

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter 4 2024




Peace with Purpose

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Announcing the CRSTAL Benchmarks

Introduction


SFPD is transitioning its Quarterly Activity and Data Report to a series of online dashboards. These dashboards will be rolled out in phases, by data set, starting with Stops data, commencing with the Q1 2025 QADR. As each type of police action is added to the online dashboard site, SFPD will remove the descriptive statistical elements of that police action data set and announce the move on the SFPD QADR landing site. Where it does not already provide them, SFPD will also be adding these data sets to DataSF.

SFPD will continue to provide benchmarking and other special analyses in the QADR. However, SFPD is sunsetting the series of metrics that use a “Per Capita” benchmarking approach. SFPD is adding three other types of metrics to the population comparison metric. These additional metrics are expected to factor in more of the context of what problems officers are trying to solve and what direction they’ve been provided to solve them.

Benchmarking Stop Data

The San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), in line with its dedication to transparency, provides descriptive statistics about enforcement and search patterns and trends. To provide a simple contextual setting for the reader, previous Quarterly Activity and Data Reports (QADRs) have compared the demographics of the general residential population with individuals subject to a police stop or other action. However, the many dissimilarities between the group of people who may experience police action and the group who comprise the San Francisco residential population means that this comparison provides only partial information at best.

To provide more insight, the Department is broadening the types of benchmarks it employs for stop and search data analysis. The QADR will now include a total of four (4) types of benchmark analyses to enhance public understanding of police contact with the public. It's important to note that there is no universally agreed upon optimal benchmark, as each benchmark comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. Smith, Tillyer, Lloyd and Petrocelli describe benchmarking as an "imperfect science" (2021).



Neil and Winship assert that “benchmarking oversimplifies stop and search data to the point where it should not be used as a metric¹” (2019). Despite this assertion, the Department has a responsibility to provide these data, as well as their context, in a manner that allows the public to better understand the actions of the Department.

Each of the new benchmarking types are described below, including the advantages and disadvantages of each. The descriptions also provide the underlying assumptions, any accompanying methodological adjustments, and the results of the analysis required to calculate the benchmark.

Census Population Benchmarking

The SFPD has consolidated and moved its census benchmarking analysis to a web-based dashboard, located on the SFPD website: [SFPD Stop Data Dashboards²](https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sfpd-stop-data-dashboards).

By moving the analysis to a live dashboard and publishing online, the department hopes to increase access to this high-level contextual information.

Census Population Benchmark Advantages

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. This benchmark can provide an easy to comprehend, high level datapoint when considering disparities in police contacts.


Census Population Benchmark Disadvantages

Although population data is easy to obtain and use, and the resulting benchmarked metrics are clear and easily understood, as noted by Smith et al., in “nearly every other regard... [it] fails as a benchmark” (2021). The California Department of Justice, in their Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) 2021 report, stated that “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.³” However, officers do not encounter individuals at the same rates as found in the census and to conduct a stop, the circumstances and/or behavior must warrant it.

¹ [Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews](#)

² <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sfpd-stop-data-dashboards>

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



Additionally, other differences in the data sets further complicate any comparability between them. For instance, the requirements and/or method for recording characteristics vary between data sets. The method for collecting demographic characteristics in the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) is self-reported, where the California Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) stops data is *officer perceived*. The choices within a characteristic also vary between data sets. For instance, for individuals of Polynesian descent, census data offers Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, whereas RIPA stops data offers Pacific Islander or Asian and SFPD data systems only offer Asian as a collected datapoint.

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 decision⁴” (Owens & Rosenquist). These limitations should be kept in mind when interpreting results of any population benchmark.

For further reading, a deeper analysis of the challenges around per capita population benchmarking is discussed in the 2019 paper “Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing⁵” by Roland Neil and Christopher Winship.

Including Three Additional Benchmarks

Given the challenges that Census benchmarking presents, and that there are no perfect metrics or comparison populations to use, SFPD is adding three benchmarks to its regular reporting. The additional benchmarks are the Risk Adjusted Disparity (RAD) index, Suspect Adjusted Disparity (SAD) index and Not-at-fault crash Traffic Analytic Layout (TAL) index. They each utilize different measures to provide additional context

⁴<https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13⁵
[Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews](#)

⁵ [Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews](#)

and an additional benchmark with which to understand with whom the department interacts.

Each benchmark uses data from the last six quarters (18 months). This will provide a near-term historical analysis, and the results show trends over time, per demographic group. For an in-depth explanation of methodologies, see the methodology section below.

Each benchmarking methodology comes with specific strengths and weaknesses, some of which are noted below in **Table 1**:

Table 1: Advantage and Disadvantage of Different Benchmarking Strategies

	Advantage	Disadvantage
<p>Population Benchmark: Uses the demographic makeup of the population in Census data to compare whether there is a similar makeup in population of individuals stopped by Police.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple to conduct • Easy to explain for all residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to accurately estimate due to unequal racial resident population • Does not include relevant control variables to explain differences⁶ • Stop location can differ from residence location • Relies on census information which may be outdated/underrepresented
<p>RAD Index Uses the demographic makeup of violent crime victims. Compares this to the demographic makeup of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates an easy ratio to compare across racial categories • Relies on victim demographics which are consistently captured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumes victim/perpetrator are the same race • Assumes equivalency in incident reporting across racial groups

⁶ For instance, a population benchmark used in stop data assumes the full residential population including infants or immobile community members would be open to police interaction, when that is not the case.

<p>population of individuals stopped by Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects motivators of officer behavior – addressing crime generally, and addressing crime for those most at risk of being victimized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumes all stops are in furtherance of addressing violent crime
<p>SAD Index</p> <p>Uses the demographic makeup of violent crime suspects. Compares this to the demographic makeup of the population of individuals stopped by Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relies on suspect information which narrows population of those contacted by police • More directly approaches RAD index intent while avoiding homogeneity challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator includes all stops regardless if the stop was the ‘right’ individual • May not account for repeat offenders • Inconsistent racial identifiers for suspects • Assumes all stops are made in response to the suspect descriptions of violent crime • May insert a level of human bias by the reporting and/or investigating parties
<p>TAL Index</p> <p>Uses the demographic makeup of drivers in serious collisions who are deemed not at fault. Compares this to the same demographic population of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a metric closer to the true driving population than census data • Relies on data from officer interaction during a traffic crash with crash injuries, a random occurrence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific locations may be more prone to traffic crashes. • Small data set because traffic crashes reported are only those resulting in injury or complaint of pain. • Only measures stops of vehicles, and excludes pedestrian stops.

individuals stopped by Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple interpretation of results 	
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Risk Adjusted Disparity Index


The Risk Adjusted Disparity (RAD) Index was introduced by Lawrence Sherman and Sumit Kumar in 2021 as a methodology to address the flaws in traditional police interaction disparity measures (e.g. population benchmarking). Instead of considering the whole population in the analysis, the RAD focuses on victims of violent crime. Isolating the scope of police interaction to victims of violent crime allows comparisons to be contextualized within a group of the population that has documented contact with the police. This victim focused approach is consistent with SFPD values of protection of life being the highest priority and vigorous pursuit of those who commit serious crimes.

Utilizing the RAD index provides a new viewpoint from which to observe, measure, and report on potential disparities. It also provides additional context and the opportunity to monitor more than a single benchmark over time to observe trends. However, it is possible the count of victims of crime may be skewed due to historical understanding of different reasons people may avoid contact with the police after being victimized by a crime. We are aware that this measure is imperfect, but it can be used as an additional viewpoint.

The RAD index, a ratio of ratios, is a way to compare the treatment of different demographic groups across a population using victims as the denominator. Here, the RAD index compares the number of victims of violent crime against the number of stops per racial demographic group and compares that ratio for a racial group of interest against the ratio for the racial group baseline (e.g. White). In this analysis, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latine victims of violent crime are the groups of interest and those are compared to white victims of violent crime. Any violent crime with more than 20 people listed within an incident has been excluded as significantly different (e.g. mass arrest).

Equation 1: Example RAD Index Calculation

$$RAD\ Index_{Black} = \frac{Stops_{Black}/Victims_{Black}}{Stops_{White}/Victims_{White}}$$



A key assumption in the RAD index is that victims and suspects of violent crime share the same racial demographic group, as has been observed by the National Research Council⁷. The ratios that make up the RAD index, therefore, compare the rate of enforcement activity, based on the risk of a particular demographic group being victims (and also suspects) of violent crime. If officers are taking enforcement activity based on suspect descriptions, there should be similar levels of enforcement-to-victimization rates.

In practice, the assumption that victims and suspects share demographic groups varies from city to city and between demographic groups within those cities. As part of this analysis, violent crime homogeneity was analyzed to understand how victim and suspect align across demographic groups within the City of San Francisco. The results of this analysis are shown in **Figure 1** below and indicate that the victim/suspect homogeneity differs significantly across racial/ethnic groups.

⁷ National Research Council. 1993. *Understanding and Preventing Violence: Volume 1*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

<https://doi.org/10.17226/1861>

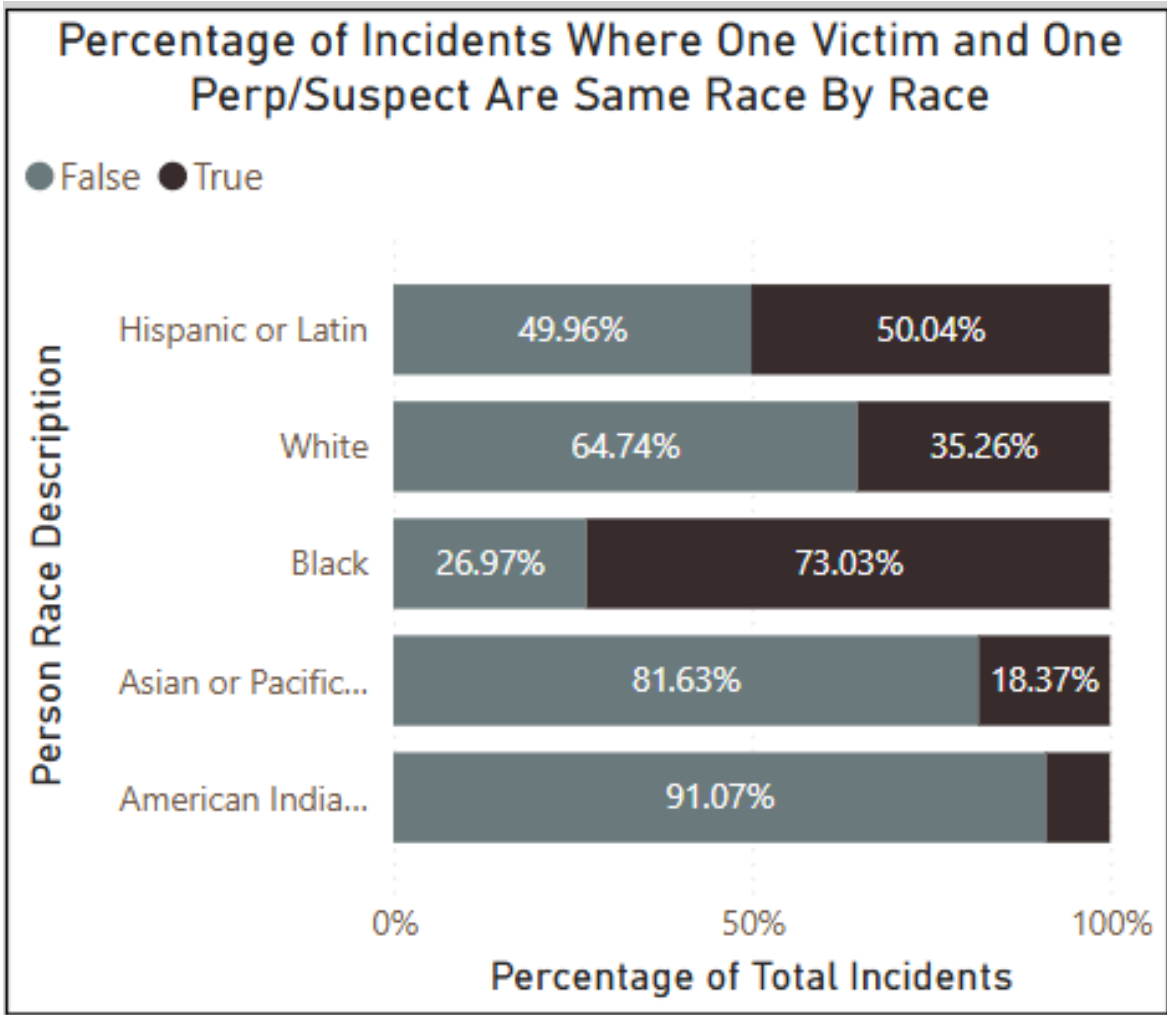


Figure 1: San Francisco, CA Victim/Suspect Homogeneity Analysis

Figure 2 shows the RAD index for Black/African American individuals in San Francisco over the last six quarters. The overall RAD index value for Black/African American individuals over that period is 1.1. That is, the ratio of stops per victims of violent crimes for Black/African American individuals is 10% higher than that same ratio for white individuals. In this case, the RAD index suggests a slight disparity in stops of Black/African American compared to white individuals over the last six quarters after adjusting for victims of violent crimes.

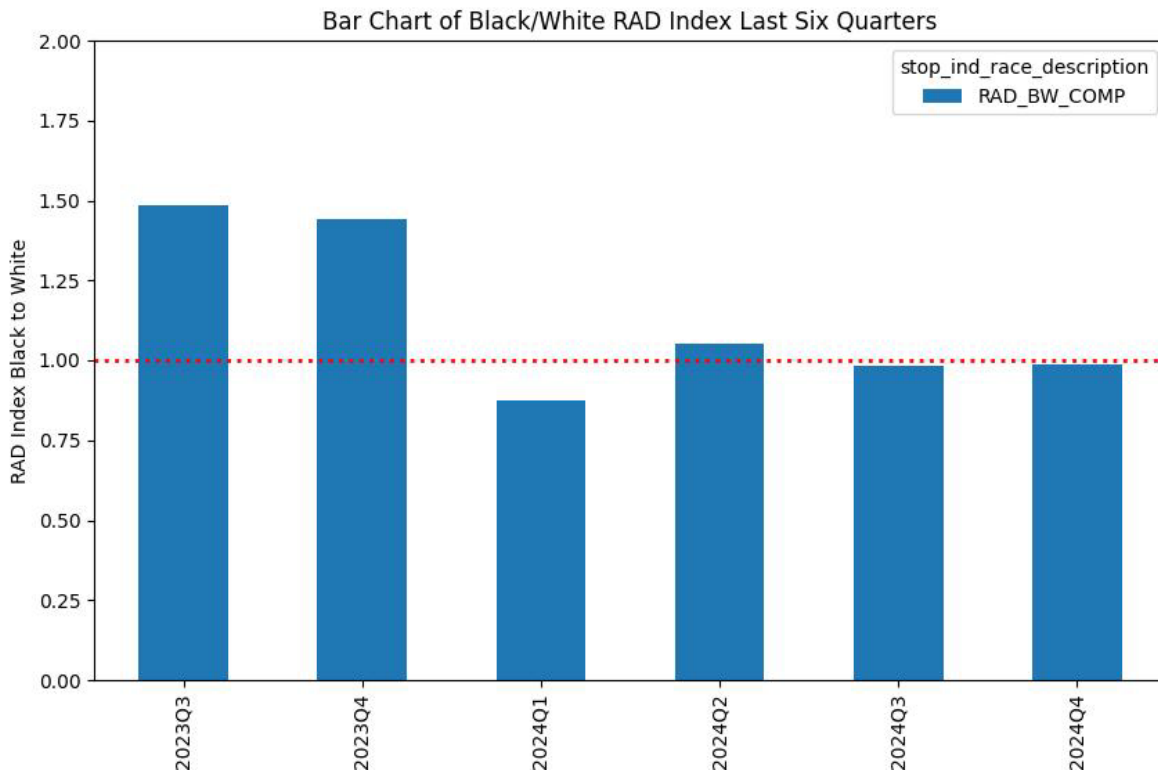


Figure 2: RAD Index for Black/African American, 2023-2024 by Quarter

Figure 3 shows the RAD index for Hispanic/Latine individuals in San Francisco over the last six quarters. The overall RAD index value for Hispanic/Latine individuals over that period is 0.6. That is, the ratio of stops per victims of violent crimes for Hispanic/Latine individuals is 40% lower than that of white individuals. In this case, the RAD index does not show a disparity in stops of Hispanic/Latine compared to white individuals over the last six quarters after adjusting for victims of violent crime.

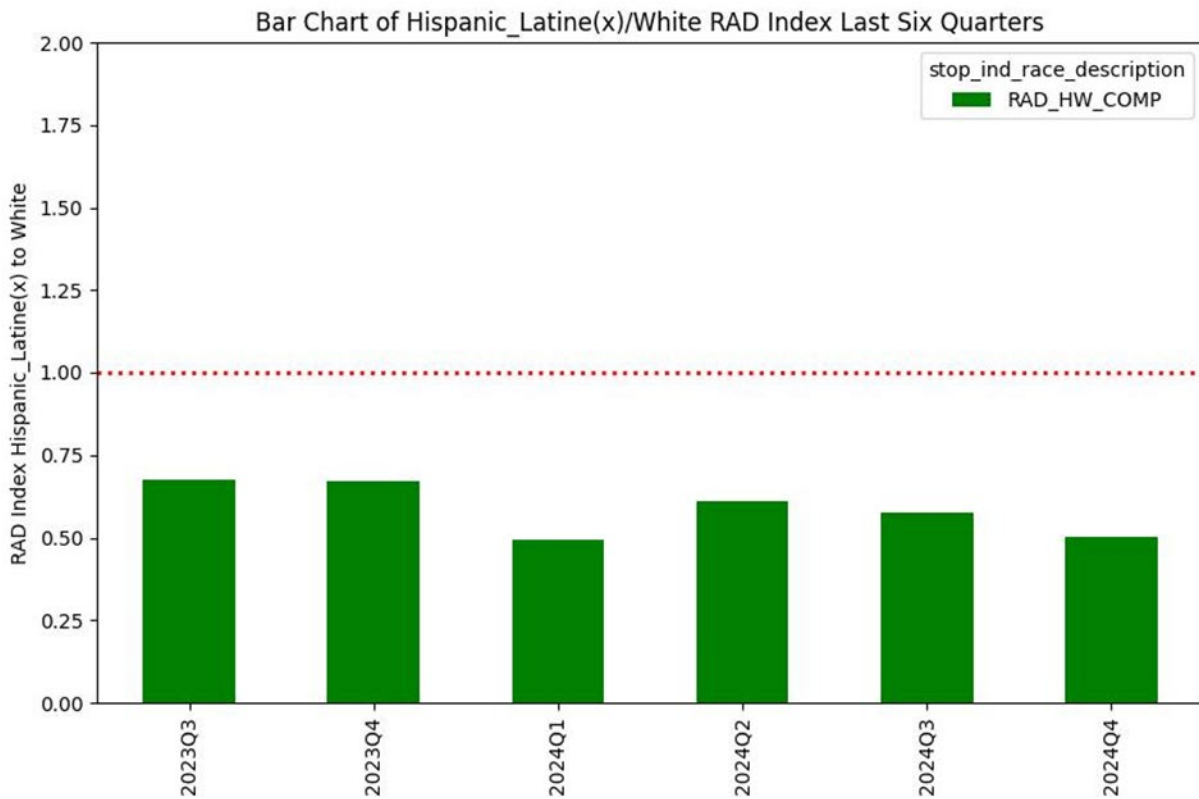


Figure 3: RAD Index for Hispanic/Latine American from 2023- 2024 by Quarter

Suspect Adjusted Disparity Index

As noted above, San Francisco suspects and victims may not share racial demographic characteristics. To improve simplicity, using suspect demographics in an analysis might better reflect enforcement activity, as in the next benchmark - Suspect Adjusted Disparity (SAD) index. Highlighting suspect information in a benchmark allows for a count of police contact based on law enforcement data that may be more readily available. Suspect information is usually captured during a law enforcement encounter, however the information provided does not always match the information later gathered during an arrest. The SAD index relies on reported information from the public or developed by officers during an investigation, which may include societal bias and individual perceptions. As noted with the RAD index, adding another benchmark analysis provides a new viewpoint from which to observe, measure and report on potential disparities. It also provides the opportunity to monitor more than a single benchmark over time to observe trends.

The SAD index also uses a ratio of ratios, where levels of each suspect demographic group are the denominators. The SAD index compares the number of suspects of violent crime against the number of stops per demographic group and compares that ratio for a group of interest against the ratio for the baseline group (e.g. White). In this analysis, two groups of interest are analyzed – Black/African American and Hispanic/Latine suspects of violent crime. This ratio is compared to white suspects of violent crime. Any violent crime with more than 20 people associated with the crime has been excluded as an outlier (e.g. mass arrest).

Equation 2: Example SAD Index Calculation

$$SAD\ Index_{Black} = \frac{Stops_{Black}/Suspects_{Black}}{Stops_{White}/Suspects_{White}}$$

This methodology avoids the assumption that victims and suspects share demographic groups, as assumed in the RAD index. The SAD index does, however, capture potential individual and societal biases by including suspects reported to police. The SAD index only considers suspects of violent crimes.

Figure 4 shows the SAD index for Black/African American individuals over the last six quarters in San Francisco. The overall SAD index for Black/African American individuals over the last six quarters is 0.3. In other words, the ratio of suspects to stops for Black/African American individuals is 70% less than the same ratio for white individuals. The SAD index suggests no disparity in stops for Black/African American individuals compared to white individuals over the last six quarters after adjusting for suspects in violent crimes.

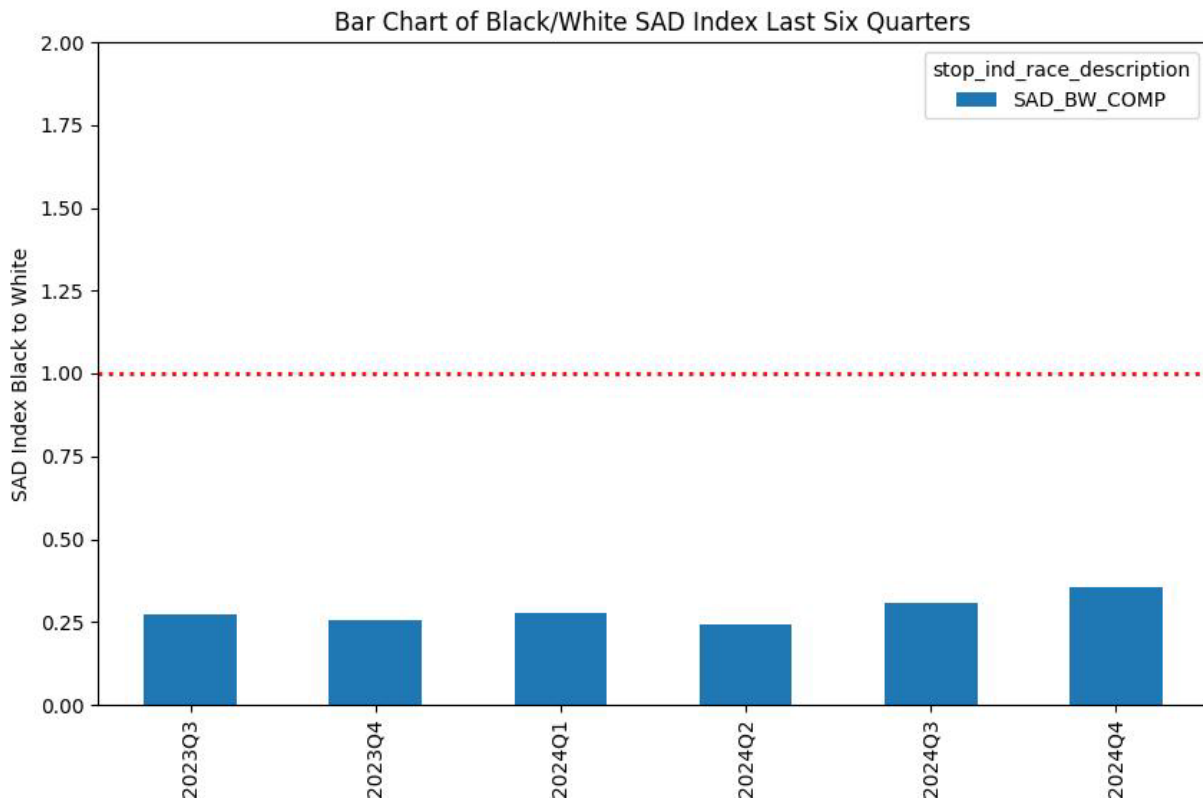


Figure 4: SAD Index for Black/African American from 2023-2024 by Quarter

Figure 5 shows the SAD index for Hispanic/Latine individuals over the last six quarters. The overall SAD index for Hispanic/Latine individuals over the last six quarters is 0.5. In other words, the ratio of suspects to stops for Hispanic/Latine individuals is 50% less than the same ratio for white individuals. The SAD index does not suggest a disparity in stops for Hispanic/Latine compared to white individuals over the last six quarters after adjusting for suspects in violent crimes.

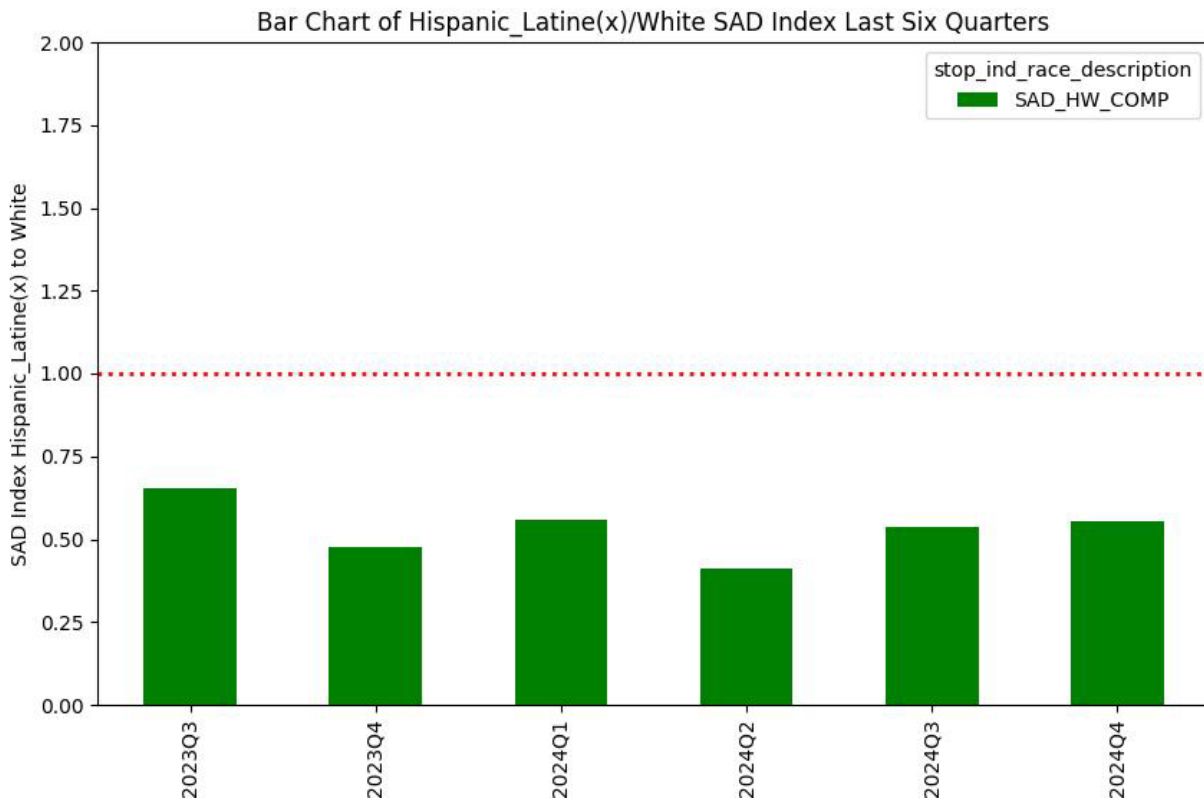


Figure 5: SAD Index for Hispanic/Latine from 2023- 2024 by Quarter

Not at Fault Crash Traffic Analytic Layout

The not at fault crash traffic analytic layout (TAL) compares the demographic data of individuals stopped in vehicles by officers with the demographic data of drivers in San Francisco. This benchmark was originally presented by Alpert, Et. Al in 2004⁸, and further utilized by the State of California in the 2020 RIPA Technical report⁹. Instead of using victims or suspects of crime as the comparator population, this benchmark uses individual vehicle drivers who are ‘selected’ at random. To obtain this sample, data are compiled from the individuals involved in a serious vehicle crash in San Francisco and who were found not at fault. These data serve as a proxy for the overall driving population.¹⁰ This removes some of the dissimilarities in the population that exist when using census data, such as residency in San Francisco and age.

Using crash data for comparison with stops data, the proportion of stops involving a specific demographic group of interest is compared to the proportion of crashes involving the same specific demographic. This calculation is repeated for each demographic group of interest. A result of 1.0 denotes similarity between the potential of being stopped and the sample of drivers in each demographic group on the road. A ratio above 1.0 indicates more stops than expected for that demographic group, while a ratio below 1.0 indicates less than expected stops for that demographic group. The calculation is summarized below:

Equation 3: Example of TAL Calculation

$$TAL_{white} = \frac{\frac{Stops_{white}}{Stops_{total}}}{\frac{Collision_{white}}{Collision_{total}}}$$

Figure 6 shows the TAL for each demographic group for San Francisco over the last six quarters. The graph shows:

- The proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander individuals in the stops data is about 45% higher than their proportion in the crash data.

⁸ Alpert, G. P., Smith, M.R., Dunham, R.G. (2004). Toward a better benchmark: Assessing the utility of notat-fault traffic crash data in racial profiling research. *Justice Research and Policy*, 6, 43 – 69.

⁹ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-tech-report-2020.pdf>

¹⁰ Withrow, B.L. & Williams, H. (2015). Proposing a benchmark based on vehicle collision data in racial profiling research. *Criminal Justice Review*, 40, 449 – 469.

- The proportion of Black/African American individuals in the stops data is about 20% higher than their proportion in the crash data.
- The proportion of white individuals in the stops data is about 15% higher than their proportion in the crash data.
- The proportion of Hispanic/Latine individuals in the stops data is about 17% lower than their proportion in the crash data.

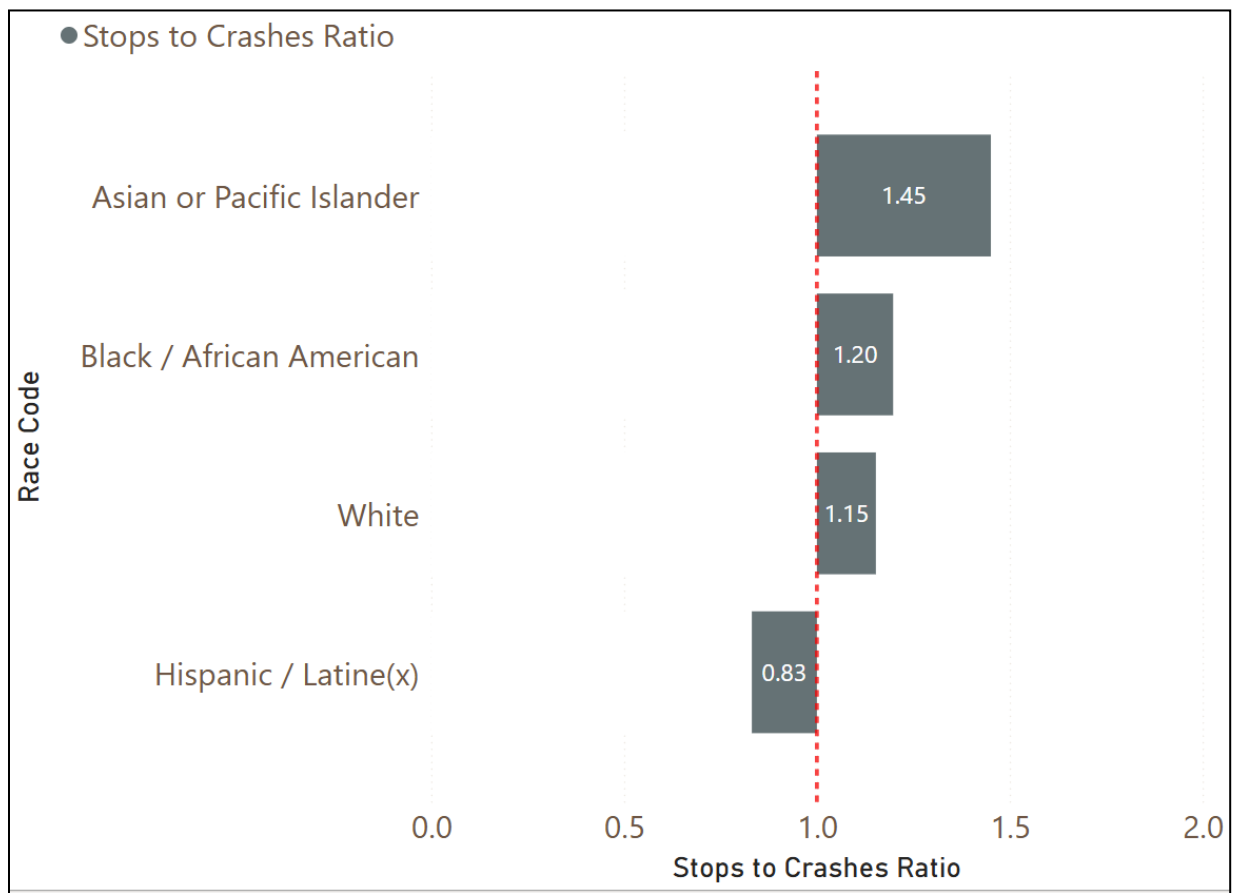



Figure 6: Ratio of Stops to Crashes by Demographic Group, 2023-2024

To quantify the significance of these differences in proportion by demographic group between the stops and crash datasets, the Department utilized a two-proportion z-test at a p-value of 0.1. At this p-value, the differences between stops and crash proportions were statistically significant for all groups except Black/African American.

