SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report
Quarter 3 2025

Safety with Respect

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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 metric[1]” (2019). Despite this assertion, the Department has a responsibility to provide these data, as well as their context, in a

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

manner that allows the public to better understand the actions of the Department. More recent scholarship on benchmarking was published in 2025 by Ratcliffe and Hyland that also discusses in depth the challenges of benchmarking[2].

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 Dashboards[3].

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.[4]" 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.

[2] Police stops and naïve denominators
[3] https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sfpd-stop-data-dashboards
[4] 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 decision[5]" (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 Policing[6]" 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 and an additional benchmark with which to understand with whom the department interacts.

[5] https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf pp12-13; [6] Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews

[6] Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Testing for Racial Discrimination in Policing | Annual Reviews

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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: Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Benchmarking Strategies

	Advantages	Disadvantages
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	• Simple to conduct • Easy to explain for all residents	• Difficult to accurately estimate due to unequal racial resident population • Does not include relevant control variables to explain differences[7] • Stop location can differ from residence location • Relies on census information which may be outdated/underrepresented
RAD Index Uses the demographic makeup of violent crime victims. Compares this to the demographic makeup of the population of individuals stopped by Police	• Creates an easy ratio to compare across racial categories • Relies on victim demographics which are consistently captured • Reflects motivators of officer behavior – addressing crime	• Assumes victim/perpetrator are the same race • Assumes equivalency in incident reporting across racial groups • Assumes all stops are in furtherance of addressing violent crime

[7] 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.

	generally, and addressing crime for those most at risk of being victimized.	
SAD Index Uses the demographic makeup of violent crime suspects. Compares this to the demographic makeup of the population of individuals stopped by Police	• Relies on suspect information which narrows population of those contacted by police • More directly approaches RAD index intent while avoiding homogeneity challenges	• 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
TAL Index Uses the demographic makeup of drivers in serious collisions who are deemed not at fault. Compares this to the same demographic population of individuals stopped by Police	• 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 • Simple interpretation of results	• 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

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 Council[8]. The ratios that make up the RAD index, therefore, compare the rate of enforcement

8 National Research Council. 1993. Understanding and Preventing Violence: Volume 1. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/1861

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.

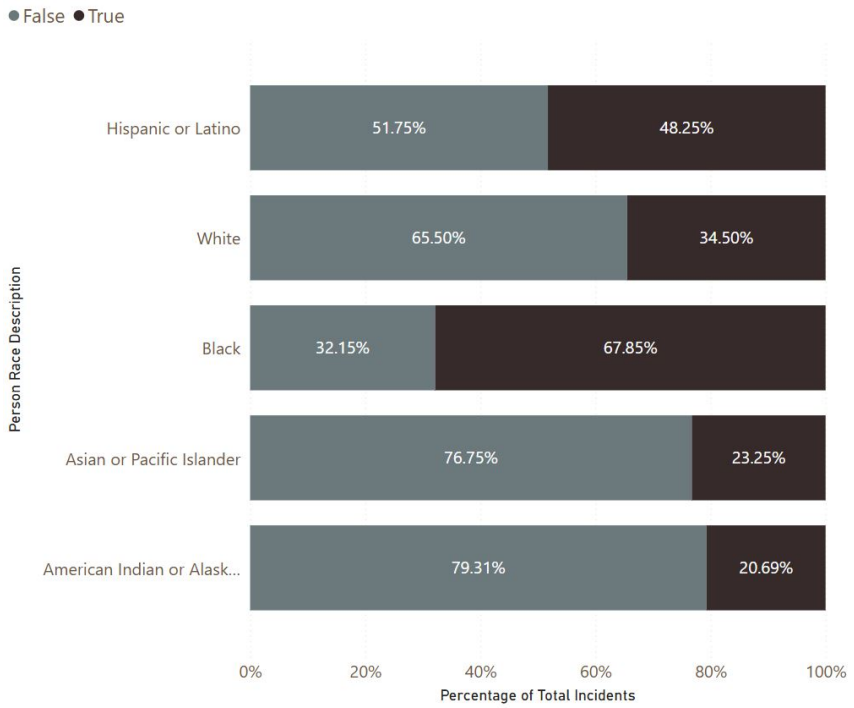


Figure 1: San Francisco, CA Victim/Suspect Homogeneity Analysis (Last 6 Quarters as of Q3 2025)

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 0.80. That is, the ratio of stops per victims of violent crimes for Black/African American individuals is 20% lower than that same ratio for White individuals. In this case, the RAD index suggests a similar frequency of stops of Black/African American compared to White individuals over the last six quarters after adjusting for victims of violent crimes.

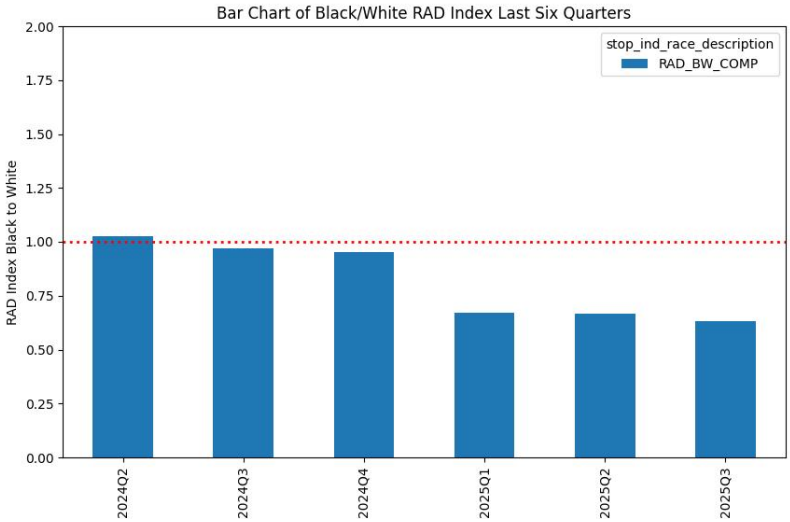


Figure 2: RAD Index for Black/African American, 2024-2025 by Quarter

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 0.53. That is, the ratio of stops per victims of violent crimes for Hispanic/Latine individuals is 47% 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.

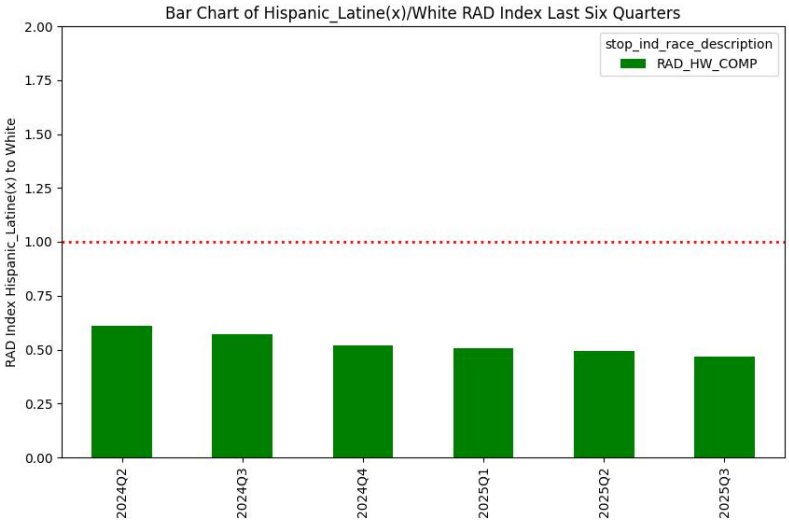


Figure 3: RAD Index for Hispanic/Latine(x) American from 2024 - 2025 by Quarter

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 0.25. In other words, the ratio of suspects to stops for Black/African American individuals is 75% 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.

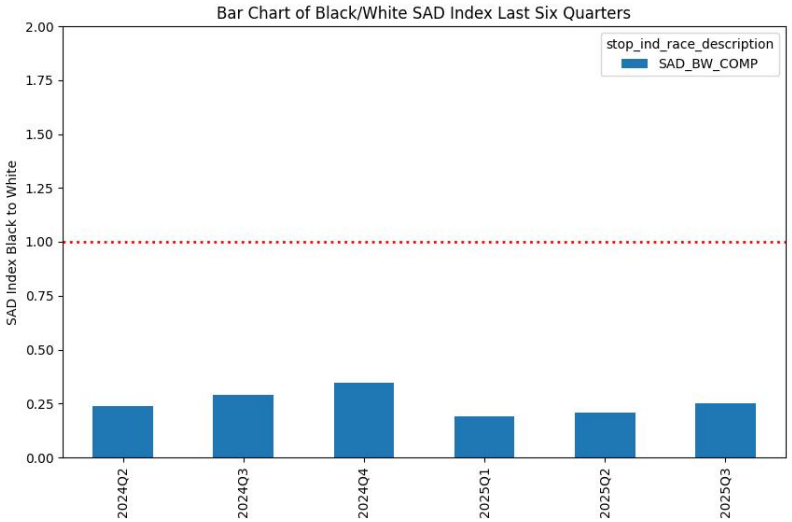


Figure 4: SAD Index for Black/African American from 2024 -2025 by Quarter

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 0.45. In other words, the ratio of suspects to stops for Hispanic/Latine individuals is 65% 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.

