

**Executive Summary
Administrative Code Chapter 96A.3
2019 Quarter 2 Report**

August 2019



Safety with Respect

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Chief of Police

**THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CHAPTER 96A.3 REPORT
2nd Quarter: April 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As required under Chapter Administrative Code 96A.3, Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements, the San Francisco Police Department (hereafter, ‘the Department’) is submitting this report for the second quarter of 2019 (April, May, June).

INTRODUCTION

As part of the ongoing conversation on police reform around accountability and transparency in law enforcement accurate data collection and reporting have taken center stage. At the forefront is whether specific identifying characteristics (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age) play a role in the outcome of interactions between law enforcement officers and members of the public, especially as it relates to the level of force used and the rate of arrest.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the reforms undertaken by the San Francisco Police Department and more importantly, to provide *Safety with Respect* to all communities within our city, the Department dedicates resources to analyze data collected. It is important to the Department that the information collected is properly reported; therefore, these reports will continue to evolve as technology and processes are changed in our efforts to provide clear and concise data.

THE CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAM PROGRAM

The Department has continued its efforts to build community trust in a variety of ways, including training all sworn members in fair and impartial policing strategies, focusing on procedural justice and implicit bias. Coupled with the updated training in use-of-force principles that emphasize proportionality and the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) philosophy, officers are being equipped with the tools, resources, and knowledge needed to assess and de-escalate situations with the goal of preserving life.

Beginning in 2019, the Department expanded its use-of-force and de-escalation curriculum by adding a 10-hour course on “Critical Mindset: Coordinated Response,” which is outlined in DGO 5.01. The primary learning objective is to enhance understanding of command and control of a progressing incident, with leadership as a critical component. The training provides insight into the necessary roles needed when planning for incidents requiring a coordinated response. The course has both classroom participation and practical exercises including a section on effective debriefing of an incident that can be completed at the unit level.

The Department continues its commitment to the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) concept, which focuses on a team response concept throughout all districts and instills the importance of the guardian mentality during public contacts. In January 2017 following the implementation of the Commission-approved Department General Order 5.21, the Crisis Intervention Team Response to Person in Crisis Calls for Service, the Department worked in close partnership with City agencies and community stakeholders to develop the CIT training curriculum. Partners in this

effort include the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), the Mayor's Office on Disability Counsel, San Francisco Mental Health Association, the Homeless Coalition, District Attorney's Witness and Victim Program, and the San Francisco Public Defender's Office, as well as other advocates and associations.

As of June 30, 2019, 1,083 sworn and 19 non-sworn personnel as well as 7 clinicians from the Department of Public Health have been trained in the updated curriculum. Included in this number are probationary and veteran officers, as well as members of the command staff, with the goal to provide this 40-hour training to all members.

In February 2017, two 10-hour courses were developed focusing on the elements contained in the updated use of force policy. Currently 2,219 officers and nine civilians have participated in the 10-hour CIT/Threat Assessment/De-escalation/Field Tactics and 2,050 have completed the 10-hour the Use of Force training with a 100 percent completion rate by the end of the year.

In an effort to ensure a strong partnership with the Department of Public Health (DPH), the Crisis Intervention Specialists (Clinical Psychologists) who work with the Department have received this training.

Implemented in 2017, the DPH Behavioral Crisis Intervention Specialist Team was established through an agreement with the Department to provide support to officers in the field who are responding to crises in which behavioral health concerns may be present. This collaboration coordinates the efforts, logistics, and protocols of deployment of the specialists to provide on-scene support during crisis situations. Through this effort, services are provided to some of our most vulnerable residents; those suffering from mental illness and homelessness.