A two-proportion z-test compares the proportions of two independent groups to determine if the difference between them is statistically significant. Used here, the test



determines if the differences between the racial categories are statistically significant, meaning more reliable than chance. A p-value is a statistical value that indicates the probability of observing results as extreme as or more extreme than what was observed – assuming the null hypothesis is true. A 0.1 p-value indicates a significance threshold of 10% and any p-value under that suggests rejecting the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis.


CRSTAL Conclusions

In an effort to improve the Department's understanding of disparities in police action which may or may not exist, the Department is introducing the CRSTAL set of benchmarks. As top researchers have shown time and again, benchmarking police contact, and outcomes is a challenging issue without a clear solution. While the benchmarks introduced in the CRSTAL analysis provide a more holistic view of potential disparities, each benchmark comes with its own strengths and challenges which cannot be ignored. Each additional benchmark highlights a different subgroup of the population: crime victims, crime suspects, and the driving population and their interaction with law enforcement to illustrate a measurement of law enforcement contact by race. Each one provides unique insight and should be considered both individually and collectively, however, they do not lend themselves to ideal comparison given their unique subgroup metrics.

Each benchmark displays data of law enforcement contact without contextual explanation limiting the ability to draw conclusions. More research is needed to explain the causality of the data displayed in the additional benchmarks. Criminological research acknowledges a variety of predispositions, environmental factors, historical divestment, targeted discrimination and many more factors that could influence disparities. The research of causality is beyond the scope of the present report.

Over time, as trends develop in these benchmarks, further review of the underlying data may provide additional insight. Such changes might include changes to the makeup of comparison populations, changes to enforcement action, or catalyzing events in the community. As underlying data is influenced by various factors, some benchmarks may be more appropriate than others.

Taken together, these benchmarks present a more complete picture of, as compared to previous analysis, SFPD enforcement contacts. The policing and public safety needs and



demands of the community are wide and varied. By providing these four benchmarks, SFPD is differentiating among some of the types of work that officers perform. Further, it is improving the communication of the complexities of 21st Century work of law enforcement by sharing this analysis, the underlying data, the positive and negative aspects to each methodology, and the code that was developed and used to produce the analyses. These efforts demonstrate SFPD's commitment to transparency and accountability, and through this and the resulting actions, seeks to build trust in all communities, provide Safety with Respect for All.

CRSTAL Methodologies

This section provides a more in-depth description of the methodologies used in the above benchmarks, including any assumptions made or peculiarities in the data.

Risk Adjusted Disparity Index

The Risk Adjusted Disparity (RAD) index is a method of statistical measurement that adjusts for a specific community's potential risk of victimization. It can be used to compare any type of demographic category. Here, the Department has employed it for the race/ethnicity category. This methodology allows for comparison of racial groups across a population. The RAD was developed by Sherman and Kumar¹¹ (2021) and has been used in the United Kingdom. The RAD index has yet to be a mainstream measurement in The United States. In their own words, Sherman & Kumar note

"... measuring the racial balance of preventive policing can be calculated from a Risk-Adjusted Disparity (RAD) Index. In that index, the denominator would always be a measure of crime or harm per capita in each group; the numerator would be a measure of police action. Disparities in proactive police activities, such as stop and search or patrol time, could therefore be adjusted by the racial disparities in criminal victimization that preventive policing aims to equalize. What might look like disparities in policing against certain groups would then be understood as an equalizing intervention to reduce disparities in victimization across groups" (2021).

The present RAD index for San Francisco utilizes victims of Part 1 violent crime as the denominator to measure victims per racial group of interest against stops of that same demographic group. It then compares a similar set of metrics (victims and stops) for white individuals. The comparison leads to an index ratio where 1 indicates an exact ratio between white individuals and the racial group of interest. An index number above 1 indicates more stops per victim in the racial group of interest as compared to white stops per victim, whereas a number below 1 indicates less stops per victim in the racial group of interest compared to white stops per victim.

¹¹ Sherman, L.W., Kumar, S. Equal Protection by Race with Stop and Frisk: a Risk-Adjusted Disparity (RAD) Index for Balanced Policing. *Camb J Evid Based Polic* 5, 1–19 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41887-021-00065-4>

Methodology

- 1) Gather the statistical rate for stops for the racial population of interest per 1000 residents within the geographical boundaries in question.
- 2) Gather the statistical rate for victimization for the racial population of interest per 1000 residents within the same geographical boundary as step 1.
- 3) Divide the number in step 1 by the number in step 2.

$$a) = \frac{\text{Stops (group of interest)}}{\text{Victims (group of interest)}}$$

- b) This is the ratio for racial population of interest within the geographical boundary selected.
- 4) Repeat steps 1-3 for the baseline racial population, the number produced is the ratio for the baseline racial population within the geographical boundary selected.

$$a) = \frac{\text{Stops (baseline group)}}{\text{Victims (baseline group)}}$$

- 5) Divide the ratio for racial population of interest (3b) by the ratio for the baseline racial population (4a).

$$a) \text{ RAD} = \frac{\text{Stops (group of interest)} / \text{Victims (group of interest)}}{\text{Stops (baseline group)} / \text{Victims (baseline group)}}$$

- 6) The final number is the RAD index. It is a ratio of ratios comparing the racial population of interest to the baseline racial population.

Assumptions & Caveats

To generate the RAD index, its authors make a key assumption that victims of violent crime will by and large be of the same demographics as the suspect committing the crime. The assumption that a suspect and a victim share similar demographics (or are homogeneous) only holds for some demographics within the data but not for others (see Figure 1).

Victims associated with incidents with arrests for Part 1 crimes including more than 20 arrestees are excluded from the Part 1 Violent Crime count to prevent individuals arrested during a mass arrest (usually tied to protests) from being included in the data.

Suspect Adjusted Disparity Index

The Suspect Adjusted Disparity Index (SAD) similarly to the RAD is a statistical measurement of disparity using suspects of police recorded violent crime as the denominator. SAD has been pioneered in the United Kingdom by the Home Office (analogous to the US Department of Justice). Instead of using the popular resident population benchmark, the Home Office-produced disparity ratios alongside the population data to compare differences.

Methodology

- 1) Gather the stop and search rate for suspects of violent crime for the racial group of interest.
- 2) Gather the total number of stops of the racial group of interest.
- 3) Divide the stop and search rate by the number of suspect stops for the racial group of interest.

$$a) = \frac{\text{Stops (group of interest)}}{\text{Suspects (group of interest)}}$$

- 4) Repeat steps 1-3 for the baseline racial group.

$$a) = \frac{\text{Stops (baseline group)}}{\text{Suspects (baseline group)}}$$

- 5) Divide the number from step 3 by the number from step 4.

$$a) \text{ SAD} = \frac{\frac{\text{Stops (group of interest)}}{\text{Suspects (group of interest)}}}{\frac{\text{Stops (baseline group)}}{\text{Suspects (baseline group)}}}$$

- 6) The final number is the SAD index. It is a ratio of ratios comparing the racial population of interest to the baseline racial population.

Not at Fault Crash Traffic Analytic Layout

The TAL utilizes a z-test for proportions and may seem statistically complicated. In this context, the statistical method tests for a null hypothesis that the two proportions of crash to stops for a racial group of interest are equal. Several scholars have identified the demographics of not-at-fault drivers involved in traffic crashes as a best-practice for benchmarking police stops as it is the most accurate data available to quantify the

driving population demographics.¹²¹³ The data serves as a largely neutral benchmark because police are required to respond to traffic crashes when injuries are involved, making it independent of any discretionary behavior that could intentionally, or unintentionally, alter the subject demographics.

The benefits of this approach to benchmarking police stops are:

- 1) This subset of the driving population more closely matches drivers who may be stopped by police, especially as compared to a census population benchmark.
- 2) Random occurrence data source as officers are required to respond to traffic crashes resulting in injuries.
- 3) Relatively simple to collect and interpret results without the need for complex modeling or methodologies.

The drawbacks of this approach to benchmarking police stops are:

- 1) Some locations may be more prone to traffic crashes, introducing over saturation into the data based on which drivers need to pass through certain locations.
- 2) Relatively sparse data source because there are a relatively low number of crashes resulting in injuries especially in certain areas of the City.
- 3) Is not comparable to non-vehicular stops which makes up approximately 45% of the stops by the Department.


Methodology

1. Calculate standard error (SE) of crash to stops for each group of interest to determine expected variance between proportions based on each unique sample size.

a.
$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

¹² Alpert, G. P., Smith, M.R., Dunham, R.G. (2004). Toward a better benchmark: Assessing the utility of not-at-fault-traffic crash data in racial profiling research. *Justice Research and Policy*, 6, 43 – 69.

¹³ Withrow, B.L. & Williams, H. (2015). Proposing a benchmark based on vehicle collision data in racial profiling research. *Criminal Justice Review*, 40, 449 – 469.

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- i. p = total stops for group of interest n = total crashes for group of interest
 2. Calculate Z-score which tells us the range of normality between proportions based on standard error.
 - a. $Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{SE}$
 - i. \hat{p} = the same proportion p_0 = is the null hypothesis proportion SE = from step 1
 3. Calculate p-value, based on the z-score, to test the likelihood of the results being realized at random. (at significance level 0.10).

Data Availability

Data tables utilized for this analysis, along with raw code utilized are available at https://github.com/sfpd-public/crstal_analysis

Raw stops data utilized for this analysis are located on DataSF, available at: https://data.sfgov.org/Public-Safety/Police-Department-Stop-Data/ubqf-aqzw/about_data

Use of Force Data Update

Use of Force Data Methodology Update

Policy Changes Drive Changes to Data Collection

On September 4, 2024, the San Francisco Police Commission adopted a revision of the General Order 5.01 - [Use of Force & Proper Control of a Person](#) policy. This revised General Order went into effect on October 19th, 2024.

The updated Use of Force policy shifted the **Types of Force** criteria. It broadened the definition of Type I non-reportable Use of Force and narrowed Type II reportable Use of Force. It updated the Type I Use of Force documentation methodology and narrowed the definition of Type II reportable Use of Force.

The 2024 policy also changed the reporting criteria and method of reporting in the **Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm** section.

For the purposes of reporting, the Use of Force data in this Q4 2024 report accounts for 1 October 2024 through 31 December 2024 to provide the quarterly Use of Force statistics. The readers should approach the report with careful understanding and consideration of the changes which may have impacted the overall count of reportable Uses of Force under the revised October 2024 Use of Force standard.

What Policy Changes Were Made?

Type of Force Revision

Most significantly, the October 2024 policy changed the reporting threshold for uses of force. The new standard changed the reporting criteria: when a physical interaction does not result in pain or injury, or subject does not report complaint of pain or injury resulting from physical control hold, the interaction is now non-reportable. Possible impacted metrics for this change in the Q4 2024 Quarterly Report is Type of Force used: Physical Control Hold/Take Down.

Type I [non-reportable] Uses of Force revisions are as follows:

Type I force occurs when an officer's physical interaction with a subject (2) does not cause pain or injury; or (2) the subject does not report pain or injury.

Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm Revision

The October 2024 Policy also changed the method of reporting of Drawing or Exhibiting a Firearm (but not Pointing a Firearm at a Person) to include documentation method with Body Worn Cameras or CAD. This change does not impact metrics in this Quarterly report but may impact on future analysis that combines data or metrics from Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm and Uses of Force.

Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm revisions are as follows:

Sections 5a and 5b were combined into a new section 5a. The language was amended and now reads in full "the officer shall document and articulate the justification for the Drawing and Exhibiting of the firearm on BWC or CAD or in the corresponding incident report and shall notify a supervisor."

Additionally Reportable Use of Force was amended to now include,

"Officers shall be required to provide a written report for uses of force only when (1) the use of force resulted in a physical injury, including where the officer believes the use of force is likely to have caused a physical injury or where a person has complained of a physical injury; or (2) an officer removed a firearm from a holster and pointed the firearm at a person or used it to compel a person to comply. In all other instances involving a reportable use of force, the officers shall satisfy these reporting requirements using body-worn cameras, to the maximum extent possible".

Technical Notes

SFPD transitioned to the Benchmark Uses of Force Data Collection system on May 15th, 2024. The transition to an electronic entry system allowed the department to further collect Use of Force and Drawing and Exhibiting a Firearm data. In this new transition, the Airport Bureau Uses of Force data can now be integrated into the department Use of Force data collection system without interface with the San Mateo County systems of record.

Dataset Handling and Adjustments

As the department produced the QADR for the new update of Use of Force reporting criteria and methodology in October 2024, along with the Benchmark Use of Force data collection system, certain instances of the data required verification, alteration, or transformation to be restructured for accurate analysis. Where technical corrections to

the data collection system were necessary, they were provided to the Benchmark application Team for remediation and improvement of the data collection form. As such, the following adjustments to the data were necessary:

Field(s)	Application or Caveat
UoF Subject, UoF Officer information	UoF Subject and UoF Officer information as they were not populated in an accurate manner were verified utilizing incident report via Crime Data Warehouse and Supervisory Use of Force log via Benchmark system. The erroneous or missing data then being integrated into a report for complete and accurate analysis and reporting.
Airport Data	Due to the transition to a new Use of Force Collection system as of May 15 th , 2024, Airport Bureau Supervisory Use of Force Evaluation forms have been integrated into the rest of the Department's Use of Force data as of Q2 2024. As such, Airport Bureau data is now available for publication in this report.

Qualitative Notes

The updated 2024 policy implementation changed the reporting requirement for Type I Uses of Force criteria. When use of force incident resulting in no injuries or subject complain of pain, officers are not required to report the use of force. This change impacts the reportable threshold of Physical Control/Take Down type of force. Due to the changes in the use of force standard, data captured under the October 2024 policy may be lower than the previous Type I Uses of Force categories in adjustment to the new reporting standards.

Future Analysis

To better understand the full extent of Uses of Force in comparison from 2016 standard, 2022 standard and the new 2024 standard, future analysis may involve advanced technology to capture the documentation from Body Worn Camera, CAD and incident report to provide a complete comparison for Type I Uses of Force, attempting to understand the actuality of numerical changes in the uses of force.

Stops Data Error Update

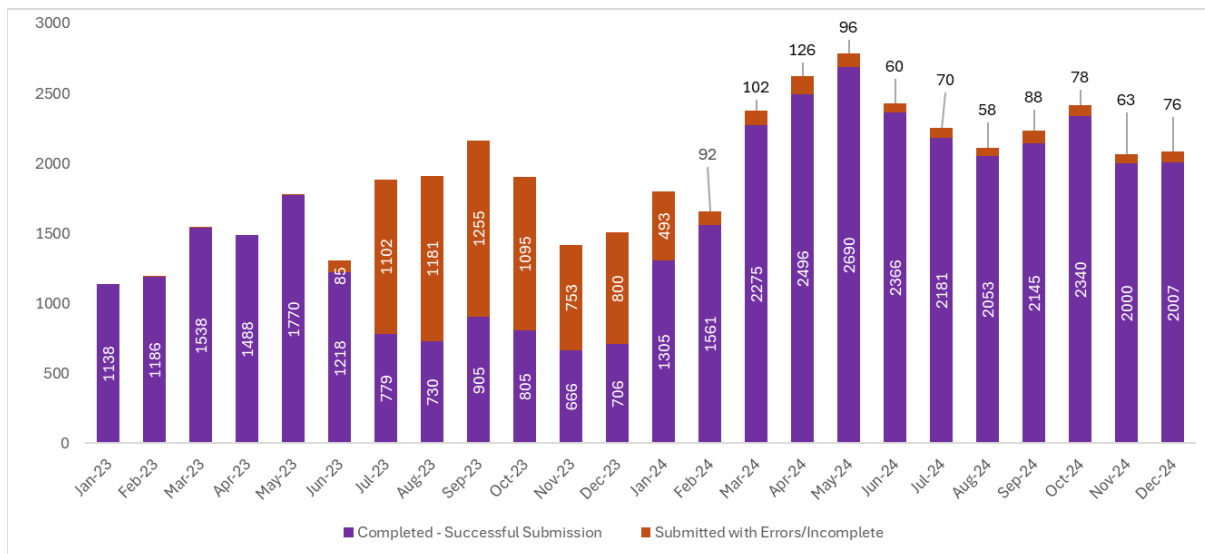
Stops Data Collection Transition & Associated Errors

SFPD's ongoing efforts to transform its administration and operations into a 21st Century Policing agency have included several themes. The outstanding work underway in the United States Department of Justice Collaborative Reform Initiative (USDOJ CRI) Use of Force and Bias recommendations is also representative of those themes. Specifically, to meet the recommendations of CRI and to advance the management approaches of the Department, it has been necessary to make significant improvements to data collection, validation, and analysis. Further explanation of the changes in 2023 and 2024, and Stops data collection challenges can be found in [Quarterly Activity and Data Report of Quarter 1 through 3, 2024](#).

Improvement of the Stops Data Collection over time

California Department of Justice Submission Errors Over Time

Please see the chart below illustrating the breakdown of records with errors submitted to CA DOJ versus those with no errors over time.



Note: Please note that these are the official error statistics for the 2023 and 2024 Stops Data, as submitted to the California Department of Justice. Since the 2024 data has been submitted to CALDOJ, any existing errors will remain unchanged in the dataset. However, the overall error rate has significantly decreased since 2023. SFPD is actively improving the data collection system to address current issues and prevent future errors, ensuring better data quality moving forward.

Statistics of Q4 Stop Data Fields Affected by Errors

Q4 Metrics	Affected by errors?	Number of records	Number of records affected by errors	Number of unusable records	Number of records used for analysis
Number of Stops	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Stops by Race or Ethnicity	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Stops per Cap	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Searches by Basis of Search	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Searches by Search Type (Administrative, Discretionary, and Other)	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Searches by Search Type (Administrative, Discretionary, and Other) and Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Yield Rates by Search Type and Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	56	0	1193
Yield Rates by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	56	0	1193
Number of Searches Per Cap by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	56	0	1193
Stops Self Initiated vs Dispatched	No	6565	0	0	6565
Searches Self Initiated vs Dispatched	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Stops Self Initiated vs Dispatched by Race or Ethnicity	No	6565	20	0	6565

Q4 Metrics	Affected by errors?	Number of records	Number of records affected by errors	Number of unusable records	Number of records used for analysis
Searches Self Initiated vs Dispatched by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Searches by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Stops by Age	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Searches by Age	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Stops by Gender	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Searches by Gender	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Number of Stops by District	No	6565	0	0	6565
Number of Searches by District	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Basis of Search by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Basis of Search by Age	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Basis of Search by Gender	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Result of Search	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Result of Search by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Result of Search by Age	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Result of Search by Gender	Yes	1193	20	0	1193
Reason for Stop	Yes	6565	6	0	6565
Reason for Stop by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	6565	6	0	6565
Reason for Stop by Age	Yes	6565	6	0	6565

Q4 Metrics	Affected by errors?	Number of records	Number of records affected by errors	Number of unusable records	Number of records used for analysis
Reason for Stop by Gender	Yes	6565	6	0	6565
Result of Stop	Yes	6565	1	0	6565
Result of Stop by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	6565	1	0	6565
Result of Stop by Age	Yes	6565	1	0	6565
Result of Stop by Gender	Yes	6565	1	0	6565

Note: These are the official error statistics for Q4 2024 Stops Data, as submitted to the California Department of Justice. Since the data has been finalized, any existing errors will remain. However, SFPD continues to improve the data collection system to reduce errors and enhance data quality moving forward. Although errors persist in the Q4, the analysis for the QADR was not impacted.

Quarterly Activity and Data Report

Quarter 4, 2024

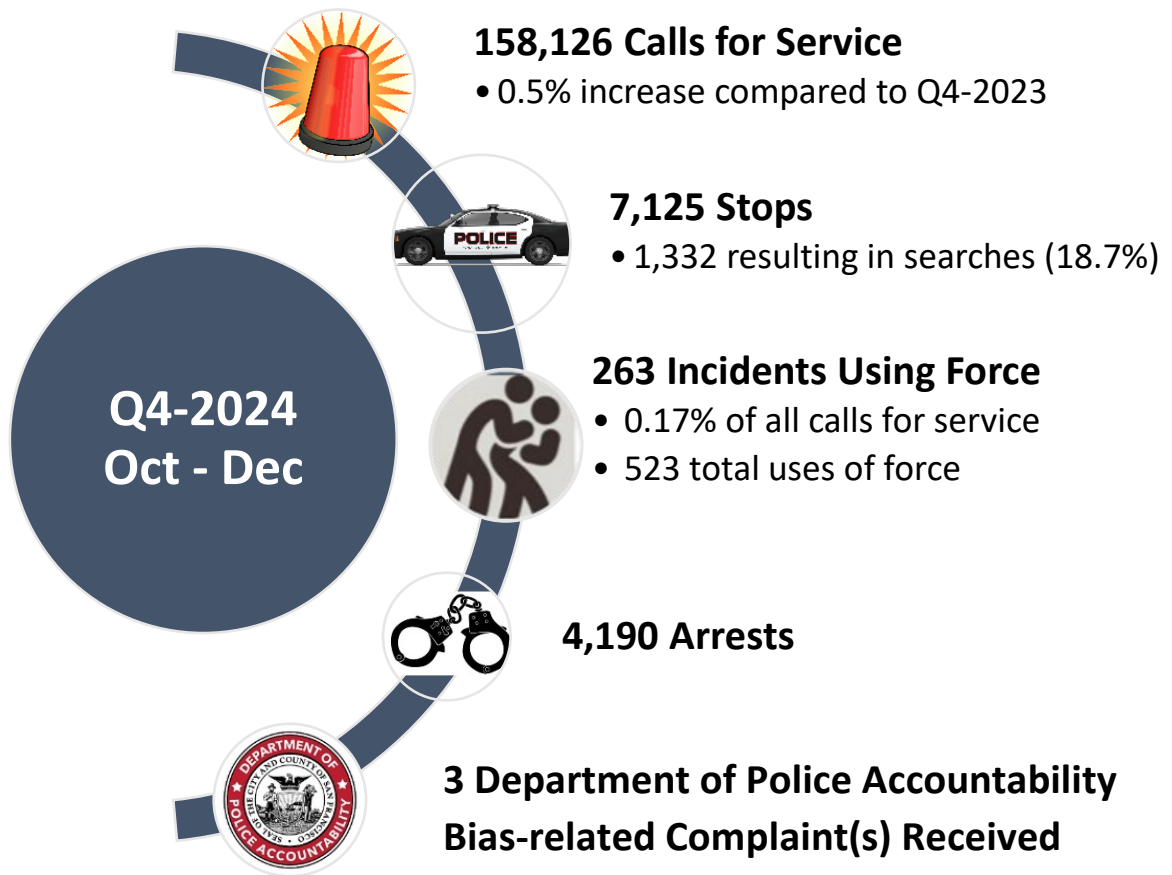


SFPD stands for safety with respect for all.

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.

2024 Q4 Overview



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

Suspects

Suspects Observed or Reported

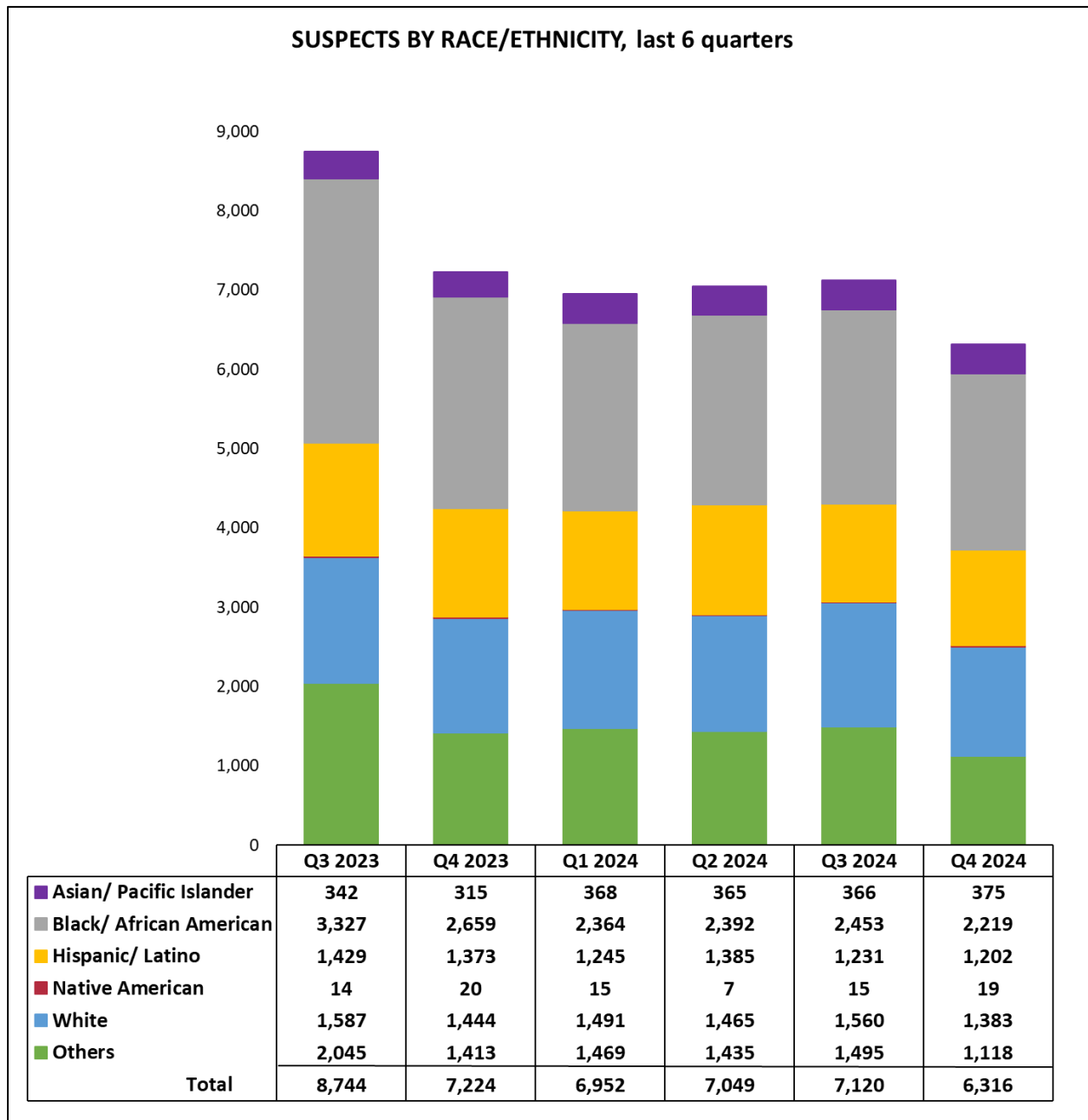
The suspect information provided includes descriptions provided by members of the public or observed by Department members and documented in police incident reports. Individuals are listed as “Other” when race information is not included in the category of “Asian/Pacific Islander,” “Black/African American,” “Hispanic/Latino,” “Native American,” or “White.”

Suspects by Race/Ethnicity		October 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024			
DESCRIPTION	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 2024 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q4 2024
Asian/ Pacific Islander	116	104	155	375	5.9%
Black/ African American	809	703	707	2219	35.1%
Hispanic/ Latino	425	402	375	1202	19.0%
Native American	9	2	8	19	0.3%
White	518	460	405	1383	21.9%
Others	425	349	344	1118	17.7%
Total	2,302	2,020	1,994	6,316	100.00%

The total suspects with an identified race/ethnicity observed and reported in Q4 2024 (6,316) declined by 17% from Q4 2023 (7,224). Black/African Americans accounted for approximately 35% of all suspects observed and reported in Q4 2024. Unknown suspects and suspects of unknown race or ethnicity are not included and represent approximately 33% (3,059) of all incidents reported (9,375).

Suspects

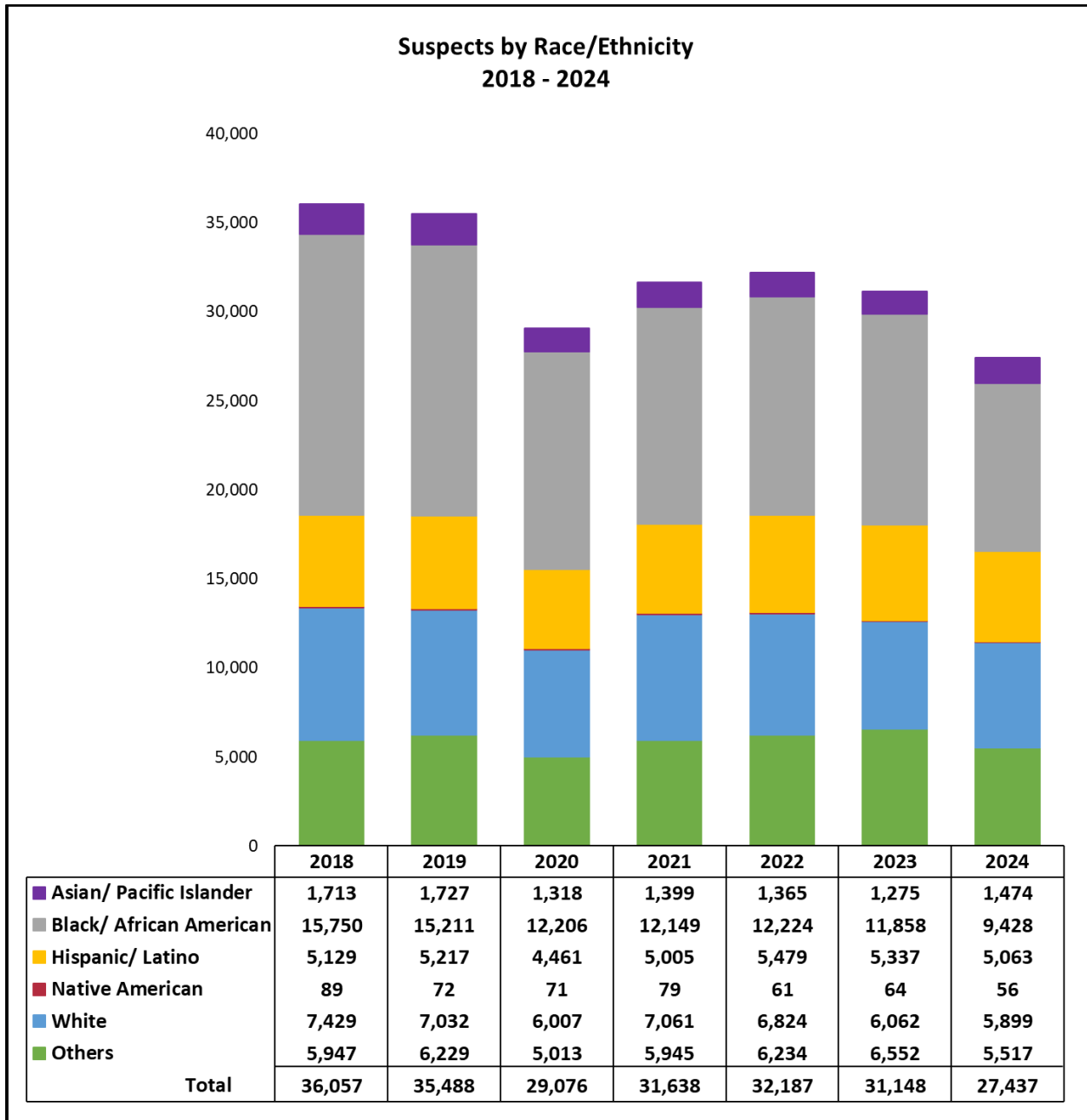
Black/African American individuals have been the highest demographic of Suspects observed and/or reported for the last 6 quarters (Q3 2023 – Q4 2024). However, data captured in Q4 2024 (2,219) shows a decline by approximately 17% of Suspects observed and/or reported as Black/African American when compared to Q4 2023 (2,659).



