

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter 2 2021



Safety with Respect

**William Scott,
Chief of Police
San Francisco
Police Department**

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Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter 2, 2021

Background

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 analyzed over time and 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 21st Century Policing.

The data included in this report covers the time period: April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021.

Framework for addressing Policing Disparities

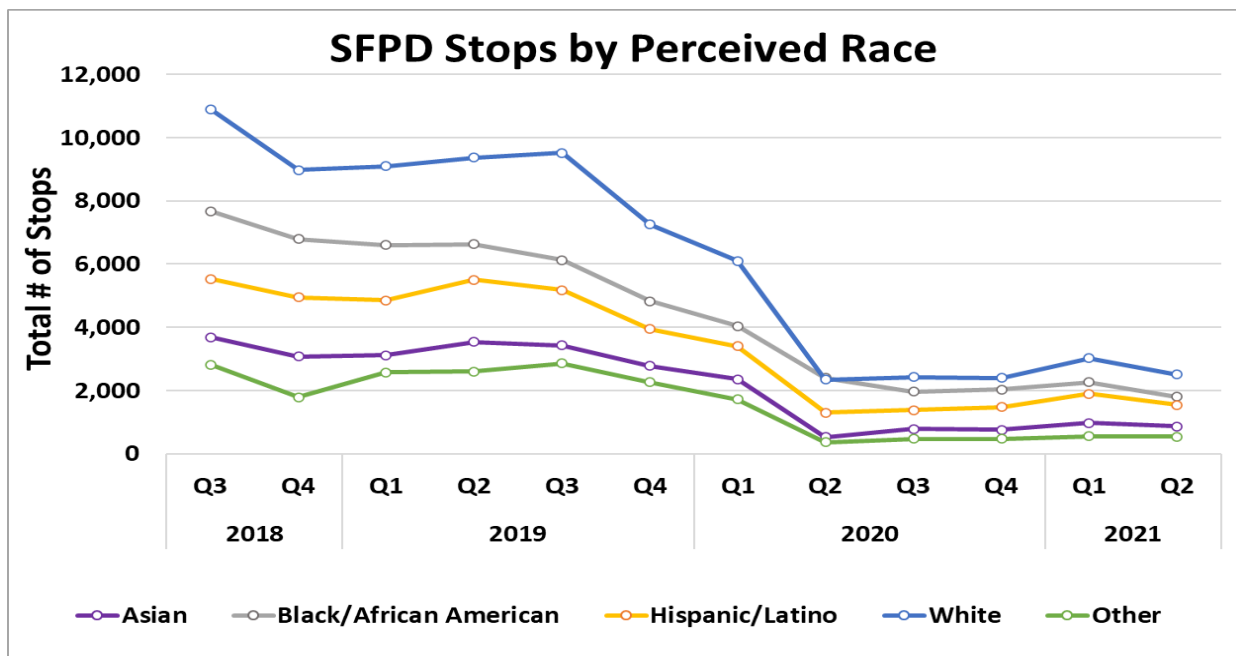
The questions of discrimination and racial bias remain prevalent across different domains, including employment, education, healthcare, and the criminal justice system along with policing strategies. Statistics continue to show racial disparities in which people of color, particularly African American 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 show regarding police contact among various demographics, identifies factors that may contribute to policing disparities, and proposes a framework to understand and reduce the impact these contributing factors have on disparate police contacts.

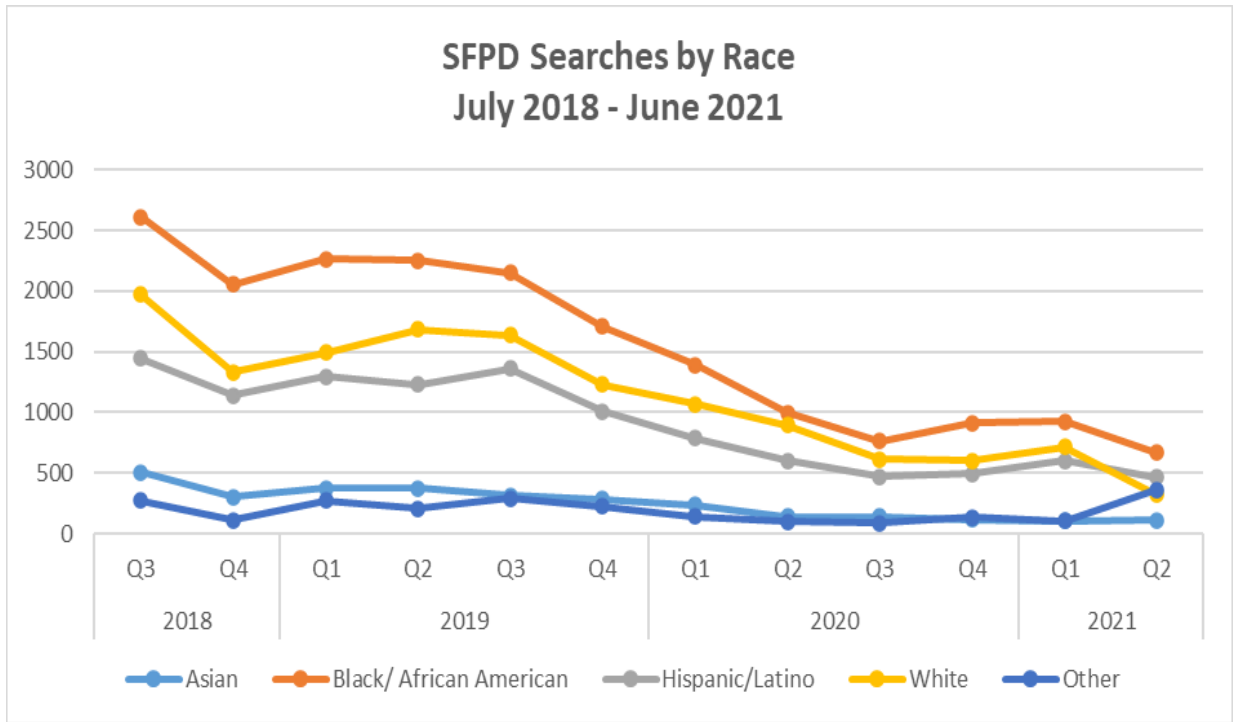
SFPD Data Review

SFPD’s contact with African American and Latinx populations is disproportionate. The charts below illustrate the extent of disparities in police contact since initial data collection. The report highlights stops, searches, and uses of force because they reflect the interactions most discussed in the public or are metrics referred to by academic experts, including those at UC Berkeley, Stanford, and the Center for Policing Equity.

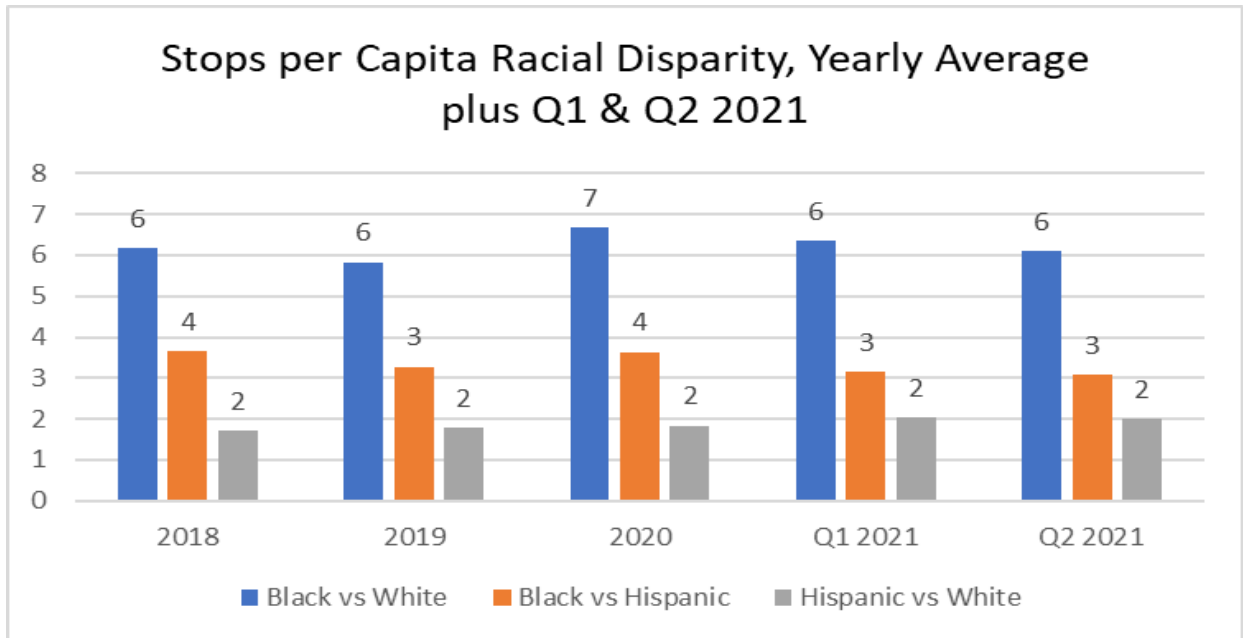
As shown in the charts below, African Americans represent the highest number of searches and uses of force, despite being the second most stopped. However, there is a noticeable downward trend for stops, searches and use of force for other ethnic groups, specifically the African American community.



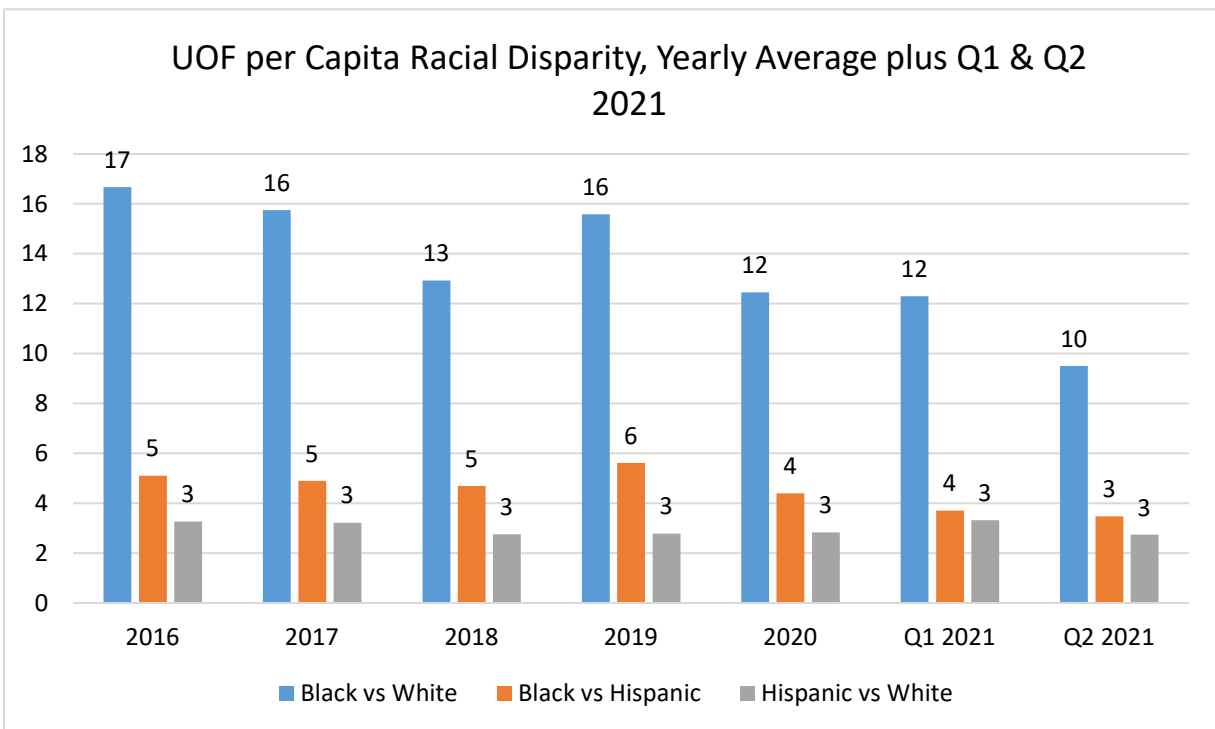
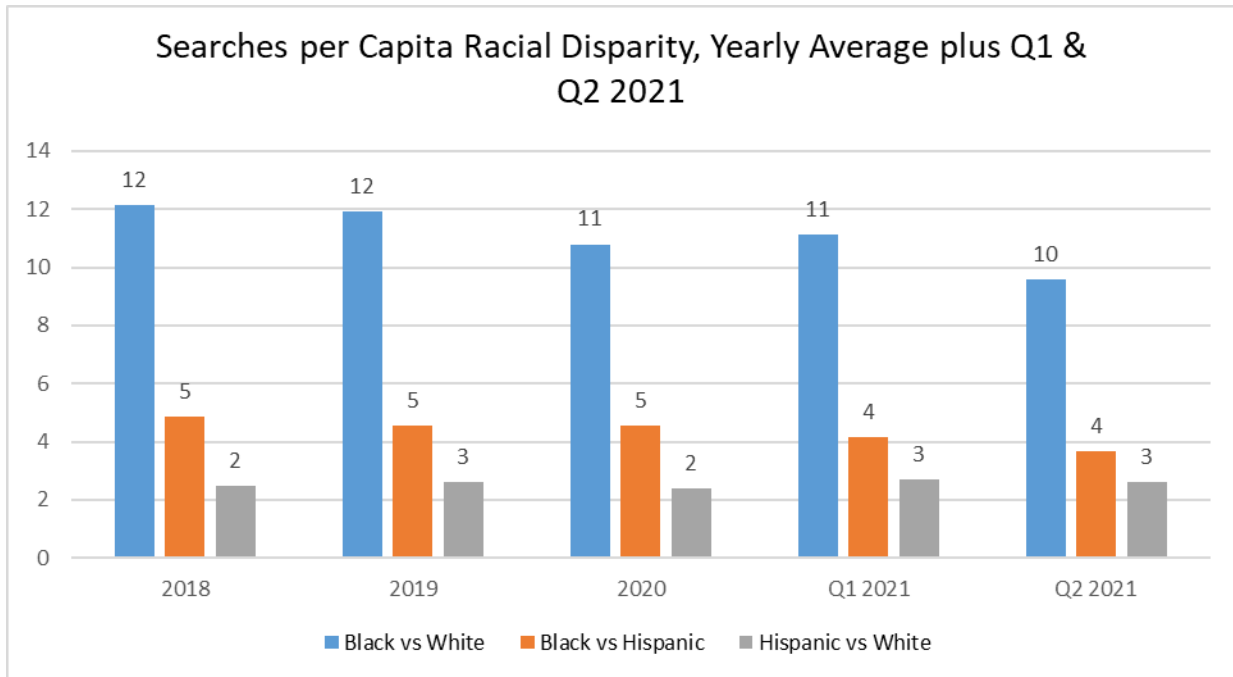
Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities



The charts below provide yearly per capita comparisons of the stated contacts—stops, searches and use of force, against other ethnic demographics. As can be observed, disparity among African Americans is pervasive across all three types of contacts.



Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities



Factors Contributing to Disparities in Police Interactions

To understand and address these disparities, SFPD has partnered with the Center for

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

Policing Equity (CPE) to examine SFPD data further, with more scientific rigor, 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 and intentional collaborations with government bodies to craft legislation to mandate data capture.

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 to mitigate disparate impacts based on the research of Center for Policing Equity (CPE) and Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt and the Stanford SPARQ center. In their Analytical Framework, CPE outlines four likely factors contributing to disparities in policing (listed in the table below on the left)¹. Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt and her team conducted research in Oakland and developed approaches that could reduce disparities. Finally, some of SFPD’s own approaches may help reduce disparities. Dr. Eberhardt’s and SFPD’s approaches to address contributing factors are linked together and listed in the table below. The discussion and description of these concepts are in the narrative 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

¹ https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/SFPD.CPE_.Report.20210304.pdf

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

Relationships with the Community	Build better relationships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase trust • Increase non-policing interactions • Listen and respond to community preferences
Individual Officers Actions/Reactions	Training – implicit bias Training – acknowledging history and current impacts

Policy Change Framework:

SFPD is continuously revising 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 improve policies, incorporate new research, best practices, and input of the community. As SFPD makes these policy changes, it is giving consideration to the following:

- What are the impacts to the various 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 result in equitable outcomes. An extreme example of this would be if a policy were to mandate personnel to stop and detain anyone observed committing a minor traffic infraction (moving or otherwise). Resulting impacts may include higher rate of stops and detentions of people trying to get to work locations that are not 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 documentation, or another enforceable issue that may only be 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” is a way to slow down a situation that officers might find themselves in. Research suggests that anyone in a high-intensity situation is flooded with stress

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

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. Building time into the policies associated with those situations slows the situation down, potentially reduces intensity and stress. SFPD is adding friction to its policies in two ways – slowing interactions down on the front end and requiring officers to articulate or document specific reasons they are conducting an enforcement action.

A policy example where friction is added is the Department's 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.

Another way SFPD is adding friction to its policies is by requiring personnel to demonstrate and document, through the activation of a body worn camera and their report writing, the justification necessary to conduct an action. This will allow officers to be more intentional in their policing and understand the actions they take, reducing their reliance on "instinct" and implicit biases or stereotypes.

Finally, SFPD is examining policies to ensure objective standards are included in the direction it gives to personnel. SFPD has amended 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.

Management and Leadership Direction

By monitoring and adjusting deployment decisions and ensuring the Department and its members are held accountable, management and leadership can reduce levels of institutionally influenced disparities.

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

Day to day direction effects how officers are deployed and whom they interact with - from 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 scenarios, the types of interactions, such as stops, will happen in varying quantities and with a variety of people. Essentially, by giving direction, management is imbedding patterns and trends into the interactions of personnel, and therefore into the data itself.

SFPD has been focusing its enforcement action to individuals and actions that pose the highest threats to public safety. For example, with the increase of stunt driving incidents in 2020 and 2021, SFPD developed an enforcement approach that keeps community safety 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. The department's Captains will be expected to look at station-level data to identify trends in enforcement action that are higher for certain demographics than others. With this information, officer deployment can be reexamined to determine whether if there is any correlation with observed demographic trends.

Accountability is key to ensuring adherence to the values of SFPD and San Francisco communities. The increase of accountability, no matter the type, raises the professionalism of its members and promotes fairness within the organization. To ensure conduct aligns to values, SFPD is updating its Standards of Conduct where discipline is pursued when standards are violated.

SFPD is already actively implementing efforts to prohibit the expression of explicit biases and holds personnel accountable to that prohibition. SFPD audits electronic platforms and conducts internal investigations and pursues discipline, as necessary, when prohibited activity is found.

In addition, to ensure accurate and complete data for analysis of demographic disparities, SFPD has educated personnel on how to complete stops data entries and use

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

of force evaluations and entries. Use of force evaluations are returned should they not contain required information, and the originator of the evaluation is re-trained.

Build Stronger Relationships with the Community

Building stronger relationships with 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 can engage communities effectively and in meaningful ways. SFPD expects that these interactions will lead to collaborative efforts in reducing 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) on Community Policing, that institutionalizes 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 collaboratively, considering the input of community members and stakeholders.

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 commonalities². The analysis allowed SFPD to work with collaboratively with local community-based organizations to develop the best approach to address gun violence

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<https://sfgov.org/policecommission/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceCommission/Community%20Violence%20Reduction%20Team%20%28CVRT%29.pdf>

Framework for Addressing Policing Disparities

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. Events will generally be improved in all aspects 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.

Officer Training

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 will make improvements toward this goal. These changes, and their results, will mean SFPD is living up to its aspirational strategy statement:

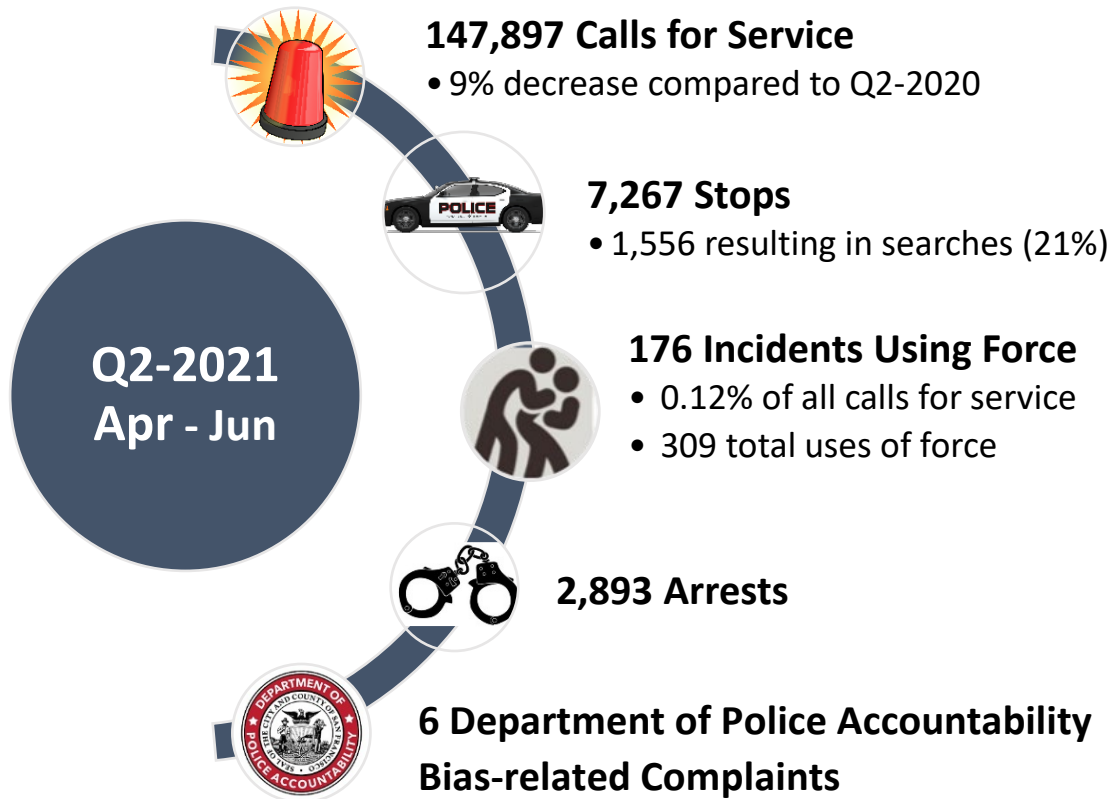


SFPD stands for safety with respect for all.

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

Q2 Overview



Throughout the second quarter of 2021, the City and County of San Francisco continued a downward trend with the number of positive COVID-19 cases, with occasional spikes in April and June. This led San Francisco to reopen and expand additional activities that were allowed by the state for counties assigned to the orange tier. These include indoor live-audience events and performances (concerts and shows), as well as private events such as conferences and receptions. On May 4th, the City advanced into the state's least restrictive, yellow tier, allowing most indoor business to open with slight modifications. 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 same period last year, during the peak of the pandemic and the Shelter in Place Order. **Data collected during the pandemic and recovery period may be impacted by the unique conditions of the time, and make comparisons of data across time periods challenging.**

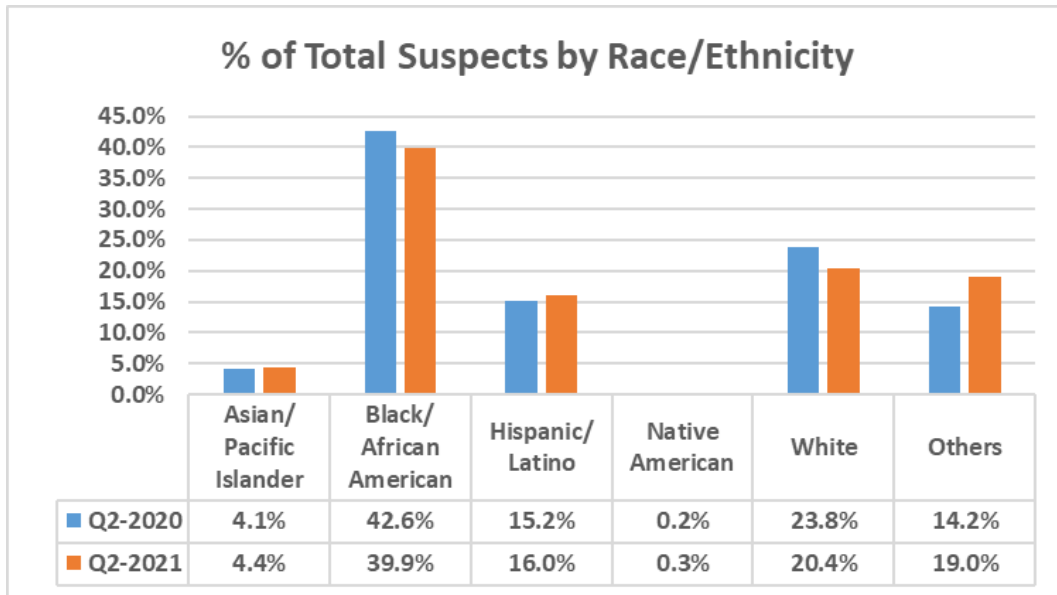
Suspects

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					
April 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021					
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 2021	% of Total Suspects Q2 2021
Asian/ Pacific Islander	110	98	117	325	4.4%
Black/ African American	921	997	1,011	2929	39.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	354	425	393	1172	16.0%
Native American	4	8	9	21	0.3%
White	487	476	534	1497	20.4%
Others	427	509	461	1397	19.0%
Total	2,303	2,513	2,525	7,341	100.00%

Total suspects observed and reported in Q2 2021 (7,341) increased by 23% from Q2 2020 (5,948). Black/ African American accounted for 39.9% of all suspects observed and reported in Q2-2021.



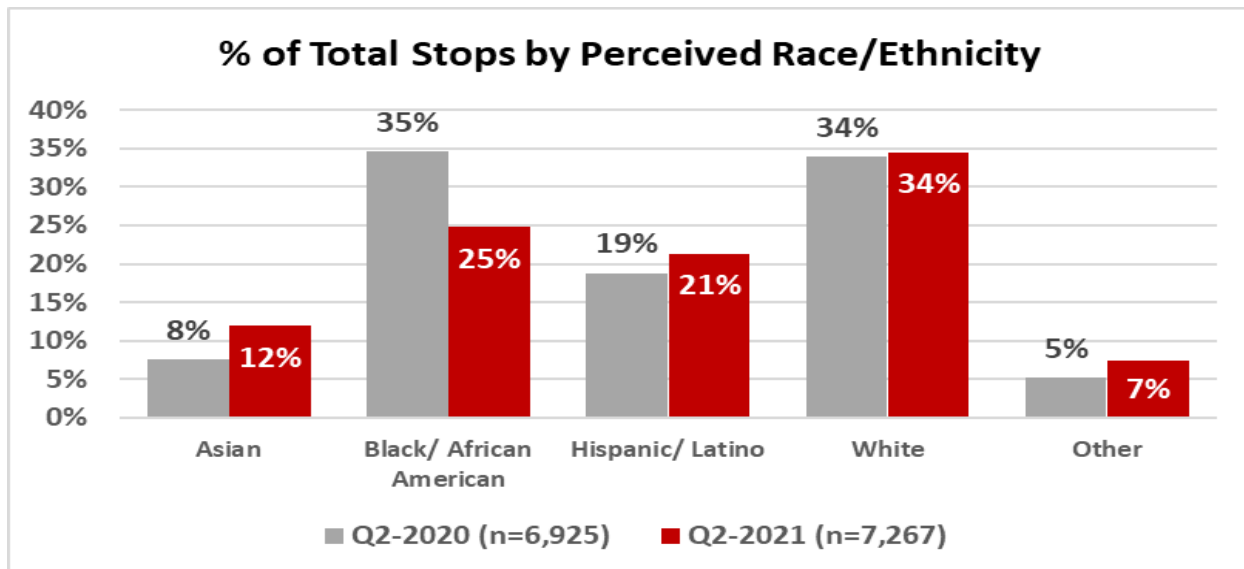
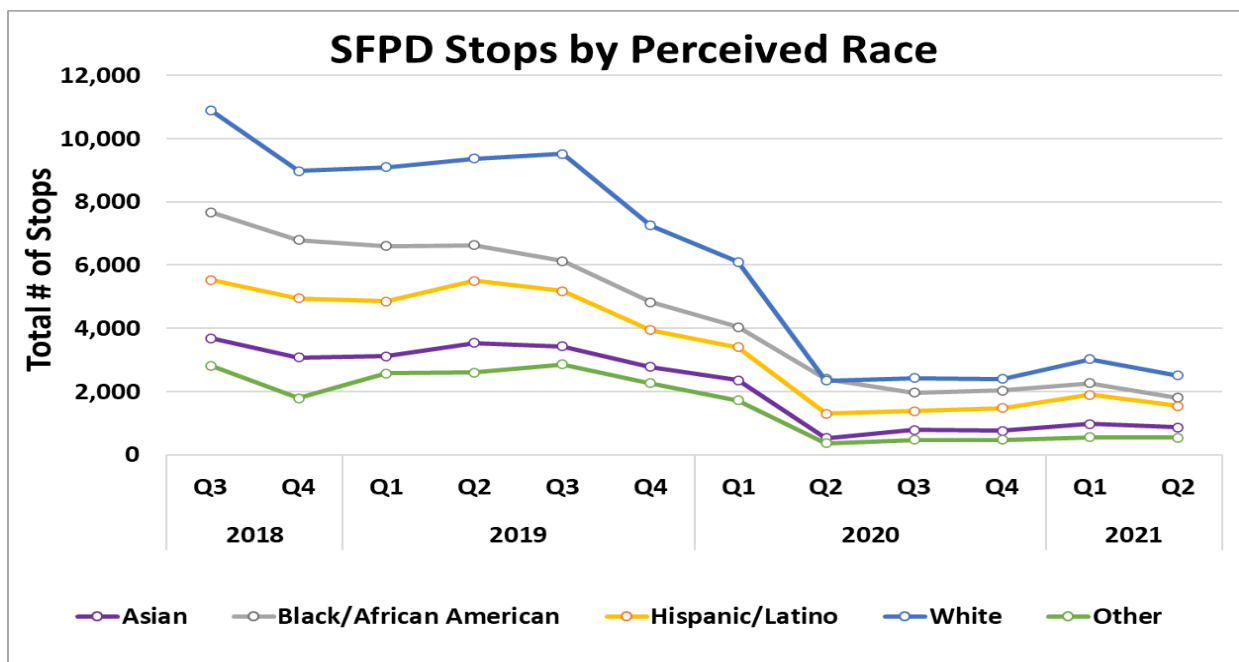
Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Stops and Searches

STOPS AND SEARCHES

A total of 7,267 stops were recorded during Q2-2021, a 5% increase from the prior year. Of those stops, 1,556 resulted in searches (21%). White subjects accounted for 34% of all stops and 30% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 25% of stops and 34% of searches.

The percentage of total stops increased by 3% for Hispanic subjects compared to Q2-2020.



Perceived Race / Ethnicity	STOPS			SEARCHES		
	Q2-2020 (n=6,925)	Q2-2021 (n=7,267)	%Δ from Q2-2020	Q2-2020 (n=2,253)	Q2-2021 (n=1,556)	%Δ from Q2-2020
Asian	8%	12%	4%	5%	6%	1%
Black/ African American	35%	25%	-10%	37%	34%	-2%
Hispanic/ Latino	19%	21%	2%	22%	25%	3%
White	34%	34%	1%	33%	30%	-3%
Other	5%	7%	2%	3%	5%	2%

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

Stops and Searches

SEARCHES BY LEVEL OF DISCRETION

The Department classifies the various types of searches into three categories:

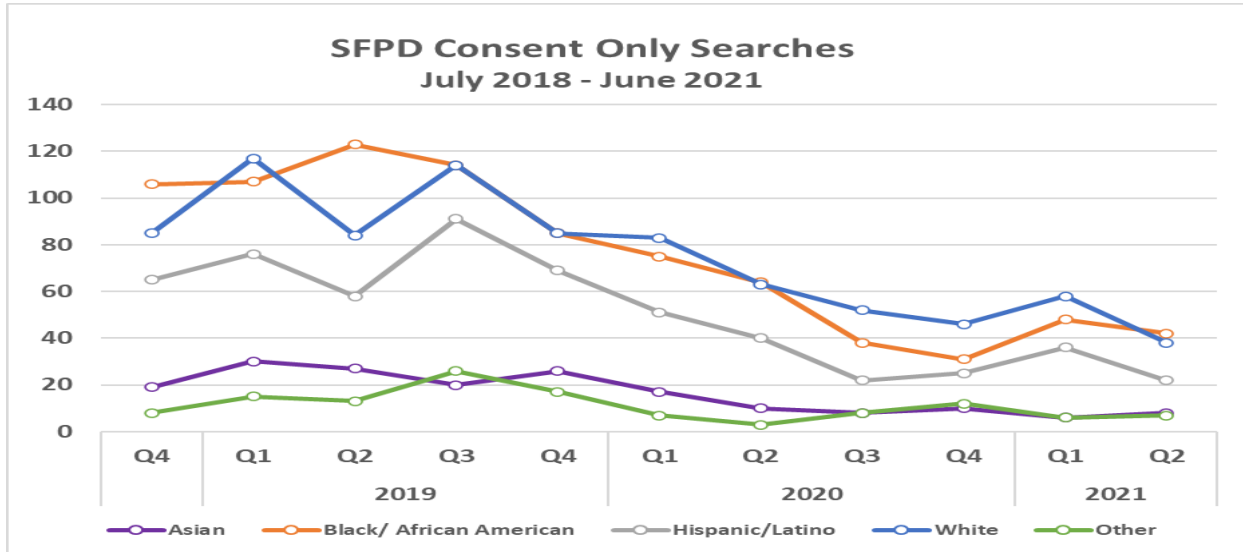
1. Consent only searches,
2. Supervision searches, and
3. Other searches.