During the second quarter of 2019, DPH clinicians responded to six incidents involving a person in a behavioral crisis resulting in a critical incident deployment or Crisis/Hostage Negotiation Team callout. Additionally, CIT Unit officers consulted, assisted, or responded with Mobile Crisis clinicians to 103 contacts in the field and to the Assisted Outpatient Treatment, a program designed to conduct outreach to individuals with a known mental illness who are not engaged in care. CIT staff attend monthly public safety meetings of the multi-jurisdictional Healthy Streets Operation Center (HSOC) team to provide information on persons who have been identified as a top priority for wrap-around services.

DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

The Department began reporting racial and demographic information in 2016 following the passage of San Francisco's Administrative Code Chapter 96A, Traffic Stop Data Collection and Reporting Requirements. This required the creation and implementation of a data collection application, eStops, to gather the pertinent information relating to the tenets of Chapter 96A.

In order to be in compliance with California AB953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, effective July 2018, the Department had to transition from its eStops data collection system to the Stop Data Collection System (SDCS), an application provided by the California Department of Justice. Prior to this transition, the Board of Supervisors amended Admin Code 96A to remove duplicative state and local collection and reporting requirements which created a

short-term gap in reporting of demographic stops data as the Department transitioned to the new data collection system (SDCS).

To comply with these state and local laws, the Department generates detailed reports which are forwarded to the Chief of Police, Assistant Chiefs, and Deputy Chiefs for review. Commanders review these reports with district captains as a means to monitor and identify concerns immediately.

DATA INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

The data presented in this report is a summary of information gathered during stops, arrests, and uses of force with some basic analysis. The report presents historical data trends in multiple variables including timeframes (month-to-month, quarterly, year-over-year) and area (citywide, district) for comparison purposes. This summary provides a snapshot of “what” occurred; however, it does not provide an analysis to determine the “why.”

The Department currently is working with a research/academic institution to perform in-depth analysis of stop and use-of-force data for a better understanding of the trends and contributing factors that may exist. As the Department develops its internal analytical capacity, this report will continue to grow and change.

This report contains information relating to uses of force, arrests, and alleged bias-related complaints received by the Department of Police Accountability, including the following requirements:

STATE LAW: AB953 /SEC 96A.4 - STOP DATA

Collected via the California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System (SDCS): Q1 and Q2 2019. For purposes of reporting 96A.4, the report draws upon definitions provided by the state as part of AB953’s regulatory implementation.¹

SEC. 96A.3 (b) - USE OF FORCE

- (1) The total number of Uses of Force
- (2) The total number of Uses of Force that resulted in death to the person on whom an officer used force; and
- (3) The total number of Uses of Force broken down by race or ethnicity, age, and gender

SEC. 96A.3 (c) - ARRESTS

- (1) The total number; and
- (2) The total number broken down by race or ethnicity, age, and gender;

SEC. 96A.3 (f) - DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY DATA ON ALLEGED BIAS RELATED COMPLAINTS

This data includes the total number of complaints for the reporting period received by DPA that DPA characterizes as allegations of bias based on race or ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. In

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

addition, the report includes the total number of alleged bias-related complaints as described above closed by DPA and the disposition of such complaints during the reporting period.

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; San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau, San Francisco Police Department Human Resources; San Francisco Police Department Internal Affairs/Equal Employment Opportunity Division; San Francisco Department of Emergency Management; San Francisco Department of Police Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

THE SFPD USE OF FORCE POLICY SUMMARY

Policy:

The use of force by members is regulated through policies established according to local, state, and federal mandates. Department General Order 5.01, Use of Force, was updated and approved by the Police Commission on December 21, 2016. The complete policy is available on our website at <http://sanfranciscopolice.org/dgo>.

Circumstances where use of force may be necessary:

The use of force must be for a lawful purpose. Officers may only use reasonable force options in the performance of their duties in the following circumstances:

- To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search.
- To overcome resistance or to prevent escape.
- To prevent the commission of a public offense.
- In defense of others or in self-defense.
- To gain compliance with a lawful order.
- To prevent a person from injuring himself/herself. However, an officer is prohibited from using lethal force against a person who presents only a danger to himself/herself and does not pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer.

