

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter 2 2023



Safety with Respect
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Chief of Police
San Francisco
Police Department

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Quarterly Activity and Data Report

Quarter 2, 2023

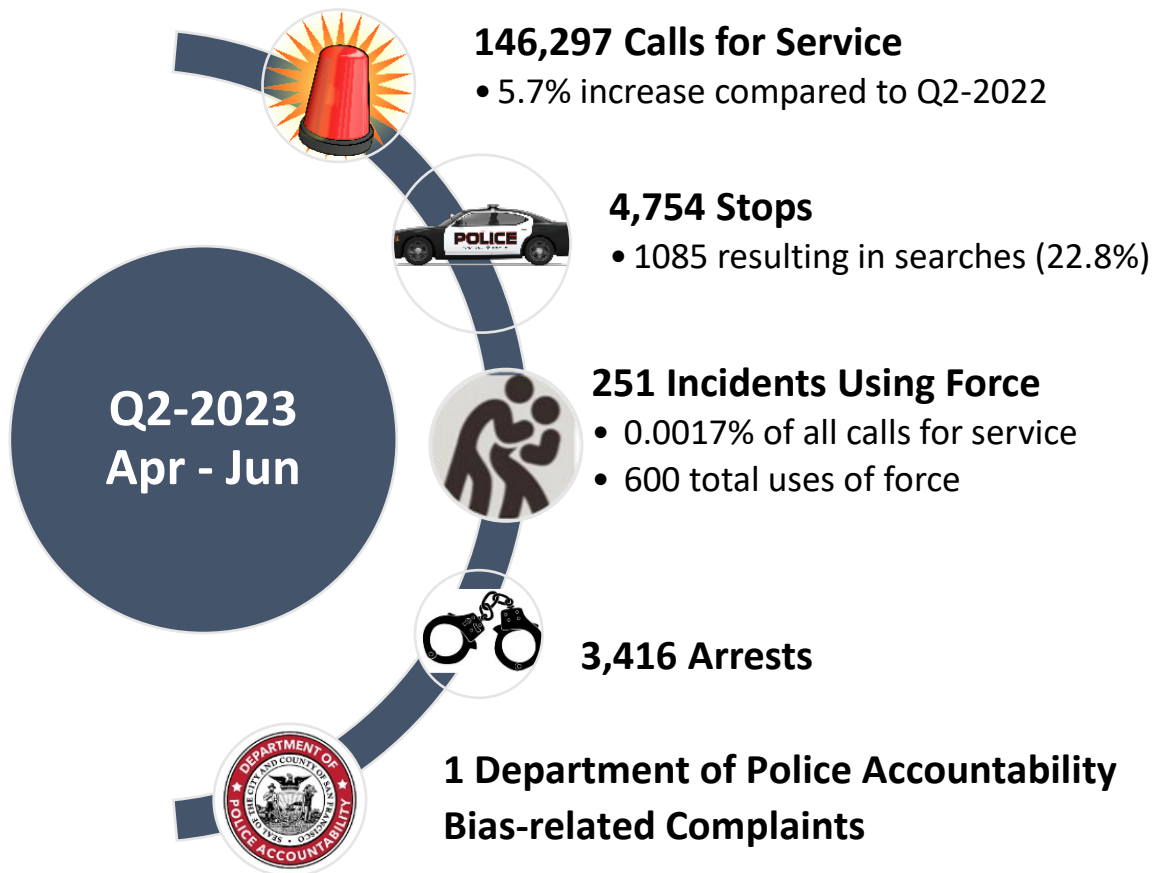


SFPD stands for safety with respect for all.

We will:

- Engage in just, transparent, unbiased, and responsive policing.
- Do so in the spirit of dignity and in collaboration with the community.
- Maintain and build trust and respect as the guardian of constitutional and human rights.

Q2 Overview



Data collected during the pandemic and recovery period reflect the unique circumstances of the time. Users should take care when comparing data trends across pandemic and non-pandemic response timeframes.

Data Exploration

Use of Force Data Methodology Update

Data collected under SFPD's Use of Force Policy has changed two times over the past 18 months, resulting in three different criteria for data collection. This exploration seeks to provide context to the changing landscape of use of force data collection, and its implications to reporting and analysis.

Policy Changes Drive Changes to Data Collection

On December 21, 2016, the San Francisco Police Commission passed a significant overhaul of SFPD's Use of Force policy, which went into effect the same day. This policy remained in place until April 12, 2022.

On January 12, 2022, the San Francisco Police Commission passed a revised policy for the use of force, called "[Use of Force & Proper Control of a Person](#)." Ninety days later, on April 12, 2022, SFPD transitioned to this new use of force standard. The April 2022 use of force policy changed multiple definitions within the policy, in most cases broadening definitions and reducing thresholds for reportable uses of force. The 2022 policy also added new categories of force, and associated definitions for collection.

On November 2, 2022, the San Francisco Police Commission [passed additional revisions to the policy](#), in most cases narrowing definitions and increasing thresholds for reportable uses of force. This revised general order went into effect on December 8, 2022.

Data Exploration

What Policy Changes Were Made?

As noted in DN 22-111 and DGO 5.01, Use of Force and Proper Control of a Person (12/8/22), the following policies changed:

- Revised Threshold for Reportable Force - The threshold for reportable force has been changed so that some common types of low-level physical interactions with a person are not reportable force.
- Revisions to Drawing and Exhibiting vs. Pointing a Firearm - The definitions have been revised to provide clearer guidance on whether the presentation of a firearm is considered a circumstance of Drawing and Exhibiting or Pointing a Firearm. Under the revised definitions, the Low Ready position is reclassified as Drawing and Exhibiting, rather than a circumstance of Pointing a Firearm, and is reported, albeit not as a use of force.
- Revisions to Safeguarding Dignity - This section has revised guidance for when and how officers may direct a subject involuntarily to the ground, and how to follow-up and document the circumstance.
- Supervisory Evaluations and Review of Video -The procedures for the Supervisory Evaluation of circumstances of Use of Force and Drawing and Exhibiting have been modified to reduce administrative burdens on members.

The full text of the current version of DGO 5.01 can be found [on the SFPD website](#).

Technical Notes

The April 2022 policy, continuing through the December 2022 policy, allowed the department to transition to an electronic entry system for use of force data, as opposed to paper forms that were filled out and routed for entry into an electronic system. This new functionality in a department-wide system is part of continual improvement that builds on the 2016 USDOJ Recommendation 4.1, which notes “...the department needs to create an electronic use of force reporting system so that data can be captured in real time.”

The use-of-force data system is an extension of SFPD’s crime data warehouse, which is the department’s incident report system of record. The Airport Bureau uses the San Mateo County’s incident report system. In the coming two years, SFPD will transition to a new records management system and use-of-force reporting system, and the Airport Bureau will use that system as well.

Data Exploration

Dataset Handling and Adjustments

The QADR 2022 Q4 report consisted of a new UoF dataset, a new structure, and all new uses, that required the data be assessed for duplication, and whether there was a need for restructure of the data for analysis. Where technical corrections to the collection interface or structure were necessary, they were provided to the SFPD Technology applications team for remediation. The following adjustments were necessary after this review.

Field(s)	Application or Caveat
UoF Subject	Fields unpopulated: Records entered with no UoF Subject were manually reviewed to ensure accuracy. There was only 1 incident without Subject info where a subject was associated with a use of force. This incident was included in the report.
Reason for Drawing/Exhibiting firearm description	Double counting correction: In certain instances, records will contain multiple "Officer Reason for Drawing Firearm Description" fields, which can lead to duplicated uses of force in situations where both a drawn/exhibited entry AND a UoF entry are generated by a single officer on a single subject. Only one of each type of UoF per reason for drawing firearm, per officer, per subject is counted.
Airport Data	Airport Bureau Supervisory Use of Force Evaluation forms require a paper form submitted centrally and entered manually. As of publication, data from the Airport has not been integrated into the rest of the department's use of force data. Reporting will be provided in the quarter it becomes available and is analyzed.

Qualitative Notes

As with any major change to a reporting system, data collected immediately after a significant change to definitions, policy or process should be considered carefully as individuals who enter the data adjust to new requirements.

Data Exploration

Reporting and Historical Data

With a new use-of-force standard in effect, this report will;

- Continue to present historical use-of-force data, and
- Trend data and comparisons across years will use only the same Use of Force data standard. This means that this report and all future reports will conform to the following when comparing across time periods:
 - the 2016 use-of-force standard would only be compared to previous data
 - the April 2022-December 8, 2022, standard would be compared to itself
 - all data collected after December 8, 2022, would be compared to subsequent time periods.

Future Analysis

With a settled use-of-force standard and a more robust data set, this report may provide more in-depth analyses, as additional use-of-force data becomes available.

Suspects

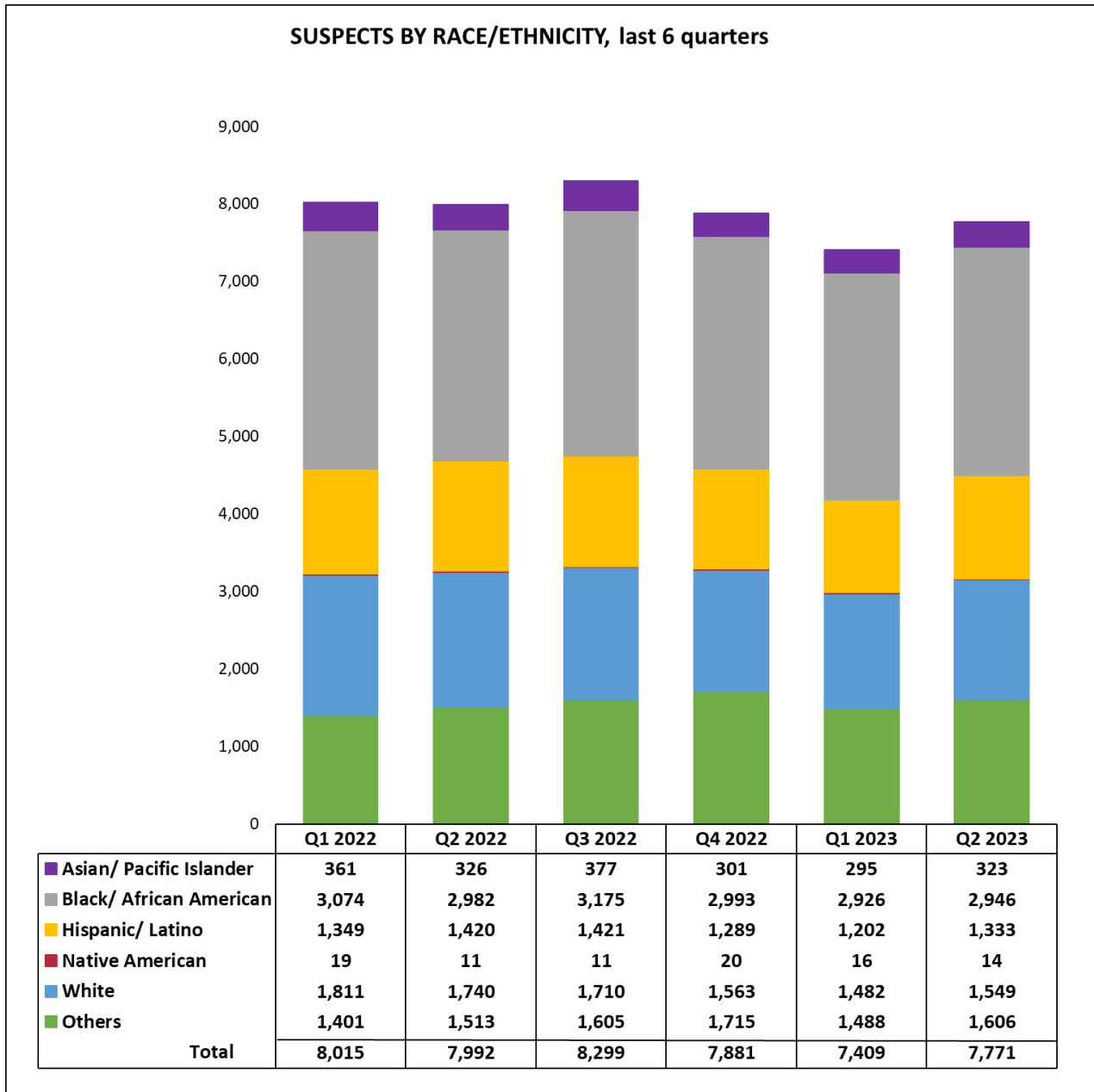
Suspects Observed or Reported

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

Suspects by Race/Ethnicity				April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	June	Q2 2023 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q2 2023
Asian/ Pacific Islander	107	115	101	323	4.2%
Black/ African American	944	979	1023	2946	37.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	444	480	409	1333	17.2%
Native American	7	6	1	14	0.2%
White	476	542	531	1549	19.9%
Others	507	468	631	1606	20.7%
Total	2,485	2,590	2,696	7,771	100.00%

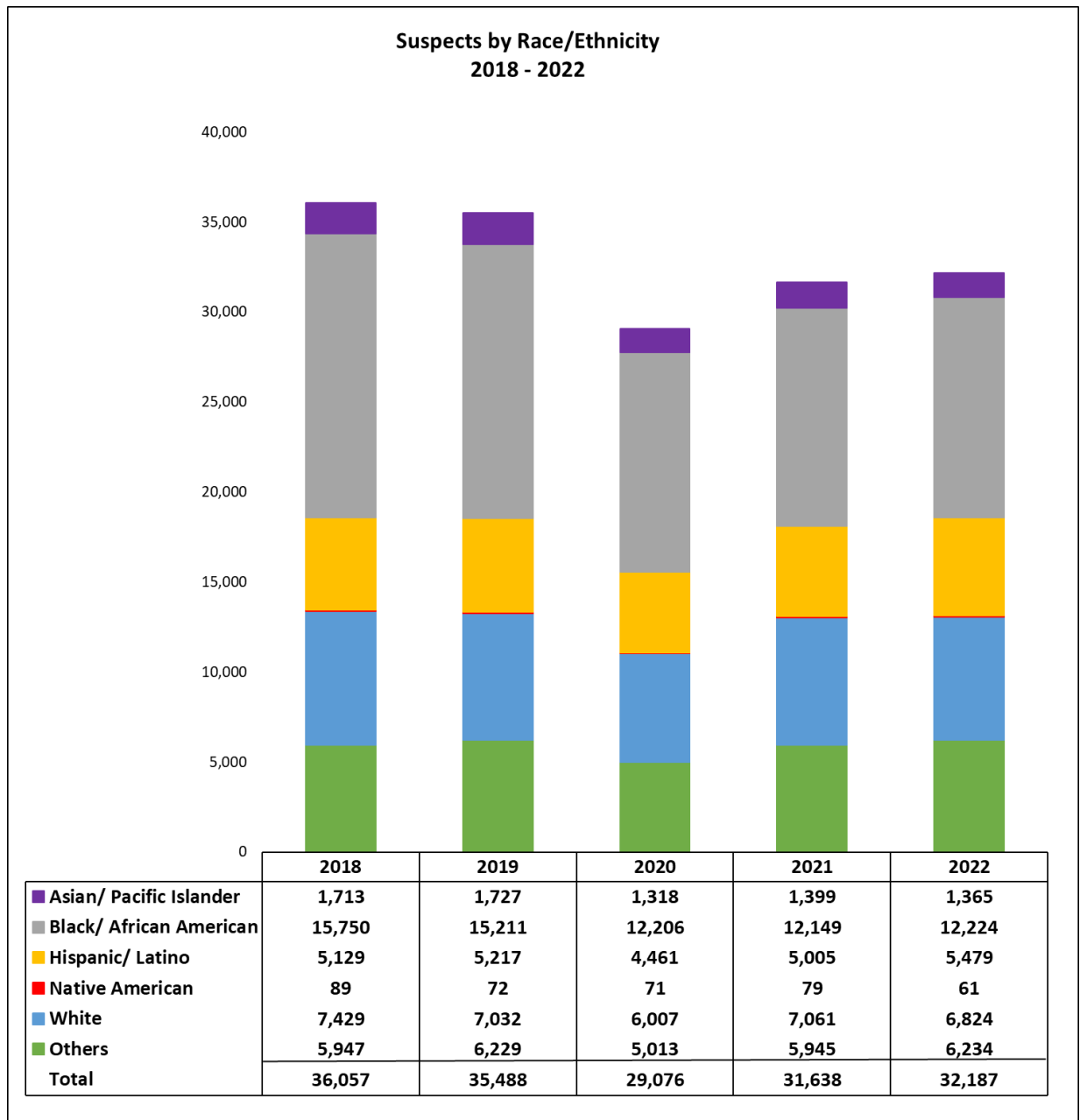
Total suspects observed and reported in Q2 2023 (7,771) decreased by almost 3% from Q2 2022 (7,992). Black/African Americans accounted for approximately 38% of all suspects observed and reported in Q2-2023. Unknown suspects and suspects with unknown race or ethnicity are not included. Review of suspect data indicates 4,864, or 38%, of all suspects (12,635) are either unknown suspect, or race/ethnicity unknown.

Suspects



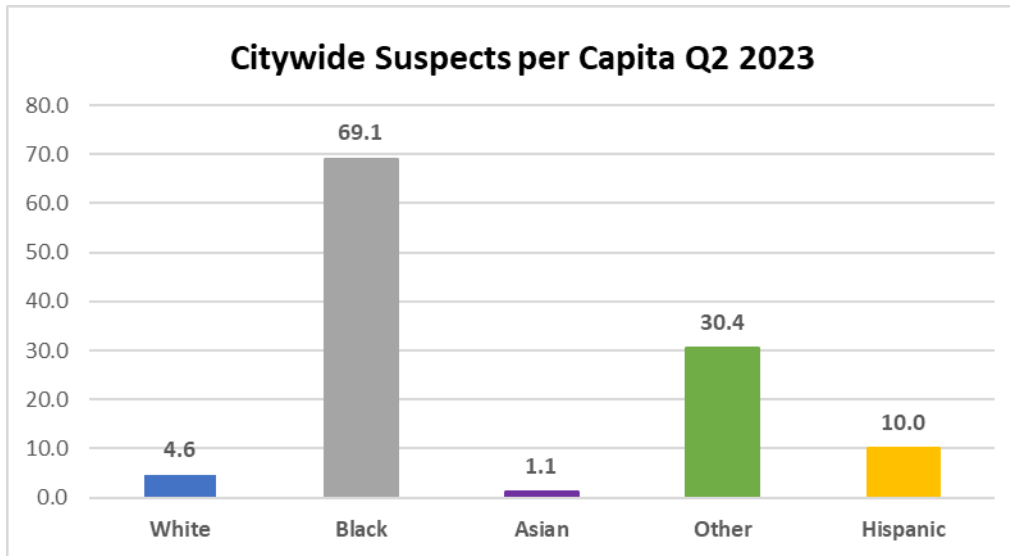
Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Suspects

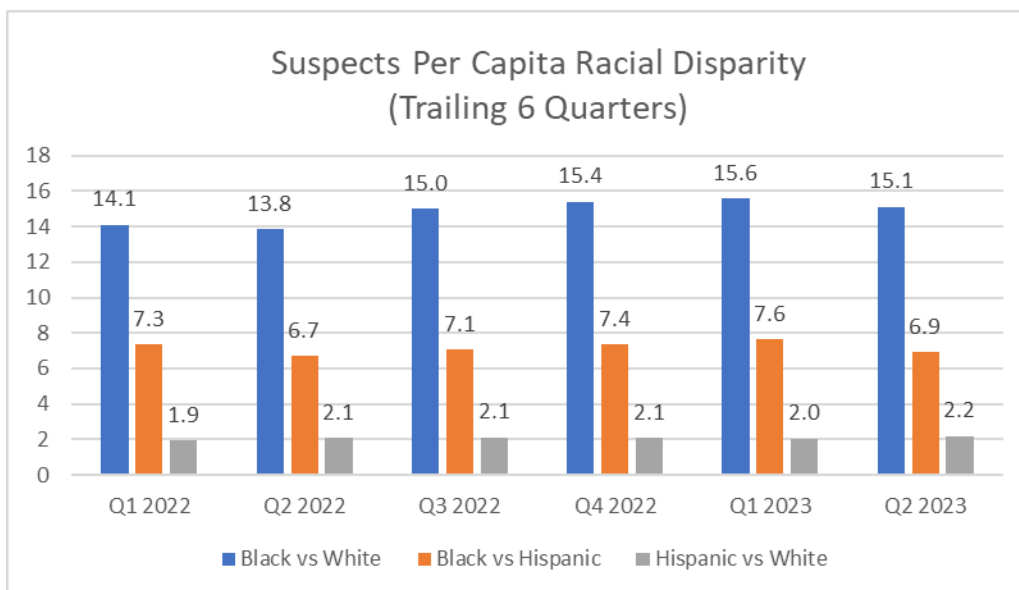


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Suspects

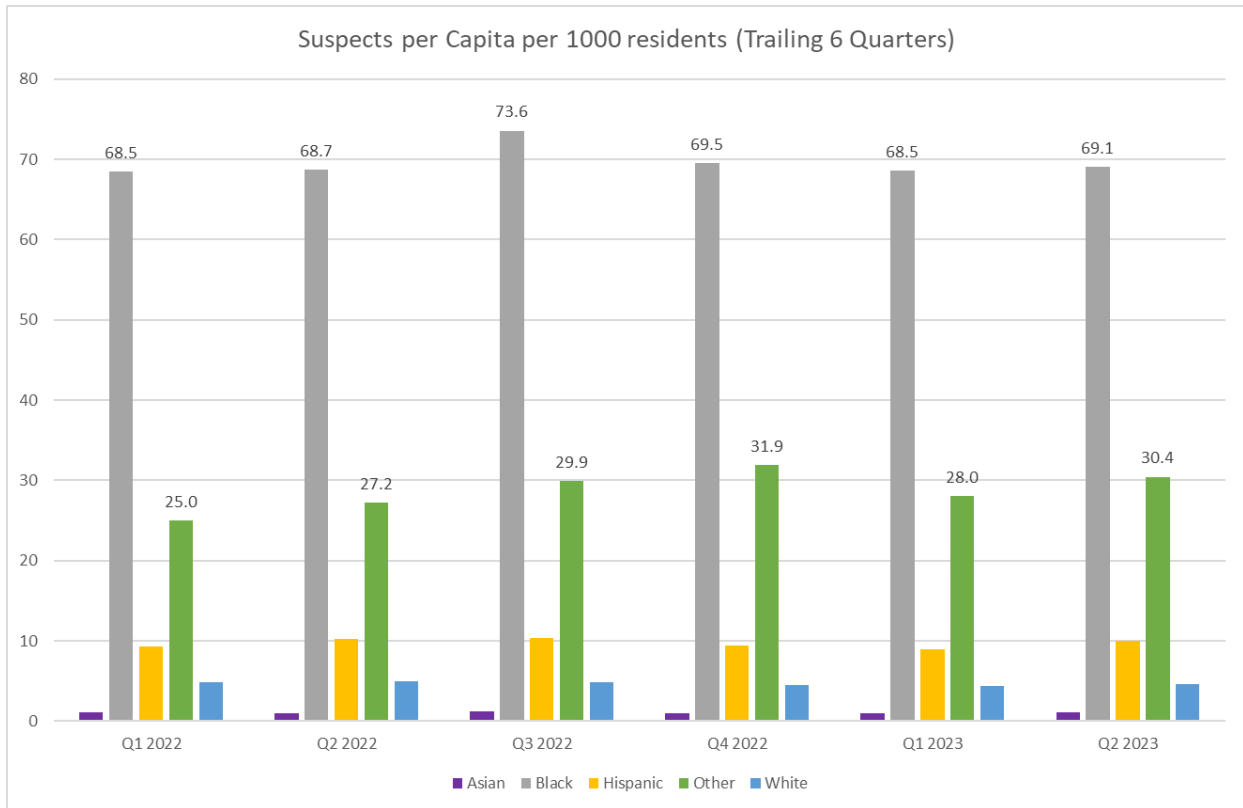


In Quarter 2 of 2023, there were 69 Black/African American individuals listed as suspects per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, as compared to 4 White suspects per 1000 White residents.



Citywide suspect data over the past 6 quarters shows suspects are listed as Black/African American individuals 13.8-15.6 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Suspects

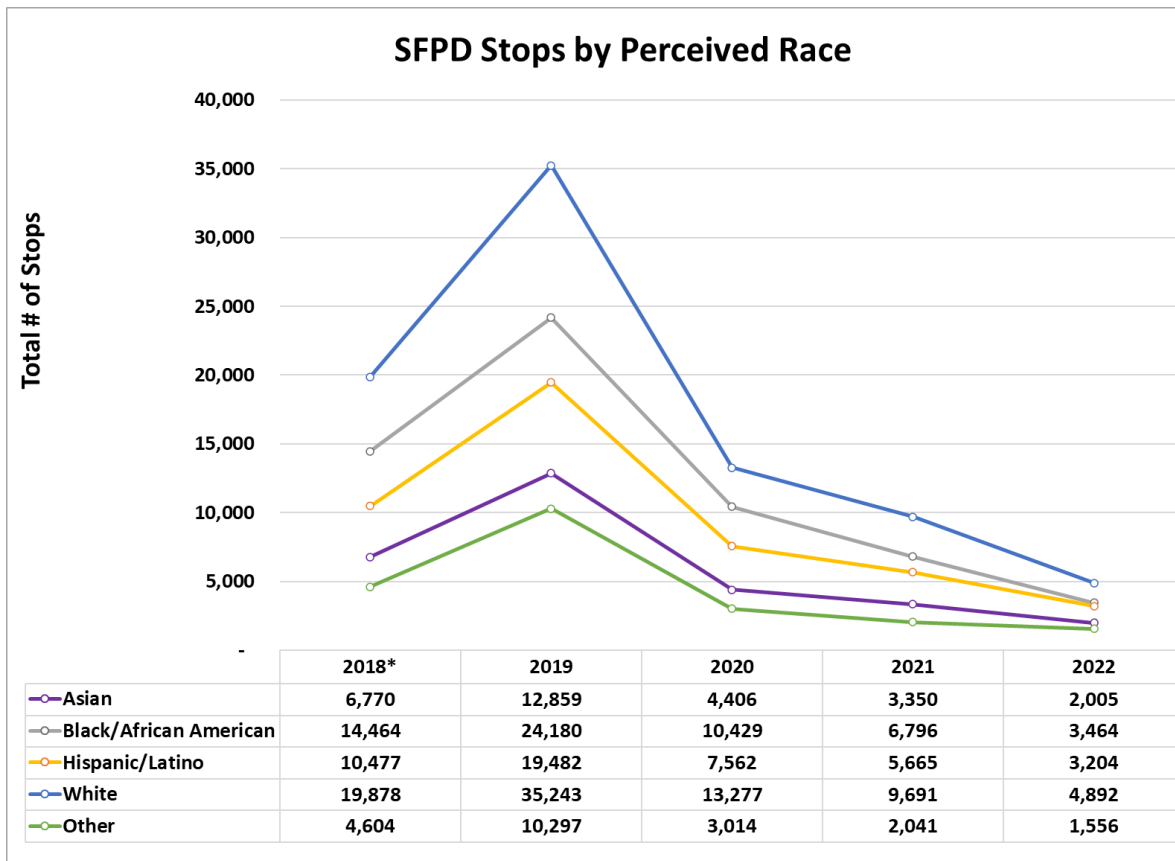


Citywide suspect data shows that from Q1 2022 through Q2 2023, Suspects are listed as Black/African American individuals 68.5-73.6 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each

Stops and Searches

2018-2022 Total Stops

Starting in 2019, there is a consistent yearly decrease in stops for all individuals across perceived race/ethnicities. Specifically, when comparing the data for 2022 to 2021, there was an overall decrease of 45% across all perceived race/ethnicities.



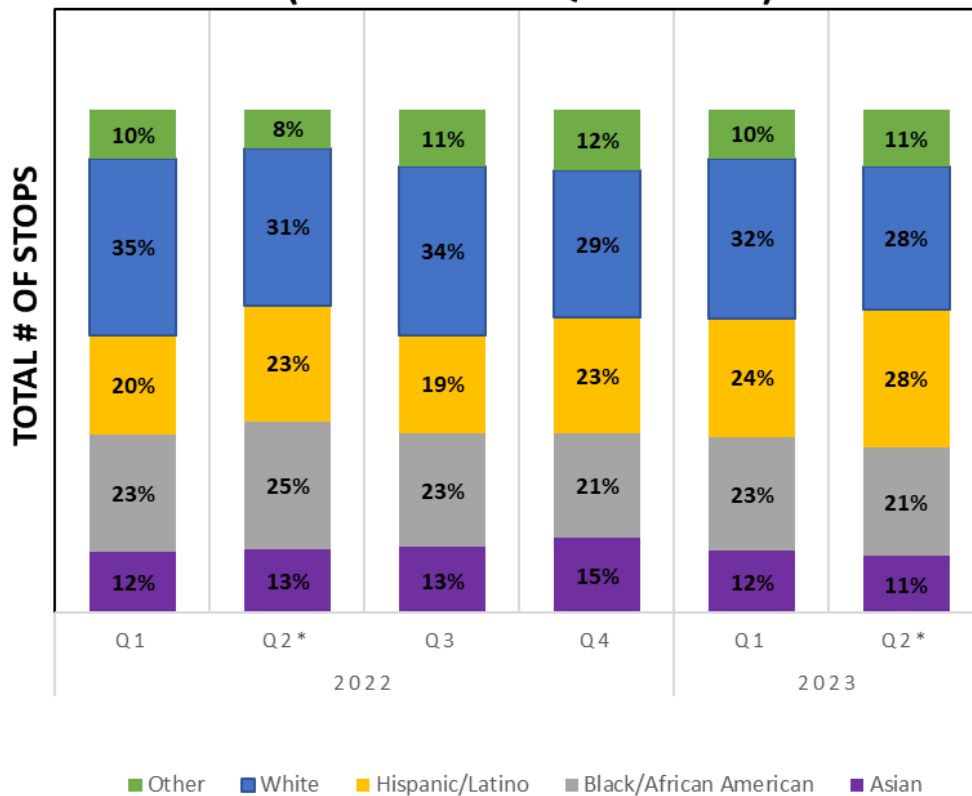
**2018 stats only account for Q3 and Q4 2018. AB953, the legislation requiring data collection, went into effect for SFPD on July 1st, 2018.*

Stops and Searches

Q2 2023 Total Stops:

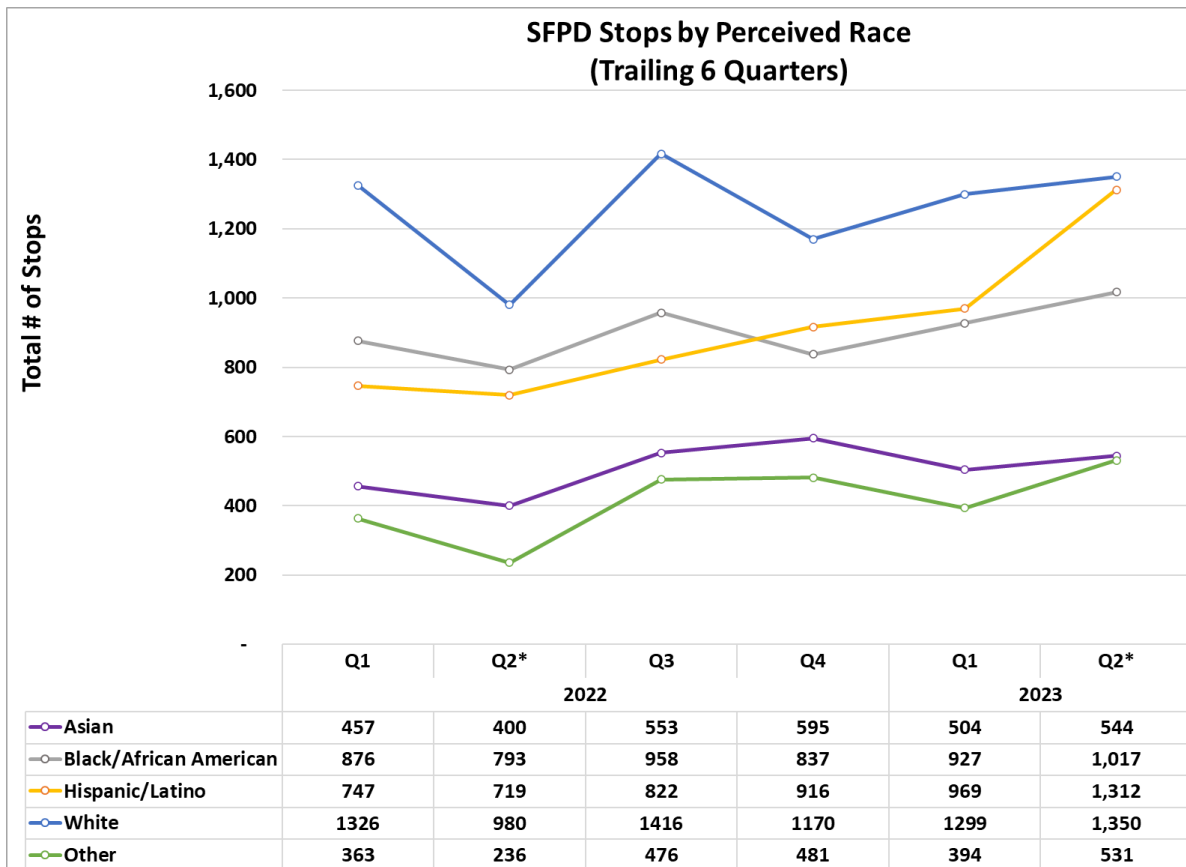
In Quarter 2 of 2023, April 1 – June 28 1159hrs, 4,754 stops were conducted. Of those stops, 970 resulted in searches (23.6%). White individuals accounted for 32% of all stops and 27% of all searches. Black individuals accounted for 23% of stops and 37% of searches.

**SFPD STOPS BY PERCEIVED RACE
(TRAILING 6 QUARTERS)**



Due to a data system cutover in late Q2, 2023, all stops data in this report includes data from April 1 thru June 28th at 1159hrs. Data not included in this report will be rolled into the next QADR report when available.

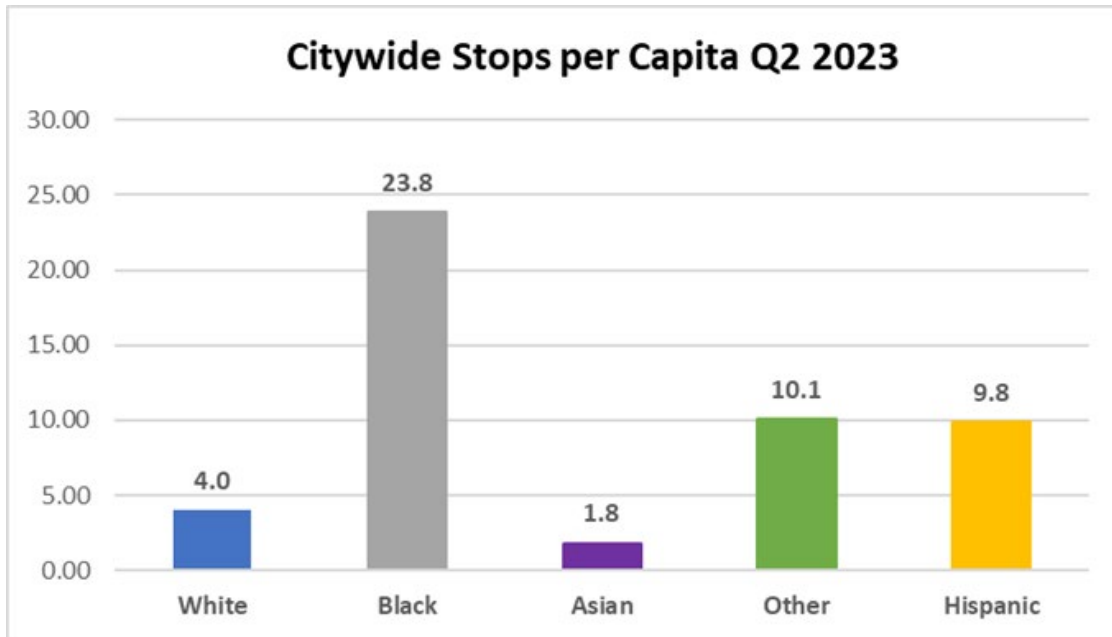
Stops and Searches



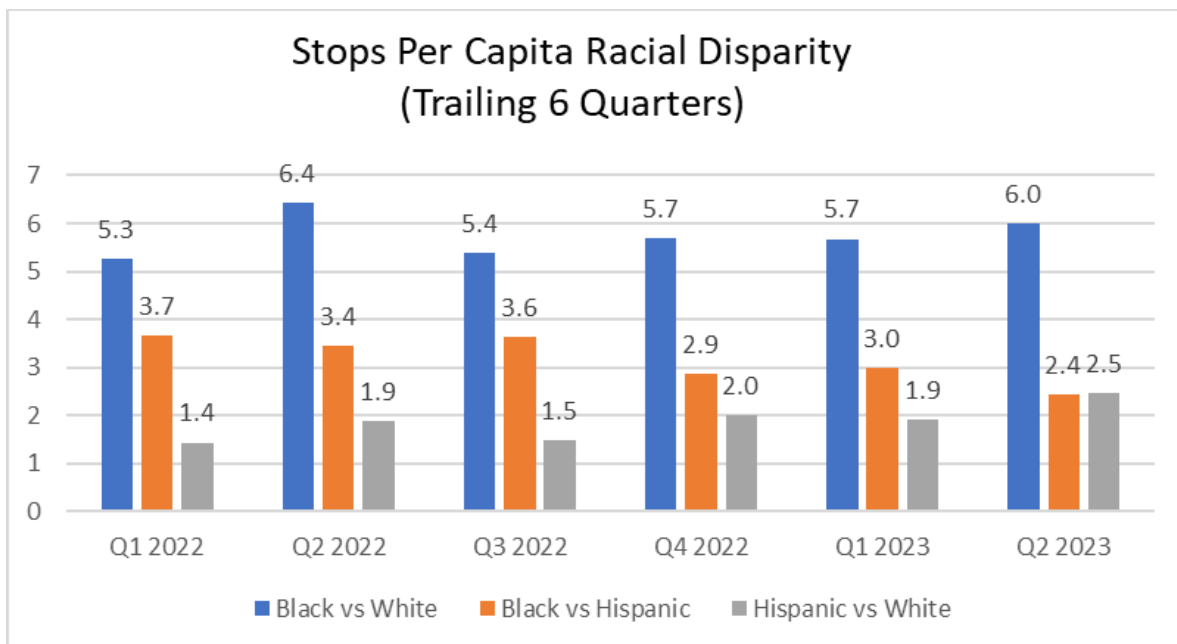
**Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.*

Compared to Quarter 2 of 2022, the percentage of total stops in Q2 of 2023 increased by 28.2% for Black/African American individuals and increased by 32% for White individuals.