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.

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.

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

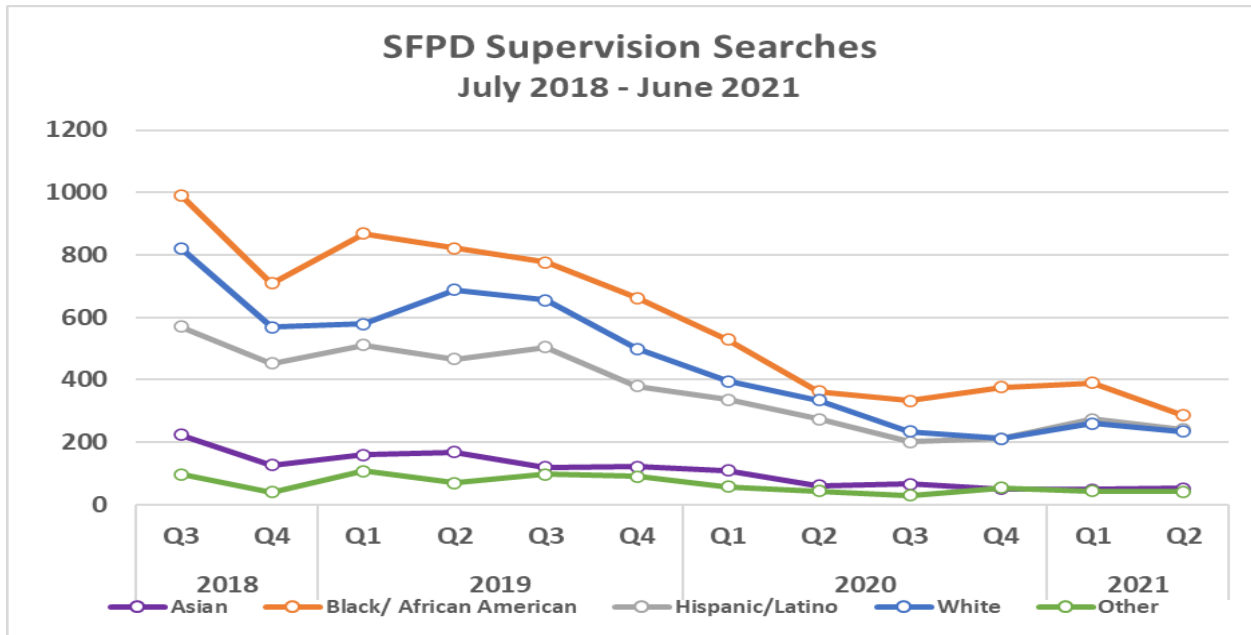


The 1,556 total searches conducted in Q2-2021 were categorized below. Many of these incidents have more than one cause for search and are included in multiple categories.

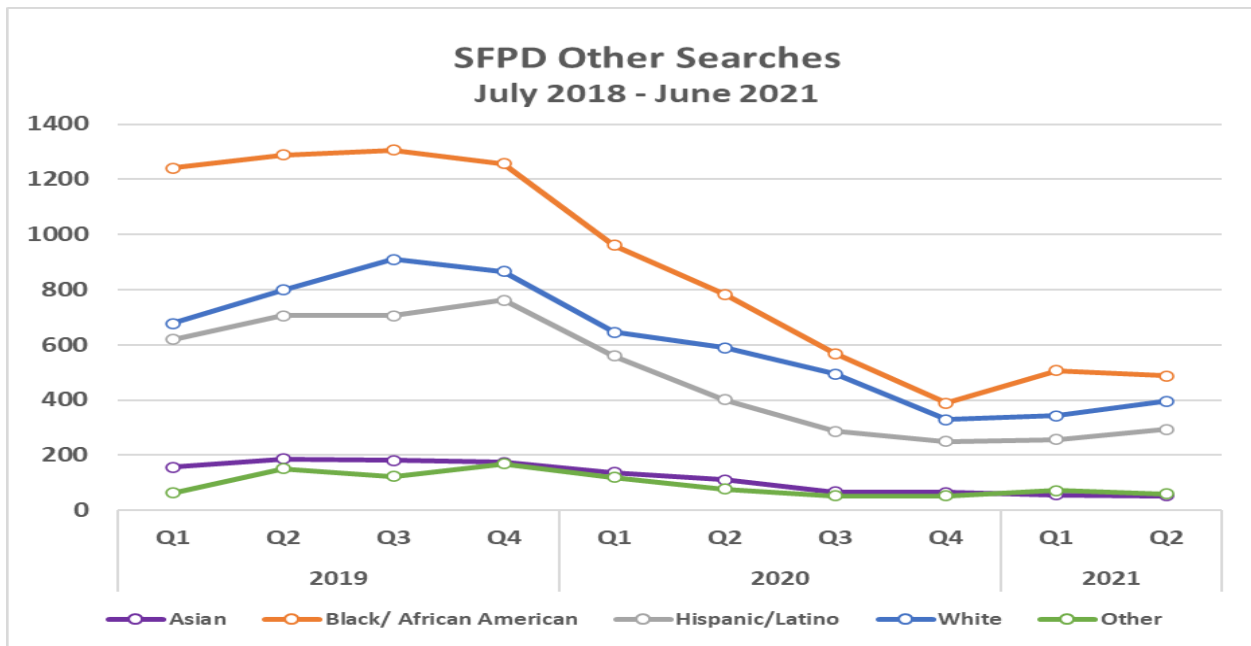
- Consent Only Searches: 117 (33%)
- Supervision Searches: 857 (46%)
- Other Searches: 949 (40%)

Consent only searches have decreased 35% overall since Q2-2020.

Stops and Searches



Supervision searches have decreased by 20% overall since Q2-2020.

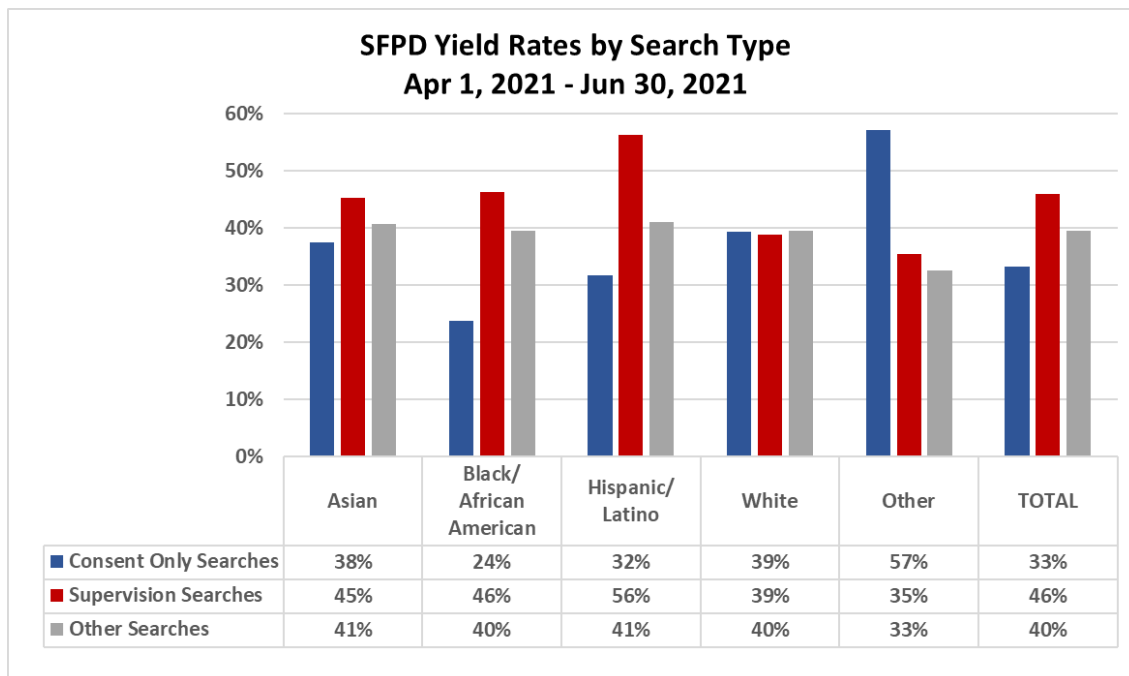


Other searches have decreased 35% overall since Q2-2020.

Stops and Searches

SEARCH YIELD RATES

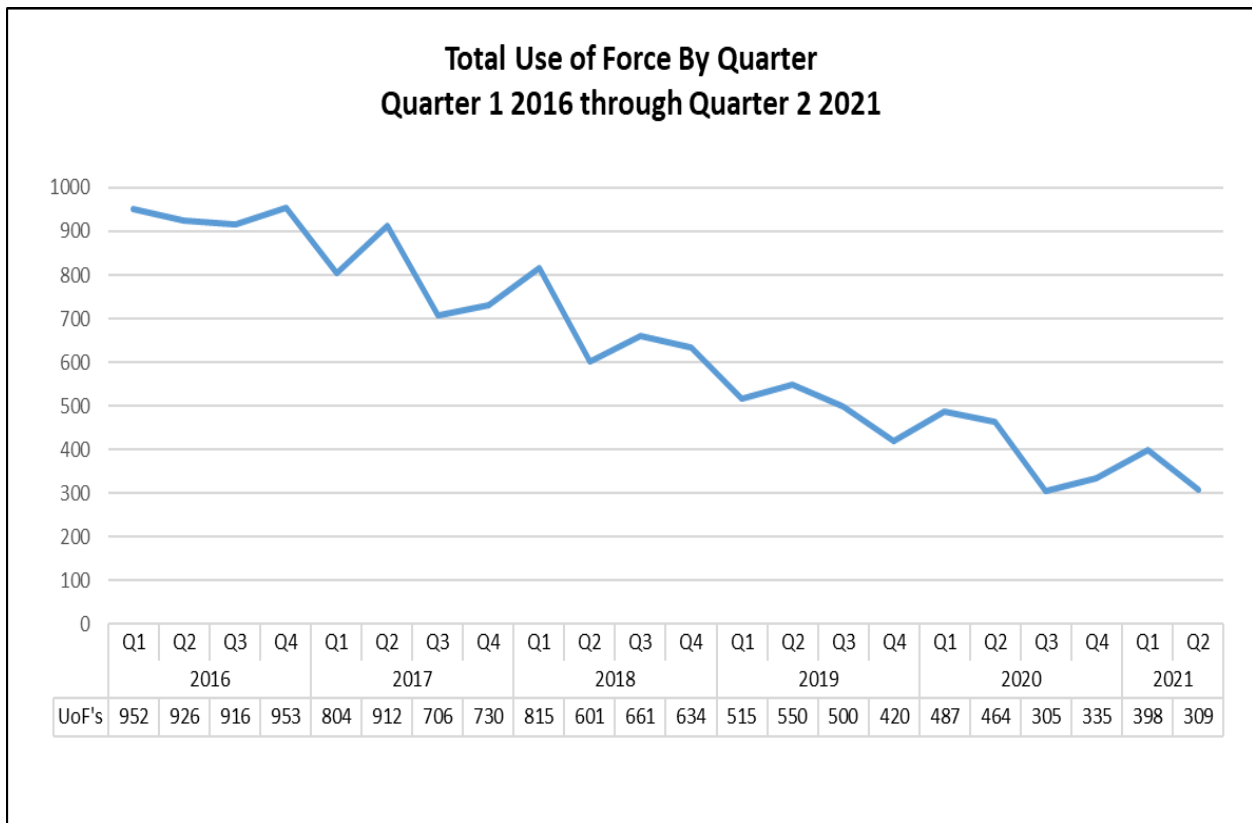
The Average yield rate for all searches was 38% in Q2-2021. The yield rate was 33% for consent only searches, 46% for supervision searches, and 40% for other searches.



Use of Force

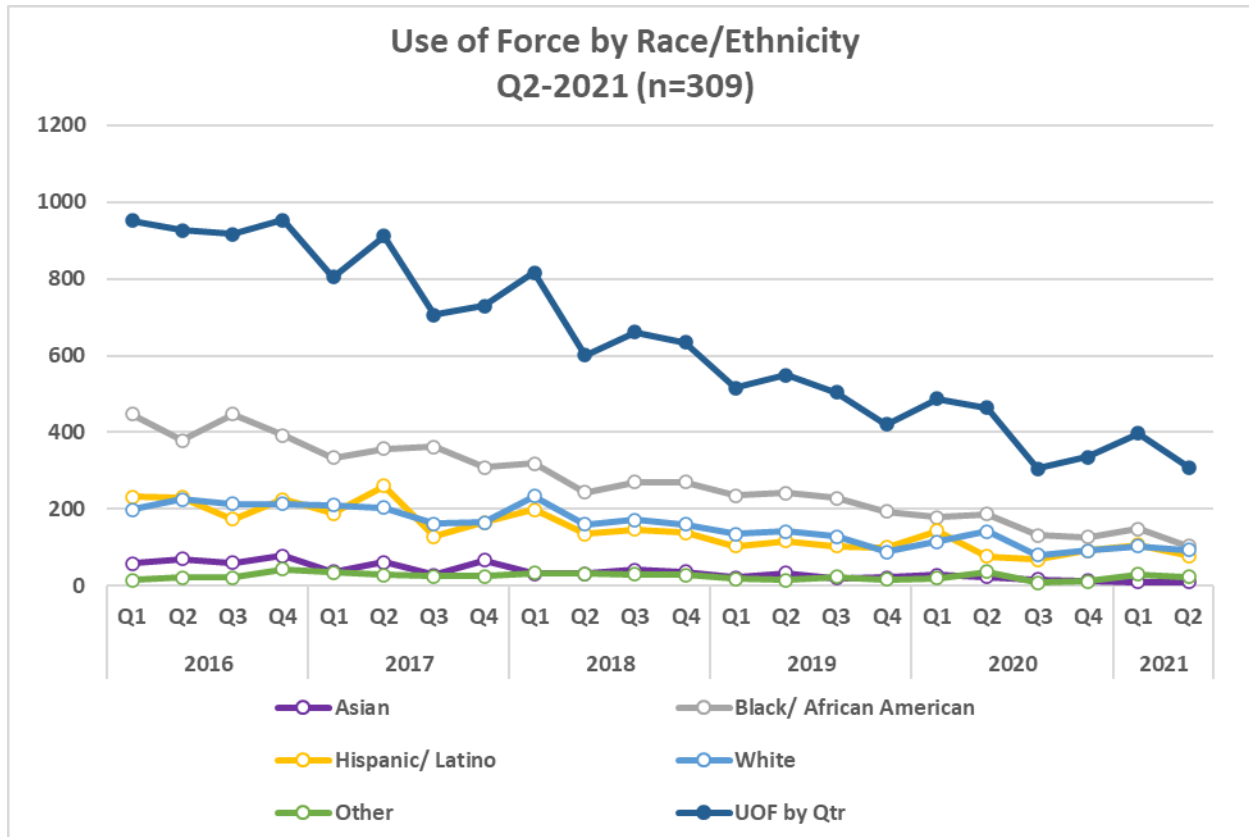
USE OF FORCE

Since the 1st quarter of 2016, total uses of force have decreased by 65% (952 to 309). More specifically, pointing of a firearm has decreased by 81% (648 to 125).



During the 2nd quarter of 2021, the Department responded to 147,897 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 60 times and force was used in 176 incidents which represented 0.12% of all calls for service. Of those 176 incidents, force was used 309 times by 207 officers against 198 subjects. **There was one Officer Involved Shooting - Use of Force incident during the 2nd quarter of 2021.**

Use of Force



34% of the total uses of force were against Black/African American subjects, 30% against White and 26% against Hispanic/Latino. 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 Q2-2020 (n=464)	Uses of Force Q1-2021 (n=309)	%Δ from 2020
Asian	5%	3%	-2%
Black/African American	40%	34%	-7%
Hispanic/Latino	17%	26%	9%
White	30%	30%	0%
Other	7.8%	7.4%	-0.3%

Use of Force

TYPES OF FORCE USED

Total Uses of Force decreased by 34% from the second quarter of 2020. Pointing of a firearm, physical control, strike by object/fist and OC Spray were the top four types of force used and accounted for 87% of total Uses of Force in Q2 2021.

Uses of Force	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	224	125	-44%
Physical Control	83	102	23%
Strike by Object/Fist	46	23	-50%
OC Spray	17	20	18%
ERIW	66	14	-79%
Other	13	14	8%
Impact Weapon	16	5	-69%
Firearm	1	3	200%
Spike Strips	0	3	not calc
K-9	1	0	-100%
Grand Total	467	309	-34%

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were no uses of force that resulted in death during the 2nd quarter of 2021.

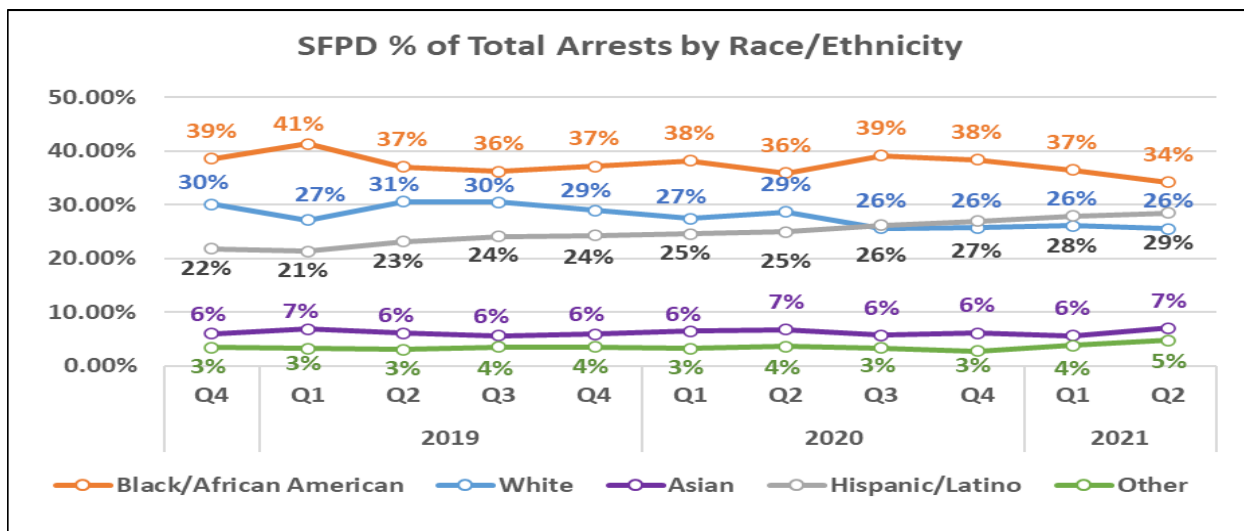
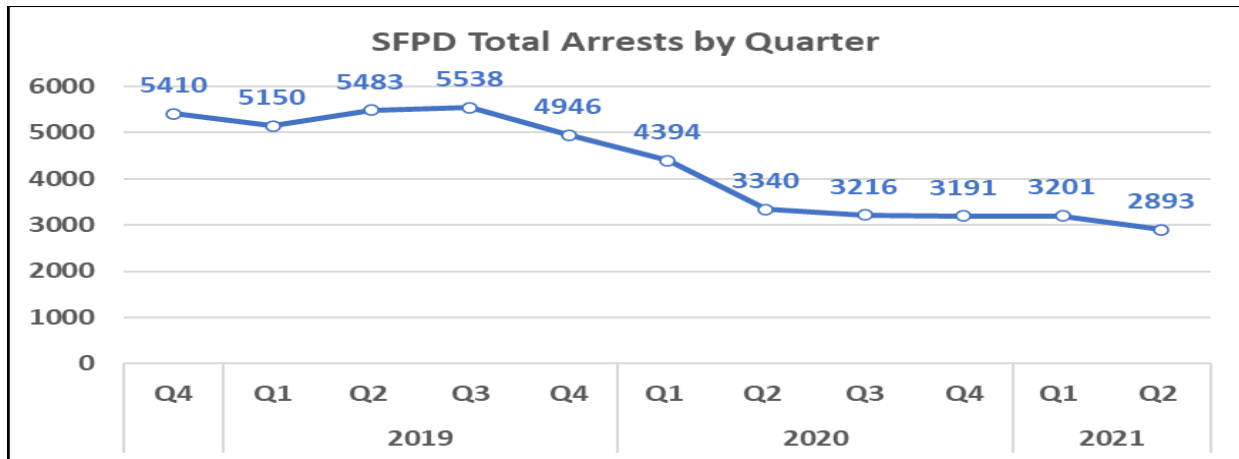
There was one Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) Use of Force incident during the 2nd quarter of 2021 that did not result in death.

On Friday, May 7, 2021 at approximately 12:48 pm, plainclothes police officers from Central Station were conducting an auto burglary investigation. Officers located a known auto burglary suspect vehicle occupied by at least three suspects, on Varney Place near 3rd Street. An officer-involved shooting occurred, and a suspect was struck by gunfire. Two additional suspects fled in the vehicle. Officers immediately rendered aid to the injured suspect. Medics arrived on scene and transported the suspect to the hospital for non-life-threatening injuries.

Arrests

ARRESTS

There were 2,893 arrests during the Q2-2021, a 13% decrease from Q2-2020. Hispanic/Latino subjects accounted for 29% of all arrests, while Black/African American subjects accounted for 34%. Decreases overall may be due to continued COVID restrictions during this period.



Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q2-2020 (n=3,340)	Q2-2021 (n=2,893)	%Δ from 2020
Asian	7%	7%	0%
Black/ African American	36%	34%	-2%
Hispanic/Latino	25%	29%	4%
White	29%	26%	-3%
Unknown	4%	5%	-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

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's 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 Q2-2021 compared to Q2-2020; however, Outside SF/Other arrests increased from 29 in Q2-2020 to 98 in Q2-2021.

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

District	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	431	409	-5%
Co. B - Southern	525	361	-31%
Co. C - Bayview	331	295	-11%
Co. D - Mission	478	412	-14%
Co. E - Northern	402	285	-29%
Co. F - Park	85	79	-7%
Co. G - Richmond	139	108	-22%
Co. H - Ingleside	231	213	-8%
Co. I - Taraval	142	171	20%
Co. J - Tenderloin	547	462	-16%
Outside SF	29	98	238%
Total	3,340	2,893	-13%

Bias-Related Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Cases Received in Q2-2021

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	6
Gender Bias	0
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	6

DPA received 197 total cases for Q2-2021;

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

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

Case Closures and Dispositions in Q2-2021

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	9	4	5	0	1	19
Homophobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	9	4	5	0	1	19

Closures include cases received in previous quarters

*Source: Department of Police Accountability

Bias-Related Complaints

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

As part of the Department’s commitment to transparency, the Department also reports on all bias-related complaints received 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.

Q2-2021 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q2-2021
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	0
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	1
Race / Sex Discrimination	3
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	1
Sexual Orientation	0
TOTAL	5

Complainants: 4 Department member; 1 outside civilian

Respondents: 4 SFPD (named in 4 complaints); 1 Sworn Officer

Q2-2021 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	0	1	0	0	1
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	0	0	0	0
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race Discrimination	0	0	1	0	1
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Weight Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	1	0	2

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 this report's quarter and all quarters with data available. A disparity analysis- the contrast between different race/ethnicity groups against each other- is also considered to generate a numerical comparison. This analysis may surface potential racial disparities when comparing policing activities with the various demographic groups. In all cases, a population benchmark analysis that presents per capita results will have challenges, as noted below.

What is a benchmark?

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


Population Benchmark Weaknesses

As noted by the California Department of Justice in their RIPA 2021 report, "An assumption of this type of comparison is that the distribution of who is stopped would be similar to who resides within a comparable geographic region. However, this is not always the case, as people may travel a considerable distance from where they live for several reasons (e.g., to go to work, visit family).³" The supposition that the comparison of police data should reflect the residential population makeup makes several assumptions that are not addressed in this analysis, and may result in inaccurate results of the comparative disparities noted in the analysis.

Comparing against residential population does not account for individuals who travel outside their home residential district or zip code in the residential population count, potentially causing over or under representation in the data⁴. For example, roughly

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

⁴ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27



20%⁵ of individuals booked into the San Francisco Jail system are not San Francisco residents but are still accounted for in the per capita analysis. This may lead to an overestimation or underestimation of disparities in the analysis.

It should be noted that SFPD categorizes residential population demographics differently than other agencies. For instance, the Census American Community Survey (ACS) and Racial & Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) have different data standards. When the RIPA board data is used, it is perceived demographic data being compared to self-reported demographics in the residential population data.

“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.”⁶

Despite these known limitations in working with population data within a benchmark, it does not mean analysis using a population benchmark is invalid. These limitations should, however, be kept in mind when interpreting results of any population benchmark. Results of population benchmarks can inform future analysis⁷ and provide insight into potential disparities, trends, and differences between geographic areas, such as 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 SFPD do?

SFPD took a citywide demographic dataset, generated by the US Department of Justice analysis in 2016, to serve as a population benchmark⁷. The percentage demographic

⁵ https://sfdistrictattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Agenda-Packet_SJC-Subcommittee-02-16-21.pdf

⁶ <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13

⁷ http://sfpd.prod.acquia-sites.com/sites/default/files/2018-11/DOJ_COPS%20CRI_SFPD%20OCT%202016%20Assessment.pdf pp 296-297



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 during the second quarter of 2021 (April 1, 2021 – June 30, 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. All available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group. Finally, we conducted 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.

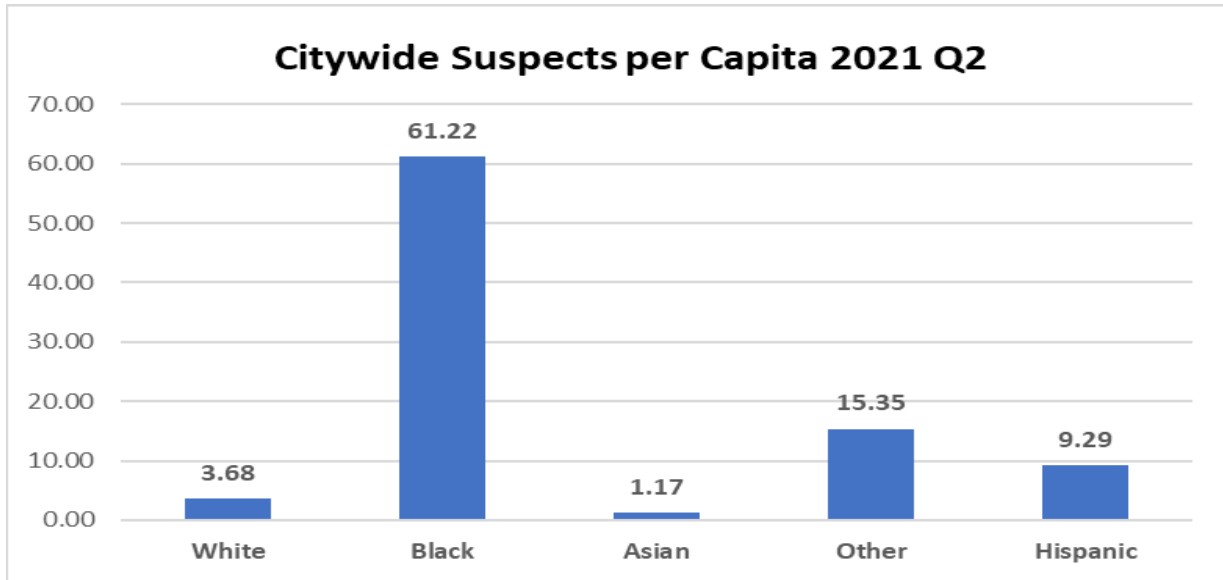
- Census/ACS data considers “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, while the suspect, stops, searches, uses of force, and arrest data considers “Hispanic” as a race.
- Suspects per District: Crime Data Warehouse was searched for persons categorized as “Suspects” on police incident reports. Suspect demographic information 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 data 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.
- 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 broken down by District and race of subject force was used against.
- Arrests count persons “booked” and “cited” where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Quarter Per Capita Interactions

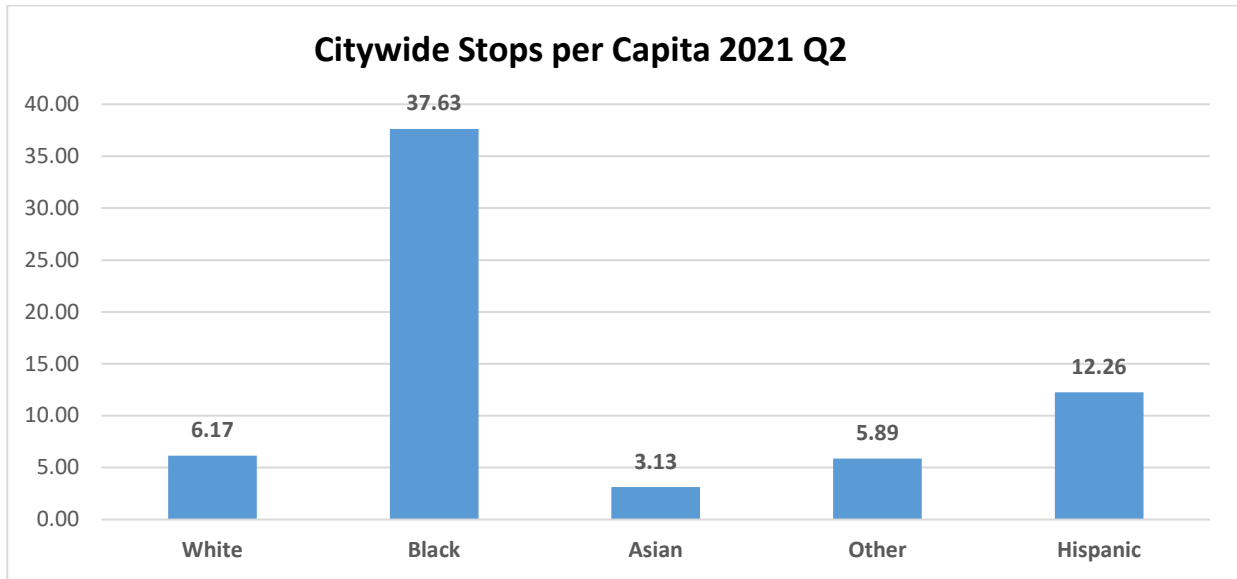
Using the previously mentioned methodologies, SFPD finds that Black/African Americans are overrepresented per capita in all interactions with the SFPD.