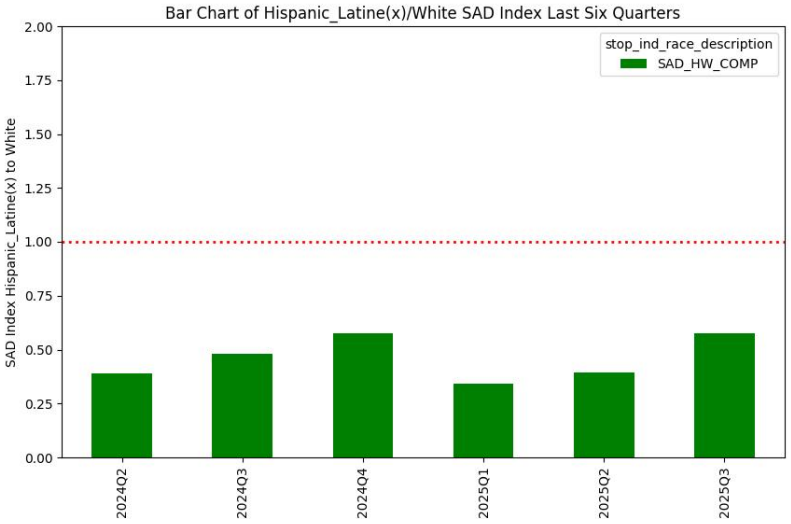


Figure 5: SAD Index for Hispanic/Latine from 2024 - 2025 by Quarter

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 2004[9], and further utilized by the State of California in the 2020 RIPA Technical report[10]. 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.[11] 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 43% higher than their proportion in the crash data.

[9] 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.
[10] https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-tech-report-2020.pdf
[11] 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 15% higher than their proportion in the crash data.
- The proportion of White individuals in the stops data is about 36% 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.

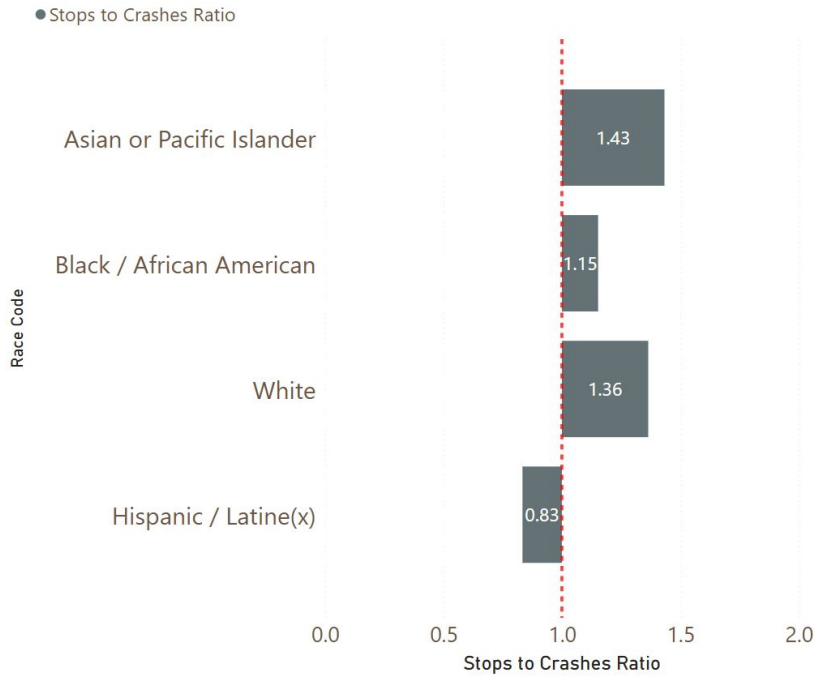


Figure 6: Ratio of Stops to Crashes by Demographic Group, 2024-2025

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 Kumar[12] (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.

[12] 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) $= \frac{Stops\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Victims\ (group\ of\ interest)}$
    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) $= \frac{Stops\ (baseline\ group)}{Victims\ (baseline\ group)}$
5) Divide the ratio for racial population of interest (3b) by the ratio for the baseline racial population (4a).
    a) $RAD = \frac{Stops\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Stops\ (baseline\ group)} \Big/ \frac{Victims\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Victims\ (baseline\ group)}$
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) $= \frac{Stops\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Suspects\ (group\ of\ interest)}$
4) Repeat steps 1-3 for the baseline racial group.
    a) $= \frac{Stops\ (baseline\ group)}{Suspects\ (baseline\ group)}$
5) Divide the number from step 3 by the number from step 4.
    a) $SAD = \frac{Stops\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Stops\ (baseline\ group)} \Big/ \frac{Suspects\ (group\ of\ interest)}{Suspects\ (baseline\ group)}$
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.[13][14] 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 though 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. $SE = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$

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

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 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.

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 when comparing statistics from previous standards.

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 complaints 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 15th, 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.

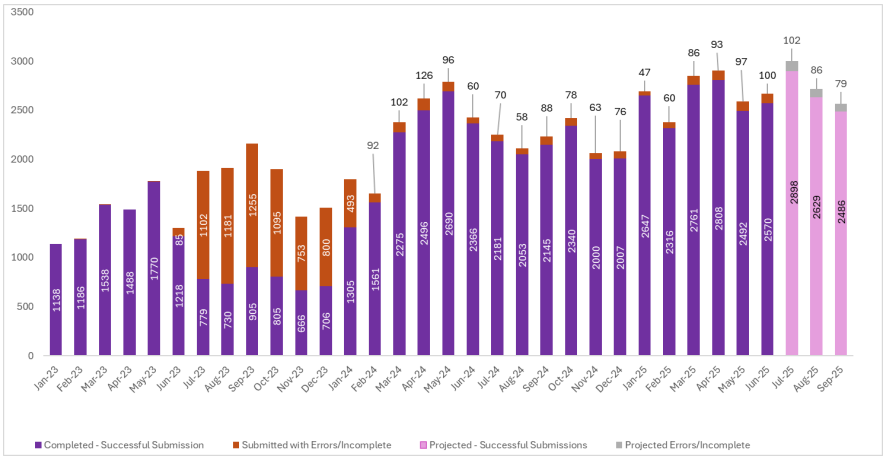
Stops Data Collection Transition & Associated Errors

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 2023, 2024, and Q1-Q2 2025 Stops Data, as submitted to the California Department of Justice. 2025 Quarter 3 are projected error errors are expected unsuccessful submissions due to existing errors in the data. The final number of DOJ successful submissions are not available until after submission to the DOJ. SFPD is actively

improving the data collection system to address current issues and prevent future errors, ensuring better data quality moving forward.

Statistics of Q3 Stop Data Fields Affected by Errors

Q3 Metric	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	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Stops by Race or Ethnicity	No	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Stops per Cap by Race or Ethnicity	No	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Searches by Basis of Search	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Searches by Search Type (Administrative, Discretionary, and Other)	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Searches by Search Type (Administrative, Discretionary, and Other) and Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Yield Rates by Search Type and Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	38	15	1205
Yield Rates by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	38	15	1205
Number of Searches Per Cap by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Stops Self Initiated vs Dispatched	No	8280	0	0	8280
Searches Self Initiated vs Dispatched	Yes	1220	15	15	1205

Q3 Metric	Affected by errors?	Number of records	Number of records affected by errors	Number of unusable records	Number of records used for analysis
Stops Self Initiated vs Dispatched by Race or Ethnicity	No	8280	0	0	8280
Searches Self Initiated vs Dispatched by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Searches by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Stops by Age	No	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Searches by Age	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Stops by Gender	No	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Searches by Gender	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Number of Stops by District	No	8280	0	0	8280
Number of Searches by District	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Basis of Search by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Basis of Search by Age	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Basis of Search by Gender	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Result of Search	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Result of Search by Race or Ethnicity	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Result of Search by Age	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Result of Search by Gender	Yes	1220	15	15	1205
Reason for Stop	No	8280	0	0	8280

Q3 Metric	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 Race or Ethnicity	No	8280	0	0	8280
Reason for Stop by Age	No	8280	0	0	8280
Reason for Stop by Gender	No	8280	0	0	8280
Result of Stop	No	8280	0	0	8280
Result of Stop by Race or Ethnicity	No	8280	0	0	8280
Result of Stop by Age	No	8280	0	0	8280
Result of Stop by Gender	No	8280	0	0	8280

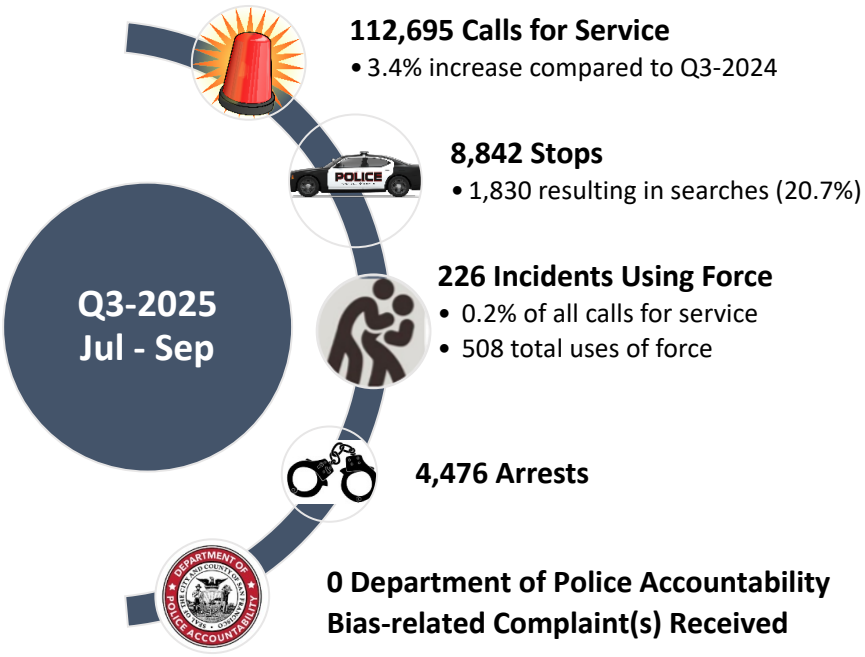
Note: These are the projected error statistics for Q3 2025 Stops Data. Official error statistics will be reported at a later date. SFPD continues to improve the data collection system to reduce errors and enhance data quality moving forward. Although errors persist in Q3, the analysis for the QADR was not impacted.

