

**Executive Summary  
Administrative Code Chapter 96A.3  
2019 Quarter 1 Report**

**May 2019**



*Safety with Respect*

**WILLIAM SCOTT**  
Chief of Police

**Prepared by:** San Francisco Police Department Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

**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; San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau, San Francisco Police Department Human Resources; San Francisco Police Department Internal Affairs/Equal Employment Opportunity Division; San Francisco Department of Emergency Management; San Francisco Department of Police Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

**THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CHAPTER 96A.3 REPORT  
1st Quarter: January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As required under Chapter Administrative Code 96A.3, Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements, the Department is submitting this report for the first quarter of 2019 (January, February, March).

**INTRODUCTION**

As part of the ongoing conversation on police reform, including accountability and transparency in law enforcement, accurate data collection and reporting have taken center stage. In the forefront is whether specific identifying characteristics (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age) play a role in the outcome of interactions between law enforcement officers and members of the public, especially as it relates to the level of force used and the rate of arrest.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the reforms undertaken by the San Francisco Police Department (the Department), and more importantly, to provide safety with respect to all communities within our city, the Department dedicates resources to analyze data collected as mandated by legislation. It is important to the Department that the information collected is properly reported; therefore, these reports will continue to evolve as technology and processes are changed in our efforts to provide clear and concise data.

The Department has continued its efforts to build community trust in a variety of ways, including training all sworn members in fair and impartial policing strategies, focusing on procedural justice and implicit bias. Coupled with the updated training in use-of-force principles that emphasize proportionality and the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) philosophy, officers are being equipped with the tools, resources, and knowledge needed to assess and de-escalate situations with the goal of preserving life.

Beginning in 2019, the Department expanded its use-of-force and de-escalation curriculum by adding a 10-hour syllabus on “Critical Mindset: Coordinated Response,” which is outlined in DGO 5.01, Section III.D, Critical Decision-Making Model. The primary learning objective is to enhance understanding of command and control of a progressing incident, with leadership as a critical component. The training provides insight into the necessary roles needed when planning for incidents requiring a coordinated response. The course has both classroom participation and practical exercises including a section on effective debriefing of an incident that can be completed at the unit level.

The Department continues its commitment to the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) concept, which focuses on a team response concept throughout all districts and instills the importance of the guardian mentality during public contacts. In January 2017 following the implementation of the Commission-approved Department General Order 5.21, the Crisis Intervention Team Response to Person in Crisis Calls for Service, the Department worked in close partnership with City agencies and community stakeholders to develop the CIT training curriculum. Partners in this effort include the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), the Mayor’s Office on Disability Counsel, San Francisco Mental Health Association, the Homeless Coalition, District Attorney’s

Witness and Victim Program, and the San Francisco Public Defender's Office, as well as other advocates and associations.

As of March 31, 2019, 1,023 sworn and 19 non-sworn personnel as well as 7 clinicians from the Department of Public Health have been trained in the updated curriculum. Included in this number are probationary and veteran officers, as well as members of the command staff, with the goal to provide this 40-hour training to all members.

In February 2017, two 10-hour courses were developed focusing on the elements contained in the updated use of force policy. Currently 1,977 officers and nine civilians have participated in the 10-hour CIT/Threat Assessment/De-escalation/Field Tactics and 2,050 have completed the 10-hour the Use of Force training with a 100 percent completion rate by the end of the year.

In an effort to ensure a strong partnership with the Department of Public Health (DPH), the Crisis Intervention Specialists (Clinical Psychologists) who work with the Department have received this training.

Implemented in 2017, the DPH Behavioral Crisis Intervention Specialist Team was established through an agreement with the Department to provide support to officers in the field who are responding to crises in which behavioral health concerns may be present. This collaboration coordinates the efforts, logistics, and protocols of deployment of the specialists to provide on-scene support during crisis situations. Through this effort, services are provided to some of our most vulnerable residents; those suffering from mental illness and homelessness.