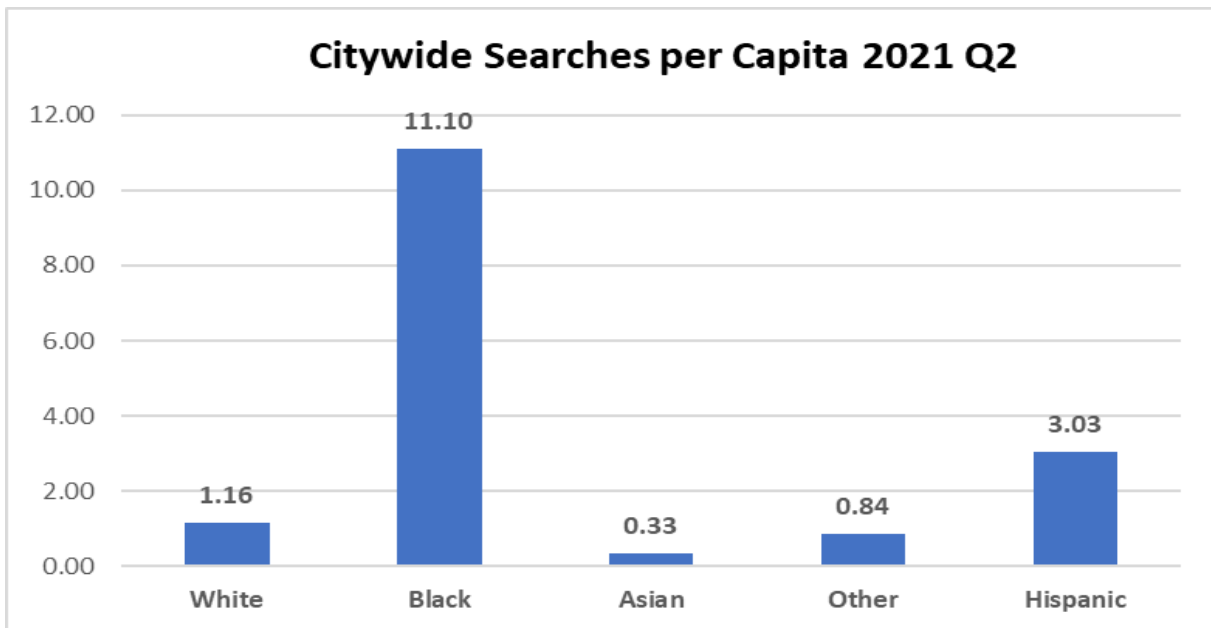
Citywide suspect data shows in Q2 of 2021, 61 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to less than 4 of every 1000 White residents.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



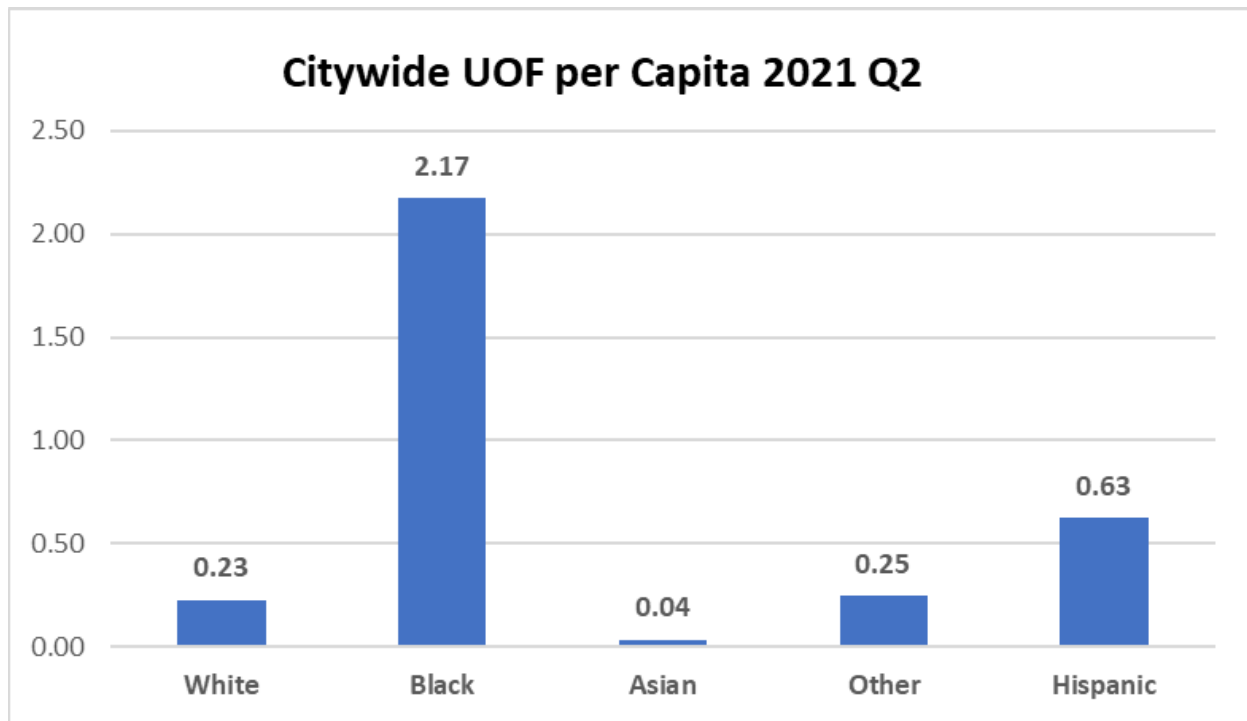
Citywide stops data shows in Q2 of 2021, more than 37 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to over 6 of every 1000 White residents.



Citywide search data shows in Q2 of 2021, roughly 11 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to roughly one of every 1000 White residents.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

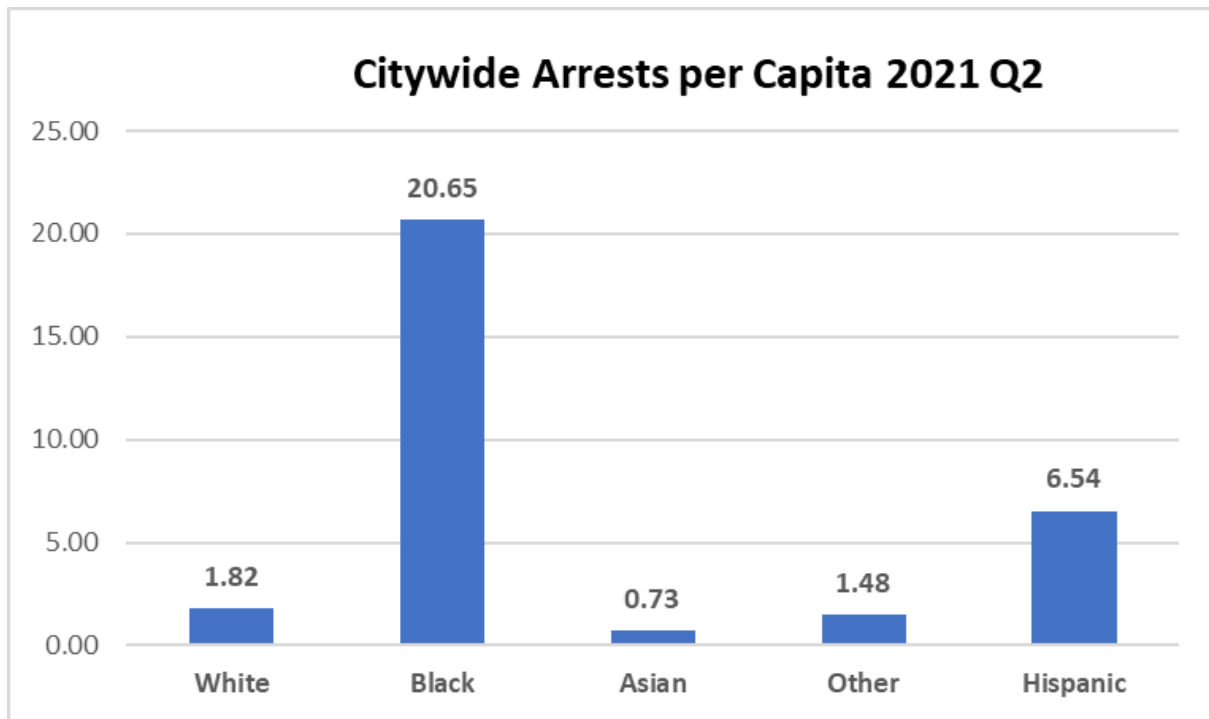
Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q2 of 2021, roughly 2 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.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



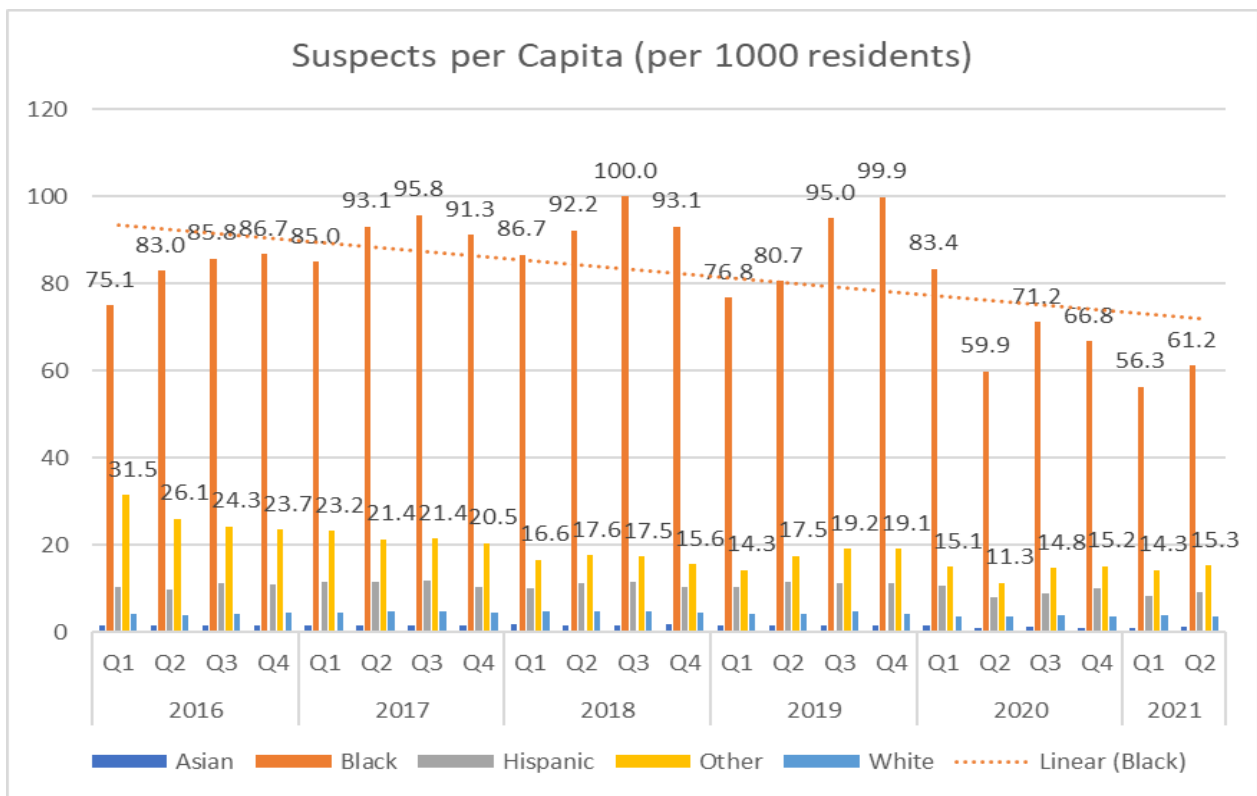
Citywide arrest data shows in Q2 OF 2021, roughly 20 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to a less than two of every 1000 White residents.

Q2 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 Black/African American individuals have declined over time. Data labels and trend lines for the most impacted group(s) are included for context and clarity.



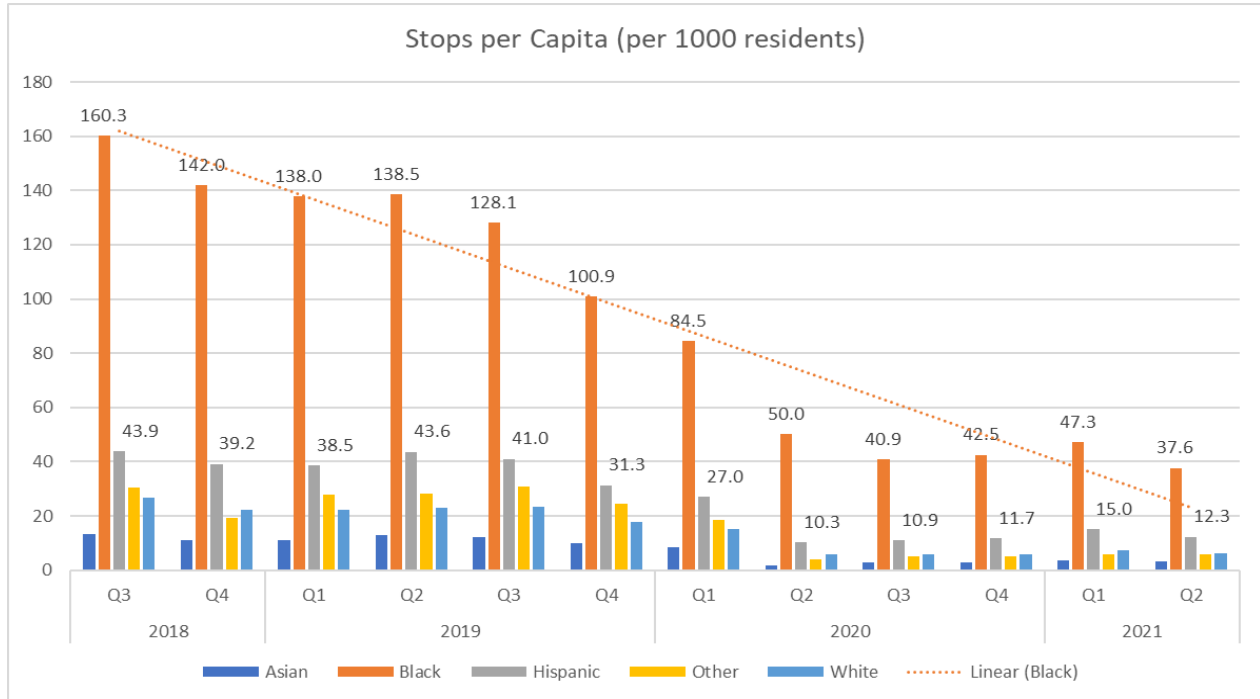
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.

Race	Slope
Black	-1.019
Asian	-0.026
Hispanic	-0.089
White	-0.038
Other	-0.627

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down 1.019, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.



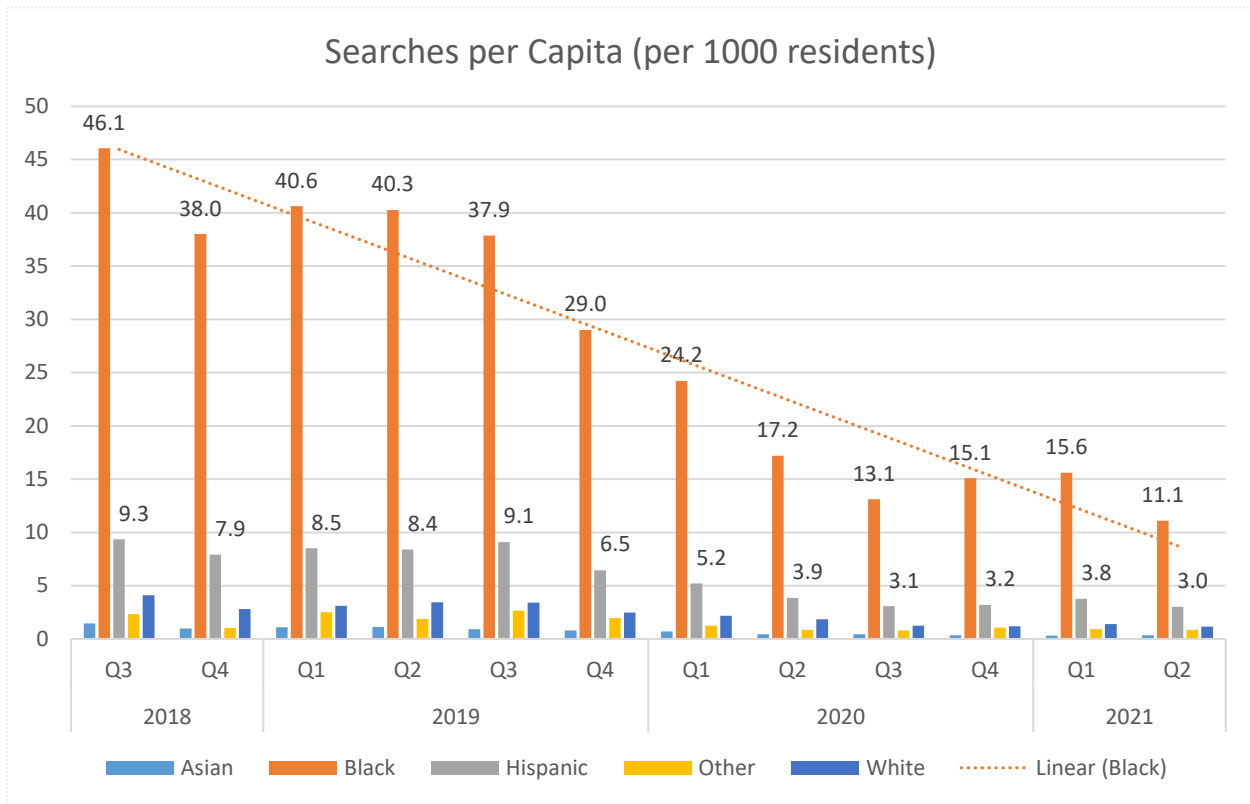
Citywide stops data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by the SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 12.16, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Race	Slope
Black	-12.167
Asian	-1.126
Hispanic	-3.537
White	-2.151
Other	-2.633

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



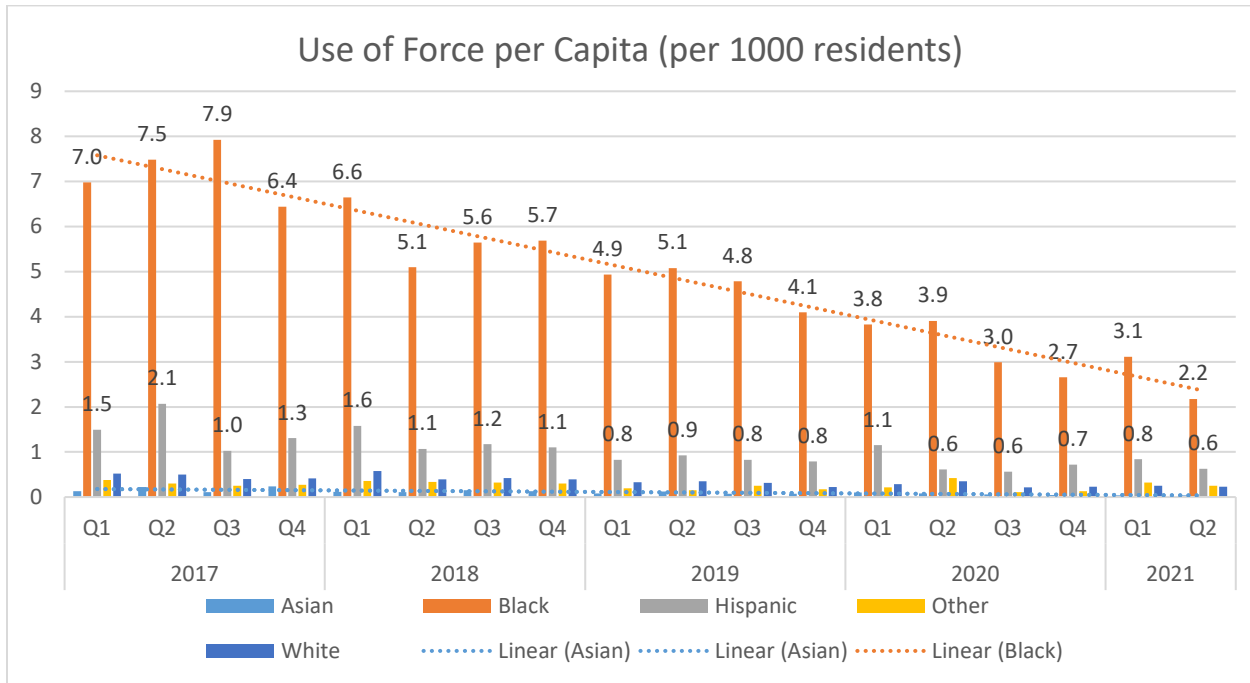
Citywide search data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been searched in connection with an interaction with the SFPD at rates higher than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 3.38, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Race	Slope
Black	-3.382
Asian	-0.100
Hispanic	-0.655
White	-0.260
Other	-0.136

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



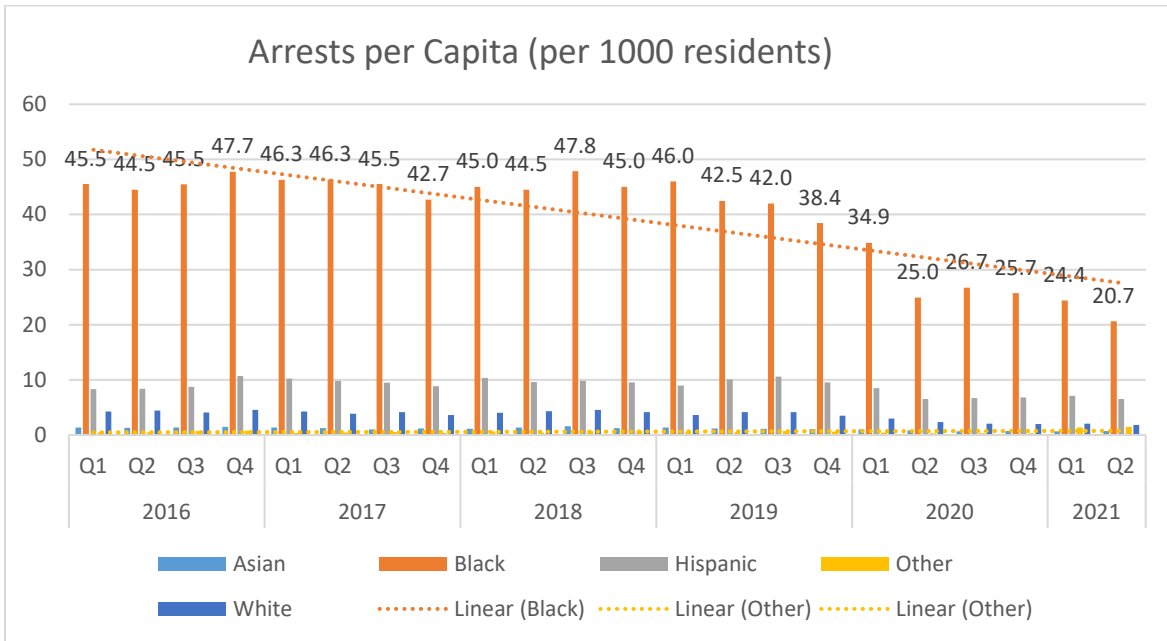
Citywide use of force data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been subject to a use of force at significantly higher rates as compared to other demographic categories. There has been a decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans upon whom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

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.

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.307
Asian	-0.008
Hispanic	-0.057
White	-0.017
Other	-0.006

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



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

Race	Slope
Black	-1.150
Asian	-0.032
Hispanic	-0.118
White	-0.117
Other	-0.013

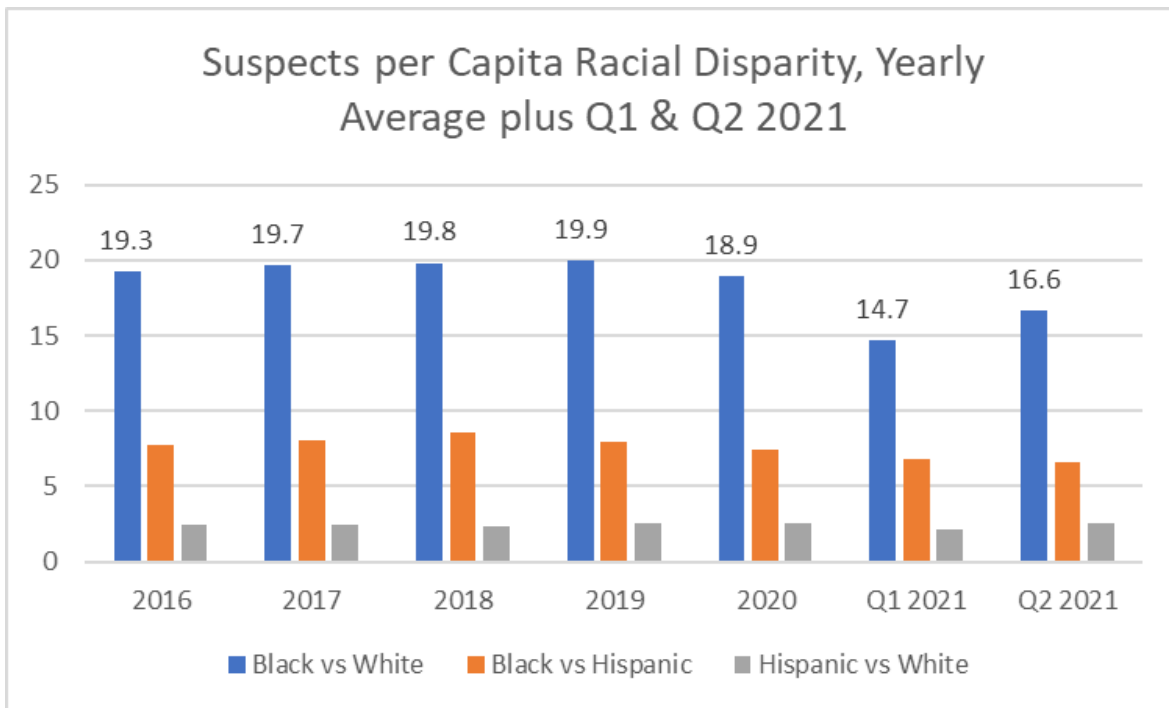
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.15, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

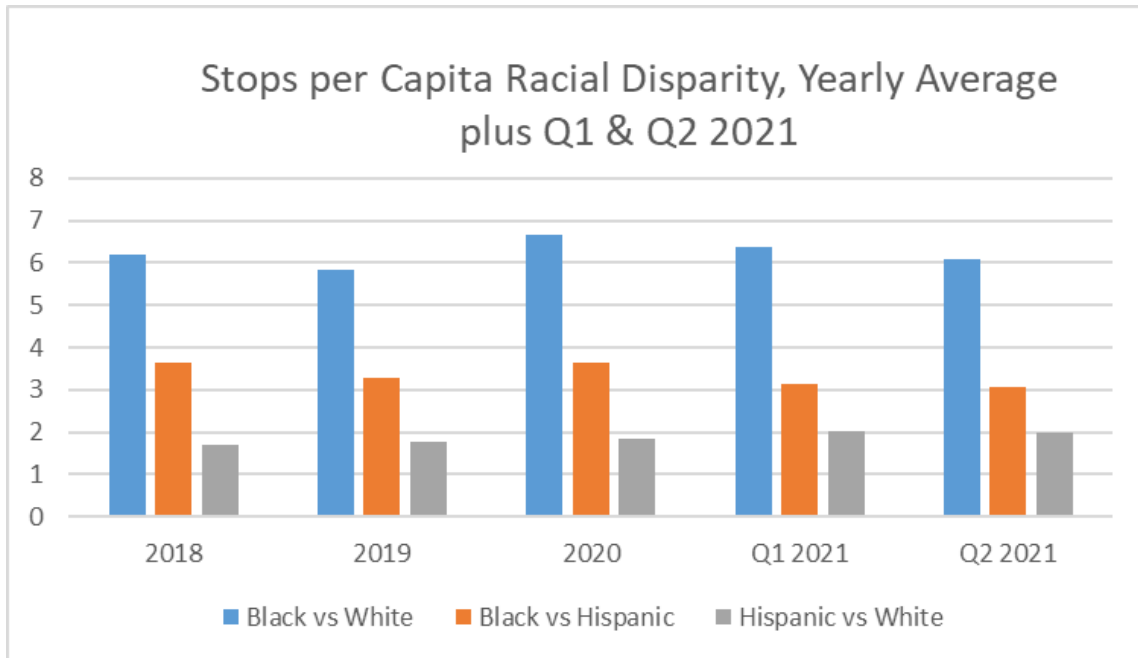
We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the 3 most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year, plus Q1/Q2 2021. As with the other per capita analysis', Black/African American residents of San Francisco have higher rates of disparity in the data as compared to the White and Hispanic demographics groups.



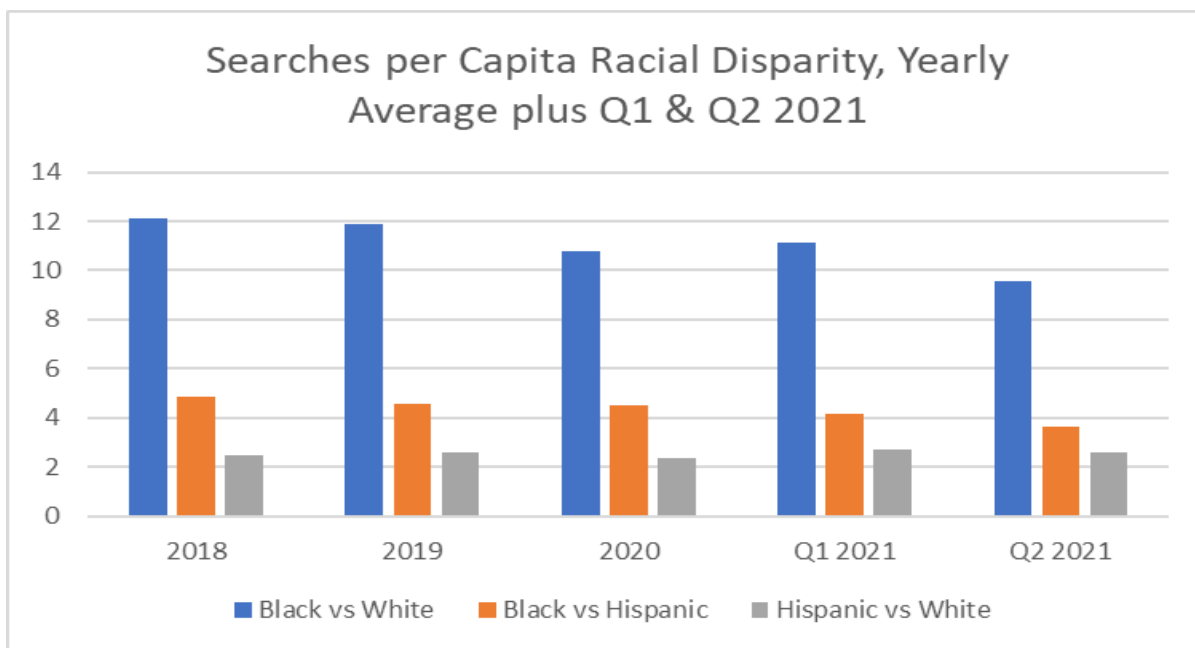
Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 15 to 20 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



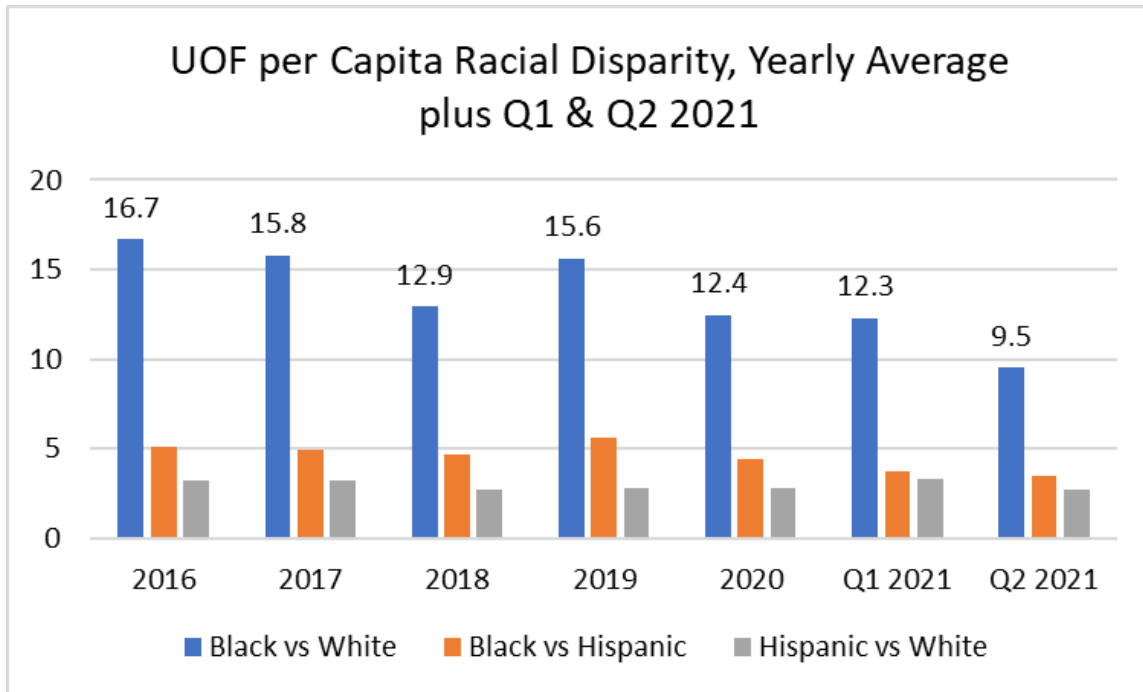
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between six and seven times more likely to be stopped than White residents.



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 10 and 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.

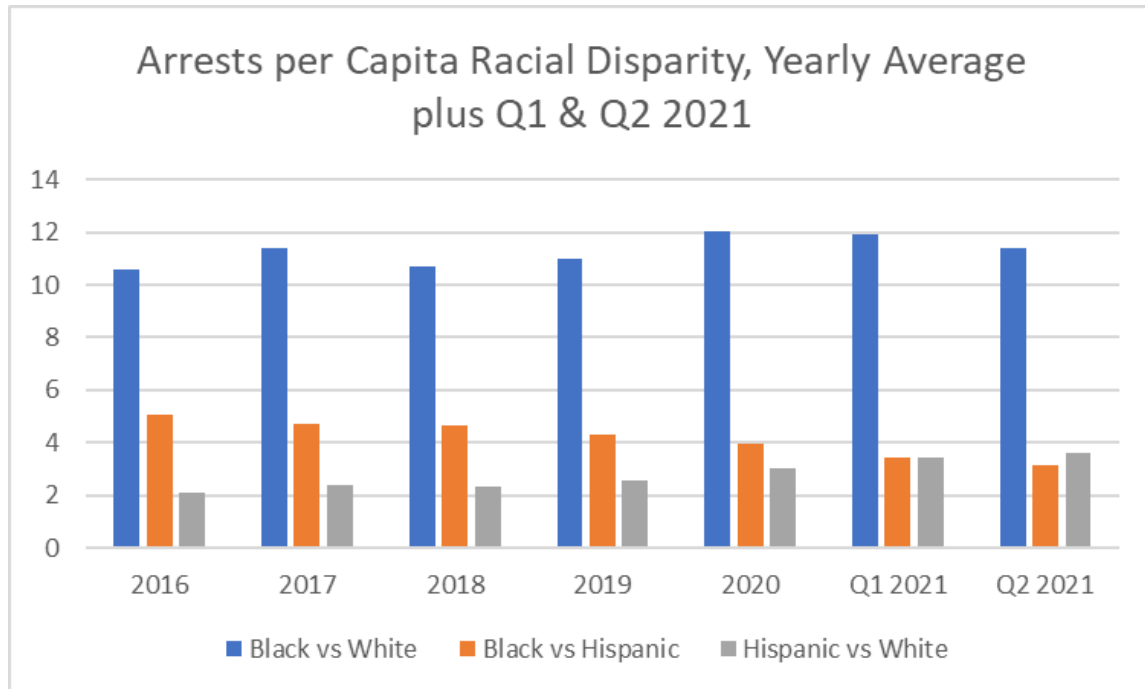
Q2 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between 9.5 to 17 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents.