Levels of Force:

Officers shall strive to use the minimum amount of force necessary to accomplish their lawful purpose.

- A. *Low Level Force.*** The level of control necessary to interact with a subject who is or displaying passive or active resistance. This level of force is not intended to and has a low probability of causing injury.
- B. *Intermediate Force.*** This level of force poses a foreseeable risk of significant injury or harm, but is neither likely nor intended to cause death. Intermediate force will typically only be acceptable when officers are confronted with active resistance and a threat to the safety of officers or others. Case law decisions have specifically identified and established that certain force options such as OC spray, impact projectiles, K-9 bites, and baton strikes are classified as intermediate force likely to result in significant injury.
- C. *Deadly Force.*** Any use of force substantially likely to cause serious bodily injury or death, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm, the use of an impact weapon under some circumstances, other techniques or equipment, and certain interventions to stop a subject's vehicle, such as vehicle deflections.

Force Options:

The force options authorized by the Department are physical controls, personal body weapons, chemical agents, impact weapons, extended range impact weapons, vehicle interventions, K-9 bites and firearms. These are the force options available to officers, but officers are not required to use these force options based on a continuum. While deploying a particular force option and

when feasible, officers shall continually evaluate whether the force option may be discontinued while still achieving the arrest or lawful objective.

The following tools and techniques are not in a particular order nor are they all inclusive.

- Verbal Commands/Instructions/Command Presence
- Control Holds/Takedowns
- Impact Weapons
- Chemical Agents (Pepper Spray, OC, etc.)
- K-9 (Dog) Bite
- Vehicle Intervention (Deflection)
- Personal Body Weapons.
- Firearms
- Impact Projectile

Documenting the Use of Force:

Members are required by policy to immediately notify supervisors following a use-of-force incident, which is then documented and immediately evaluated by the supervisor. Use of force reporting and evaluation forms have been redesigned to include all the elements and data fields required by state and local legislation. These forms must be submitted by the end of watch following a use-of-force incident.

In accordance with Department General Order 3.19, Early Intervention System, staff assigned to the Risk Management Office (RMO) collects and analyzes data relating to use-of-force incidents, i.e., under what circumstance it was used, type/level of force, and subject/officer demographics. RMO, which includes the Internal Affairs Division and the Early Intervention System Unit (EIS), reviews this data daily for at-risk behaviors and reports findings directly to supervisors and works with commanding officers to ensure compliance with the EIS process. Quarterly reports are compiled by the EIS Board and submitted quarterly directly to the Police Commission. Historical reports are available at <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/your-sfpd/published-reports/early-intervention-system-reports>

In line with law enforcement best practices, in April 2018, the Staff Inspections Unit, under the command of the Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit, was reestablished to conduct internal audits and system reviews to assess the Department's efficiency, effectiveness, policy adequacy, and compliance.

SCHEDULED REPORTING PERIODS

This quarterly report will be available to the public on the Department's website as part of an ongoing commitment to transparency. Once the process is fully automated, the datasets used to generate the reports will be published alongside the report to provide the information in a searchable format. The next mandated future Chapter 96A and AB953 report will be published on November 5, 2019, and include Q3 2019 data for AB 953, Use of Force, Department of Police Accountability and SFPD Equal Employment Opportunity.

96A 2019 QUARTER 2 DATA SUMMARY AT A GLANCE:

- Calls for service: 186,821
- Calls Resulting in Use of Force: 270 (0.14%)
- Suspects Observed and Reported to SFPD (CDW): 9,234
- Total Uses of Force: 544
 - 313 officers used force on 310 subjects resulting in a total of 544 uses of force
- Total Arrests: 5,385
- Department of Police Accountability bias related complaints received: 2

