

San Francisco Police Department

Racial and Identity Profiling
Advisory Board 2019 Annual Report
&
Q1-2020 96A Report



CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Strategic Management Bureau

Catherine McGuire, Executive Director



May 29, 2020

Overview

- Overview of reports, timeframe of data
- Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board Report
 - Background
 - Best Practices comparisons
 - Data Collected
 - Findings: California compared to SF
- San Francisco 96A - SFPD Quarterly Report
 - Training summary; new policies
 - Q4 summary
 - Stops and Search data
 - Use of Force
 - Arrests
 - Next Steps for 96A Report

Racial & Identity Profiling Advisory (RIPA) Board Report

July 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

RIPA Board Report Finds Best Practices at SFPD

Includes analysis from the CA Department of Justice on the stop data collected under the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015 (AB953)

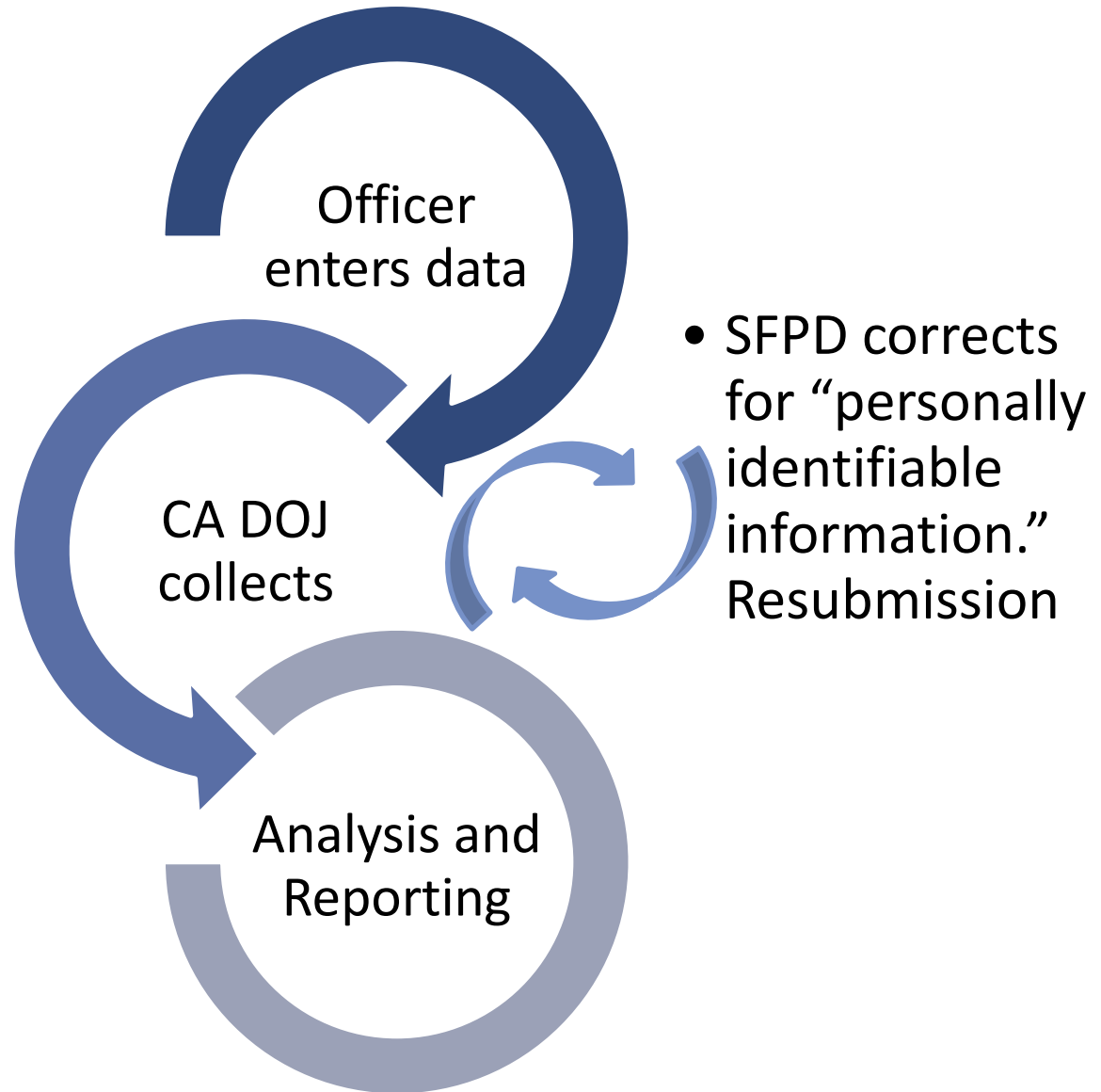
Provides recommendations related to bias and racial/identity profiling that law enforcement agencies can incorporate to enhance their policies and procedures

Provides next steps for all stakeholders including advocacy groups, community members, and policymaker

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: PHASE 1



RIPA Data Collection and Submission



RIPA: SFPD has Lowest Rate of Profiling Complaints

Bias Related Complaints

Agency	Total Complaints Reported	Profiling Complaints Reported	Sworn Personnel
Los Angeles Police Department	1,907	274 (14%)	9,974
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	986	67 (6.7%)	9,426
California Highway Patrol	287	35 (12%)	7,286
San Diego Police Department	74	15 (20%)	1,731
San Diego County Sheriff's Department	9	1 (11%)	2,572
San Francisco Police Department	678	21 (3%)	2,306
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	104	35 (33%)	2,018
Riverside County Sheriff's Department	46	4 (9%)	1,795



SFPD has the lowest rate of bias related complaints

RIPA: San Francisco Complaint Process a Best Practice

Complaint Form Requirements

Agency	Forms Accessible Online?	Can Submit Online?	Multiple Methods of Submission?	Available in Multiple Languages?
Los Angeles Police Department	✓	✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	✓	X	✓	✓
California Highway Patrol	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Diego Police Department	✓	X	✓	✓
San Diego County Sheriff's Department	✓	X	✓	✓
San Francisco Police Department	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	✓	X	✓	✓
Riverside County Sheriff's Department	X	X	✓	X



SFPD is one of the 3 LE agencies that meet all of the Complaint Form requirements

RIPA: SFPD Meets the Most Criteria for Bias Policy

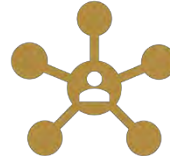
Bias Free Policing Policy Review

Wave 1 Agencies	SFPD	CHP	LAPD	Riverside Sheriff	San Bernardino Sheriff	San Diego PD	San Diego Sheriff	LA Sheriff
Stand-Alone Free Policing Policy?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Clearly Written?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Easily Accessible?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Uses Concrete Definitions of Bias-Free Policing and/or Racial & Identity Profiling?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
Component on Limited Circumstances in which Characteristics of Individual May Be Considered?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
Component on Encounters with Community?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
Component on Racial and Identity Profiling Training?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Component on Data Analysis	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
Component requiring Accountability?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Supervisory Review?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X

- ✓ SFPD meets 9 of 10 recommendations pertaining to bias free policing and policy.
- ✓ The RIPA Report recommends other agencies follow the policy development model SFPD has implemented around the update to DGO 5.17
- ✓ The RIPA Report specifically calls out the SFPD as the first agency that will have a bias by proxy policy in the state (it is currently in the final stages of approval)

RIPA Data Elements

Officer Reporting Requirements



Information Regarding Stop

Information Regarding Officer's Perception of Person Stopped

Information Regarding Officer

1. Date, Time, and Duration
2. Location
3. Reason for Stop
4. Was Stop in Response to Call for Service?
5. Actions Taken During Stop
6. Contraband or Evidence Discovered
7. Property Seized
8. Result of Stop