Quarterly Activity and Data Report
Quarter 3, 2025

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.

2025 Q3 Overview



112,695 Calls for Service
- 3.4% increase compared to Q3-2024

8,842 Stops
- 1,830 resulting in searches (20.7%)

226 Incidents Using Force
- 0.2% of all calls for service
- 508 total uses of force

4,476 Arrests

0 Department of Police Accountability Bias-related Complaint(s) Received

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

Suspect information obtained by the San Francisco Police Department from 2013 through 2025 are available through the SFPD Reported Victim and Suspect Demographics online dataset, hosted on the city's Open Data Portal, DataSF.

The SFPD 96A.5 Victim and Suspect Demographic Dashboard provide users to explore through interactive dashboards to show the numbers of suspects for specific crimes by demographic groups and police districts. It further provides reported Hate crimes by Bias type, bias, demographic groups and police districts.

Suspect information/description is either provided by a member of the public, reported directly to the police or through dispatch. Suspect data may also be obtained from a police-initiated stop, in which there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause for an officer to conduct the stop. The suspect Information is documented in a police incident report.

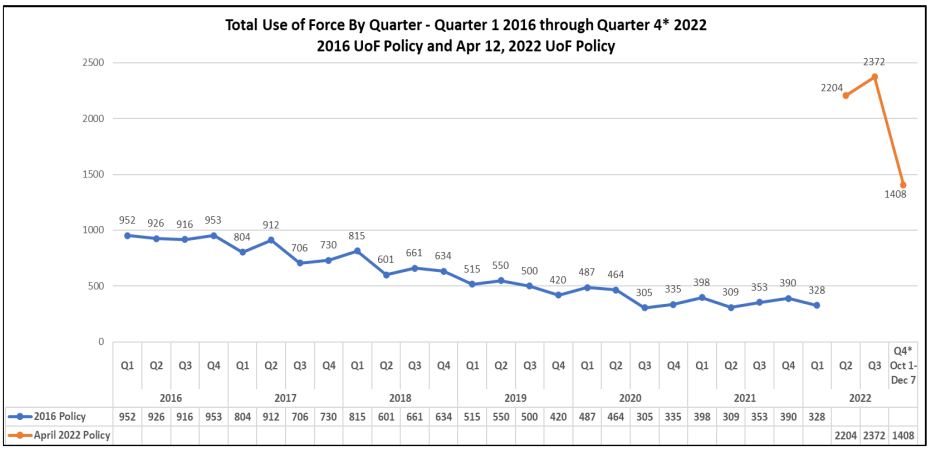
Stops and Searches

Stops and Search data and analysis from 2018 through 2025 are now available through an interactive dashboard hosted on the San Francsico Police Department Website. [SFPD Stop Data Dashboards | San Francisco Police Department] Additionally, data sources 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 errors 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 merged into 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.

Use of Force

Use Of Force – Historical 2016-2022

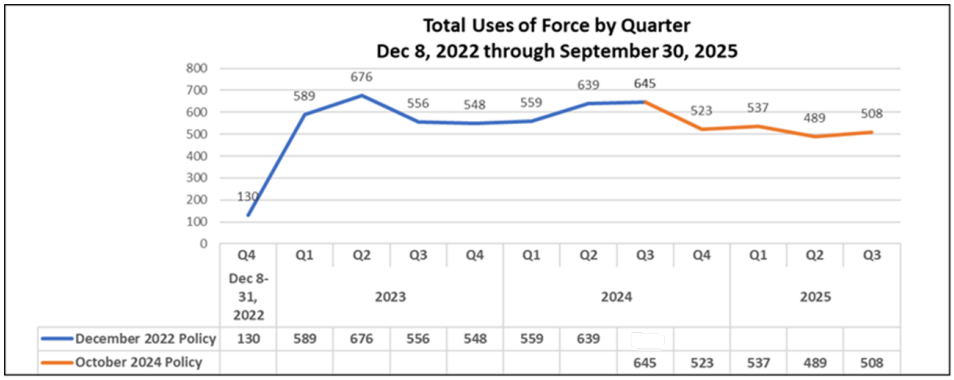


Unless otherwise noted, the term "total uses of force" refers to the number of times force is applied by an officer against an individual to compel compliance.

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

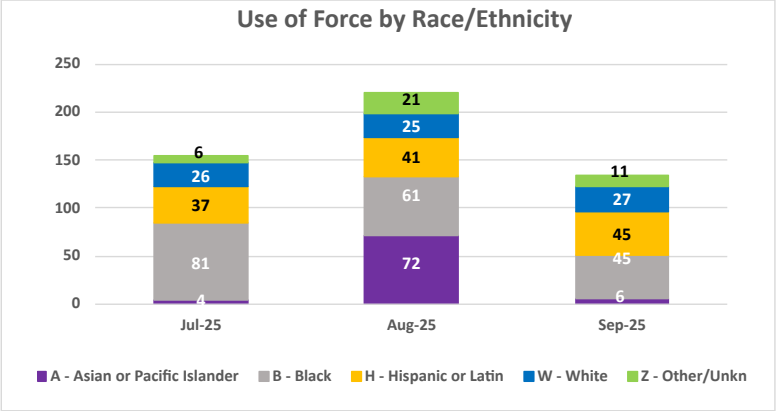


During Quarter 3 of 2025, the Department responded to 112,695 total calls for service. Officers were assaulted 51 times and force was used in 226 incidents which represented 0.2% of all calls for service. Of those 226 incidents, force was used 508 times by 271 officers against 272 individuals.

There were no Use of Force incidents that resulted in death during Quarter 3 of 2025.

Use of Force

Race/Ethnicity of Individuals Subject to Use of Force, Q3 2025



Race/Ethnicity	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25
Asian	2.6%	32.7%	4.5%
Black/African American	52.6%	27.7%	33.6%
Hispanic/Latino	24.0%	18.6%	33.6%
White	16.9%	11.4%	20.1%
Other	3.9%	9.5%	8.2%

Per the 2024 October Use of Force Policy, during Q3 of 2025, White individuals represented 15% of total number of individuals subject to uses of force. This rate is 37% for Black/African American individuals, 24% for Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 16% for Asian individuals.

Use of Force

Types Of Force Used – Q3 2025

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 72% of total Uses of Force during Q3 2025.

UoF by Type of Force Description October 2024 UoF Policy	
Type of Force Description	**Q3 2025**
Chemical Agent	22
ERIW	8
ERIW 40 mm	6
Firearm OIS	1
Firearm Pointing	212
Impact Weapon	2
Other	32
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	154
Spike Strips	30
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	38
Vehicle Intervention	3
Grand Total	**508**

Use of Force

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were no Use of Force incidents that resulted in death during Q3 of 2025.

Arrests

Arrest Demographic Data

Arrest made by the San Francisco Police Department from 2012 through 2025 are available through the San Francisco Sheriff Jail Bookings online dataset, hosted on the city's Open Data Portal, DataSF.

Booking data is collected by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. A Booking is defined as "the recordation of an arrest in official police records, and the taking by police of fingerprints and photographs of the person arrested." California Penal Code §7.

San Francisco's Intake and Release Center is where the San Francisco Sheriff's Office books people after they are arrested and taken into custody. San Franisco Sheriff's Jail Bookings are also available by Ethnicity, Gender, and Age, and can be found on the San Francisco Open Data Portal.

The SFPD Stops Dashboards, include Booking data, provide users to explore through interactive dashboards to show the numbers of bookings for by demographic groups.

Arrests made by the San Franciso Police 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.