Stops and Searches

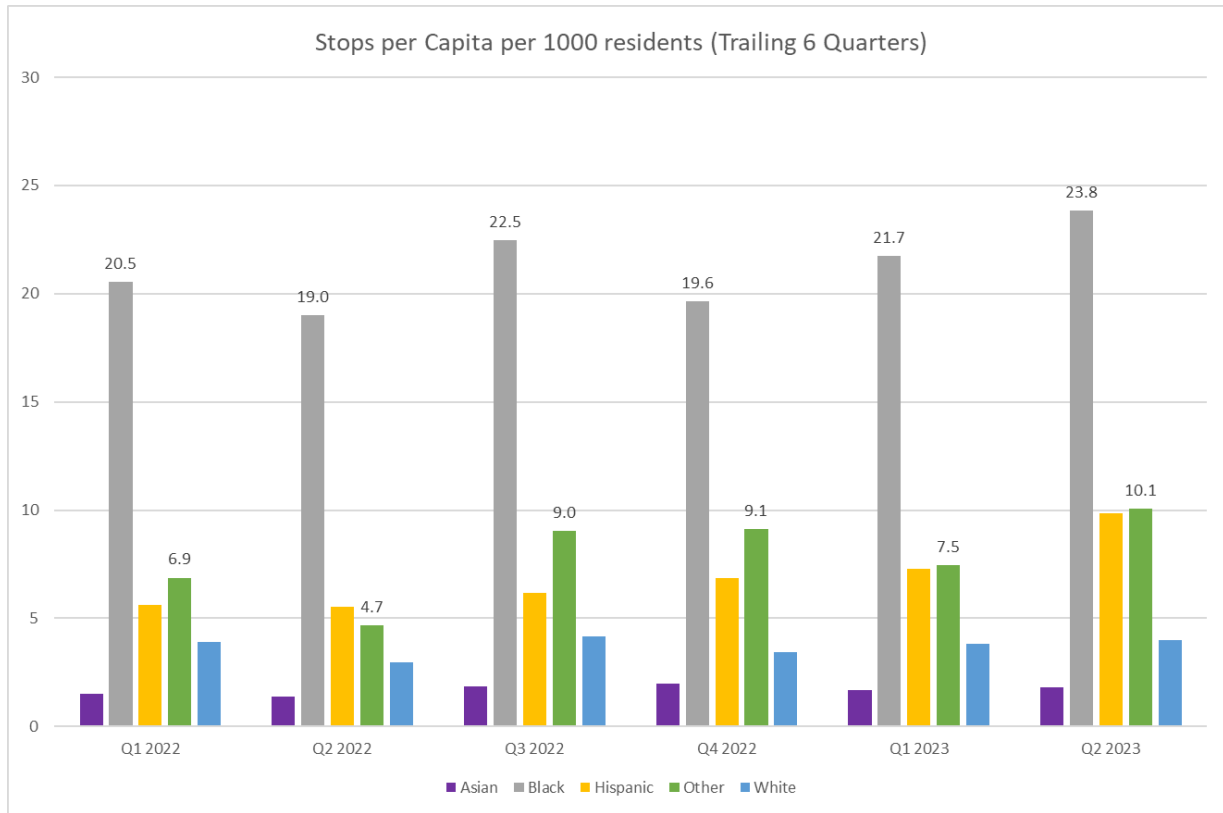


Citywide stops data shows in Quarter 2 of 2023, 23.8 Black individuals, per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 4 White individuals per every 1000 White residents



Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since Quarter 1 of 2022, Black/African American individuals are stopped 5 to 6 times more often than White individuals.

Stops and Searches



Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data show that from Quarter 1 2022 through Quarter 2 2023, on average Black/African American individuals may be stopped 22.0 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Stops and Searches

Searches By Level of Discretion

The department classifies the various types of searches into three categories:

1. Discretionary searches,
2. Administrative searches, and
3. Other searches.

Discretionary searches require an officer to ask and receive 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. Administrative searches include those that occur because 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.

Discretionary Searches	Administrative Searches	Other Searches
*Consent Given	*Incident to Arrest	*Officer Safety/ Safety of Others
	*Search Warrant	*Suspected Weapons
	*Vehicle Inventory	*Visible Contraband
		*Odor of Contraband
		*Canine Detection
		*Evidence of Crime
		*Emergency
		*Suspected Violation of School Policy
		*Condition of Parole/ Probation/ PRCS/ Mandatory Supervision

Current Quarter vs 1 year ago, % Change by Race/Ethnicity

Perceived Race / Ethnicity	STOPS			SEARCHES		
	Q2-2022 (n=3,128)	Q2-2023 (n=4,754)	%Δ from Q2-2022	Q2-2022 (n=963)	Q2-2023 (n=1,085)	%Δ from Q2-2022
Asian	13%	11%	-1.3%	7%	6%	-1%
Black/ African American	25%	21%	-4.0%	32%	32%	0%
Hispanic/ Latino	23%	28%	4.6%	28%	28%	-1%
White	31%	28%	-2.9%	28%	25%	-3%
Other	8%	11%	3.6%	4%	9%	5%

Note: “Perceived” identifiers are used to categorize demographic information specific to Stop Data Collection System

Stops and Searches

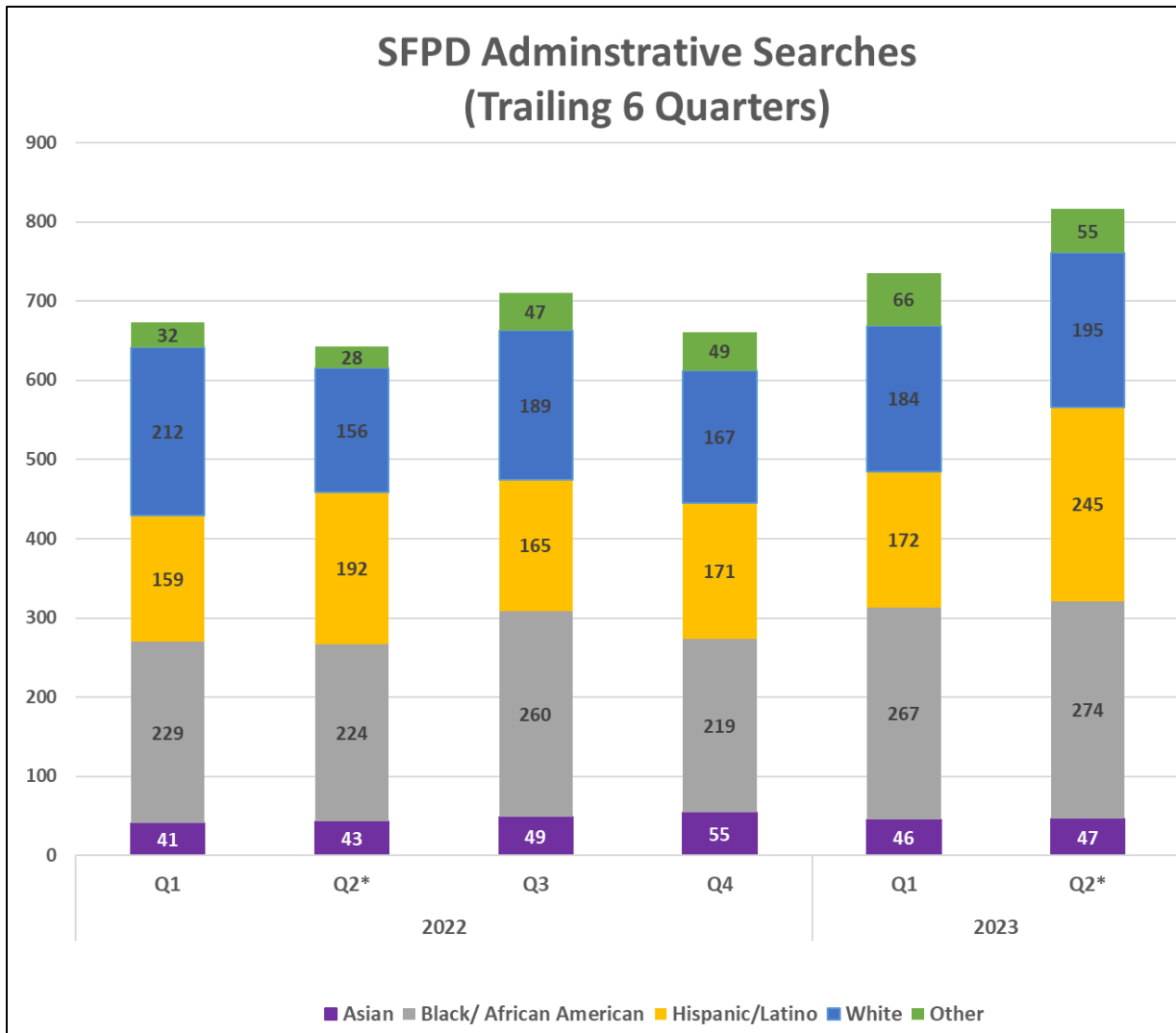
The 1,085 total searches conducted in Q2-2023 were categorized into 3 search categories listed below. When multiple bases for search are present during a stop, officers are able to select multiple bases for search. In these cases, one search is counted in each basis. . As a result, a stop may appear in two or all three search categories listed below. From 1,085 total searches, there were 1,598 bases for search selected, which fell into 3 search categories, Discretionary, Administrative, and Other Searches.

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	59	4%
Officer safety/safety of others	276	17%
Search warrant	52	3%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	90	6%
Suspected weapons	88	6%
Visible contraband	67	4%
Odor of contraband	9	1%
Canine Detection	3	0%
Evidence of crime	163	10%
Incident to arrest	729	46%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	9	1%
Vehicle inventory	53	3%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	1,085	
Total Count of Basis for Search	1,598	

*There may be more than one basis for search

Type of Search	Distinct Count	% Total
Discretionary (Consent Given) Searches	59	4.27%
Administrative Searches	816	59.09%
Other Searches	506	36.64%
*Distinct Count of Searches	1,381	100%

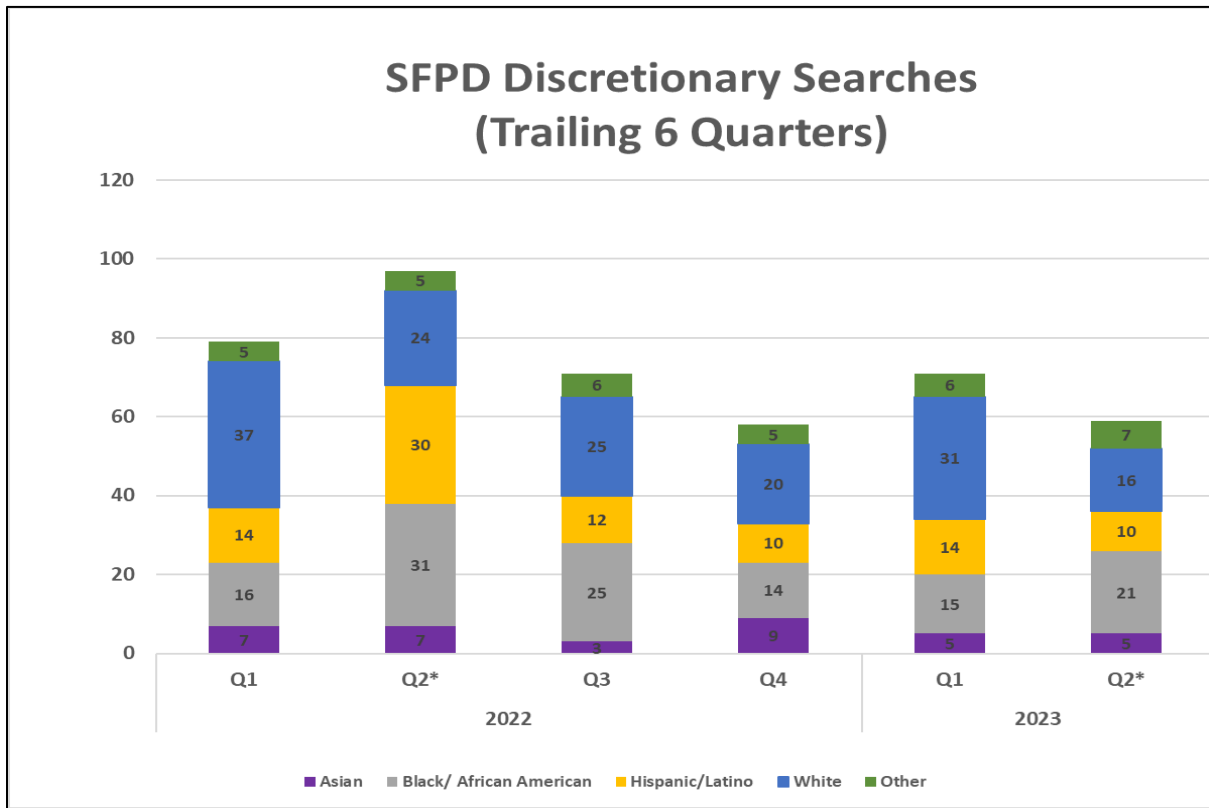
Stops and Searches



**Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.*

Compared to Q2-2022, Administrative Searches for individuals of "Other" race in Q2 of 2023 have increased by 96% and Black/African American individuals by 22%. There was also an increase by 25% of Administrative Searches for White individuals.

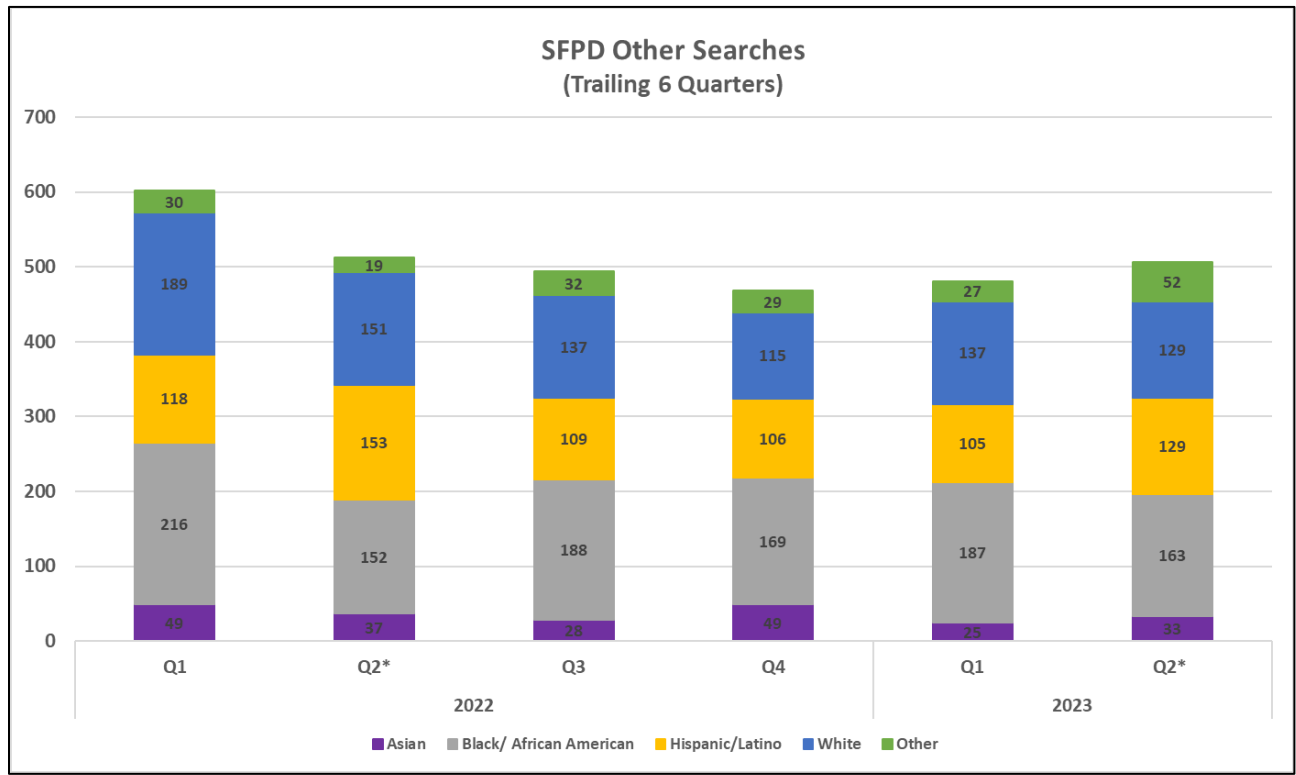
Stops and Searches



**Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.*

Compared to Q2-2022, Discretionary Searches for all individuals decreased in Q2-2023, where Asian individuals saw a 29% decrease, Black/African American individuals saw a 32% decrease, Hispanic/Latino individuals saw a 66% decrease, White individuals saw a 33% decrease, and Other individuals saw a 40% decrease.

Stops and Searches



**Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.*

Compared to Q2-2022, Asian individuals saw a 10% decrease, Black/African American individuals saw a 7% increase, Hispanic/Latino individuals saw a 16% decrease, White individuals saw a 15% decrease, and Other individuals saw a 174% increase.

Stops and Searches

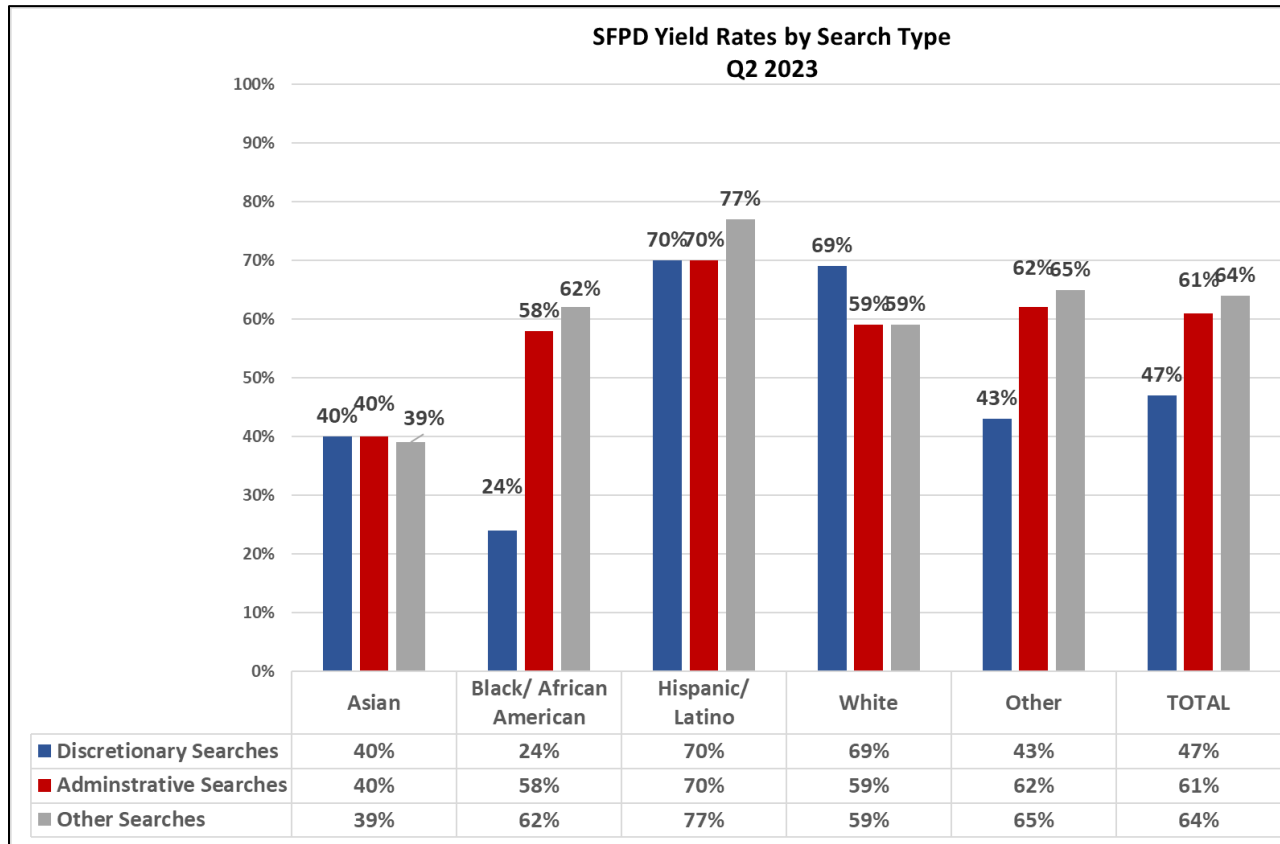


Search yield rates have increased year over year since mid-2018, suggesting an increase in the use of objective factors. Objective factors are clearly defined and articulable behaviors an officer can observe to inform the decision to conduct a search. Including objective factors in training and/or policies is reflective of one of SFPD’s proposed solutions for reducing the influence of bias in decision-making surrounding stops and searches.

Stops and Searches

Search Yield Rates

The average yield rate for all searches was 57% in Quarter 2 of 2023. The yield rate was 47% for Discretionary (Consent only) searches, 61% for Administrative (Supervision) searches, and 64% for Other searches.



As noted in the Phase III SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative report:

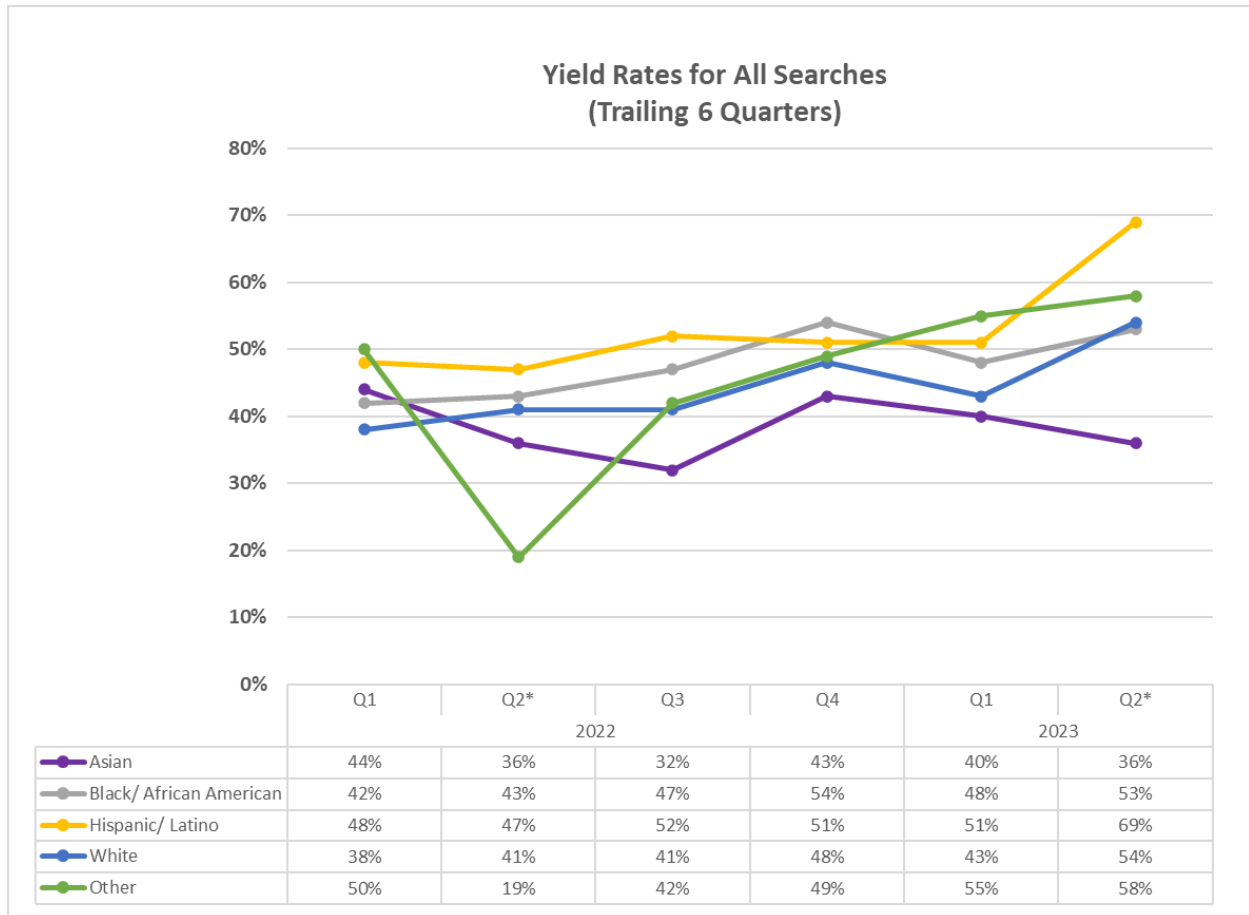
“The assumption among researchers is that if the rate of discovering contraband during searches of a particular identity group is low, then those people are “objectively less suspicious and may be searched, at least in part, because of their perceived identity.”

[HTTPS://OAG.CA.GOV/SITES/ALL/FILES/AGWEB/PDFS/RIPA/RIPA-BOARD-REPORT-2021.PDF](https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2021.pdf) AT PAGE 48.

In turn, if the hit/yield rate for a particular identity group increases, that means that officers are using more objective factors – and not a person’s perceived identity – to make the decision to search a person. In short, higher hit/yield rates suggest that officers are less likely making a biased decision to search, but are rather using objective factors to inform their decision-making.¹

¹ SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative Phase III – Final Assessment Report, Hillard Heintze, 2022, p 6, footnote 11.

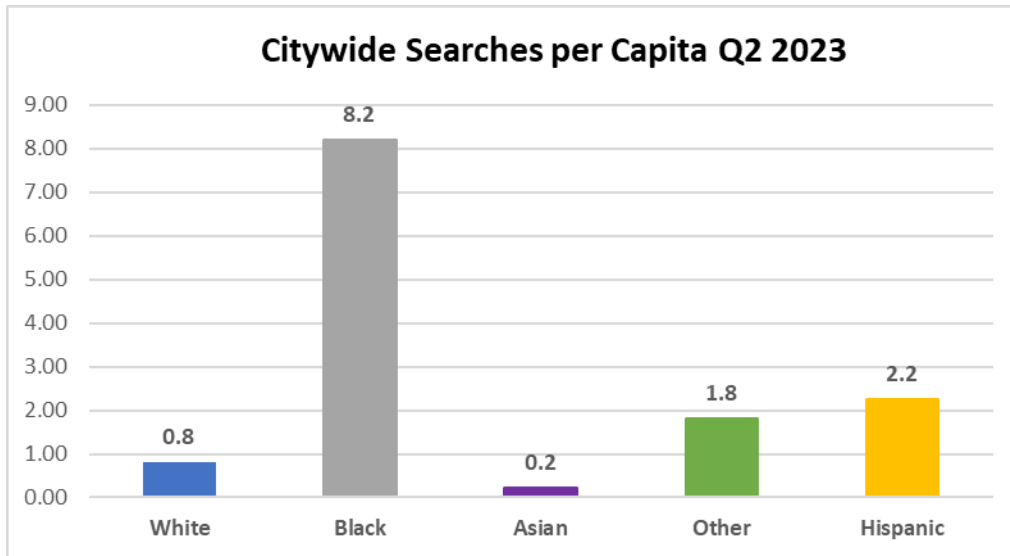
Stops and Searches



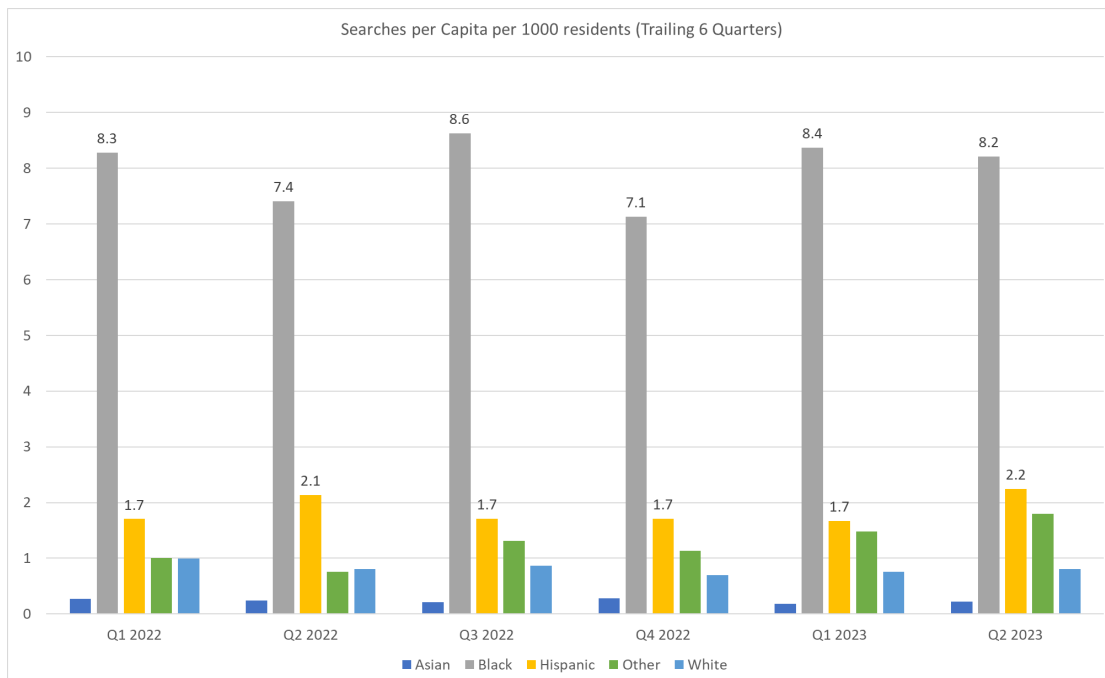
*Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.

As compared to Q2 2022, the yield rate for all searches increased in Quarter 2 of 2023 for Black/African American and White demographic groups. This yield rate increased by 39% for Other and increased by 22% for Hispanic/Latino, while staying the same for the Asian.

Stops and Searches

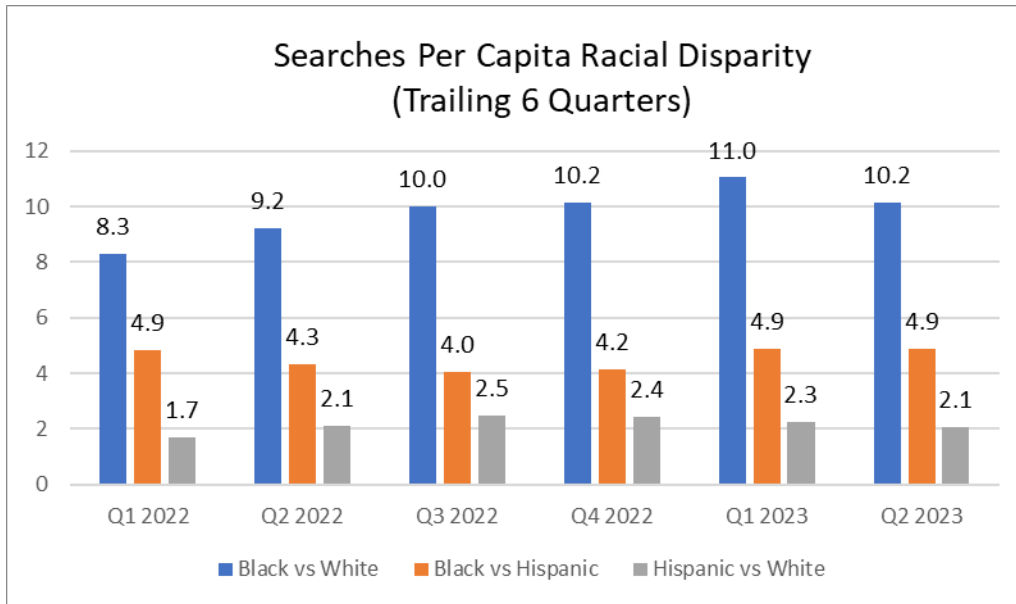


Citywide search data shows in Quarter 2 of 2023, per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, roughly eight searches of Black/African American individuals may occur. For every 1000 White residents, less than 1 search of a white individual per 1000 white residents occurs.



Citywide search data shows that from Q1 2022 through Q2 2023, Black/African American individuals on average may be searched 8 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

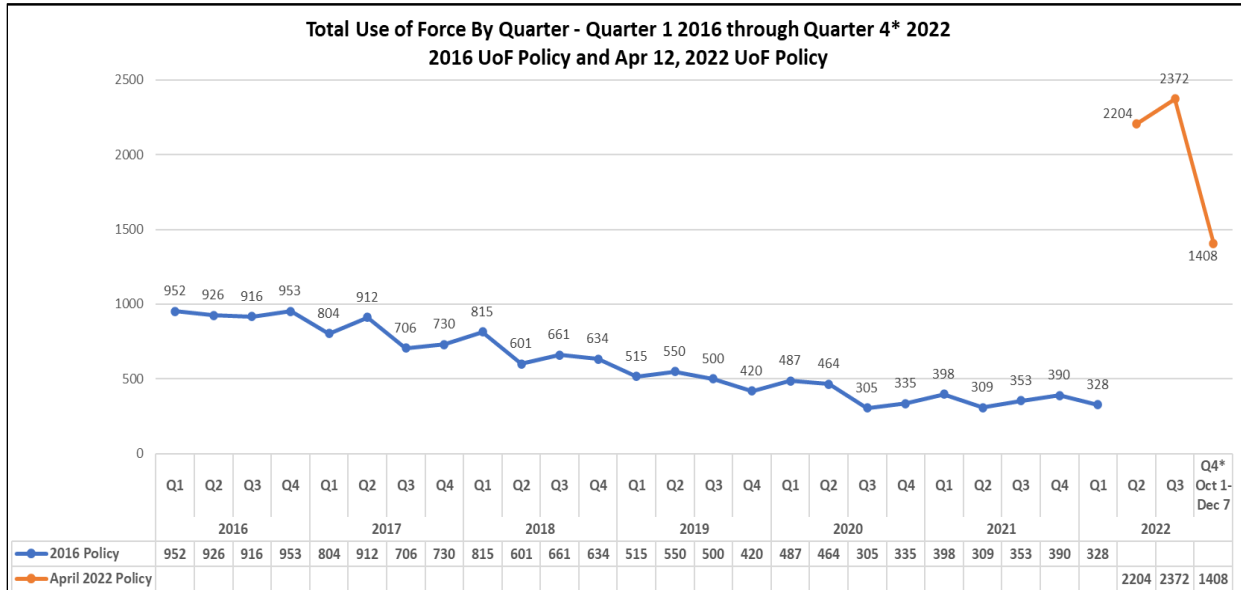
Stops and Searches



Since Quarter 1 of 2022, individuals searched are listed as Black/African American individuals 8.3-11.0 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each

Use of Force

Use Of Force – Historical

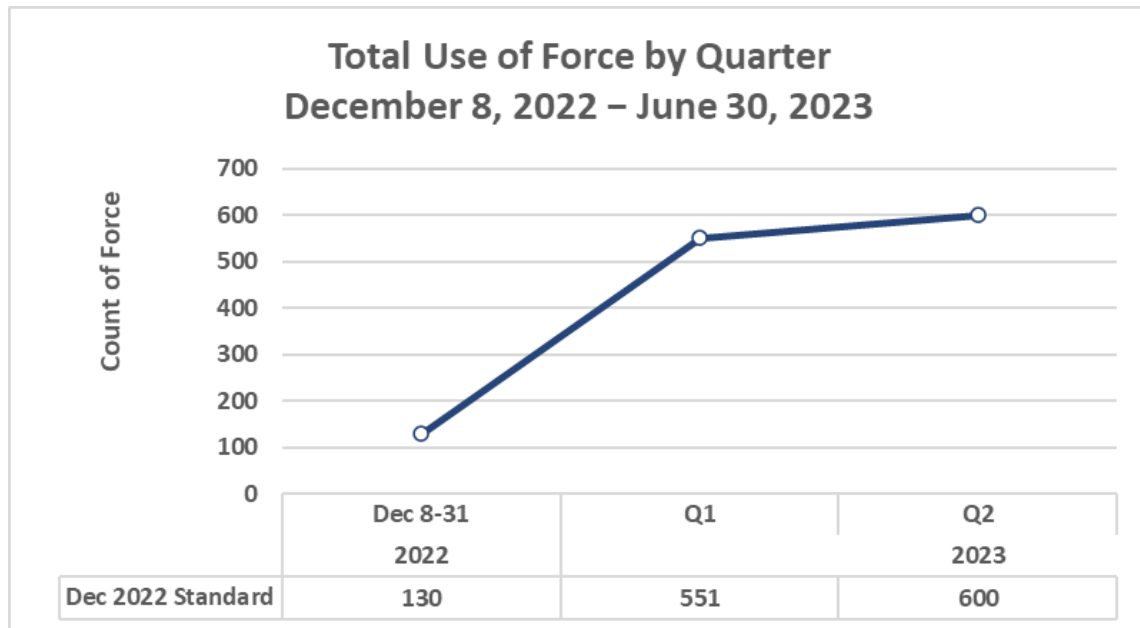


Unless otherwise noted, the term “total uses of force” refers to the number of times force is applied by an officer against an individual to compel compliance. Per the April 2022 Use of Force Policy, during Q4-2022, and including the October 1 through December 7, 2022, period, there were 504 incidents where force was used 1,408 times by 615 officers against 579 individuals.

Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order and associated data collection is discussed in the data exploration section of this report and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

Use of Force

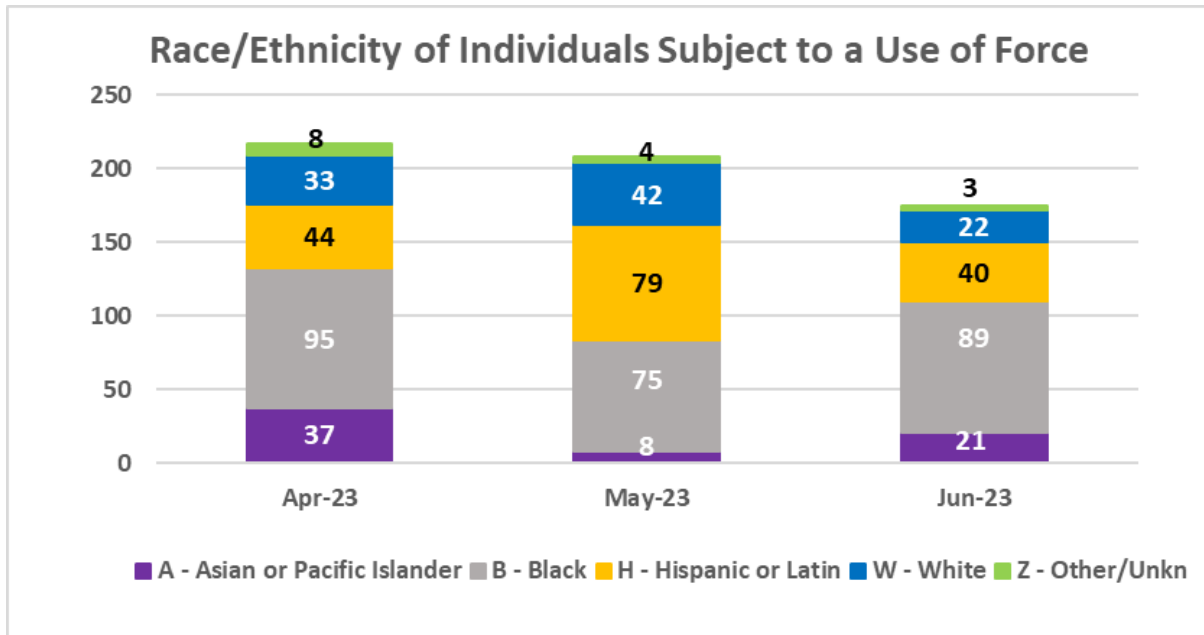
Use of Force – Current Use of Force Policy



During Quarter 2 of 2023, the department responded to 146,297 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 57 times and force was used in 251 incidents which represented 0.017% of all calls for service. Of those 251 incidents, force was used 600 times by 322 officers against 305 individuals.

