

# SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter I 2021



*Safety with Respect*

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# **Quarterly Activity and Data Report Executive Summary Quarter I 2021**

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

In 2016 the City and County of San Francisco also passed local legislation to support the police reform efforts of the San Francisco Police Department. The Board of Supervisors voted unanimously on an ordinance that established Administrative Code Sec. 96A (Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements) and specified reporting requirements for the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD). The Quarterly Activity and Data Report (QADR) (previously named the “96A report,” short for the Administrative Code Sec. 96A: Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements) was developed to (and still serves to) meet the quarterly reporting requirements and includes data pertaining to stops, searches, arrests, use of force and alleged bias-related complaints.

The data presented in this report can, in part, be used to evaluate the effectiveness of current police reforms undertaken by the San Francisco Police Department. The information is also utilized internally to identify areas of disproportionate contact and to inform and improve policies, training, and tactics in policing.

Additionally, in Quarter Three of 2020, the Department started conducting quarterly in-depth quantitative analysis with rotating scope and topic and included references to academic research on the topic of disparities in policing.

This report represents part of SFPD’s ongoing commitment to delivering Safety with Respect, advancing reforms, and increasing trust and transparency.

Although the report serves to satisfy the requirements in Administrative Code Sec. 96A: Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements, it also represents a best practice in accountability and transparency, as identified by President Obama’s Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing.

This report provides analysis of data captured from January 1, 2021 through March 31, 2021.

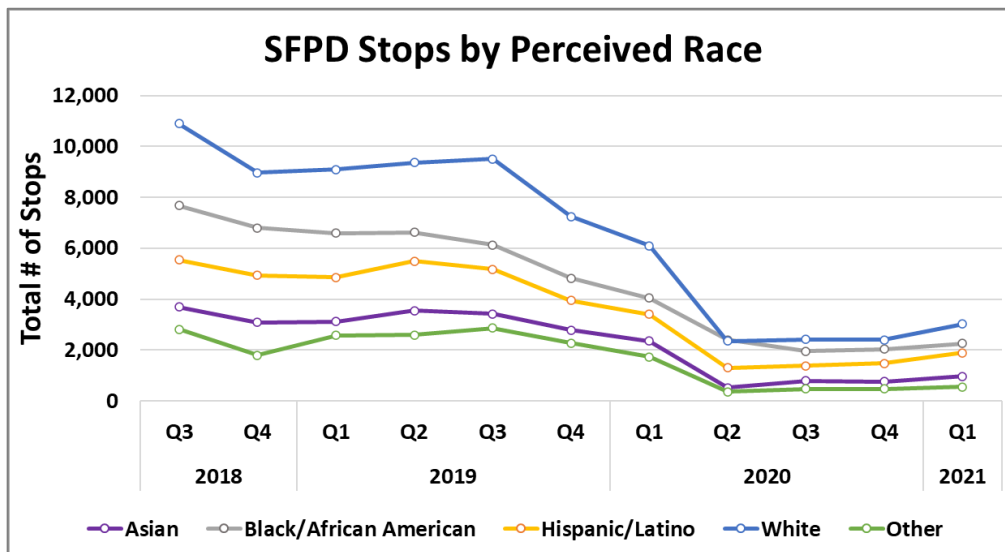
The questions of discrimination and racial bias remain prevalent across different domains such as employment, education, healthcare and criminal justice, and includes policing. Statistics continue to show racial disparities in which people of color, particularly African American males, are overrepresented throughout the criminal justice system. Disproportionate contact and representation in the criminal justice system remains an institutional issue and one that police agencies must acknowledge and work to mitigate.

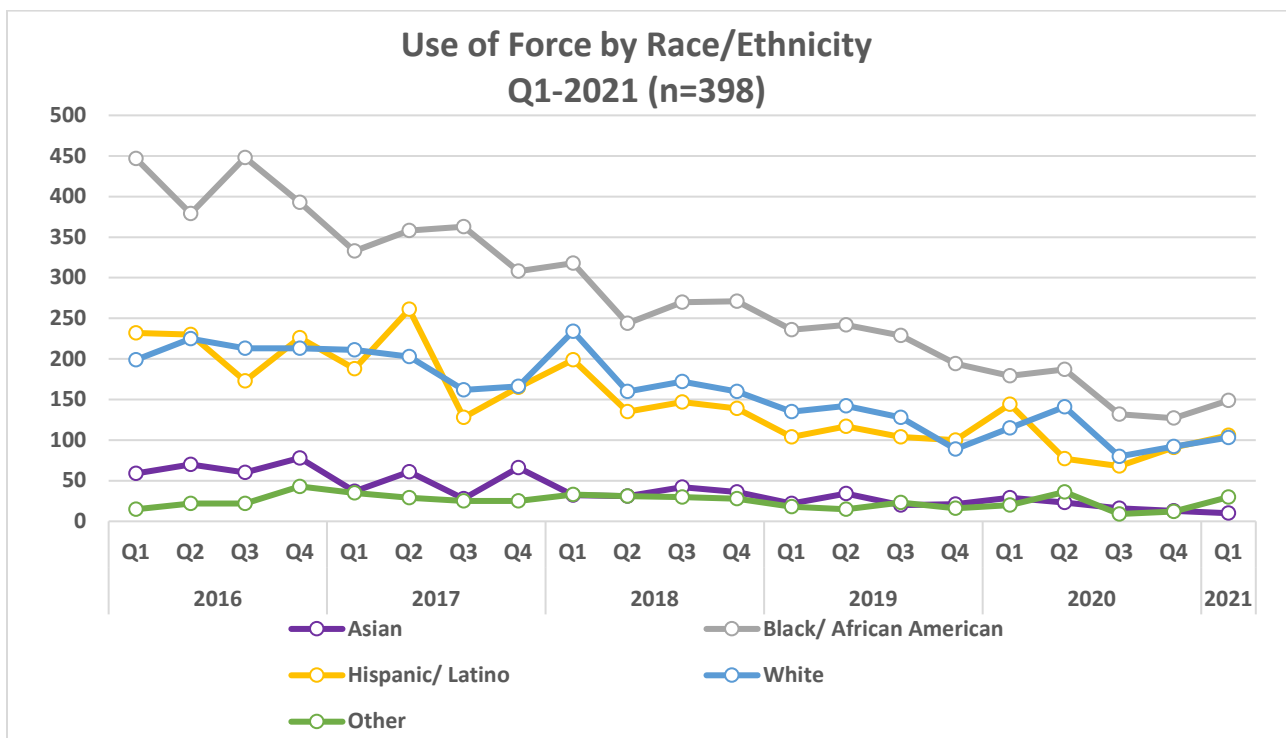
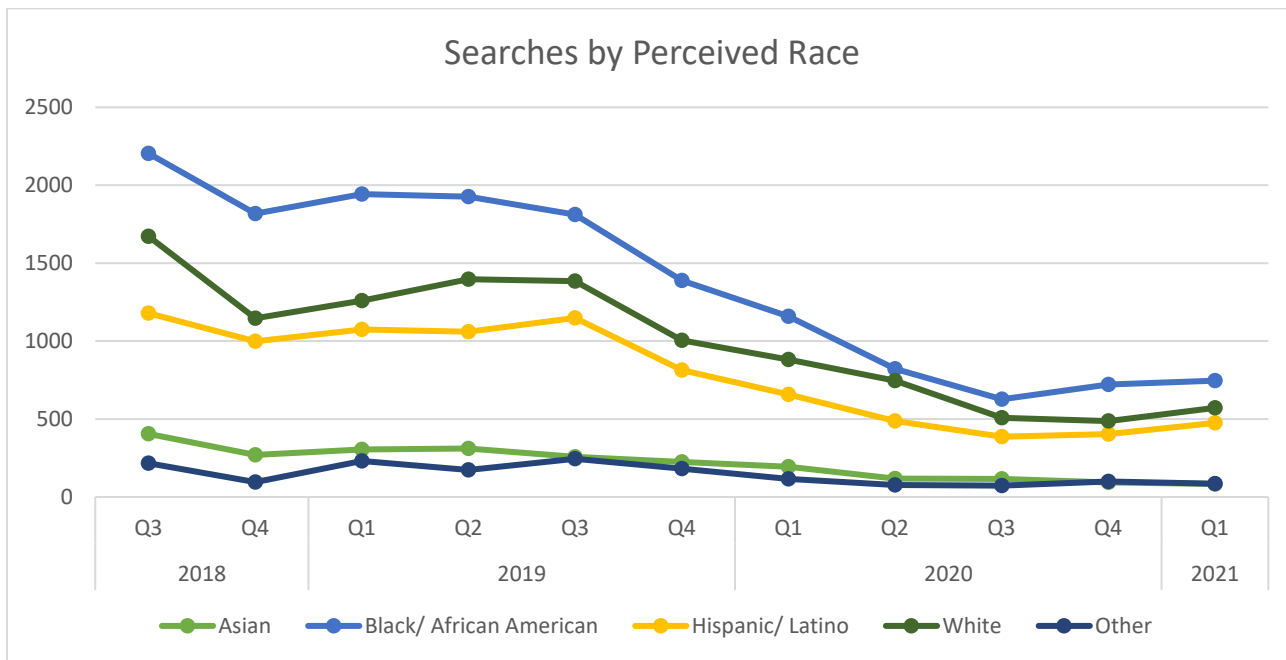
This section discusses what SFPD data shows regarding contact with police among various demographics, identifies some of the factors that may contribute to policing disparities, and proposes a framework and approach to understand and reduce the impact of these contributing factors, leading to potential reduction of disparate police contact.

## SFPD Data Review

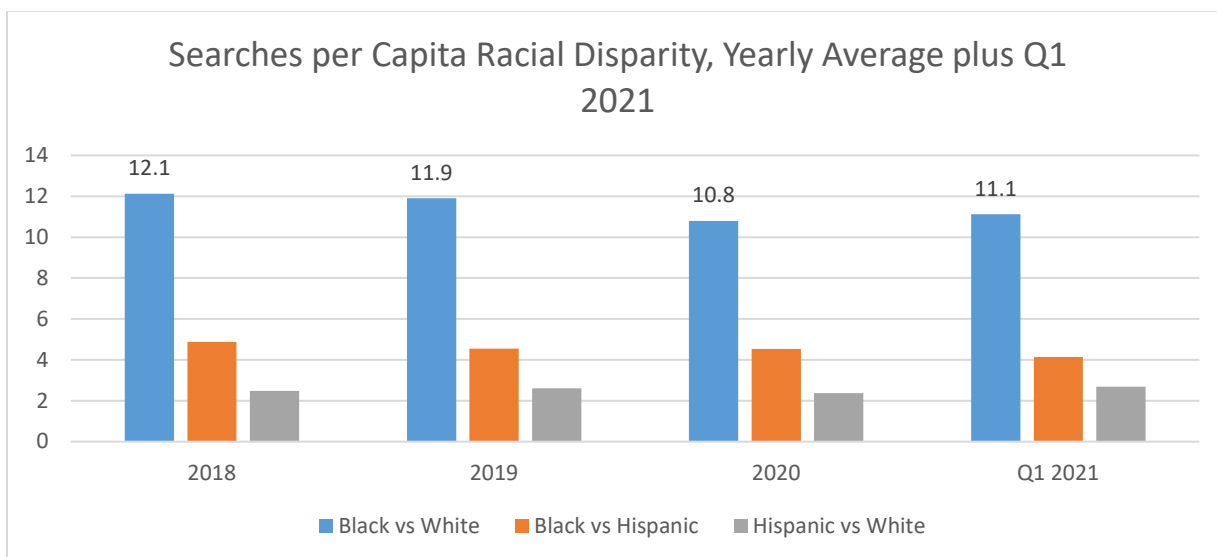
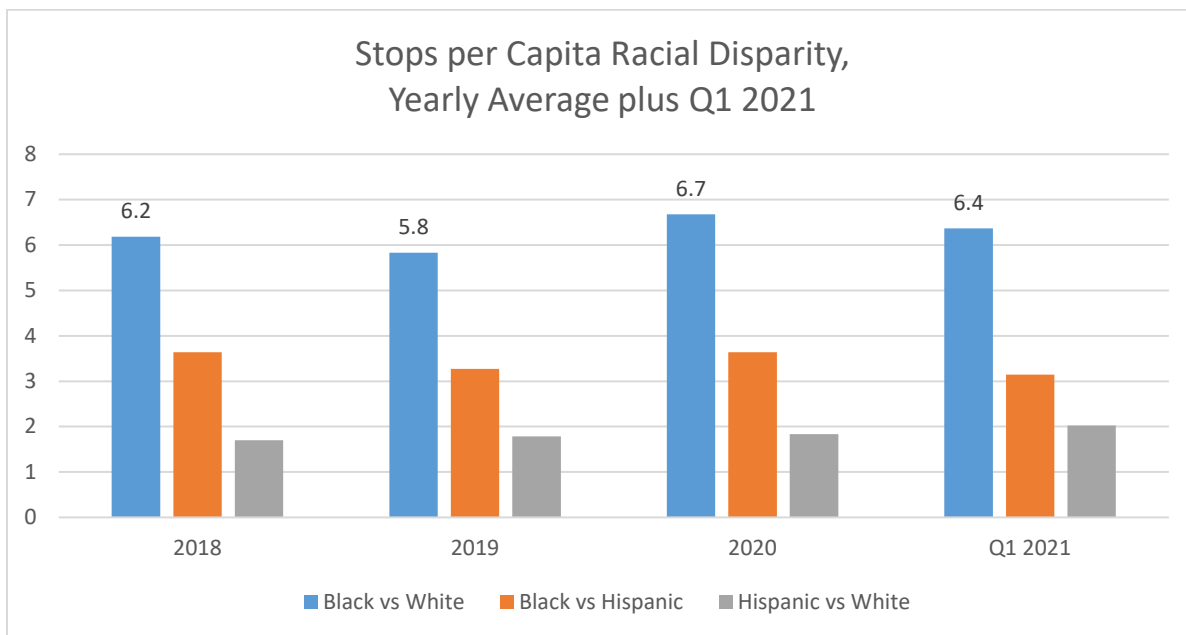
As discussed and demonstrated in the Executive Summary of this report, and in the full report, SFPD’s contact with African American and Latinx populations is disproportionate. A few charts below show reason for future optimism, but more noticeably, illustrate the extent of disparities in police contact since the initial collection of these data. We highlight stops, searches, and uses of force because they reflect the interactions most discussed in the public or are recommended metrics by academic experts.

As shown in the charts, African Americans represent the highest number of searches and uses of force, despite being the second most stopped.

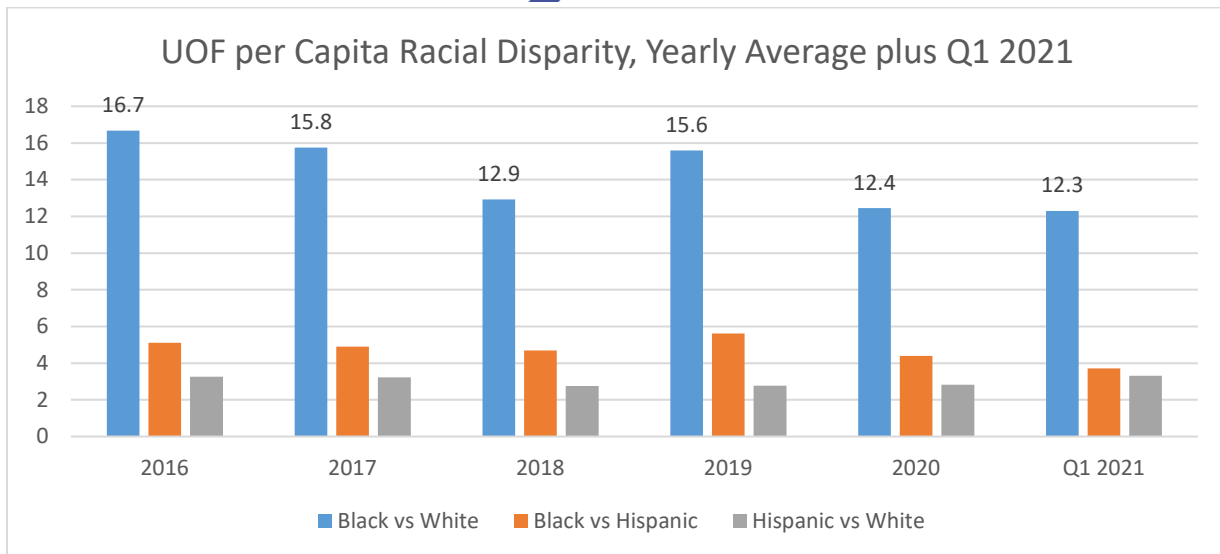




The below charts show that when comparing the portion of these contacts to the representation in San Francisco residents and against other demographics, the indications of disparity appear even worse.







### Factors Contributing to Disparities in Police Interactions

To understand and address these disparities, SFPD has partnered with the Center for Policing Equity (CPE) to examine SFPD data further, with more scientific rigor, in order to understand root causes. CPE has completed its first review and did find a link between interactions with police and race but could not identify a specific cause or series of causes of these disparities. The lack of data has been a partial roadblock to identifying root causes in San Francisco and many other jurisdictions. As a result, researchers have recommended additional data collection for agencies with which they have been in partnership and have worked with government bodies to craft legislation to mandate the capture of these data.

The Center for Policing Equity's (CPE) San Francisco Police Department City Report suggests, "additional research is needed to better understand the extent to which these disparities can be attributed to the actions of individual police officers, the culture and policies of the department, and the relationship between SFPD and the community...". These factors represent a starting point for developing approaches that may reduce disparities in police contact.

### Academic-Based Framework for Addressing Disparities in Policing

SFPD has developed a framework for mitigating disparate impacts of those four factors outlined in CPE's Analytical Framework using approaches from research conducted in

Oakland by Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt and her Stanford research center and others being used in SFPD. The outline of this framework, and accompanying discussion, are below.

<u>Factors Contributing to Disparities</u>	<u>Mitigating Approaches</u>
Policies and Culture	Infuse equity Add Friction Use Objective Standards Reduce threat
Management and Leadership Direction	Review/adjust directed enforcement Increase accountability
Relationships with the Community	Build better relationships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase trust</li> <li>• Increase non-policing interactions</li> <li>• Listen and respond to community preferences</li> </ul>
Individual Officers Actions/Reactions	Training – implicit bias Training – acknowledging history and current impacts

Policy Change Framework:

SFPD is during the first of an ongoing cycle of revisions to its policies that provide direction to personnel on how to approach all facets of their jobs, from detaining people to what is required to be worn while in uniform. This recommendation from the USDOJ Collaborative Reform Initiative Assessment Report (CRI) is vital to the Department’s ability to continually update policies, incorporating new research, best practices, and requests of the community. As SFPD has made these changes, it is giving consideration to the following criteria:

- What are the impacts to various members of communities in San Francisco (i.e., is it an equitable policy)?
- Is there a need to add “friction”?
- Are there any objective standards that should be applied?

By asking the first question, SFPD is determining if the approaches used to enforce the law have resulted in equitable outcomes. An extreme example of this, for illustration

purposes, would be if a policy were to mandate personnel stop and detain anyone observed in or with a minor traffic infraction (moving or otherwise). Resulting impacts may include a higher rate of stops and detentions of people trying to get to work sites not located near public transit and/or potentially people who cannot afford to maintain their vehicle as frequently or readily as others. These same people may not have the appropriate financial liability, or another enforceable issue only discovered during the detention. We know that public transit is not as widely available in poorer communities and communities of color. We also know that communities of color are disproportionately lower income. As a result, such a policy could impact communities of color more than others and, in the revision process, SFPD would adjust this policy.

Adding “friction” to a policy seeks to slow down the situation that officers might find themselves in. Research suggests that anyone in a high-intensity situation is flooded with stress hormones and more likely to make a mistake. In addition, stress hormones, combined with split-second decision-making, can trigger reliance on implicit biases, or underlying and unknown assumptions and stereotypes. SFPD is adding friction to its policies in two ways – slowing interactions down on the front end and requiring officers to articulate or document the reasons they are conducting an enforcement action.

One example, in policy, of slowing interactions down, is the emphasis on time, distance, and de-escalation tactics that are required in the SFPD’s Use of Force Policy. The Critical Mindset, Coordinated Response training puts this into practice, as well. This training instructs officers to initiate responses to critical incidents with planning and assigning roles to personnel on scene, officers must slow down and think about what kind of response the incident requires and how their role fits into that response. By slowing down the response, officers are provided thinking time. This thinking time reduces stress responses, thus reducing an officer’s reliance on “instinct,” which can include judgements based on implicit biases or stereotypes.

Another way SFPD is adding friction to its policies is by requiring personnel to articulate, with an activated body worn camera, in an incident report, or through other methods, any justification that is necessary to conduct an action. By asking officers to document this, through training and practice, they will think about what justifies the action they are about to take – whether they have reasonable suspicion or probable cause, for instance. By requiring these mental tests of our officers, a reliance on “instinct” is reduced and, again, less reliance on implicit biases or stereotypes.

Finally, SFPD is examining policies to ensure objective standards are included in the direction it gives to personnel when deciding. SFPD has applied this to its policy on Investigative Detentions, noting that personnel may not use ethnicity as the sole matching description of a suspect in their decision to detain someone. In forthcoming policy implementation related to searches, SFPD will be applying more specific search standards as well. These standards reflect a clearer and narrower articulation of the circumstances in which these enforcement actions may be taken. Inherently, objective standards require personnel to apply the same standards to everyone they encounter or upon whom they take enforcement action.

Future policy adjustments may include finding more ways to reduce threat (Critical Mindset, Coordinated Response training helps with this as well). This threat reduction would be another way to reduce stress response and the resulting effect of implicit biases on officers' actions.

### Management and Leadership Direction

By monitoring and adjusting deployment decisions and ensuring both individual members of the Department and the Department itself is held accountable, management and leadership can reduce levels of institutionally influenced disparities.

Day to day direction from Management and Leadership provides the focus for enforcement actions taken by sworn personnel. This direction can take many forms, for example, visible presence in a commercial district during busy shopping seasons, surveilling bait cars in an area that has had increased vehicle break-ins, addressing open air drug dealing in an area such as the Tenderloin or Mission, or seeking a particular suspect with a particular description. In each of these types of deployment, interactions such as stops, will happen in varying quantities and with a variety of people. However, when management is asking personnel to conduct the same type of enforcement, in the same locations, and with the same type of approach, it will skew the number of interactions of a particular type and the demographics of people with whom personnel interact. Essentially, by directing officers to do certain work in certain places, management is imbedding patterns and trends into the interactions of personnel, and therefore into the data itself.

SFPD has been narrowing its enforcement action to those that are threats to the safety of the public. For example, as dangerous stunt driving events have increased in 2020 and 2021, SFPD developed an approach to enforcement that kept safety of the community at the highest priority. Traditional enforcement action might have intended to apprehend as many attendees of this type of event as possible. SFPD now seeks to end the event in a way that prevents participants from leaving at high speeds and apprehends only those who are actively participating.

SFPD is also launching the first phase of a systematic review of demographic data attributable to traffic-related stops at the district station level. Captains are expected to look at station-level data to identify trends in enforcement action that are higher for certain demographics than others. With this information, they will research the work assigned to personnel to determine whether those assignments are causing those higher instances of enforcement action. Captains may adjust directed enforcement to test whether the assignments change the demographic trends.

Accountability is key to ensuring adherence to the values of SFPD and the San Francisco community. The increase of accountability, no matter the type, raises the professionalism of and promotes fairness within any organization. To ensure conduct aligns to values, SFPD is updating its Standards of Conduct. Discipline is pursued when these standards are violated. A recent update to the guidance for imposing discipline reflects the emphasis on key values of the Department and San Francisco Community, such as...

Specific to efforts to reduce bias, SFPD prohibits the expression of explicit biases and holds personnel accountable to that prohibition. SFPD audits electronic platforms and pursues internal investigations and discipline, as necessary, when prohibited activity is found.

In addition, to ensure accurate and complete data for analysis of demographic disparities, SFPD has directed personnel how to complete stops data entries and use of force evaluations and entries. Use of force evaluations are returned should they not contain required information, and the originator of the evaluation is coached.

## Build Better Relationships with the Community

Building better relationships with communities and members of communities will help SFPD build mutual trust, respect, and understanding. These elements are the foundation of police legitimacy. By expanding and making improvements to Community Policing efforts and implementing the recommendations of the Collaborative Reform Initiative, SFPD will improve its relationships with the communities it serves and interact with communities in a different way. SFPD expects that this difference will manifest, in partnership with the efforts outlined in other sections, as a reduction in disparities, among other benefits.

To build better relationships, SFPD is focusing on three improvements:

- Listening and responding to community preferences for enforcement methods
- Working collaboratively with more Community Based Organizations
- Increased/smarter community engagement events/efforts

The San Francisco Police Commission adopted a new Department General Order (DGO) 1.08 Community Policing, which formalizes, systematizes and codifies a long-standing practice among District Stations to use a Community Policing Advisory Board (CPAB) to share concerns of the community with District Station leadership. These groups serve to identify and resolve crime or other public safety issues in collaboration with each District Station.

This DGO also articulates guiding principles for community policing and establishes infrastructure and process for reviewing and improving practices in the Department. All these oversight and input bodies include members of the community to ensure that SFPD works in tandem with the community when making decisions and improvements.

SFPD's Crime Strategies Division (CSD) is also tasked with finding community-generated and community-led approaches to addressing crime as concerning trends develop in broader ways. For instance, as gun violence increased in 2020 and 2021, CSD worked with an academic and non-profit think-tank to review the characteristics of gun violence for commonalities. As the analysis was completed, SFPD is working with the same organization to work collaboratively with local community-based organizations to develop the best approach to address gun violence based on the trends and information found.

Finally, SFPD will be improving the use of community engagement events by surveying attendees to understand whether events built mutual respect and understanding.

Those events that suggest success will be encouraged to be replicated elsewhere in the Department. The events that are successful will receive the focus of efforts and be improved because of surveying.

In addition to these improvements, SFPD prioritized the completion of the implementation of Collaborative Reform Initiative recommendations. Many of those recommendations speak to the concepts in the above improvements and changes that are discussed throughout this report section. However, SFPD is also demonstrating legitimacy and trustworthiness by committing to implementing all recommendations and then abiding by that commitment. Furthermore, the USDOJ wrote in their assessment report of SFPD, “the goal ... is to ... [implement] and [sustain] ... reforms that *increase public trust* [emphasis added] through improvements in community policing practices, transparency, professionalism, and accountability...”.

### Train Officers

The final group of efforts to address disparities has to do with building awareness among personnel of their implicit biases, how their biases impact their actions, and from where these biases may originate. SFPD is accomplishing this awareness-building through training of personnel.

SFPD began training on implicit biases in 2017, seeking to improve the approach and content for relevance to more members of the Department. In 2021, SFPD began using an evidence-informed technology-based approach for personnel to self-assess their implicit biases.

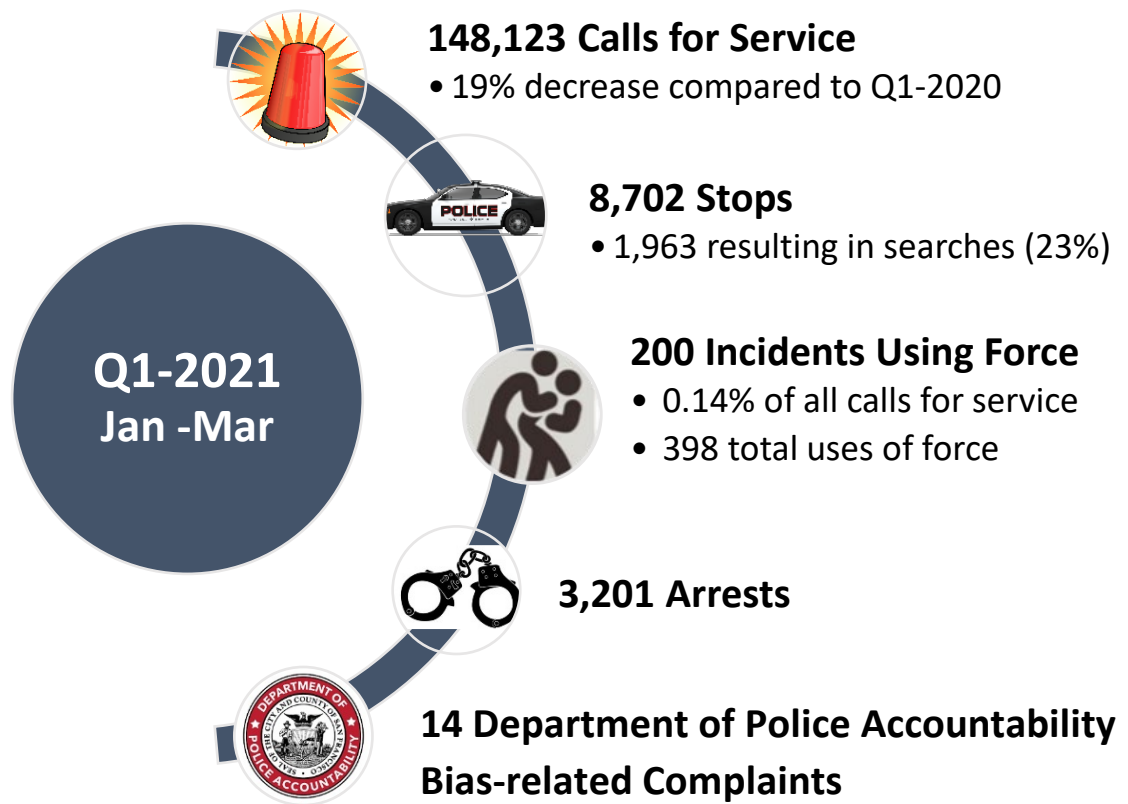
Since individual biases are tightly linked to societal influences, SFPD believes that providing US historical context, especially in policing, is critical to bringing awareness to personnel regarding the importance of mending and rebuilding relationships with the community, particularly with the African American community. As such, SFPD is in the beginning stages of developing a reading list and curriculum surrounding the history of US and San Francisco Law Enforcement.

### Conclusion

SFPD is committed to making the changes necessary to mitigate the disparities shown in the analysis of police interaction data. It believes that training, building better relationships with the community, strong management, and leadership, and using a policy change framework as outlined will make improvements toward this goal. These changes, and their results, will mean SFPD is living up to its aspirational strategy statement:

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.





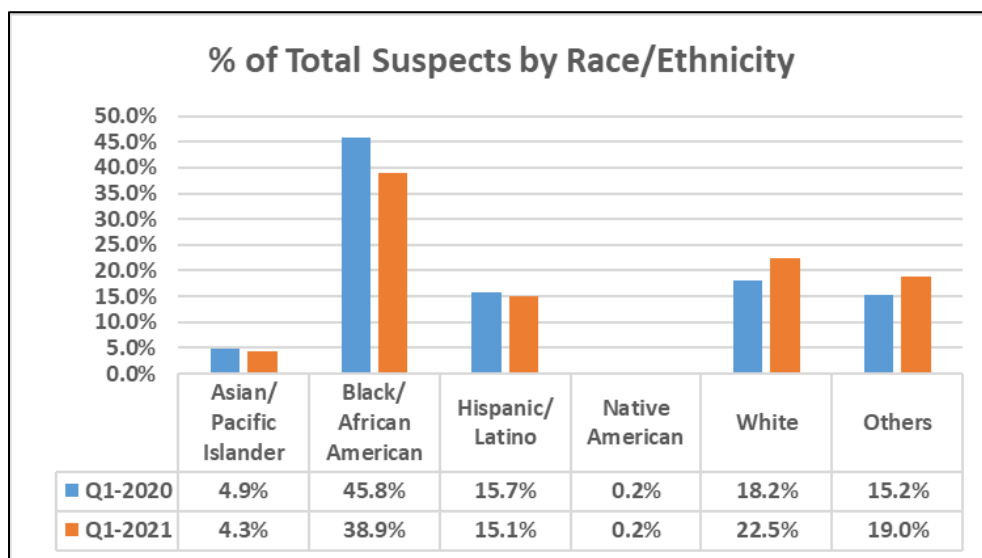
Throughout the first quarter of 2021, the City and County of San Francisco continued a downward trend with the number of positive COVID-19 cases which led to Governor Newsom lifting the “Regional Stay at Home” Order on January 25, 2021. Outdoor dining, personal services, and other non-essential activities had been prohibited since December. The City eventually advanced to the “Orange Tier” (the second least restrictive category) of California’s covid reopening plan, and most indoor businesses were able to resume with limited capacities. As a result of the City’s reopening and easing of covid restrictions, the Department has seen an overall increase in stops, searches, crimes, arrests, and calls for service compared to the previous three quarters. The extent to which data collected during the COVID19 prevention response are considered outliers remains to be seen, but caution is advised when comparing across quarters.

## SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND REPORTED

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

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity January 1, 2021 - March 31, 2021					
DESCRIPTION	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 2021	% of Total Suspects Q1 2021
Asian/ Pacific Islander	102	90	109	301	4.3%
Black/ African American	921	884	890	2695	38.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	337	358	350	1045	15.1%
Native American	7	3	2	12	0.2%
White	505	517	535	1557	22.5%
Others	512	400	401	1313	19.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Total suspects observed and reported in Q1 2021 (6,923) declined slightly by less than 1% from Q1 2020 (6,966). Black/ African American accounted for 38.9% of all suspects observed and reported in Q1-2021.

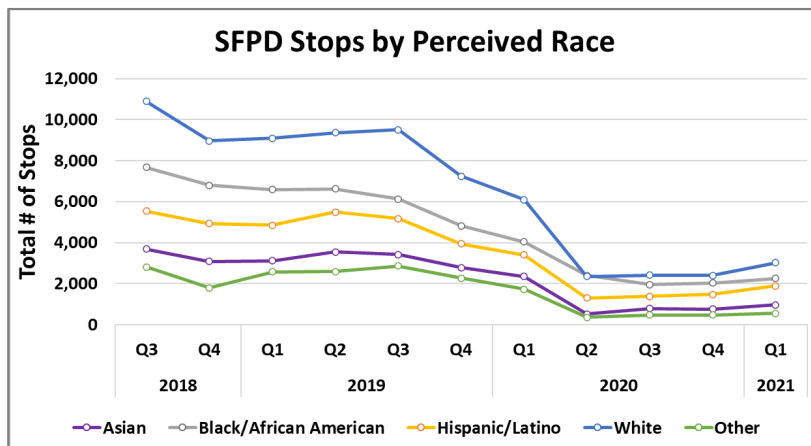


Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

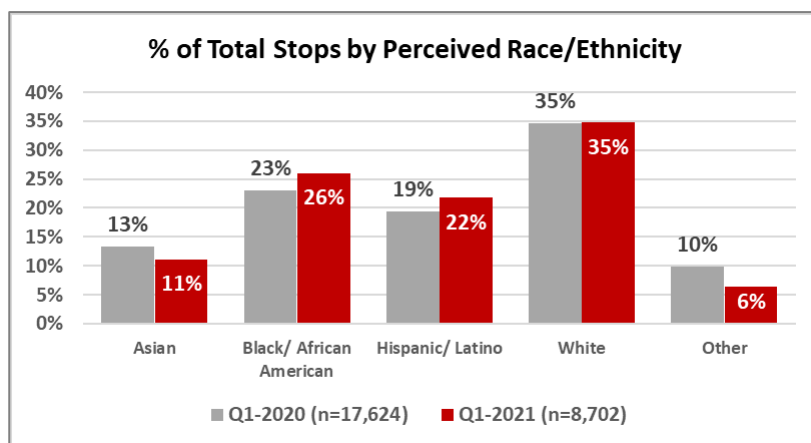
# Stops and Searches

## STOPS AND SEARCHES – Sec. 96A.3(a)

A total of 8,702 stops were recorded during Q1-2021, a 51% decrease from the prior year. Of those stops, 1,963 resulted in searches (23%). Whites subjects accounted for 35% of all stops and 29% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 26% of stops and 38% of searches. Black subjects accounted for 26% of stops and 38% of searches.