During the first quarter of 2019, DPH clinicians responded to four incidents involving a person in a behavioral crisis resulting in a critical incident deployment or Crisis/Hostage Negotiation Team callout. Additionally, CIT Unit officers consulted, assisted, or responded with Mobile Crisis clinicians to 180 contacts in the field and to the Assisted Outpatient Treatment, a program designed to conduct outreach to individuals with a known mental illness who are not engaged in care. CIT staff attend monthly public safety meetings of the multi-jurisdictional Healthy Streets Operation Center (HSOC) team to provide information on persons who have been identified as a top priority for wrap-around services.

## **DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING**

The Department began reporting racial and demographic information in 2016 following the passage of San Francisco's Administrative Code Chapter 96A, Traffic Stop Data Collection and Reporting Requirements. This required the creation and implementation of a data collection application, eStops, to gather the pertinent information relating to the tenets of Chapter 96A.

In order to be in compliance with California AB953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, effective July 2018, the Department had to transition from its eStops data collection system to the Stop Data Collection System (SDCS), an application provided by the California Department of Justice. Prior to this transition, the Board of Supervisors amended Admin Code 96A to remove duplicative state and local collection and reporting requirements which created a short-term gap in reporting of demographic stops data as the Department transitioned to the new data collection system (SDCS).

To comply with these state and local laws, the Department generates detailed reports which are forwarded to the Chief of Police, Assistant Chiefs, and Deputy Chiefs for review. Commanders review these reports with district captains as a means to monitor and identify concerns immediately.

### **DATA INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT**

The data presented in this report is a summary of information gathered during stops, arrests, and uses of forces with some basic analysis. The report presents historical data trends in multiple variables including timeframes (month-to-month, quarterly, year-over-year) and area (citywide, district) for comparison purposes. This summary provides a snapshot of “what” occurred; however, it does not provide an analysis to determine the “why.”

The Department currently is working with a research/academic institution to perform in-depth analysis of stop and use-of-force data for a better understanding of the trends and contributing factors that may exist. As the Department develops its internal analytical capacity, this report will continue to grow and change.

This report contains information relating to uses of force, arrests, and alleged bias-related complaints received by the Department of Police Accountability, including the following requirements:

### **STATE LAW: AB953 - STOP DATA**

Collected via the California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System (SDCS): Q3 and Q4 2018

### **SEC. 96A.3 (b) - USE OF FORCE**

- (1) The total number of Uses of Force
- (2) The total number of Uses of Force that resulted in death to the person on whom an officer used force; and
- (3) The total number of Uses of Force broken down by race or ethnicity, age, and gender

### **SEC. 96A.3 (c) - ARRESTS**

- (1) The total number; and
- (2) The total number broken down by race or ethnicity, age, and gender;

### **LOCAL LAW: SEC. 96A.3 (f) - DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY DATA ON ALLEGED BIAS RELATED COMPLAINTS**

This data includes the total number of complaints for the reporting period received by DPA that DPA characterizes as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. In addition, the report includes the total number of alleged bias-related complaints as described above closed by DPA and the disposition of such complaints during the reporting period.

### **THE SFPD USE OF FORCE POLICY SUMMARY**

#### ***Policy:***

The use of force by members is regulated through policies established according to local, state, and federal mandates. Department General Order 5.01, Use of Force, was updated and approved by the Police Commission on December 21, 2016. The complete policy is available on our website at <http://sanfranciscopolice.org/dgo>.

***Circumstances where use of force may be necessary:***

The use of force must be for a lawful purpose. Officers may only use reasonable force options in the performance of their duties in the following circumstances:

- To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search.
- To overcome resistance or to prevent escape.
- To prevent the commission of a public offense.
- In defense of others or in self-defense.
- To gain compliance with a lawful order.
- To prevent a person from injuring himself/herself. However, an officer is prohibited from using lethal force against a person who presents only a danger to himself/herself and does not pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer.