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

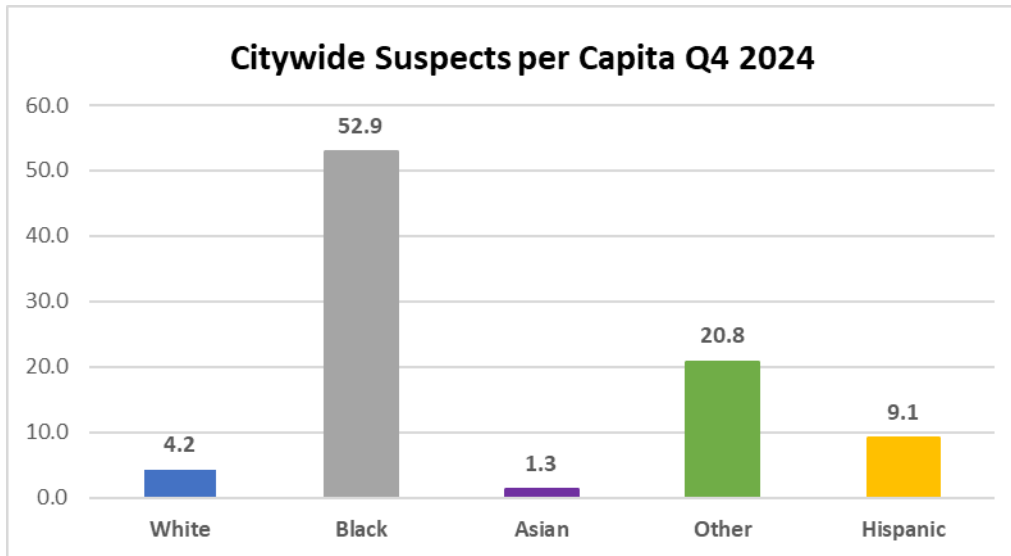
Suspects

Black/African American individuals have been the highest demographic of Suspects observed and/or reported for from 2018 through 2024. However, data captured this year (9,428) shows a decline by approximately 20% of Suspects observed and/or reported as Black/African American when compared to 2023 (11,858).

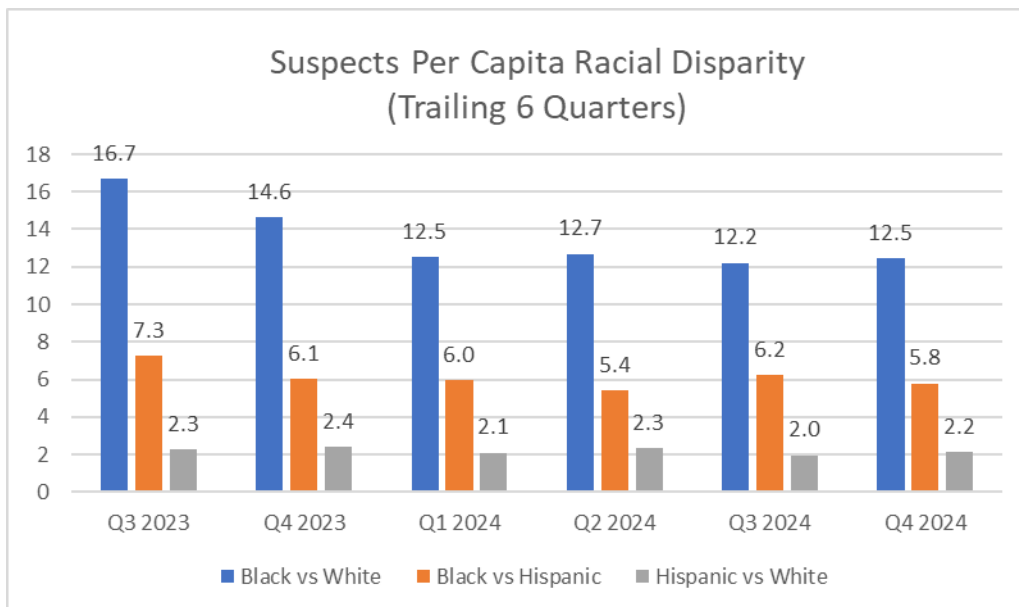


Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Suspects

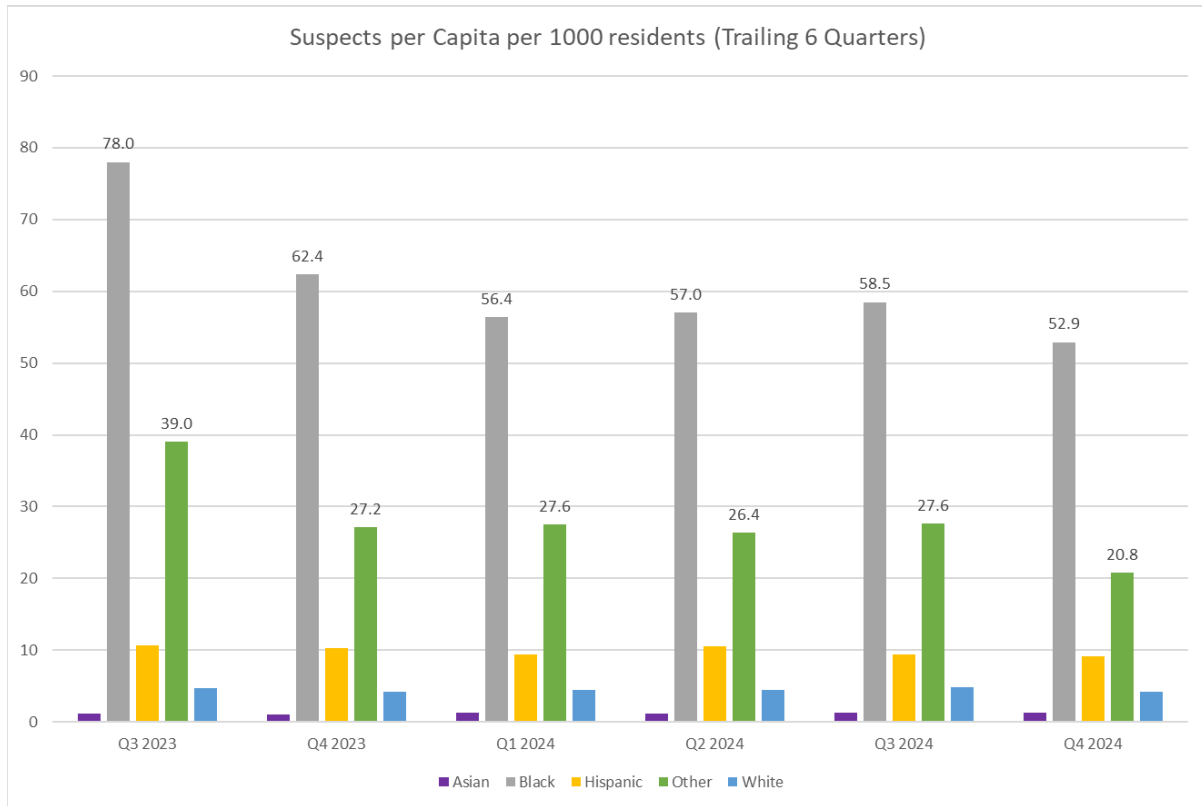


In Quarter 4 of 2024, there were 52.9 Black/African American individuals listed as suspects per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, as compared to 4.2 White suspects per 1000 White residents.



Citywide suspect data over the past six quarters shows suspects are listed as Black/African American individuals 12.5 to 16.7 times more often than White individuals when compared to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Suspects



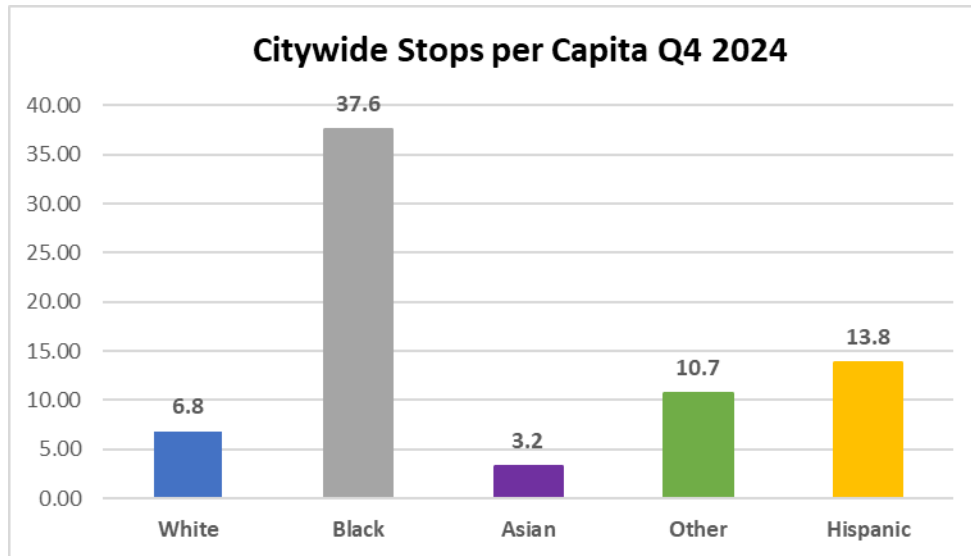
Citywide suspect data shows that from Q3 2023 through Q4 2024, on average Black/African American individuals may be listed as suspects 60.9 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Stops and Searches

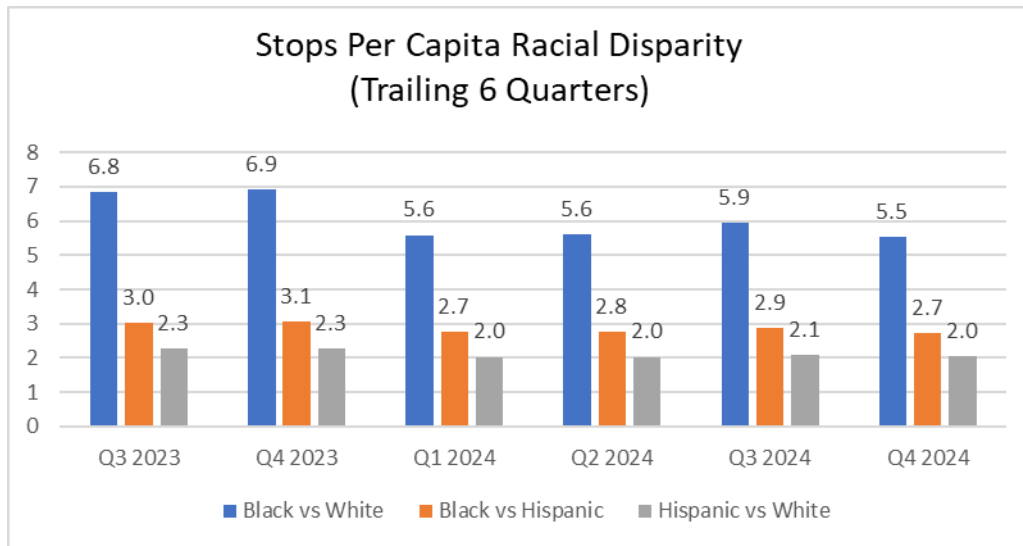
Stops and Search data and analysis from 2018 through 2024 are now available through an interactive dashboard hosted on the San Francisco Police Department Website. [[SFPD Stop Data Dashboards | San Francisco Police Department](#)] Additionally, data source for the dashboard is also available on DataSF [[SFPD Stops Data | DataSF Open Data Portal](#)] for further self-service analysis. Stop data collection errors are annotated in the Stops data error update section within the QADR Q4 2024 report. The readers should approach the dashboard with careful understanding and consideration of the error which may have impacted the overall count of Stops and Searches.

Please note: Beginning in Q1 2025 QADR report, Population per capita analysis will be part of the CRSTAL Benchmark analysis to better contextualize the information and enhance public understanding of police enforcement activities. Additionally, the SFPD has integrated the census benchmarking analysis to a web-based dashboard along with the Stops and Search dashboard, located here: [SFPD Stop Data Dashboards | San Francisco Police Department](#). By moving the analysis to an online published dashboard, the Department hopes to increase access to and understanding of the census benchmark.

Stops and Searches



Citywide stops data shows that in Quarter 4 of 2024, 37.6 Black individuals per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been stopped, as compared to 6.8 White individuals per 1000 White residents.



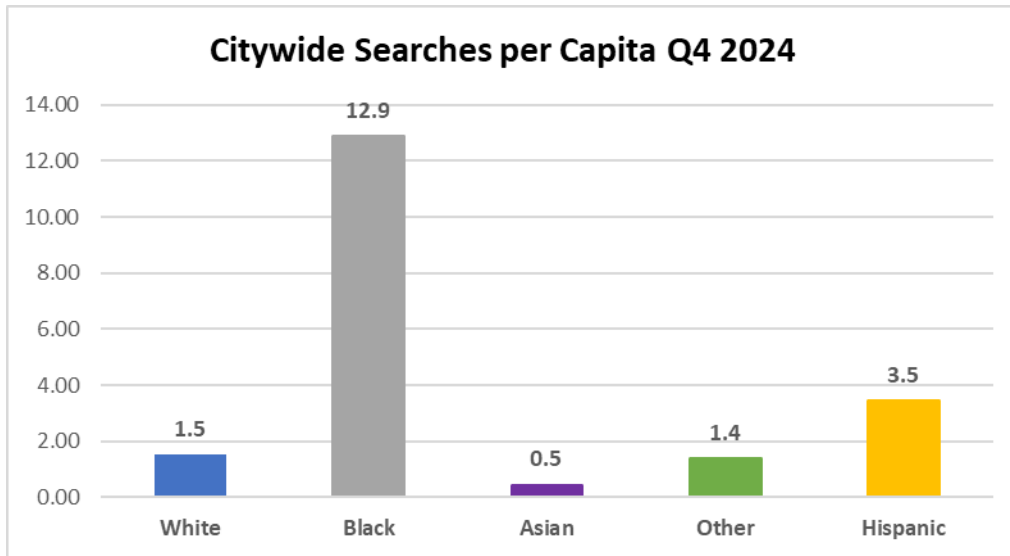
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since Quarter 2 of 2023, Black/African American individuals are stopped 5.5 to 6.9 times more often than White individuals.

Stops and Searches

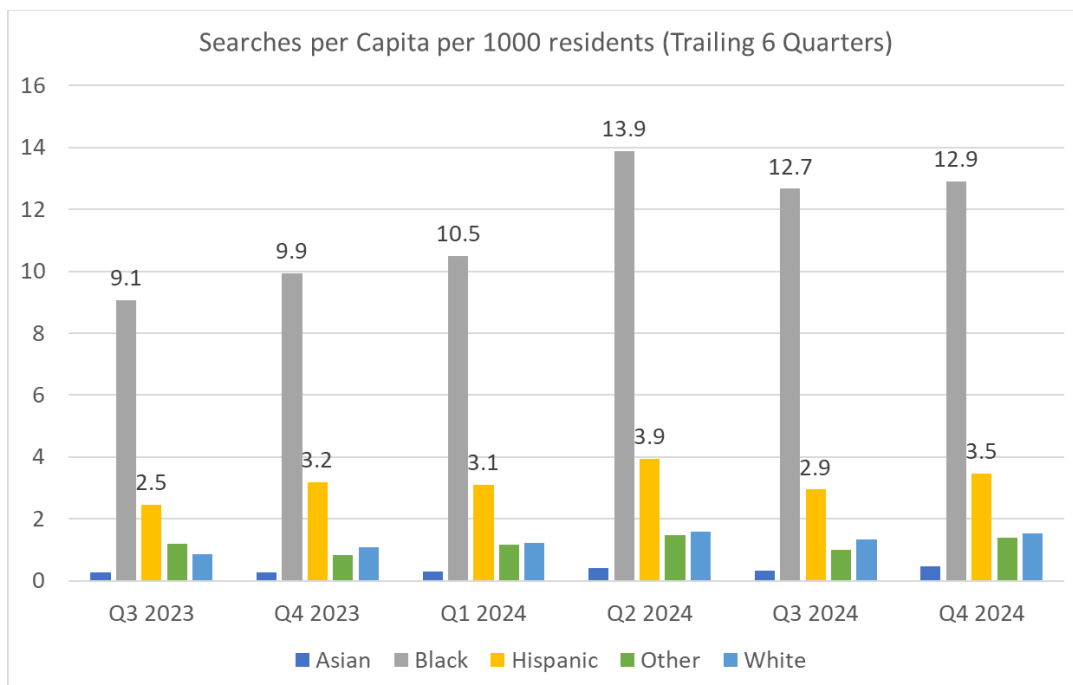


Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data show that from Quarter 3 2023 through Quarter 4 2024, on average Black/African American individuals may be stopped 37.6 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Stops and Searches

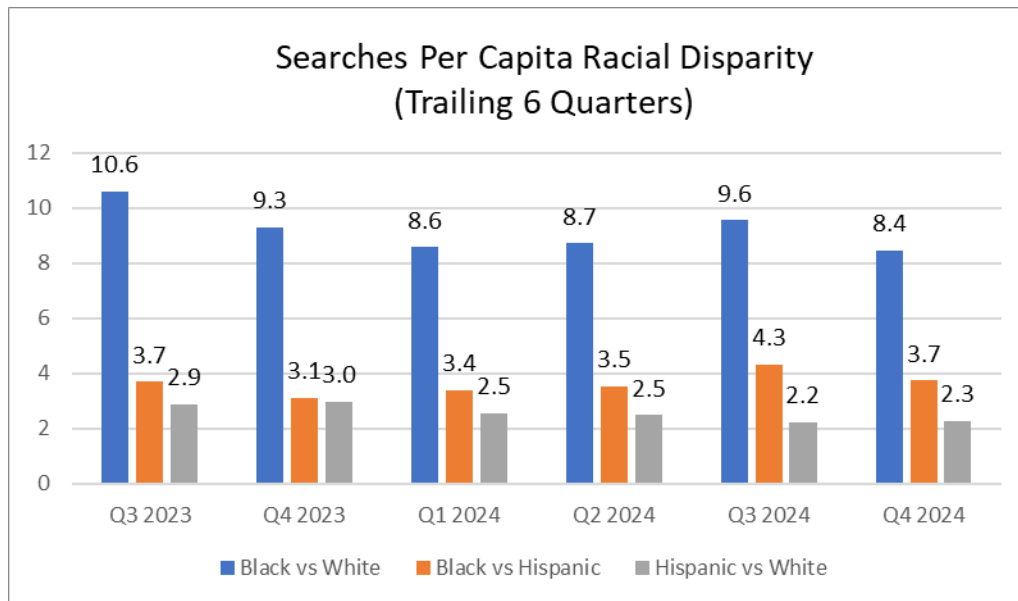


Citywide search data shows in Quarter 4 of 2024, per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, 12.9 searches of Black/African American individuals may occur. For every 1000 White residents, 1.5 searches of a White individual occur.



Citywide search data shows that from Q3 2023 through Q4 2024, Black/African American individuals on average may be searched 11.4 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

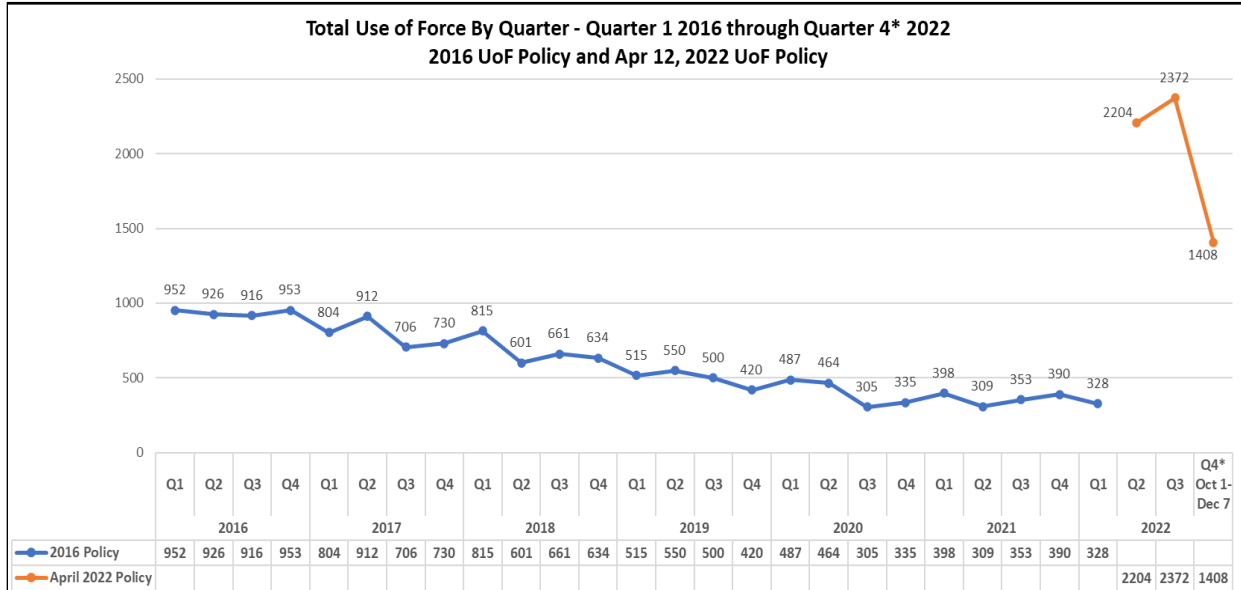
Stops and Searches



Since Quarter 3 of 2023, individuals searched are listed as Black/African American individuals 8.4-10.6 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Use of Force

Use Of Force – Historical 2016-2022

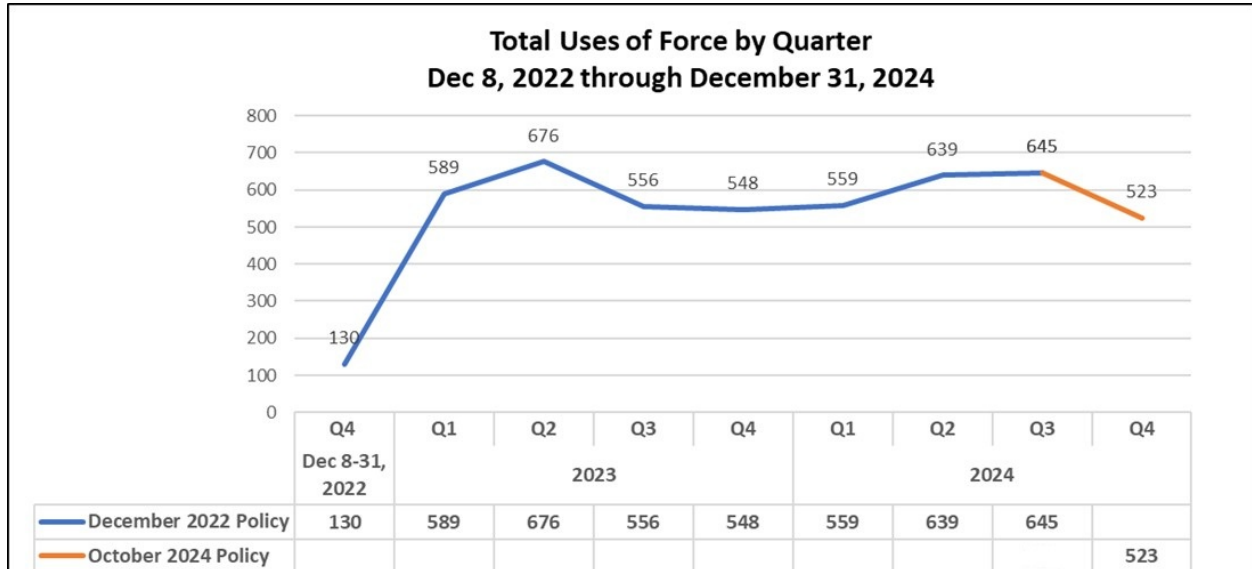


Unless otherwise noted, the term “total uses of force” refers to the number of times force is applied by an officer against an individual to compel compliance.

Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order and associated data collection is discussed in the data exploration section of the [Q4 2022 QADR report](#) and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

Use of Force

Use of Force – Current Use of Force Policy

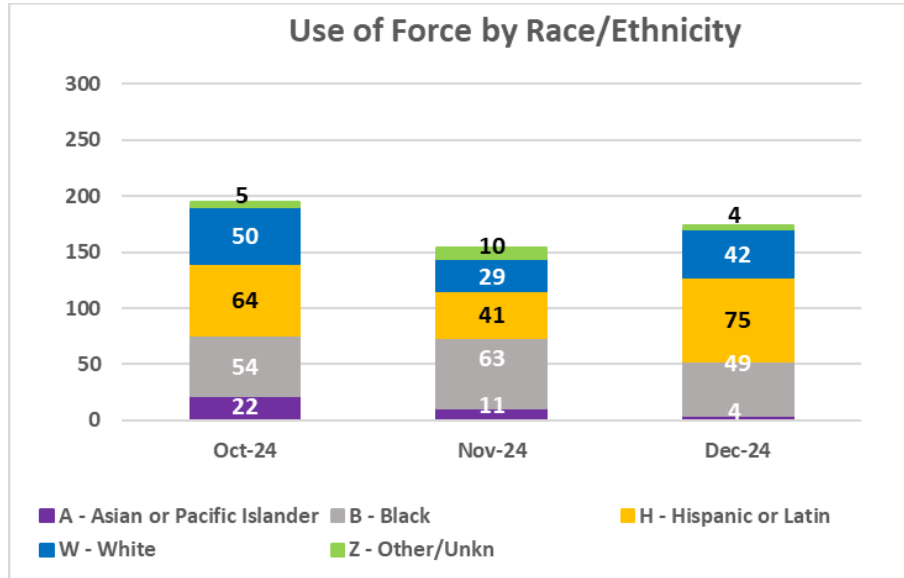


During Quarter 4 of 2024, the Department responded to total calls for service. Officers were assaulted 63 times and force was used in 262 incidents which represented 0.17% of all calls for service. Of those 263 incidents, force was used 523 times by 297 officers against 304 individuals.

There was one Use of Force incident that resulted in death during Quarter 4 of 2024.

Use of Force

Race/Ethnicity of Individuals Subject to a Use of Force, Q4 2024



Race/Ethnicity	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Asian	11.3%	7.1%	2.3%
Black/African American	27.7%	40.9%	28.2%
Hispanic/Latino	32.8%	26.6%	43.1%
White	25.6%	18.8%	24.1%
Other	2.6%	6.5%	2.3%

Per the 2024 October Use of Force Policy, during Q4 of 2024, White individuals represented 24% of total number of individuals subject to uses of force. This rate is 28% for Black/African American individuals, 43% for Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 2% for Asian individuals.

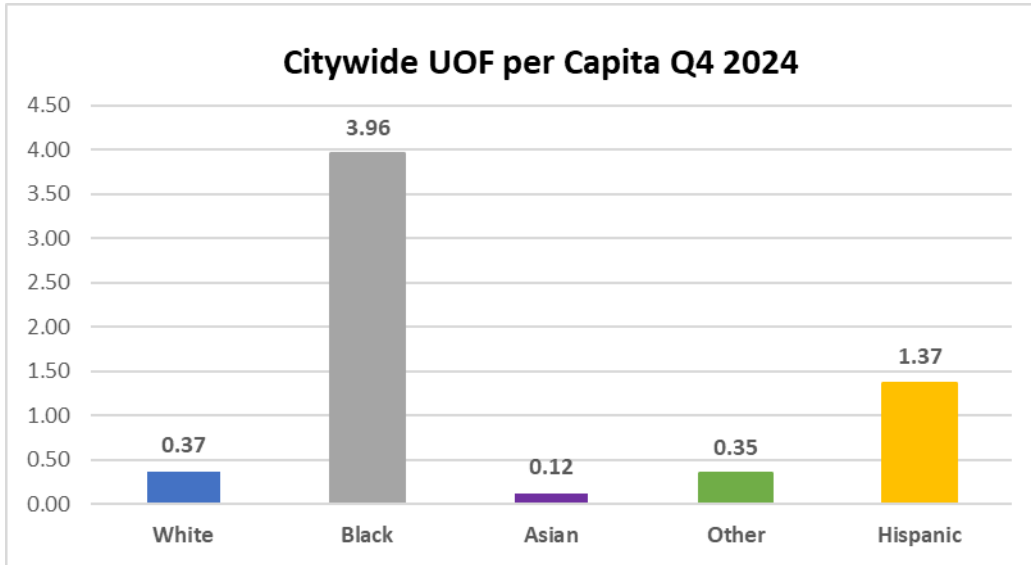
Use of Force

Types Of Force Used – Q4 2024

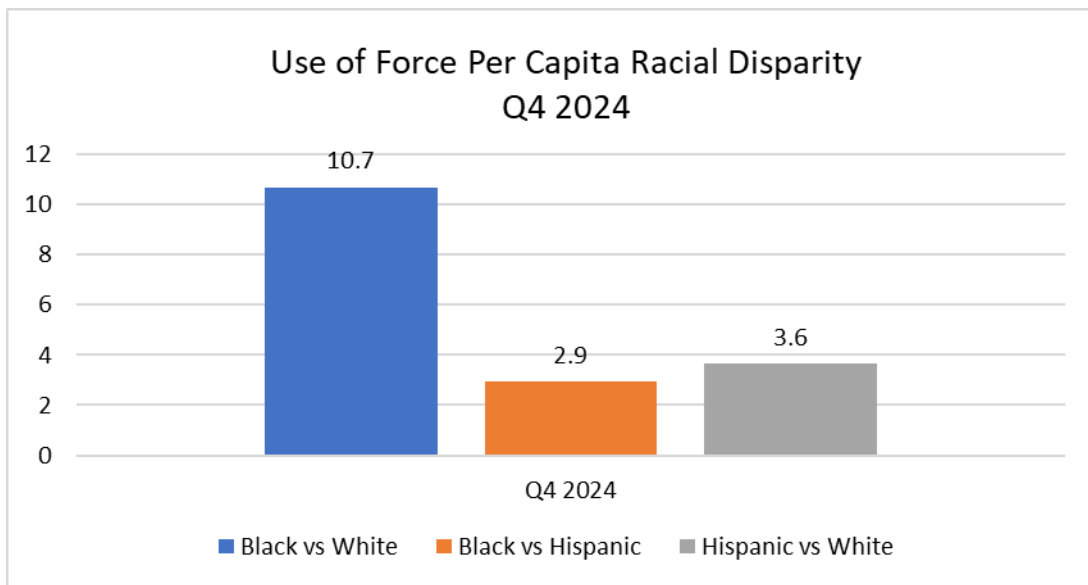
Under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Physical Control Hold/Take Down and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 73% of total Uses of Force during Q4 2024.

UoF by Type of Force Description October 2024 UoF Policy	
Type of Force Description	Q4 2024
Chemical Agent	14
ERIW	8
ERIW 40 mm	1
Firearm OIS	6
Firearm Pointing	164
Impact Weapon	3
K-9 Bite	1
Other	4
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	220
Spike Strips	43
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	53
Vehicle Intervention	6
Grand Total	523

Use of Force



Citywide Use of Force data shows in Quarter 4 of 2024, 3.96 Black individuals per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to 0.37 per 1000 White residents.



Under the 2024 Use of Force Policy, in Q4 2024, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 10.7 times more often than White individuals, when compared to the population per 1000 residents of each.

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

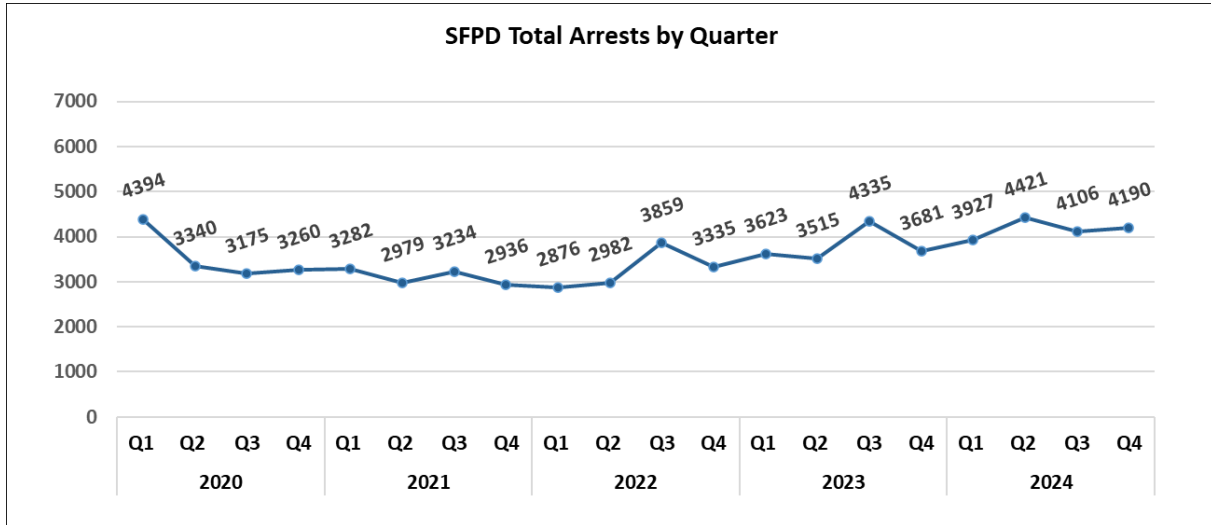
On December 19, 2024, at approximately 6:30 p.m., uniformed officers with the San Francisco Police Department responded to the area of Kearny and Post streets after a vehicle drove onto a sidewalk at a high rate of speed and struck two pedestrians. The vehicle continued after a bicyclist, who was struck in the area of Sutter and Kearny streets. The vehicle then fled the scene.

At approximately 1:35 a.m. on December 20, 2024, officers located the suspect vehicle in the area of Grant Ave and Post Street.

