SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report
Quarter 3 2022

Safety with Respect

William Scott,
Chief of Police
San Francisco
Police Department

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Quarter 3, 2022

Background

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

In 2016, the City and County of San Francisco also passed local legislation to support the police reform efforts of the San Francisco Police Department. The Board of Supervisors voted unanimously on an ordinance that established Administrative Code Sec. 96A (Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements) and specified reporting requirements for the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). The Quarterly Activity and Data Report (QADR) (previously named the "96A report," short for the Administrative Code Sec. 96A: Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements) serves to meet the quarterly reporting requirements and includes data pertaining to stops, searches, arrests, use of force and alleged bias-related complaints. Additionally, in Quarter Three of 2020, the Department started conducting occasional in- depth analysis with rotating scope and topic. At the same time, the QADR provided references and discussion of academic research on the topic of disparities in policing. In 2021, SFPD outlined its method and approaches to applying academic research in the field of disparities in policing. The primary mechanisms for these efforts center on policy changes to many Department General Orders and training improvements. That work is ongoing and through the implementation of, and continuous improvement on, Collaborative Reform recommendations, additional academic research, audit and other recommendations from the Police Commission, Department of Police Accountability, and community members, and other best practices.

The data presented in this report are analyzed over time and can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of current police reforms undertaken by the San Francisco Police Department. These data inform analysis on disproportionate contact and can be utilized to inform and improve policies, training, and tactics in policing. This report serves to demonstrate that SFPD is:

- committed to delivering on the values encapsulated by "Safety with Respect," the Strategic Framework developed from recommendations of the Collaborative Reform Initiative,
- actively seeking and implementing ways to improve transparency and accountability to San Franciscans,

– conducting data reporting recommended by President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. and

– meeting the requirements of the San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 96A (Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements), and 96A.5 (Victim Demographic Reporting) and 96D (Domestic Violence Reporting).

The data included in this report covers the time period: July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022.

Stop Data Collection and Potential Policy Changes

Over the course of 2022, the San Francisco Police Department, Department of Police Accountability, and Police Commission have been working towards a revision of Department General Order 9.01 – Traffic Enforcement. Key to this discussion is the potential banning of a subset of traffic violations from most enforcement. This data exploration considers five years of stop data collected by the department, along with other data, to provide context to this discussion.

Key Terms:

- 9.01 Selected Stop: A stop listed on the March 2022 Draft of DGO 9.01 as pretextual, and therefore subject to ban, and findable in the data for analysis. (See methodology appendix for more.)
- All other stops: All stops that are NOT on the DGO 9.01 draft list as pretextual AND is in the SDCS data for analysis.
- NAF Driver: Not At Fault Driver – drivers who are logged on the CHP 555 form as a not at fault party in a collision. (See methodology slide for more)

For a complete methodology and list of caveats, see the Technical Appendix to this QADR.

Stop Trends – Count and Reason For Stop, 2018 – 2022

of Stops by Year, Quarter and Reason For Stop

Year	Consensual encounter and search	Determine if student violated school policy	Investigation to determine if person is truant	Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	Reasonable suspicion that the person was engaged in criminal activity	Traffic Violation	Total
2018	1.64%		0.86%	1.93%	0.72%	36.65%	58.52%	**100.00%**
2019	0.99%	0.00%	0.54%	1.98%	0.63%	31.77%	64.47%	**100.00%**
2020	0.77%		0.54%	2.22%	0.76%	37.67%	58.43%	**100.00%**
2021	0.84%		0.47%	2.10%	0.38%	32.12%	64.48%	**100.00%**
2022	1.05%	0.02%	0.69%	3.15%	0.41%	41.25%	53.78%	**100.00%**

Considering all reasons for stops, traffic and non-traffic, the number of stops has declined from 85.90k in 2019 to around 25.59k in 2021. This is a 71.4% reduction in stops from 2019 to 2021.

Proportionally, the share of traffic violations as reason for stop has fallen from 67.15% of all stops in 2019 to 63.75% in 2021. This is offset by an increase in reasonable suspicion stops as the reason for stop, increasing from 29.28% in 2019 to 32.6% in 2021.

It is likely that the COIVD19 pandemic and associated response played a part in the reduction in stop count from 2020 thru 2021.

Note that 2018 and 2022 include only 2 quarters of data each in this analysis and excludes the Airport.

Stops by District and Traffic Violation Code Type

Stops data from Q2 2018 thru Q2 2022 was filtered and sorted to provide insight into how many traffic stops were conducted over that period, along with if the stop was one of the selected stops on the 9.01 list (the gold section of the bar chart) or not on the 9.01 list (the blue section.) Additionally, the data was parsed across the geographic districts available.

Count of Traffic Violation Stops by District and Traffic Violation CJIS Code Type

% Of Traffic Violation Stops by Year and Traffic Violation CJIS Code Type

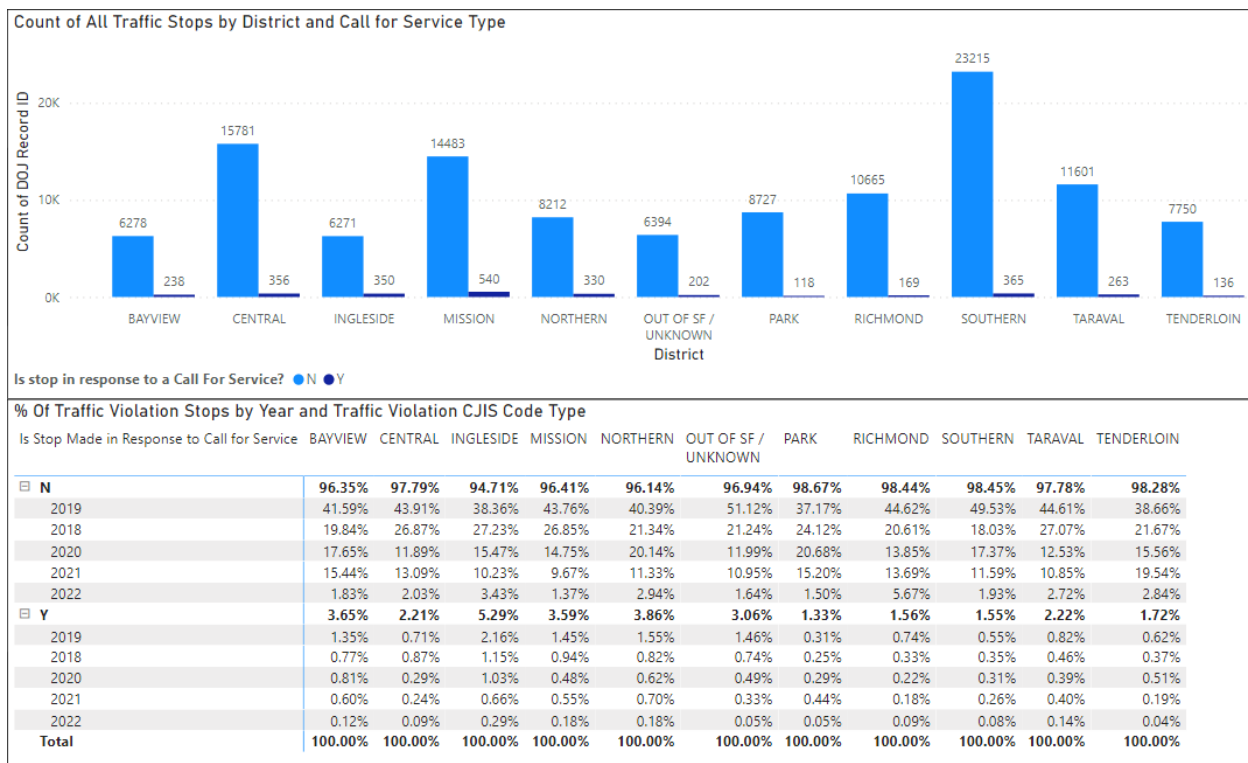| Traffic Violation - 9.01 CJIS Offense Code (groups)	BAYVIEW	CENTRAL	INGLESIDE	MISSION	NORTHERN	OUT OF SF / UNKNOWN	PARK	RICHMOND	SOUTHERN	TARAVAL	TENDERLOIN
⊟ 9.01 Listed CJIS Codes	28.48%	19.15%	25.57%	27.86%	28.11%	19.85%	17.12%	6.56%	9.64%	11.40%	20.17%
2018	7.18%	4.59%	9.24%	8.79%	5.84%	5.62%	3.54%	2.19%	1.79%	4.33%	4.81%
2019	11.85%	9.74%	10.24%	11.19%	11.25%	9.64%	8.16%	3.13%	4.47%	5.54%	9.24%
2020	4.74%	2.40%	2.82%	4.19%	7.01%	2.27%	3.02%	0.68%	1.90%	0.71%	3.68%
2021	4.45%	1.93%	2.81%	3.18%	3.06%	1.90%	2.09%	0.42%	1.12%	0.56%	1.84%
2022	0.26%	0.50%	0.45%	0.51%	0.95%	0.41%	0.31%	0.14%	0.36%	0.26%	0.61%
⊟ All other CJIS Codes	71.59%	80.91%	74.61%	72.39%	72.08%	80.28%	82.98%	93.48%	90.40%	88.63%	79.91%
2018	13.47%	23.16%	19.18%	19.08%	16.37%	16.42%	20.83%	18.76%	16.60%	23.21%	17.27%
2019	31.11%	34.94%	30.37%	34.13%	30.78%	42.97%	29.34%	42.25%	45.63%	39.90%	30.08%
2020	13.74%	9.78%	13.70%	11.06%	13.78%	10.22%	17.99%	13.40%	15.79%	12.21%	12.39%
2021	11.59%	11.41%	8.10%	7.08%	8.99%	9.40%	13.58%	13.45%	10.74%	10.70%	17.91%
2022	1.69%	1.62%	3.26%	1.04%	2.17%	1.27%	1.25%	5.62%	1.65%	2.60%	2.27%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

From Q2 2018 to Q2 2022, 9.01 selected stops accounted for between 6% and 28% of a particular area's traffic stops.

Bayview district had the highest proportional number of 9.01 selected stops, with 28.48% of all traffic violations in that district being on the 9.01 list. The Richmond district had the lowest, at 6.56%.

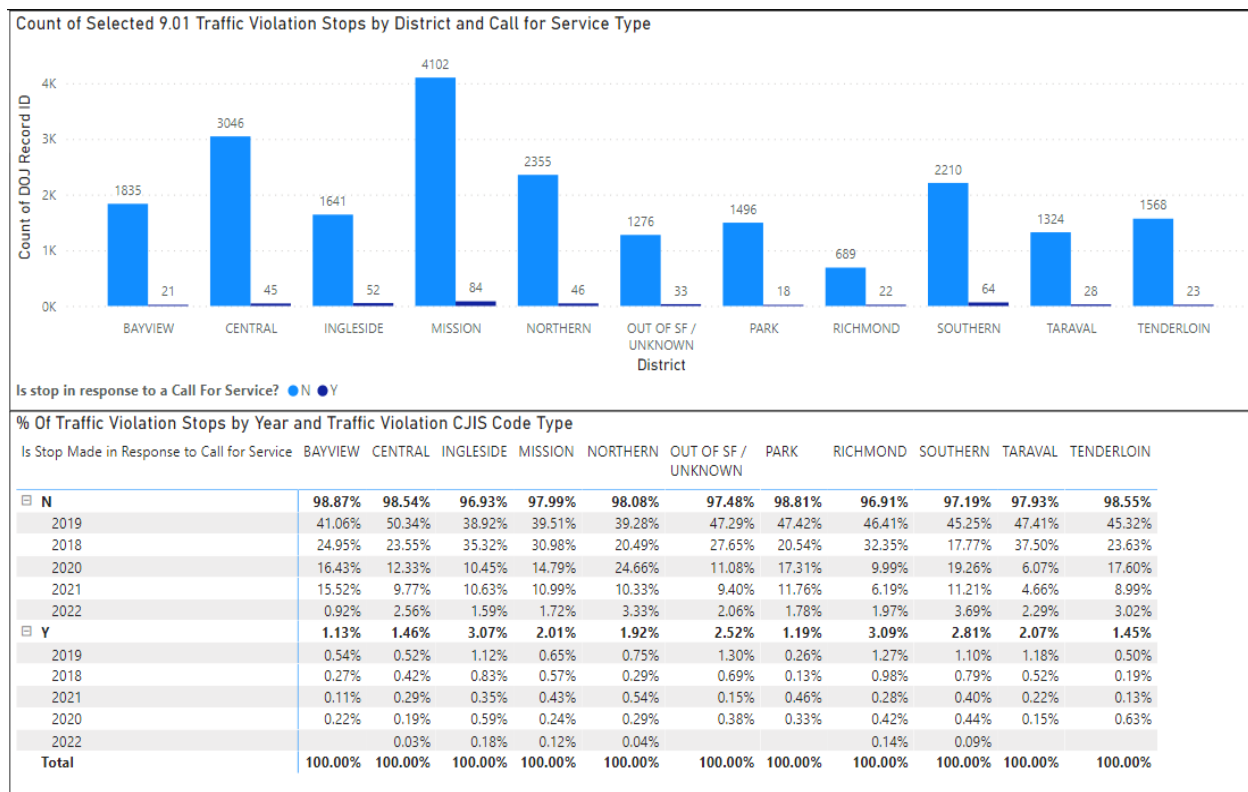# Traffic Stops by District and Call for Service Status

These data were then sorted to consider any differences between all traffic stops, selected stops on the 9.01 list, and all other stops not on the 9.01 list, against the stops call for service status. That is – did the officer log that the traffic stop that was conducted was due to a dispatch generated by the Department of Emergency Management in response to a 911 call?

Count of All Traffic Stops by District and Call for Service Type

Is stop in response to a Call For Service? ● N ● Y

% Of Traffic Violation Stops by Year and Traffic Violation CJIS Code Type

Is Stop Made in Response to Call for Service	BAYVIEW	CENTRAL	INGLESIDE	MISSION	NORTHERN	OUT OF SF / UNKNOWN	PARK	RICHMOND	SOUTHERN	TARAVAL	TENDERLOIN
⊟ N	96.35%	97.79%	94.71%	96.41%	96.14%	96.94%	98.67%	98.44%	98.45%	97.78%	98.28%
2019	41.59%	43.91%	38.36%	43.76%	40.39%	51.12%	37.17%	44.62%	49.53%	44.61%	38.66%
2018	19.84%	26.87%	27.23%	26.85%	21.34%	21.24%	24.12%	20.61%	18.03%	27.07%	21.67%
2020	17.65%	11.89%	15.47%	14.75%	20.14%	11.99%	20.68%	13.85%	17.37%	12.53%	15.56%
2021	15.44%	13.09%	10.23%	9.67%	11.33%	10.95%	15.20%	13.69%	11.59%	10.85%	19.54%
2022	1.83%	2.03%	3.43%	1.37%	2.94%	1.64%	1.50%	5.67%	1.93%	2.72%	2.84%
⊟ Y	3.65%	2.21%	5.29%	3.59%	3.86%	3.06%	1.33%	1.56%	1.55%	2.22%	1.72%
2019	1.35%	0.71%	2.16%	1.45%	1.55%	1.46%	0.31%	0.74%	0.55%	0.82%	0.62%
2018	0.77%	0.87%	1.15%	0.94%	0.82%	0.74%	0.25%	0.33%	0.35%	0.46%	0.37%
2020	0.81%	0.29%	1.03%	0.48%	0.62%	0.49%	0.29%	0.22%	0.31%	0.39%	0.51%
2021	0.60%	0.24%	0.66%	0.55%	0.70%	0.33%	0.44%	0.18%	0.26%	0.40%	0.19%
2022	0.12%	0.09%	0.29%	0.18%	0.18%	0.05%	0.05%	0.09%	0.08%	0.14%	0.04%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

When considering **all stops** from Q2 2018-Q2 2022 and dividing them between calls that were a call for service against calls that were not, a large majority of stops were not the result of a call for service.

Over 94% of all stops at all stations were not calls for service, indicating the stop was an on view or self-initiated stop by the officer.

These data are filtered to only consider stops listed on the 9.01 selected stop list, and then again split between call for service response (y/n), and the district geographies.
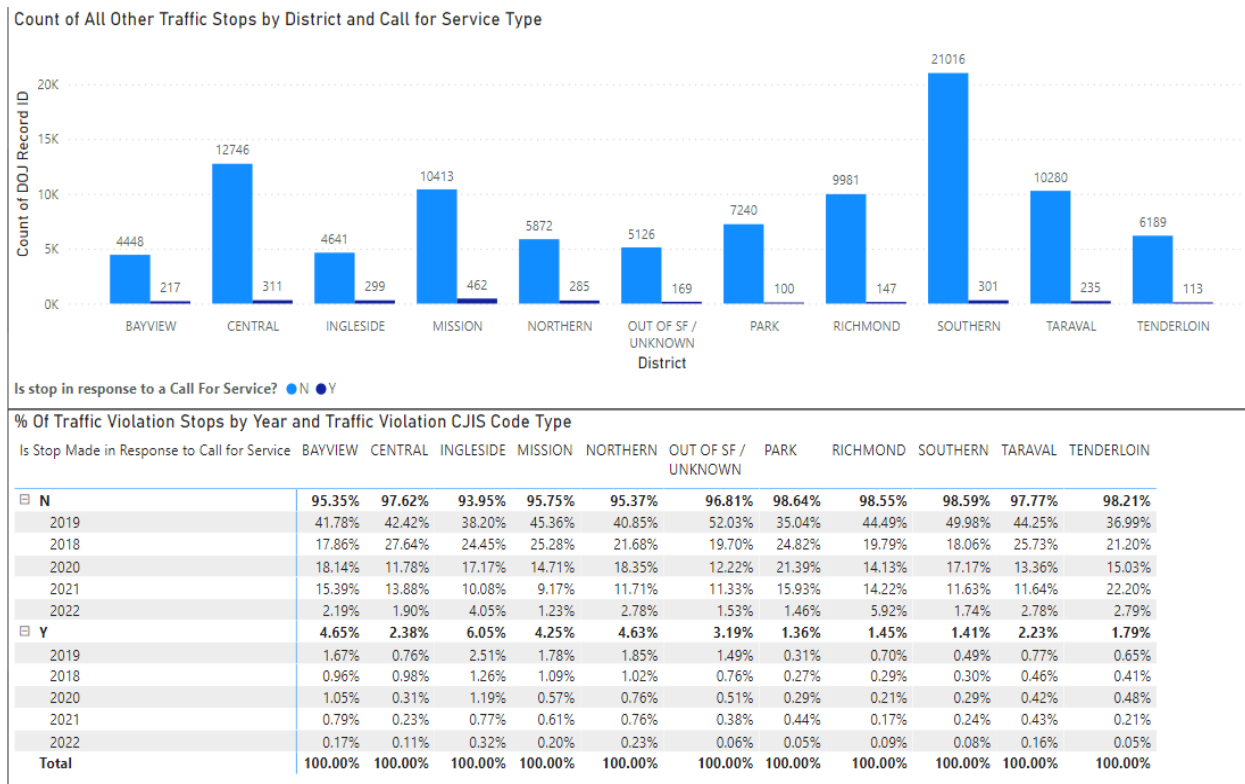

Count of Selected 9.01 Traffic Violation Stops by District and Call for Service Type

Is stop in response to a Call For Service? ● N ● Y

% Of Traffic Violation Stops by Year and Traffic Violation CJIS Code Type

Is Stop Made in Response to Call for Service	BAYVIEW	CENTRAL	INGLESIDE	MISSION	NORTHERN	OUT OF SF / UNKNOWN	PARK	RICHMOND	SOUTHERN	TARAVAL	TENDERLOIN
⊟ N	98.87%	98.54%	96.93%	97.99%	98.08%	97.48%	98.81%	96.91%	97.19%	97.93%	98.55%
2019	41.06%	50.34%	38.92%	39.51%	39.28%	47.29%	47.42%	46.41%	45.25%	47.41%	45.32%
2018	24.95%	23.55%	35.32%	30.98%	20.49%	27.65%	20.54%	32.35%	17.77%	37.50%	23.63%
2020	16.43%	12.33%	10.45%	14.79%	24.66%	11.08%	17.31%	9.99%	19.26%	6.07%	17.60%
2021	15.52%	9.77%	10.63%	10.99%	10.33%	9.40%	11.76%	6.19%	11.21%	4.66%	8.99%
2022	0.92%	2.56%	1.59%	1.72%	3.33%	2.06%	1.78%	1.97%	3.69%	2.29%	3.02%
⊟ Y	1.13%	1.46%	3.07%	2.01%	1.92%	2.52%	1.19%	3.09%	2.81%	2.07%	1.45%
2019	0.54%	0.52%	1.12%	0.65%	0.75%	1.30%	0.26%	1.27%	1.10%	1.18%	0.50%
2018	0.27%	0.42%	0.83%	0.57%	0.29%	0.69%	0.13%	0.98%	0.79%	0.52%	0.19%
2021	0.11%	0.29%	0.35%	0.43%	0.54%	0.15%	0.46%	0.28%	0.40%	0.22%	0.13%
2020	0.22%	0.19%	0.59%	0.24%	0.29%	0.38%	0.33%	0.42%	0.44%	0.15%	0.63%
2022		0.03%	0.18%	0.12%	0.04%			0.14%	0.09%		
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

When considering **9.01 selected stops** from Q2 2018-Q2 2022 and dividing them between calls that were a call for service against calls that were not, we see a large majority of stops were not the result of a call for service.

Over 96% of all 9.01 selected stops at all stations were not calls for service, indicating the stop was an on view or self-initiated stop.

Ingleside had the highest percentage of stops on the 9.01 selected stop list with 3.07% over the time period. Bayview had the lowest, at 1.13%.

These data are filtered to consider all traffic stops conducted from Q2 2018 thru Q2 2022 that are not on the 9.01 selected stops list, and then divided by call for service status (y/n) and district geography.

Count of All Other Traffic Stops by District and Call for Service Type

% Of Traffic Violation Stops by Year and Traffic Violation CJIS Code Type

Is Stop Made in Response to Call for Service	BAYVIEW	CENTRAL	INGLESIDE	MISSION	NORTHERN	OUT OF SF / UNKNOWN	PARK	RICHMOND	SOUTHERN	TARAVAL	TENDERLOIN
⊟ N	95.35%	97.62%	93.95%	95.75%	95.37%	96.81%	98.64%	98.55%	98.59%	97.77%	98.21%
2019	41.78%	42.42%	38.20%	45.36%	40.85%	52.03%	35.04%	44.49%	49.98%	44.25%	36.99%
2018	17.86%	27.64%	24.45%	25.28%	21.68%	19.70%	24.82%	19.79%	18.06%	25.73%	21.20%
2020	18.14%	11.78%	17.17%	14.71%	18.35%	12.22%	21.39%	14.13%	17.17%	13.36%	15.03%
2021	15.39%	13.88%	10.08%	9.17%	11.71%	11.33%	15.93%	14.22%	11.63%	11.64%	22.20%
2022	2.19%	1.90%	4.05%	1.23%	2.78%	1.53%	1.46%	5.92%	1.74%	2.78%	2.79%
⊟ Y	4.65%	2.38%	6.05%	4.25%	4.63%	3.19%	1.36%	1.45%	1.41%	2.23%	1.79%
2019	1.67%	0.76%	2.51%	1.78%	1.85%	1.49%	0.31%	0.70%	0.49%	0.77%	0.65%
2018	0.96%	0.98%	1.26%	1.09%	1.02%	0.76%	0.27%	0.29%	0.30%	0.46%	0.41%
2020	1.05%	0.31%	1.19%	0.57%	0.76%	0.51%	0.29%	0.21%	0.29%	0.42%	0.48%
2021	0.79%	0.23%	0.77%	0.61%	0.76%	0.38%	0.44%	0.17%	0.24%	0.43%	0.21%
2022	0.17%	0.11%	0.32%	0.20%	0.23%	0.06%	0.05%	0.09%	0.08%	0.16%	0.05%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

When considering **all other stops** from Q2 2018-Q2 2022 and dividing them between calls that were a call for service against calls that were not, we see a large majority of stops were not the result of a call for service.

Over 93% of all 9.01 selected stops at all stations were not calls for service, indicating the stop was an on view or self initiated stop.

This is slightly lower than the percentage of 9.01 selected stops that are not calls for service (96% vs 93%.) This indicates a slightly higher call for service rate for all other stops as compared to 9.01 selected stops.

% Stops vs % Not At Fault Driver Comparison

In the below chart and tables, stops data are counted, by percentage of race/ethnicity against all stops in the stops data. These data are then compared to the percentage of the same race/ethnicity's representation in the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS), a database that captures data associated with individuals involved in significant collisions – to include race/ethnicity data and initial 'at fault' determination.

The existence of the SWITRS data and the not at fault (NAF) datapoint can be leveraged to generate a random sample of individuals driving in San Francisco, by race/ethnicity, over the time period of this data exploration.

% of Stops, by Race/Ethnicity vs % Not At Fault Drivers, 2018-2022
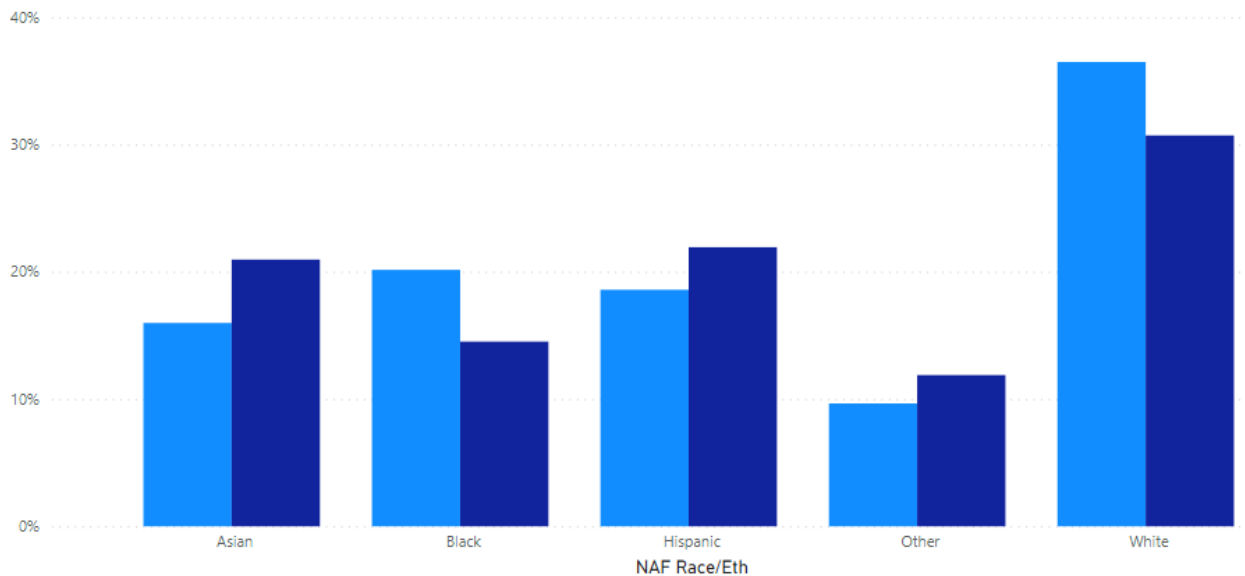
% of NAF drivers vs % of distinct stops , 2018-2022

Race/Eth	%CT Count of Distinct Stops	%CT Sum NAF Drivers
Asian	15.98%	20.96%
Black	20.15%	14.51%
Hispanic	18.59%	21.93%
Other	9.65%	11.88%
White	36.49%	30.71%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

# of NAF drivers vs # of distinct stops, 2018-2022

Race/Eth	Count of Distinct Stops	Count of NAF
Asian	19565	2215
Black	24674	1534
Hispanic	22761	2318
Other	11820	1256
White	44676	3246
Total	**122444**	**10569**

A comparison of the percentage of NAF drivers by race/ethnicity against the percentage of drivers **in all traffic stops**, by race/ethnicity, from Q2, 2018 to Q2 2022, finds an over representation of Black individuals in the stop data as compared to the NAF data (20.15% vs 14.51%) and white individuals (36.49% vs 30.71%). It also shows an under

representation of Asian (15.98% vs 20.96%), Hispanic (18.59% vs 21.93%) and 'other' (9.65% vs 11.88%) drivers.

These data are then re-run with all the same parameters, except this time only selected stops on the 9.01 list are included.

% of Selected Stops, by Race/Ethnicity vs % Not At Fault Drivers, 2018-2022
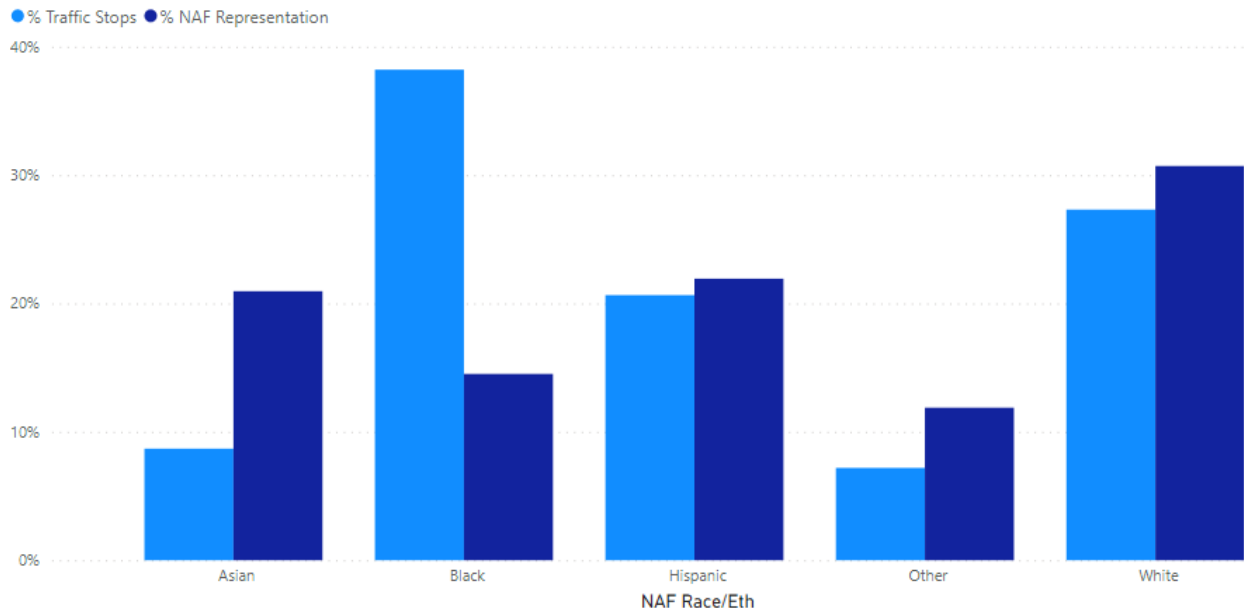
● % Traffic Stops   ● % NAF Representation

% of NAF drivers vs % of distinct stops , 2018-2022		
Race/Eth	%CT Count of Distinct Stops	%CT Sum NAF Drivers
Asian	8.69%	20.96%
Black	38.22%	14.51%
Hispanic	20.65%	21.93%
Other	7.19%	11.88%
White	27.31%	30.71%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

# of NAF drivers vs # of distinct stops, 2018-2022		
Race/Eth	Count of Distinct Stops	Count of NAF
Asian	1910	2215
Black	8399	1534
Hispanic	4539	2318
Other	1581	1256
White	6003	3246
Total	**21978**	**10569**

Leveraging the not at fault (NAF) race/ethnicity data in the SWITRS database as a baseline – a comparison of NAF race or ethnicity against the percentage **of distinct 9.01 selected stops**, by race/ethnicity, both from Q2, 2018 – Q2 2022, the data shows:

An over representation of Black individuals in the stop data as compared to the NAF data (38.22% vs 14.51%)

An under representation of Asian (8.68% vs 20.96%), Hispanic (20.65% vs 21.93%,) White (27.31% vs 30.71% and 'other' (7.19% vs 11.88%) in the stop data as compared to the NAF data.

Finally, these data are rerun with similar parameters, but this time only considering all other stops (ie: stops not on the 9.01 selected stop list.)

% of Selected Stops, by Race/Ethnicity vs % Not At Fault Drivers, 2018-2022

● % Traffic Stops ● % NAF Representation
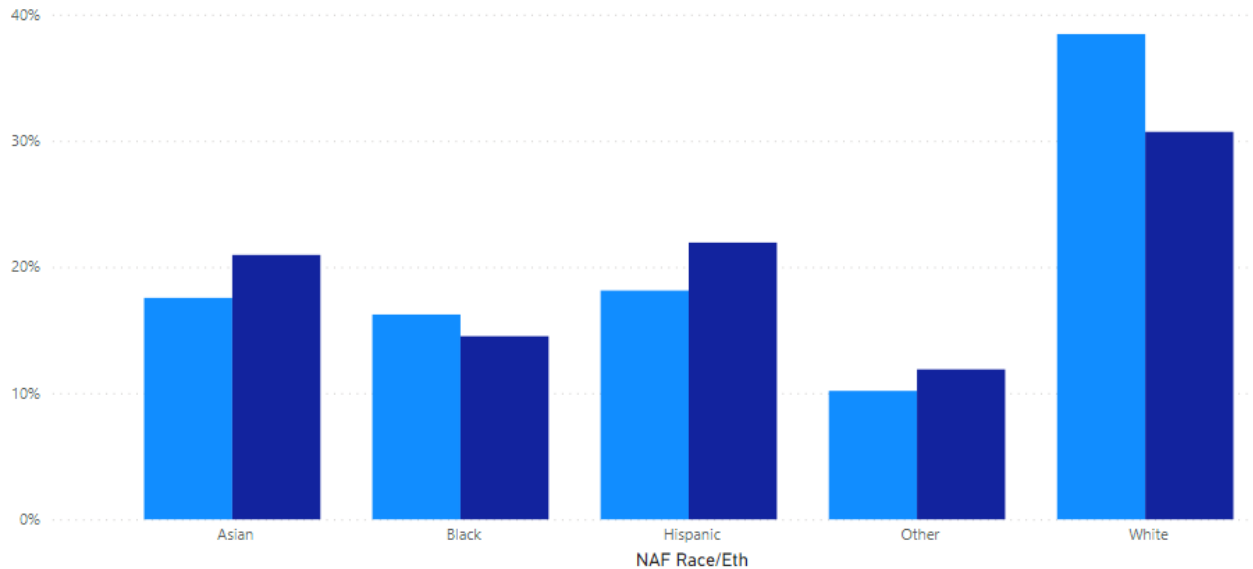
% of NAF drivers vs % of distinct stops , 2018-2022		
Race/Eth	%CT Count of Distinct Stops	%CT Sum NAF Drivers
Asian	17.55%	20.96%
Black	16.23%	14.51%
Hispanic	18.13%	21.93%
Other	10.18%	11.88%
White	38.46%	30.71%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

# of NAF drivers vs # of distinct stops, 2018-2022		
Race/Eth	Count of Distinct Stops	Count of NAF
Asian	17655	2215
Black	16329	1534
Hispanic	18241	2318
Other	10241	1256
White	38687	3246
Total	**100591**	**10569**

Leveraging the not at fault (NAF) race/ethnicity data in the SWITRS database as a baseline – a comparison of NAF race or ethnicity against the percentage **of all other stops**, by race ethnicity, both from Q2, 2018 – Q2 2022:

An over representation of Black individuals in the stop data as compared to the NAF data (16.23% vs 14.51%) and white individuals (38.46% vs 30.71%).

An under representation of Asian (17.55% vs 20.96%), Hispanic (18.13% vs 21.93%,) and 'other' (10.18% vs 11.88%) in the stop data as compared to the NAF data.

Key Observations

- The volume of stops by the SFPD have dropped significantly over the last 5 years, falling 71.4% from 2019 to 2021, the last two full years of data available for comparison.
- **9.01 selected stops** accounted for between 6% and 28% of any district's traffic stops from Q2 2018 to Q2 2022.
- Leveraging the demographic data in the SWITRS database, we compare % race/ethnicity in the SWITRS data against % race/ethnicity in the stops data and find that black individuals are the most over-represented in 9.01 selected stops data, as compared to other race/ethnicities in the Not At Fault data.

Areas for Future Exploration

Continued exploration and analysis of the data could consider any of the following analyses to continue to inform the policy conversation around DGO 9.01.

- How do 'results of stop' differ between the 9.01 selected stop list and all other stops?
- How does the discovery of any contraband or evidence differ between the 9.01 selected stop list and all other stops?
- What does changing the 9.01 selected stop list to the latest 9.01 Draft version dated 12/14/22 effect the analysis?
- How do local code violations factor into the 9.01 selected stops and all other stop lists, and how do they effect the analysis?

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

Q3 Overview

140,923 Calls for Service
- 9% decrease compared to Q3-2021

3,201 Stops
- 984 resulting in searches (30%)

Q3-2022 Jul - Sep

822 Incidents Using Force
- 0.58% of all calls for service
- 2,726 total uses of force

3,808 Arrests

7 Department of Police Accountability Bias-related Complaints
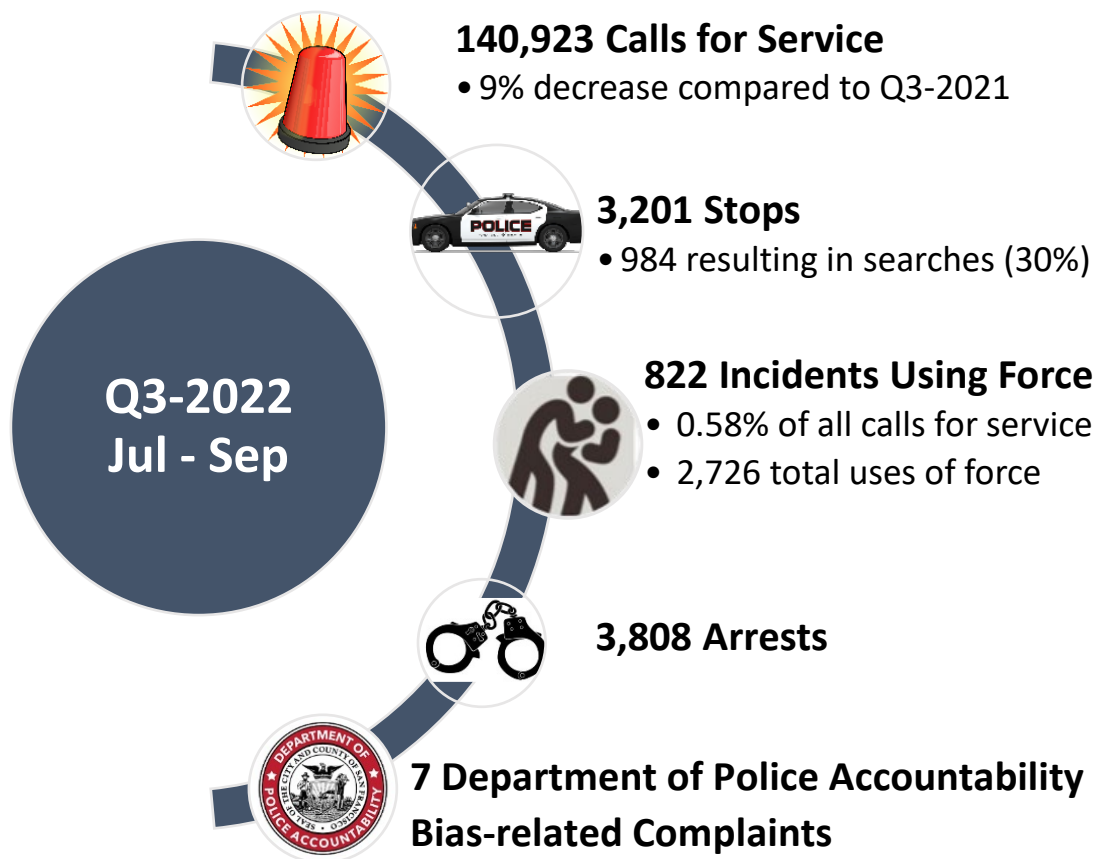
During the first quarter of 2022, and over the course of 2021, the City and County of San Francisco issued varying directives regarding the COVID 19 pandemic on changes to shelter in place, vaccination, masking, and business reopening[1]. **Data collected during the pandemic and recovery period reflect the unique circumstances of the time. Users should take care when comparing data trends across pandemic response and non-response timeframes.**

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[1] Directives -- COVID-19 Health Directives -- San Francisco Department of Public Health (sfdph.org)

Suspects

SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND REPORTED

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

DESCRIPTION	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 2022	% of Total Suspects Q3 2022
Asian/ Pacific Islander	122	119	125	366	4.5%
Black/ African American	971	1015	1151	3137	38.6%
Hispanic/ Latino	487	425	472	1384	17.0%
Native American	2	5	3	10	0.1%
White	538	522	599	1659	20.4%
Others	510	482	576	1568	19.3%
Total	2,630	2,568	2,926	8,124	100.00%

Total suspects observed and reported in Q3 2022 (8,124) increased by less than 1% from Q3 2021 (8,098). Black/ African Americans accounted for approximately 39% of all suspects observed and reported in Q3-2022.

% of Total Suspects by Race/Ethnicity

	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	White	Others
Q3-2021	4.4%	38.8%	16.3%	0.2%	22.7%	17.6%
Q3-2022	4.5%	38.6%	17.0%	0.1%	20.4%	19.3%
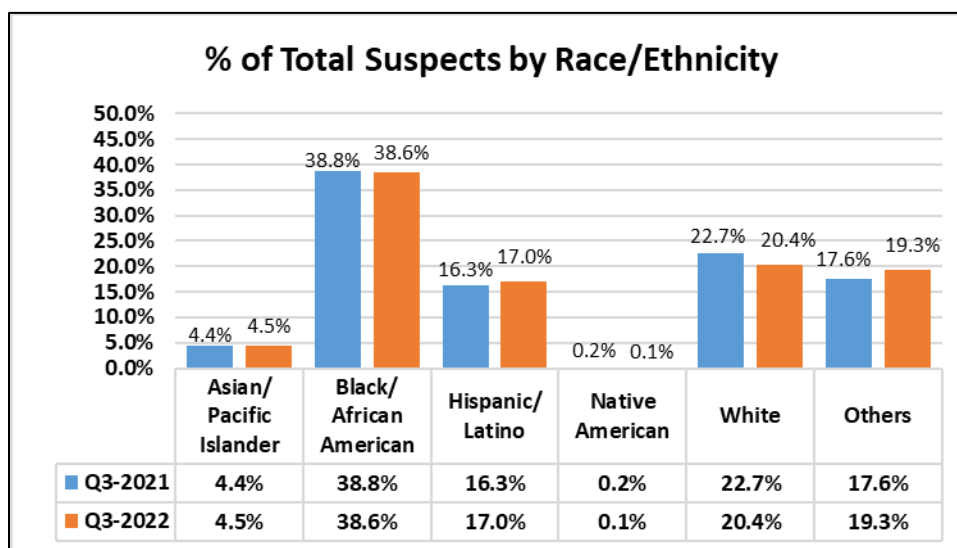
Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Stops and Searches

STOPS AND SEARCHES

In Q3 2022, 4225 stops showed a 63% decrease from Q3 -2021. Of those stops, 984 resulted in searches (24%). White subjects accounted for 34% of all stops and 29% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 23% of stops and 36% of searches.
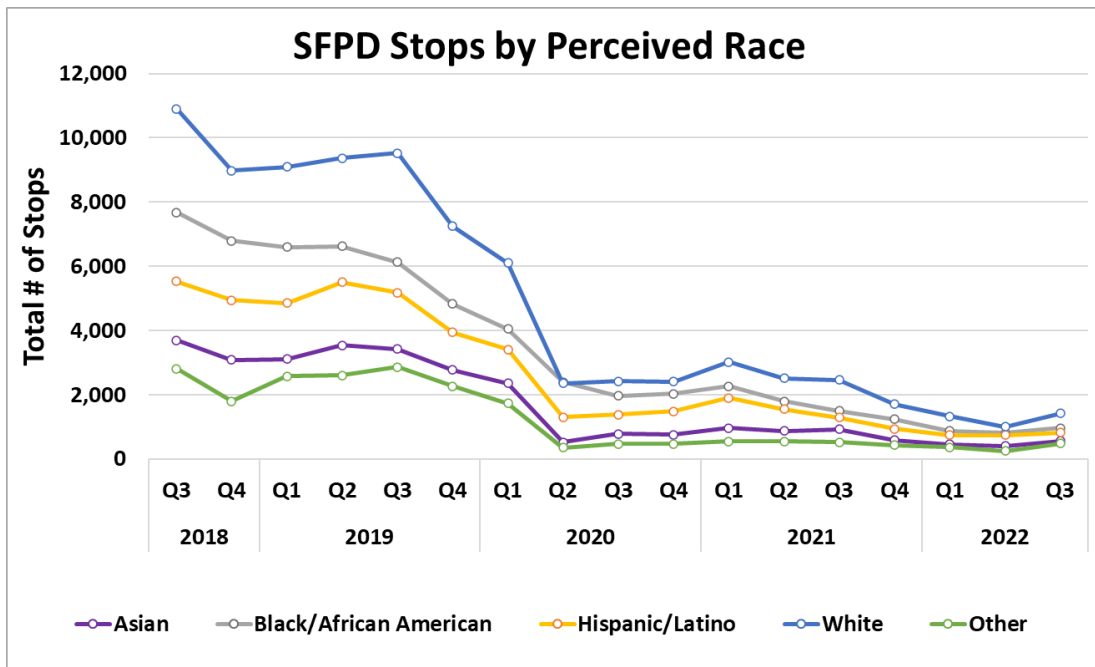
Compared to Q3 2021, the percentage of total stops decreased by 3% for White subjects and remained relatively the same for subjects of all other races and ethnicities.