There were two Officer Involved Shooting incidents during Quarter 2 of 2023 resulting in injury or death.

Use of Force



Race/Ethnicity of Individuals Subject to a Use of Force, Q2 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23
Asian	17.1%	3.8%	12.0%
Black/African American	43.8%	36.1%	50.9%
Hispanic/Latino	20.3%	38.0%	22.9%
White	15.2%	20.2%	12.6%
Other	3.7%	1.9%	1.7%

Per the most recent 2022 December Use of Force policy, during Q2 of 2023, White individuals represented 16% of total number of individuals subject to uses of force. This rate is 43% for Black/African American individuals, 27% for Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 11% for Asian individuals.

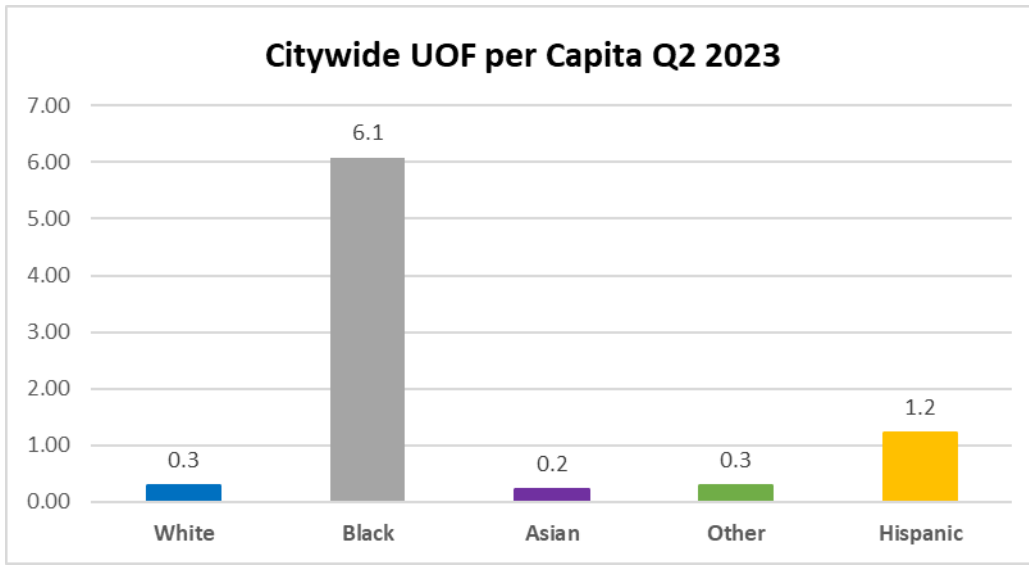
Use of Force

Types Of Force Used

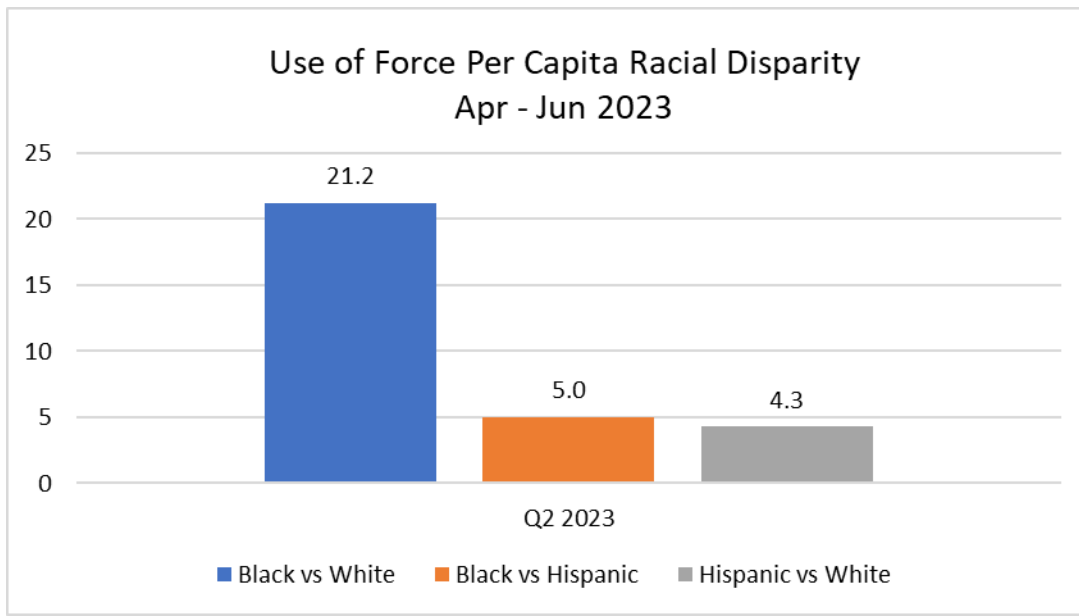
Under the December 2022 use of force policy, Physical Control Hold/Take Down and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 85% of total Uses of Force during Q2 2023.

Use of Force by Type of Force Description December 2022 UoF Policy Standard	
Type of Force Description	Q2 2023
Chemical Agent	17
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	2
Firearm Pointing	260
Impact Weapon	4
Other	19
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	251
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	27
Vehicle Intervention	13
Firearm OIS	2
Grand Total	600

Use of Force



Citywide Use of Force data shows in Quarter 2 of 2023, 6.1 Black individuals per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to .29 per 1000 White residents.



Under the current Use of Force policy, in Q2, 2023, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 21.2 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were two Use of Force incidents that resulted in death during Quarter 2 of 2023.

First Incident - SAN FRANCISCO (May 19, 2023):

At approximately 2:20 pm SFPD officers responded to the 100 block of Bosworth St. regarding a person armed with a firearm who entered a residence. The person who discovered the suspect was able to exit the residence and contacted the police. Officers arrived on scene and made contact with the armed suspect who had refused to comply with officers for approximately 3 and a half hours. Additional SFPD resources and SFFD medics were on scene to assist with the incident. As officers were attempting to negotiate with the subject, an officer involved shooting occurred. The subject was transported to the hospital. Despite the life-saving efforts of the emergency responders and medical staff, the subject succumbed to his injuries and was declared deceased.

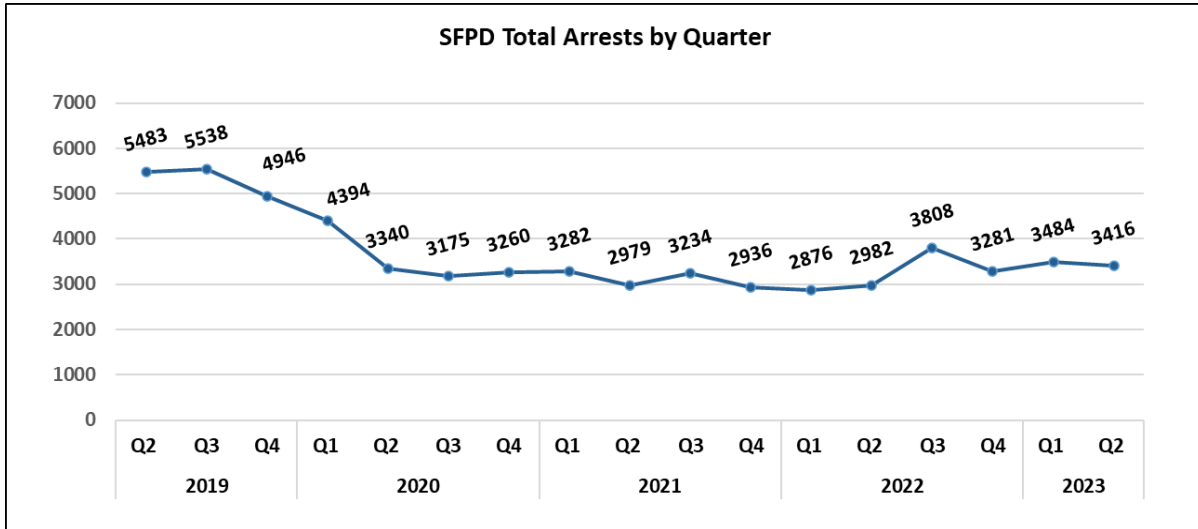
Second Incident - SAN FRANCISCO (JUNE 22, 2023):

On Thursday, June 22, 2023, at approximately 2:39 a.m., SFPD officers from Richmond Station were dispatched to a residence on the 700 block of 31st Avenue for a report of an aggravated assault in progress. An officer arrived on scene and made contact with an 84-year-old male victim in the doorway of the home. During the interaction, the 37-year-old subject, who was armed with a knife, advanced toward the officer and the victim from inside the home and an officer involved shooting occurred. Additional officers arrived on scene and began rendering aid to the subject and summoned medical personnel to the scene.

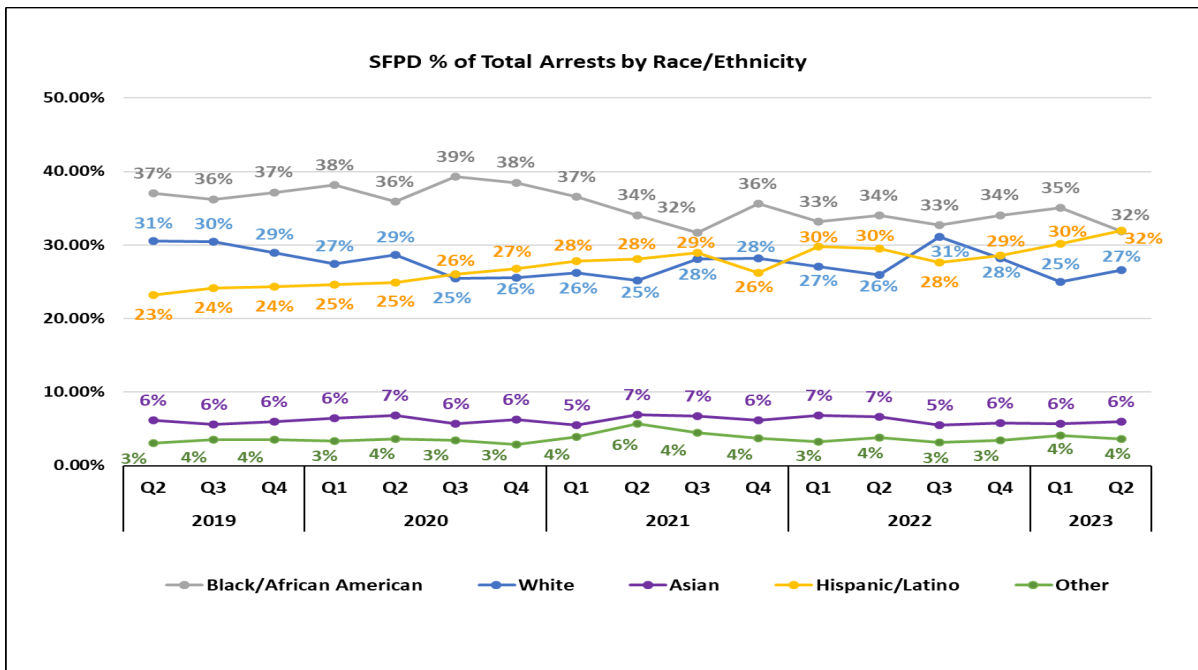
The victim told officers that the subject had assaulted a 76-year-old female victim inside the home. Officers entered the home and discovered the female victim deceased. A dog was also found deceased inside the home. Medics transported the subject to a local hospital where he was later pronounced deceased. The male victim was transported to a local hospital and treated for non-life-threatening injuries.

Arrests

Total Arrests by Quarter – 2019-2023



There were 3,416 arrests during Quarter 2 of 2023, a 15% increase from Q2-2022 (2,982). Black/African American individuals and Hispanic individuals accounted for 64% of all arrests.²



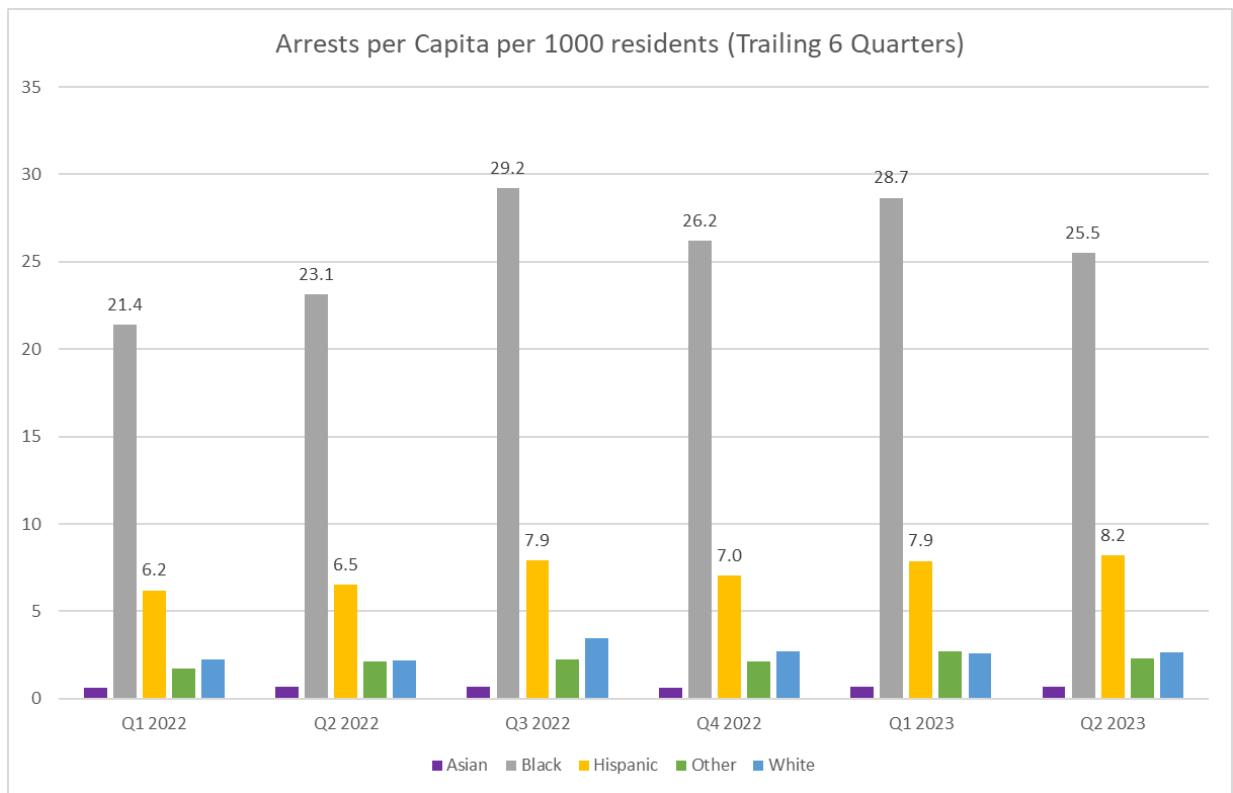
² Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported in San Mateo County data and are not included in these data.

Arrests

Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q2-2022 (n=2,982)	Q2-2023 (n=3,416)	%Δ from 2022
Asian	7%	6%	-1%
Black/ African American	34%	32%	-2%
Hispanic/Latino	30%	32%	2%
White	26%	27%	1%
Unknown	4%	4%	0%

Overall arrests of Hispanic/Latino individuals increased by approximately 2% in Quarter 2 of 2023 compared to Quarter 2 of 2022.

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



Citywide arrest data shows that from Quarter 1 of 2022 through Quarter 2 of 2023, 25.5 Black/African American individuals may be stopped per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Arrests

Arrests By District

It is 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's totals.

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

Arrests made by department members within the City and County of San Francisco jurisdiction increased in Quarter 2 of 2023 compared to Quarter 2 of 2022 by 15%.

Arrests By District, Q2 2022 vs Q2 2023			
District	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	% change
Co. A - Central	363	420	16%
Co. B - Southern	431	544	26%
Co. C - Bayview	271	250	-8%
Co. D - Mission	454	536	18%
Co. E - Northern	272	372	37%
Co. F - Park	98	78	-20%
Co. G - Richmond	110	126	15%
Co. H - Ingleside	181	230	27%
Co. I - Taraval	155	146	-6%
Co. J - Tenderloin	590	685	16%
Outside SF	57	29	-49%
Total	2,982	3,416	15%

Bias-Related Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

The department is required to obtain information from the Department of Police Accountability (DPA) regarding 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 Q2-2023

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

DPA received 188 total cases for the quarter.

2 Officer(s) were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

Total Cases received in 2023 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 2 Case(s)

During Quarter 2 of 2023, DPA completed 6 complaint investigation cases in which there was an allegation of racial or gender bias. There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Q2-2023 Case Closures & Dispositions

Type of Case	Sustained	Withdrawn	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
Homophobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Transphobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racial, Homophobic , Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	6

*Source: Department of Police Accountability

DPA closed a total of 178 cases for the quarter, including above.

DPA closed a total of 359 cases for the year, including above

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 internally from members of 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.

Q2-2023 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q2-2023
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	1
Medical Discrimination	0
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	2
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Harassment/Non-EEO	0
TOTAL	3

Complainants: 3 Department Members; 0 Outside Civilians

Respondents (Named): 1 SFPD (named in 1 complaint); 1 Sworn Officer; 1 Civilian

Total Respondents: 1 SFPD Named; 1 Sworn Officer; 1 Civilian

Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	6	0	6
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	0	1	1	2
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
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	1	1
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Weight Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	7	2	9

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

Population Benchmark Analysis, Per Capita Race/Ethnicity

The San Francisco Police Department received requests from various key community stakeholders to present a per capita population benchmark analysis. This analysis captures a particular race or ethnicity, as compared to their representation in a similar population of 1000 individuals. We adjust for population in our analysis by the race/ethnic demographic groups in our data. This analysis compares this report's quarter and all quarters with data available. A disparity analysis- the contrast between different race/ethnicity groups against each other- is also considered 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 per capita results will have challenges, as 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, to consider trends and context presented in 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) 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 several reasons (e.g., to go to work, visit family).³" The supposition that the comparison of police data should reflect the residential population makeup makes several assumptions that are not addressed in this analysis, and may result in inaccurate results of the comparative disparities noted in the analysis.

Comparing against residential population does not account for individuals who travel outside their home residential district or zip code in the residential population count, potentially causing over or under representation in the data⁴.

It should be noted that SFPD categorizes residential population demographics differently than other agencies. For instance, the Census American Community Survey (ACS) and

³ [2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory \(RIPA\) Board \(ca.gov\)](#) Pp46

⁴ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

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

Further, “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.⁵”

Despite these known limitations in working with population data within a benchmark, it does not mean analysis using a population benchmark is invalid. These limitations 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 geographic areas, such as 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 SFPD do?

SFPD took a citywide demographic dataset from the 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the US Census Bureau. Starting in the first quarter of 2023, all datasets are calculated against corresponding population demographics, which are based on 5-year ACS estimates (2016 ACS for 2016 dataset, 2017 ACS for 2017 dataset, etc.), except for 2020 dataset which is based on 2020 Census. 2021 data onward uses 2021 ACS population data. 2022 ACS will be released in December 2023.

Race/Ethnicity groupings are then consolidated to match current department systems, with Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups combined into the Asian group, and two or more races, some other race alone and American Indian/Alaska Native

⁵ <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

combined into the Other grouping. The demographic representation in various data and generated per capita (per 1000 residents) along with a table and graph for each datapoint. Data used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the covered period of this report.

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 availability of data. All available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group. In cases where policy standards have changed over time (namely with Use of Force policy), comparisons are done within policy spaces. That is, use of force data from one policy is only compared against itself. Finally, we conducted 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, SFPD would like to highlight the additional methodological notes for clarity and context.

- Census⁶/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 data 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.

⁶ SFPD discovered a calculation error in Q4, 2021 when tabulating census data. The error and corrected tables are included in the Q4, 2021 QADR.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

- Searches information provided reflects entries into the SDCS, with the same caveats as above.
- Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the department use-of-force Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force broken down by District and race of subject force was used against.
- Arrests count persons “booked” and “cited” where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Historical Per Capita Interactions

Using the previously mentioned methodologies, the following trends are noted. Per capita interactions for the current and more recent quarters can be found in the type of interactions’ section within the QADR.

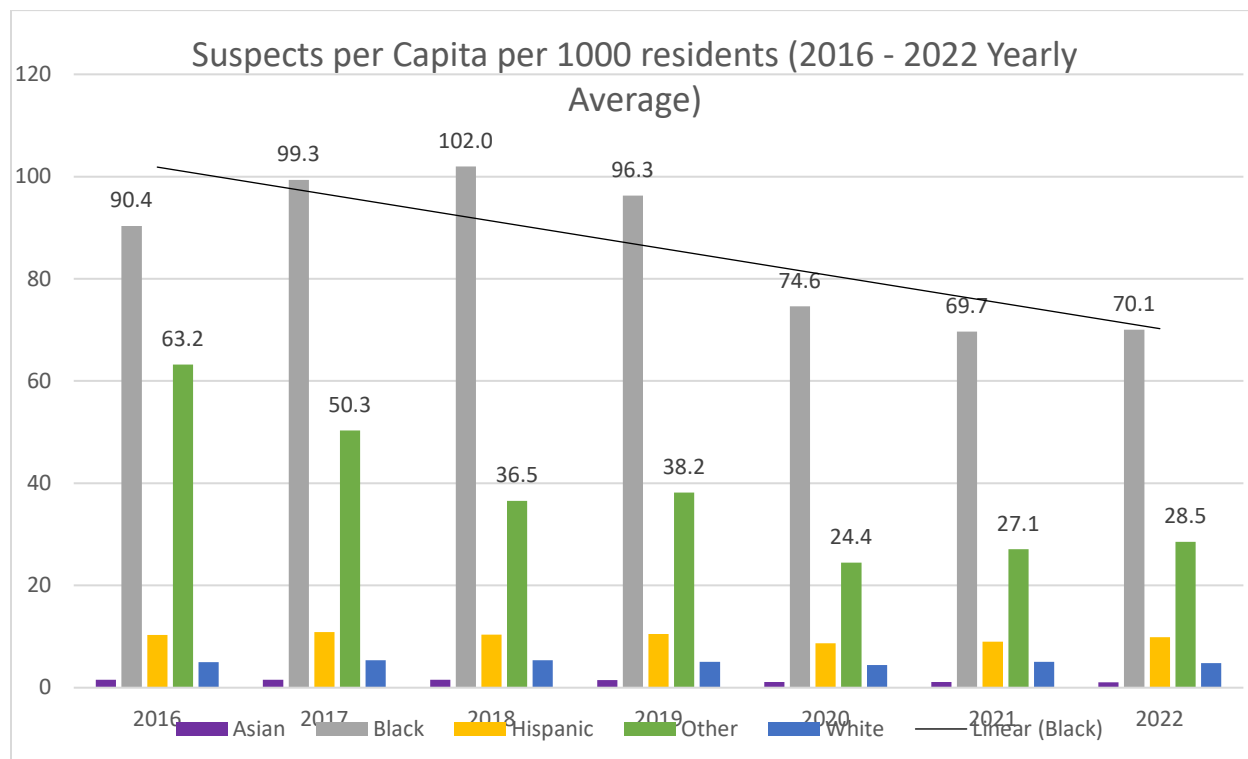
Per capita analysis for Use of Force data is presented per use of force standard to allow for an apples-to-apples comparison within each standard.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Annual Per Capita Interactions by Race

Analysis was conducted 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 found the following trends. Note: Data labels and trend lines for the most impacted group(s) are included for context and clarity.



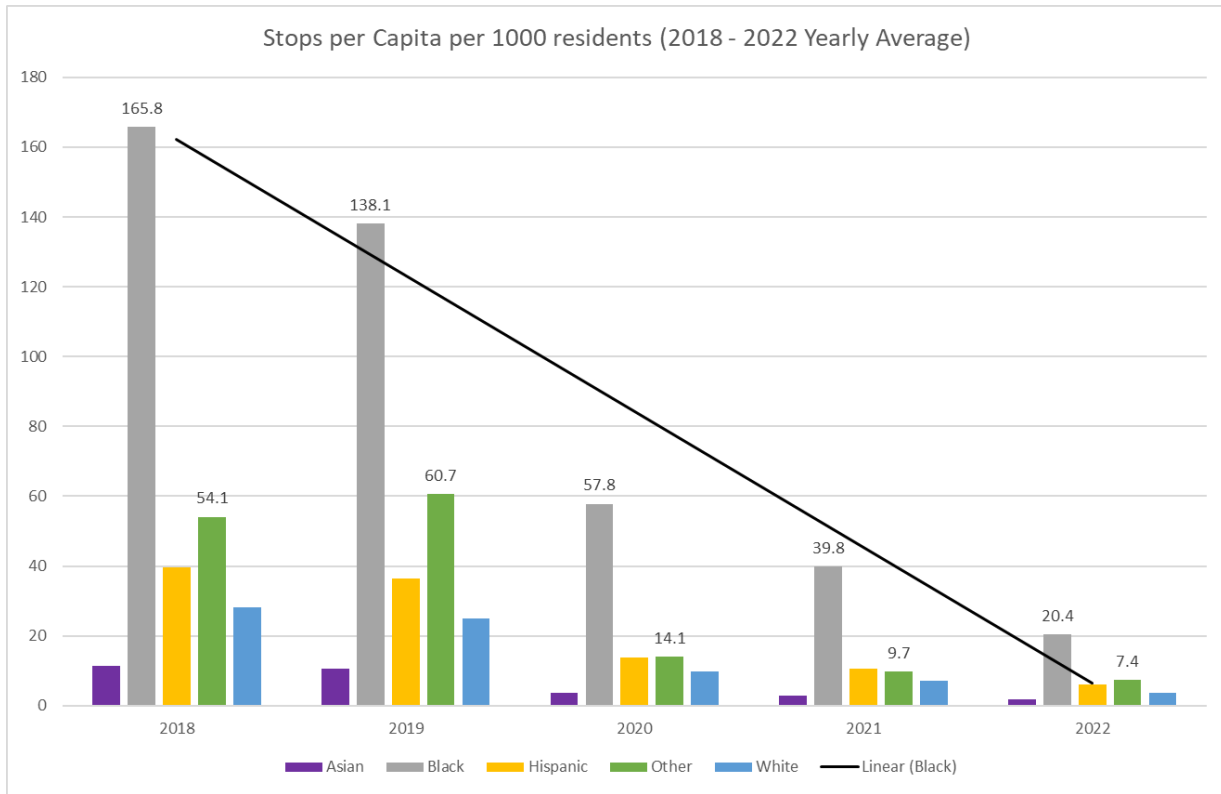
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a decline over time of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down 5.268, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-5.268
Asian	-0.101
Hispanic	-0.243
White	-0.076
Other	-5.810

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



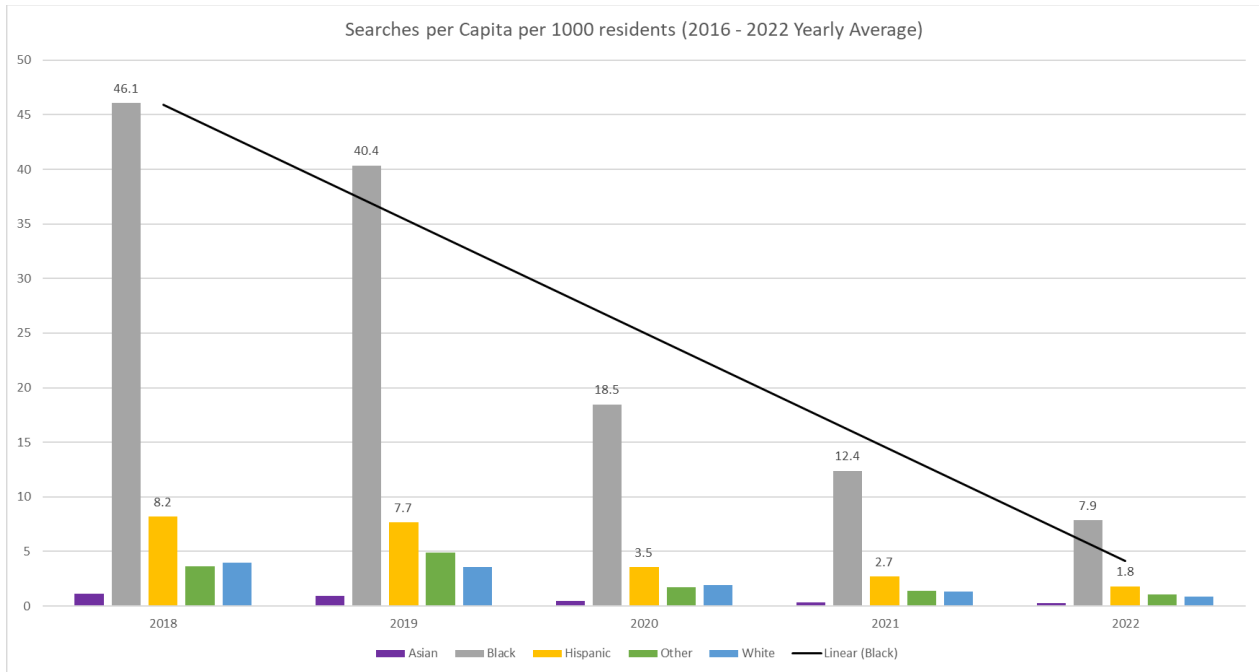
Citywide stops data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped in a vehicle or pedestrian stop since mid-2018.

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in tops data goes down 38.90, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-38.901
Asian	-2.724
Hispanic	-9.280
White	-6.667
Other	-14.436

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



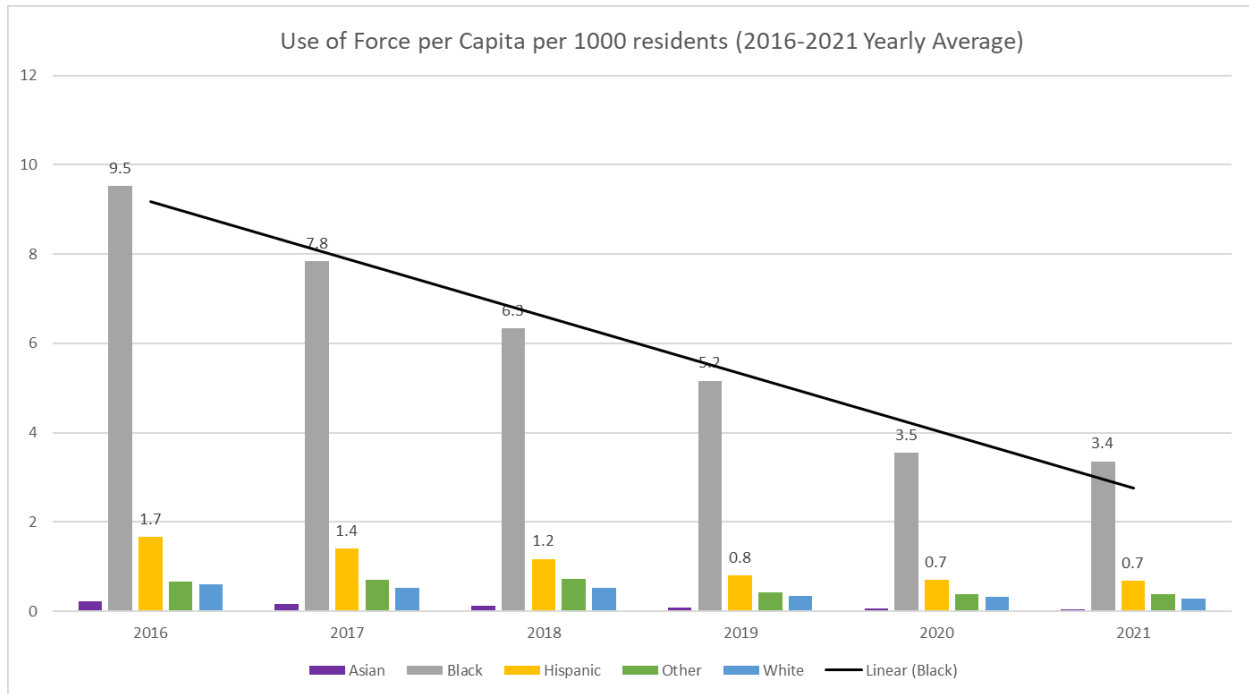
Citywide search data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been searched in connection with an interaction with SFPD at rates higher than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans searched since mid-2018.

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 10.446, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-10.446
Asian	-0.236
Hispanic	-1.776
White	-0.852
Other	-0.870

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide use of force data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been subject to a use of force at significantly higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. There has been a decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans upon whom use of force has been used since 2016.

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.281
Asian	-0.036
Hispanic	-0.210
White	-0.068
Other	-0.076

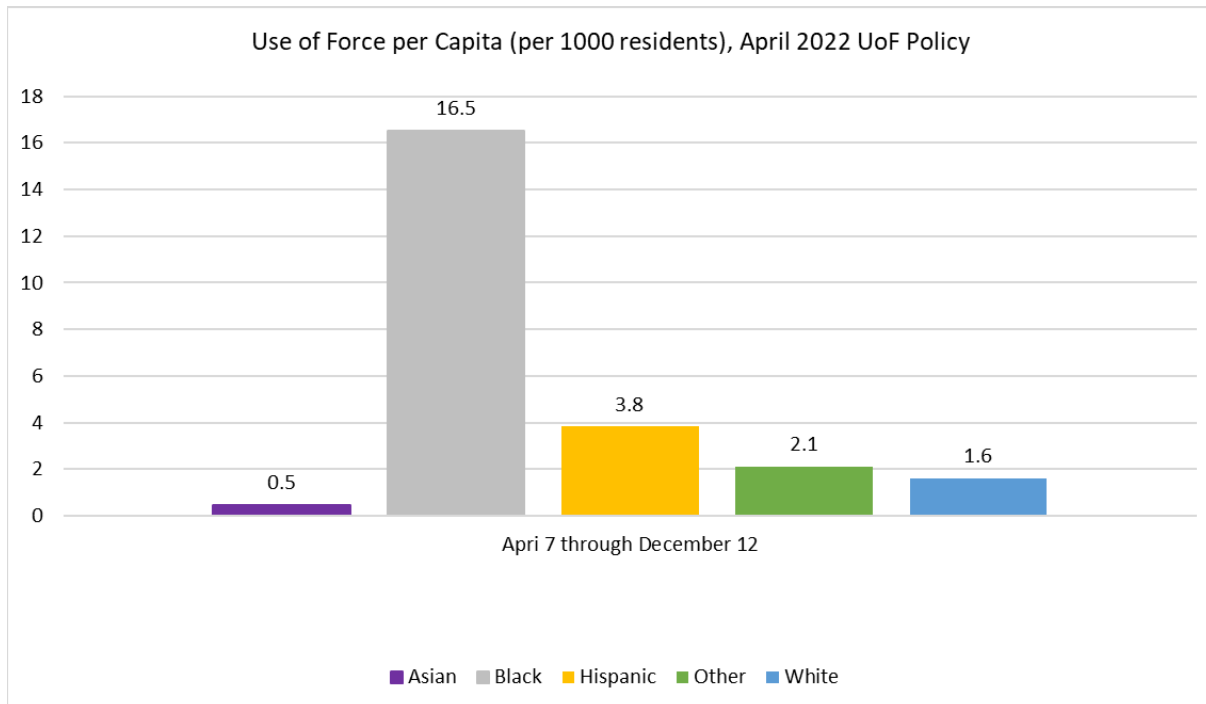
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group.

Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF is at -1.281, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

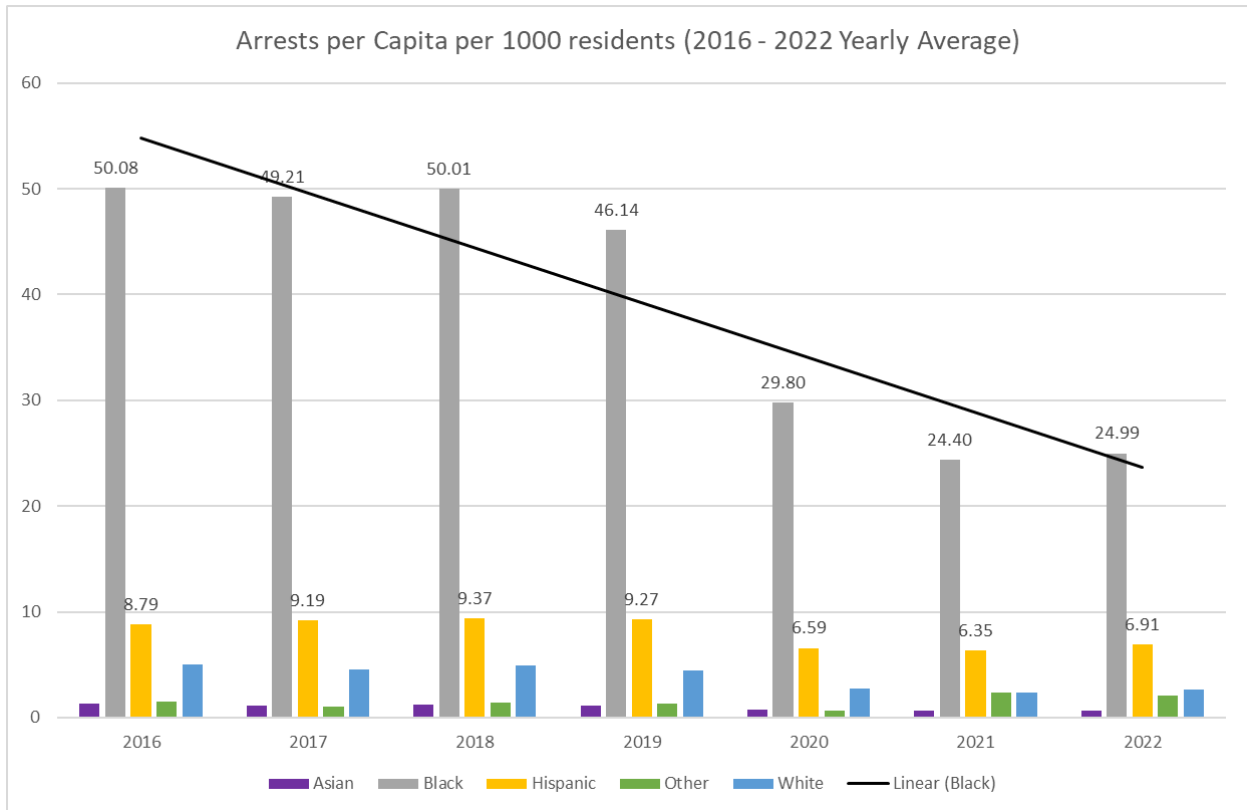
Due to the changes in the Use of Force policy, the 2016 UoF policy data is used to provide context over time, above. A separate calculation for per capita use of force is included using only the April 2022 UoF policy standard, below.