Q2 Quantitative Analysis Per Capita Population Benchmark



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.

What did we find?


We found that Black/African American residents are significantly more involved in various SFPD interactions 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 engagement but does not answer the question of 'why' this is the case.

It is possible that some or all factors discussed in the benchmark description section above are affecting the data in some way. It is also likely that other factors such as officer bias, is at work and impacting the analysis.

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

What's next?

The Department looks forward to continuing analysis of data on a quarterly basis. 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 and multivariate analysis. However, it should be noted that SFPD will need to build out analytical capacity in order to carry out some of this work, and timeline expectations will be shared and updated with the publishing of each quarterly report.

The SFPD has also partnered with multiple academic entities to assist in academic level analyses of SFPD data, including:

- The California Policy Lab at UC Berkeley and UC Los Angeles,
- Stanford's SPARQ center,
- Palo Alto University, and
- The Center for Policing Equity



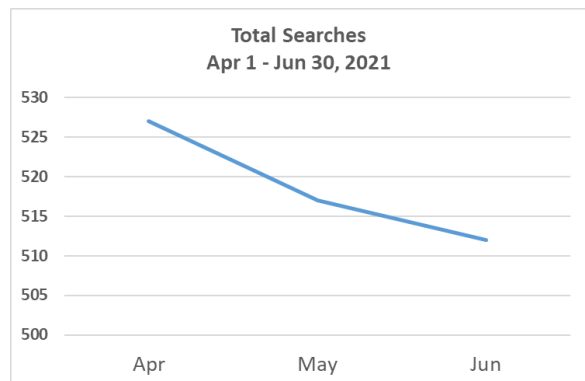
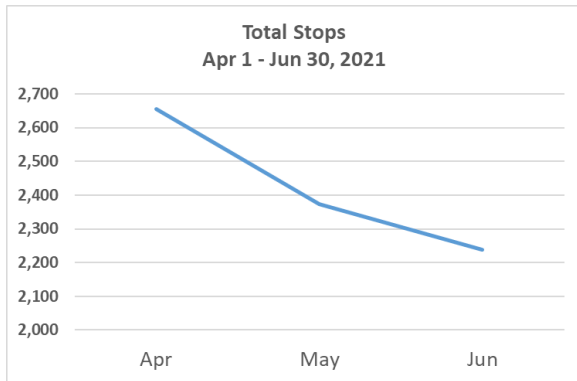
SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report

Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

In Q2-2021, there were a total of 7,267 stops, a 5% decrease from Q2-2020. Of those stops, 1,556 (21%) resulted in searches.

Total Stops Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021				
Type of Stops	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Dispatched	711	739	698	2,148
Self-Initiated	1,944	1,634	1,541	5,119
Total Stops	2,655	2,373	2,239	7,267

Total Searches Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021				
Type of Stops	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Dispatched	282	323	337	942
Self-Initiated	245	194	175	614
Total Searches	527	517	512	1,556



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.⁸ Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

8

[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))

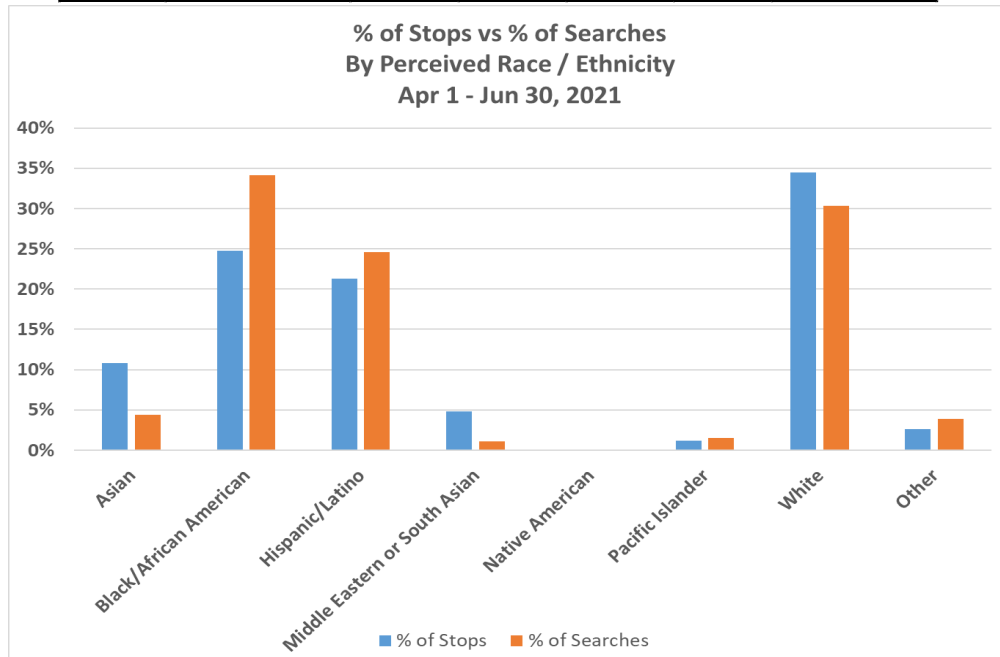
Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity

White subjects accounted for 34% of all stops and 30% of all searches. Black/African American subjects accounted for 25% of total stops and 34% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Asian	275	268	240	783	11%
Black/African American	683	559	558	1,800	25%
Hispanic/Latino	566	489	492	1,547	21%
Middle Eastern or South	127	96	126	349	5%
Native American	1	3	1	5	0%
Pacific Islander	31	28	27	86	1%
White	907	847	753	2,507	34%
Other	65	83	42	190	3%
Total	2,655	2,373	2,239	7,267	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Asian	25	24	20	69	4%
Black/African American	198	156	177	531	34%
Hispanic/Latino	110	127	145	382	25%
Middle Eastern or South	5	7	5	17	1%
Native American	0	1	0	1	0%
Pacific Islander	8	8	8	24	2%
White	165	167	140	472	30%
Other	16	27	17	60	4%
Total	527	517	512	1,556	100%



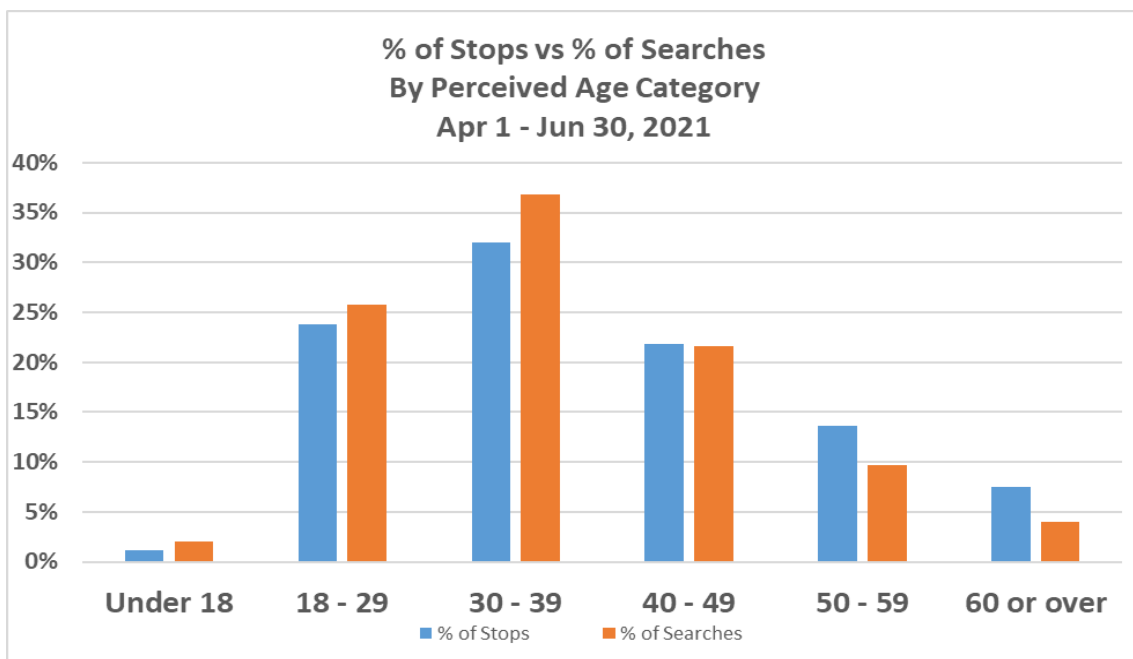
Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Stops and Searches by Perceived Age

Subjects within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (2,323; 32%) and the most searches (573; 37%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Age Category	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	27	29	30	86	1%
18 - 29	614	534	582	1,730	24%
30 - 39	846	804	673	2,323	32%
40 - 49	608	508	471	1,587	22%
50 - 59	356	324	310	990	14%
60 or over	203	174	171	548	8%
Unknown	1	0	2	3	0%
Total	2,655	2,373	2,239	7,267	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Age Category	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	5	10	16	31	2%
18 - 29	132	103	166	401	26%
30 - 39	189	212	172	573	37%
40 - 49	128	113	96	337	22%
50 - 59	56	57	38	151	10%
60 or over	17	22	24	63	4%
Total	527	517	512	1,556	100%



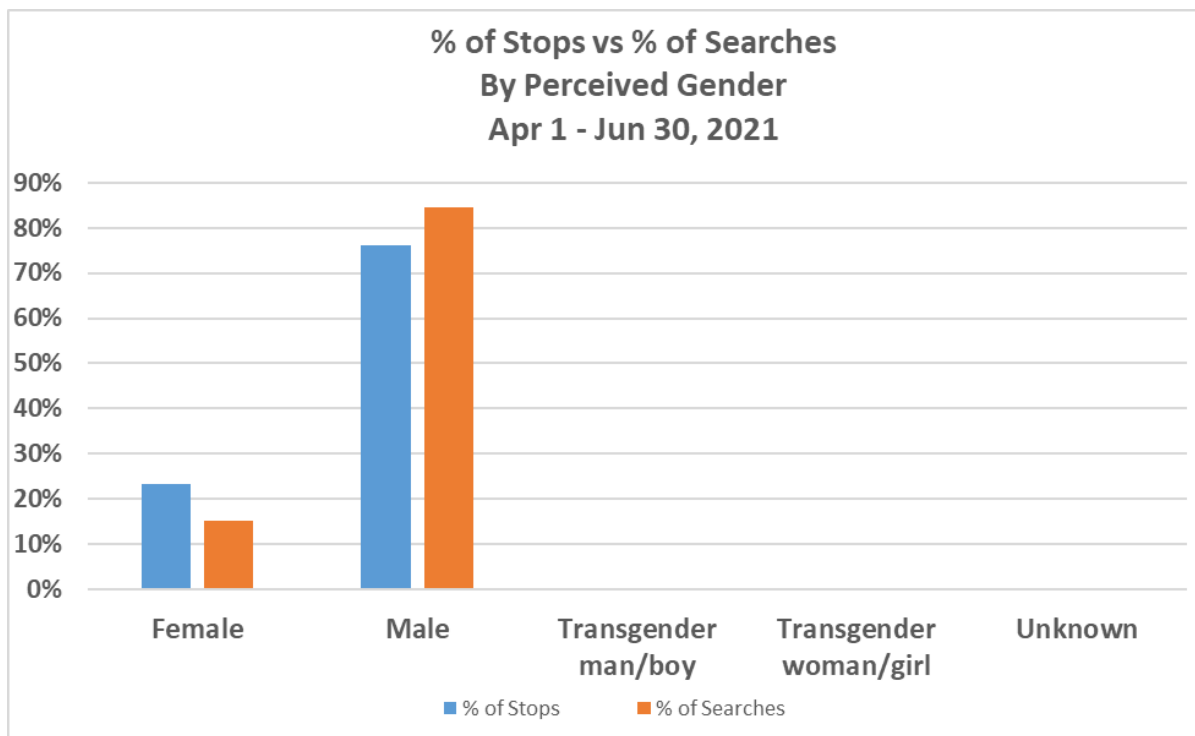
Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender

Male subjects accounted for 76% of all stops and 85% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender					
Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Gender	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Stops
Female	600	552	550	1,702	23%
Male	2,046	1,809	1,673	5,528	76%
Transgender man/boy	1	1	3	5	0%
Transgender woman/girl	5	6	7	18	0%
Unknown	3	5	6	14	0%
Total	2,655	2,373	2,239	7,267	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender					
Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
Perceived Gender	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 Total	% of Searches
Female	77	79	80	236	15%
Male	448	436	431	1,315	85%
Transgender man/boy	0	1	0	1	0%
Transgender woman/girl	2	1	1	4	0%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	527	517	512	1,556	100%



Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Stops and Searches by District

Central Station accounted for the most stops in Q2-2021 (1,211; 17%) and conducted the most searches (243; 16%).

Total Stops by District Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
District	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% Total
Central	372	425	414	1,211	17%
Southern	321	285	292	898	12%
Bayview	190	172	105	467	6%
Mission	260	244	278	782	11%
Northern	209	136	132	477	7%
Park	168	147	81	396	5%
Richmond	143	157	177	477	7%
Ingleside	168	152	110	430	6%
Taraval	133	107	118	358	5%
Tenderloin	419	288	249	956	13%
Airport	107	94	169	370	5%
Unknown	165	166	114	445	6%
Total	2,655	2,373	2,239	7,267	100%

Total Searches by District Apr 1 - Jun 30, 2021					
District	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% Total
Central	67	94	82	243	16%
Southern	52	58	53	163	10%
Bayview	53	47	28	128	8%
Mission	53	74	87	214	14%
Northern	69	25	43	137	9%
Park	15	18	10	43	3%
Richmond	11	21	20	52	3%
Ingleside	53	45	51	149	10%
Taraval	26	25	13	64	4%
Tenderloin	66	57	77	200	13%
Airport	15	12	16	43	3%
Unknown	47	41	32	120	8%
Total	527	517	512	1,556	100%

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

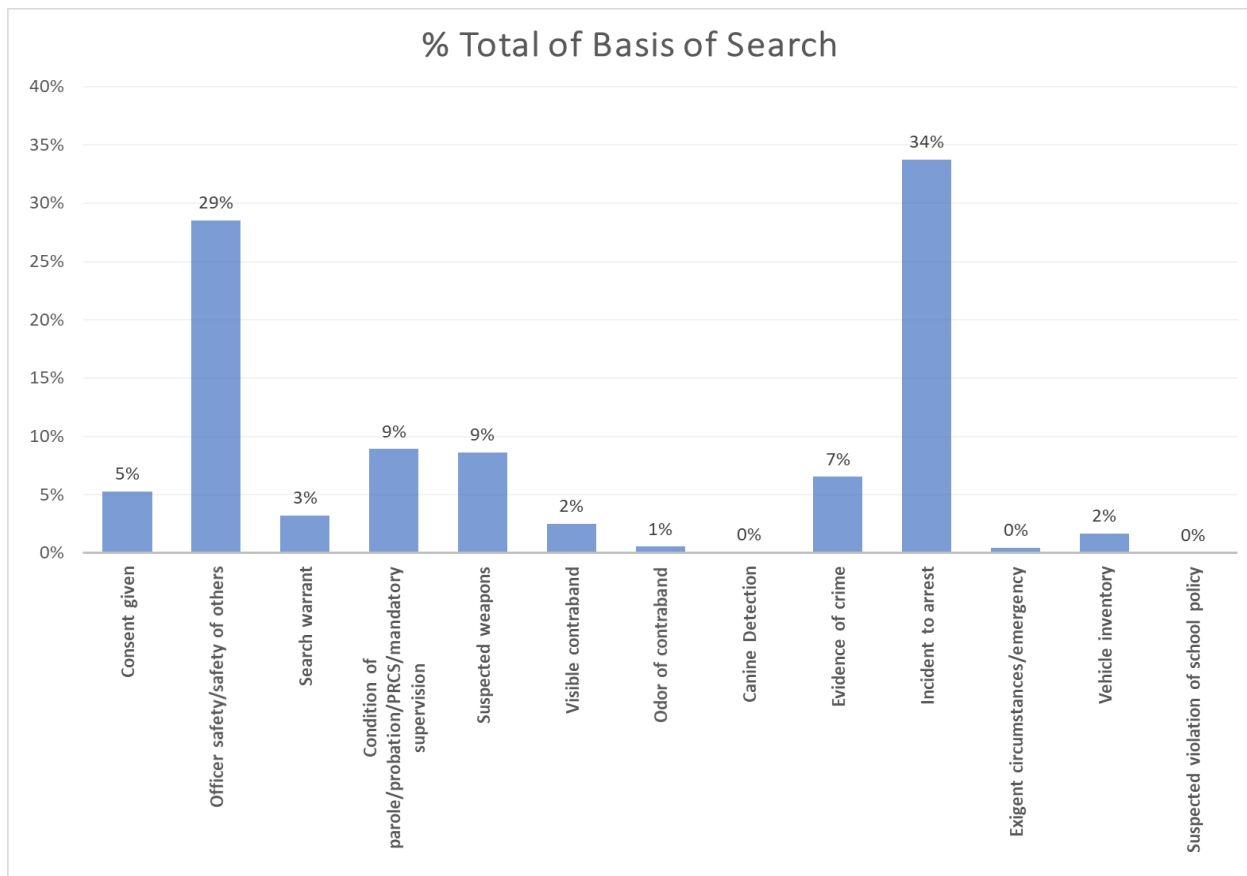
Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Basis of Searches

Two reasons accounted for 63% of total searches: incident to arrest (34%) and officer safety/safety of others (29%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	117	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	634	29%
Search warrant	71	3%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	198	9%
Suspected weapons	192	9%
Visible contraband	55	2%
Odor of contraband	12	1%
Canine Detection	1	0%
Evidence of crime	145	7%
Incident to arrest	750	34%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	10	0%
Vehicle inventory	37	2%
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	1,556	100%

*There may be more than one basis for search



Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – 2021 Quarter 2

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	8	42	22	1	0	0	38	6	117
Officer safety/safety of others	28	218	136	3	1	7	213	28	634
Search warrant	4	23	29	0	0	2	11	2	71
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	4	85	38	0	0	6	57	8	198
Suspected weapons	8	63	43	2	0	2	63	11	192
Visible contraband	0	22	9	1	0	0	18	5	55
Odor of contraband	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	12
Canine Detection	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evidence of crime	4	52	38	1	0	1	46	3	145
Incident to arrest	31	248	205	13	1	13	216	23	750
Exigent circumstances/emergency	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	10
Vehicle inventory	2	15	9	0	0	0	8	3	37
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	69	531	382	17	1	24	472	60	1,556
% of Total Searches	4%	34%	25%	1%	0%	2%	30%	4%	100%

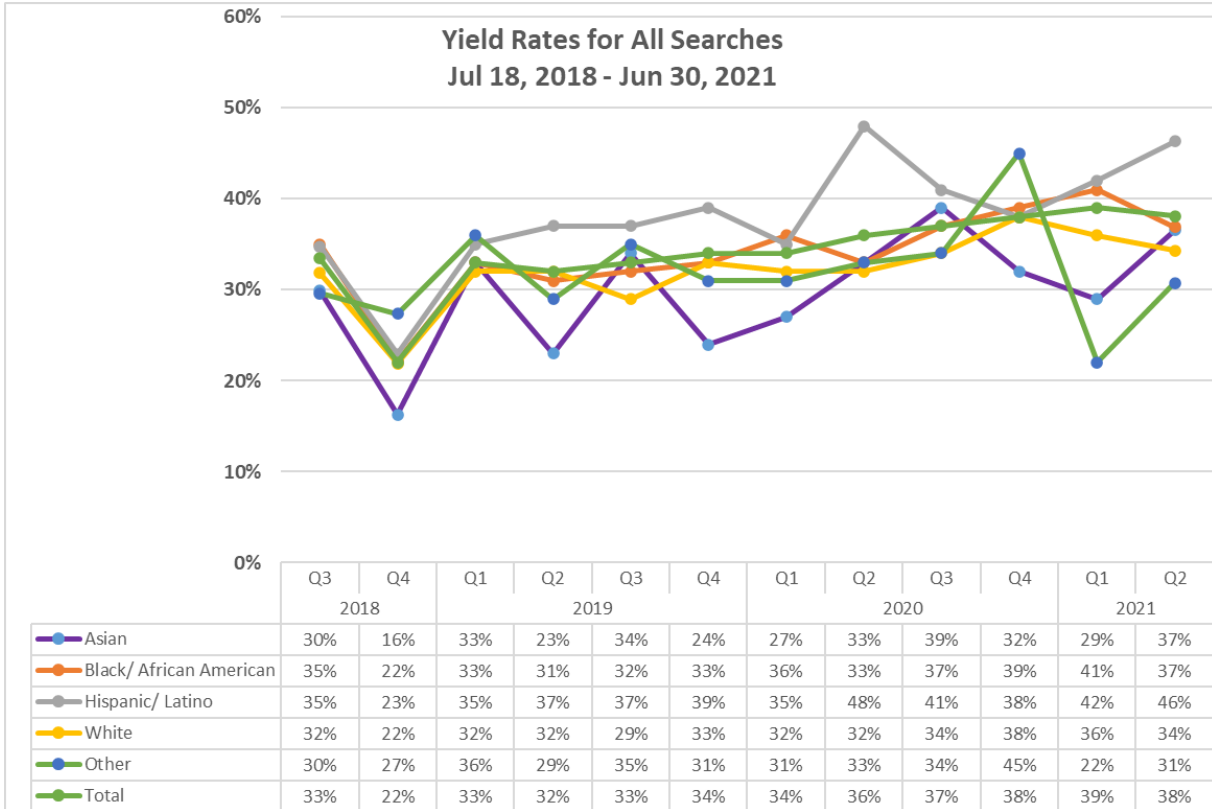
Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	1	32	37	23	17	7	117
Officer safety/safety of others	14	137	240	147	72	24	634
Search warrant	5	28	16	9	7	6	71
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	49	95	29	17	7	198
Suspected weapons	1	59	73	29	20	10	192
Visible contraband	1	22	22	6	2	2	55
Odor of contraband	1	7	4	0	0	0	12
Canine Detection	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Evidence of crime	3	49	47	28	12	6	145
Incident to arrest	11	188	282	171	72	26	750
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	1	5	2	2	0	10
Vehicle inventory	0	16	13	6	1	1	37
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	31	401	573	337	151	63	1,556
% of Total Searches	2%	26%	37%	22%	10%	4%	100%

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	19	98	0	0	0	117
Officer safety/safety of others	93	538	1	2	0	634
Search warrant	22	49	0	0	0	71
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	12	186	0	0	0	198
Suspected weapons	24	168	0	0	0	192
Visible contraband	9	46	0	0	0	55
Odor of contraband	2	10	0	0	0	12
Canine Detection	0	1	0	0	0	1
Evidence of crime	16	129	0	0	0	145
Incident to arrest	111	637	0	2	0	750
Exigent circumstances/emergency	3	7	0	0	0	10
Vehicle inventory	6	31	0	0	0	37
Suspected violation of school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Searches	236	1,315	1	4	0	1,556
% of Total Searches	15%	85%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Results of Searches

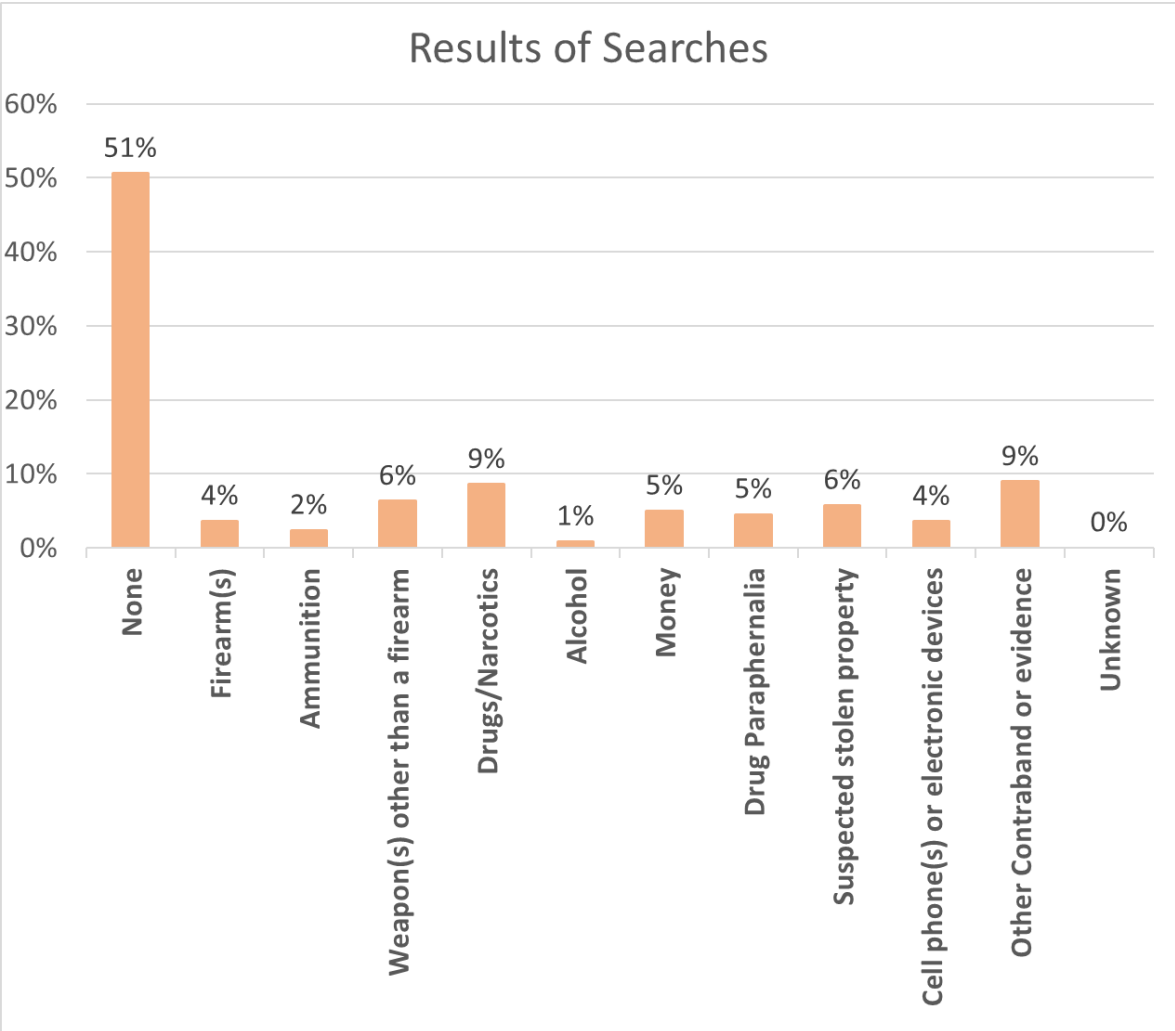
There were 1,556 distinct searches in Q2-2021. Total yield rate for all searches was 38%.



Yield rate was 46% for Hispanics/Latinos, 37% for Asian & Black subjects and 34% for Whites in Q2-2021.

Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	963	51%
Firearm(s)	69	4%
Ammunition	45	2%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	120	6%
Drugs/Narcotics	163	9%
Alcohol	16	1%
Money	95	5%
Drug Paraphernalia	86	5%
Suspected stolen property	109	6%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	68	4%
Other Contraband or evidence	170	9%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Search	1,556	100%

*A single search may have multiple results



Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Results of Searches 2021 QUARTER 2

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	46	335	205	14	1	13	310	39	963
Firearm(s)	2	33	18	1	0	2	11	2	69
Ammunition	1	21	13	0	0	1	9	0	45
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	6	38	25	1	0	3	44	3	120
Drugs/Narcotics	5	29	88	0	0	3	29	9	163
Alcohol	1	5	4	1	0	0	3	2	16
Money	5	17	62	0	0	1	8	2	95
Drug Paraphernalia	2	23	30	0	0	1	26	4	86
Suspected stolen property	2	53	18	0	0	2	32	2	109
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	22	24	0	0	1	14	2	65
Other Contraband or evidence	7	62	40	0	0	4	53	4	170
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	69	531	382	17	4	24	472	60	1,559

Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	20	221	356	223	98	45		963
Firearm(s)	0	36	17	8	5	3		69
Ammunition	0	20	13	9	2	1		45
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	1	20	49	28	17	5		120
Drugs/Narcotics	6	69	58	20	8	2		163
Alcohol	1	6	5	1	3	0		16
Money	4	48	27	9	6	1		95
Drug Paraphernalia	2	20	38	23	2	1		86
Suspected stolen property	2	28	37	25	13	4		109
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	2	31	16	11	6	2		68
Other Contraband or evidence	3	44	74	30	14	5		170
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Distinct Count of Search	31	401	573	337	151	63	0	1,556

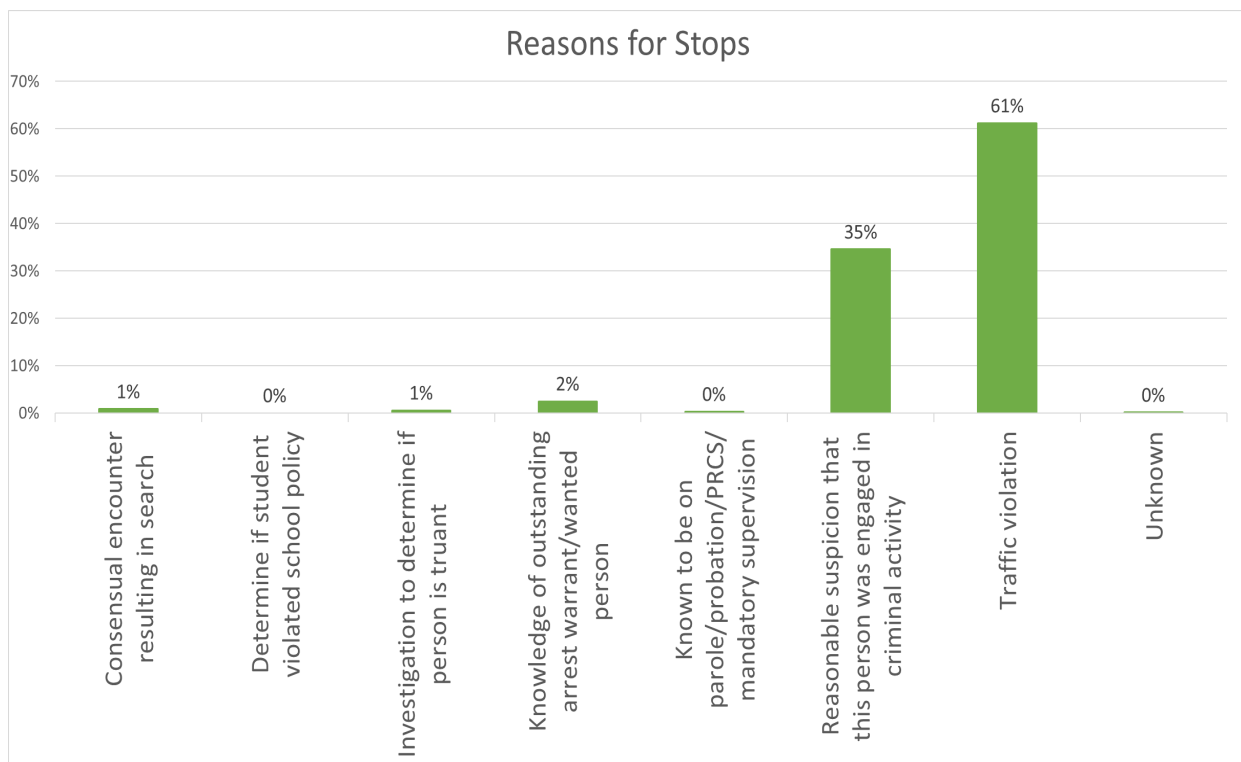
Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	173	786	1	3	0	963
Firearm(s)	7	62	0	0	0	69
Ammunition	5	40	0	0	0	45
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	12	108	0	0	0	120
Drugs/Narcotics	14	149	0	0	0	163
Alcohol	2	14	0	0	0	16
Money	7	88	0	0	0	95
Drug Paraphernalia	7	79	0	0	0	86
Suspected stolen property	16	92	0	1	0	109
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	4	64	0	0	0	68
Other Contraband or evidence	19	151	0	0	0	170
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	236	1,315	1	4	0	1,556

Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Reasons for Stops

In Q2-2021, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 96% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations reported 61% and reasonable suspicion was 35%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	61	1%
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	41	1%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	180	2%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	21	0%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	2,510	35%
Traffic violation	4,446	61%
Unknown	8	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	7,267	100%



Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	14	17	10	14	6	0	61
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	2	10	12	4	8	5	0	41
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	8	56	57	31	16	12	0	180
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	4	12	4	0	1	0	21
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	55	569	898	564	290	134	0	2,510
Traffic violation	20	1,077	1,326	973	660	390	0	4,446
Unknown	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	8
Distinct Count of Stops	86	1,730	2,323	1,587	990	548	3	7,267
% of Stops	1%	24%	32%	22%	14%	8%	0%	100%

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	7	12	14	1	0	0	24	3	61
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	3	7	8	3	0	4	18	2	45
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	11	67	42	6	0	0	44	6	176
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	2	5	10	0	0	0	4	0	21
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	146	831	551	48	3	28	838	65	2,510
Traffic violation	614	876	922	291	2	54	1,577	110	4,446
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	8
Distinct Count of Stops	783	1,800	1,547	349	5	86	2,507	190	7,267
% of Stops	11%	25%	21%	5%	0%	1%	34%	3%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	10	49	0	2	0	61
Determine if student violated school policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation to determine if person is truant	18	23	0	0	0	41
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	37	142	0	0	1	180
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	20	0	0	0	21
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	503	1,986	4	10	7	2,510
Traffic violation	1,131	3,305	1	6	3	4,446
Unknown	2	3	0	0	3	8
Distinct Count of Stops	1,702	5,528	5	18	14	7,267
% of Stops	23%	76%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Stop Data Quarter 2 2021

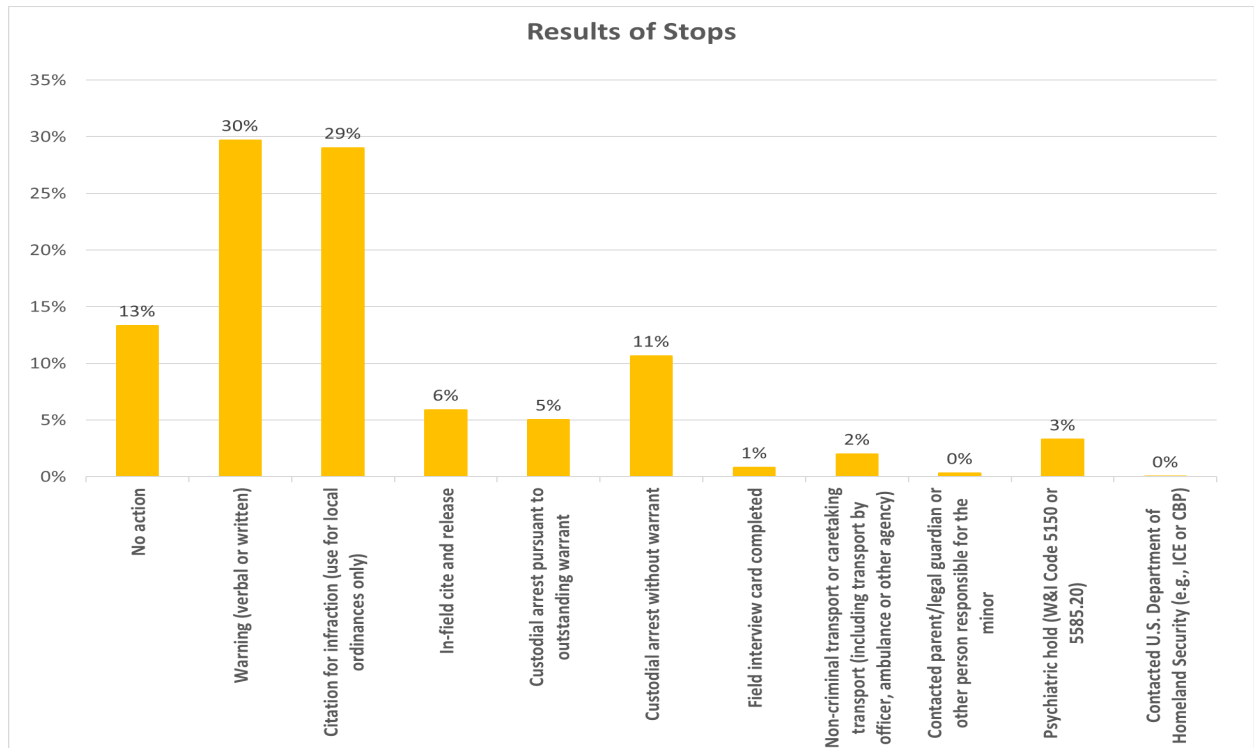
Results of Stops

Of the 7,267 stops in Q2-2021: a warning was issued 30% of the time; a citation for infraction was issued 29% of the time, and no action was taken 13% of the time.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	1,006	13%
Warning (verbal or written)	2,241	30%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	2,190	29%
In-field cite and release	445	6%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	379	5%
Custodial arrest without warrant	804	11%
Field interview card completed	61	1%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	151	2%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	23	0%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	247	3%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	1	0%
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	7,267	100%

*A single stop may have multiple results

*One stop during Q2 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. The contact occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where the subject had a prohibited item beyond security check point area. TSA/DHS was notified as standard operating procedure. The subject was detained but not arrested. There was no violation of DGO 5.15, Enforcement of Immigration Laws.



Stop Data Quarter 2, 2021

Results of Stops by Race, Age, and Gender

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	18	248	357	208	122	50	3	1,006
Warning (verbal or written)	14	514	705	507	304	197	0	2,241
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	14	512	614	486	367	197	0	2,190
In-field cite and release	10	120	142	95	50	28	0	445
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	0	77	178	77	36	11	0	379
Custodial arrest without warrant	14	217	301	166	74	32	0	804
Field interview card completed	2	23	19	10	5	2	0	61
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	2	31	50	34	20	14	0	151
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	18	2	2	0	1	0	0	23
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	6	41	73	62	39	26	0	247
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
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
Distinct Count of Stops	86	1,730	2,323	1,587	990	548	3	7,267

Results of Stops	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino(a)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
No action	55	311	236	32	2	10	309	51	1,006
Warning (verbal or written)	208	589	428	113	0	23	819	61	2,241
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	399	308	434	166	1	28	827	27	2,190
In-field cite and release	47	138	100	14	0	4	131	11	445
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	17	131	77	11	1	6	126	10	379
Custodial arrest without warrant	38	262	254	14	1	13	201	21	804
Field interview card completed	2	28	17	0	0	1	12	1	61
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	3	44	24	4	0	2	66	8	151
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	1	9	7	2	0	0	2	2	23
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	27	66	42	4	0	2	98	8	247
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
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
Distinct Count of Stops	783	1,800	1,547	349	5	86	2,507	190	7,267

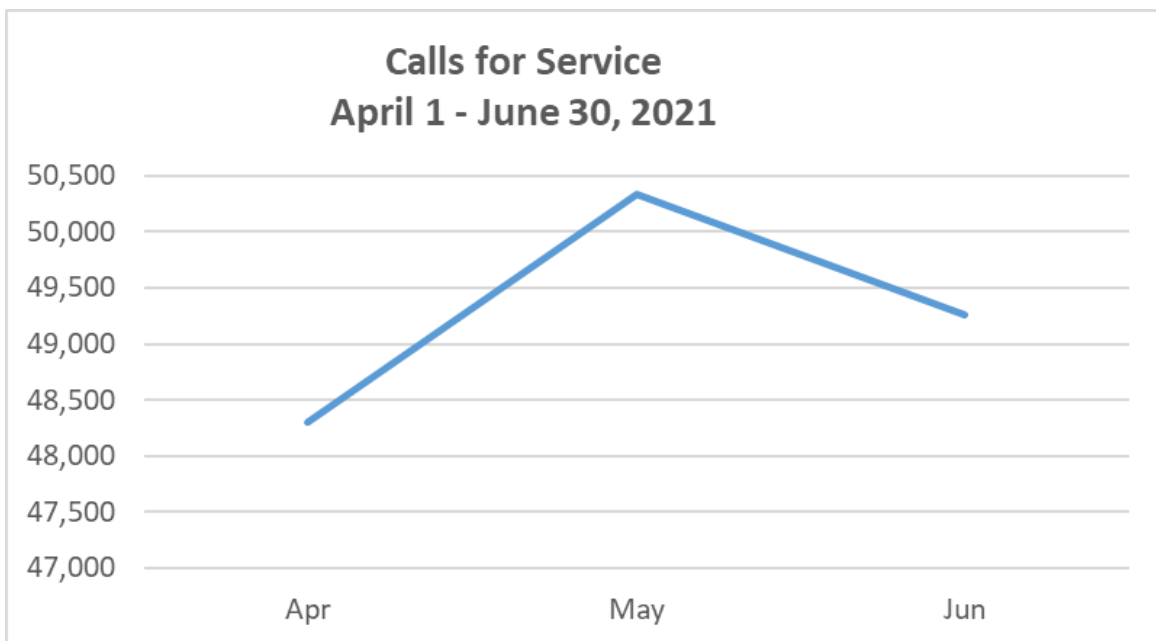
Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	248	748		6	4	1,006
Warning (verbal or written)	541	1,691	1	2	6	2,241
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	556	1,633	0	1	0	2,190
In-field cite and release	124	318	1	1	1	445
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	50	327	0	1	1	379
Custodial arrest without warrant	110	690	0	3	1	804
Field interview card completed	14	47	0	0	0	61
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	39	108	2	2	0	151
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	5	18	0	0	0	23
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	74	166	1	4	2	247
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	1,702	5,528	5	18	14	7,267

Calls for Service, Q2 2021

Calls for Service

The Department responded to 1487,897 total calls for service during 2nd quarter of 2021. Call count fluctuated during the 2nd quarter of 2021 due to a decline of calls during the month of April.

Calls for Service April 1 - June 30, 2021			
Apr	May	Jun	Total - Q2
48,303	50,338	49,256	147,897



Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD

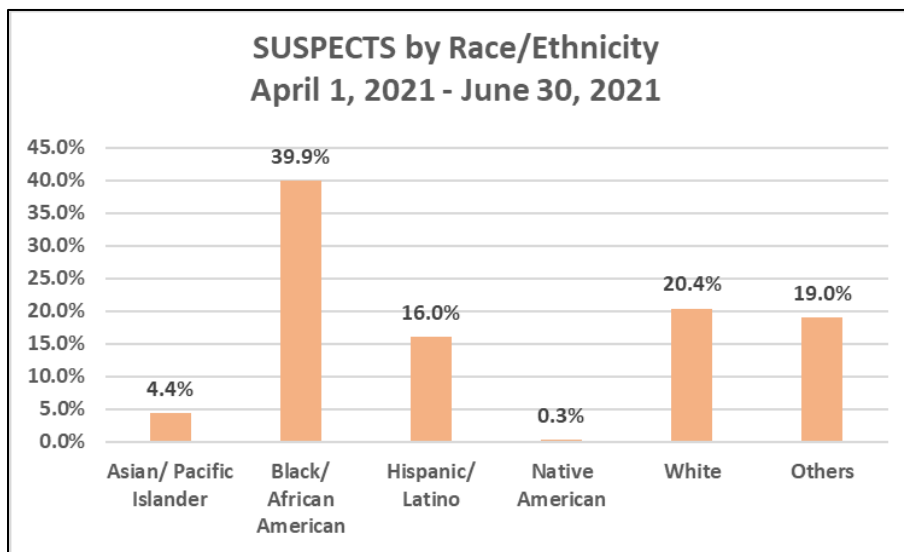
Suspects, Q2 2021

SUSPECTS OBSERVED AND/OR REPORTED TO SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

The following table summarizing suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports through the means stated above. Data captured shows that 39.9% of the subjects reported are Black/African American.

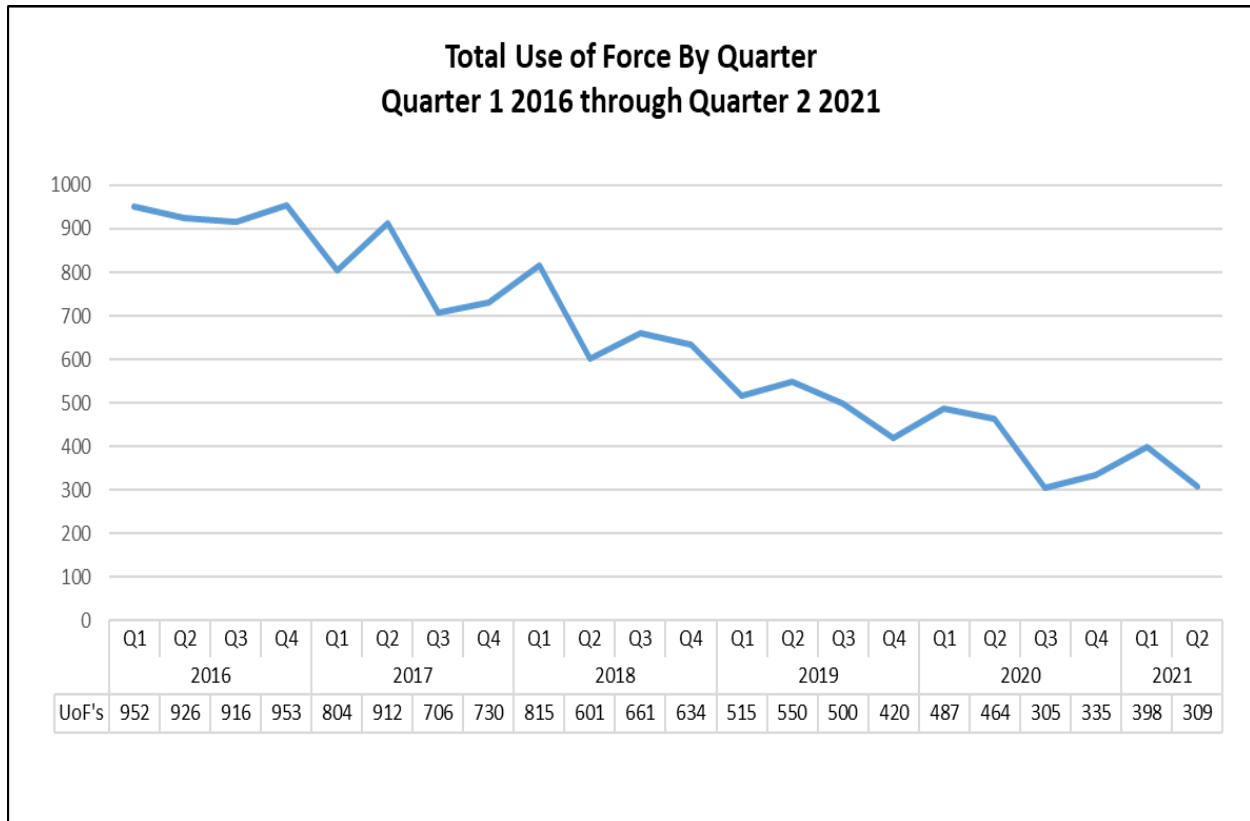
SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity April 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021					
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	Jun	Q2 2021	% of Total Suspects Q2 2021
Asian/ Pacific Islander	110	98	117	325	4.4%
Black/ African American	921	997	1,011	2929	39.9%
Hispanic/ Latino	354	425	393	1172	16.0%
Native American	4	8	9	21	0.3%
White	487	476	534	1497	20.4%
Others	427	509	461	1397	19.0%
Total	2,303	2,513	2,525	7,341	100.00%



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.

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Total Use of Force Overview January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021



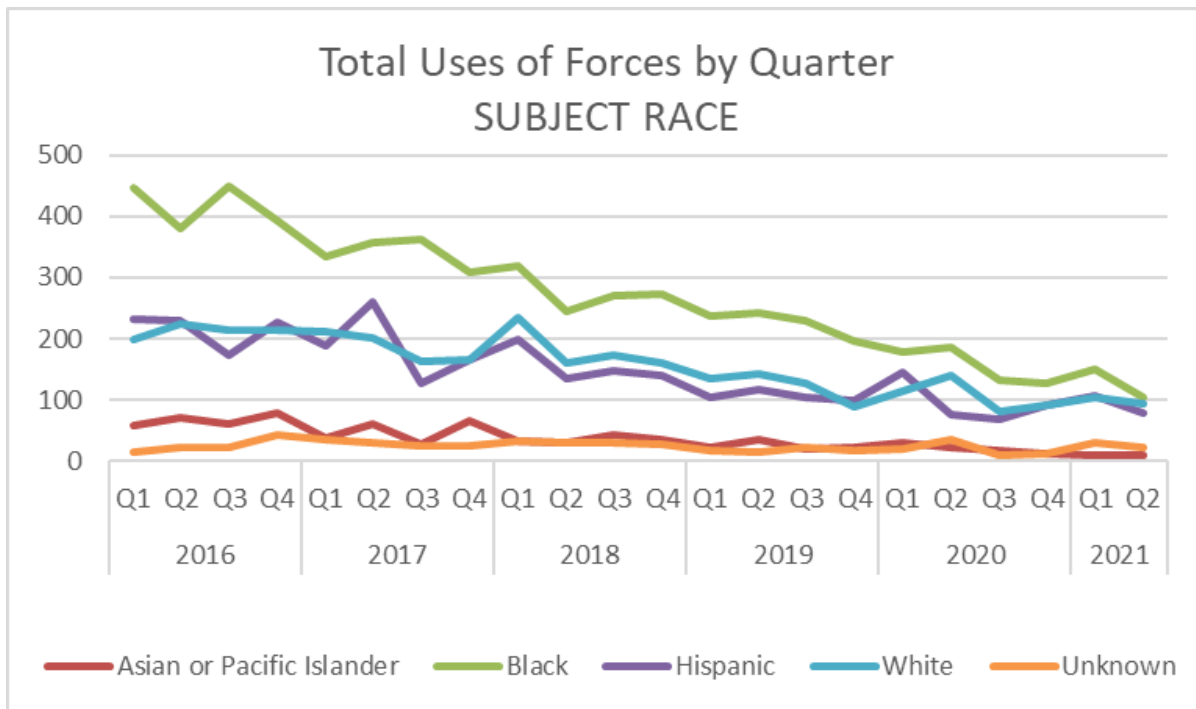
The above chart shows the decrease in Use of Force since the 2nd quarter of 2016 by 65%. There were 952 Uses of Force in 1st quarter of 2016 compared to 309 Uses of Force in 2nd quarter of 2021.

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Q2 2021, 34% of the total Uses of Force were against Black/African American subjects, 30% were against White subjects and 26% were against Hispanic/Latino 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	Q2
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	10
Black	447	379	448	393	333	358	363	308	318	244	270	272	236	242	229	195	179	187	132	127	149	104
Hispanic	232	230	173	226	188	261	128	165	199	135	147	139	104	117	104	100	144	77	68	91	106	79
White	199	225	213	213	211	202	163	166	234	160	172	160	135	142	128	88	115	141	80	92	103	93
Unknown	15	22	22	43	35	29	25	25	33	31	30	28	18	15	23	16	20	36	9	12	30	23
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335	398	309

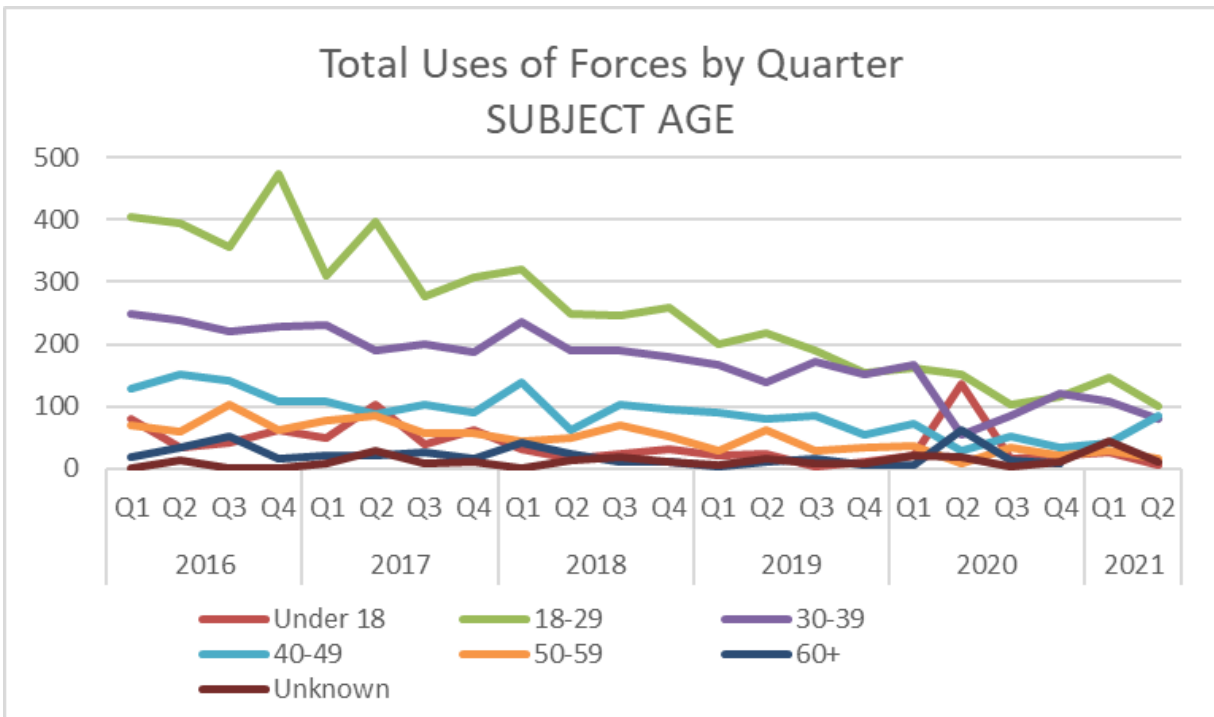


Use of Force, Q2 2021

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Age

During Q2 2021, 32% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old subjects, 28% against 40-49 years old subjects, and 26% were against 30-39 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	Q2
Under 18	80	34	41	61	50	102	38	62	32	16	25	31	20	23	4	10	20	137	15	20	26	7
18-29	405	395	357	474	310	396	277	308	321	248	245	258	200	217	190	155	163	152	103	116	147	100
30-39	250	239	220	229	231	191	199	187	236	190	191	179	167	139	173	151	168	55	85	122	107	80
40-49	128	151	141	109	107	87	102	89	139	62	102	96	90	80	84	54	73	30	52	35	42	86
50-59	69	59	102	62	77	84	56	57	44	49	69	51	29	62	30	34	37	9	33	21	29	15
60+	19	34	53	16	21	22	26	17	42	23	11	10	4	12	15	6	6	63	13	9	4	11
Unknown	1	14	2	2	8	29	9	10	2	13	18	10	5	17	9	9	20	18	4	12	43	10
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	505	419	487	464	305	335	398	309

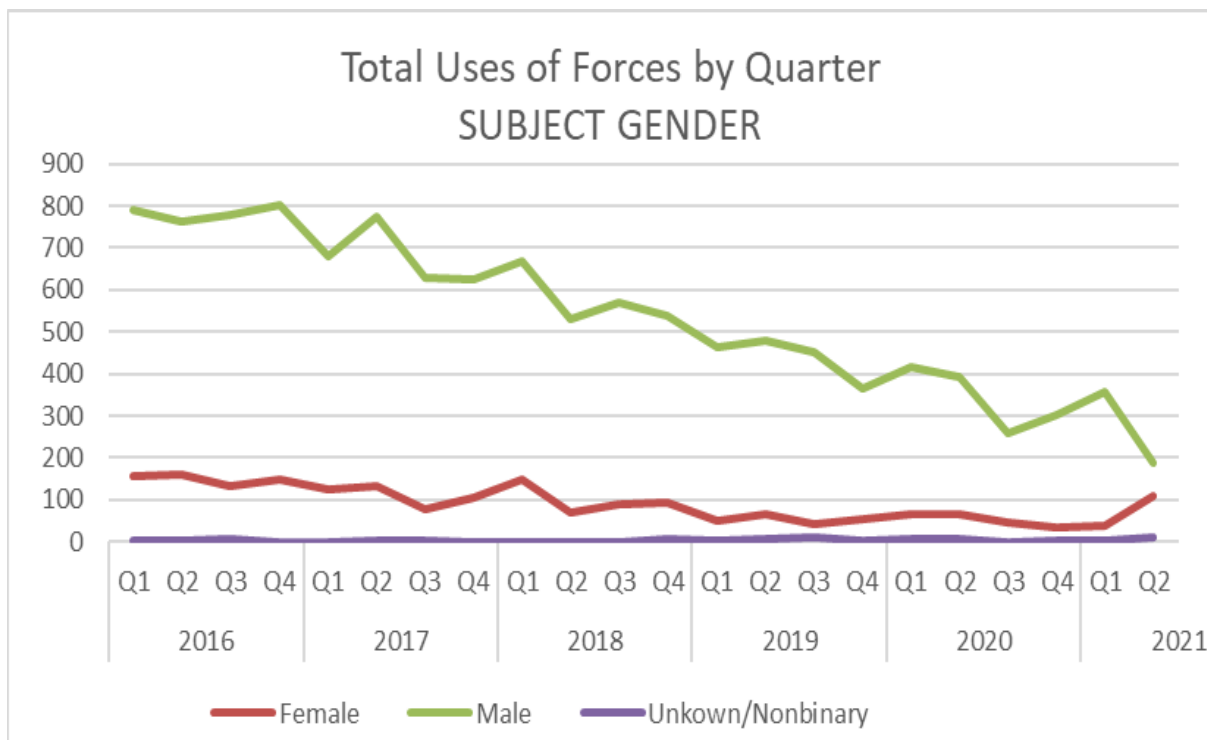


Use of Force, Q2 2021

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Gender

65% of the total Uses of Force were against male subjects, and 10% were against female subjects during 1st 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	Q2
Female	157	160	131	150	123	134	78	105	148	70	91	93	50	66	41	53	66	66	48	33	38	109
Male	792	764	780	803	681	775	628	625	668	531	570	537	463	479	453	366	416	392	257	301	359	188
Unkown/Nonbinary	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	10	1	5	6	0	1	1	12
Grand Total	952	926	916	953	804	911	707	730	816	601	661	635	515	550	504	420	487	464	305	335	398	309



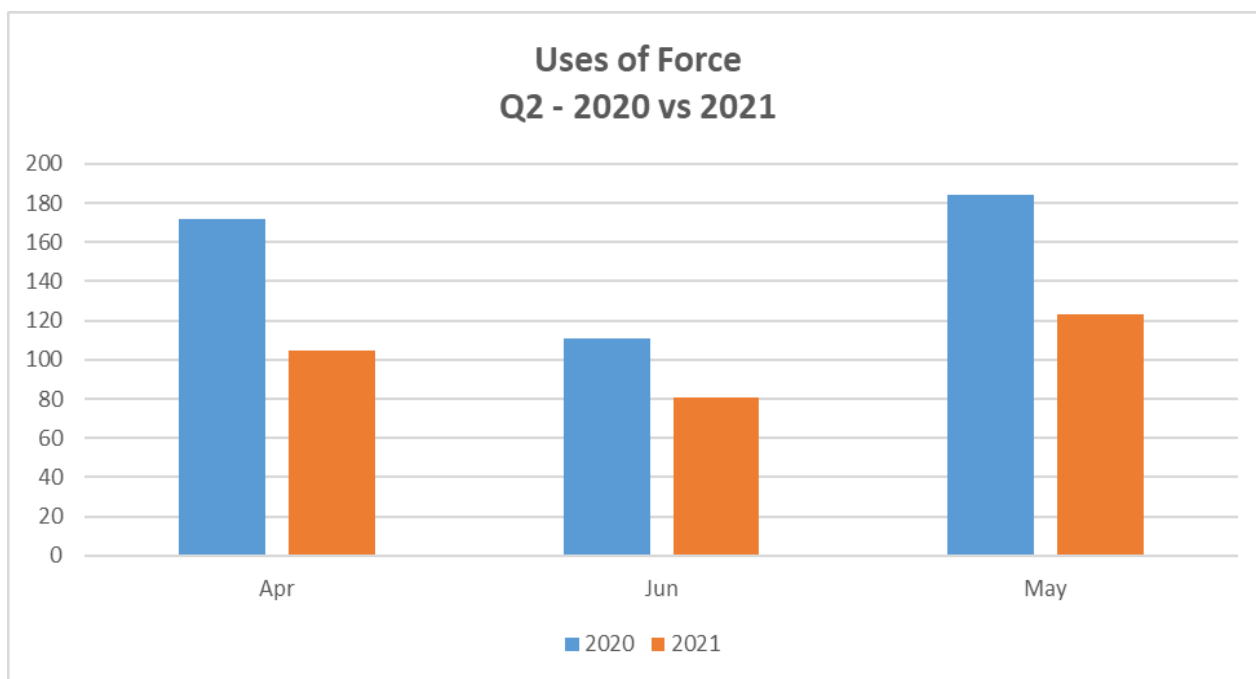
Use of Force, Q2 2021

Second Quarter Comparison – Uses of Force – 2020 vs. 2021

Every month within the second quarter showed a decrease in 2021 as compared to 2020. Overall, there were 309 Uses of Force in Q2 2021, a 34% decrease in comparison to the Use of Force in Q2 2020.

Total Uses of Force
Second Quarter Comparison - 2020 vs 2021

	2020	2021	% Change
Apr	172	105	-39%
Jun	111	81	-27%
May	184	123	-33%
Q2 Total	467	309	-34%



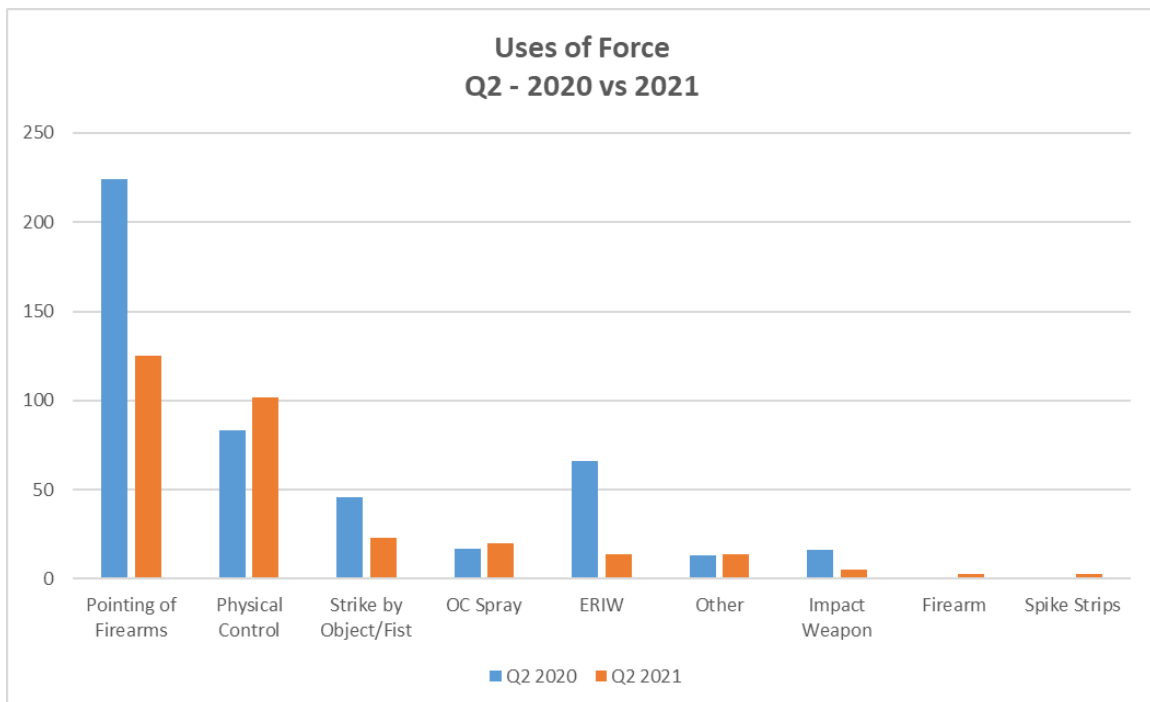
Use of Force, Q2 2021

Total Uses of Force by Force Type

First Quarter Comparison – 2020 vs. 2021

During Q2 2021, pointing of a firearm, physical control, strike by object/fist and OC Spray were the top four types of force used and accounted for 87% of total Uses of Force.

Uses of Force	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% Change
Pointing of Firearms	224	125	-44%
Physical Control	83	102	23%
Strike by Object/Fist	46	23	-50%
OC Spray	17	20	18%
ERIW	66	14	-79%
Other	13	14	8%
Impact Weapon	16	5	-69%
Firearm	1	3	200%
Spike Strips	0	3	not calc
K-9	1	0	-100%
Grand Total	467	309	-34%



A review of all reported uses of force during Q2 2021 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

Use of Force, Q2 2021

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were no Use of Force Incidents resulting in death in Q2 2021.

There was one Use of Force incident leading to Officer Involved Shootings (OIS) during Q2 2021 which did not result in death.