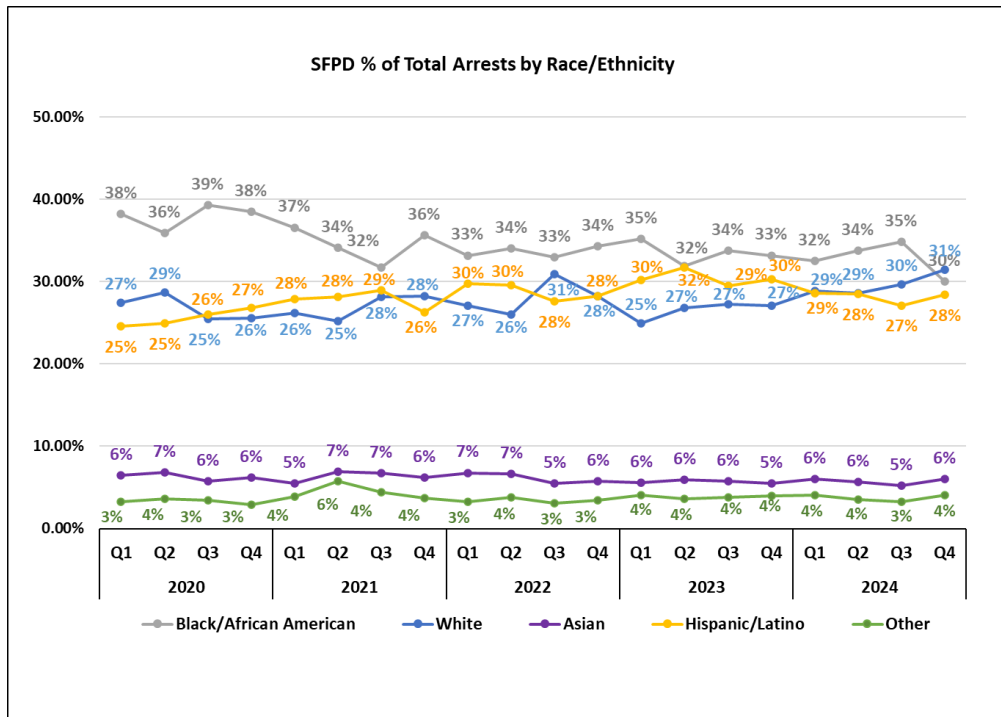
Officers coordinated a strategic plan and set up a perimeter to safely approach the occupied vehicle. During the encounter, an officer-involved shooting occurred. The armed male suspect was struck by gunfire. Officers rendered aid and requested paramedics to the scene. Paramedics transported the suspect to a local hospital. Despite the lifesaving efforts of medical staff, the suspect was pronounced deceased at the hospital.

Arrests

Total Arrests by Quarter – 2020-2024



There were 4,190 arrests during Quarter 4 of 2024, a 14% increase from Q4-2023 (3,681). Black/African American individuals accounted for 30% of all arrests.¹⁴



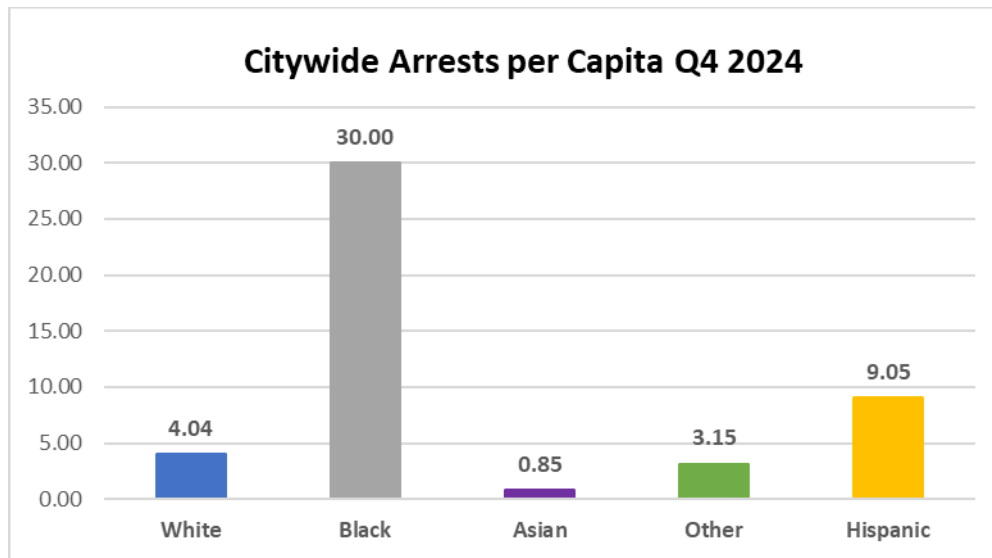
¹⁴ Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported in San Mateo County data and are not included in these data.

Arrests

Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q4-2023 (n=3,681)	Q4-2024 (n=4,190)	%Δ from 2023
Asian	5%	6%	1%
Black/ African American	33%	30%	-3%
Hispanic/Latino	30%	28%	-2%
White	27%	31%	4%
Unknown	4%	4%	0%

Overall arrests of White individuals increased by 4% in Quarter 4 of 2024 compared to Quarter 4 of 2023.

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



Citywide arrest data shows that in Quarter 4 of 2024, 30.00 Black/African American individuals may be arrested per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Arrests

Arrests By District

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

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

Arrests made by Department members within the City and County of San Francisco jurisdiction increased in Quarter 4 of 2024 compared to Quarter 4 of 2023 by 14%.

Arrests By District, Q4 2023 vs Q4 2024			
District	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	% change
Co. A - Central	444	411	-7%
Co. B - Southern	487	742	52%
Co. C - Bayview	261	297	14%
Co. D - Mission	552	645	17%
Co. E - Northern	360	364	1%
Co. F - Park	88	68	-23%
Co. G - Richmond	122	99	-19%
Co. H - Ingleside	243	260	7%
Co. I - Taraval	175	155	-11%
Co. J - Tenderloin	904	1,106	22%
Outside SF	45	43	-4%
Total	3,681	4,190	14%

Bias-Related Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Cases Received in Q4-2024

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	3
Gender Bias	0
Transphobic Bias	0
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	3

DPA received 192 total cases for the quarter.

3 Officer(s) were named for allegations of Racial or Gender Bias.

Total Cases received in 2024 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 8 Case(s)

During Quarter 3 of 2024, DPA completed 8 complaint investigation case in which there was an allegation of racial or gender bias. There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in Quarter 3 of 2024.

Q4-2024 Case Closures & Dispositions

Type of Case	Sustained	Withdrawn	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
Homophobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transphobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racial, Homophobic , Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4

*Source: Department of Police Accountability

DPA closed a total of 182 cases for the quarter, including above.

DPA closed a total of 828 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.

Q4-2024 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q4-2024
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	
Disability Discrimination	
Gender/Gender Identity Discrimination	2
Harassment/Non-EEO	
Hostile Work Environment	4
Medical Discrimination	
Race Discrimination	2
Retaliation	
Sexual Harassment	
Sexual Orientation	
TOTAL	8

Complainants: 5 Department Member(s); 2 Outside Civilian(s)

Respondents (Named): 1 SFPD; 8 Sworn Officer(s); 3 Civilian(s); 1 Unknown

Total Respondents: 1 SFPD Named; 8 Sworn Officer(s); 3 Civilian(s); 1 Unknown

Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Rej/Ref/WD Non-EEO	Insufficient Evidence	Misc/RTS*		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination					0
Gender Discrimination					0
Gender Identity	1				1
Harassment/ Non-EEO					0
Hostile Work Environment	1				1
Marital/Parental Discrimination					0
Medical Discrimination					0
Race Discrimination	1	2			3
Sex Discrimination					0
Religion		1			1
Retaliation					0
Sexual Harassment	1				1
Sexual Orientation					0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment					0
Weight Discrimination					0
TOTAL	4	3	0	0	7

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

*RTS=Right to Sue

Population Benchmark Analysis, Per Capita Race/Ethnicity*

The San Francisco Police Department received requests from various key community stakeholders to present a per capita population benchmark analysis. This analysis captures a particular race or ethnicity, as compared to their representation in a similar population of 1000 individuals. We adjust for population in our analysis by the race/ethnic demographic groups in our data. This analysis compares this report's quarter and all quarters with data available. A disparity analysis- the contrast between different race/ethnicity groups against each other- is also considered to generate a numerical comparison. This analysis may surface potential racial disparities when comparing policing activities with the various demographic groups. In all cases, a population benchmark analysis that presents per capita results will have challenges, as noted below.

What is a benchmark?

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

Population Benchmark Weaknesses

As noted by the California Department of Justice in their RIPA 2021 report, "An assumption of this type of comparison is that the distribution of who is stopped would be similar to who resides within a comparable geographic region. However, this is not always the case, as people may travel a considerable distance from where they live for several reasons (e.g., to go to work, visit family).¹⁵" 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 data¹⁶.

¹⁵ [2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory \(RIPA\) Board \(ca.gov\)](#) Pp46

¹⁶ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

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.”¹⁷

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.

For further reading, a deeper analysis of the challenges around per capita population benchmarking is discussed in the 2019 paper “Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing¹⁸” by Roland Niel and Christopher Winship.

Population Benchmark Strengths

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

What did SFPD do?

SFPD took a citywide demographic dataset from the 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the US Census Bureau. Starting in the first quarter of 2023, all datasets are calculated against corresponding population demographics, which are

¹⁷ <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13

¹⁸ [Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews](#)

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

based on 5-year ACS estimates (2016 ACS for 2016 dataset, 2017 ACS for 2017 dataset, etc.), except for 2020 dataset which is based on 2020 Census. 2021 data onward uses 2021 ACS population data. 2022 ACS will be released in December 2023.

Race/Ethnicity groupings are then consolidated to match current Department systems, with Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups combined into the Asian group, and two or more races, some other race alone and American Indian/Alaska Native combined into the Other grouping. The demographic representation in various data generated per capita (per 1000 residents) along with a table and graph for each datapoint. Data used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the covered period of this report.

All available data was used for the historical per capita analysis, reaching back to either 2016 or the second half of 2018, depending on the availability of data. All available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group. In cases where policy standards have changed over time (namely with the Use of Force policy), comparisons are made within policy spaces. That is, the use of force data from one policy is only compared against itself. Finally, we conducted a disparity analysis by comparing per capita demographic data for certain groups against each other to evaluate the size of a disparity as compared to a disparity baseline.

Specific Methodology Notes

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

- Census¹⁹/ACS data considers “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, while the suspect, stops, searches, uses of force, and arrest data considers “Hispanic” as a race.
- Suspects per District: Crime Data Warehouse was searched for persons categorized as “Suspects” on police incident reports. Suspect demographic information may be developed from calls for service, or it may be developed at a subsequent point during investigation of an incident. All police incident reports (initial or supplemental) having a data value are included. Suspects with unknown race values are not included. While some suspects are subsequently arrested and also

¹⁹ SFPD discovered a calculation error in Q4, 2021 when tabulating census data. The error and corrected tables are included in the Q4, 2021 QADR.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

listed as “booked” or “cited” on police incident reports, this category is not intended to include arrestees.

- Stops information provided reflects entries into the Benchmark Stop Data System, a data collection tool provided to comply with AB953 and the RIPA Board’s data collection requirements.
- Searches information provided reflects entries into Benchmark, with the same caveats as above.
- Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the Department use-of-force Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force broken down by District and race of subject force was used against.
- Arrests count persons “booked” and “cited” where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Historical Per Capita Interactions

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

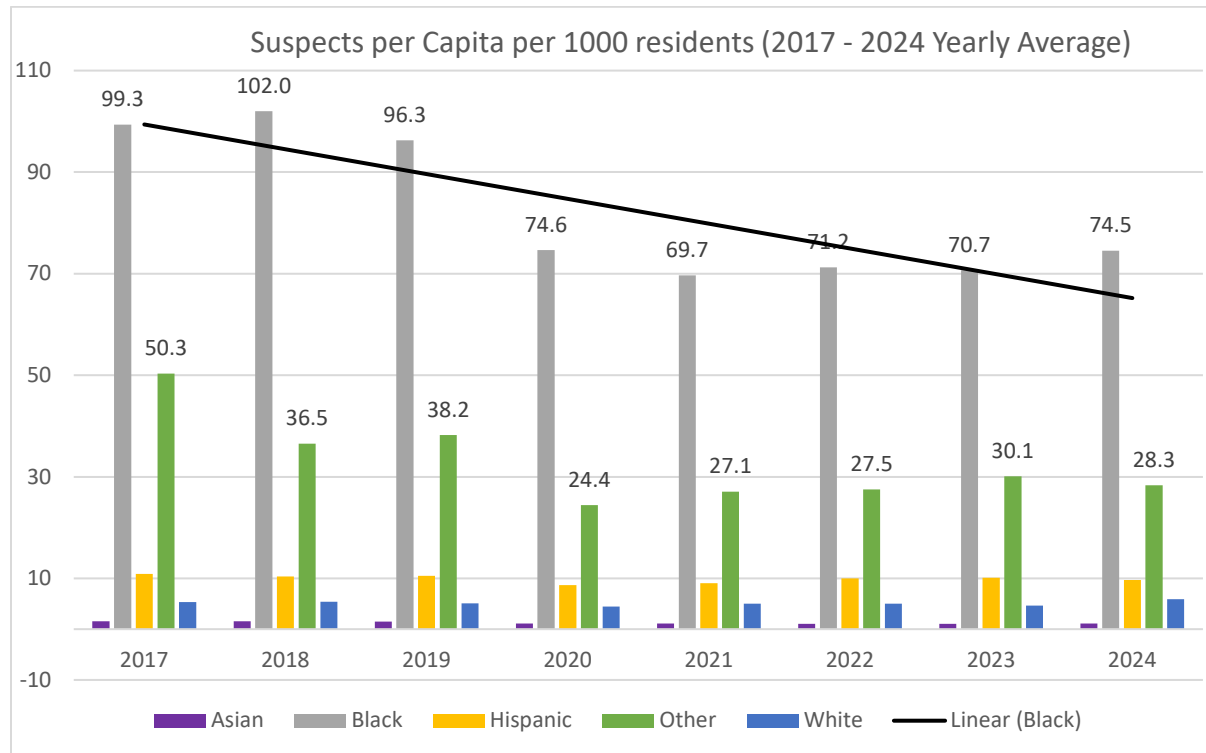
Per capita analysis for Use of Force data is presented per use of force standard to allow for an apples-to-apples comparison within each standard.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Annual Per Capita Interactions by Race

Analysis was conducted using the above methodology across all quarters from which we have useful data. In this case, starting in Q1, 2017 for Arrests and Suspects, 2016 for Uses of Force, 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.



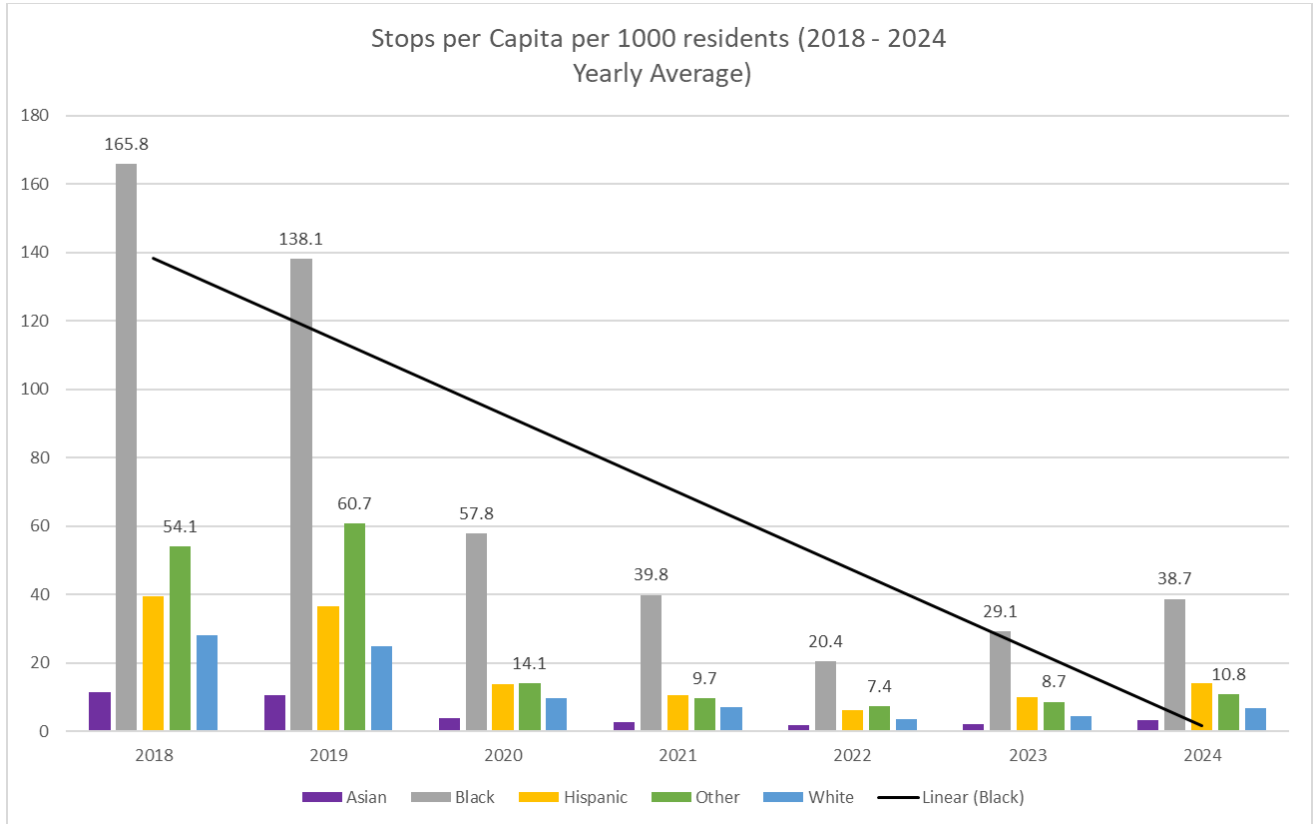
Citywide suspect data since 2017 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a decline over time of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down 4.883, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Race	Slope
Black	-4.883
Asian	-0.077
Hispanic	-0.131
White	-0.008
Other	-2.567

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



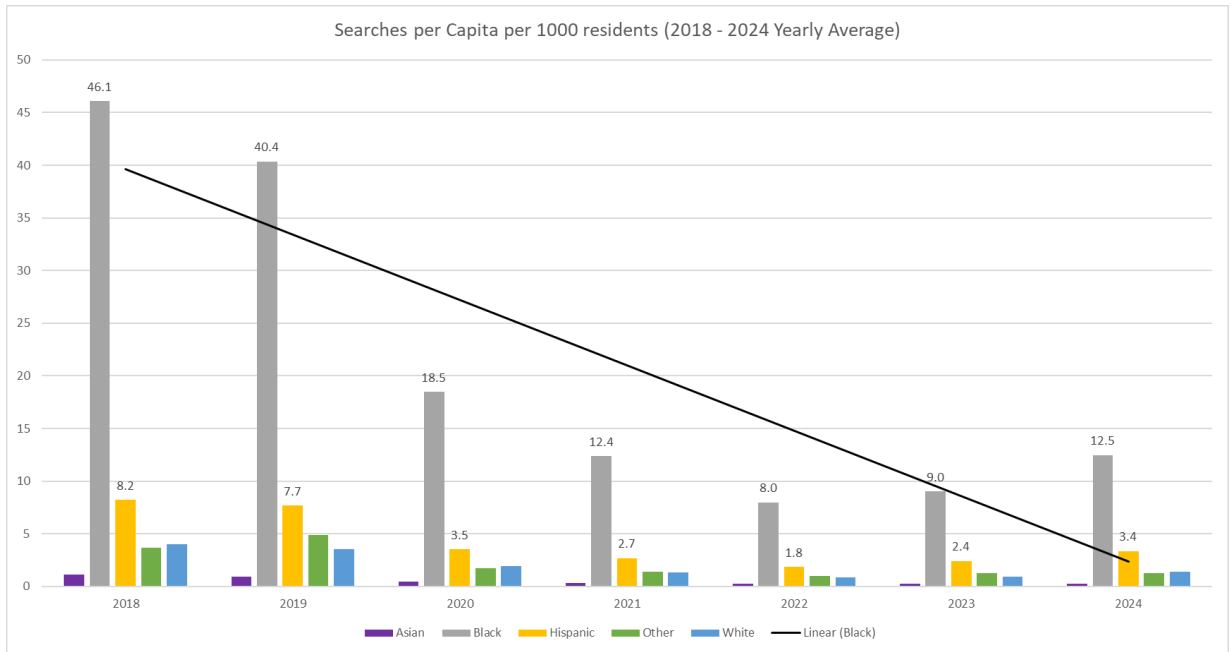
Citywide stops data since mid-2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in tops data goes down 22.689, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-22.689
Asian	-1.570
Hispanic	-4.888
White	-3.930
Other	-8.629

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



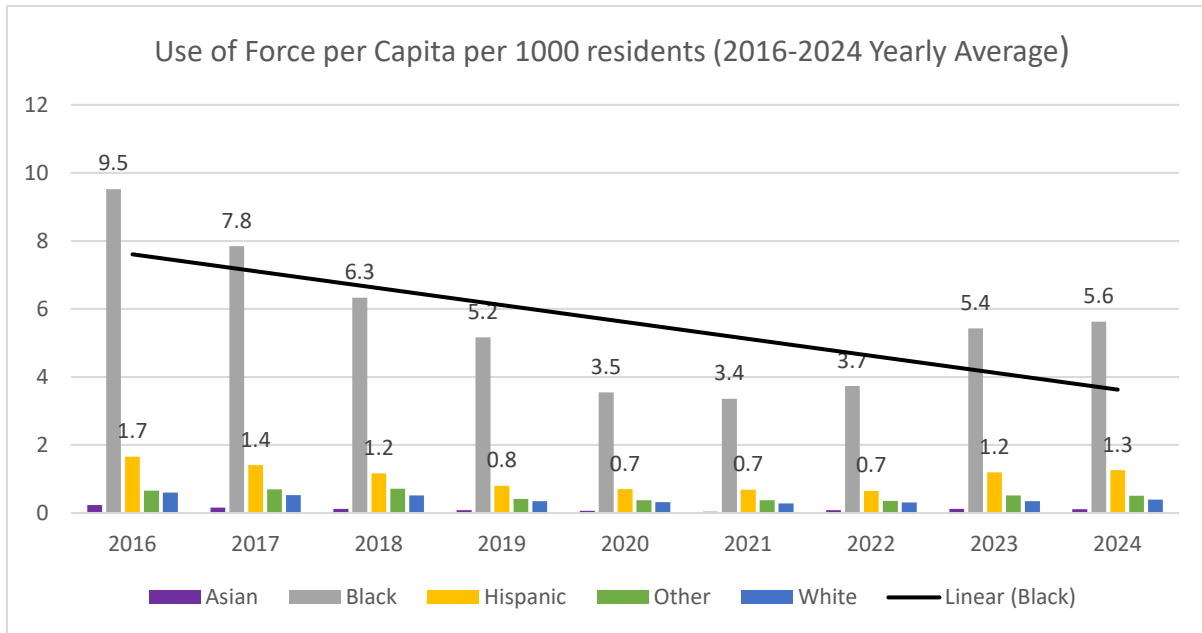
Citywide search data since mid-2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been searched in connection with an interaction with SFPD at rates higher than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 7.362, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-7.362
Asian	-0.147
Hispanic	-1.156
White	-0.487
Other	-0.650

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



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

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.497
Asian	-0.004
Hispanic	-0.056
White	-0.030
Other	-0.031

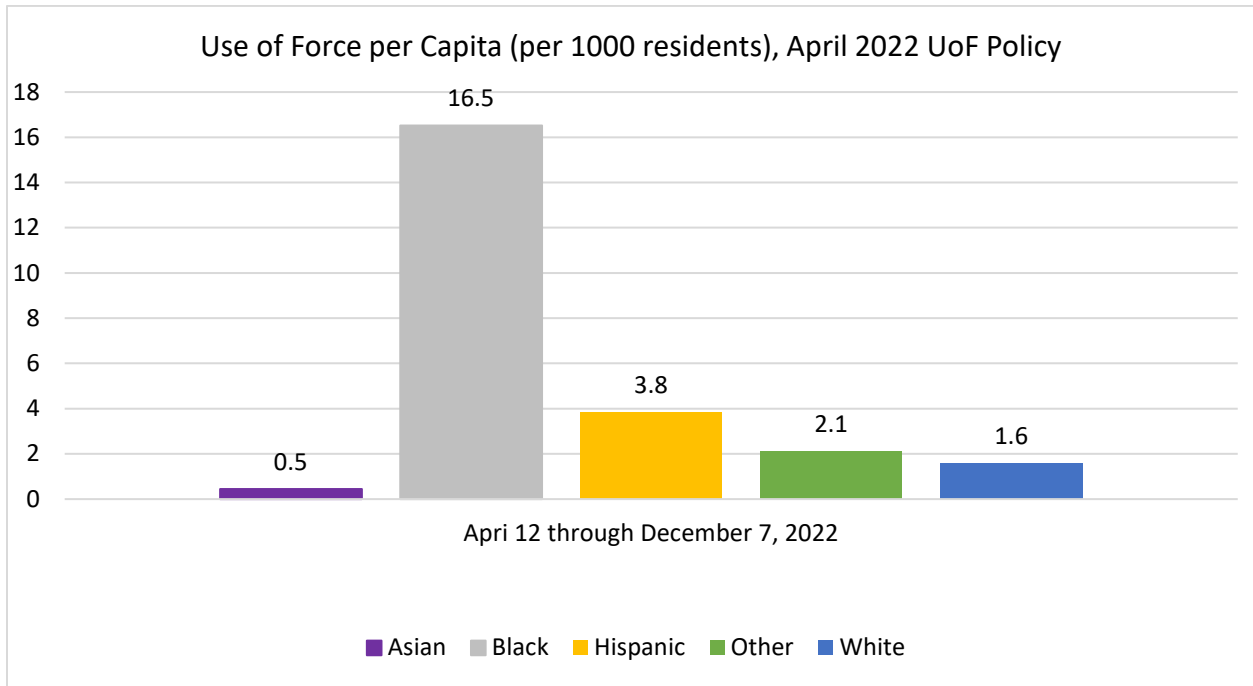
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group.

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 -0.497, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Note: the SFPD Use of Force Policy and Standard changed in 2022, and 2024. Click here for [The 2022 Use of Force policy](#) and [the 2024 Use of Force Policy](#) .

Quantitative Analysis

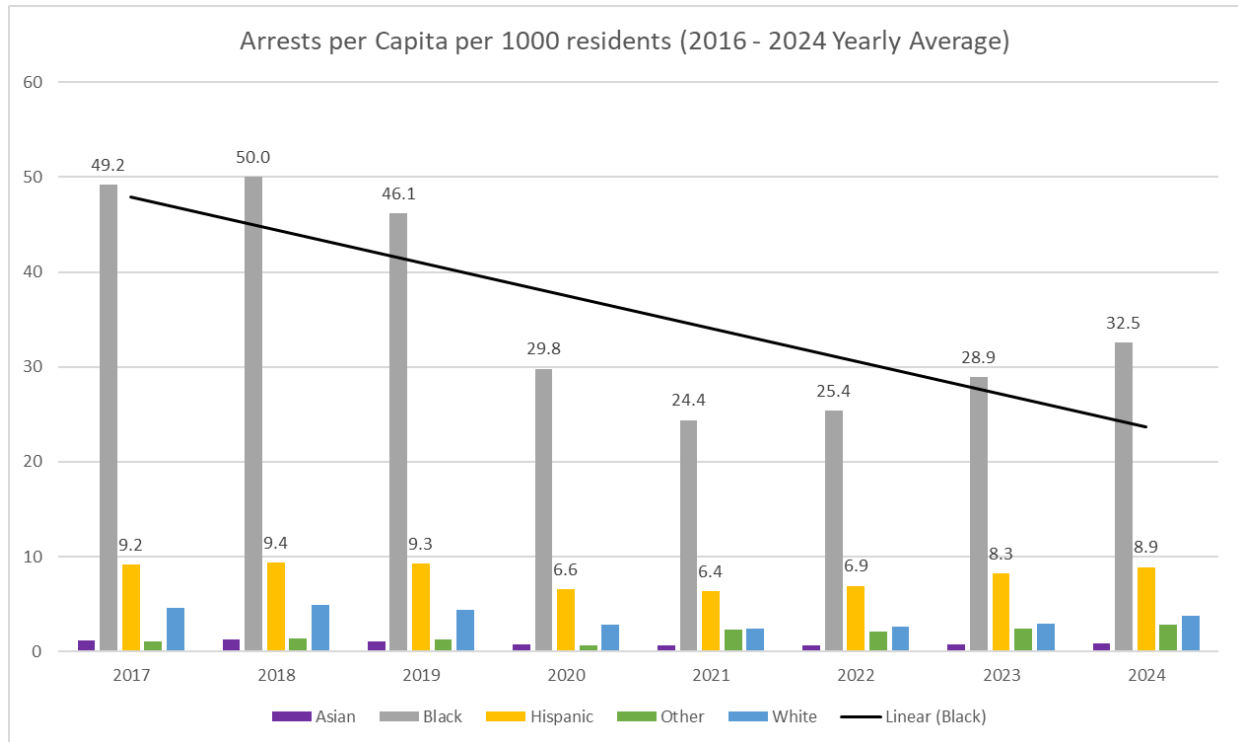
Per Capita Population Benchmark



Graph above captures policy in effect from April 2022 through Dec 7, 2022, for historical context. Data collected under the April 2022 Use of Force policy shows that Black/African American individuals may be subject to a use of force 16.5 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group.

Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 3.450, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

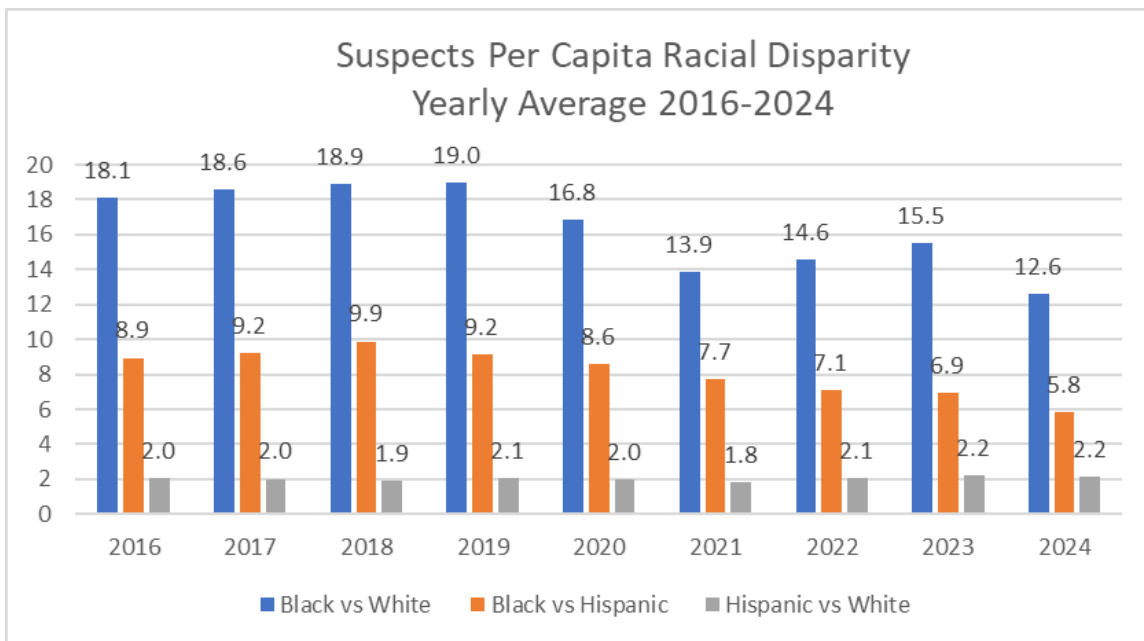
Rate of Decrease, Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-3.450
Asian	-0.076
Hispanic	-0.176
White	-0.248
Other	-0.261

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

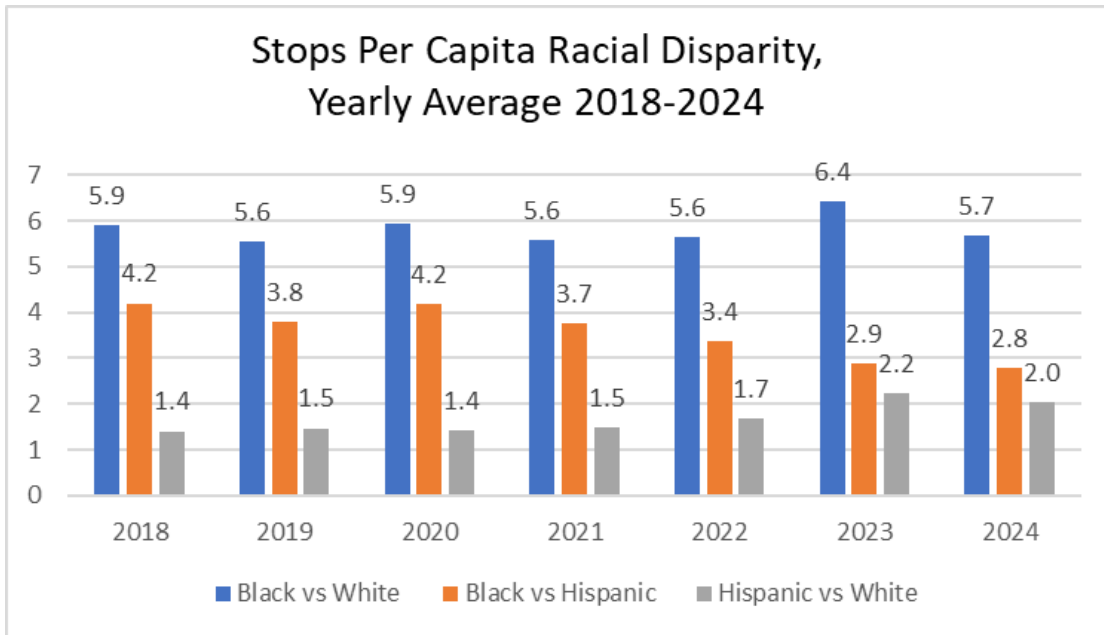
We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the three most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year. As with the other per capita analysis, Black/African American residents of San Francisco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



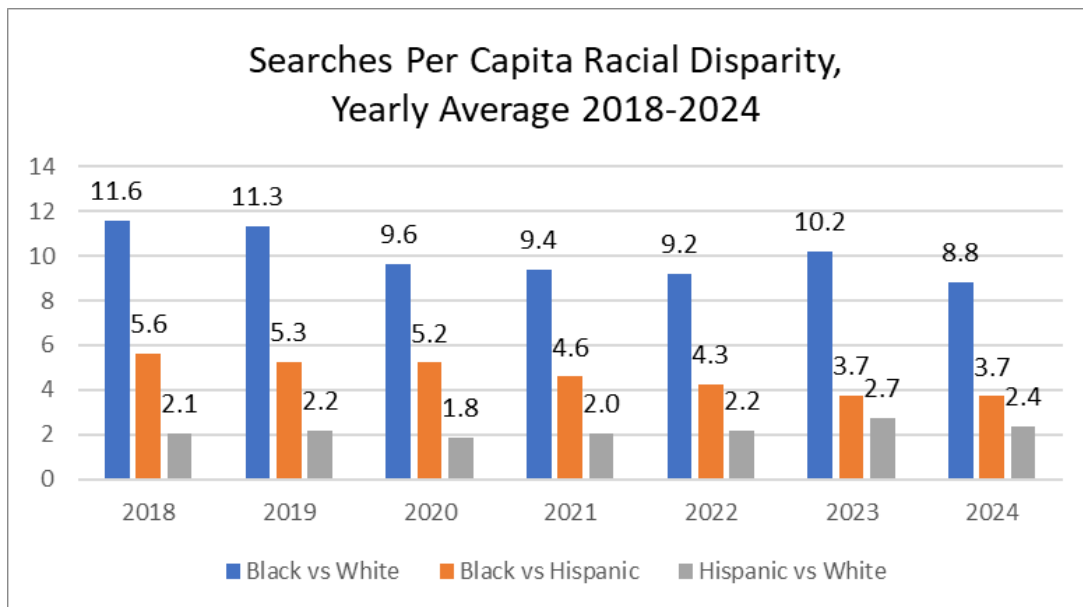
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that suspects are listed as Black/African American individuals 12.6-19.0 times more often than white individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



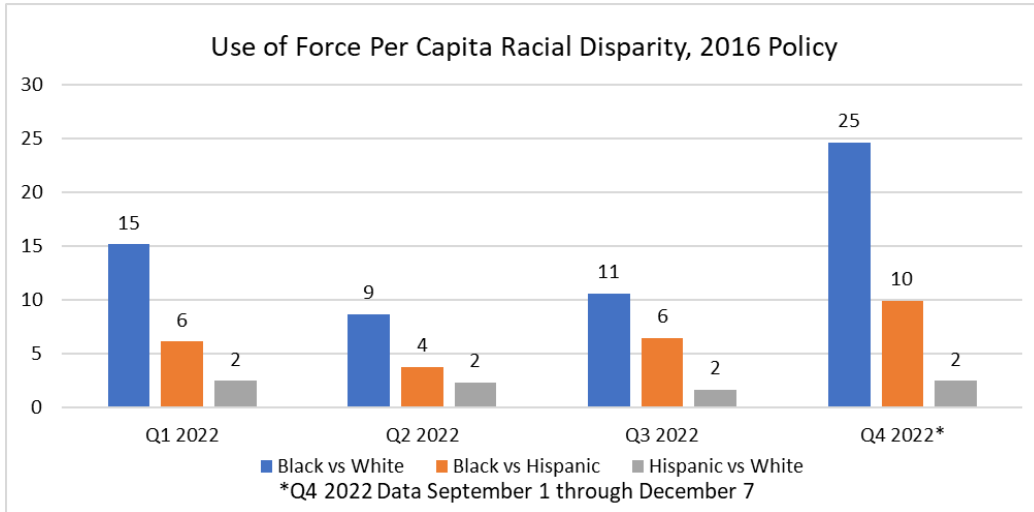
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data from mid-2018 through 2024 shows that individuals stopped are listed as Black/African American individuals 5.6-6.4 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.



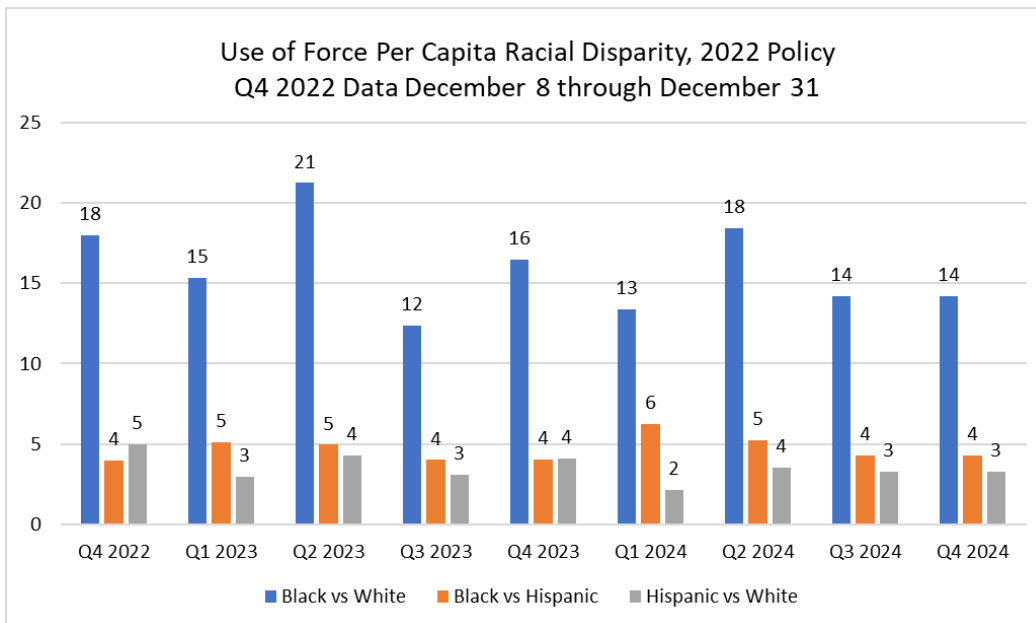
Citywide search data shows that from mid-2018 through 2024 individuals searched are listed as Black/African American individuals 8.8 to 11.6 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



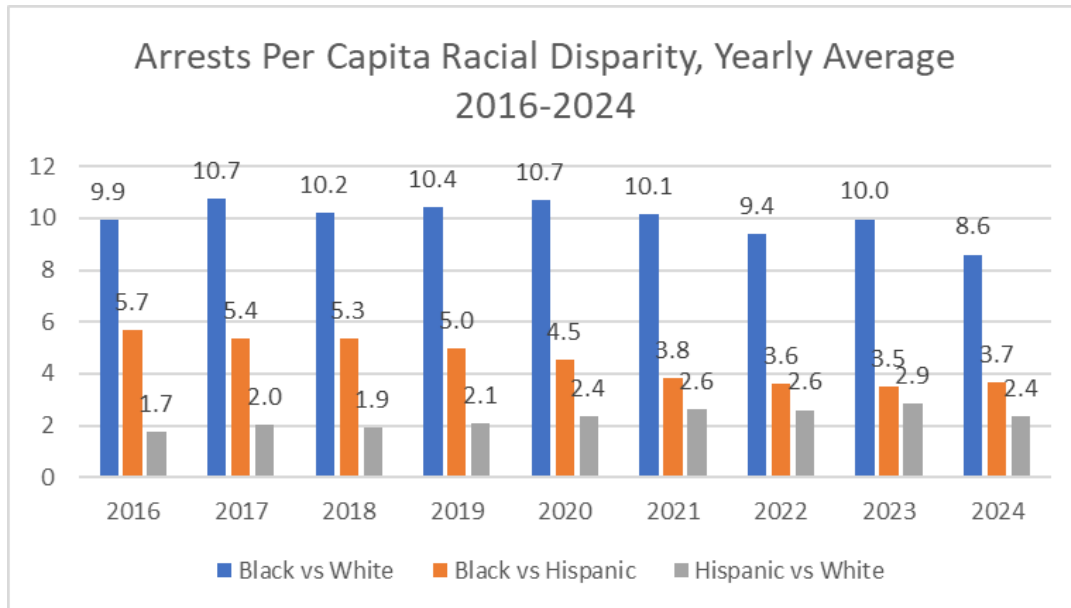
Citywide Use of Force data shows that from Q1 2022 - Q4 2022 (through Dec 7), under the 2016 Policy, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 9-25 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.



Citywide Use of Force data shows that from Q4 2022 (beginning Dec 8) – Q4 2024, under the October 2024 Policy, individuals receiving force are listed as Black/African American individuals 12-21 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide arrest data shows that from 2016 through 2024, arrested individuals are listed as Black/African American individuals 8.6-10.7 times more often than White individuals, when comparing to the population per 1000 residents of each.

What did we find?

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

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

Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

What's next?

The Department has aimed to broaden the types of benchmarks it employs for stop and search data analysis to better contextualize the information for the public. The QADR will now include a total of four (4) types of benchmark analyses to enhance public understanding of police enforcement activities. The Department looks forward to continuing the analysis of data on a quarterly basis and develop analytical capacity to carry out some of this work, and timeline expectations will be shared and updated with the publishing of each quarterly report.

Please note: Beginning in Q1 2025 QADR report, Population per capita analysis will be part of the CRSTAL Benchmark analysis to better contextualize the information and enhance public understanding of police enforcement activities. Additionally, the SFPD has integrated the census benchmarking analysis to a web-based dashboard along with the Stops and Search dashboard, located here: ([SFPD Stop Data Dashboards | San Francisco Police Department](#)). By moving the analysis to an online published dashboard, the Department hopes to increase access to and understanding of the stops per capita benchmark.

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
- Northwestern University

Domestic Violence Reporting

- Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

Domestic Violence Reporting - Background

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

Domestic Violence Calls for Service and Investigations

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

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

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

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

This is a quarterly data report from 1 October 2024 through 31 December 2024.

Domestic Violence Reporting

- Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b Reporting Components

1(A) The number of calls for service for domestic violence that the Police Department received from the Department of Emergency Management for the period of October 1 to December 31, 2024.

Calls for Service, Final Call Code Includes "DV October 1 - December 31, 2024				
	2024			
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DV Calls for Service	578	527	518	1623

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			
	2024		
	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office	90	80	83
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present	8	7	12
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present	1	0	1

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 criminal records' checks, to determine if the individual is eligible for release of the weapon.

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



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

Stops and Search data and information from 2018 through 2024 are now available through an interactive dashboard hosted on the San Francisco Police Department Website. [[SFPD Stop Data Dashboards | San Francisco Police Department](#)] Additionally, data source for the dashboard is also available on DataSF [[SFPD Stops Data | DataSF Open Data Portal](#)] for further self-service analysis.

Stops Resulting in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or it's subordinate organization:

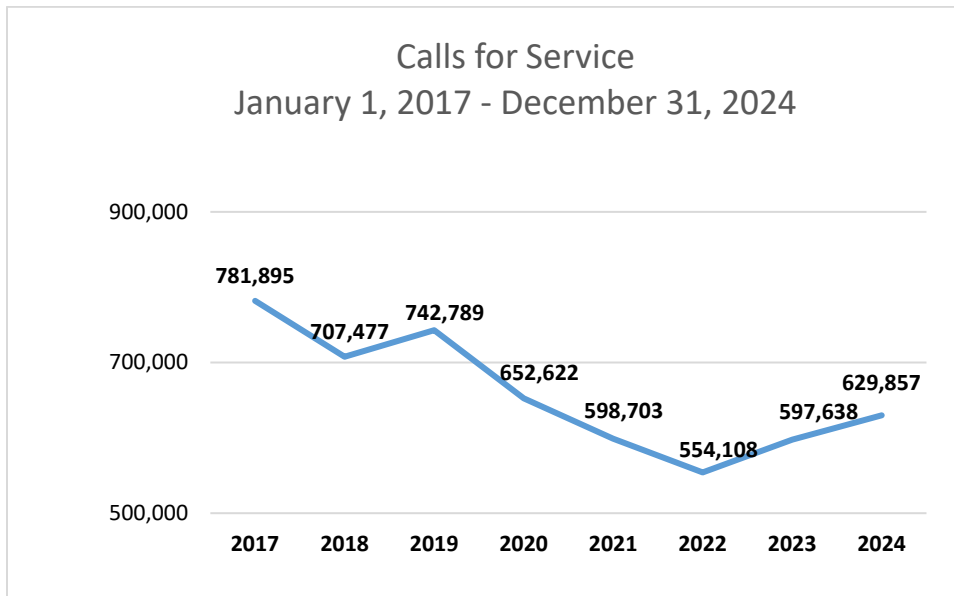
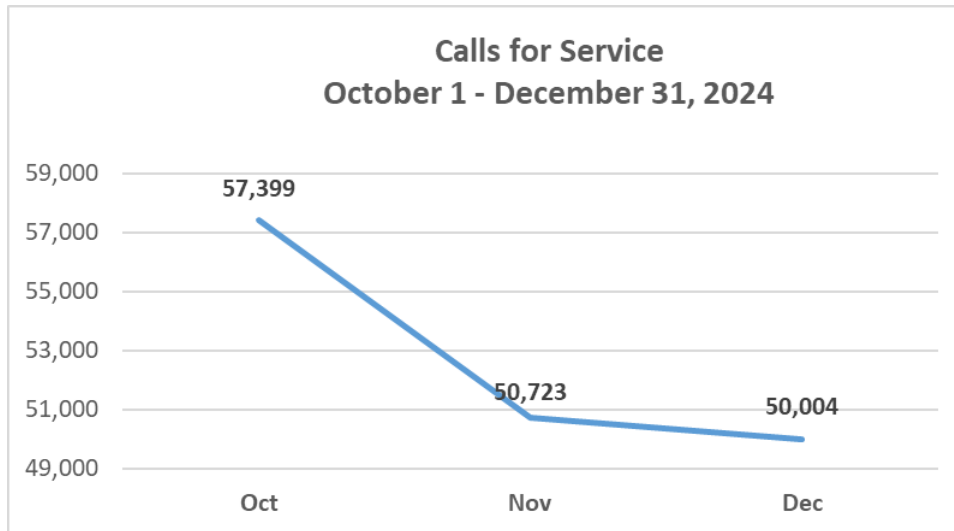
One stop during Quarter 4 of 2024 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. The incidents had occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where Department of Homeland Security/TSA was notified and responded as follows:

- On 10/08/24 (24-28262), SFPD officers were dispatched to Checkpoint F1, located in Terminal #3 regarding a female who had ran past the checkpoint to the restroom. PD arrived on scene and made contact with Covenant Aviation Security (CAS) who stated that the suspect was screened in the body scanner of Lane #7, when an anomaly alerted in the upper chest/upper back area. CAS offered that the secondary pat search be done in public or in private, and the suspect requested the search be done in private. Once in the private screening room, the suspect refused to allow for the search to happen and made an attempt to retrieve their personal property. A CAS screener opened the private screening room door in order to call for a supervisor, at which point the suspect pushed through the door and ran into the female bathroom adjacent to the checkpoint. CAS employees gave chase and observed the suspect enter the second stall and close the door. The employees then heard the sound of flushing, and believed the suspect was discarding items via the toilet. SFPD locked the restroom down and a K9 sweep was conducted. The restroom was declared safe. SFPD then released the subject back to TSA for administrative investigation. The suspect was then successfully screened and allowed to travel. No criminal charges were placed on the suspect by the SFPD.

Calls for Service, Q4 2024

Calls for Service

The Department responded to 158,126 total calls for service from October 1 through December 31, 2024.



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

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

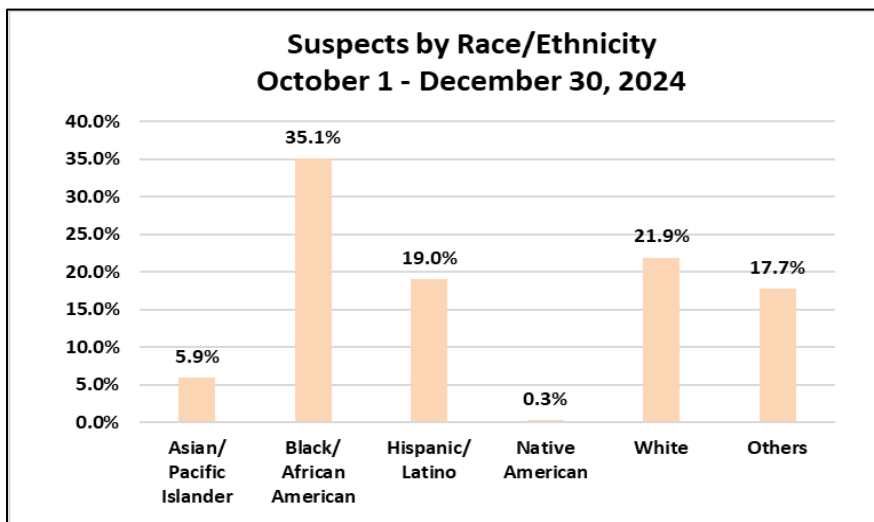
Suspects, Q4 2024

SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND/OR REPORTED TO SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Suspect information/description is either provided by a member of the public, reported directly to the police or through dispatch, or is observed by a Department member during a self-initiated call for service in which there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause for an officer to conduct a stop. The suspect information is documented in a police incident report that is generated from the call for service. Individuals are listed as “Other” when race information is not included in the category of “Asian/Pacific Islander”, “Black/African American”, “Hispanic/Latino”, “Native American” or “White.”

The following table summarizes suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports through the means stated above. The data shows approximately 35% of the individuals observed and/or reported are Black/African American.

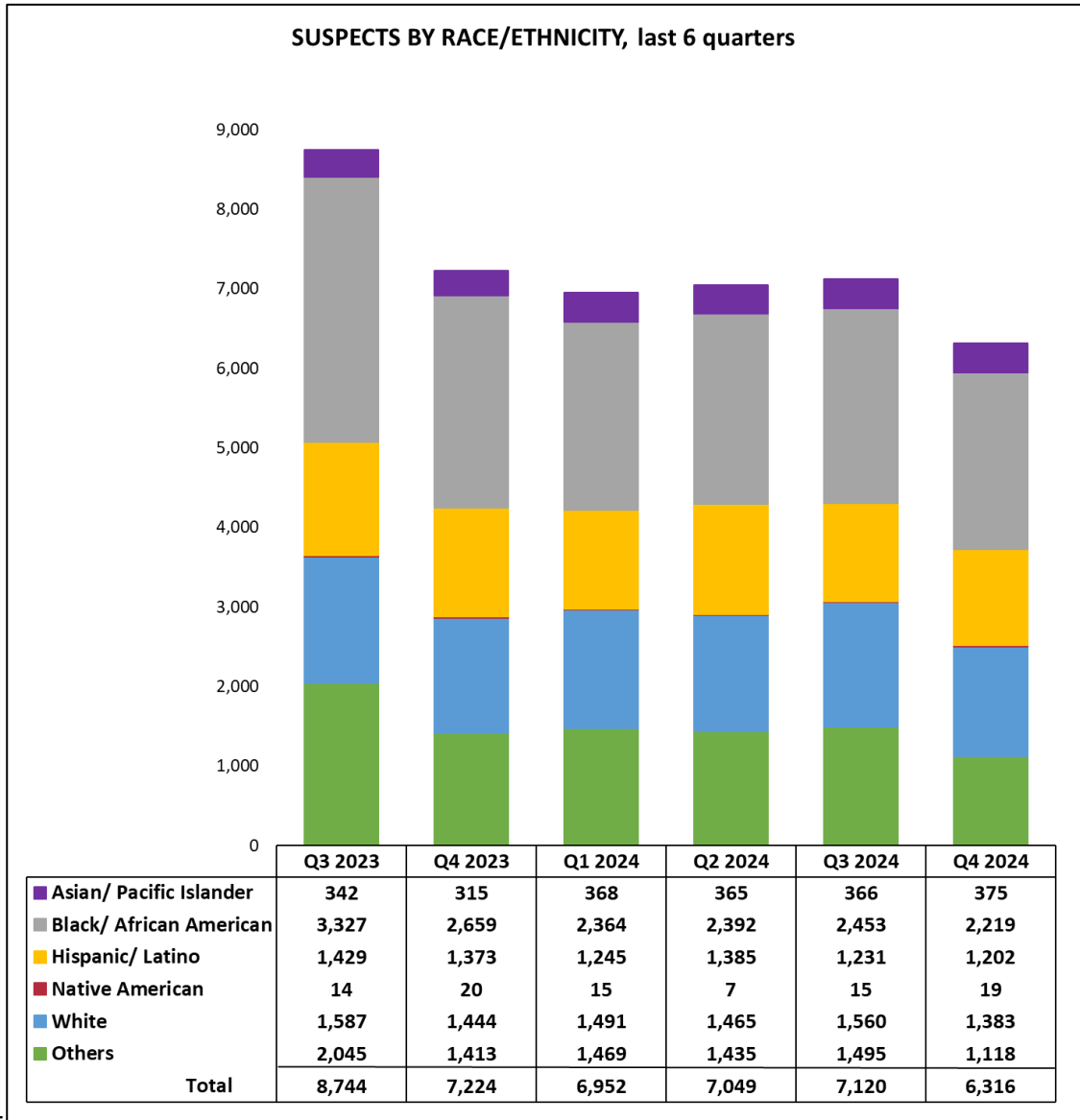
Suspects by Race/Ethnicity						October 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024					
DESCRIPTION	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4 2024 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q4 2024						
Asian/ Pacific Islander	116	104	155	375	5.9%						
Black/ African American	809	703	707	2219	35.1%						
Hispanic/ Latino	425	402	375	1202	19.0%						
Native American	9	2	8	19	0.3%						
White	518	460	405	1383	21.9%						
Others	425	349	344	1118	17.7%						
Total	2,302	2,020	1,994	6,316	100.00%						



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

Suspects, Q4 2024

Black/African American individuals have been the highest demographic of Suspects observed and/or reported for the last 6 quarters (Q3 2023 – Q4 2024). However, data captured in Q4 2024 (2,219) shows a decline by approximately 17% of Suspects observed and/or reported as Black/African American when compared to Q4 2023 (2,659).

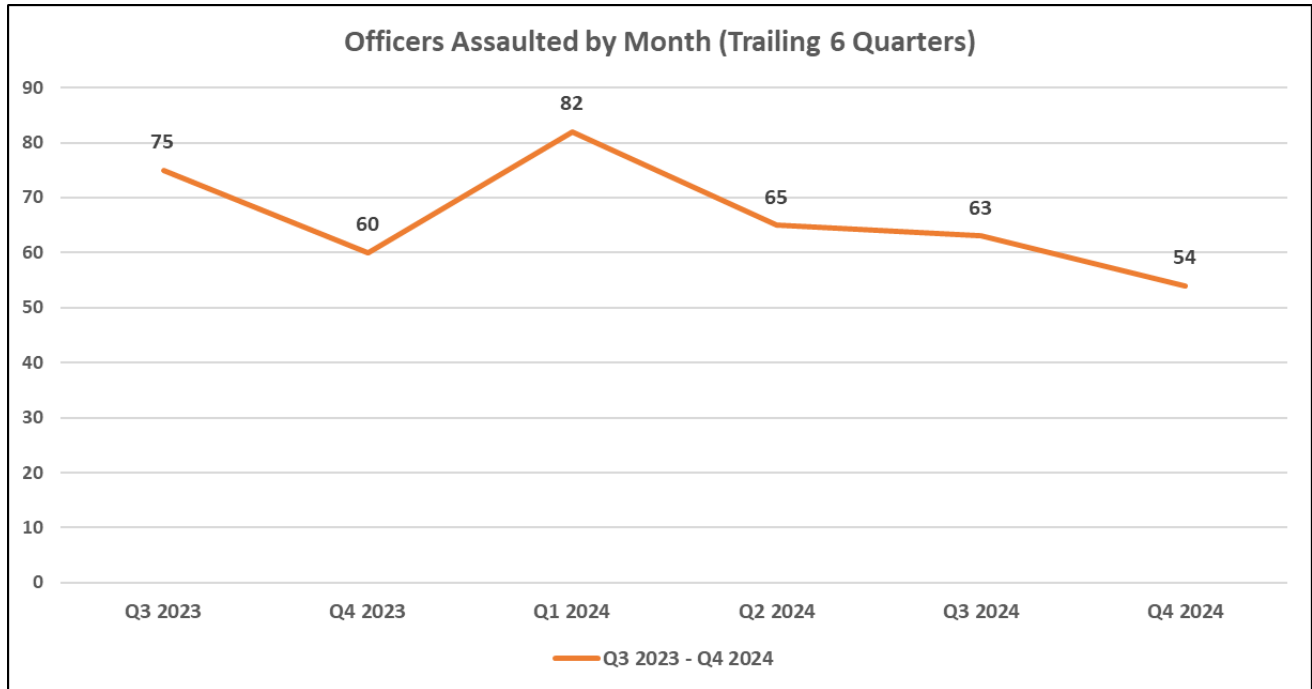


Note: Suspect data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Suspect.” Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Officers Assaulted, Q4 2024

Officers Assaulted - Trailing 6 Quarters

In Quarter 4 of 2024, there were a total of 54 officers assaulted.

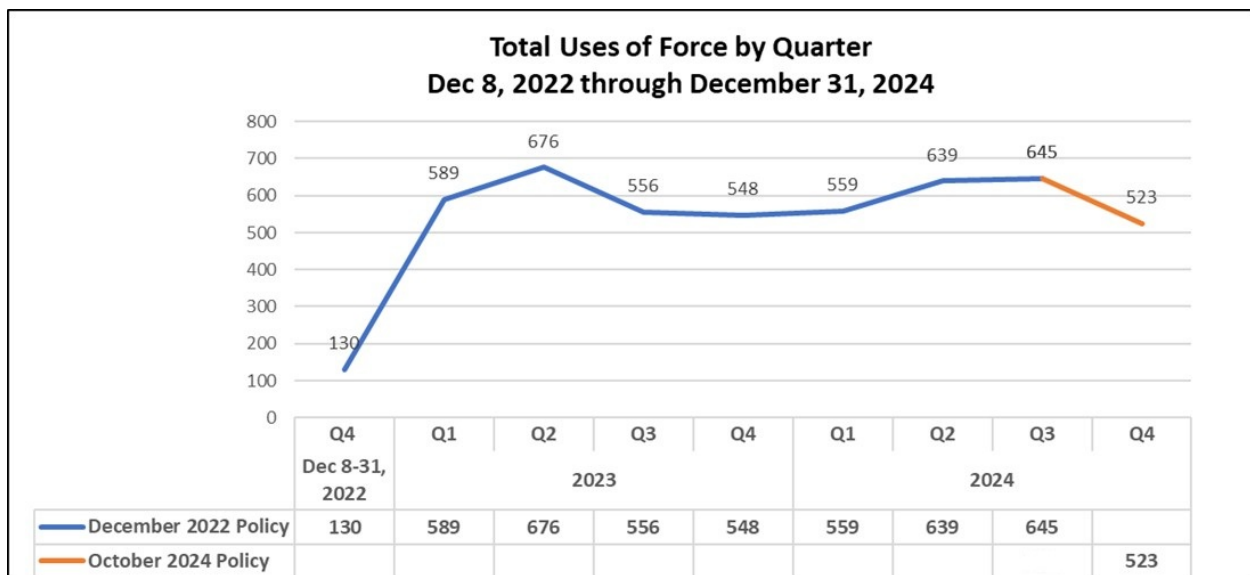


Use of Force, Q4 2024

The SFPD General Order 5.01, Use of Force policy has changed in October 2024. Please reference [DGO 5.01](#) for the change adopted in detail.

Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order in October 2024 and associated data collection are discussed in the Use of Force Data update of this report and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

Total Use of Force Overview December 8, 2022, through December 31, 2024



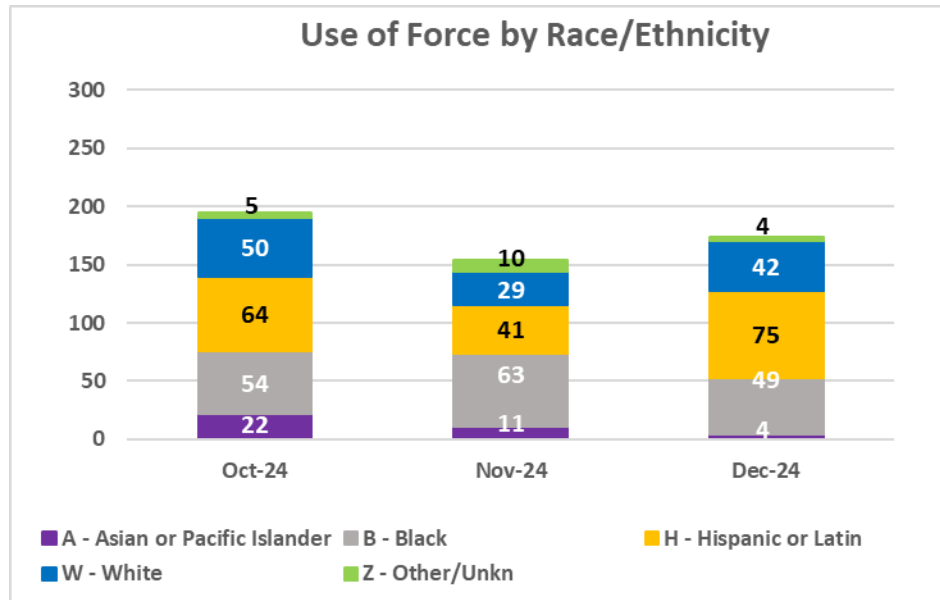
During Quarter 4 of 2024, the Department responded to 158,126 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 63 times and force was used in 262 incidents which represented 0.17% of all calls for service. Of those 262 incidents, force was used 523 times by 297 officers against 304 individuals.

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Use of Force Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Quarter 4 of 2024, 23% of the total Uses of Force were against White individuals, 32% were against Black/African American individuals, 34% were against Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 7% were against Asians.

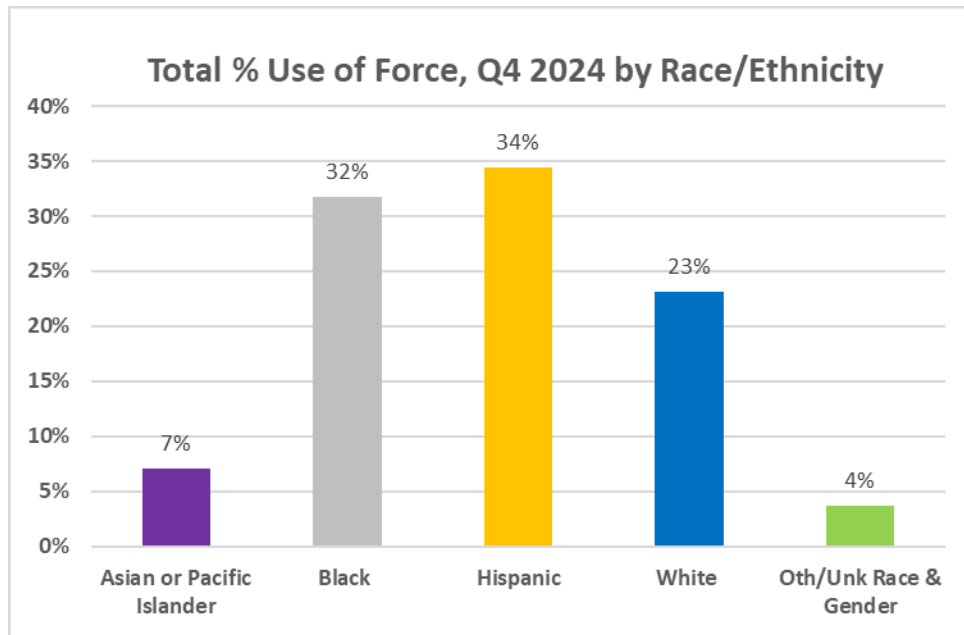
COUNT OF FORCE									
	2022	2023				2024			
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asian	4	14	67	37	37	16	32	49	37
Black/ African American	53	264	278	246	209	234	296	247	166
Hispanic/ Latino	43	158	193	177	159	119	180	182	180
White	23	133	123	145	101	136	125	135	121
Other	7	20	15	26	51	54	6	32	19
	130	589	676	631	557	559	639	645	523



Use of Force, Q4 2024

Under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, during Quarter 4 of 2024, the total count of use of force received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (32%, 166), while White individuals accounted for (23%, 121), and Hispanic individuals accounted for (34%, 180).