***Levels of Force:***

Officers shall strive to use the minimum amount of force necessary to accomplish their lawful purpose.

- A. *Low Level Force.*** The level of control necessary to interact with a subject who is or displaying passive or active resistance. This level of force is not intended to and has a low probability of causing injury.
- B. *Intermediate Force.*** This level of force poses a foreseeable risk of significant injury or harm, but is neither likely nor intended to cause death. Intermediate force will typically only be acceptable when officers are confronted with active resistance and a threat to the safety of officers or others. Case law decisions have specifically identified and established that certain force options such as OC spray, impact projectiles, K-9 bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force likely to result in significant injury.
- C. *Deadly Force.*** Any use of force substantially likely to cause serious bodily injury or death, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm, the use of an impact weapon under some circumstances, other techniques or equipment, and certain interventions to stop a subject's vehicle, such as vehicle deflections.

***Force Options:***

The force options authorized by the Department are physical controls, personal body weapons, chemical agents, impact weapons, extended range impact weapons, vehicle interventions, K-9 bites and firearms. These are the force options available to officers, but officers are not required to use these force options based on a continuum. While deploying a particular force option and when feasible, officers shall continually evaluate whether the force option may be discontinued while still achieving the arrest or lawful objective.

The following tools and techniques are not in a particular order nor are they all inclusive.

- Verbal Commands/Instructions/Command Presence
- Control Holds/Takedowns
- Impact Weapons
- Chemical Agents (Pepper Spray, OC, etc.)

- K-9 (Dog) Bite
- Vehicle Intervention (Deflection)
- Personal Body Weapons.
- Firearms
- Impact Projectile

***Documenting the Use of Force:***

Members are required by policy to immediately notify supervisors following a use-of-force incident, which is then documented and immediately evaluated by the supervisor. Use of force reporting and evaluation forms have been redesigned to include all the elements and data fields required by state and local legislation. These forms must be submitted by the end of watch following a use-of-force incident.

In accordance with Department General Order 3.19, Early Intervention System, staff assigned to the Risk Management Office (RMO) collects and analyzes data relating to use-of-force incidents, i.e., under what circumstance it was used, type/level of force, and subject/officer demographics. RMO, which includes the Internal Affairs Division and the Early Intervention System Unit (EIS), reviews this data daily for at-risk behaviors and reports findings directly to supervisors and works with commanding officers to ensure compliance with the EIS process. Quarterly reports are compiled by the EIS Board and submitted quarterly directly to the Police Commission. Historical reports are available at <http://sanfranciscopolice.org/early-intervention-system>.

In line with law enforcement best practices, in April 2018, the Staff Inspections Unit, under the command of the Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit, was reestablished to conduct internal audits and system reviews to assess the Department’s efficiency, effectiveness, policy adequacy, and compliance.

**SCHEDULED REPORTING PERIODS**

This quarterly report will be available to the public on the Department’s website as part of an ongoing commitment to transparency. Once the process is fully automated, the datasets used to generate the reports will be published alongside the report to provide the information in a searchable format. The mandated schedule for future Chapter 96A and AB953 reports is as follows:

<b>Report Due Date</b>	<b>Reporting Periods</b>	<b>Report Description</b>
August 6, 2019	April 1, 2019 – June 31, 2019	Use of Force, Dept. of Police Accountability, and SFPD Equal Employment Opportunity data
	January 1, 2019 – June 31, 2019	AB 953 data (2 <sup>nd</sup> of 2 ‘catch up’ reports)
November 5, 2019	July 1, 2019 – September 31, 2019	Use of Force, Dept. of Police Accountability, SFPD Equal Employment Opportunity and, AB 953 data

## CHAPTER 96A DATA SUMMARY AT A GLANCE;

### 2018 QUARTER 3 AND QUARTER 4 STOP DATA:

- Q3 2018: 30,612 stops were conducted, 5,676 of these involved searches
- Q4 2018: 25,581 stops were conducted; 4,328 of these involved searches