96A.5 Victim and Suspect Demographic Data

On April 12, 2020, Ordinance 40-20 went into effect, amending San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 96 to include section 96A.5, "Quarterly Crime Victim Data Reporting." The ordinance mandated that the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) provide quarterly reports regarding victim demographics across a host of data points, further specifying that the quarterly reports would be due on the first Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

As part of our commitment to the community we serve, SFPD's Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit worked diligently and in close coordination with relevant SFPD bureaus to compile the crime victim information required for this report. It bears mentioning here, however, that as noted by the Board of Supervisors' Budget and Legislative Analyst, SFPD…

> …would need to modify the current UCR [Uniform Crime Reports] system if the proposed ordinance required tracking and reporting of the additional crime data at an earlier date than the estimated NIBRS [National Incident-Based Reporting System] implementation date of March 2022. Based on a minimum of two full-time equivalent (FTE) consultants, the Department estimates the minimum cost would be approximately $960,000. The estimated cost could be higher, based on the actual scope of work needed to modify the current UCR system. (Source: Budget and Legislative Analyst Memo for the February 6, 2020 Government Audit and Oversight Committee Meeting, Feb. 3, 2020, https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8048232&GUID=24920980-EBBA-4951-95B0-79C2FB993568)

As no additional funding was allocated to allow for the extraction of this data from our primary records management system, Crime Data Warehouse (CDW), staff worked within the constraints of the current resources to aggregate the needed data from CDW as it stands. As a result, readers must be aware that SFPD data is not structured for this reporting method.

As background, all law enforcement agencies must report the most severe crime under the Uniform Crime Reporting requirements, as stated by the FBI Summary Reporting System manual:

"*In cases where more than one offense occurs in an incident, only the highest ranking Part I offense is counted."*

This "hierarchy rule" has led to the development of a system (born many decades

ago), and migrated to the current state, structured for the purpose of counting the "highest ranking" offense. As such, the number of victims of certain crimes is not mandated for reporting by UCR nor is the age, ethnicity, gender or location for any crime. Therefore, detailed demographic and location information for victims is not prepared for capture in this type of report.

For example:

1. An individual can be a victim of multiple crime types in a single reported incident – that person may be counted in each crime type.
2. In a single incident with multiple crimes *and* multiple victims, SFPD summary reporting cannot provide how many people were victim to any individual crime. All victims in the incident show up in each crime.

This information was previously presented under the Quarterly Activity and Data Report (QADR), as the Victim Data Demographic Report, published on the SFPD website.

Data for Crime Victims and Suspects for specified crimes as noted in Ordinance 40-20, are now available through interactive dashboards, SFPD 96A.5 Victim and Suspect Demographic Dashboards, hosted on the San Francisco Police Department Website.

For this report, the adopted methodology counts any victim or suspect associated with a reportable incident under each applicable mandated crime category, rather than only under the highest-ranking charge. This approach ensures that all relevant offenses and victimizations are represented, even when multiple crimes occur within a single incident.

For example:

An incident involving burglary, hate crime, and domestic violence charges would result in the individual being counted in all 3 mandated reporting categories - not just the highest-ranking offense.

By transitioning the presentation of these data from a static quarterly paper report to a quarterly interactive set of dashboards, we continue to strive to increase transparency, context and understanding of these data. The data that informs these dashboards can be found at DataSF, our data transparency partner.

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 Q3-2025

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

DPA received 246 total cases for the quarter.
0 Officer(s) named for allegations of Racial or Gender Bias.
Total Cases received in 2025 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 1 Case(s)

During Quarter 3 of 2025, DPA completed 3 complaint investigations in which there was an allegation of racial or gender bias.

Q3-2025 Case Closures & Dispositions

Type of Case	Sustained	Withdrawn	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**
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**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**

*Source: Department of Police Accoutability
DPA closed a total of 251 cases for the quarter, including above.
DPA closed a total of 718 cases for the year, including above

Bias-Related Complaints

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

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

Q3-2025 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q3-2025
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	2
Disability Discrimination	3
Gender/Gender Identity Discrimination	1
Harassment/Non-EEO	1
Hostile Work Environment	
Medical Discrimination	
Parental Status	1
Race Discrimination	2
Retaliation	2
Sexual Harassment	2
Sexual Orientation	1
TOTAL	**15**

Complainants: 13 Department Member(s); 1 Outside Civilian(s)
Respondents (Named): 5 SFPD; 4 Sworn Officer(s); 5 Civilian(s); 1 Unknown
Total Respondents: 5 SFPD Named; 4 Sworn Officer(s); 5 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**
Disability/Medical Condition			1		**1**
Gender Discrimination					**0**
Gender Identity	1				**1**
Harassment/ Non-EEO					**0**
Hostile Work Environment	1				**1**
Marital/Parental Discrimination					**0**
Medical Discrimination					**0**
Political Affiliation					**0**
Race Discrimination		1			**1**
Sex Discrimination					**0**
Religion					**0**
Retaliation	2				**2**
Sex					**0**
Sexual Harassment	1				**1**
Sexual Orientation	1				**1**
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment					**0**
Weight Discrimination					**0**
TOTAL	**6**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**8**

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report
*RTS=Right to Sue

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 PoliceCommission.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service and Investigations

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

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

This is a quarterly data report from 1 July 2025 through 30 September 2025.

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 July 1 to September 30, 2025.

Calls for Service, Final Call Code Includes "DV" July 1 - September 30, 2025				
	2025			
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
DV Calls for Service	483	545	562	**1590**

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			
	2025		
	Jul	Aug	Sep
Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office	69	71	84
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present	1	0	0
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present	4	6	6

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 onchildren when a parent/guardian is arrested whether in their presence or not. This policy is considered a national model, highlighting law enforcement's responsibility to ensure a safe environment for children following a traumatic experience such as the arrest ofone's parent.

SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report – Additional Data Tables

Stops Data, Q3 2025

Stops and Search data and information from 2018 through Q1 2025 are now available through an interactive dashboard hosted on the San Francsico 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:

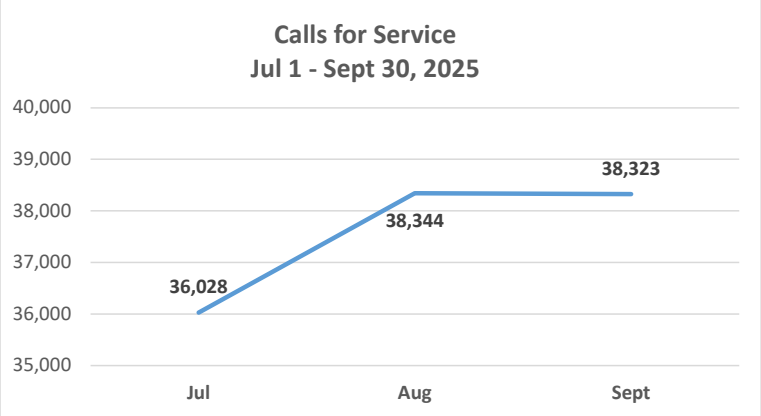
One stop during Quarter 3 of 2025 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. The incidents had occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where Department of Homeland Security/TSA was notified and responded as follows:

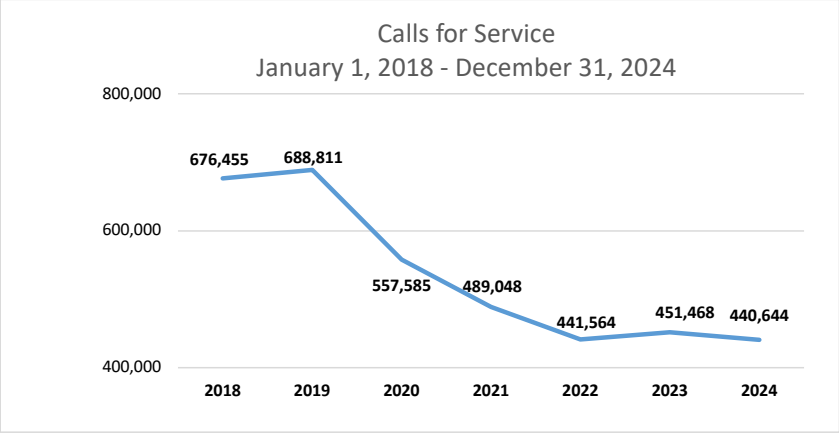
- On 7/26/25 (25-20754), Officers were dispatched to an incident where a passenger on an in-bound jet from Madrid assaulted some of the crew and other passengers at some point during the flight. When the plane landed, SFPD officers and officers from Customs & Border Patrol met with the suspect / crew as they disembarked from the plane to ascertain what happened and when. Once it was determined that the crime was committed while the plane was in the air, it became a CBP investigation, and the subject is under their custody. However, as the CBP officers were attempting to interview the suspect, she began walking away, at times becoming belligerent, and made several threating motions. She then walked towards SFPD officers as they explained that she needed to cooperate with CBP and it was not an SFPD issue. The suspect tried to walk past one SFPD officer, bumping him into the chest, and that's when the other SFPD officer detained her for the safety of all present. After she was detained due to her aggressive actions, non-compliance with directives, and intoxication, CBP resumed their investigation and took her into custody.

Calls for Service, Q3 2025

Calls for Service*

The Department responded to 112,695 total calls for service during Q3 2025.





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.

*Please note: Calls for Service data underwent a methodology update to more accurately capture SFPD call volume. This methodology change is reflected beginning with the 2025 Q1 Quarterly Activity and Data Report. Call volume for prior years on the above chart has also been adjusted to the new methodology.

Suspects

Suspects Observed And/Or Reported To SFPD

Suspect information obtained by the San Francisco Police Department from 2013 through 2025 are available through the SFPD Reported Victim and Suspect Demographics online dataset, hosted on the city's Open Data Portal, DataSF.