Total % Use of Force, Q4 2024 by Race/Ethnicity		
Subject Race	Q4 2024	
Asian or Pacific Islander	37	7%
Black	166	32%
Hispanic	180	34%
White	121	23%
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	19	4%
Grand Total	523	100%

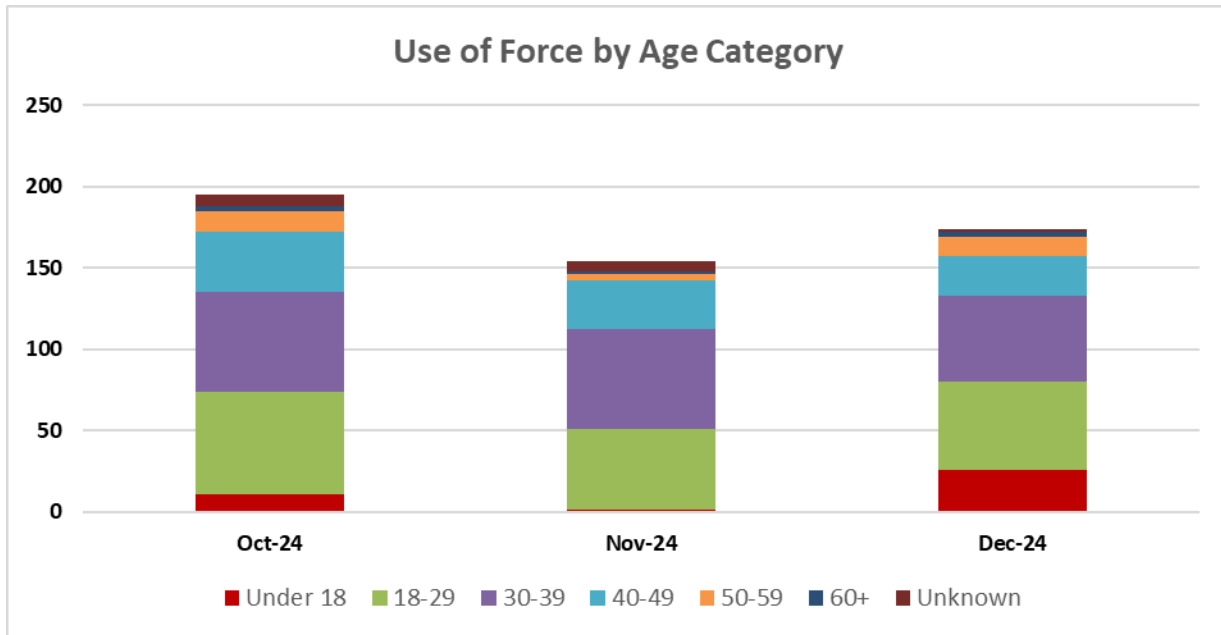


Use of Force, Q4 2024

Total Use of Force Overview by Individual Age

Under the 2024 Use of Force Policy, During Quarter 4 of 2024, 32% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old individuals, 33% were against 30-39 years old individuals, and 17% were against 40-49 years old individuals.

INDIVIDUAL AGE	COUNT OF FORCE								
	2022	2023				2024			
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Under 18	12	38	66	44	29	24	53	45	38
18-29	40	229	247	204	178	175	202	226	167
30-39	43	173	203	187	174	154	234	194	175
40-49	24	82	85	114	83	126	83	110	91
50-59	4	34	40	38	37	27	36	37	29
60+	1	7	14	7	21	12	23	20	8
Unknown	6	26	21	37	26	41	8	13	15
Grand Total	130	589	676	631	548	559	639	645	523

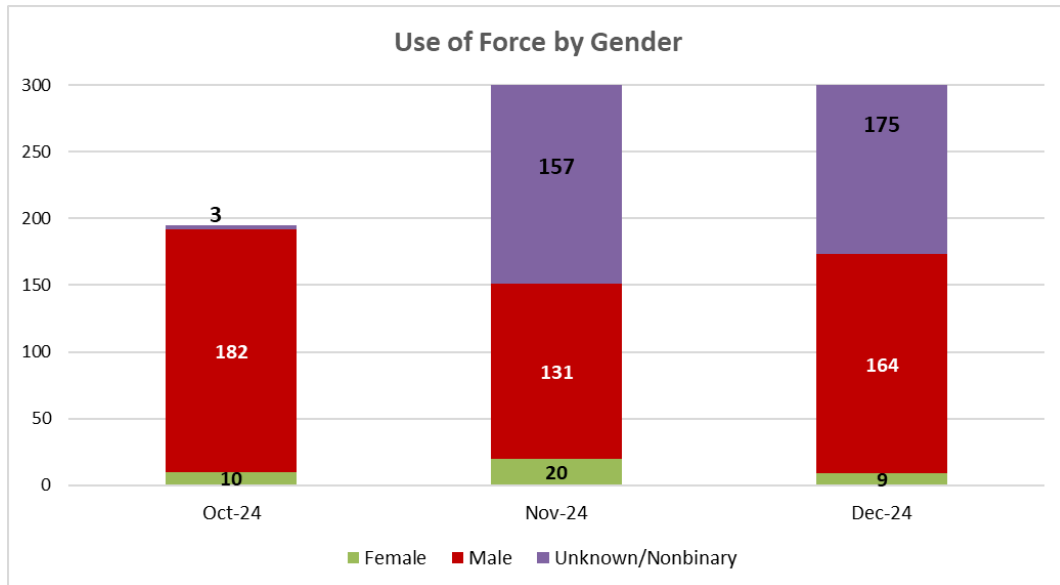


Use of Force, Q4 2024

Total Use of Force Overview by Individual Gender

Using the 2024 Use of Force Policy, 91% of the total Uses of Force were against male individuals, and 7% were against female individuals during Quarter 4 of 2024.

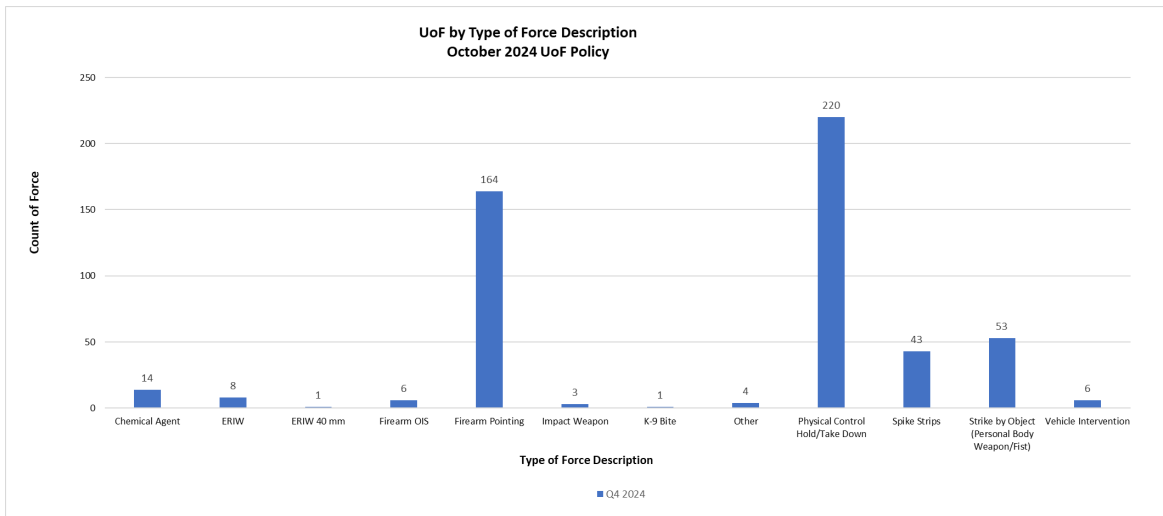
INDIVIDUAL GENDER	COUNT OF FORCE								
	2022	2023				2024			
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Female	17	95	93	85	78	88	95	80	39
Male	111	490	580	536	457	465	543	560	477
Unkown/Nonbinary	2	4	3	10	13	6	1	5	7
Grand Total	130	589	676	631	548	559	639	645	523



Use of Force, Q4 2024

Total Uses of Force By Force Type

During Quarter 4 of 2024, under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Physical Control and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 73% of total Uses of Force.



Type of Force Description	Q4 2024
Chemical Agent	14
ERIW	8
ERIW 40 mm	1
Firearm OIS	6
Firearm Pointing	164
Impact Weapon	3
K-9 Bite	1
Other	4
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	220
Spike Strips	43
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	53
Vehicle Intervention	6
Grand Total	523

A review of all reported uses of force during Quarter 4 of 2024 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 was one Use of Force incident that resulted in death during Quarter 4 of 2024.

On December 19, 2024, at approximately 6:30 p.m., uniformed officers with the San Francisco Police Department responded to the area of Kearny and Post streets after a vehicle drove onto a sidewalk at a high rate of speed and struck two pedestrians. The vehicle continued after a bicyclist, who was struck in the area of Sutter and Kearny streets. The vehicle then fled the scene.

At approximately 1:35 a.m. on December 20, 2024, officers located the suspect vehicle in the area of Grant Ave and Post Street.

Officers coordinated a strategic plan and set up a perimeter to safely approach the occupied vehicle. During the encounter, an officer-involved shooting occurred. The armed male suspect was struck by gunfire. Officers rendered aid and requested paramedics to the scene. Paramedics transported the suspect to a local hospital. Despite the lifesaving efforts of medical staff, the suspect was pronounced deceased at the hospital.

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject October – December 2024

During Quarter 4 of 2024, under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Force used against Black/African American Male individuals accounted for 28% Uses of Force, while 32% were against Hispanic Male individuals, and 21% against White Male individuals.

Type of Force by Individual Race and Gender October 1 - December 31, 2024														
Individual Race and Gender	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40 mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	K-9 Bite	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Spike Strips	Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
A - Asian or Pacific	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	19	0	9	0	37	7%
B - Black F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	14	3%
B - Black M	6	0	0	0	67	3	0	1	49	7	15	0	148	28%
B - Black Other/Unkn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	1%
H - Hispanic or Latin F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	3	0	2	14	3%
H - Hispanic or Latin M	4	2	1	0	50	0	1	2	67	20	15	4	166	32%
W - White F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	10	2%
W - White M	2	4	0	6	28	0	0	1	54	4	12	0	111	21%
Z - Other/Unkn F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Z - Other/Unkn M	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	15	3%
Z - Other/Unkn Race and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
Grand Total	14	8	1	6	164	3	1	4	220	43	53	6	523	100%

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Types of Force by Age of Subject October – December 2024

During Quarter 4 of 2024, per October 2024 use-of-force standard, force used against the individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 32% of Uses of Force, the age group of 30-39 accounted for 33%, and the age group of 40-49 accounted for 17%.

Type of Force by Individual Age Category October 1 - December 31, 2024														
Individual Age Category	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40 mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	K-9 Bite	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Spike Strips	Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Under 18	1	0	0	0	17	0	1	1	12	3	3	0	38	7%
18-29	5	1	1	0	54	1	0	1	67	20	14	3	167	32%
30-39	4	4	0	0	56	2	0	2	80	10	14	3	175	33%
40-49	2	1	0	0	23	0	0	0	46	0	19	0	91	17%
50-59	2	2	0	6	7	0	0	0	8	1	3	0	29	6%
60+	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	2%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	15	3%
Grand Total	14	8	1	6	164	3	1	4	220	43	53	6	523	100%

Note: Unknown indicates information was not documented in the report for various reasons (i.e. suspect fled and demographic information was not known). Due to rounding, percentage totals may not add up to exactly 100%.

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Types of Force by Call Type, October – December 2024

Per October 2024 Use-of-Force Standard, Part I Violent was the top call type and accounted for 26% of total Uses of Force during Quarter 4 of 2024.

Use of Force by Types of Call and Force Type Description October 1 - December 31, 2024														
Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40 mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	K-9 Bite	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Spike Strips	Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	3	1	1	0	42	1	0	0	65	3	19	0	135	26%
Part I Property	1	0	0	0	36	1	0	0	25	17	11	0	91	17%
WANTED VEHICLE / SUB	0	1	0	6	20	0	1	1	10	16	4	4	63	12%
Mental Health Related	4	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	25	0	6	0	46	9%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	25	0	3	0	40	8%
Person with a gun (221)	2	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	27	5%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	11	1	2	0	21	4%
Traffic-Related	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	1	2	0	18	3%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	16	3%
Vandalism	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	11	2%
All Other Types of Call*	3	3	0	0	17	1	0	1	23	4	1	2	55	11%
Grand Total	14	8	1	6	164	3	1	4	220	43	53	6	523	100%

The table above reflects the top 10 Types of Call. “All Other Types of Call” include the sum of remaining call type categories such as Misc, Traffic Related, Alarm/Check on Well-Being (100/910), Disturbance Calls, and etc.

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Use of Force by Reason, Q4 2024

Per October 2024 Use of Force Standard, “To Effect a Lawful Arrest, Detention, or Search” was the most common reason for Use of Force in Quarter 4 of 2024.

UoF Reason of Force Description October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024		
UoF Reason of Force	Total UoF Incidents	Total Count of Reason
Building search	10	15
In defense of others or in self-defense	100	190
Pending investigation	8	19
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search	243	488
To gain compliance with a lawful order	180	337
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	196	390
To prevent a person from injuring	10	21
To prevent the commission of a public offense	52	97
Grand Total	262	1557

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

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer Q4 2024

During Quarter 4 of 2024, using the October 2024 Use of Force policy, White male officers accounted for 225 (43%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 119 (22%) of Uses of Force used, and Hispanic male officers accounted for 79 (15%) as well.

Officers Using Force by Race and Gender October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024			
Officer Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	5	3	44
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	119	70	419
Asian Unknown *			1
B - Black F	4	3	32
B - Black M	44	21	132
H - Hispanic F	17	12	82
H - Hispanic M	79	48	297
W - White F	20	12	117
W - White M	225	121	735
Z - Other M	10	7	6
Grand Total	523	297	1898

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

Per October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Officers in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 289 (55%) of Uses of Force applied against individuals.

Officers Using Force by Age Category October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024			
Officer Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
21-29	93	53	180
30-39	289	156	655
40-49	100	65	578
50-59	34	20	416
60+	7	4	49
Grand Total	523	297	1878

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Individual Q4 2024

During Quarter 4 of 2024, per October 2024 Use of Force standard, Black male individuals accounted for 148 (28%) of Uses of Force used against, Hispanic male individuals accounted for 166 (31%) of Uses of Force used against, and White male individuals accounted for 111 (21%) of Uses of Force used against.

Individuals by Race and Gender October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024		
Individual Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	37	16
B - Black F	14	12
B - Black M	148	92
B - Black Other/Unkn	4	2
H - Hispanic or Latin F	14	9
H - Hispanic or Latin M	166	90
W - White F	10	7
W - White M	111	62
Z - Other/Unkn F	1	1
Z - Other/Unkn M	15	10
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	3	3
Grand Total	523	304

Individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 167 (31%) of Total Use of Force used against, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 175 (33%) of Total Use of Force.

Individuals by Age Category October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024		
Individual Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
Under 18	38	18
18-29	167	101
30-39	175	102
40-49	91	47
50-59	29	15
60+	8	7
Unknown	15	14
Grand Total	523	304

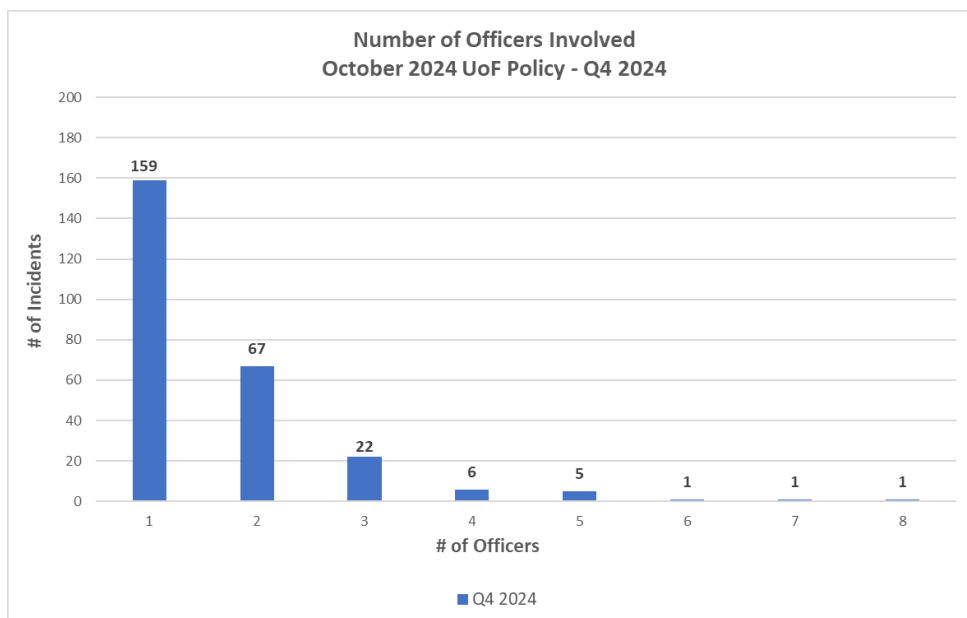
**Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report*

Use of Force, Q4 2024

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved Q4 2024

Per the October 2024 Use of Force standard, of 262 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (159, 60%).

Number of Officers Involved October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024	
Number of Officers	Number of Incidents
1	159
2	67
3	22
4	6
5	5
6	1
7	1
8	1
Grand Total	262

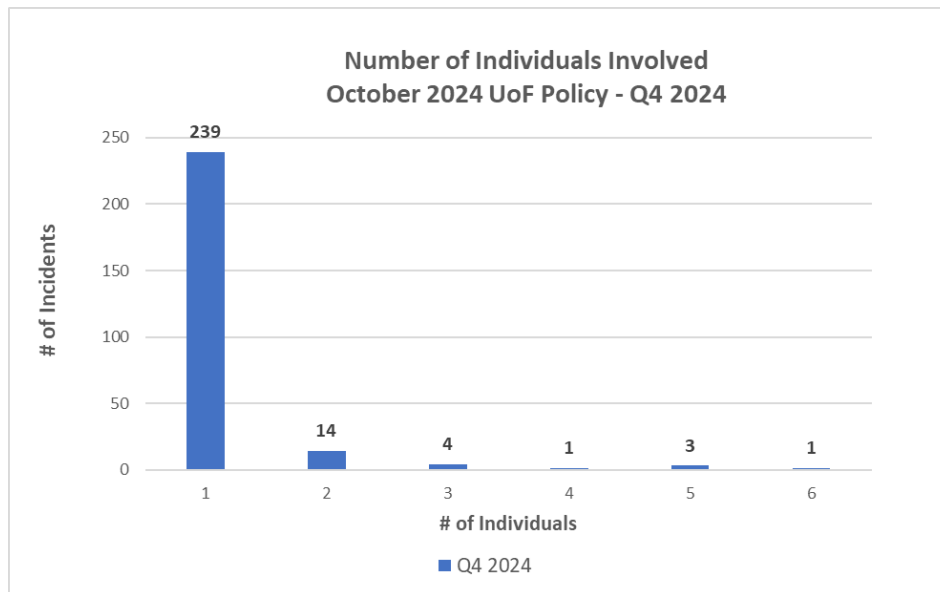


Use of Force, Q4 2024

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Individuals Involved Q4 2024

Under the October 2024 Use of Force policy, of 289 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 individual (239, 91%).

Number of Individuals Involved October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024	
Number of Individuals	Number of Incidents
1	239
2	14
3	4
4	1
5	3
6	1
Grand Total	262

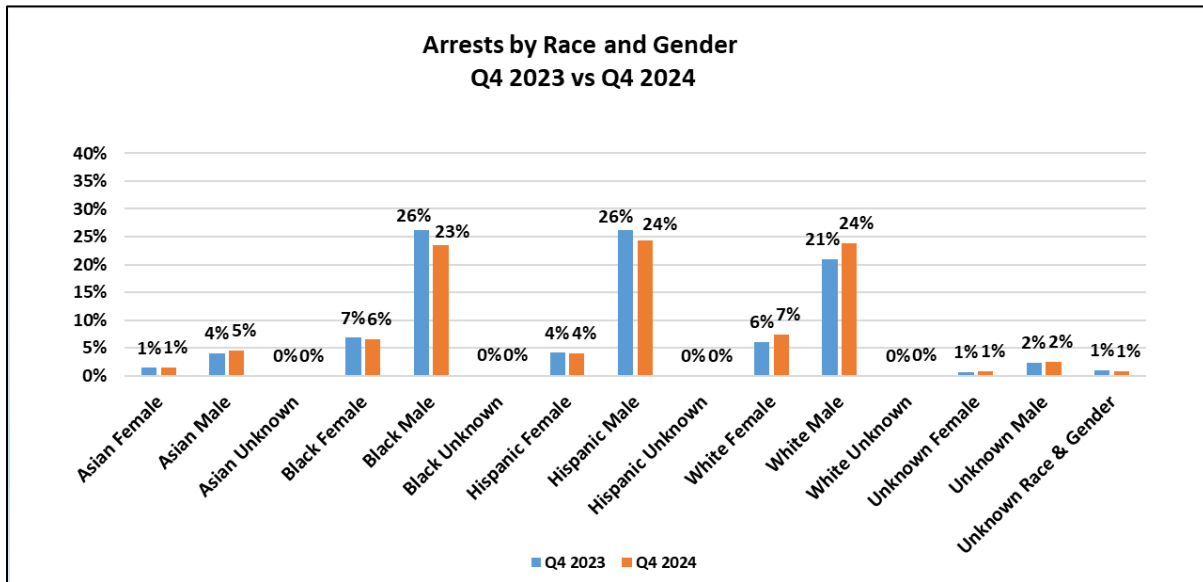


Arrests, Q4 2024

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q4-2023 vs. Q4-2024

Overall arrests increased in Quarter 4 of 2024 (4,190) by 14% compared to Quarter 4 of 2023 (3,681).

Arrests By Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q4 2023 vs Q4 2024			
Race and Gender	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	% change
Asian Female	52	60	15%
Asian Male	149	191	28%
Asian Unknown	1	1	0%
Black Female	252	272	8%
Black Male	966	982	2%
Black Unknown	3	4	33%
Hispanic Female	151	169	12%
Hispanic Male	963	1,021	6%
Hispanic Unknown	2	0	-100%
White Female	221	311	41%
White Male	773	1,000	29%
White Unknown	2	7	250%
Unknown Female	25	34	36%
Unknown Male	86	103	20%
Unknown Race & Gender	35	35	0%
Total	3,681	4,190	14%



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

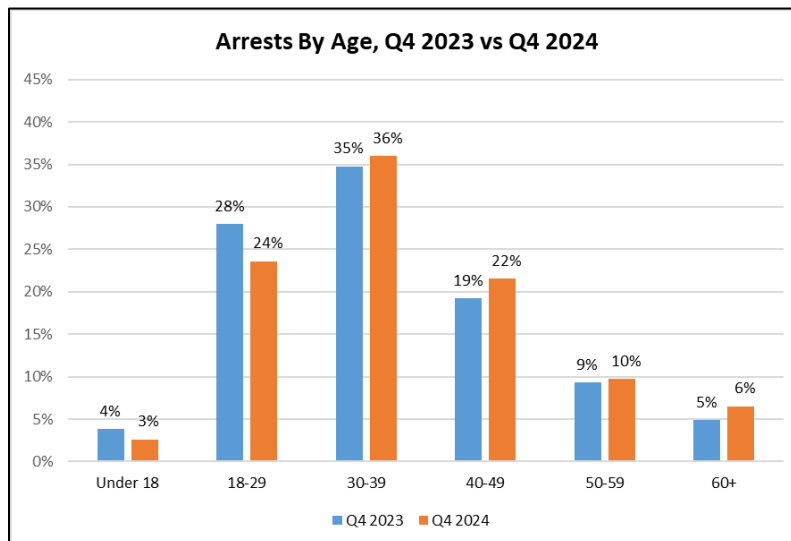
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which the Person Type is listed as “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports in which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

Arrests Q4, 2024

Arrests by Age Q4-2023 vs. Q4-2024

The overall arrests of individuals under the age of 18, decreased by 22% in Quarter 4 of 2024 (110) when compared to arrests in Quarter 4 of 2023 (141). The arrest of individuals age 60 and over increased by 52% in Quarter 4 of 2024 (272) when compared to Quarter 4 of 2023 (179).

Arrests By Age Q4 2023 vs Q4 2024			
Age	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	% change
Under 18	141	110	-22%
18-29	1030	989	-4%
30-39	1280	1,508	18%
40-49	707	903	28%
50-59	344	408	19%
60+	179	272	52%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	3,681	4,190	14%



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

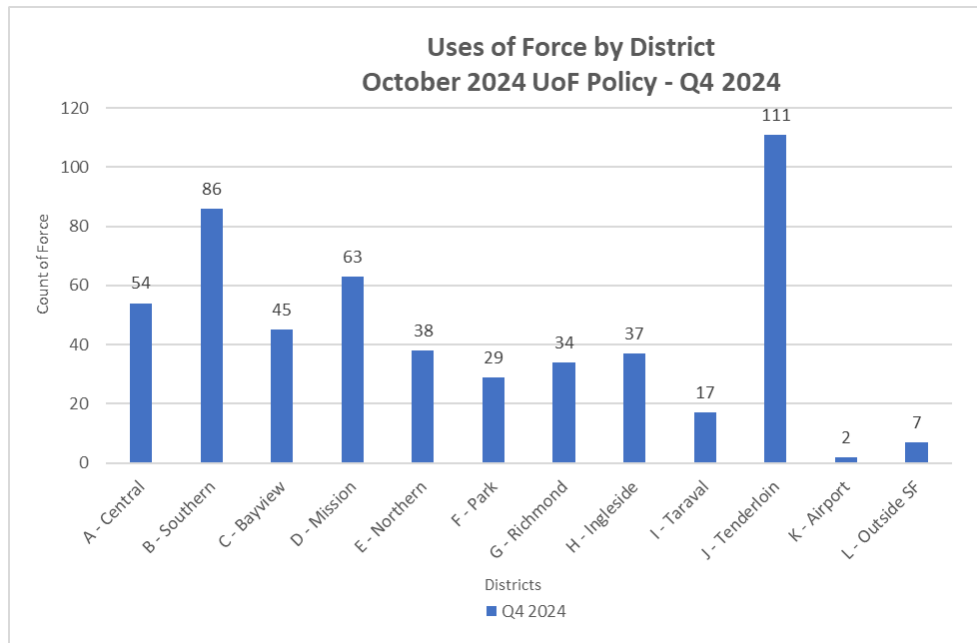
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Use of Force Incidents, by District Q4 – 2024, October 2024 Reporting Standard

During Quarter 3 of 2024, per October 2024 Use of Force standard, the Tenderloin District accounted for 111 Use of Force incidents comprising 21% of all districts use-of-force incidents.

Uses of Force by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024	
Districts	Total Uses of Force
A - Central	54
B - Southern	86
C - Bayview	45
D - Mission	63
E - Northern	38
F - Park	29
G - Richmond	34
H - Ingleside	37
I - Taraval	17
J - Tenderloin	111
K - Airport	2
L - Outside SF	7
Grand Total	523

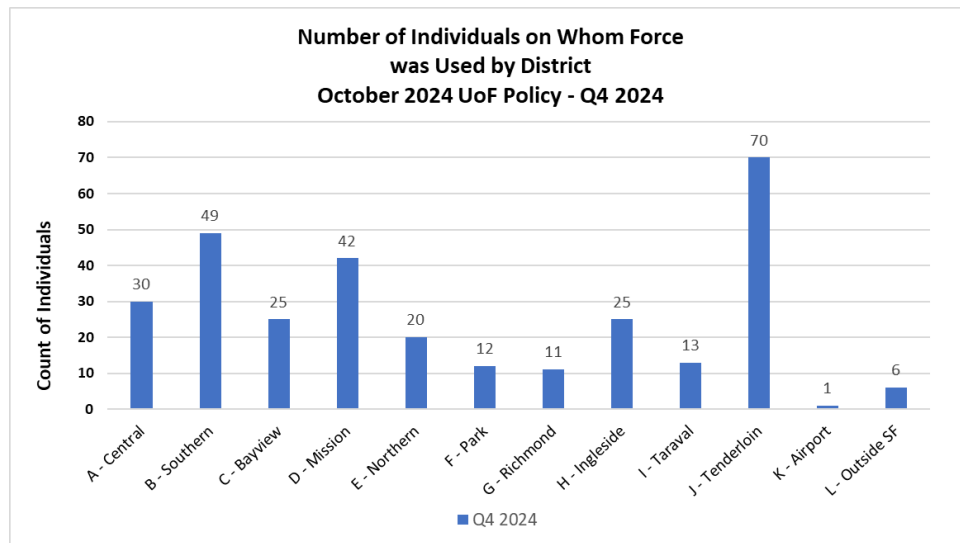


By District Data

Number of Individuals on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q3 – 2024, October 2024 Reporting Standard

Per October 2024 Use of Force Reporting Standard, during Quarter 4 of 2024, Southern and Tenderloin districts accounted for 39% of all uses of force by the number of individuals on whom force was used.

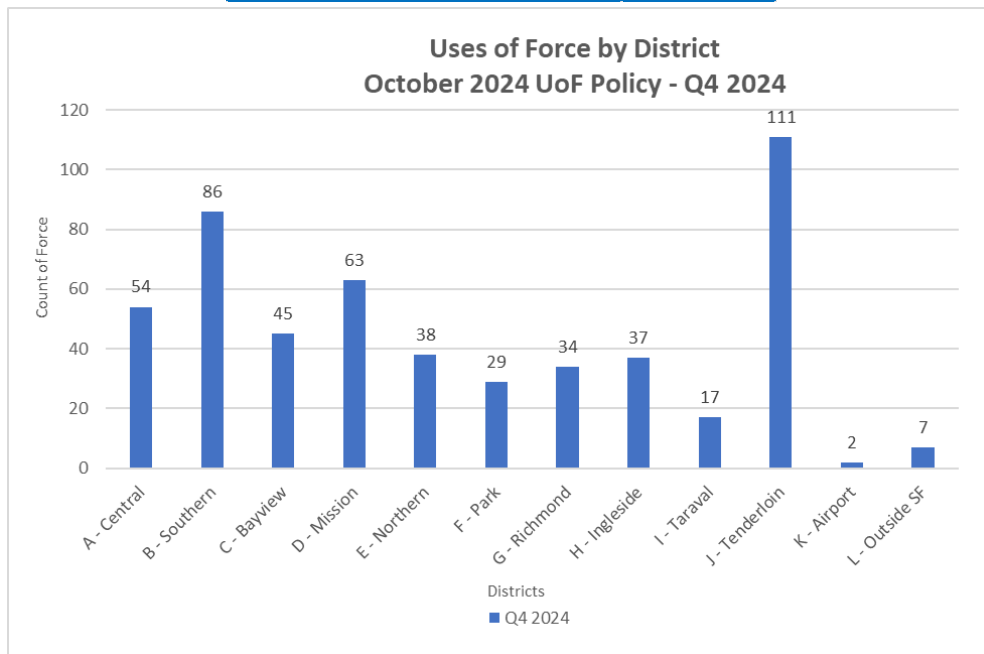
Number of Individuals on Whom Force was Used by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024	
Districts	Number of Individuals
A - Central	30
B - Southern	49
C - Bayview	25
D - Mission	42
E - Northern	20
F - Park	12
G - Richmond	11
H - Ingleside	25
I - Taraval	13
J - Tenderloin	70
K - Airport	1
L - Outside SF	6
Grand Total	304



By District Data

Total Uses of Force, by District Q4 2024

Uses of Force by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q4 2024	
Districts	Total Uses of Force
A - Central	54
B - Southern	86
C - Bayview	45
D - Mission	63
E - Northern	38
F - Park	29
G - Richmond	34
H - Ingleside	37
I - Taraval	17
J - Tenderloin	111
K - Airport	2
L - Outside SF	7
Grand Total	523



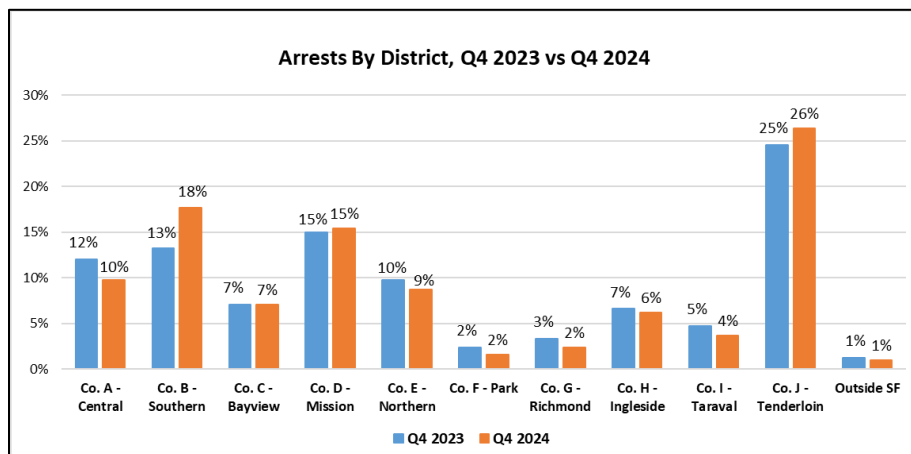
During Quarter 4 of 2024, October 1 through December 31, 2024, Tenderloin District (111 use of force incidents), Southern District (86 use of force incidents) and Mission District (63 use of force incidents) accounted for 49% of all districts Uses of Force incidents.

By District Data

Total Arrests by District Q4 – 2023 vs. 2024

In Quarter 4 of 2024, there was an overall increase in arrests of 14% as compared to Quarter 4 of 2023. However, Park station arrests (68) decreased by approximately 23% when compared to Q4-2023 (88).