AB953 DATA SUMMARY AT A GLANCE

2019 QUARTER 1 AND QUARTER 2 AB953 STOP DATA:

- Q1 2019: 26,241 stops were conducted, 4,811 of these involved searches
- Q2 2019: 27,636 stops were conducted; 4,869 of these involved searches

STOPS AND SEARCHES Q1 AND Q2 2019

	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Stops	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636
Searches	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

STOPS BY PERCEIVED RACE/ETHNICITY

Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Asian	3,262	2,797	2,817	3,228
Black/African American	7,670	6,794	6,600	6,625
Hispanic/Latino(a)	5,535	4,942	4,855	5,499
Middle Eastern or South Asian	1,911	1,737	1,788	2,024
Native American	59	24	47	37
Pacific Islander	427	284	298	314
White	10,903	8,975	9,099	9,374
Other	845	28	737	535
Total	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636

Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Asian	293	203	245	234
Black/African American	2,204	1,818	1,943	1,926
Hispanic/Latino(a)	1,179	998	1,074	1,060
Middle Eastern or South Asian	73	82	91	69
Native American	10	2	13	8
Pacific Islander	112	67	59	78
White	1,672	1,147	1,259	1,397
Other	133	11	127	97
Total	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

STOPS AND SEARCHES BY PERCEIVED AGE

Stops by Perceived Age	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Under 18	321	284	305	276
18 - 29	8,761	7,312	7,051	7,239
30 - 39	9,215	7,713	8,119	8,665
40 - 49	6,264	5,065	5,436	5,756
50 - 59	4,076	3,536	3,576	3,711
60 or over	1,975	1,671	1,754	1,988
Unknown	0	0	0	1
Total	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636

Searches by Perceived Age	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Under 18	129	112	104	104
18 - 29	1,959	1,574	1,668	1,654
30 - 39	1,750	1,317	1,501	1,546
40 - 49	1,076	716	857	875
50 - 59	570	458	482	475
60 or over	192	151	199	215
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

STOPS AND SEARCHES BY PERCEIVED GENDER

Stops by Perceived Gender	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Female	6,654	5,166	5,671	6,085
Male	23,743	20,308	20,398	21,421
Transgender man/boy	29	26	34	30
Transgender woman/girl	56	56	62	64
Unknown	130	25	76	36
Total	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636

Searches by Perceived Gender	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Female	962	677	784	715
Male	4,677	3,623	3,980	4,115
Transgender man/boy	7	4	11	10
Transgender woman/girl	16	16	23	22
Unknown	14	8	13	7
Total	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

BASIS OF SEARCHES

Basis of Searches	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Consent given	508	283	345	305
Officer safety/safety of others	1,984	1,439	1,786	1,901
Search warrant	121	96	118	142
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	1,116	858	874	883
Suspected weapons	559	282	369	341
Visible contraband	359	274	310	315
Odor of contraband	258	257	378	369
Canine Detection	0	3	0	2
Evidence of crime	534	307	415	352
Incident to arrest	2,469	1,730	2,008	2,009
Exigent circumstances/emergency	43	20	31	38
Vehicle inventory	267	142	233	167
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	2
Distinct Count of Searches	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

*There may be more than one basis for a search

RESULTS OF SEARCHES

Results of Searches	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
None	3,779	2,981	3,208	3,300
Firearm(s)	118	25	119	100
Ammunition	90	14	85	69
Weapons(s) other than a firearm	304	126	205	224
Drugs/Narcotics	604	311	595	599
Alcohol	127	65	84	133
Money	213	30	206	167
Drug Paraphernalia	357	123	238	243
Suspected stolen property	309	96	170	164
Cell phone(s) or electronic Devices	242	35	134	68
Other Contraband or evidence	478	170	295	282
Unknown	0	394	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	5,676	4,328	4,811	4,869

* There may be multiple results of a search

REASONS FOR STOPS

Reason for Stops	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Consensual encounter resulting in search	558	318	303	284
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	1	1
Investigation to determine if person is truant	280	189	134	102
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	596	467	554	554
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	230	217	184	173
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	11,382	9,073	8,729	8,249
Traffic violation	17,566	15,317	16,336	18,272
Unknown	0	0	0	1
Distinct Count of Stops	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636