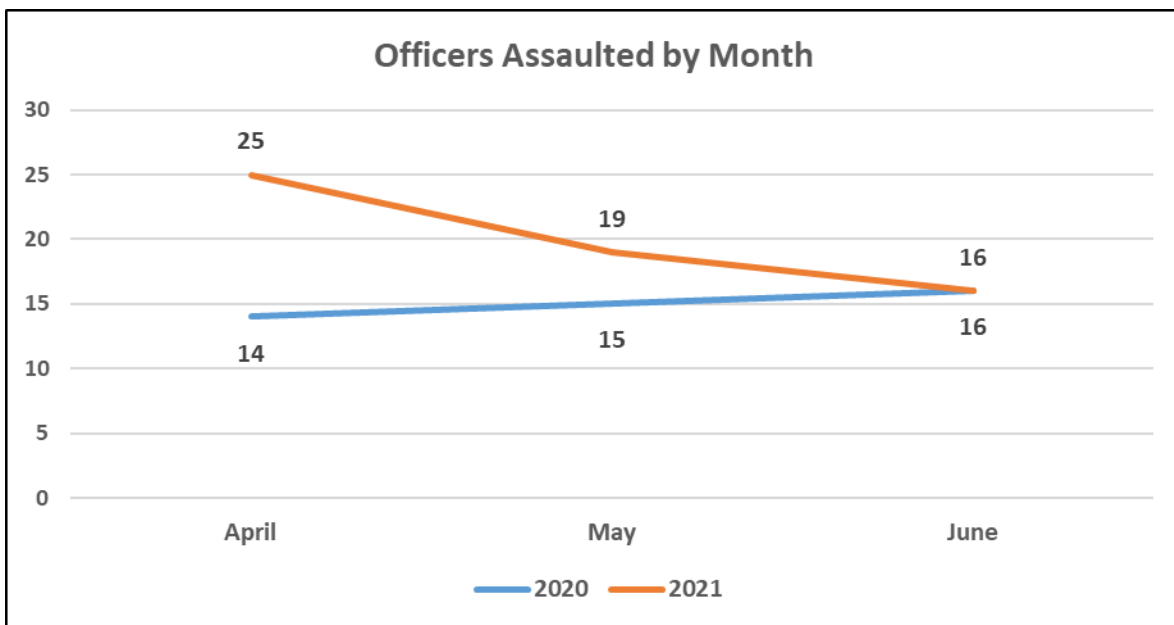
On Friday, May 7, 2021 at approximately 12:48 pm plainclothes police officers from Central Station were conducting an auto burglary investigation. Officers located a known auto burglary suspect vehicle, occupied by at least three suspects, on Varney Place near 3rd Street. An officer-involved shooting occurred and a suspect was struck by gunfire. Two additional suspects fled in the vehicle. Officers immediately rendered aid to the injured suspect. Medics arrived on scene and transported the suspect to the hospital for non-life-threatening injuries.

Officers Assaulted, Q2 2021

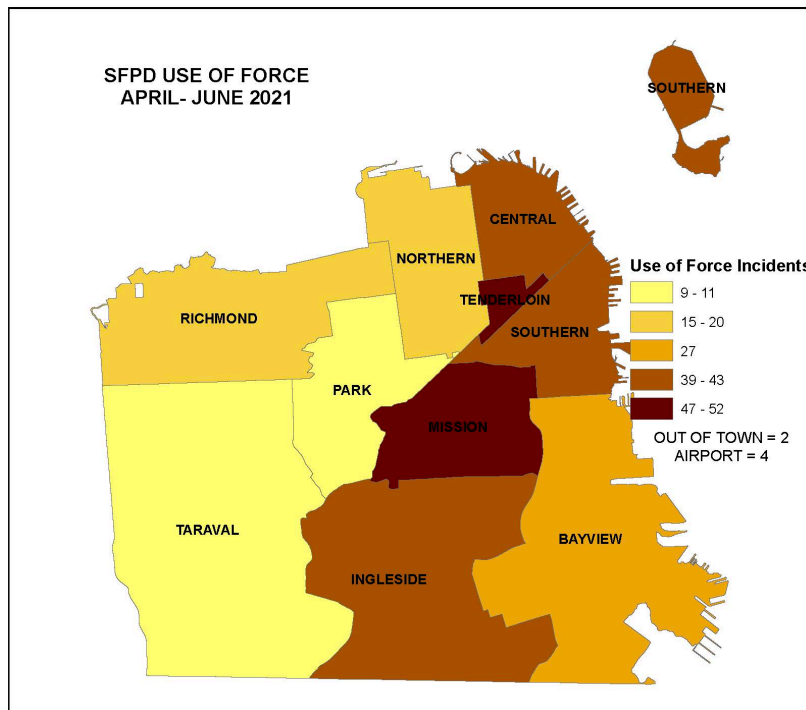
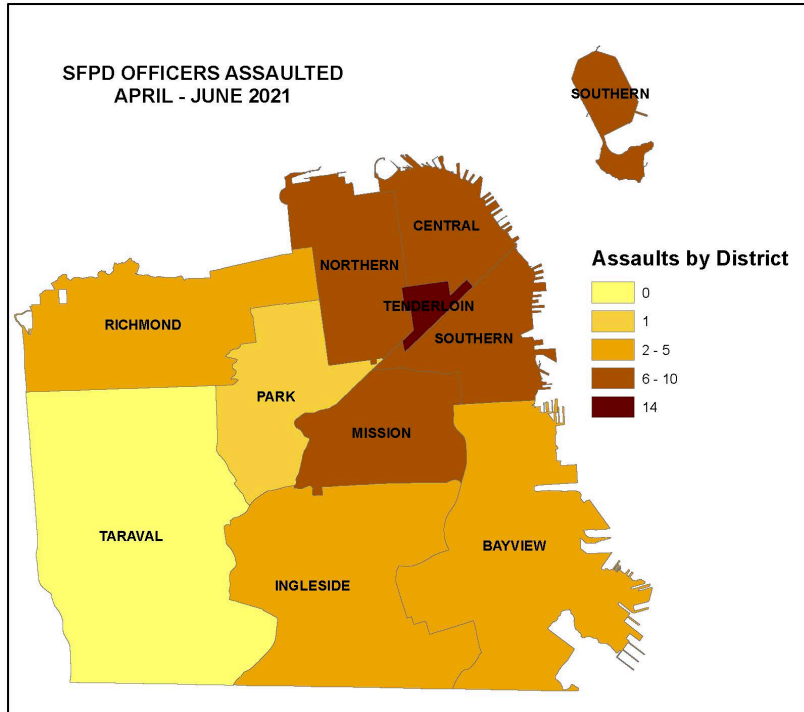
Officers Assaulted by Month April - June 2021

In Q2-2021, there were a total of 60 officers assaulted: a 33% increase from Q2-2020.

Officers Assaulted by Month			
	2020	2021	% Change
April	14	25	79%
May	15	19	27%
June	16	16	0%
Total	45	60	33%



The Tenderloin District (14) had the highest number of officers assaulted, followed by Southern (10), Mission (10) Northern (7) and Ingleside (5).
 The Tenderloin District (52) had the highest number of Uses of Force, followed by Mission (47), Central (43), and Ingleside (40).



Use of Force, Q2 2021

Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject April – June 2021

During Q2 2021, Uses of Force used against White Male and Black Male subjects each accounted for 29%, and 24% against Hispanic Male subjects.

Types of Force by Subject Race & Gender	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Firearm	Spike Strips	Other	Total Uses of Force	%
Asian Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Asian Male	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0%
Black Female	9	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	13	4%
Black Male	37	24	6	9	2	4	1	2	6	91	29%
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2%
Hispanic Male	30	28	6	2	2	1	0	0	4	73	24%
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
White Female	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	3%
White Male	28	38	6	7	0	7	1	0	2	89	29%
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Unknown Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Unknown Male	4	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	13	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1%
Total	125	102	23	20	5	14	3	3	14	309	100%
Percent	40%	33%	7%	6%	2%	5%	1%	1%	5%	100%	

Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

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

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Types of Force by Age of Subject April – June 2021

During Q2 2021, the subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 32% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 40-49 accounted for 28%

Types of Force by Subject Age Group	Pointing of Firearms	Physical Control	Strike by Object/Fist	OC (Pepper Spray)	Impact Weapon	ERIW	Firearm	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total Uses of Force	%
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7	2%
18-29	0	1	1	2	8	33	38	3	14	100	32%
30-39	3	1	2	4	4	29	31	0	6	80	26%
40-49	8	0	1	11	0	32	31	0	3	86	28%
50-59	2	0	1	3	0	0	9	0	0	15	5%
60+	0	1	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	11	4%
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	10	3%
Total	14	3	5	20	14	102	125	3	23	309	100%
Percent	5%	1%	2%	6%	5%	33%	40%	1%	7%	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%.

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Types of Force by Call Type April – June 2021

Part I Violent, Part I Property, Suspicious Person, Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest, Vandalism, Person with a gun, and Traffic Related incidents were the top seven types of call and accounted for 87% of total Uses of Force during 2nd quarter of 2021.

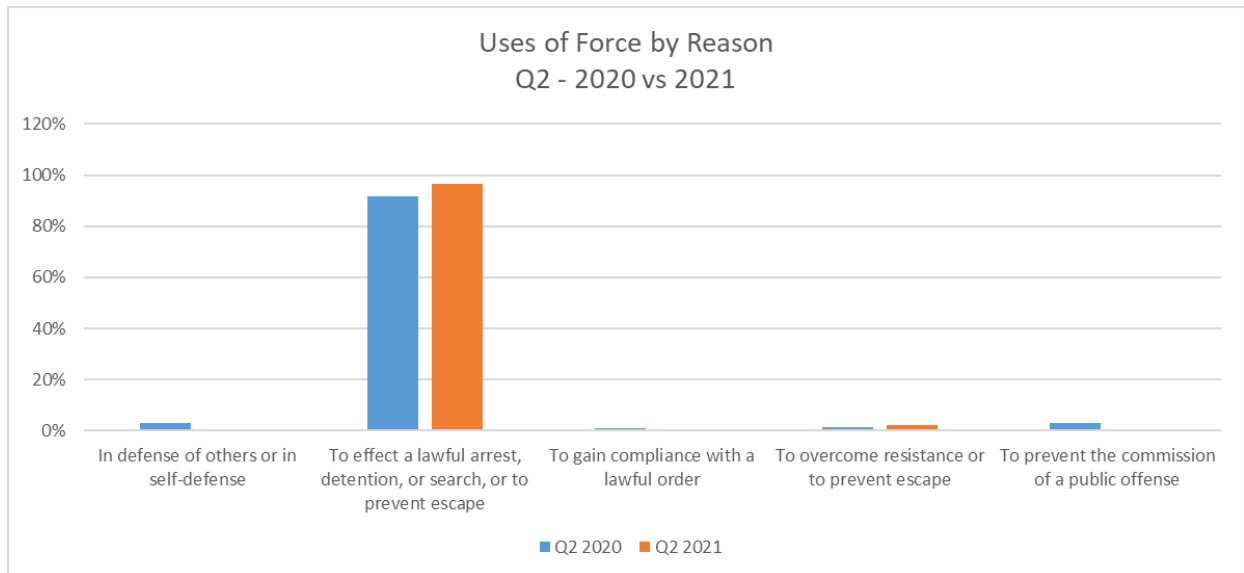
Types of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Property	0	2	0	0	4	18	44	3	5	76	25%
Part I Violent	2	0	2	2	6	29	27	0	7	75	24%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	2	1	1	2	0	14	10	0	3	33	11%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	2	1	7	17	0	0	27	9%
Vandalism (594/595)	1	0	1	6	0	11	1	0	3	23	7%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	1	20	6%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	3	3	2	6	0	1	15	5%
Terrorist Threats (650)	4	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	11	4%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801)	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	9	3%
Person with a knife (219)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Fraud (470)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1%
Total	14	3	5	20	14	102	125	3	23	309	100%

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Uses of Force by Reason April – June 2021

97% of Total Uses of Force reasons in 2nd quarter of 2021 were to effect a lawful arrest and prevent escape, a 30% decrease from 2nd quarter of 2020.

Reason for Use of Force	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% Change
In defense of others or in self-defense	14	1	-93%
To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape	428	298	-30%
To gain compliance with a lawful order	4	1	-75%
To overcome resistance or to prevent escape	7	7	0%
To prevent the commission of a public offense	14	1	-93%
Grand Total	467	308	-34%
<i>*The reason for UoF in one OIS case is under investigation</i>			



Use of Force, Q2 2021

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Officer Q2– 2020 vs. 2021

During 2nd quarter of 2021, White male officers accounted for 153(50%) of Use of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 62 (20%)of Use of Force used.

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Officer Q2 - 2020 vs 2021

Officer Race & Gender	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change
Asian Female *	5	3	-40%	9	5	-44%	46	50	9%
Asian Male *	37	41	11%	75	62	-17%	472	466	-1%
Black Female	5	3	-40%	8	4	-50%	42	37	-12%
Black Male	17	15	-12%	23	20	-13%	172	166	-3%
Hispanic Female	6	6	0%	12	8	-33%	78	76	-3%
Hispanic Male	36	28	-22%	62	39	-37%	318	321	1%
White Female	10	5	-50%	14	8	-43%	164	147	-10%
White Male	133	99	-26%	244	153	-37%	925	882	-5%
Other Female **	0	1	not cal	0	1	not cal	11	8	-27%
Other Male **	8	6	-25%	20	9	-55%	39	34	-13%
Total	257	207	-19%	467	309	-34%	2,267	2,187	-4%

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

During 2nd quarter of 2021, Officers in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 153 (50%) of Use of Force used. There was 19% decrease in Officers Using Force and 34% decrease in Total Use of Force compared to 2nd quarter in 2020.

Uses of Force by Age of Officer Q2 - 2020 vs 2021

Officer Age Group	Officers Using Force			Total Uses of Force			Department Demographic		
	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change
21-29	67	60	-10%	112	97	-13%	359	284	-21%
30-39	139	105	-24%	263	153	-42%	746	763	2%
40-49	39	34	-13%	75	48	-36%	646	664	3%
50-59	11	9	-18%	16	11	-31%	480	450	-6%
60+	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%	36	26	-28%
Total	257	208	-19%	467	309	-34%	2,267	2,187	-4%

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age of Subject Q2 – 2020 vs. 2021

During 2nd quarter of 2021, Black male subjects accounted for 91 (29%) of Use of Force used against, White male subjects accounted for 89(29%) and Hispanic male subjects accounted for 73 (24%) of Use of Force used against.

Subject Race & Gender	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change
Asian Female	1	0	-100%	3	0	-100%
Asian Male	10	6	-40%	20	10	-50%
Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-46%
Black Female	21	11	-48%	24	13	-45%
Black Male	109	61	-44%	164	91	not cal
Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-25%
Hispanic Female	6	6	0%	8	6	9%
Hispanic Male	43	46	7%	67	73	not cal
Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	0	not cal	0	0	-65%
White Female	18	6	-67%	26	9	-23%
White Male	75	51	-32%	116	89	not cal
White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender	0	1	not cal	0	1	-88%
Unknown Female	5	1	-80%	8	1	-50%
Unknown Male	21	7	-67%	26	13	-40%
Unknown Race & Gender	5	2	-60%	5	3	not cal
Total	314	198	-37%	467	309	-34%

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 100 (32%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 80 (26%) Total Use of Force.

Subject Age Group	Number of Subjects			Total Uses of Force		
	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change	Q2-2020	Q2-2021	% change
Under 18	17	6	-65%	18	7	-61%
18-29	102	64	-37%	142	100	-30%
30-39	81	54	-33%	152	80	-47%
40-49	33	49	48%	55	86	56%
50-59	19	11	-42%	30	15	-50%
60+	6	6	0%	9	11	22%
Unknown	56	8	-86%	61	10	-84%
Total	314	198	-37%	467	309	-34%

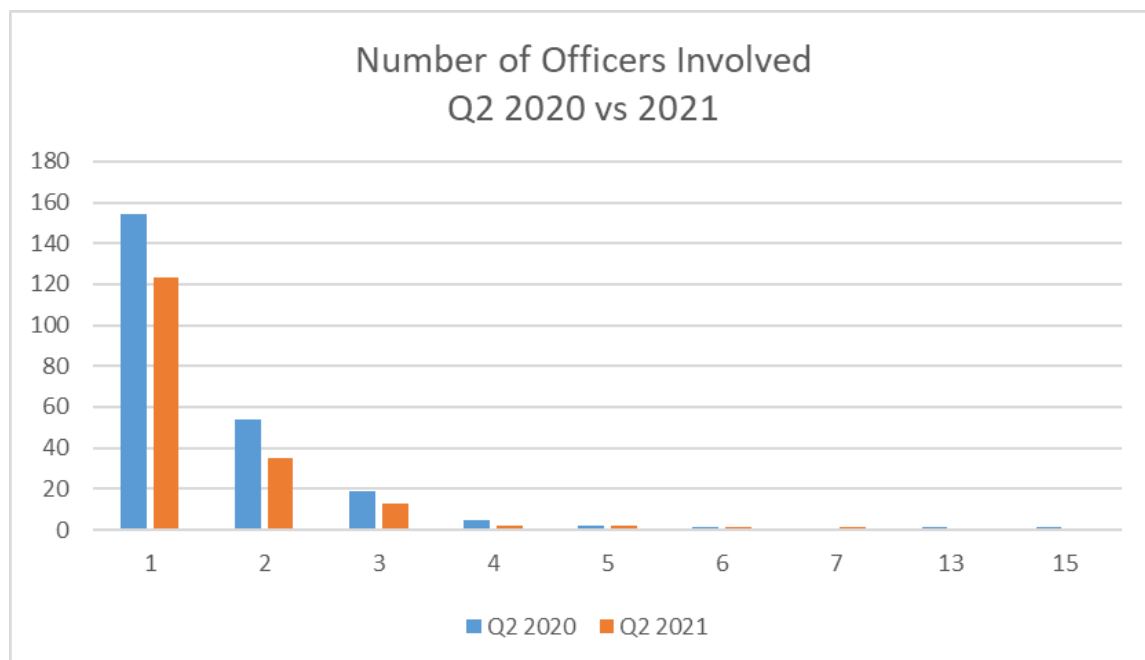
*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report.

Use of Force, Q2 2021

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved April – June 2021

Of 177 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (123, 69%).

Number of Officers Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
1	154	123	-20%
2	54	35	-35%
3	19	13	-32%
4	5	2	-60%
5	2	2	0%
6	1	1	0%
7	0	1	not cal
13	1	0	-100%
15	1	0	-100%
Total	237	177	-25%

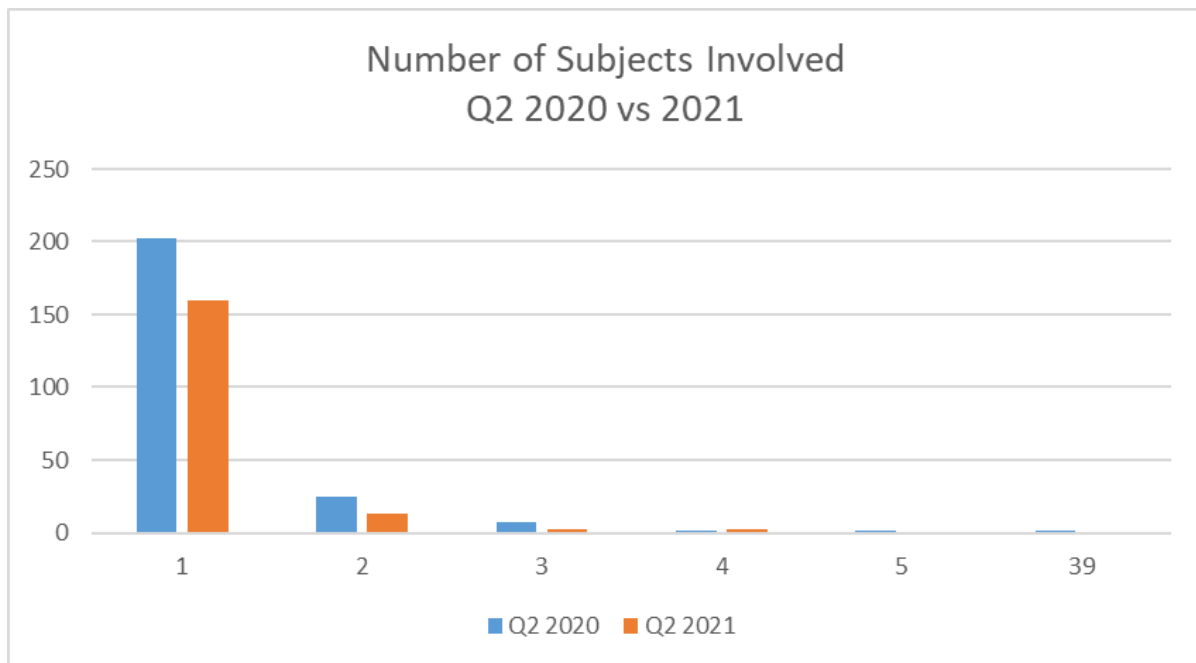


Use of Force, Q2 2021

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Subjects Involved April – June 2021

Of 177 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (160, 90%), 21% decrease compared to Q2 of 2020.

Number of Subjects Involved	Number of Incidents		
	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
1	202	160	-21%
2	25	13	-48%
3	7	2	-71%
4	1	2	100%
5	1	0	
39	1	0	-100%
Total	237	177	-25%

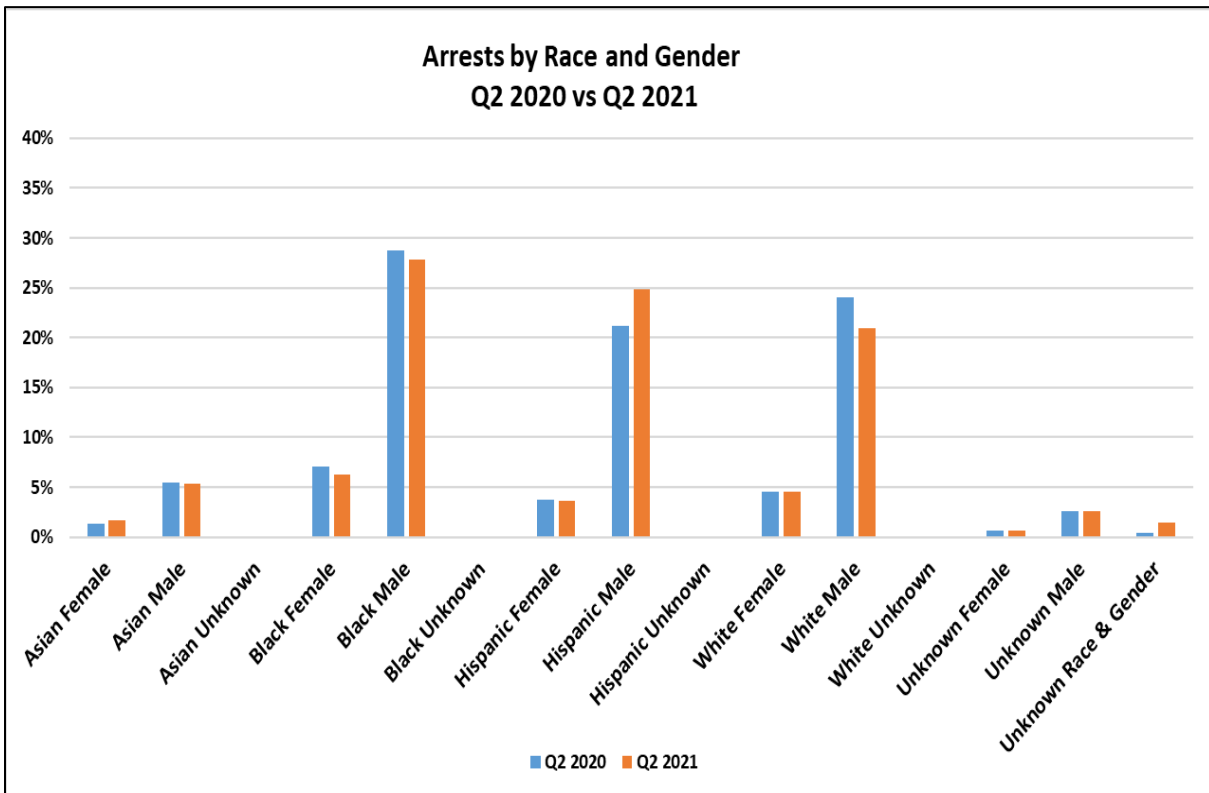


Arrests, Q2 2021

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q2-2020 vs. Q2-2021

Overall arrests declined in Q2-2021 compared to Q2-2020; Black males accounted for the highest number of arrests (961; 29%) in Q2-2020 and (804;28%) in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Asian Female	45	47	4%
Asian Male	183	156	-15%
Asian Unknown	0	1	not cal
Black Female	236	182	-23%
Black Male	961	804	-16%
Black Unknown	3	2	-33%
Hispanic Female	124	106	-15%
Hispanic Male	708	717	1%
Hispanic Unknown	1	2	100%
White Female	153	130	-15%
White Male	804	607	-25%
White Unknown	1	2	100%
Unknown Female	21	20	-5%
Unknown Male	88	76	-14%
Unknown Race & Gender	12	41	242%
Total	3,340	2,893	-13%



Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

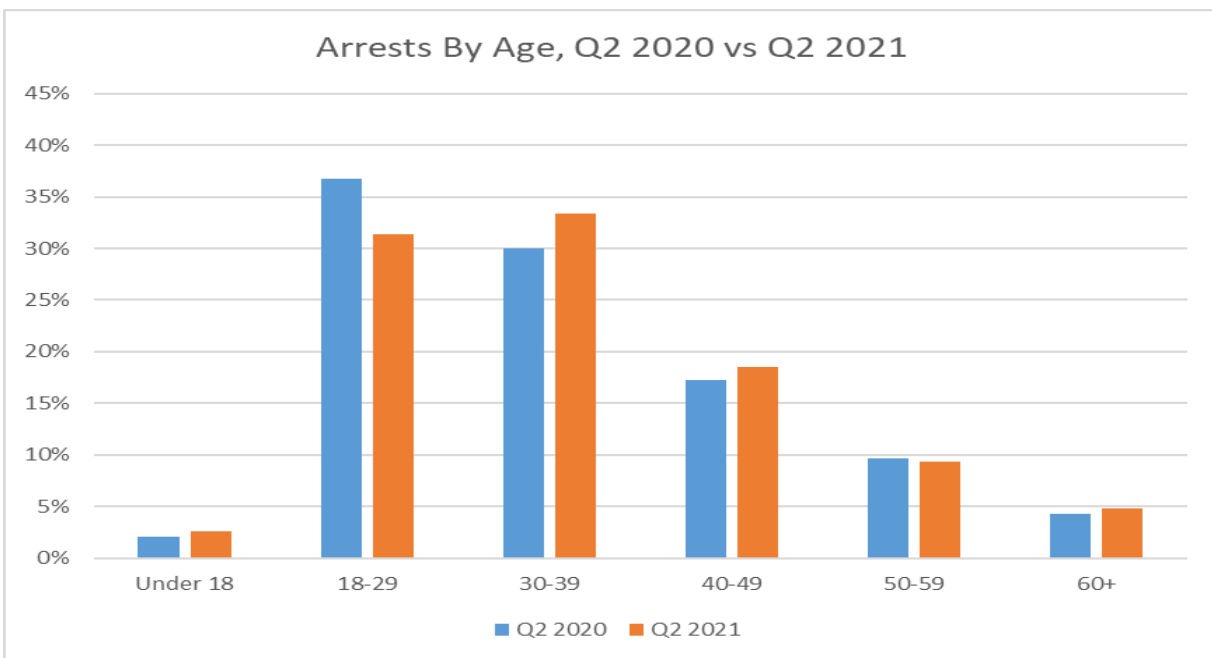
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports in which data was not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

Arrests Q2, 2021

Arrests by Age Q2-2020 vs. Q2-2021

In Q2-2020, subjects age 18-29 (37%) and subjects 30-39 (30%) accounted for 67% of arrests. Subjects age 18-29 (31%) and subjects age 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 62% of arrests in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Under 18	69	75	9%
18-29	1,227	909	-26%
30-39	1,003	965	-4%
40-49	577	536	-7%
50-59	322	269	-16%
60+	142	139	-2%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	3,340	2,893	-13%



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.

Department of Police Accountability (DPA)

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 Q2-2021

Type of Case Received	# of Cases
Racial Bias	6
Gender Bias	0
Both Racial and Gender Bias	0
TOTAL	6

DPA received 197 total cases for Q2-2021;

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

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

Case Closures and Dispositions for Q2-2021

Type of Case	Sustained	Mediated	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	9	4	5	0	1	19
Homophobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	9	4	5	0	1	19

*Source: Department of Police Accountability

DHR Investigated Complaints of Bias

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.

Q2-2021 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q2-2021
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	0
Gender Discrimination	0
Race Discrimination	1
Race / Sex Discrimination	3
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harrassment	1
Sexual Orientation	0
TOTAL	5

Complainants: 4 Department member; 1 outside civilian

Respondents: 4 SFPD (named in 4 complaints); 1 Sworn Officer

Q2-2021 Case Closures and Dispositions

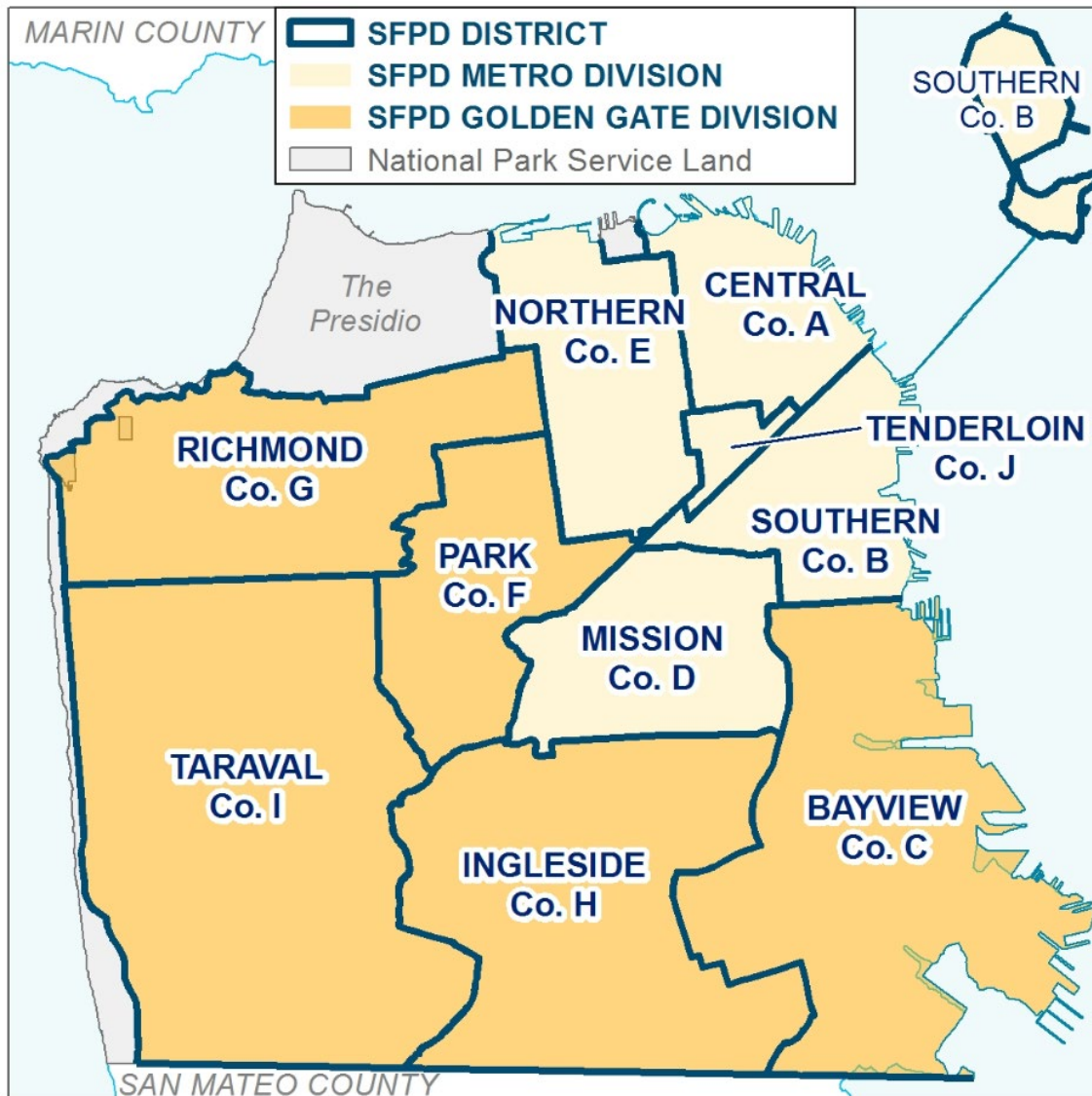
Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Discrimination	0	1	0	0	1
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	0	0	0	0
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0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

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

Q2 Data By Police District

Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District

April - June 2021



Use of Force Q2, 2021

Use of Force Incidents, by District Q2 – 2020 vs. 2021

During 2nd quarter of 2021, Tenderloin District (52 incidents) and Mission District (47 incidents) accounted for 32% of all districts Use of Force.