Stops and Searches

SFPD Searches by Race
July 2018 - Sept 2022
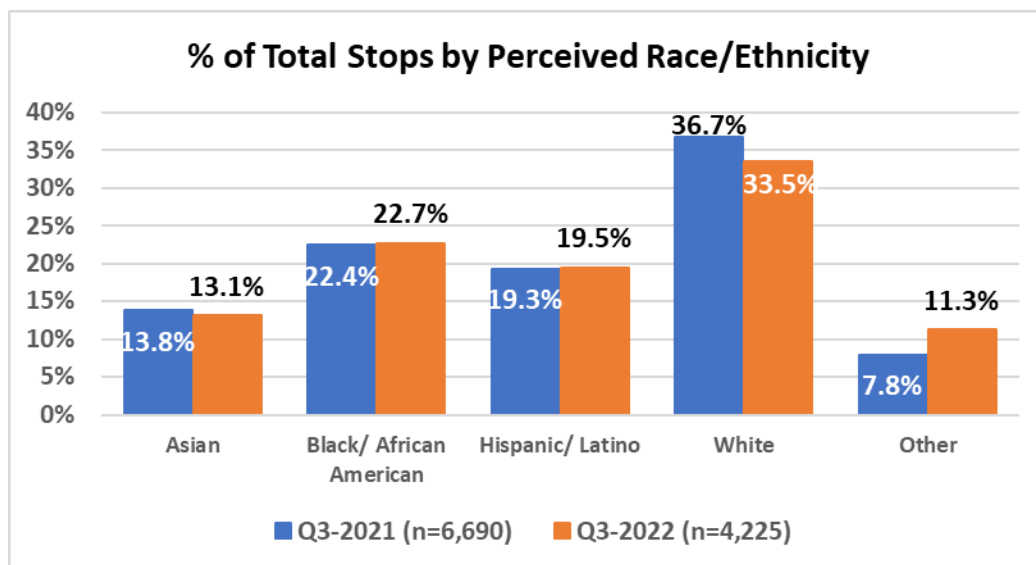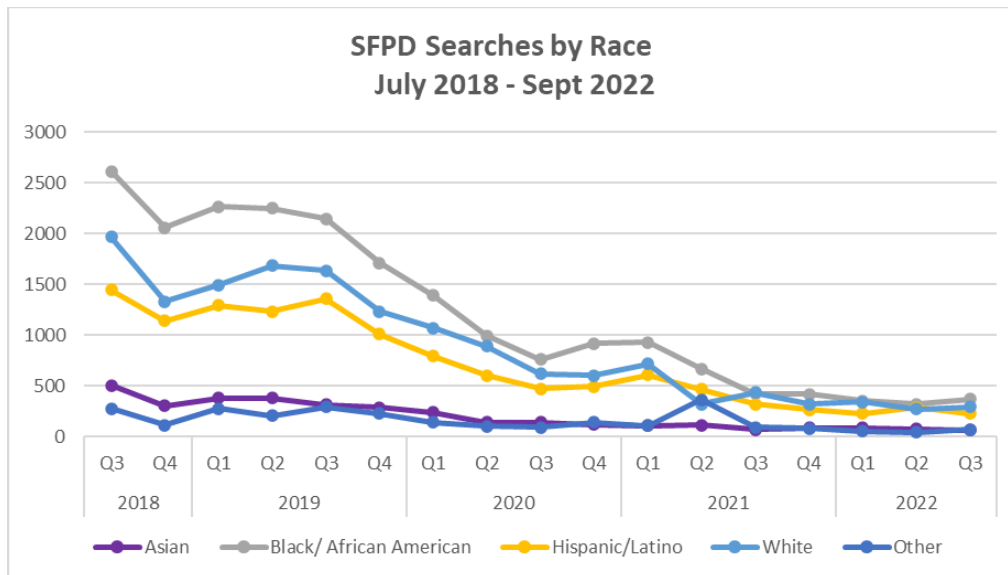
Percentage of searches have declined slightly in Q3 2022 for White, Asian, and Hispanic/Latino, and increased by 4% for Black/African American individuals and 3% for Other individuals.

Perceived Race / Ethnicity	STOPS			SEARCHES		
	Q3-2021 (n=6,690)	Q3-2022 (n=4,225)	%Δ from Q1-2021	Q3-2021 (n=1,332)	Q3-2022 (n=1,020)	%Δ from Q1-2021
Asian	14%	13%	-0.7%	8%	6%	-2%
Black/ African American	22%	23%	0.3%	32%	36%	4%
Hispanic/ Latino	19%	19%	0.2%	24%	22%	-1%
White	37%	34%	-3.2%	33%	29%	-4%
Other	8%	11%	3.5%	4%	7%	3%

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

Stops and Searches

SEARCHES BY LEVEL OF DISCRETION

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

1. Discretionary[2] 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

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[2] In Q3, 2021, the SFPD has renamed search categories from 'Consent Only' and 'Supervision Searches' to 'Discretionary' and 'Administrative' searches to align with terminology being used by the California Department of Justice and the Race and Identity Profiling Act Board.

Stops and Searches

The 1020 total searches conducted in Q3-2022 were categorized below. **Many of these incidents have more than one cause for search and are included in multiple categories.**

- **Discretionary Searches: 71 (7%)**
- **Administrative Searches: 710 (70%)**
- **Other Searches: 494 (48%)**

SFPD Discretionary Searches
July 2018 - Sept 2022
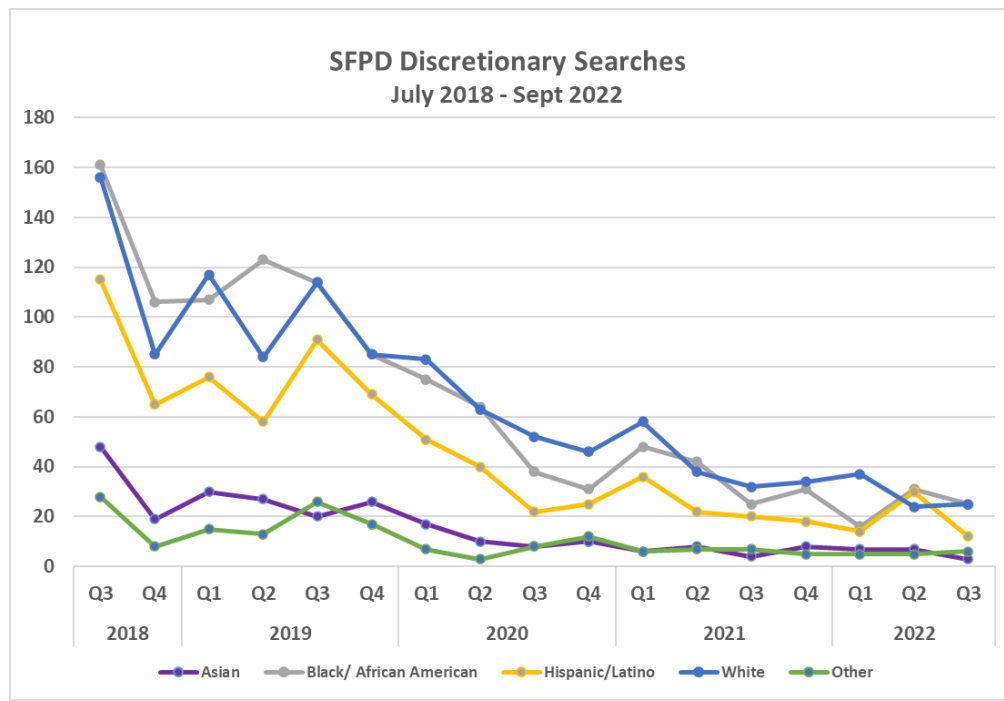
Discretionary searches have decreased by 19% overall since Q3-2021

SFPD Other Searches
July 2018 - Sept 2022
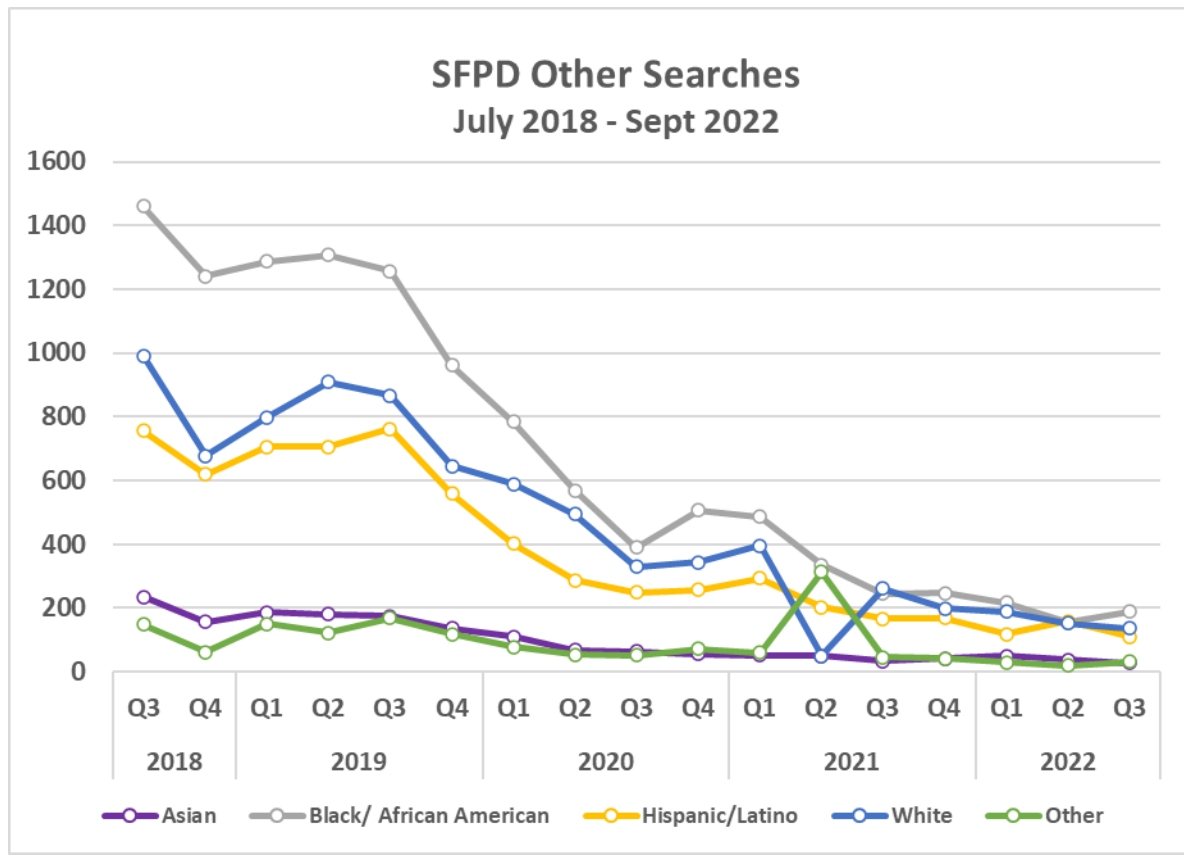
Other searches have decreased by 34% overall since Q3-2021.

SEARCH YIELD RATES

The average yield rate for all searches was 42% in Q3-2022. The yield rate was 25% for consent only searches, 52% for supervision searches, and 48% for other searches.

SFPD Yield Rates by Search Type
July 1, 2022- Sept 30, 2022

	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White	Other	TOTAL
■ Discretionary Searches	33%	32%	25%	16%	40%	25%
■ Adminstrative Searches	33%	53%	61%	48%	49%	52%
■ Other Searches	36%	52%	50%	45%	41%	48%
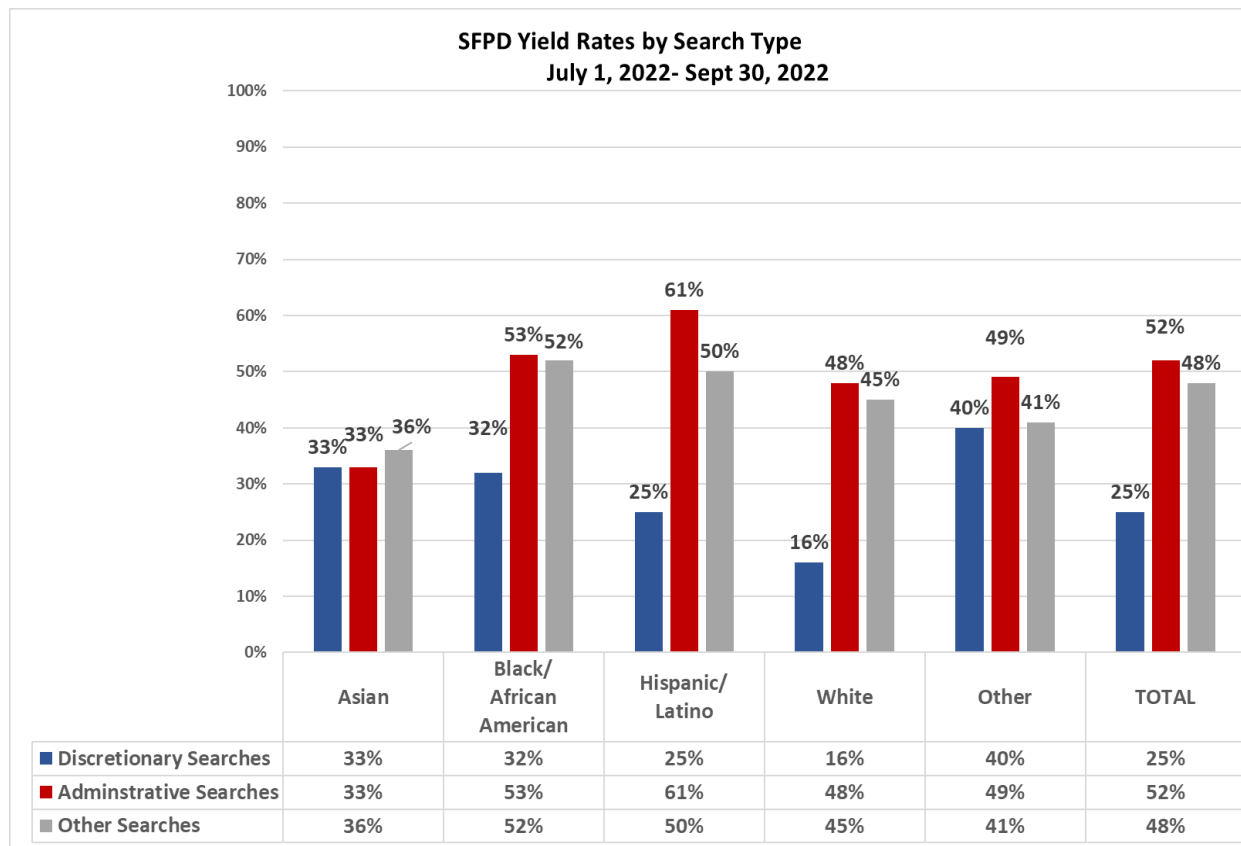
As noted in the Phase III SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative report:

> **"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 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.[3]"**

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

Use of Force

What Policy Changes Were Made?

Physical Control Threshold

Most significantly, the April 2022 policy reduces the reporting threshold for uses of force by removing the complaint of pain standard present in the 2016 policy. Previously, the 2016 policy noted (emphasis added):

> *Any use of force which is required to overcome subject resistance to gain compliance that results in death, injury, **complaint of injury in the presence of an officer, or complaint of pain that persists beyond the use of a physical control hold.***

Specifically, the April 2022 policy notes (emphasis added):

> *"Officers shall report any use of force involving physical controls that are used **in any attempt to overcome any resistance, regardless of injury or complaint of pain**. Use of control holds to effect handcuffing, where the person does not offer physical resistance, is not injured, and does not complain of pain, are not included."*

Firearm Pointing

In 2016, the pointing of a firearm was added as a reportable use of force. The April 2022 policy added having a firearm pointed at low ready toward a person as a new category. The "ready" position generally refers to an officer's unholstering of and preparing the grip on their firearm due to knowledge that circumstances may require a quick reaction but does not include aiming the firearm at a person or target. "Low ready" refers to the "ready" position that is pointed toward the ground.

Under the 2016 policy:

> *REPORTING. When an officer intentionally points any firearm at a person, it shall be considered a reportable use of force.*

Under the April 2022 policy:

> *…the pointing of a firearm (including low ready) at or in the direction of a person is a reportable use of force.*

Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm

The April 2022 policy introduces the collection of a new category of incident data: drawing or exhibiting a firearm. To create distinction from firearm pointing, the policy specifically states that::

DRAWING AND EXHIBITING A FIREARM. The mere drawing and exhibiting of a firearm is not a reportable use of force. However, the pointing of a firearm (including low ready) at or in the direction of a person is a reportable use of force.

The drawing and exhibiting of a firearm by itself is not a use of force in the April 2022 policy; as such, that data is not included in this report at this time. The CPE City report connected SFPD's high rates of pointing of a firearm with lethal uses of force. SFPD, having implemented Crisis Intervention Training and adopted efforts to use time, distance, and de-escalation tactics, has seen the use of lethal force decline and the reductions in pointing of a firearm have driven the reductions in all uses of force. Similarly, SFPD can use the drawing and exhibiting data to inform future training efforts and policy changes to continue to reduce the likelihood of officers using lethal force.

Technical Notes

The transition to the April 2022 policy also allowed the SFPD to transition to an electronic entry system, as opposed to printed forms that were filled out and sent to a central point for data entry. Adoption of this system is part of continual improvement that builds on DOJ Recommendation 4.1, issued in 2016, 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 a sub-system in our Crime Data Warehouse, which serves as SFPD's records management and incident report system of record. Because uses of force are tied to specific incidents, future analyses will be possible, such as understanding whether the type of incident or location of incident or other factors contribute to the escalation of an incident. Of note: the Airport Bureau uses a different incident report system that is compatible with the San Mateo County systems of record and will continue to use a paper-based reporting method.

Dataset Caveats

As SFPD produced the QADR for Q3, 2022 with a new UoF dataset and structure, several areas of the data collection system that may represent errors generated by the system or unintentionally capturing data where there should be none were discovered. These were noted and provided to SFPD's technical team for remediation. To complete the analysis, the following assumptions were made, accompanied by their impacts to the data:

Field(s)	Application or Caveat
CAD Number, Incident Report Number, Time, Time Span, UoF Subject, Uof Type	Records entered with no incident report number, CAD number, time, timespan, UoF Subject, or UoF type are verified for accuracy of use of force data and counts. v. 42 lines of data were reviewed and included in the report.28 lines of data (4 incidents) are excluded from this analysis due to missing subject info.
Officer Information	Records entered with a UoF subject, and use of force, and but with no officer information are included after careful review of the data. Generation of these data points may be a technical error within the data collection application. There were 6 lines where Officer info was missing. The information was reviewed and entered manually, and is included in this analysis.
Reason for Drawing/Exhibiting firearm description	Records with multiple "Officer Reason for Drawing Firearm Description" 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. .
Type of Force Used: Other	This category formerly had a field of descriptive text to clarify which force type was used. As of publication, the system does not provide a description for the "Other" UOF types. Upon manual review, this field is now being used to also indicate instances where there are multiples of the same type of force applied, by the same officer against same subject during a single incident. Such additional UOF was not collected in the past system. Additionally, manual review of incidents notes some entries may also include overreporting, to include counting of 'handcuffing', 'assisting upright to a seated position' and others.
Airport Data	Due to the Airport Bureau using the San Mateo County incident reporting system, the Airport Bureau Supervisory Use of Force Evaluation forms still utilize a manual entry system. As of publication, data from the Airport has not been integrated into the rest of the Department's use of force data. As such, Airport Bureau data is not available for publication in

	this report. Upon data integration, Airport data from Q2 2022 onward will be published.
Completed Supervisory Use of Force Forms	Only approved Supervisory Use of Force forms approved by commanding officers are available for use in the dataset. Forms that are pending approval signatures on the date of the use of force data pull are not included in this analysis but are captured in future analyses as they become available in the system.

Qualitative Notes

With the implementation of the 2022 policy, Department members have requested clarification of some aspects of the policy. These include the exact threshold for the use of a control hold, interpretation of the seating of an individual, and how to capture multiple similar uses of force in the same incident in the current use of force data application. Due to the broad changes in the use of force standard, data captured under the 2022 policy may be overreported as officers adjust to the new reporting standards.

Comparing Apples to Apples

To provide a comparable set of information between our two standards, this report attempts to track use of force data using both the 2016 and 2022 policies. This allows for the SFPD to provide current use-of-force information using the 2022 policy, while also allowing for review of comparable actions taken under either policy. To do this, the standards in the 2016 policy were applied as a filter against the data collected under the 2022 policy. Specifically, the following logic was applied:

Field	Application
Physical Control	When comparing the two standards, where complaint of pain was not indicated during a physical control hold, the record was not included in the 2022 data. The 2016 use of force policy only required reporting a physical control hold when the subject complained of pain.
Firearm Low Ready	Records with Firearm Low Ready as type of force were not included as this type of force is not in the 2016 policy.
Firearm Drawn & Exhibited	Records that have any value listed in the "Officer Reason for Drawing Firearm Description" field AND have no additional use of force recorded were not included. This is not

	considered a use of force and the data point is new to the 2022 policy.
See above	The dataset caveats noted above regarding duplicates, blanks and other categories apply as filters to this analysis as well.

Despite best efforts, data utilizing the above filters does not appear to fully capture a like-for-like comparison of 2022 policy data against 2016 data. This may be due to a level of increased reporting (or over-reporting) of uses of force by members even after accounting for the above filters.

Future Analysis

To better understand the numerical increases in reported uses of force, future analysis may include attempting to understand if the numerical increase in uses of force is solely caused by new and broader reporting requirements, or something else altogether.

Data Collection Changes Resulting from Policy Changes

On January 12, 2022, the San Francisco Police Commission adopted a revised policy providing guidelines for the use of force, called "Use of Force & Proper Control of a Person.[4]" Ninety days later, on April 12, 2022, the SFPD transitioned to this revised use of force standard.

The 2022 policy revision changed multiple definitions to use of force reporting standards. These changes in the scope and/or definition of reporting thresholds, paired with new use of force categories and data collection requirements, are driving significant increases in reported uses of force by SFPD. The chart below shows this difference by comparing similar categories in Q3 2022 with Q3 2021.

Uses of Force
Q3- 2021 vs 2022
2016 UoF Policy

USE OF FORCE

Total Use of Force By Quarter - Quarter 1 2016 through Quarter 3 2022
2016 and 2022 UoF Policy

	2016 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2017 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2018 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022 Q1	Q2	Q3
2016 Policy	952	926	916	953	804	912	706	730	815	601	661	634	515	550	500	420	487	464	305	335	398	309	353	390	354	609	387
2022 Policy																										2204	2372
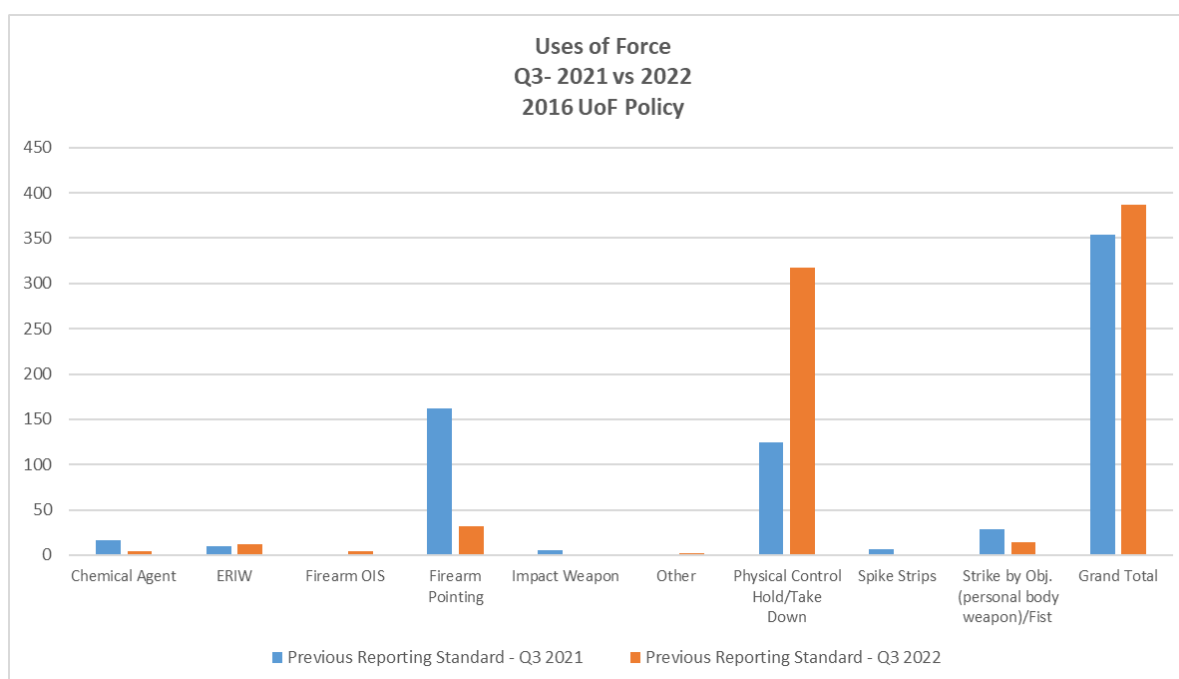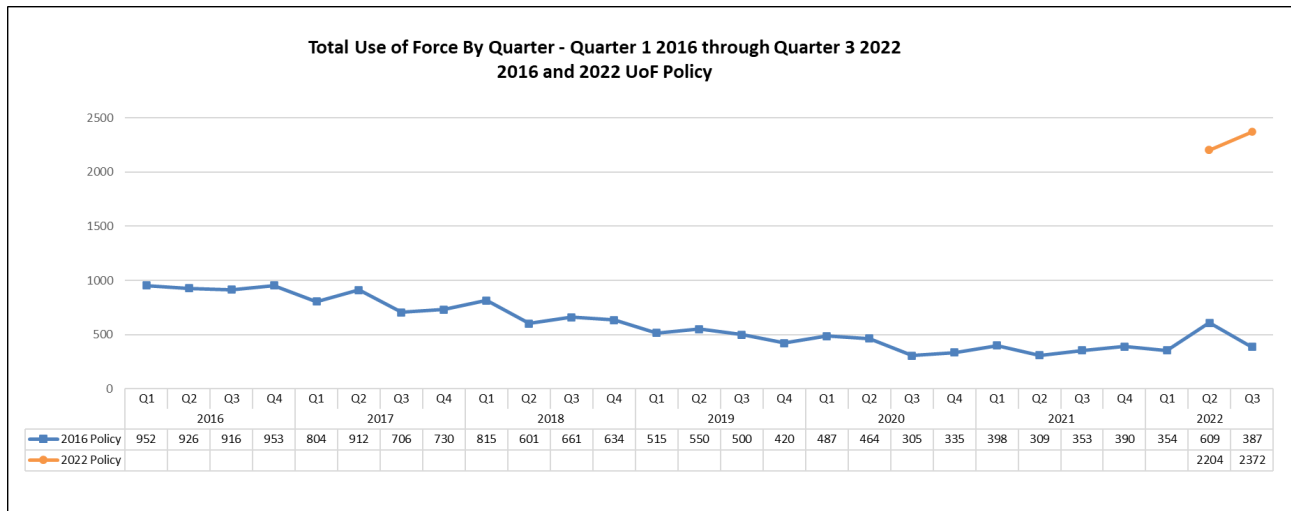
During Q3-2022, the Department responded to 140,923 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 33 times and force was used in 822 incidents which represented 0.58% of all calls for service. Of those 822 incidents, force was used 2,372 times by 763 officers against 934 subjects. **There was one Officer Involved Shooting - Use of Force incident during Q3-2022 resulting in no deaths.**

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 under both the 2016 and 2022 Use of Force policy to allow for historical context and tracking of trends over time.

Use of Force by Race/Ethnicity
Q3 - 2022 (n=387)
2016 UoF Policy
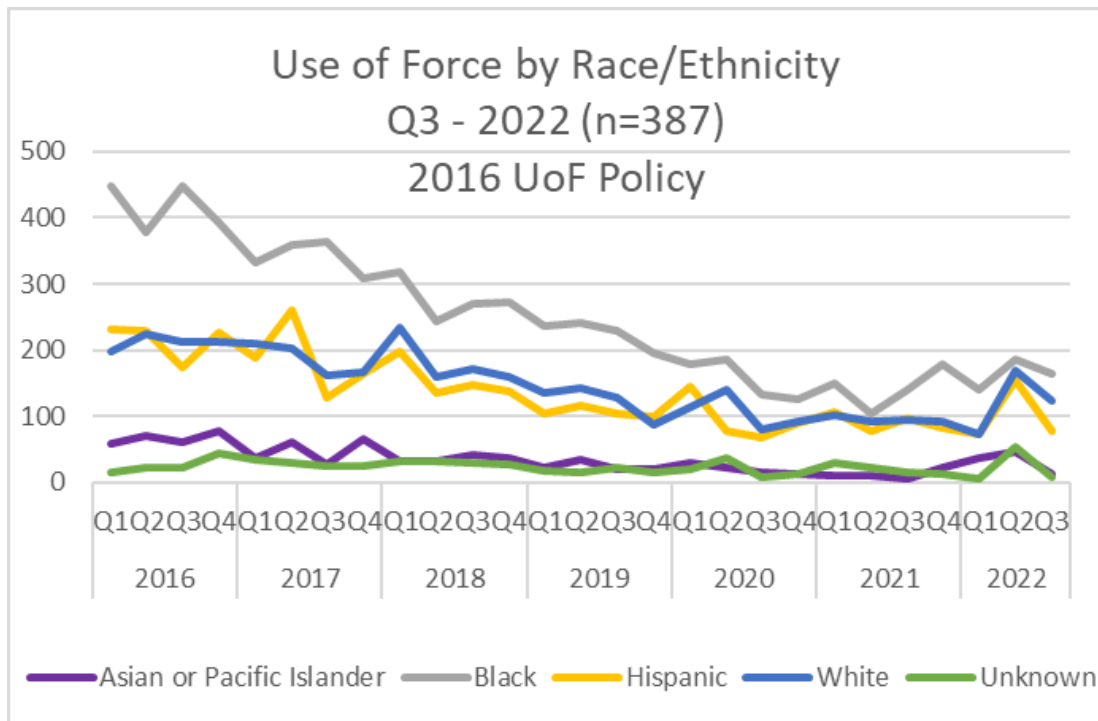
White individuals were the subjects of 32% of the total uses of force, 42% against Black/African American, and 20% against Hispanic/Latino. The proportion of uses of force against all demographic groups has remained relatively constant, with increasing variability in the last few quarters. For example, from Q3 2021 to Q3 of 2022, uses of force against Asian subjects increased by 1.9%, to account for 3.4% of all uses of force in Q3, 2022 with uses of force against Black/African American subjects increasing by 2.4% as compared to the same quarter last year, increasing to 42.4% of all uses of force in Q3-2022. Uses of force against Hispanic/Latino subjects decreased by 7.1% and increased by 4.9% against White subjects.

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Force Q3-2021 (n=353)	Uses of Force Q3-2022 (n=387)	%Δ from 2021
Asian	1.4%	3.4%	1.9%
Black/African American	39.9%	42.4%	2.4%
Hispanic/Latino	27.5%	20.4%	-7.1%
White	26.9%	31.8%	4.9%
Other	4.2%	2.1%	-2.2%

Use of Force

TYPES OF FORCE USED

Under the 2016 Use of Force policy, Physical Control, Firearm Pointing and strike by object were the top three types of force used and accounted for 94% of total Uses of Force in Q3 2022.

	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2021	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2022	% Change
Chemical Agent	16	4	-75.0%
ERIW	10	12	20.0%
Firearm OIS	0	4	not calc
Firearm Pointing	162	32	-80.2%
Impact Weapon	5	1	-80.0%
Other	1	2	100.0%
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	125	318	154.4%
Spike Strips	7	0	-100.0%
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	28	14	-50.0%
Grand Total	**354**	**387**	**9.3%**

	New Reporting Standard - Q3 2022
Chemical Agent	14
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	27
Firearm Low Ready	215
Firearm OIS	4
Firearm Pointing	293
Impact Weapon	4
Other	9
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	1727
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	50
Vehicle Intervention	24
Grand Total	**2372**

Under the 2022 Use of Force policy, Physical Control, Firearm Low Ready, and Firearm Pointing were the top three types of force used and accounted for 85.8% of total Uses of Force in Q3 2022.

Arrests

ARRESTS

There were 3,808 arrests during the Q3-2022, a 18% increase from Q3-2021 (3,234). Black/African American subjects accounted for 33% of all arrests, while White subjects accounted for 31%.

SFPD Total Arrests by Quarter

SFPD % of Total Arrests by Race/Ethnicity
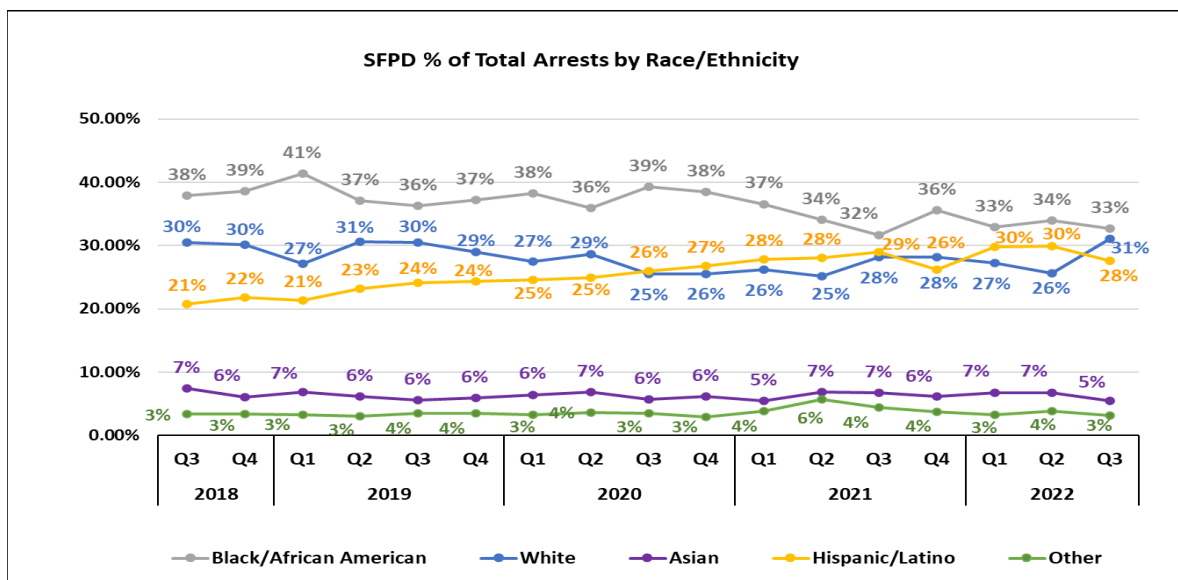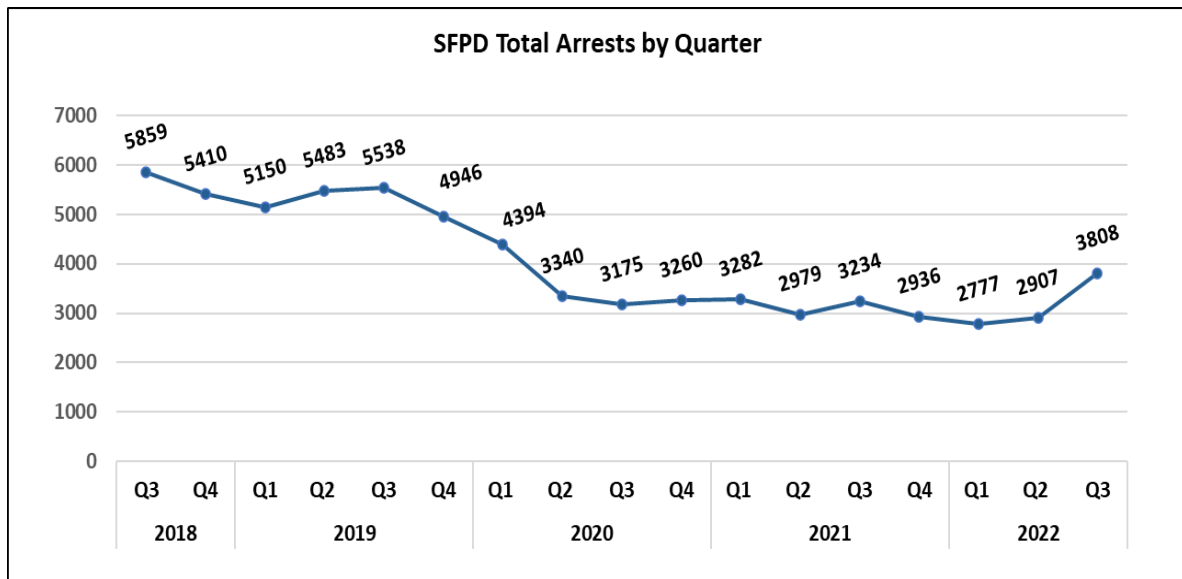
Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q3-2021 (n=3,234)	Q3-2022 (n=3,808)	%Δ from 2021
Asian	7%	5%	-1%
Black/ African American	32%	33%	1%
Hispanic/Latino	29%	28%	-1%
White	28%	31%	3%
Unknown	4%	3%	-1%

Overall arrests of White subjects increased by approximately 3% in Q3 2022 compared to Q3 2021.

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

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 the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco by the SFPD and arrests inside the City and County of San Francisco by agencies other than the SFPD that are captured by our Incident Reporting system.

Overall arrests made by Department members within the City and County of San Francisco jurisdiction increased in Q3-2022 compared to Q3-2021 by 18%.

District	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
Co. A - Central	427	461	8%
Co. B - Southern	461	525	14%
Co. C - Bayview	345	341	-1%
Co. D - Mission	476	458	-4%
Co. E - Northern	272	374	38%
Co. F - Park	130	77	-41%
Co. G - Richmond	144	139	-3%
Co. H - Ingleside	221	233	5%
Co. I - Taraval	189	146	-23%
Co. J - Tenderloin	512	991	94%
Outside SF	57	63	11%
Total	3,234	3,808	18%

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 Q3-2022

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	1
Gender Bias	0
Transphobic Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	2

DPA received 187 total cases for the quarter.
0 Officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.
Total Cases received in 2022 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 6 Cases

During Q3-2022, DPA completed 6 complaint investigation cases in which there was an allegation of racial/ethnic bias. There were no sustained findings indicating bias. There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in Q3-2022.

Q3-2022 Case Closures & Dispositions

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

*Source: Department of Police Accoutability

DPA closed a total of 205 cases for the quarter, including above.

DPA closed a total of 569 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.

Q3-2022 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q3-2022
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	8
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	8
Medical Discrimination	1
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	3
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Harassment/Non-EEO	1
TOTAL	21

Complaiants: 19 Department Members; 2 Outside Civilians
Respondents (Named): 11 SFPD (named in 11 complaints); 10 Sworn Officers
Total Respondents: 11 SFPD Named; 10 Sworn Officers 1; 0 Civilian

Type of Case	Administrative Closures				
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence	Sustained	TOTAL
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	1	0	0	0	1
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Discrimination	1	0	2	0	3
Race Discrimination	2	1	0	0	3
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	2	0	0	2	4
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	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	6	3	2	2	13

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 is compared within 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).[5]" 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 data[6].

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[5] 2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory (RIPA) Board (ca.gov)Pp46
[6] https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf pp26-27

It should be noted that SFPD categorizes residential population demographics differently than other agencies. For instance, the Census American Community Survey (ACS) and 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.[7]"

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 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the US Census Bureau. 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 combined into the Other grouping. The percentage demographic representation in various data and generated a per capita (per 1000 residents) count along with a table and graph for each activity. Data

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[7] https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf pp12-13

used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the fourth quarter of 2021 (January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022). All available data was used for the historical per capita analysis, reaching back to either 2016 or the second half of 2018, depending on the dataset. All available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group. 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, the SFPD would like to highlight the additional methodological notes for clarity and context.

- o Census[8]/ACS data considers "Hispanic" as an ethnicity, while the suspect, stops, searches, uses of force, and arrest data considers "Hispanic" as a race.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o Searches information provided reflects entries into the SDCS, with the same caveats as above.
- o Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the Department UoF Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force broken down by District and race of subject force was used against.