RESULTS OF STOPS

Results of Stops	2018		2019	
	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
No action	5,109	4,236	4,159	4,095
Warning (verbal or written)	7,112	6,510	6,548	6,680
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	7,371	6,526	8,845	10,053
In-field cite and release	6,611	4,466	3,360	3,599
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	1,232	942	969	1,032
Custodial arrest without warrant	2,127	1,772	1,725	1,774
Field interview card completed	437	256	290	239
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	611	472	485	478
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	105	53	64	50
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	729	458	491	477
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	6	3	5	2
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	3	1
Unknown	0	291	1	0
Distinct Count of Stops	30,612	25,581	26,241	27,636

*There may be multiple results of a stop.

Eleven of the stops noted on the previous page indicated as resulting in contact with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) occurred at the San Francisco International Airport when individuals were released to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), a subordinate agency of DHS, after contraband was found at a security checkpoint. One stop was related to a subject entering a restricted location of San Francisco International Airport, while TSA was also on scene - subject was cited and released. One incident occurred, also at San Francisco International Airport, in which a missing person was contacted by Customs and Border Patrol – SFPD responded and incident was referred to San Mateo Police Department. Three stops were traffic stops and did not result in contact with DHS, but these entries were due to typographical errors into the SDCS system.

CHAPTER 96A – QUARTER 2 2019

TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE (April 1 – June 30, 2019):

Calls for Service April 1 - June 30, 2019			
Apr	May	Jun	Total - Q2
63,277	62,796	60,748	186,821

DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND REPORTED TO POLICE;

The following table represents suspect descriptions provided by members of the public when requesting police assistance via the Department of Emergency (DEM) dispatch. It also includes information/descriptions provided by victims and/or witnesses directly to officers during a call for service, as well as suspect information directly observed by officers who witness a crime in progress. This information is gathered during the call directly from the reporting party, entered by the dispatcher, and relayed to responding officers who document this information in an incident report (CDW).

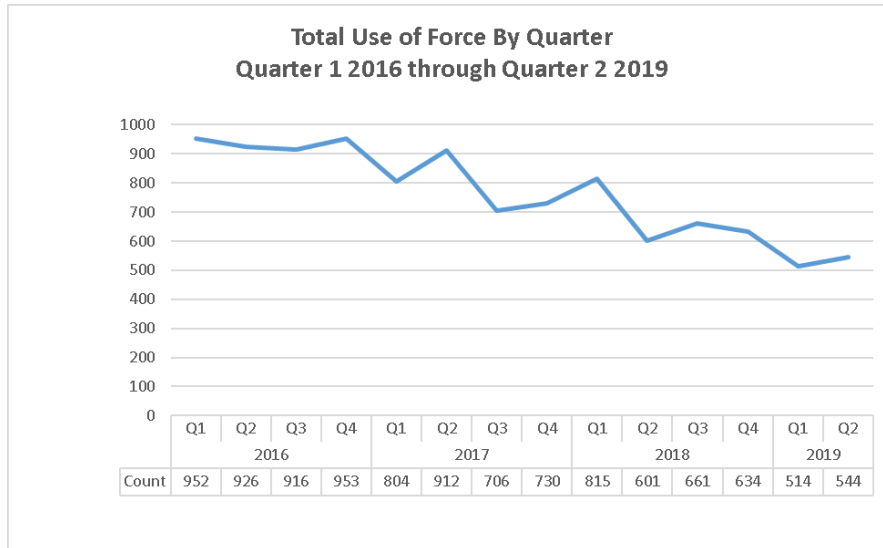
SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity April 1 - June 30, 2019					9,234 Suspects
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	Jun	Total - Q2	% of Total Suspects
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	143	117	384	4.2%
Black	1,131	1,193	1,147	3,471	37.6%
Hispanic or Latin	437	460	392	1,289	14.0%
Native American	8	5	2	15	0.2%
White	582	537	532	1,651	17.9%
Others	821	854	749	2,424	26.3%
Total	3,103	3,192	2,939	9,234	100.0%

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 and Unknown Gender data are not included.