### 2019 QUARTER 1 FULL REPORT:

- Calls for service: 174,546
- Calls Resulting in Use of Force: 248 (0.14%)
- Suspects Observed and Reported to SFPD (CDW): 8,415
- Total Uses of Force: 514
  - 302 officers used force on 289 subjects resulting in a total of 514 uses of force
- Total Arrests: 5,205
- Department of Police Accountability bias related complaints received: 2

### STOPS AND SEARCHES Q3 AND Q4 2018

	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Stops	30,612	25,581	-16%
Searches	5,676	4,328	-24%

### STOPS AND SEARCHES BY PERCEIVED RACE/ETHNICITY

Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Asian	3,262	2,797	-14%
Black/African American	7,670	6,794	-11%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	5,535	4,942	-11%
Middle Eastern or South Asian	1,911	1,737	-9%
Native American	59	24	-59%
Pacific Islander	427	284	-33%
White	10,903	8,975	-18%
Other	845	28	-97%
Total	30,612	25,581	-16%

Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Asian	293	203	-31%
Black/African American	2,204	1,818	-18%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	1,179	998	-15%
Middle Eastern or South Asian	73	82	12%
Native American	10	2	-80%
Pacific Islander	112	67	-40%
White	1,672	1,147	-31%
Other	133	11	-92%
Total	5,676	4,328	-24%

## STOPS AND SEARCHES BY PERCEIVED AGE

Stops by Perceived Age	2018		% Change	Searches by Perceived Age	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4			Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Under 18	321	284	-12%	Under 18	129	112	-13%
18 - 29	8,761	7,312	-17%	18 - 29	1,959	1,574	-20%
30 - 39	9,215	7,713	-16%	30 - 39	1,750	1,317	-25%
40 - 49	6,264	5,065	-19%	40 - 49	1,076	716	-33%
50 - 59	4,076	3,536	-13%	50 - 59	570	458	-20%
60 or over	1,975	1,671	-15%	60 or over	192	151	-21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,612</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-24%</b>

## STOPS AND SEARCHES BY PERCEIVED GENDER

Stops by Perceived Gender	2018		% Change	Searches by Perceived Gender	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4			Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Female	6,654	5,166	-22%	Female	962	677	-30%
Male	23,743	20,308	-14%	Male	4,677	3,623	-23%
Transgender man/boy	29	26	-10%	Transgender man/boy	7	4	-43%
Transgender woman/girl	56	56	0%	Transgender woman/girl	16	16	0%
Unknown	130	25	-81%	Unknown	14	8	-43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,612</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-24%</b>

## BASIS OF SEARCHES

Basis of Searches	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Consent given	508	283	-44%
Officer safety/safety of others	1,984	1,439	-27%
Search warrant	121	96	-21%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	1,116	858	-23%
Suspected weapons	559	282	-50%
Visible contraband	359	274	-24%
Odor of contraband	258	257	0%
Canine Detection	0	3	not calc
Evidence of crime	534	307	-43%
Incident to arrest	2,469	1,730	-30%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	43	20	-53%
Vehicle inventory	267	142	-47%
<b>Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-24%</b>

\*There may be more than one basis for a search

## RESULTS OF SEARCHES

Results of Searches	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
None	3,779	2,981	-21%
Firearm(s)	118	25	-79%
Ammunition	90	14	-84%
Weapons(s) other than a firearm	304	126	-59%
Drugs/Narcotics	604	311	-49%
Alcohol	127	65	-49%
Money	213	30	-86%
Drug Paraphernalia	357	123	-66%
Suspected stolen property	309	96	-69%
Cell phone(s) or electronic Devices	242	35	-86%
Other Contraband or evidence	478	170	-64%
Unknown	0	394	not calc
<b>Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-24%</b>