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[8] SFPD discovered a calculation error in Q4, 2021 when tabulating census data. The error and corrected tables are included in the Q4, 2021 QADR.
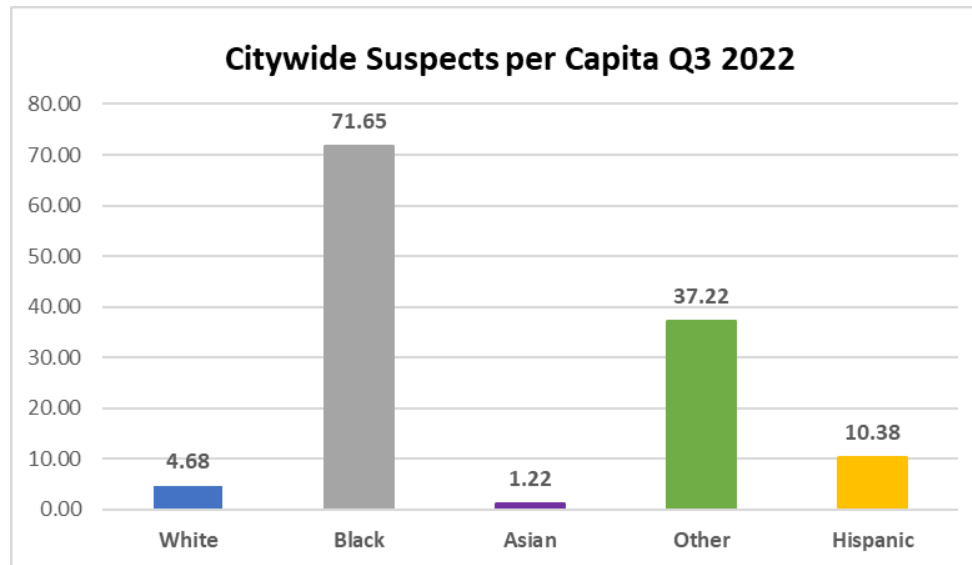
- Arrests count persons "booked" and "cited" where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Quarter Per Capita Interactions
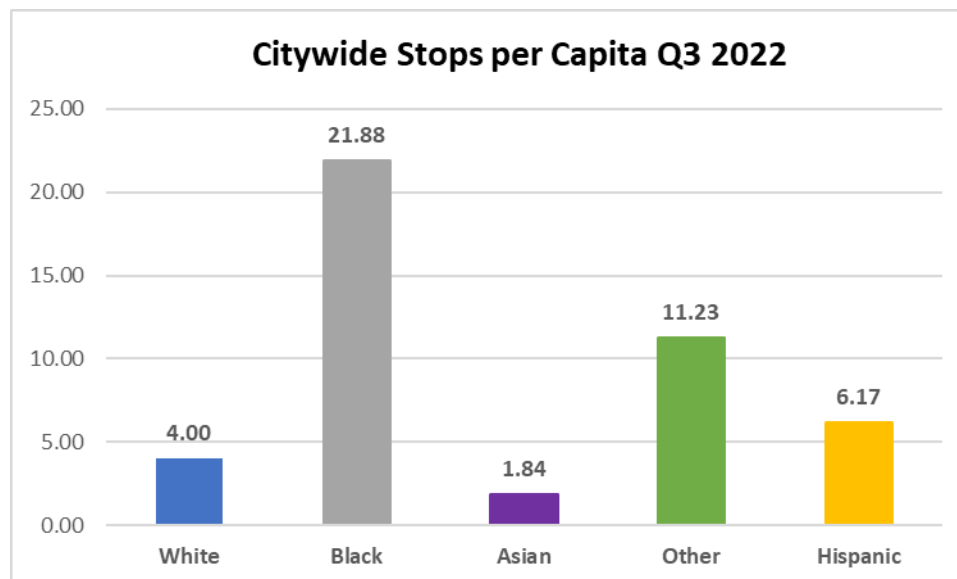
Using the previously mentioned methodologies, the following trends are noted.
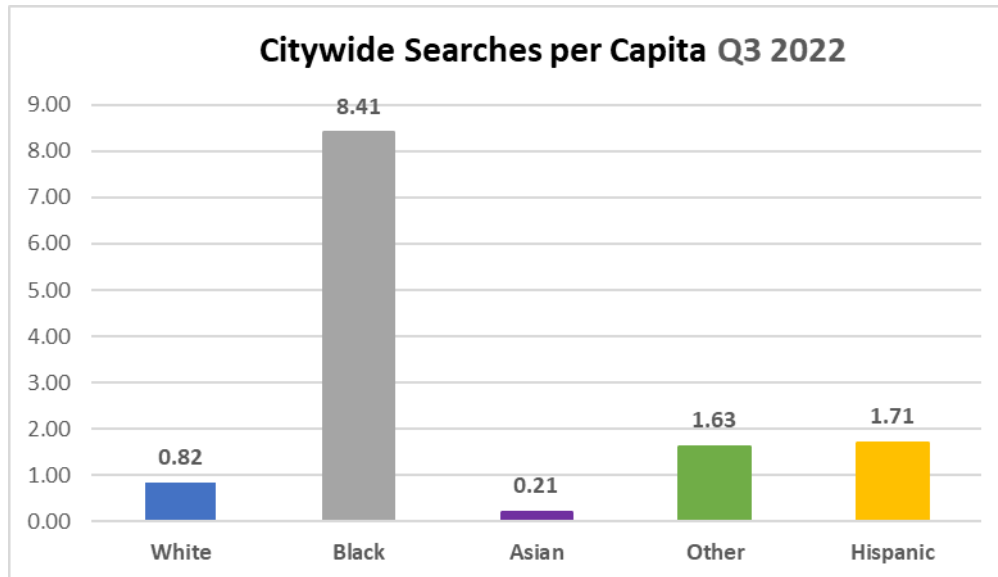

Citywide suspect data shows in Q3 of 2022, 71 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 4 of every 1000 White residents.
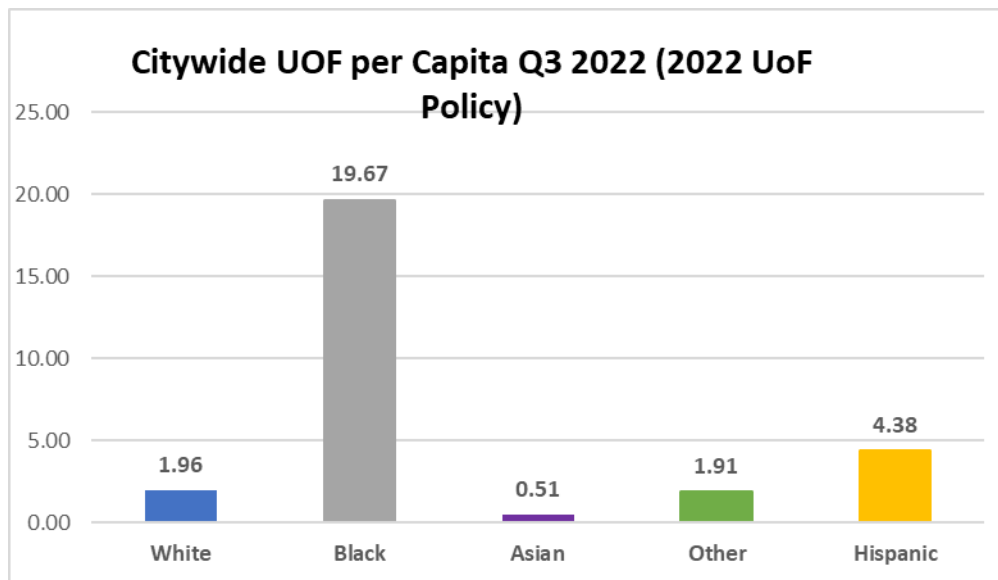

Citywide stops data shows in Q3 of 2022, 21 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 4 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Searches per Capita Q3 2022

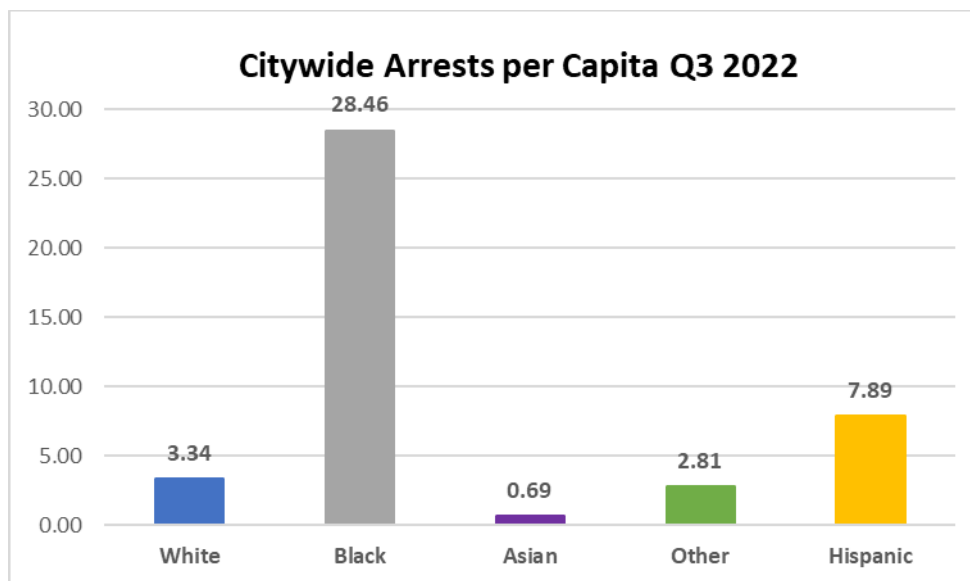|	White	Black	Asian	Other	Hispanic
Value	0.82	8.41	0.21	1.63	1.71

Citywide search data shows in Q3 of 2022, roughly 8 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to less than 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita Q3 2022 (2022 UoF Policy)

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Hispanic
Value	1.96	19.67	0.51	1.91	4.38

Using the 2022 UoF policy, citywide Use of Force data shows in Q3 of 2022, 19 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to 1.9 of every 1000 White residents

Citywide Arrests per Capita Q3 2022

| Category	Value
White	3.34
Black	28.46
Asian	0.69
Other	2.81
Hispanic	7.89

Citywide arrest data shows in Q3 of 2022, roughly 28 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 3 of every 1000 White residents.

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.
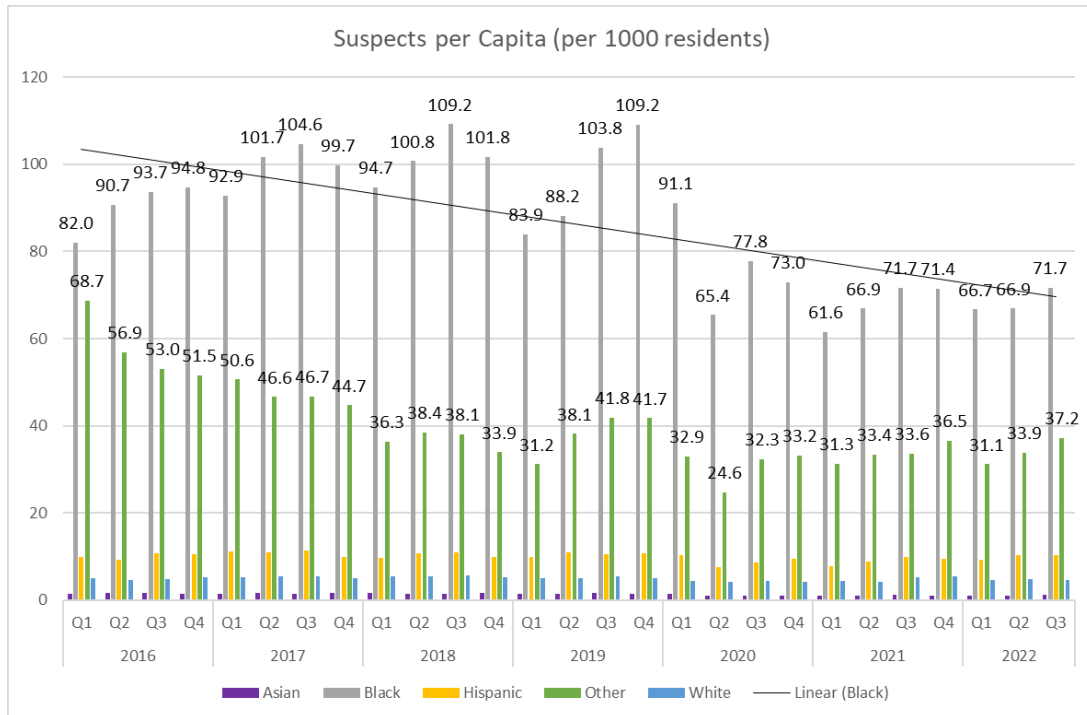
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents 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 1.299, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-1.299
Asian	-0.022
Hispanic	-0.047
White	-0.024
Other	-0.962

Stops per Capita (per 1000 residents)
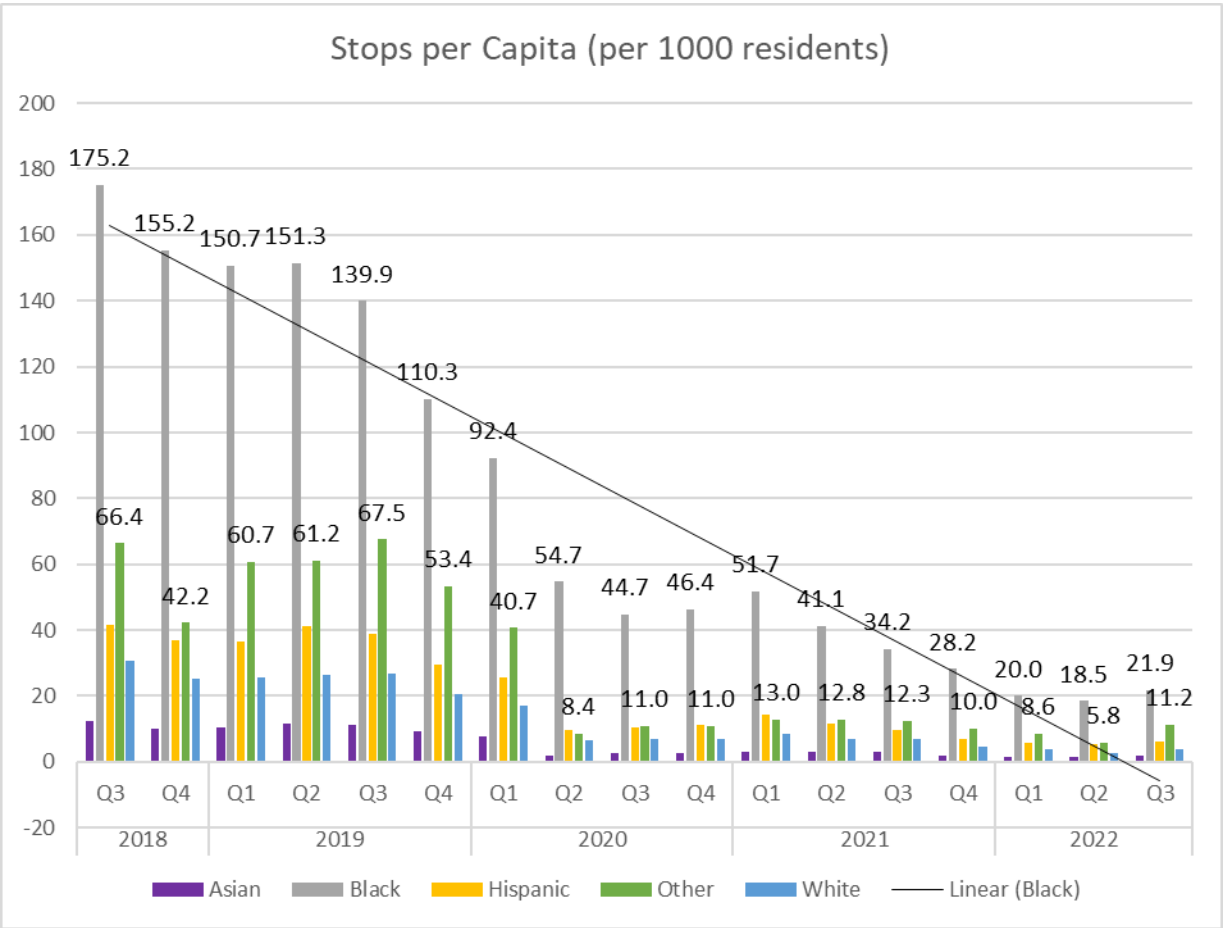
Citywide stops data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by the SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped 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 10.54, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-10.547
Asian	-0.755
Hispanic	-2.578
White	-1.834
Other	-4.068

Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)
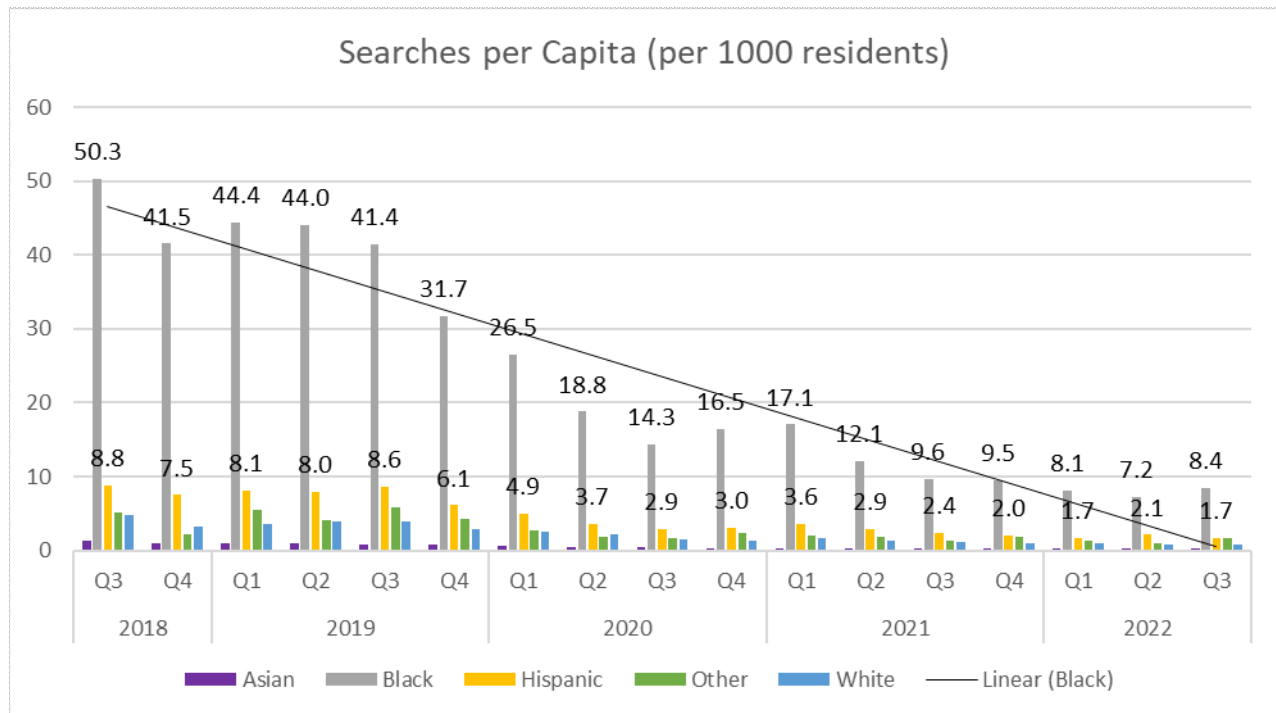
Citywide search data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been searched in connection with an interaction with the SFPD at rates higher than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans searched since mid-2018.

Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-2.875
Asian	-0.064
Hispanic	-0.491
White	-0.237
Other	-0.243

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 2.875, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents), 2016 UoF Policy
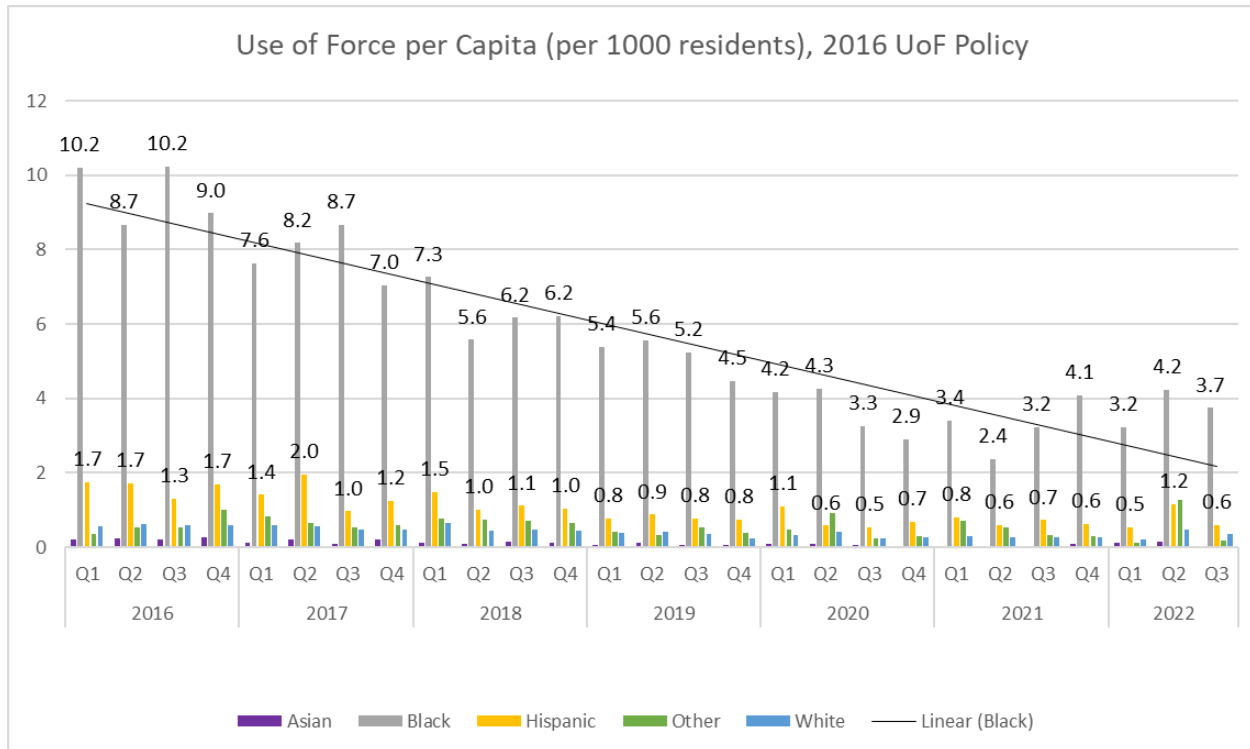
Citywide use of force data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been subject to a use of force at significantly higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. There has been a decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans upon whom use of force has been used since 2016.

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.272
Asian	-0.006
Hispanic	-0.042
White	-0.014
Other	-0.008

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 -.272, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents), 2022 UoF Policy

Data collected under the 2022 Use of Force policy shows that Black/African American individuals have been subject to a use of force at significantly higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. Comparisons over time, and rate of change are not available as this is the first quarter of reporting under the 2022 policy.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)
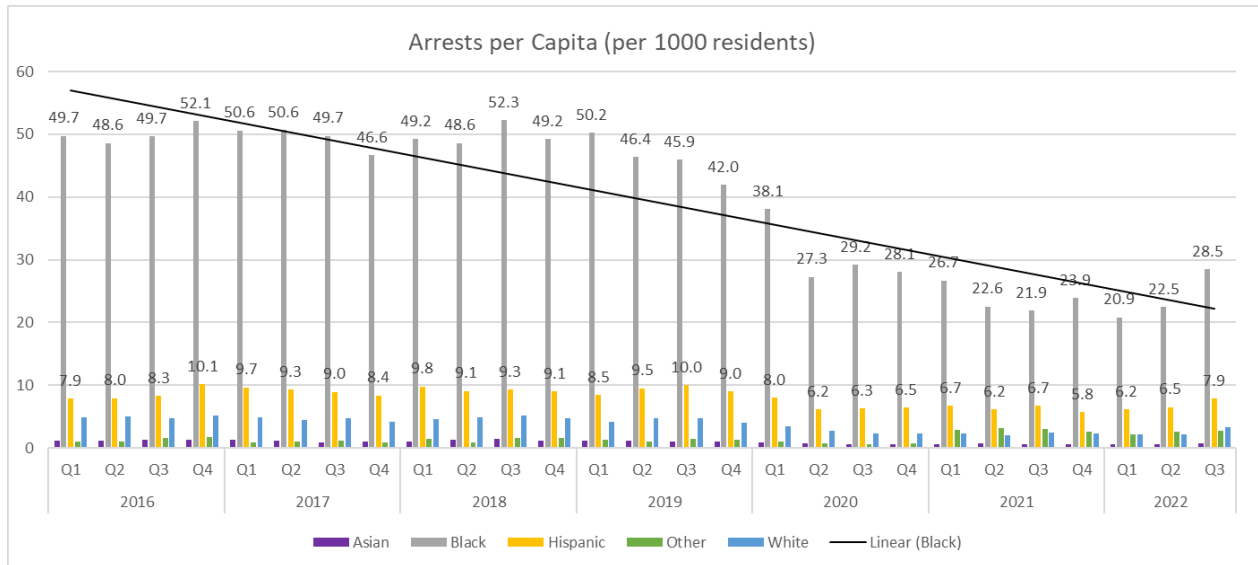
Citywide arrest data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have arrested at significantly higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. There has been a modest decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans arrested since 2016.
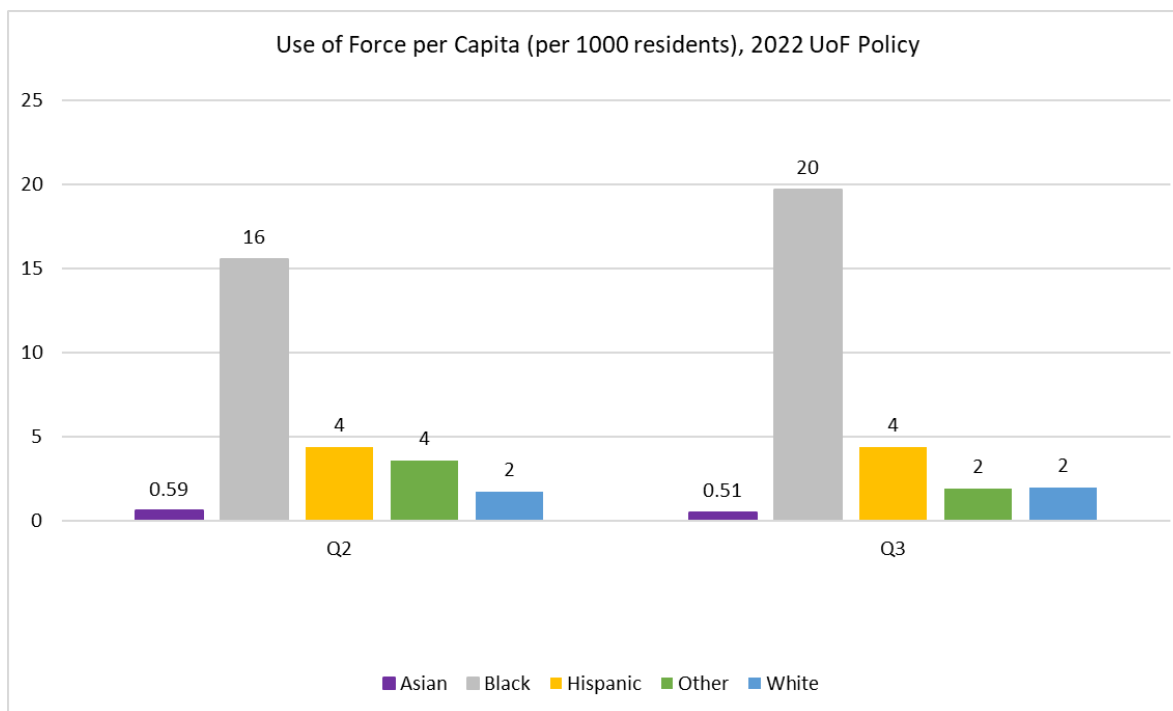
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.33, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.338
Asian	-0.026
Hispanic	-0.118
White	-0.127
Other	-0.059

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

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

Suspects Per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2016-2021, Q1-Q3 2022
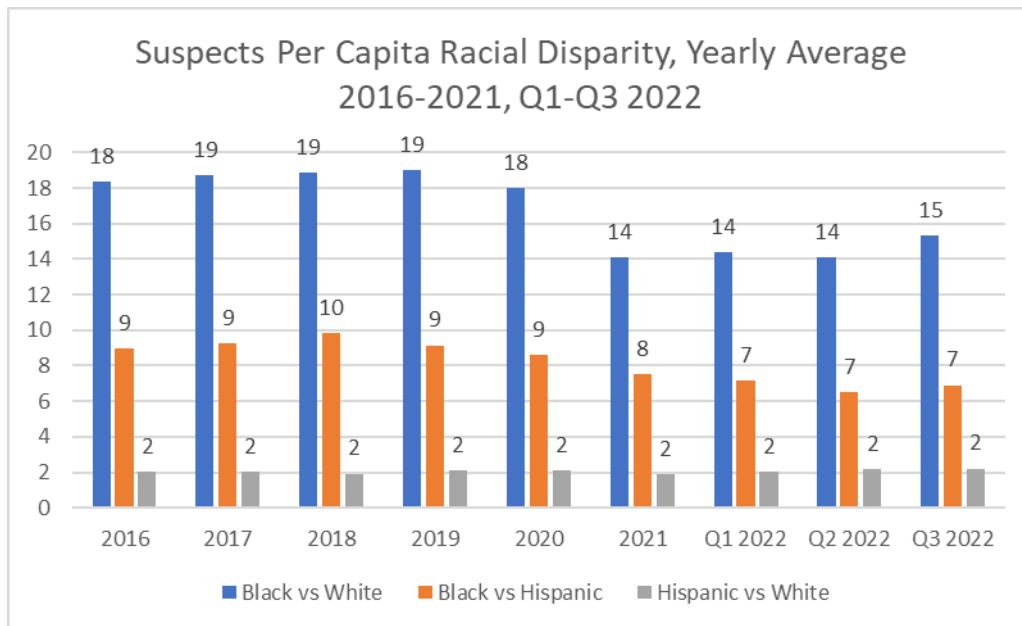
Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 14 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Stops Per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2018-2021, Q1-Q3 2022
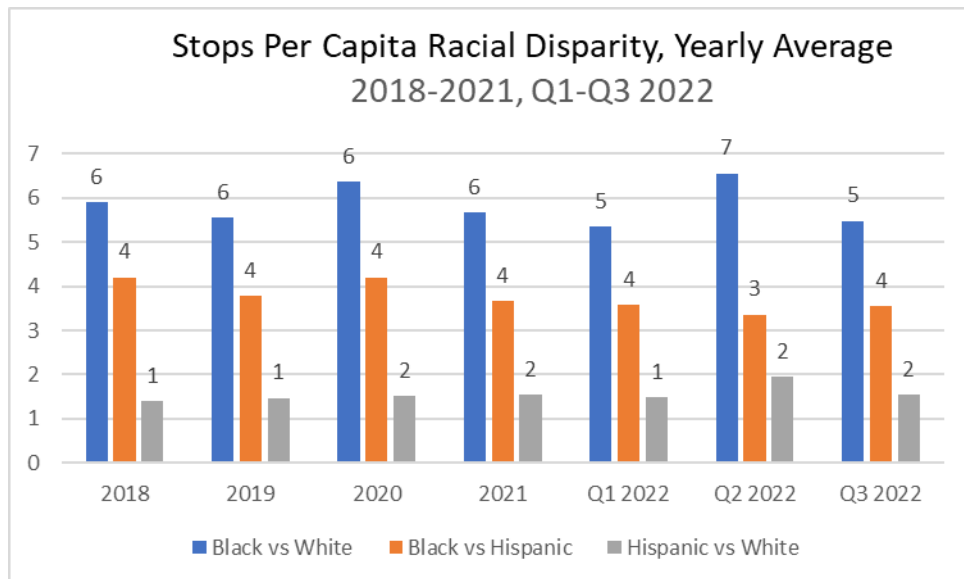
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are 5 to 7 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.

Searches Per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2018-2021, Q1-Q3 2022
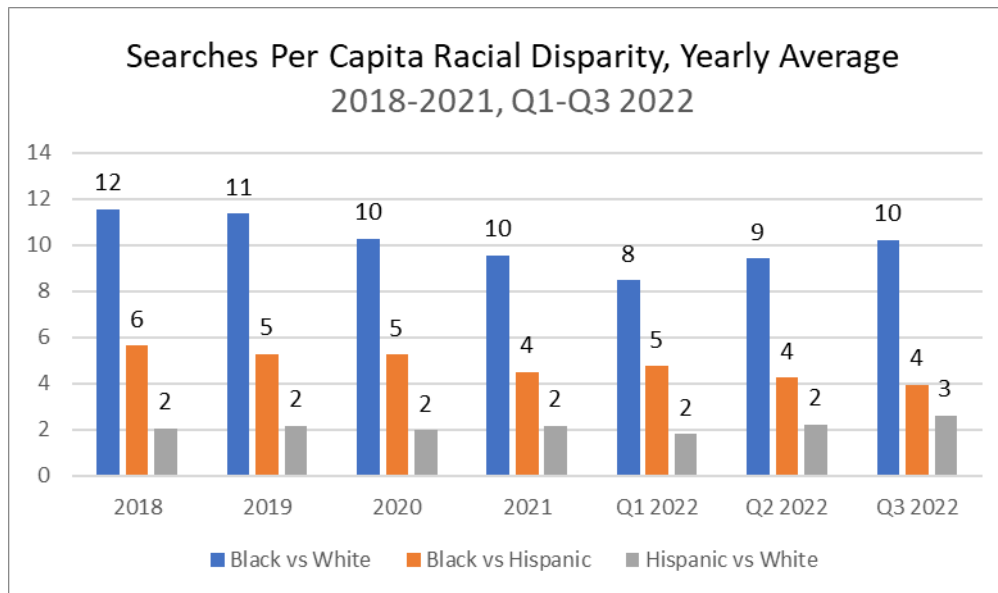
Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 8 to 12 times more likely to be searched than White residents.

Use of Force Per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2016-2021, Q1-Q3 2022 (2016 UoF Policy)

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2016	16	6	3
2017	15	6	3
2018	12	5	2
2019	15	6	2
2020	12	5	2
2021	12	5	3
Q1 2022	15	6	3
Q2 2022	9	4	2
Q3 2022	11	6	2
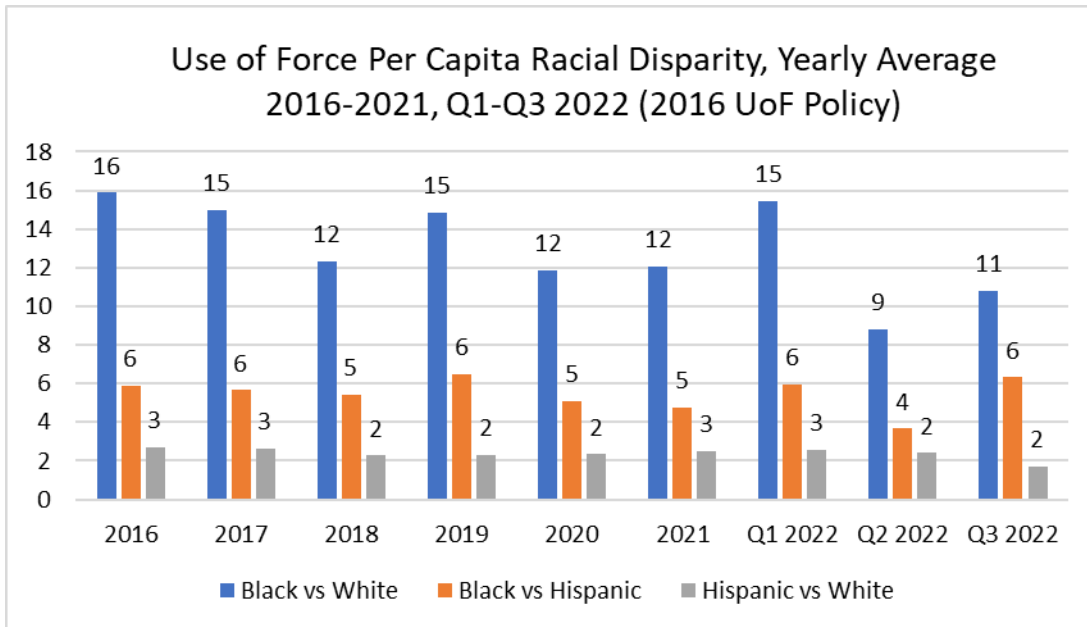
Due to the change in Use of Force policy, the 2016 policy data is used to provide context over time. A separate calculation for per capita use of force is included using only the 2022 UoF policy.

Use of Force Per Capita Racial Disparity, Q2-Q3 2022 (2022 UoF Policy)

Quarter	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
Q2 2022	9	4	3
Q3 2022	10	4	2
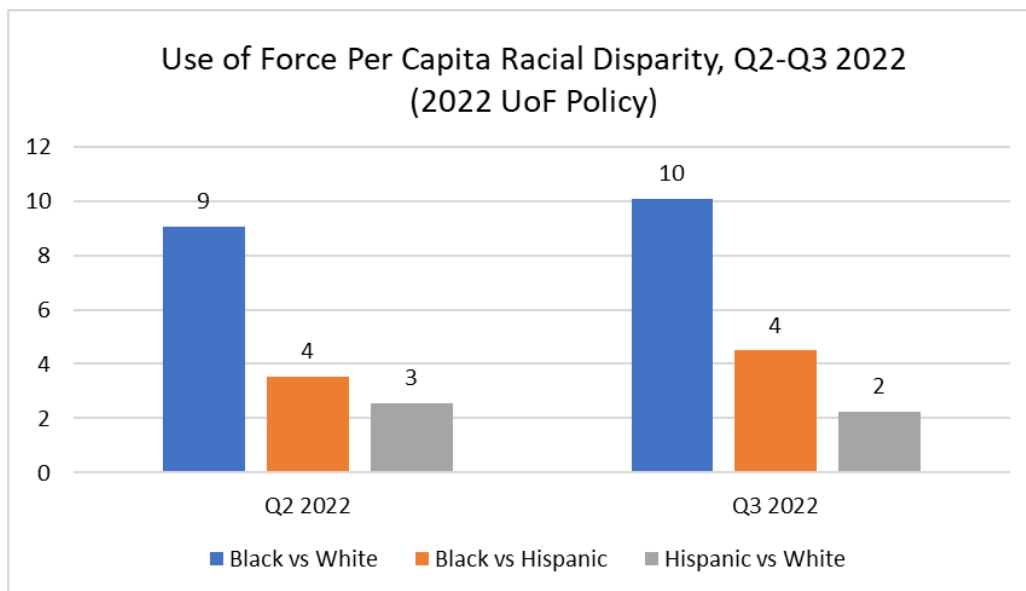
Under the 2022 Use of Force Policy, in Q3 2022, Black/African American residents are 9-10 times more likely to be stopped than white residents.

Arrests Per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2016-2021, Q1-Q3 2022
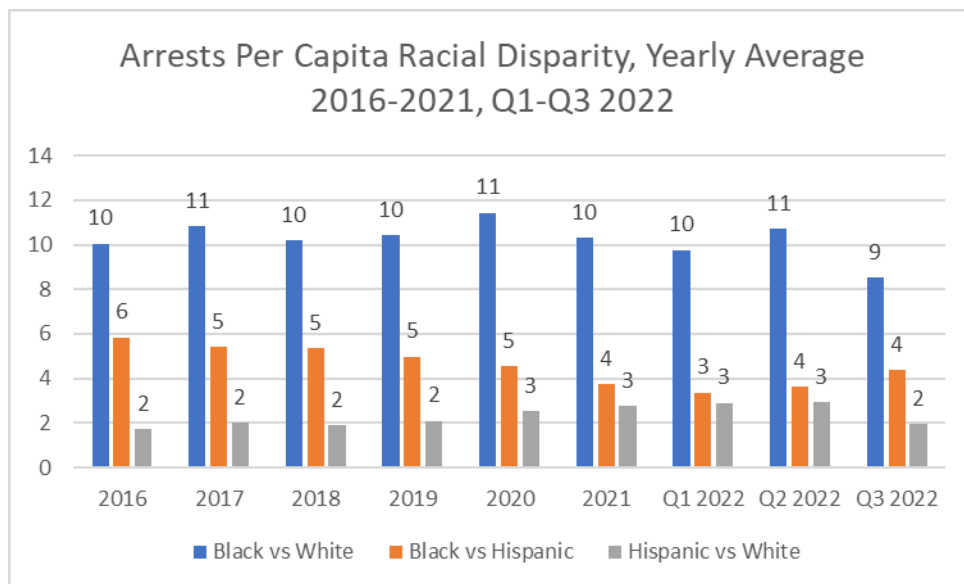
Citywide arrest data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 10 to 11 times more likely to be arrested than White residents.

What did we find?

We found that Black/African American individuals are significantly more often involved in various SFPD interactions than their representation in the population, especially when compared to White residents. These findings provide context around who is involved with the SFPD at various points of engagement but does 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 analysis of data on a quarterly basis. However, it should be noted that SFPD will need to build out analytical capacity in order

to carry out some of this work, and timeline expectations will be shared and updated with the publishing of each quarterly report.

The 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

The above information, along with this report in its entirety, represent the efforts of the San Francisco Police Department to comply, in part, with the recommendations of the USDOJ's assessment report of the Collaborative Reform Initiative. The central purpose of implementing the recommendations from the report is to make the changes demanded by the communities of San Francisco and, as a result, re-build trust. In addition to the recommendations outlined in the USDOJ report, SFPD developed a strategic framework, referred to as Safety with Respect, which articulates the guiding principles for how SFPD as an organization, and its members, will conduct its/their work and make improvements to the Department as a whole. Safety with Respect includes the efforts at increasing transparency surrounding SFPD's daily interactions and activities in San Francisco communities. The below update on Collaborative Reform implementation seeks to demonstrate SFPD's commitment to the community's demands for change.

Collaborative Reform Initiative Status

The SFPD received its Phase III Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI) report, compiled by an external contractor, and validated by the California Department of Justice, was issued in February 2022. The report notes that SFPD has reached substantial compliance on 245 of 272 recommendations originally issued by the Federal Department of Justice. The 27 remaining recommendations will be compliant upon the completion of four significant, longer-term projects or the submission of supporting documentation with a longer lead-time.