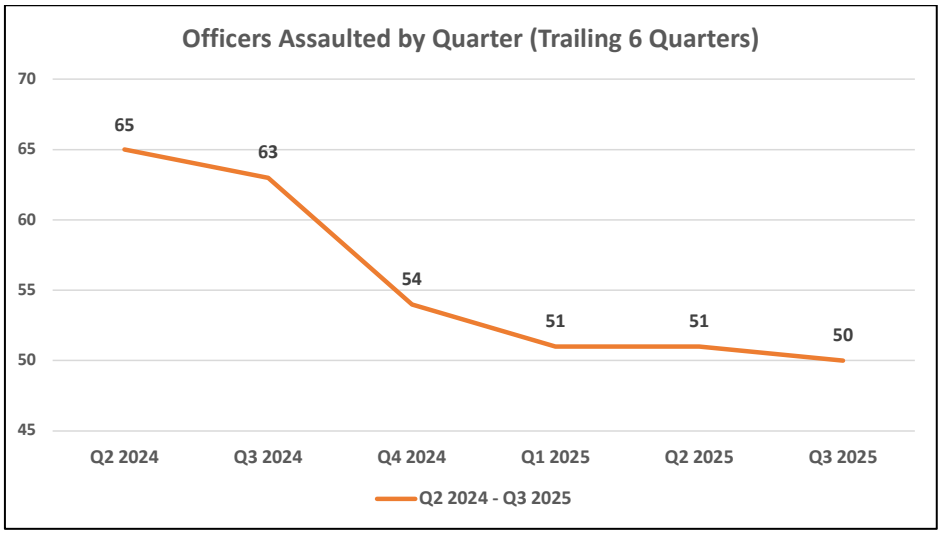
The SFPD 96A.5 Victim and Suspect Demographic Dashboards provide users to explore through interactive dashboards to show the numbers of suspects for specific crimes by demographic groups and police districts. It further provides reported Hate crimes by Bias type, bias, demographic groups and police districts.

Suspect information/description is either provided by a member of the public, reported directly to the police or through dispatch. Suspect data may also be obtained from a police-initiated stop, in which there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause for an officer to conduct the stop. The suspect Information is documented in a police incident report.

Officers Assaulted, Q3 2025

Officers Assaulted - Trailing 6 Quarters

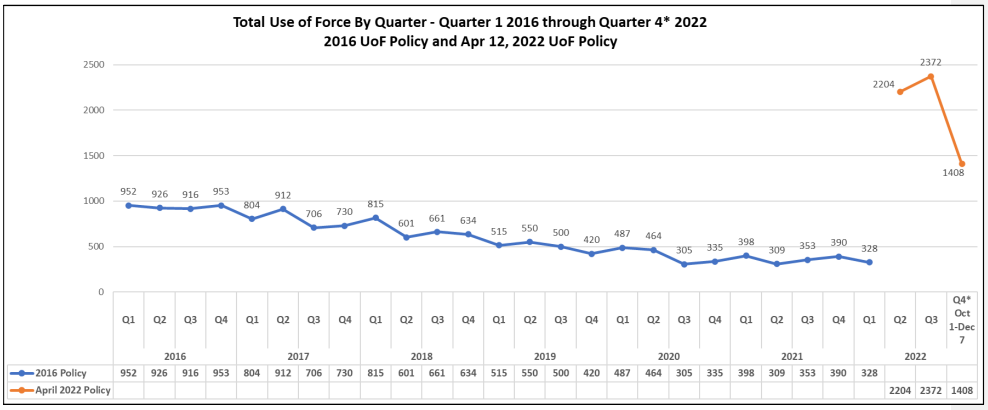
In Quarter 3 of 2025, there were a total of 50 officers assaulted.



Use of Force

Total Use of Force Overview

January 1, 2016, through December 7, 2022



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

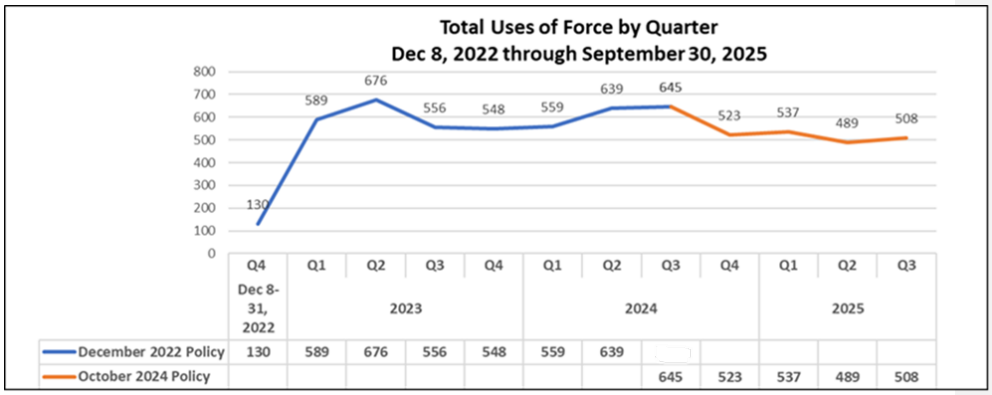
Where possible this report provides data for December 8, 2022, through December 31, 2022, and complete Q1 2023 data to account for December 2022 UoF policy change and allow for historical context and tracking of data not provided in QADR Report for Q4 2022.

Use of Force, Q3 2025

The SFPD General Order 5.01, Use of Force policy 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, 20222, through September 30, 2025



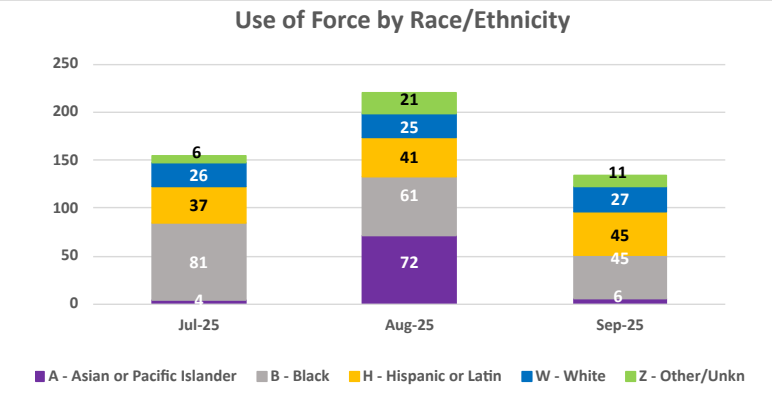
During Quarter 3 of 2025, the Department responded to 112,695 total calls for service. Officers were assaulted 51 times and force was used in 226 incidents which represented 0.2% of all calls for service. Of those 226 incidents, force was used 508 times by 271 officers against 272 individuals.

Use of Force, Q3 2025

Use of Force Overview
by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Quarter 3 of 2025, 15% of the total Uses of Force were against White individuals, 37% were against Black/African American individuals, 24% were against Hispanic/Latino individuals, and 16% were against Asians.

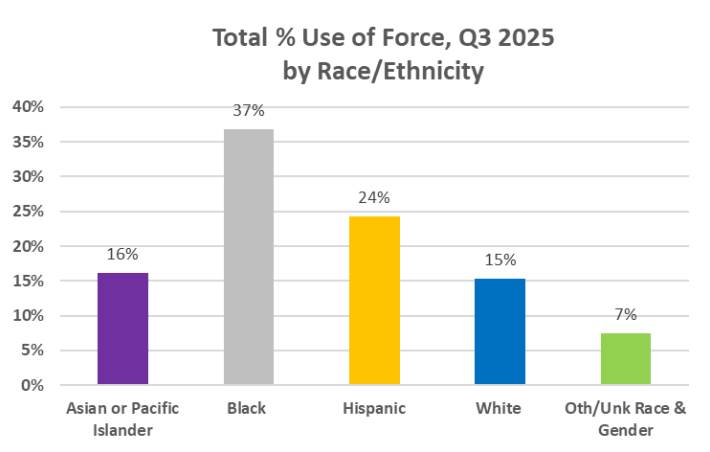
COUNT OF FORCE												
	2022	2023				2024				2025		
	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Asian	4	14	67	37	37	16	32	49	37	39	23	82
Black/ African American	53	264	278	246	209	234	296	247	166	185	186	187
Hispanic/ Latino	43	158	193	177	159	119	180	182	180	166	144	123
White	23	133	123	145	101	136	125	135	121	119	104	78
Other	7	20	15	26	51	54	6	32	19	28	32	38
	130	**589**	**676**	**631**	**557**	**559**	**639**	**645**	**523**	**537**	**489**	**508**



Use of Force, Q3 2025

Under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, during Quarter 3 of 2025, the total count of use of force received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (37%, 187), while White individuals accounted for (15%, 78), Hispanic/Latino individuals accounted for (24%, 123), and Asian or Pacific Islander individuals accounted for (16%, 82).