Arrests By District, Q4 2023 vs Q4 2024			
District	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	% change
Co. A - Central	444	411	-7%
Co. B - Southern	487	742	52%
Co. C - Bayview	261	297	14%
Co. D - Mission	552	645	17%
Co. E - Northern	360	364	1%
Co. F - Park	88	68	-23%
Co. G - Richmond	122	99	-19%
Co. H - Ingleside	243	260	7%
Co. I - Taraval	175	155	-11%
Co. J - Tenderloin	904	1,106	22%
Outside SF	45	43	-4%
Total	3,681	4,190	14%



Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals. Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

By District Data

Central District

(Company A)

Use of Force

October - December 2024

There were 54 total Uses of Force in the Central District. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (19) accounted for 35% of the type of force used. The peak time for incidents (20, 37%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

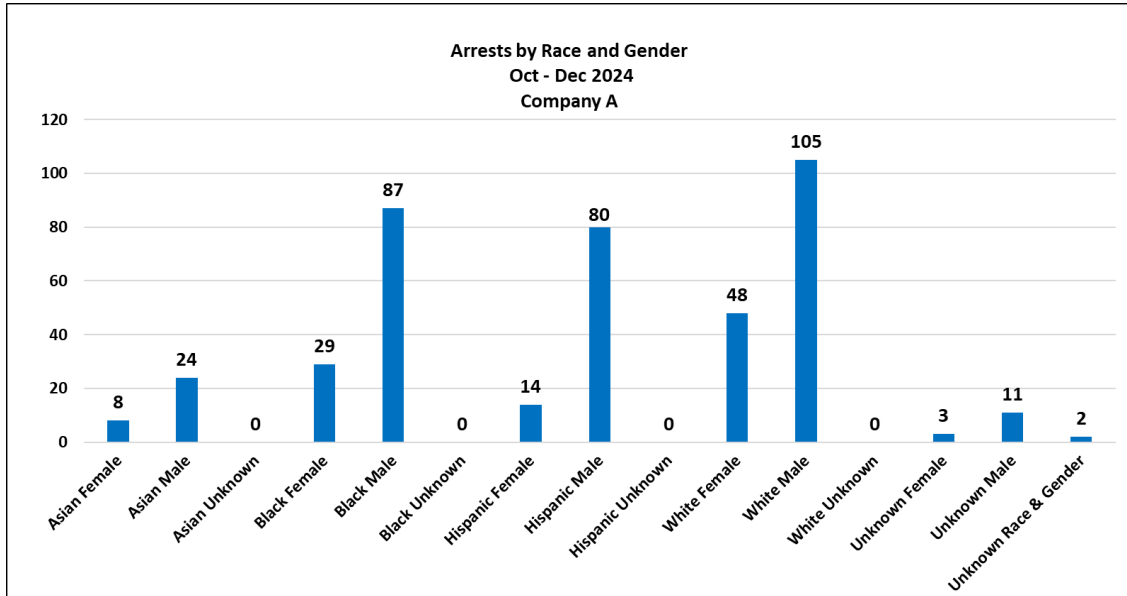
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	2
ERIW 40 mm	1
Firearm OIS	6
Firearm Pointing	12
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	1
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	19
Spike Strips	6
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	54

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
A - Central									
0000-0359	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	12	22%
0400-0759	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	5	9%
0800-1159	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	7%
1200-1559	0	3	12	0	4	1	0	20	37%
1600-1959	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	6	11%
2000-2359	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	7	13%
Total	4	6	17	4	7	14	2	54	100%
Percentage	7%	11%	31%	7%	13%	26%	4%	100%	

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

White males accounted for 26% of arrests made by Central Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company A
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	2%
Asian Male	24	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	29	7%
Black Male	87	21%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	14	3%
Hispanic Male	80	19%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	48	12%
White Male	105	26%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	1%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	0%
Total	411	100%

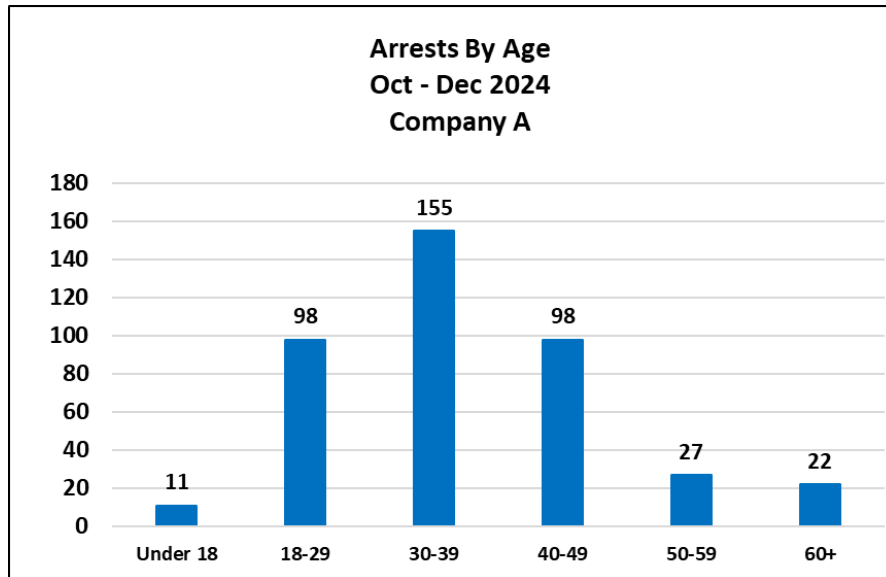


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals age 30-39 accounted for 38% of arrests made by Central Station.

Arrest By Age		Company A
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	11	3%
18-29	98	24%
30-39	155	38%
40-49	98	24%
50-59	27	7%
60+	22	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	411	100%



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

**Southern District
(Company B)
Use of Force
October - December 2024**

There were 86 total Uses of Force in the Southern District. Firearm Pointing (45) accounted for 52% of Type of Force used. The peak times for incidents (41, 48%) were 2000-2359hr.

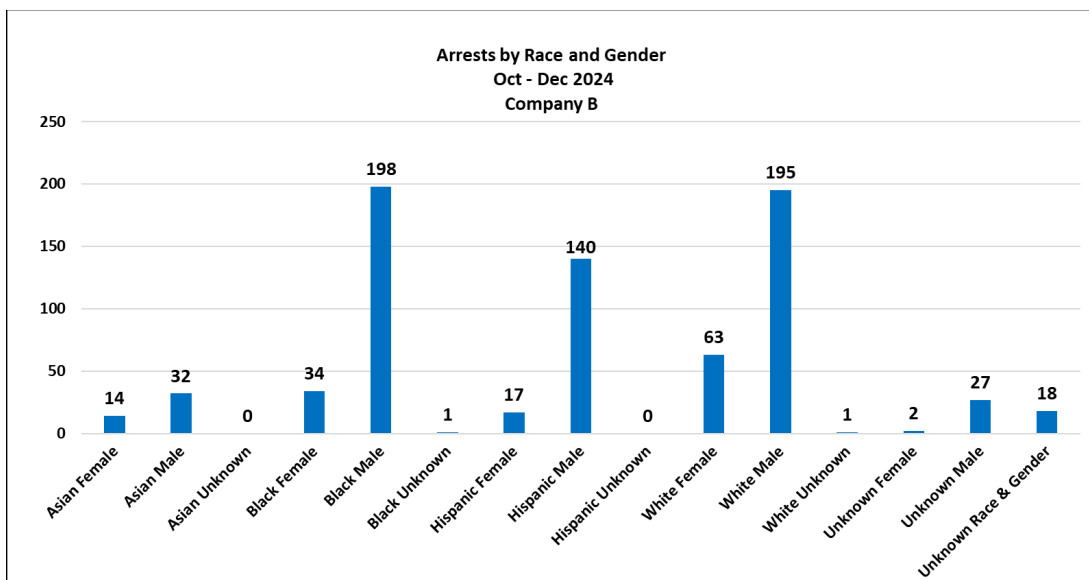
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	45
Impact Weapon	1
K-9 Bite	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	19
Spike Strips	13
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	2
Vehicle Intervention	2
Grand Total	86

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
B - Southern									
0000-0359	9	2	0	0	2	2	0	15	17%
0400-0759	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	7	8%
0800-1159	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	7	8%
1200-1559	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	5%
1600-1959	3	0	0	0	2	3	4	12	14%
2000-2359	4	12	2	8	5	4	6	41	48%
Total	18	16	2	11	11	17	11	86	100%
Percentage	21%	19%	2%	13%	13%	20%	13%	100%	

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Black males (27%) and White males (26%) accounted for approximately 53% of arrests made by Southern Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company B
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	14	2%
Asian Male	32	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	34	5%
Black Male	198	27%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	17	2%
Hispanic Male	140	19%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	63	8%
White Male	195	26%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	27	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	18	2%
Total	742	100%

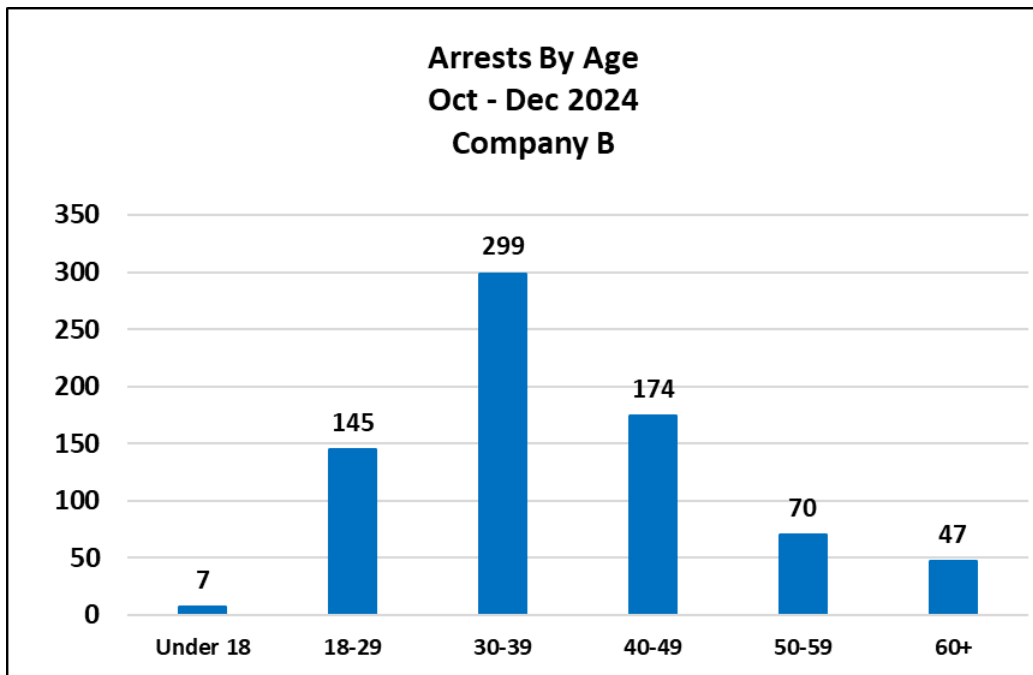


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

**Southern District
(Company B)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2024**

Individuals 30-39 (40%) and individuals 40-49 (23%) accounted for 63% of arrests made by Southern Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company B
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	7	1%
18-29	145	20%
30-39	299	40%
40-49	174	23%
50-59	70	9%
60+	47	6%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	742	100%



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

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 45 total Uses of Force in the Bayview district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (23) accounted for 51% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (15, 33%) was at 0800-1159hrs.

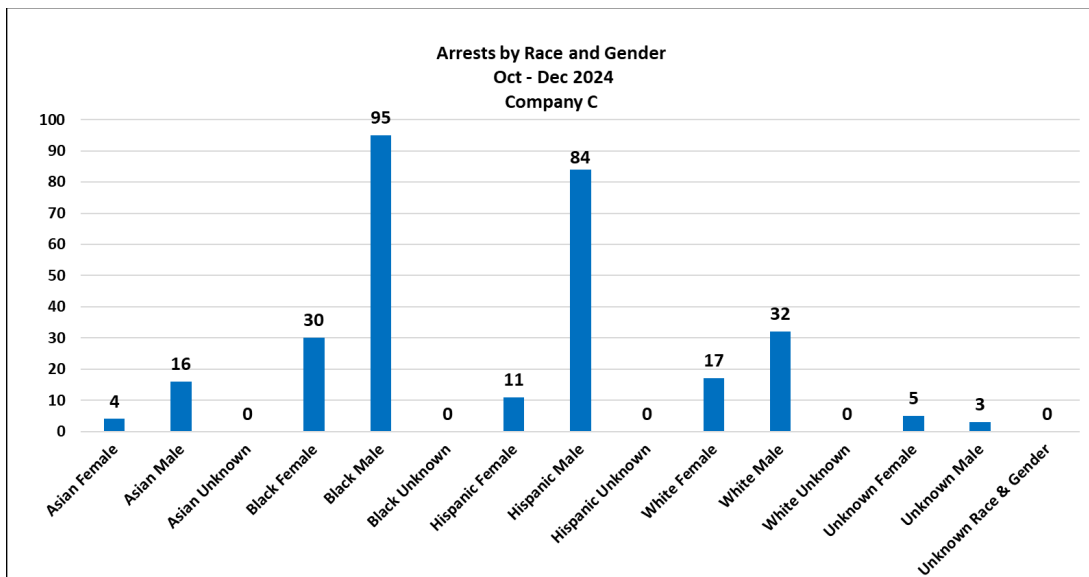
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	15
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	23
Spike Strips	1
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	45

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
C - Bayview									
0000-0359	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4%
0400-0759	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11%
0800-1159	6	0	0	0	3	6	0	15	33%
1200-1559	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	13%
1600-1959	0	0	2	4	0	4	2	12	27%
2000-2359	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5	11%
Total	13	0	6	5	7	12	2	45	100%
Percentage	29%	0%	13%	11%	16%	27%	4%	100%	

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Black males (32%) and Hispanic males (28%) accounted for 60% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company C
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	16	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	30	10%
Black Male	95	32%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	11	4%
Hispanic Male	84	28%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	17	6%
White Male	32	11%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	5	2%
Unknown Male	3	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	297	100%

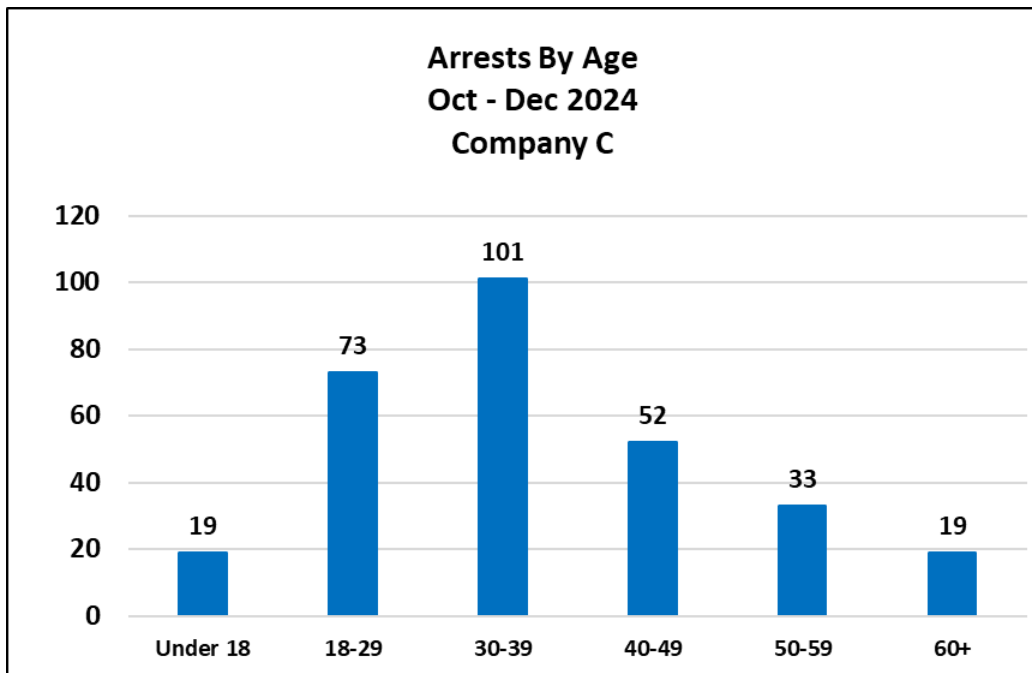


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

**Bayview District
(Company C)
Arrests by Age
October – December 2024**

Individuals ages 18-29 (25%) and individuals ages 30-39 (34%) accounted for 59% of the arrests made by Bayview station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company C	
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total	
Under 18	19	6%	
18-29	73	25%	
30-39	101	34%	
40-49	52	18%	
50-59	33	11%	
60+	19	6%	
Unknown Age	0	0%	
Total	297	100%	



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

By District Data

Mission District

(Company D)

Use of Force

October - December 2024

There were 63 total Uses of Force in the Mission district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (37) accounted for 58% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (14, 22%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

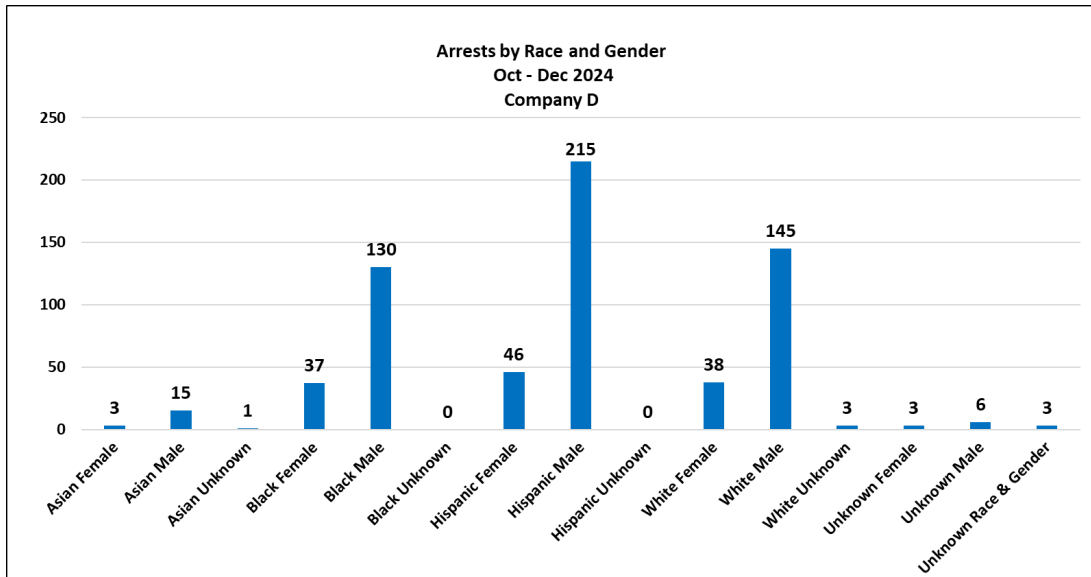
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	16
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	37
Spike Strips	9
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	63

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
D - Mission									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	14%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	12	19%
0800-1159	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	9	14%
1200-1559	1	3	1	4	4	1	0	14	22%
1600-1959	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	7	11%
2000-2359	1	0	0	1	6	1	3	12	19%
Total	9	5	4	7	16	4	18	63	100%
Percentage	14%	8%	6%	11%	25%	6%	29%	100%	

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Hispanic males accounted for 33% of all arrests made by Mission station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company D
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	0%
Asian Male	15	2%
Asian Unknown	1	0%
Black Female	37	6%
Black Male	130	20%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	46	7%
Hispanic Male	215	33%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	38	6%
White Male	145	22%
White Unknown	3	0%
Unknown Female	3	0%
Unknown Male	6	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	0%
Total	645	100%

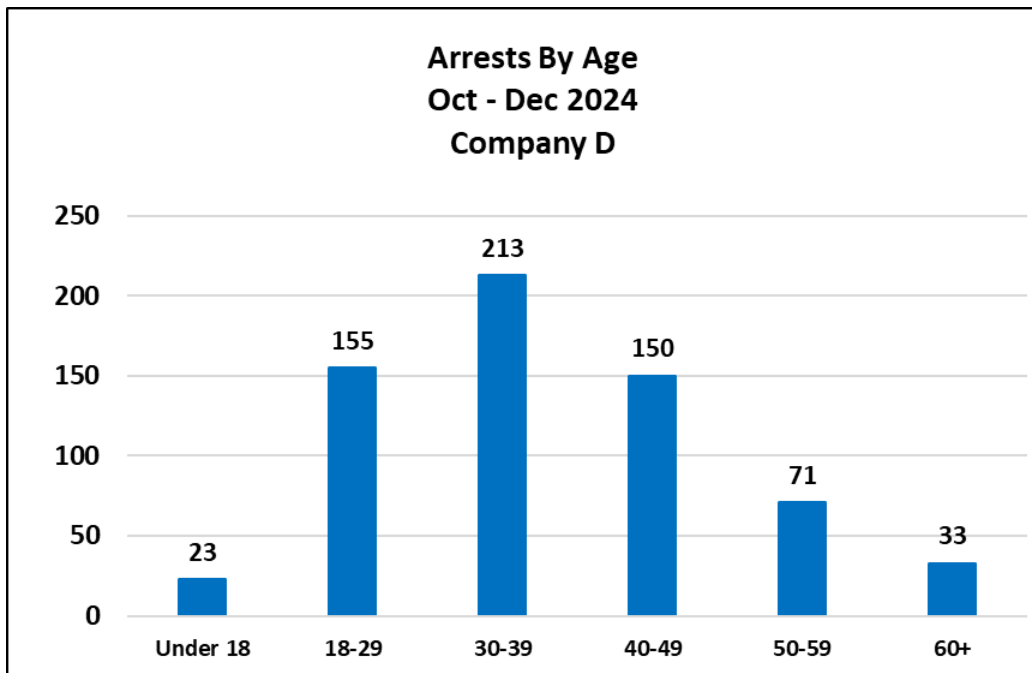


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals age 18-29 (24%) and ages 30-39 (33%) accounted for 57% of the arrests made by Mission station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company D	
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total	
Under 18	23	4%	
18-29	155	24%	
30-39	213	33%	
40-49	150	23%	
50-59	71	11%	
60+	33	5%	
Unknown Age	0	0%	
Total	645	100%	



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

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 38 total Uses of Force in the Northern district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (15) accounted for 39% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (11, 29%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

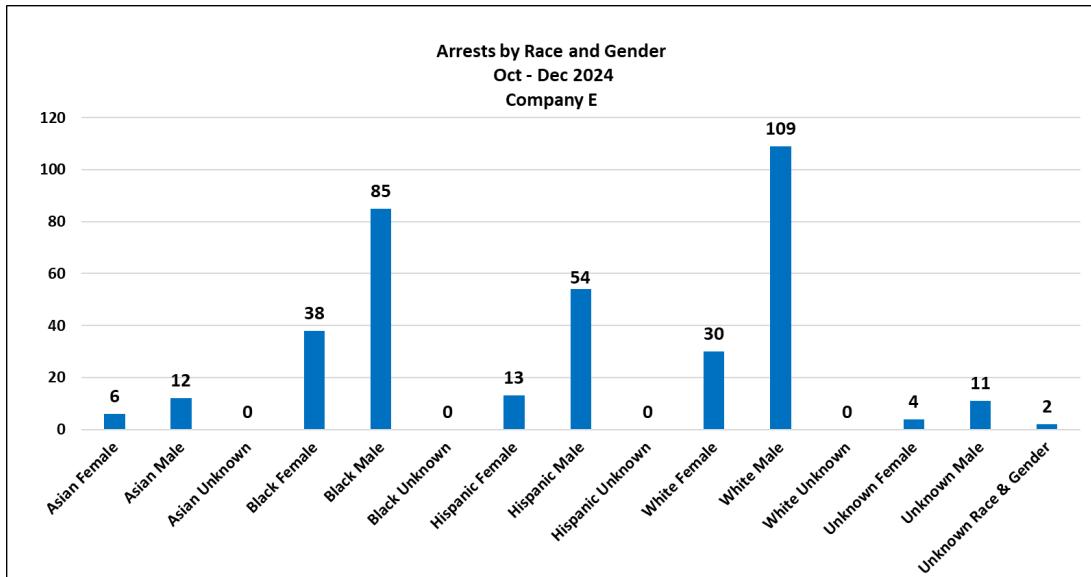
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	14
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	15
Spike Strips	2
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	7
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	38

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
E - Northern									
0000-0359	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5	13%
0400-0759	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	9	24%
0800-1159	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	13%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	8	21%
2000-2359	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	11	29%
Total	9	2	4	7	2	9	5	38	100%
Percentage	24%	5%	11%	18%	5%	24%	13%	100%	

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

White males accounted for 30% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company E
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	6	2%
Asian Male	12	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	38	10%
Black Male	85	23%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	13	4%
Hispanic Male	54	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	30	8%
White Male	109	30%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	1%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	1%
Total	364	100%

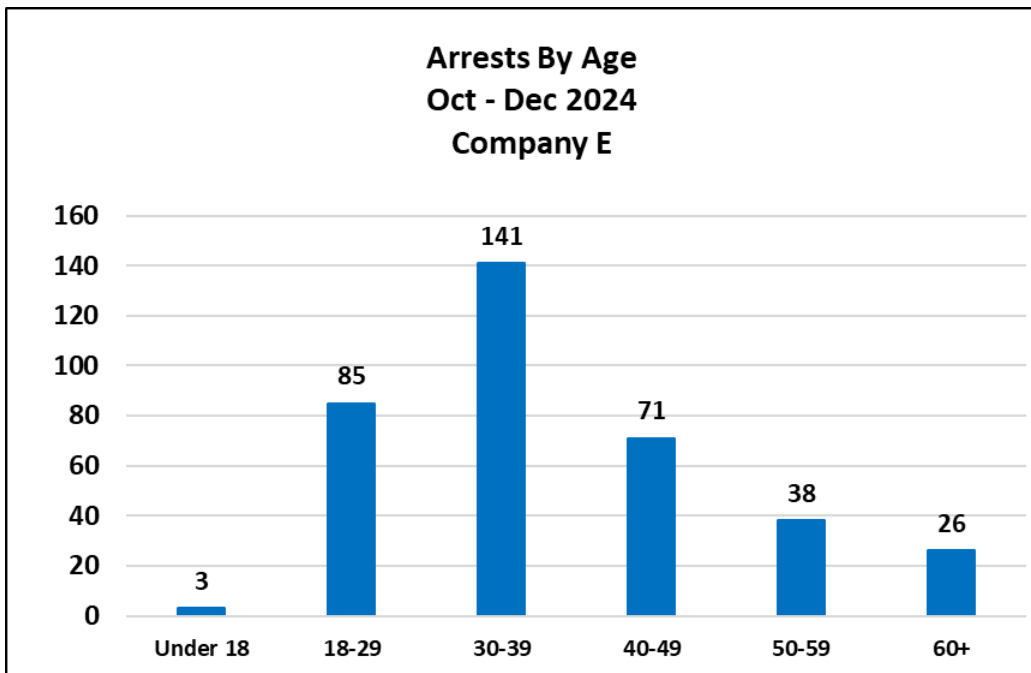


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals ages 18-29 (23%) and individuals ages 30-39 (39%) accounted for 62% of arrests made by Northern station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company E
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	1%
18-29	85	23%
30-39	141	39%
40-49	71	20%
50-59	38	10%
60+	26	7%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	364	100%



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

By District Data

Park District

(Company F)

Use of Force

October - December 2024

There were 29 total Uses of Force in the Park district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down(18) accounted for 62% of Type of Force used. The peak times for incidents (14, 48%) was at 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	2
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	2
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	18
Spike Strips	2
Strike by Object (Personal Body	5
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	29

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
F - Park									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3%
0800-1159	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	5	17%
1200-1559	0	0	1	2	0	11	0	14	48%
1600-1959	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	24%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7%
Total	3	0	3	2	0	16	5	29	100%
Percentage	10%	0%	10%	7%	0%	55%	17%	100%	

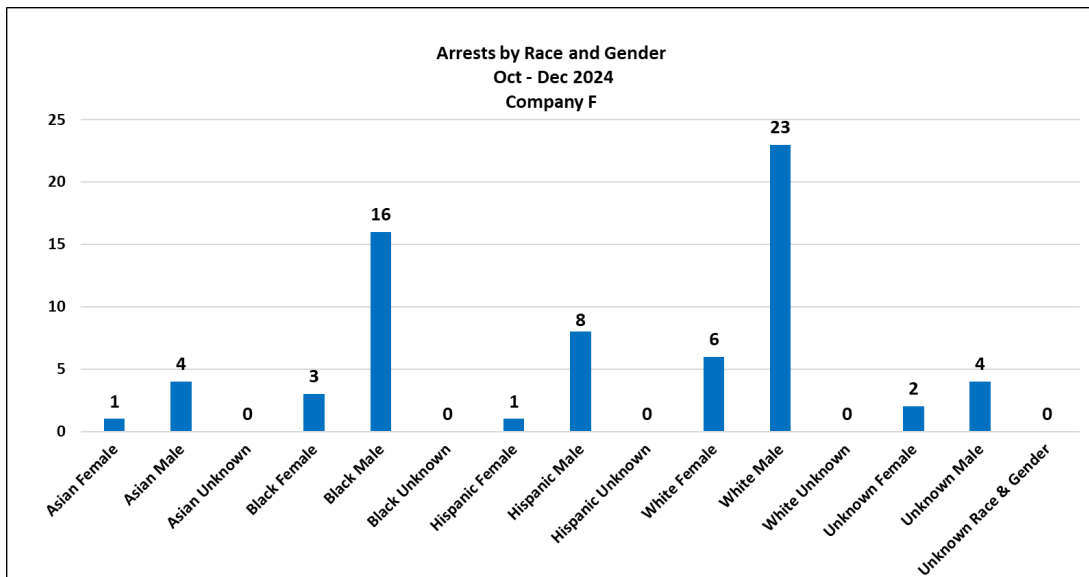
By District Data

Park District

(Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Black males (24%) and White males (34%) accounted for 58% of all arrests made by Park Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company F
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	1%
Asian Male	4	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	4%
Black Male	16	24%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	1	1%
Hispanic Male	8	12%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	6	9%
White Male	23	34%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	3%
Unknown Male	4	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	68	100%

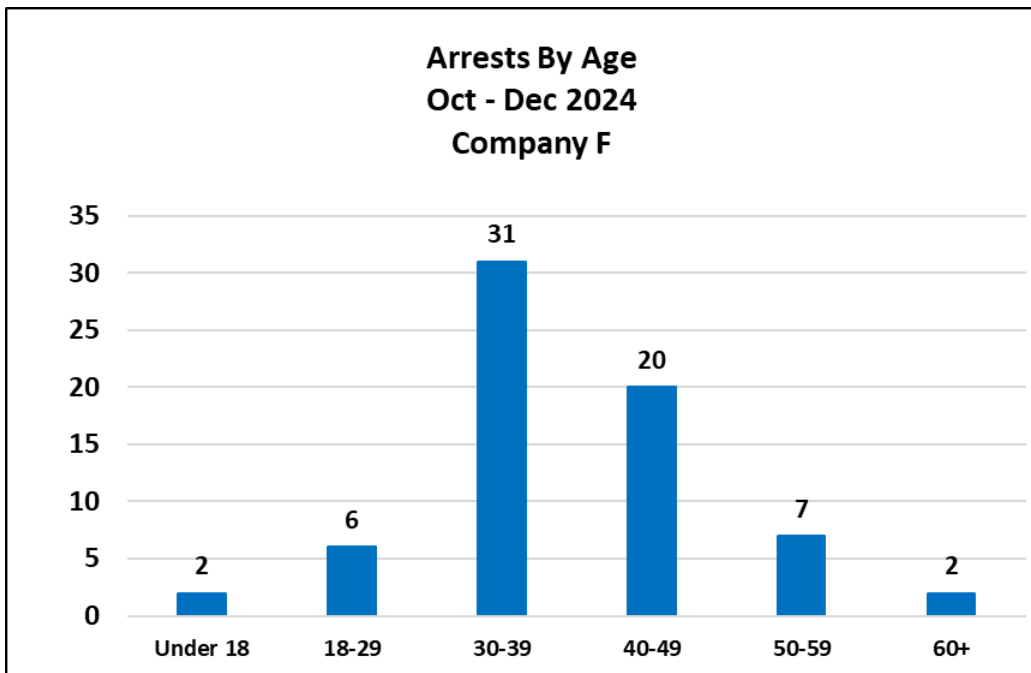


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals age 30-39 accounted for 46% of the arrests made by Park station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company F
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	3%
18-29	6	9%
30-39	31	46%
40-49	20	29%
50-59	7	10%
60+	2	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	68	100%



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

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 34 total Uses of Force in the Richmond district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (14) accounted for 41% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (15, 41%) was at 2000-2359hrs.