\* There may be multiple results of a search

## REASONS FOR STOPS

Reason for Stops	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Consensual encounter resulting in search	558	318	-43%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	280	189	-33%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	596	467	-22%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	230	217	-6%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	11,382	9,073	-20%
Traffic violation	17,566	15,317	-13%
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>30,612</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>-16%</b>

## RESULTS OF STOPS

Results of Stops	2018		% Change
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
No action	5,109	4,236	-17%
Warning (verbal or written)	7,112	6,510	-8%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	7,371	6,526	-11%
In-field cite and release	6,611	4,466	-32%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	1,232	942	-24%
Custodial arrest without warrant	2,127	1,772	-17%
Field interview card completed	437	256	-41%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	611	472	-23%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	105	53	-50%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	729	458	-37%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	6	3	-50%
Unknown	0	291	not calc
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>30,612</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>-16%</b>

\*There may be multiple results of a stop.

The stops noted above indicated as resulting in contact with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) occurred at the San Francisco International Airport when individuals were released to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), a subordinate agency of DHS, after contraband was found at a security checkpoint. 8 of 9 contacts occurred when individuals were released to the TSA after contraband (usually a banned weapon) was found at a security checkpoint. 1 of 9 was a traffic stop, which did not result in contact with DHS.

## CHAPTER 96A – QUARTER 1 2019

### TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE (January 1 – March 31, 2019):

Calls for Service			
January 1 - March 31, 2019			
Jan	Feb	Mar	Total - Q1
59,982	53,467	61,097	174,546

**DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND REPORTED TO POLICE;**

The following table represents suspect descriptions provided by members of the public when requesting police assistance via the Department of Emergency (DEM) dispatch. It also includes information/descriptions provided by victims and/or witnesses directly to officers during a call for service, as well as suspect information directly observed by officers who witness a crime in progress. This information is gathered during the call directly from the reporting party, entered by the dispatcher, and relayed to responding officers who document this information in an incident report (CDW).

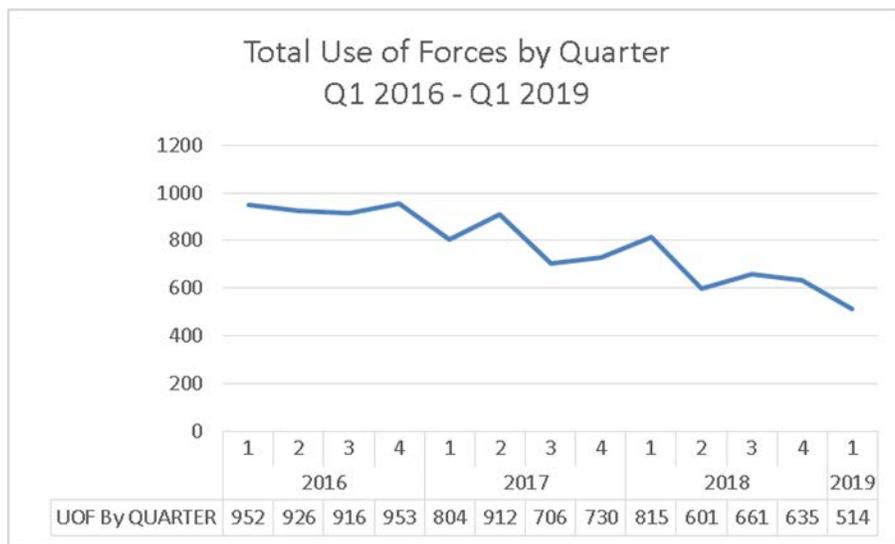
<b>SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity</b>					<b>8,415 Suspects</b>
<b>January 1 - March 31, 2019</b>					
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Total - Q1</b>	<b>% of Total Suspects</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	144	106	135	385	4.6%
<b>Black</b>	1,087	1,007	1,113	3,207	38.1%
<b>Hispanic or Latin</b>	411	332	401	1,144	13.6%
<b>Native American</b>	7	4	6	17	0.2%
<b>White</b>	564	462	587	1,613	19.2%
<b>Others</b>	690	671	688	2,049	24.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 and Unknown Gender data are not included.