1. Perceived Race or Ethnicity
2. Perceived Age
3. Perceived Gender
4. Perceived to be LGBT
5. Limited or No English Fluency
6. Perceived or Known Disability

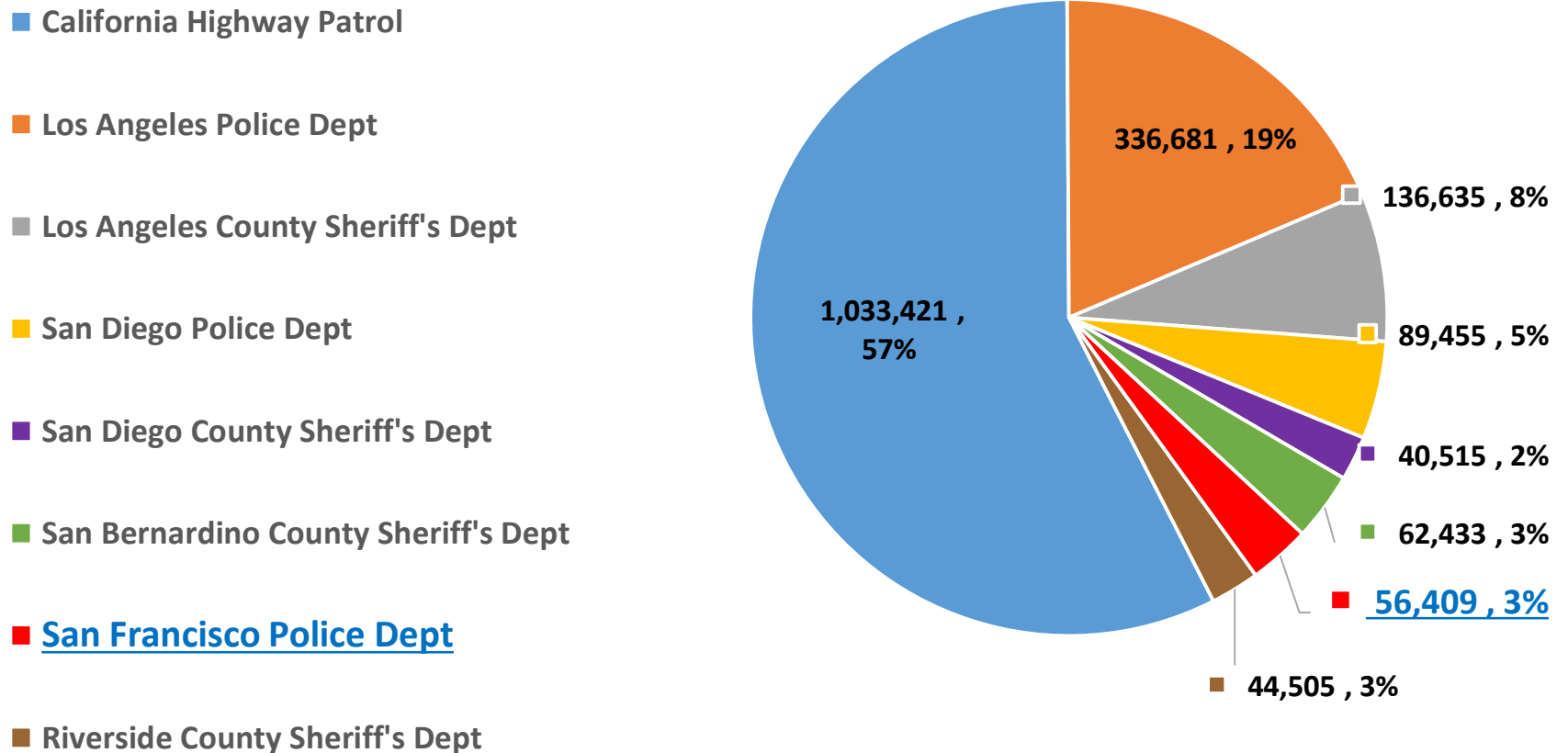
1. Officer's Identification Number
2. Years of Experience
3. Type of Assignment

*The demographic information in this report is based on officers' perceptions and may not reflect actual demographic statistics

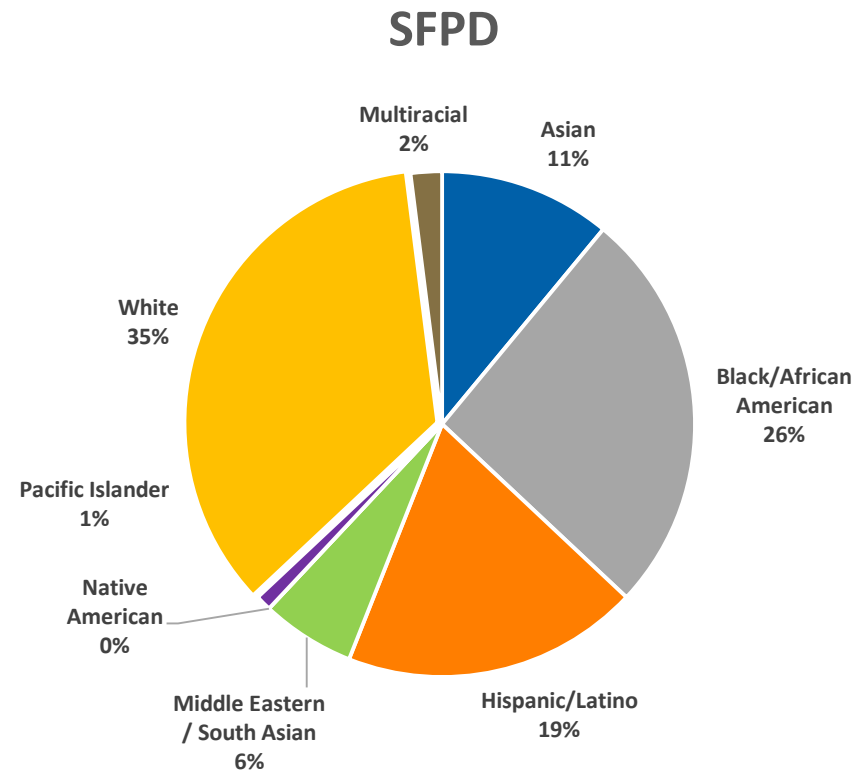
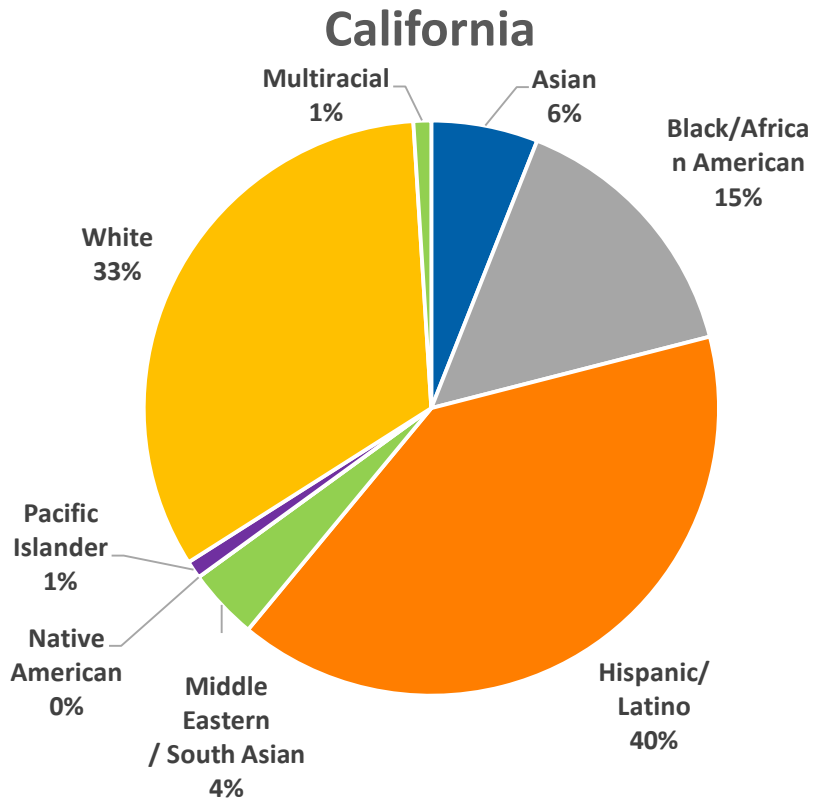
RIPA: CHP and LAPD Skew Trends With Volume