Data collected under the April 2022 Use of Force policy shows that Black/African American individuals may be subject to a use of force 16.5 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide arrest data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have arrested at higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. There has been a modest decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans arrested since 2016.

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 5.18, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

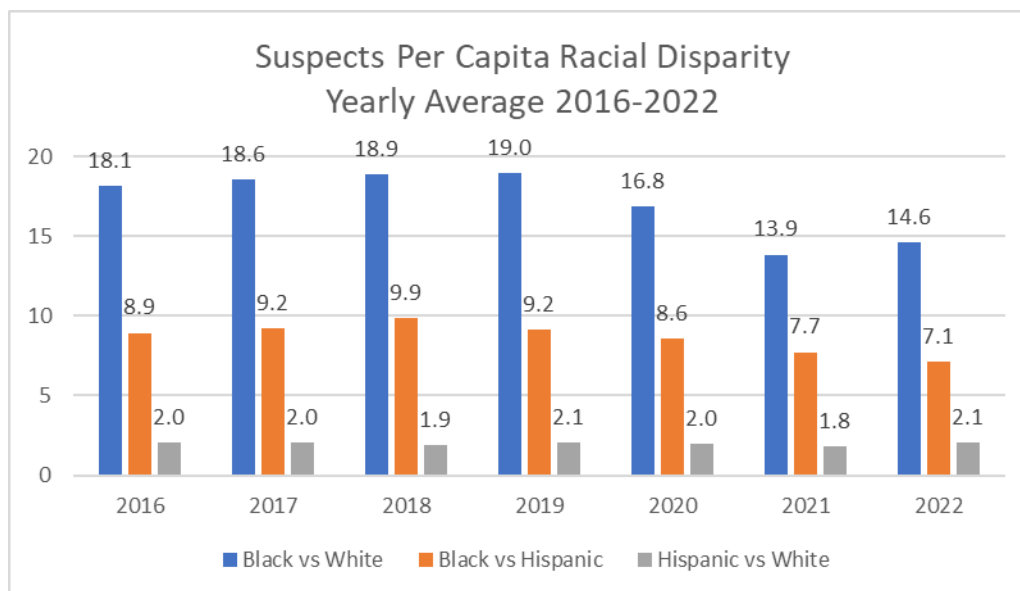
Rate of Decrease, Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-5.181
Asian	-0.123
Hispanic	-0.502
White	-0.484
Other	-0.127

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

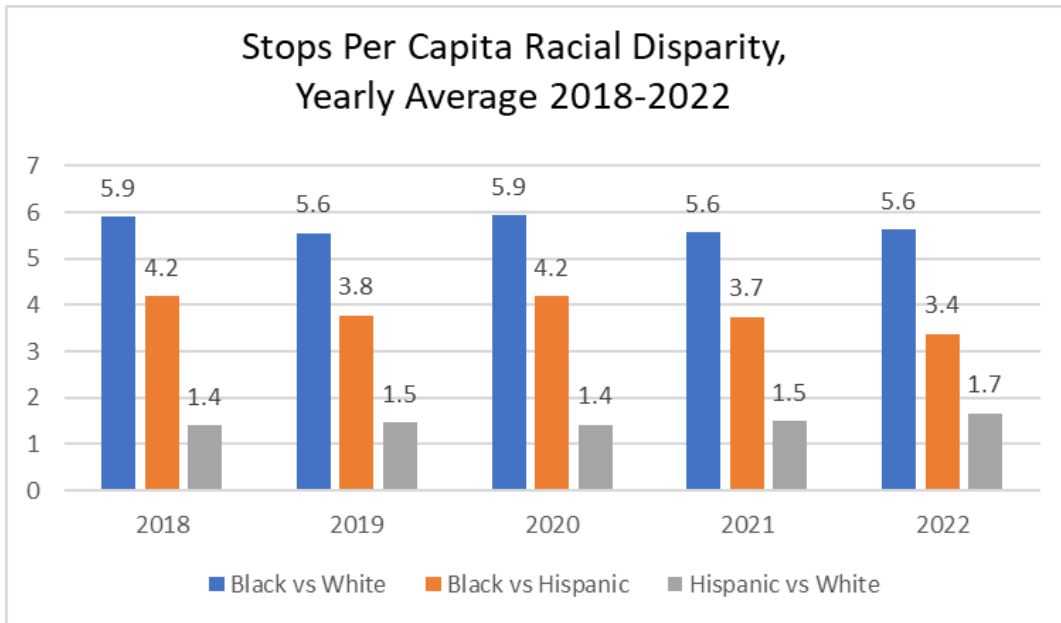
We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the three most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year. As with the other per capita analysis, Black/African American residents of San Francisco have higher rates of disparity in the data as compared to the White and Hispanic demographic groups. Please note that due to the changes in the Use of Force policy, the 2016 Use of Force policy data is used to provide context over time.



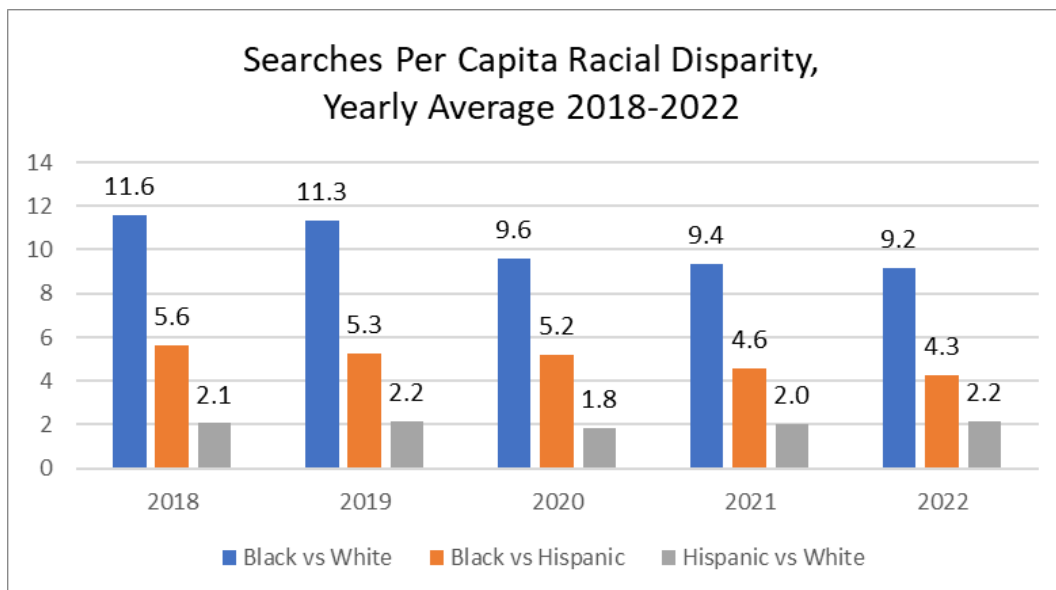
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that suspects are listed as Black/African American individuals 13.9-19.0 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



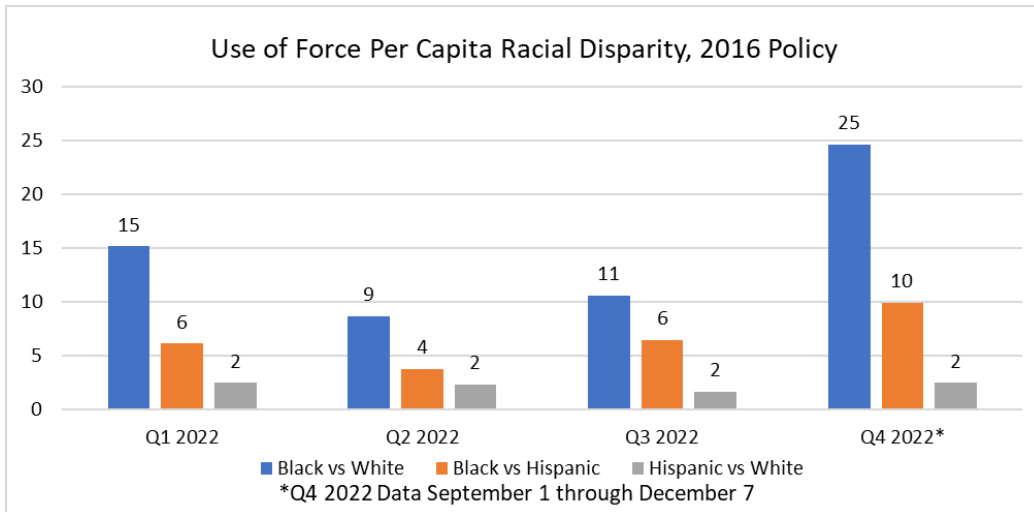
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data from 2018 through 2022 shows that individuals stopped are listed as Black/African American individuals 5.6-5.9 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.



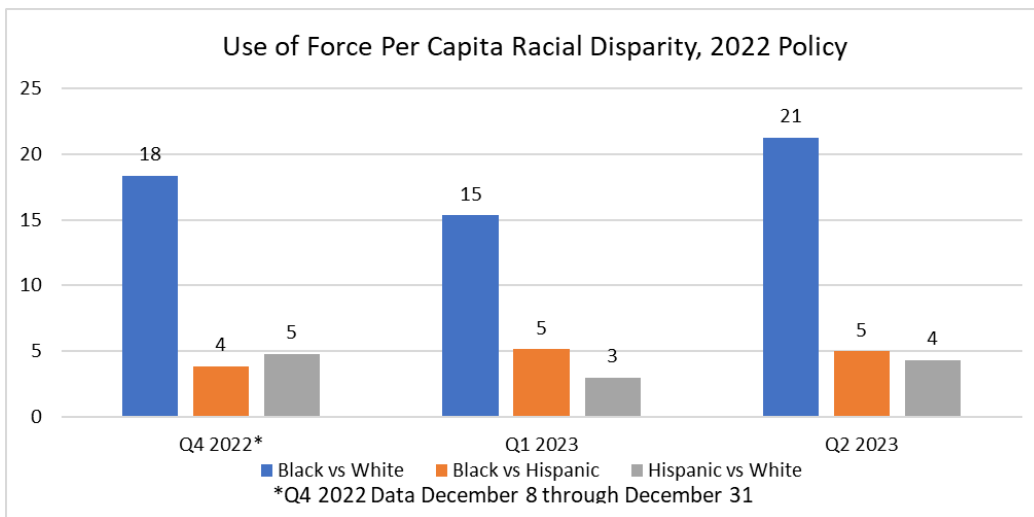
Citywide search data shows that from 2018 through 2022 individuals searched are listed as Black/African American individuals 9.2 to 11.6 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



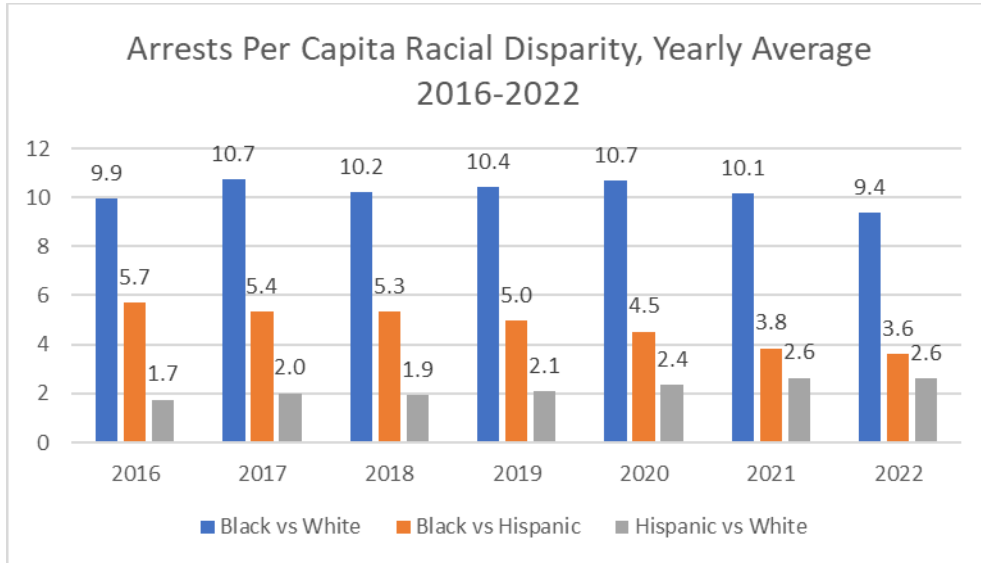
Citywide Use of Force data shows that from 2016 - Q4 2022 (through Dec 7), under the 2016 Policy, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 9-25 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.



Citywide Use of Force data shows that from Q4 2022 (beginning Dec 8) – Q2 2023, under the December 2022 Policy, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 18-21 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide arrest data shows that from 2016 through 2022, arrested individuals are listed as Black/African American individuals 9.4-10.7 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

What did we find?

We found that Black/African American individuals are more often involved in various SFPD interactions than their representation in the population, especially when compared to White residents. In some forms of contact between the department and individuals, this involvement has been decreasing over time. These findings provide context around who is involved with SFPD at various points of engagement but do not answer the question of ‘why’ this is the case.

It is possible that some or all factors discussed in the benchmark description section above are affecting the data in some way. The context provided gives us a common frame for conversation, mutual understanding, and a starting point from which additional analysis may occur.

What's next?

The Department looks forward to continuing the analysis of data on a quarterly basis. However, it should be noted that SFPD will need to build out analytical capacity to carry out some of this work, and timeline expectations will be shared and updated with the publishing of each quarterly report.

SFPD has also partnered with multiple academic entities to assist in academic level analyses of SFPD data, including:

- The California Policy Lab at UC Berkeley and UC Los Angeles,
- Stanford’s SPARQ center,
- Palo Alto University, and
- The Center for Policing Equity
- New York University

Domestic Violence Reporting

- Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

Domestic Violence Reporting - Background

In November 2021, the Board of Supervisors approved, and Mayor Breed signed, legislation amending the San Francisco Administrative Code to require certain data involving Domestic Violence be reported on a quarterly basis starting in the first quarter of 2022. The report is to be submitted on a quarterly basis to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, Office of Racial Equity, the Human Rights Commission, the Department on the Status of Women, and the Police Commission.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service and Investigations

Domestic Violence, also known as Intimate Partner Violence, is abbreviated as DV for brevity in this report. For the purposes of this report, Admin Code 96D defines Domestic Violence as: *"Domestic Violence" means the crime defined in Section 273.5 and the crimes punishable under Section 243 (e){1}, of the California Penal Code.*

SFPD responds to calls for service (CFS) received by the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) whether as a 911 emergency or through the non-emergency line. After gathering information from the caller, DEM staff has the responsibility of determining the appropriate code for the call, based on the information provided, and to dispatch units to the location as either a Priority A (highest), Priority B, or Priority C.

Upon arrival, SFPD officers conduct a thorough investigation into the allegations of domestic violence. Per SFPD policy, calls for service are coded with a final disposition of domestic violence (DV) in cases in which DV is evident during an officer's investigation.

In some cases, a report may be taken without a call to 911 (self-reporting at a police station, for example.) In these cases, a call for service number is generated during the report writing process.

This is a quarterly data report from 1 April 2023 through 30 June 2023.

Domestic Violence Reporting - Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b Reporting Components

1(A) The number of calls for service for domestic violence that the Police Department received from the Department of Emergency Management for the period of April 1 to June 30, 2023.

Calls for Service, Final Call Code Includes "DV" April 1 - June 30, 2023				
	2023			
	Apr	May	Jun	Total
DV Calls for Service	442	479	416	1337

1(B) The number of domestic violence cases that the Police Department presented to the District Attorney for investigation and/or prosecution in the prior quarter, and of those cases, the number in which a child or children were present and/or a firearm or firearms were present.

DV INCIDENTS SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE			
	2023		
	Apr	May	Jun
Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office	77	96	65
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present	5	14	4
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present	0	3	0

Confiscation of Weapons: Pursuant to Penal Code § 18250 and Department policy, officers are mandated to confiscate any firearms or other deadly weapons discovered at the scene of a domestic violence incident. The weapon is booked into the Department's Property Room as evidence. As federal and state laws prohibit individuals convicted of a domestic violence charge from owning or acquiring a weapon, the Property Room follows DOJ protocols, including a criminal records' checks, to determine if the individual is eligible for release of the weapon.

Presence of Children: SFPD Department General Order 6.09 also outlines the procedures to follow if children are present during a domestic violence incident. DGO 7.04, Children of Arrested Parents, provides guidance to minimize the negative impact and harmful stressors on children when a parent/guardian is arrested whether in their presence or not. This policy is considered a national model, highlighting law enforcement's responsibility to ensure a safe environment for children following a traumatic experience such as the arrest of one's parent.

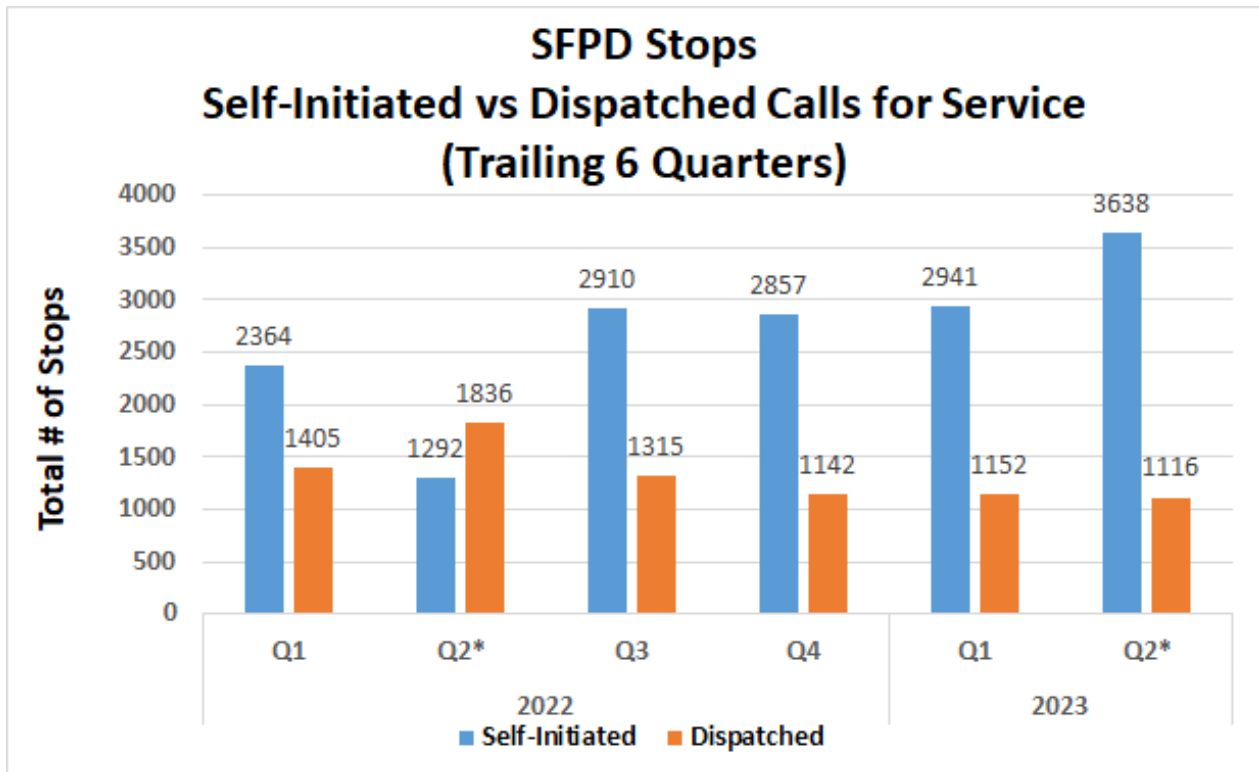


**SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report –
Additional Data Tables**

Stop Data Q2 2023

Stops, by Self-Initiated vs Dispatched

In Quarter 2 of 2023, there were a total of 4754 stops, a 52% increase from Quarter 2 of 2022. Of those stops, 1,116 (23%) stops were made in response to dispatched calls for service, and 3,638 (77%) stops were made in response to self-initiated calls.

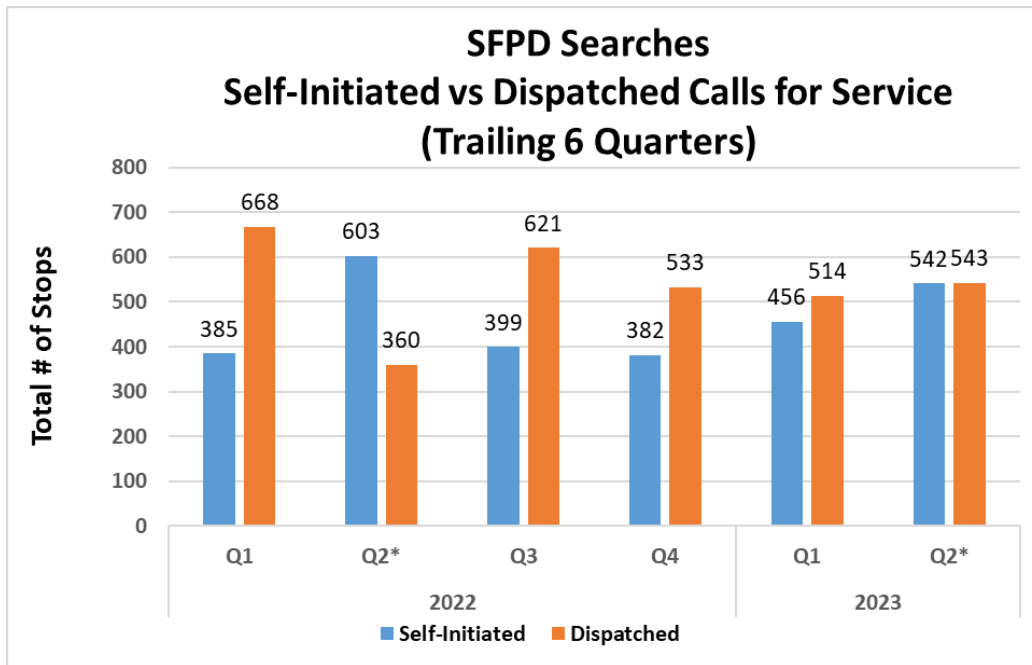


Stops by Perceived Race-Dispatched						
	2022				2023	
Perceived Race	Q1	Q2*	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2*
Self-Initiated	2364	1292	2910	2857	2941	3638
Dispatched	1405	1836	1315	1142	1152	1116
Total	3769	3128	4225	3999	4093	4754

*Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.

Stop Data Q2 2023

During Q2 2023, April 1 through June 28 1159hrs, from 4754 total stops 1,085 (23%) resulted in searches. Of those searches, 542 (49.9%) were made in response to Self-Initiated Calls, and 543 (50%) were in response to Dispatched Calls for Service.



SFPD Total Searches, Self-Initiated vs Dispatched						
	2022				2023	
Perceived Race	Q1	Q2*	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2*
Self-Initiated	385	603	399	382	456	542
Dispatched	668	360	621	533	514	543
Total	1053	963	1020	915	970	1085

*Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.

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.⁷ Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

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[https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I93C41A693CA74BA595E5E5C58A213F79&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I93C41A693CA74BA595E5E5C58A213F79&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default))

Stop Data Q2 2023

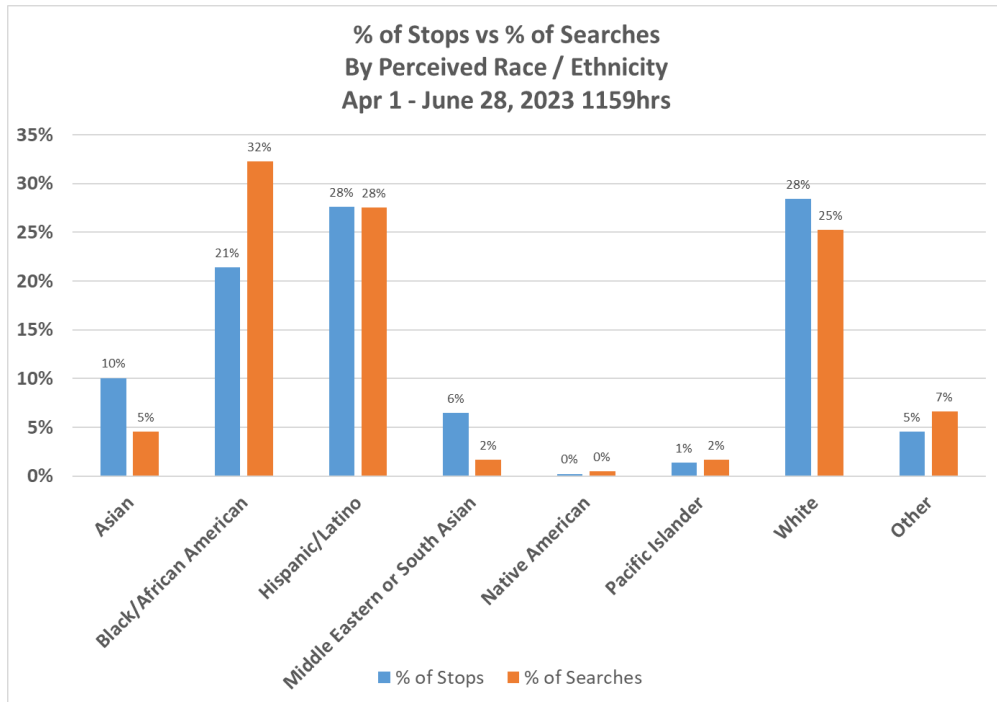
Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity

White individuals accounted for 28% of all stops and 25% of all searches. Black/African American individuals accounted for 21% of total stops and 32% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Asian	176	180	122	478	10%
Black/African American	333	375	309	1,017	21%
Hispanic/Latino	434	566	312	1,312	28%
Middle Eastern or South	92	124	90	306	6%
Native American	4	2	4	10	0%
Pacific Islander	24	23	19	66	1%
White	472	543	335	1,350	28%
Other	72	82	61	215	5%
Total	1,607	1,895	1,252	4,754	100%

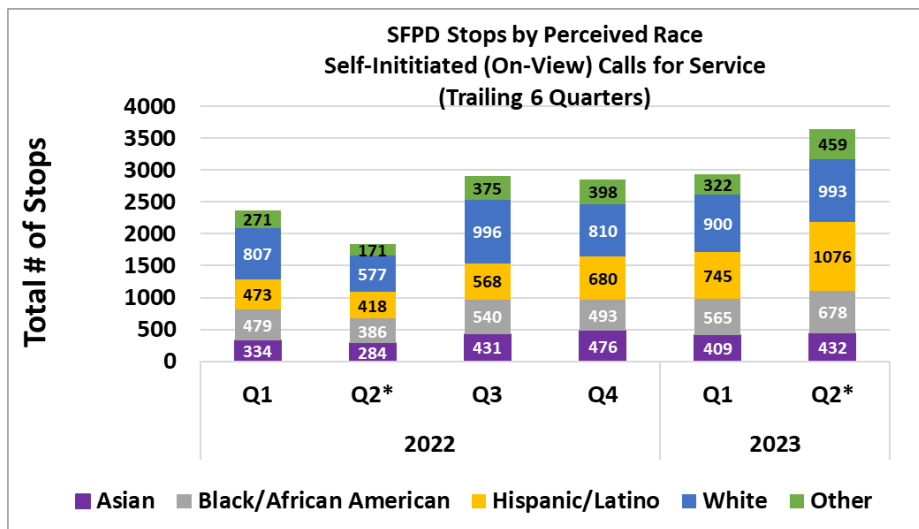
Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Asian	20	15	14	49	5%
Black/African American	105	135	110	350	32%
Hispanic/Latino	95	129	75	299	28%
Middle Eastern or South	7	4	7	18	2%
Native American	1	0	4	5	0%
Pacific Islander	7	4	7	18	2%
White	90	96	88	274	25%
Other	28	23	21	72	7%
Total	353	406	326	1,085	100%

Stop Data Q2 2023



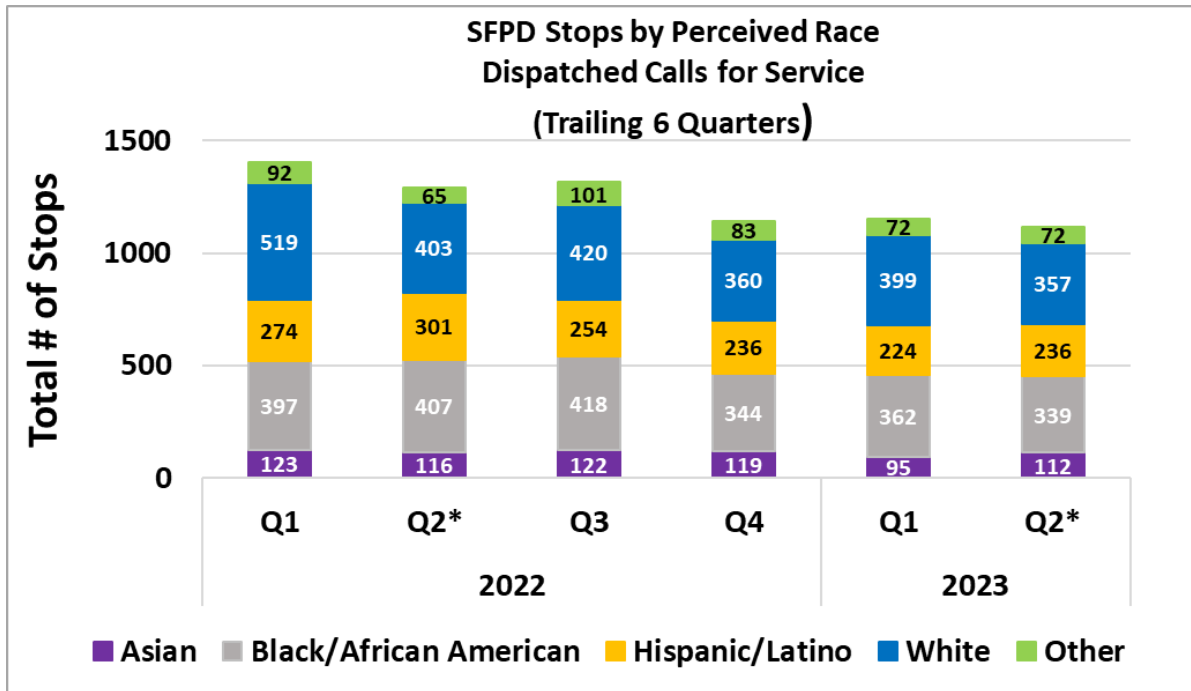
Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity, By Self-Initiated (On-View) and Dispatched Calls for Service

In Q2 2023, 3,638 out of Stops made in response to Self-Initiated Calls, White individuals accounted for (27%) stops followed by Hispanic/Latino Individuals 1,076 (30%). Black/African American Individuals accounted for 678 (19%) stops.



Stop Data Q2 2023

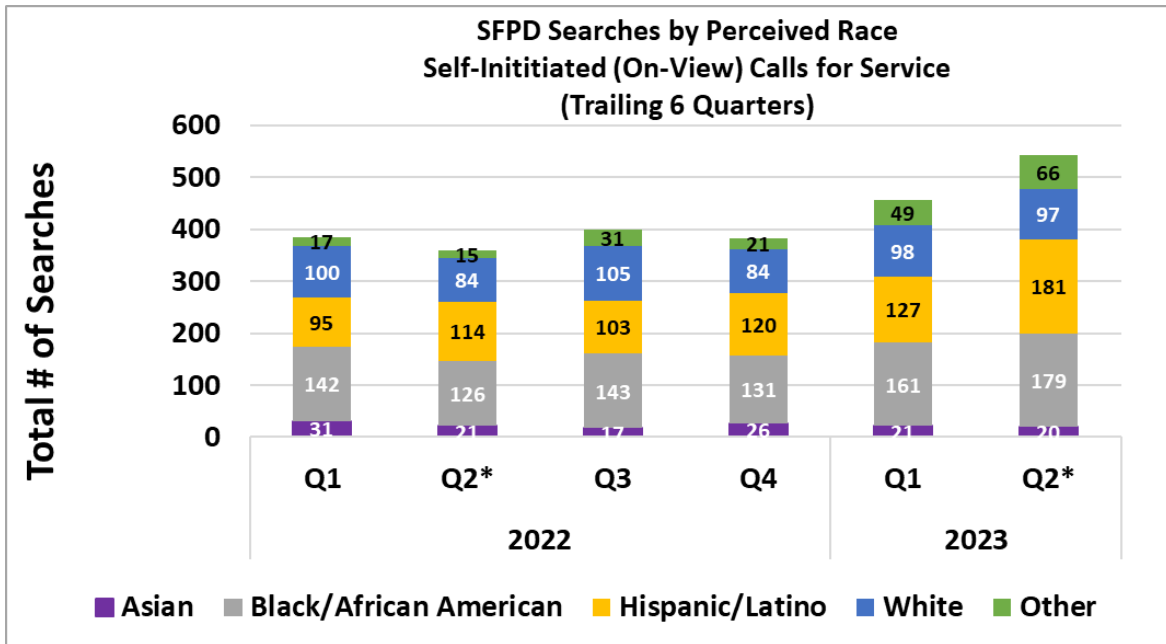
In Q2 2023, out of 1,152 Stops made in response to Dispatched Calls for Service, White Individuals accounted for 399 (35%) stops and Black/African American individuals accounted for 362 (31%) stops. Hispanic/Latino individuals accounted for 224 (19%) stops.



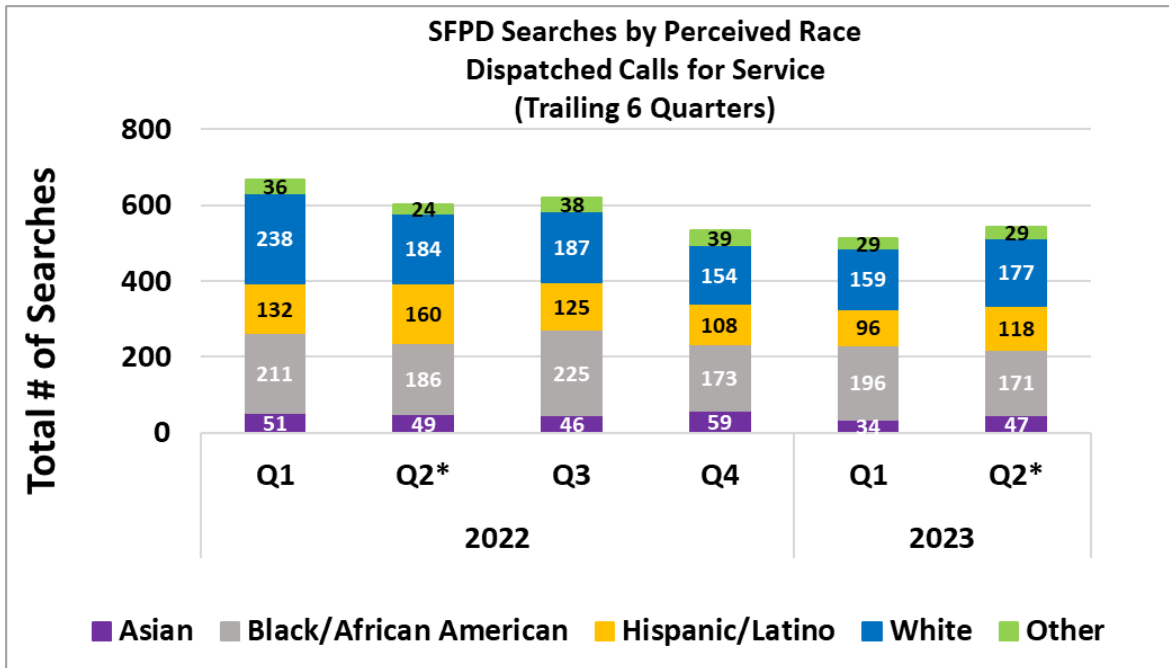
**Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.*

Searches, by Self- Initiated vs Dispatched

In Q2 2023, out of 543 Searches made in response to Self-Initiated Stops, Black/African American individuals accounted for 179 (33%) searches followed by Hispanic/Latino individuals 181 (33%), and White individuals accounted for 97 (18%) searches.



In Q2 2023, out of 542 Searches made in response to Dispatched Calls for Service, Black/African American accounted for 171 (32%) searches followed by White individuals 177 (33%), and Hispanic/Latino individuals accounted for 118 (22%) searches.



*Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.