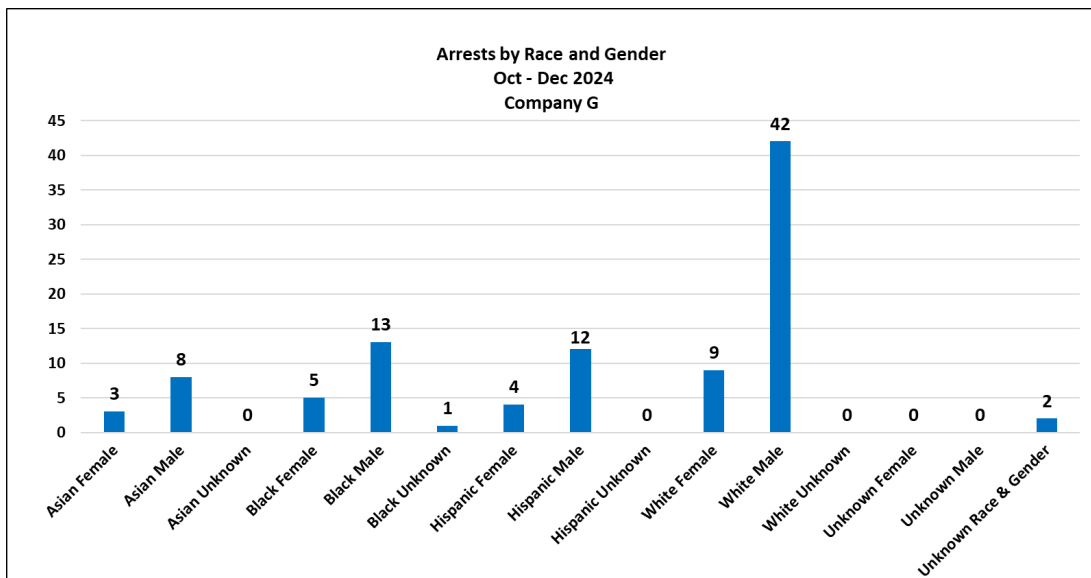
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	2
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	14
Spike Strips	4
Strike by Object (Personal Body	6
Vehicle Intervention	4
Grand Total	34

Time of Day/Day of Week									
G - Richmond	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	4	7	3	0	0	0	0	14	41%
1600-1959	0	1	0	10	2	0	0	13	38%
2000-2359	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18%
Total	10	9	3	10	2	0	0	34	100%
Percentage	29%	26%	9%	29%	6%	0%	0%	100%	

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender July – September 2024

White males accounted for 42% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company G
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	3%
Asian Male	8	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	5%
Black Male	13	13%
Black Unknown	1	1%
Hispanic Female	4	4%
Hispanic Male	12	12%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	9	9%
White Male	42	42%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	0	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	2%
Total	99	100%

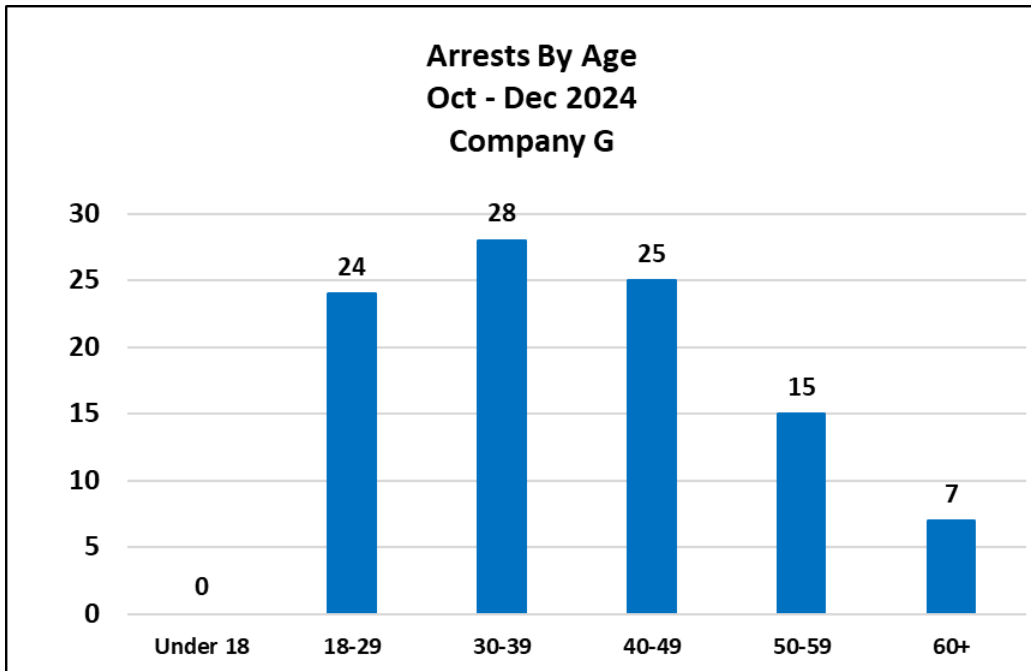


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals aged 30-39 accounted for 28% of the arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company G	
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total	
Under 18	0	0%	
18-29	24	24%	
30-39	28	28%	
40-49	25	25%	
50-59	15	15%	
60+	7	7%	
Unknown Age	0	0%	
Total	99	100%	



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

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 37 total Uses of Force in the Ingleside district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (18) accounted for 48% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents was (14, 38%) between 2000-2359hrs.

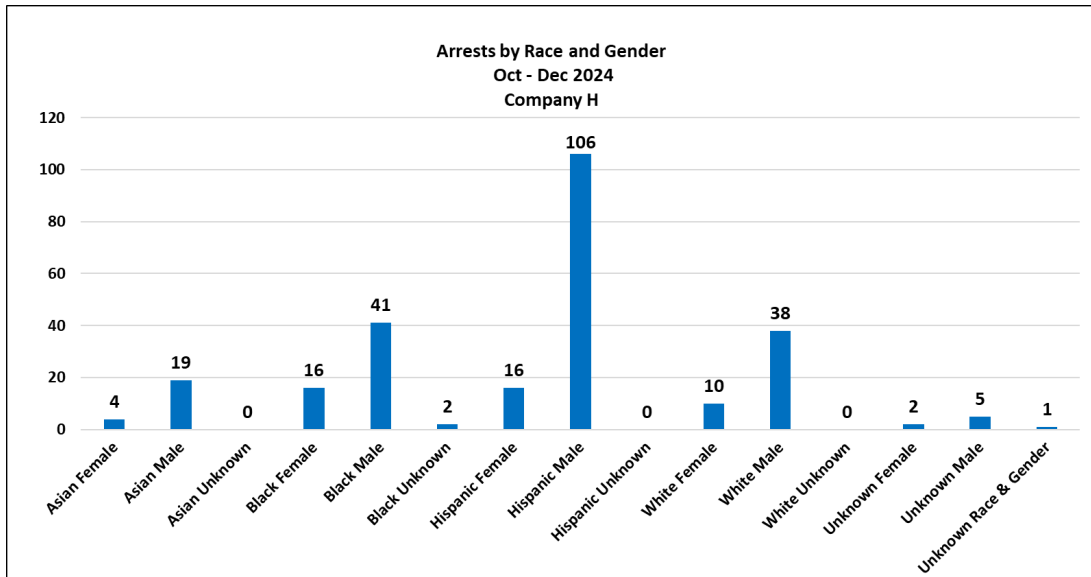
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	1
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	13
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	18
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	37

Time of Day/Day of Week									
H - Ingleside	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	8	22%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	11%
1600-1959	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	8	22%
2000-2359	0	0	1	1	4	8	0	14	38%
Total	5	5	10	1	4	10	2	37	100%
Percentage	14%	14%	27%	3%	11%	27%	5%	100%	

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Hispanic males accounted for 41% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company H
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	2%
Asian Male	19	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	16	6%
Black Male	41	16%
Black Unknown	2	1%
Hispanic Female	16	6%
Hispanic Male	106	41%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	10	4%
White Male	38	15%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	5	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	260	100%

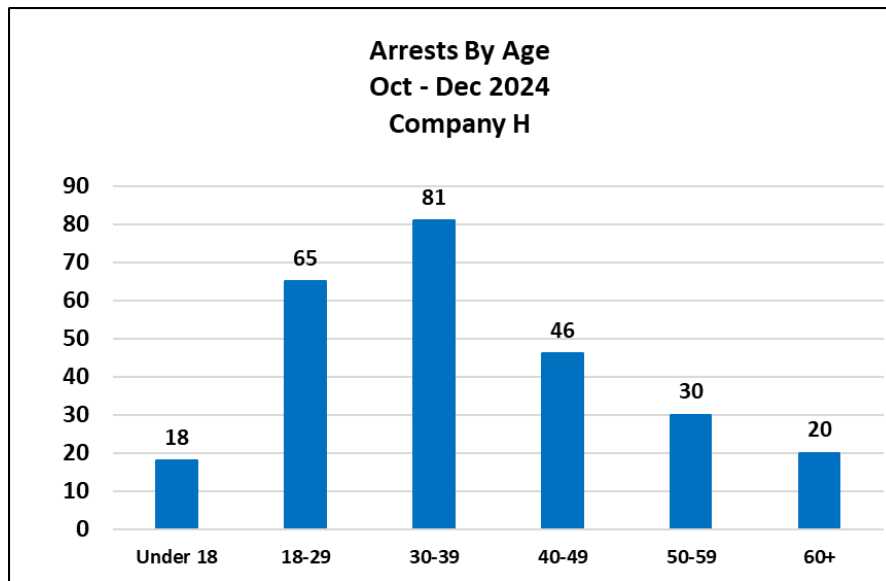


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals ages 18-29 (25%) and individuals ages 30-39 (31%) accounted for 56% of arrests made by the Ingleside station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company H
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	18	7%
18-29	65	25%
30-39	81	31%
40-49	46	18%
50-59	30	12%
60+	20	8%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	260	100%



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

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force October - December 2024

There was a total of 17 Uses of Force in the Taraval district. Firearm Pointing (10) accounted for 58% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (7, 41%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

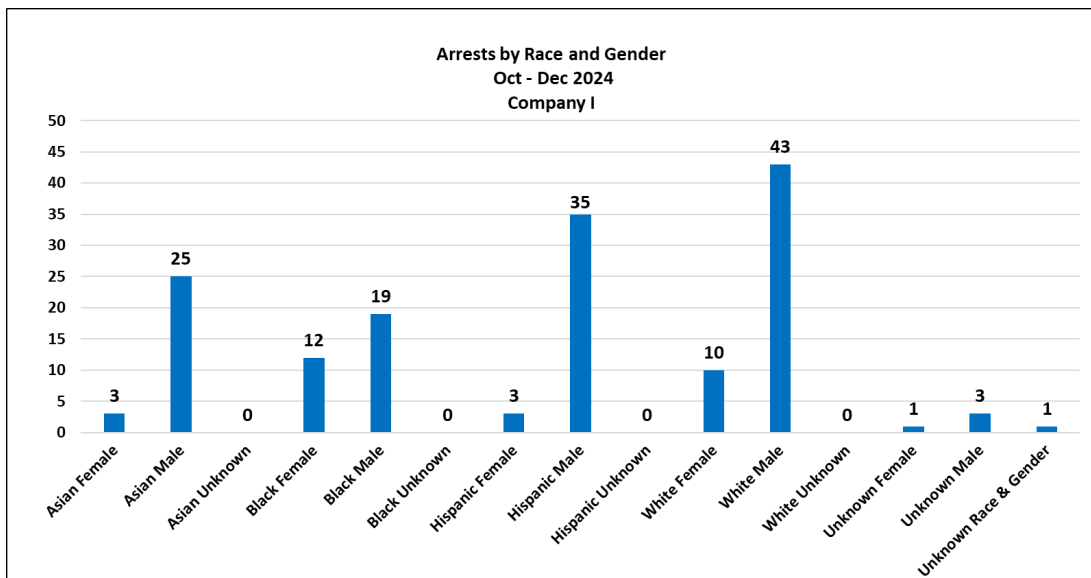
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	1
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	10
Impact Weapon	1
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	4
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body)	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	17

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
I - Taraval									
0000-0359	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	12%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	29%
0800-1159	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12%
1200-1559	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6%
1600-1959	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	7	41%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	2	4	2	4	5	17	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	12%	24%	12%	24%	29%	100%	

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Hispanic males (23%) and White males (28%) accounted for 51 % of all arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company I
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	2%
Asian Male	25	16%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	12	8%
Black Male	19	12%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	2%
Hispanic Male	35	23%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	10	6%
White Male	43	28%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	3	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	155	100%

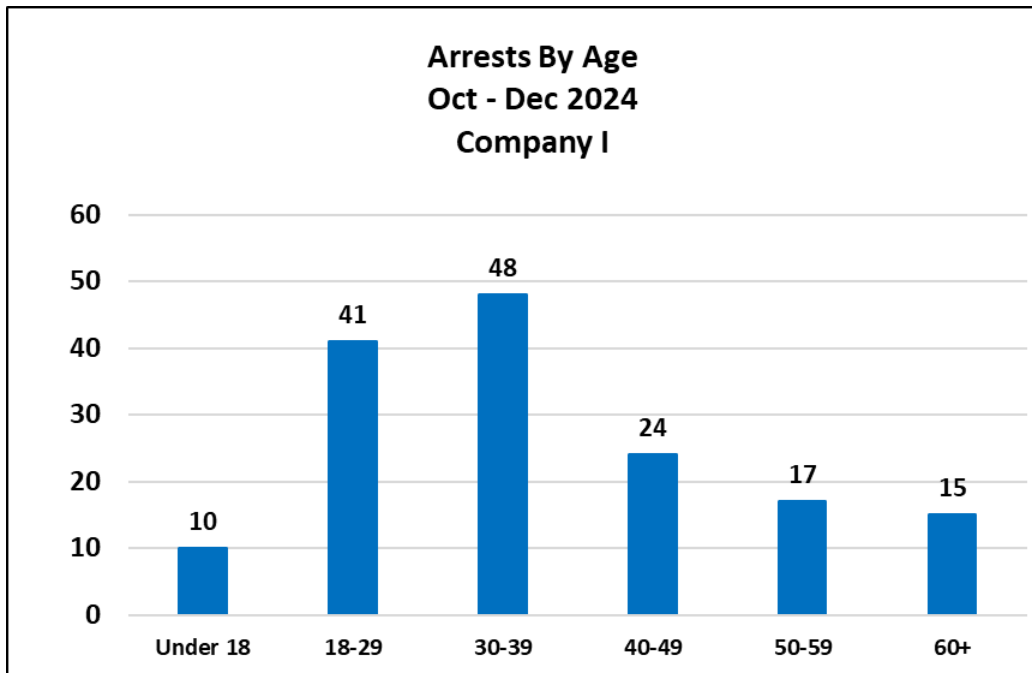


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals ages 30-39 accounted for 31% of arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company I
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	10	6%
18-29	41	26%
30-39	48	31%
40-49	24	15%
50-59	17	11%
60+	15	10%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	155	100%



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

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 111 total Uses of Force in the Tenderloin district. Firearm pointing and Physical Control Hold/Take Down (50) each accounted for 45% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (30, 27%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

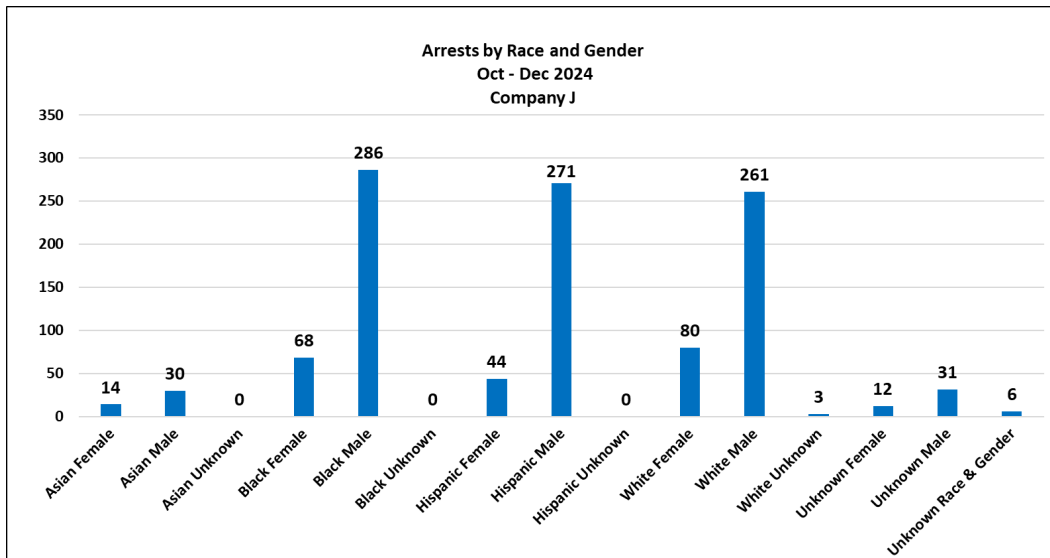
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	28
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	50
Spike Strips	6
Strike by Object (Personal Body)	22
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	111

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
J - Tenderloin									
0000-0359	0	2	2	0	1	6	4	15	14%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	8	7%
0800-1159	0	4	2	1	8	1	1	17	15%
1200-1559	5	4	6	4	2	6	3	30	27%
1600-1959	1	4	8	2	3	2	3	23	21%
2000-2359	1	1	0	0	2	7	7	18	16%
Total	7	15	18	7	22	24	18	111	100%
Percentage	6%	14%	16%	6%	20%	22%	16%	100%	

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Black males (26%) and Hispanic males (25%) accounted for 51% of all arrests made by Tenderloin Station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company J
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	14	1%
Asian Male	30	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	68	6%
Black Male	286	26%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	44	4%
Hispanic Male	271	25%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	80	7%
White Male	261	24%
White Unknown	3	0%
Unknown Female	12	1%
Unknown Male	31	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	6	1%
Total	1,106	100%

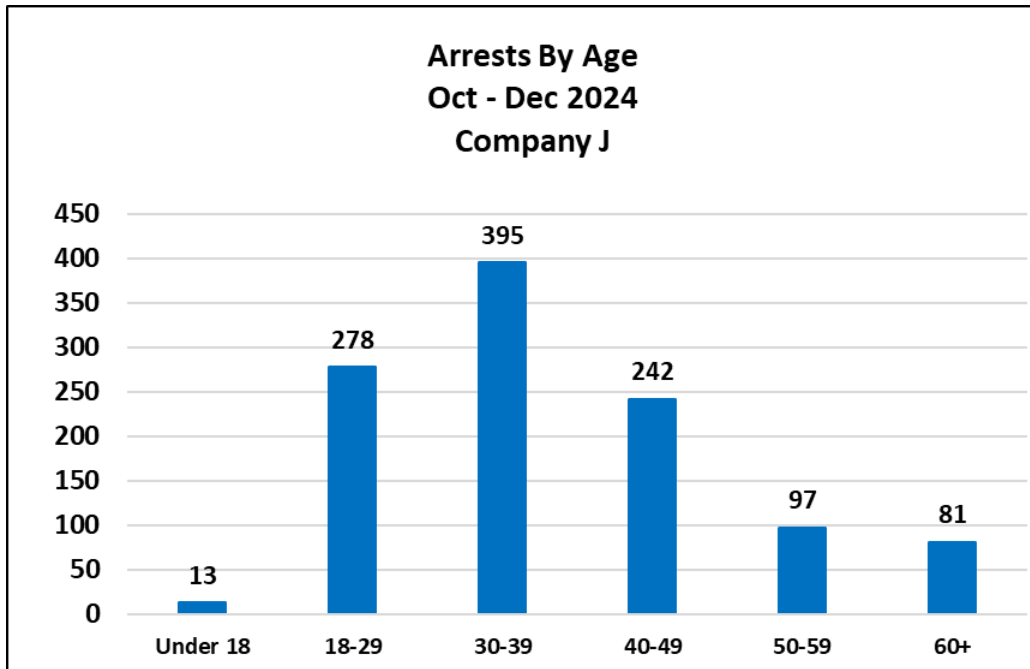


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

**Tenderloin District
(Company J)
Arrests Age
October – December 2024**

Individuals ages 18-29 (25%) and individuals ages 30-39 (36%) accounted for 61% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Arrest By Age		Company J
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	13	1%
18-29	278	25%
30-39	395	36%
40-49	242	22%
50-59	97	9%
60+	81	7%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	1,106	100%



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

By District Data

Airport Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 2 total Uses of Force in the Airport district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (1) accounted for 50% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (2, 100%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

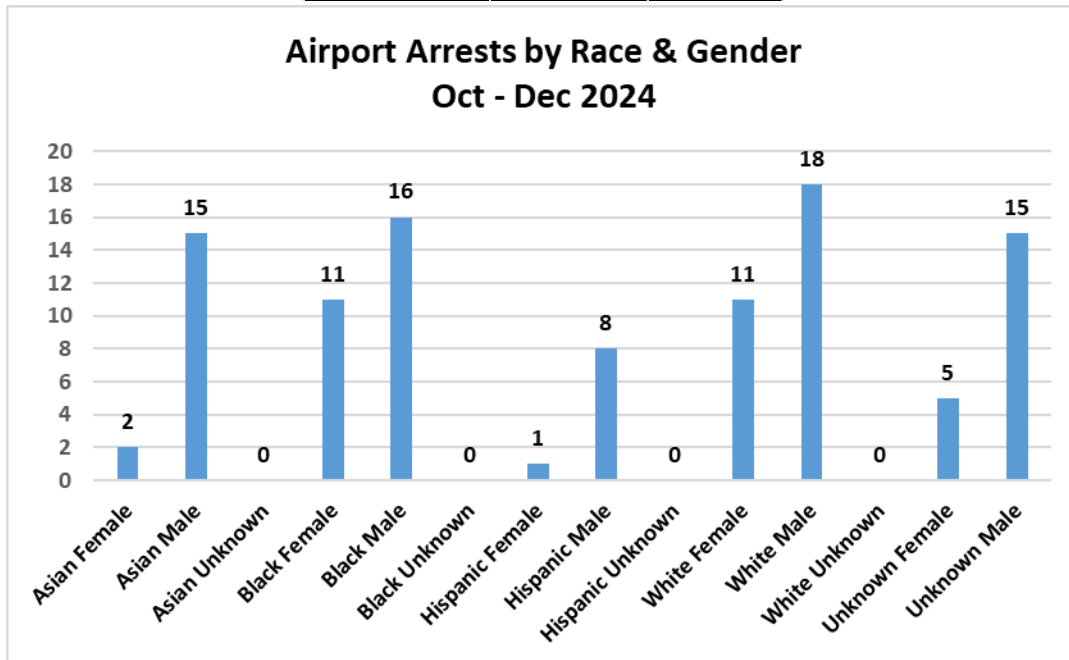
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	0
Impact Weapon	1
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	1
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	2

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
K - Airport									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

White males accounted for 18% of total Airport arrests in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		
Race & Gender	Q4-2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	2%
Asian Male	15	15%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	11	11%
Black Male	16	16%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	1	1%
Hispanic Male	8	8%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	11	11%
White Male	18	18%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	5	5%
Unknown Male	15	15%
Total	102	100%

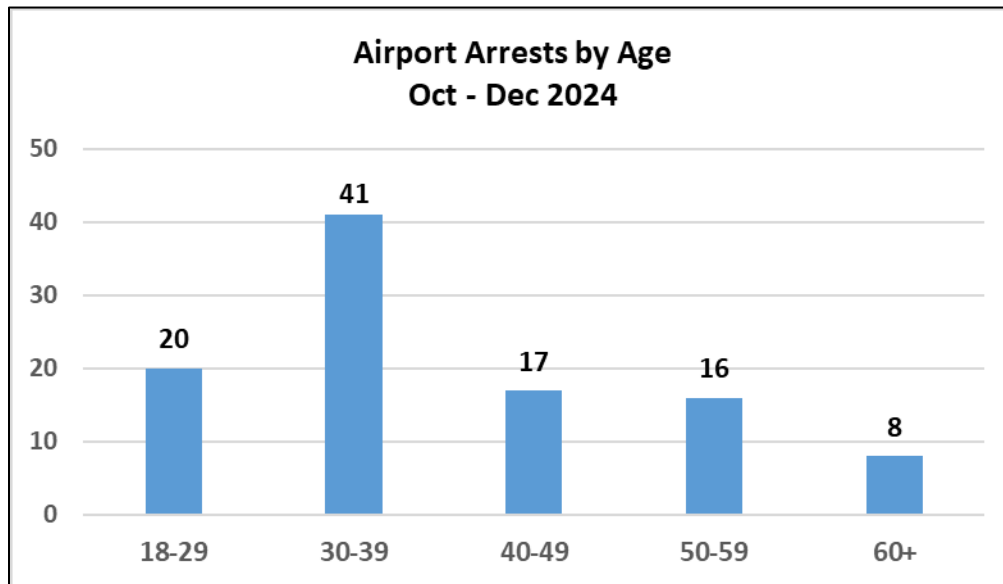


Note: Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department’s Airport Bureau. Airport data includes every individual arrest (booked or cited) that occurs within 24-hour periods in the 3-month quarterly time period. An individual arrested within different 24-hour periods are counted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

Airport Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals age 30-39 accounted for 40% of all Airport arrests in Quarter 4 of 2024.

Airport Arrests by Age		
Group	Q4-2024 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	20	20%
30-39	41	40%
40-49	17	17%
50-59	16	16%
60+	8	8%
Total	102	100%



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

Outside of SF/Unknown Use of Force October - December 2024

There were 7 total Uses of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Firearm Pointing (5) accounted for 71% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (4, 57%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

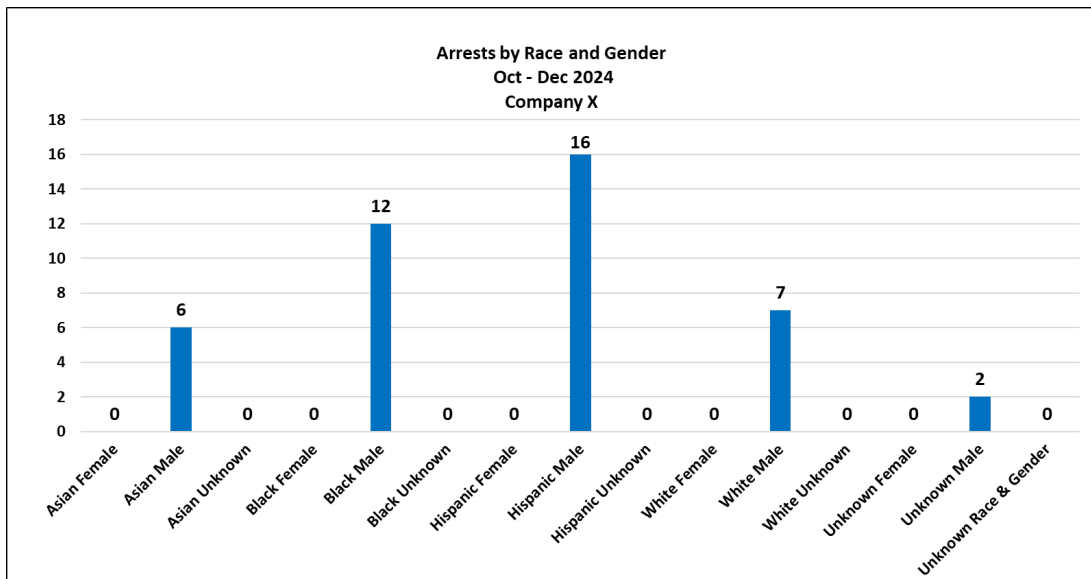
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	5
Impact Weapon	0
K-9 Bite	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	2
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	7

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
L - Outside SF									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	57%
2000-2359	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	43%
Total	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	7	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	43%	0%	43%	14%	0%	100%	

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2024

Hispanic males (16) accounted for 37% of all Outside SF arrests.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender		Company X
Race and Gender	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	6	14%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	0	0%
Black Male	12	28%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	16	37%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	0	0%
White Male	7	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	2	5%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	43	100%

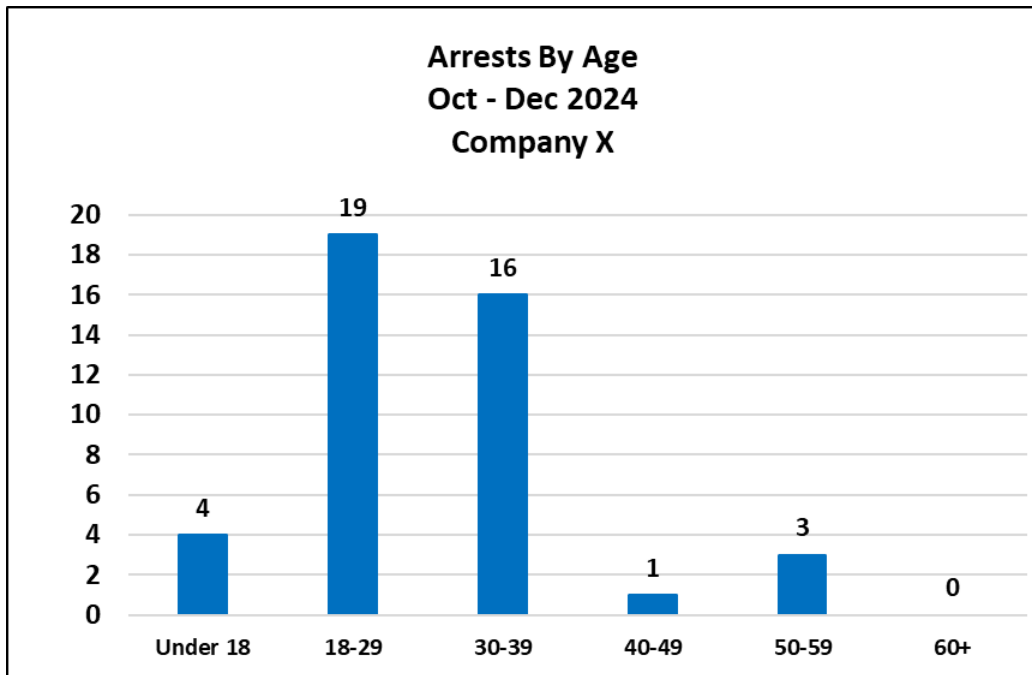


Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t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

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age October – December 2024

Individuals age 18-29 accounted for 44% of all Outside SF arrests.

Arrest By Age	Company X	
Age	Q4 2024 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	4	9%
18-29	19	44%
30-39	16	37%
40-49	1	2%
50-59	3	7%
60+	0	0%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	43	100%

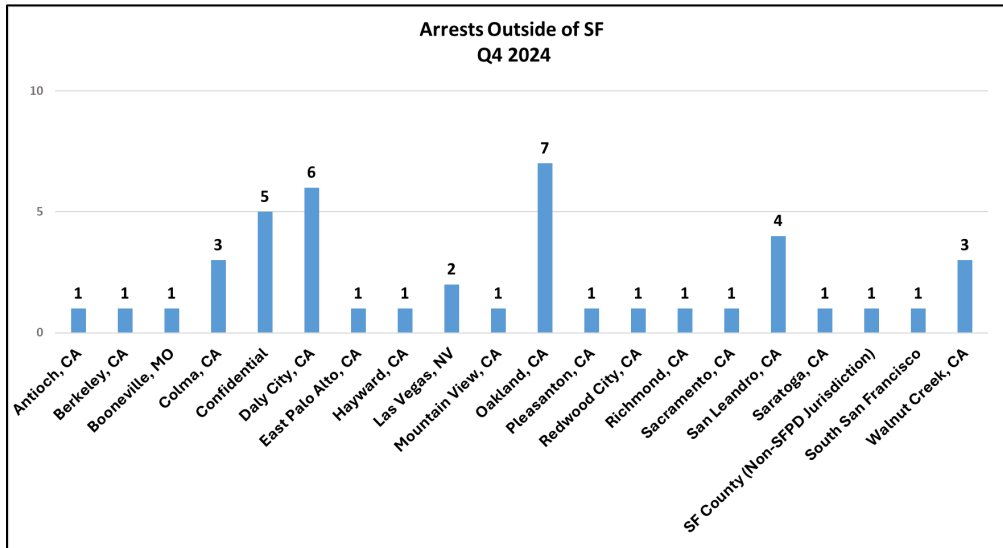


Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria include results in which “Person Type” = “Booked” or “Cited.” Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Location October – December 2024

Oakland, CA (7) and Daly City, CA (6) accounted for 13 of 43 arrests outside of the city limits.

Arrests Outside of SF by Location	
Location	2024 Q4 Arrests
Antioch, CA	1
Berkeley, CA	1
Booneville, MO	1
Colma, CA	3
Confidential	5
Daly City, CA	6
East Palo Alto, CA	1
Hayward, CA	1
Las Vegas, NV	2
Mountain View, CA	1
Oakland, CA	7
Pleasanton, CA	1
Redwood City, CA	1
Richmond, CA	1
Sacramento, CA	1
San Leandro, CA	4
Saratoga, CA	1
SF County (Non-SFPD Jurisdiction)	1
South San Francisco	1
Walnut Creek, CA	3
Grand Total	43



Glossary

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

AB 953	Assembly Bill 953, also known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015; requires CA law enforcement agencies to collect and report demographic data to the California Department of Justice
ACS	American Community Survey
Benchmark	Benchmark Stop Data System, the tool used to collect stops and search data in compliance with AB953 beginning June 28, 2023, 1200hrs.
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
DHR	San Francisco Department of Human Resources
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DPA	Department of Police Accountability
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
PRCS	Post Release Community Supervision; used to classify probation and parole searches.
RIPA Board	California’s Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board; produces an annual report on the past and 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 from 2018 through June 28, 2023, 1159hrs.
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UoF	Use of Force



Safety with Respect

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department

Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

June 2025

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

Q4 Stops data was queried on February 21, 2025

Q4 2024 Use of Force data was queried on January 10, 2025

Q4 2024 Arrest Data was queried on March 14, 2025