Number of Stops by Agency

Number of Stops by Agency
(n = 1,800,054)



RIPA: Percent of All Stops Represented by Demographic Total California and SFPD Only

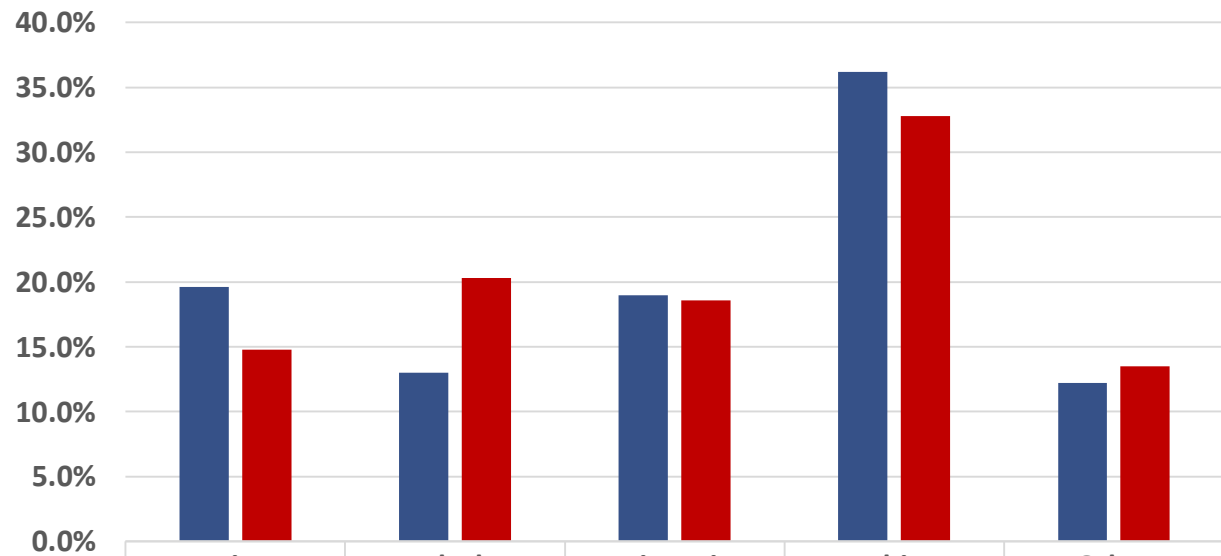


Sources: RIPA Annual Report 2020

RIPA: Vehicle Stops Consistent with Drivers' Demographics

Vehicle Stop Analysis – SFPD vs SWITRS Data

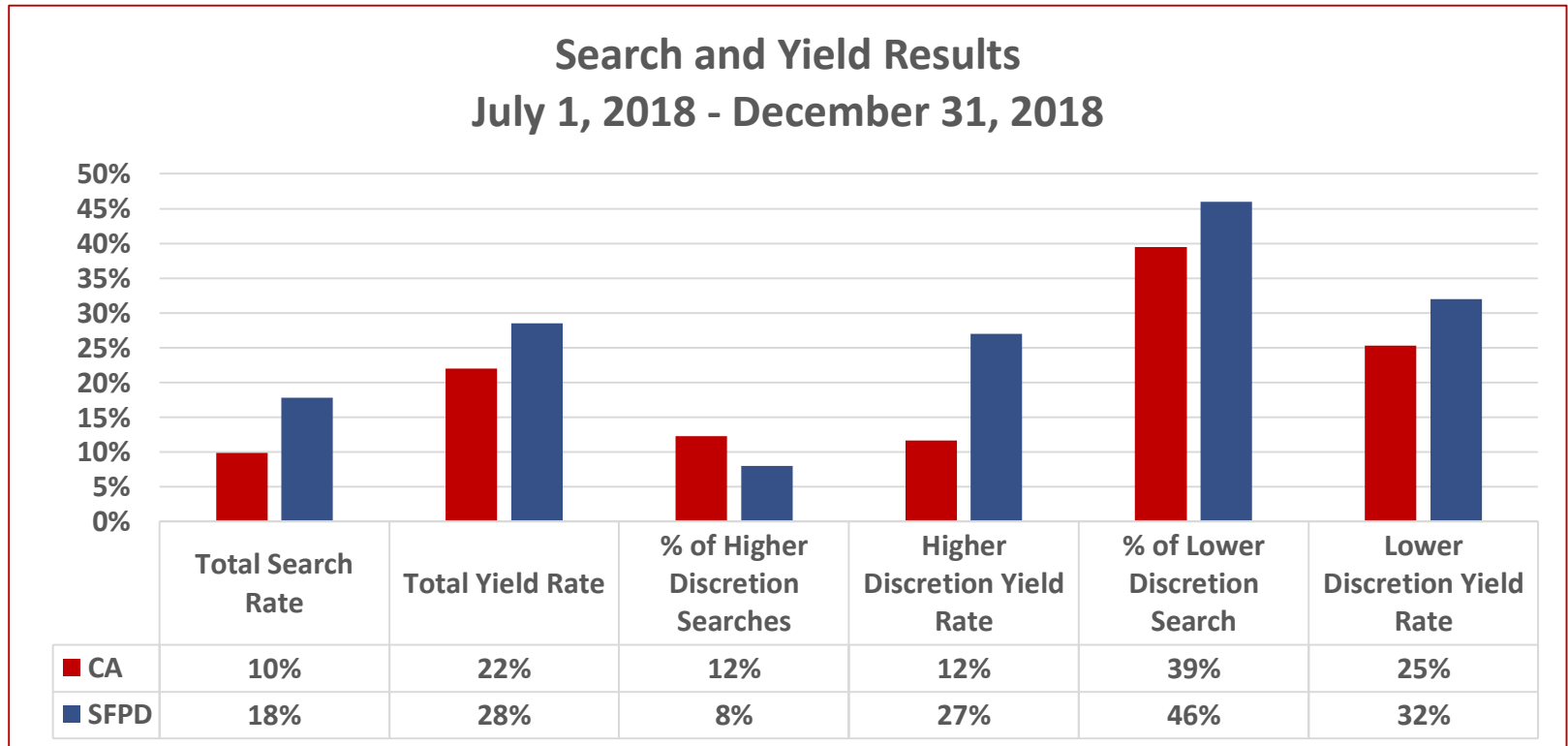
SFPD Vehicle Stops vs 2018 SWITRS Not at Fault Data



■ Not-At-Fault Party Distribution for 2018 SWITRS	19.6%	13.0%	19.0%	36.2%	12.2%
■ Stop Distribution	14.8%	20.3%	18.6%	32.8%	13.5%

* The SWITRS methodology uses not at fault collision demographics to create a sample of who drives in San Francisco. This analysis reduces disparities in all noted demographic groups as compared to the ACS methodology, however, a 7.3% disparity still exists for African American drivers in San Francisco compared to their expected representation in the driving population data.

RIPA: SFPD Searches, Finds, Contraband More Often Search and Yield Rates



- **“Higher Discretion”** searches are defined by the RIPA Report as incidents where subjects provide consent for search
- **“Lower Discretion”** searches represent incidents involving search warrants, incidents to arrest, and/or vehicle inventory.