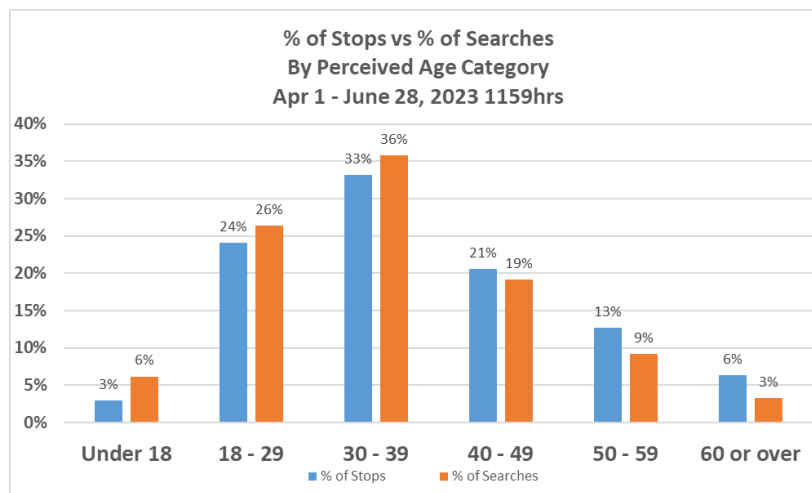
Stop Data Q2 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Age

Individuals within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (33%) and the most searches (36%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Age Category	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	41	55	43	139	3%
18 - 29	399	437	309	1,145	24%
30 - 39	540	635	400	1,575	33%
40 - 49	322	379	275	976	21%
50 - 59	200	262	141	603	13%
60 or over	103	117	80	300	6%
Unknown	2	10	4	16	0%
Total	1,607	1,895	1,252	4,754	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Age Category	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	18	23	26	67	6%
18 - 29	95	106	85	286	26%
30 - 39	136	138	114	388	36%
40 - 49	61	82	65	208	19%
50 - 59	28	43	29	100	9%
60 or over	15	14	7	36	3%
Total	353	406	326	1,085	100%



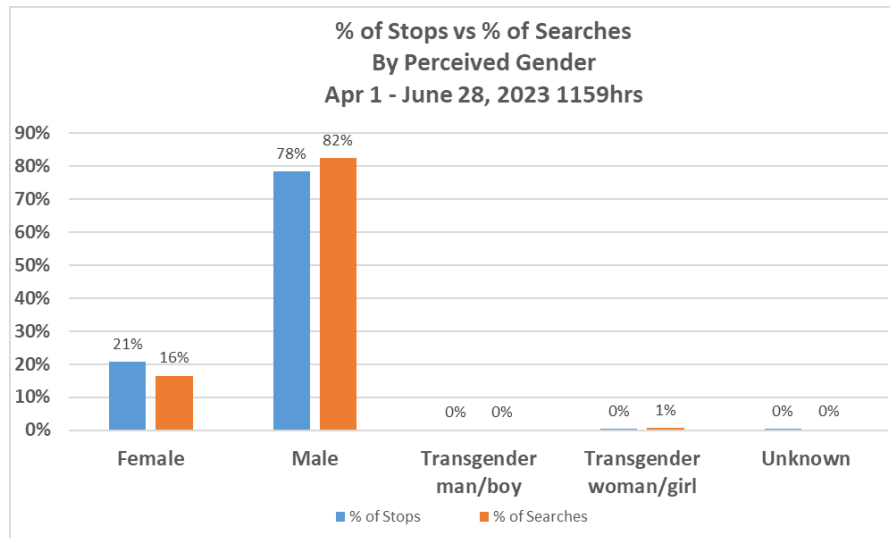
Stop Data Q2 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender

Male individuals accounted for 78% of all stops and 82% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Gender	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Female	331	427	226	984	21%
Male	1,262	1,450	1,015	3,727	78%
Transgender man/boy	2	0	1	3	0%
Transgender woman/girl	6	7	6	19	0%
Unknown	6	11	4	21	0%
Total	1,607	1,895	1,252	4,754	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
Perceived Gender	Apr	May	June	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Female	57	81	41	179	16%
Male	292	320	282	894	82%
Transgender man/boy	1	0	1	2	0%
Transgender woman/girl	1	4	2	7	1%
Unknown	2	1	0	3	0%
Total	353	406	326	1,085	100%



Stop Data Q2 2023

Stops and Searches by District

Mission Station accounted for the most stops (14.1%) and Tenderloin Station conducted the most searches (15.9%).

Total Stops by District					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	119	117	74	310	7.6%
Southern	127	83	145	355	8.7%
Bayview	36	36	86	158	3.9%
Mission	123	195	259	577	14.1%
Northern	109	131	110	350	8.6%
Park	61	38	86	185	4.5%
Richmond	93	75	71	239	5.8%
Ingleside	76	86	79	241	5.9%
Taraval	31	43	89	163	4.0%
Tenderloin	79	131	133	343	8.4%
Airport	114	107	150	371	9.1%
Unknown	247	228	326	801	19.6%
Total	1,215	1,270	1,608	4,093	100%

Total Searches by District					
Apr 1 - June 28, 2023 1159hrs					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	38	47	20	105	10.8%
Southern	32	31	41	104	10.7%
Bayview	15	19	24	58	6.0%
Mission	30	35	43	108	11.1%
Northern	37	29	28	94	9.7%
Park	9	8	6	23	2.4%
Richmond	2	4	8	14	1.4%
Ingleside	16	22	25	63	6.5%
Taraval	12	9	11	32	3.3%
Tenderloin	40	53	61	154	15.9%
Airport	17	16	29	62	6.4%
Unknown	68	47	38	153	15.8%
Total	316	320	334	970	100%

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

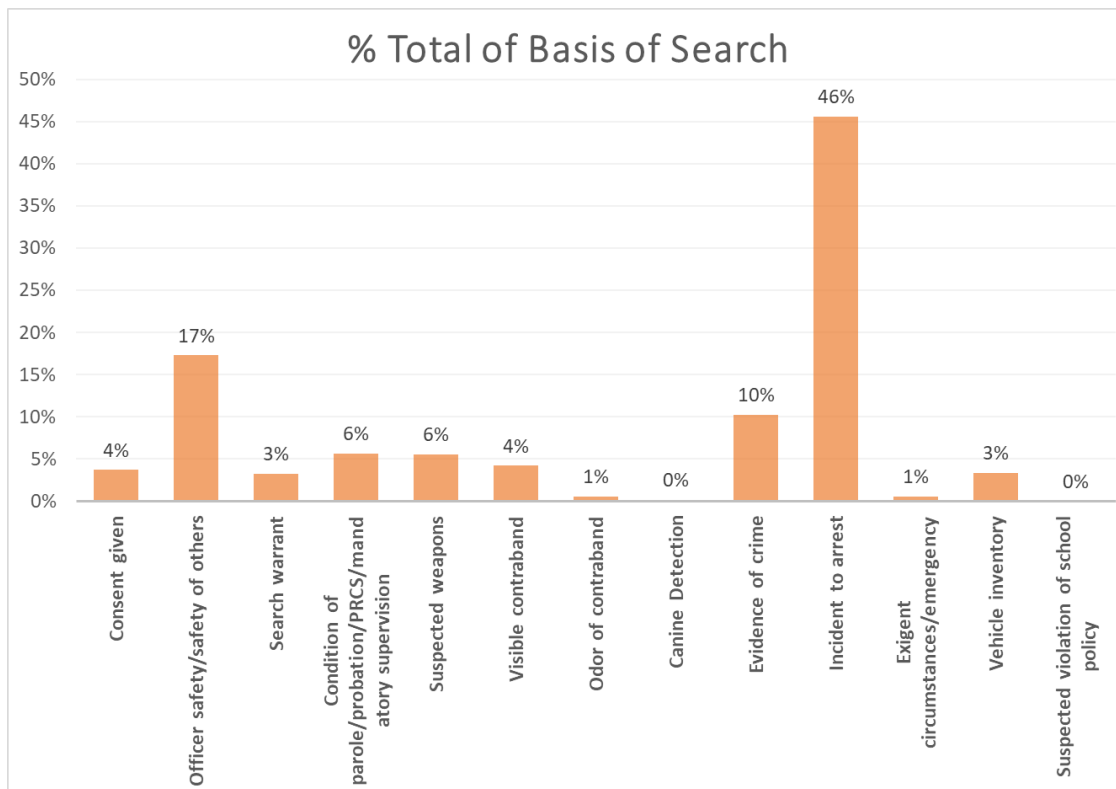
Stop Data Q2 2023

Basis of Searches

The two reasons that accounted for 63% of total searches were Incident to Arrest (46%) and Officer Safety/Safety of Others (17%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	59	4%
Officer safety/safety of others	276	17%
Search warrant	52	3%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	90	6%
Suspected weapons	88	6%
Visible contraband	67	4%
Odor of contraband	9	1%
Canine Detection	3	0%
Evidence of crime	163	10%
Incident to arrest	729	46%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	9	1%
Vehicle inventory	53	3%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	1,085	
Total Count of Basis for Search	1,598	

*There may be more than one basis for search



Stop Data Q2 2023

Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – Quarter 2 of 2023

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	4	21	10	1	2	1	16	4	59
Officer safety/safety of others	20	88	61	6	2	4	69	26	276
Search warrant	2	23	22	0	0	1	1	3	52
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	34	20	2	0	3	15	15	90
Suspected weapons	3	34	17	3	0	2	26	3	88
Visible contraband	0	17	18	2	1	0	24	5	67
Odor of contraband	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	9
Canine Detection	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Evidence of crime	4	55	54	1	0	1	41	7	163
Incident to arrest	31	235	216	11	2	10	188	36	729
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	9
Vehicle inventory	2	22	12	1	0	1	12	3	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	49	350	299	18	5	18	274	72	1,085
% of Total Searches	5%	32%	28%	2%	0%	2%	25%	7%	100%

Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	1	17	20	13	4	4	59
Officer safety/safety of others	25	79	85	49	26	12	276
Search warrant	5	16	12	12	5	2	52
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	22	39	20	6	3	90
Suspected weapons	5	19	32	16	13	3	88
Visible contraband	1	26	24	11	4	1	67
Odor of contraband	1	4	4	0	0	0	9
Canine Detection	0	3	0	0		0	3
Evidence of crime	12	53	56	28	9	5	163
Incident to arrest	43	195	267	130	72	22	729
Exigent circumstances/emergency	2	2	3	0	2	0	9
Vehicle inventory	2	13	16	14	7	1	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	67	286	388	208	100	36	1,085
% of Total Searches	6%	26%	36%	19%	9%	3%	100%

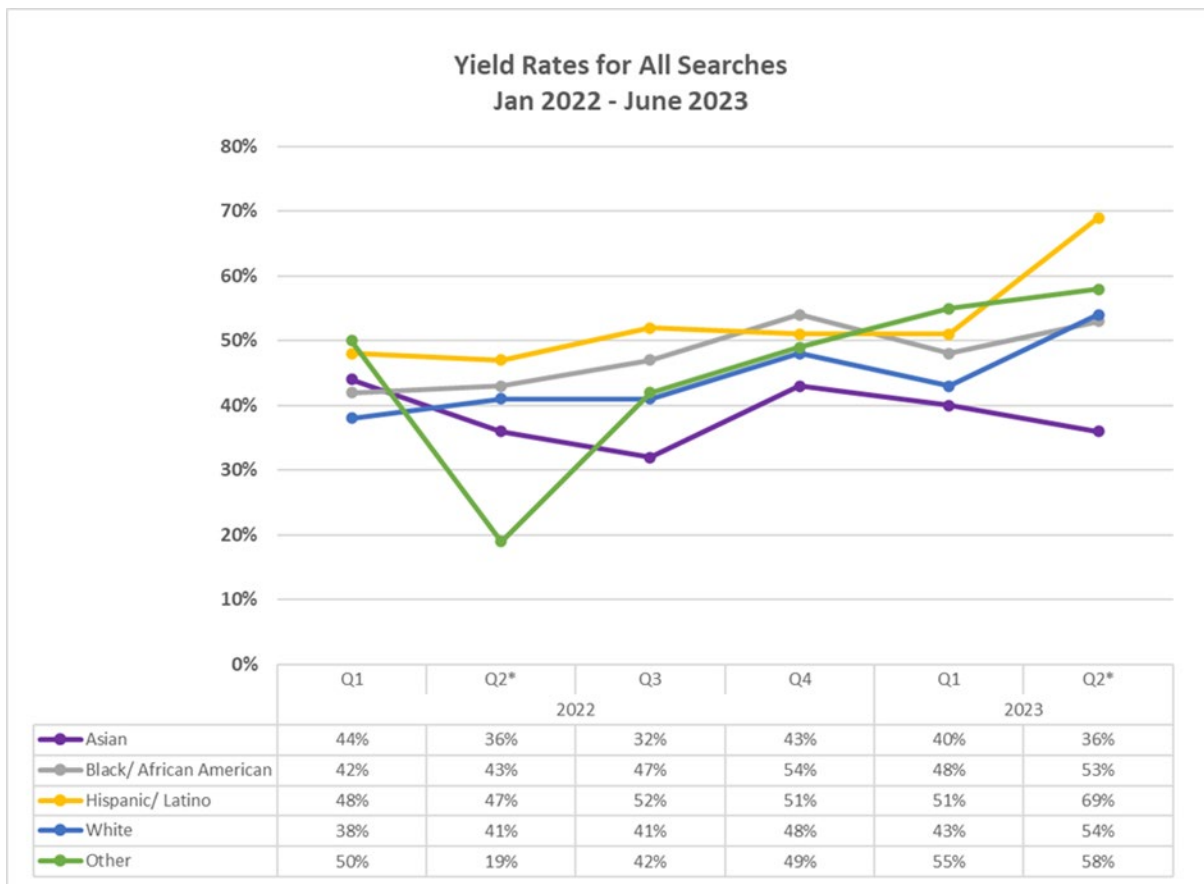
Stop Data Q2 2023

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	11	47	0	1	0	59
Officer safety/safety of others	45	227	2	1	1	276
Search warrant	14	38	0	0	0	52
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	6	84	0	0	0	90
Suspected weapons	7	80	0	1	0	88
Visible contraband	7	60	0	0	0	67
Odor of contraband	4	5	0	0	0	9
Canine Detection	1	2	0	0	0	3
Evidence of crime	25	136	0	2	0	163
Incident to arrest	125	597	1	4	2	729
Exigent circumstances/emergency	2	7	0	0	0	9
Vehicle inventory	7	46	0	0	0	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	179	894	2	7	3	1,085
% of Total Searches	16%	82%	0%	1%	0%	100%

Stop Data Q2 2023

Search Yield Rate

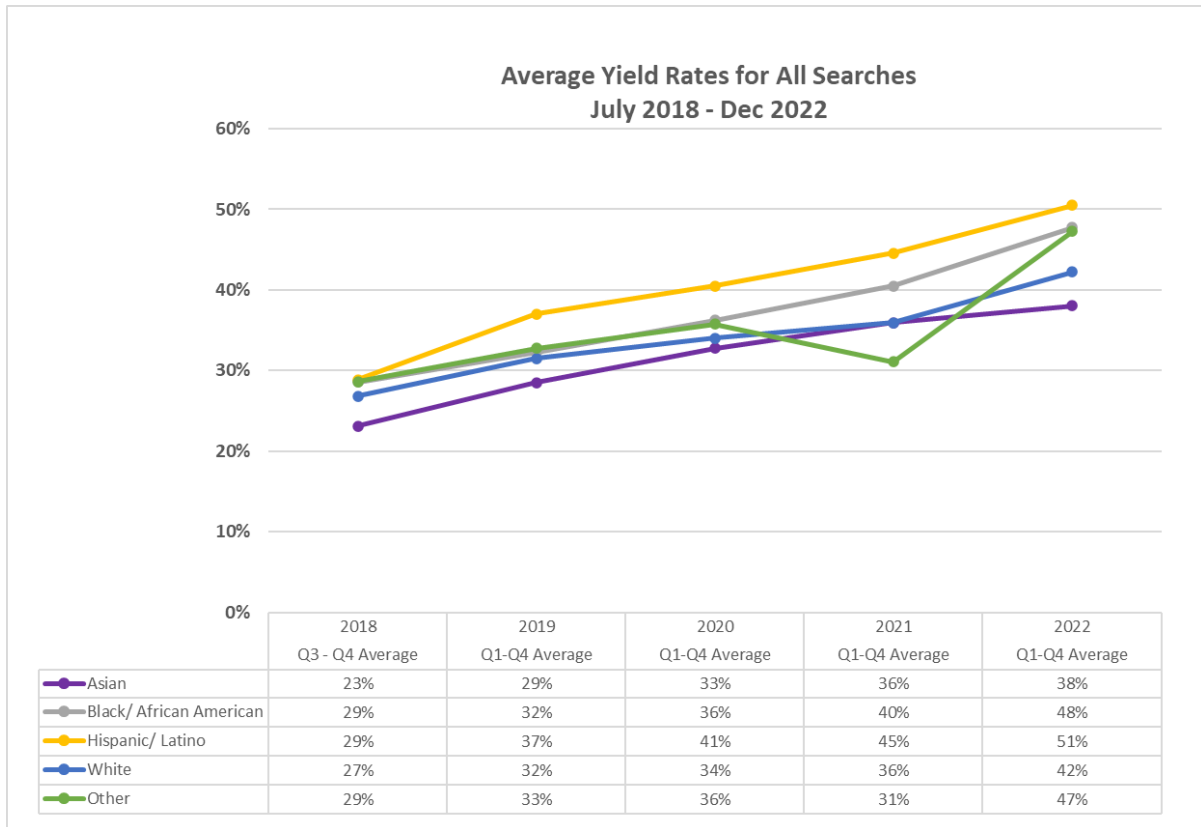
There were 1085 distinct searches in Quarter 2 of 2023. Total yield rate for all searches was 57%.



*Due to Stop Data transitioning to a different reporting platform, Q2 2022 and Q2 2023 data contain the stats for the period of April 1 through June 28, 1159hrs.

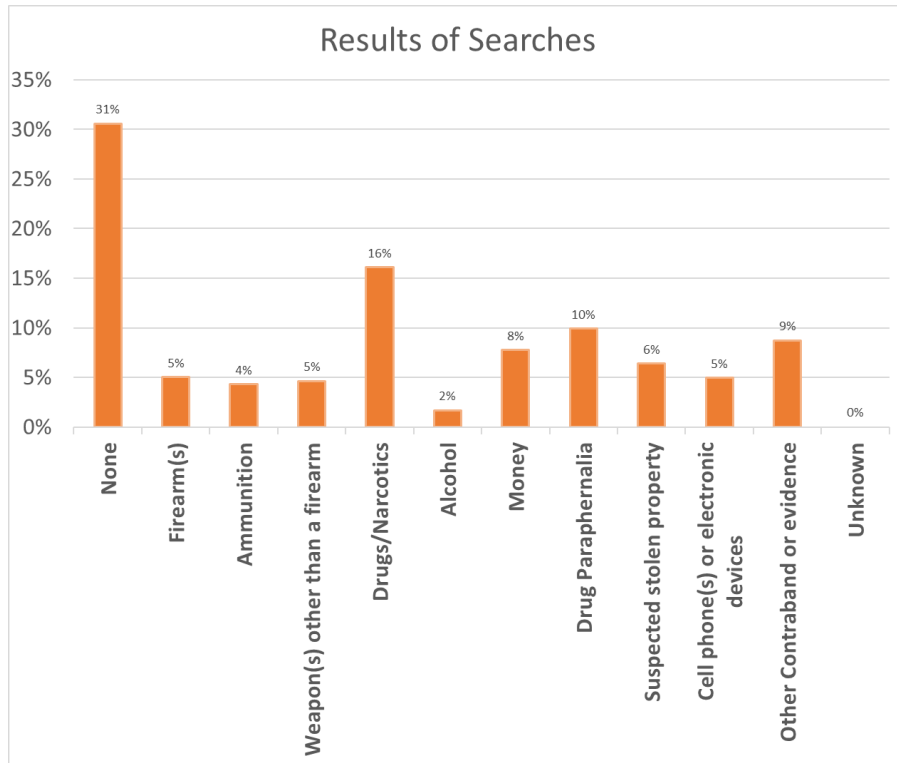
Yield rate was 58% for Other, 53% for Black/African Americans, 69% for Hispanics/Latinos, 36% for Asian and 54% for White individuals in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Stop Data Q2 2023



Search yield rates have increased year over year since mid-2018, suggesting an increase in the use of objective factors and decrease in the use of bias in decisions to search individuals.

Results of Searches 2023 QUARTER 2



Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	469	31%
Firearm(s)	77	5%
Ammunition	66	4%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	71	5%
Drugs/Narcotics	247	16%
Alcohol	26	2%
Money	119	8%
Drug Paraphernalia	152	10%
Suspected stolen property	98	6%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	76	5%
Other Contraband or evidence	134	9%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Search	1,085	100%

*A single search may have multiple results

Stop Data Q2 2023

Results of Searches 2023 QUARTER 2

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	32	166	95	15	3	11	125	22	469
Firearm(s)	3	34	16	2	1	1	12	8	77
Ammunition	2	26	13	2	1	0	11	11	66
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	4	17	18	1	1	2	24	4	71
Drugs/Narcotics	6	45	126	2	0	1	43	24	247
Alcohol	1	3	13	0	0	0	3	6	26
Money	0	15	80	2	0	0	7	15	119
Drug Paraphernalia	3	44	37	0	0	2	62	4	152
Suspected stolen property	2	50	21	0	0	0	22	3	98
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	32	30	1	0	1	8	2	76
Other Contraband or evidence	4	52	29	0	0	2	42	5	134
Unknown									0
Distinct Count of Search	49	350	299	18	5	18	274	72	1,085

Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	31	110	163	107	43	15	0	469
Firearm(s)	7	33	27	5	4	1	0	77
Ammunition	6	26	20	7	5	2	0	66
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	5	10	27	18	10	1	0	71
Drugs/Narcotics	14	92	89	29	19	4	0	247
Alcohol	0	10	7	4	3	2	0	26
Money	10	67	31	10	1	0	0	119
Drug Paraphernalia	0	21	80	29	17	5	0	152
Suspected stolen property	10	28	32	17	7	4	0	98
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	6	33	20	11	3	3	0	76
Other Contraband or evidence	11	25	49	29	14	6	0	134
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	67	286	388	208	100	36	0	1,085

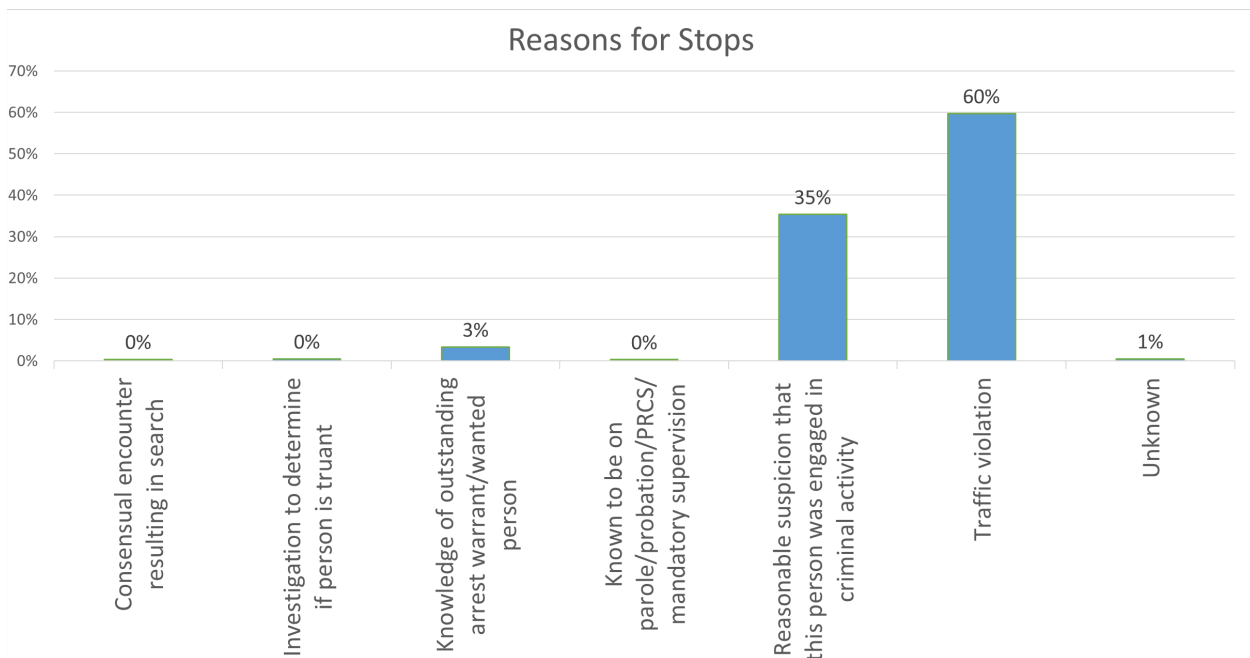
Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	97	366	1	4	1	469
Firearm(s)	7	69	0	1	0	77
Ammunition	6	57	1	0	2	66
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	13	57	0	1	0	71
Drugs/Narcotics	33	213	0	1	0	247
Alcohol	2	24	0	0	0	26
Money	13	106	0	0	0	119
Drug Paraphernalia	20	132	0	0	0	152
Suspected stolen property	18	80	0	0	0	98
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	16	60	0	0	0	76
Other Contraband or evidence	21	112	0	1	0	134
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	179	894	2	7	3	1,085

Stop Data Q2 2023

Reasons for Stops

In Quarter 2 of 2023, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 95% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations accounted for 60% and reasonable suspicion accounted for 35%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	18	0%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	22	0%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	158	3%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	14	0%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	1,680	35%
Traffic violation	2,838	60%
Unknown	24	1%
Distinct Count of Stops	4,754	100%



Stop Data Q2 2023

Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender

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	2	6	2	0	0	0	8	0	18
Investigation to determine if person is truant	0	3	9	1	0	1	8	0	22
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	10	64	35	6	0	1	38	4	158
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	5	4	0	0	1	2	2	14
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	93	492	488	36	7	26	477	61	1,680
Traffic violation	372	447	769	263	3	37	815	132	2,838
Unknown	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	16	24
Distinct Count of Stops	478	1,017	1,312	306	10	66	1,350	215	4,754
% of Stops	10%	21%	28%	6%	0%	1%	28%	5%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	9	3	3	0	3	0	18
Investigation to determine if person is truant	2	8	5	4	1	2	0	22
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	8	36	45	37	24	8	0	158
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	5	6	3	0	0	0	14
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	112	386	588	322	185	87	0	1,680
Traffic violation	17	700	925	603	393	200	0	2,838
Unknown	0	1	3	4	0	0	16	24
Distinct Count of Stops	139	1,145	1,575	976	603	300	16	4,754
% of Stops	3%	24%	33%	21%	13%	6%	0%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	4	14	0	0	0	18
Investigation to determine if person is truant	6	16	0	0	0	22
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	22	134	1	1	0	158
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	13	0	0	0	14
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	349	1,317	0	13	1	1,680
Traffic violation	600	2,227	2	5	4	2,838
Unknown	2	6	0	0	16	24
Distinct Count of Stops	984	3,727	3	19	21	4,754
% of Stops	21%	78%	0%	0%	0%	100%

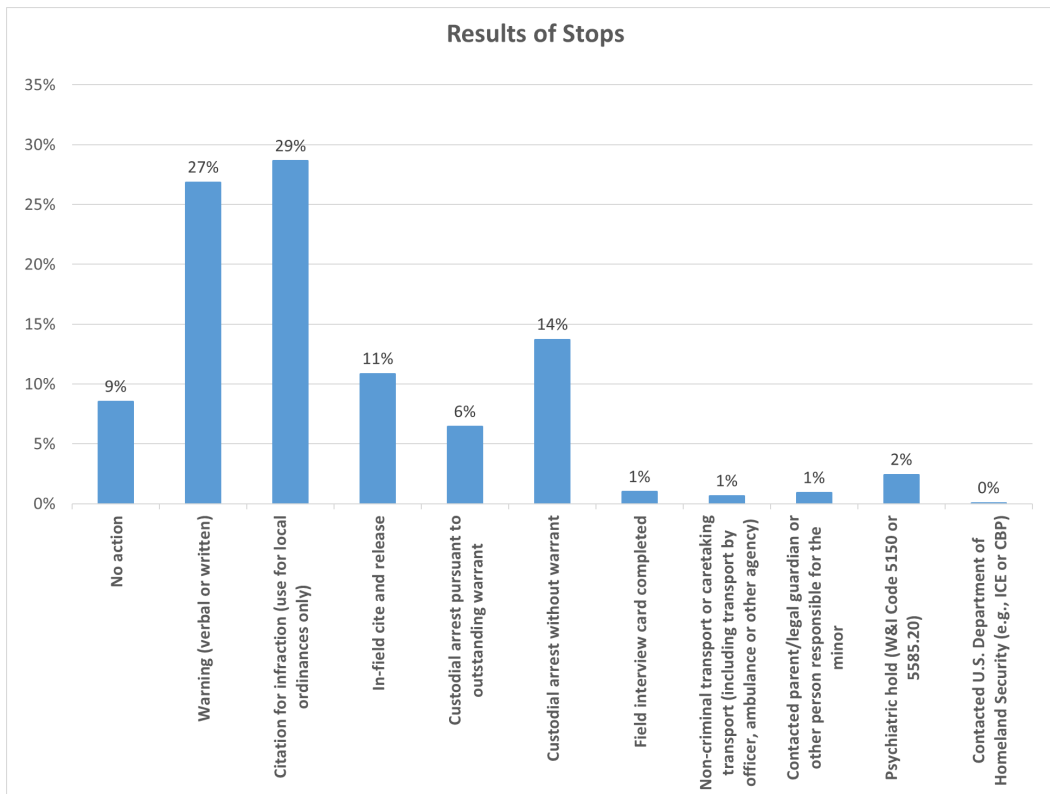
Stop Data Q2 2023

Results of Stops

Of the 4,754 stops, a citation for infraction was issued for 29% of the stops; a warning was issued for 27%, and custodial arrest without warrant occurred for 14% of the stops.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	426	9%
Warning (verbal or written)	1,341	27%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	1,430	29%
In-field cite and release	542	11%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	321	6%
Custodial arrest without warrant	685	14%
Field interview card completed	49	1%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	32	1%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	45	1%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	121	2%
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	4,754	100%

*A single stop may have multiple results



Stop Data Q2 2023

Results of Stops by Race, Age, and Gender

Results of Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino(a)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
No action	19	130	114	9	5	6	114	29	426
Warning (verbal or written)	147	290	338	121	2	14	362	67	1,341
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	213	150	391	133	0	24	461	58	1,430
In-field cite and release	52	121	182	35	0	6	127	19	542
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	13	109	68	7	0	5	110	9	321
Custodial arrest without warrant	29	211	230	7	2	11	160	35	685
Field interview card completed	2	14	15	1	0	1	15	1	49
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	0	11	5	2	0	0	14	0	32
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	2	19	10	2	1	0	6	5	45
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	18	29	15	3	0	2	52	2	121
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	478	1,017	1,312	306	10	66	1,350	215	4,754

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	15	113	133	89	47	13	16	426
Warning (verbal or written)	13	295	440	310	191	92	0	1,341
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	10	320	460	305	215	120	0	1,430
In-field cite and release	30	142	176	97	60	37	0	542
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	7	46	133	86	35	14	0	321
Custodial arrest without warrant	33	214	250	113	59	16	0	685
Field interview card completed	3	16	16	7	6	1	0	49
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	5	10	9	5	3	0	0	32
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	45
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	5	28	48	14	10	16	0	121
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	1	1	1	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	139	1,145	1,575	976	603	300	16	4,754

Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	106	303	0	1	16	426
Warning (verbal or written)	299	1,037	0	5	0	1,341
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	283	1,140	2	1	4	1,430
In-field cite and release	106	430	0	5	1	542
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	45	275	0	0	1	321
Custodial arrest without warrant	121	558	1	5	0	685
Field interview card completed	10	38	0	0	1	49
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	9	23	0	0	0	32
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	10	35	0	0	0	45
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	43	75	0	3	0	121
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	3	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	984	3,727	3	19	21	4,754

*Three stops during Quarter 2 of 2023 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its sub-divisions. One incident occurred at Central District and the other two incidents occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where Department of Homeland Security/TSA was notified and responded as follows:

- On 4/1/23 after completion of a traffic stop in Central Police District which resulted in a citation of the driver, SF Dispatch requested the citing Officer contact DHS. DHS Agent advised the Officer that the cited driver was

Stop Data Q2 2023

a human trafficking suspect and it was believed that the passenger in the vehicle was a victim of human trafficking. DHS Agent requested the Officer confirm the suspect via photo shared by the agent. The Officer positively identified the suspect.

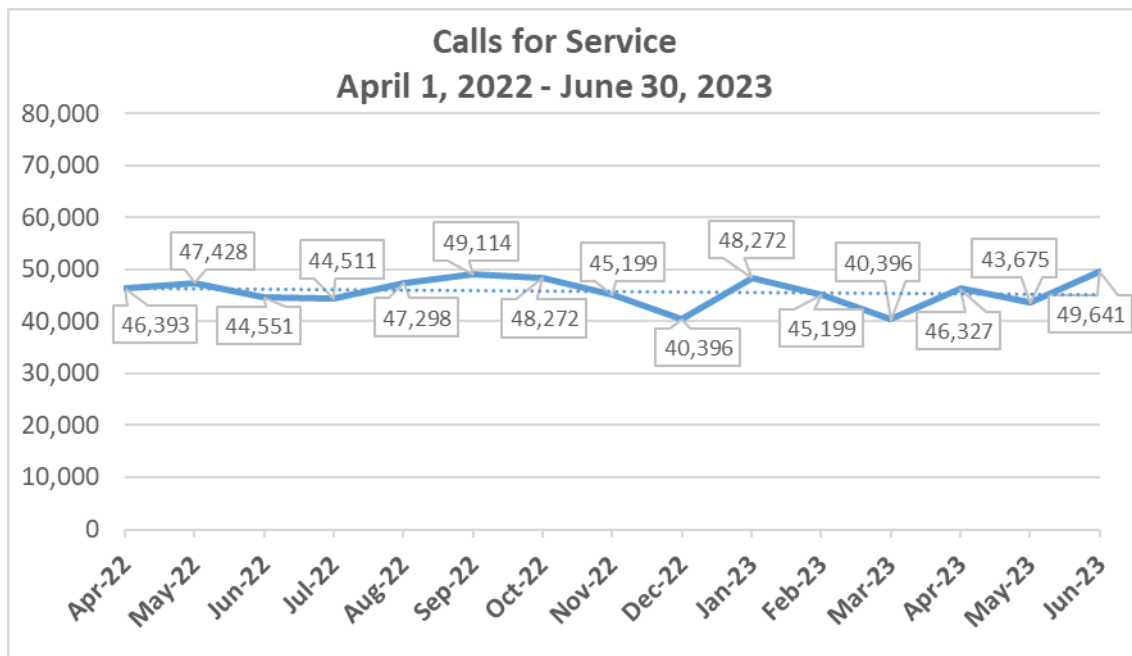
- *On 5/26/23 (case #23-14658), a USA citizen was detained for going through a secured door after he got lost coming off of a flight. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.*
- *On 6/23/23 (case # 23-17454), a USA citizen was intoxicated and unruly on a domestic flight. She was detained upon arrival. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.*

There was no violation of DGO 5.15, Enforcement of Immigration Laws.

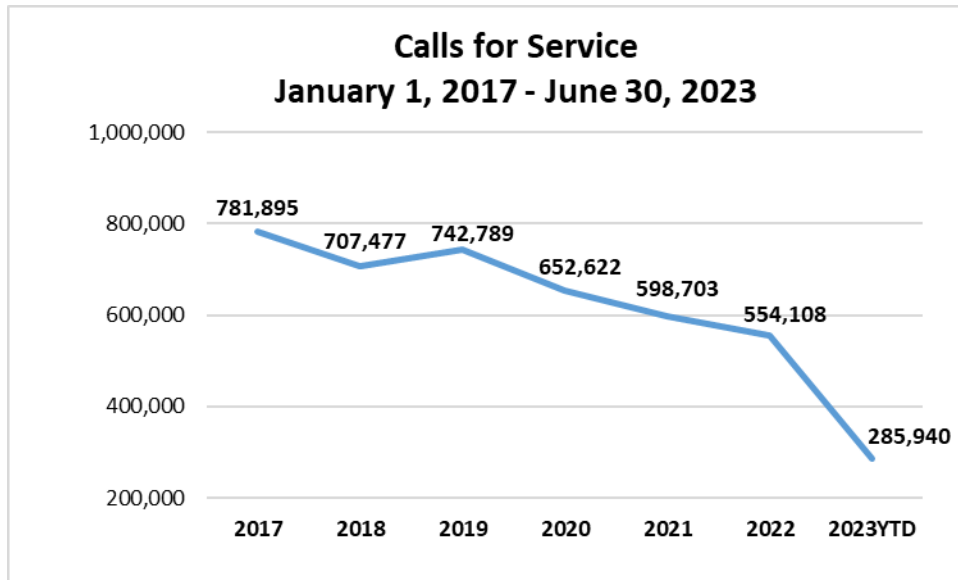
Calls for Service, Q2 2023

Calls for Service

The Department responded to 146,297 total calls for service during April 1 through June 30, 2023. Call volume slightly decreased from the month of May to the month of June during the Quarter 2 2023.



Calls for Service, Q2 2023



911 Calls assigned to SFPD have declined year over year since 2019.

Data Source: San Francisco Police Department Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD). Calls for Service data represent calls to the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) via the 911 system and assigned to SFPD.

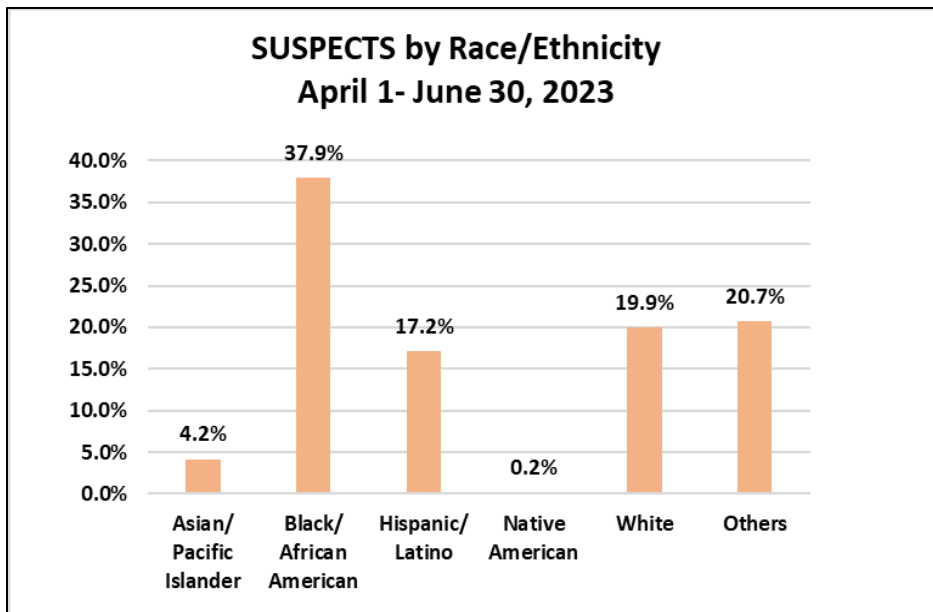
Suspects, Q2 2023

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 an officer to conduct a stop. The suspect information is documented in a police incident report that is generated from the call for service.

The following table summarizes suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports through the means stated above. Data captured shows that approximately 38% of the individuals observed and/or reported are Black/African American.