SFPD CRI Recommendations Progress
October 2019 - November 2, 2022
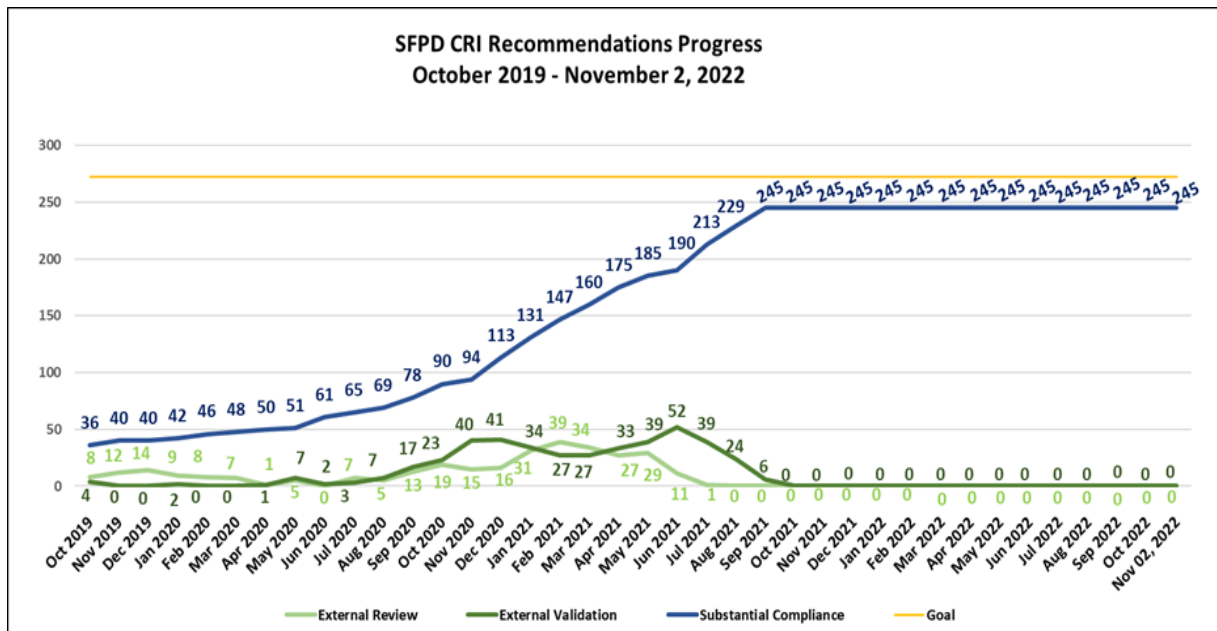
As of April 6, the 5 focus areas of CRI held the following status:

Focus Area	Status	Total
1 - Use of Force	In Progress	7
	Substantial Compliance	51
2 - Bias	In Progress	7
	Substantial Compliance	47
3 - Community Policing	In Progress	6
	Substantial Compliance	54
4 - Accountability	In Progress	7
	Substantial Compliance	61
5 - Recruitment, Hiring, and Personnel Practices	In Progress	0
	Substantial Compliance	32
Sub Total	**In Progress**	**27**

Sub Total	**Substantial Compliance**	**245**
Grand Total		**272**

SFPD's website provides documentation for all substantially compliant recommendations, which includes SFPD's submission summary and both the evaluator's and California Department of Justice's summaries detailing compliance. The website also includes an interactive dashboard providing specifics for all recommendations, including the wording and statuses of each.[9]

Remaining CRI Recommendations

The remaining 27 recommendations group into 6 major projects, under 4 remaining focus areas, as noted below.

In Progress Recommendations
Project Plans

Use of Force	Community Policing	Bias	Accountability
Arrests Systems, Data & Analysis		**Data-informed Professional Development**	**Data-informed Management Tools**
20.1	**Annual Plans/Cmty Forums**	28.1	68.1
20.2	26.1	28.4	
20.3	40.2	28.5	
20.4	40.6	30.3	**Discipline Review Board; Metrics**
	48.1	30.4	
UoF Systems, Data & Analysis	48.2	35.3	69.2
21.1		79.1	69.3
22.1		79.2	
		79.3	

Understanding the need for a continued fair and impartial evaluation of the Department's progress, the City has renewed, through April 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Justice. Additionally, SFPD intends to

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[9] https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/your-sfpd/police-reform

extend the independent consultants' external review contract to continue to bring their professional expertise and knowledge of best practices in other agencies.[10]

These remaining projects are expected to be the lengthiest to complete of the 272 original recommendations, due primarily to requirements around technology procurement, design, and implementation, as well as the need to plan for and hire permanent staff with analytical capacity and to support the ongoing improvements necessary to sustain reform. As noted in the Phase III report, SFPD has begun work on these projects and will continue to report progress to the Police Commission and on the SFPD website.

CRI Sustainability - To make collaborative reform a long term, permanent driver of change in the SFPD, it is necessary not only to complete a recommendation once, but also to re-engage that recommendation routinely to ensure its continued compliance.

Sustainability Requirements

Types of Review:
- Annual
- Quarterly
- Rolling (Bi-Annual)
- Single Document or Practice

Total Recommendations Requiring Sustainability Efforts:
187

	Use of Force	Bias	Community Policing	Accountability	Recruitment and Retention
Annual	9	12	29	15	8
Quarterly	16	20	16	20	16
Rolling (Bi-Annual)	11	1	15	13	7
Single Document or Practice	5	5	7	0	0
Total Recs for Topic*	37	34	47	42	27

*Some recommendations require multiple types of updates in a single recommendation.

This process is referred to as 'CRI Sustainability.'

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[10]

https://sfgov.org/policecommission/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceCommission/PoliceCommission120121-DOJ_SFPD_MOU_DRAFT_ADDENDUM%20%286%29.pdf

SFPD has reviewed all 245 completed recommendations and identified 187 that require a sustainability effort. These efforts are usually dictated by the compliance measures assigned to each recommendation and can include things like a policy review/update, a data or document audit, or a staff training. The expectation is that the reviews, reports, and analyses will provide opportunities to evaluate and improve upon the processes established and documented for CRI. Further, these sustainability efforts may be an annual, bi-annual, quarterly, or one-time requirement.

An example of sustainability that represents continuous improvement mechanisms is the most recent update of the Department General Order related to Use of Force. In 2016, after the commencement of the implementation phase of the Collaborative Reform partnership, the President of the San Francisco Police Commission and representatives from the Police Department and the Department of Police Accountability worked together to update this policy. In 2020, after an audit performed by the San Francisco Controller's Office, a report from the Center for Policing Equity, and ongoing reviews of community complaints and national concern regarding law enforcement's use of pressure to the head and neck, SFPD proposed an update to this policy. A new policy was adopted by the Commission in January and, after an implementation period, went into effect on April 12, 2022.

An example of a repeated process and reporting effort, CRI recommendation 40.1 required the generation of a Community Policing Strategic Plan. The Community Policing Strategic Plan was developed by an SFPD-led working group of community members and representatives and SFPD personnel. It was developed during 2017 and 2018, with publication in late 2018. The Community Policing Strategic Plan further required unit and station plans be developed and published annually, the first of which were completed this year and can be viewed online.

As previously noted, SFPD has identified 187 recommendations with regularly required reporting or reviews. The remaining 58 recommendations were implemented as a one-time activity to reach substantial compliance. SFPD has begun the first year of validation that the ongoing work is being completed. SFPD also will review to ensure that circumstances that established the one-time recommendations as substantially compliant are still in place. These reviews are critical to the success of sustained and ongoing change in SFPD.

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 PoliceCommission.

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.*

The 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, forexample.) In these cases, a call for service number is generated during the report writing process.

This report includes data from 1 July 2022 through 30 September 2022.

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 July 1 to September 30, 2022.

CALLS FOR SERVICE, FINAL CALL CODE INCLUDES "DV"				
July 1 to September 30, 2022				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
DV Calls for Service	546	498	491	1,535

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			
	2022		
	Jul	Aug	Sep
Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office	105	91	91
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present	13	10	10
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present	2	1	2

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 ofone's parent.

SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report

In Q3-2022, there were a total of 4,225 stops, a 33% decrease from Q3-2021. Of those stops, 1,020 (24%) resulted in searches.

Total Stops Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022				
Type of Stops	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Dispatched	452	411	452	1,315
Self-Initiated	890	912	1,108	2,910
Total Stops	1,342	1,323	1,560	4,225

Total Searches Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022				
Type of Stops	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Dispatched	227	207	187	621
Self- Initiated	124	130	145	399
Total Searches	351	337	332	1,020

Total Stops Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022

Total Searches Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022
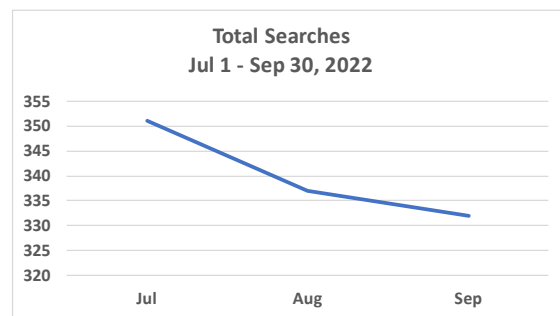
The Department utilizes the SDCS program definitions under AB953; a 'stop' is defined as 1) any detention, as defined in regulations, by a peace officer of a person or 2) any peace officer interaction with a person in which the officer conducts a search as defined in regulation.[11] Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

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[11]
https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I93C41A693CA74BA595E5E5C58A213F79&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity

White subjects accounted for 34% of all stops and 29% of all searches. Black/African American subjects accounted for 23% of total stops and 36% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Stops
Asian	164	145	197	506	12%
Black/African American	325	317	316	958	23%
Hispanic/Latino	245	259	318	822	19%
Middle Eastern or South	83	92	139	314	7%
Native American	1	1	2	4	0%
Pacific Islander	14	10	23	47	1%
White	461	446	509	1,416	34%
Other	49	53	56	158	4%
Total	1,342	1,323	1,560	4,225	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Searches
Asian	18	13	18	49	5%
Black/African American	116	124	128	368	36%
Hispanic/Latino	66	86	76	228	22%
Middle Eastern or South	4	3	8	15	1%
Native American	0	0	0	0	0%
Pacific Islander	8	0	6	14	1%
White	118	99	75	292	29%
Other	21	12	21	54	5%
Total	351	337	332	1,020	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches
By Perceived Race / Ethnicity
Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022
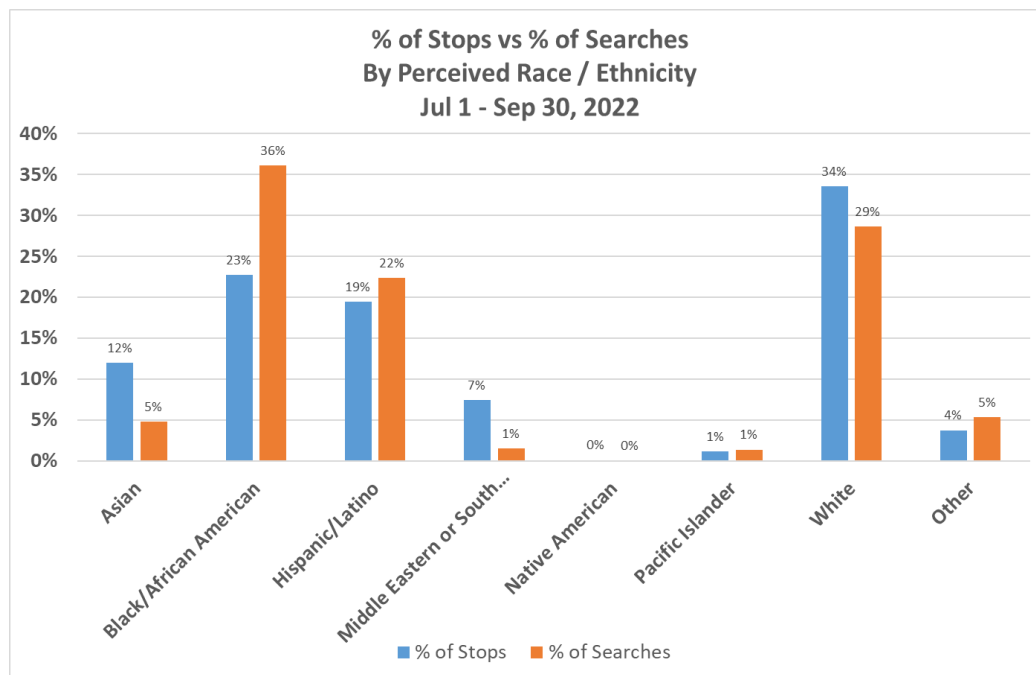
Stops and Searches by Perceived Age

Subjects within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (32%) and the most searches (36%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Age Category	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	23	33	16	72	2%
18 - 29	338	314	402	1,054	25%
30 - 39	444	425	492	1,361	32%
40 - 49	263	261	305	829	20%
50 - 59	156	181	211	548	13%
60 or over	118	109	134	361	9%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1,342	1,323	1,560	4,225	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Age Category	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	8	17	6	31	3%
18 - 29	86	87	101	274	27%
30 - 39	136	119	117	372	36%
40 - 49	71	63	59	193	19%
50 - 59	33	35	35	103	10%
60 or over	17	16	14	47	5%
Total	351	337	332	1,020	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches By Perceived Age Category Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022
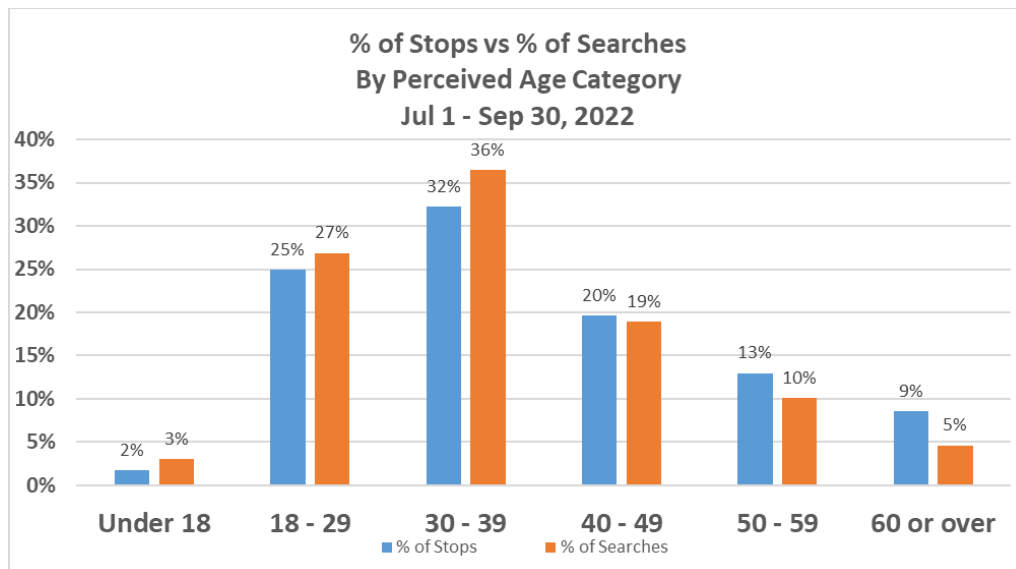
Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender

Male subjects accounted for 77% of all stops and 80% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Gender	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Stops
Female	290	277	379	946	22%
Male	1,041	1,036	1,174	3,251	77%
Transgender man/boy	0	2	1	3	0%
Transgender woman/girl	6	4	3	13	0%
Unknown	5	4	3	12	0%
Total	1,342	1,323	1,560	4,225	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Perceived Gender	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 Total	% of Searches
Female	61	51	72	184	18%
Male	282	278	258	818	80%
Transgender man/boy	0	2	0	2	0%
Transgender woman/girl	5	3	1	9	1%
Unknown	3	3	1	7	1%
Total	351	337	332	1,020	100%

% of Stops vs % of Searches
By Perceived Gender
Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022
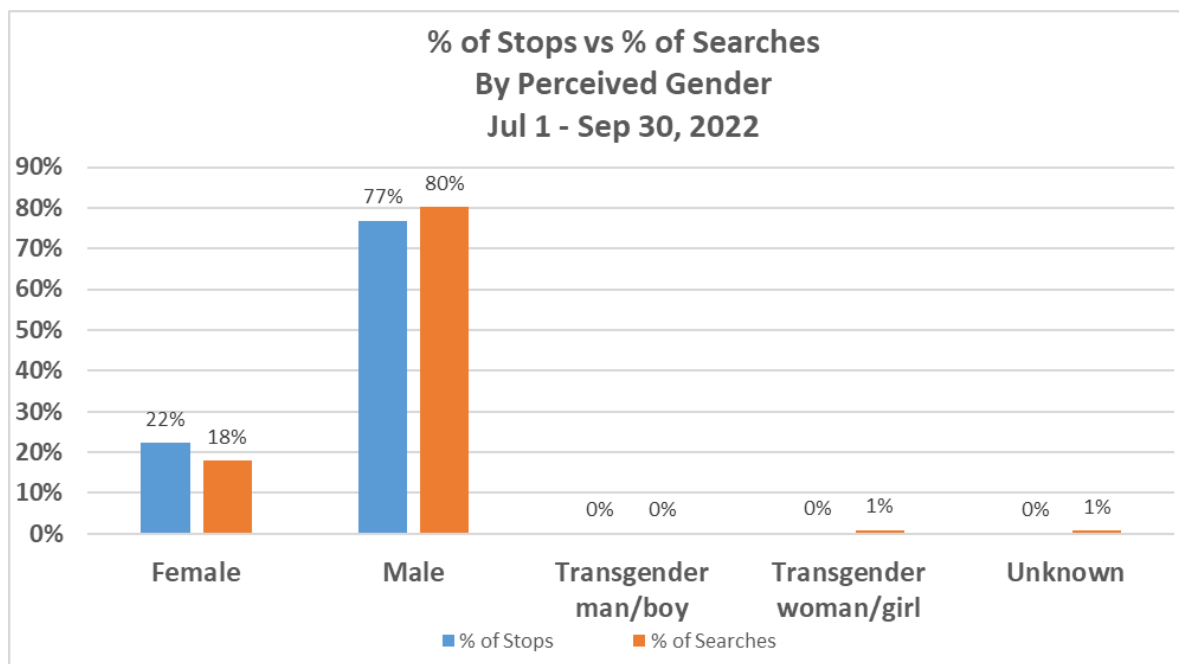
Stops and Searches by District

Southern Station accounted for the most stops (15.8%) and Tenderloin Station conducted the most searches (13.3%).

District	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	% Total
Total Stops by District Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Central	151	96	116	363	8.6%
Southern	180	205	281	666	15.8%
Bayview	56	71	63	190	4.5%
Mission	97	118	112	327	7.7%
Northern	103	120	147	370	8.8%
Park	57	53	51	161	3.8%
Richmond	145	107	129	381	9.0%
Ingleside	64	90	127	281	6.7%
Taraval	120	70	66	256	6.1%
Tenderloin	186	153	148	487	11.5%
Airport	135	154	232	521	12.3%
Unknown	48	86	88	222	5.3%
Total	**1,342**	**1,323**	**1,560**	**4,225**	**100%**

District	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	% Total
Total Searches by District Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2022					
Central	58	38	37	133	13.0%
Southern	51	33	47	131	12.8%
Bayview	18	25	11	54	5.3%
Mission	44	43	31	118	11.6%
Northern	29	41	44	114	11.2%
Park	18	7	8	33	3.2%
Richmond	9	2	3	14	1.4%
Ingleside	28	39	42	109	10.7%
Taraval	12	10	9	31	3.0%
Tenderloin	45	44	47	136	13.3%
Airport	28	34	19	81	7.9%
Unknown	11	21	34	66	6.5%
Total	**351**	**337**	**332**	**1,020**	**100%**

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

Basis of Searches

The two reasons that accounted for 62% of total searches were Incident to Arrest (42%) and Officer Safety/Safety of Others (20%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	71	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	298	20%
Search warrant	61	4%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	83	6%
Suspected weapons	109	7%
Visible contraband	38	3%
Odor of contraband	0	0%
Canine Detection	0	0%
Evidence of crime	119	8%
Incident to arrest	619	42%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	9	1%
Vehicle inventory	55	4%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	**1,020**	**100%**

*There may be more than one basis for search
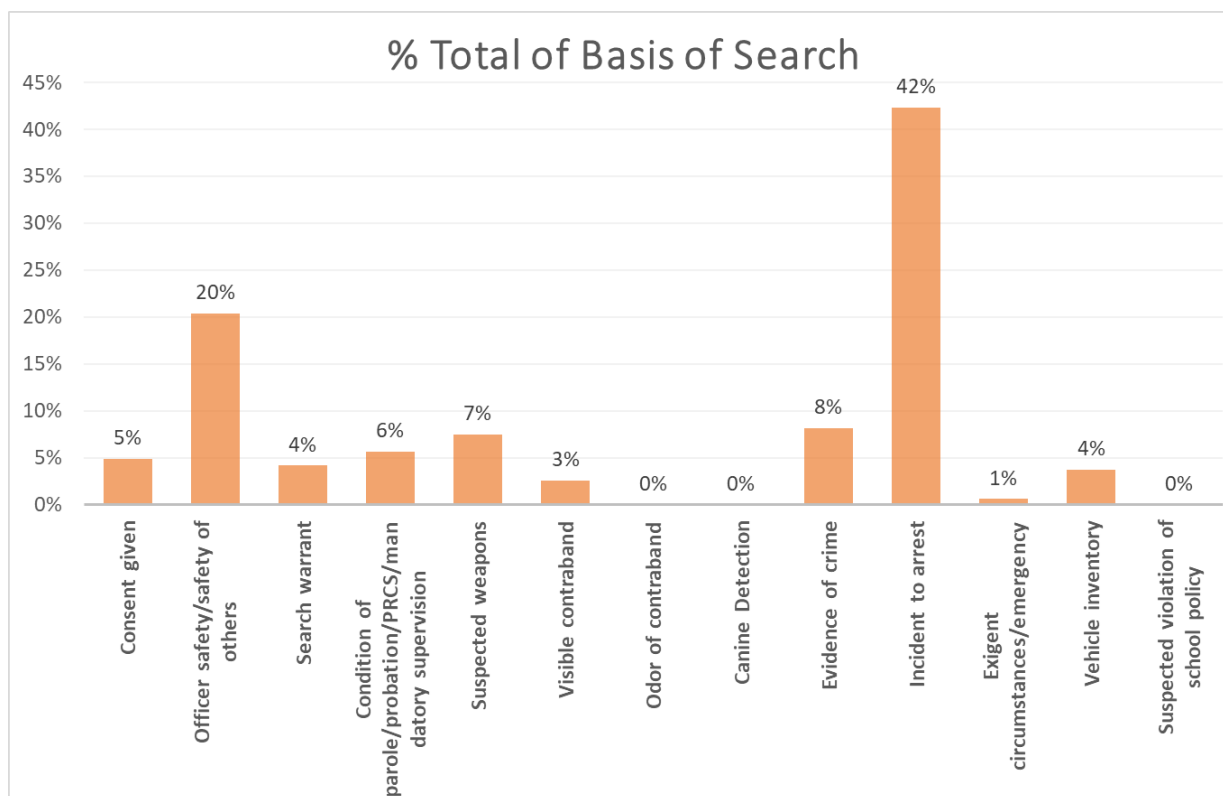
Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – 2022 Quarter 3

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	3	25	12	1	0	0	25	5	71
Officer safety/safety of others	21	106	69	4	0	2	77	19	298
Search warrant	5	27	12	0	0	3	13	1	61
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	35	15	0	0	0	26	6	83
Suspected weapons	3	47	28	1	0	1	26	3	109
Visible contraband	0	12	13	0	0	0	9	4	38
Odor of contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	5	57	22	2	0	2	26	5	119
Incident to arrest	30	222	144	8	0	9	172	34	619
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	9
Vehicle inventory	0	20	15	3	0	1	13	3	55
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	**49**	**368**	**228**	**15**	**0**	**14**	**292**	**54**	**1,020**
% of Total Searches	5%	36%	22%	1%	0%	1%	29%	5%	100%

Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	2	16	32	11	4	6	71
Officer safety/safety of others	13	81	102	62	27	13	298
Search warrant	6	27	18	6	3	1	61
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	34	31	12	5	0	83
Suspected weapons	1	31	48	16	7	6	109
Visible contraband	2	8	20	6	1	1	38
Odor of contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	8	41	34	16	13	7	119
Incident to arrest	16	149	227	128	68	31	619
Exigent circumstances/emergency	2	3	3	0	1	0	9
Vehicle inventory	0	15	25	11	2	2	55
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	**31**	**274**	**372**	**193**	**103**	**47**	**1,020**
% of Total Searches	3%	27%	36%	19%	10%	5%	100%

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	18	50	1	2	0	71
Officer safety/safety of others	51	240	0	4	3	298
Search warrant	16	45	0	0	0	61
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	3	80	0	0	0	83
Suspected weapons	18	91	0	0	0	109
Visible contraband	4	34	0	0	0	38
Odor of contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	20	98	0	0	1	119
Incident to arrest	110	496	1	7	5	619
Exigent circumstances/emergency	2	7	0	0	0	9
Vehicle inventory	14	41	0	0	0	55
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	**184**	**818**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**1,020**
% of Total Searches	18%	80%	0%	1%	1%	100%

70

Results of Searches

There were 1020 distinct searches in Q3-2022. Total yield rate for all searches was 45%.

Yield Rates for All Searches
July 2018 - Sept 2022

	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	2018		2019				2020				2021				2022		
Asian	30%	16%	33%	23%	34%	24%	27%	33%	39%	32%	29%	37%	35%	43%	44%	33%	32%
Black/ African American	35%	22%	33%	31%	32%	33%	36%	33%	37%	39%	41%	37%	35%	49%	42%	48%	47%
Hispanic/ Latino	35%	23%	35%	37%	37%	39%	35%	48%	41%	38%	42%	46%	45%	45%	48%	51%	52%
White	32%	22%	32%	32%	29%	33%	32%	32%	34%	38%	36%	34%	32%	41%	38%	42%	41%
Other	30%	27%	36%	29%	35%	31%	31%	33%	34%	45%	22%	31%	29%	43%	50%	48%	42%

Yield rate was 47% for Black/African Americans, 52% for Hispanics/Latinos, 32% for Asian and 41% for White subjects in Q3-2022.

**Results of Searches
2022 QUARTER 3**
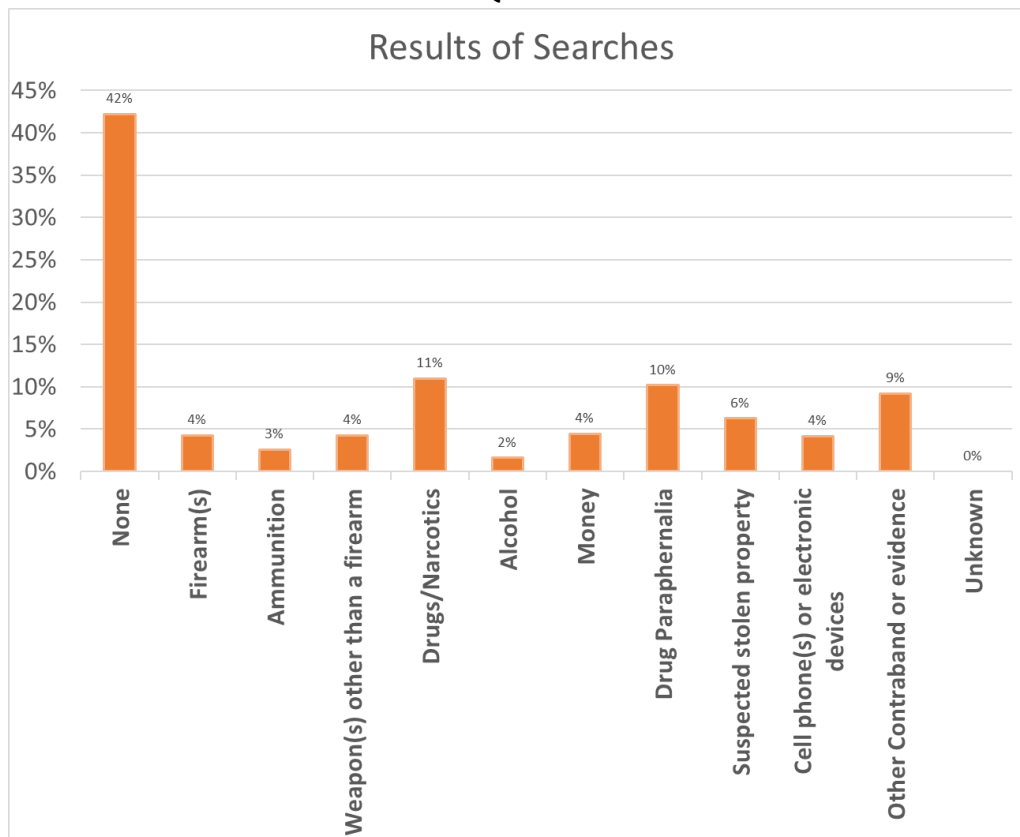
Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	560	42%
Firearm(s)	56	4%
Ammunition	34	3%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	56	4%
Drugs/Narcotics	145	11%
Alcohol	21	2%
Money	59	4%
Drug Paraphernalia	135	10%
Suspected stolen property	83	6%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	55	4%
Other Contraband or evidence	122	9%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Search	**1,020**	**100%**

*A single search may have multiple results**

Results of Searches
2022 QUARTER 3

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	35	196	110	12	0	8	171	28	560
Firearm(s)	0	35	11	0	0	0	8	2	56
Ammunition	0	20	7	0	0	0	7	0	34
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	3	22	5	0	0	3	18	5	56
Drugs/Narcotics	5	40	53	0	0	1	31	15	145
Alcohol	1	0	11	1	0	0	6	2	21
Money	0	17	32	0	0	1	3	6	59
Drug Paraphernalia	3	51	34	2	0	2	36	7	135
Suspected stolen property	4	39	18	0	0	1	18	3	83
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	0	30	10	0	0	1	11	3	55
Other Contraband or evidence	2	48	27	0	0	1	40	4	122
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	49	368	228	15	0	14	292	54	1,020

Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	15	137	214	99	66	29	0	560
Firearm(s)	3	30	12	7	2	2	0	56
Ammunition	3	21	3	6	1	0	0	34
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	1	10	18	19	5	3	0	56
Drugs/Narcotics	5	49	45	31	10	5	0	145
Alcohol	0	1	13	4	2	1	0	21
Money	7	33	12	4	3	0	0	59
Drug Paraphernalia	1	31	52	32	11	8	0	135
Suspected stolen property	3	28	33	16	3	0	0	83
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	28	16	8	0	1	0	55
Other Contraband or evidence	8	39	40	19	11	5	0	122
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	31	274	372	193	103	47	0	1,020

Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	121	426	1	7	5	560
Firearm(s)	5	51	0	0	0	56
Ammunition	5	29	0	0	0	34
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	10	46	0	0	0	56
Drugs/Narcotics	13	131	0	0	1	145
Alcohol	2	19	0	0	0	21
Money	6	52	0	0	1	59
Drug Paraphernalia	16	118	1	0	0	135
Suspected stolen property	7	75	0	0	1	83
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	8	47	0	0	0	55
Other Contraband or evidence	16	103	0	2	1	122
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	184	818	2	9	7	1,020

Reasons for Stops

In Q3-2022, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 94% of reasons for stop.
Traffic violations reported 55% and reasonable suspicion was 39%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	32	1%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	29	1%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	166	4%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	16	0%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	1,662	39%
Traffic violation	2,311	55%
Unknown	9	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	**4,225**	**100%**
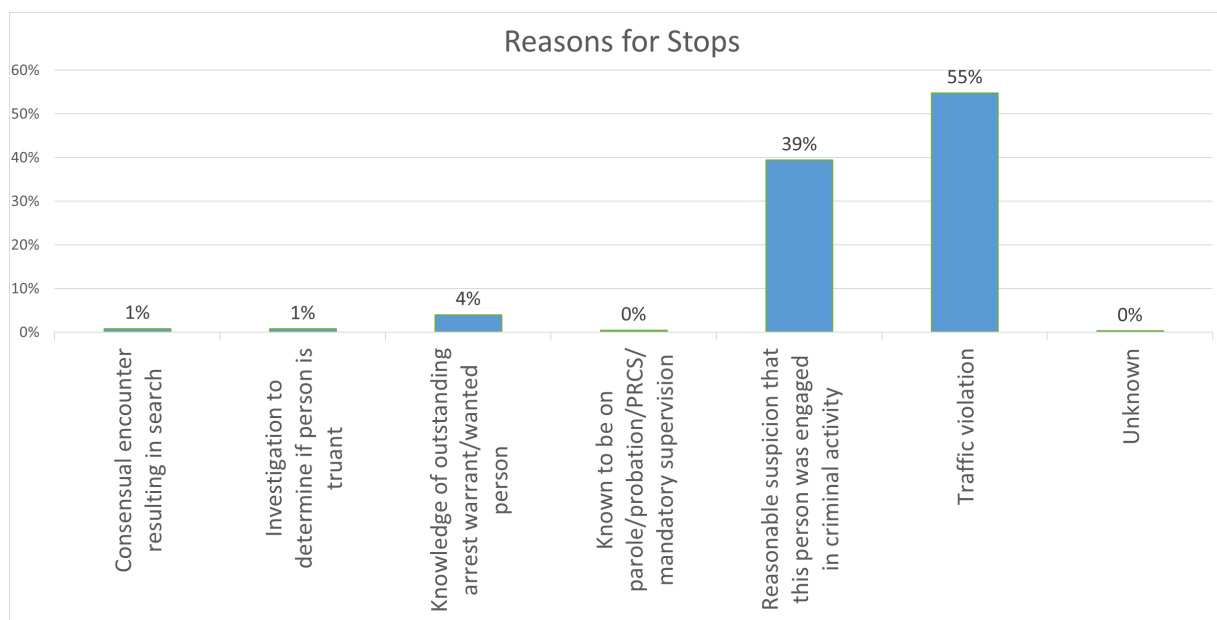
Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender

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	4	10	3	1	0	0	12	2	32
Investigation to determine if person is truant	2	9	4	1	0	0	13	0	29
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	24	62	33	5	0	1	39	2	166
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	0	13	1	0	0	0	1	1	16
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	86	550	331	48	2	24	561	60	1,662
Traffic violation	389	310	447	258	2	22	790	93	2,311
Unknown	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	9
Distinct Count of Stops	506	958	822	314	4	47	1,416	158	4,225
% of Stops	12%	23%	19%	7%	0%	1%	34%	4%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	8	11	7	3	3	0	32
Investigation to determine if person is truant	0	7	6	7	6	3	0	29
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	14	29	66	26	16	15	0	166
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	1	7	5	0	2	1	0	16
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	42	435	568	315	191	111	0	1,662
Traffic violation	15	567	699	472	330	228	0	2,311
Unknown	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	9
Distinct Count of Stops	72	1,054	1,361	829	548	361	0	4,225
% of Stops	2%	25%	32%	20%	13%	9%	0%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	8	23	0	0	1	32
Investigation to determine if person is truant	12	17	0	0	0	29
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	30	134	0	2	0	166
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	2	14	0	0	0	16
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	371	1,271	2	9	9	1,662
Traffic violation	521	1,785	1	2	2	2,311
Unknown	2	7	0	0	0	9
Distinct Count of Stops	946	3,251	3	13	12	4,225
% of Stops	22%	77%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Results of Stops

Of the 4,225 stops, a citation for infraction was issued 31%; a warning was issued 20%, and in-field cite-and-release was issued 14%.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	386	9%
Warning (verbal or written)	888	20%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	1,392	31%
In-field cite and release	618	14%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	299	7%
Custodial arrest without warrant	582	13%
Field interview card completed	83	2%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	63	1%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	30	1%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	168	4%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	5	0%
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	**4,225**	**100%**

*A single stop may have multiple results
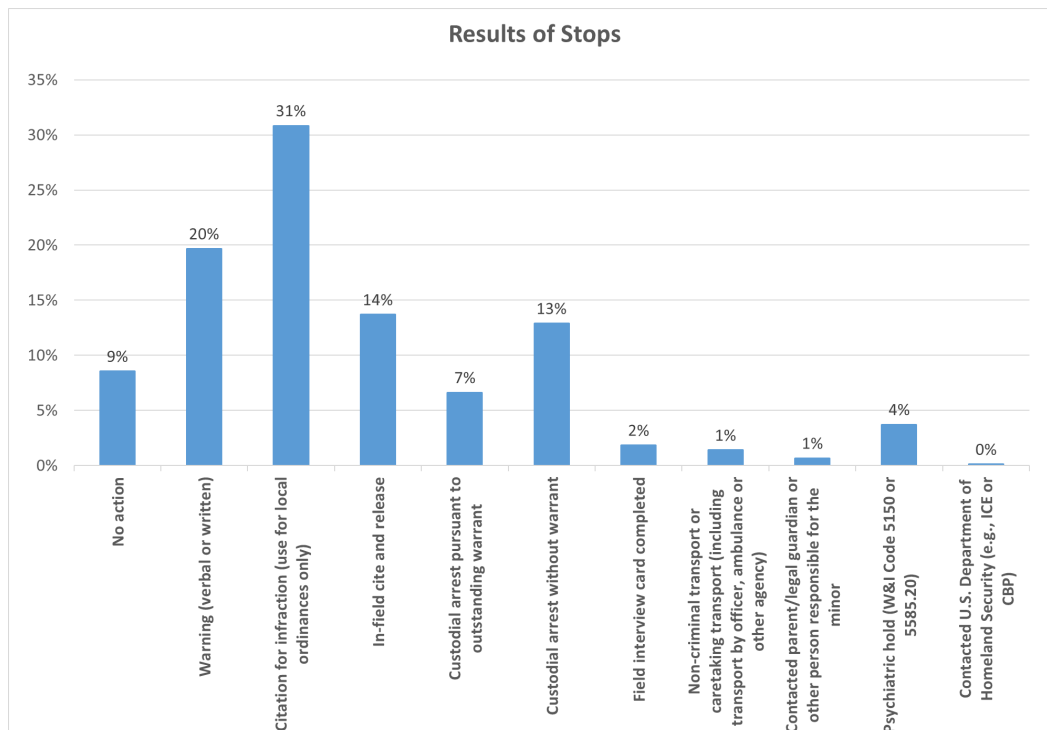
Results of Stops

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	21	134	93	15	1	7	104	11	386
Warning (verbal or written)	102	205	153	80	1	8	315	24	888
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	267	143	251	161	1	16	502	51	1,392
In-field cite and release	54	132	116	51	0	4	214	47	618
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	23	111	51	8	0	4	89	13	299
Custodial arrest without warrant	25	209	158	7	1	9	146	27	582
Field interview card completed	8	17	12	0	0	0	22	24	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	8	13	13	2	0	0	25	2	63
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	3	15	6	0	0	0	4	2	30
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	22	40	22	5	0	2	69	8	168
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
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	506	958	822	314	4	47	1,416	158	4,225

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	12	106	129	74	51	14	0	386
Warning (verbal or written)	6	222	277	175	124	84	0	888
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	11	351	382	280	214	154	0	1,392
In-field cite and release	9	135	232	122	69	51	0	618
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	2	65	129	59	25	19	0	299
Custodial arrest without warrant	14	160	209	110	61	28	0	582
Field interview card completed	4	26	32	11	6	4	0	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	0	13	24	15	4	7	0	63
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	20	9	0	0	1	0	0	30
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	4	31	58	36	17	22	0	168
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
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	72	1,054	1,361	829	548	361	0	4,225

Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	107	277	0	2	0	386
Warning (verbal or written)	207	679	0	0	2	888
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	307	1,084	0	0	1	1,392
In-field cite and release	134	477	1	4	2	618
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	41	251	1	4	2	299
Custodial arrest without warrant	110	462	1	4	5	582
Field interview card completed	19	64	0	0	0	83
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	11	52	0	1	0	64
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	8	21	0	0	1	30
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	54	111	0	1	2	168
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	3	2	0	0	0	5
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	946	3,251	3	13	12	4,225

Five stops during Q3 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. One of the stop data entries that resulted in contact with DHS was part of the Recruit Academy training course and the entry was made as a learning process. CA DOJ was notified of the error and the entry is in the process of being removed from SFPD records.

The other four incidents have occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where Department of Homeland Security/TSA was notified and responded as follows:

- A USA citizen was detained for not declaring a firearm that was in the luggage. The subject was stopped and detained. The DHS/TSA was notified of the incident and responded as is the policy in the event of possible imposition of civil fines.

- A USA citizen was detained for going through a secured door after getting lost coming off a flight. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.

- A USA citizen went through a checkpoint with a stun-gun in their carry-on luggage. The subject was stopped and detained. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.

- A USA citizen went through a checkpoint with a stun-gun in their carry-on luggage. The subject was stopped and detained. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.

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

Calls for Service

The Department responded to 140,923 total calls for service during Q3-2022. Call volume slightly increased month to month during the Q3-2022, and the month of September accounted for 49,114 calls for service, somewhat higher volume of calls compared to the months of July and August.

Calls for Service
July 1 - Sepetmber 30, 2022
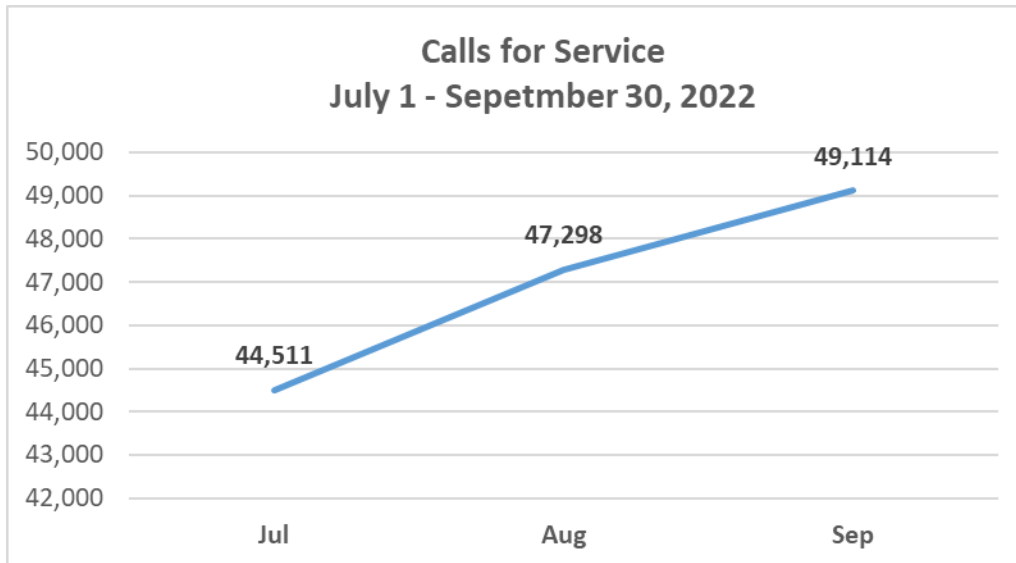
Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD

Suspects, Q3 2022

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 summarizing suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports through the means stated above. Data captured shows that approximately 39% of the subjects reported are Black/African American.

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity July 1, 2022 - September 30, 2022					
DESCRIPTION	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3 2022	% of Total Suspects Q3 2022
Asian/ Pacific Islander	122	119	125	366	4.5%
Black/ African American	971	1015	1151	3137	38.6%
Hispanic/ Latino	487	425	472	1384	17.0%
Native American	2	5	3	10	0.1%
White	538	522	599	1659	20.4%
Others	510	482	576	1568	19.3%
Total	2,630	2,568	2,926	8,124	100.00%

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity
July 1, 2022 - September 30, 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.

Total Use of Force Overview

January 1, 2016, through September 30, 2022
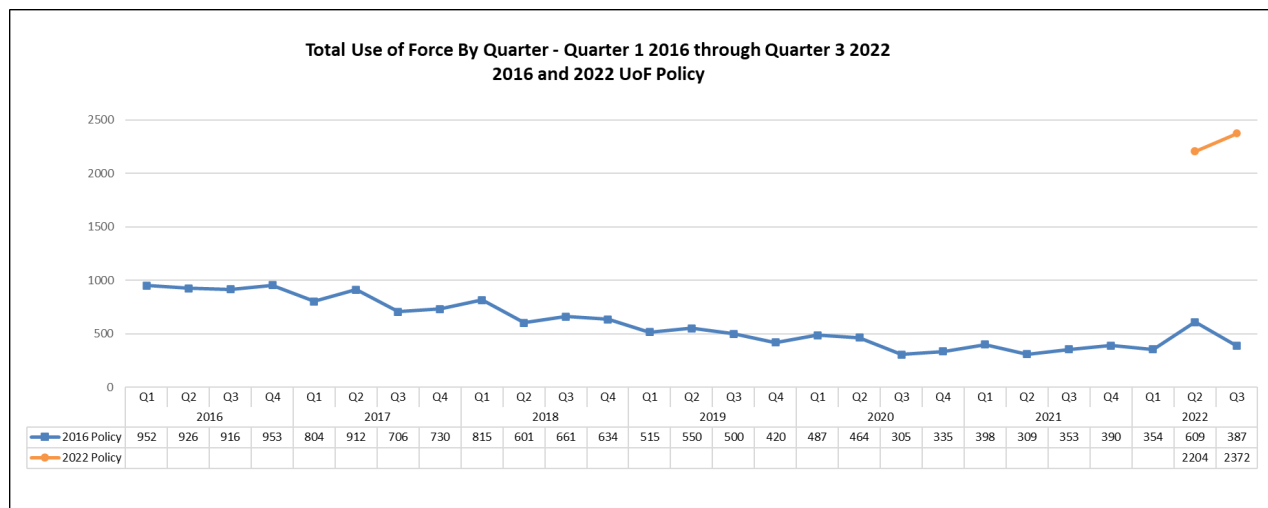
There were 952 Uses of Force in Q1-2016 compared to 2,372 in Q3-2022 under the new 2022 policy and 387 under the 2016 of Use of Force policy.