Administrative Code

Chapter 96A.3- Stop

Data Summary

Quarter 1 2020

SFPD Moves Forward with Training and Policies

Policy

- 5.17- Policy Prohibiting Biased Policing – State and national lead on 'bias by proxy' policy (in final stages of approval)
- 5.03- Investigative Detentions – Documentation
- 11.07- Prohibiting Discrimination Harassment and Retaliation

Training

- Principal Policing and Procedural Justice
- Racial & Cultural Diversity and Racial Profiling
- Equal Employment Opportunity/Harassment
- IB Training integrated into Academy and Leadership Development Institute
- Managing Implicit Bias
- Creating an Inclusive Environment

Ongoing Improvements

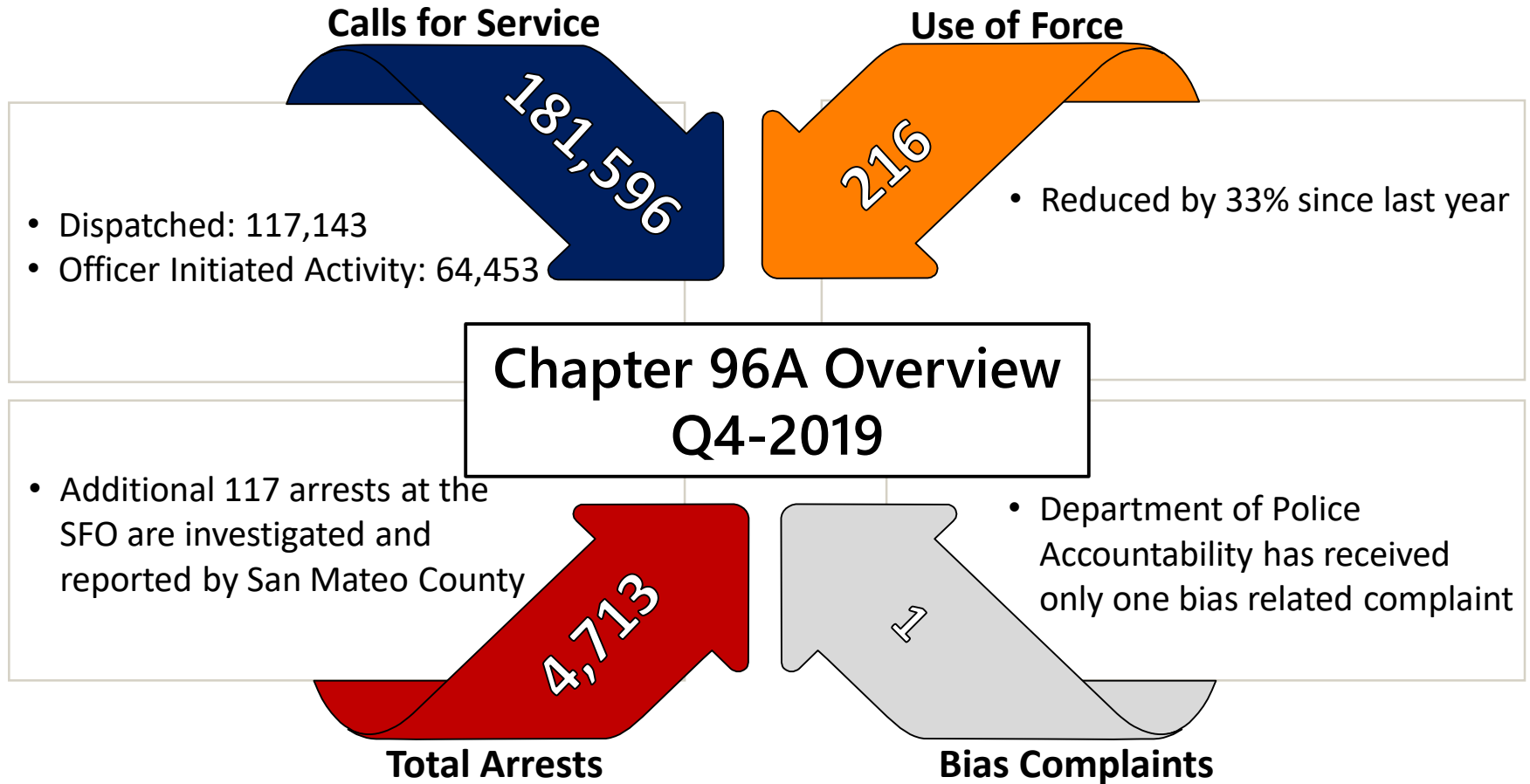
- Academic engagements pending with various institutions

COVID-19

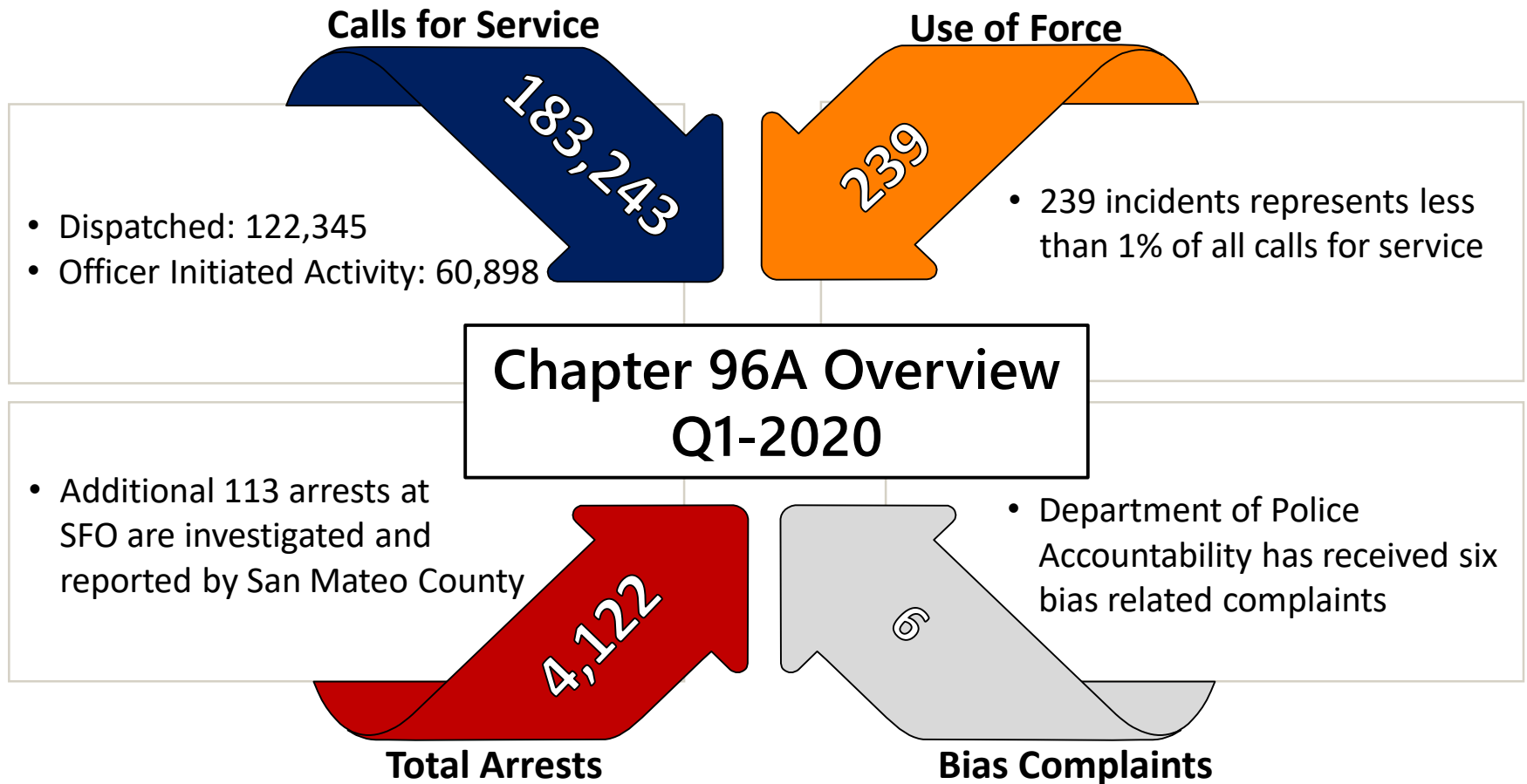


On March 7, 2020, Mayor London Breed and the San Francisco Department of Public Health issued the first Public Health Order which placed new social distancing restrictions on all San Francisco residents. As a result, **the City saw an overall decline in stops, searches, crimes, arrests and calls for service during the month of March.**

