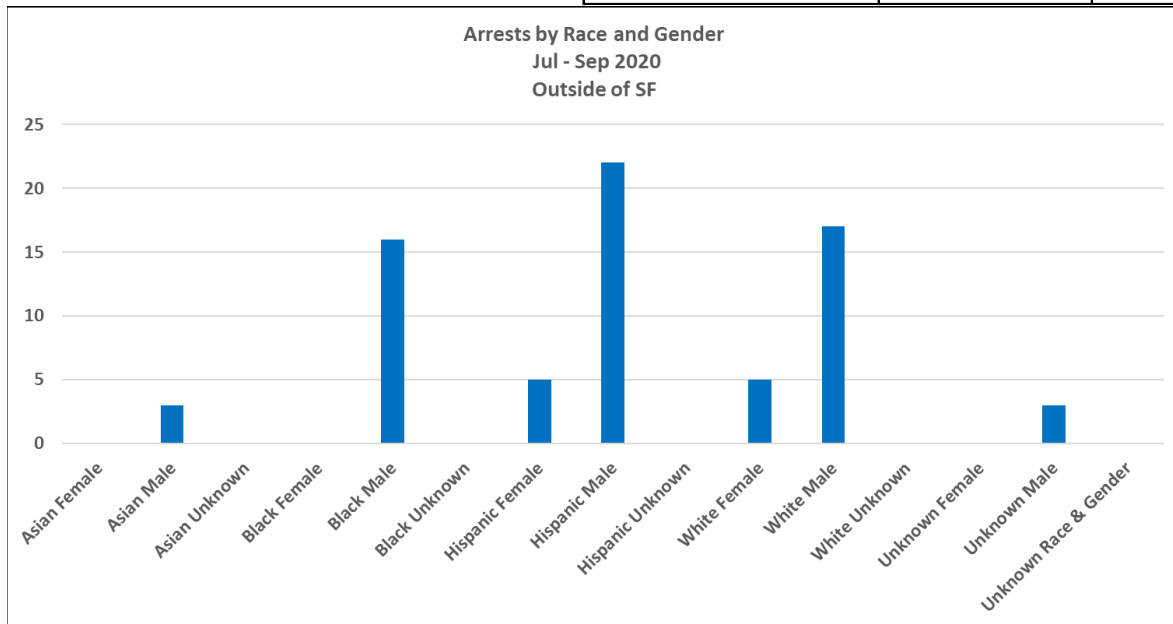
Arrest totals do not include arrests at Airport.

Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Outside SF/Unknown
Arrests by Age
October - December 2020

Subjects aged 18-29 accounted for 39% of all Outside SF arrests, with subjects aged 30-39 accounting for 28%.

Age	Q3 2020 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	3%
18-29	28	39%
30-39	20	28%
40-49	13	18%
50-59	8	11%
60+	0	0%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	71	100%

Arrests By Age
Jul - Sep 2020
Company X

Note: Arrests totals do not include arrests at Airport.

Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by City
October – December 2020

Non-SFPD Jurisdiction SF County (UCSF PD, SFSU PD, City College PD, etc.) accounted for 50 of 100 arrests. Oakland (16) accounted for the most arrests outside the city limits.

Location	Q4 2020 Arrests
Alameda County	1
Alameda, CA	1
Antioch, CA	1
Bakersfield, CA	1
Belmont, CA	2
Burlingame, CA	1
Carmichael, CA	1
Daly City, CA	5
France	5
Hayward, CA	1
Locaton N/A	2
Marin County	1
Monterey, CA	1
Novato, CA	1
Oakland, CA	16
Piedmont, CA	2
Pinole, CA	1
San Mateo, CA	1
San Pablo, CA	1
San Rafael, CA	1
SF County (Non-SFPD Jurisdiction)	50
Sonoma County	1
Stockton, CA	1
Vallejo, CA	3
Grand Total	**101**