The percentage of total stops increased by 3% for black and Hispanic subjects compared to Q1-2020.



Perceived Race / Ethnicity	STOPS			SEARCHES		
	Q1-2020 (n=17,624)	Q1-2021 (n=8,702)	%Δ from Q1-2020	Q1-2020 (n=3,009)	Q1-2021 (n=1,963)	%Δ from Q1-2020
Asian	13%	11%	-2%	6%	4%	-2%
Black/ African American	23%	26%	3%	39%	38%	-1%
Hispanic/ Latino	19%	22%	2%	22%	24%	2%
White	35%	35%	0%	29%	29%	0%
Other	10%	6%	-3%	4%	4%	0%

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

# Stops and Searches

## SEARCHES BY LEVEL OF DISCRETION – Sec. 96A.3(a)

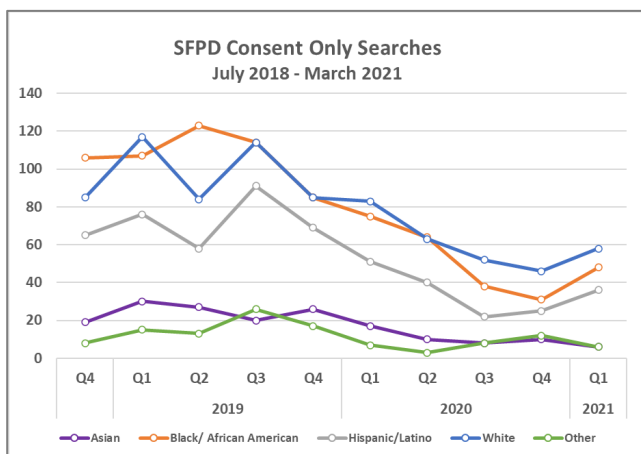
The Department classifies the various types of searches into three categories: consent only searches, supervision searches, and other searches. Consent only searches require an officer to ask and receive consent to search. In such cases, officers have the most flexibility in determining who to search and include only those occurrences where consent is the only basis provided.

Consent Only Searches	Supervision Searches*	Other Searches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Consent given</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Search warrant</li> <li>▫ Incident to arrest</li> <li>▫ Vehicle Inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Officer safety/safety of others</li> <li>▫ Suspected weapons</li> <li>▫ Visible Contraband</li> <li>▫ Odor of contraband</li> <li>▫ Canine detection</li> <li>▫ Evidence of crime</li> <li>▫ Emergency</li> <li>▫ Suspected violation of school policy</li> <li>▫ Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/ mandatory supervision</li> </ul>

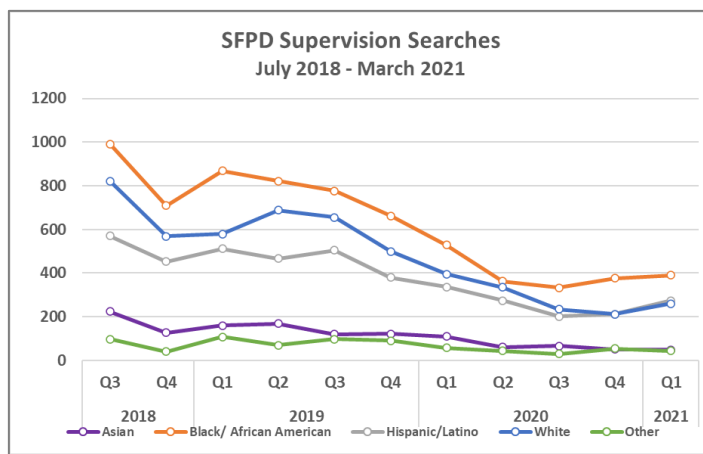
Supervision searches include those that occur as a result of a search warrant, arrest or vehicle inventory. Other searches have a variable range of discretion and include reasons such as officer safety, suspected weapons, visible contraband, evidence of crime, etc.

The 1,963 total searches conducted in Q1-2021 were categorized below. Many of these incidents have more than one cause for search and are included in multiple categories.

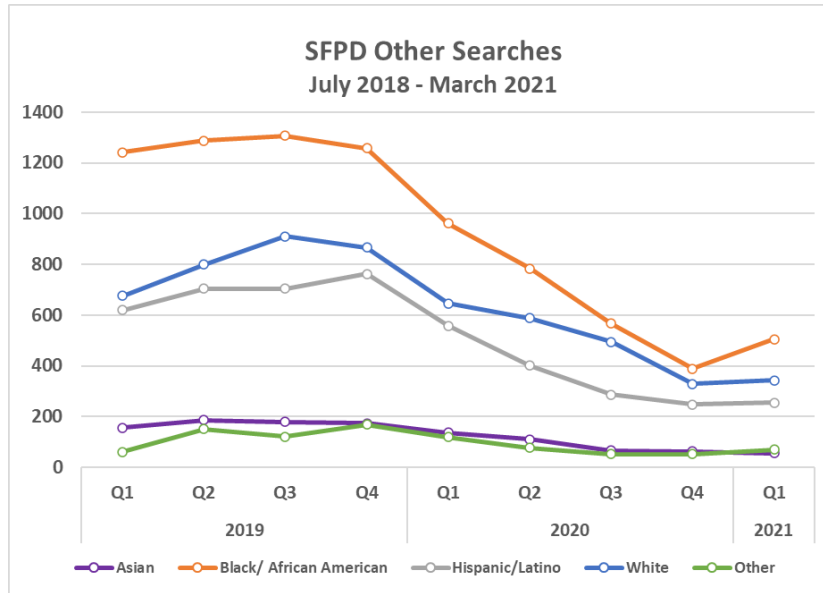
- Consent Only Searches: 154 (29%)
- Supervision Searches: 1,017 (50%)
- Other Searches: 1,287 (37%)



Consent only searches have decreased 34% overall since Q1-2020.



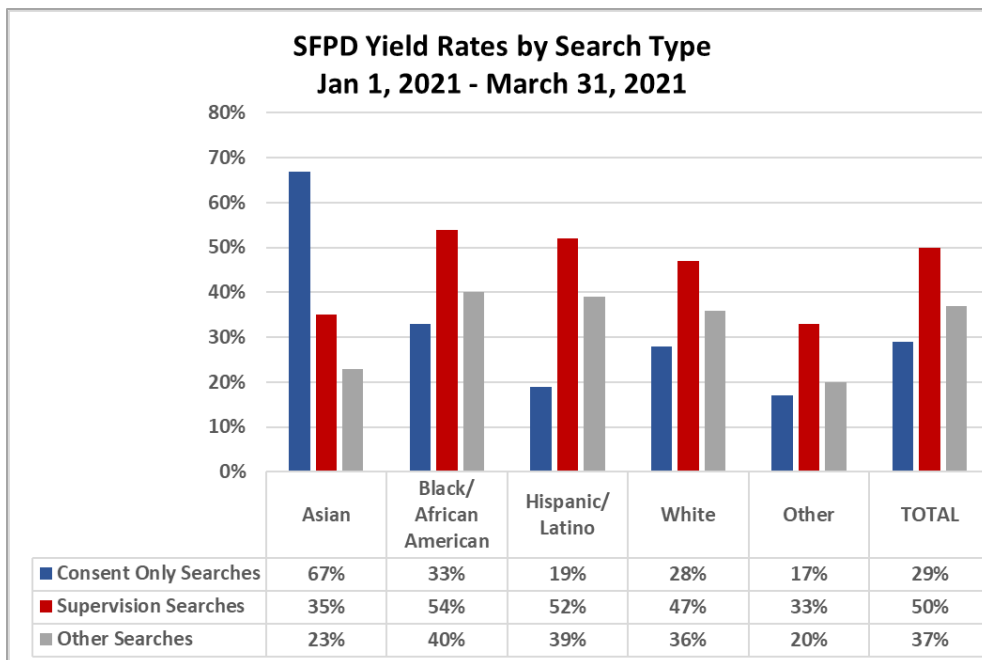
Supervision searches have decreased by 29% overall since Q1-2020.



Other searches have decreased 34% overall since Q1-2020.

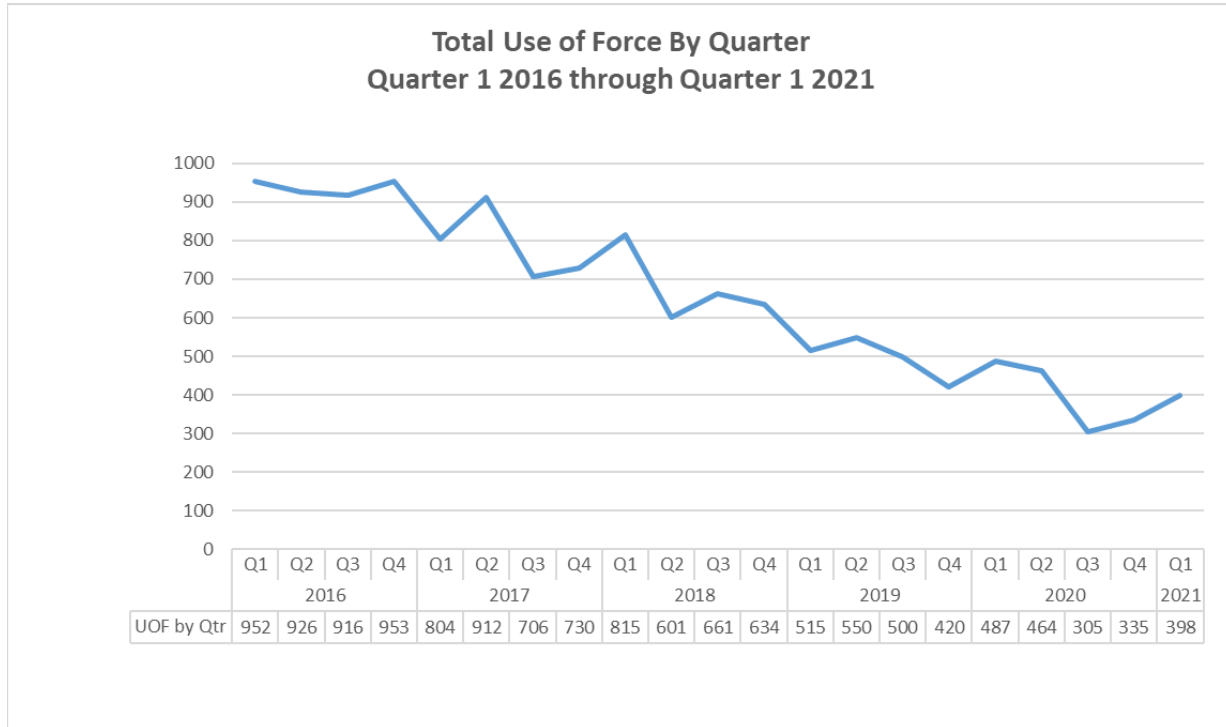
## SEARCH YIELD RATES

Total yield rate for all searches was 39% in Q1-2021. The yield rate was 29% for consent only searches, 50% for supervision searches, and 37% for other searches.

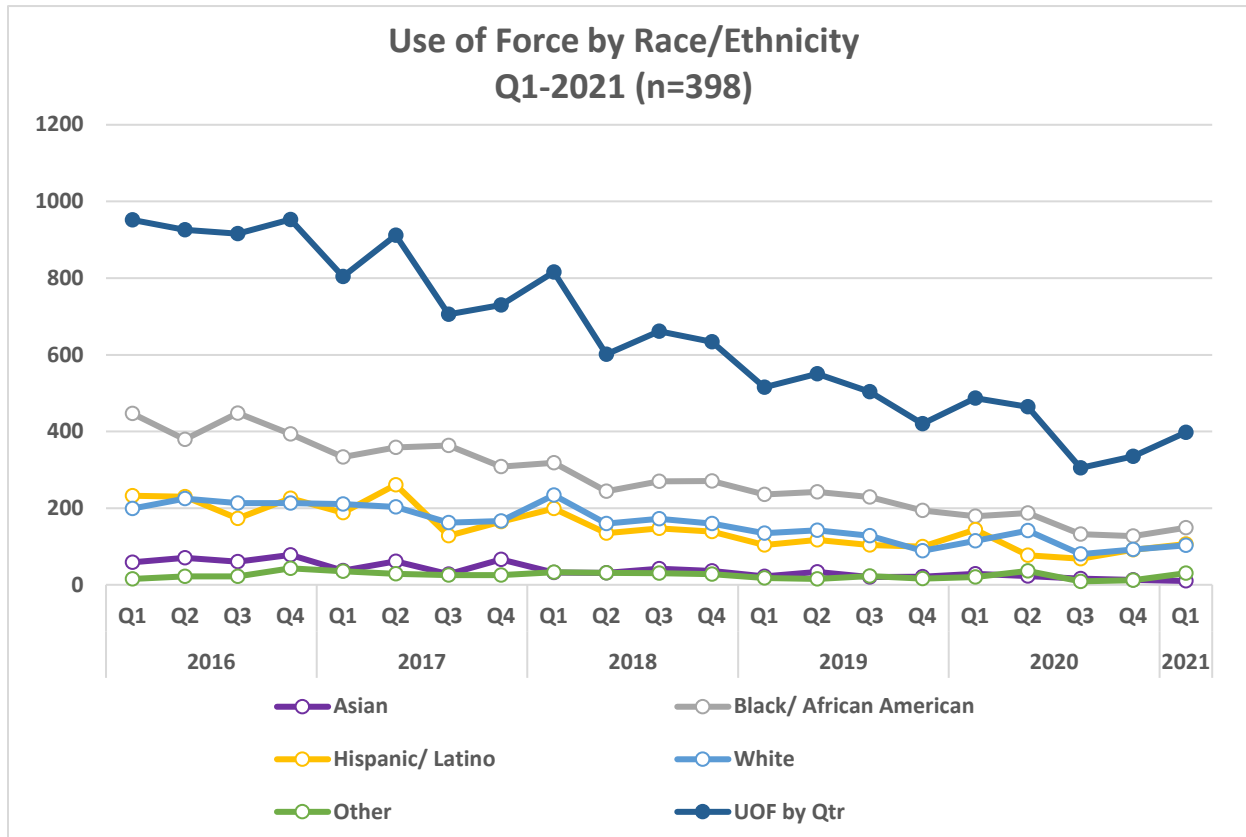


## USE OF FORCE – SEC. 96A.3(b)(1)

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016, total uses of force have decreased by 58% (952 to 398). More specifically, pointing of a firearm has decreased by 71% (648 to 188).



During the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021, the Department responded to 148,123 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 49 times and force was used in 200 incidents which represented 0.14% of all calls for service. Of those 200 incidents, force was used 398 times by 253 officers against 252 subjects. **There were no Officer Involved Shooting Use of Force incidents during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021.**



37% of the total uses of force were against Black/African American subjects, 27% against Hispanic/Latino and 26% were against White subjects. While overall uses of force continue to decline, the proportion of those uses of force against all demographic groups has remained relatively constant.

Race/Ethnicity	Uses of Force Q1-2020 (n=487)	Uses of Force Q1-2021 (n=398)	%Δ from 2019
Asian	6%	3%	-3%
Black/African American	37%	37%	0%
Hispanic/Latino	30%	27%	-3%
White	24%	26%	2%
Other	4%	8%	4%

## TYPES OF FORCE USED

Total Uses of Force decreased by 19% from the first quarter of 2020. Pointing of a firearm, physical control and strike by object/fist were the top three types of force used and accounted for 86% of total Uses of Force.

Uses of Force	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	262	188	-28%
Physical Control	139	112	-19%
Strike by Object/Fist	48	42	-13%
ERIW	17	14	-18%
Impact Weapon	5	13	160%
OC	10	12	20%
Spike Strips	0	10	not calc
Other	11	5	-55%
Vehicle Deflection	0	2	not calc
K-9	1	0	-100%
Grand Total	493	398	-19%

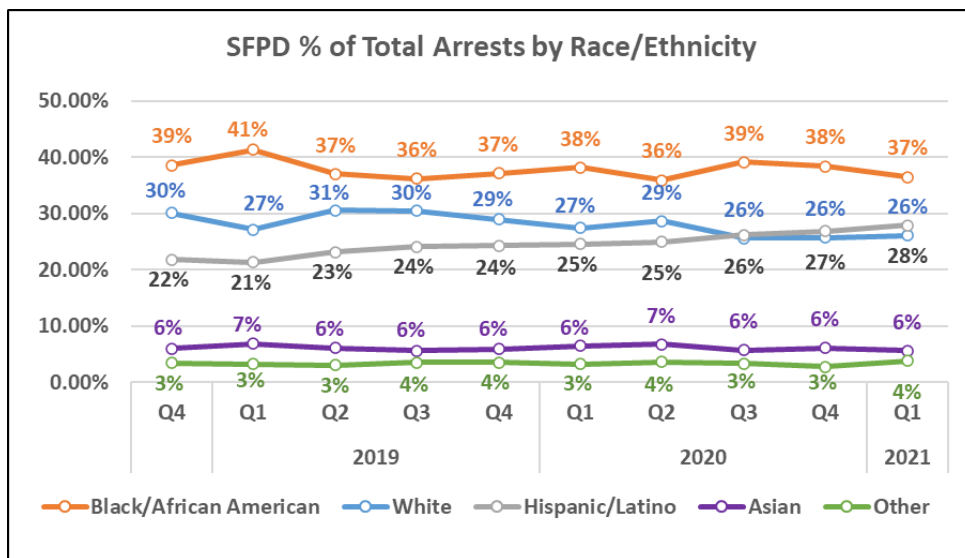
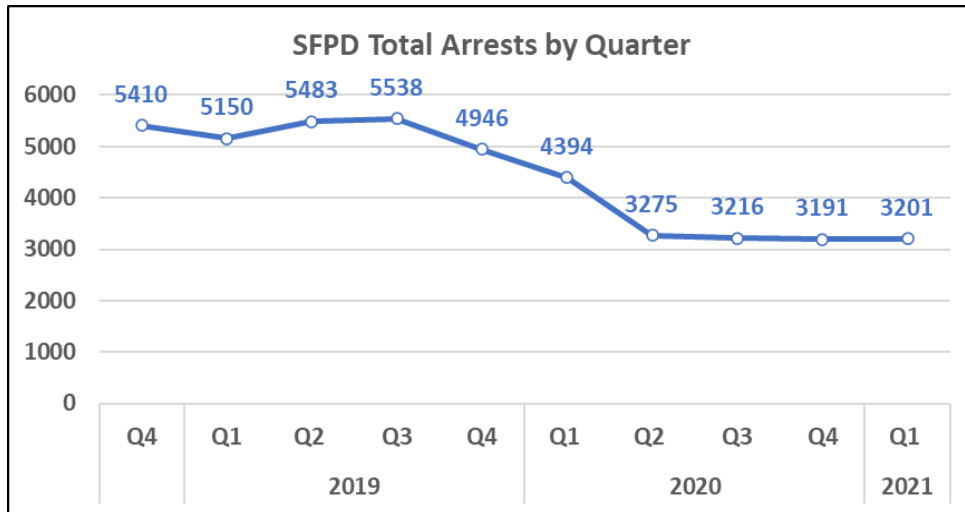
## USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH – SEC. 96A.3(b)(2)

There were no Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Use of Force incidents during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021.



## ARRESTS – SEC96.A.3(c)(1)

There were 3,201 arrests during the Q1-2021, a 27% decrease from Q1-2020. Hispanic/Latino subjects accounted for 28% of all arrests, while Black/African American subjects accounted for 37%.



Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q1-2020 (n=4,394)	Q1-2021 (n=3,201)	%Δ from 2019
Asian	6%	6%	-1%
Black/ African American	38%	37%	-2%
Hispanic/Latino	25%	28%	3%
White	27%	26%	-1%
Unknown	3%	4%	-1%

A general decline in arrests over 2020 has not significantly changed the percentage makeup of individuals arrested in San Francisco.

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

## ARRESTS BY DISTRICT

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

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

Overall arrests made by Department members within the City and County of San Francisco jurisdiction declined in Q1-2021 compared to Q1-2020; however, Outside SF/Other arrests increased significantly by 156%. A majority of this increase is due to increased arrests by other agencies operating within the City and County of San Francisco.

The quarter over quarter comparison is likely impacted by the COVID 19 shelter in place order and may explain some of the significant decline as compared to 2020.

District	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	685	379	-45%
Co. B - Southern	590	411	-30%
Co. C - Bayview	368	387	5%
Co. D - Mission	755	467	-38%
Co. E - Northern	469	322	-31%
Co. F - Park	167	128	-23%
Co. G - Richmond	121	131	8%
Co. H - Ingleside	292	245	-16%
Co. I - Taraval	235	143	-39%
Co. J - Tenderloin	669	478	-29%
Outside SF	43	110	156%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>-27%</b>

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

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

### Cases Received in Q1-2021

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	13
Gender Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>

DPA received 200 total cases for Q1-2021;

14 of those cases involved Racial and/or Gender Bias.

23 officers were named for allegations of Racial and/or Gender Bias.

### Case Closures and Dispositions in Q1-2021

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	6	1	6	1	1	15
Homophobic Bias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>

Closures include cases received in previous quarters

\*Source: Department of Police Accountability

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

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

### Q1-2021 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q1-2021
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	1
Disability Discrimination	1
Hostile Work Environment	0
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>

**Complainants:** 1 Department member; 1 outside civilian

**Respondents:** 2 SFPD (same complaint); 1 unknown

### Q1-2021 Case Closures and Dispositions

Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Gender Identity	0	0	3	0	3
Hostile Work Environment	0	0	0	0	0
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Race Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	1	2	0	0	3
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Weight Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	3	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>

## Population Benchmark Analysis, Per Capita Race/Ethnicity

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

### *What is a benchmark?*

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

### *Population Benchmark Weaknesses*

As noted by the California Department of Justice in their RIPA 2021 report, “An assumption of this type of comparison is that the distribution of who is stopped would be like who resides within a comparable geographic region. However, this is not always the case, as people may travel a considerable distance from where they live for a number of reasons (e.g., to go to work, visit family).<sup>1</sup>” The assumption that who is included in police data should match the local residential population makes several assumptions that are not addressed in this analysis, and may reduce or increase comparative disparities noted in the analysis.

Comparing against residential population does not account for individuals who travel outside their home residential district in the residential population count, potentially causing over or under representation in the data<sup>2</sup>. For example, roughly 20%<sup>3</sup> of individuals booked into the San Francisco Jail system have home residences outside of

<sup>1</sup> [2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory \(RIPA\) Board \(ca.gov\)](#) Pp46

<sup>2</sup> <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27

<sup>3</sup> [https://sfdistrictattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Agenda-Packet\\_SJC-Subcommittee-\\_02-16-21.pdf](https://sfdistrictattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Agenda-Packet_SJC-Subcommittee-_02-16-21.pdf)

SF. Should that proportion of non-SF residents continue to appear in the data, their presence may cause an overestimation or underestimation of disparities in the analysis.

Residential population demographics (in this case, Census ACS data) are categorized differently than SFPD and RIPA data standards.

When Racial & Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) board data is used, it is perceived demographic data being compared to self-reported demographics in the residential population data.

“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.<sup>4</sup>”

Despite these known limitations in working with population data within a benchmark, it does not mean analysis using a population benchmark is invalid. They should, however, be kept in mind when interpreting results of any population benchmark. Results of population benchmarks can inform future analysis’ and provide insight into potential disparities, trends, and differences between SFPD districts.

### *Population Benchmark Strengths*

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

### *What did we do?*

The SFPD took a citywide demographic dataset, generated by the US Department of Justice analysis in 2016, to serve as a population benchmark<sup>5</sup>. The percentage demographic representation in various data and generated a per capita (per 1000 residents) count along with a table and graph for each activity. Data used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13

<sup>5</sup> [http://sfpd.prod.acquia-sites.com/sites/default/files/2018-11/DOJ\\_COPS%20CRI\\_SFPD%20OCT%202016%20Assessment.pdf](http://sfpd.prod.acquia-sites.com/sites/default/files/2018-11/DOJ_COPS%20CRI_SFPD%20OCT%202016%20Assessment.pdf) pp 296-297

during the first quarter of 2021 (January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021.). All available data was used for the historical per capita analysis, reaching back to either 2016 or the second half of 2018, depending on the dataset.

Then, all available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group.

Finally, we conduct a disparity analysis by comparing per capita demographic data for certain groups against each other to determine if disparate treatment may be occurring.

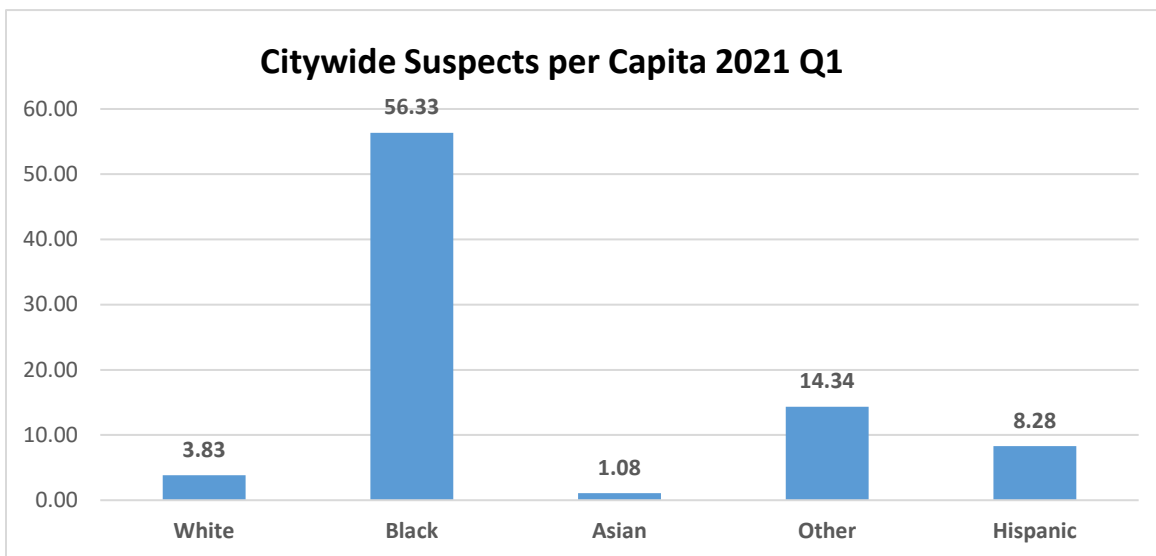
#### *Specific Methodology Notes*

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

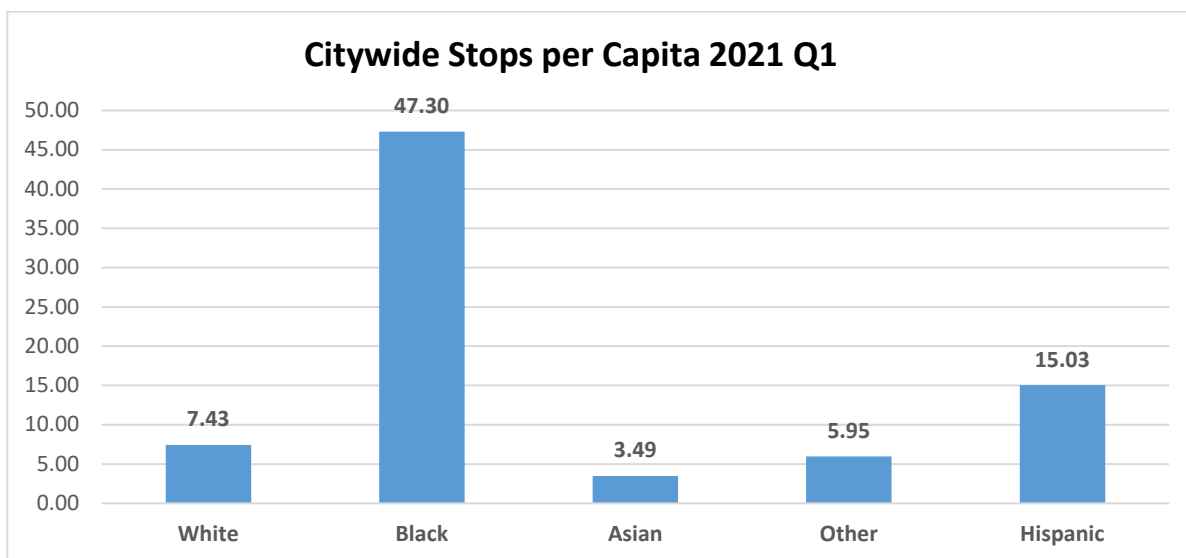
- Census/ACS data considers “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, while the suspect, stops, searches, uses of force, and arrest data considers “Hispanic” as a race.
- Suspects per District: Crime Data Warehouse was searched for persons categorized as “Suspects” on police incident reports. Suspect demographic information may be developed from calls for service, or it may be developed at a subsequent point during investigation of an incident. All police incident reports (initial or supplemental) having a date value are included. Suspects with unknown race values are not included. While some suspects are subsequently arrested, and also listed as “booked” or “cited” on police incident reports, this category is not intended to include arrestees.
- Stops information provided reflects entries into the Stop Data Collection System (SDCS), a data collection tool provided by the California Department of Justice to assist departments in complying with AB953 and the RIPA Board’s data collection requirements. Stops information with regard to demographic data are perceptive data.
- Searches information provided reflects entries into the SDCS, with the same caveats as above.
- Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the Department UoF Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force force, broken down by District and Race of Subject on Whom Force was Used.
- Arrests: Persons “booked” and “cited” where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

### Quarter Per Capita Interactions

Using the previously mentioned methodologies, SFPD finds that Black/African Americans are overrepresented per capita in all interactions with the SFPD.

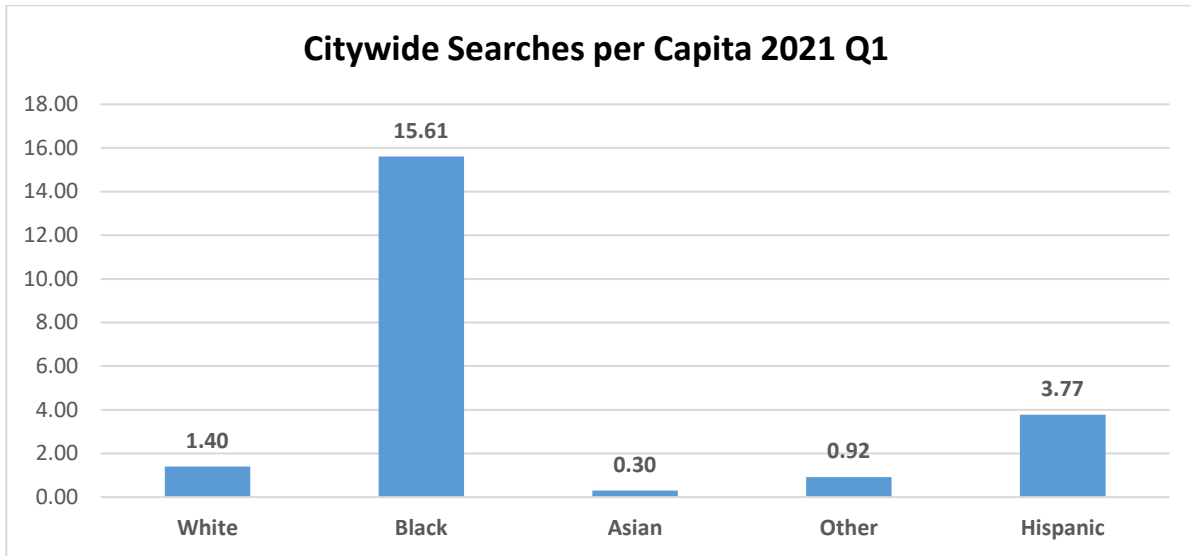


Citywide suspect data shows in Q1 of 2021, slightly over 56 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to almost 4 of every 1000 White residents.

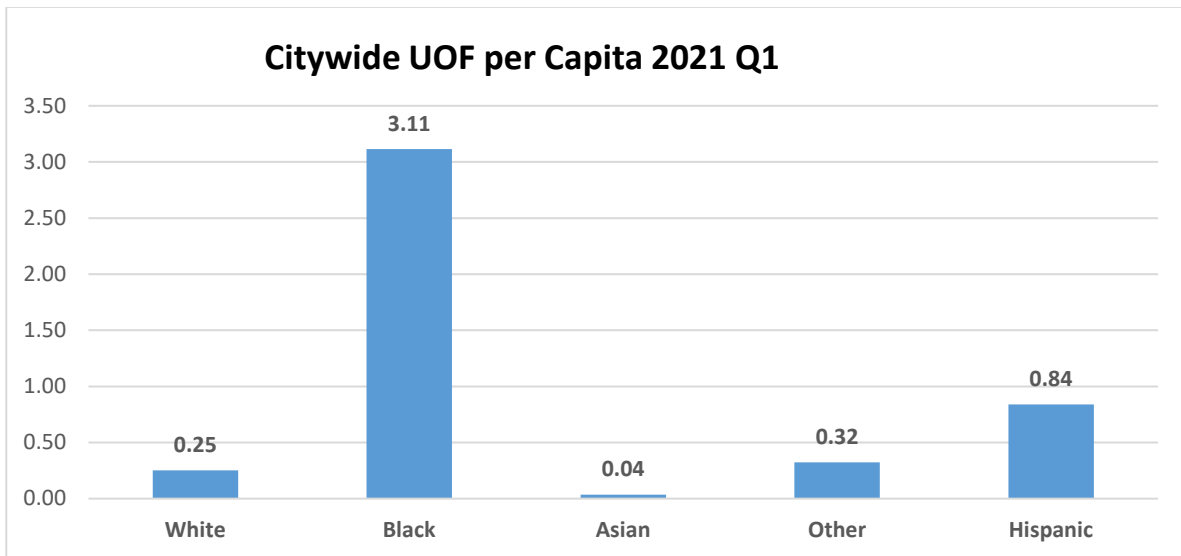


Citywide stops data shows in Q1 of 2021, slightly over 47 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to slightly over 7 of every 1000 White residents.

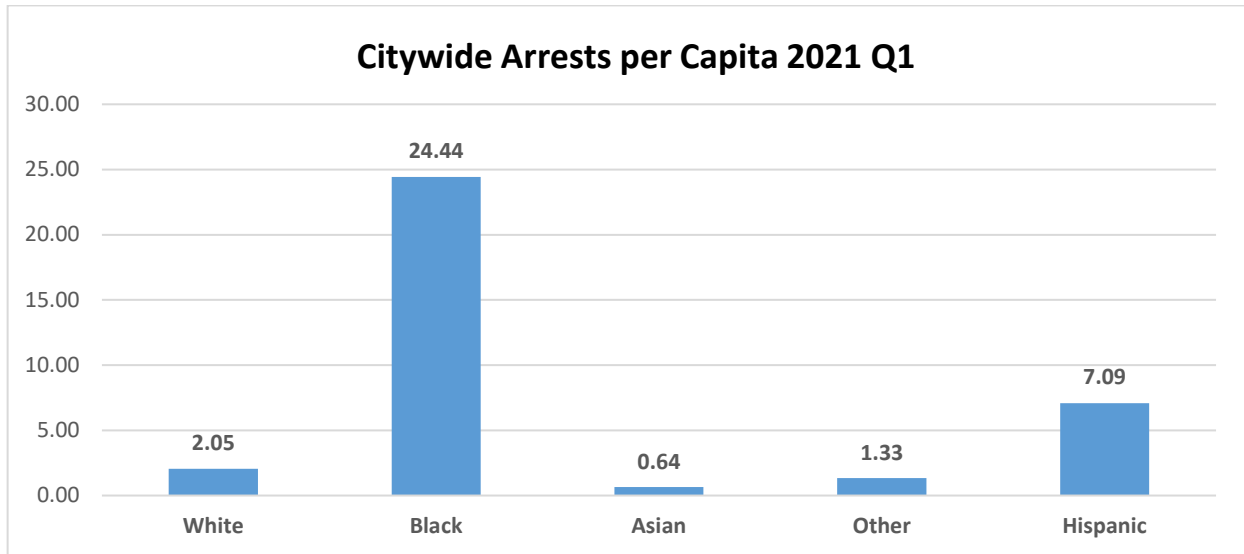




Citywide search data shows in Q1 of 2021, a little over 15 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to a little over one of every 1000 White residents.



Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q1 of 2021, slightly over 3 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than one of every 1000 White residents.



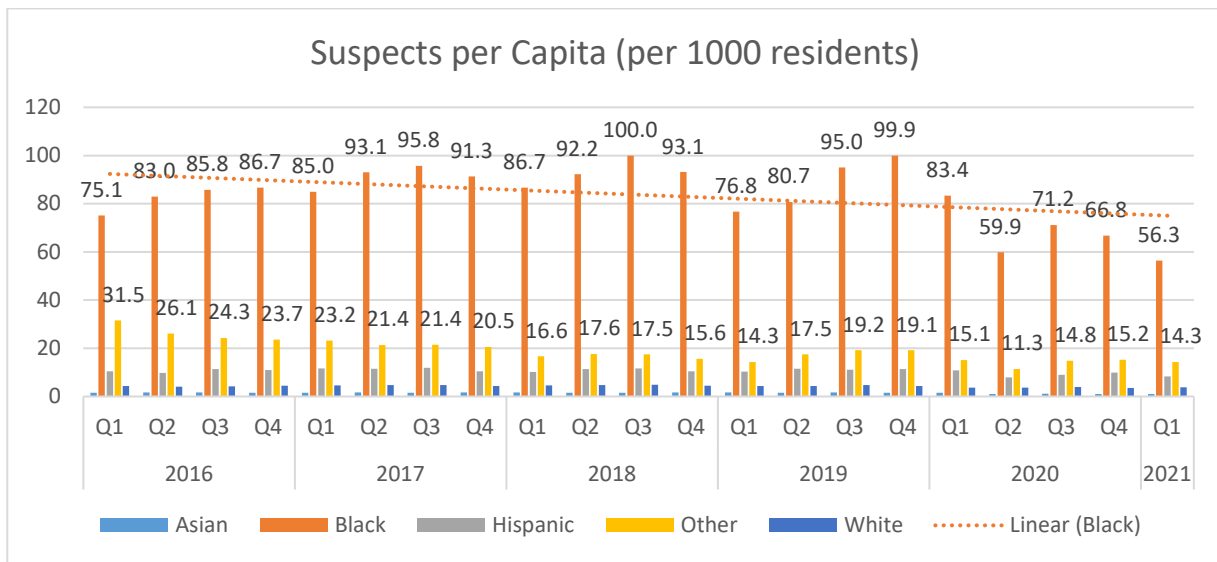
Citywide arrest data shows in Q1 of 2021, a little over 24 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to a little over two of every 1000 White residents.

# Q1 Quantitative Analysis

## Per Capita Population Benchmark

### Per Capita Interactions by Race

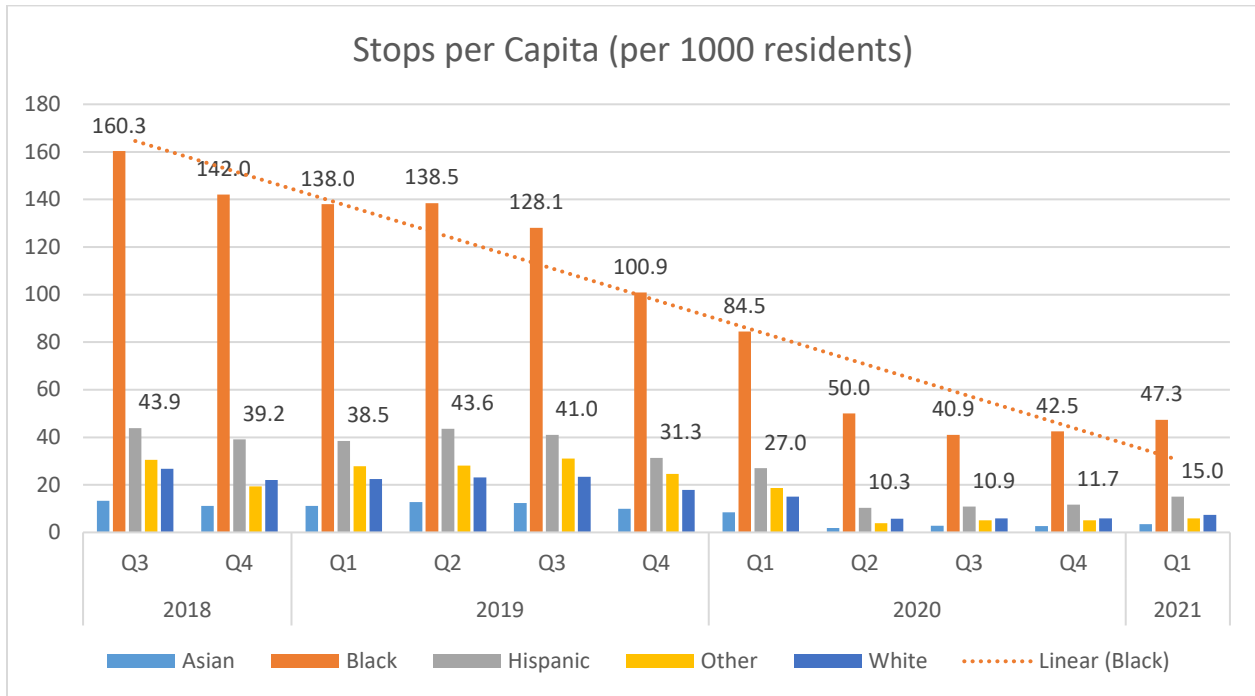
We further conducted an analysis using the above methodology across all quarters from which we have useful data. In this case, starting in Q1, 2016 for Arrests, Uses of Force and Suspect data, and 2018 for Stops and Searches. We find that Black/African American demographic group are overrepresented, per capita, in every interaction. We further find that these interactions with the Black/African American demographic group have declined over time. Data labels and trend lines for the most impacted group(s) are included for context and clarity.



Citywide suspect data shows since 2016, between a low of 56 and a high of 100 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been reported as a suspect to a crime, significantly higher than the ‘other’ demographic category, with a high of 31.5 and low of 11.3 ‘other’ residents per 1000. There has been a slight decline over time, on average, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.866
Asian	-0.026
Hispanic	-0.084
White	-0.035
Other	-0.671

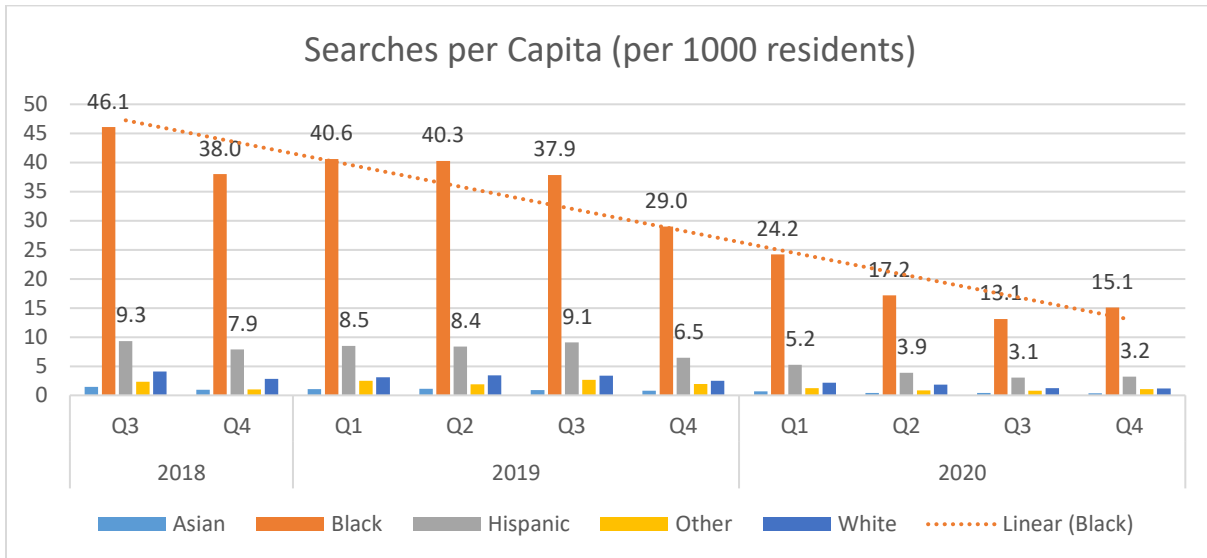
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down .86, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.



Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows since mid-2018, between a low of about 40 and a high of about 160 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been stopped, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of about 44 and low of about 10 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped in a vehicle or pedestrian stop since mid-2018.

Race	Slope
Black	-13.406
Asian	-1.211
Hispanic	-3.792
White	-2.306
Other	-2.809

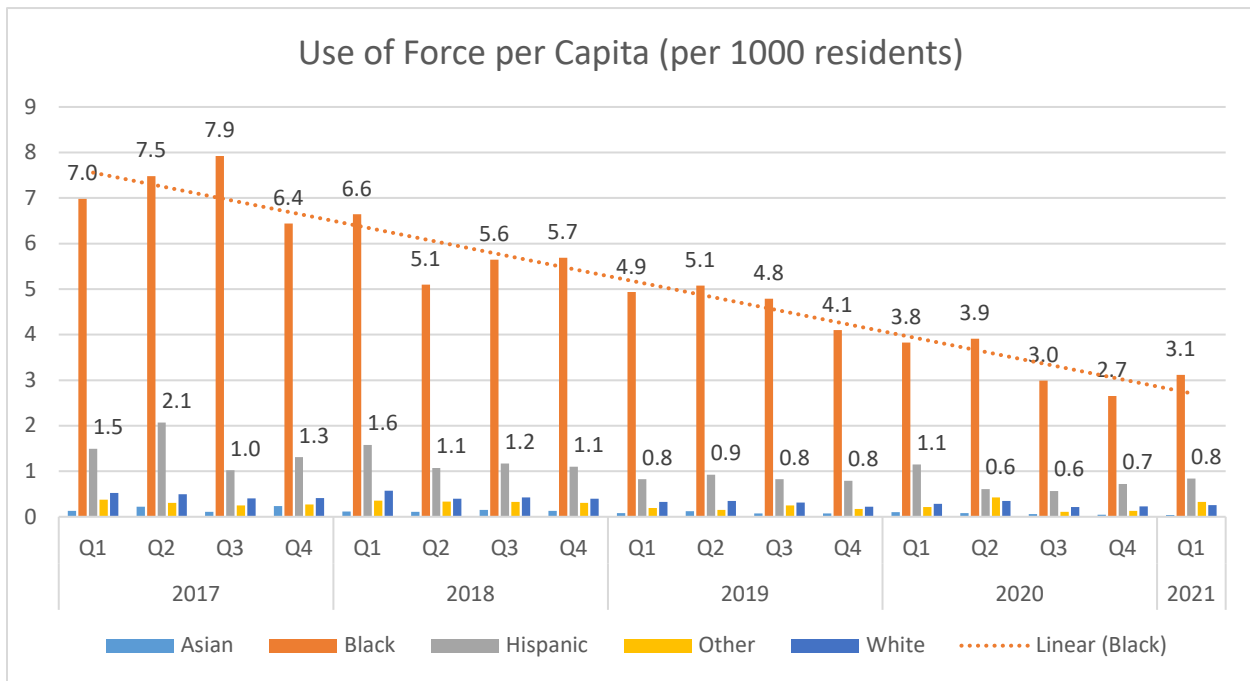
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 13.4, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.



Citywide search data shows since mid-2018, between a low of about 13 and a high of about 46 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been searched, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of about 9 and low of about 3 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans searched since mid-2018.

Race	Slope
Black	-3.510
Asian	-0.108
Hispanic	-0.690
White	-0.272
Other	-0.141

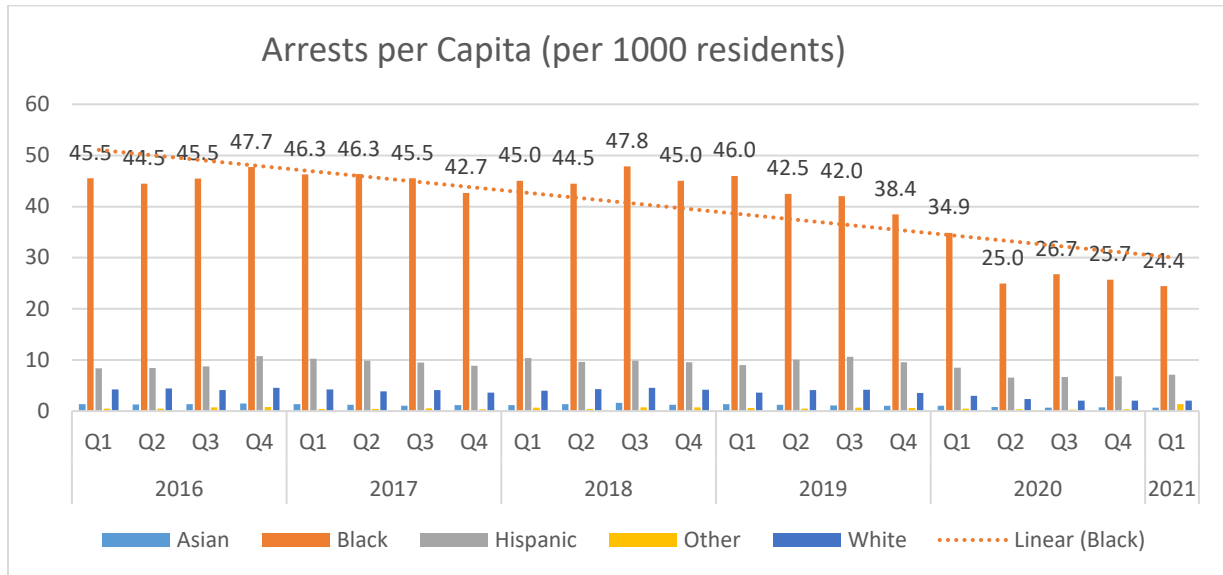
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 3.5, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.



Citywide Use of Force data shows since 2016, between a low of about 3 and a high of about 9 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been subject to a Use of Force, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic group, with a high of about 2 and low of about 1 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans upon whom use of force has been used since 2016.

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.302
Asian	-0.008
Hispanic	-0.059
White	-0.018
Other	-0.007

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF data goes down .3, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.



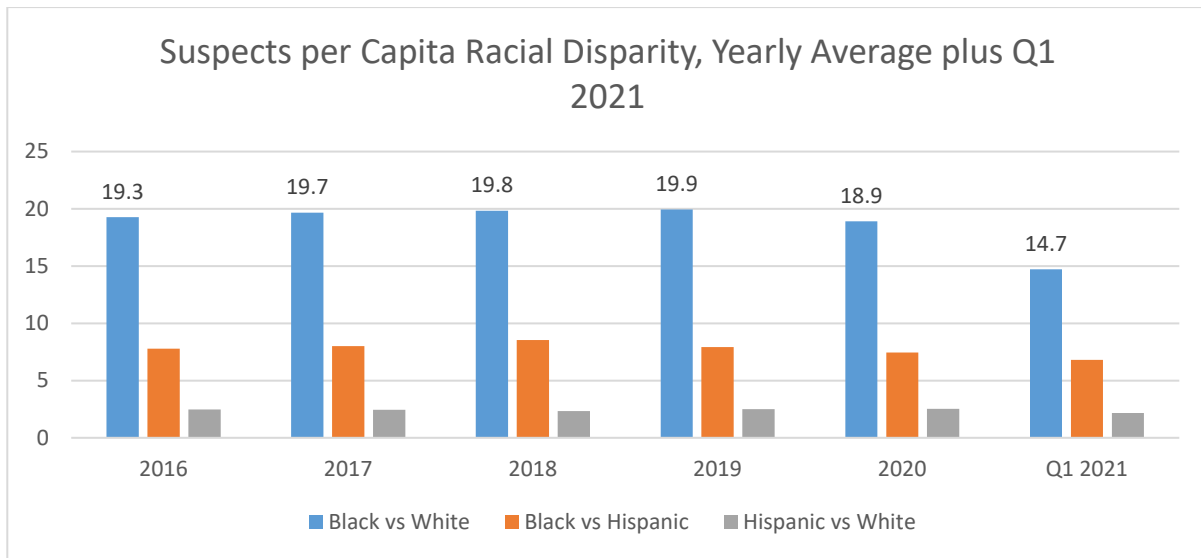
Citywide arrest data shows since 2016, between a low of 25 and a high of about 48 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may have been subject to arrest, significantly higher than the Hispanic demographic category, with a high of about 11 and low of about 7 Hispanic residents per 1000. There has been a modest decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans arrested since 2016.

Race	Slope
Black	-1.051
Asian	-0.031
Hispanic	-0.102
White	-0.110
Other	-0.003

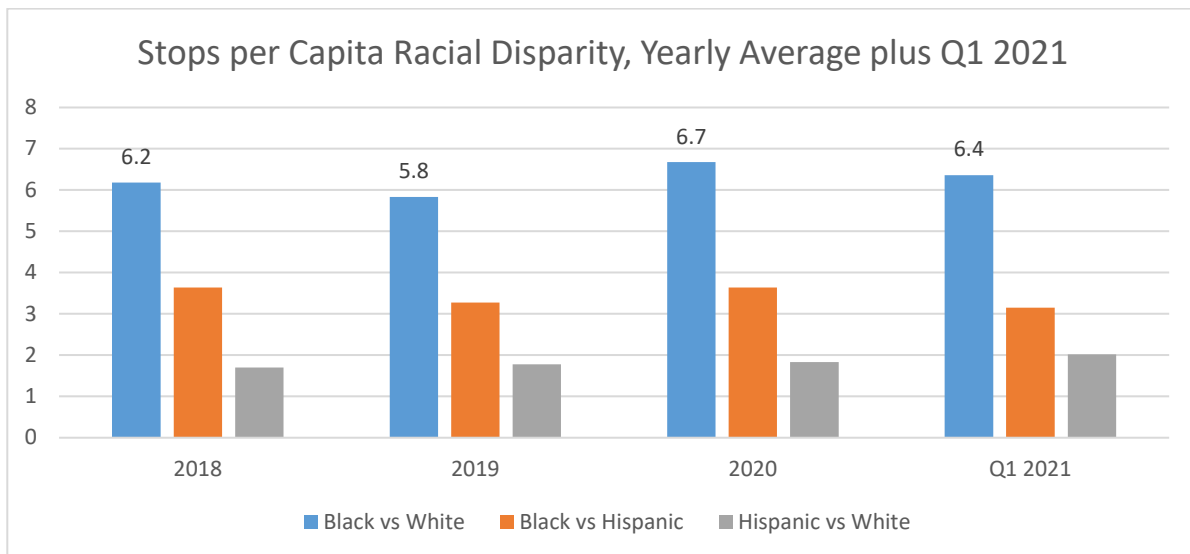
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down .32, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

### Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the 3 most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year, plus Q1 2021. As with the other per capita analysis', Black/African American residents of San Francisco have higher rates of disparity in the data as compared to the White and Hispanic demographics in the data.

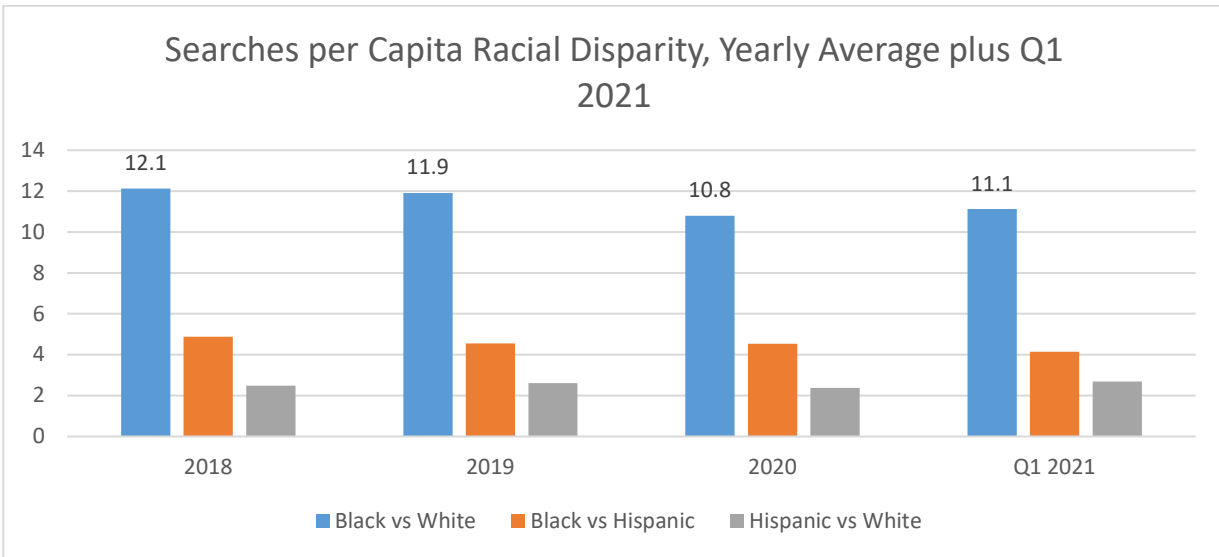


Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between about 15 to 20 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

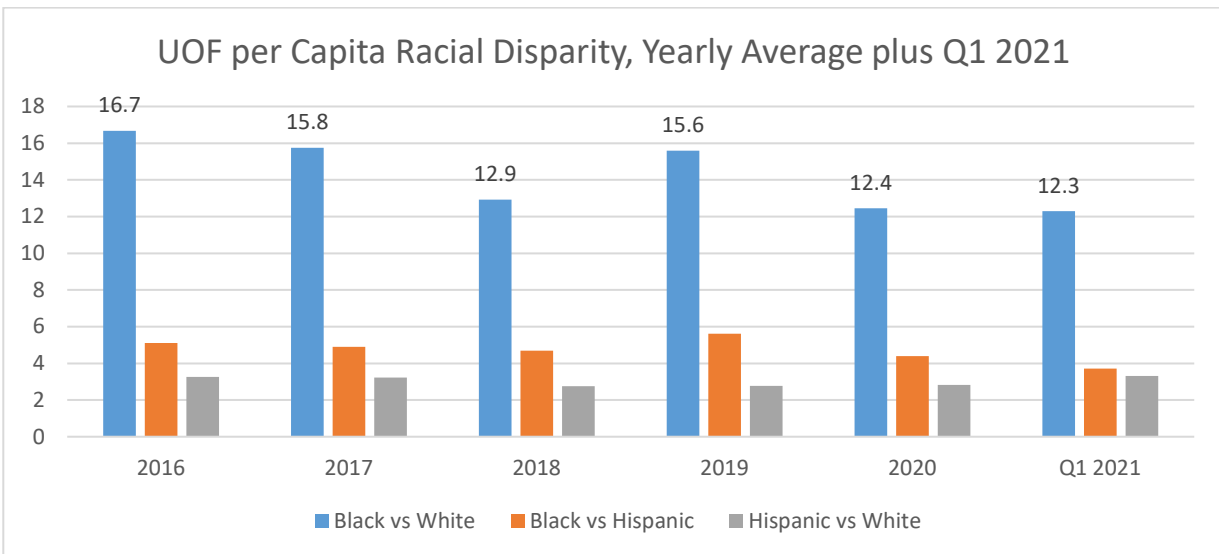




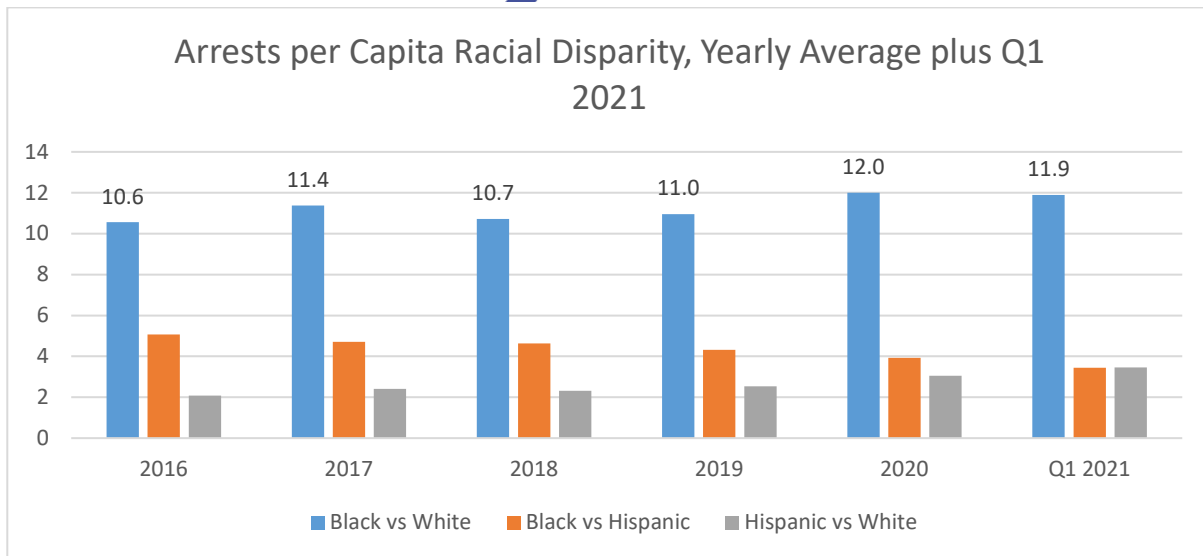
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between six and seven times more likely to be stopped than White residents.



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 11 and 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between around 12 to 17 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents.



Citywide arrest data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 11 to 12 times more likely to be arrested than White residents. This trend has on average increased since 2016.

### *What did we find?*

We found that Black/African American residents are significantly more involved in various SFPD enforcement activities more often than their representation in the population, especially when compared to White residents.

These findings provide context around who is involved with the SFPD at various points of activity but does not answer the question of 'why' this is the case.

It is possible that some or all of the factors discussed in the benchmark description section, above, are affecting the data in some way, or that other factors, to include officer bias, is at work, or an entirely different unknown factor is at hand and is affecting these analyses.

The context provided gives us a common frame for conversation, mutual understanding, and a jumping off point from which additional analysis may occur.

### *What's next?*

The Department looks forward to continuing analysis of data quarterly. More in-depth analysis includes using different benchmarks to more accurately reflect the population of individuals involved with the SFPD, using tests to include discovery/hit rate analysis,

'Veil of Darkness', and multivariate analysis. Due to the complexity of some of these analysis', the SFPD may require time to build analytic capacity before attempting.

The SFPD has also partnered with multiple academic entities to assist in academic level analyses of SFPD data, to include the California Policy Lab at UC Berkeley and UC Los Angeles, Stanford's SPARQ center, Palo Alto University and Policing Equity, Inc.

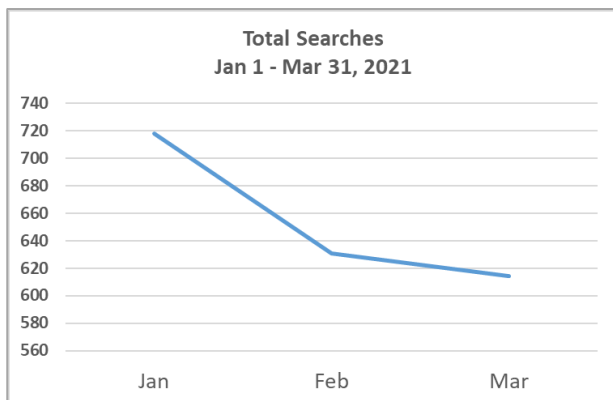
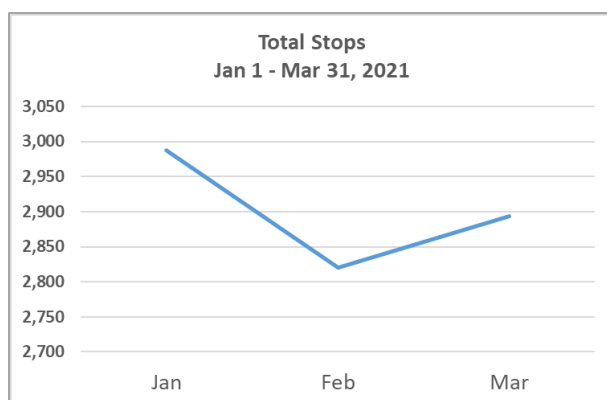
# SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report

# Stop Data Quarter I 2021

In Q1-2021, there were a total of 8,702 stops; a 51% decrease from Q1-2020. Of those stops, 1,963 (23%) resulted in searches.

Total Stops Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021				
Type of Stops	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Dispatched	793	757	742	2,292
Self-Initiated	2,195	2,063	2,152	6,410
<b>Total Stops</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>8,702</b>

Total Searches Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021				
Type of Stops	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Dispatched	379	363	335	1,077
Self-Initiated	339	268	279	886
<b>Total Searches</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,963</b>



For purposes of Admin Code 96A.4, the Department utilizes the SDCS program definitions under AB953; a 'stop' is defined as 1) any detention, as defined in regulations, by a peace officer of a person or 2) any peace officer interaction with a person in which the officer conducts a search as defined in regulation.<sup>6</sup> Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

<sup>6</sup>

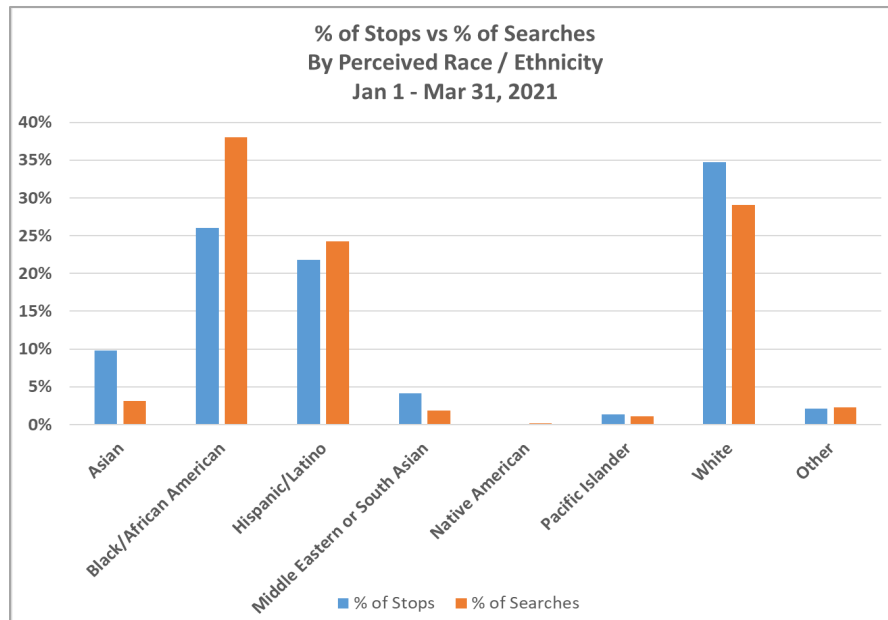
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## Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity 2021 Quarter 1

White subjects accounted for 35% of all stops and 29% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 26% of total stops and 38% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Asian	273	290	289	852	10%
Black/African American	768	706	789	2,263	26%
Hispanic/Latino	659	625	613	1,897	22%
Middle Eastern or South	120	123	120	363	4%
Native American	2	2	2	6	0%
Pacific Islander	37	36	44	117	1%
White	1,050	999	974	3,023	35%
Other	79	39	63	181	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>100%</b>

Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Asian	20	21	21	62	3%
Black/African American	262	224	261	747	38%
Hispanic/Latino	176	152	148	476	24%
Middle Eastern or South	15	10	12	37	2%
Native American	2	1	1	4	0%
Pacific Islander	8	9	5	22	1%
White	208	206	157	571	29%
Other	27	8	9	44	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>

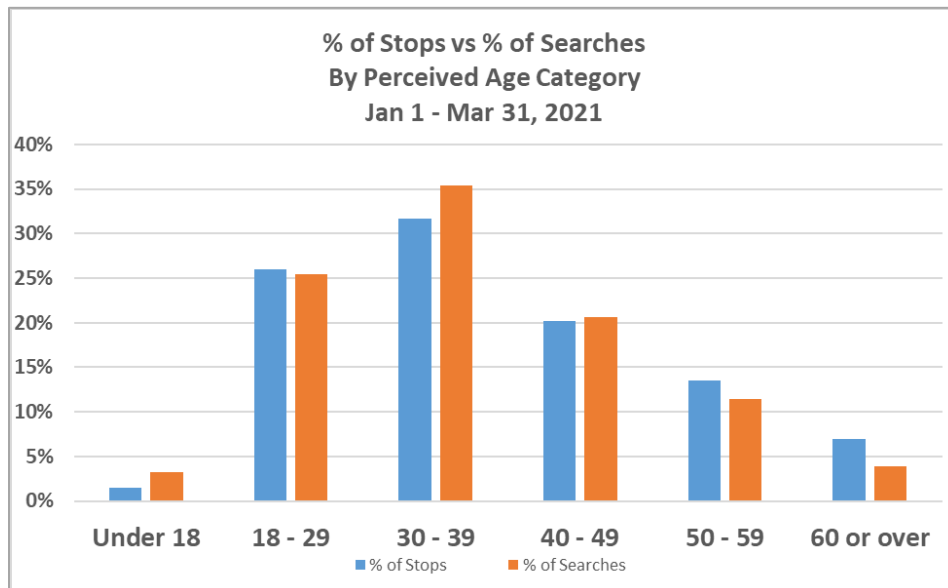


## Stops and Searches by Perceived Age 2021 Quarter 1

Subjects within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (2,755; 32%) and the most searches (694; 35%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Age Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	40	31	60	131	2%
18 - 29	791	721	752	2,264	26%
30 - 39	950	880	925	2,755	32%
40 - 49	592	593	570	1,755	20%
50 - 59	413	390	374	1,177	14%
60 or over	198	204	205	607	7%
Unknown	4	1	8	13	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>100%</b>

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Age Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	19	15	30	64	3%
18 - 29	184	148	168	500	25%
30 - 39	246	225	223	694	35%
40 - 49	153	148	104	405	21%
50 - 59	87	71	66	224	11%
60 or over	29	24	23	76	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>



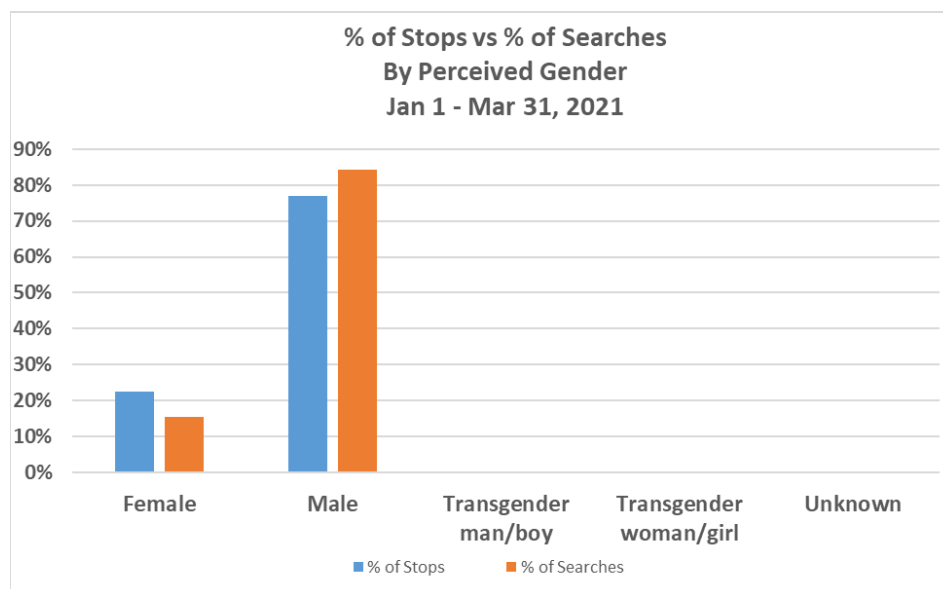
# Stop Data Quarter I 2021

## Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender 2021 Quarter 1

Male subjects accounted for 77% of all stops and 84% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Female	670	646	651	1,967	23%
Male	2,306	2,168	2,233	6,707	77%
Transgender man/boy	1	0	0	1	0%
Transgender woman/girl	4	5	0	9	0%
Unknown	7	1	10	18	0%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
Perceived Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Female	118	94	90	302	15%
Male	598	533	522	1,653	84%
Transgender man/boy	0	0	0	0	0%
Transgender woman/girl	1	4	0	5	0%
Unknown	1	0	2	3	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>





## Stops and Searches by District 2021 Quarter 1

Southern Station accounted for the most stops in Q1-2021 (1,135; 16%) and Mission Station conducted the most searches (275; 14%).