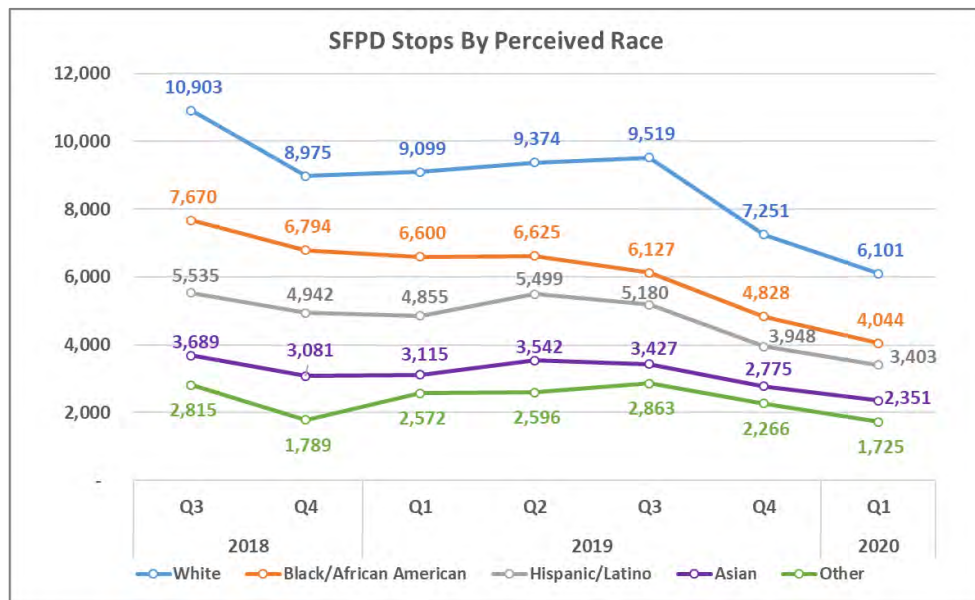
SFPD: Q4-2019 Data Summary



SFPD: Q1-2020 Data Overview



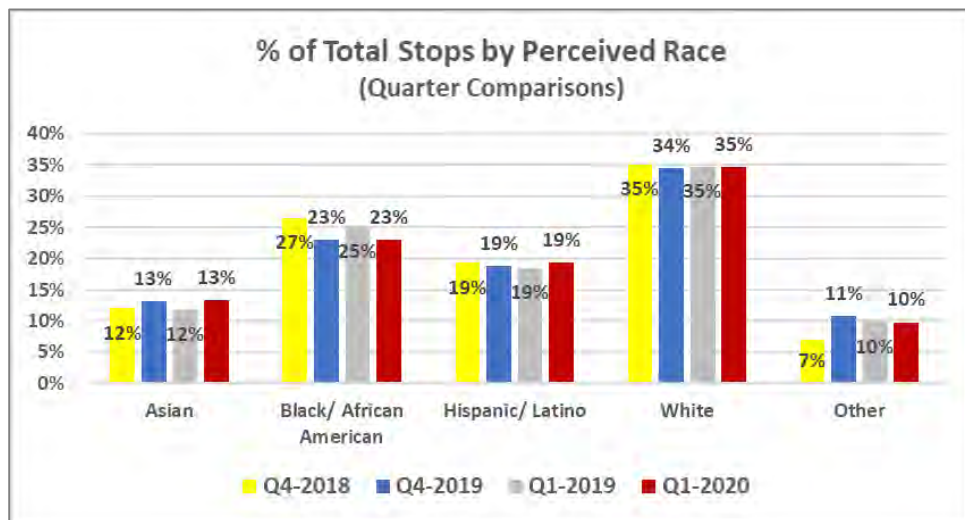
SFPD: In Last Year, Stops and Searches have Decreased Significantly



- Q4-2019: Total stops & searches decreased by 18% from the prior year
- Q1-2020: Total Stops are down 33% and Total Searches are down 37% from Q1-2019

Perceived Race/ Ethnicity	STOPS						SEARCHES					
	Q4-2018 (n=25,581)	Q4-2019 (n=21,068)	%Δ from Q4-2018	Q1-2019 (n=26,241)	Q1-2020 (n=17,624)	%Δ from Q1-2019	Q4-2018 (n=4,328)	Q4-2019 (n=3,613)	%Δ from Q4-2018	Q1-2019 (n=4,811)	Q1-2020 (n=3,009))	%Δ from Q1-2019
Asian	12%	13%	1%	12%	13%	1%	6%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Black/ African American	27%	23%	-4%	25%	23%	-2%	42%	38%	-4%	40%	39%	-1%
Hispanic/Latino	19%	19%	0%	19%	19%	0%	23%	23%	0%	22%	22%	0%
White	35%	34%	-1%	35%	35%	0%	27%	28%	1%	26%	29%	3%
Other	7%	11%	4%	10%	10%	0%	2%	5%	3%	5%	4%	-1%

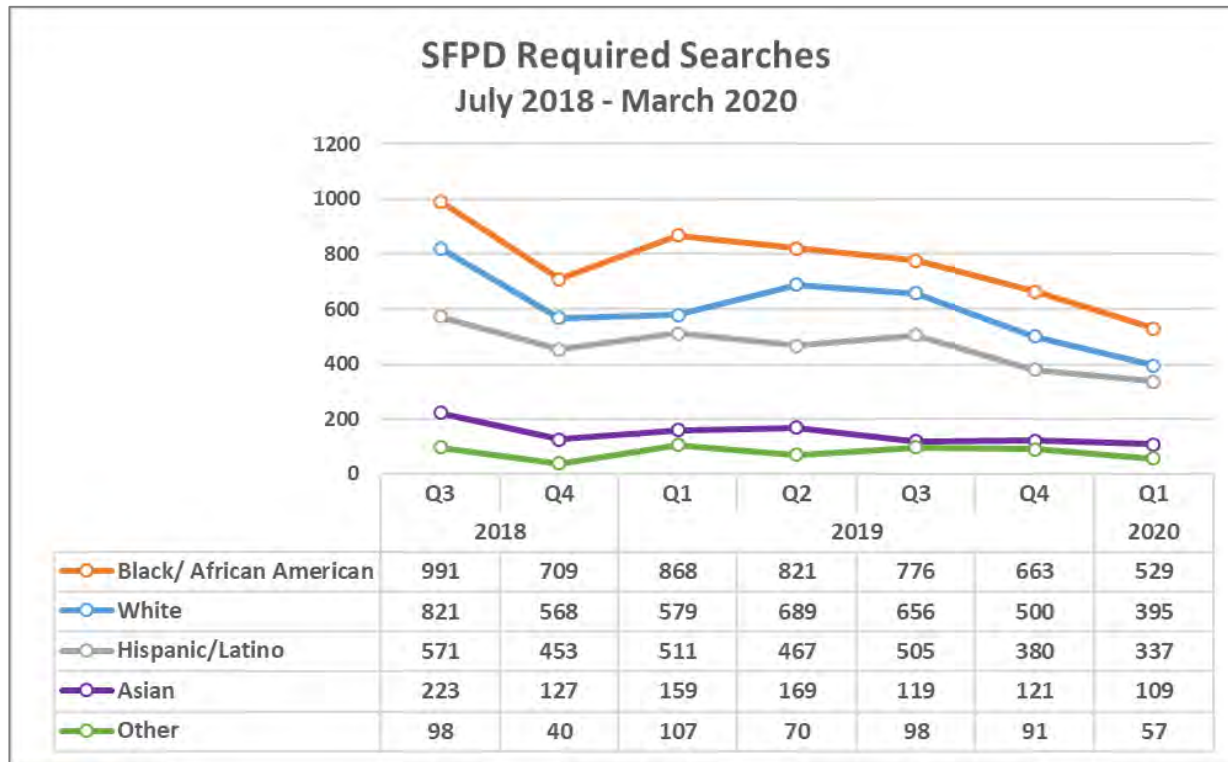
SFPD: 37% Reduction of Total Searches Since 2019