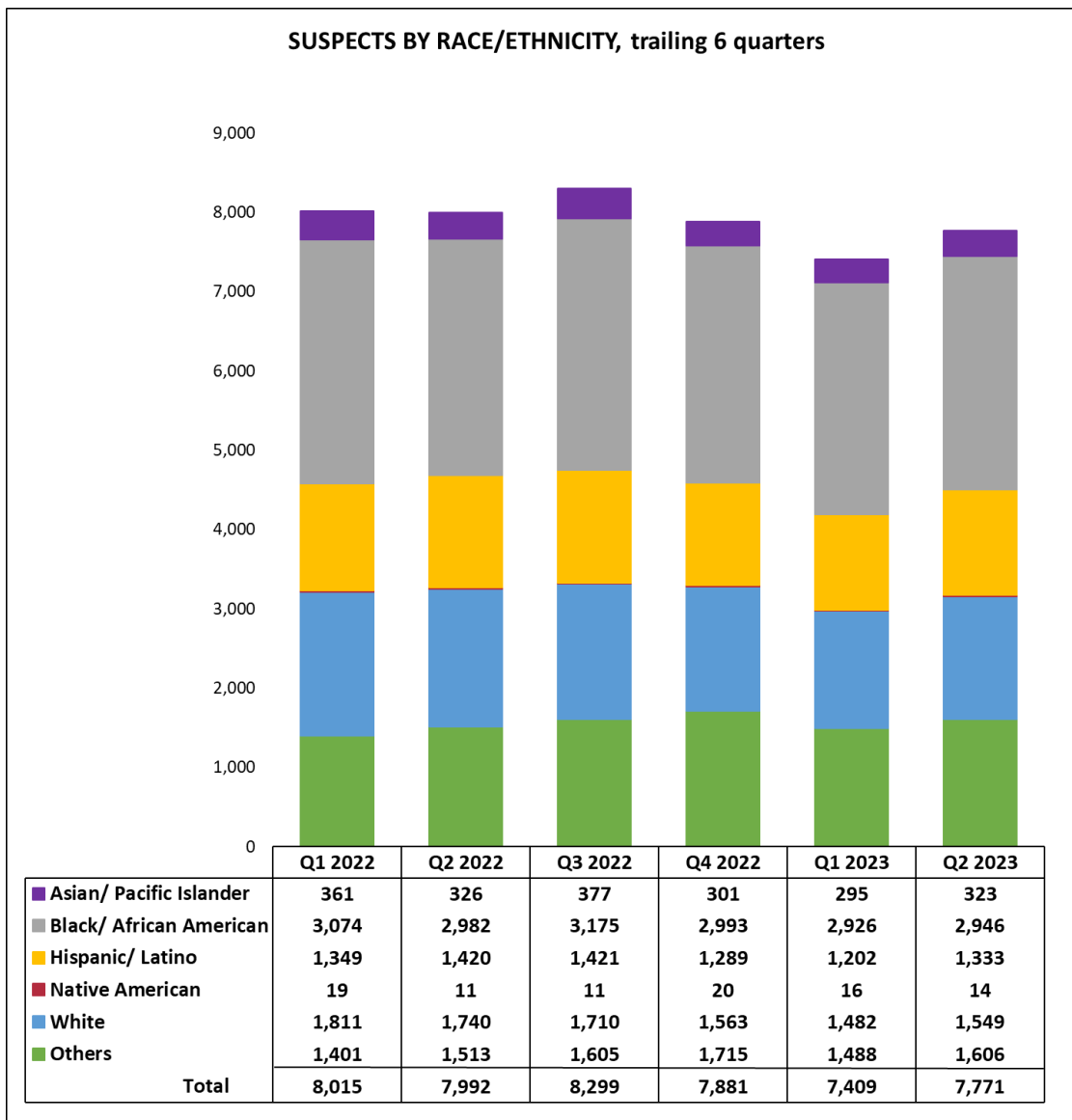
Suspects by Race/Ethnicity					
April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023					
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	June	Q2 2023 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q2 2023
Asian/ Pacific Islander	107	115	101	323	4.2%
Black/ African American	944	979	1023	2946	37.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	444	480	409	1333	17.2%
Native American	7	6	1	14	0.2%
White	476	542	531	1549	19.9%
Others	507	468	631	1606	20.7%
Total	2,485	2,590	2,696	7,771	100.00%



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.

Suspects, Q2 2023

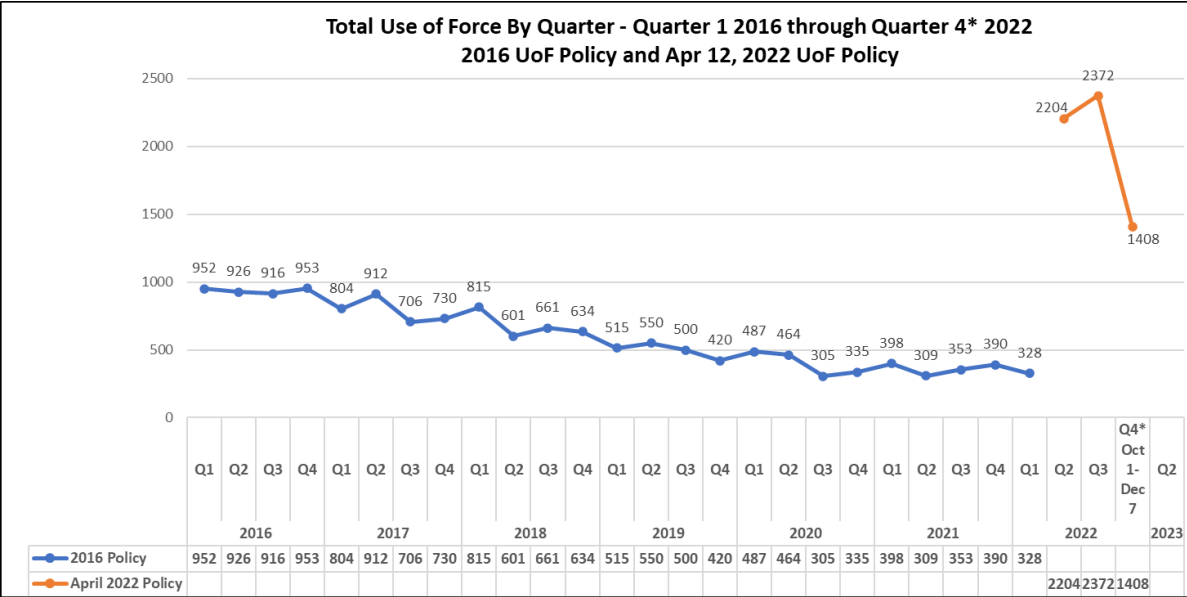
Black/African American individuals have been the highest demographic of Suspects observed and/or reported for the last 6 quarters (Q1 2022 – Q2 2023). However, data captured in Q2 2023 shows a decline by almost 3% of Suspects observed and/or reported as Black/African American when compared to Q2 2022.



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, Q2 2023

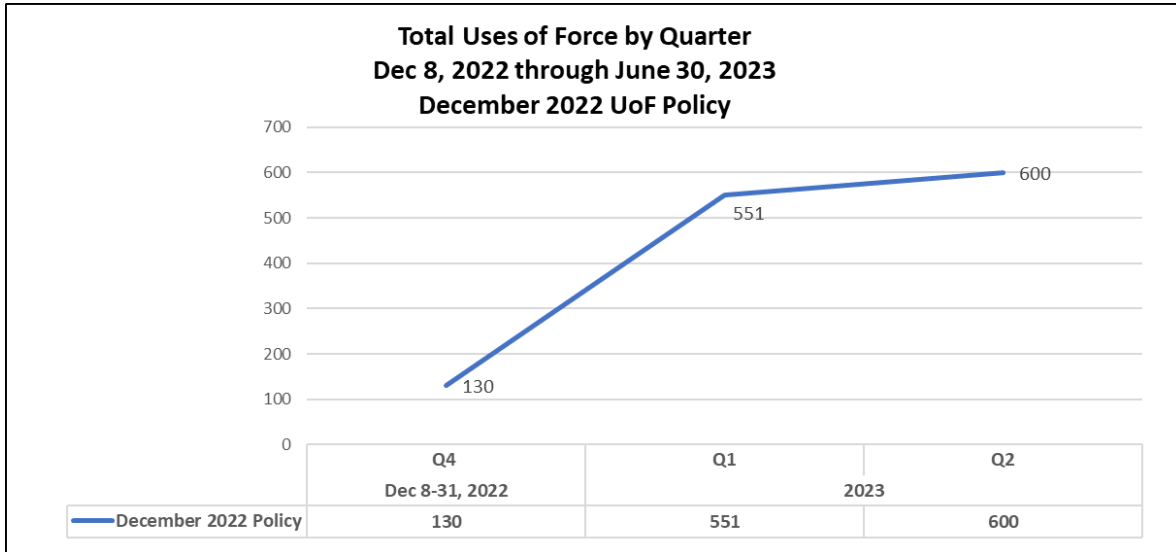
Total Use of Force Overview January 1, 2016, through December 7, 2022



Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order and associated data collection is discussed in the data exploration section of this report and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

Where possible this report provides data for December 8, 2022 through December 31, 2022 and complete Q1 2023 data to account for December 2022 UoF policy change and allow for historical context and tracking of data not provided in QADR Report for Q4 2022.

Use of Force, Q2 2023



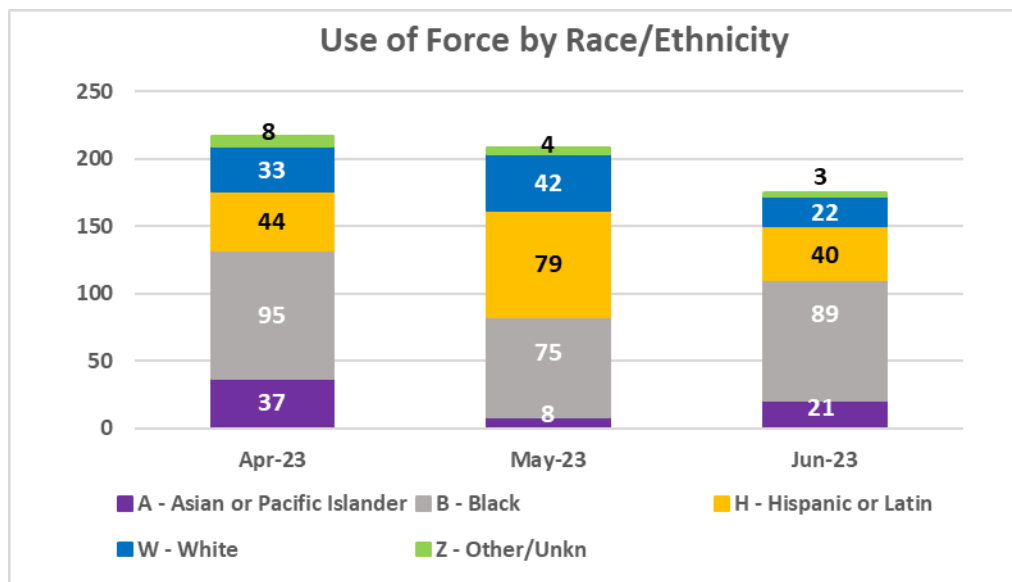
During Quarter 2 of 2023, the department responded to 146,297 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted **57** times and force was used in 251 incidents which represented 0.017% of all calls for service. Of those 251 incidents, force was used 600 times by 322 officers against 305 individuals.

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Quarter 2 of 2023, April 1 through June 30, 2023, 16% of the total Uses of Force were against White individuals, 43% were against Black/African American individual, 27% were against Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 11% were against Asians.

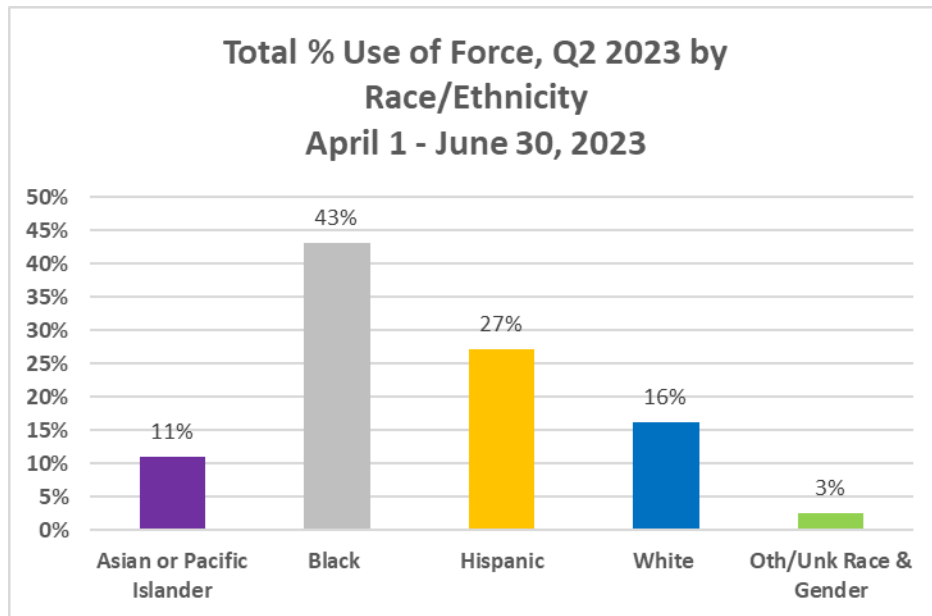
INDIVIDUAL RACE	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy		
	2022	2023	
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	14	66
Black	53	243	259
Hispanic	43	148	163
White	23	126	97
Unknown	7	20	15
Grand Total	130	551	600



Use of Force, Q2 2023

Under the December 2022 Use of Force policy, from April 1st through June 30th, Quarter 2 of 2023, the total count of use of force received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (43%, 259), while Hispanic individuals accounted for (27%, 163), and White individuals accounted for (16%, 97).

Total % Use of Force, Q2 2023 by Race/Ethnicity		
Subject Race	Q2 2023	
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	11%
Black	259	43%
Hispanic	163	27%
White	97	16%
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	15	3%
Grand Total	600	100%

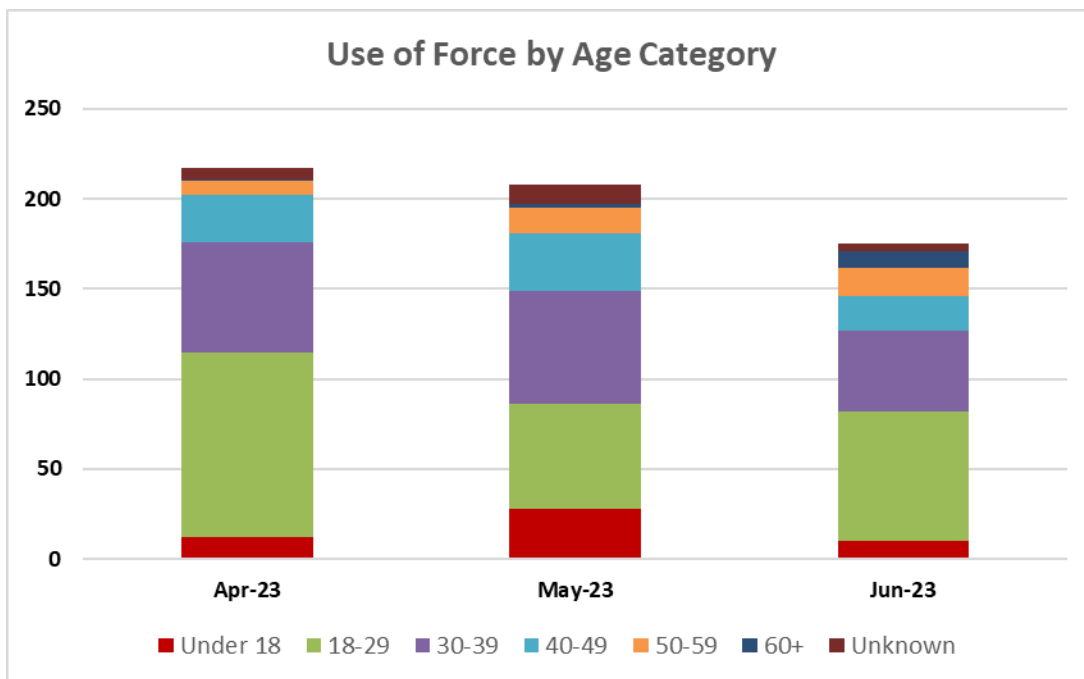


Use of Force, Q2 2023

Total Use of Force Overview by Individual Age

Under the 2022 Use of Force policy, during April 1 through June 30, 2023, of Q2-2023, 39% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old individuals, and 13% were against 40-49 years old individuals, and 28% were against 30-39 years old individuals.

INDIVIDUAL AGE	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy		
	2022	2023	
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2
Under 18	12	36	50
18-29	40	214	233
30-39	43	163	169
40-49	24	78	77
50-59	4	31	38
60+	1	6	12
Unknown	6	23	21
Grand Total	130	551	600

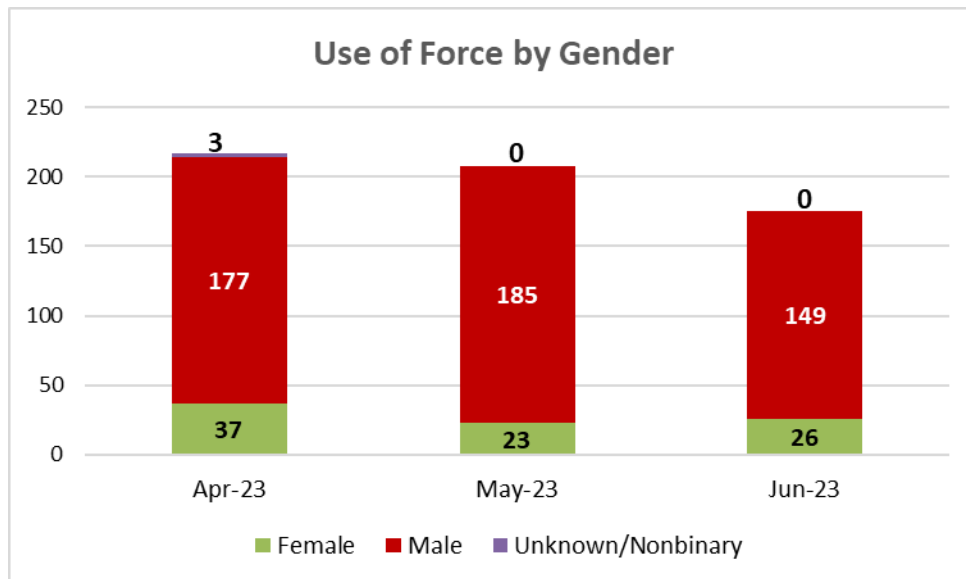


Use of Force, Q2 2023

Total Use of Force Overview by Individual Gender

Using the 2022 use of force policy, 85% of the total Uses of Force were against male individuals, and 14% were against female individuals during Quarter 2 of 2023.

INDIVIDUAL GENDER	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy		
	2022	2023	
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2
Female	17	87	86
Male	111	460	511
Unkown/Nonbinary	2	4	3
Grand Total	130	551	600

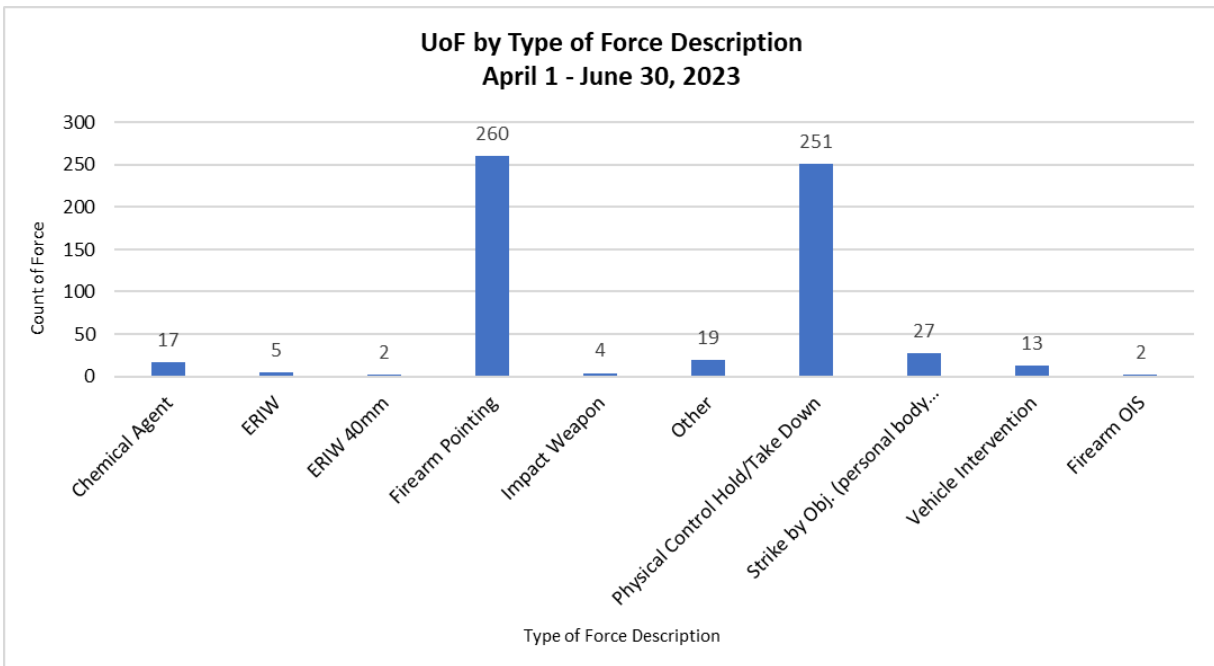


Use of Force, Q2 2023

Total Uses of Force-by-Force Type

Q2 2023

During Quarter 2 of 2023, under the December 2022 use of force policy, Physical Control and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 85% of total Uses of Force.



Use of Force by Type of Force Description December 2022 UoF Policy Standard	
Type of Force Description	Q2 2023
Chemical Agent	17
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	2
Firearm Pointing	260
Impact Weapon	4
Other	19
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	251
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	27
Vehicle Intervention	13
Firearm OIS	2
Grand Total	600

A review of all reported uses of force during Quarter 2 of 2023 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were two Use of Force incidents resulting in death in Quarter 2 of 2023.

SAN FRANCISCO (May 19, 2023) — At approximately 2:20 p.m. SFPD officers responded to the 100 block of Bosworth St. regarding a person armed with a firearm who entered a residence. The person who discovered the suspect was able to exit the residence and contacted the police. Officers arrived on scene and made contact with the armed suspect who had refused to comply with officers for approximately 3 and a half hours. Additional SFPD resources and SFFD medics were on scene to assist with the incident. As officers were attempting to negotiate with the suspect, an officer involved shooting occurred. The suspect was transported to the hospital. Despite the life-saving efforts of the emergency responders and medical staff the suspect succumbed to his injuries and was declared deceased.

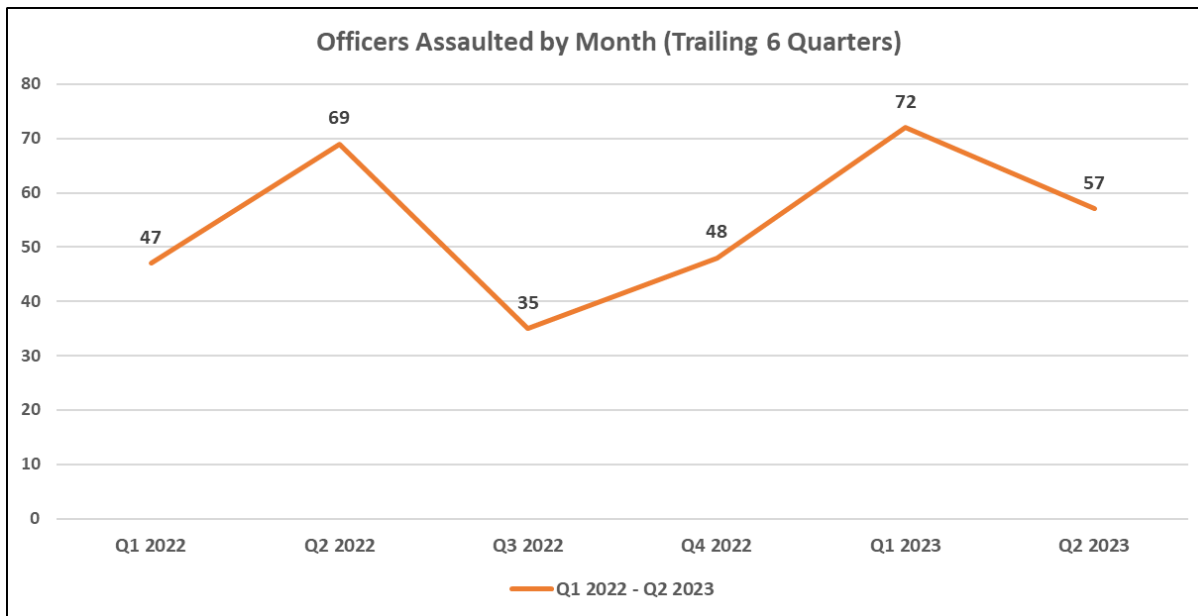
SAN FRANCISCO (JUNE 22, 2023) – On Thursday, June 22, 2023, at approximately 2:39 a.m., San Francisco police officers from Richmond Station were dispatched to a residence on the 700 block of 31st Avenue for a report of an aggravated assault in progress. An officer arrived on scene and made contact with an 84-year-old male victim in the doorway of the home. During the interaction, the 37-year-old suspect, who was armed with a knife, advanced toward the officer and the victim from inside the home and an officer involved shooting occurred. Additional officers arrived on scene and began rendering aid to the suspect and summoned medical personnel to the scene.

The victim told officers that the suspect had assaulted a 76-year-old female victim inside the home. Officers entered the home and discovered the female victim deceased. A dog was also found deceased inside the home. Medics transported the suspect to a local hospital where he was later pronounced deceased. The male victim was transported to a local hospital and treated for non-life-threatening injuries.

Officers Assaulted, Q2 2023

Officers Assaulted by Quarter

In Quarter 2 of 2023, there were a total of 57 officers assaulted.



Use of Force, Q2 2023

Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject April 1 – June 30, 2023

During Quarter 2 of 2023, under the new December 2022 Use of Force Policy, Uses of Force used against Hispanic Male individuals accounted for 25%, 13% against White Male individuals, and 35% against Black Male individuals.

Type of Force by Individual Race and Gender April 1 - June 30, 2023												
Individual Race and Gender	Chemical Agent	ERW	ERW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Firearm OIS	Grand Total	% of Calls
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	0	0	0	39	0	3	19	1	0	1	63	11%
B - Black F	0	0	0	11	0	2	30	4	0	0	47	8%
B - Black M	10	1	0	91	2	12	78	11	7	0	212	35%
H - Hispanic or Latin F	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	12	2%
H - Hispanic or Latin M	5	2	2	81	0	2	50	5	3	1	151	25%
W - White F	1	0	0	4	0	0	11	1	3	0	20	3%
W - White M	1	1	0	25	2	0	46	2	0	0	77	13%
Z - Other/Unkn M	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	1%
Z - Other/Unkn F	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1%
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1%
Grand Total	17	5	2	260	4	19	251	27	13	2	600	100%

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Types of Force by Age of Subject April 1 – June 30, 2023

During Quarter 2 of 2023, per December 2022 use-of-force standard, use of force used against the individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 39% of Uses of Force, the age group of 30-39 accounted for 28%, and the age group of 40-49 accounted for 13%.

Type of Force by Individual Age Category April 1 - June 30, 2023												
Individual Age Category	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intention	Firearm OIS	Grand Total	% of Calls
Under 18	0	0	0	29	0	0	17	0	4	0	50	8%
18-29	6	1	0	112	1	9	90	9	5	0	233	39%
30-39	6	2	0	68	2	5	75	10	0	1	169	28%
40-49	3	1	2	29	0	1	36	4	0	1	77	13%
50-59	1	1	0	10	0	4	20	2	0	0	38	6%
60+	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	1	0	0	12	2%
Unknown	1	0	0	11	0	0	4	1	4	0	21	4%
Grand Total	17	5	2	260	4	19	251	27	13	2	600	100%

Unknown indicates information was not documented in the 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, Q2 2023

Types of Force by Call Type, 2022 Use of Force Policy April 1 – June 30, 2023

Per December 2022 Use-of-Force Standard, Part I Violent was the top call type and accounted for 32% of total Uses of Force during Quarter 2 of 2023.

Use of Force by Types of Call and Force Type Description April 1 - June 30, 2023												
Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERW	ERW 40mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj: (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	10	0	0	1	90	1	3	77	7	0	189	32%
1030	0	0	0	0	35	0	1	12	3	1	52	9%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	38	2	0	49	8%
Part I Property	1	1	0	0	28	0	0	10	1	6	47	8%
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	2	1	36	0	1	3	0	0	44	7%
Misc	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	14	3	3	36	6%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	24	3	0	30	5%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	19	3	0	29	5%
7A	0	0	0	0	20	0	7	1	0	0	28	5%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	9	0	3	27	5%
All Other Types of Call	3	0	0	0	13	0	4	44	5	0	69	12%
Grand Total	17	5	2	2	260	4	19	251	27	13	600	100%

The table above reflects the top 10 Types of Call. “All Other Types of Call” include the sum of remaining call type categories.

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Uses of Force by Reason

April 1 – June 30, 2023

Per December 2022 Use of Force Standard, “To Effect a Lawful Arrest, Detention, or Search” was the most common reason for Use of Force in Quarter 2 of 2023.

UoF Reason of Force Description April 1 - June 30, 2023		
UoF Reason of Force	Total UoF Incidents	Total Count of Reason
Reason is to effect a lawful arrest, detention or search	244	1467
Reason is to overcome resistance or to prevent escape	191	1205
Reason is to prevent a person from injuring himself/herself, when the person also poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer	14	112
Reason is to prevent the commission of a public offense	74	444
Reason of others or in self-defense	111	641
Reason to gain compliance with a lawful order	207	1202
Grand Total	251	5071

As noted in the data exploration section, the reason for use of force has gone from a single selection to a multiple select field. This can lead to more reasons for uses of force in data collected in Quarter 2 of 2022 onward than actual uses of force, as seen above.

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer Q2-2023, April 1 – June 30, 2023

During Quarter 2 of 2023, using the December 2022 Use of Force policy, White male officers accounted for 290 (48%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 105 (18%) of Uses of Force used, and Hispanic male officers accounted for 105 (18%) as well.

Officers Using Force by Race and Gender April 1 - June 30, 2023			
Officer Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	5	5	43
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	105	64	411
B - Black F	14	6	34
B - Black M	45	22	127
H - Hispanic F	8	7	74
H - Hispanic M	105	57	289
W - White F	14	8	119
W - White M	290	146	734
Z - Other F	0	0	7
Z - Other M	14	7	31
Grand Total	600	322	1869

Per December 2022 Use of Force Policy, Officers in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 328 (55%) of Uses of Force applied against individuals.

Officers Using Force by Age Category April 1 - June 30, 2023			
Officer Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
21-29	132	74	190
30-39	328	165	646
40-49	95	60	577
50-59	40	21	418
60+	5	3	38
Grand Total	600	322	1869

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Individual Q2-2023, April 1 – June 30, 2023

During Quarter 2 of 2023, per December 2022 use-of-force standard, Black male individuals accounted for 212 (35%), Hispanic male individuals accounted for 151 (25%) of Uses of Force used against, and White male individuals accounted for 77 (13%) of Uses of Force used against.

Individuals by Race and Gender April 1 - June 30, 2023		
Individual Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	3	2
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	63	21
B - Black F	47	23
B - Black M	212	100
H - Hispanic or Latin F	12	9
H - Hispanic or Latin M	151	72
W - White F	20	15
W - White M	77	51
Z - Other/Unkn F	4	3
Z - Other/Unkn M	8	7
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	3	2
Grand Total	600	305

Individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 233 (39%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 169 (28%) of Total Use of Force.

Individuals by Age Category April 1 - June 30, 2023		
Individual Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
Under 18	50	22
18-29	233	107
30-39	169	87
40-49	77	42
50-59	38	21
60+	12	6
Unknown	21	20
Grand Total	600	305

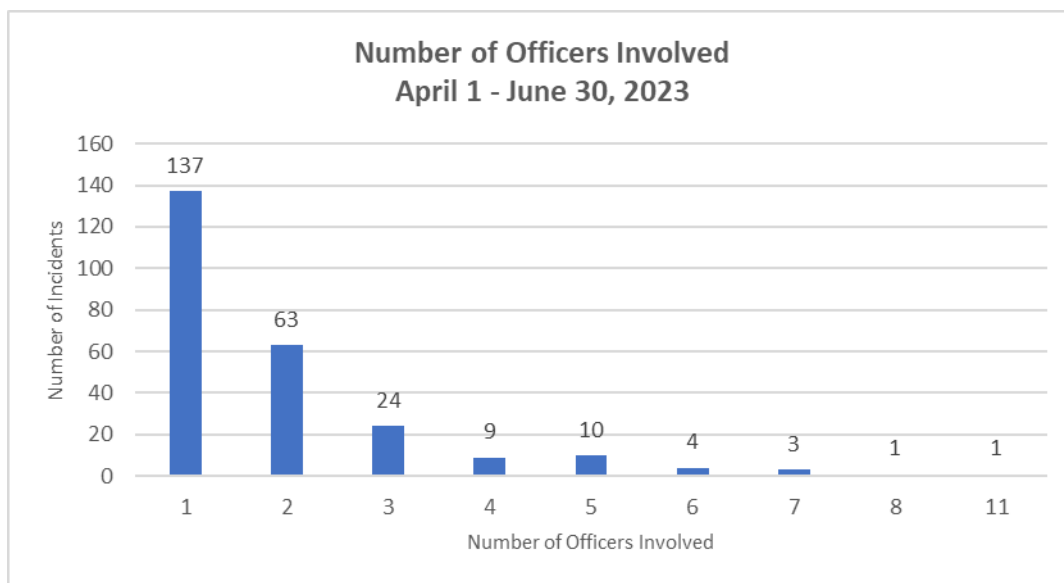
**Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report*

Use of Force, Q2 2023

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved April 1 – June 30, 2023

Per the December 2022 Use of Force standard, of 251 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (137, 54%).

Number of Officers Involved April 1 - June 30, 2023	
Number of Officers	Number of Incidents
1	137
2	62
3	24
4	9
5	10
6	4
7	3
8	1
11	1
Grand Total	251

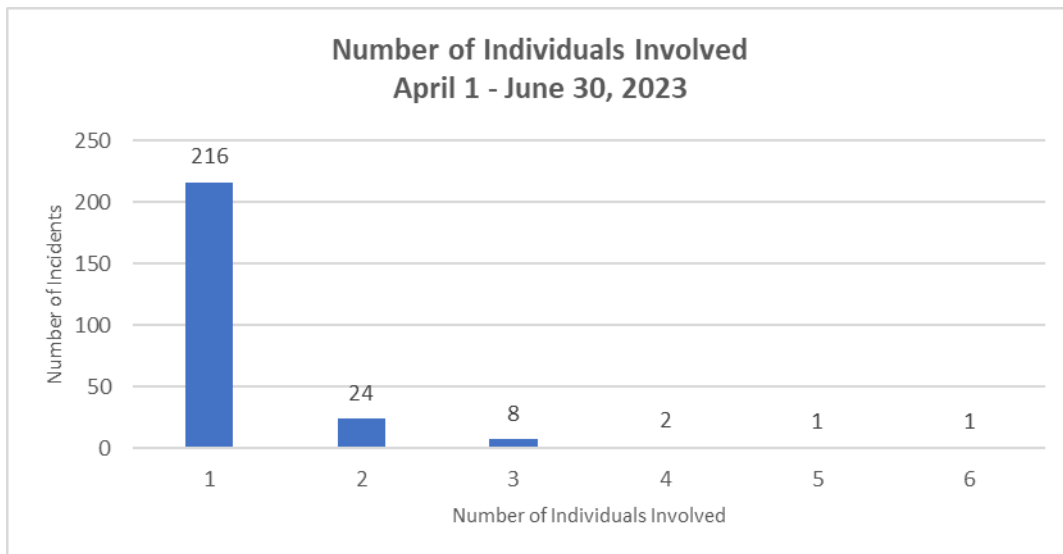


Use of Force, Q2 2023

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Individuals Involved April 1 – June 30, 2023

Under the December 2022 Use of Force policy, of 251 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (216, 86%).

Number of Individuals Involved April 1 - June 30, 2023	
Number of Individuals	Number of Incidents
1	216
2	23
3	8
4	2
5	1
6	1
Grand Total	251

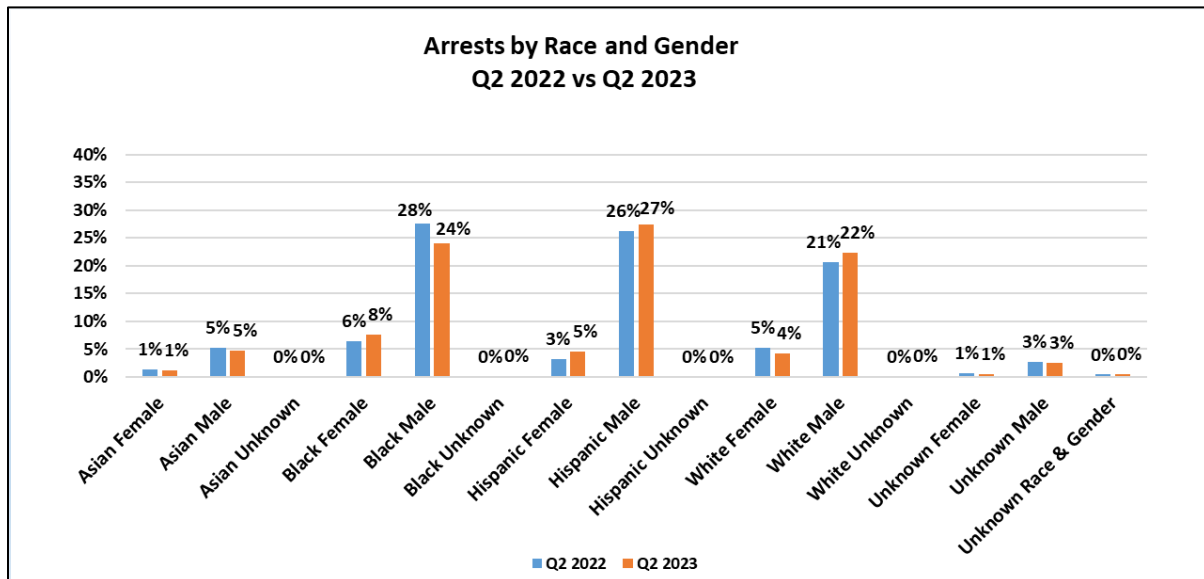


Arrests, Q2 2023

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q2-2022 vs. Q2-2023

Overall arrests increased in Quarter 2 of 2023 (3,416) by 15% compared to Quarter 2 of 2022 (2,982).

Race and Gender	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	% change
Asian Female	42	41	-2%
Asian Male	156	164	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0	not cal
Black Female	192	260	35%
Black Male	822	820	0%
Black Unknown	1	7	600%
Hispanic Female	97	157	62%
Hispanic Male	781	935	20%
Hispanic Unknown	3	1	-67%
White Female	157	143	-9%
White Male	615	761	24%
White Unknown	2	4	100%
Unknown Female	22	19	-14%
Unknown Male	79	88	11%
Unknown Race & Gender	13	16	23%
Total	2,982	3,416	15%



Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in these data.