Central Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	284	275	331	890	10%
Southern	442	425	568	1,435	16%
Bayview	223	252	247	722	8%
Mission	376	407	340	1,123	13%
Northern	268	222	279	769	9%
Park	282	227	132	641	7%
Richmond	230	172	144	546	6%
Ingleside	210	168	203	581	7%
Taraval	226	272	142	640	7%
Tenderloin	233	221	272	726	8%
Airport	61	56	68	185	2%
Unknown	153	123	168	444	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>100%</b>

Total Searches by District Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2021					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	90	79	95	264	13%
Southern	88	71	65	224	11%
Bayview	70	67	53	190	10%
Mission	101	106	68	275	14%
Northern	85	68	81	234	12%
Park	23	26	16	65	3%
Richmond	19	13	30	62	3%
Ingleside	60	58	50	168	9%
Taraval	24	20	23	67	3%
Tenderloin	96	78	68	242	12%
Airport	18	14	15	47	2%
Unknown	44	31	50	125	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>

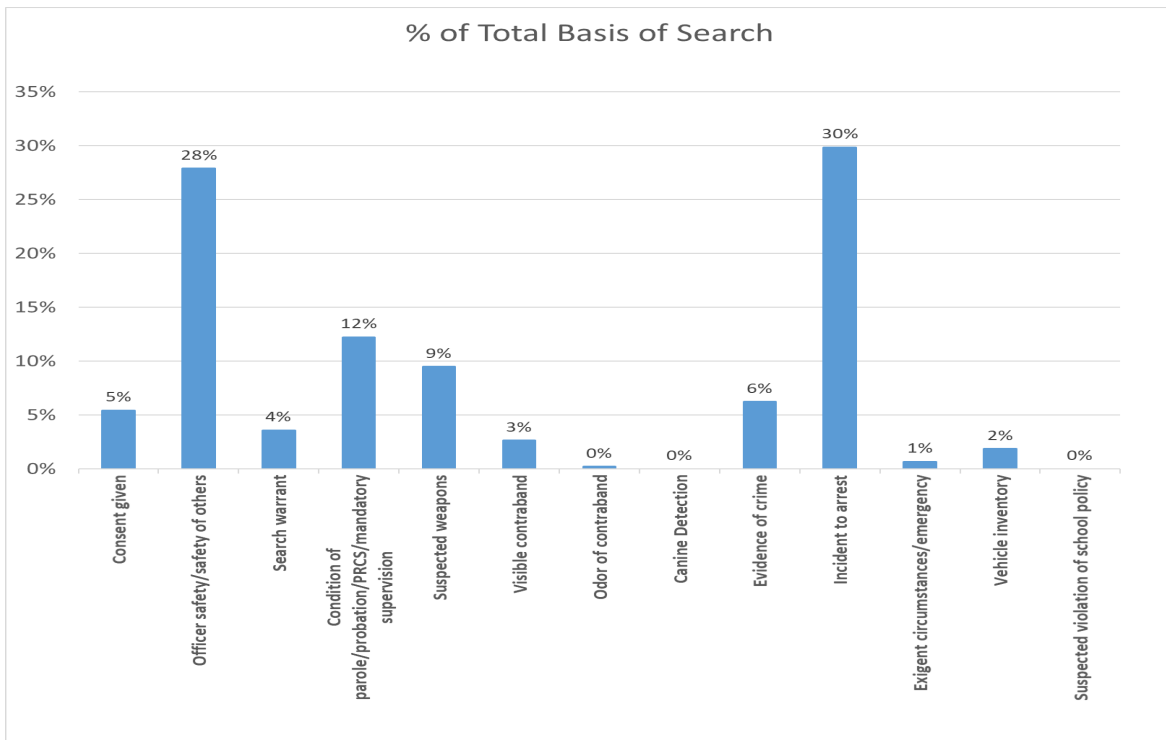
Note: Location information in the Stop Data Collection System is in free text format. "Unknown" indicates stop records that could not be geocoded.

# Stop Data Quarter I 2021

## Basis of Searches 2021 Quarter 1

There were three reasons that accounted for 74% of total basis of searches: incident to arrest (30%), officer safety/safety of others (28%) and condition of parole/probation (12%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	154	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	794	28%
Search warrant	102	4%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	348	12%
Suspected weapons	270	9%
Visible contraband	75	3%
Odor of contraband	6	0%
Canine Detection	0	0%
Evidence of crime	177	6%
Incident to arrest	850	30%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	19	1%
Vehicle inventory	53	2%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
<b>*Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – 2021 Quarter 1

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	5	48	36	4	1	1	58	1	154
Officer safety/safety of others	28	271	202	23	2	7	237	24	794
Search warrant	1	53	27	1	0	2	16	2	102
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	9	172	54	3	0	6	99	5	348
Suspected weapons	7	96	67	7	0	3	86	4	270
Visible contraband	0	25	25	1	0	0	23	1	75
Odor of contraband	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	6	65	46	1	0	0	54	5	177
Incident to arrest	32	311	231	13	3	10	228	22	850
Exigent circumstances/emergency	1	5	4	0	0	0	9	0	19
Vehicle inventory	2	21	14	0	0	0	13	3	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,963</b>
<b>% of Total Searches</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

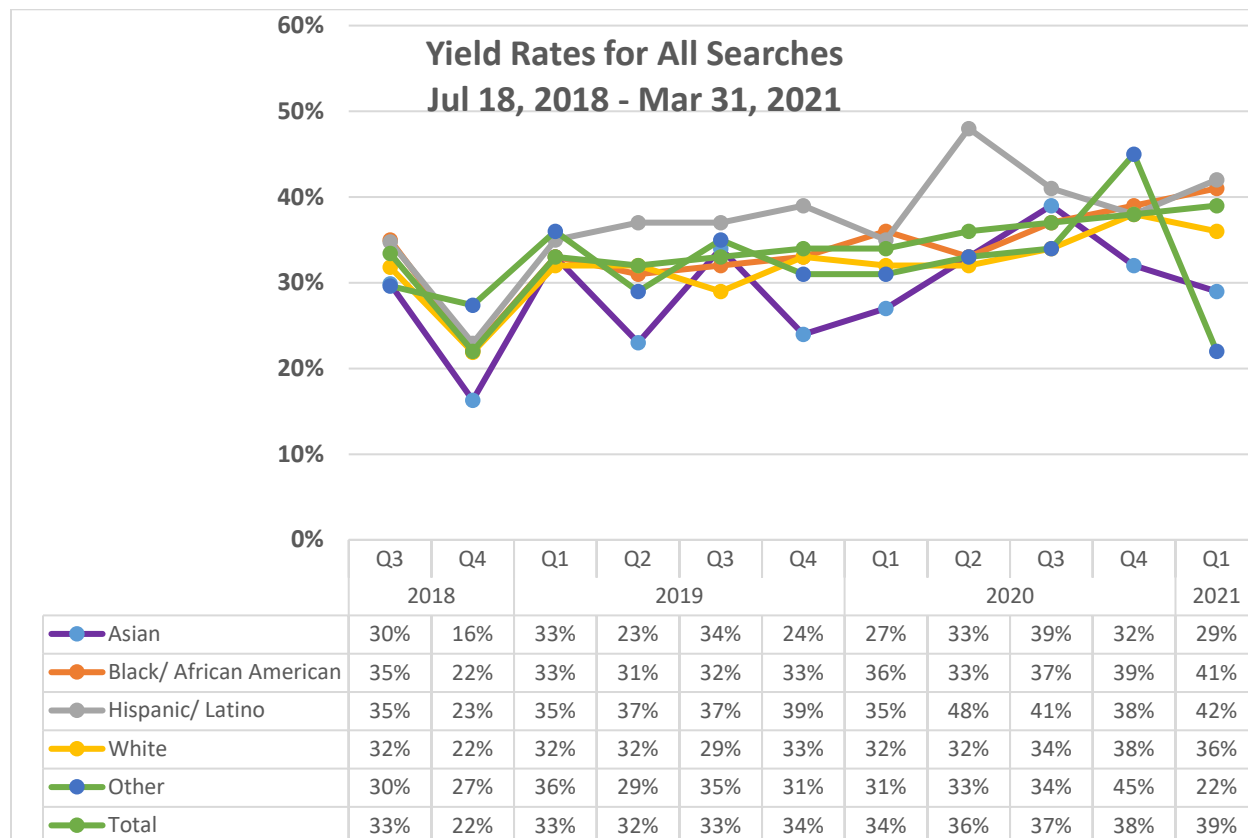
Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	2	35	59	31	19	8	154
Officer safety/safety of others	25	205	283	159	93	29	794
Search warrant	21	27	22	10	12	10	102
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	85	143	64	48	7	348
Suspected weapons	18	68	90	47	40	7	270
Visible contraband	0	28	28	8	9	2	75
Odor of contraband	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	9	51	57	41	13	6	177
Incident to arrest	19	209	310	199	81	32	850
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	7	6	3	2	1	19
Vehicle inventory	2	19	18	12	1	1	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,963</b>
<b>% of Total Searches</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	23	129	0	2	0	154
Officer safety/safety of others	118	673	0	2	1	794
Search warrant	37	64	0	1	0	102
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	21	326	0	0	1	348
Suspected weapons	30	237	0	1	2	270
Visible contraband	14	60	0	0	1	75
Odor of contraband	1	5	0	0	0	6
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evidence of crime	32	144	0	1	0	177
Incident to arrest	117	732	0	1	0	850
Exigent circumstances/emergency	1	18	0	0	0	19
Vehicle inventory	12	41	0	0	0	53
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Searches</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,963</b>
<b>% of Total Searches</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Stop Data Quarter I 2021

## Results of Searches 2021 Quarter 1

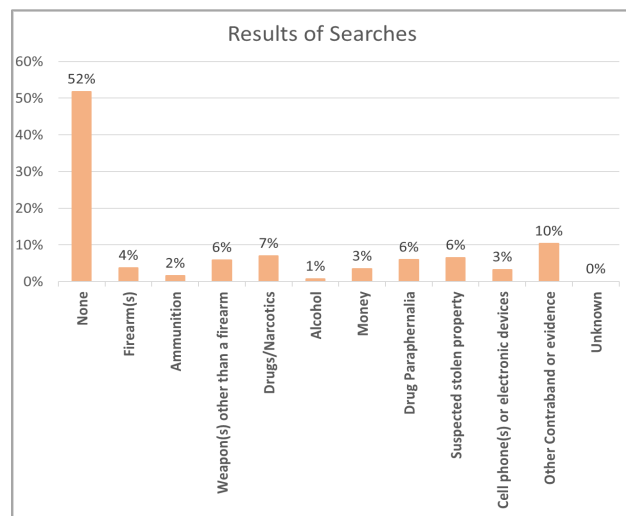
There were 1,963 distinct searches in Q1-2021. Total yield rate for all searches was 38%.



Yield rate was 42% for Hispanics/Latinos, 41% for Black subjects and 38% for Whites in Q1, 2021.

Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	1,204	52%
Firearm(s)	86	4%
Ammunition	36	2%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	136	6%
Drugs/Narcotics	162	7%
Alcohol	17	1%
Money	81	3%
Drug Paraphernalia	138	6%
Suspected stolen property	151	6%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	76	3%
Other Contraband or evidence	240	10%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Distinct Count of Search</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*A single search may have multiple results



## Results of Searches 2021 QUARTER 1

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	42	438	276	34	3	18	364	29	1,204
Firearm(s)	1	56	20	1	0	1	7	0	86
Ammunition	1	20	8	2	0	0	4	1	36
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	5	50	36	0	1	1	39	4	136
Drugs/Narcotics	3	47	72	1	0	0	36	3	162
Alcohol	1	3	7	0	0	0	5	1	17
Money	1	21	40	1	0	1	17	0	81
Drug Paraphernalia	2	56	24	2	0	0	49	5	138
Suspected stolen property	2	68	24	1	0	0	51	5	151
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	38	17	0	0	1	17	1	76
Other Contraband or evidence	7	101	60	0	0	1	64	7	240
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Search</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,963</b>

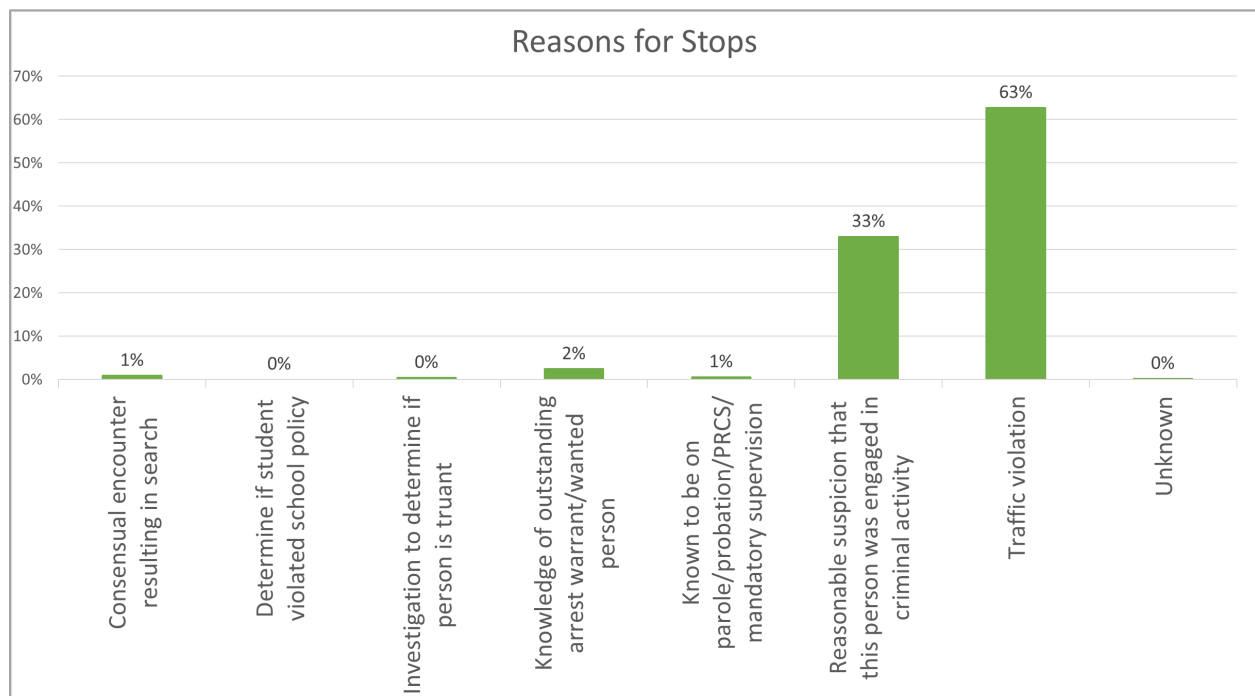
Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	37	286	424	255	150	52		1,204
Firearm(s)	14	47	18	5	2	0		86
Ammunition	3	14	14	4	0	1		36
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	4	32	48	30	15	7		136
Drugs/Narcotics	1	52	61	36	10	2		162
Alcohol	0	3	8	3	3	0		17
Money	1	35	24	11	8	2		81
Drug Paraphernalia	0	22	60	36	16	4		138
Suspected stolen property	2	48	48	33	15	5		151
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	4	27	26	9	7	3		76
Other Contraband or evidence	8	71	86	50	20	5		240
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Distinct Count of Search</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>71</b>		<b>1,963</b>

Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	196	1,002	0	5	1	1,204
Firearm(s)	14	72	0	0	0	86
Ammunition	6	30	0	0	0	36
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	18	117	0	0	1	136
Drugs/Narcotics	15	147	0	0	0	162
Alcohol	3	14	0	0	0	17
Money	8	73	0	0	0	81
Drug Paraphernalia	13	125	0	0	0	138
Suspected stolen property	28	122	0	0	1	151
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	14	62	0	0	0	76
Other Contraband or evidence	24	216	0	0	0	240
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Search</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,963</b>

## Reasons for Stops 2021 QUARTER 1

In Q1-2021, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 99% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations was 63% and reasonable suspicion was 33%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	74	1%
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	34	0%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	207	2%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	47	1%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	2,861	33%
Traffic violation	5,444	63%
Unknown	13	0%
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>100%</b>



# Stop Data Quarter I 2021

## Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender 2021 QUARTER 1

Reasons for Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	1	21	13	2	0	0	34	3	74
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	2	11	5	2	0	0	13	1	34
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	5	98	43	3	0	15	42	1	207
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	2	20	16	1	0	0	8	0	47
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	121	949	648	55	6	34	960	88	2,861
Traffic violation	720	1,157	1,168	299	0	68	1,957	75	5,444
Unknown	1	7	4	1	0	0	9	13	35
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8,702</b>
<b>% of Stops</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	10	27	20	10	7	0	74
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	3	13	9	2	3	4	0	34
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	21	56	53	38	24	15	0	207
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	1	17	18	4	5	2	0	47
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	85	669	985	624	362	136	0	2,861
Traffic violation	19	1,492	1,657	1,062	771	443	0	5,444
Unknown	2	7	6	5	2	0	13	35
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,702</b>
<b>% of Stops</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

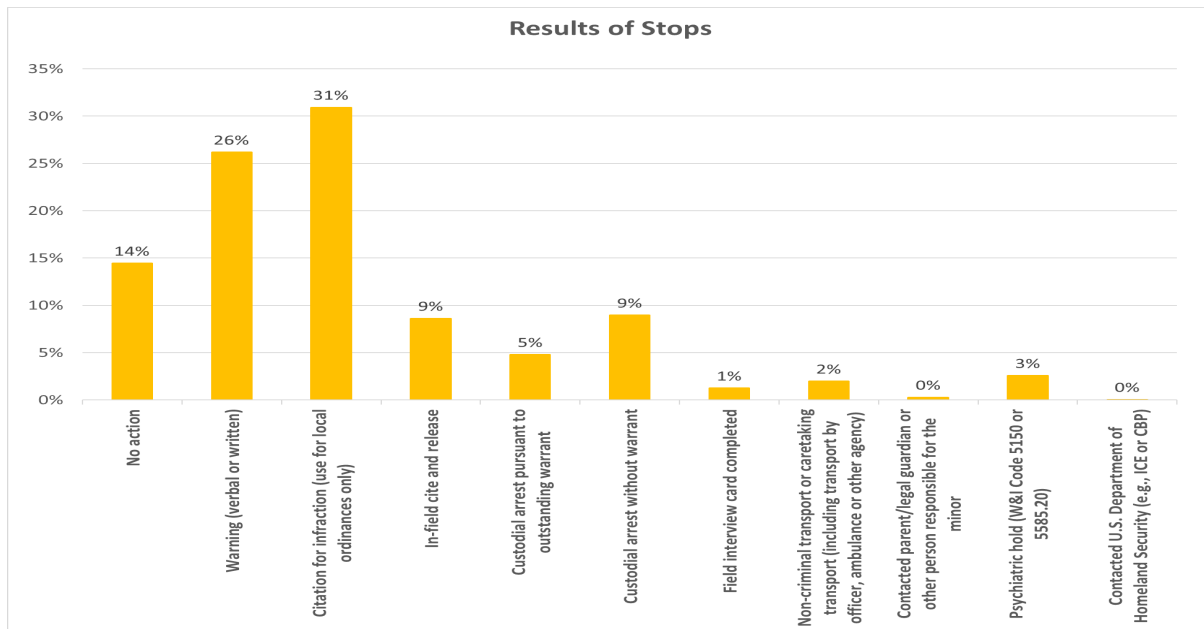
Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	18	55	0	1	0	74
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	12	22	0	0	0	34
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	43	163	0	1	0	207
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	6	41	0	0	0	47
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	554	2,297	1	6	3	2,861
Traffic violation	1,327	4,114	0	1	2	5,444
Unknown	7	15	0	0	13	35
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8,702</b>
<b>% of Stops</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Results of Stops 2021 Quarter 1

Of the 8,702 stops in Q1-2021: a warning was issued 26% of the time; a citation for infraction was issued 28% of the time, and no action was taken 15% of the time.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	1,305	14%
Warning (verbal or written)	2,366	26%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	2,795	31%
In-field cite and release	779	9%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	433	5%
Custodial arrest without warrant	809	9%
Field interview card completed	112	1%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	178	2%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	25	0%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	232	3%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	4	0%
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\*4 Stops during Q1 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. Two contacts occurred at the San Francisco International Airport, both involving marijuana being discovered in a passenger's carry-on bag. In both cases TSA/DHS was notified as it is standard operating procedure. In both cases, passengers were detained but not arrested. There was not violation of DGO 5.15, Enforcement of Immigration Laws. The other two contacts involved the detention of two suspects who were vandalizing the Federal Building at 630 Sansome St. Homeland Security Police arrived on the scene to take over the investigation and took custody of the two detainees and all evidence.*





## Results of Stops by Race, Age, and Gender 2021 QUARTER 1

Results of Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino(a)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
No action	57	429	309	28	1	36	411	34	1,305
Warning (verbal or written)	202	713	525	104	0	23	746	53	2,366
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	443	414	549	168	0	30	1,154	37	2,795
In-field cite and release	93	187	186	36	1	9	256	11	779
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	11	182	83	9	0	3	136	9	433
Custodial arrest without warrant	34	279	232	7	3	10	220	24	809
Field interview card completed	2	49	18	4	1	3	26	9	112
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	9	56	26	7	1	3	69	8	179
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	0	11	11	0	0	0	2	1	25
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	19	60	34	5	1	1	105	8	233
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8,702</b>

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	41	330	430	277	154	60	13	1,305
Warning (verbal or written)	15	597	768	503	328	155	0	2,366
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	7	770	820	518	424	256	0	2,795
In-field cite and release	13	192	249	146	112	67	0	779
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	7	104	157	97	51	17	0	433
Custodial arrest without warrant	15	221	282	182	84	25	0	809
Field interview card completed	14	39	41	7	7	4	0	112
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	3	30	64	41	25	15	0	178
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	25
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	9	51	59	55	33	25	0	232
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,702</b>

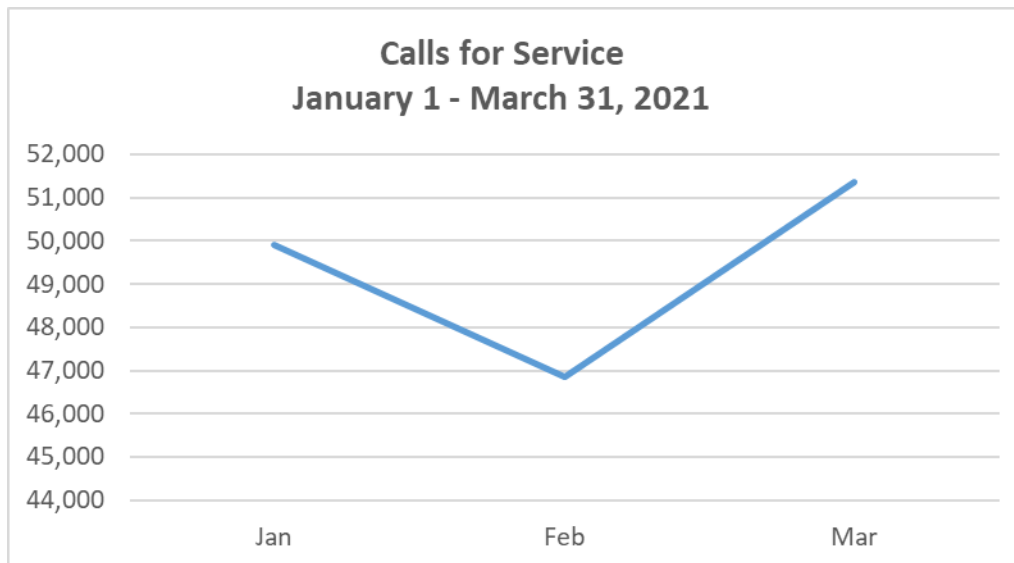
Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	286	1,002	0	2	15	1,305
Warning (verbal or written)	523	1,842	0	1	0	2,366
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	719	2,073	0	1	2	2,795
In-field cite and release	169	610	0	0	0	779
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	60	371	0	2	0	433
Custodial arrest without warrant	111	694	1	2	1	809
Field interview card completed	30	82	0	0	0	112
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	48	130	0	0	0	178
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	3	22	0	0	0	25
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	81	149	0	2	0	232
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	2	2	0	0	0	4
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Distinct Count of Stops</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8,702</b>

# Calls for Service, Q1 2021

The Department responded to 148,123 total calls for service during 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021. Call count fluctuated during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021. There was a decline of calls during the month of February.

Dispatching changes occurred in November 2020 to account for the implementation of the Street Crisis Response Team (SCRT), which began responding to certain calls in lieu of the SFPD. SCRT responded to 448 Calls for Service from January through March 2021.

Calls for Service January 1 - March 31, 2021			
Jan	Feb	Mar	Total - Q1
49,894	46,862	51,367	<b>148,123</b>



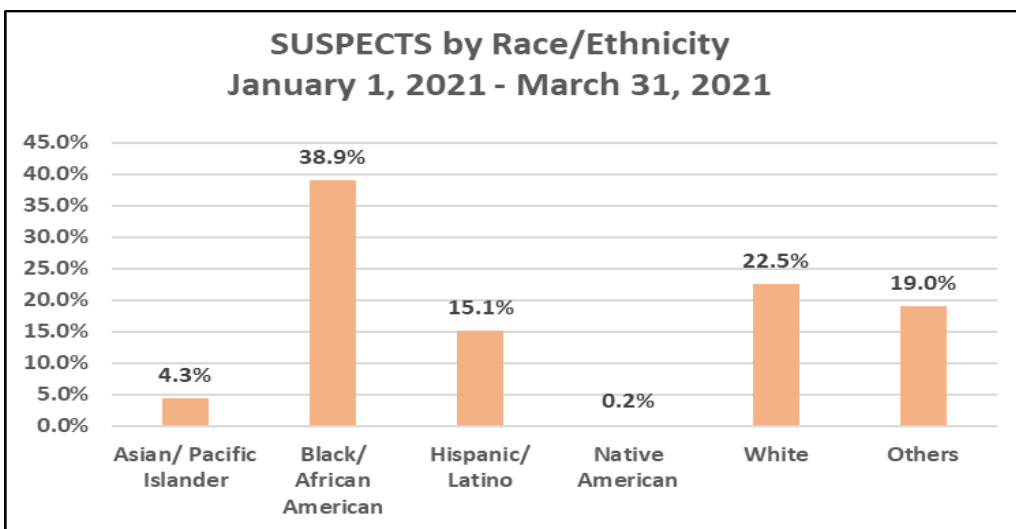
Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD

## SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND/OR REPORTED TO SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Suspect information/description is either provided by a member of the public reported directly to the police or through dispatch or is observed by a Department member during a self-initiated call for service in which there is reasonable suspicion or probable cause for a crime. The suspect information is documented in a police incident report that is generated from the call for service.

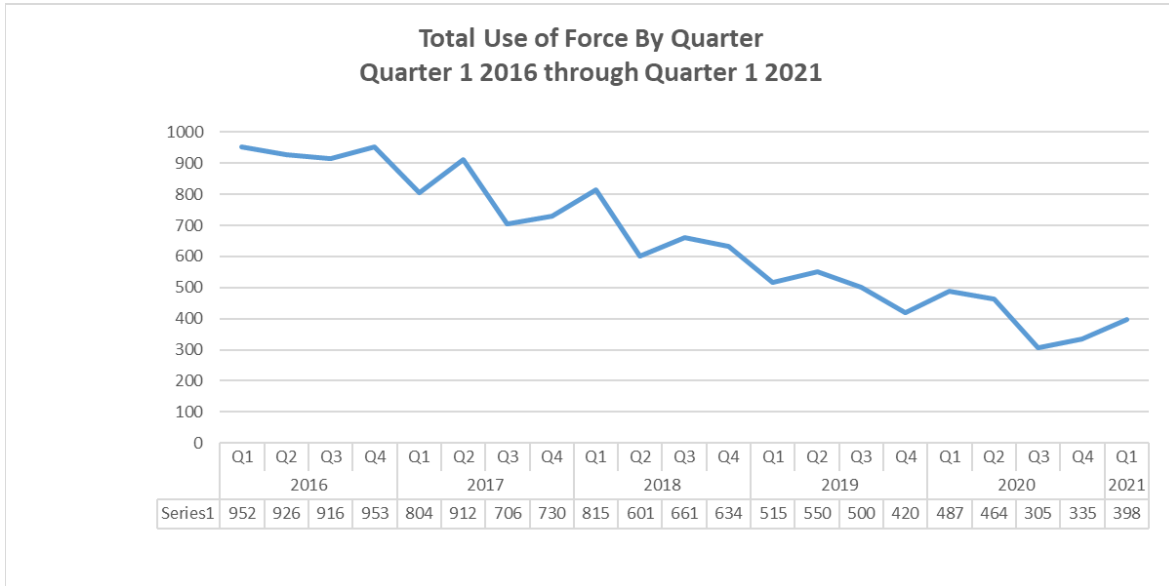
The following table summarizing suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports shows that 38.9% of the subjects reported to police, directly or through dispatch, or those observed by a member during a self-initiated contact are Black/African American.

SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity January 1, 2021 - March 31, 2021					
DESCRIPTION	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 2021	% of Total Suspects Q1 2021
Asian/ Pacific Islander	102	90	109	301	4.3%
Black/ African American	921	884	890	2695	38.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	337	358	350	1045	15.1%
Native American	7	3	2	12	0.2%
White	505	517	535	1557	22.5%
Others	512	400	401	1313	19.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



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

## Total Use of Force Overview January 1, 2016 through March 31, 2021



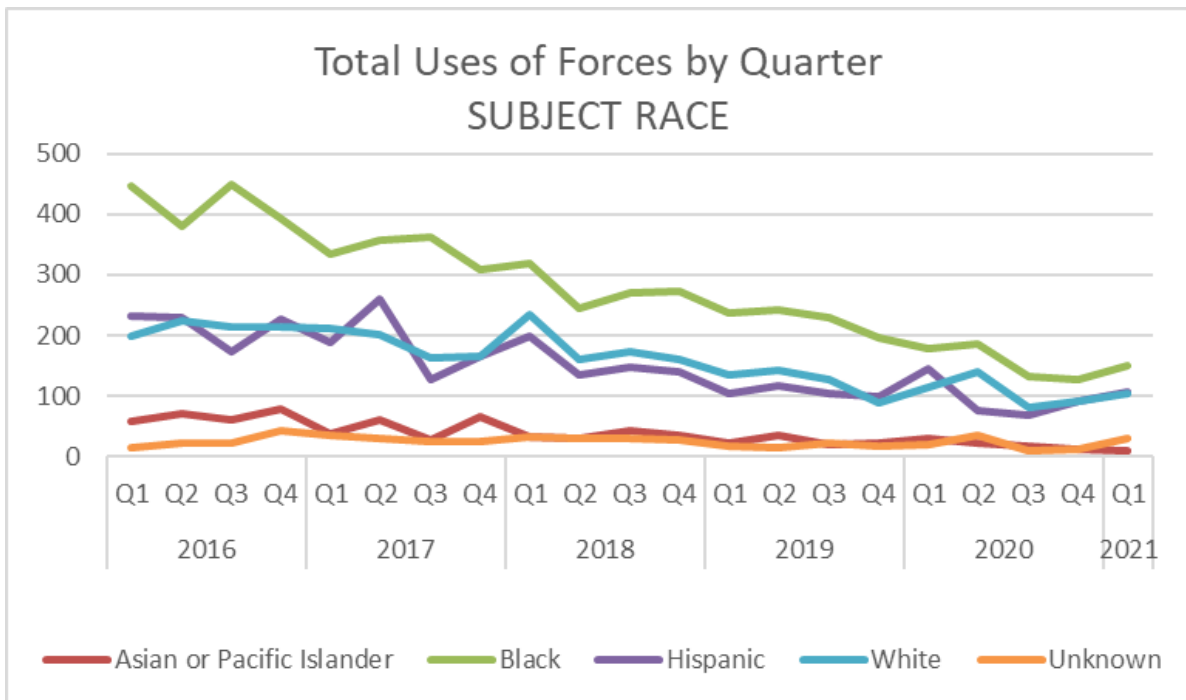
The above chart shows the decrease in Use of Force since the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016 by 58%. There were 952 Uses of Force in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016 compared to 398 Uses of Force in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021.

# Use of Force, Q1 2021

## Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021, 38% of the total Uses of Force were against Black/African American subjects, 27% were against Hispanic/Latino subjects and 26% were against White subjects.