- 17,624 stops were made during Q1-2020; a 33% decrease from 2019.
- White subjects were stopped 6,101 times and accounted for 35% of all stops in Q1
- Black subjects were stopped 4,044 times and represented 23% of total stops
 - 1,159 of these stops resulted in searches (29%)

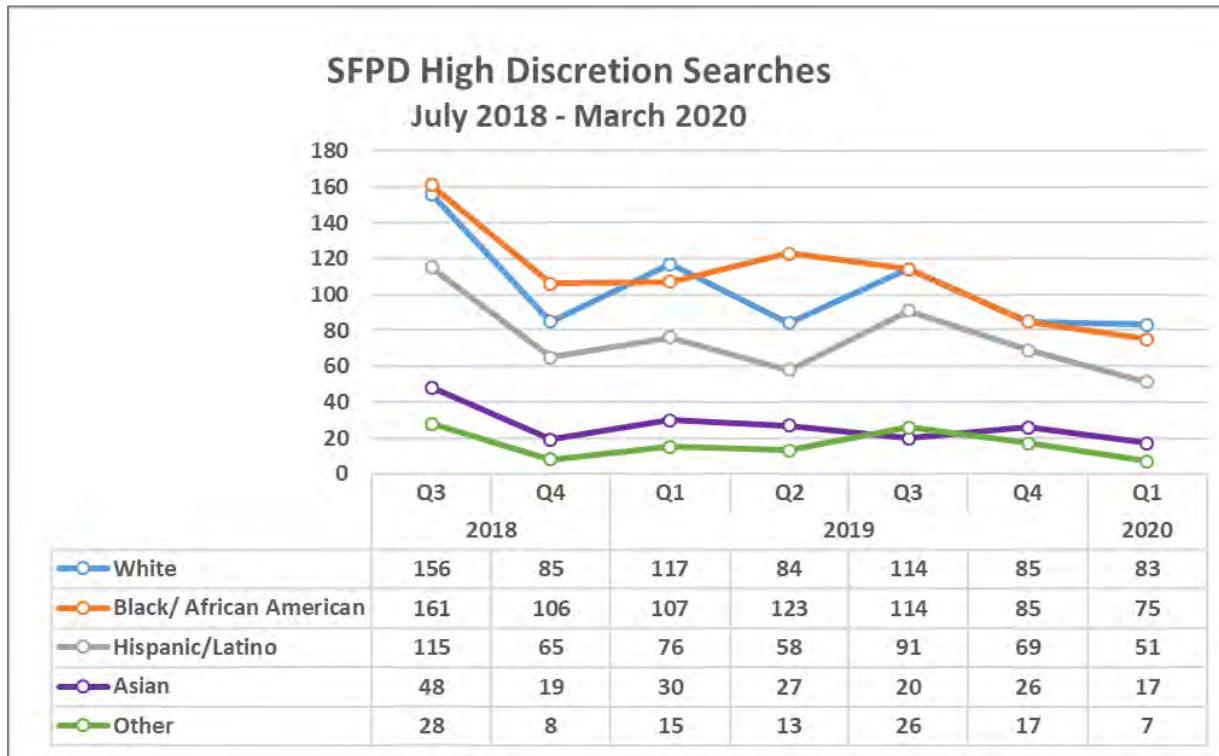
Perceived Race/ Ethnicity	STOPS						SEARCHES					
	Q4-2018 (n=25,581)	Q4-2019 (n=21,068)	%Δ from Q4-2018	Q1-2019 (n=26,241)	Q1-2020 (n=17,624)	%Δ from Q1-2019	Q4-2018 (n=4,328)	Q4-2019 (n=3,613)	%Δ from Q4-2018	Q1-2019 (n=4,811)	Q1-2020 (n=3,009)	%Δ from Q1-2019
Asian	12%	13%	1%	12%	13%	1%	6%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Black/ African American	27%	23%	-4%	25%	23%	-2%	42%	38%	-4%	40%	39%	-1%
Hispanic/Latino	19%	19%	0%	19%	19%	0%	23%	23%	0%	22%	22%	0%
White	35%	34%	-1%	35%	35%	0%	27%	28%	1%	26%	29%	3%
Other	7%	11%	4%	10%	10%	0%	2%	5%	3%	5%	4%	-1%

SFPD: Searches Down for All Groups



- Required searches represent incidents involving search warrants, incidents to arrest, and/or vehicle inventory.
- Required searches accounted for 47% of all searches in Q1