**SEC. 96A.3 (b) (1) – TOTAL USES OF FORCE**

During the first quarter of 2019, the Department responded to 174,546 calls for service. Of those contacts, force was used in 248 incidents representing less than 1 percent (0.14%) of total contacts. Further, there were 514 uses of force reported by 302 officers against a total of 289 subjects. There were 5,205 arrests during the first quarter of 2019.

**USE OF FORCE QUARTERLY COUNT Q1 2016 THROUGH Q1 2019**



Note: Reflects data queried on April 15, 2019

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED FIRST QUARTER COMPARISON, 2018 VS. 2019**

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2018	2019	% Change
January	14	14	0%
February	13	11	-15%
March	25	17	-32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-19%</b>

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

There were no uses of force resulting in death during the first quarter of 2019, nor any officer involved shootings.

**SEC. 96A.3 (B) (3) USES OF FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF SUBJECT**

In the first quarter of 2019, 41 percent of the total uses of force were against Black Male subjects, 23 percent of the total uses of force were against White Males, and 18 percent of the total uses of force were against Hispanic Males.

Types of Force by Subject Race & Gender	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Flash Bang	Spike Strips	Total Uses of Force	%
Asian Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Asian Male	6	9	3	1	0	1	0	0	20	4%
Black Female	16	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	25	5%
Black Male	91	61	34	9	7	4	0	5	211	41%
Hispanic Female	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2%
Hispanic Male	44	22	18	2	1	5	1	0	93	18%
White Female	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	3%
White Male	30	57	27	2	4	0	0	0	120	23%
Unknown Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown Male	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	18	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

**SEC. 96A.3 (B) (3) USE OF FORCE BY AGE OF SUBJECT, FIRST QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019**

Subject Age Group	Number of Subjects		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
Under 18	20	9	-55%
18-29	161	120	-25%
30-39	108	93	-14%
40-49	62	44	-29%
50-59	31	16	-48%
60+	17	4	-76%
Unknown	2	3	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-28%</b>

**USES OF FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF OFFICER, FIRST QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019**

White males make up 54% of officers using force during Q1 of 2019. Asian male officers make up 15% of the use-of-force incidents. This parallels the Department’s Demographics.

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
Asian Female *	6	4	-33%	9	4	-56%	48	48	0%
Asian Male *	79	44	-44%	154	75	-51%	464	475	2%
Black Female	5	3	-40%	12	5	-58%	45	46	2%
Black Male	29	22	-24%	44	33	-25%	178	177	-1%
Hispanic Female	9	5	-44%	16	5	-69%	74	71	-4%
Hispanic Male	59	39	-34%	114	65	-43%	305	325	7%
White Female	17	17	0%	31	38	23%	171	170	-1%
White Male	218	163	-25%	407	277	-32%	982	962	-2%
Other Female **	2	0	-100%	25	0	-100%	8	10	25%
Other Male **	7	5	-29%	3	12	300%	35	36	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-37%</b>	<b>2310</b>	<b>2320</b>	<b>0%</b>

\* Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

## RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF SUBJECT UPON WHOM FORCE WAS USED

The number of subjects upon whom force was used is less than the total number of force reported, as officers may use more than one type of force on a subject. Example; An officer may first point a firearm at a subject believed to be armed. Once the subject drops the weapon, the officer may then have to resort to physical force to effect the arrest of the subject.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
Asian Female	0	1	not cal	0	2	not cal
Asian Male	15	13	-13%	32	20	-38%
Black Female	37	15	-59%	61	25	-59%
Black Male	143	108	-24%	256	211	-18%
Hispanic Female	10	8	-20%	37	11	-70%
Hispanic Male	68	55	-19%	162	93	-43%
White Female	19	13	-32%	47	14	-70%
White Male	94	63	-33%	187	120	-36%
Unknown Female	2	0	-100%	3	0	-100%
Unknown Male	13	13	0%	30	18	-40%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-28%</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-37%</b>

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

## USES OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INVOLVED, FIRST QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

In this quarter, most uses of force involved only one subject. However, in incidents where officers anticipate a resistive subject, they will request assistance or wait for additional officers to arrive on scene before attempting to take the subject into custody.

Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
1	288	226	-22%
2	33	14	-58%
3	10	3	-70%
4	2	3	50%
5	1	1	0%
6	1	0	-100%
9	0	1	not cal
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-26%</b>

## USES OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS INVOLVED, FIRST QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
1	181	137	-24%
2	94	78	-17%
3	30	25	-17%
4	13	4	-69%
5	7	2	-71%
6	3	2	-33%
7	3	0	-100%
8	1	0	-100%
10	1	0	-100%
14	1	0	-100%
17	1	0	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-26%</b>

## TYPES OF FORCE BY CALL TYPE, FIRST QUARTER 2019

To further evaluate why officers use force, the Department collected data on the type of call for service to which an officer was responding wherein force was used.

Types of Call	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Flash Bang	Spike Strips	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	26	45	20	4	1	3	0	5	104	20%
Part I Property	84	20	9	1	3	4	0	0	121	24%
Person with a gun (221)	44	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	9%
Person with a knife (219)	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	3%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	13	40	27	5	4	0	0	0	89	17%
Narcotics Arrest	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	2%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	23	8	5	0	1	1	1	0	39	8%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	4	16	8	2	0	2	0	0	32	6%
Restraining Order Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1%
Traffic-Related	7	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	21	4%
Vandalism (594/595)	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1%
Weapon, Carrying	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2%
Prostitution (647B)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	2%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100%</b>

## USES OF FORCE BY REASON, FIRST QUARTER 2019

Force is used most often to effect a lawful arrest.

Reason for Use of Force	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% Change
In defense of others or in self-defense	26	9	-65%
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	765	491	-36%
To gain compliance with a lawful order	13	3	-77%
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	0	9	not cal
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	11	0	-100%
To prevent the commission of a public offense	0	2	not cal
<b>Total</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-37%</b>

## SEC. 96A.3(C) (1) TOTAL ARRESTS – FIRST QUARTER COMPARISON 2018 VS. 2019

It is important to note that arrests made by SFPD members at San Francisco International Airport are investigated by, and reported as part of San Mateo County data, and are therefore not included in the City totals. Outside SF column includes arrests by SFPD members making arrests and/or serving arrest warrants outside of the City and County of San Francisco.

District	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	% change
Co. A - Central	692	774	12%
Co. B - Southern	714	619	-13%
Co. C - Bayview	512	470	-8%
Co. D - Mission	870	876	1%
Co. E - Northern	520	463	-11%
Co. F - Park	239	264	10%
Co. G - Richmond	212	197	-7%
Co. H - Ingleside	479	364	-24%
Co. I - Taraval	341	238	-30%
Co. J - Tenderloin	1038	886	-15%
Outside SF	68	54	-21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5685</b>	<b>5205</b>	<b>-8%</b>

**SEC. 96A.3(c) (2) – TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER.**

<b>Race and Gender</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q1 2019</b>	<b>% change</b>
Asian Female	65	75	15%
Asian Male	253	285	13%
Asian Unknown	1	0	-100%
Black Female	436	463	6%
Black Male	1744	1685	-3%
Black Unknown	3	4	33%
Hispanic Female	178	161	-10%
Hispanic Male	1141	931	-18%
Hispanic Unknown	1	5	400%
White Female	316	337	7%
White Male	1317	1083	-18%
White Unknown	1	6	500%
Unknown Female	29	27	-7%
Unknown Male	173	129	-25%
Unknown Race & Gender	27	14	-48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5685</b>	<b>5205</b>	<b>-8%</b>