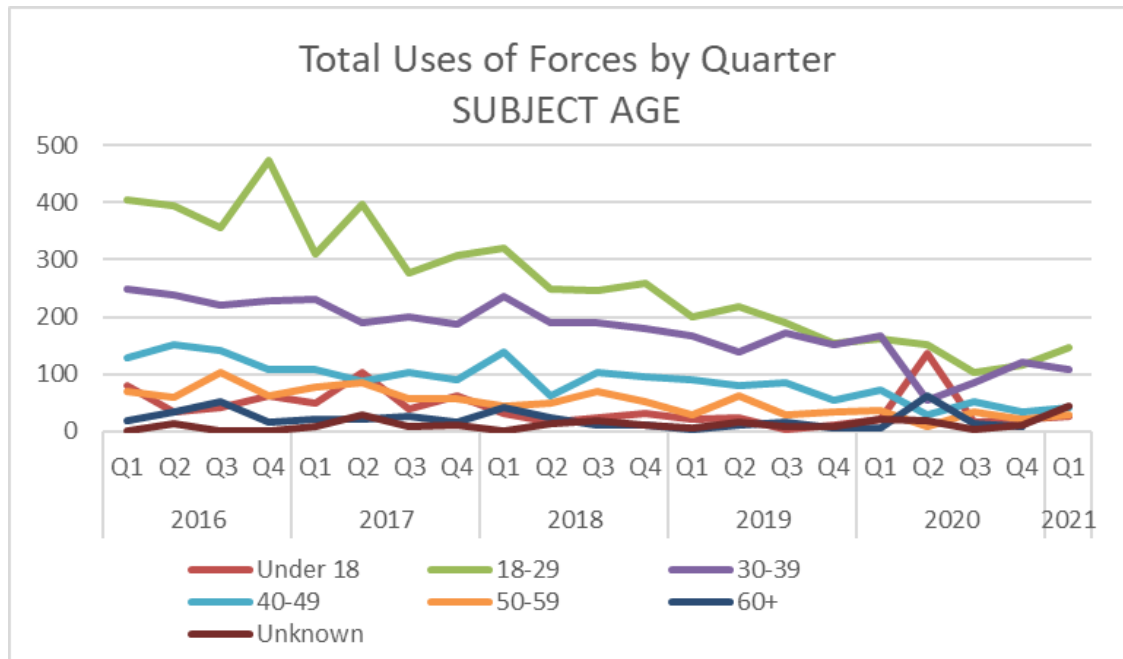
SUBJECT RACE	COUNT OF FORCE																				
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Asian or Pacific Islander	59	70	60	78	37	61	28	66	32	31	42	36	22	34	20	21	29	23	16	13	10
Black	447	379	448	393	333	358	363	308	318	244	270	272	236	242	229	195	179	187	132	127	149
Hispanic	232	230	173	226	188	261	128	165	199	135	147	139	104	117	104	100	144	77	68	91	106
White	199	225	213	213	211	202	163	166	234	160	172	160	135	142	128	88	115	141	80	92	103
Unknown	15	22	22	43	35	29	25	25	33	31	30	28	18	15	23	16	20	36	9	12	30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>398</b>



## Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Age

During 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021, 37% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old subjects, 27% were against 30-39 years old subjects, and 11% were against 40-49 years old subjects.

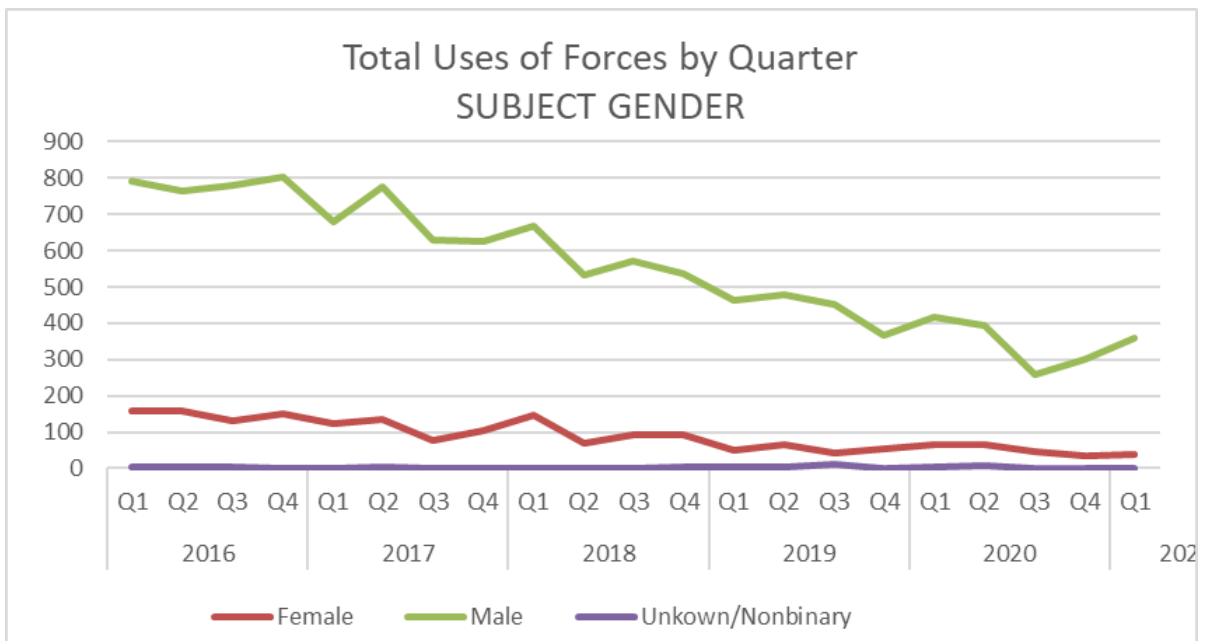
SUBJECT AGE	COUNT OF FORCE																				
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Under 18	80	34	41	61	50	102	38	62	32	16	25	31	20	23	4	10	20	137	15	20	26
18-29	405	395	357	474	310	396	277	308	321	248	245	258	200	217	190	155	163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



## Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Gender

90% of the total Uses of Force were against male subjects, and 10% were against female subjects during 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021.

SUBJECT GENDER	COUNT OF FORCE																				
	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Female	157	160	131	150	123	134	78	105	148	70	91	93	50	66	41	53	66	66	48	33	38
Male	792	764	780	803	681	775	628	625	668	531	570	537	463	479	453	366	416	392	257	301	359
Unkown/Nonbinary	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	10	1	5	6	0	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>398</b>

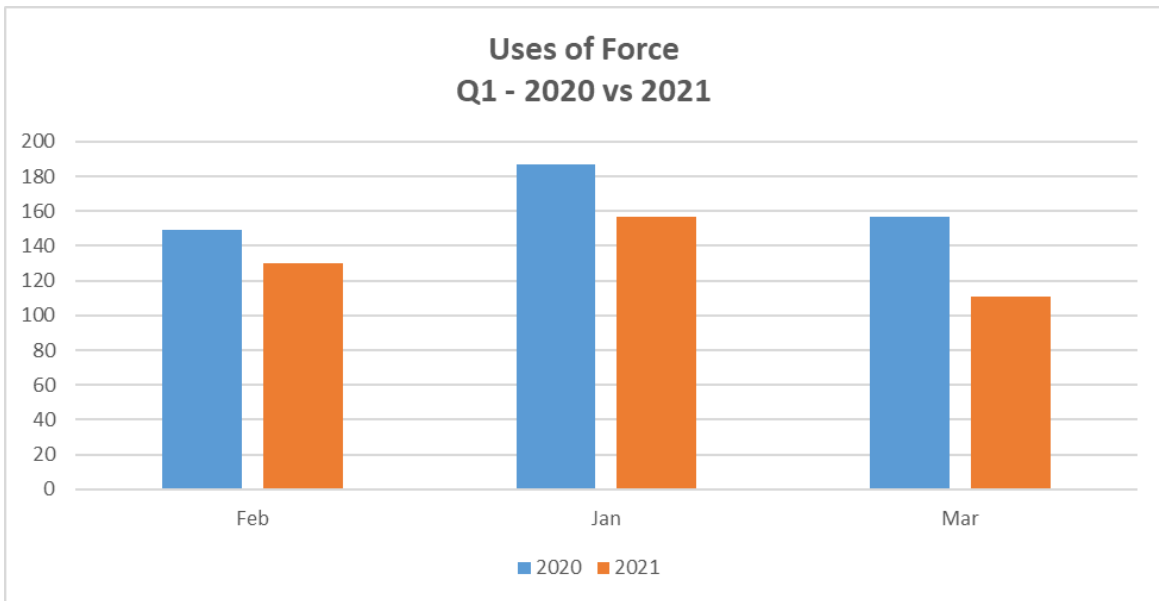


## First Quarter Comparison – Uses of Force – 2020 vs. 2021

There were 398 Uses of Force in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021, a 19% decrease in comparison to the Use of Force in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020.

**Total Uses of Force  
First Quarter Comparison - 2020 vs 2021**

	2020	2021	% Change
Feb	149	130	-13%
Jan	187	157	-16%
Mar	157	111	-29%
<b>Q1 Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>





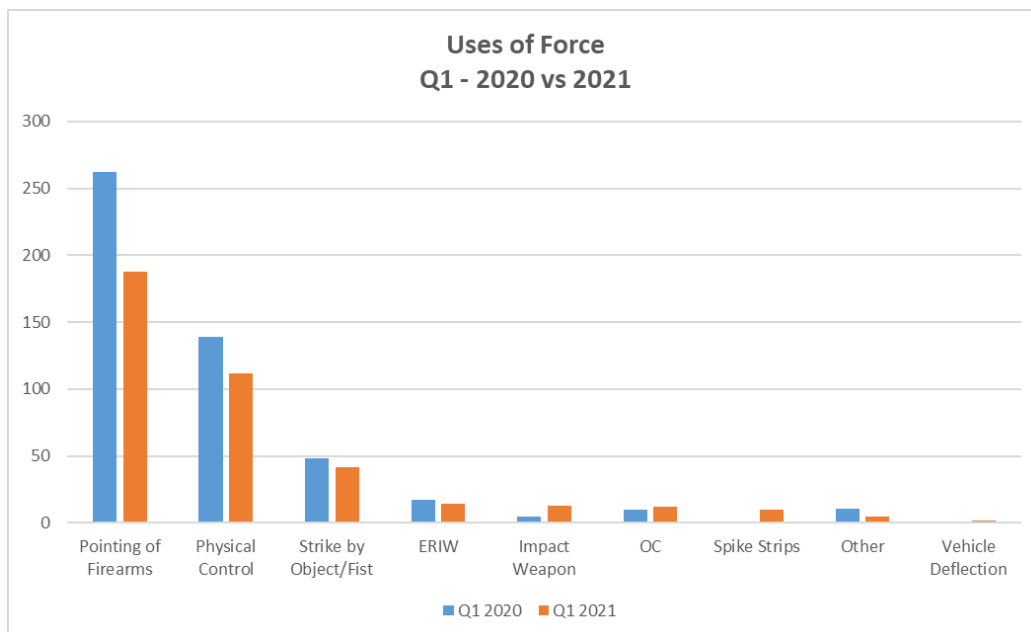
# Use of Force, Q1 2021

## Total Uses of Force by Force Type

### First Quarter Comparison – 2020 vs. 2021

During 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021, pointing of a firearm, physical control, and strike by object/fist were the top three types of force used and accounted for 86% of total Uses of Force.

Uses of Force	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	262	188	-28%
Physical Control	139	112	-19%
Strike by Object/Fist	48	42	-13%
ERIW	17	14	-18%
Impact Weapon	5	13	160%
OC	10	12	20%
Spike Strips	0	10	not calc
Other	11	5	-55%
Vehicle Deflection	0	2	not calc
K-9	1	0	-100%
Grand Total	493	398	-19%



A review of all reported uses of force during Q1 2021 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

## **SEC. 96A.3 (b) (2) USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH**

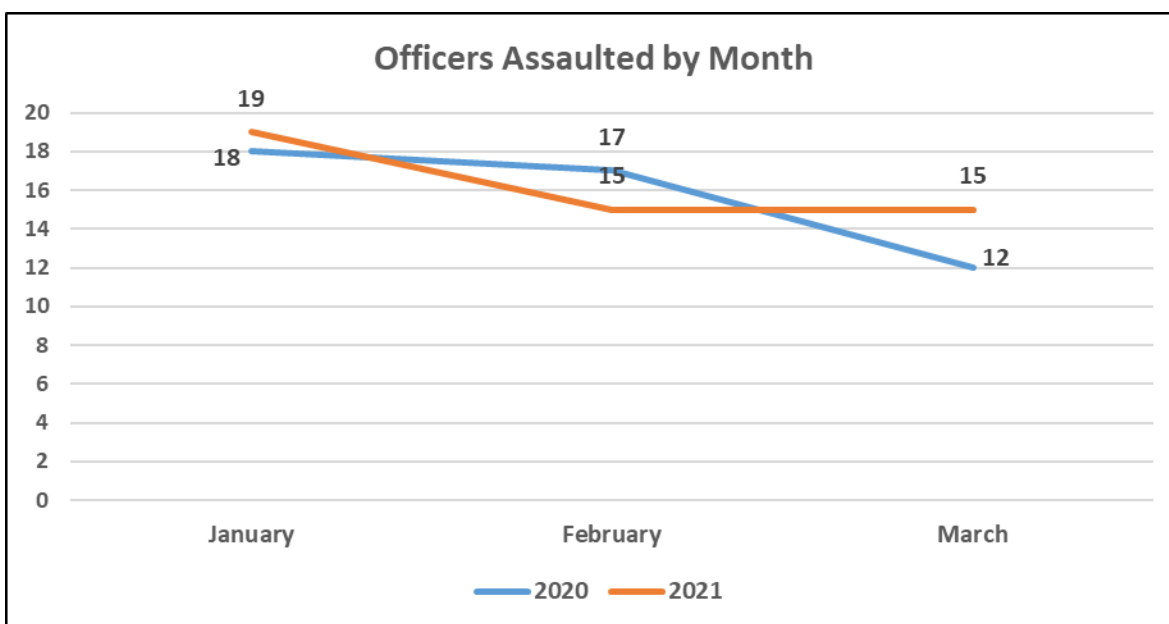
There were no Use of Force incidents or Officer Involved Shootings (OIS) resulting in death during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021.

# Officers Assaulted, Q1 2021

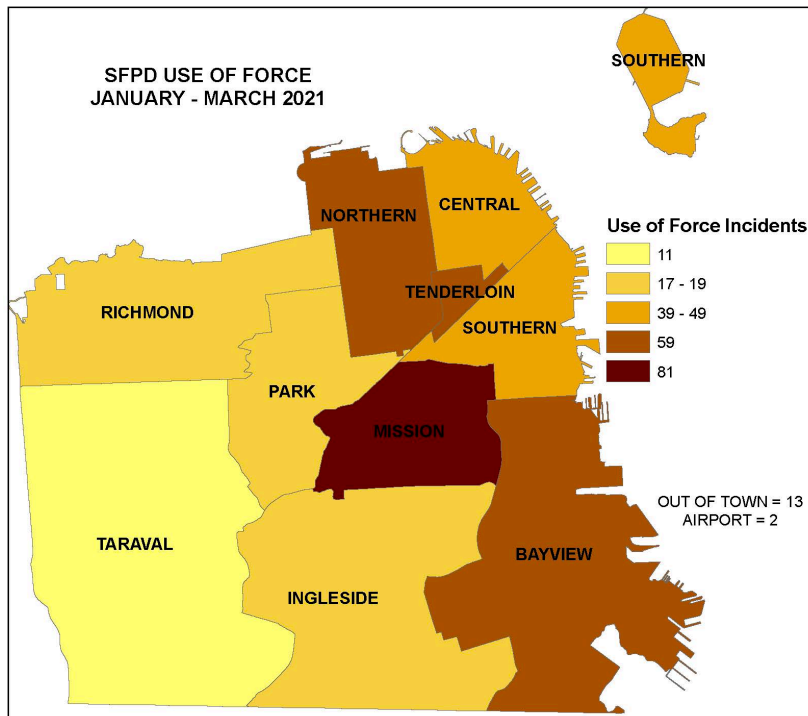
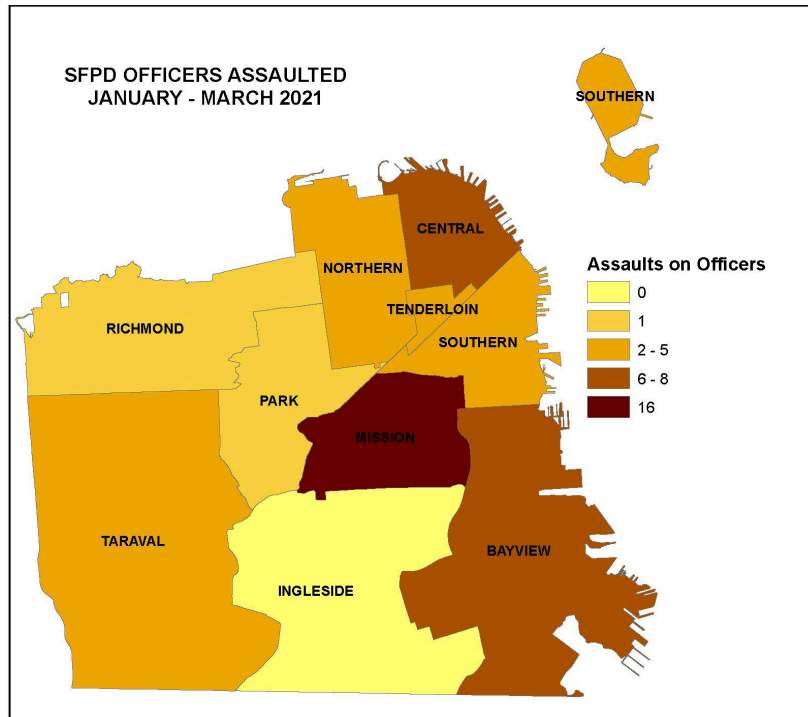
## Officers Assaulted by Month January - March 2021

In Q1-2021, there were a total of 49 officers assaulted: a 4% increase from Q1-2020.

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2020	2021	% Change
January	18	19	6%
February	17	15	-12%
March	12	15	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4%</b>



The Mission District (16) had the highest number of officers assaulted, followed by Bayview (8), Central (6) Northern (5) and Taraval (5).  
 The Mission District (81) had the highest number of Uses of Force, followed by Northern (59) and Bayview (49) and Tenderloin (49).



## SEC. 96A.3 (b) (1) Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject January – March 2021

During the 1st quarter of 2021, Uses of Force used against Black Male subjects accounted for 34%, White Male and Hispanic Male subjects each accounted for 24% of Uses of Force used against subjects.

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

Types of Force by Subject Race & Gender	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Vehicle Deflection	Total Uses of Force	%
Asian Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Asian Male	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	2%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Black Female	6	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	4%
Black Male	73	37	11	2	3	4	4	0	1	135	34%
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	3%
Hispanic Male	53	25	6	2	3	1	3	3	0	96	24%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
White Female	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	2%
White Male	35	29	15	3	4	5	1	2	0	94	24%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1%
Unknown Male	10	3	3	3	1	3	2	0	0	25	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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

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

## SEC. 96A.3 (b) (3) Types of Force by Age of Subject January – March 2021

During 1st quarter of 2021, the subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 37% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 27%

Types of Force by Subject Age Group	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total Uses of Force	%
Under 18	1	1	0	2	10	10	1	1	0	26	7%
18-29	2	1	2	1	33	91	7	8	2	147	37%
30-39	9	0	4	2	45	41	0	6	0	107	27%
40-49	1	4	1	0	10	17	1	8	0	42	11%
50-59	1	0	3	0	12	11	0	2	0	29	7%
60+	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	1%
Unknown	0	7	2	0	1	15	1	17	0	43	11%
<b>Total</b>	14	13	12	5	112	188	10	42	2	398	100%
<b>Percent</b>	4%	3%	3%	1%	28%	47%	3%	11%	1%	100%	

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

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

## Types of Force by Call Type January – March 2021

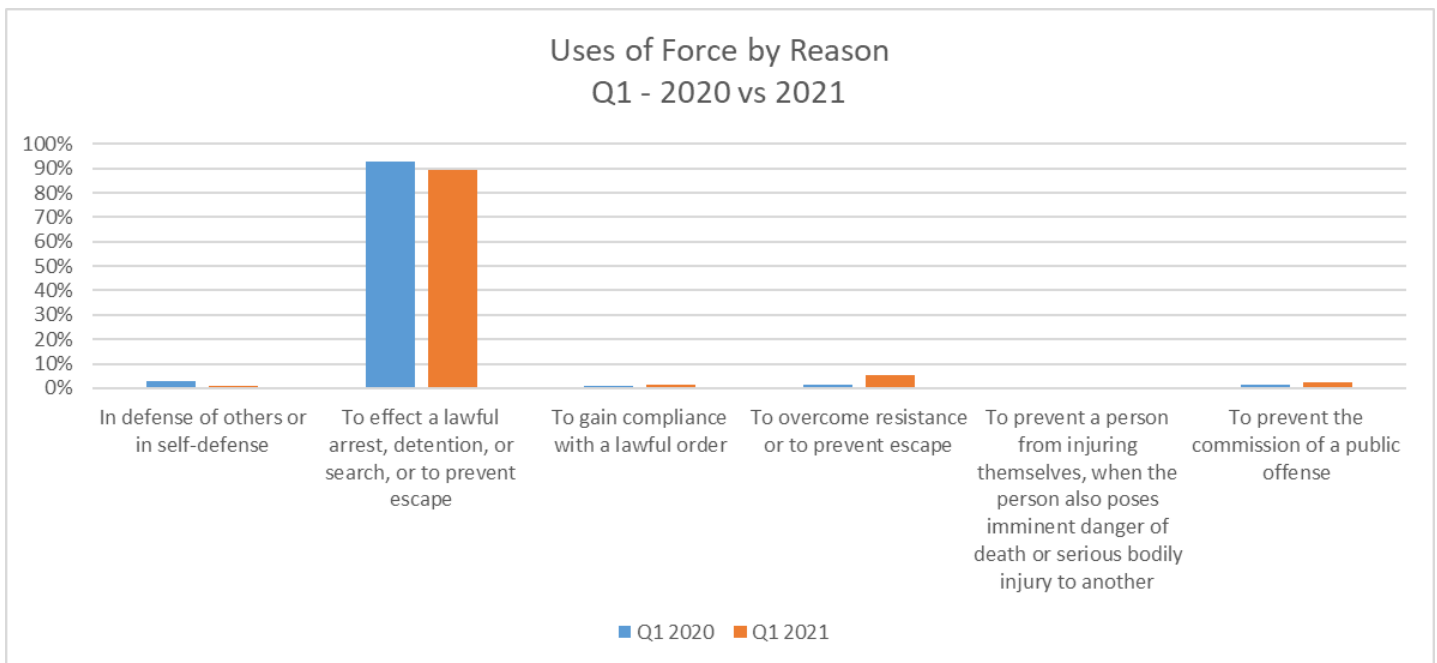
Part I Violent, Part I Property, Suspicious Person, Mental Health Related, Person with the gun, Demonstration, and Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest incidents were the top seven types of call and accounted for 86% of total Uses of Force during 1st quarter of 2021.

Types of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	1	3	1	2	31	59	4	9	2	112	28%
Part I Property	2	2	3	0	18	59	4	4	0	92	23%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	1	1	3	0	14	9	1	5	0	34	9%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	3	0	3	3	21	1	0	0	0	31	8%
Person with a gun (221)	1	0	0	0	4	20	0	1	0	26	7%
Demonstration (400)	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	24	6%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	1	0	0	0	6	14	0	2	0	23	6%
Traffic-Related	0	0	1	0	4	8	0	1	0	14	4%
Person with a knife (219)	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	9	2%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	2%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	1%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Uses of Force by Reason January – March 2021

89% of Total Uses of Force reasons in 1st quarter of 2021 were to effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape, a 22% decrease from 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020.

Reason for Use of Force	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% Change
In defense of others or in self-defense	15	3	-80%
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	457	356	-22%
To gain compliance with a lawful order	5	5	0%
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	7	21	200%
To prevent a person from injuring themselves, when the person also poses imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to another	1	2	100%
To prevent the commission of a public offense	8	10	25%
UNKNOWN	0	1	not cal
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>





## Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Officer Q1 – 2020 vs. 2021

During 1st quarter of 2021, White male officers (117, 46%) accounted for 171, 43% of Use of Force used, and Asian male officers (38, 15%) accounted for 76, 19% of Use of Force used.

### Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Officer Q1 - 2020 vs 2021

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change
Asian Female *	2	5	150%	2	8	300%	46	47	2%
Asian Male *	42	38	-10%	74	76	3%	482	467	-3%
Black Female	5	5	0%	8	7	-13%	42	40	-5%
Black Male	19	23	21%	28	32	14%	171	169	-1%
Hispanic Female	13	9	-31%	17	13	-24%	78	75	-4%
Hispanic Male	50	34	-32%	88	50	-43%	320	319	0%
White Female	10	14	40%	20	28	40%	168	156	-7%
White Male	144	117	-19%	239	171	-28%	940	892	-5%
Other Female **	0	1	not cal	0	1	not cal	11	8	-27%
Other Male **	0	7	not cal	17	12	-29%	40	35	-13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>-4%</b>

\*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

\*\*Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

During 1st quarter of 2021, Officers in the age group of 30-39 (123, 49%) accounted for 193, 48% of Use of Force used. There was 14% decrease in Officers Using Force and 19% decrease in Total Use of Force compared to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter in 2020.

### Uses of Force by Age of Officer Q1 - 2020 vs 2021

Officer Age Group	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change
21-29	106	73	-31%	180	126	-30%	378	292	-23%
30-39	135	123	-9%	236	193	-18%	755	742	-2%
40-49	41	44	7%	56	65	16%	646	617	-4%
50-59	13	13	0%	21	14	-33%	482	518	7%
60+	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal	37	39	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>-4%</b>

## Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Subject Q1 – 2020 vs. 2021

During 1st quarter of 2021, Black male subjects (81, 32%) accounted for 135, 34% of Use of Force used against, White male subjects (61, 24%) accounted for 94, 24% and Hispanic male subjects (61, 24%) accounted for 96, 24% of Use of Force used against.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change
Asian Female	0	1	not cal	0	1	not cal
Asian Male	10	8	-20%	29	9	-69%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-52%
Black Female	19	9	-53%	29	14	-12%
Black Male	86	81	-6%	154	135	not cal
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-17%
Hispanic Female	5	7	40%	12	10	-27%
Hispanic Male	83	61	-27%	132	96	-100%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	1	0	-100%	1	0	-50%
White Female	10	7	-30%	18	9	-4%
White Male	55	61	11%	98	94	not cal
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-43%
Unknown Female	4	2	-50%	7	4	178%
Unknown Male	6	14	133%	9	25	-75%
Unknown Race & Gender	4	1	-75%	4	1	not cal
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 (93, 37%) accounted for 147, 37% of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 (62, 31%) accounted for 107, 27% Total Use of Force.

Subject Age Group	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change	Q1-2020	Q1-2021	% change
Under 18	13	14	8%	23	26	13%
18-29	99	93	-6%	163	147	-10%
30-39	86	62	-28%	169	107	-37%
40-49	40	25	-38%	75	42	-44%
50-59	26	19	-27%	37	29	-22%
60+	3	4	33%	6	4	-33%
Unknown	16	35	119%	20	43	115%
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>

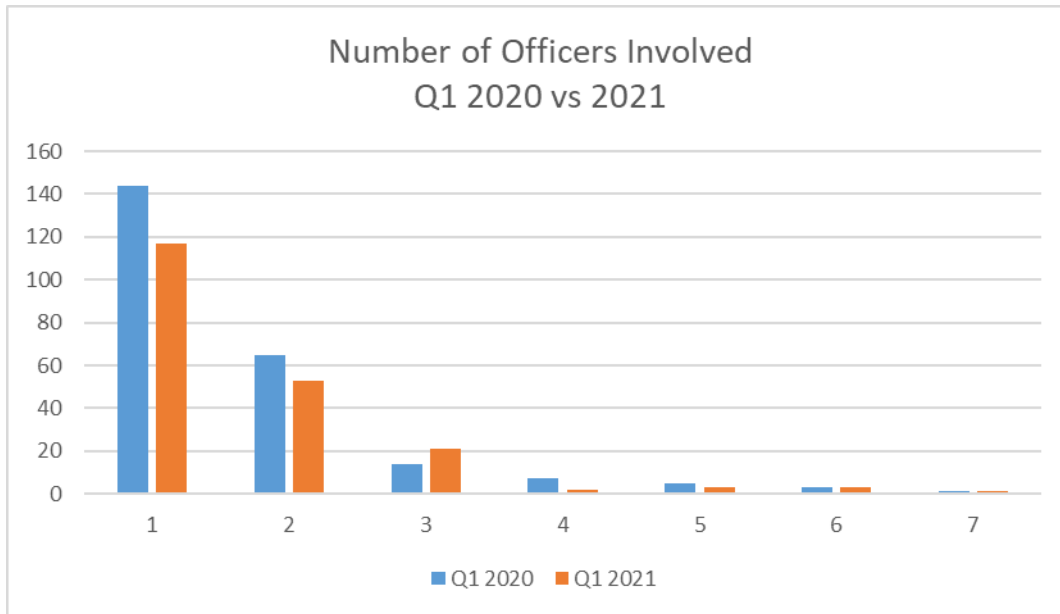
\*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report.

# Use of Force, Q1 2021

## Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved January – March 2021

Of 200 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (117, 59%).

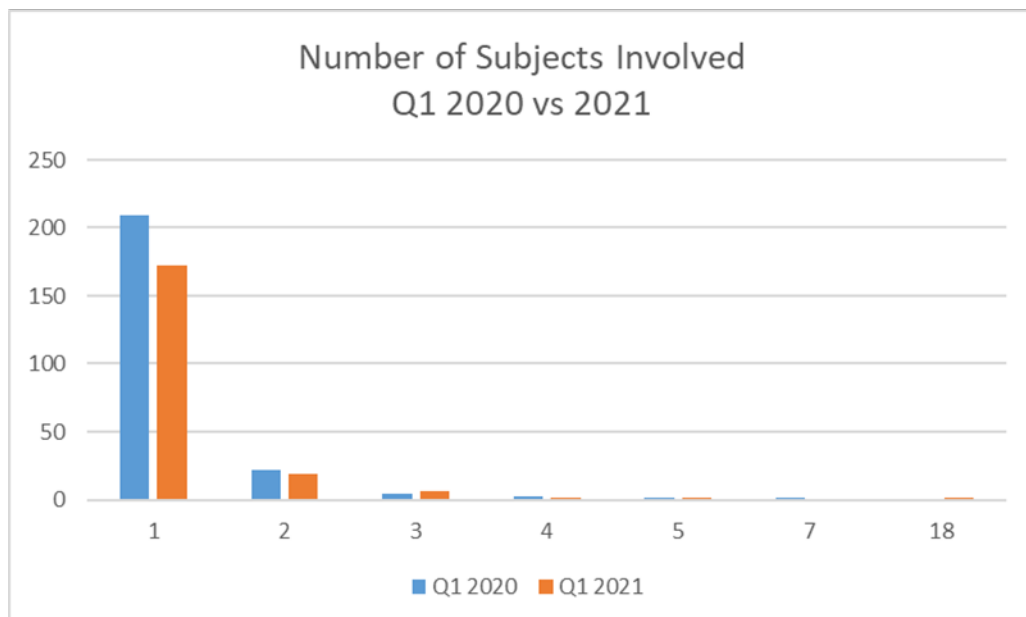
Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
1	144	117	-19%
2	65	53	-18%
3	14	21	50%
4	7	2	-71%
5	5	3	-40%
6	3	3	0%
7	1	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-16%</b>



## Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Subjects Involved January – March 2021

Of 200 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (172, 86%), 18% decrease compared to Q1 of 2020.

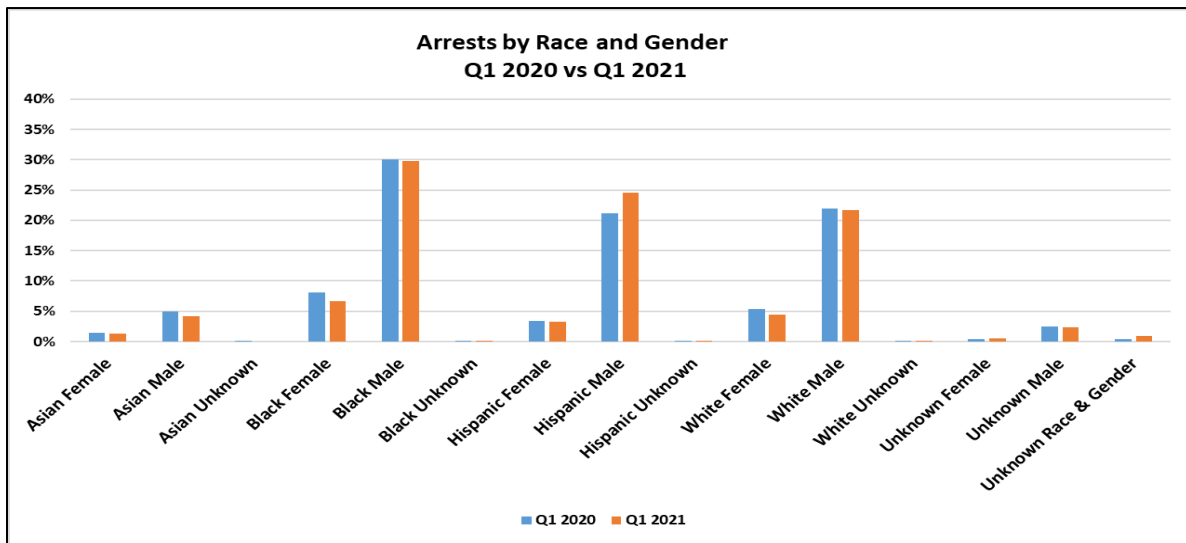
Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
1	209	172	-18%
2	22	19	-14%
3	4	6	50%
4	2	1	-50%
5	1	1	0%
7	1	0	-100%
18	0	1	not cal
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-16%</b>



## SEC. 96A.3 (C) (2) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q1-2020 vs. Q1-2021

Overall arrests declined in Q1-2021 compared to Q1-2020; Black males accounted for the highest number of arrests (954; 30%) in Q1-2020 and (1,320; 30%) in Q4-2020.

Race and Gender	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Asian Female	63	43	-32%
Asian Male	220	136	-38%
Asian Unknown	1	0	-100%
Black Female	358	212	-41%
Black Male	1,320	954	-28%
Black Unknown	1	3	200%
Hispanic Female	149	106	-29%
Hispanic Male	928	787	-15%
Hispanic Unknown	3	2	-33%
White Female	236	141	-40%
White Male	965	693	-28%
White Unknown	5	1	-80%
Unknown Female	20	16	-20%
Unknown Male	110	77	-30%
Unknown Race & Gender	15	30	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>-27%</b>



Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

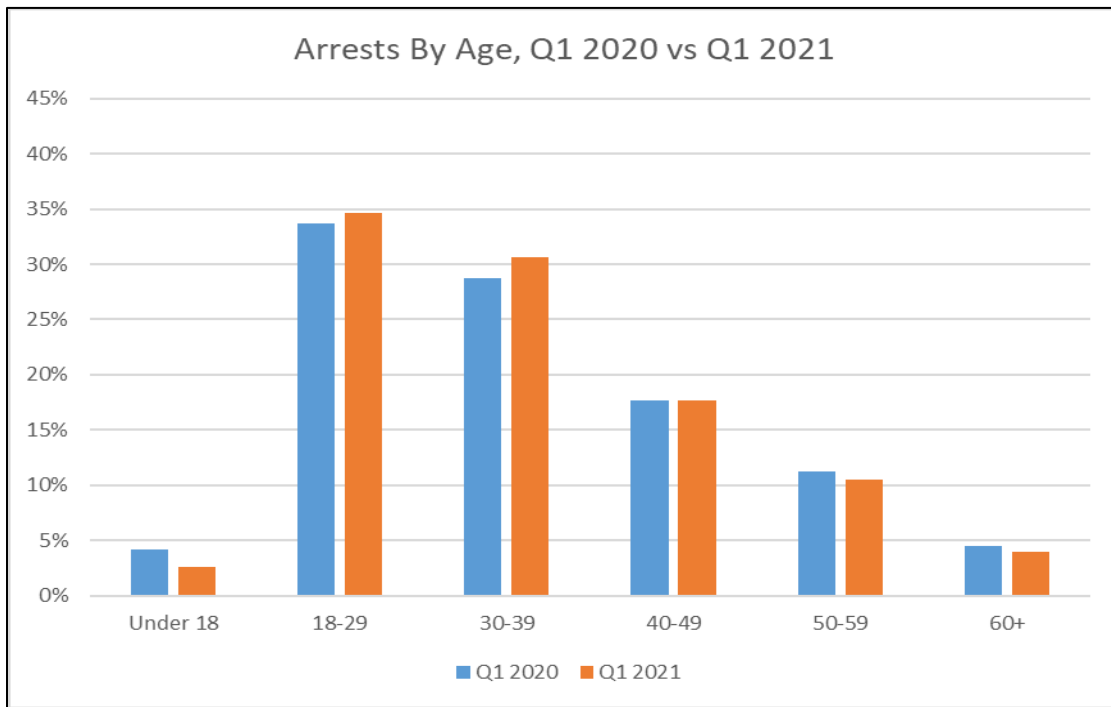
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited."

Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports in which data was not provided.

## SEC. 96A.3 (C) (2) Arrests by Age Q1-2020 vs. Q1-2021

In Q1-2020, Subjects age 18-29 (34%) and subjects 30-39 (29%) accounted for 63% of arrests. Subjects age 18-29 (35%) and subjects age 30-39 (31%) accounted for approximately 66% of arrests in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Under 18	183	82	-55%
18-29	1,480	1,110	-25%
30-39	1,265	980	-23%
40-49	775	566	-27%
50-59	494	337	-32%
60+	197	126	-36%
Unknown	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>-27%</b>



Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

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

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

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

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

### Cases Received in Q1-2021

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	13
Gender Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>

DPA received 200 total cases for the quarter.

**14 cases received in Q1-2021 involved Racial or Gender Bias**

**23 officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.**

### Case Closures and Dispositions for Q1-2021

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	6	1	6	1	1	<b>15</b>
Homophobic Bias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>

\*Source: Department of Police Accountability

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

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

### Q1-2021 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q1-2021
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	1
Disability Discrimination	1
Hostile Work Environment	0
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Orientation	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>

Complainants: 1 Department member; 1 outside civilian

Respondents: 2 SFPD (same complaint); 1 unknown

### Q1-2021 Case Closures and Dispositions

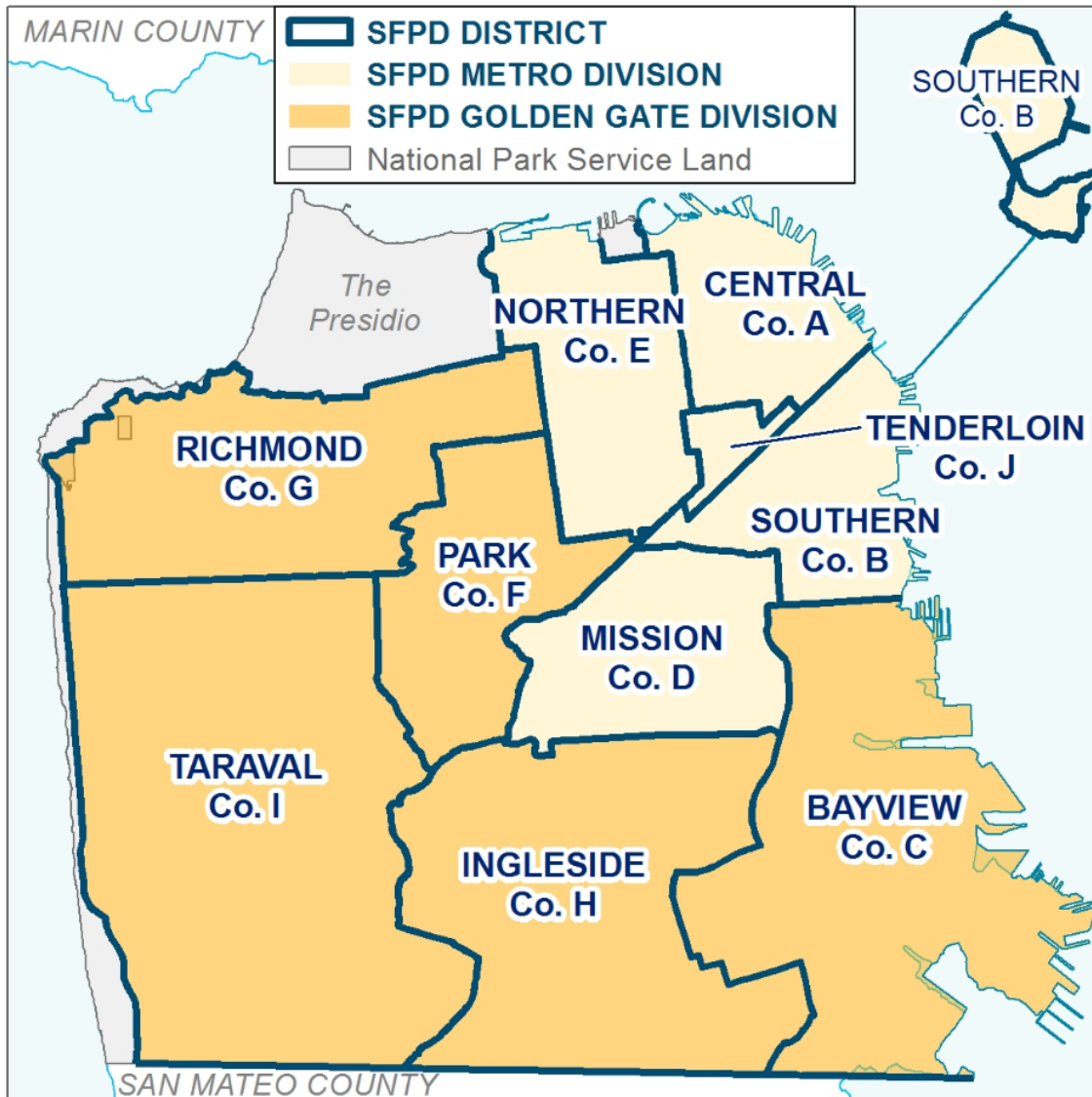
Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Gender Identity	0	0	3	0	3
Hostile Work Environment	0	0	0	0	0
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Race Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	1	2	0	0	3
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Weight Discrimination	1	0	0	0	1
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	3	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report



## Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District

October - December 2020



# Use of Force QI, 2021

## Use of Force by District

### Q1 – 2020 vs. 2021

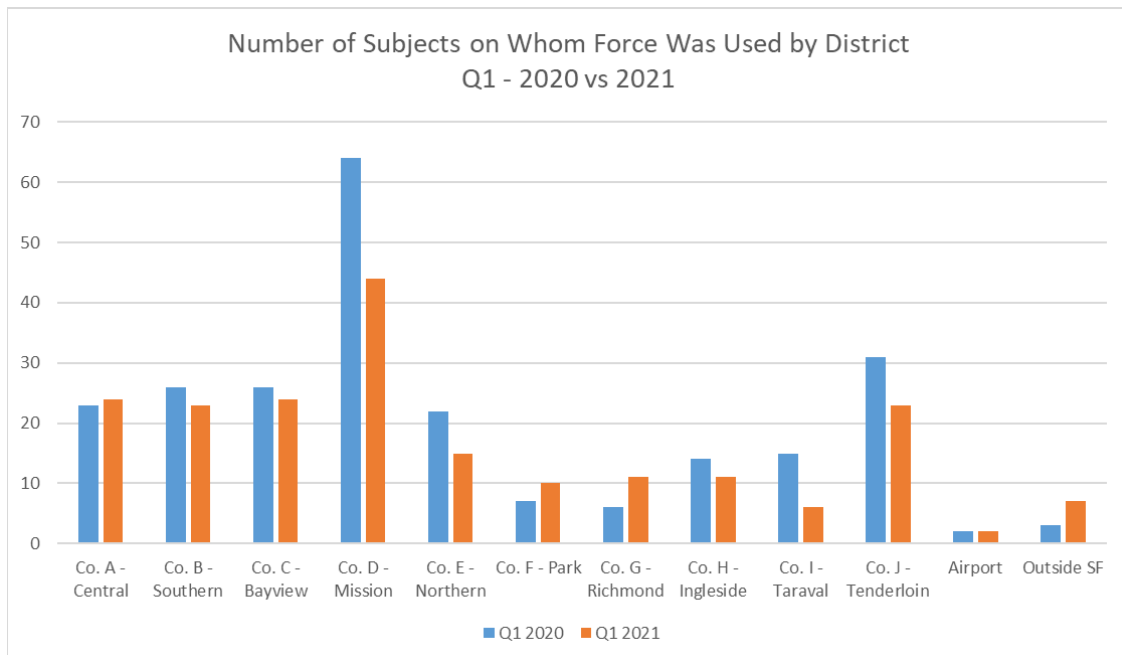
During 1st quarter of 2021, Mission District (81 incidents) and Northern District (59 incidents) accounted for 35% of all districts Use of Force.

Districts	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	45	40	-11%
Co. B - Southern	61	39	-36%
Co. C - Bayview	51	49	-4%
Co. D - Mission	127	81	-36%
Co. E - Northern	35	59	69%
Co. F - Park	15	19	27%
Co. G - Richmond	8	17	113%
Co. H - Ingleside	44	19	-57%
Co. I - Taraval	35	11	-69%
Co. J - Tenderloin	60	49	-18%
Airport	2	2	0%
Outside SF	10	13	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>

## Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used by District Q1 – 2020 vs. 2021

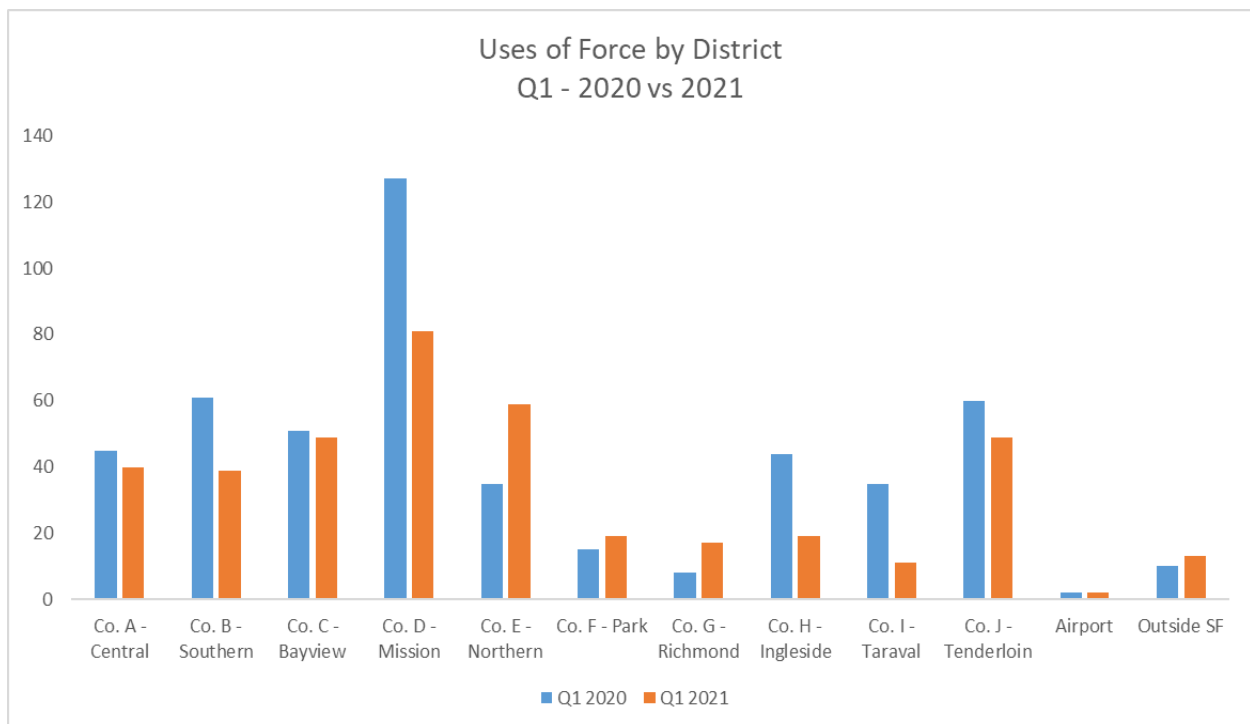
During the 1st quarter of 2021, Mission district accounted for 22% of all districts subjects on whom force was used.

Districts	Number of Subjects		% change
	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	
Co. A - Central	23	24	4%
Co. B - Southern	26	23	-12%
Co. C - Bayview	26	24	-8%
Co. D - Mission	64	44	-31%
Co. E - Northern	22	15	-32%
Co. F - Park	7	10	43%
Co. G - Richmond	6	11	83%
Co. H - Ingleside	14	11	-21%
Co. I - Taraval	15	6	-60%
Co. J - Tenderloin	31	23	-26%
Airport	2	2	0%
Outside SF	3	7	133%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-16%</b>



**Uses of Force by District  
Q1 - 2020 vs 2021**

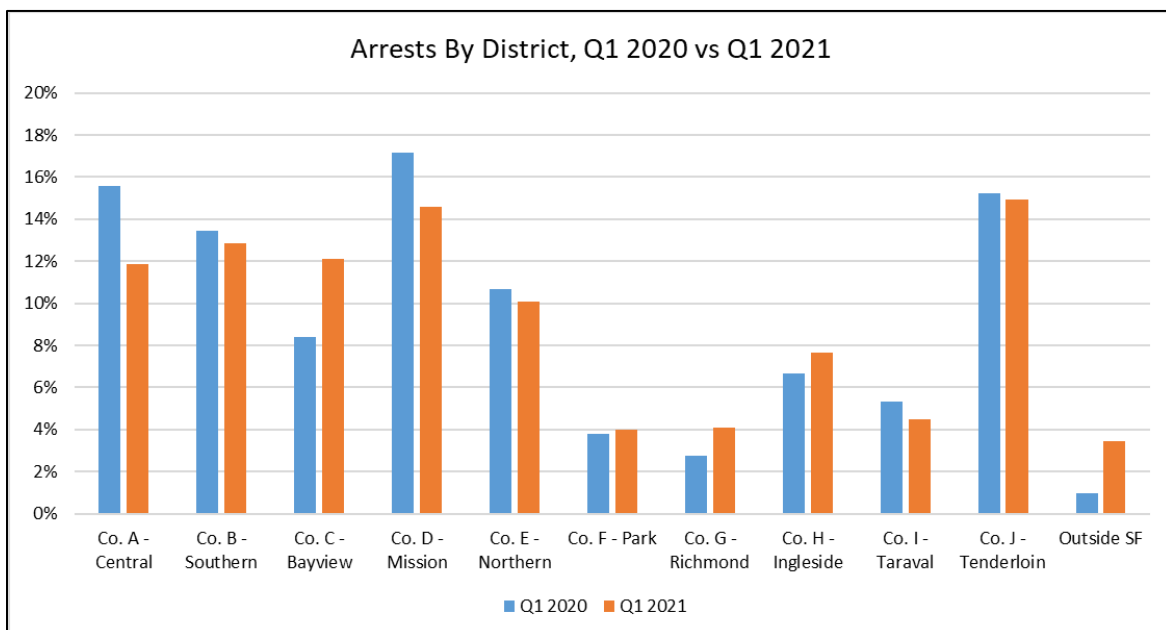
Districts	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	45	40	-11%
Co. B - Southern	61	39	-36%
Co. C - Bayview	51	49	-4%
Co. D - Mission	127	81	-36%
Co. E - Northern	35	59	69%
Co. F - Park	15	19	27%
Co. G - Richmond	8	17	113%
Co. H - Ingleside	44	19	-57%
Co. I - Taraval	35	11	-69%
Co. J - Tenderloin	60	49	-18%
Airport	2	2	0%
Outside SF	10	13	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-19%</b>



## Total Arrests by District Q1 – 2020 vs. 2021

In Q1-2020, Mission station (755; 17%) and Central station (685; 16%) accounted for 33% of arrests made by all districts. Tenderloin station (478; 15%) and Mission station (467; 14.6%) accounted for approximately 30% of all district arrests in Q1-2021.

District	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	685	379	-45%
Co. B - Southern	590	411	-30%
Co. C - Bayview	368	387	5%
Co. D - Mission	755	467	-38%
Co. E - Northern	469	322	-31%
Co. F - Park	167	128	-23%
Co. G - Richmond	121	131	8%
Co. H - Ingleside	292	245	-16%
Co. I - Taraval	235	143	-39%
Co. J - Tenderloin	669	478	-29%
Outside SF	43	110	156%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>-27%</b>



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

## Central District (Company A) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 40 total Use of Force incidents at Central district and Physical Control (18) accounted for 45% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (21, 23%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Impact Weapon	2
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	18
Pointing of Firearms	17
Spike Strips	1
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
Central									
0000-0359	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	6	15%
1600-1959	4	6	0	2	0	7	2	21	53%
2000-2359	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	9	23%
Total	5	6	2	4	2	10	11	40	100%
Percentage	13%	15%	5%	10%	5%	25%	28%	100%	

**Central District  
(Company A)  
Use of Force by Call Type  
January - March 2021**

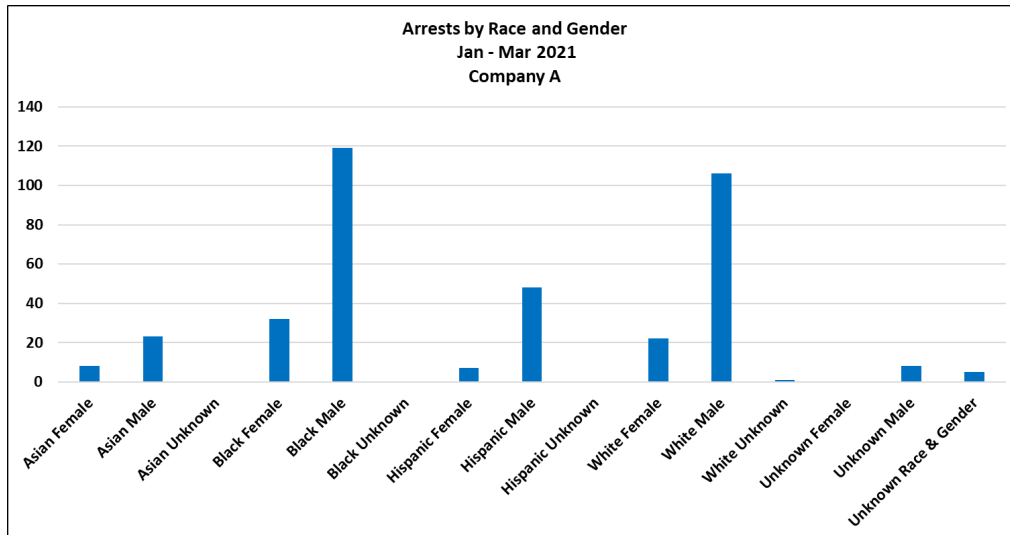
Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	1	2	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	18	45%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	9	23%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	8%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	8%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	13%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

# By District Data

## Central District (Company A) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Black males (31%) and White males (28%) accounted for 59% of arrests made by Central Station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	2%
Asian Male	23	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	32	8%
Black Male	119	31%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	7	2%
Hispanic Male	48	13%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	22	6%
White Male	106	28%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	8	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	5	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

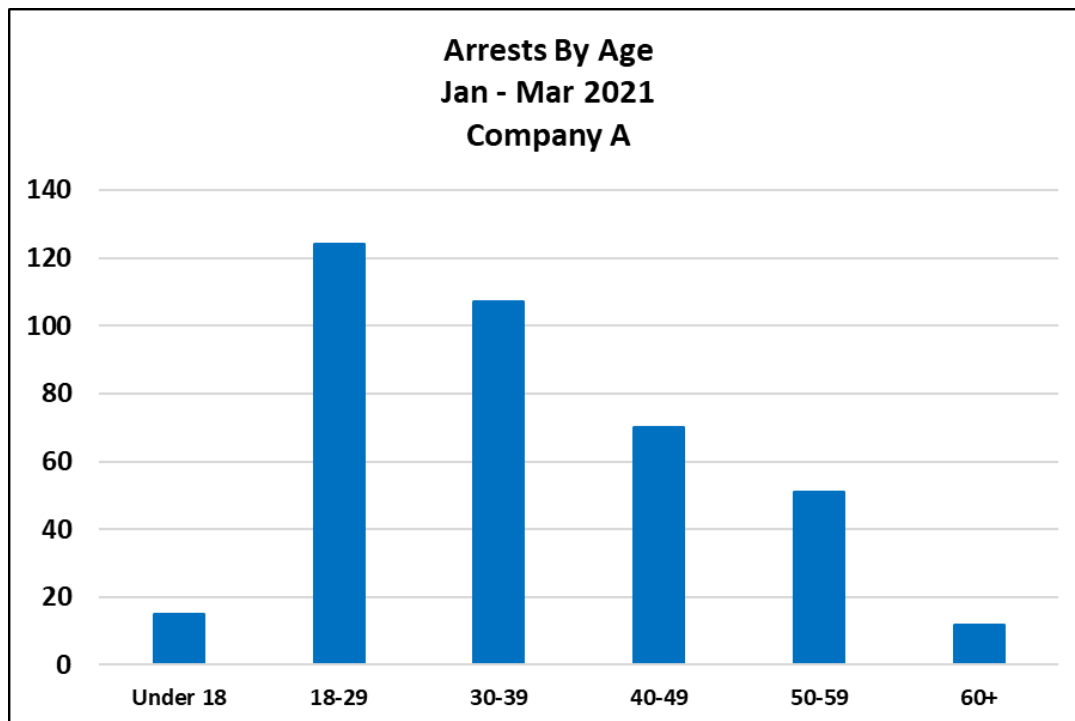


# By District Data

## Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age January - March 2021

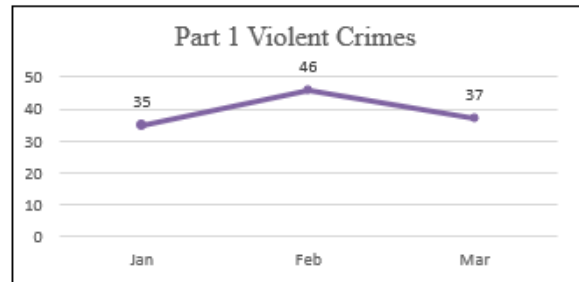
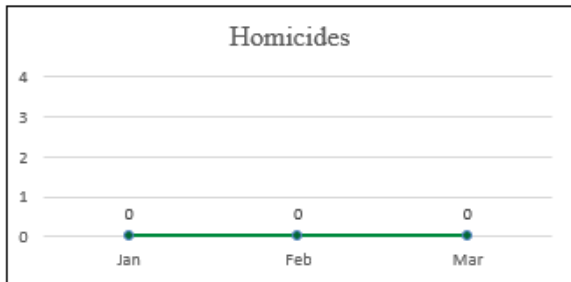
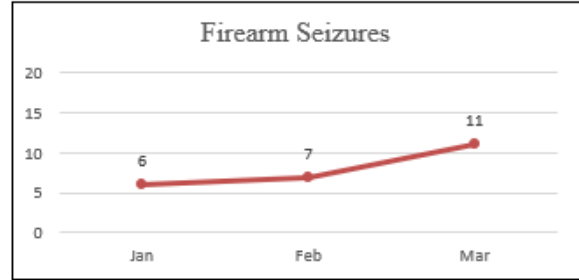
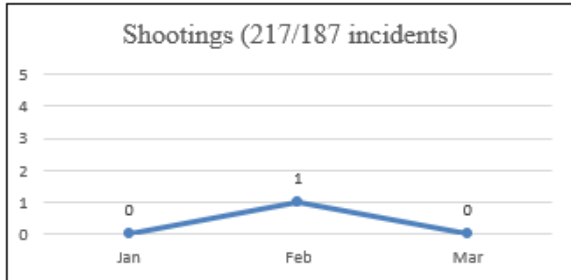
Subjects age 18-29 (33%) accounted for the most arrest made by Central station, while subjects under 60 and over (3%) were the least arrested.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	15	4%
18-29	124	33%
30-39	107	28%
40-49	70	18%
50-59	51	13%
60+	12	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

## Central District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Southern District (Company B) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 39 total Use of Force incidents at Southern district and Physical Control (18) accounted for 46% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (11, 28%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	4
Impact Weapon	1
OC	3
Other	0
Physical Control	18
Pointing of Firearms	11
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Southern	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	4	0	0	0	1	6	11	28%
0400-0759	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	13%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	8%
1200-1559	0	1	5	0	1	0	2	9	23%
1600-1959	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	10%
2000-2359	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	7	18%
<b>Total</b>	0	11	7	1	3	7	10	39	100%
<b>Percentage</b>	0%	28%	18%	3%	8%	18%	26%	100%	

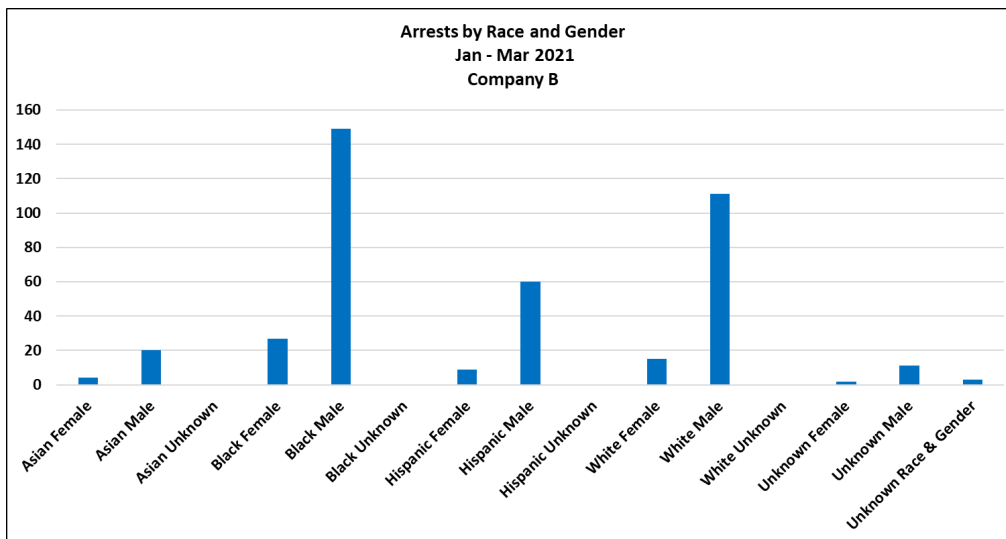
## Southern District (Company B) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	15%
Part I Property	0	0	1	0	4	6	0	0	0	11	28%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3%
Person with a knife (219)	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	13%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	13%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	10%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	15%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Black males (36%) and White males (27%) accounted for approximately 63% of arrests made by Southern station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	20	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	27	7%
Black Male	149	36%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	9	2%
Hispanic Male	60	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	15	4%
White Male	111	27%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100%</b>



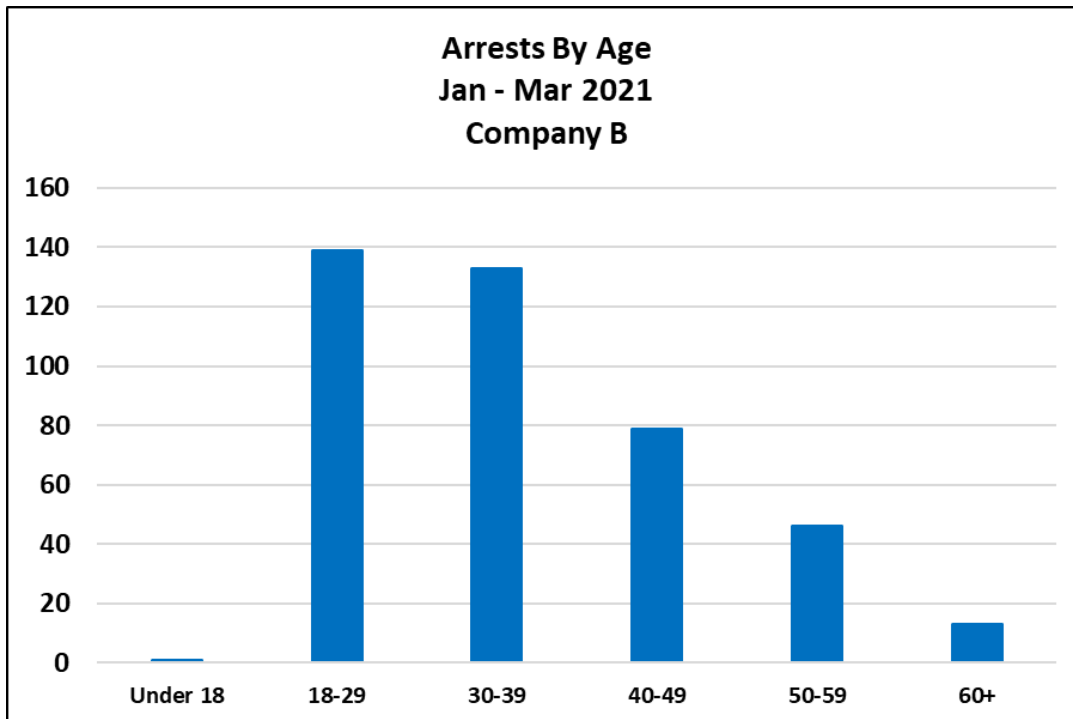
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

# By District Data

## Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Age January – March 2021

Subjects age 18-29 (34%) and subjects 30-39 (32%) accounted for 66% of arrest made by Southern station in Q1-2021.

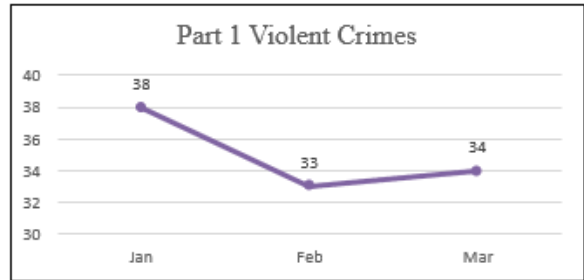
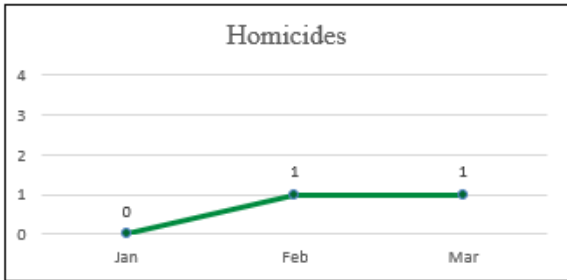
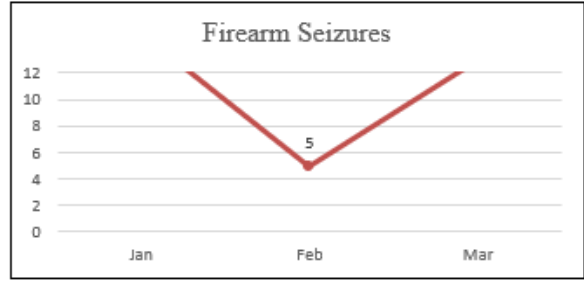
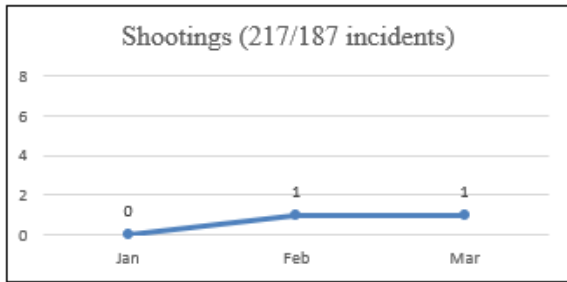
Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	1	0%
18-29	139	34%
30-39	133	32%
40-49	79	19%
50-59	46	11%
60+	13	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# By District Data

## Southern District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 - March 31, 2021



## Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 49 total Use of Force incidents at Bayview district and Pointing of Firearms (22) accounted for 45% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents (15, 31%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Impact Weapon	1
OC	1
Other	1
Physical Control	12
Pointing of Firearms	22
Spike Strips	4
Strike by Object/Fist	7
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Bayview	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	5	10%
0400-0759	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6%
0800-1159	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	11	22%
1200-1559	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	12	24%
1600-1959	0	0	0	7	6	0	2	15	31%
2000-2359	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percentage	10%	6%	4%	45%	27%	0%	8%	100%	



# By District Data

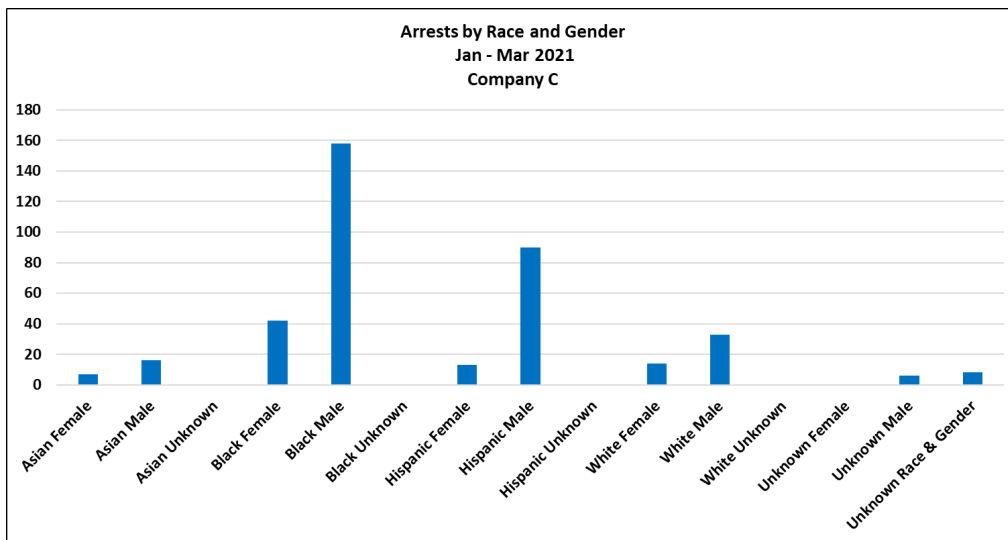
## Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force by Call Type January – March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	1	1	11	4	1	0	18	37%
Part I Property	1	1	1	0	7	7	0	3	0	20	41%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	6%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Black males (41%) and Black females (11%) accounted for 52% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	7	2%
Asian Male	16	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	42	11%
Black Male	158	41%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	13	3%
Hispanic Male	90	23%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	14	4%
White Male	33	9%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	6	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	8	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100%</b>



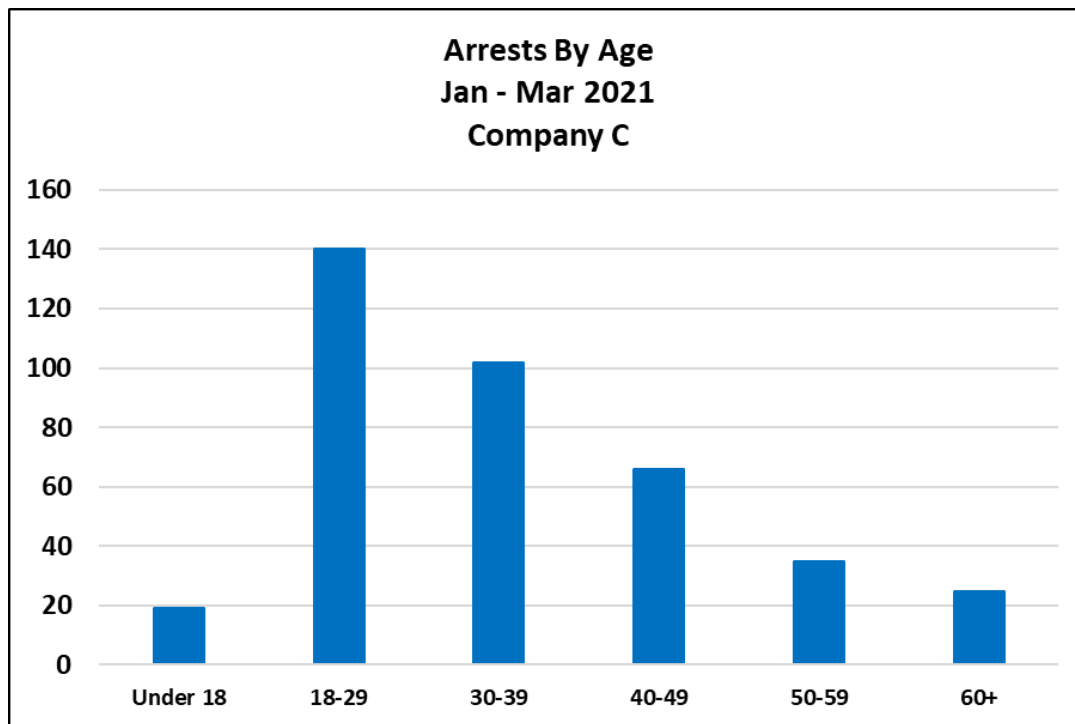
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.”