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

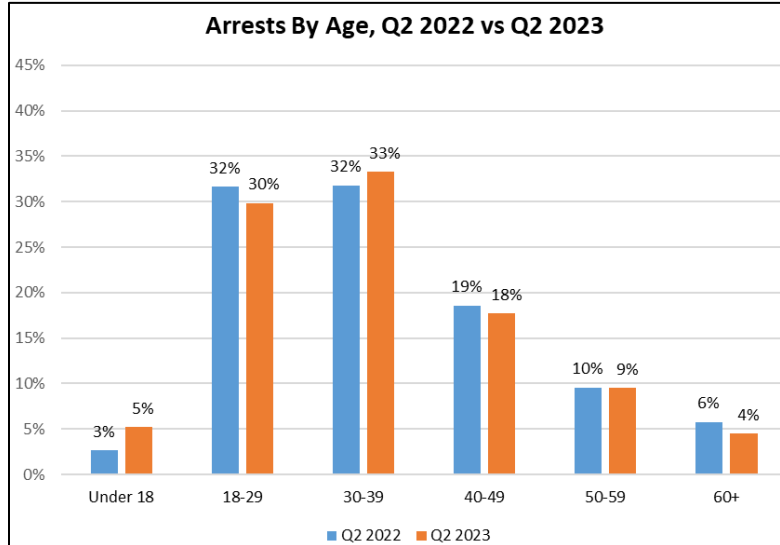
Arrests Q2, 2023

Arrests by Age

Q2-2022 vs. Q2-2023

The overall arrests of individuals under age 18 increased by 123% in Quarter 2 of 2023 (178) when compared to arrests in Quarter 2 of 2022 (80). The arrest of individuals aged 30-39 increased by 20% in Quarter 2 of 2023 (1,137) when compared to Quarter 2 of 2022 (943).

Arrests By Age Q2 2022 vs Q2 2023			
Age	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	% change
Under 18	80	178	123%
18-29	943	1,019	8%
30-39	948	1,137	20%
40-49	554	605	9%
50-59	285	324	14%
60+	172	153	-11%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	2,982	3,416	15%



Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City's totals.

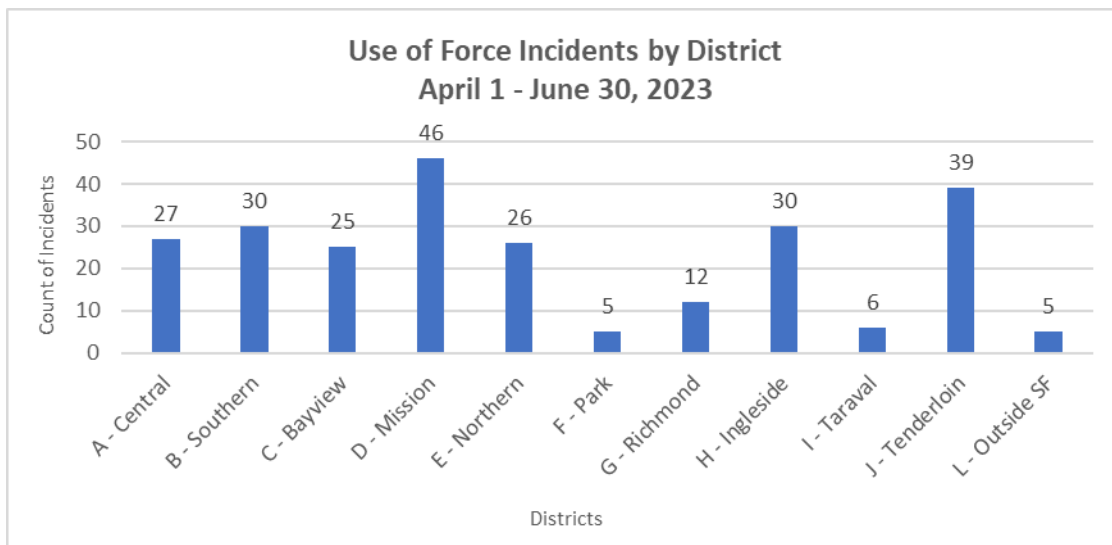
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Use of Force Incidents, by District Q1 – 2023, December 2022 Reporting Standard

During Quarter 2 of 2023, per December 2022 use-of-force standard, the Mission District accounted for 46 Use of Force incidents comprising 18% of all districts use-of-force incidents.

Use of Force Incidents by District April 1 - June 30, 2023	
Districts	Incidents
A - Central	27
B - Southern	30
C - Bayview	25
D - Mission	46
E - Northern	26
F - Park	5
G - Richmond	12
H - Ingleside	30
I - Taraval	6
J - Tenderloin	39
L - Outside SF	5
Grand Total	251

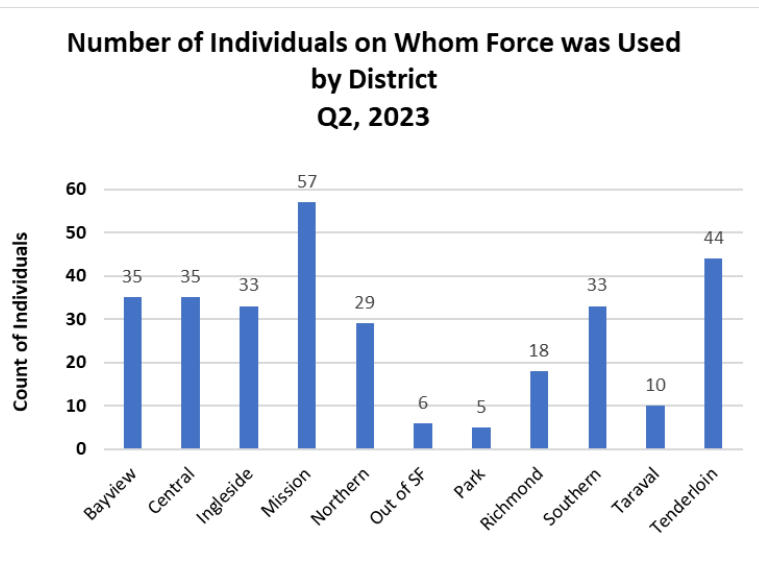


By District Data

Number of Individuals on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q1 – 2023, December 2022 Reporting Standard

Per December 2022 Use of Force Reporting Standard, during Quarter 2 of 2023, Mission and Tenderloin districts accounted for 33% of all districts by the number of individuals on whom force was used.

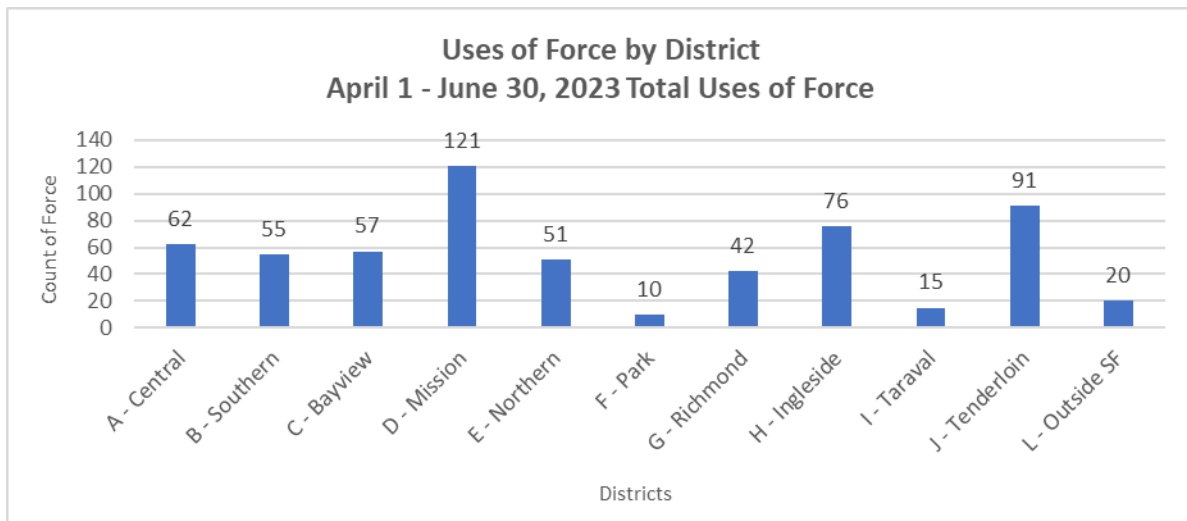
Number of Individuals on Whom Force was Used by District April 1 - June 30, 2023	
District	Number of Individuals
Bayview	35
Central	35
Ingleside	33
Mission	57
Northern	29
Out of SF	6
Park	5
Richmond	18
Southern	33
Taraval	10
Tenderloin	44
Grand Total	305



By District Data

Total Uses of Force, by District

Uses of Force by District April 1 - June 30, 2023	
Districts	of Force
A - Central	62
B - Southern	55
C - Bayview	57
D - Mission	121
E - Northern	51
F - Park	10
G - Richmond	42
H - Ingleside	76
I - Taraval	15
J - Tenderloin	91
L - Outside SF	20
Grand Total	600



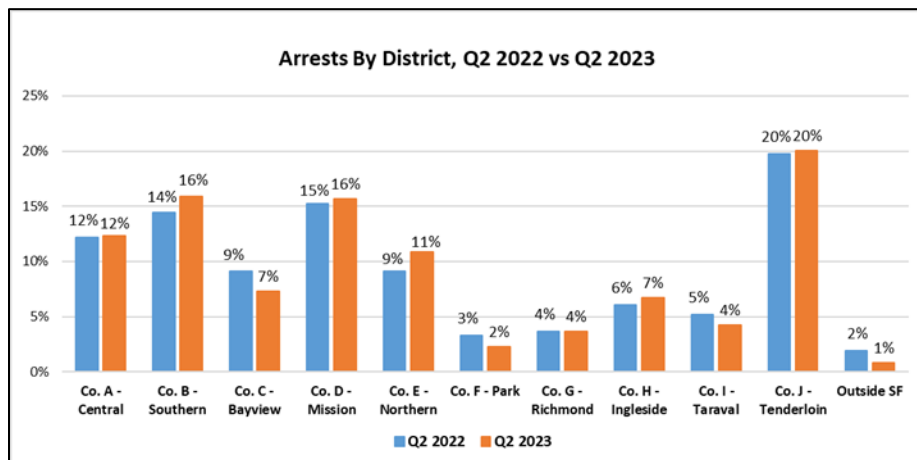
During Quarter 2 of 2023, April 1 through June 30, 2023, Mission District (121 uses of force incidents), Tenderloin District (91 uses of force incidents) and Ingleside District (76 uses of force incidents) accounted for 48% of all districts Uses of Force incidents.

By District Data

Total Arrests by District Q2 – 2022 vs. 2023

In Quarter 2 of 2023, there was an overall increase in arrests of 15% as compared to Quarter 2, 2022. However, Northern station arrests (372) increased by 37% when compared to Q2-2022 (272).

Arrests By District, Q2 2022 vs Q2 2023			
District	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	% change
Co. A - Central	363	420	16%
Co. B - Southern	431	544	26%
Co. C - Bayview	271	250	-8%
Co. D - Mission	454	536	18%
Co. E - Northern	272	372	37%
Co. F - Park	98	78	-20%
Co. G - Richmond	110	126	15%
Co. H - Ingleside	181	230	27%
Co. I - Taraval	155	146	-6%
Co. J - Tenderloin	590	685	16%
Outside SF	57	29	-49%
Total	2,982	3,416	15%



Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals. 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.” Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 62 total Uses of Force in the Central District. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (28) accounted for 45% of the type of force used. The peak time for incidents (39, 63%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

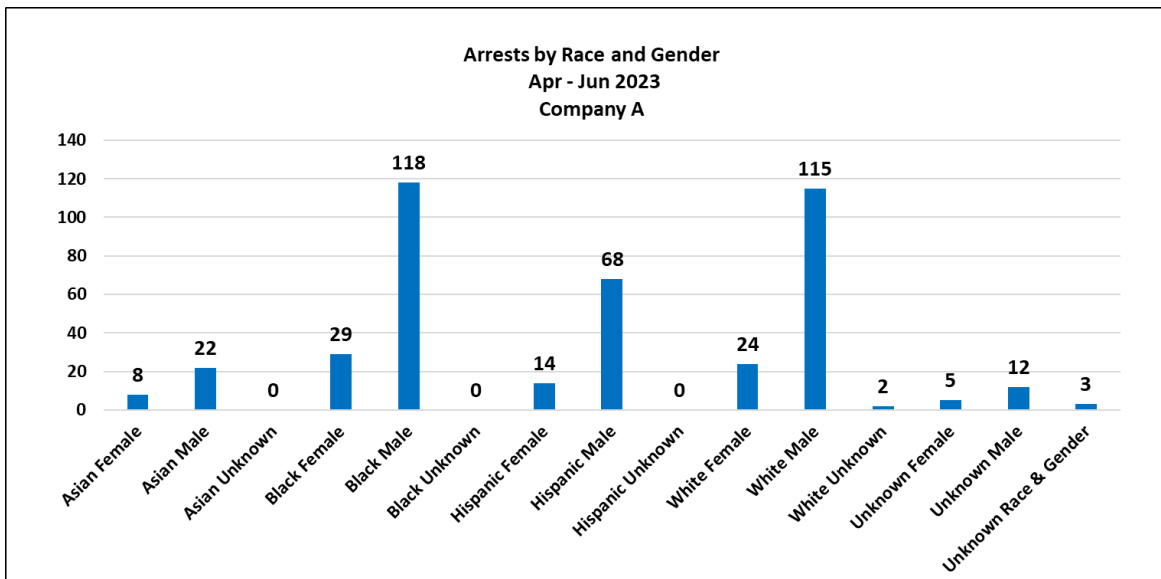
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	18
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	28
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	3
Vehicle Intervention	9
Grand Total	62

Time of Day/Day of Week									
A-Central	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3%
0400-0759	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	6%
0800-1159	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	8	13%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	6	8	0	10	3	8	4	39	63%
2000-2359	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	9	15%
Total	8	12	2	16	4	11	9	62	100%
Percentage	13%	19%	3%	26%	6%	18%	15%	100%	

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Black males (28%), and White males (27%) accounted for approximately 55% of arrests made by Central Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company A
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	2%
Asian Male	22	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	29	7%
Black Male	118	28%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	14	3%
Hispanic Male	68	16%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	24	6%
White Male	115	27%
White Unknown	2	0%
Unknown Female	5	1%
Unknown Male	12	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	420	100%



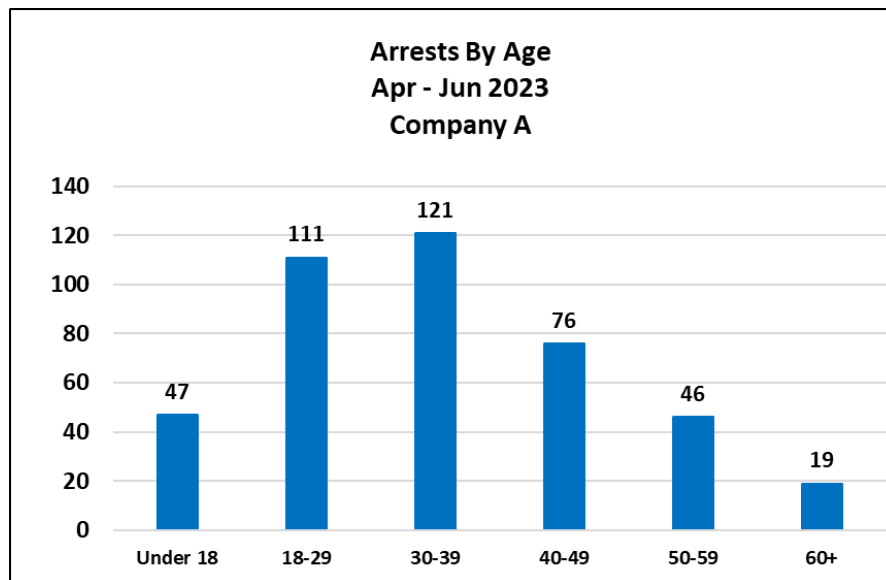
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals aged 18-29 (26%) and 30-39 (29%) accounted for 55% of arrests made by Central Station, while individuals aged 60 and over accounted for 5%.

Arrest By Age		Company A
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	47	11%
18-29	111	26%
30-39	121	29%
40-49	76	18%
50-59	46	11%
60+	19	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	420	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

Southern District (Company B) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 55 total Uses of Force in the Southern District. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (25) accounted for 45% of Type of Force used. The peak times for incidents (19, 35%) were at 0000-0359hr and 2000-2359hr.

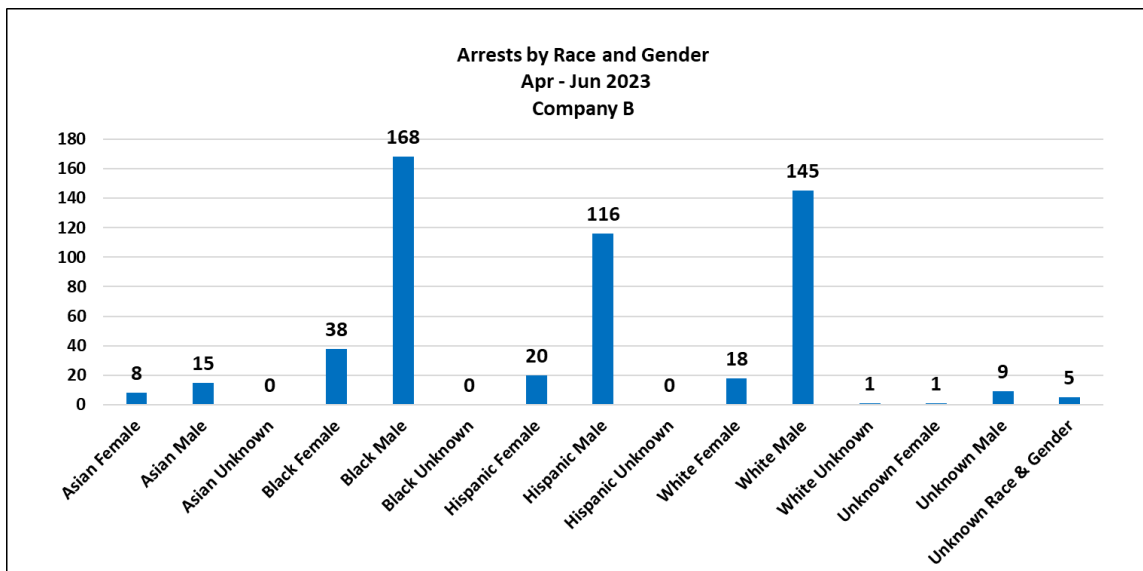
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	24
Impact Weapon	1
Other	5
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	25
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	55

Time of Day/Day of Week									
B-Southern	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	1	0	0	4	4	10	19	35%
0400-0759	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	5%
0800-1159	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	5%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	1	2	0	2	1	5	11	20%
2000-2359	0	9	1	1	3	4	1	19	35%
Total	0	12	4	2	11	10	16	55	100%
Percentage	0%	22%	7%	4%	20%	18%	29%	100%	

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Black males (31%) and White males (27%) accounted for approximately 58% of arrests made by Southern Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company B
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	1%
Asian Male	15	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	38	7%
Black Male	168	31%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	20	4%
Hispanic Male	116	21%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	18	3%
White Male	145	27%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	9	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	5	1%
Total	544	100%

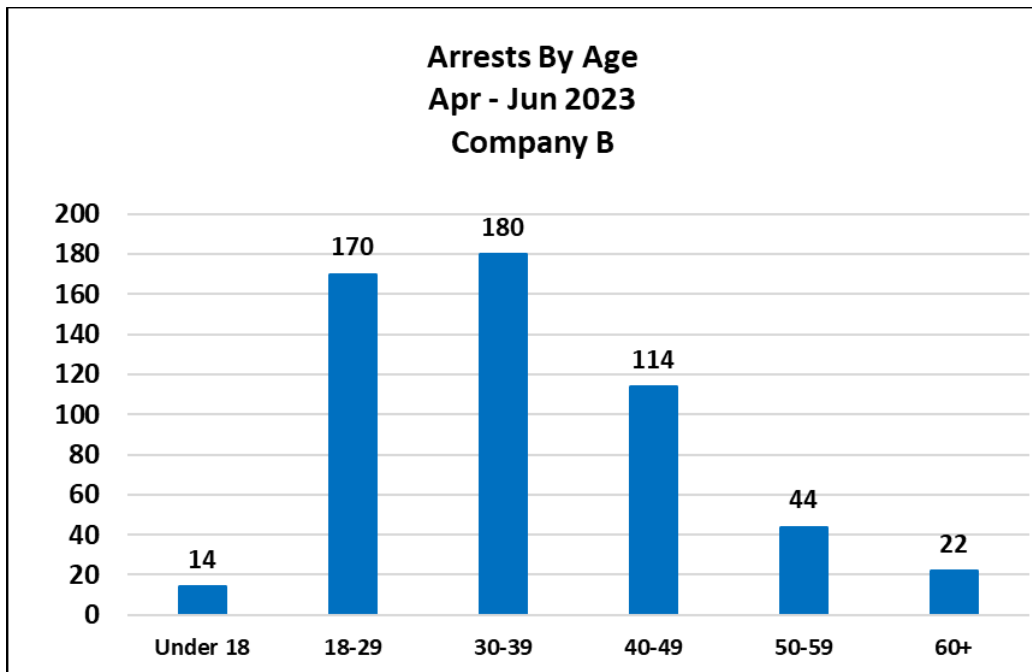


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals aged 18-29 (31%) and individuals 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 64% of arrests made by Southern Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company B
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	14	3%
18-29	170	31%
30-39	180	33%
40-49	114	21%
50-59	44	8%
60+	22	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	544	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

Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 57 total Uses of Force in the Bayview district. Firearm Pointing (26) accounted for 46% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (32, 56%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

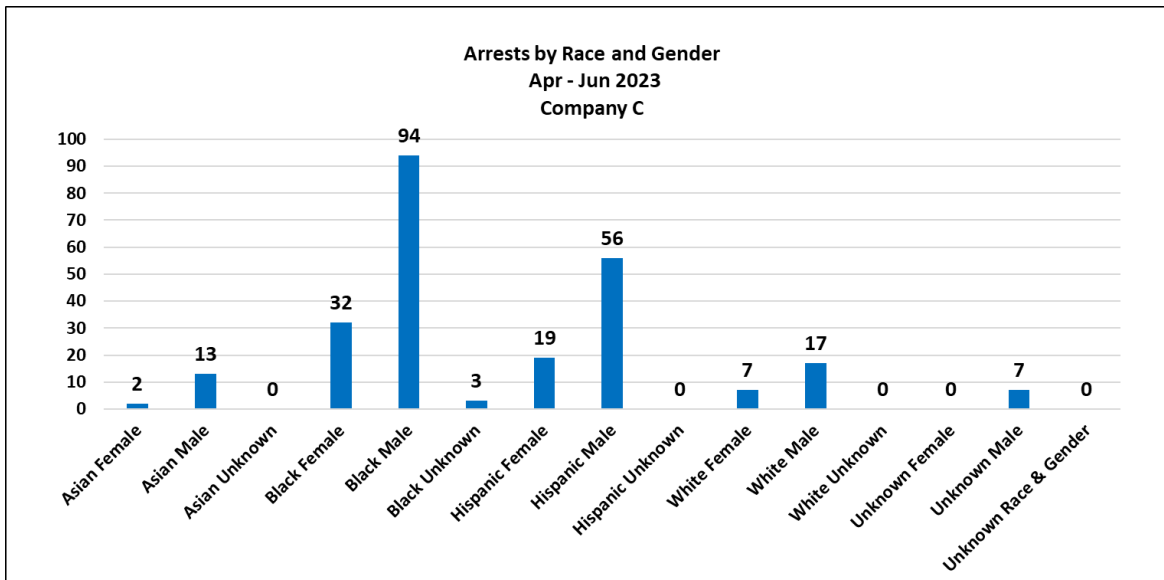
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	26
Impact Weapon	0
Other	3
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	22
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	1
Grand Total	57

Time of Day/Day of Week									
C-Bayview	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	14%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	14%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	10	3	11	1	1	6	32	56%
2000-2359	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	7	12%
Total	0	19	5	12	11	1	9	57	100%
Percentage	0%	33%	9%	21%	19%	2%	16%	100%	

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April –June 2023

Black males (38%) and Hispanic males (22%) accounted for 60% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company C
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	1%
Asian Male	13	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	32	13%
Black Male	94	38%
Black Unknown	3	1%
Hispanic Female	19	8%
Hispanic Male	56	22%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	3%
White Male	17	7%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	7	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	250	100%

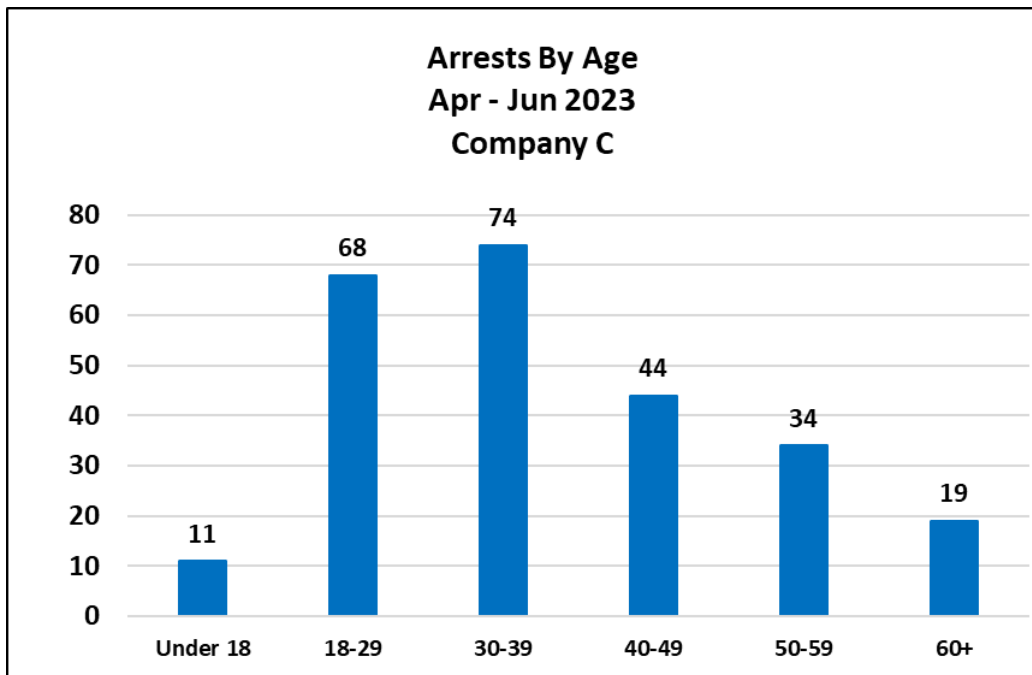


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (27%) and individuals ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 57% of the arrests made by Bayview station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company C
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	11	4%
18-29	68	27%
30-39	74	30%
40-49	44	18%
50-59	34	14%
60+	19	8%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	250	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

(Company D)

Use of Force

April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 121 total Uses of Force in the Mission district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (53) accounted for 44% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (40, 33%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	6
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	50
Impact Weapon	1
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	53
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	9
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	121

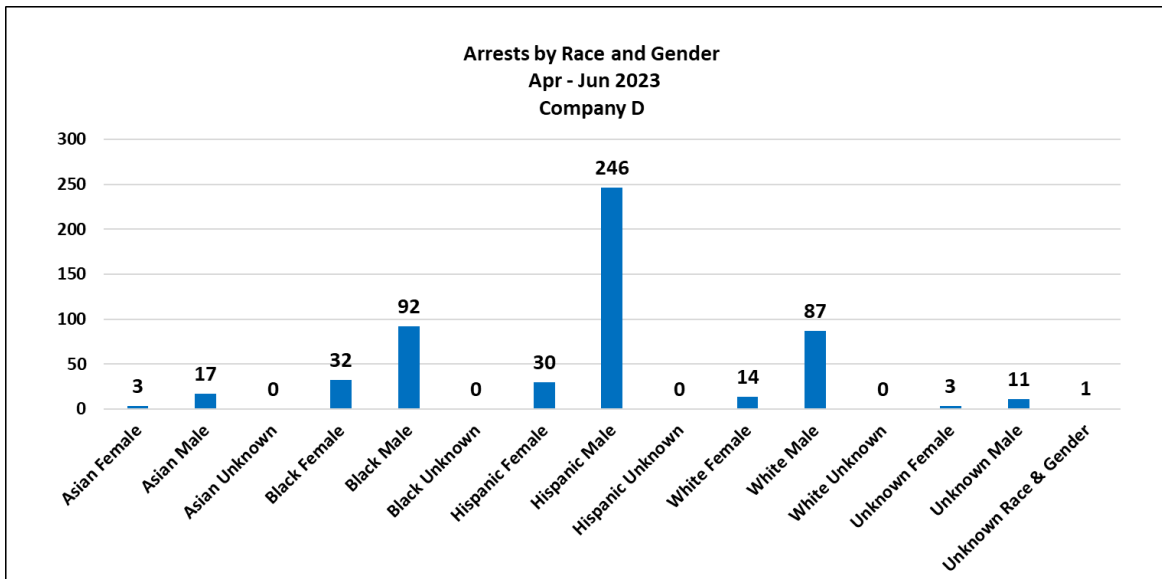
Time of Day/Day of Week									
D-Mission	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	3	1	0	1	1	8	1	15	12%
0400-0759	0	1	0	0	3	4	2	10	8%
0800-1159	4	8	1	3	0	17	1	34	28%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	2	5	1	2	4	2	6	22	18%
2000-2359	0	2	5	2	10	1	20	40	33%
Total	9	17	7	8	18	32	30	121	100%
Percentage	7%	14%	6%	7%	15%	26%	25%	100%	

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Hispanic males accounted for 46% of all arrests made by Mission station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company D
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	17	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	32	6%
Black Male	92	17%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	30	6%
Hispanic Male	246	46%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	14	3%
White Male	87	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	1%
Unknown Male	11	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	536	100%

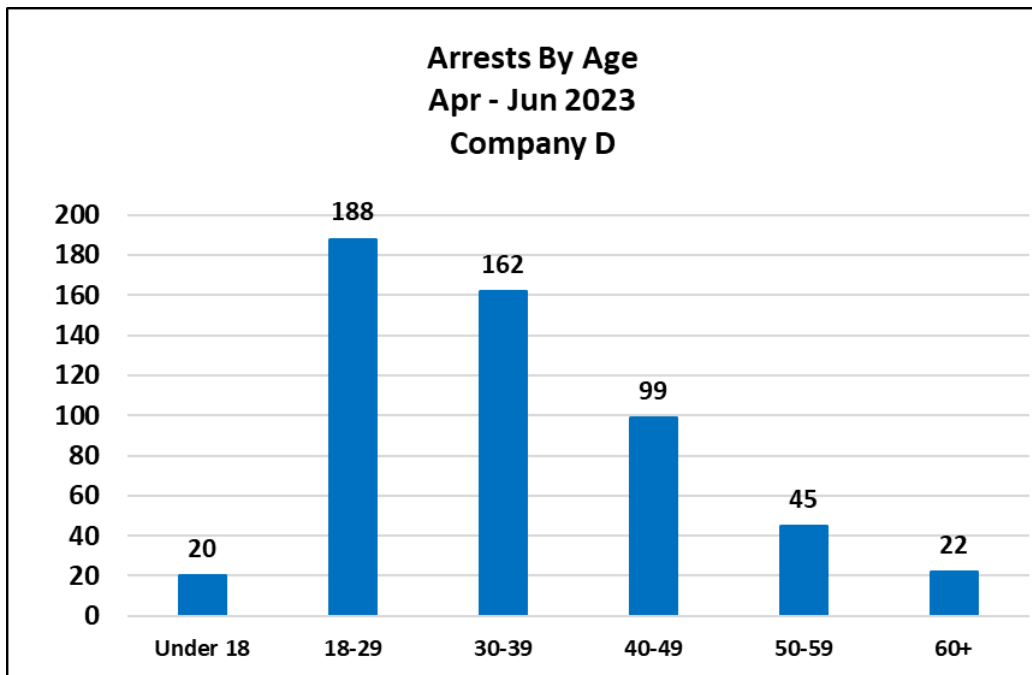


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Age April –June 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (35%) and individuals ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 65% of the arrest made by Mission station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company D
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	20	4%
18-29	188	35%
30-39	162	30%
40-49	99	18%
50-59	45	8%
60+	22	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	536	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

Northern District (Company E) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 51 total Uses of Force in the Northern district. Physical Control (32) accounted for 63% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (23, 45%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	10
Impact Weapon	2
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take	32
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	1
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	51

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
E-Northern									
0000-0359	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	9	18%
0400-0759	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	7	14%
0800-1159	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	12%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	3	0	9	1	4	6	23	45%
2000-2359	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	6	12%
Total	4	6	2	12	3	11	13	51	100%
Percentage	8%	12%	4%	24%	6%	22%	25%	100%	

By District Data

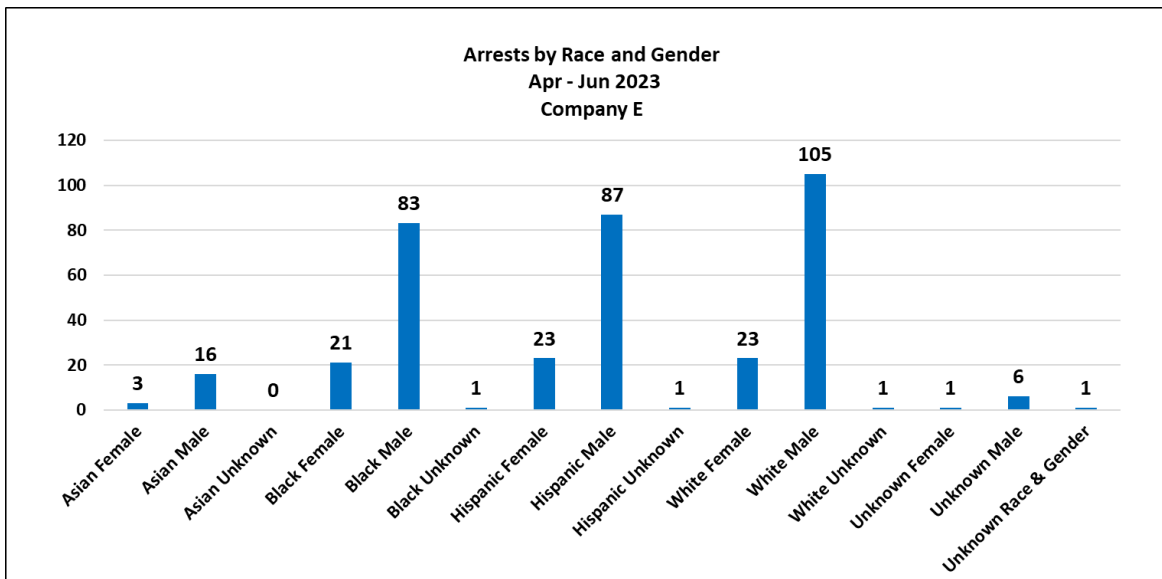
Northern District (Company E)

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

April – June 2023

Hispanic males (23%) and White males (28%) accounted for 51% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company E
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	16	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	21	6%
Black Male	83	22%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	23	6%
Hispanic Male	87	23%
Hispanic Unknown	1	0%
White Female	23	6%
White Male	105	28%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	6	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	372	100%



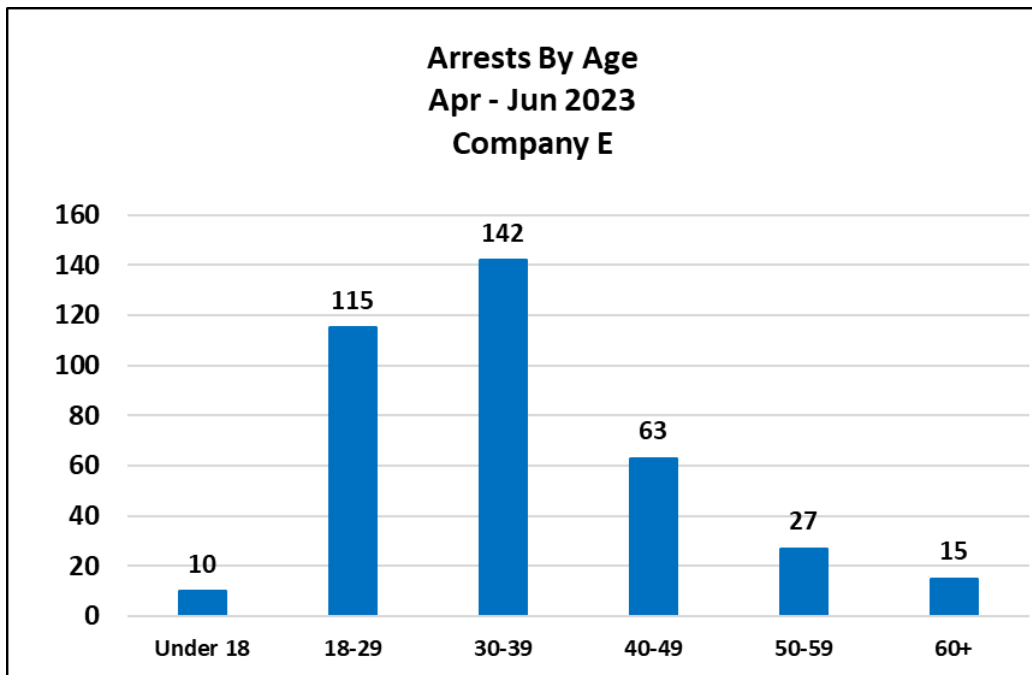
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (31%) and individuals ages 30-39 (38%) accounted for 69% of arrests made by Northern station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company E
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	10	3%
18-29	115	31%
30-39	142	38%
40-49	63	17%
50-59	27	7%
60+	15	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	372	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

Park District

(Company F)

Use of Force

April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 10 total Uses of Force in the Park district. Physical Control/Take Down (9) accounted for 90% of Type of Force used. The peak times for incidents (4, 40%) were at 0400-0759hrs and 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	0
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	9
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	10