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

**SEC. 96A.3(c) (2) – ARRESTS BY AGE**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q1 2019</b>	<b>% change</b>
Under 18	198	177	-11%
18-29	1,985	1,807	-9%
30-39	1,605	1463	-9%
40-49	1,027	941	-8%
50-59	621	615	-1%
60+	227	182	-20%
Unknown	22	20	not calc
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>-8%</b>

Note: Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report

## SEC. 96A.3(c) (1) ARRESTS AT SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

### Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, First Quarter 2019

<b>Race and Gender</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Asian Female	2	2.1%
Asian Male	15	15.8%
Asian Unknown	0	0.0%
Black Female	7	7.4%
Black Male	20	21.1%
Black Unknown	0	0.0%
Hispanic Female	4	4.2%
Hispanic Male	7	7.4%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0.0%
White Female	3	3.2%
White Male	23	24.2%
White Unknown	0	0.0%
Unknown Female	0	0.0%
Unknown Male	14	14.7%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report. Includes ethnicity outside DOJ definitions and Native American.

### Airport Arrests by Age, First Quarter 2019

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	29	31%
30-39	31	33%
40-49	16	17%
50-59	10	11%
60+	9	9%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Please note the following correction to the Q4 2018 96A report which includes a corrected percentage calculation on Airport Arrests by Race and Gender**

<b>Race and Gender</b>	<b>Q4 2018 Arrests</b>	<b>%</b>
Asian Female	3	4.0%
Asian Male	6	8.0%
Asian Unknown	0	0.0%
Black Female	3	4.0%
Black Male	27	36.0%
Black Unknown	0	0.0%
Hispanic Female	1	1.3%
Hispanic Male	5	6.7%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0.0%
White Female	3	4.0%
White Male	16	21.3%
White Unknown	0	0.0%
Unknown Female	0	0.0%
Unknown Male	11	14.7%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**SEC. 96A.3 (f) – DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (DPA)**

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

Allegations of Bias based on Race or Ethnicity, Gender, or Gender Identity Received and Closed by the Department of Police Accountability (formerly the Office of Citizen Complaints)

Cases received involving claims of racial and/or gender bias	Q1 2019
Racial Bias	1
Gender Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

No officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

**DPA received 164 cases** for the quarter, including above.

**Total Cases Received in 2019 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 2 Cases**

Closures of cases involving claims of racial and/or gender bias	Q1 2019
Racial Bias	4
Gender Bias	0
Homophobic Bias	0
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**17 Officers** were named in those **4 cases**.

Dispositions of the cases	Q1 2019
Sustained	24
Sustained bias-related allegation	0
Closed*	122
Mediated	4

\*Closure reasons: unfounded, proper conduct, not sustained, no finding, and no finding/withdrawn

**DPA closed a total of 150 cases** for the quarter, including above.

**DPA closed a total of 150 cases** for the **year**, including above.

Source: Department of Police Accountability.

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

As part of the Department’s commitment to transparency, the Department also reports on all bias-related complaints received by the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters.

**Bias Complaints Received and Closed by  
The San Francisco Police Department and Investigated by DHR**

<b>EEO Cases Received</b>	<b>Q1 2019</b>
Hostile Work Environment	6
Medical Condition Discrimination	1
Race Discrimination	4
Marital Status Discrimination	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

14 employees were named in the above 12 cases

<b>EEO Cases Closed</b>	<b>Q1 2019</b>
Age Discrimination	1
Gender Discrimination	3
Medical Condition Discrimination	2
National Origin Discrimination	1
Race Discrimination	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>Dispositions of the cases</b>	<b>Q1 2019</b>
Sustained	0
Closed	8

Closure reasons:

- (5) Insufficient Evidence
- (2) Insufficient Evidence, Respondent counseled and issued EEO policy with a signed acknowledgement
- (1) Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) case, Insufficient Evidence, Right to Sue (RTS) Issued

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report