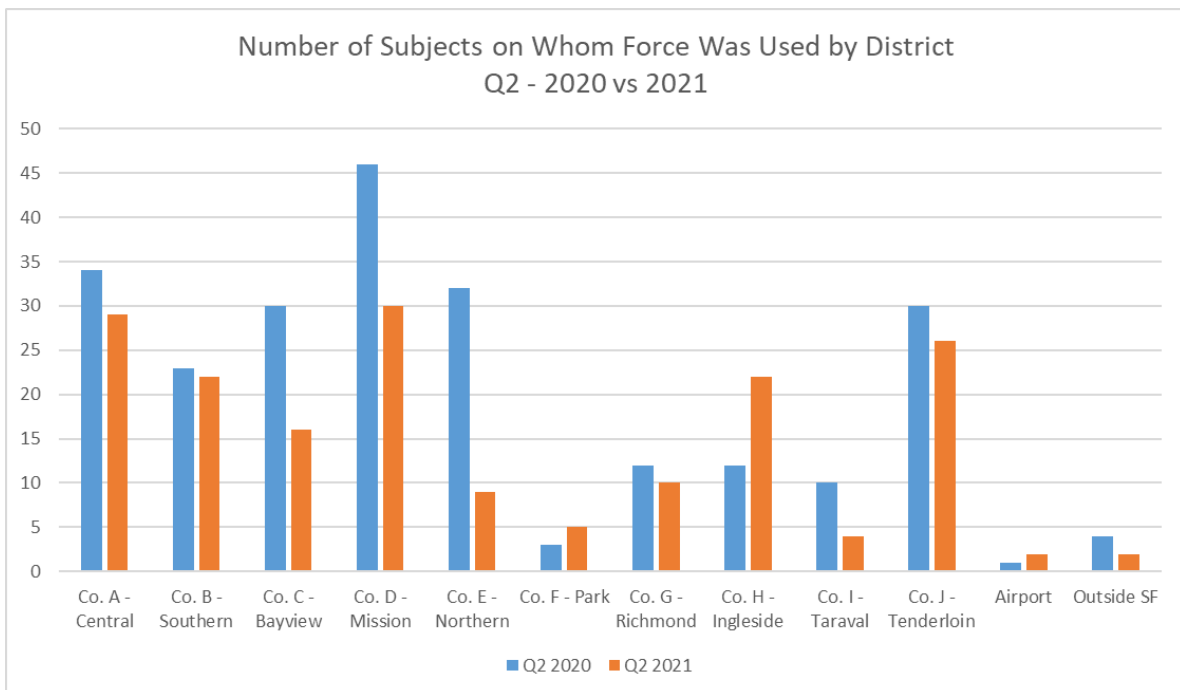
Districts	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	71	43	-39%
Co. B - Southern	43	39	-9%
Co. C - Bayview	61	27	-56%
Co. D - Mission	81	47	-42%
Co. E - Northern	48	15	-69%
Co. F - Park	9	11	22%
Co. G - Richmond	18	20	11%
Co. H - Ingleside	14	40	186%
Co. I - Taraval	19	9	-53%
Co. J - Tenderloin	91	52	-43%
Airport	1	4	300%
Outside SF	11	2	-82%
Total	467	309	-34%

Use of Force Q2, 2021

Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q2 – 2020 vs. 2021

During the Q2 2021, Mission district accounted for 17% of all districts subjects on whom force was used.

Districts	Number of Subjects		% change
	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	
Co. A - Central	34	29	-15%
Co. B - Southern	23	22	-4%
Co. C - Bayview	30	16	-47%
Co. D - Mission	46	30	-35%
Co. E - Northern	32	9	-72%
Co. F - Park	3	5	67%
Co. G - Richmond	12	10	-17%
Co. H - Ingleside	12	22	83%
Co. I - Taraval	10	4	-60%
Co. J - Tenderloin	30	26	-13%
Airport	1	2	100%
Outside SF	4	2	-50%
Total	237	177	-25%



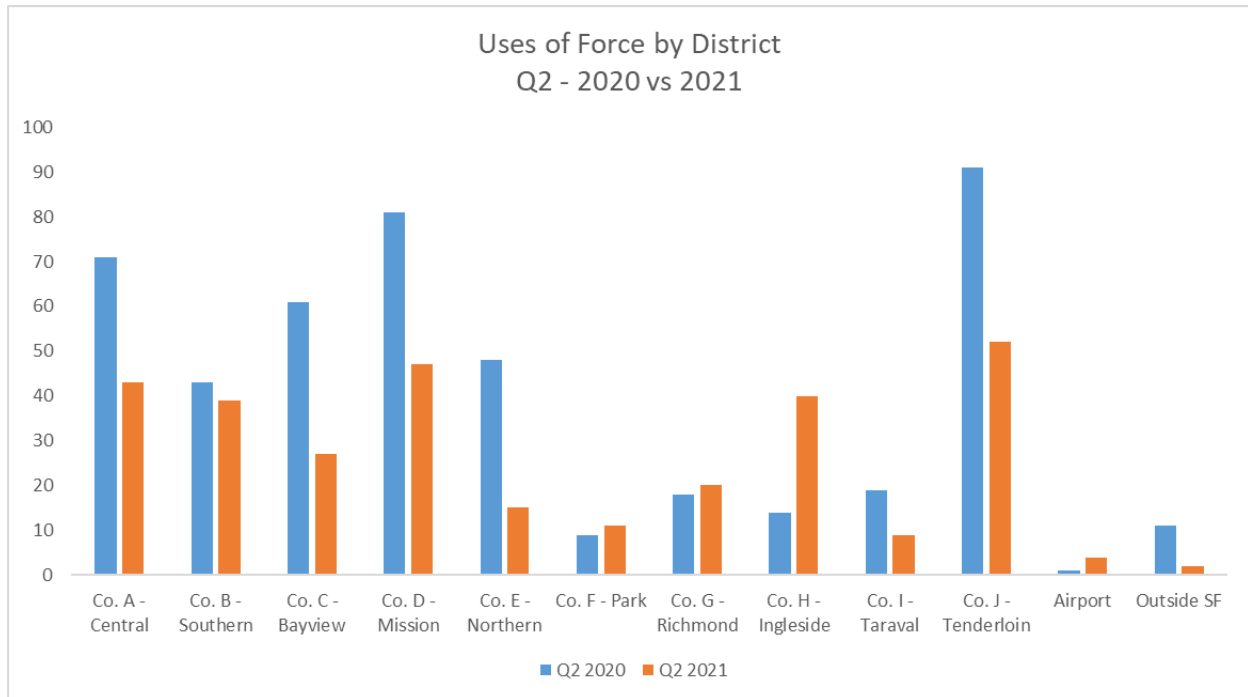
Use of Force Q2, 2021

Total Uses of Force, by District

Uses of Force by District

Q2 - 2020 vs 2021

Districts	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	71	43	-39%
Co. B - Southern	43	39	-9%
Co. C - Bayview	61	27	-56%
Co. D - Mission	81	47	-42%
Co. E - Northern	48	15	-69%
Co. F - Park	9	11	22%
Co. G - Richmond	18	20	11%
Co. H - Ingleside	14	40	186%
Co. I - Taraval	19	9	-53%
Co. J - Tenderloin	91	52	-43%
Airport	1	4	300%
Outside SF	11	2	-82%
Total	467	309	-34%

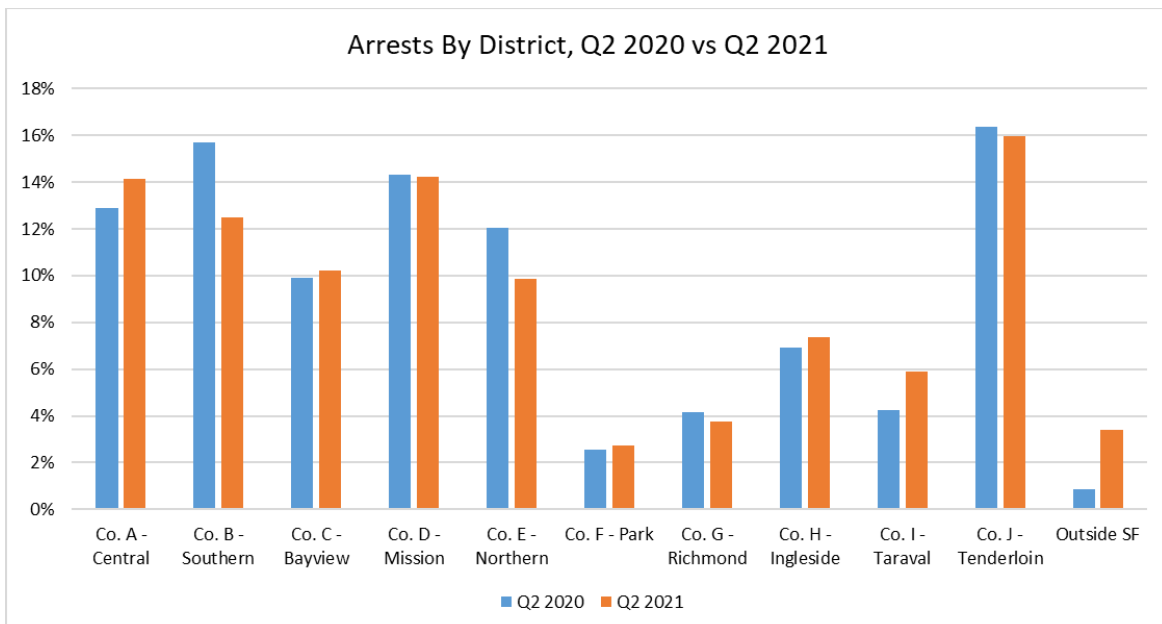


Arrests, Q2 2021

Total Arrests by District Q2 – 2020 vs. 2021

In Q2-2020, Tenderloin, Southern and Mission stations accounted for 46% of arrests made by all districts. Tenderloin, Mission and Central stations, accounted for approximately 44% of all district arrests in Q2-2021.

District	Q2 2020	Q2 2021	% change
Co. A - Central	431	409	-5%
Co. B - Southern	525	361	-31%
Co. C - Bayview	331	295	-11%
Co. D - Mission	478	412	-14%
Co. E - Northern	402	285	-29%
Co. F - Park	85	79	-7%
Co. G - Richmond	139	108	-22%
Co. H - Ingleside	231	213	-8%
Co. I - Taraval	142	171	20%
Co. J - Tenderloin	547	462	-16%
Outside SF	29	98	238%
Total	3,340	2,893	-13%



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

Central District (Company A) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 43 total Use of Force incidents at Central district. Physical Control (20) accounted for 47% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (13, 30%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	5
Other	1
Physical Control	20
Pointing of Firearms	11
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	5
Total	43

Time of Day/Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
Airport									
0000-0359	1	1	3	0	0	2	6	13	30%
0400-0759	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5%
0800-1159	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	7	16%
1600-1959	1	4	1	0	0	4	1	11	26%
2000-2359	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	19%
Total	4	8	4	1	4	9	13	43	100%
Percentage	9%	19%	9%	2%	9%	21%	30%	100%	

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

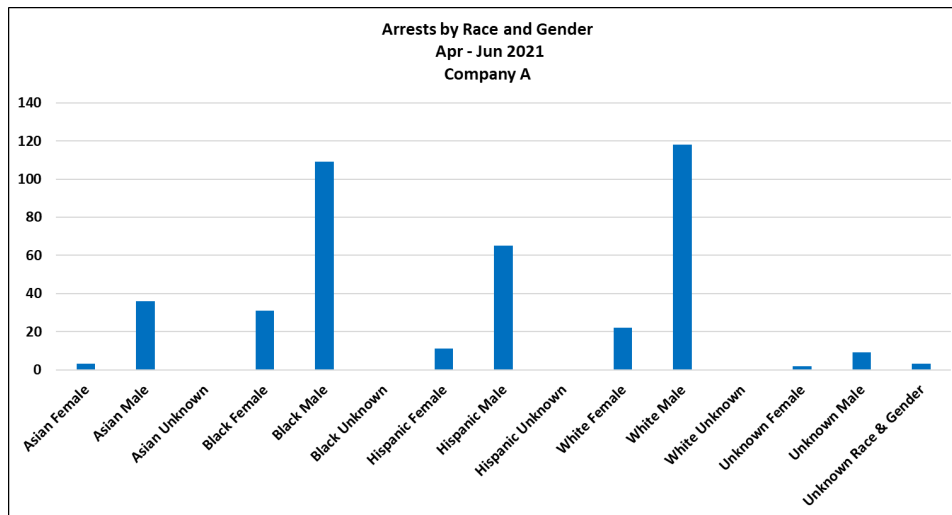
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	2	13	30%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	12%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	9%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	7	16%
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	1	0	0	0	1	2%
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	1	1	0	1	3	7%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	7%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	9%
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	1	0	0	1	2	5%
RAT Activation (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	0	0	5	1	20	11	0	5	43	100%

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Black males (27%) and White males (29%) accounted for 56% of arrests made by Central Station in Q1-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	36	9%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	31	8%
Black Male	109	27%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	11	3%
Hispanic Male	65	16%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	22	5%
White Male	118	29%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	0%
Unknown Male	9	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	409	100%



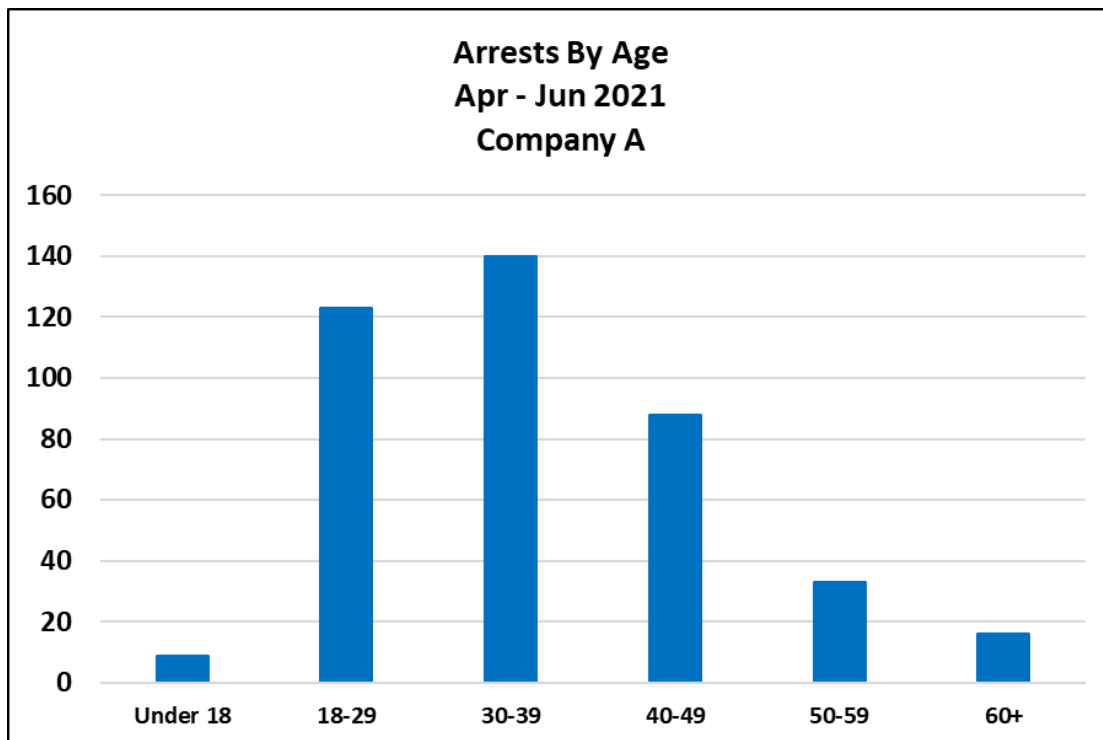
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age April - June 2021

Subjects age 30-39 (34%) accounted for the most arrest made by Central station, while subjects under 18 (2%) were the least arrested.

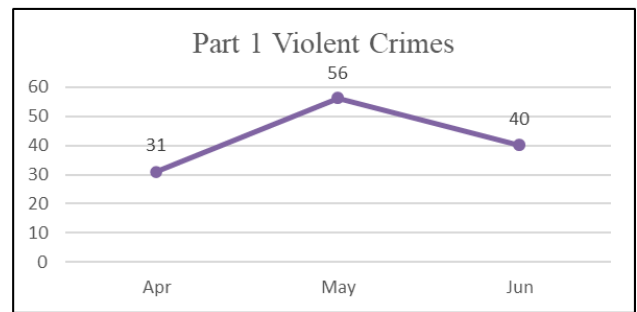
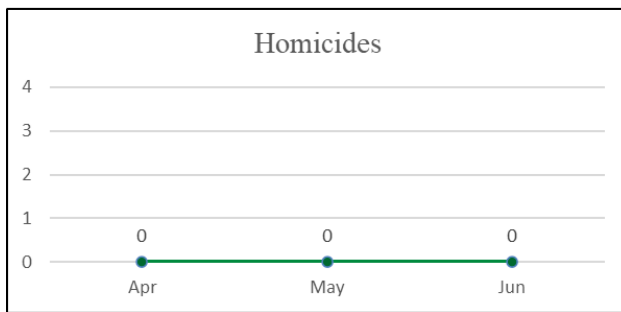
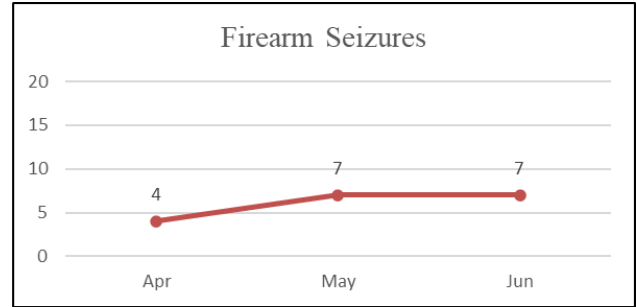
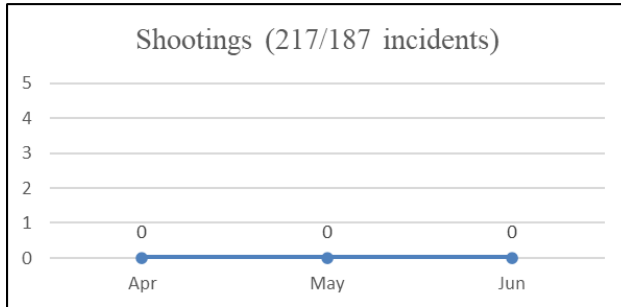
Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	9	2%
18-29	123	30%
30-39	140	34%
40-49	88	22%
50-59	33	8%
60+	16	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	409	100%



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

By District Data

Central District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 39 total Use of Force incidents at Southern district. Pointing of Firearms (14) accounted for 36% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (14, 36%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Southern District
(Company B)
Uses of Force
Apr-Jun 2021

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	2
Firearm	1
Impact Weapon	2
OC	4
Other	2
Physical Control	10
Pointing of Firearms	14
Spike Strips	3
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Total	39

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Bayview	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	10%
0400-0759	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	10%
0800-1159	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	10%
1200-1559	0	4	1	0	1	7	1	14	36%
1600-1959	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	10%
2000-2359	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	23%
Total	6	8	1	5	3	13	3	39	100%
Percentage	15%	21%	3%	13%	8%	33%	8%	100%	

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

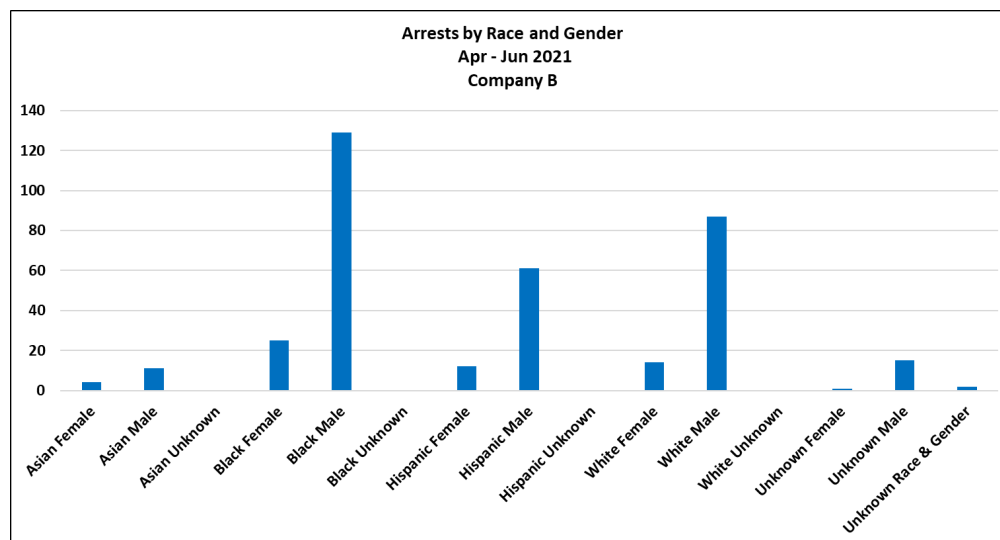
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	8	21%
Part I Property	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	10	26%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	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	2	1	4	6	0	0	13	33%
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	3%
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)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	1	2	4	2	10	14	3	1	39	100%

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

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

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	11	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	25	7%
Black Male	129	36%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	12	3%
Hispanic Male	61	17%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	14	4%
White Male	87	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	15	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	1%
Total	361	100%



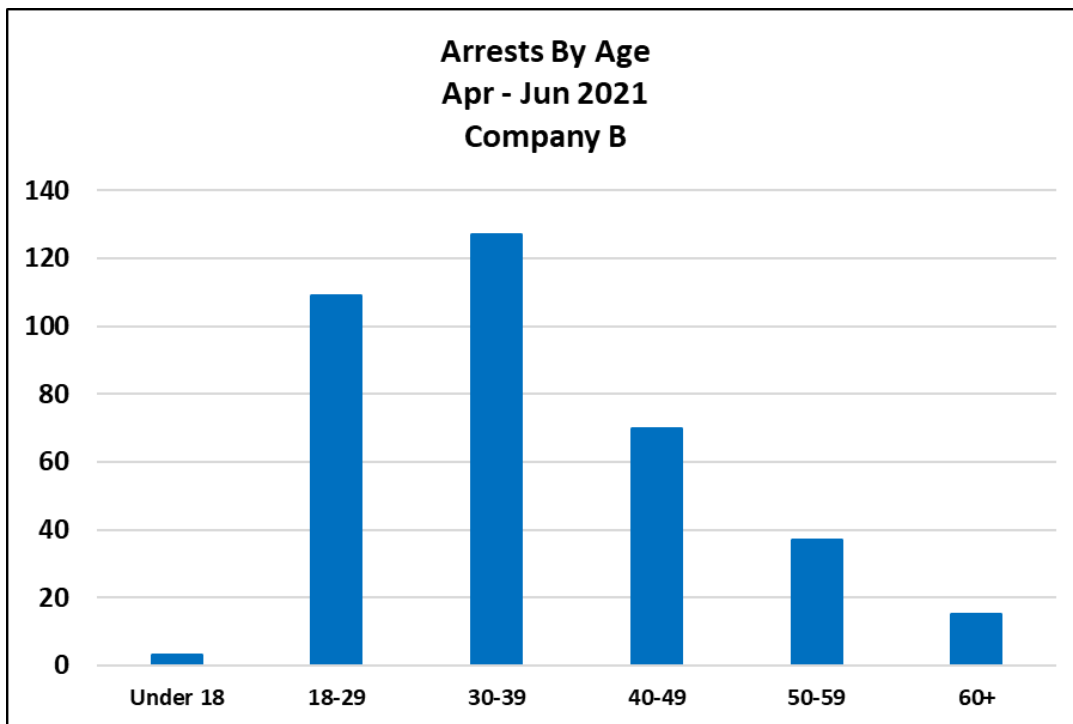
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Age April – June 2021

Subjects age 30-39 (35%) and subjects 18-29 (30%) accounted for 65% of arrest made by Southern station in Q2-2021.

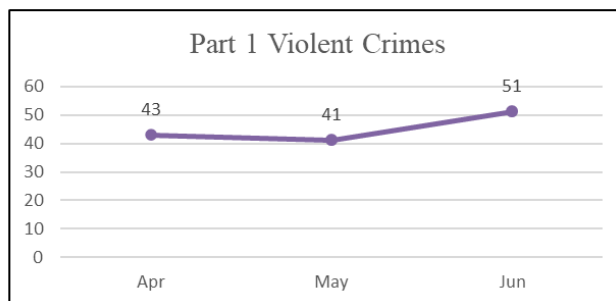
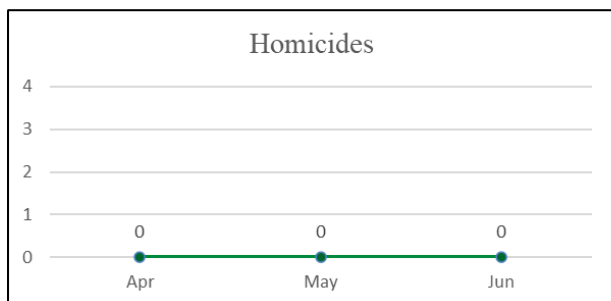
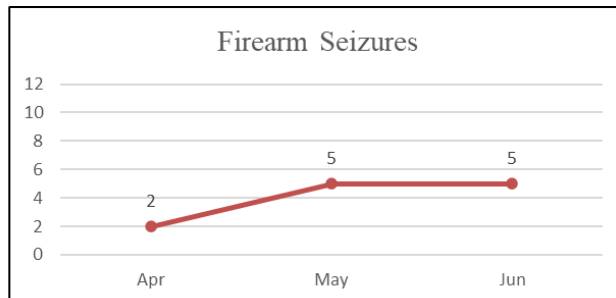
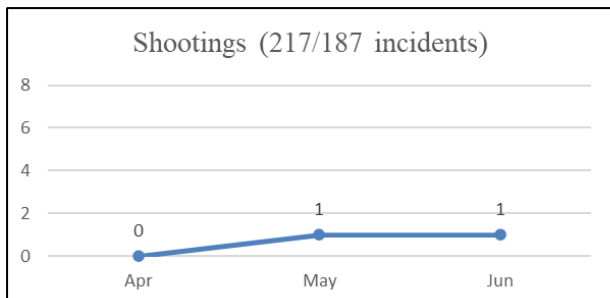
Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	1%
18-29	109	30%
30-39	127	35%
40-49	70	19%
50-59	37	10%
60+	15	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	361	100%



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

By District Data

Southern District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 27 total Use of Force incidents at Bayview district. Pointing of Firearms (17) accounted for 63% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents (11, 41%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Firearm	1
Impact Weapon	0
OC	1
Other	1
Physical Control	5
Pointing of Firearms	17
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Total	27

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Central	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	22%
0400-0759	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7%
1200-1559	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	11	41%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	11%
2000-2359	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	11%
Total	1	0	5	4	12	3	2	27	100%
Percentage	4%	0%	19%	15%	44%	11%	7%	100%	

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

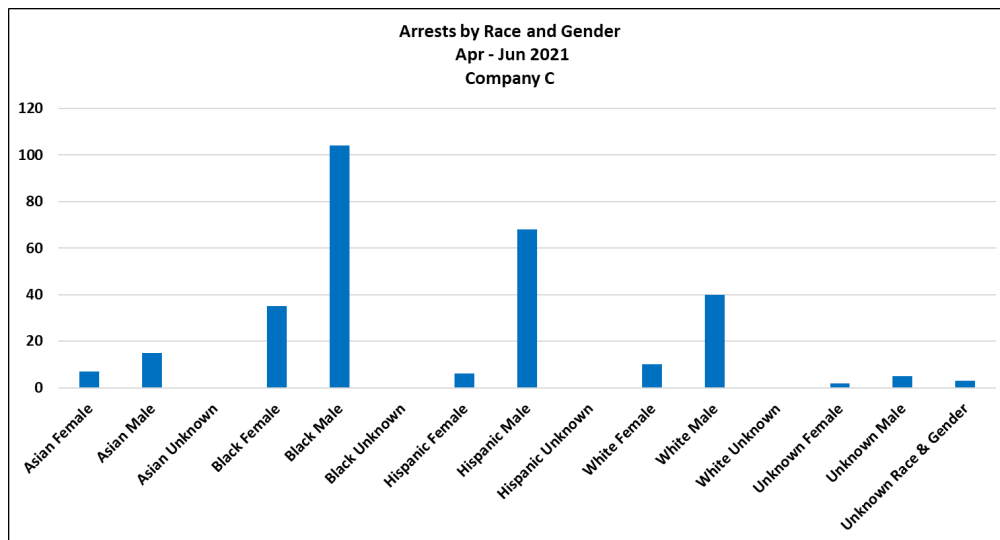
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	11%
Part I Property	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	9	33%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	19%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4%
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	2	0	0	2	7%
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	1	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	11%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Weapon, Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	11%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	1	0	1	1	5	17	0	2	27	100%

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Black males (41%) and Black females (11%) accounted for 52% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	7	2%
Asian Male	15	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	35	12%
Black Male	104	35%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	6	2%
Hispanic Male	68	23%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	10	3%
White Male	40	14%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	5	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	295	100%



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

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

By District Data

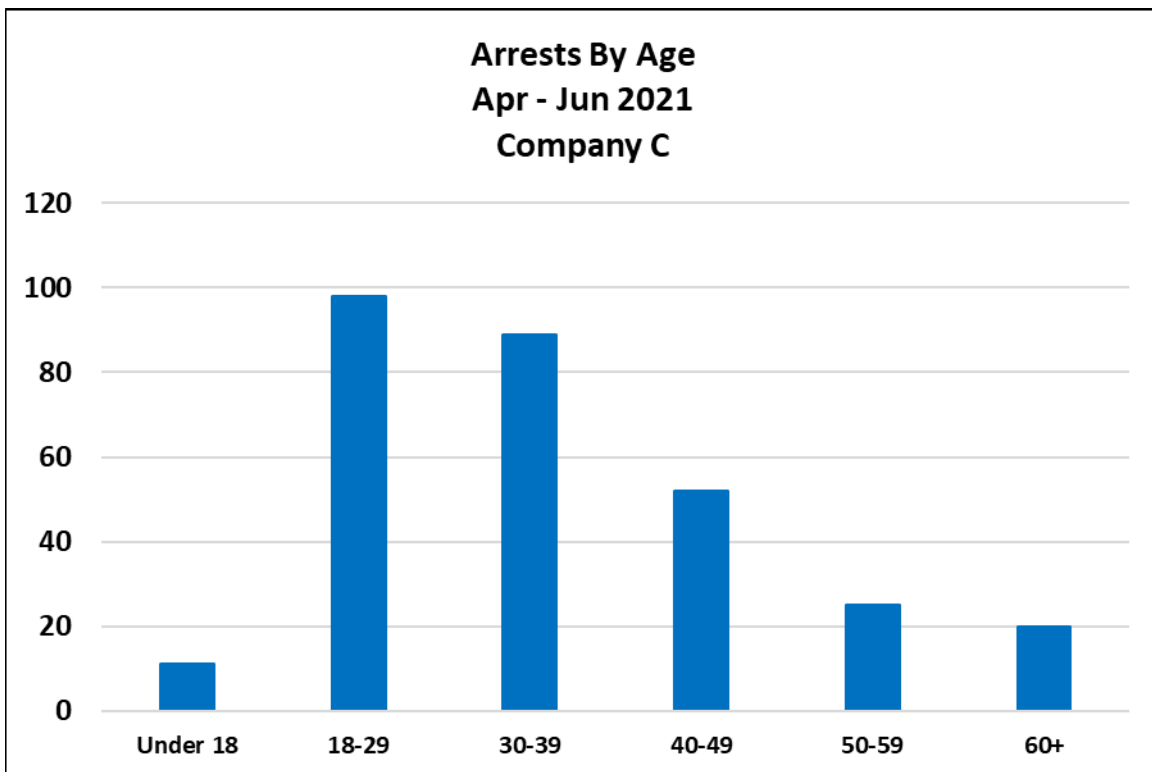
Bayview District (Company C)