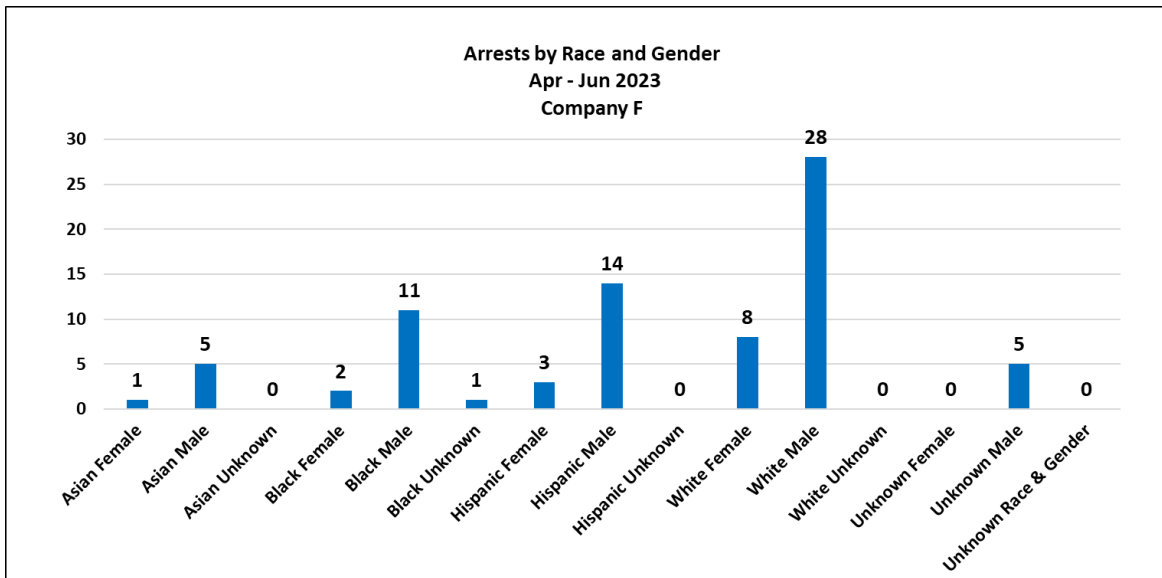
Time of Day/Day of Week									
F-Park	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	40%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	20%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	40%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	10	100%
Percentage	10%	0%	0%	40%	30%	20%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Hispanic males (18%) and White males (36%) accounted for 54% of all arrests made by Park Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company F
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	1%
Asian Male	5	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	2	3%
Black Male	11	14%
Black Unknown	1	1%
Hispanic Female	3	4%
Hispanic Male	14	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	10%
White Male	28	36%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	5	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	78	100%



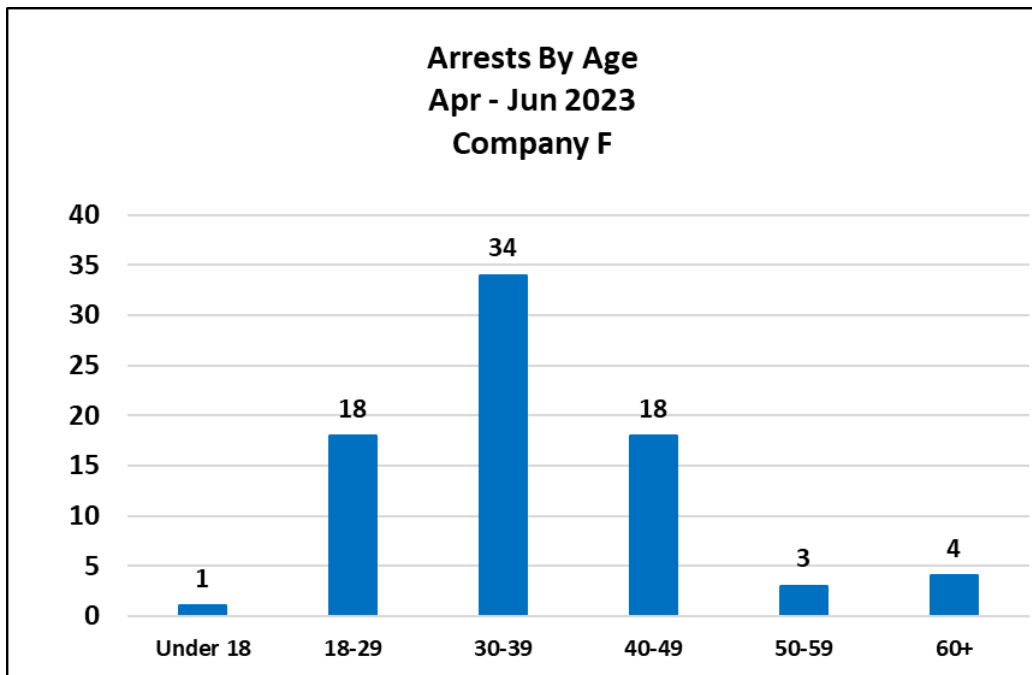
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 30-39 accounted for 44% of the arrests made by Park station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company F
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	1	1%
18-29	18	23%
30-39	34	44%
40-49	18	23%
50-59	3	4%
60+	4	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	78	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

Richmond District

(Company G)

Use of Force

April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 42 total Uses of Force in the Richmond district. Firearm Pointing (24) accounted for 57% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (16, 38%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	1
Firearm Pointing	24
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take	12
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	42

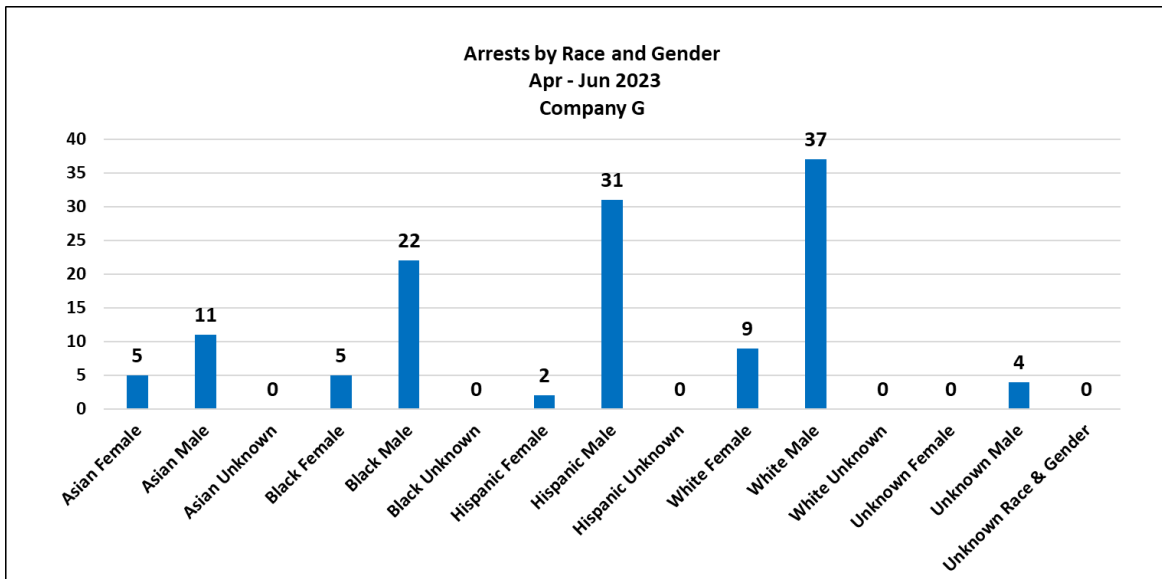
Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
G-Richmond									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	9	21%
0400-0759	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	10%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	2	9	4	1	0	16	38%
2000-2359	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	29%
Total	0	12	2	13	8	3	4	42	100%
Percentage	0%	29%	5%	31%	19%	7%	10%	100%	

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

White males (29%) and Hispanic males (25%) accounted for 54% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company G
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	4%
Asian Male	11	9%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	4%
Black Male	22	17%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	2%
Hispanic Male	31	25%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	9	7%
White Male	37	29%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	126	100%

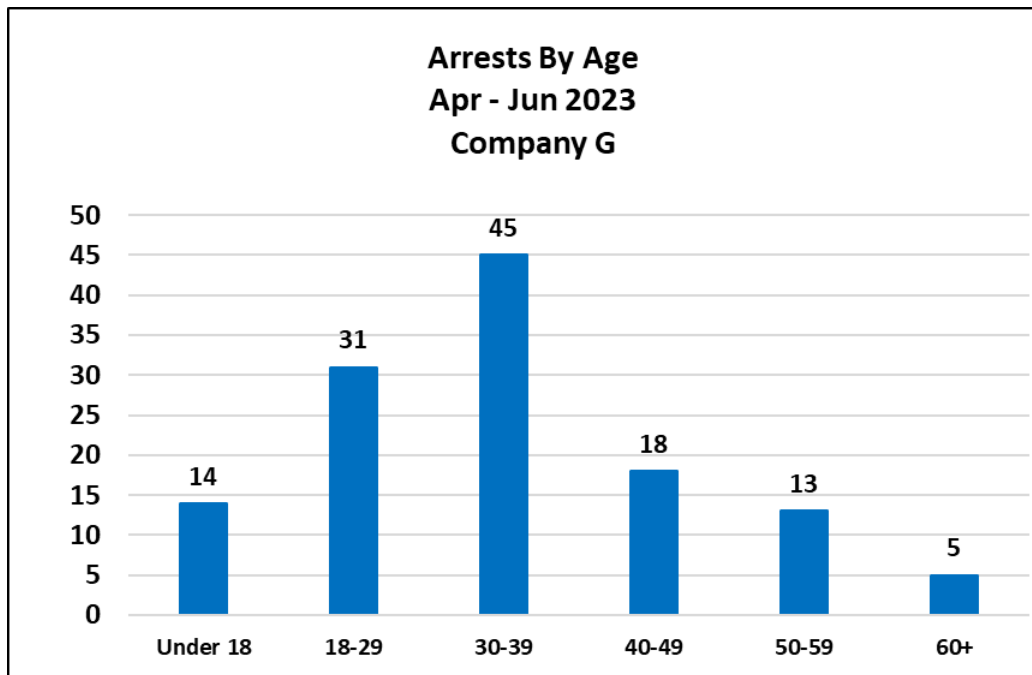


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals age 18-29 (25%) and individuals age 30-39 (36%) accounted for approximately 61% of the arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company G
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	14	11%
18-29	31	25%
30-39	45	36%
40-49	18	14%
50-59	13	10%
60+	5	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	126	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

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 76 total Uses of Force in the Ingleside district. Firearm Pointing (39) accounted for 51% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents was (36, 47%) between 1600-1959hrs.

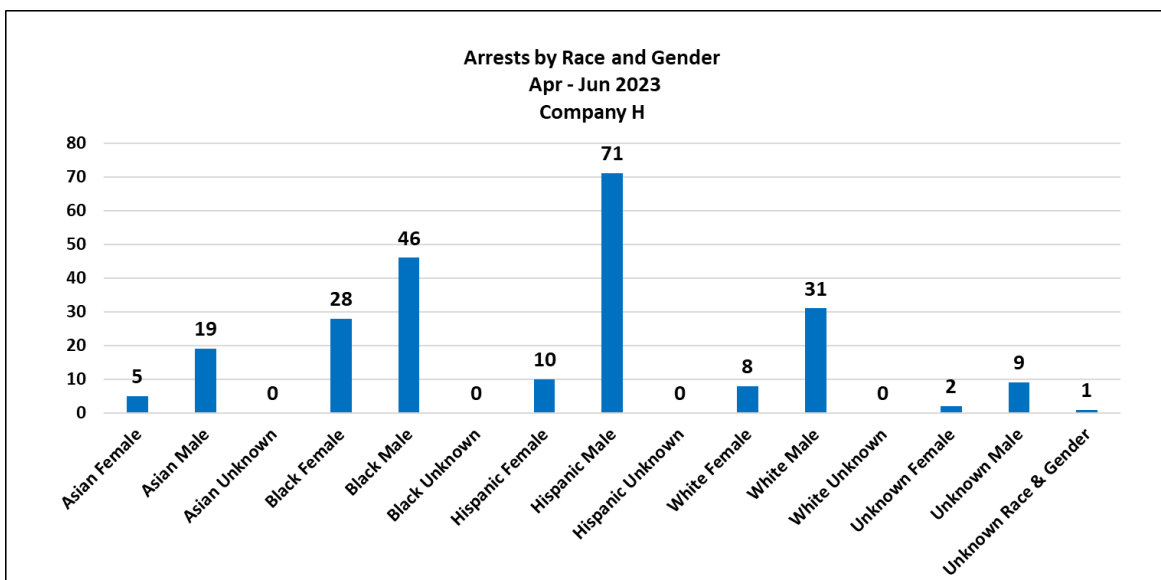
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	4
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	2
Firearm OIS	1
Firearm Pointing	39
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take	25
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	76

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
H-Ingleside									
0000-0359	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	7	9%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	5%
0800-1159	2	0	0	1	3	6	2	14	18%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	4	3	0	6	4	14	5	36	47%
2000-2359	2	2	2	0	9	0	0	15	20%
Total	8	6	2	8	18	24	10	76	100%
Percentage	11%	8%	3%	11%	24%	32%	13%	100%	

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Hispanic males (31%) and Black males (20%) accounted for approximately 51% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company H
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	2%
Asian Male	19	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	28	12%
Black Male	46	20%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	10	4%
Hispanic Male	71	31%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	3%
White Male	31	13%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	9	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	230	100%



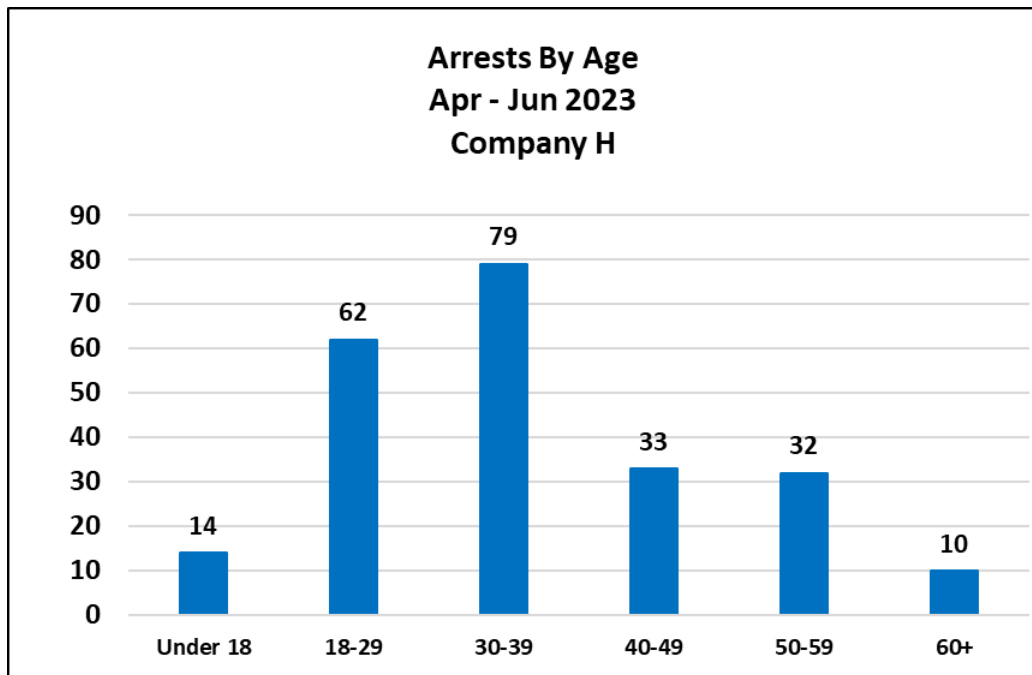
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Ingliside District (Company H) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (27%) and individuals ages 30-39 (34%) accounted for 61% of arrests made by the Ingliside station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company H
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	14	6%
18-29	62	27%
30-39	79	34%
40-49	33	14%
50-59	32	14%
60+	10	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	230	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

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were total of 15 Uses of Force in the Taraval district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (7) accounted for 46% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (8, 53%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	5
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take	7
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	3
Grand Total	15

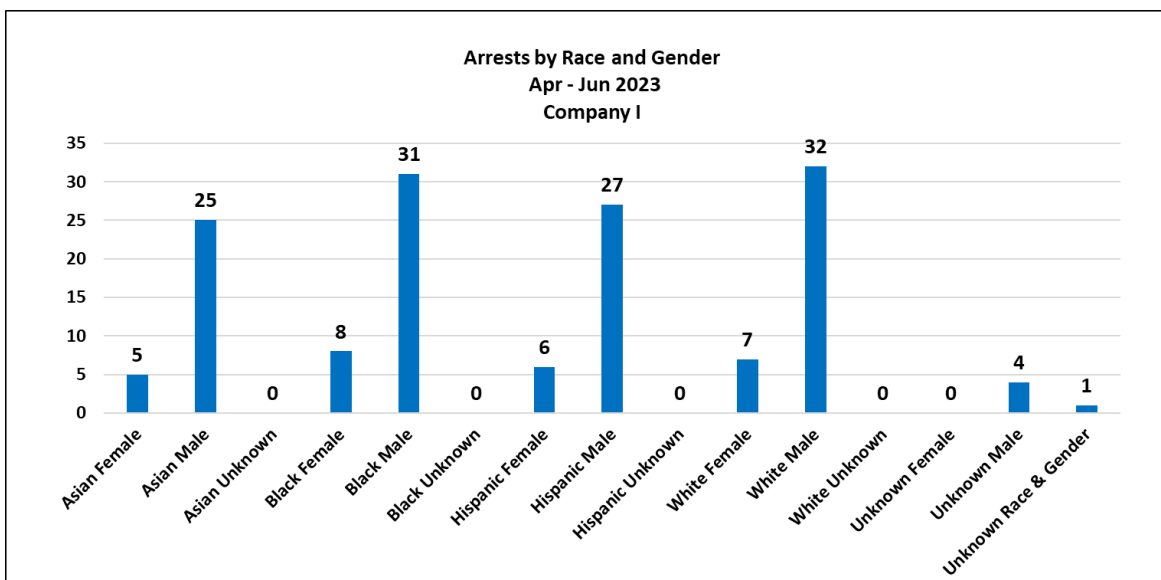
Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
I-Taraval									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	13%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	8	53%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	27%
Total	0	0	2	0	3	5	5	15	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	13%	0%	20%	33%	33%	100%	

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Black males (21%) and White males (22%) accounted for 43% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company I
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	3%
Asian Male	25	17%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	8	5%
Black Male	31	21%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	6	4%
Hispanic Male	27	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	5%
White Male	32	22%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	146	100%



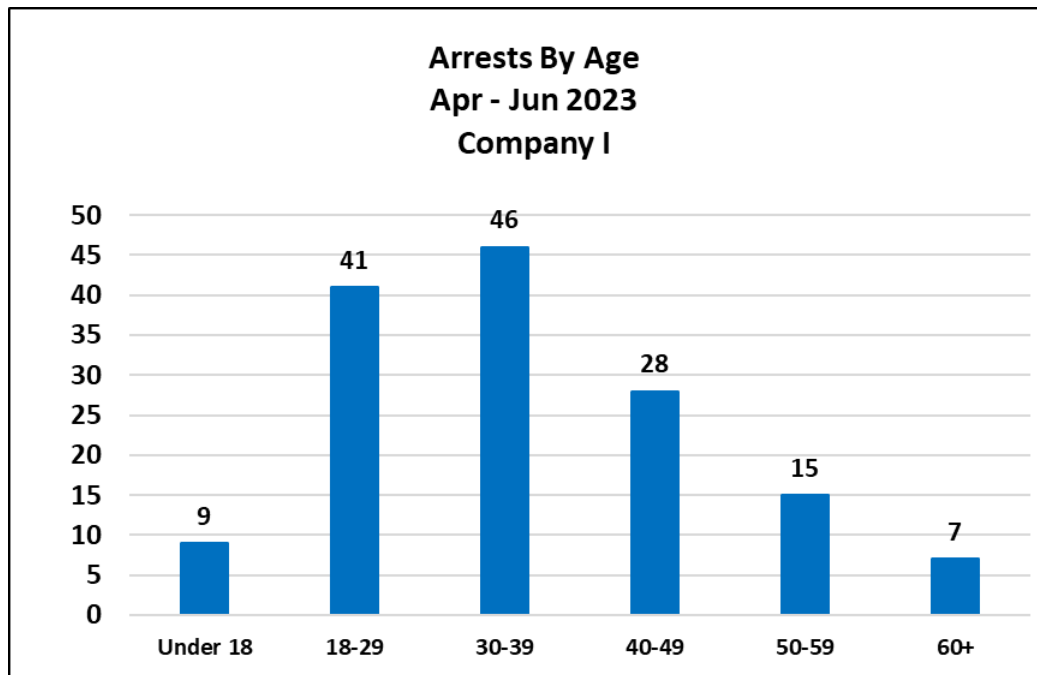
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 30-39 accounted for 32% of arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company I
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	9	6%
18-29	41	28%
30-39	46	32%
40-49	28	19%
50-59	15	10%
60+	7	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	146	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

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 91 total Uses of Force in the Tenderloin district. Firearm pointing (51) accounted for 56% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (41, 45%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	51
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take	35
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	91

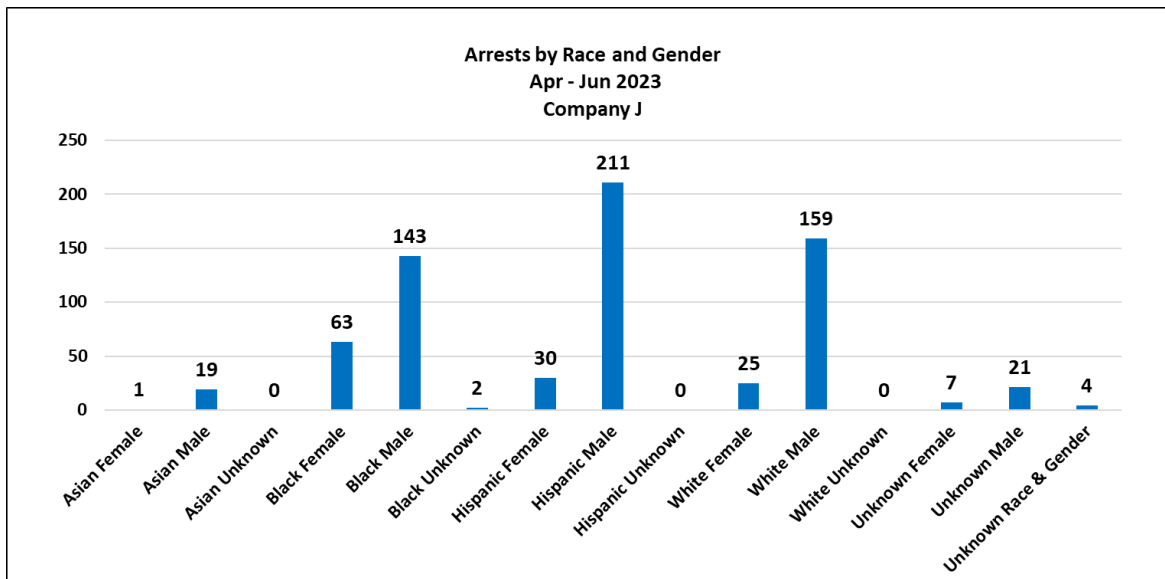
Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
J-Tenderloin									
0000-0359	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	8	9%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6	7%
0800-1159	2	6	4	0	0	1	6	19	21%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	2	1	5	3	1	3	2	17	19%
2000-2359	0	32	1	2	2	0	4	41	45%
Total	5	45	10	6	4	4	17	91	100%
Percentage	5%	49%	11%	7%	4%	4%	19%	100%	

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Hispanic males (31%) and White males (23%) accounted for 54% of all arrests made by Tenderloin Station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company J
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	0%
Asian Male	19	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	63	9%
Black Male	143	21%
Black Unknown	2	0%
Hispanic Female	30	4%
Hispanic Male	211	31%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	25	4%
White Male	159	23%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	7	1%
Unknown Male	21	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	4	1%
Total	685	100%



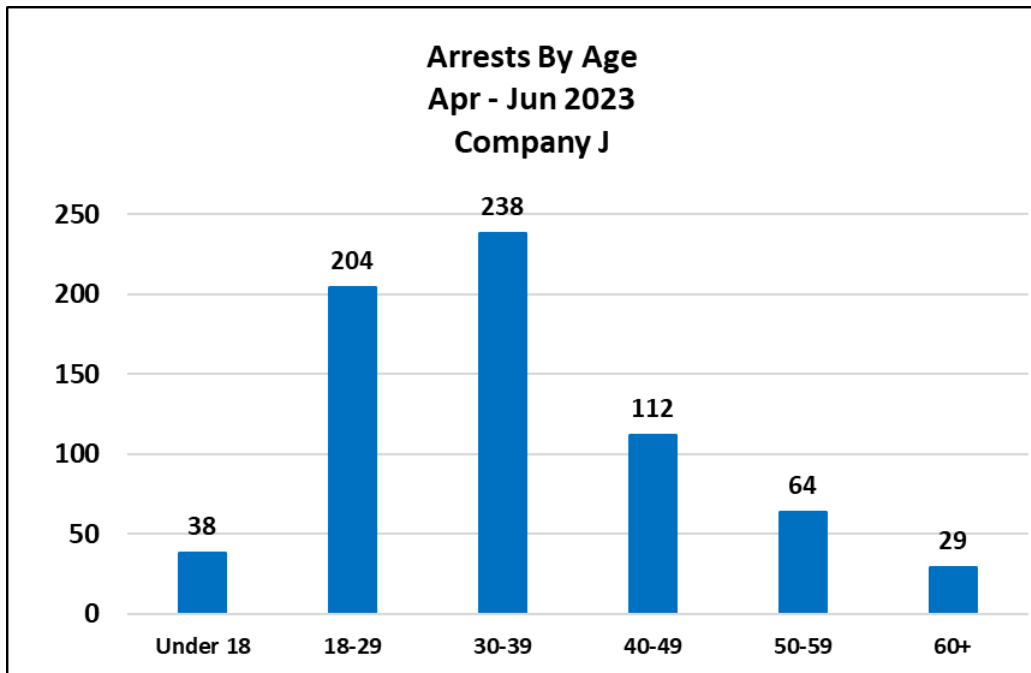
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (30%) and individuals ages 30-39 (35%) accounted for 65% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Arrest By Age		Company J
Age	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	38	6%
18-29	204	30%
30-39	238	35%
40-49	112	16%
50-59	64	9%
60+	29	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	685	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

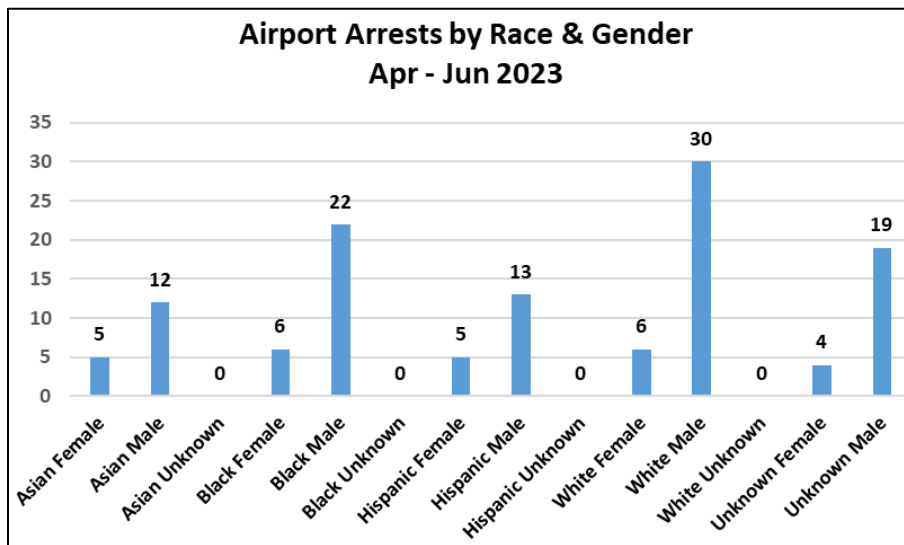
Airport Use of Force April 1 – June 30, 2023

Airport Use of Force data per December 2022 Use of Force Policy standard was unavailable at time of report.

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Black males (18%) and White males (25%) accounted for 43% of total Airport arrests in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		
Race & Gender	Q2-2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	4%
Asian Male	12	10%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	6	5%
Black Male	22	18%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	5	4%
Hispanic Male	13	11%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	6	5%
White Male	30	25%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	3%
Unknown Male	19	16%
Total	122	100%



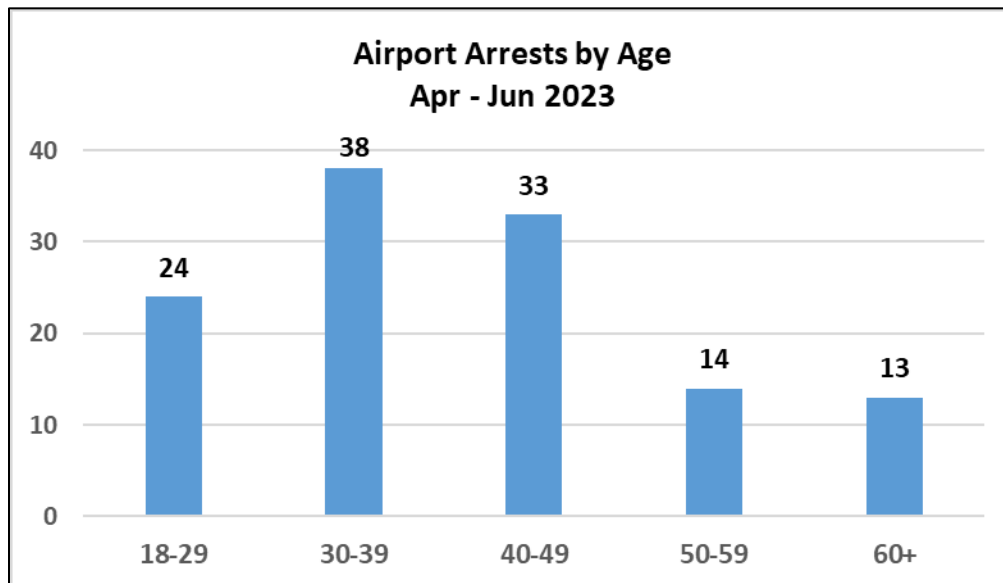
Note: Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department’s Airport Bureau. Airport data includes every individual arrest (booked or cited) that occurs within 24-hour periods in the 3-month quarterly time period. An individual arrested within different 24-hour periods are counted as separate arrests. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals ages 30-39 (31%) and Individuals ages 40-49 (27%) accounted for 58% of all Airport arrests in Quarter 2 of 2023.

Airport Arrests by Age		
Group	Q2-2023 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	24	20%
30-39	38	31%
40-49	33	27%
50-59	14	11%
60+	13	11%
Total	122	100%



Note: Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department’s Airport Bureau. Airport data includes every individual arrest (booked or cited) that occurs within 24-hour periods in the 3-month quarterly time period. An individual arrested within different 24-hour periods are counted as separate arrests. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown

Use of Force

April 1 – June 30, 2023

There were 20 total Uses of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Firearm Pointing (13) accounted for 65% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (16, 80%) was between 1600-1959hr.

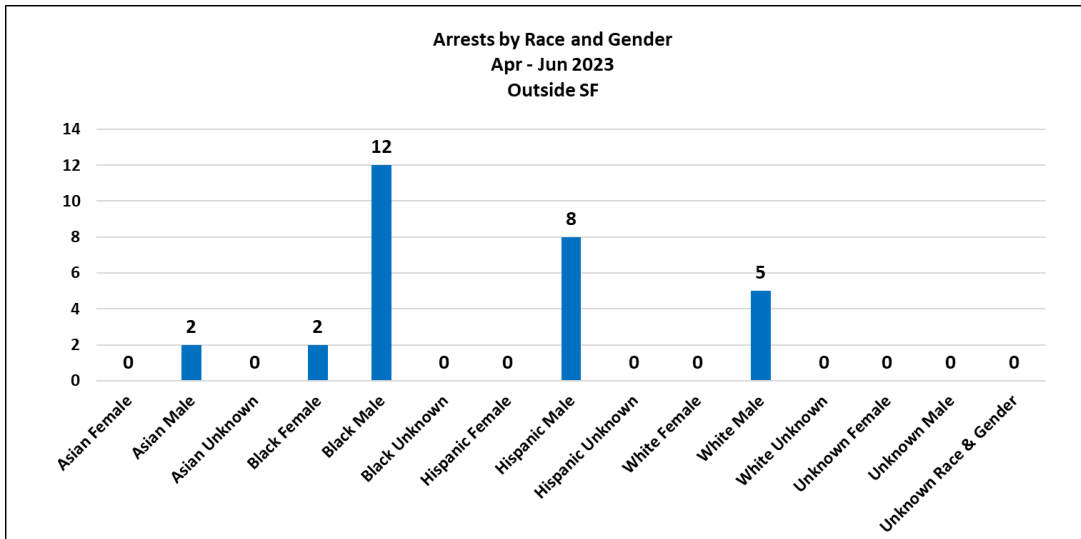
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	13
Impact Weapon	0
Other	4
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	3
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	20

Time of Day/Day of Week								
L-Outside SF	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2 10%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2 10%
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	9	0	0	16 80%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0%
Total	0	0	0	7	11	0	2	20 100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	35%	55%	0%	10%	100%

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2023

Black males (41%) and Hispanic males (28%) accounted for 69% of all Outside SF arrests.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Outside SF
Race and Gender	Q2 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	2	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	2	7%
Black Male	12	41%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	8	28%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	0	0%
White Male	5	17%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	0	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	29	100%



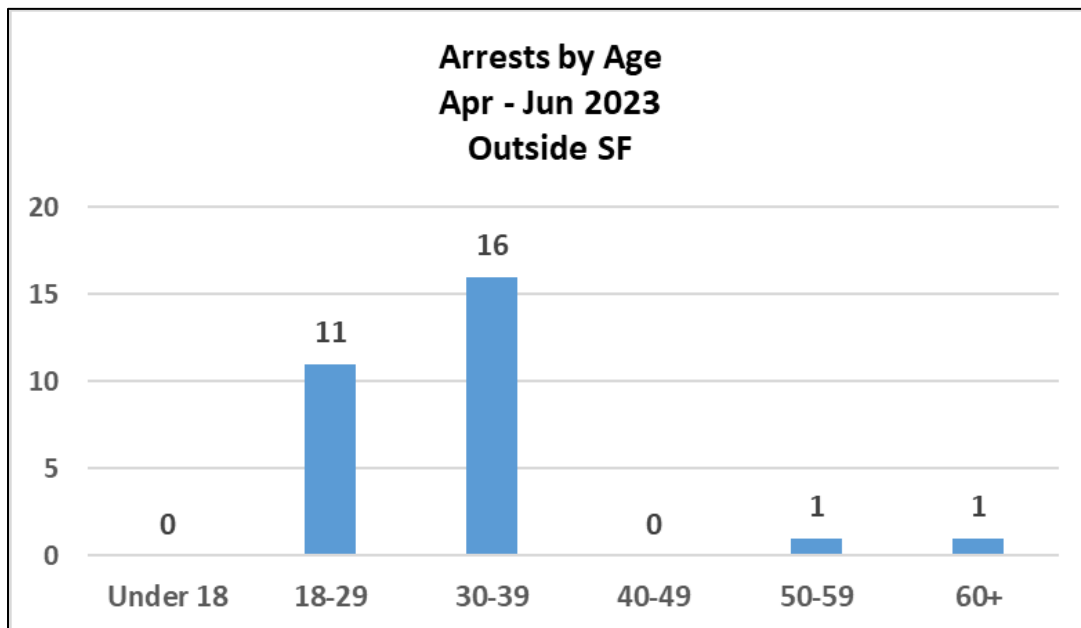
Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age April – June 2023

Individuals age 30-99 accounted for 55% of all Outside SF arrests.

Arrests by Age		Outside SF
Age	Q2-2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	11	38%
30-39	16	55%
40-49	0	0%
50-59	1	3%
60+	1	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	29	100%



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.” Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

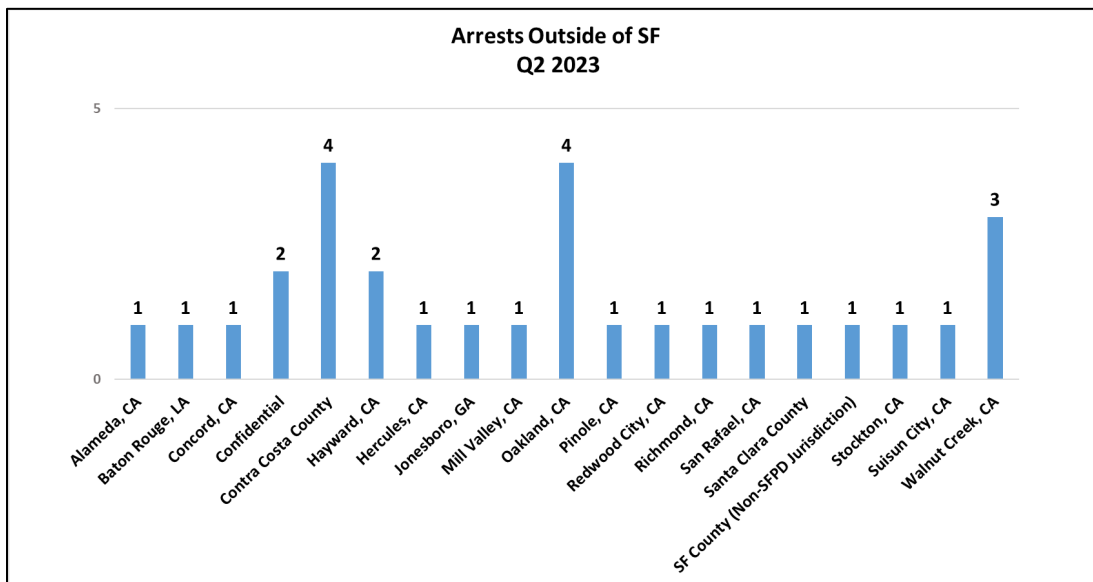
By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by Location April - June 2023

Contra Costa County, CA (4), Oakland, CA (4) and Walnut Creek (3) accounted for 11 of 29 arrests outside of the city limits.

Arrests Outside of SF by Location	
Location	Q2 2023 Arrests
Alameda, CA	1
Baton Rouge, LA	1
Concord, CA	1
Confidential	2
Contra Costa County	4
Hayward, CA	2
Hercules, CA	1
Jonesboro, GA	1
Mill Valley, CA	1
Oakland, CA	4
Pinole, CA	1
Redwood City, CA	1
Richmond, CA	1
San Rafael, CA	1
Santa Clara County	1
SF County (Non-SFPD Jurisdiction)	1
Stockton, CA	1
Suisun City, CA	1
Walnut Creek, CA	3
Grand Total	29



Note: Arrests made by department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City's totals.

Glossary

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
ACS	American Community Survey
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
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
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
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UoF	Use of Force



Safety with Respect

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department

Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

August 2023

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 Police Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

Q2 2023 Use of Force data was queried on July 18, 2023

Q2 2023 Arrest Data was queried on July 26, 2023