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

## Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Age January - March 2021

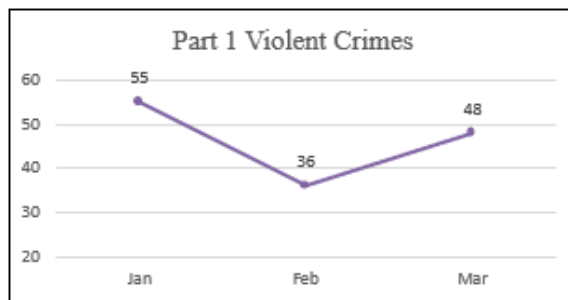
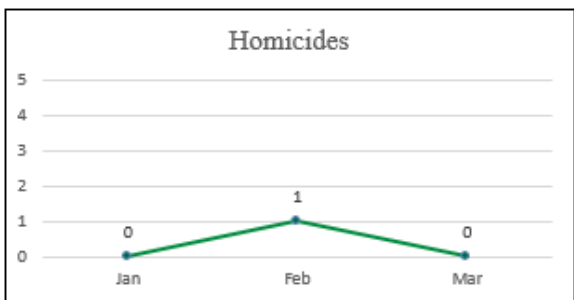
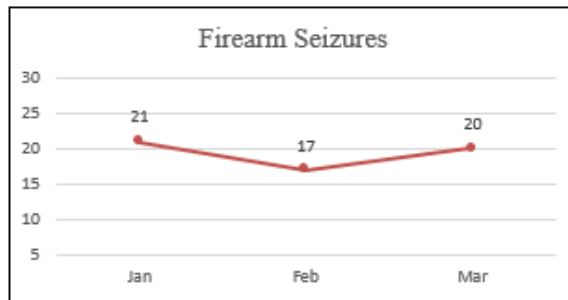
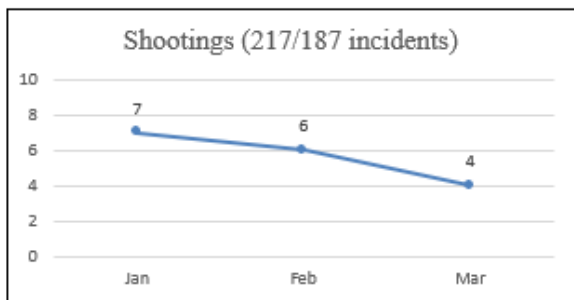
Subjects age 18-29 (36%) and subjects age 30-39 (26%) accounted for 62% of the arrest made by Bayview station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	19	5%
18-29	140	36%
30-39	102	26%
40-49	66	17%
50-59	35	9%
60+	25	6%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# Bayview District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Mission District (Company D) Use of Force

January - March 2021

There were 81 total Use of Force incidents at Mission district and Pointing of Firearms (43) accounted for 53% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (23, 28%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Impact Weapon	1
OC	2
Other	0
Physical Control	25
Pointing of Firearms	43
Spike Strips	1
Strike by Object/Fist	8
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Mission	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	10	12%
0400-0759	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	7%
0800-1159	4	0	0	6	3	2	2	17	21%
1200-1559	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	7%
1600-1959	7	2	0	3	4	5	2	23	28%
2000-2359	3	0	3	4	1	1	7	19	23%
Total	16	3	6	22	11	12	11	81	100%
Percentage	20%	4%	7%	27%	14%	15%	14%	100%	

# By District Data

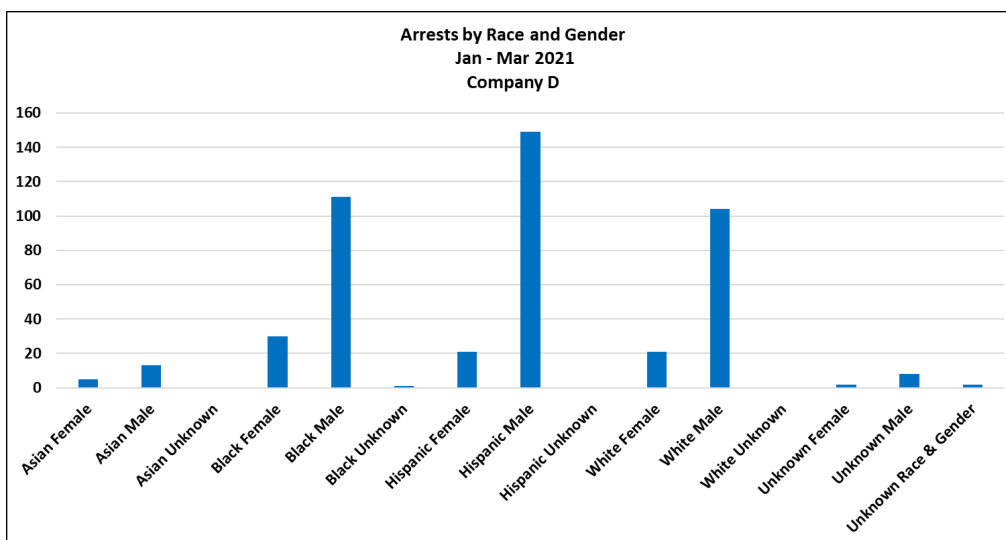
## Mission District (Company D) Use of Force by Call Type October – December 2020

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	1	1	0	11	12	0	7	0	32	40%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	13	16%
Person with a gun (221)	1	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	13	16%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	1	0	5	6	1	1	0	14	17%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Hispanic males (32%) and Hispanic females (4%) accounted for 36% of all arrests made by Mission station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	1%
Asian Male	13	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	30	6%
Black Male	111	24%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	21	4%
Hispanic Male	149	32%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	21	4%
White Male	104	22%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	8	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100%</b>

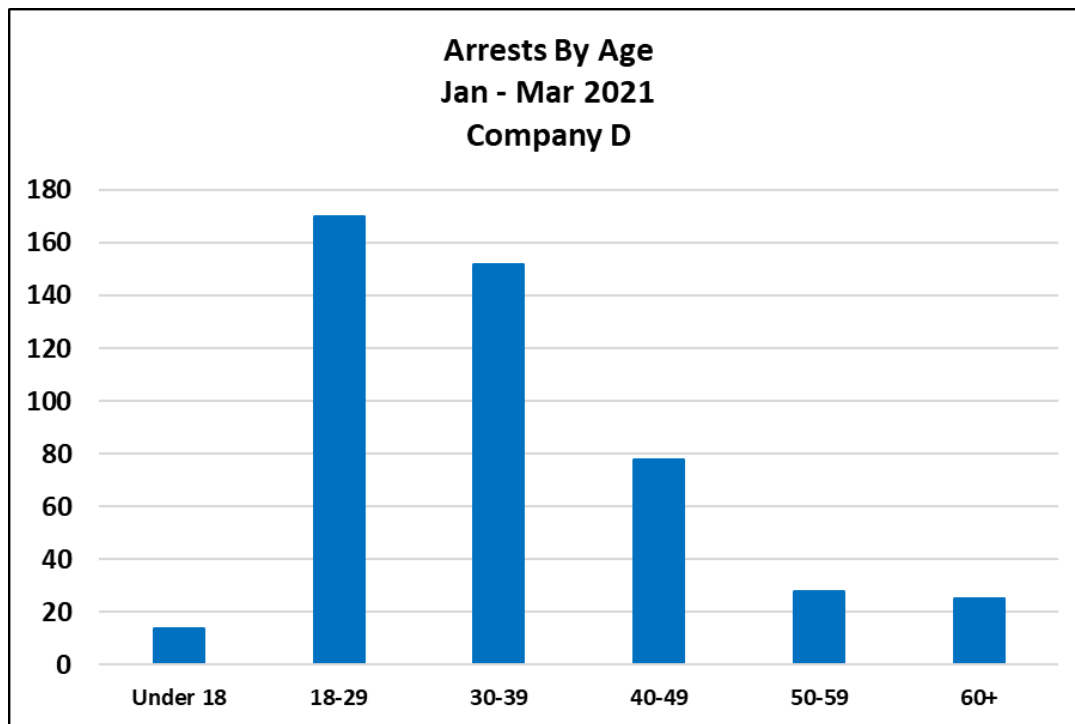


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

## Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Age October – December 2020

Subjects age 18-29 (36%) and subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for 69% of the arrest made by Mission station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	14	3%
18-29	170	36%
30-39	152	33%
40-49	78	17%
50-59	28	6%
60+	25	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100%</b>

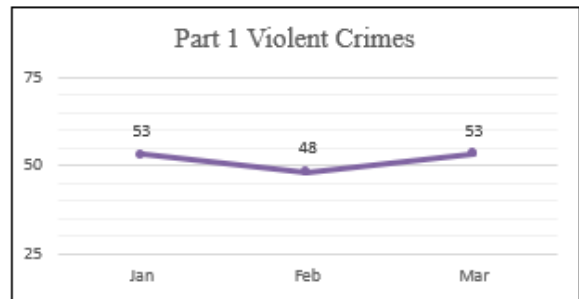
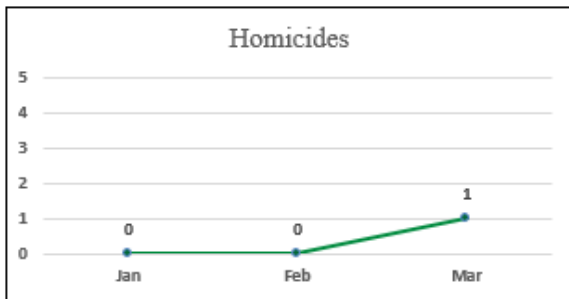
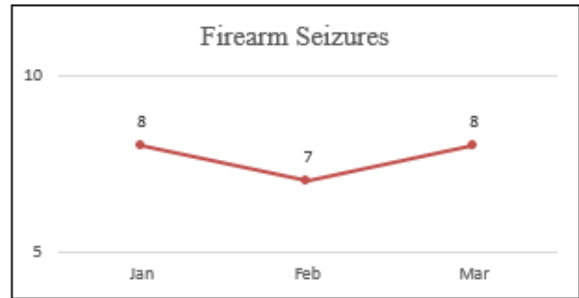
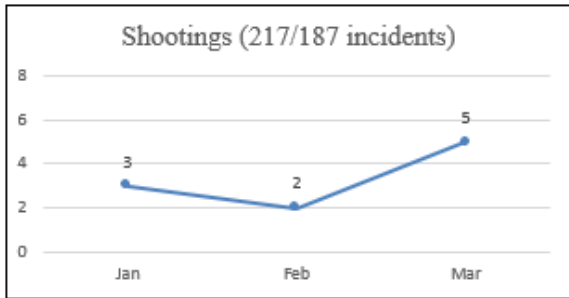


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.”



# By District Data

## Mission District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



# By District Data

## Northern District (Company E) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 59 total Use of Force incidents at Northern district. Pointing of Firearms (20) accounted for 40% and the type of force used. The peak time for incidents (34, 58%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Impact Weapon	7
OC	0
Other	1
Physical Control	12
Pointing of Firearms	20
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	16
Vehicle Deflection	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Northern	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	7%
1200-1559	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	12	20%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	8%
2000-2359	1	9	0	3	3	0	18	34	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percentage	5%	15%	14%	8%	5%	7%	46%	100%	

# By District Data

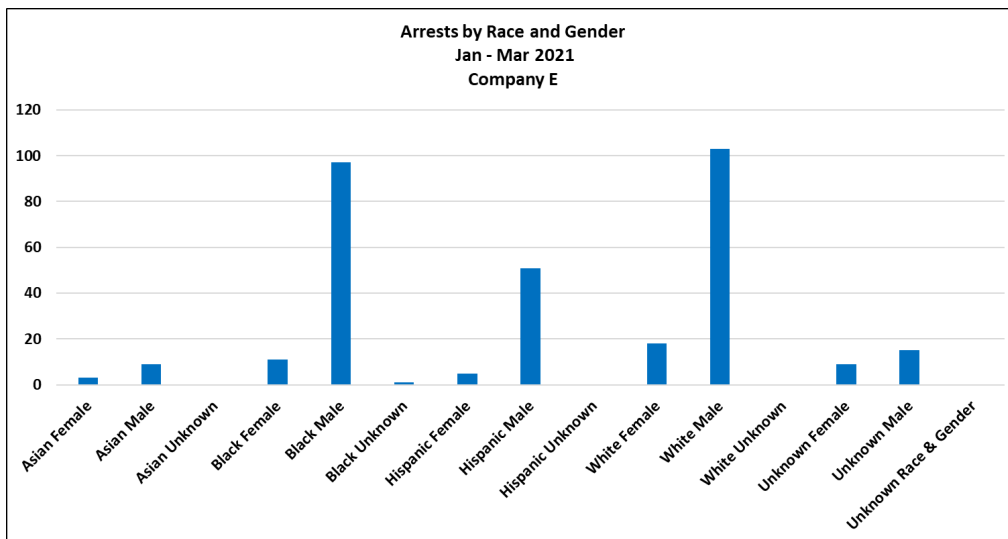
## Northern District (Company E) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	1	2	11	0	0	2	16	27%
Part I Property	1	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	13	22%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	8%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	24	41%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October – December 2020

White males (32%) and Black males (30%) accounted for 62% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	9	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	11	3%
Black Male	97	30%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	5	2%
Hispanic Male	51	16%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	18	6%
White Male	103	32%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	9	3%
Unknown Male	15	5%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

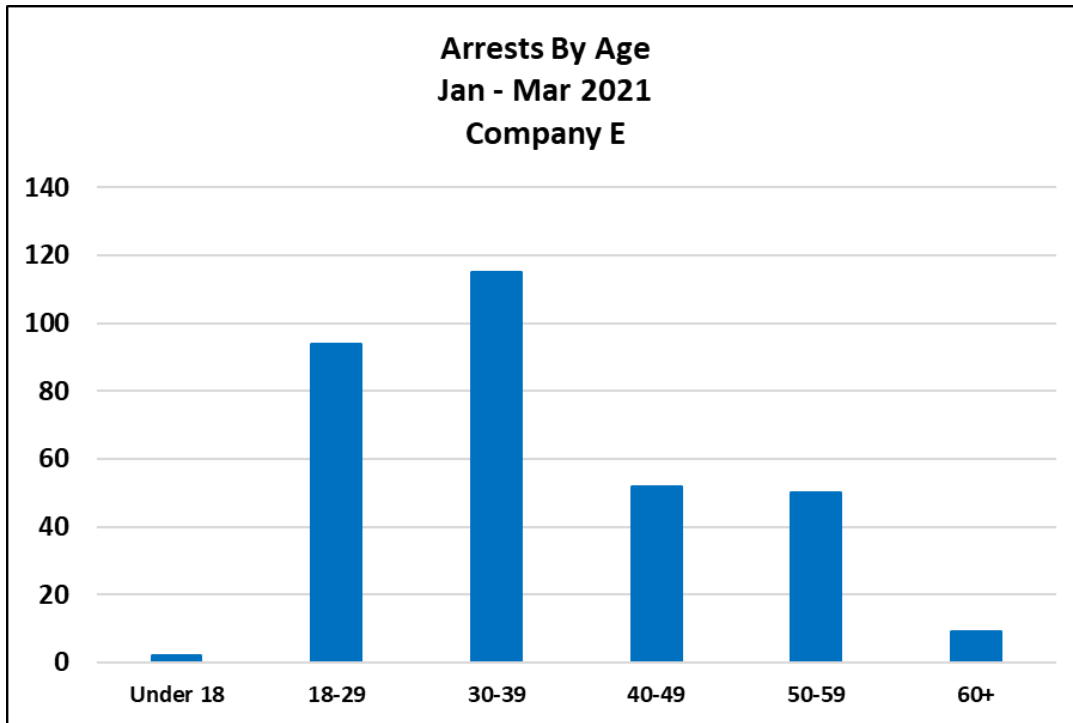
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

# By District Data

## Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age January – March 2021

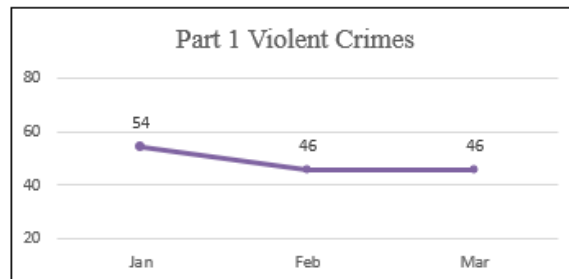
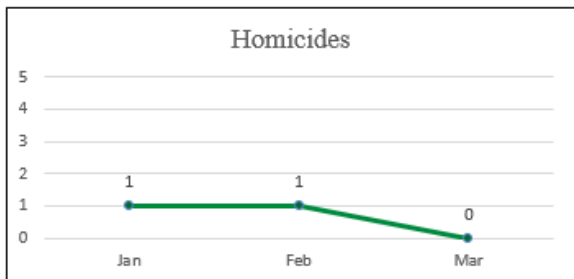
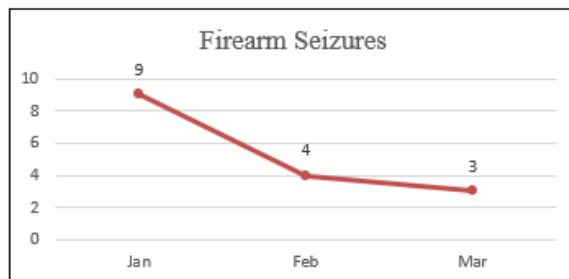
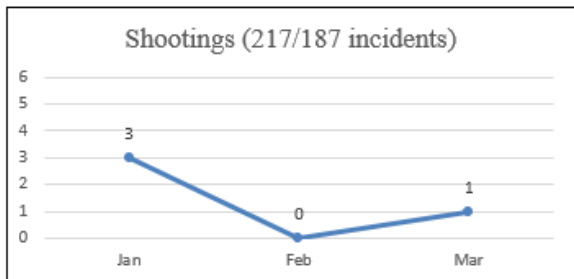
Subjects age 30-39 (36%) accounted for the most arrests made by Northern station, while subjects under 18 (1%) were the least arrested in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	1%
18-29	94	29%
30-39	115	36%
40-49	52	16%
50-59	50	16%
60+	9	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# Northern District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Park District (Company F) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 19 total Use of Force incidents at Park district and Pointing Firearms (11) accounted for 61% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (6, 32%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Impact Weapon	1
OC	1
Other	0
Physical Control	2
Pointing of Firearms	11
Spike Strips	3
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Park	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	21%
1200-1559	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	16%
1600-1959	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	32%
2000-2359	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

# By District Data

## Park District (Company F) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

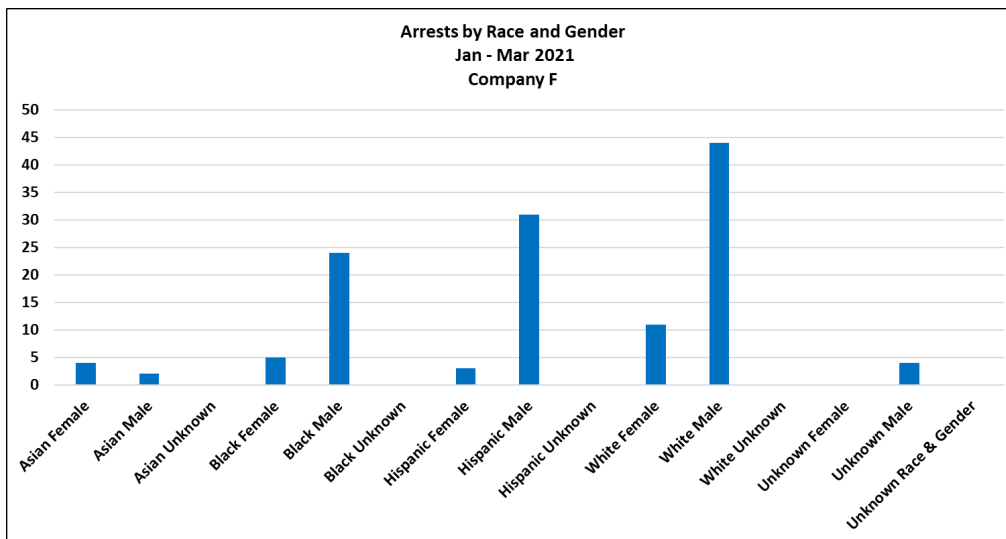
Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5%
Part I Property	0	1	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	13	68%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	11%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Park District (Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

White males (34%), Hispanic males (24%) and Black males (19%) accounted for 77% of all arrests made by Park Station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	3%
Asian Male	2	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	4%
Black Male	24	19%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	2%
Hispanic Male	31	24%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	11	9%
White Male	44	34%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100%</b>

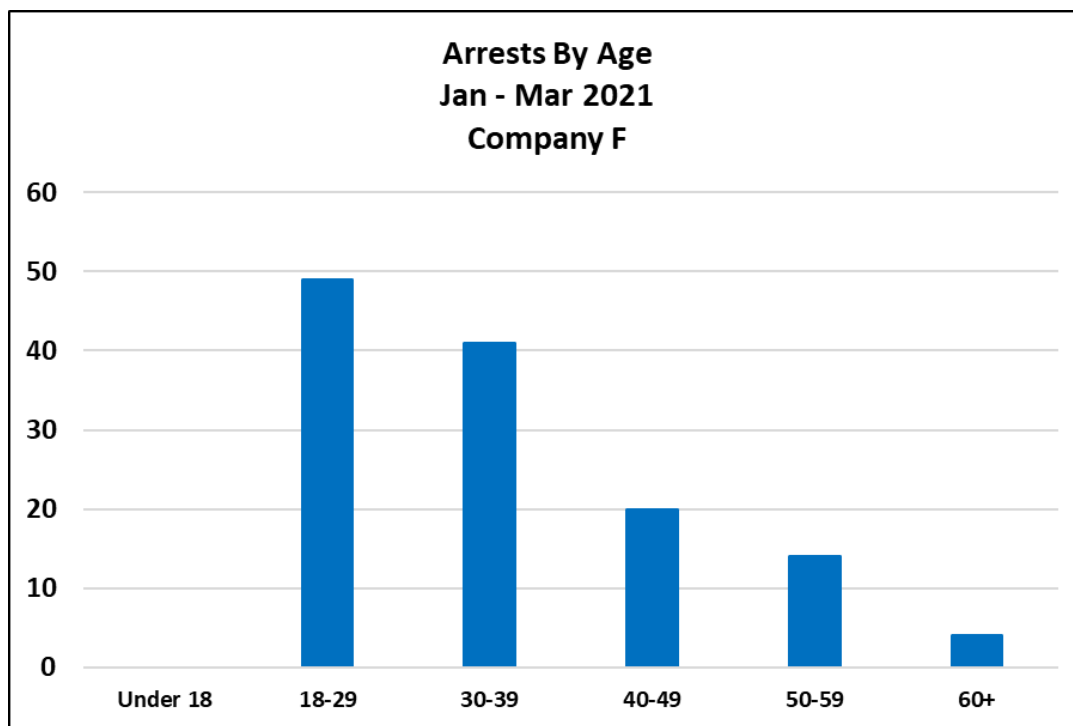


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

## Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age January – March 2021

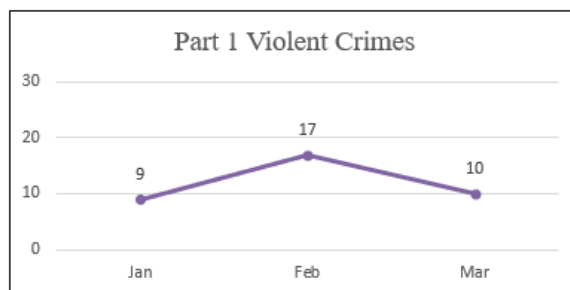
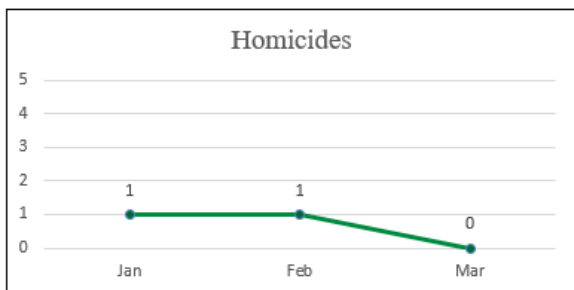
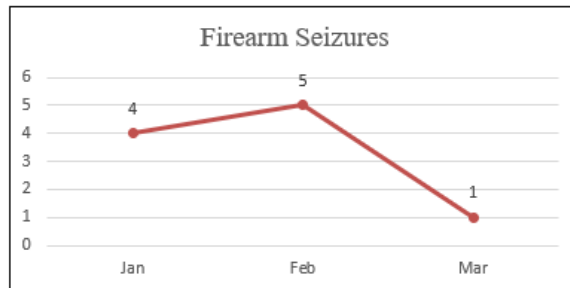
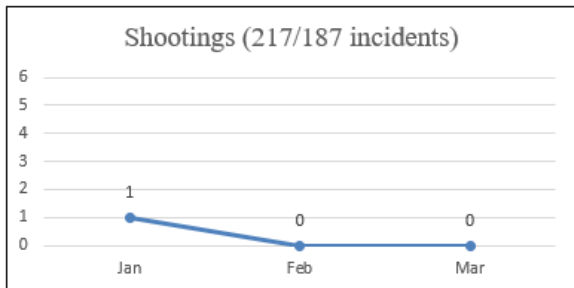
Subjects age 18-29 (38%) and subjects age 30-39 (32%) accounted for 70% of the arrest made by Park station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	49	38%
30-39	41	32%
40-49	20	16%
50-59	14	11%
60+	4	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# Park District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Richmond District

Richmond District  
 (Company G)  
 Use of Force  
 January - March 2021

There were 17 total Use of Force incidents at Richmond district and Pointing of Firearms (10) accounted for 58% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (5, 29%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	1
Other	3
Physical Control	3
Pointing of Firearms	10
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Richmond	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	24%
0400-0759	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	29%
0800-1159	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6%
1200-1559	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	18%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	18%
2000-2359	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

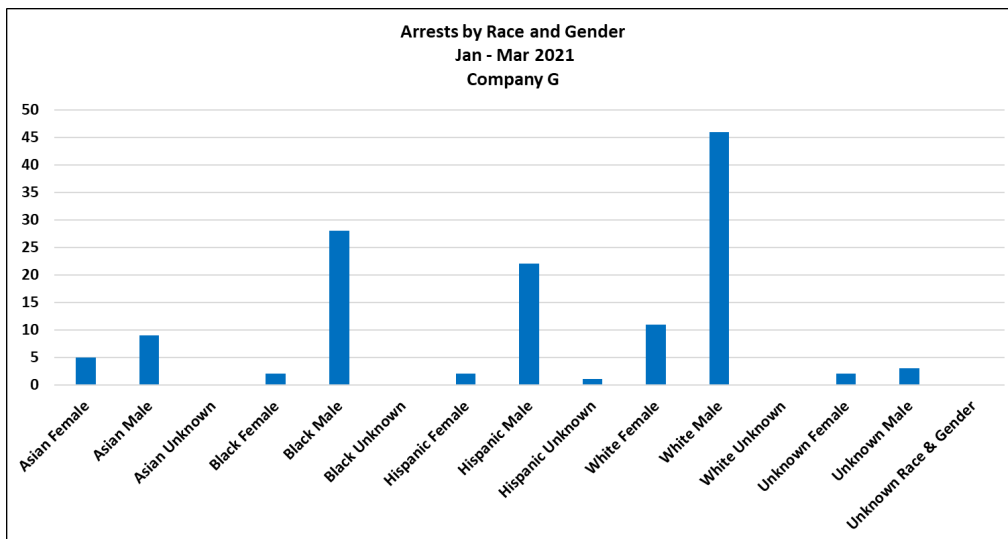
## Richmond District (Company G) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6%
Part I Property	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	18%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	18%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	12%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

White males (35%), Black males (21%) accounted for 56% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	4%
Asian Male	9	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	2	2%
Black Male	28	21%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	2%
Hispanic Male	22	17%
Hispanic Unknown	1	1%
White Female	11	8%
White Male	46	35%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	2%
Unknown Male	3	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100%</b>

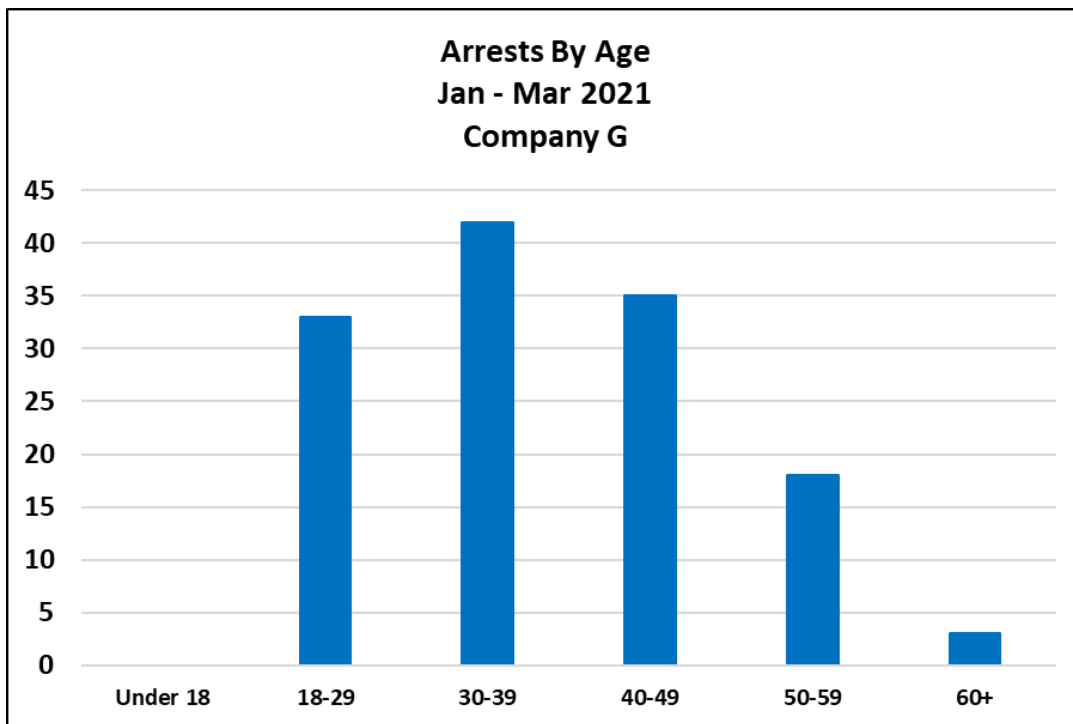


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

## Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Age January – March 2021

Subjects age 30-39 (32%) and subjects age 40-49 (27%) accounted for 59% of the arrest made by Richmond station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	33	25%
30-39	42	32%
40-49	35	27%
50-59	18	14%
60+	3	2%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100%</b>

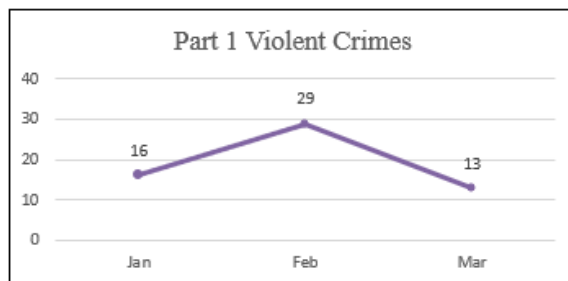
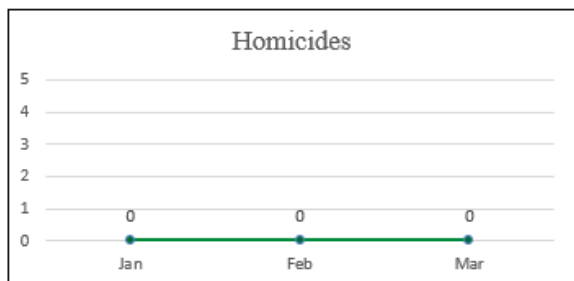
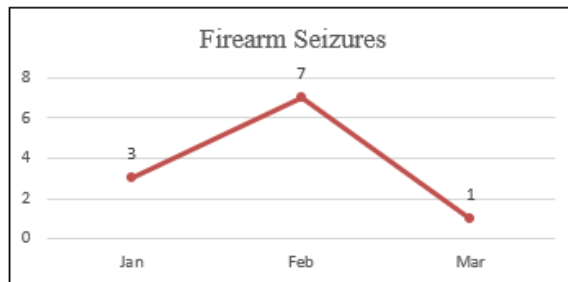
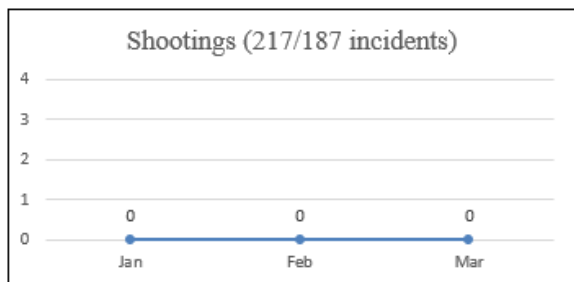


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.”