Total % Use of Force, Q3 2025 by Race/Ethnicity		
Subject Race	**Q3 2025**	
Asian or Pacific Islander	82	16%
Black	187	37%
Hispanic	123	24%
White	78	15%
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	38	7%
Grand Total	**508**	**100%**

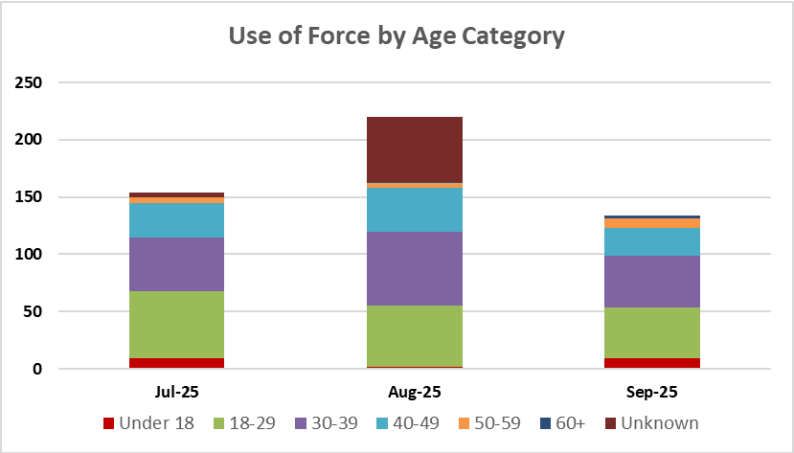


Use of Force, Q3 2025

Total Use of Force
Overview by Individual Age

Under the 2024 Use of Force Policy, During Quarter 3 of 2025, 31% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old individuals, and 30-39 years old individuals. 18% of total Uses of Force were against 40-49 years old individuals.

	COUNT OF FORCE											
	2022	2023				2024				2025		
INDIVIDUAL AGE	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Under 18	12	38	66	44	29	24	53	45	38	20	13	20
18-29	40	229	247	204	178	175	202	226	167	209	157	157
30-39	43	173	203	187	174	154	234	194	175	160	154	157
40-49	24	82	85	114	83	126	83	110	91	91	99	92
50-59	4	34	40	38	37	27	36	37	29	30	30	17
60+	1	7	14	7	21	12	23	20	8	15	17	4
Unknown	6	26	21	37	26	41	8	13	15	12	19	61
Grand Total	**130**	**589**	**676**	**631**	**548**	**559**	**639**	**645**	**523**	**537**	**489**	**508**

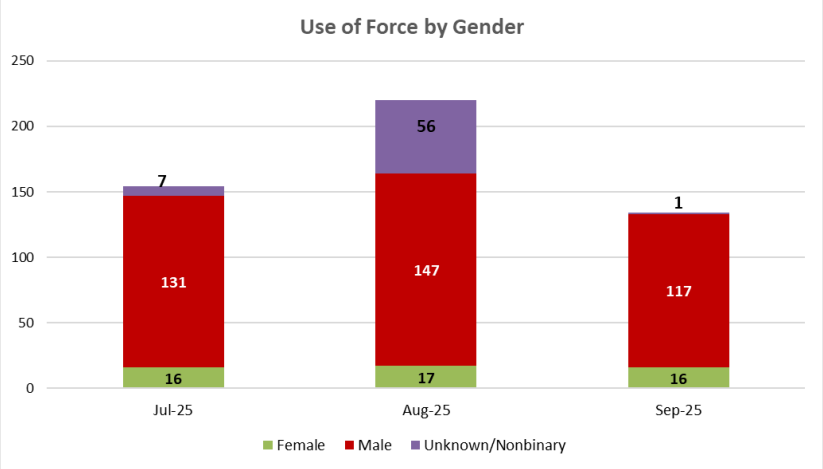


Use of Force, Q3 2025

Total Use of Force
Overview by Individual Gender

Using the 2024 Use of Force Policy, 78% of the total Uses of Force were against male individuals, and 10% were against female individuals during Quarter 3 of 2025.

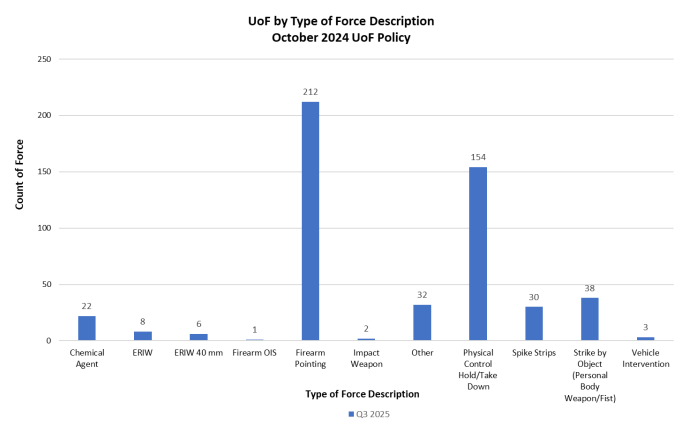
	COUNT OF FORCE											
	2022	2023				2024				2025		
INDIVIDUAL GENDER	Dec 8-31	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Female	17	95	93	85	78	88	95	80	39	69	56	49
Male	111	490	580	536	457	465	543	560	477	461	427	395
Unkown/Nonbinary	2	4	3	10	13	6	1	5	7	7	6	64
Grand Total	**130**	**589**	**676**	**631**	**548**	**559**	**639**	**645**	**523**	**537**	**489**	**508**



Use of Force, Q3 2025

Total Uses of Force
By Force Type

During Quarter 3 of 2025, under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Physical Control and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 72% of total Uses of Force.



UoF by Type of Force Description
October 2024 UoF Policy

Type of Force Description	Q3 2025
Chemical Agent	22
ERIW	8
ERIW 40 mm	6
Firearm OIS	1
Firearm Pointing	212
Impact Weapon	2
Other	32
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	154
Spike Strips	30
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	38
Vehicle Intervention	3
Grand Total	**508**

A review of all reported uses of force during Quarter 3 of 2025 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

Use of Force, Q3 2025

Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject July – September 2025

During Quarter 3 of 2025, under the October 2024 Use of Force Policy, Force used against Black/African American Male individuals accounted for 31% Uses of Force, while 23% were against Hispanic Male individuals, and 13% against White Male individuals.

Type of Force by Individual Race and Gender July 1 - September 30, 2025													
Individual Race and Gender	**Chemical Agent**	**ERIW**	**ERIW 40 mm**	**Firearm OIS**	**Firearm Pointing**	**Impact Weapon**	**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 Islander F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	**1%**
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	3	0	23	**5%**
A - Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	56	**11%**
B - Black F	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	22	**4%**
B - Black M	10	1	0	0	58	0	2	61	13	12	2	159	**31%**
B - Black Nonbinary	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**1%**
B - Black Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**1%**
H - Hispanic or Latin F	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	**1%**
H - Hispanic or Latin M	5	4	0	0	53	1	2	31	7	13	1	117	**23%**
W - White F	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	2	0	0	13	**3%**
W - White M	2	0	1	1	20	1	0	30	0	10	0	65	**13%**
Z - Other/Unkn F	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	**1%**
Z - Other/Unkn M	4	3	4	0	13	0	0	4	3	0	0	31	**6%**
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**0%**
Grand Total	**22**	**8**	**6**	**1**	**212**	**2**	**32**	**154**	**30**	**38**	**3**	**508**	**100%**

Use of Force, Q3 2025

Types of Force by Age of Subject July - September 2025

During Quarter 3 of 2025, per October 2024 use-of-force standard, force used against the individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 31% of Uses of Force, the age group of 30-39 was also accounted for 31%, and the age group of 40-49 accounted for 18%.

Type of Force by Individual Age Category
July 1 - September 30, 2025

Individual Age Category	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40 mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Spike Strips	Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Under 18	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	3	1	2	**20**	**4%**
18-29	3	0	2	0	74	0	1	51	14	11	1	**157**	**31%**
30-39	13	3	0	0	53	2	2	59	8	17	0	**157**	**31%**
40-49	6	5	2	1	36	0	1	31	4	6	0	**92**	**18%**
50-59	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	9	1	2	0	**17**	**3%**
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	**4**	**1%**
Unknown	0	0	2	0	31	0	28	0	0	0	0	**61**	**12%**
Grand Total	**22**	**8**	**6**	**1**	**212**	**2**	**32**	**154**	**30**	**38**	**3**	**508**	**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, Q3 2025

Types of Force by Call Type, July - September 2025

Per October 2024 Use-of-Force Standard, Part I Violent was the top call type and accounted for 24% of total Uses of Force during Quarter 3 of 2025.

Use of Force by Types of Call and Force Type Description
July 1 - September 30, 2025

Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40 mm	Firearm OIS	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Spike Strips	Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	4	0	1	1	63	0	2	32	3	14	0	**120**	**24%**
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	32	0	28	0	0	0	0	**60**	**12%**
Wanted Vehicle/Subject	2	0	0	0	28	0	2	7	12	2	2	**55**	**11%**
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	36	0	2	0	**46**	**9%**
Part I Property	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	7	9	3	1	**43**	**8%**
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	13	0	5	0	**39**	**8%**
Person with a knife (219/222)	6	4	2	0	11	1	0	3	0	2	0	**29**	**6%**
Misc	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	8	2	0	0	**20**	**4%**
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	9	3	2	0	**19**	**4%**
Mental Health Related	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	0	**18**	**4%**
All Other Types of Call*	1	1	0	0	16	0	0	34	1	6	0	**59**	**12%**
Grand Total	**22**	**8**	**6**	**1**	**212**	**2**	**32**	**154**	**30**	**38**	**3**	**508**	**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, Disturbance Calls, etc.