SEC. 96A.3 (b) (1) – TOTAL USES OF FORCE

During the second quarter of 2019, the Department responded to 186,821 calls for service. Of those contacts, force was used in 270 incidents representing less than 1 percent (0.14%) of total contacts. Further, there were 544 uses of force reported by 313 officers against a total of 310 subjects. There were 5,385 arrests during the second quarter of 2019.

USE OF FORCE QUARTERLY COUNT Q1 2016 THROUGH Q2 2019



Note: Reflects data queried on July 19, 2019

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED SECOND QUARTER COMPARISON, 2018 VS. 2019

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2018	2019	% Change
April	13	10	-23%
May	28	17	-39%
June	35	30	-14%
Total	76	57	-25%

SEC. 96A.3 (B) (2) USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH TO THE PERSON ON WHOM AN OFFICER USED FORCE;

There were no uses of force resulting in death during the second quarter of 2019, nor any officer involved shootings.

SEC. 96A.3 (B) (3) USES OF FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF SUBJECT

In the second quarter of 2019, 37 percent of the total uses of force were against Black Male subjects, 23 percent of the total uses of force were against White Males, and 19 percent of the total uses of force were against Hispanic Males.

Types of Force by Subject Race & Gender	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total Uses of Force	%
Asian Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Asian Male	17	8	4	0	1	2	0	0	32	6%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Black Female	22	10	0	0	3	1	0	0	36	7%
Black Male	97	57	32	6	7	1	2	0	202	37%
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Hispanic Female	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2%
Hispanic Male	56	30	11	4	2	3	0	0	106	19%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
White Female	5	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	3%
White Male	55	36	15	7	6	4	0	0	123	23%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Unknown Male	7	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	10	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Total	275	153	62	18	21	13	2	0	544	100%
Percent	51%	28%	11%	3%	4%	2%	0%	0%	100%	

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

SEC. 96A.3 (B) (3) USE OF FORCE BY AGE OF SUBJECT, SECOND QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

Subject Age Group	Number of Subjects		
	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Under 18	11	15	36%
18-29	147	116	-21%
30-39	116	79	-32%
40-49	44	49	11%
50-59	31	33	6%
60+	16	8	-50%
Unknown	6	10	67%
Total	371	310	-16%

USES OF FORCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF OFFICER, SECOND QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

White males make up 44% of officers using force during Q2 of 2019. Asian male officers make up 20% of the use-of-force incidents. This parallels the Department’s Demographics.

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Asian Female *	6	5	-17%	10	7	-30%	47	45	-4%
Asian Male *	63	63	0%	99	98	-1%	465	473	2%
Black Female	7	6	-14%	14	12	-14%	45	44	-2%
Black Male	25	27	8%	36	41	14%	178	172	-3%
Hispanic Female	7	9	29%	12	16	33%	69	74	7%
Hispanic Male	36	48	33%	61	87	43%	309	320	4%
White Female	17	14	-18%	34	28	-18%	170	171	1%
White Male	193	138	-28%	326	247	-24%	970	949	-2%
Other Female **	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%	8	9	13%
Other Male **	4	3	-25%	8	8	0%	32	39	22%
Total	359	313	-13%	601	544	-9%	2293	2296	0%

* Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions and Native American

RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF SUBJECT UPON WHOM FORCE WAS USED