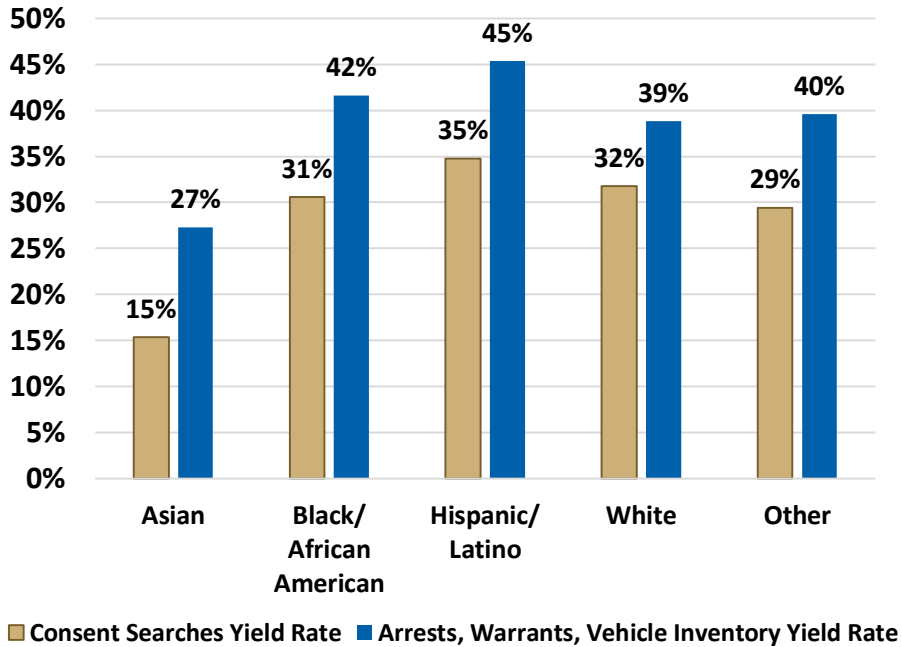
SFPD: High Discretion Searches Down 32%



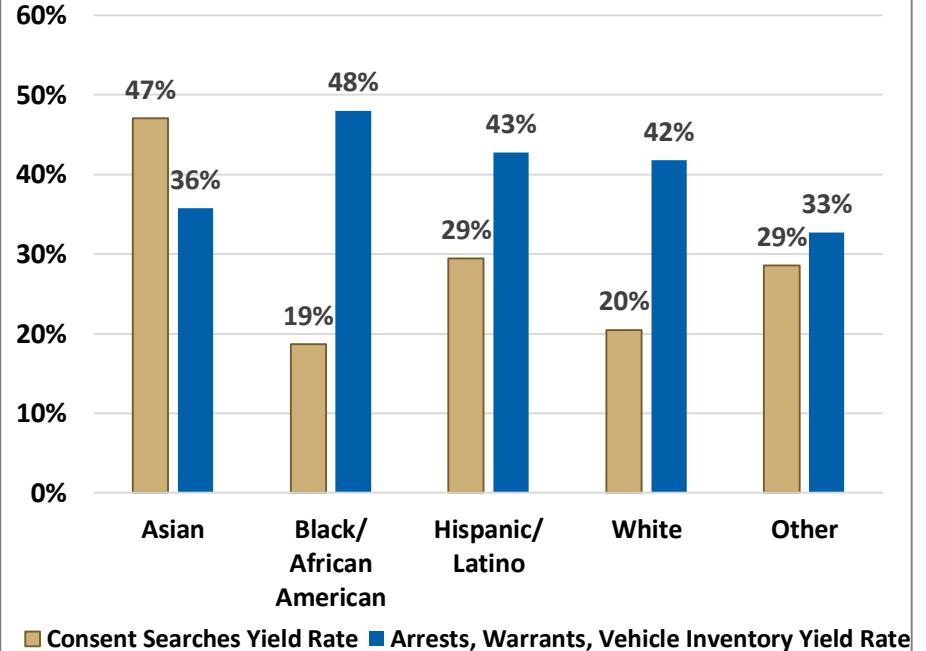
- High Discretion searches are defined by the RIPA Report as those incidents where officers must ask and be given consent for search
- Searches w/ high discretion accounted for 8% of all searches in Q1-2020
- Black and white subjects appear in the data at about the same frequency over the last 3 quarters

Search Yield Rates

SFPD Q4-2019 Yield Rates by Search Discretion



SFPD Q1-2020 Yield Rates by Search Discretion



- Total yield rate for all searches was 34% in Q4-2019
- Total average yield rate for high discretion searches was 30%
- Total average yield rate for required searches was 41%

- Total yield rate for all searches was 34% in Q1-2020
- Total average yield rate for high discretion searches was 24%
- Total average yield rate for required searches was 44%

SFPD Improvements on Use of Force

Significant changes to policy and training has reduced use of force in the last three years:

Policy

- 5.01 Use of Force – revised in 2016, prior to California legislation

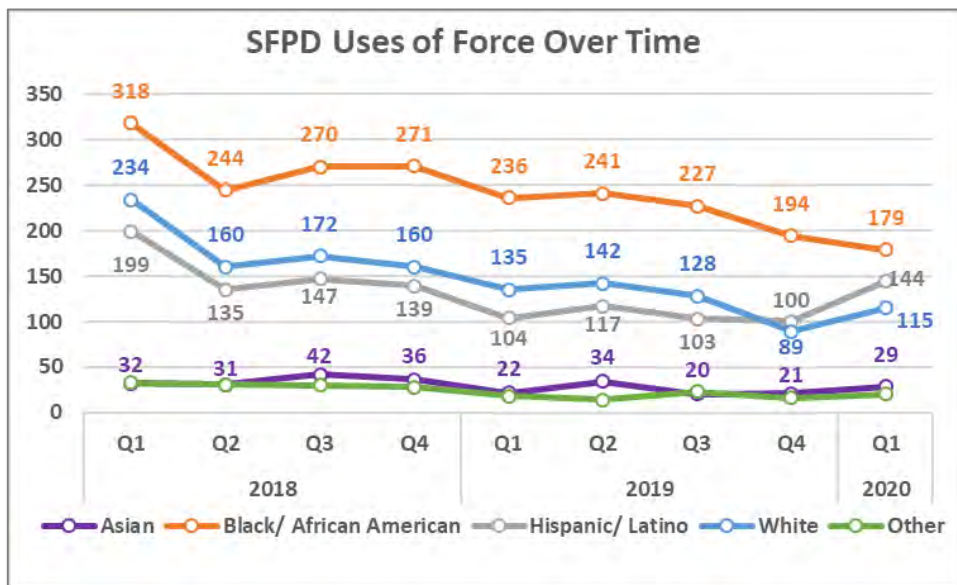
Training

- Critical Incident Team (Use of Force)
- Critical Mindset, Coordinated Response (Use of Force)

Ongoing Improvements

- Field Tactics Force Options Unit continues to review officer involved shootings to determine how to make improvements to training

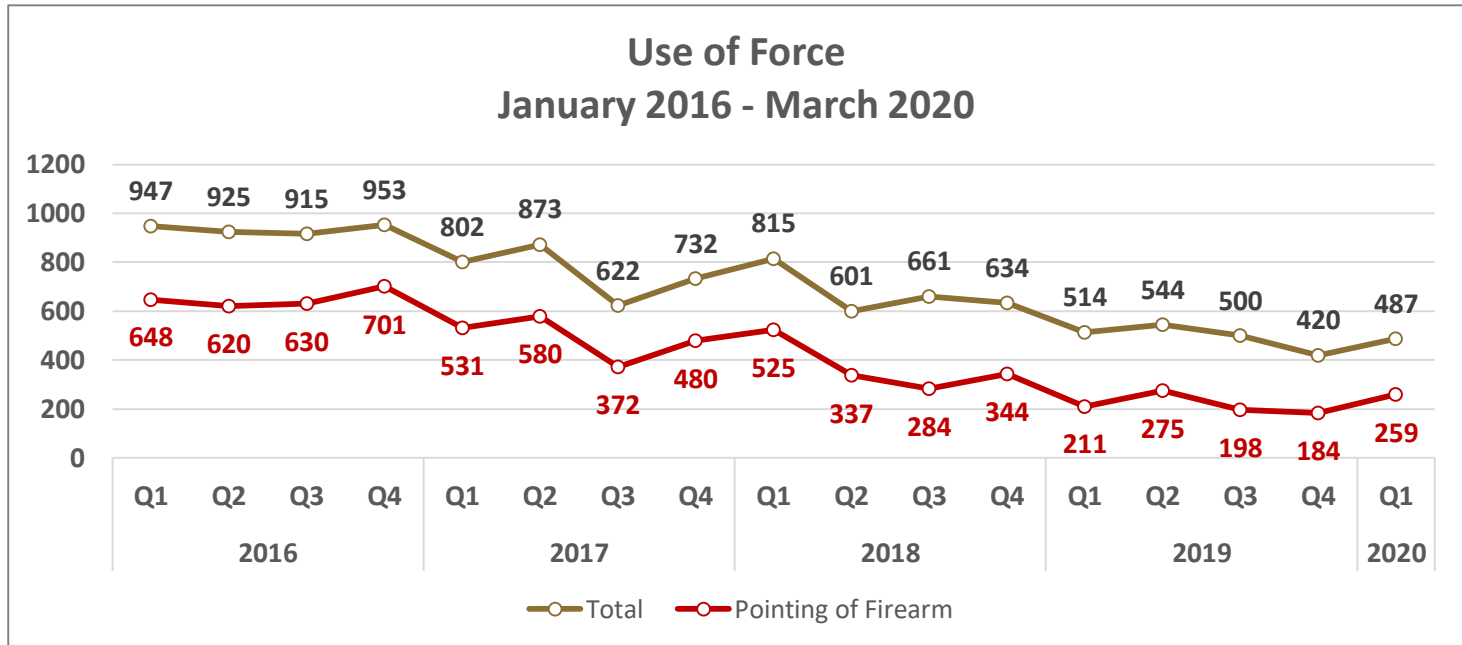
SFPD: Use of Force Continues on Downward Trend