Use of Force, Q3 2025

Use of Force by Reason, July - September 2025

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 3 of 2025.

UoF Reason of Force Description October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025		
UoF Reason of Force	**Total UoF Incidents**	**Total Count of Reason**
Building search	4	25
In defense of others or in self-defense	98	231
Pending investigation	5	11
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search	213	484
To gain compliance with a lawful order	159	368
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	169	330
To prevent a person from injuring himself/herself	10	19
To prevent the commission of a public offense	66	184
Grand Total	**226**	**1652**

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, Q3 2025

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer July - September 2025

During Quarter 3 of 2025, using the October 2024 Use of Force policy, White male officers accounted for 238 (47%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 90 (18%) of Uses of Force used, and Hispanic male officers accounted for 81 (16%).

Officers Using Force by Race and Gender
October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025

Officer Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	4	2	46
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	90	62	426
B - Black F	7	4	30
B - Black M	36	24	129
H - Hispanic F	14	10	84
H - Hispanic M	81	47	304
W - White F	11	7	117
W - White M	238	106	709
Other Female	0	0	7
Other Male	27	9	38
Grand Total	**508**	**271**	**1890**

**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 268 (53%) of Uses of Force applied against individuals.

Officers Using Force by Age Category
October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025

Officer Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
21-29	65	38	180
30-39	268	146	663
40-49	152	72	595
50-59	21	16	398
60+	2	1	54
Grand Total	**508**	**271**	**1890**

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Individual July - September 2025

During Quarter 2 of 2025, per October 2024 Use of Force standard, Black male individuals accounted for 159 (31%) of Uses of Force used against, Hispanic male individuals accounted for 117 (23%) of Uses of Force used against, and White male individuals accounted for 65 (13%) of Uses of Force used against.

Individuals by Race and Gender
October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025

Individual Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	3	3
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	23	12
A - Asian or Pacific Islander Unknown	56	10
B - Black F	22	11
B - Black M	159	84
B - Black Nonbinary	3	2
B - Black Unknown	3	1
H - Hispanic or Latin F	6	4
H - Hispanic or Latin M	117	72
W - White F	13	12
W - White M	65	44
Z - Other/Unkn F	5	4
Z - Other/Unkn M	31	12
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	2	1
Grand Total	**508**	**272**

Individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 157 (31%) of Total Use of Force used against, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 157 (31%) of Total Use of Force as well.

Individuals by Age Category
October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025

Individual Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
Under 18	20	11
18-29	157	99
30-39	157	82
40-49	92	50
50-59	17	12
60+	4	4
Unknown	61	14
Grand Total	**508**	**272**

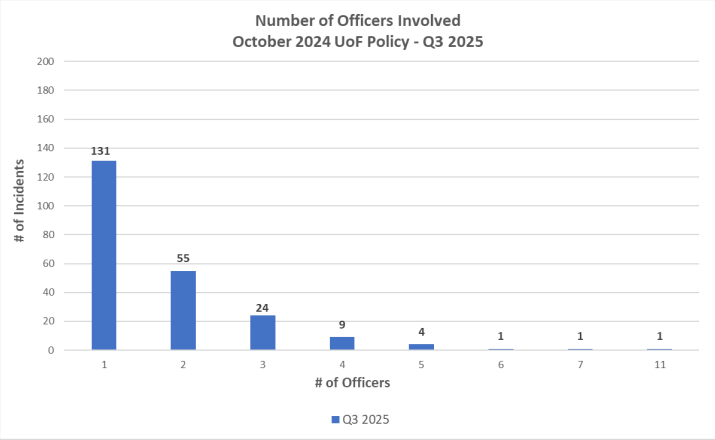
**Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report*

Use of Force, Q3 2025

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved July - September 2025

Per the October 2024 Use of Force standard, of 226 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (131, 58%).

Number of Officers Involved October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025	
Number of Officers	**Number of Incidents**
1	131
2	55
3	24
4	9
5	4
6	1
7	1
11	1
Grand Total	**226**

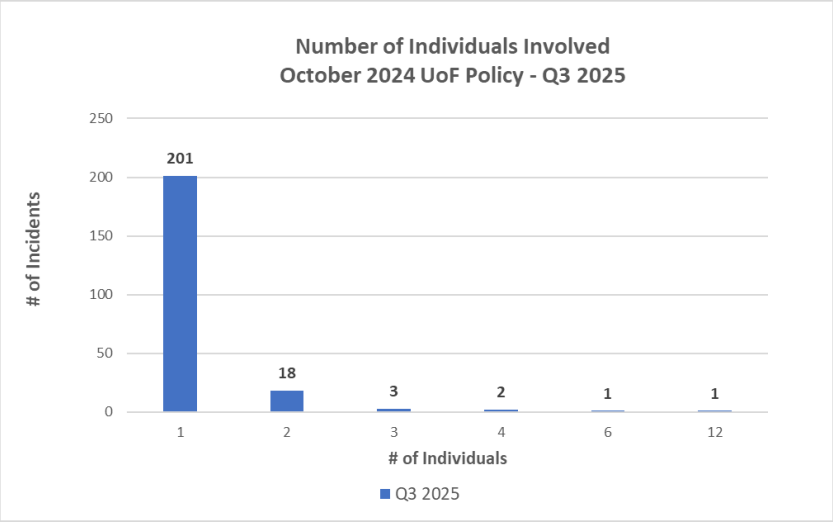


Use of Force, Q3 2025

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Individuals Involved July - September 2025

Under the October 2024 Use of Force policy, of 226 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 individual (201, 89%).

Number of Individuals Involved October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025	
Number of Individuals	**Number of Incidents**
1	201
2	18
3	3
4	2
6	1
12	1
Grand Total	**226**

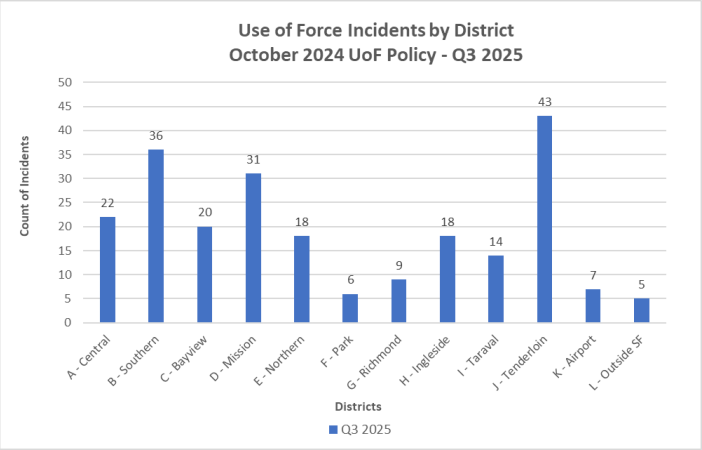


By District Data

Use of Force Incidents, by District
Q3 – 2025, October 2024 Reporting Standard

During Quarter 3 of 2025, per October 2024 Use of Force standard, Tenderloin District accounted for 43 Use of Force incidents comprising 19% of all districts' use of force incidents.

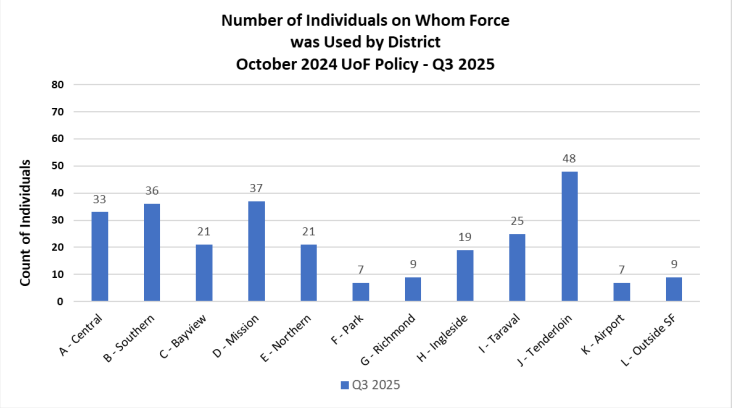
Use of Force Incidents by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025	
Districts	**Total Use of Force Incidents**
A - Central	22
B - Southern	36
C - Bayview	20
D - Mission	31
E - Northern	18
F - Park	6
G - Richmond	9
H - Ingleside	18
I - Taraval	14
J - Tenderloin	43
K - Airport	7
L - Outside SF	5
Grand Total	**226**



Number of Individuals on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q3 – 2025, October 2024 Reporting Standard

Per October 2024 Use of Force Reporting Standard, during Quarter 3 of 2025, Tenderloin district accounted for 18%, and Northern district accounted for 14% of all uses of force by the number of individuals on whom force was applied.