# Richmond District

## Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes

### January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021





**Ingleside District  
(Company H)  
Use of Force  
January – March 2021**

There were 19 total Use of Force incidents at Ingleside district and Pointing of Firearms (14) accounted for 73% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was (6, 32%) between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	5
Pointing of Firearms	14
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Ingleside	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	26%
0400-0759	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	16%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	21%
1600-1959	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	32%
2000-2359	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percentage	16%	5%	5%	32%	16%	16%	11%	100%	

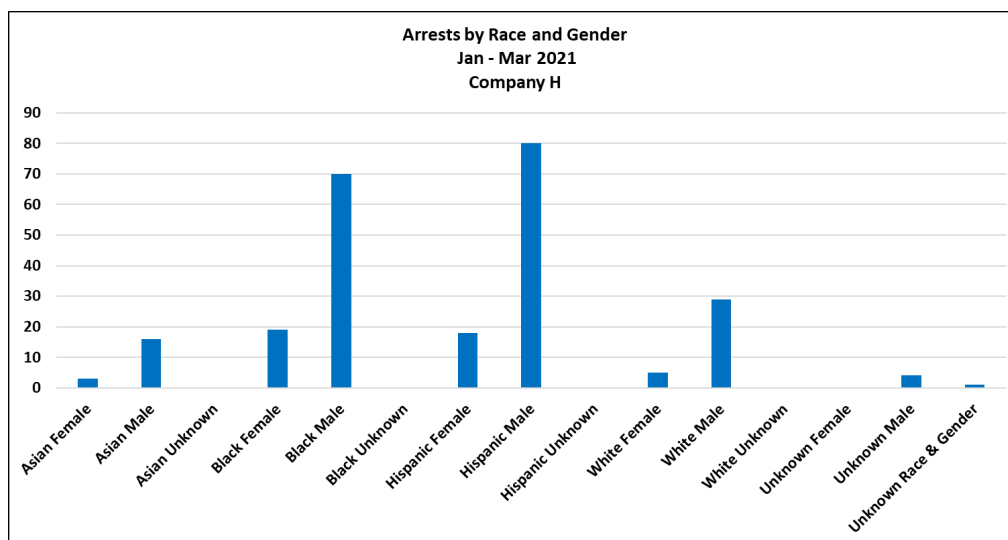
## Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force by Call Type January – March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	47%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	32%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	11%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Hispanic males (33%) and Black males (29%) accounted for approximately 62% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	16	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	19	8%
Black Male	70	29%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	18	7%
Hispanic Male	80	33%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	5	2%
White Male	29	12%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# By District Data

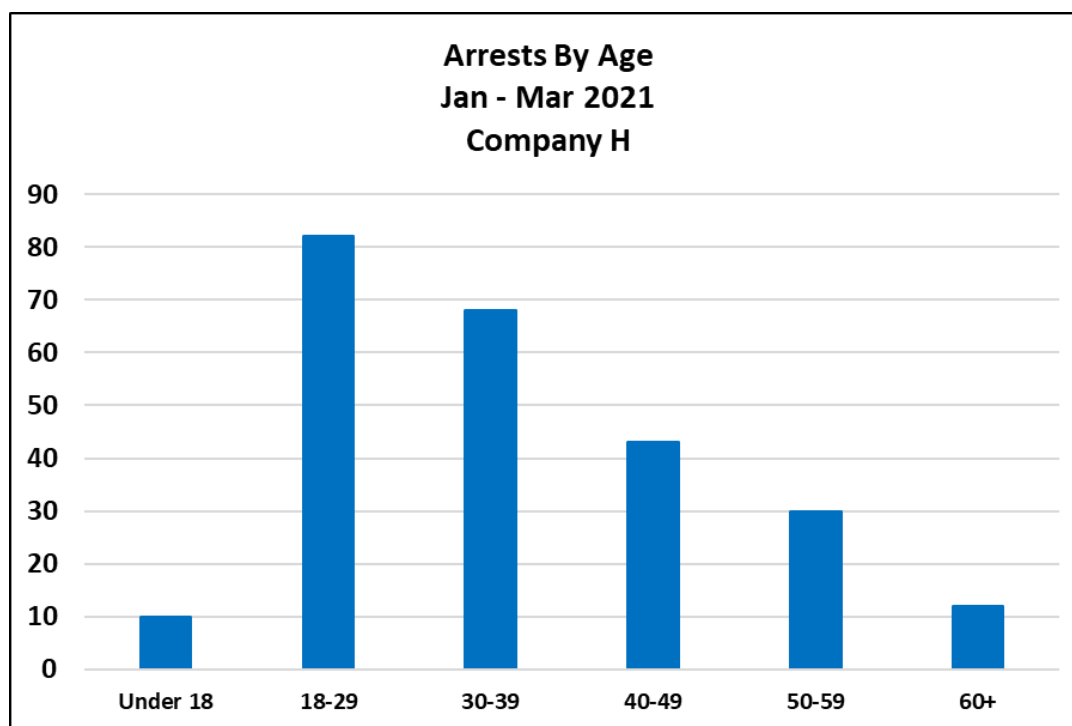
## Ingleside District (Company H)

### Arrests by Age

January – March 2021

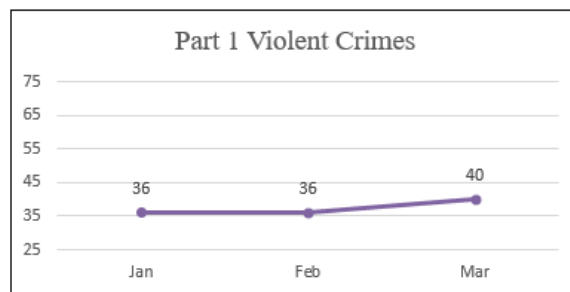
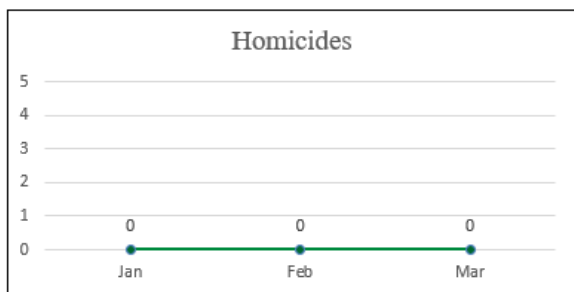
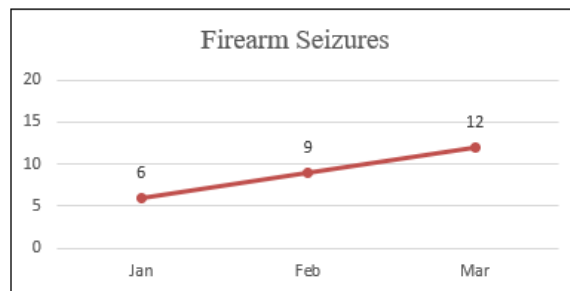
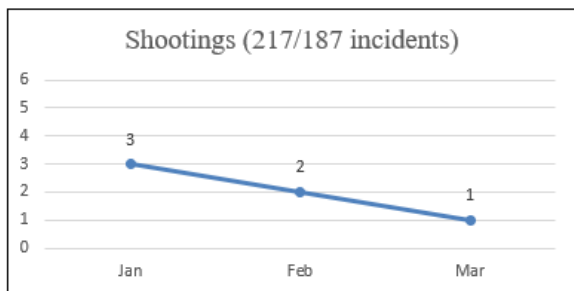
Subjects age 18-29 (33%) accounted for the most arrests made in Ingleside station, while subjects under 18 (4%) were the least arrested in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	10	4%
18-29	82	33%
30-39	68	28%
40-49	43	18%
50-59	30	12%
60+	12	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# Ingliside District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



# By District Data

## Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 11 total Use of Force incidents at Taraval district and Physical Control (6) accounted for 54% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (8, 73%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	6
Pointing of Firearms	5
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Taraval	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	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	1	0	0	0	1	9%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	8	73%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	18%
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	11	100%
<b>Percentage</b>	0%	0%	0%	27%	18%	0%	55%	100%	

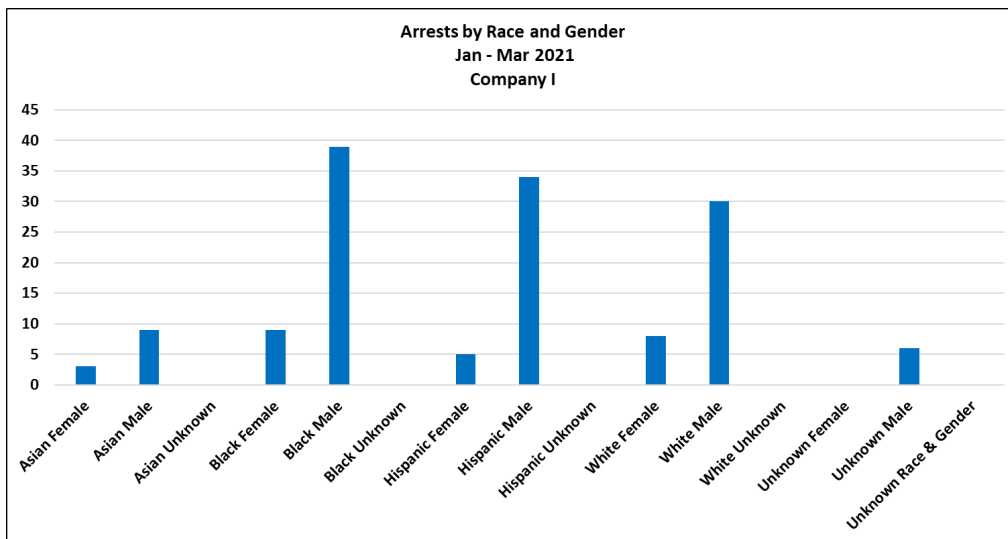
## Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	18%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	27%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	18%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	18%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	18%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Black males (27%), Hispanic males (24%) and White males (21%) accounted for 72% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	2%
Asian Male	9	6%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	9	6%
Black Male	39	27%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	5	3%
Hispanic Male	34	24%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	6%
White Male	30	21%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	6	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100%</b>



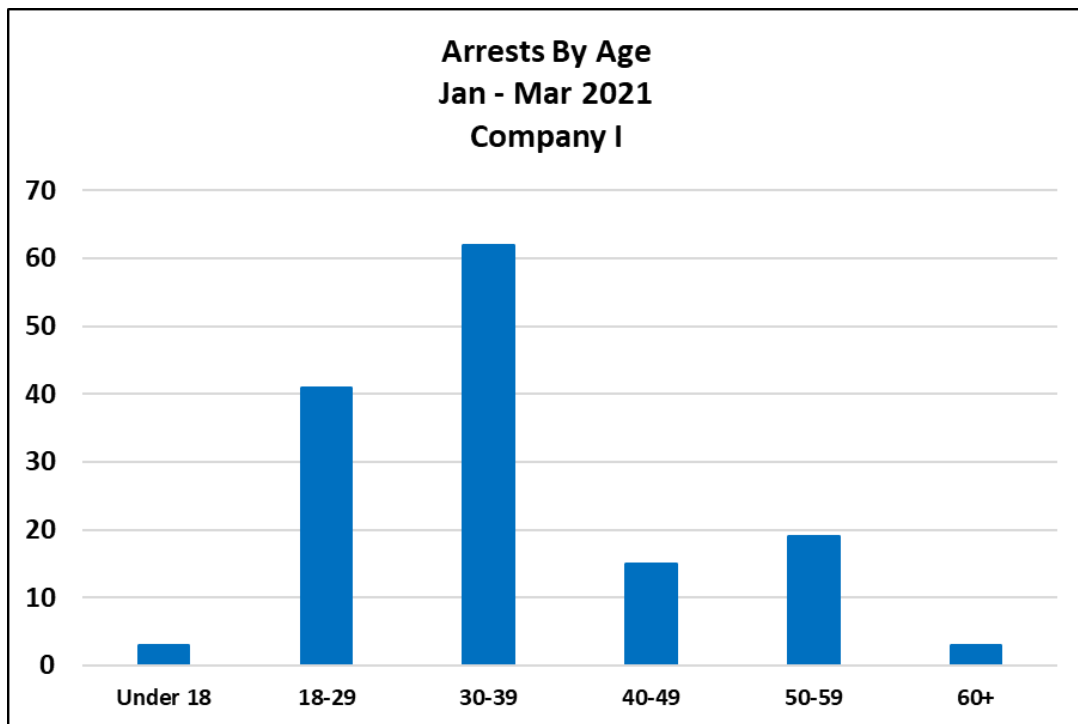
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.



## Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Age January – March 2021

Subjects age 30-39 (43%) and subjects age 18-29 (29%) accounted for the 72% of arrests made by Taraval station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	2%
18-29	41	29%
30-39	62	43%
40-49	15	10%
50-59	19	13%
60+	3	2%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100%</b>

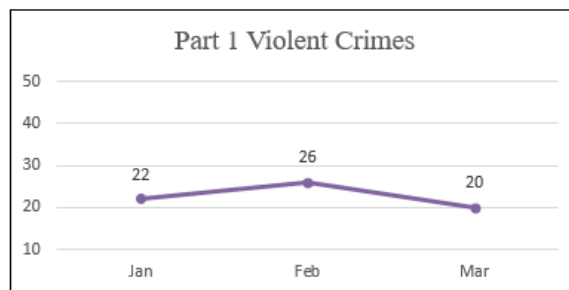
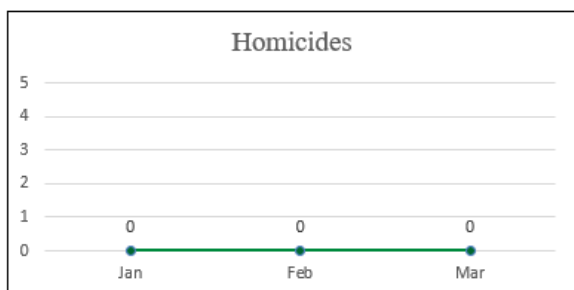
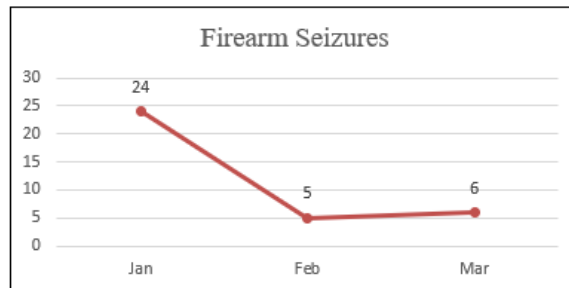
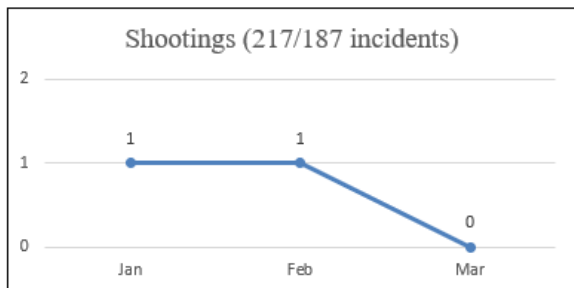


Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.”

# Taraval District

## Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes

### January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 49 total Use of Force incidents at Tenderloin district and Pointing of Firearms (24) accounted for 49% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (14, 29%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	5
Impact Weapon	0
OC	4
Other	0
Physical Control	9
Pointing of Firearms	24
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	7
Vehicle Deflection	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Tenderloin	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4%
0400-0759	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	10	20%
0800-1159	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	18%
1200-1559	0	1	9	1	1	2	0	14	29%
1600-1959	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	10	20%
2000-2359	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

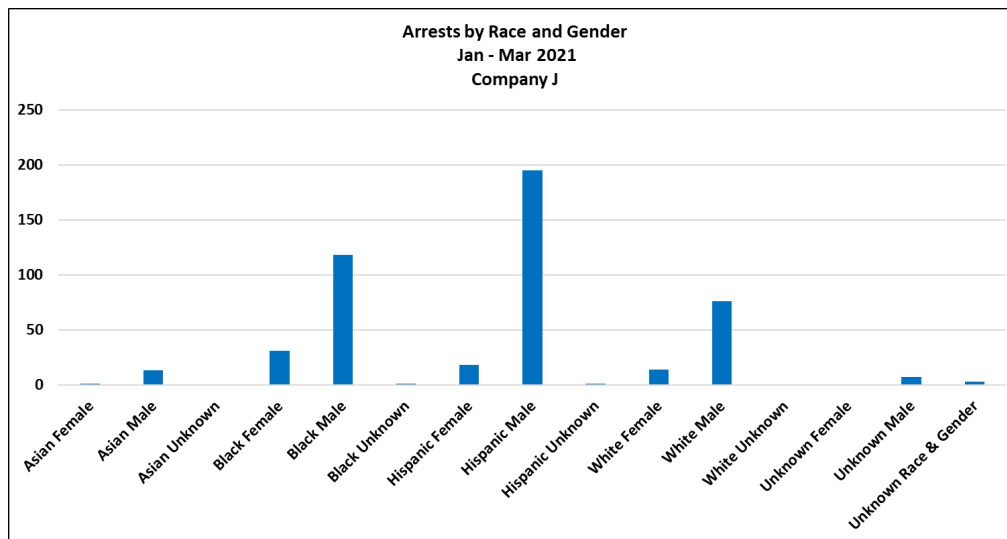
## Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force by Call Type January - March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	8	17%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7%
Person with a knife (219)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	8	17%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	9%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	15%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

Hispanic males (41%) and Black males (25%) accounted for approximately 66% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	0%
Asian Male	13	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	31	6%
Black Male	118	25%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	18	4%
Hispanic Male	195	41%
Hispanic Unknown	1	0%
White Female	14	3%
White Male	76	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	7	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# By District Data

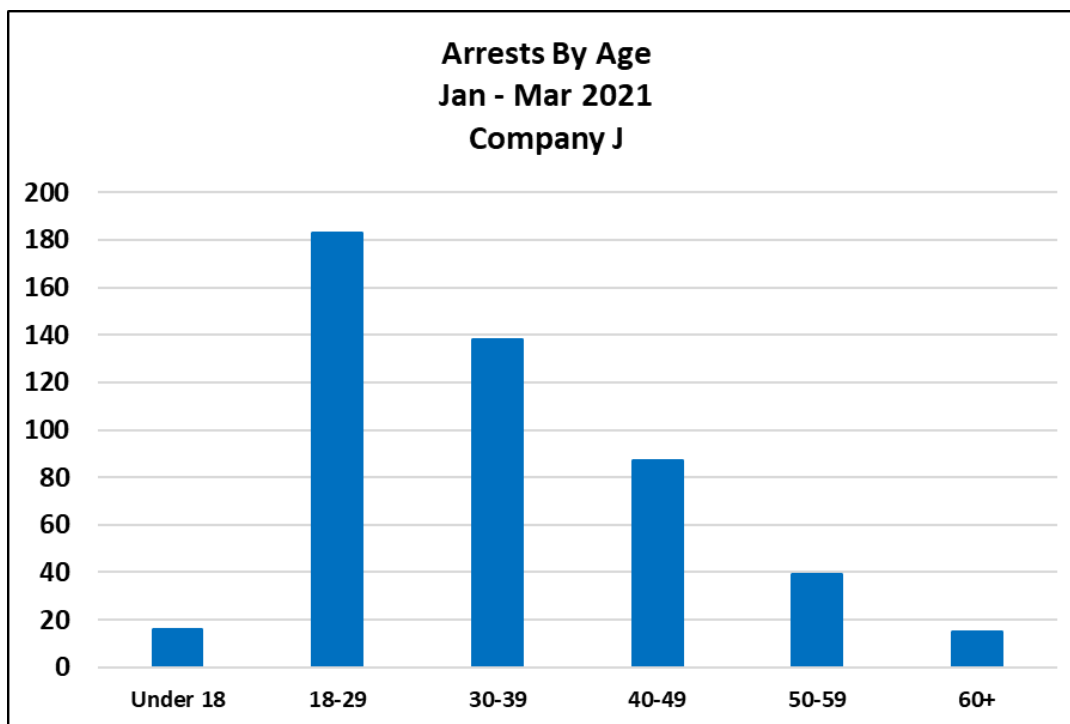
## Tenderloin District (Company J)

### Arrests Age

January – March 2021

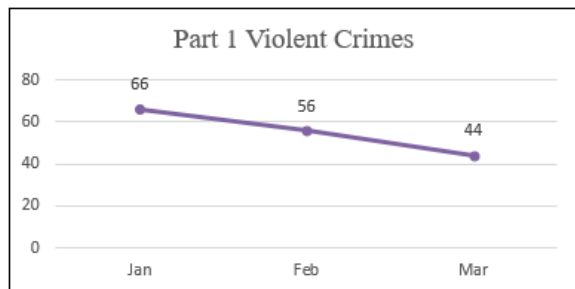
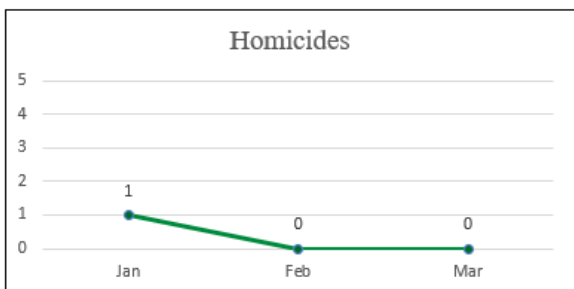
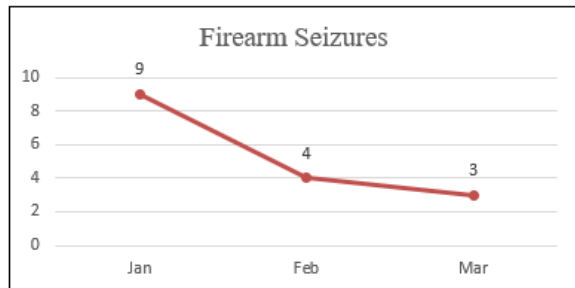
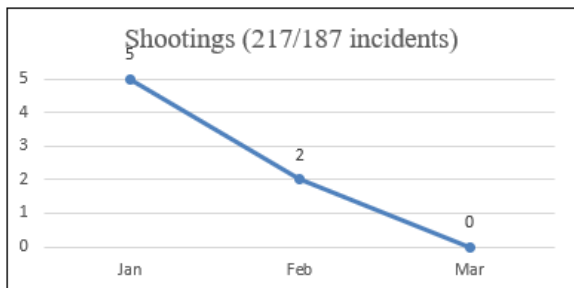
Subjects age 18-29 (38%) and subjects age 30-39 (29%) accounted for 67% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q1-2021.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	16	3%
18-29	183	38%
30-39	138	29%
40-49	87	18%
50-59	39	8%
60+	15	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

# Tenderloin District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021



## Airport Use of Force January - March 2021

There were 2 total Use of Force incidents at the Airport and Physical Control (2) accounted for 100% of type of force used.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	2
Pointing of Firearms	0
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Vehicle Deflection	0
Grand Total	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Airport	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	50%
0800-1159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	100%
Percentage	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	



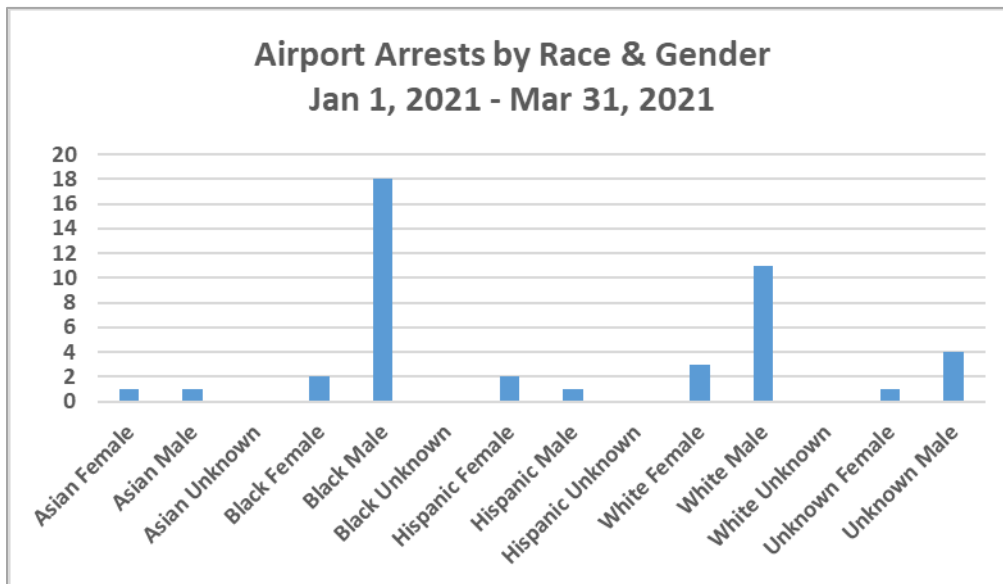
## Airport Use of Force by Call Type January – March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	50%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	50%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2021

There were 44 total arrests in Q1-2021. Black subjects accounted for 46%, Whites accounted for 32%, and Hispanics accounted for 7%.

Race & Gender	Q4-2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	2%
Asian Male	1	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	2	5%
Black Male	18	41%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	5%
Hispanic Male	1	2%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	3	7%
White Male	11	25%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	2%
Unknown Male	4	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

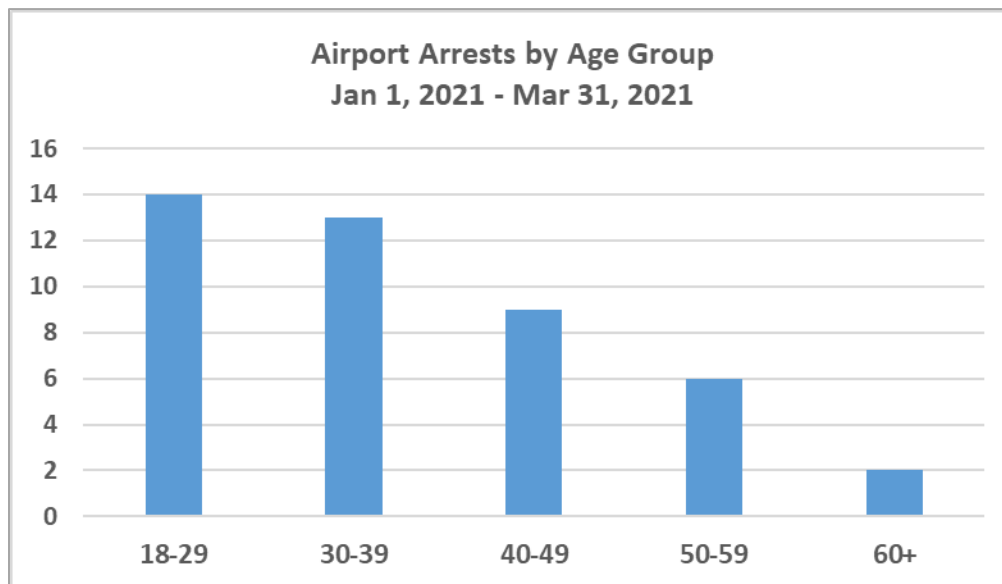


Airport arrest data obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

## Airport Arrests by Age January – March 2021

Subjects ages 18-29 accounted for 32% of all Airport arrests and subjects ages 30-39 accounted for 30%.

Age Group	Q1-2021 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	14	32%
30-39	13	30%
40-49	9	20%
50-59	6	14%
60+	2	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>



Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau.

## Outside of SF/Unknown Use of Force January – March 2021

There were 13 total Use of Force incidents Outside of SF/Unknown and Pointing of Firearms (11) accounted for 84% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (4, 31%) was between 0400-0759hrs and 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	0
Pointing of Firearms	11
Spike Strips	1
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Vehicle Deflection	0
Grand Total	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

Time of Day/Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
Outside SF									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15%
0400-0759	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	31%
0800-1159	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8%
1200-1559	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	31%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	15%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	7	1	2	1	2	13	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	54%	8%	15%	8%	15%	100%	

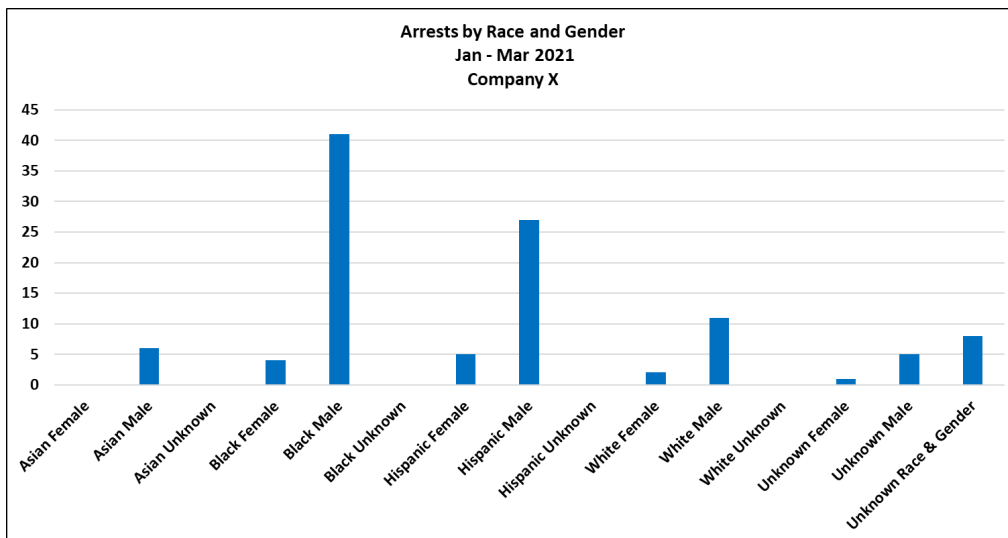
## Outside of SF/Unknown Use of Force by Call Type January – March 2021

Type of Call	ERIW	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Vehicle Deflection	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	38%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	54%
Aided Case (520)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8%
Panic Alarm (100P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender October - December 2020

Black subjects accounted for 41% of all Outside SF arrests. Asian subjects accounted for 5% of all Outside SF arrests.

Race and Gender	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	6	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	4	4%
Black Male	41	37%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	5	5%
Hispanic Male	27	25%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	2	2%
White Male	11	10%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	5	5%
Unknown Race & Gender	8	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>



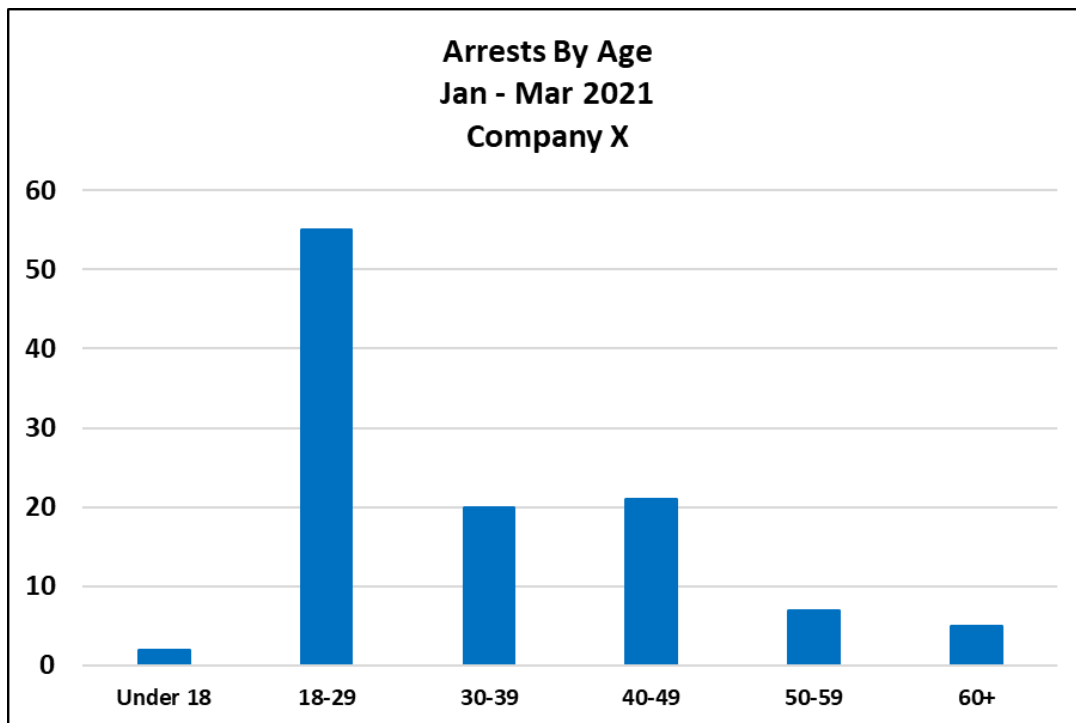
Arrest totals do not include arrests at Airport.

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

## Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age January - March 2021

Subjects aged 18-29 accounted for 50% of all Outside SF arrests, with subjects under 18 accounted for 2%.

Age	Q1 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	2%
18-29	55	50%
30-39	20	18%
40-49	21	19%
50-59	7	6%
60+	5	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>



Note: Arrests totals do not include arrests at Airport.

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

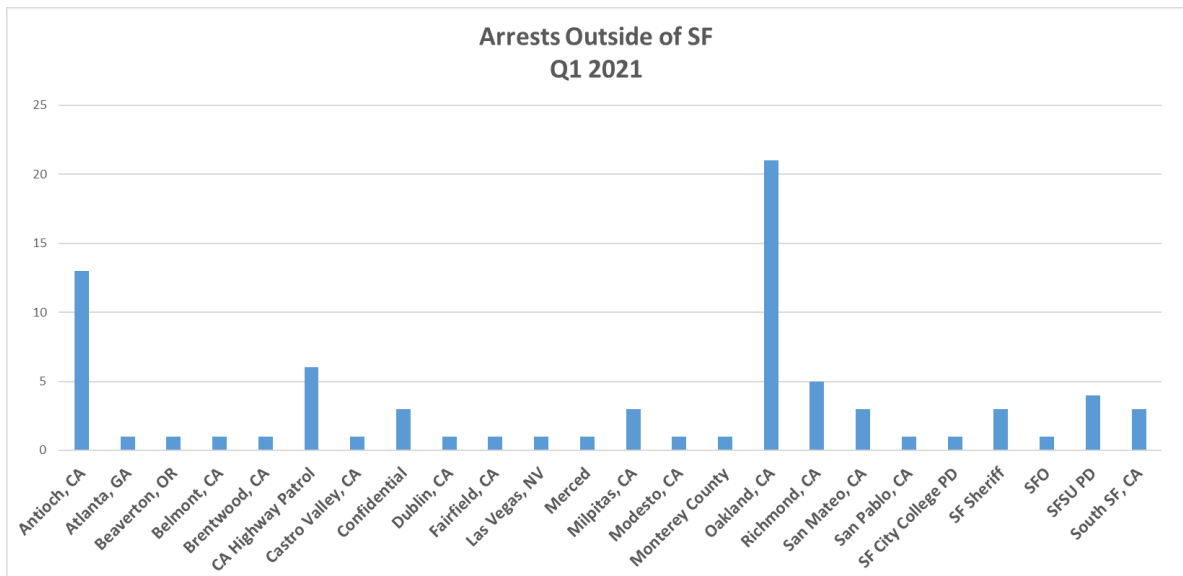
## Outside SF/Unknown

### Arrests by City

### October – December 2020

Non-SFPD Jurisdiction SF County (UCSF PD, SFSU PD, City College PD, etc.) accounted for 38 of 110 arrests. Oakland (21) accounted for the most arrests outside the city limits.

Location	Q1 2021 Arrests
Antioch, CA	13
Atlanta, GA	1
Beaverton, OR	1
Belmont, CA	1
Brentwood, CA	1
CA Highway Patrol	6
Castro Valley, CA	1
Confidential	3
Dublin, CA	1
Fairfield, CA	1
Las Vegas, NV	1
Merced	1
Milpitas, CA	3
Modesto, CA	1
Monterey County	1
Oakland, CA	21
Richmond, CA	5
San Mateo, CA	3
San Pablo, CA	1
SF City College PD	1
SF Sheriff	3
SFO	1
SFSU PD	4
South SF, CA	3
UCSF PD	30
Vallejo, CA	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>110</b>





<b>AB 953</b>	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
<b>Administrative Code Chapter 96a</b>	A San Francisco ordinance passed in 2016 that placed specified reporting requirements on the San Francisco Police Department
<b>Bias by proxy</b>	When a civilian racially profiles an individual and calls the police as a result
<b>Cal DOJ</b>	California Department of Justice
<b>CBP</b>	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
<b>CDW</b>	Crime Data Warehouse
<b>City</b>	City and County of San Francisco
<b>CMCR</b>	Critical Mindset Coordinated Response
<b>Department</b>	San Francisco Police Department
<b>DGO</b>	Department General Order
<b>DGO 5.01</b>	SFPD's Department General Order that provides guidelines for the application and reporting of Use of Force
<b>DHR</b>	San Francisco Department of Human Resources
<b>DHS</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
<b>DOJ</b>	U.S. Department of Justice
<b>DPA</b>	Department of Police Accountability

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



## *Safety with Respect*

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department  
Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit  
April 2021

**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 Public Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

Q1 2020 and Q1 2021 Use of Force data was queried on April 23, 2021  
Q3 2020 Arrest Data was queried on April 16, 2021