- SFPD responded to 183,243 calls for service in Q1-2020
- Force was used in 239 incidents accounting for less than 1% of total calls for service
- Force was used 487 times by 292 officers against 280 subjects

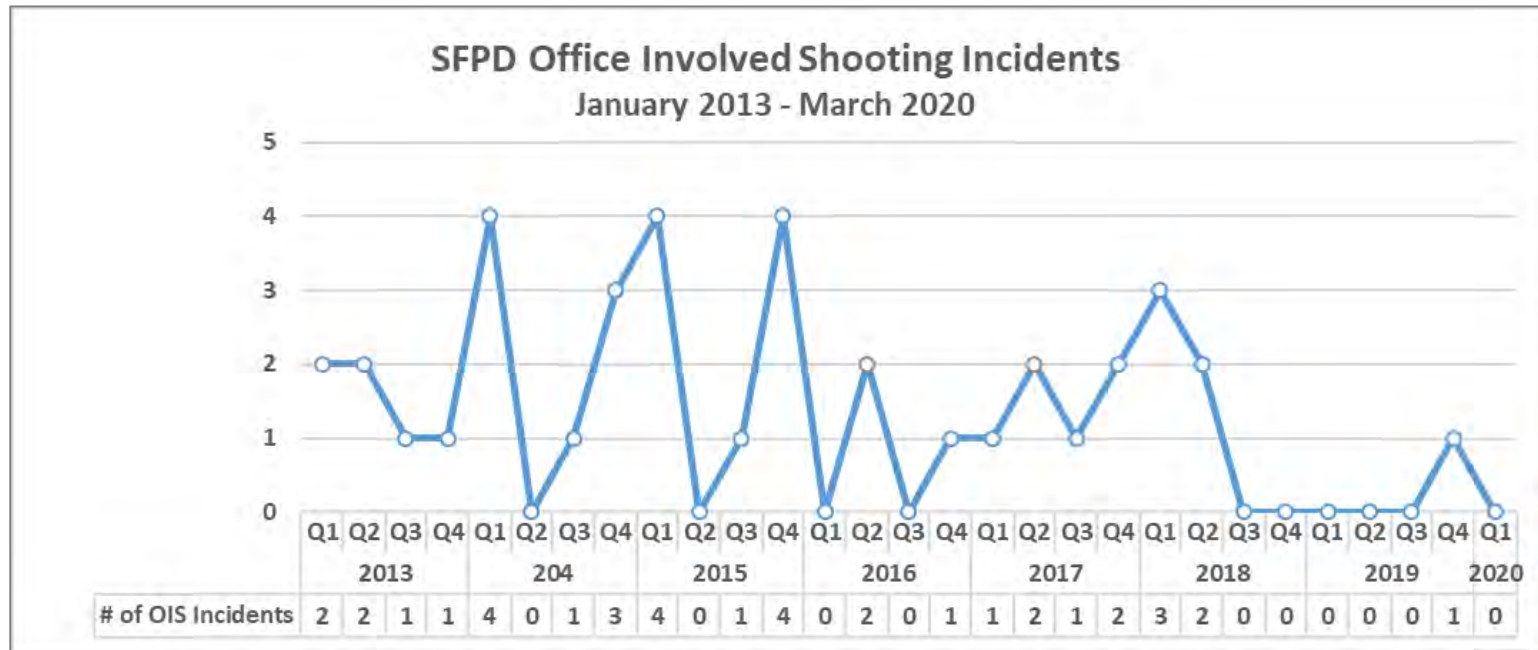
RACE/ETHNICITY	Q4-2018 vs Q4-2019			Q1-2019 vs Q1-2020		
	% of Total Uses of Force Q4-2018 (n=630)	% of Total Uses of Force Q4-2019 (n=420)	%Δ from 2018	% of Total Uses of Force Q1-2019 (n=515)	% of Total Uses of Force Q1-2020 (n=487)	%Δ from 2019
Asian	6%	5%	-1%	4%	6%	2%
Black/ African American	43%	46%	3%	46%	37%	-9%
Hispanic/ Latino	22%	24%	2%	20%	30%	10%
White	25%	21%	-4%	26%	24%	-2%
Other	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%

SFPD: Use of Force Cut in Half Since 2016



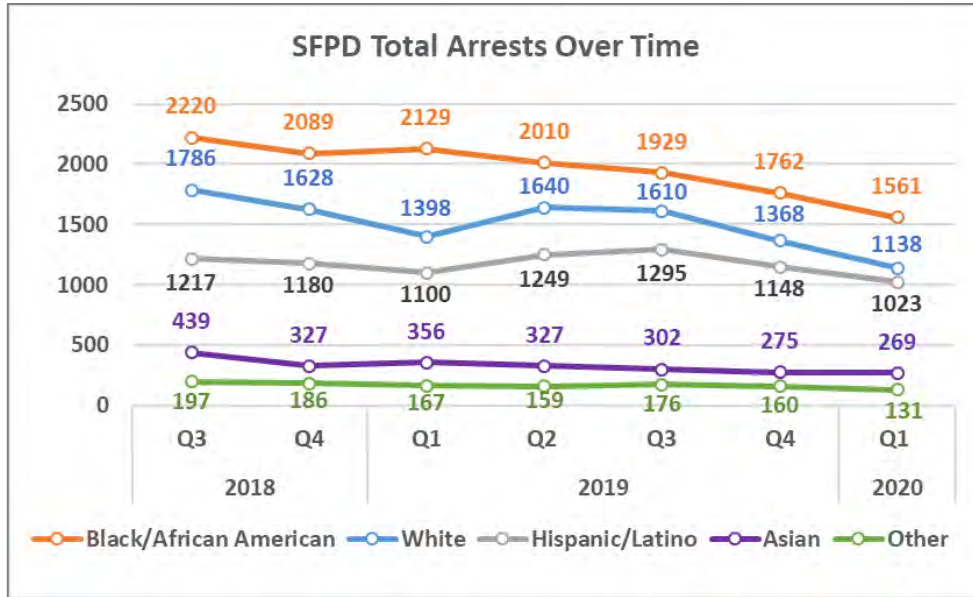
	Q1-2016	Q4-2019	Q1-2020	%Δ from Q1-2016
Pointing of Firearm	648	184	259	-60%
Other Uses of Force	299	420	228	-24%
Total Uses of Force	947	604	487	-49%
% of Pointing of Firearm	68%	44%	53%	--

Officer Involved Shootings Remain Near Zero



There were no Use of Force incidents resulting in death or Officer Involved Shootings (OIS) during the 1ST quarter of 2020.

SFPD: Arrests Down 20% Overall Since Prior Year



- Total arrests for Q1-2020 have decreased by 20% since 2019
- Total arrests have decreased 24% since initial reporting in 2016.

Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Arrests Q4-2019 (n=4,713)	% of Total Arrests Q1-2019 (n=5,150)	% of Total Arrests Q1-2020 (n=4,122)	%Δ from Q1-2019
Asian	6%	7%	7%	0%
Black/African American	36%	41%	38%	-3%
Hispanic/Latino	24%	22%	25%	3%
White	29%	27%	28%	1%
Other	3%	3%	3%	0%

Next Steps for 96A Reporting

- ❖ More trend analysis and interpretation of data/trends
- ❖ Working to determine what set of measures, trend analyses, RIPA metrics, or new analyses will provide the best information and indicators for the Department
- ❖ Using the data to inform fuller view on crime activity

Questions?

SAN FRANCISCO
POLICE DEPARTMENT