The number of subjects upon whom force was used is less than the total number of force reported, as officers may use more than one type of force on a subject. Example; An officer may first point a firearm at a subject believed to be armed. Once the subject drops the weapon, the officer may then have to resort to physical force to effect the arrest of the subject.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Asian Female	1	1	0%	5	2	-60%
Asian Male	20	16	-20%	26	32	23%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal
Black Female	26	22	-15%	42	36	-14%
Black Male	124	110	-11%	202	202	0%
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	1	not cal	0	1	not cal
Hispanic Female	1	6	500%	2	10	400%
Hispanic Male	76	62	-18%	133	106	-20%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	1	not cal	0	1	not cal
White Female	12	13	8%	18	17	-6%
White Male	95	69	-27%	142	123	-13%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	not cal
Unknown Female	3	1	-67%	3	1	-67%
Unknown Male	13	6	-54%	28	10	-64%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	2	not cal	0	3	not cal
Total	371	310	-16%	601	544	-9%

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

USES OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INVOLVED, SECOND QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

In this quarter, most uses of force involved only one subject. However, in incidents where officers anticipate a resistive subject, they will request assistance or wait for additional officers to arrive on scene before attempting to take the subject into custody.

Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
1	275	241	-12%
2	31	21	-32%
3	7	6	-14%
4	2	1	-50%
5	1	0	-100%
6	0	1	not cal
Total	316	270	-15%

USES OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS INVOLVED, SECOND QUARTER 2018 VS. 2019

Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
1	182	157	-14%
2	93	82	-12%
3	27	16	-41%
4	9	9	0%
5	2	3	50%
6	3	3	0%
Total	316	270	-15%

TYPES OF FORCE BY CALL TYPE, SECOND QUARTER 2019

To further evaluate why officers use force, the Department collected data on the type of call for service to which an officer was responding wherein force was used.

Types of Call	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	Impact Weapon	OC (Pepper Spray)	ERIW	Spike Strips	Other	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	58	40	17	5	4	2	0	0	126	23%
Part I Property	101	21	11	1	1	0	2	0	137	25%
Person with a gun (221)	42	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	44	8%
Person with a knife (219)	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	19	40	14	5	10	3	0	0	91	17%
Narcotics Arrest	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	10	2%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	17	6	5	2	1	0	0	0	31	6%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	6	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	13	2%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	7	7	2	0	1	5	0	0	22	4%
Restraining Order Violation	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Terrorist Threats (650)	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	2%
Traffic-Related	9	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	4%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1%
Weapon, Carrying	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1%
Citizen Holding a Prisoner (405)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0%
Person Dumping Trash (912)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Aided Case (520)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1%
Homeless Related Call (915/919)	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Prisoner Transportation (407)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parole Violation (3056)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Demonstration (400)	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1%
Total	275	153	62	18	21	13	2	0	544	100%

USES OF FORCE BY REASON, SECOND QUARTER 2019

Force is used most often to effect a lawful arrest.

Reason for Use of Force	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% Change
In defense of others or in self-defense	20	11	-45%
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	564	498	-12%
To gain compliance with a lawful order	16	14	-13%
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	0	12	not cal
To prevent a person from injuring himself/herself, when the person also poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer	1	3	200%
To prevent the commission of a public offense	0	6	not cal
Total	601	544	-9%

SEC. 96A.3(C) (1) TOTAL ARRESTS – SECOND QUARTER COMPARISON 2018 VS. 2019

It is important to note that arrests made by SFPD members at San Francisco International Airport are investigated by, and reported as part of San Mateo County data, and are therefore not included in the City totals. Outside SF column includes arrests by SFPD members making arrests and/or serving arrest warrants outside of the City and County of San Francisco.

District	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Co. A - Central	734	735	0%
Co. B - Southern	696	637	-8%
Co. C - Bayview	413	455	10%
Co. D - Mission	1053	911	-13%
Co. E - Northern	513	512	0%
Co. F - Park	278	244	-12%
Co. G - Richmond	206	218	6%
Co. H - Ingleside	435	382	-12%
Co. I - Taraval	275	268	-3%
Co. J - Tenderloin	1037	957	-8%
Outside SF	63	66	5%
Total	5703	5385	-6%

SEC. 96A.3(c) (2) – TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER.