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 under both the 2016 and 2022 Use of Force policy to allow for historical context and tracking of trends over time.

Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Q3-2022, 32% of the total Uses of Force were against White subjects, 42% were against Black/African American subjects and 20% were against Hispanic/Latino subjects.

COUNT OF FORCE																											
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Asian	59	70	60	78	37	61	28	66	32	31	42	36	22	34	20	21	29	23	16	13	10	10	5	23	36	46	13
Black/ African American	447	379	448	393	333	358	363	308	318	244	270	271	236	242	229	194	179	187	132	127	149	104	141	179	141	185	164
Hispanic/ Latino	232	230	173	226	188	261	128	165	199	135	147	139	104	117	104	100	144	77	68	91	106	79	97	83	72	154	79
White	199	225	213	213	211	203	162	166	234	160	172	160	135	142	128	89	115	141	80	92	103	93	95	93	74	170	123
Other	15	22	22	43	35	29	25	25	33	31	30	28	18	15	23	16	20	36	9	12	30	23	15	12	5	54	8
UOF by Qtr	952	926	916	953	804	912	706	730	816	601	661	634	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335	398	309	353	390	328	609	387
New UOF																										2204	2372

Total % Use of Force, by Race/Ethnicity, by Quarter
2016 UoF Policy
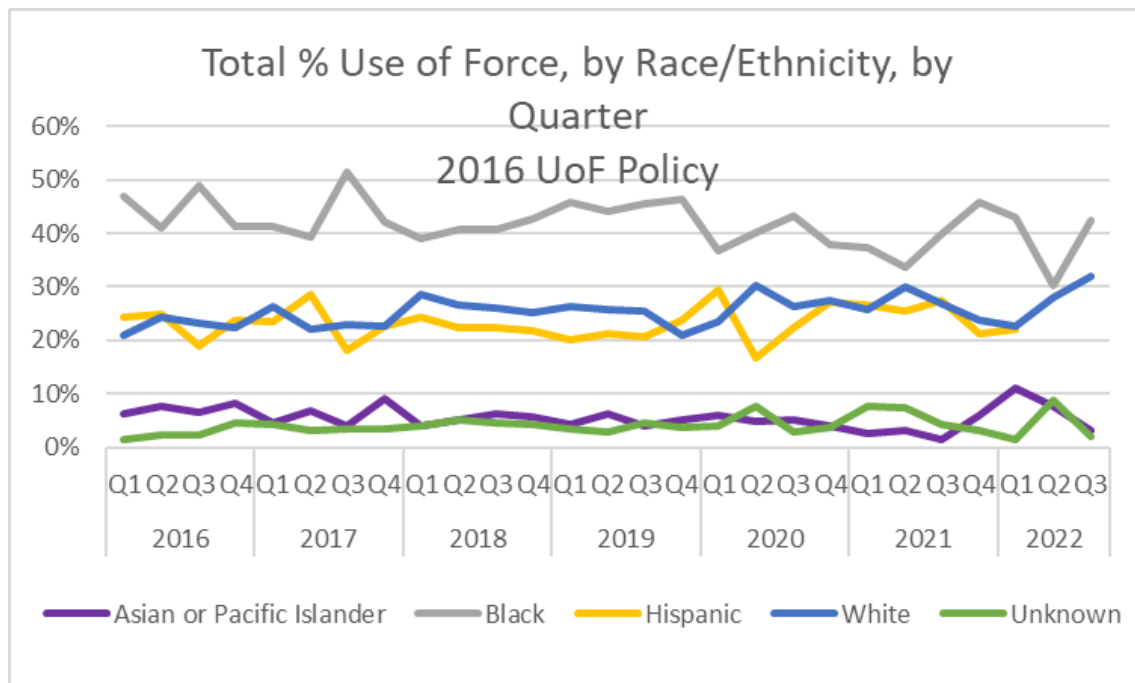
Under the 2022 Use of Force policy, in Q3, 2022, the total count of UoF received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (36%, 861), while White individuals accounted for (29%, 693).

Count of Force	
Subject Race	Q3 2022
Asian or Pacific Islander	153
Black	861
Hispanic	584
White	693
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	81
Grand Total	2372

Total % Use of Force, Q3, 2022 by Race/Ethnicity
2022 UoF Policy
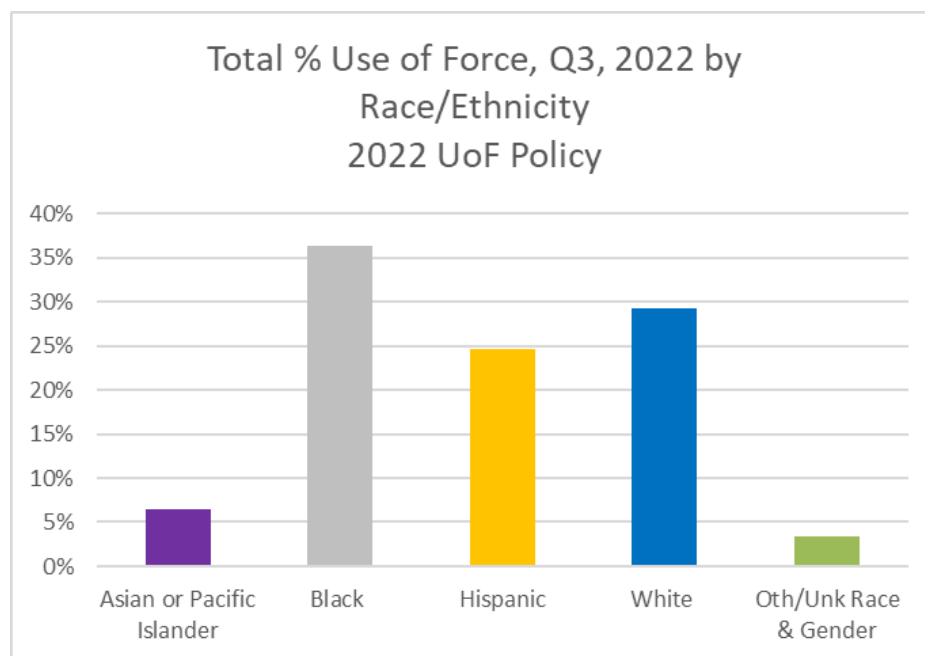
Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Age

Under the 2016 policy, during Q3-2022, 40% of the total Uses of Force were against 30-39 years old subjects, and 25% were against 18-29 years old subjects.

SUBJECT AGE	COUNT OF FORCE																											
			2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Under 18	80	34	41	61	50	102	38	62	32	16	25	31	20	23	4	10	20	137	15	20	26	7	17	9	23	30	17
18-29	405	395	357	474	310	396	277	308	321	248	245	258	200	217	190	155	163	152	103	116	147	100	105	125	143	196	97
30-39	250	239	220	229	231	191	199	187	236	190	191	179	167	139	173	151	168	55	85	122	107	80	127	122	87	146	155
40-49	128	151	141	109	107	87	102	89	139	62	102	96	90	80	84	54	73	30	52	35	42	86	54	56	28	96	63
50-59	69	59	102	62	77	84	56	57	44	49	69	51	29	62	30	34	37	9	33	21	29	15	29	32	13	30	35
60+	19	34	53	16	21	22	26	17	42	23	11	10	4	12	15	6	6	63	13	9	4	11	8	16	9	24	15
Unknown	1	14	2	2	8	29	9	10	2	13	18	10	5	17	9	9	20	18	4	12	43	10	13	30	25	87	5
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	505	419	487	464	305	335	398	309	353	390	328	609	387

Total uses of Force By Quarter - 2016 Policy By Age Group
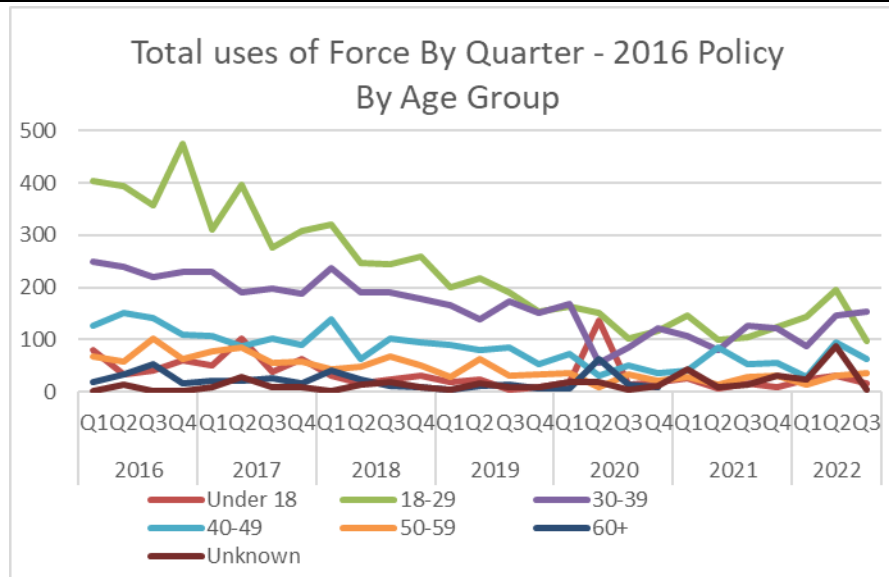
Total Use of Force
Overview by Subject Gender

Using the 2016 use of force policy, 80% of the total Uses of Force were against male subjects, and 20% were against female subjects during Q3-2022.

	COUNT OF FORCE																										
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021						2022
SUBJECT GENDER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Female	157	160	131	150	123	134	78	105	148	70	91	93	50	66	41	53	66	66	48	33	38	109	44	62	35	95	79
Male	792	764	780	803	681	775	628	625	668	531	570	537	463	479	453	366	416	392	257	301	359	188	305	326	293	500	308
Unkown/Nonbinary	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	10	1	5	6	0	1	1	12	4	2	0	14	0
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335	398	309	353	390	328	609	387

Total Uses of Forces by Quarter
SUBJECT GENDER
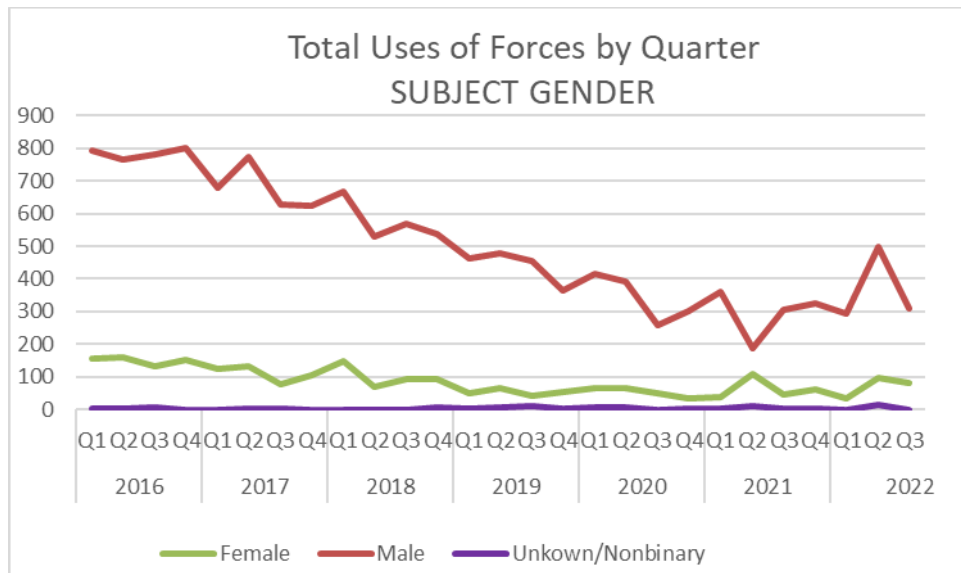
Third Quarter Comparison – Uses of Force – 2021 vs. 2022

There were 2,372 Uses of Force in Q3-2022 under the new 2022 Use of Force Policy.

	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2021	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2022	New Standard - Q3 2022
July	97	132	907
August	112	118	745
September	145	137	720
Q3 Total	**354**	**387**	**2372**

Total Uses of Force-by-Force Type
First Quarter Comparison – 2021 vs. 2022

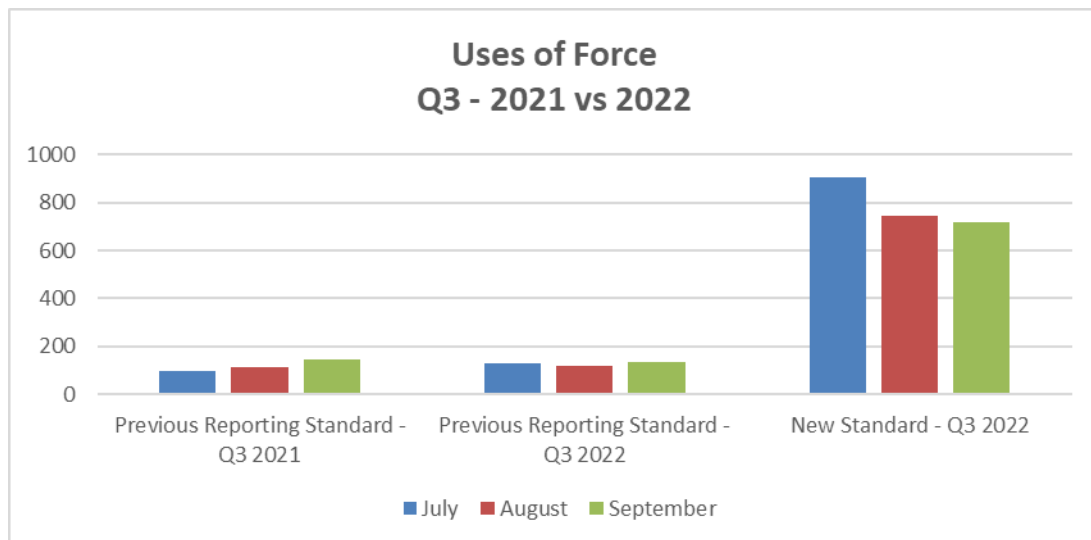During Q3-2022, under the 2022 use of force policy, Physical Control, Firearm Low Ready, and Firearm Pointing were the top three types of force used and accounted for 85.8% of total Uses of Force.

	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2021	Previous Reporting Standard - Q3 2022	% Change
Chemical Agent	16	4	-75.0%
ERIW	10	12	20.0%
Firearm OIS	0	4	not calc
Firearm Pointing	162	32	-80.2%
Impact Weapon	5	1	-80.0%
Other	1	2	100.0%
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	125	318	154.4%
Spike Strips	7	0	-100.0%
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	28	14	-50.0%
Grand Total	**354**	**387**	**9.3%**

	New Reporting Standard - Q3 2022
Chemical Agent	14
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	27
Firearm Low Ready	215
Firearm OIS	4
Firearm Pointing	293
Impact Weapon	4
Other	9
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	1727
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	50
Vehicle Intervention	24
Grand Total	**2372**

Uses of Force - New Reporting Standard - Q3 2022

A review of all reported uses of force during Q3-2022 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 no Use of Force incidents resulting in death in Q3-2022.

Officers Assaulted by Month
Jul – Sept 2022

In Q3-2022, there were a total of 33 officers assaulted: 42% decrease from Q3 2021.

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2021	**2022**	**% Change**
July	23	5	-78%
August	14	26	86%
September	23	4	-83%
Total	**60**	**35**	**-42%**
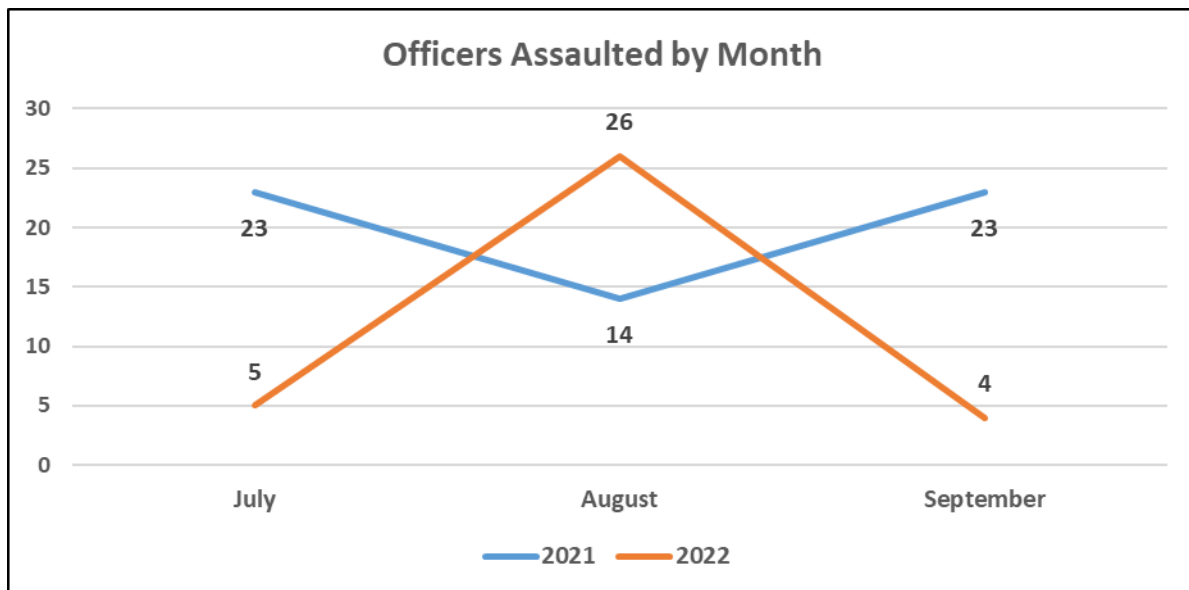
The Mission District (8) had the highest number of officers assaulted, followed by Tenderloin (7), Southern (4), and Bayview (4).

The Mission District (471) had the highest number of Uses of Force, followed by Tenderloin (417), Central (382), and Southern (293).

SFPD OFFICERS ASSAULTED
JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022
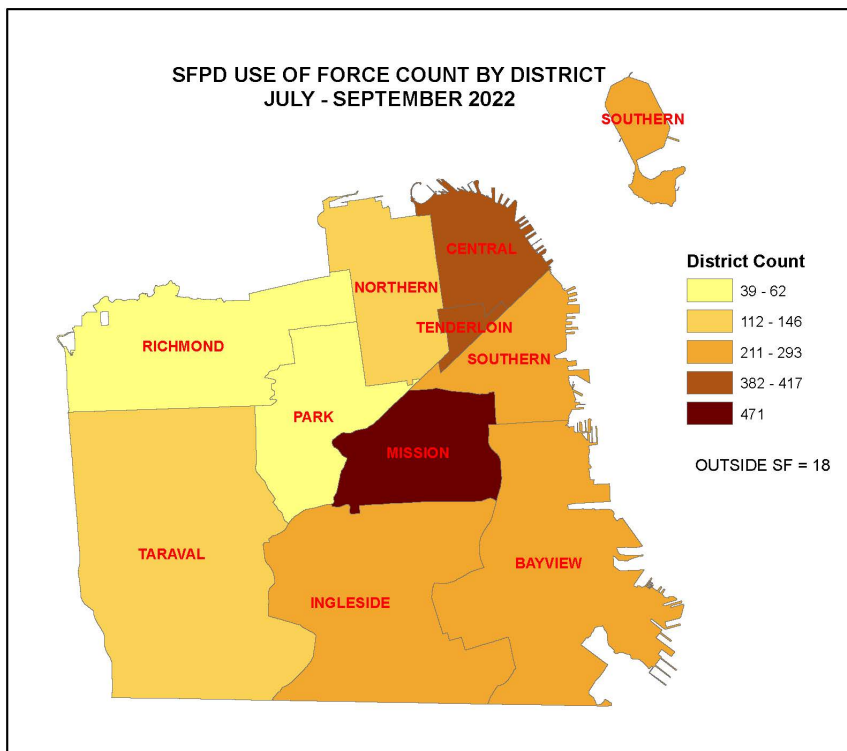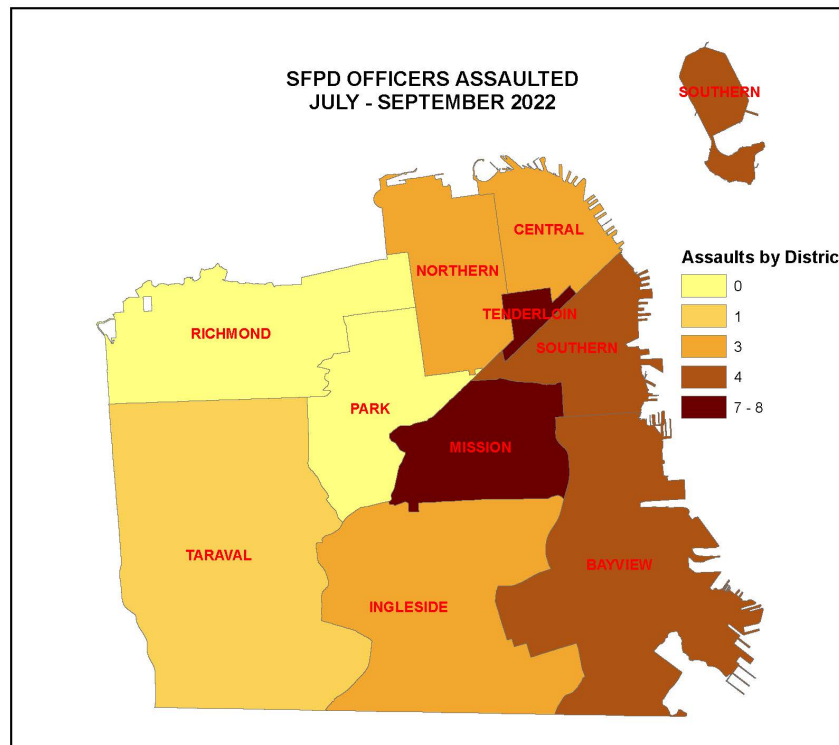
SFPD USE OF FORCE COUNT BY DISTRICT
JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022

Types of Force by

Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject
July-September 2022

During Q3-2022, under the 2016 UoF policy, Uses of Force used against Hispanic Male subjects accounted for 20.2%, 24% against White Male subjects, and 30.7% against Black Male subjects.

Previous Reporting Standard	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.3%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12	3.1%
B - Black F	1	0	0	0	0	44	0	45	45	11.6%
B - Black M	1	3	7	0	0	99	9	119	119	30.7%
H - Hispanic F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.3%
H - Hispanic M	2	8	19	0	1	43	1	78	78	20.2%
Other/Unknown Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0.5%
Other/Unknown Male	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	1.6%
W - White F	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	30	30	7.8%
W - White M	0	1	6	1	1	81	3	93	93	24.0%
Grand Total	4	12	32	32	1	2	318	14	387	100.0%

Types of Force by
Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject
July-September 2022

During Q3-2022, under the 2022 UoF policy, Uses of Force used against Hispanic Male subjects accounted for 21.1%, 22.2% against White Male subjects, and 26.6% against Black Male subjects.

New Reporting Standard	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	33	0	0	48	2.0%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	2	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	86	3	0	105	4.4%
B - Black F	3	0	1	14	0	25	0	3	177	1	3	227	9.6%
B - Black M	2	4	2	54	0	76	1	3	456	16	18	632	26.6%
B - Black Nonbinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.1%
H - Hispanic F	0	0	2	11	0	9	0	0	59	2	0	83	3.5%
H - Hispanic M	3	0	14	65	4	90	0	1	312	12	0	501	21.1%
Oth/Unkn Race and Gender	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	0	2	12	0.5%
Other/Unknown Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0.4%
Other/Unknown Male	1	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	40	1	0	59	2.5%
W - White F	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	155	1	1	167	7.0%
W - White M	3	1	7	46	0	61	3	1	390	14	0	526	22.2%
Grand Total	14	5	27	215	4	293	4	9	1727	50	24	2372	100.0%

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

Types of Force by
Age of Subject
July-September 2022

During Q3-2022, under the 2016 UoF policy, the subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 25.1% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 40.1%

Previous Reporting Standard	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	%
18-29	0	0	0	5	0	0	88	4	97	25.1%
30-39	2	0	0	2	0	1	145	5	155	40.1%
40-49	1	9	0	7	1	1	41	3	63	16.3%
50-59	0	0	4	15	0	0	15	1	35	9.0%
60+	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	15	3.9%
Under 18	0	3	0	2	0	0	11	1	17	4.4%
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	1.3%
Grand Total	**4**	**12**	**4**	**32**	**1**	**2**	**318**	**14**	**387**	**100.0%**

**Types of Force by
Age of Subject
July-September 2022**

During Q3-2022, under the 2022 UoF policy, the subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 27.9% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 34.5%.

New Reporting Standard	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	%
18-29	1	0	2	65	0	88	2	2	478	12	12	662	27.9%
30-39	7	0	1	61	0	82	0	3	644	18	3	819	34.5%
40-49	2	0	9	37	0	43	1	1	263	10	2	368	15.5%
50-59	1	1	0	19	4	30	1	0	100	2	0	158	6.7%
60+	0	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	85	2	0	105	4.4%
Under 18	0	3	0	9	0	19	0	0	53	1	0	85	3.6%
Unknown	3	1	13	15	0	24	0	3	104	5	7	175	7.4%
Grand Total	**14**	**5**	**27**	**215**	**4**	**293**	**4**	**9**	**1727**	**50**	**24**	**2372**	**100.0%**

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

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

Types of Force by Call Type, 2016 & 2022 Use of Force Policy
July-September 2022

Part I Violent was the top call type and accounted for 25% of total Uses of Force during Q3-2022 under the 2016 Use of Force Policy. This stayed consistent under the 2022 Use of Force Policy, with 27% of total Uses of Force having Part 1 Violent as top call type.

Types of Force by Call Type – 2016 UoF Policy

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	4%
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Emergency Backup (1025)	0	0	8	0	3	0	1	0	0	12	3%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	1%
Investigation Detail (7I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	47	0	49	13%
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	15	4%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	13	3%
Part I Violent	2	0	0	4	16	0	0	70	3	95	25%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	1	22	6%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	18	5%
Resisting Arrest	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	2	15	4%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	44	4	51	13%
Terrorist Threats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	19	5%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	4%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	11	1	18	5%
On Foot (7F)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1%
7U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2%
Grand Total	**4**	**3**	**9**	**4**	**32**	**1**	**2**	**318**	**14**	**387**	**100%**

Types of Force by Call Type – 2022 UoF Policy

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	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
Admin Detail (7A)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	1%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	26	1%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	68	2	0	71	3%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	2	0	61	3%
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	13	1%
Emergency Backup (1025)	0	0	8	1	0	4	0	1	8	2	0	24	1%
Hospital Detail (7H)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	7	0%
Investigation Detail (7I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	4	0	72	3%
Meet With Officer(904)	0	1	1	2	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	17	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	215	2	0	225	9%
Misc	4	0	0	5	0	14	0	0	39	1	1	64	3%
Missing Juv/Adult (807/809)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Part I Property	1	0	0	29	0	37	0	0	86	4	16	173	7%
Part I Violent	5	0	3	29	4	84	2	4	506	11	2	650	27%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	46	0	56	0	1	62	3	0	168	7%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	1	12	0	6	0	1	59	0	0	79	3%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	16	1%
Resisting Arrest	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	49	4	0	56	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	1	22	0	14	2	0	232	8	0	279	12%
Terrorist Threats	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	0	19	1%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	56	1	0	62	3%
Unknown Type of Complaint (913)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	65	2	0	71	3%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	3	0	38	0	48	0	1	44	1	5	140	6%
#N/A	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	19	1%
On Foot (7F)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0%
7U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	1%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	0%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Grand Total	**14**	**5**	**27**	**215**	**4**	**293**	**4**	**9**	**1727**	**50**	**24**	**2372**	**100%**

Uses of Force by Reason
July-September 2022

In Q3-2022 To Effect a Lawful Arrest was the most common reason for use of force across both use of force policies.

Reasons for Use of Force - Q3 2022	Multiple reasons, PREVIOUS UOF criteria	Multiple reasons, NEW UOF criteria
Reason is to effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search	1116	5846
Reason is to overcome resistance or to prevent escape	1124	5444
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	186	1005
Reason is to prevent the commission of a public offense	294	2005
Reason of others or in self-defense	477	2758
Reason to gain compliance with a lawful order	1044	5161
Grand Total	**4241**	**22219**

Reasons for Use of Force - Q3 2021	One Reason per UOF
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	339
To gain compliance with a lawful order	2
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	10
To prevent the commission of a public offense	3
Grand Total	**354**

As noted in the data exploration section, 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 Q3 2022 onward than actual uses of force, as seen above. Reasons for uses of force in Q3 2021 is presented as a comparison.

Uses of Force by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer
Q3-2021 vs. 2022

During Q3-2022, using the 2022 UoF policy, White male officers accounted for 1033 (44%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 461 (19%) of Uses of Force used.

Officers Using Force, Count of Force by Department Demographics – 2016 UoF Policy

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	3	4	33%	5	5	0%	46	45	-2%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	44	57	30%	69	74	7%	456	425	-7%
B - Black F	5	4	-20%	5	4	-20%	37	33	-11%
B - Black M	17	15	-12%	28	19	-32%	161	136	-16%
H - Hispanic F	11	11	0%	15	13	-13%	76	73	-4%
H - Hispanic M	39	42	8%	50	59	18%	315	301	-4%
W - White F	11	12	9%	15	15	0%	143	123	-14%
W - White M	109	120	10%	155	179	15%	861	785	-9%
Z-Other F	1	2	100%	1	2	100%	8	7	-13%
Z-Other M	8	11	38%	11	17	55%	34	29	-15%
Grand Total	248	278	12%	354	387	9%	2,137	1,957	-8%

Officers Using Force, Count of Force by Department Demographics – 2022 UoF Policy

Officer Race & Gender	Q3 2022		
	Officers Using Force	Total Uses of Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	14	30	47
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	153	461	427
B - Black F	15	48	33
B - Black M	54	139	142
H - Hispanic F	28	84	72
H - Hispanic M	119	364	300
W - White F	34	113	125
W - White M	323	1033	797
Z-Other F	3	5	7
Z-Other M	20	95	30
Grand Total	763	2372	1957

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

**Uses of Force by
Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Subject
Q3 – 2021 vs. 2022**

During Q3-2022, under the 2016 UoF policy, Hispanic male subjects accounted for 78 (20.2%) of Uses of Force used against, Black male subjects accounted for 119 (30.7%) and White male subjects accounted for 93 (24%) of Uses of Force used against.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	3	1	-67%	3	1	-67%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	2	4	100%	2	12	500%
B - Black F	14	13	-7%	20	45	125%
B - Black M	71	35	-51%	122	119	-2%
H - Hispanic F	7	1	-86%	8	1	-88%
H - Hispanic M	57	19	-67%	89	78	-12%
Oth/Unkn Race and Gender	4	0	-100%	4	0	-100%
Other/Unknown Female	0	1	not calc	0	2	not calc
Other/Unknown Male	7	2	-71%	11	6	-45%
W - White F	10	13	30%	13	30	131%
W - White M	47	28	-40%	81	93	15%
W - White M	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Grand Total	222	117	-47%	354	387	9%

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 97 (25%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 155 (40%) of Total Use of Force.

Subject Age	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
Under 18	11	5	-55%	17	17	0%
18-29	63	34	-46%	105	97	-8%
30-39	78	44	-44%	127	155	22%
40-49	32	20	-38%	55	63	15%
50-59	19	5	-74%	29	35	21%
60+	7	6	-14%	8	15	88%
Unknown	12	3	-75%	13	5	-62%
Grand Total	222	117	-47%	354	387	9%

*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report.

During Q3-2022, under the 2022 UoF policy, Hispanic male subjects accounted for 501 (21%) of Uses of Force used against, Black male subjects accounted for 632 (27%) and White male subjects accounted for 526 (22%) of Uses of Force used against.

	Q3 2021	
ace & Gender	Number of Subjects	Total Uses of Force
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	24	48
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	43	105
B - Black F	100	227
B - Black M	235	632
B - Black Nonbinary	2	2
H - Hispanic F	37	83
H - Hispanic M	194	501
Oth/Unkn Race and Gender	7	12
Other/Unknown Female	5	10
Other/Unknown Male	28	59
W - White F	69	167
W - White M	191	526
Grand Total	**934**	**2372**

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 662 (28%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 819 (34.5%) of Total Use of Force.

|	Q3 2021	
Subject Age	Number of Subjects	Total Uses of Force
18-29	259	662
30-39	300	819
40-49	144	368
50-59	56	158
60+	49	105
Under 18	37	85
Unknown	89	175
Grand Total	**934**	**2372**

*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report

Uses of Force Incidents by
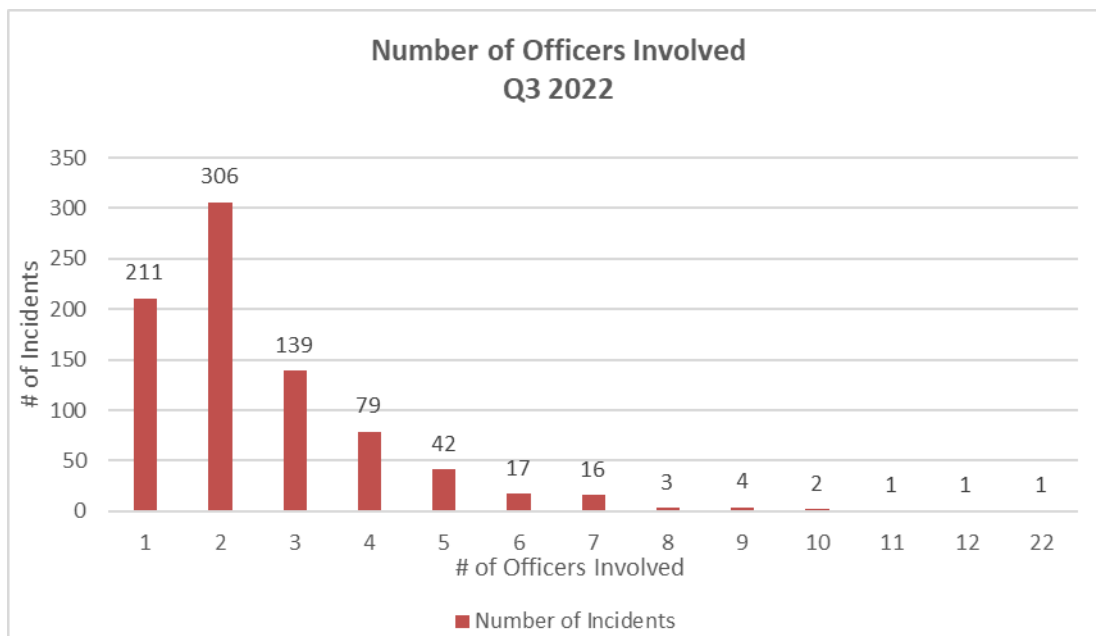**Number of Officers Involved**
July-September 2022

Under the 2016 UoF policy, uses of force where two officers were involved make up most of the UoF incidents, with (37.2%) in Q3 2022.

Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
1	123	211	72%
2	55	306	456%
3	13	139	969%
4	2	79	3850%
5	4	42	950%
6	1	17	1600%
7	0	16	not calc
8	0	3	not calc
9	0	4	not calc
10	0	2	not calc
11	0	1	not calc
12	0	1	not calc
22	0	1	not calc
Grand Total	**198**	**822**	**315%**

Number of Officers Involved Q3 2021 vs 2022

101
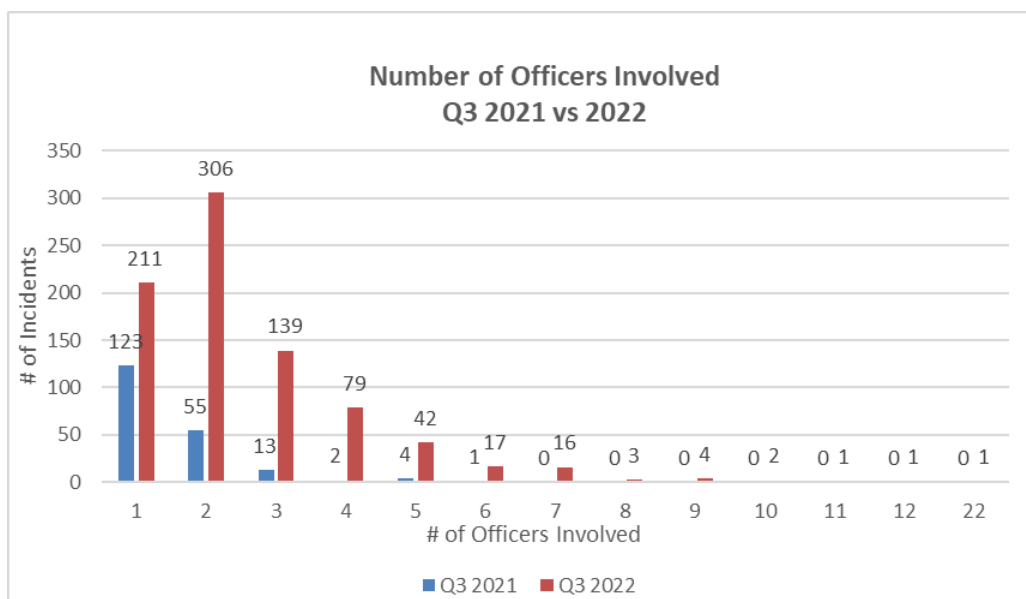
Of 822 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 2 officers (306, 37%).

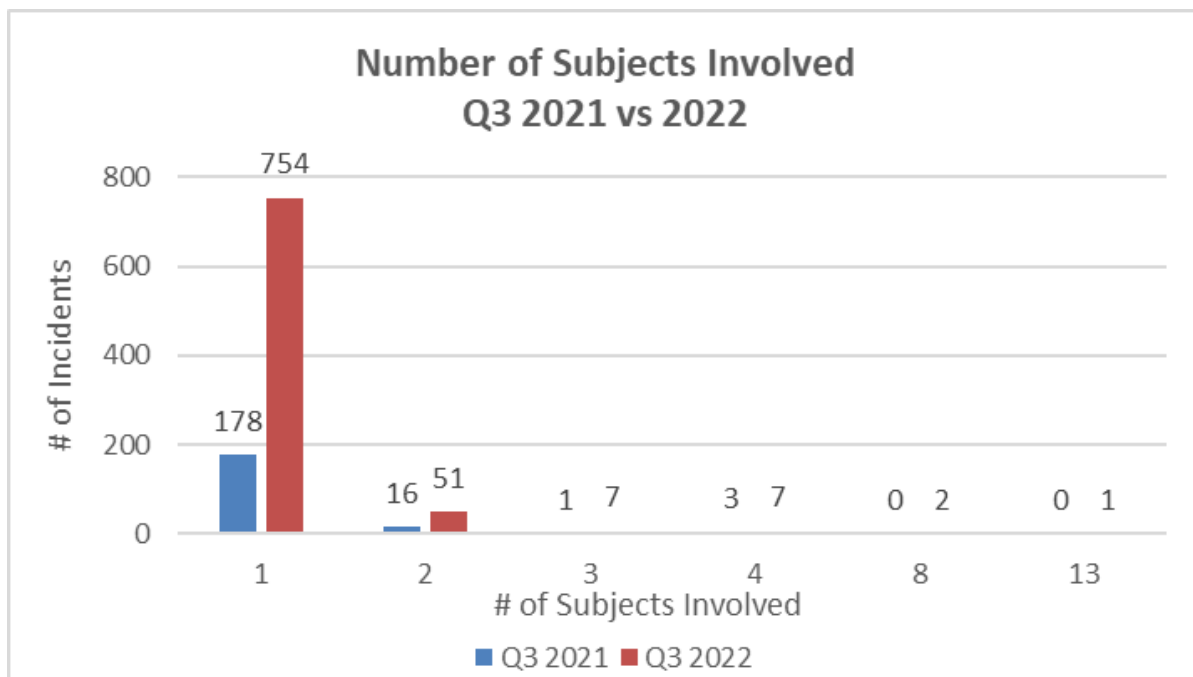| Number of Officers	Number of Incidents
1	211
2	306
3	139
4	79
5	42
6	17
7	16
8	3
9	4
10	2
11	1
12	1
22	1
Grand Total	822

Uses of Force Incidents by
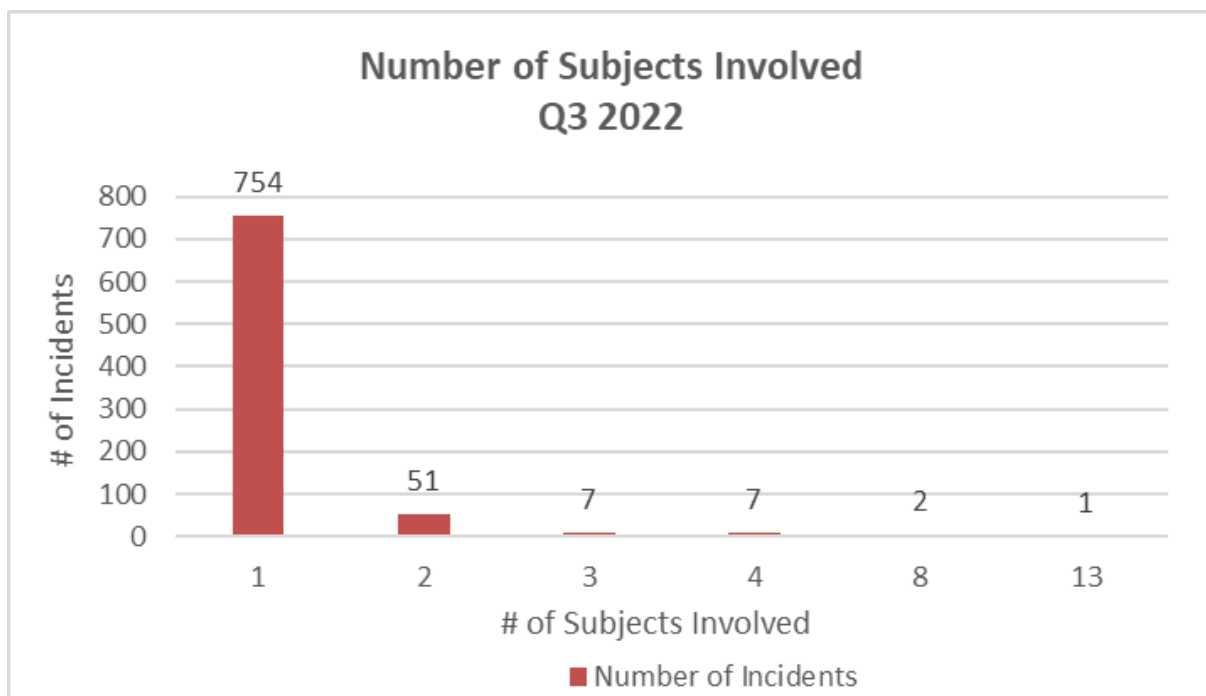**Number of Subjects Involved**
July-September 2022

Under the 2016 UoF policy, uses of force where one subject was involved make up most of the UoF incidents, with (754, 92%) in Q3 2022.

Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
1	178	754	324%
2	16	51	219%
3	1	7	600%
4	3	7	133%
8	0	2	not calc
13	0	1	not calc
Grand Total	198	822	315%

Under the current 2022 UoF policy, of 822 total Use of Force incidents, a large majority of the incidents involved 1 subject (754, 92%).

| Number of Subjects	Number of Incidents
1	754
2	51
3	7
4	7
8	2
13	1
Grand Total	**822**

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Q3-2021 vs. Q3-2022

Overall arrests increased in Q3 2022 (3,808) by 18% compared to Q3 2021 (3,234).

Race and Gender	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
Asian Female	47	41	-13%
Asian Male	171	166	-3%
Asian Unknown	0	1	not cal
Black Female	216	266	23%
Black Male	806	972	21%
Black Unknown	3	8	167%
Hispanic Female	124	142	15%
Hispanic Male	812	910	12%
Hispanic Unknown	1	0	-100%
White Female	156	214	37%
White Male	750	968	29%
White Unknown	4	1	-75%
Unknown Female	17	20	18%
Unknown Male	102	83	-19%
Unknown Race & Gender	25	16	-36%
Total	**3,234**	**3,808**	**18%**
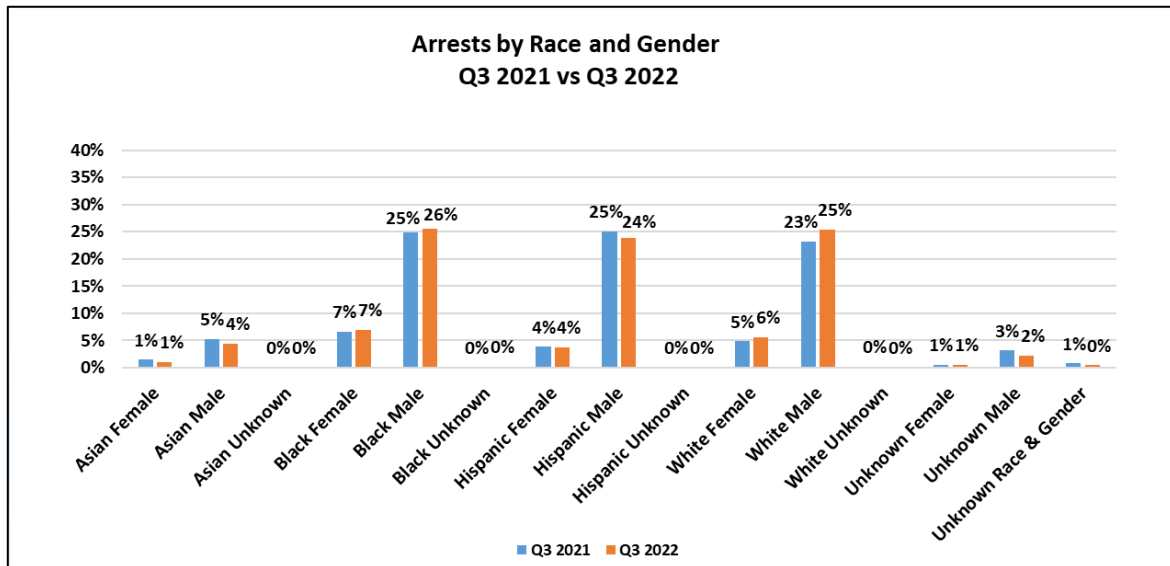
Arrests by Race and Gender
Q3 2021 vs Q3 2022

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

Arrests by Age

Q3-2021 vs. Q3-2022

The overall arrests of subjects under age 18 increased by 84% in Q3 2022 (101) when compared to arrests in Q3 2021 (55). The arrest of subjects age 60 and older increased by 12% in Q3 2022 (185) when compared to Q3 2021 (165).

Age	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
Under 18	55	101	84%
18-29	1,028	1,128	10%
30-39	1,048	1,316	26%
40-49	616	710	15%
50-59	322	368	14%
60+	165	185	12%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	**3,234**	**3,808**	**18%**
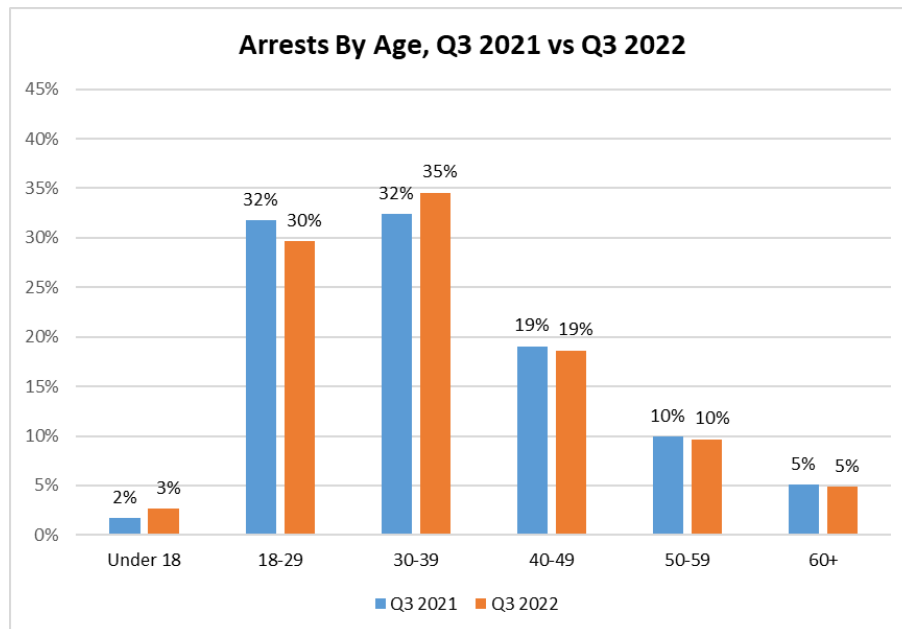
Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Department of Police Accountability (DPA)

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

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

Cases Received in Q3-2022

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	1
Gender Bias	0
Transphobic Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	2

DPA received 187 total cases for the quarter.
0 officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.
Total Cases Received in 2022 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 6 Cases

During Q3-2022, DPA completed 6 complaint investigations in cases in which there was an allegation of racial/ethnic or gender/gender identity bias. There were no sustained findings indicating bias.
There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in 2022.

Case Closures and Dispositions for Q3-2022

Q3-2022 Case Closures & Dispositions

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

*Source: Department of Police Accoutability
DPA closed a total of 205 cases for the quarter, including above.
DPA closed a total of 569 cases for the year, including above

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 by the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters. Bias-related complaints are referred to as Employment Equal Opportunity (EEO) cases by DHR.

Q3-2022 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q3-2022
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	8
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	8
Medical Discrimination	1
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	3
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Harassment/Non-EEO	1
TOTAL	**21**

Complaiants: 19 Department Members; 2 Outside Civilians

**Respondents (Named): 11** SFPD (named in 11 complaints); 10 Sworn Officers; 0 Civilian

Total Respondents: 11 SFPD Named; 10 Sworn Officers 1; 0 Civilian

| Type of Case | Administrative Closures | | | | |
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence	Sustained	TOTAL
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hostile Work Environment	1	0	0	0	**1**
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	**0**
Medical Discrimination	1	0	2	0	**3**
Race Discrimination	2	1	0	0	**3**
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	**0**
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	**0**
Sexual Harassment	2	0	0	2	**4**
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	2	0	0	**2**
TOTAL	**6**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**13**

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

# Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District
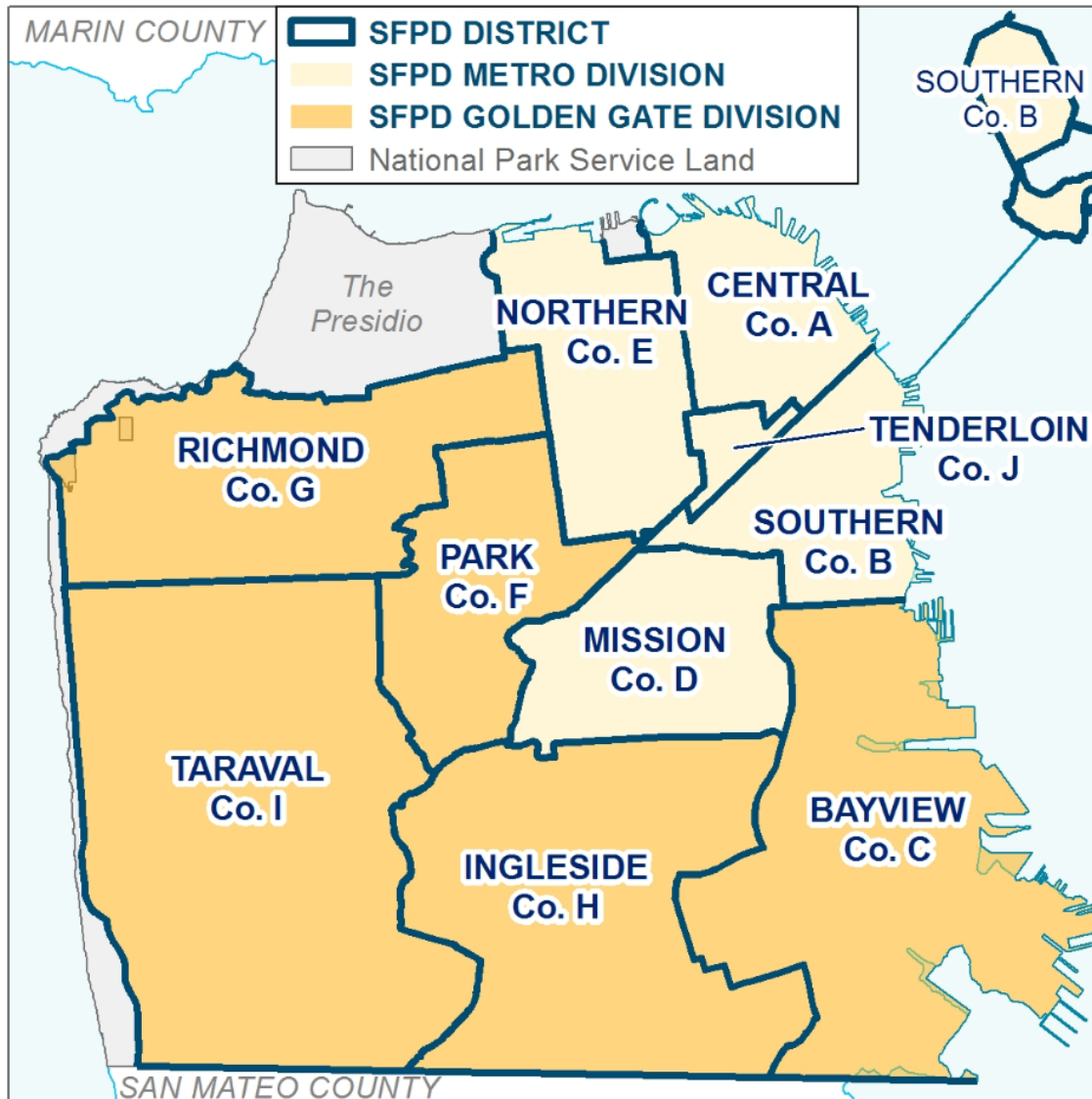
July-September 2022

Use of Force Incidents, by District
Q3 – 2021 vs. 2022, Previous Reporting Standard vs New

During Q3-2022, per previous standards, the Tenderloin District accounted for 107 Uses of Force comprising 28% of all districts Uses of Force.

Districts	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% Change
Central	49	66	34.7%
Southern	46	36	-21.7%
Bayview	71	35	-50.7%
Mission	50	65	30.0%
Northern	22	25	13.6%
Park	10	0	-100.0%
Richmond	18	7	-61.1%
Ingleside	18	29	61.1%
Taraval	15	17	13.3%
Tenderloin	37	107	189.2%
Outside SF	12	0	-100.0%
Grand Total	354	387	9.3%

Uses of Force by District - Previous Reporting Standard Q3 - 2021 vs 2022
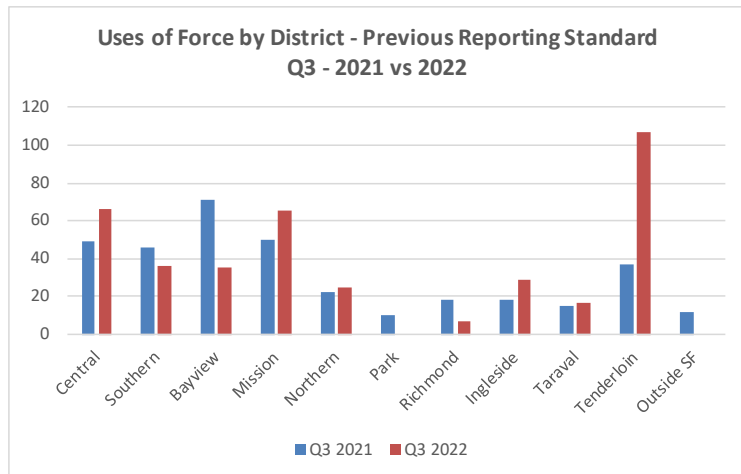
Districts	Grand Total
Central	382
Southern	293
Bayview	221
Mission	471
Northern	146
Park	39
Richmond	62
Ingleside	211
Taraval	112
Tenderloin	417
Out of SF	18
Grand Total	2372
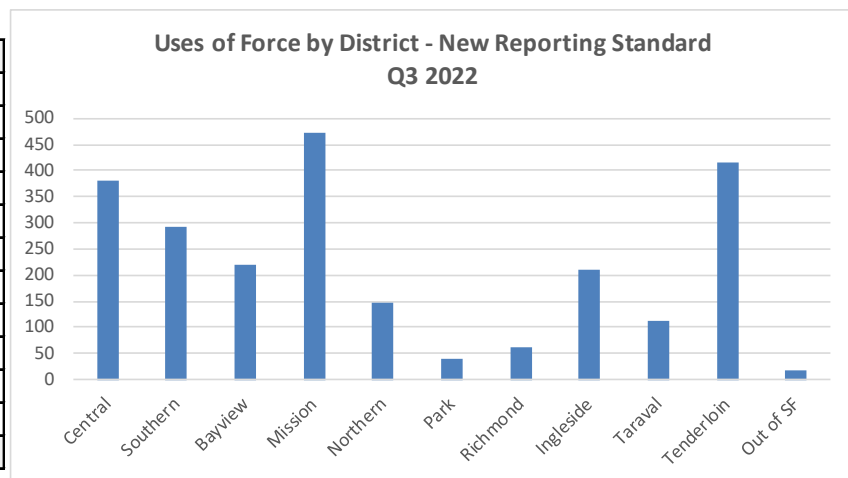
Uses of Force by District - New Reporting Standard Q3 2022

110

Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used, by District
Q3 – 2021 vs. 2022, Previous Reporting Standard vs New

During the Q3-2022, the Mission, Tenderloin, and Central districts accounted for 53% of all districts subjects on whom force was used.

Districts	Number of Subjects Q3 2021	Number of Subjects Q3 2022	% change
Central	29	21	-28%
Southern	28	18	-36%
Bayview	42	11	-74%
Mission	33	15	-55%
Northern	15	8	-47%
Park	7	0	-100%
Richmond	7	3	-57%
Ingleside	13	6	-54%
Taraval	11	4	-64%
Tenderloin	28	35	25%
Outside SF	9	0	-100%
Airport	3	0	3
Grand Total	225	121	346

Number of Subjects on Whom Force was Used by District Q3 2021 vs 2022
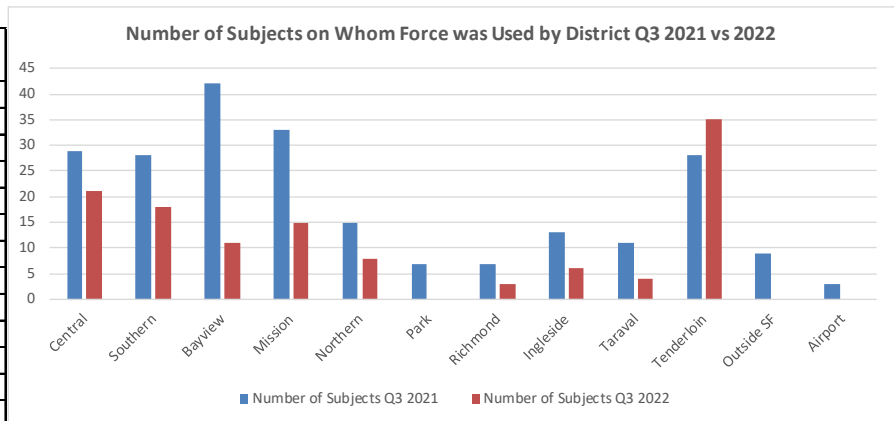
District	Number of Subjects
Central	154
Southern	120
Bayview	94
Mission	181
Northern	59
Park	17
Richmond	24
Ingleside	80
Taraval	38
Tenderloin	158
Out of SF	9
Grand Total	934

Number of Subjects on Whom Force was Used by District Q3 2022
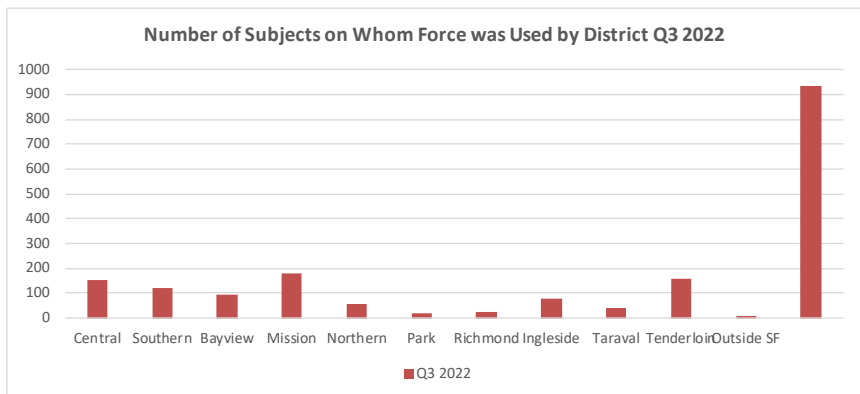
Use of Force Q3, 2022

Total Uses of Force, by District

During Q3-2022, Tenderloin District (146 uses of force incidents), Mission District (141 uses of force incidents) and Central District (135 uses of force incidents) accounted for 51% of all districts Uses of Force incidents.

Previous Reporting Standard

Districts	April	May	June	Grand Total
Central	5	8	8	21
Southern	6	2	8	16
Bayview	5	3	3	11
Mission	3	5	6	14
Northern	4	2	2	8
Richmond	1	1	1	3
Ingleside	4	1	1	6
Taraval	0	2	2	4
Tenderloin	12	9	13	34
Grand Total	**40**	**33**	**44**	**117**

Use of Force Incidents by District
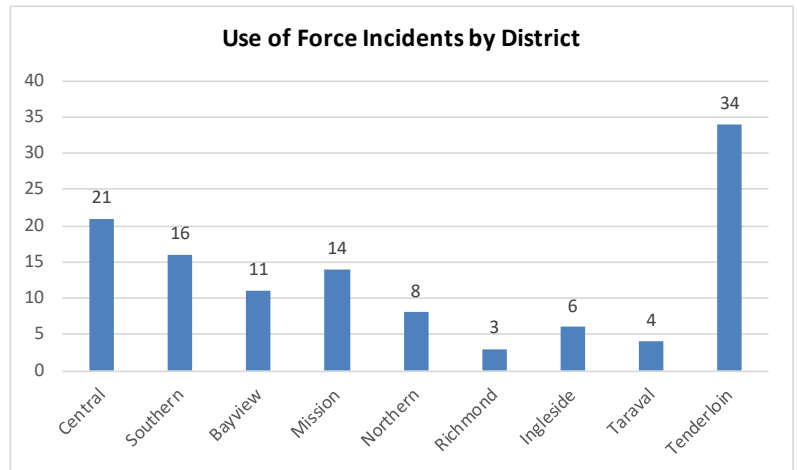
New Reporting Standard

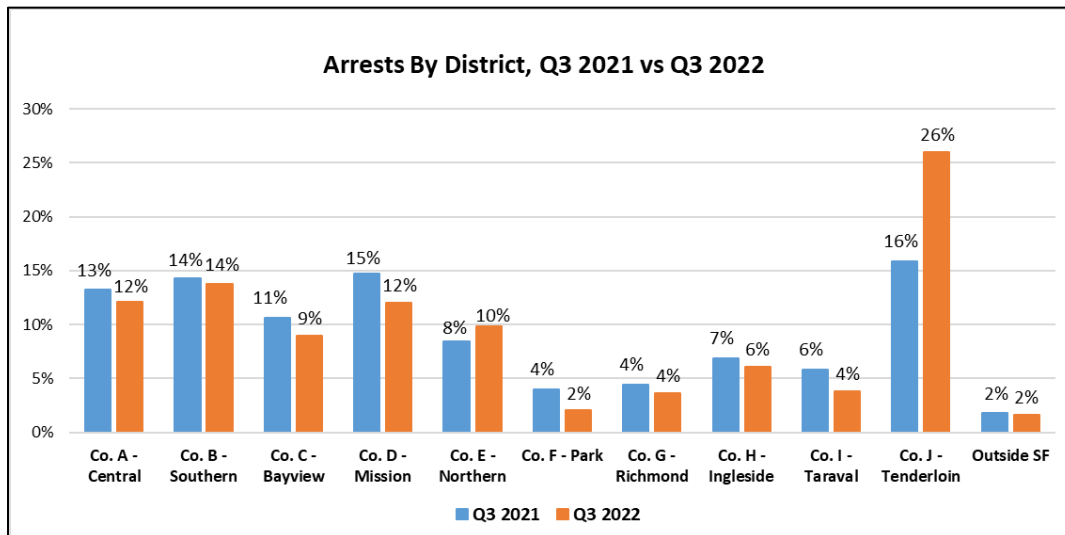| Districts	April	May	June	Grand Total
Central	46	44	45	135
Southern	42	31	39	112
Bayview	33	17	28	78
Mission	48	50	43	141
Northern	21	15	18	54
Park	4	5	7	16
Richmond	8	7	9	24
Ingleside	30	22	21	73
Taraval	12	15	10	37
Tenderloin	61	48	37	146
Out of SF	1	2	3	6
Grand Total	**306**	**256**	**260**	**822**

Use of Force Incidents by District
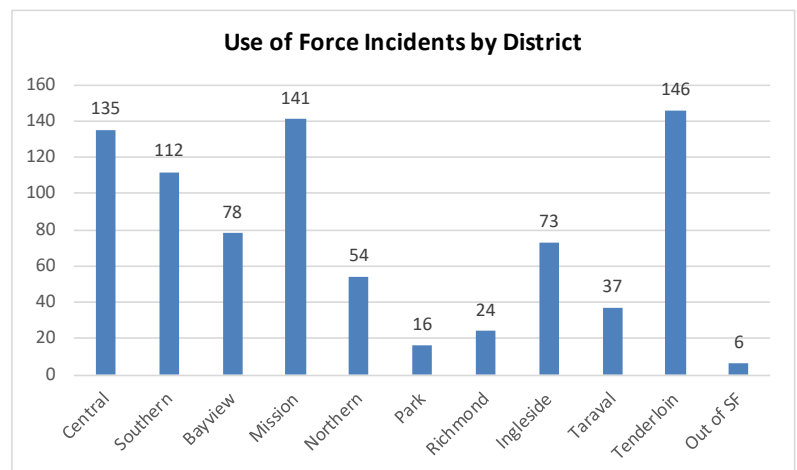
Arrests, Q3 2022

Total Arrests by District
Q3 – 2021 vs. 2022

In Q3-2022, there was an overall increase in arrest by 18%. However, Park station arrests (77) decreased by 41% when compared to Q3-2021 (130).

District	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	% change
Co. A - Central	427	461	8%
Co. B - Southern	461	525	14%
Co. C - Bayview	345	341	-1%
Co. D - Mission	476	458	-4%
Co. E - Northern	272	374	38%
Co. F - Park	130	77	-41%
Co. G - Richmond	144	139	-3%
Co. H - Ingleside	221	233	5%
Co. I - Taraval	189	146	-23%
Co. J - Tenderloin	512	991	94%
Outside SF	57	63	11%
Total	**3,234**	**3,808**	**18%**

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

By District Data

Central District
(Company A)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 382 total Uses of Force at Central district. Physical Control (287) accounted for 75% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (123, 32%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	56
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	6
Grand Total	**66**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Central	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	9	14%
0400-0759	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	10	15%
0800-1159	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	12	18%
1200-1559	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3%
1600-1959	0	0	9	5	8	2	8	32	48%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Total	2	4	17	5	11	15	12	66	100%
Percentage	3%	6%	26%	8%	17%	23%	18%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm Low Ready	28
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	38
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	287
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	11
Vehicle Intervention	17
Grand Total	**382**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Central	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	9	5	7	2	9	5	8	45	12%
0400-0759	9	10	6	4	4	13	0	46	12%
0800-1159	7	9	8	8	0	11	9	52	14%
1200-1559	4	8	13	6	19	20	6	76	20%
1600-1959	2	22	17	27	23	11	21	123	32%
2000-2359	2	8	7	8	6	8	1	40	10%
Total	33	62	58	55	61	68	45	382	100%
Percentage	9%	16%	15%	14%	16%	18%	12%	100%	

By District Data

Central District

(Company A)

Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Arrest Made	0	6	0	6	**9%**
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	1	0	1	**2%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	6	0	7	**11%**
Misc	0	4	0	4	**6%**
Part I Property	0	3	0	3	**5%**
Part I Violent	1	6	2	9	**14%**
Person with a gun (221)	1	7	1	9	**14%**
Person with a knife (219/222)	1	3	0	4	**6%**
Resisting Arrest	0	7	2	9	**14%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	4	1	5	**8%**
Terrorist Threats	0	4	0	4	**6%**
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	5	0	5	**8%**
Grand Total	**4**	**56**	**6**	**66**	**100%**

By District Data

Central District

(Company A)
### Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Admin Detail (7A)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	3%
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
Investigation Detail (7I)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	2%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	1	1	28	0	0	30	8%
Misc	0	1	6	14	0	1	22	6%
Part I Property	0	7	5	20	1	13	46	12%
Part I Violent	1	9	12	93	3	0	118	31%
Person with a gun (221)	0	3	9	8	1	0	21	5%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	3	2	18	0	0	23	6%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	11	2	0	13	3%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	3	0	30	3	0	36	9%
Terrorist Threats	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	3%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	2%
Unknown Type of Complaint (913)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	13	1	0	14	4%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	1	2	4	0	3	10	3%
7U	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Grand Total	**1**	**28**	**38**	**287**	**11**	**17**	**382**	**100%**

Central District
(Company A)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Black males (32%), and White males (23%) accounted for approximately 54% of arrests made by Central Station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	11	2%
Asian Male	30	7%
Asian Unknown	1	0%
Black Female	28	6%
Black Male	146	32%
Black Unknown	2	0%
Hispanic Female	13	3%
Hispanic Male	69	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	38	8%
White Male	106	23%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	1%
Unknown Male	12	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**461**	**100%**
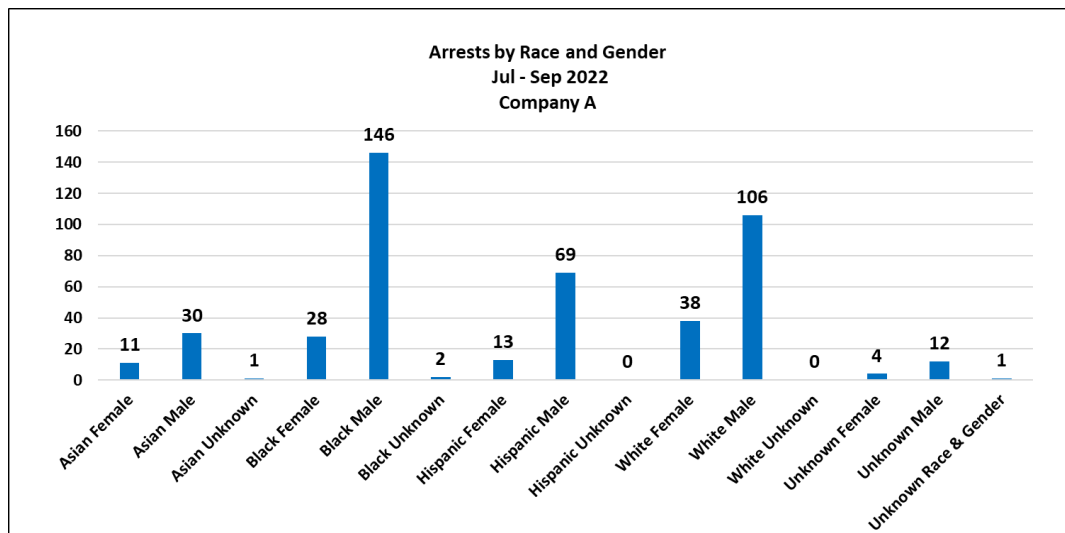
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

**Central District
(Company A)
Arrests by Age
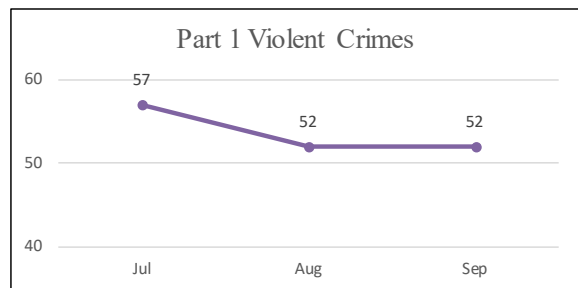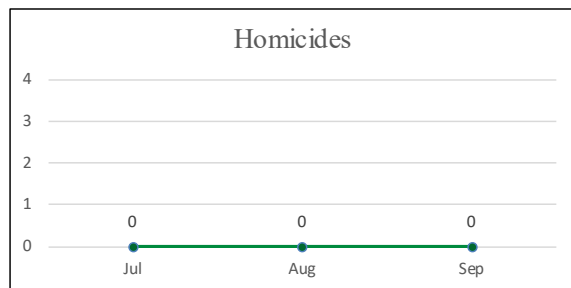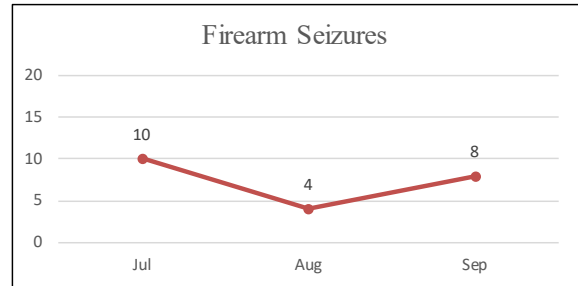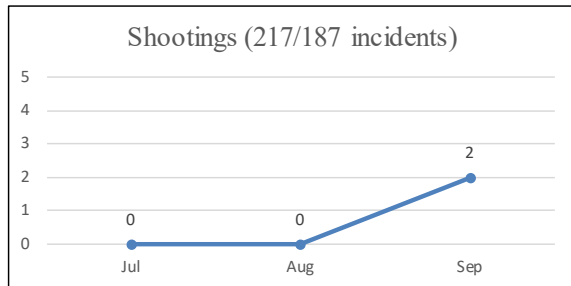July - September 2022**

Subjects age 18-29 (34%) and 30-39 (34%) accounted for 58% of arrests made by Central station, while subjects under 18 accounted for 3%.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	12	3%
18-29	155	34%
30-39	157	34%
40-49	81	18%
50-59	38	8%
60+	18	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**461**	**100%**
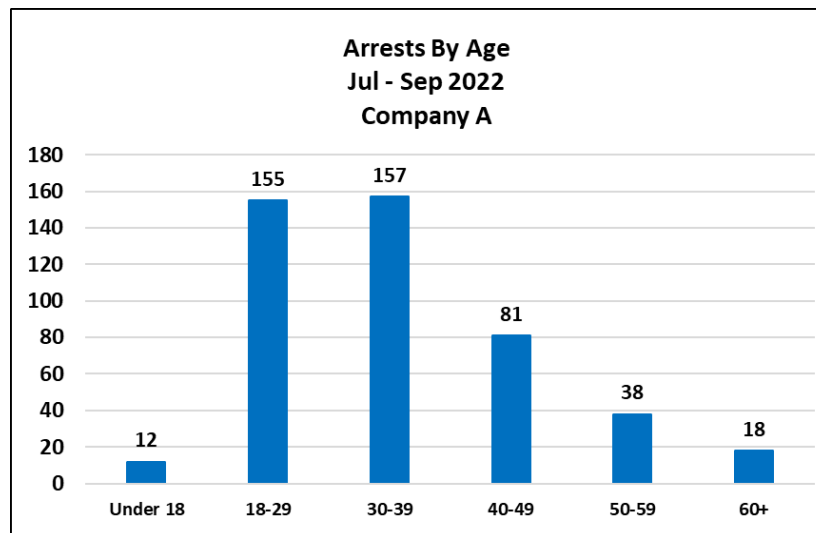
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Central District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes

Southern District
(Company B)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 293 total Uses of Force at Southern district. Physical Control (249) accounted for 85% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was between 2000-2359hrs. (61, 21%)

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	1
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	34
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	1
Grand Total	**36**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Southern	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6%
1200-1559	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	9	25%
1600-1959	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	8	22%
2000-2359	0	3	0	2	0	0	11	16	44%
Total	0	4	2	9	1	3	17	36	100%
Percentage	0%	11%	6%	25%	3%	8%	47%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Low Ready	12
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	22
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	249
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	7
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**293**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Southern	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	6	17	3	6	3	8	6	49	17%
0400-0759	0	13	8	2	6	9	8	46	16%
0800-1159	2	0	0	14	3	4	7	30	10%
1200-1559	4	3	8	12	6	2	23	58	20%
1600-1959	4	7	3	11	3	9	12	49	17%
2000-2359	6	7	0	17	6	6	19	61	21%
Total	22	47	22	62	27	38	75	293	100%
Percentage	8%	16%	8%	21%	9%	13%	26%	100%	

By District Data

**Southern District
(Company B)
Use of Force by Call Type,
July-September 2022**

Types of Call	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Arrest Made	0	2	0	2	6%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	3	0	3	8%
Misc	0	1	0	1	3%
Part I Property	0	1	0	1	3%
Part I Violent	0	10	1	11	31%
Person with a gun (221)	1	4	0	5	14%
Resisting Arrest	0	2	0	2	6%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	7	0	7	19%
Traffic-Related	0	3	0	3	8%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	1	0	1	3%
Grand Total	**1**	**34**	**1**	**36**	**100%**

By District Data

**Southern District
(Company B)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022**

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body v	Grand Total	% of Calls
Admin Detail (7A)	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	28	2	30	10%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	3%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	1	0	15	0	16	5%
Misc	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	2%
Part I Property	0	3	8	0	18	1	30	10%
Part I Violent	0	2	4	0	76	3	85	29%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	3	1	10	0	14	5%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	3	1	1	4	0	9	3%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	2	3	0	8	0	13	4%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	39	0	39	13%
Terrorist Threats	0	0	1	0	7	0	8	3%
Traffic-Related	0	1	1	0	10	0	12	4%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	1	0	0	0	5	0	6	2%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
7U	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%
Grand Total	**1**	**12**	**22**	**2**	**249**	**7**	**293**	**100%**

By District Data

Southern District (Company B)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Black males (29%) and White males (25%) accounted for approximately 54% of arrests made by Southern station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	1%
Asian Male	22	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	33	6%
Black Male	151	29%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	16	3%
Hispanic Male	126	24%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	19	4%
White Male	133	25%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	1%
Unknown Male	13	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	**525**	**100%**
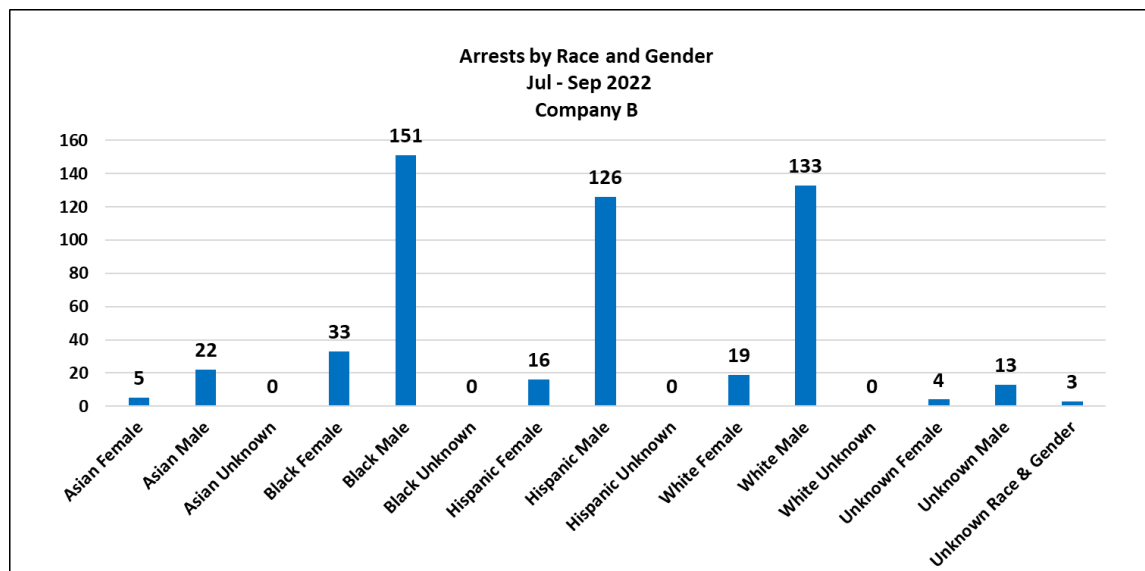
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Southern District (Company B)
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (32%) and subjects 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 65% of arrest made by Southern station in Q3-2022.
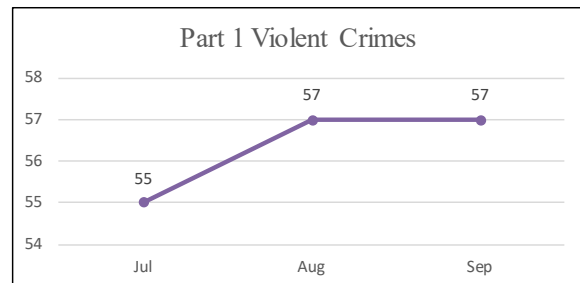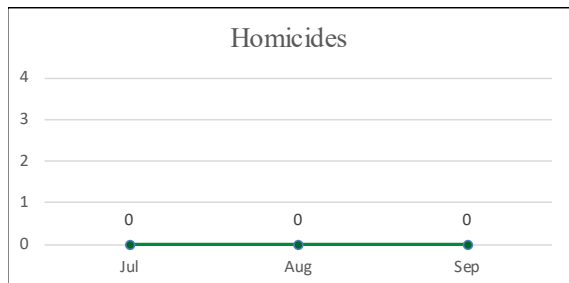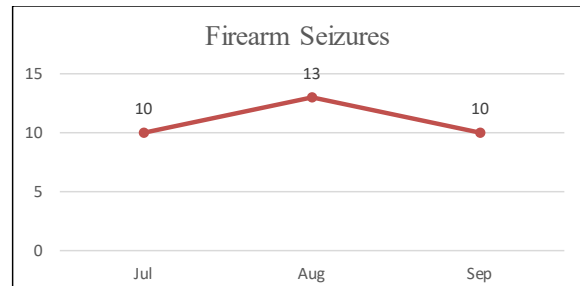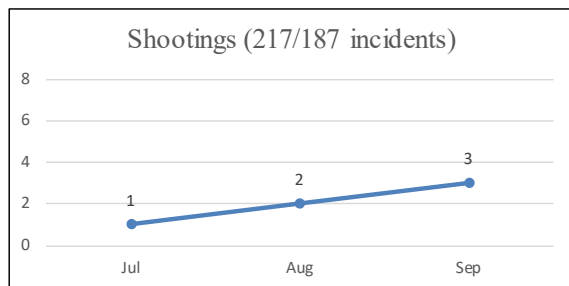
Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	21	4%
18-29	166	32%
30-39	172	33%
40-49	104	20%
50-59	46	9%
60+	16	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	525	100%
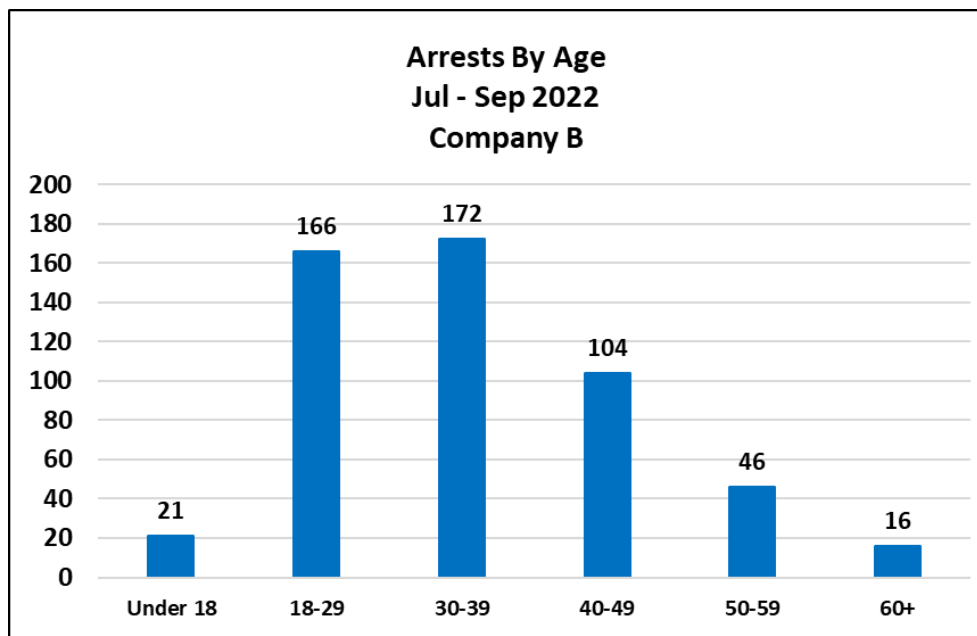
Arrests By Age
Jul - Sep 2022
Company B

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

Southern District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	1	2	3

Firearm Seizures

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	10	13	10

Homicides

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	55	57	57

Bayview District
(Company C)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 221 total Uses of Force in the Bayview district. Physical Control (172) accounted for 78% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (59, 27%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	1
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	31
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	0
Grand Total	**35**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Bayview	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	12	34%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	14%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	12	34%
2000-2359	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	6	17%
Total	0	2	0	0	15	5	13	35	100%
Percentage	0%	6%	0%	0%	43%	14%	37%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	4
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Low Ready	20
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	23
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	172
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**221**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Bayview	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	2	4	0	11	0	0	2	19	9%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2%
0800-1159	16	0	2	8	20	1	3	50	23%
1200-1559	3	3	5	8	16	7	6	48	22%
1600-1959	2	0	10	13	7	10	17	59	27%
2000-2359	6	5	6	0	7	5	12	41	19%
Total	29	12	23	40	50	23	44	221	100%
Percentage	13%	5%	10%	18%	23%	10%	20%	100%	