Arrests Outside of SF Q4 2020
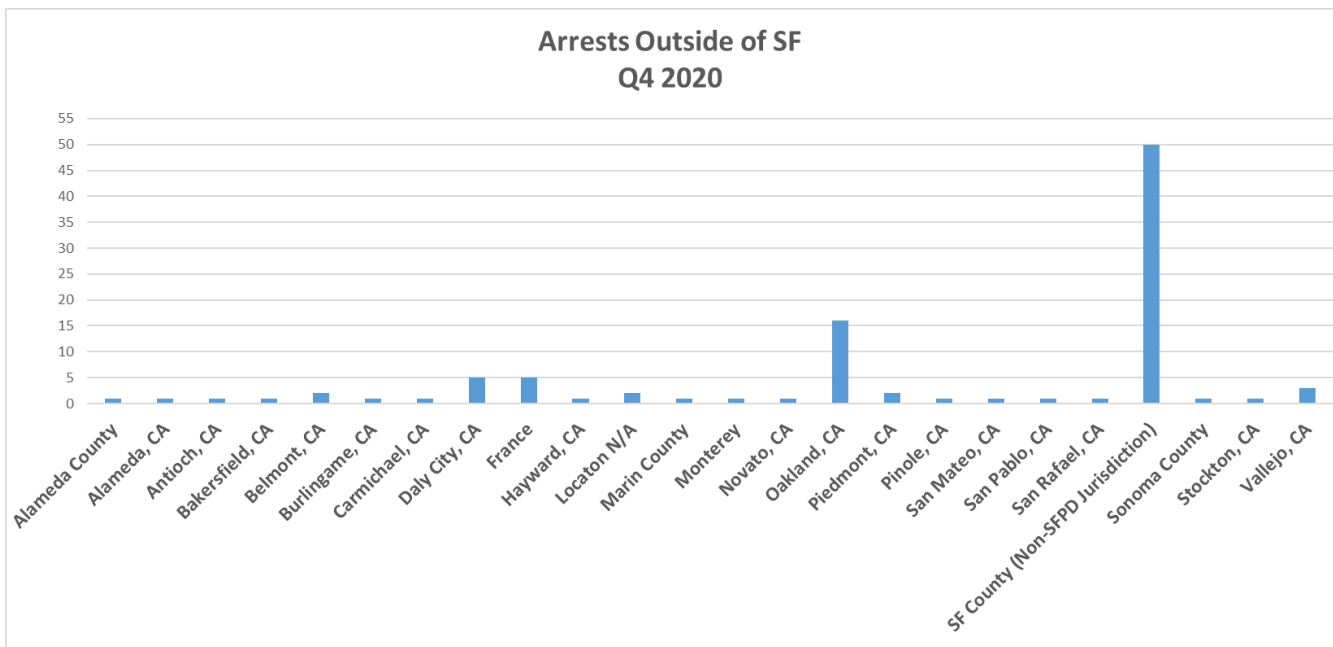
AB 953	Assembly Bill 953, also known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015; requires CA law enforcement agencies to collect and report demographic data to the California Department of Justice
Administrative Code Chapter 96a	A San Francisco ordinance passed in 2016 that placed specified reporting requirements on the San Francisco Police Department
Bias by proxy	When a civilian racially profiles an individual and calls the police as a result
Cal DOJ	California Department of Justice
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
CMCR	Critical Mindset Coordinated Response
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
DGO 5.01	SFPD's Department General Order that provides guidelines for the application and reporting of Use of Force
DHR	San Francisco Department of Human Resources
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DPA	Department of Police Accountability

EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Early Intervention System – a system that works to identify officers who could benefit from non-disciplinary intervention and designed to improve the performance of officers through coaching, training, and professional development
ERIW	Extended Range Impact Weapons
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
K-9	Police Dog (Canine)
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum spray or pepper spray
OIS	Officer Involved Shooting
PRCS	Post Release Community Supervision; used to classify probation and parole searches
RIPA Board	California's Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board; produces an annual report on the past and current status of racial identity profiling and provides recommendations to law enforcement agencies
SDCS	Stop Data Collection System, the tool used to collect stops and search data in compliance with AB953.
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
Spike Strips	Device used to impede or stop the movement of wheeled vehicles by puncturing their tires
TSA	Transportation Security Administration

Safety with Respect

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department

Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

January 2021

Data Sources: San Francisco Police Department's Crime Data Warehouse, accessed via Business Intelligence Tools; San Francisco Police Department Early Intervention Systems Administrative Investigative Management Database, accessed via Business Intelligence Tools; San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau, San Francisco Police Department Human Resources; San Francisco Police Department Internal Affairs; San Francisco Department of Emergency Management; San Francisco Department of Public Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

Q4 2019 and Q4 2020 Use of Force data was queried on January 20, 2020
Q3 2020 Arrest Data was queried on October 15, 2020