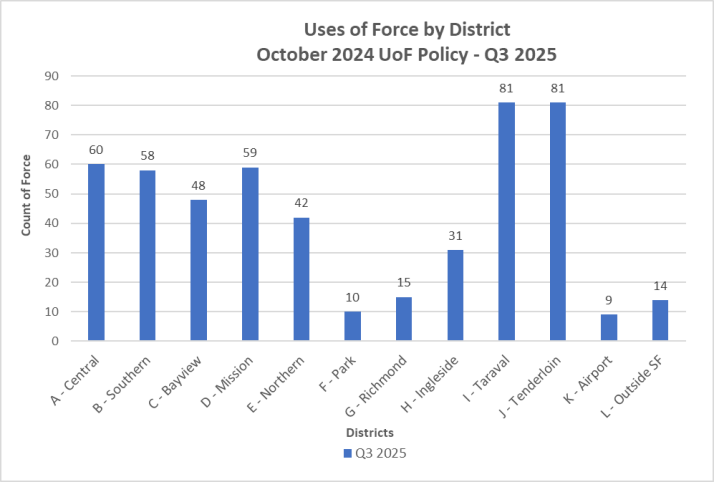
Number of Individuals on Whom Force was Used by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025	
Districts	**Number of Individuals**
A - Central	33
B - Southern	36
C - Bayview	21
D - Mission	37
E - Northern	21
F - Park	7
G - Richmond	9
H - Ingleside	19
I - Taraval	25
J - Tenderloin	48
K - Airport	7
L - Outside SF	9
Grand Total	**272**



Total Uses of Force, by District
July - September 2025

During Quarter 3 of 2025, Tenderloin District (81 uses of force), Taraval District (81 uses of force) and Central District (60 uses of force) accounted for 44% of all districts Uses of Force.

Uses of Force by District October 2024 UoF Policy - Q3 2025	
Districts	**Total Uses of Force**
A - Central	60
B - Southern	58
C - Bayview	48
D - Mission	59
E - Northern	42
F - Park	10
G - Richmond	15
H - Ingleside	31
I - Taraval	81
J - Tenderloin	81
K - Airport	9
L - Outside SF	14
Grand Total	**508**



Central District

(Company A)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There were a total of 60 Uses of Force in the Central District. Firearm Pointing (34) accounted for 57% of the type of force used. The peak time for uses of force (29, 48%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	34
Impact Weapon	1
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	8
Spike Strips	11
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	3
Vehicle Intervention	1
Grand Total	**60**

Time of Day/Day of Week A - Central	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	21	0	5	3	**29**	48%
0400-0759	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	**3**	5%
0800-1159	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	**3**	5%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	**7**	12%
1600-1959	0	2	0	6	2	2	0	**12**	20%
2000-2359	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	**6**	10%
Total	**0**	**5**	**0**	**33**	**7**	**12**	**3**	**60**	100%
Percentage	0%	8%	0%	55%	12%	20%	5%	**100%**	

Southern District

(Company B)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There was a total of 58 Uses of Force in the Southern District. Firearm Pointing (31) accounted for 53% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (19, 33%) was between 0000-0359hr.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	31
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	18
Spike Strips	3
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	3
Vehicle Intervention	2
Grand Total	**58**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
B - Southern	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	7	5	0	1	0	0	6	**19**	33%
0400-0759	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	**3**	5%
0800-1159	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	2%
1200-1559	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	**12**	21%
1600-1959	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	**9**	16%
2000-2359	7	1	0	2	0	3	1	**14**	24%
Total	**19**	**10**	**4**	**13**	**1**	**4**	**7**	58	100%
Percentage	33%	17%	7%	22%	2%	7%	12%	**100%**	

Bayview District
(Company C)
Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 48 Uses of Force in the Bayview district. Firearm Pointing (17) accounted for 35% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (21, 44%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	4
ERIW	1
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	1
Firearm Pointing	17
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	14
Spike Strips	6
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**48**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
C - Bayview	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	2%
0400-0759	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	**4**	8%
0800-1159	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	**9**	19%
1200-1559	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	**3**	6%
1600-1959	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	**10**	21%
2000-2359	7	0	11	0	0	0	3	**21**	44%
Total	**11**	**10**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**48**	100%
Percentage	23%	21%	29%	6%	4%	8%	8%	**100%**	

Mission District
(Company D)
Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 59 Uses of Force in the Mission district. Firearm Pointing (20) accounted for 34% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (16, 27%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	1
ERIW 40 mm	3
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	20
Impact Weapon	1
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	17
Spike Strips	3
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	12
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**59**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
D - Mission	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	**4**	7%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	2%
0800-1159	1	0	1	2	3	0	5	**12**	20%
1200-1559	2	2	1	2	4	0	0	**11**	19%
1600-1959	3	4	1	0	0	0	7	**15**	25%
2000-2359	0	0	1	0	0	4	11	**16**	27%
Total	**7**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**23**	59	100%
Percentage	12%	14%	7%	8%	12%	8%	39%	**100%**	

Northern District

(Company E)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There was a total of 18 Uses of Force in the Northern district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down as well as Firearm Pointing (15) accounted for 36% each. The peak time for uses of force (18, 28%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	4
ERIW	3
ERIW 40 mm	2
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	15
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	15
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**42**

Time of Day/Day of Week E - Northern	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	**4**	10%
0400-0759	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	**18**	43%
0800-1159	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	**10**	24%
1200-1559	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	**3**	7%
1600-1959	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	5%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	**5**	12%
Total	**4**	**20**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**42**	100%
Percentage	10%	48%	12%	7%	10%	7%	7%	**100%**	

Park District

(Company F)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There was a total of 10 Uses of Force in the Park district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (6) accounted for 60% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (5, 50%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	2
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	2
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	6
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**10**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
F - Park	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**	20%
1200-1559	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	10%
1600-1959	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**	20%
2000-2359	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	**5**	50%
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**10**	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	70%	0%	30%	0%	**100%**	

Richmond District

(Company G)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There was a total of 15 Uses of Force in the Richmond District. Firearm Pointing (8) accounted for 53% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (6, 40%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	8
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	7
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**15**

Time of Day/Day of Week G - Richmond	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	40%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0800-1159	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**3**	20%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**	13%
1600-1959	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	**4**	27%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
Total	**1**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**15**	100%
Percentage	7%	67%	0%	0%	0%	20%	7%	**100%**	

Ingleside District

(Company H)

Use of Force

July – September 2025

There was a total of 31 Uses of Force in the Ingleside District. Physical Control/Take Down (14) accounted for 45% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (13, 42%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	13
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	14
Spike Strips	2
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	2
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**31**

Time of Day/Day of Week H - Ingleside	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	5	2	3	0	3	0	**13**	42%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**4**	13%
1200-1559	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**4**	13%
1600-1959	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	**6**	19%
2000-2359	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	**4**	13%
Total	**4**	**5**	**10**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**31**	100%
Percentage	13%	16%	32%	10%	0%	16%	13%	**100%**	

Taraval District
(Company I)
Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 81 Uses of Force in the Taraval District. Firearm Pointing (37) accounted for 46% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (61, 75%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	37
Impact Weapon	0
Other	28
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	15
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	1
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**81**

Time of Day/Day of Week I - Taraval	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	59	0	0	0	1	1	**61**	75%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0800-1159	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	**4**	5%
1200-1559	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	1%
1600-1959	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	**7**	9%
2000-2359	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	**8**	10%
Total	**6**	**60**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**81**	100%
Percentage	7%	74%	1%	10%	4%	2%	1%	**100%**	

Tenderloin District

(Company J)
Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 81 Uses of Force in the Tenderloin District. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (35) accounted for 43% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (27, 33%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	8
ERIW	1
ERIW 40 mm	1
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	22
Impact Weapon	0
Other	1
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	35
Spike Strips	3
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	10
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**81**

Time of Day/Day of Week J - Tenderloin	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	**9**	11%
0400-0759	0	3	6	0	2	0	1	**12**	15%
0800-1159	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	**6**	7%
1200-1559	6	3	5	1	2	0	0	**17**	21%
1600-1959	5	5	2	8	1	1	5	**27**	33%
2000-2359	3	0	0	2	3	1	1	**10**	12%
Total	**17**	**11**	**15**	**14**	**15**	**2**	**7**	**81**	100%
Percentage	21%	14%	19%	17%	19%	2%	9%	**100%**	

Airport

Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 9 Uses of Force in the Airport District. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (4) accounted for 44% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (4, 44%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

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

Time of Day/Day of Week									
K - Airport	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0400-0759	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	**4**	44%
0800-1159	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	22%
1200-1559	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	22%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	11%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
Total	**4**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	9	100%
Percentage	44%	0%	11%	0%	11%	33%	0%	**100%**	

Outside of SF/Unknown

Use of Force
July – September 2025

There was a total of 14 Uses of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Firearm Pointing (11) accounted for 79% of Type of Force used. The peak time for uses of force (10, 71%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40 mm	0
Firearm OIS	0
Firearm Pointing	11
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	1
Spike Strips	2
Strike by Object (Personal Body Weapon/Fist)	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	**14**

Time of Day/Day of Week									
L - Outside SF	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	**Total**	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	**10**	71%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**	14%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**	14%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0%
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**0**	14	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	57%	21%	21%	0%	**100%**	

Glossary

AB 953	Assembly Bill 953, also known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015; requires CA law enforcement agencies to collect and report demographic data to the California Department of Justice
ACS	American Community Survey
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

Crime Strategies Division
September 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

Q3 2025 Stops data was uploaded to DataSF on October 27, 2025
Q3 2025 Use of Force data was queried on October 14, 2025