**Bayview District (Company C)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022**

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Grand Total	% of Calls
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	3	3	9%
Misc	0	0	4	4	11%
Part I Violent	2	0	12	14	40%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	2	2	6%
Resisting Arrest	1	1	0	2	6%
Traffic-Related	0	0	5	5	14%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	5	5	14%
Grand Total	**3**	**1**	**31**	**35**	**100%**

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Grand Total	% of Calls
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	15	15	7%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	4	4	2%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	1	0	0	12	13	6%
Misc	0	0	1	0	7	8	4%
Missing Juv/Adult (807/809)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
Part I Property	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%
Part I Violent	3	4	12	2	56	77	35%
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	5	0	13	19	9%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	1	0	0	7	8	4%
Resisting Arrest	1	0	1	0	3	5	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	7	2	0	33	42	19%
Traffic-Related	0	1	0	0	8	9	4%
Unknown Type of Complaint (913)	0	0	0	0	4	4	2%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	0	5	5	2%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	4	2	0	4	10	5%
Grand Total	**4**	**20**	**23**	**2**	**172**	**221**	**100%**

Bayview District (Company C)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Black males (37%) and Hispanic males (24%) accounted for 61% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	21	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	36	11%
Black Male	125	37%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	12	4%
Hispanic Male	83	24%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	10	3%
White Male	35	10%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**341**	**100%**
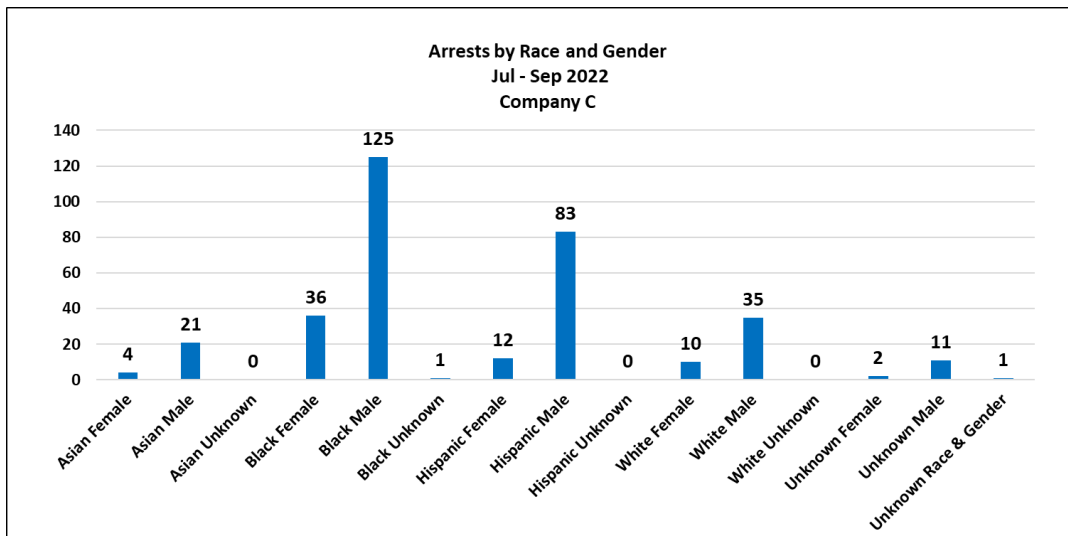
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Bayview District (Company C)
**Arrests by Age**
July - September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (26%) and subjects ages 30-39 (34%) accounted for 60% of the arrest made by Bayview station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	12	4%
18-29	90	26%
30-39	117	34%
40-49	73	21%
50-59	22	6%
60+	27	8%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**341**	**100%**
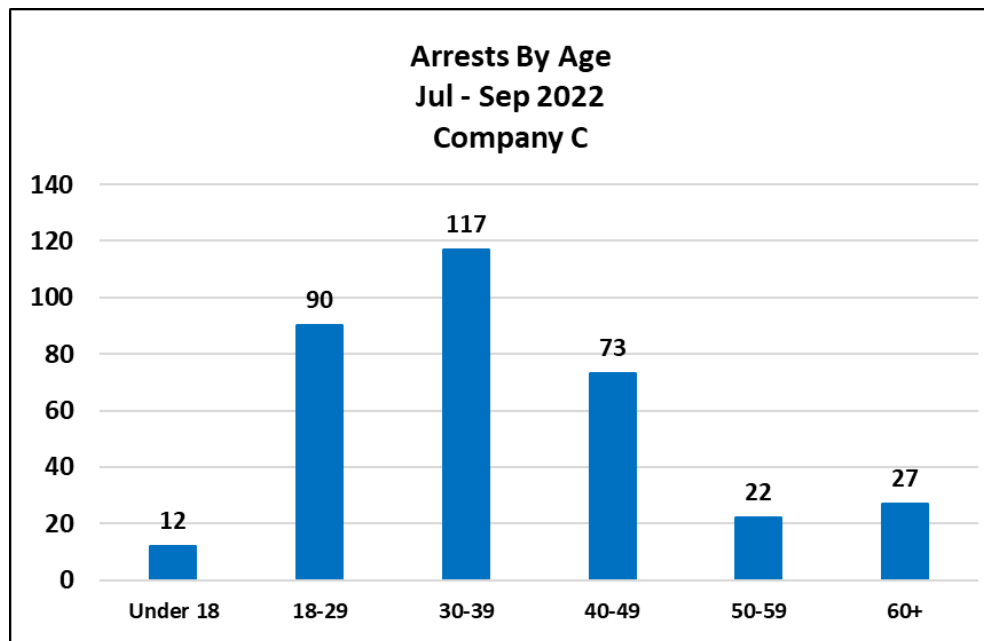
Arrests By Age
Jul - Sep 2022
Company C

Age	Arrests
Under 18	12
18-29	90
30-39	117
40-49	73
50-59	22
60+	27

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

Bayview District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes
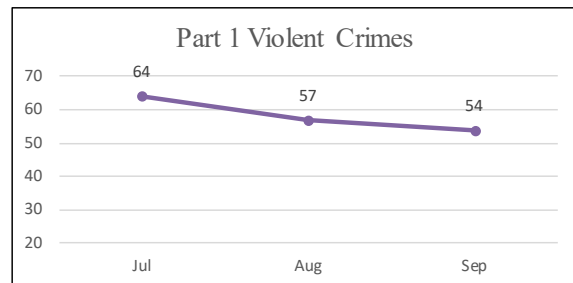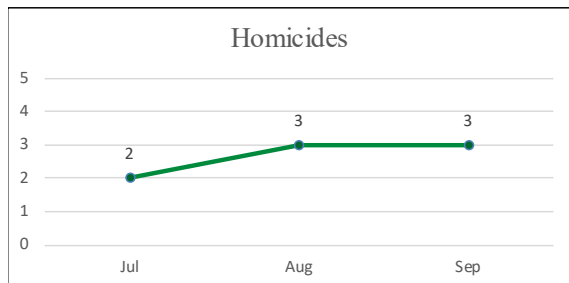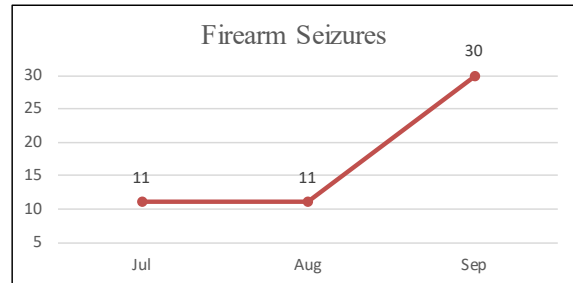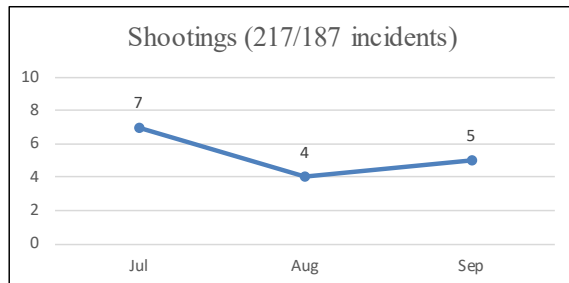
Mission District
(Company D)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 471 total Uses of Force in the Mission district. Physical Control (258) accounted for 55% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (111, 24%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	3
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	4
Firearm Pointing	18
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	38
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	1
Grand Total	**65**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Mission	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	14	23	37	57%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3%
1200-1559	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	8%
1600-1959	4	0	0	0	7	0	1	12	18%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	14%
Total	5	0	2	0	9	25	24	65	100%
Percentage	8%	0%	3%	0%	14%	38%	37%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	9
ERIW	4
ERIW 40mm	15
Firearm Low Ready	63
Firearm OIS	4
Firearm Pointing	105
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	258
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	9
Vehicle Intervention	2
Grand Total	**471**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Mission	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	1	3	12	9	2	2	12	41	9%
0400-0759	1	2	2	1	11	16	29	62	13%
0800-1159	7	12	11	5	17	2	3	57	12%
1200-1559	17	11	10	18	13	32	3	104	22%
1600-1959	18	2	19	5	27	13	12	96	20%
2000-2359	11	20	4	17	11	28	20	111	24%
Total	55	50	58	55	81	93	79	471	100%
Percentage	12%	11%	12%	12%	17%	20%	17%	100%	

Mission District (Company D)

Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

| Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	0	0	0	14	0	15	23%
Part I Violent	0	0	4	15	7	0	26	40%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	9%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	3	0	3	7	1	14	22%
Grand Total	**1**	**3**	**4**	**18**	**38**	**1**	**65**	**100%**

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Admin Detail (7A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	14	3%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	2	0	0	19	4%
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	1%
Hospital Detail (7H)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	2%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	8	2%
Meet With Officer(904)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	50	0	0	54	11%
Misc	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	1%
Part I Property	1	0	0	12	0	11	0	13	0	0	37	8%
Part I Violent	2	0	1	9	4	40	2	75	2	2	137	29%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	12	0	21	0	7	1	0	41	9%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	11	2%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1%
Resisting Arrest	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	19	0	0	22	5%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	1%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	25	0	0	28	6%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	3	0	13	0	21	0	19	1	0	57	12%
7U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
Citizen Standby (416)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%
Grand Total	**9**	**4**	**15**	**63**	**4**	**105**	**2**	**258**	**9**	**2**	**471**	**100%**

Mission District (Company D)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Hispanic males (31%) and White males (26%) accounted for 57% of all arrests made by Mission station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	0%
Asian Male	14	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	35	8%
Black Male	89	19%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	28	6%
Hispanic Male	141	31%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	21	5%
White Male	117	26%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	7	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**458**	**100%**
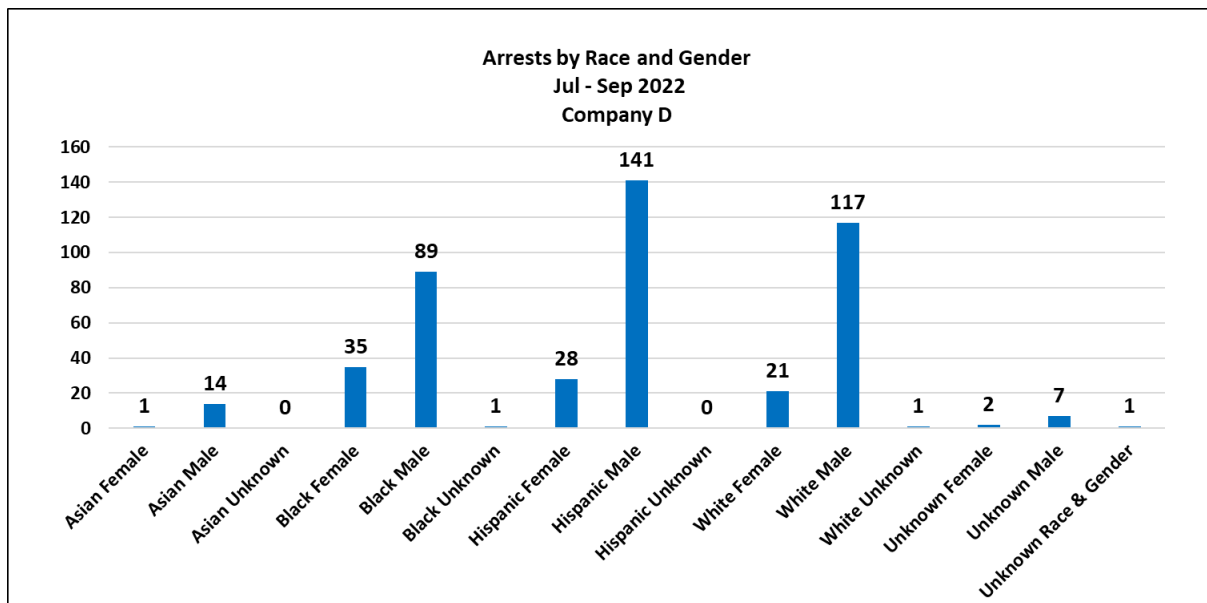
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Mission District (Company D)
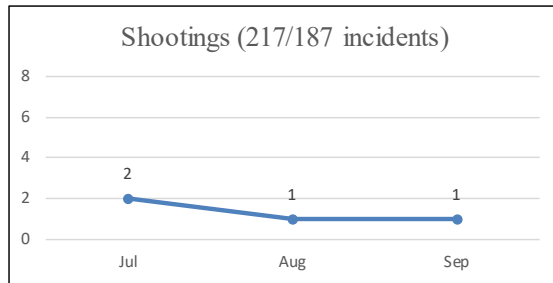**Arrests by Age**
July – September 2022

Subjects age 30-39 (32%) and subjects age 18-29 (26%) accounted for 58% of the arrest made by Mission station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	6	1%
18-29	117	26%
30-39	145	32%
40-49	105	23%
50-59	54	12%
60+	31	7%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	458	100%
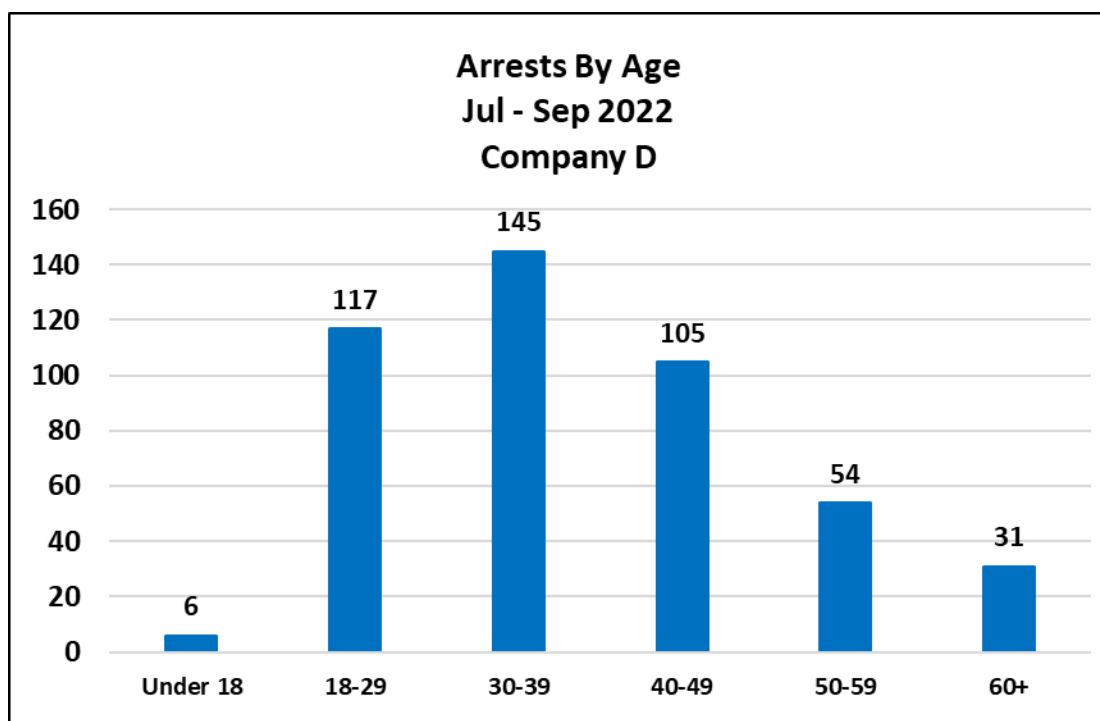
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Mission District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	2	1	1

Firearm Seizures

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	13	9	11

Homicides

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	0	1	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	69	68	84
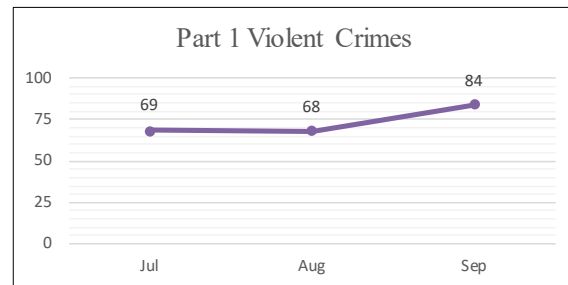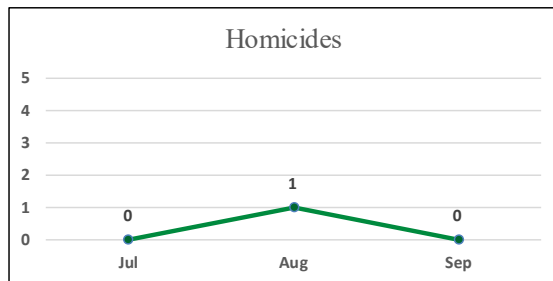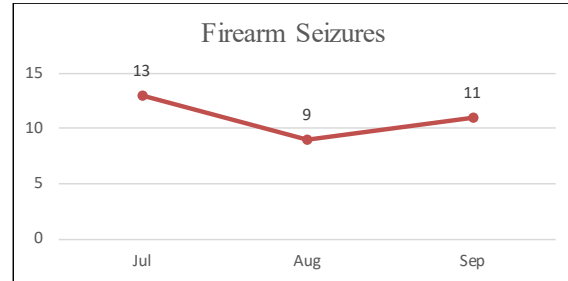
Northern District
(Company E)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 146 total Uses of Force in the Northern district. Physical Control (117) accounted for 80% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (50, 34%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

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

Time of Day/Day of Week

Northern	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8%
0800-1159	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	16%
1200-1559	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	20%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8%
2000-2359	2	4	0	0	4	0	2	12	48%
Total	2	9	0	4	6	2	2	25	100%
Percentage	8%	36%	0%	16%	24%	8%	8%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Low Ready	14
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	11
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	117
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	2
Vehicle Intervention	2
Grand Total	**146**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Northern	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	4	5	4	1	0	0	14	10%
0400-0759	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	7	5%
0800-1159	8	0	3	6	0	10	1	28	19%
1200-1559	0	8	4	7	0	0	0	19	13%
1600-1959	7	2	3	3	2	5	6	28	19%
2000-2359	5	8	9	6	4	6	12	50	34%
Total	21	22	24	26	11	23	19	146	100%
Percentage	14%	15%	16%	18%	8%	16%	13%	100%	

Northern District (Company E)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Arrest Made	6	0	6	24%
Misc	2	0	2	8%
Part I Violent	8	0	8	32%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	4	1	5	20%
Traffic-Related	4	0	4	16%
Grand Total	24	1	25	100%

Types of Call	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	5	0	0	5	3%
Arrest Made	0	0	6	0	0	6	4%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	6	1	0	7	5%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	11	0	0	11	8%
Misc	1	5	2	0	0	8	5%
Part I Property	1	1	8	0	2	12	8%
Part I Violent	3	1	39	0	0	43	29%
Person with a gun (221)	6	3	5	0	0	14	10%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	12	1	0	13	9%
Traffic-Related	0	0	15	0	0	15	10%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	3	0	0	3	2%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	3	1	0	0	0	4	3%
On Foot (7F)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1%
7U	0	0	4	0	0	4	3%
Grand Total	14	11	117	2	2	146	100%

Northern District (Company E)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July-September 2022

Black males (28%) and White males (28%) accounted for 56% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	1%
Asian Male	9	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	27	7%
Black Male	105	28%
Black Unknown	4	1%
Hispanic Female	9	2%
Hispanic Male	76	20%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	25	7%
White Male	105	28%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**374**	**100%**
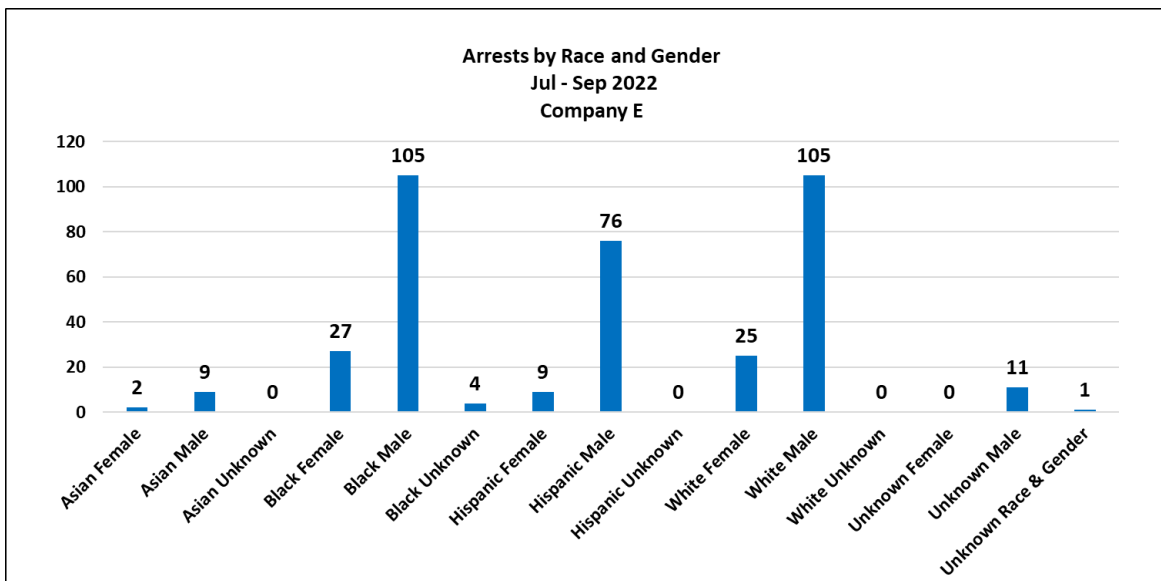
Arrests by Race and Gender
Jul - Sep 2022
Company E

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

Northern District (Company E)
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects aged 18-29 (27%) and subjects aged 30-39 (40%) accounted 67% of arrests made by Northern station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	8	2%
18-29	100	27%
30-39	148	40%
40-49	60	16%
50-59	42	11%
60+	16	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**374**	**100%**
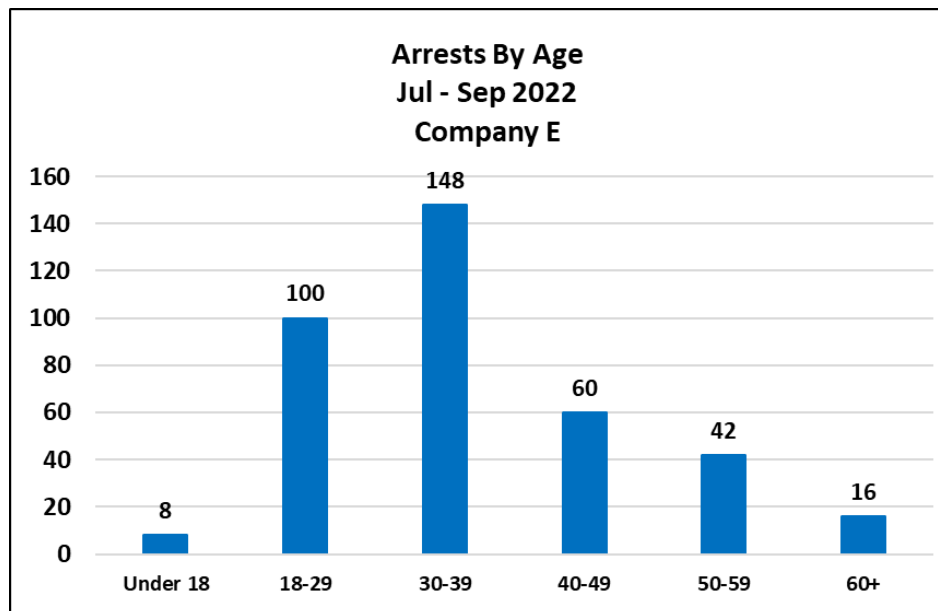
Arrests By Age
Jul - Sep 2022
Company E

Age	Arrests
Under 18	8
18-29	100
30-39	148
40-49	60
50-59	42
60+	16

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

Northern District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes
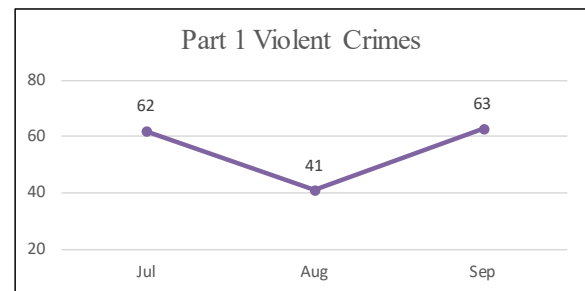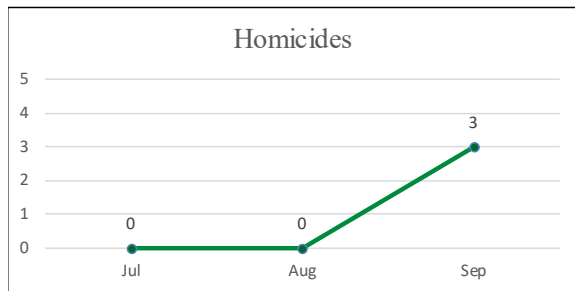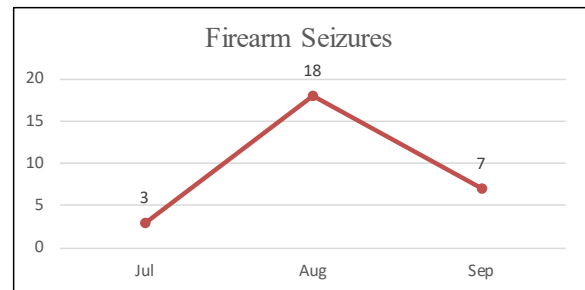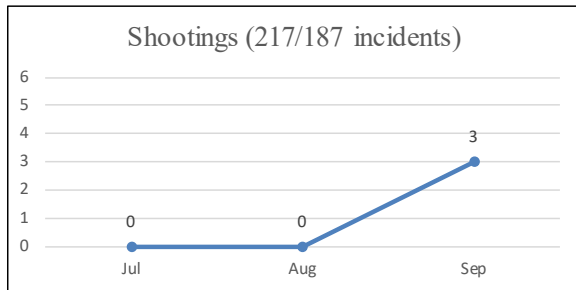
Park District
(Company F)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There were 39 total Uses of Force in the Park district. Physical Control (28) accounted for 72% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was between 1600-1959 (11, 28%).

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Low Ready	2
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	7
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	28
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	2
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**39**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Park	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7	18%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5%
0800-1159	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	9	23%
1200-1559	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	6	15%
1600-1959	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	11	28%
2000-2359	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	10%
Total	0	10	9	4	7	5	4	39	100%
Percentage	0%	26%	23%	10%	18%	13%	10%	100%	

By District Data

Park District (Company F)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	1	0	1	3%
Emergency Backup (1025)	0	0	7	2	9	23%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	1	0	1	3%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	9	0	9	23%
Part I Property	0	3	0	0	3	8%
Part I Violent	0	2	4	0	6	15%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	6	0	6	15%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	2	2	0	0	4	10%
Grand Total	**2**	**7**	**28**	**2**	**39**	**100%**

By District Data

Park District (Company F)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

White males (35%) and Black males (21%) accounted for 56% of all arrests made by Park Station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	1%
Asian Male	1	1%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	4%
Black Male	16	21%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	1	1%
Hispanic Male	13	17%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	10	13%
White Male	27	35%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	5	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**77**	**100%**
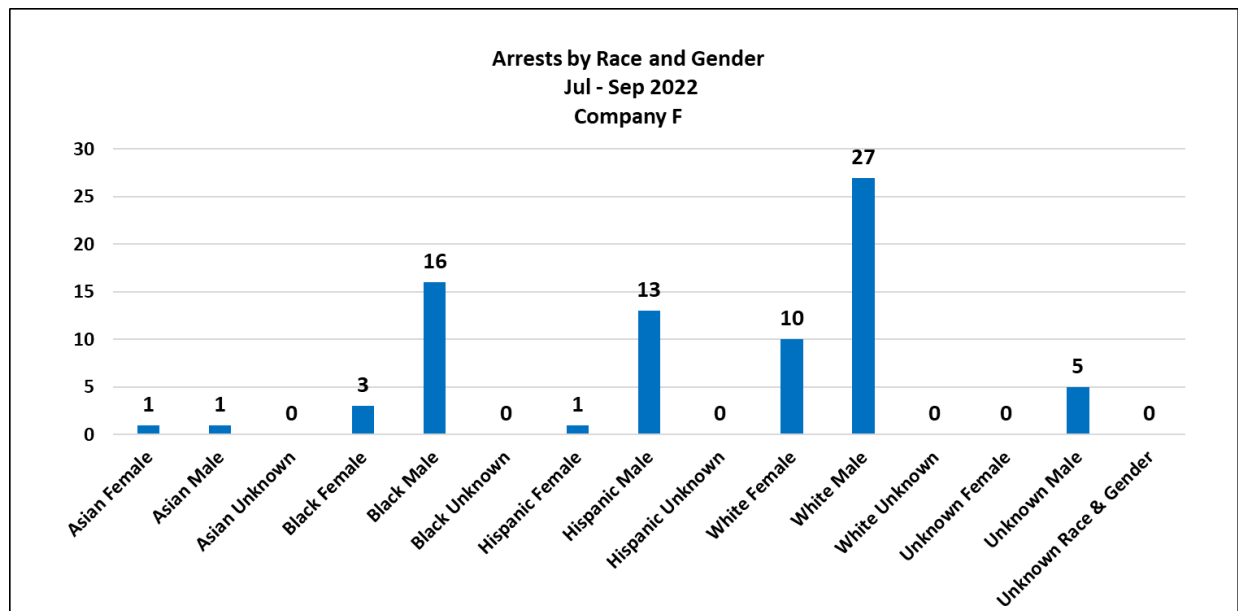
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Park District (Company F)
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (19%) and subjects age 30-39 (43%) accounted for 62% of the arrests made by Park station in Q3-2022.
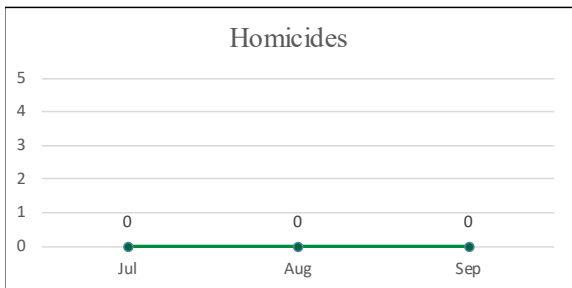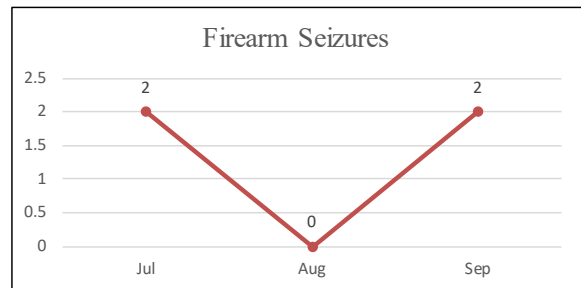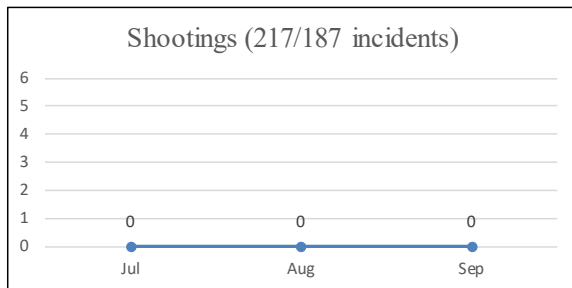
Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	4%
18-29	15	19%
30-39	33	43%
40-49	13	17%
50-59	10	13%
60+	3	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	**77**	**100%**

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

Park District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	0	0	0

Firearm Seizures

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	2	0	2

Homicides

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	0	0	0

Part 1 Violent Crimes

	Jul	Aug	Sep
	12	5	14

Richmond District
(Company G)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There was 62 total Uses of Force in the Richmond district. Physical Control (56) accounted for 90% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was between 1600-1959hrs. (19, 31%)

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	0
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	7
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	0
Grand Total	**7**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Richmond	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	57%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14%
1600-1959	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	29%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	7	100%
Percentage	0%	29%	57%	0%	14%	0%	0%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Low Ready	2
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	3
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	56
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	1
Grand Total	**62**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Richmond	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	6	10%
0400-0759	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	10%
0800-1159	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	11	18%
1200-1559	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	8%
1600-1959	3	6	0	2	5	0	3	19	31%
2000-2359	2	0	0	4	0	6	3	15	24%
Total	7	10	6	8	9	13	9	62	100%
Percentage	11%	16%	10%	13%	15%	21%	15%	100%	

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G)

Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Grand Total	% of Calls
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	4	4	**57%**
Part I Violent	1	1	**14%**
Person with a gun (221)	2	2	**29%**
Grand Total	**7**	**7**	100%

Types of Call	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	6	0	6	**10%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	7	0	7	**11%**
Misc	0	0	3	0	3	**5%**
Part I Property	1	2	3	1	7	**11%**
Part I Violent	0	0	29	0	29	**47%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	2	0	2	**3%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	1	1	4	0	6	**10%**
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	2	0	2	**3%**
Grand Total	**2**	**3**	**56**	**1**	**62**	100%

**Richmond District (Company G)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022**

Hispanic males (17%) and White males (42%) accounted for 59% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	1%
Asian Male	9	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	2%
Black Male	20	14%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	4	3%
Hispanic Male	24	17%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	12	9%
White Male	59	42%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	3	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	139	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
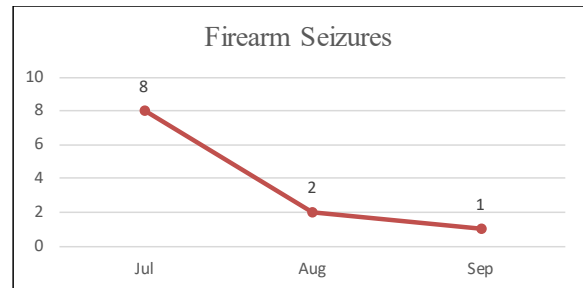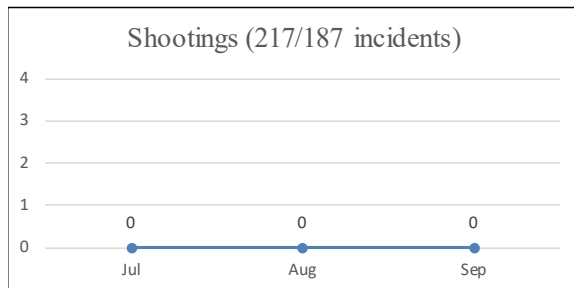**July – September 2022**

Subjects age 18-29 (25%) and subjects aged 30-39 (31%) accounted for approximately 56% of the arrest made by Richmond station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	4	3%
18-29	35	25%
30-39	43	31%
40-49	30	22%
50-59	17	12%
60+	10	7%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	139	100%
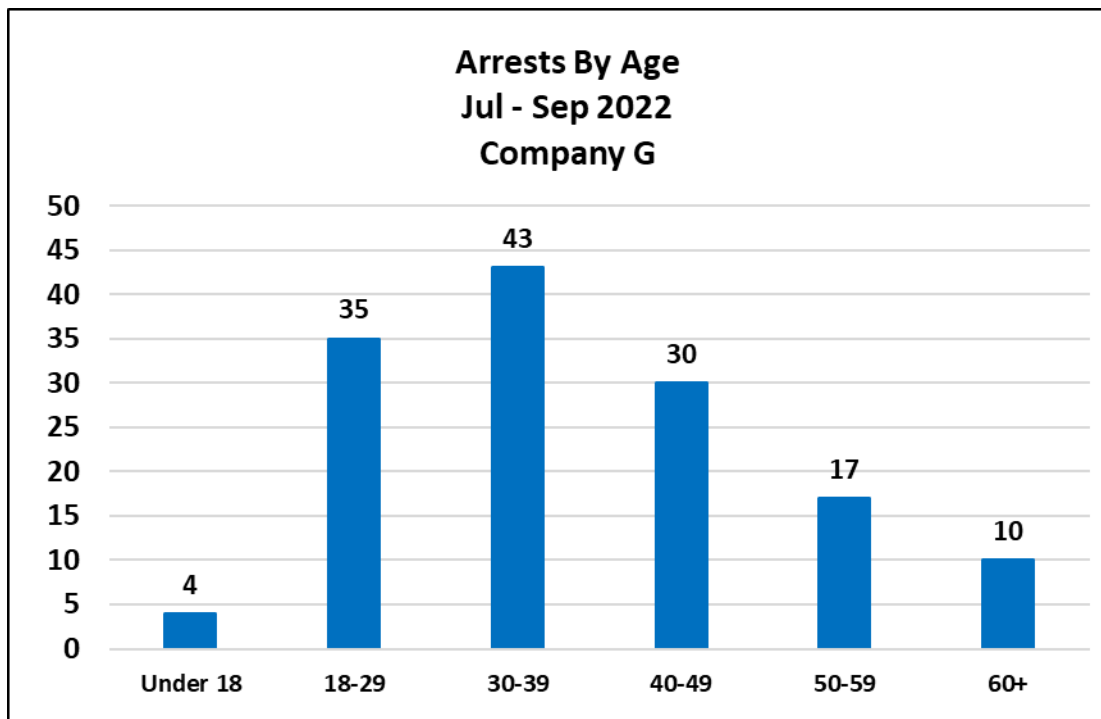
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Richmond District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes

Ingleside District
(Company H)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There was 177 total Uses of Force in the Ingleside district. Physical Control (108) accounted for 61% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was (49, 28%) between 1200-1559.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	8
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	0
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	16
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	0
Grand Total	**29**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Ingleside	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	17%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	66%
1200-1559	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	14%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	2	4	0	0	20	0	29	100%
Percentage	10%	7%	14%	0%	0%	69%	0%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	8
Firearm Low Ready	25
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	24
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	148
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**211**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Ingleside	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	7	4	1	0	1	2	21	36	17%
0400-0759	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	3%
0800-1159	3	6	2	10	4	22	3	50	24%
1200-1559	2	14	8	0	0	5	2	31	15%
1600-1959	5	9	1	8	12	11	5	51	24%
2000-2359	9	4	7	0	15	1	0	36	17%
Total	29	39	20	19	32	41	31	211	100%
Percentage	14%	18%	9%	9%	15%	19%	15%	100%	

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H)

Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Grand Total	% of Calls
Emergency Backup (1025)	8	3	1	0	12	**41%**
Part I Violent	0	0	0	7	7	**24%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	1	0	3	4	**14%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	6	6	**21%**
Grand Total	**8**	**4**	**1**	**16**	**29**	**100%**

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body)	Grand Total	% of Calls
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	**7%**
Emergency Backup (1025)	8	1	3	1	0	0	13	**6%**
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**0%**
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	**7%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	**3%**
Misc	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	**1%**
Part I Property	0	0	3	0	6	0	9	**4%**
Part I Violent	0	2	0	0	51	2	55	**26%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	11	9	0	9	1	30	**14%**
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	2	1	0	4	0	7	**3%**
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	**1%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	4	4	0	27	1	36	**17%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**0%**
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	**2%**
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	5	2	1	7	0	15	**7%**
Grand Total	**8**	**25**	**24**	**2**	**148**	**4**	**211**	**100%**

**Ingleside District (Company H)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022**

Hispanic males (40%) and Black males (18%) accounted for approximately 58% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	2%
Asian Male	23	10%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	16	7%
Black Male	42	18%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	16	7%
Hispanic Male	93	40%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	4	2%
White Male	27	12%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	5	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	**233**	**100%**
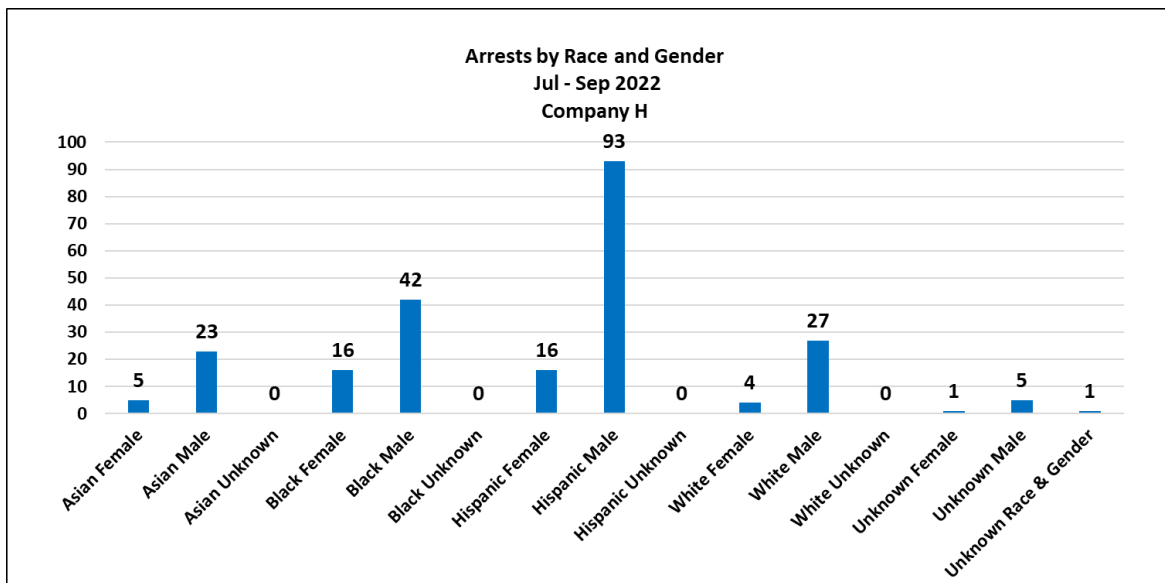
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Ingleside District (Company H)
Arrests by Age
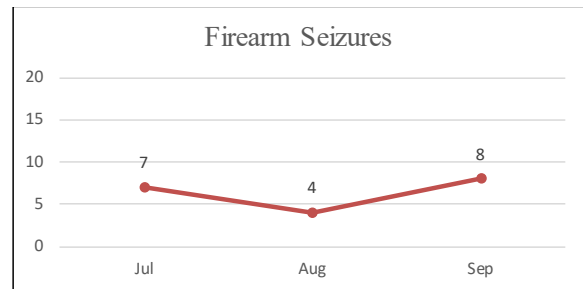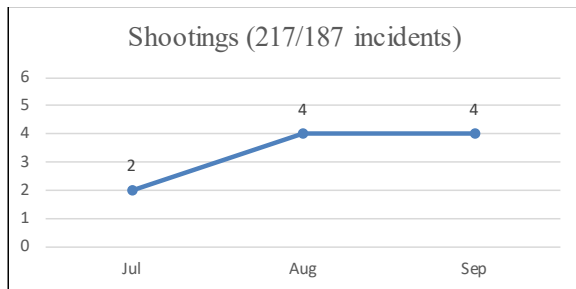**July – September 2022**