Race and Gender	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Asian Female	71	64	-10%
Asian Male	313	263	-16%
Asian Unknown	0	0	0
Black Female	446	427	-4%
Black Male	1693	1575	-7%
Black Unknown	6	8	33%
Hispanic Female	165	172	4%
Hispanic Male	1047	1073	2%
Hispanic Unknown	2	4	100%
White Female	367	314	-14%
White Male	1386	1324	-4%
White Unknown	2	2	0%
Unknown Female	29	31	7%
Unknown Male	164	111	-32%
Unknown Race & Gender	12	17	42%
Total	5703	5385	-6%

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

SEC. 96A.3(c) (2) – ARRESTS BY AGE

Age	Q2 2018	Q2 2019	% change
Under 18	218	200	-8%
18-29	2,110	1,849	-12%
30-39	1,555	1547	-1%
40-49	975	932	-4%
50-59	606	610	1%
60+	239	247	3%
Total	5,703	5,385	-6%

SEC. 96A.3(c) (1) ARRESTS AT SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Second Quarter 2019

Race and Gender	Q2 Total	% of Total
Asian Female	5	4%
Asian Male	17	13%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	5	4%
Black Male	29	22%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	4	3%
Hispanic Male	24	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	4	3%
White Male	31	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	11	8%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	131	100%

Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report. Includes ethnicity outside DOJ definitions and Native American.

Airport Arrests by Age, Second Quarter 2019

Age	Q2 Total	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	54	41%
30-39	38	29%
40-49	20	15%
50-59	14	11%
60+	5	4%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	131	100%

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

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. These closed cases may include complaints made in previous quarters.

Allegations of Bias based on Race or Ethnicity, Gender, or Gender Identity Received and Closed by the Department of Police Accountability (formerly the Office of Citizen Complaints)

Cases received involving claims of racial and/or gender bias	Q2 2019
Racial Bias	2
Gender Bias	0
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
Total	2

Four officers were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

DPA received 207 cases for the quarter, including above.

Total Cases Received in 2019 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 5 Cases

Closures of cases involving claims of racial and/or gender bias	Q2 2019
Racial Bias	12
Gender Bias	2
Homophobic Bias	1
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
Total	15

14 Officers were named in those 15 cases.

Dispositions of the cases	Q2 2019
Sustained	14
Sustained bias-related allegation	0
Closed*	153
Mediated	12

*Closure reasons: unfounded, proper conduct, not sustained, no finding, and no finding/withdrawn

DPA closed a total of 179 cases for the quarter, including above.

DPA closed a total of 331 cases for the year, including above.

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 Complaints Received and Closed by
The San Francisco Police Department and Investigated by DHR**

EEO Cases Received	Q2 2019
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	1
Hostile Work Environment	4
Gender Discrimination	2
Race Discrimination	6
Race / Sex Discrimination	6
Retaliation	2
Sexual Harrassment	2
Total	23

14 employees were named in the above cases

EEO Cases Closed	Q2 2019
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	1
Harrassment	1
Medical Condition Discrimination	1
Race Discrimination	6
Race / Sex Discrimination	8
Race & Sexual Orientation Discrimination	1
Sexual Harrassment	1
Sexual Orientation	1
Total	20

Dispositions of the cases	Q2 2019
Sustained	0
Closed	20

Closure reasons:

- (4) Insufficient Evidence
- (2) Insufficient Evidence, Respondent counseled and issued EEO policy with a signed acknowledgement.
- (2) Administrative Closure / Rejected
- (2) Administrative Closure / Withdrawn
- (9) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Complaints, Right to Sue (RTS) issued
- (1) Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) case, Insufficient Evidence, Right to Sue (RTS) Issued

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report