Subjects age 18-29 (36%) and subjects age 30-39 (27%) accounted 63% of arrests made by the Ingleside station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	9	4%
18-29	84	36%
30-39	63	27%
40-49	36	15%
50-59	30	13%
60+	11	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	233	100%
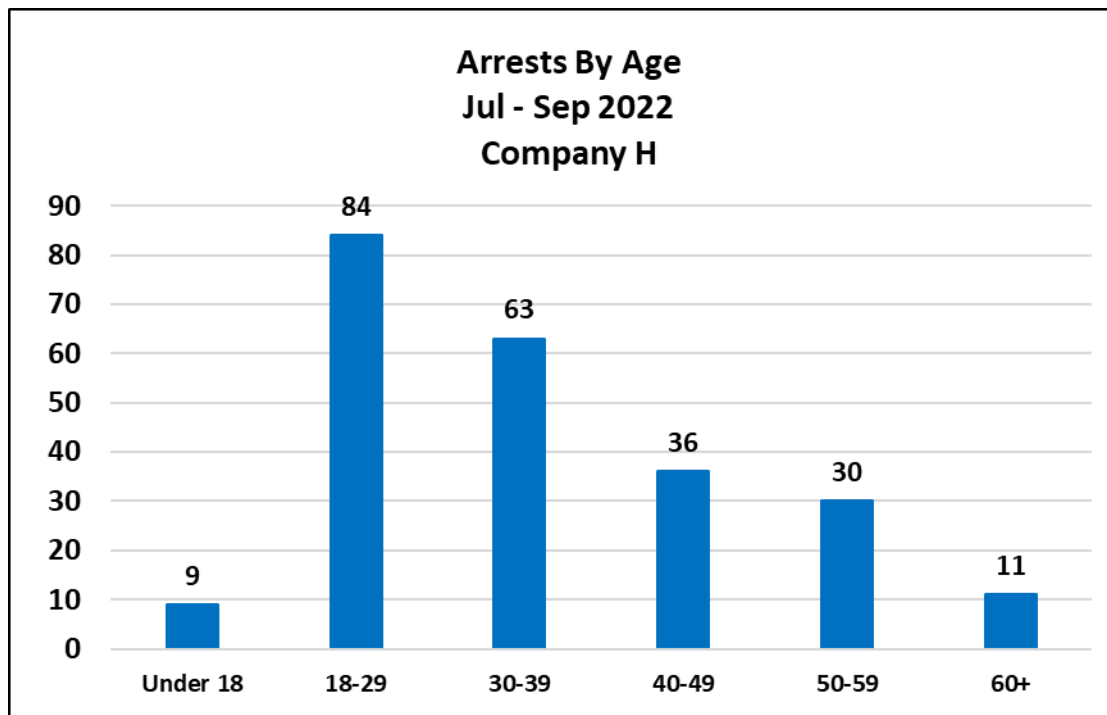
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Ingleside District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and
Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes

Taraval District
(Company I)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There was 112 total Uses of Force in the Taraval district. Physical Control (80) accounted for 71% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (32, 29%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	0
Impact Weapon	0
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	15
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	1
Grand Total	**17**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Taraval	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	29%
1200-1559	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	24%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	29%
Total	0	8	0	0	0	4	5	17	100%
Percentage	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%	24%	29%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	1
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm Low Ready	12
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	14
Impact Weapon	0
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	80
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**112**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Taraval	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	5	12	1	0	0	6	24	21%
0400-0759	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3%
0800-1159	0	5	1	0	2	5	3	16	14%
1200-1559	0	5	4	17	3	0	3	32	29%
1600-1959	2	0	0	3	0	6	5	16	14%
2000-2359	5	0	3	4	0	1	8	21	19%
Total	7	15	21	26	6	12	25	112	100%
Percentage	6%	13%	19%	23%	5%	11%	22%	100%	

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take	Strike by Obj. (personal bo	Grand Total	% of Calls
Interview with a Citizen (909)	1	3	1	5	**29%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	5	0	5	**29%**
Part I Property	0	4	0	4	**24%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	3	0	3	**18%**
Grand Total	**1**	**15**	**1**	**17**	**100%**

Types of Call	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	**4%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	18	**16%**
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	**4%**
Meet With Officer(904)	1	1	2	8	0	1	0	13	**12%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	**14%**
Part I Property	0	0	4	1	0	5	0	10	**9%**
Part I Violent	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	22	**20%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	**3%**
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5	**4%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	9	**8%**
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	**2%**
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	**4%**
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**12**	**14**	**1**	**80**	**3**	**112**	**100%**

Taraval District (Company I)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Black males (20%) and White males (26%) accounted for 46% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	2%
Asian Male	18	12%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	11	8%
Black Male	29	20%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	5	3%
Hispanic Male	26	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	13	9%
White Male	38	26%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	1	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**146**	**100%**
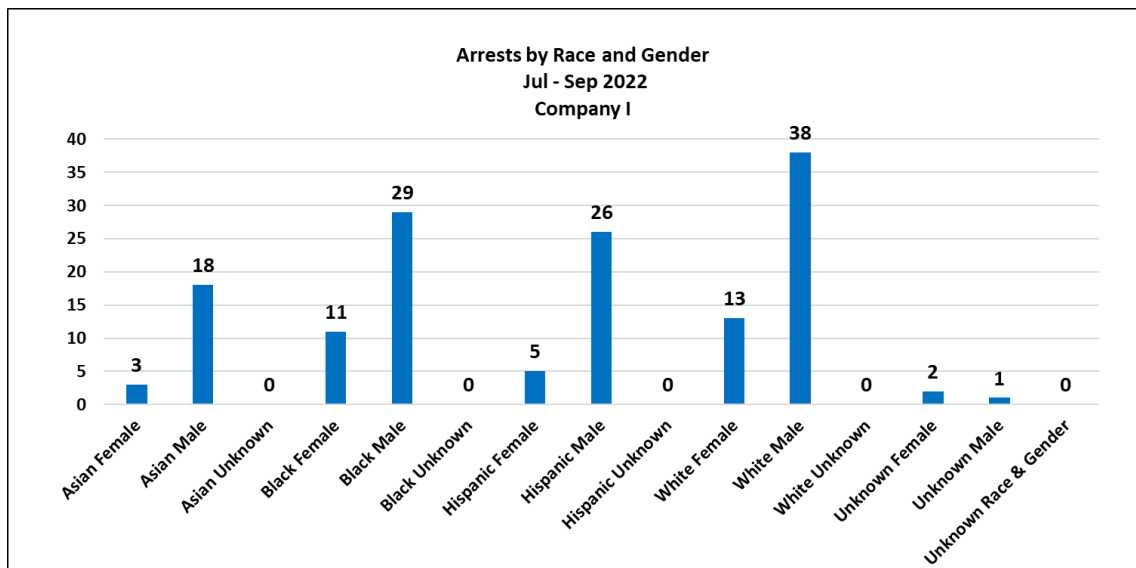
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Taraval District (Company I)
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (24%) and subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 57% of arrests made by Taraval station in Q3-2022.
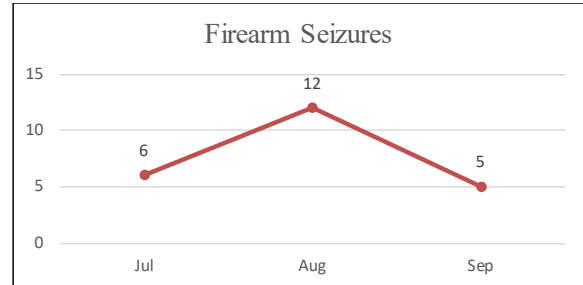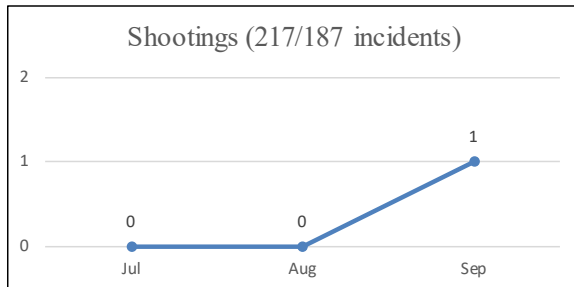
Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	1	1%
18-29	35	24%
30-39	48	33%
40-49	27	18%
50-59	21	14%
60+	14	10%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	146	100%

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."

Taraval District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes

Tenderloin District
(Company J)
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There was 417 total Uses of Force in the Tenderloin district. Physical Control (330) accounted for 79% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (105, 25%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	1
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	97
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fi	4
Grand Total	**107**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Tenderloin	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5%
0400-0759	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	9	8%
0800-1159	0	2	5	4	0	4	5	20	19%
1200-1559	5	8	8	6	1	0	5	33	31%
1600-1959	2	0	0	0	4	4	8	18	17%
2000-2359	8	0	0	0	2	8	4	22	21%
Total	15	21	14	10	9	16	22	107	100%
Percentage	14%	20%	13%	9%	8%	15%	21%	100%	

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm Low Ready	26
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	42
Impact Weapon	4
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	330
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	12
Vehicle Intervention	2
Grand Total	**417**

Time of Day/Day of Week

Tenderloin	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	4	11	0	1	7	4	6	33	8%
0400-0759	0	6	6	7	10	0	0	29	7%
0800-1159	8	7	17	17	9	22	17	97	23%
1200-1559	8	14	13	40	18	2	10	105	25%
1600-1959	24	5	23	2	4	14	21	93	22%
2000-2359	15	15	9	2	3	12	4	60	14%
Total	59	58	68	69	51	54	58	417	100%
Percentage	14%	14%	16%	17%	12%	13%	14%	100%	

By District Data

**Tenderloin District (Company J)**
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Grand Total	% of Calls
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	1	0	1	**1%**
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	3	0	3	**3%**
Investigation Detail (7I)	0	0	0	1	0	1	**1%**
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	0	15	0	15	**14%**
Misc	0	0	0	3	1	4	**4%**
Part I Property	0	0	0	4	1	5	**5%**
Part I Violent	0	0	0	19	0	19	**18%**
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	1	0	12	0	13	**12%**
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	2	0	2	**2%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	1	1	1	20	2	25	**23%**
Traffic-Related	0	2	0	5	0	7	**7%**
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	0	0	3	0	3	**3%**
On Foot (7F)	0	0	0	3	0	3	**3%**
7U	0	0	0	6	0	6	**6%**
Grand Total	**1**	**4**	**1**	**97**	**4**	**107**	**100%**

Tenderloin District (Company J)
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	2%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	2%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	3%
Citizen Arrest (405)	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	1%
Emergency Backup (1025)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0%
Investigation Detail (7I)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%
Meet With City Employee (905)	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	4%
Meet With Officer(904)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	0	0	0	0	61	2	0	63	15%
Misc	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	1%
Part I Property	0	0	3	0	13	2	0	18	4%
Part I Violent	0	0	10	2	64	1	0	77	18%
Passing Call (903)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	13	5	0	6	0	0	24	6%
Person with a knife (219/222)	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	16	4%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	22	5%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	1	5	5	2	54	3	0	70	17%
Terrorist Threats	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	13	3%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	2%
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	8	15	0	9	0	2	34	8%
On Foot (7F)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
7U	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	1%
Grand Total	**1**	**26**	**42**	**4**	**330**	**12**	**2**	**417**	**100%**

Tenderloin District (Company J)
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

White males (32%) and Black males (23%) accounted for approximately 56% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q3-2022.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	7	1%
Asian Male	18	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	70	7%
Black Male	225	23%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	37	4%
Hispanic Male	235	24%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	62	6%
White Male	316	32%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	0%
Unknown Male	11	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	7	1%
Total	**991**	**100%**
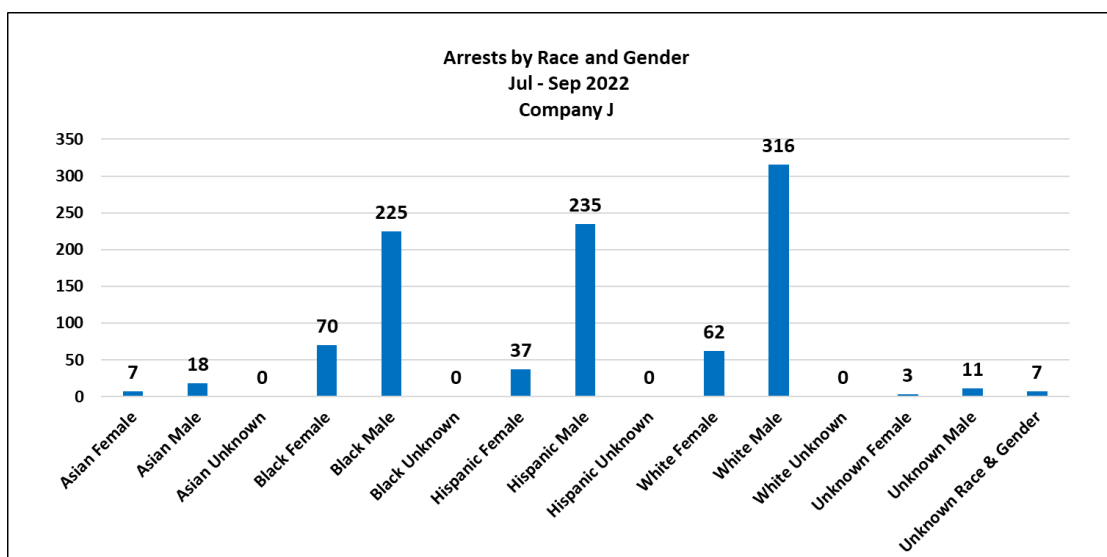
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

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Tenderloin District (Company J)
Arrests Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (30%) and subjects age 30-39 (37%) accounted for 67% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q3-2022.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	25	3%
18-29	293	30%
30-39	371	37%
40-49	177	18%
50-59	87	9%
60+	38	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	991	100%
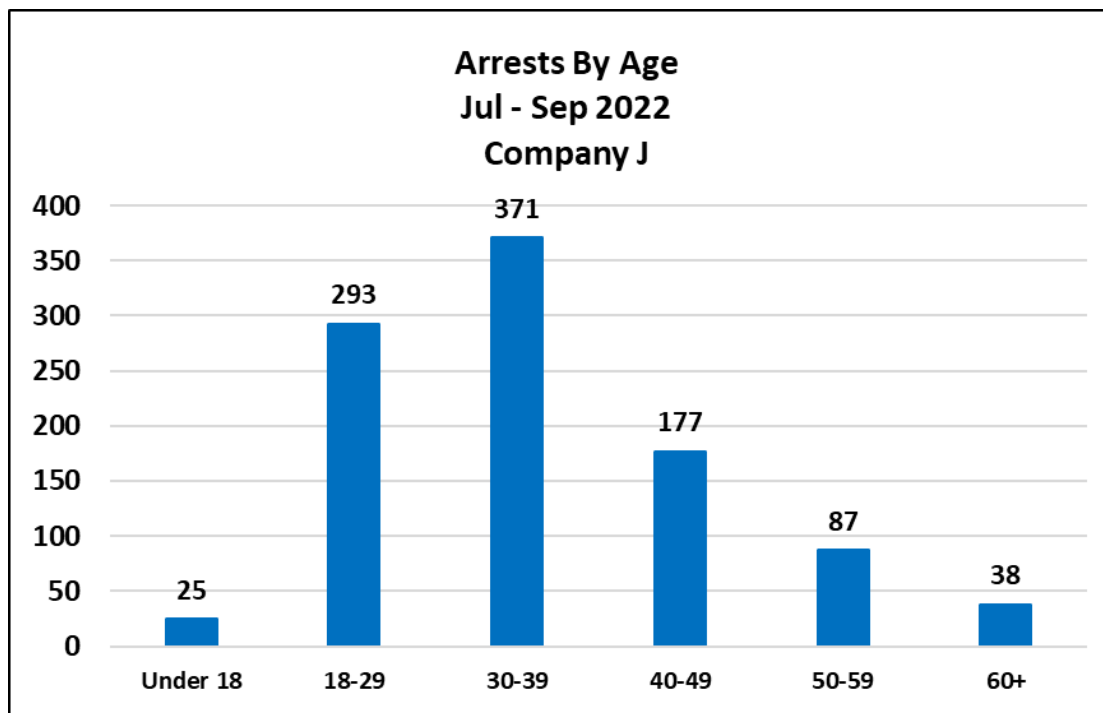
Arrests By Age
Jul - Sep 2022
Company J

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

Tenderloin District
Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes
July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

Shootings (217/187 incidents)

Firearm Seizures

Homicides

Part 1 Violent Crimes
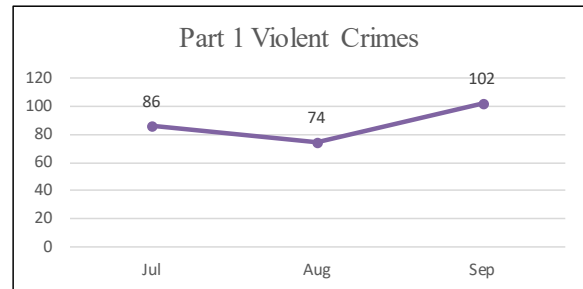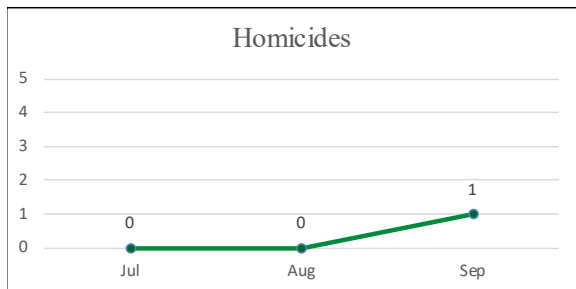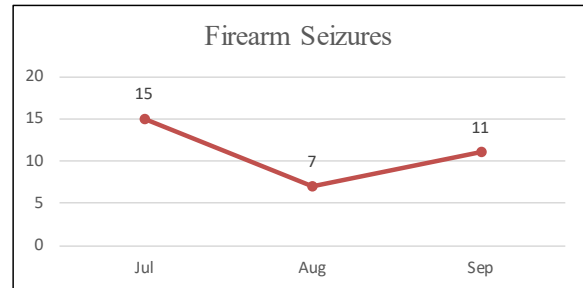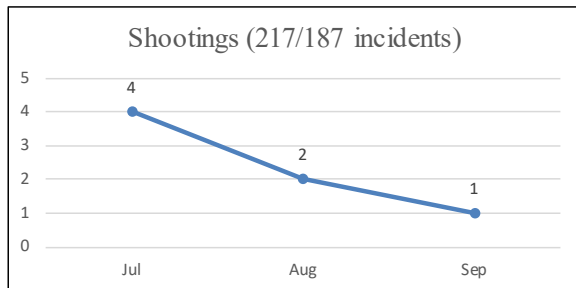
By District Data

Airport
Use of Force
July-September 2022

Airport Use of Force data was unavailable at time of report.

**Airport
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022**

Airport Use of Force data was unavailable at time of report.

**Airport
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022**

Black males (24%) and White males (17%) accounted for 41% of total Airport arrests in Q3-2022.

Race & Gender	Q3-2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	2%
Asian Male	16	12%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	9	6%
Black Male	34	24%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	7	5%
Hispanic Male	5	4%
Hispanic Unknown	1	1%
White Female	13	9%
White Male	24	17%
White Unknown	1	1%
Unknown Female	4	3%
Unknown Male	22	16%
Total	139	100%
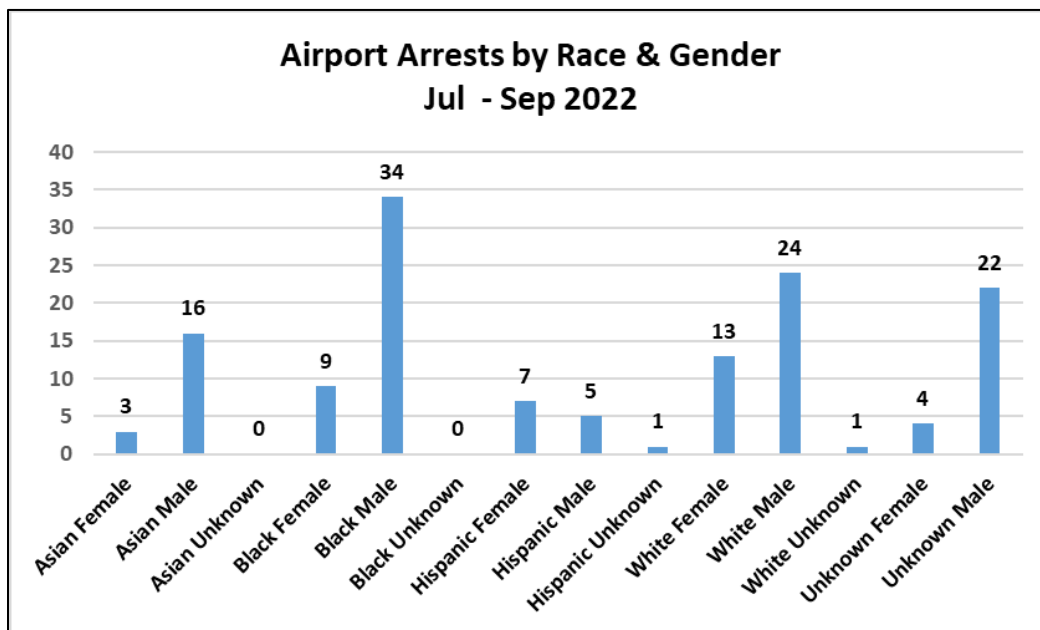
Airport arrest data obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Airport
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 30-39 (25%) and Subjects age 40-49 (24%) accounted for 49% of all Airport arrests in Q3-2022.

Age Group	Q3-2022 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	25	18%
30-39	35	25%
40-49	34	24%
50-59	25	18%
60+	20	14%
Total	139	100%
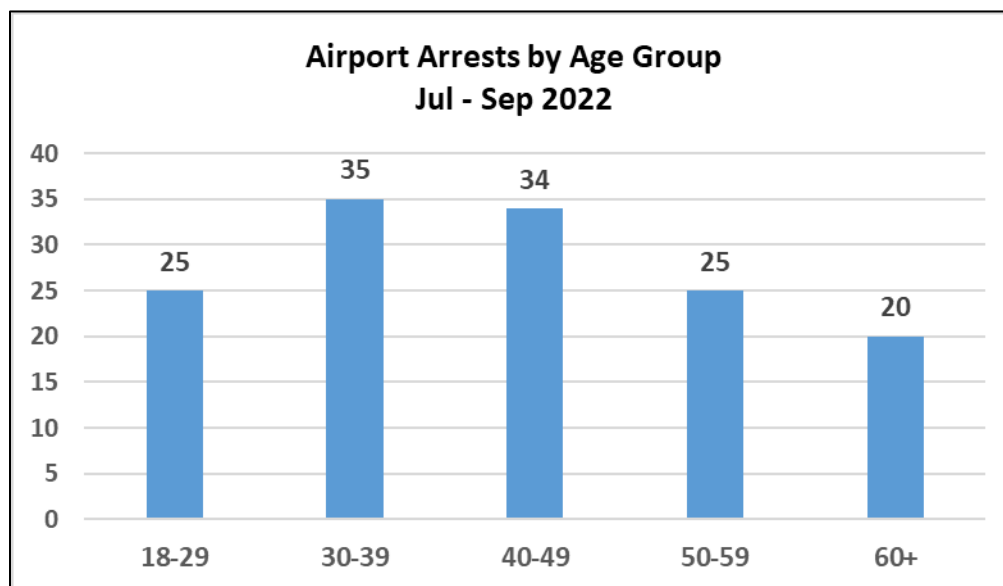
Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau.

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown
Use of Force
July-September 2022

There was 18 total Use of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Firearm Low Ready (11) accounted for 61% of type of force used. The peak time for incident was between 0800-1159hrs. (8, 44%)

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm Low Ready	11
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	2
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**18**

| Time of Day/Day of Week									
Out of SF	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	17%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	28%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	44%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	11%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	18	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	

Outside of SF/Unknown
Use of Force by Call Type
July-September 2022

Types of Call	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Low Ready	Firearm Pointing	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Grand Total	% of Calls
Admin Detail (7A)	0	8	0	0	8	**44%**
Misc	0	2	0	2	4	**22%**
Part I Violent	1	0	2	0	3	**17%**
Citizen Standby (416)	0	1	2	0	3	**17%**
Grand Total	**1**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**18**	**100%**

Outside SF/Unknown
Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
July – September 2022

Black males (38%) and Hispanic males (38%) accounted for 76% of all Outside SF arrests.

Race and Gender	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	1	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	4	6%
Black Male	24	38%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	1	2%
Hispanic Male	24	38%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	0	0%
White Male	5	8%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	**63**	**100%**
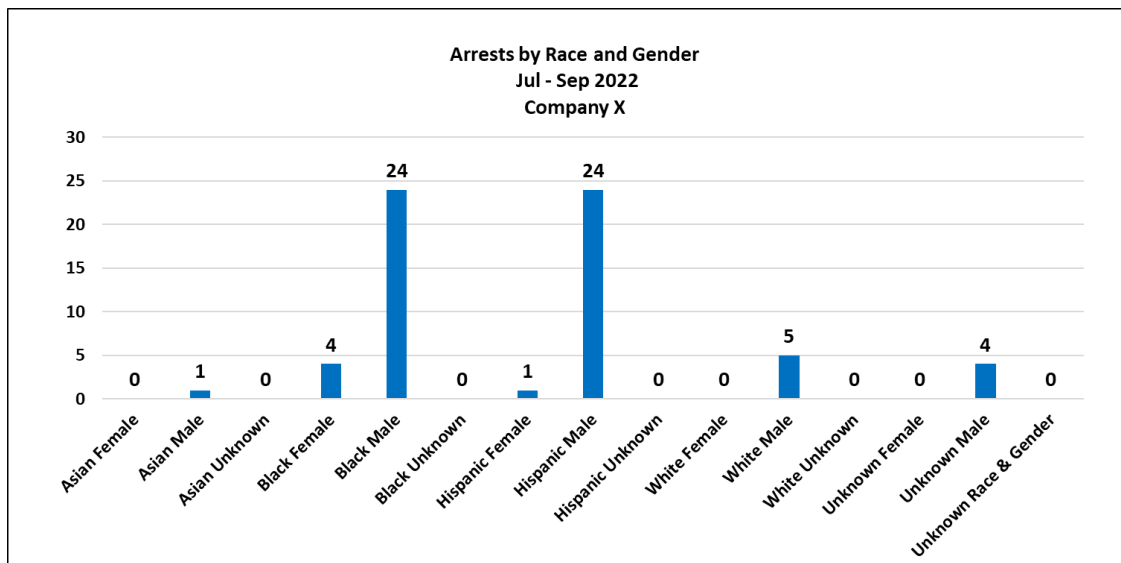
Arrest totals do not include arrests at Airport.
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

Outside SF/Unknown
Arrests by Age
July – September 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (60%) and age 30-39 (30%) accounted for 90% of all Outside SF arrests.

Age	Q3 2022 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	38	60%
30-39	19	30%
40-49	4	6%
50-59	1	2%
60+	1	2%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	63	100%
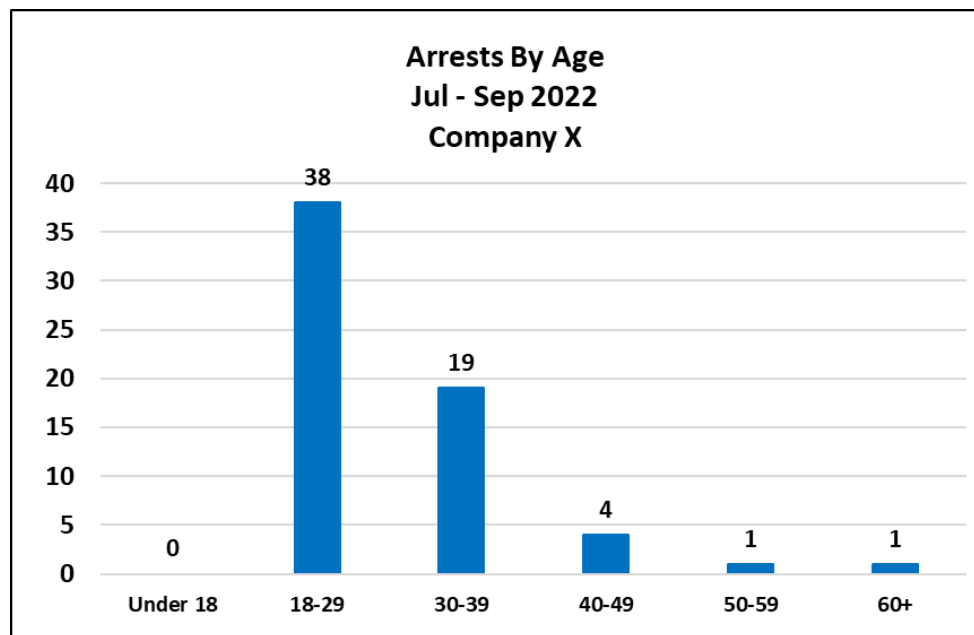
Note: Arrests totals do not include arrests at Airport.
Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by City
July-September 2022

Oakland (18) accounted for 29% of arrests outside of the city limits.

Location	Q3 2022 Arrests
Antioch, CA	3
Aurora PD	1
Bay Point, CA	1
Berkeley, CA	4
Brentwood PD	2
CA Highway Patrol	6
Centennial, Colorado	1
Concord PD	1
Confidential	3
Contra Costa County	1
Daly City, CA	2
Elk Grove PD	1
Fairfield PD	2
Richmond, CA	1
Marin County Sheriff's Office	1
Miami, Florida	1
Oakland, CA	18
Pittsburg, CA	1
Richmond, CA	2
Ricmond PD	1
San Bruno, CA	2
San Leandro, CA	2
Stockton PD	1
Stockton, CA	2
Suisun City PD	1
US Marshal	1
Vallejo, CA	1
Grand Total	**63**

Arrests Outside of SF
Q3 2022
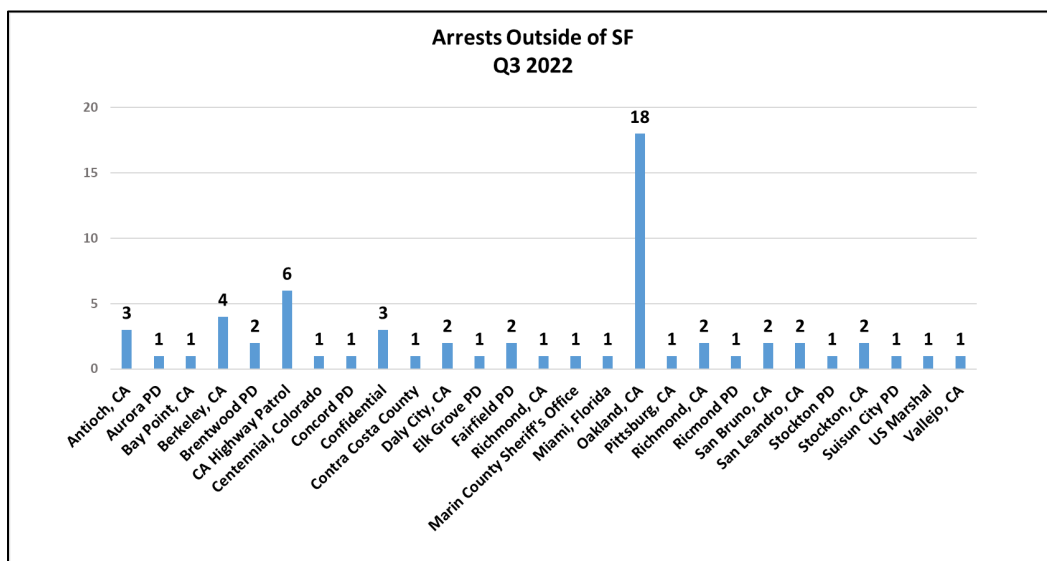
Glossary

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
Administrative Code Chapter 96a	A San Francisco ordinance passed in 2016 that placed specified reporting requirements on the San Francisco Police Department
Bias by proxy	When a civilian racially profiles an individual and calls the police as a result
Cal DOJ	California Department of Justice
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
CMCR	Critical Mindset Coordinated Response
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
DGO 5.01	SFPD's Department General Order that provides guidelines for the application and reporting of Use of Force
DHR	San Francisco Department of Human Resources
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DPA	Department of Police Accountability
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity

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

Technical Appendix – Stops Data Exploration

Datasets used

Name	Location	Notes
Stop Data Collection System (SDCS) Data, Q2, 2018 – Q2 2022	To be published – DataSF.Org	Expected Publishing date Dec22/Jan23
Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS)	https://iswitrs.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/index.jsp	Data query requested SF County, Q2 2018 – Q2 2022.

Methodology

An analysis of DGO 9.01 Draft dated 5.6.22 was conducted to generate the 9.01 Selected Stop List. Stop types in the DGO 9.01 draft were matched against associated California Vehicle Codes or SF Transportation Codes and then matched against the California Department of Justice (CalDOJ) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) table. As the Stops Data Collection System (SDCS) codes traffic stop data utilizing CJIS codes, this enables analysis of stop types in the Draft DGO against the CJIS codes in the dataset.

Draft DGO 9.01 lists 18 types of stops to be banned. 15 of the stops listed to be banned equate to 21 California Vehicle Codes. This is due to some stop types capturing more than one CVC code. Ie: Banning registration enforcement of CVC 4000 is assumed to include 4000.1, 4000.6, 4000(A), etc.

2 types of stops equate to 2 bike/scooter local transportation codes and 1 type of stop (no parking infractions unless the car is unoccupied) equate to 3 CVC codes related to parking and at least 58 local transportation codes related to parking.

Stops that do not have a CJIS code (local traffic code violations) are not included, as they are not currently coded to be disaggregated in the data. 3 types of stops of the 18 were excluded. Excluded stops may be an area for potential future analysis.

Of the 18 types of stops, 8 types of stops are modifications to current state or local law, ie: don't enforce X unless Y condition is met. (No littering stops unless the littering may cause injury or death.)

In cases where there is a modification recommended, it is included in the analysis without the modification as no data on the proposed modification is available. This may cause an overcount of stops (counting both the modified and unmodified versions of the proposed type of stop, as opposed to only the modified.)

The tables below layout the stop types, CVC code and CJIS codes utilized for the data exploration. Items in white are included in the analysis, items in blue are included without the associated modification, and items in red are not included.

DGO 9.01 draft 5.6.22	CJIS Code	Statute	Description
Driving without functioning or illuminated headlights, unless no headlights are functioning or illuminated and the sun has set. (Cal. Veh. Code § 24400(a)-(b)).	54014	24400	HEADLAMP:OPR/AMT/SIZE:VIO
Tinted windows (Cal. Veh. Code § 26708.5).	54015	26708.5	WINDOW INSTAL/ETC MAT VIO
Failure to ride a bicycle as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway. (Cal. Veh. Code § 21202(a)).	54019	21202(A)	FAIL RIDE BIKE:RT EDGE RD
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54099	4000(A)	NO REG:VEH/TRAILER/ETC
Failure to illuminate license plate. (Cal. Veh. Code § 24601).	54110	24601	FAIL MAINT LIC PLATE LAMP
Failure to signal while turning or changing lanes, unless the failure creates a condition that substantially increases the likelihood of injury or death. (Cal. Veh. Code §§ 22107, 22108).	54115	22107	UNSAF TURN &/OR NO SIGNAL

Crossing the street outside of the crosswalk, unless it creates a condition that substantially increases the likelihood of injury or death (Cal. Veh. Code § 21955).	54145	21955	JAYWALKING
Failure to signal while turning or changing lanes, unless the failure creates a condition that substantially increases the likelihood of injury or death. (Cal. Veh. Code §§ 22107, 22108).	54149	22108	FAIL SIGNAL B/4 TURN VEH
Littering, unless an object is thrown from a vehicle in a manner that creates a condition that substantially increases the likelihood of injury or death. (Cal. Veh. Code § 23112).	54163	23112	TOSS/ETC MATTER:HWY/ETC
Driving without functioning or illuminated taillights, unless no taillights are functioning or illuminated and the sun has set. (Cal. Veh. Code § 24600).	54193	24600	TAILLAMP VIOLATIONS
Driving without functioning or illuminated brake lights, unless no brake lights are functioning or illuminated and the sun has set. (Cal. Veh. Code § 24603).	54194	24603	STOPLAMP VIOLATIONS
Improperly mounted license plate. (Cal. Veh. Code § 5201(a)).	54234	5201(A)	LICENS PLATE POSITION VIO
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54359	4000.1	REG/ETC:SMOG CERTS VIOL
Making a U-turn from the far left-hand lane where the driver can see clearly for 200 feet in either direction, and the maneuver is executed in a manner that does not substantially	54409	22100.5	WRONG LANE UTURN VIOL

increase the likelihood of injury or death. (Cal. Veh. Code § 22100.5).			
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54412	4000.2	O-O-S VEH:NO REG/SMOG CRT
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54473	4000.4(A)	UNREG CA BASED VEHICLE
Objects affixed to windows or hanging from rearview mirror. (Cal. Veh. Code § 26708(a)(1)-(2)).	54571	26708(A)(1)	OPR VEH:WINDOW OBSTRUCTED
Objects affixed to windows or hanging from rearview mirror. (Cal. Veh. Code § 26708(a)(1)-(2)).	54614	26708(A)(2)	OPR VEH:WINDOW OBSTRUCTED
1. Failure to display both license plates. (Cal. Veh. Code § 5200(a)).	54644	5200(A)	DISPLAY LIC PLATES WRONG
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54657	4000(A)(1)	NO REG:VEH/TRAILER/ETC
Failure to display registration tags or driving with expired registration. (Cal. Veh. Code § 4000).	54666	4000.6	UNREG COMM MTR VEH 10000+
Any parking infraction, unless the car is unoccupied.		Multiple	
Sleeping in car. (S.F. Trans. Code § 97)		SFTC 97	
Riding a bicycle on a sidewalk. (S.F. Trans. Code Art. 7, § 7.2.12).		SFTC 7.1.12	

| Riding a non-motorized scooter on a sidewalk. (S.F. Trans. Code Art. 7, § 7.2.13). | | SFTC 7.2.13 | |

SWITRS and the Not At Fault Driver Methodology

Race/Ethnicity for Not At Fault (NAF) Drivers is used as a comparable baseline of individuals driving in San Francisco. NAF drivers in the data are a random sample of drivers in San Francisco that is representative of the driving population in San Francisco as a whole. To be included as a not at fault driver is a random event, as generally speaking, no persons sign up to be in collisions serious enough to warrant a CHP 555 report. This allows for a more accurate representation of driving individuals in any analytical denominator by leveraging that random sample of drivers who are not at fault in a collision and using that sample as a baseline for comparison purposes.

To compare SWITRS NAF driver race/ethnicity to SDCS race/ethnicity, we utilize the below tables to consolidate race/ethnicity categories into the below consolidated categories. The 'not reported' bucket from SWITRS is dropped from the analysis. Consolidation of SDCS Race/Ethnicity Data moves Pacific Islander into the Asian category and creates an Other category that captures the Middle Eastern or South Asian and Native American categories, along with all entries that have more than one datapoint (White + Asian, for example.)

SDCS Categories	QADR Consolidated Categories
Asian	Asian (+Pacific Islander)
Black/African American	Black/African American
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Hispanic/Latino(a)
Middle Eastern or South Asian	White
Native American	Other (Middle Eastern or South Asian and Native American & all combinations)
Pacific Islander	
White	

SWITRS Categories	QADR Analysis Consolidated Categories
Asian	Asian
Black	Black/African American
Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino(a)
Other	White
White	Other
Not Reported	

Caveats

The level of discretion available to officers to make stops is not captured with any granularity in these data. That is, multiple types of 'not call for service' stops (on view or self-initiated activity by an officer) can place less discretion upon an officer in certain circumstances. For example, intelligence led stops (or 'be on the lookout' informed stops) are not able to be disaggregated from the data at this time. Directed enforcement operations are also not able to be disaggregated from the data.

Where used, SDCS stops data is perceived demographic data recorded by officers, not self-reported by individuals stopped.

Use of SWITRS Not at Fault data assumes that representation in the NAF data is randomly distributed across racial/ethnic groups. Differing trends in driving habits, age and maintenance level of vehicles, maintenance level of roads where collisions occur, and other factors, may skew the data towards one race/ethnic group or another.

Data Exploration Filter Crosswalk

The below tables identify filters and methods used in our Microsoft PowerBI system to generate the data exploration's visualizations.

Methodology Crosswalk					
Stop Trends (chart)	**Stop Trends (table)**	**District & CJIS Code (Chart)**	**District & CJIS Code (Table)**	**CfS - All Stops (Chart)**	**CfS - All Stops (Table)**
Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Row total percentage of Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Column Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Column Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID
Legend: Reason For Stop (text)	Rows: Date of Stop - Year	Legend: Traffic Violation - 9.01 CJIS Listed Codes	Rows: Traffic Violation - 9.01 CJIS Listed Codes	Legend: Is stop made in response to a Call for Service?	Rows: Is stop made in response to a Call for Service?
Axis: Date of Stop - Year	Columns: Reason for Stop (text)	Axis: District (grouping)	Columns: District (grouping)	Axis: District (grouping)	Columns: District (grouping)
Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport
Filter 2: Drop blank reason for stops (1)	Filter 2: Drop blank reason for stops (1)	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank
Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022

(1) 436 of 232,856 rows dropped due to likelihood of data being entered in error or submitted for deletion

Methodology Crosswalk					
NAF - 9.01 Stops (Chart)	**NAF - 9.01 Stops (% Table)**	**NAF - 9.01 Stops (# Table)**	**NAF - All Other Stops (Chart)**	**NAF - All Other Stops (% Table)**	**NAF - All Other Stops (# Table)**
Value 1: Distinct Grand Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value 1: Distinct Column Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID	Value 1: Distinct Grand Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value 1: Distinct Column Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID
Value 2: Sum of NAF percentage Grand Total	Value 2: Column NAF percentage Total	Value 2: Sum of NAF Grand Total	Value 2: Sum of NAF percentage Grand Total	Value 2: Column NAF percentage Total	Value 2: Sum of NAF Grand Total
Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity
Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport
Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops only	Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops only	Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops only	Filter: All Other Stops only	Filter: All Other Stops only	Filter: All other Stops only
Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank
Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022

Methodology Crosswalk		
NAF - All Stops (Chart)	**NAF - All Stops (% Table)**	**NAF - All Stops (# Table)**
Value 1: Distinct Grand Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value 1: Distinct Column Total Percentage Count of DOJ ID	Value: Distinct Count of DOJ ID
Value 2: Sum of NAF percentage Grand Total	Value 2: Column NAF percentage Total	Value 2: Sum of NAF Grand Total
Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity	Axis: NAF Race/Ethnicity
Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport	Filter 1: Drop - Airport
Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops AND All other Stops included	Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops AND All other Stops included	Filter: 9.01 Selected Stops AND All other Stops included
Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank	Filter 2: Traffic Violation Type 1, 2 or 3. Drop Blank
Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022	Years: 2018-2022

Safety with Respect

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department

Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

Q3 2022

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

Q3 2022 Use of Force data was queried on October 25, 2022; Q3 2021 Use of Force data was queried on November 7, 2022
Q3 2022 Arrest Data was queried on November 16, 2022