Arrests by Age

April - June 2021

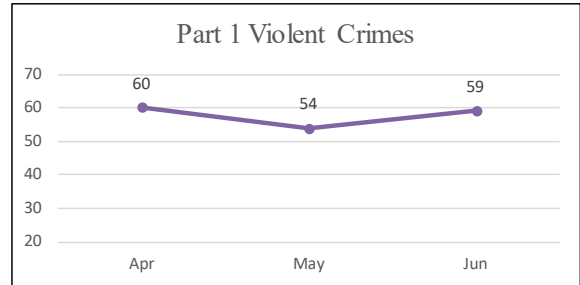
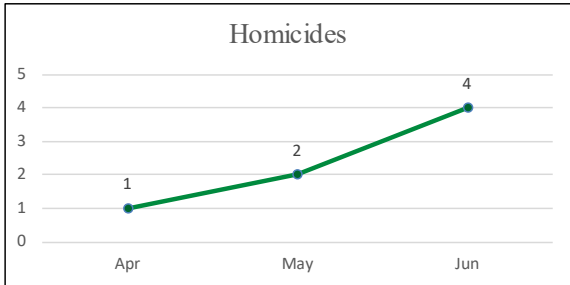
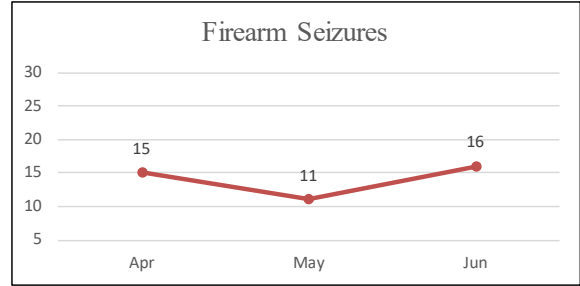
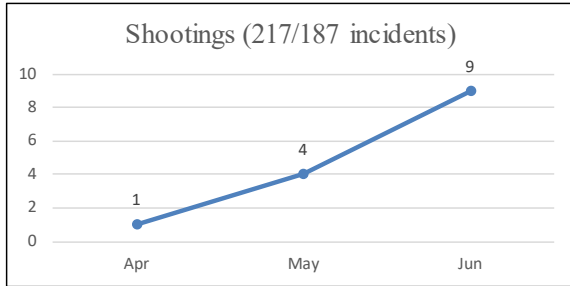
Subjects ages 18-29 (33%) and subjects ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 63% of the arrest made by Bayview station in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	11	4%
18-29	98	33%
30-39	89	30%
40-49	52	18%
50-59	25	8%
60+	20	7%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	295	100%



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

Bayview District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 47 total Use of Force incidents at Mission district. Pointing of Firearms (24) accounted for 51% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (12, 26%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	3
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	2
Other	1
Physical Control	12
Pointing of Firearms	24
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	5
Total	47

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Ingleside	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	10	21%
0400-0759	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	9	19%
0800-1159	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4%
1200-1559	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	13%
1600-1959	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	8	17%
2000-2359	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	12	26%
Total	1	9	5	5	8	18	1	47	100%
Percentage	2%	19%	11%	11%	17%	38%	2%	100%	

By District Data

Mission District (Company D)

Use of Force by Call Type

April - June 2021

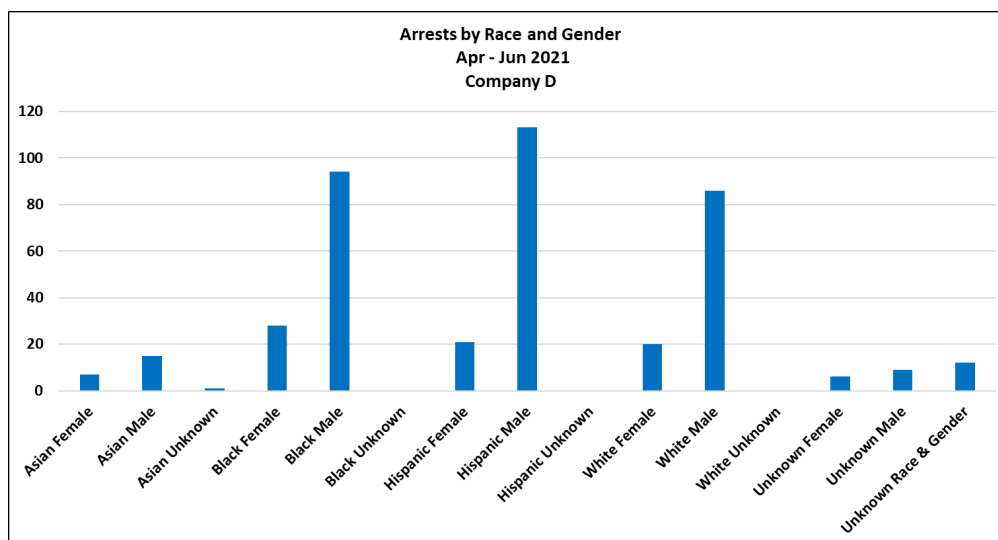
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	9	19%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	0	2	22	47%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	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)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6%
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	1	0	0	0	2	4%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	7	15%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	0	0	2	1	12	24	0	5	47	100%

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Hispanic males (27%) and Hispanic females (5%) accounted for 32% of all arrests made by Mission station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	7	2%
Asian Male	15	4%
Asian Unknown	1	0%
Black Female	28	7%
Black Male	94	23%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	21	5%
Hispanic Male	113	27%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	20	5%
White Male	86	21%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	6	1%
Unknown Male	9	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	12	3%
Total	412	100%



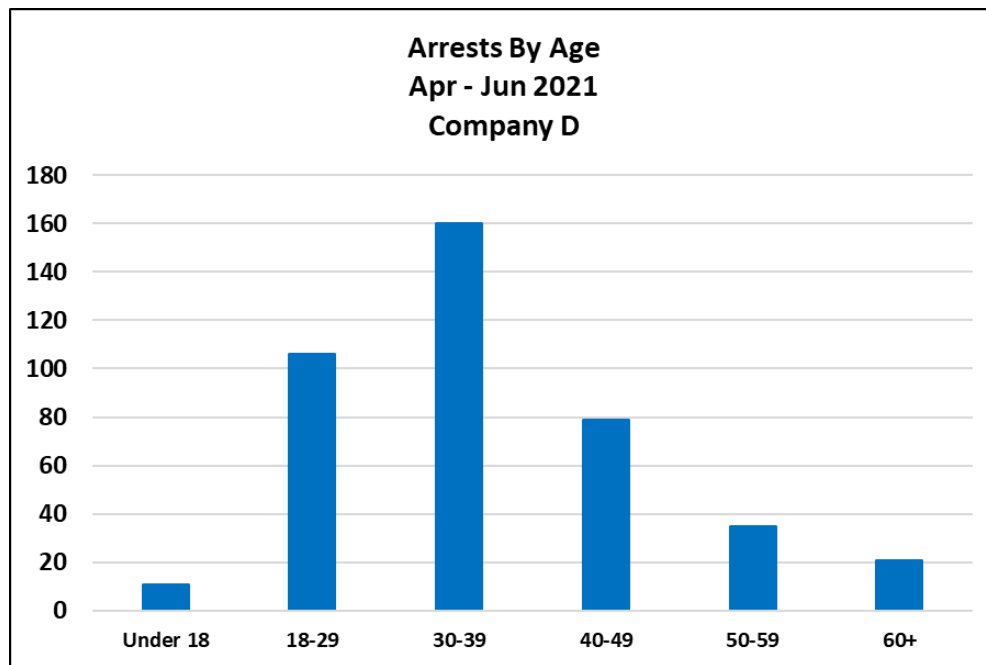
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Age April – June 2021

Subjects age 30-39 (39%) and subjects age 18-29 (26%) accounted for 65% of the arrest made by Mission station in Q2-2021.

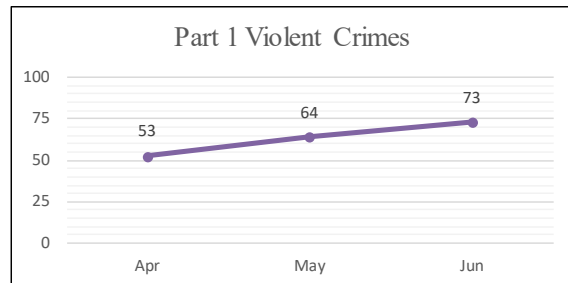
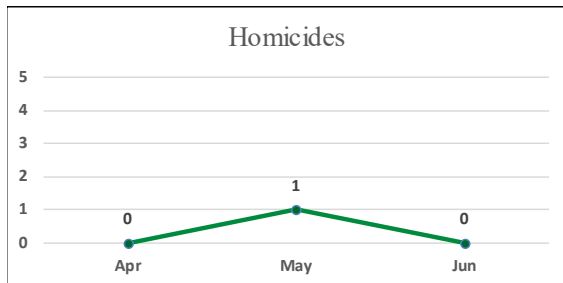
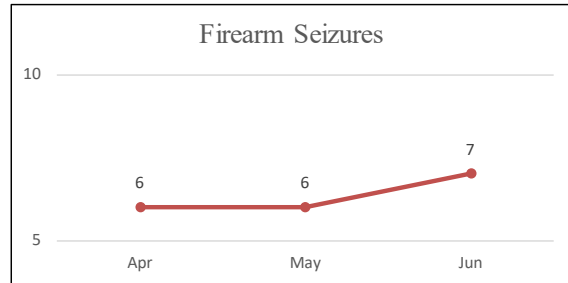
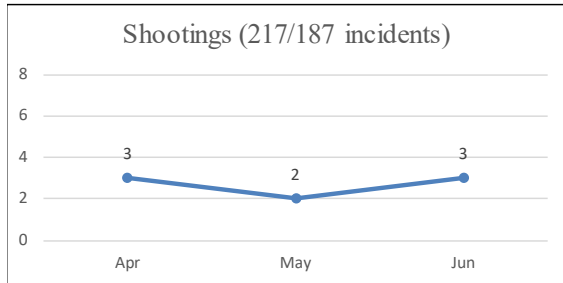
Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	11	3%
18-29	106	26%
30-39	160	39%
40-49	79	19%
50-59	35	8%
60+	21	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	412	100%



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

By District Data

Mission District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 15 total Use of Force incidents at Northern district. Physical Control (8) accounted for 53% and the type of force used. The peak time for incidents (8, 53%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	2
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	8
Pointing of Firearms	2
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	2
Total	15

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Mission	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	13%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	53%
1600-1959	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	13%
2000-2359	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	20%
Total	1	8	2	2	0	2	0	15	100%
Percentage	7%	53%	13%	13%	0%	13%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

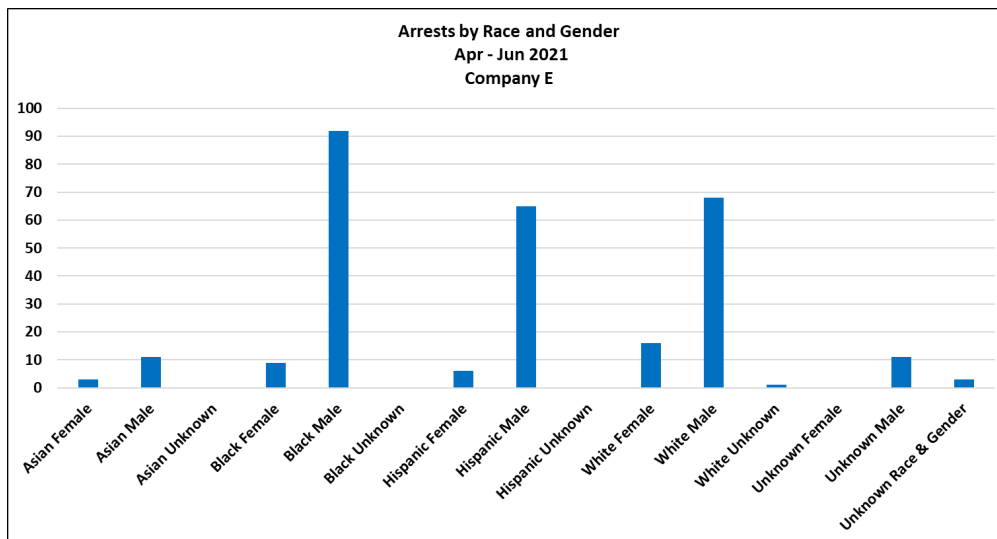
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	33%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	27%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	20%
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	1	0	0	0	1	7%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	13%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	0	2	0	0	8	2	0	2	15	100%

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Black males (32%) and White males (24%) accounted for 56% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	1%
Asian Male	11	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	9	3%
Black Male	92	32%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	6	2%
Hispanic Male	65	23%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	16	6%
White Male	68	24%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	11	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	285	100%



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

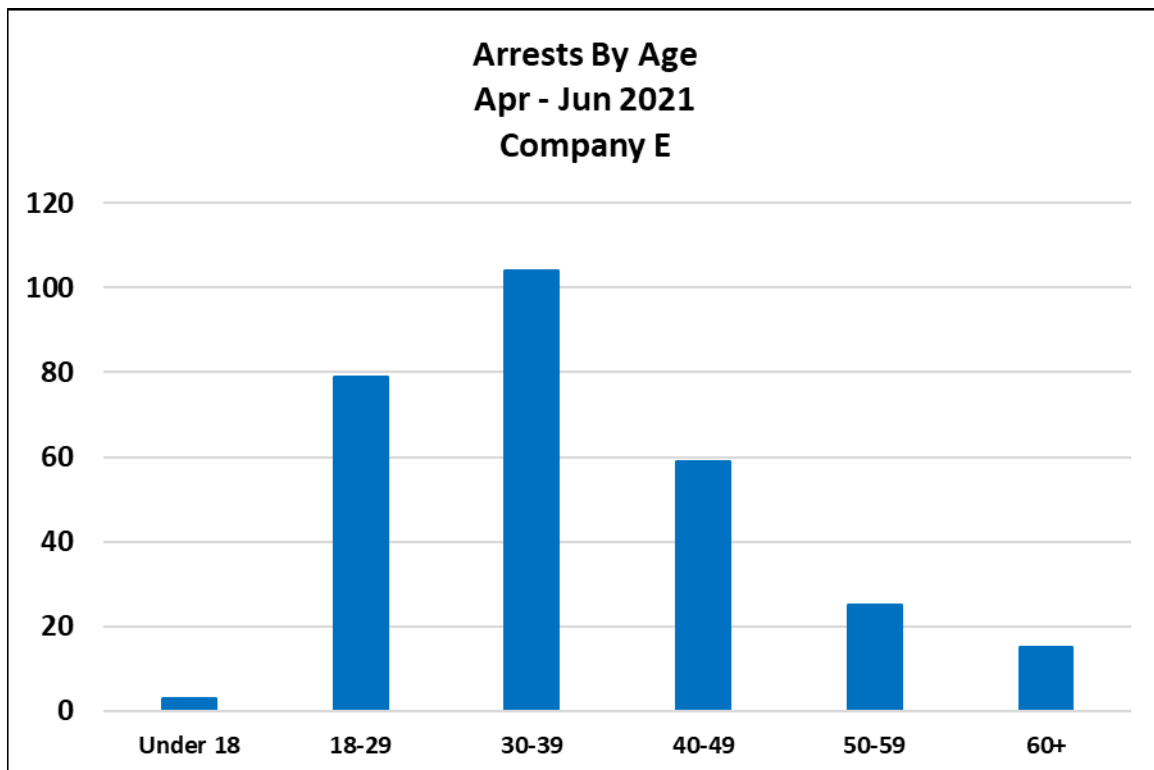
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age April – June 2021

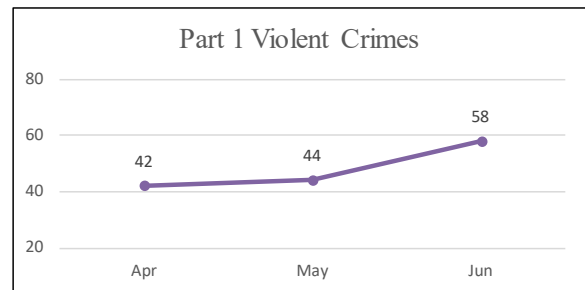
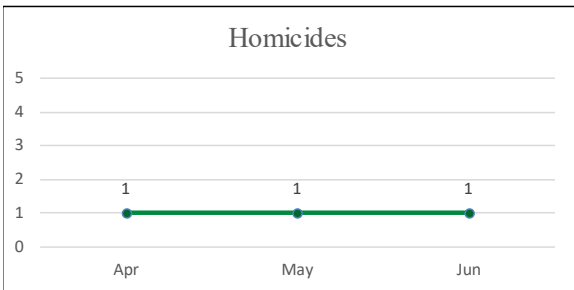
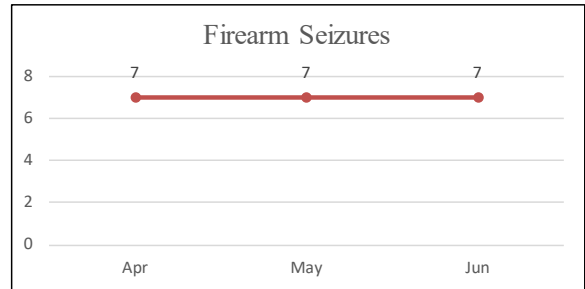
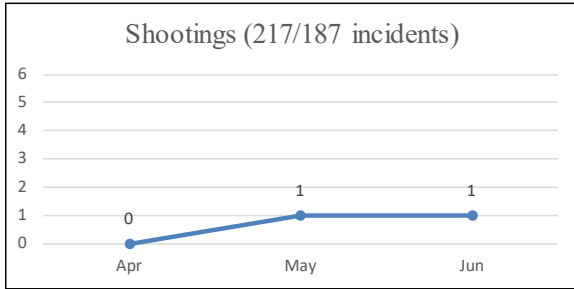
Subjects aged 30-39 (36%) accounted for the most arrests made by Northern station, while subjects under 18 (1%) were the least arrested in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	1%
18-29	79	28%
30-39	104	36%
40-49	59	21%
50-59	25	9%
60+	15	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	285	100%



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

Northern District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Park District (Company F) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 11 total Use of Force incidents at Park district. Pointing Firearms (7) accounted for 64% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (6, 55%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	4
Pointing of Firearms	7
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Total	11

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Northern	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	0	4	2	0	6	55%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	18%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	27%
Total	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	11	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	45%	18%	100%	

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

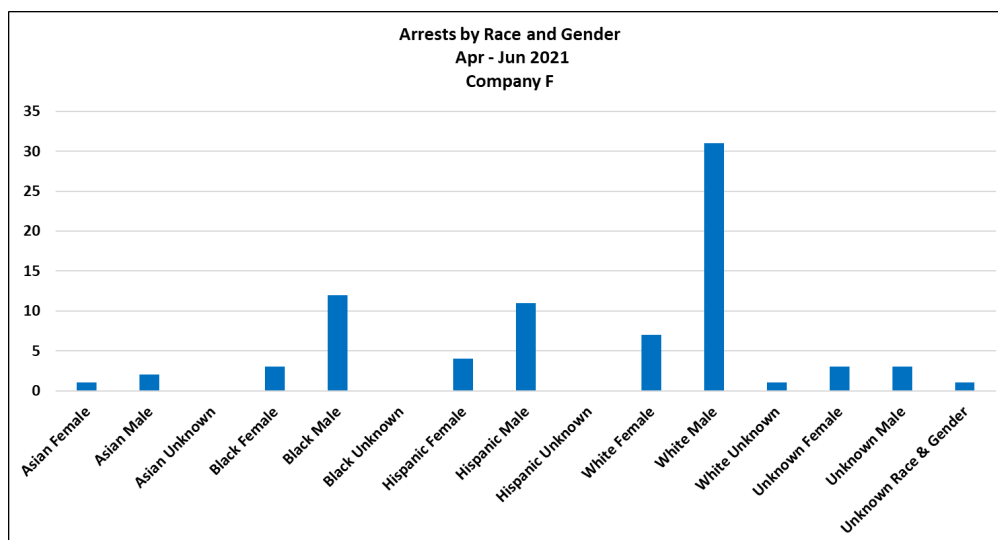
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	18%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	55%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	1	0	0	1	9%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	2	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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	11	100%

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

White males (39%), Black males (15%) and Hispanic males (14%) accounted for 68% of all arrests made by Park Station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	1%
Asian Male	2	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	4%
Black Male	12	15%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	4	5%
Hispanic Male	11	14%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	9%
White Male	31	39%
White Unknown	1	1%
Unknown Female	3	4%
Unknown Male	3	4%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	79	100%



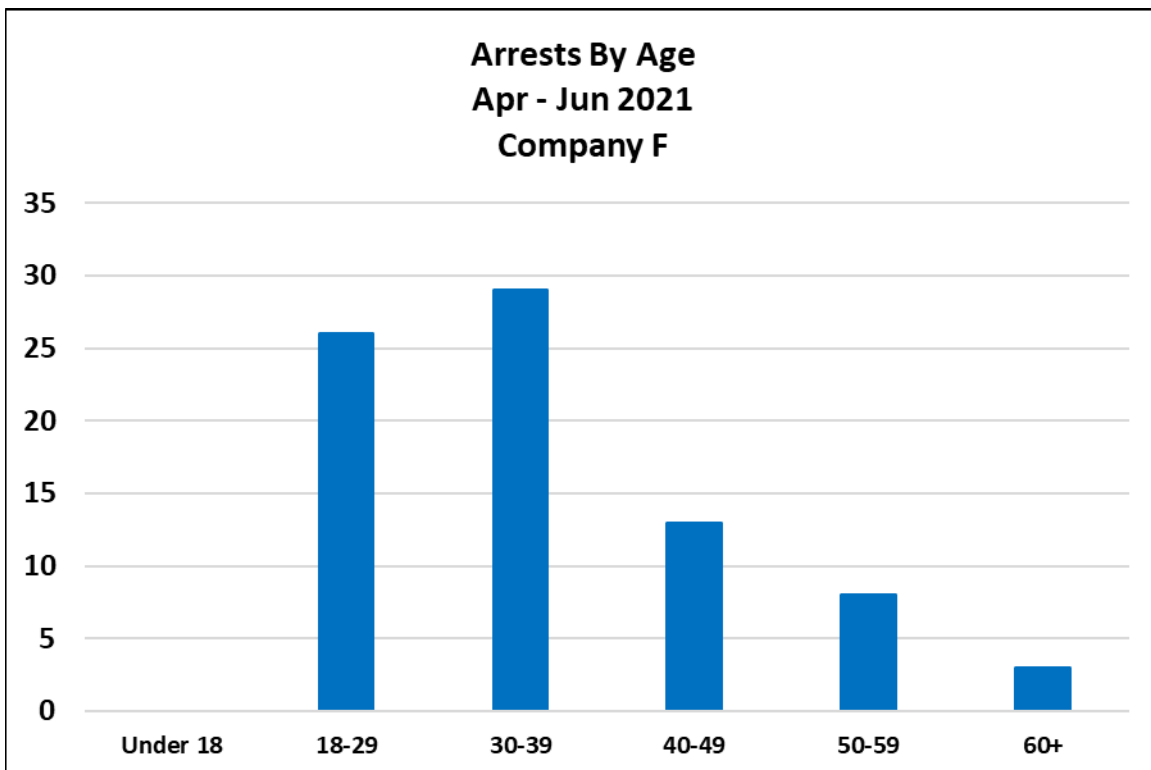
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age April – June 2021

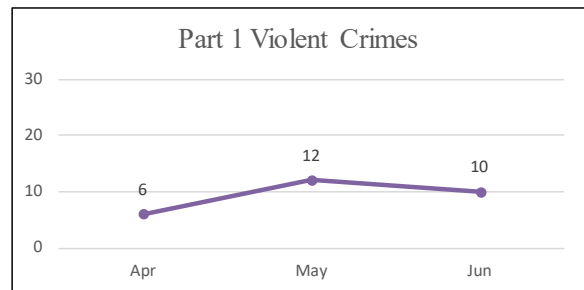
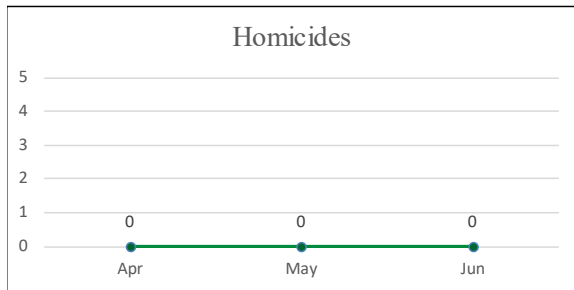
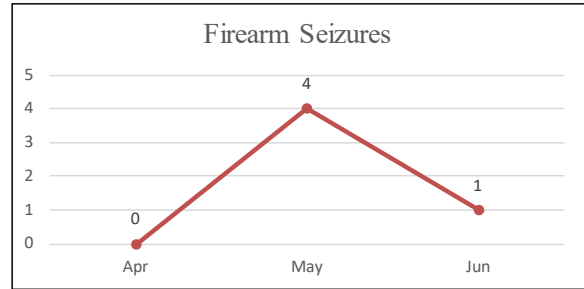
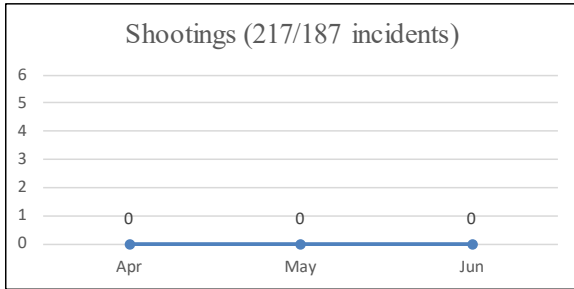
Subjects age 30-39 (37%) and subjects age 18-29 (33%) accounted for 70% of the arrest made by Park station in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	0	0%
18-29	26	33%
30-39	29	37%
40-49	13	16%
50-59	8	10%
60+	3	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	79	100%



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

Park District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 20 total Use of Force incidents at Richmond district. Pointing of Firearms (9) accounted for 45% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (10, 50%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

Richmond District (Company G) Uses of Force Apr-Jun 2021

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	8
Physical Control	2
Pointing of Firearms	9
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	1
Total	20

Time of Day/Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
Outside SF									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	10	50%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	15%
1600-1959	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	25%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5%
Total	0	5	1	1	5	4	4	20	100%
Percentage	0%	25%	5%	5%	25%	20%	20%	100%	

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G)

Use of Force by Call Type

April - June 2021

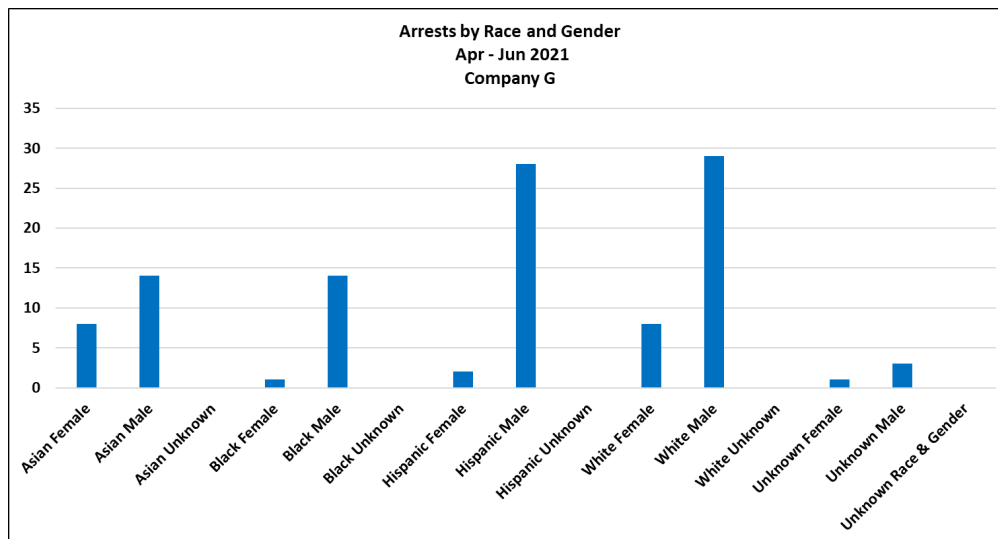
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	25%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	7	35%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	10%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5%
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	4	0	0	4	20%
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	1	0	0	0	0	1	5%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	8	2	9	0	1	20	100%

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

White males (27%) and Hispanic males (26%) accounted for 53% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	7%
Asian Male	14	13%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	1	1%
Black Male	14	13%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	2	2%
Hispanic Male	28	26%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	8	7%
White Male	29	27%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	3	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	108	100%



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

By District Data

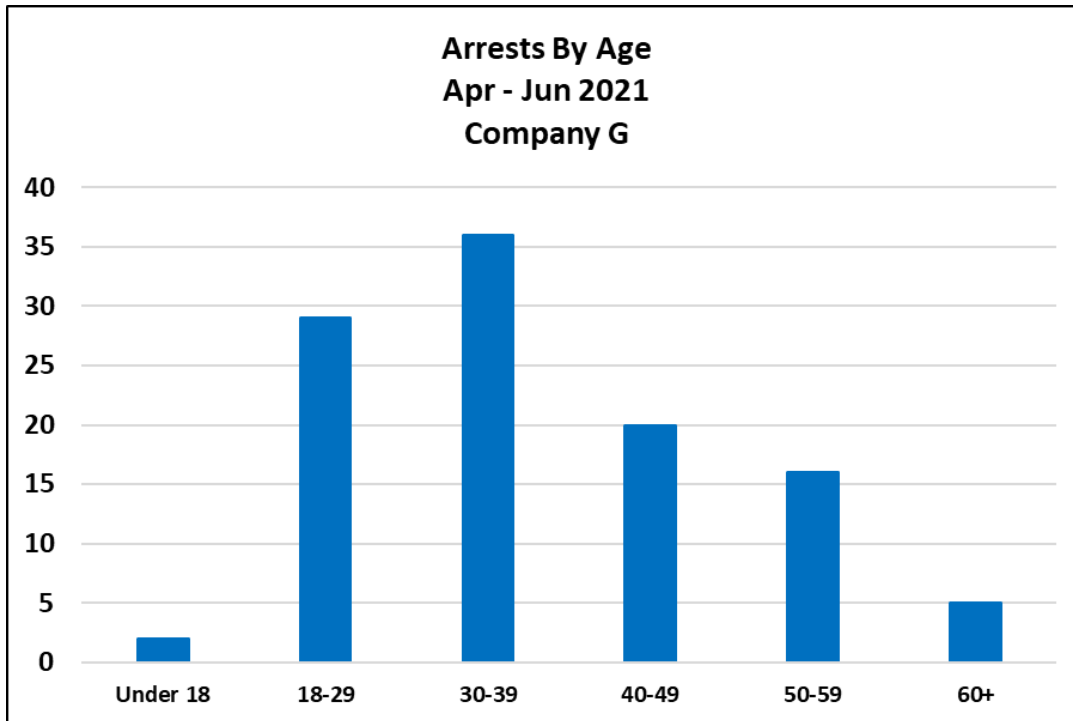
Richmond District (Company G)

Arrests by Age

April – June 2021

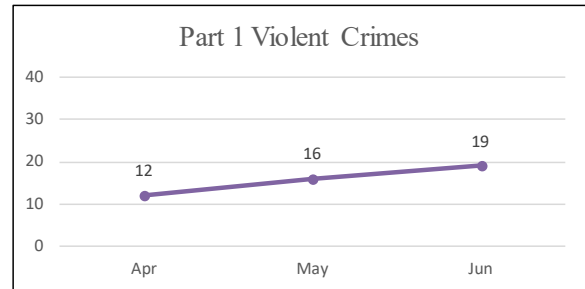
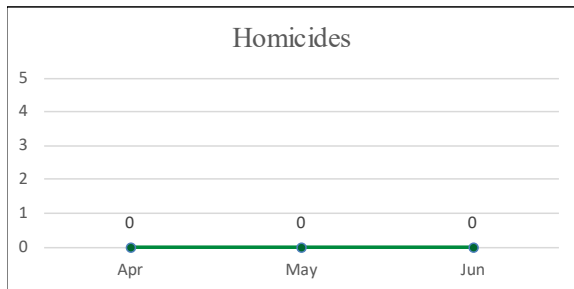
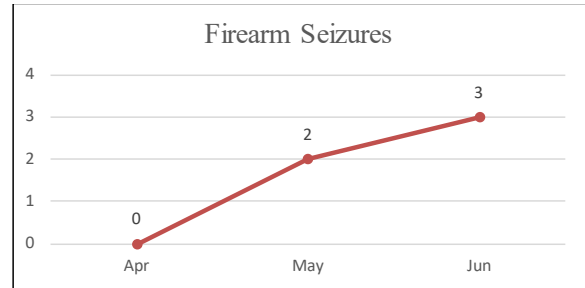
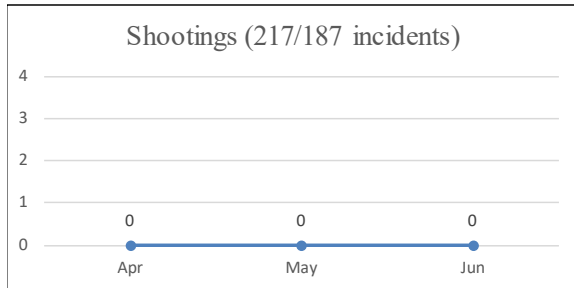
Subjects age 30-39 (33%) and subjects age 18-29 (27%) accounted for 60% of the arrest made by Richmond station in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	2%
18-29	29	27%
30-39	36	33%
40-49	20	19%
50-59	16	15%
60+	5	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	108	100%



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

Richmond District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 40 total Use of Force incidents at Ingleside district. Physical Control (16) accounted for 40% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was (14, 35%) between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	2
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	1
OC	4
Other	0
Physical Control	16
Pointing of Firearms	13
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	4
Total	40

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Park	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	10%
0400-0759	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	8%
1200-1559	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	11	28%
1600-1959	1	0	6	2	0	4	1	14	35%
2000-2359	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	15%
Total	2	3	12	5	5	10	3	40	100%
Percentage	5%	8%	30%	13%	13%	25%	8%	100%	

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

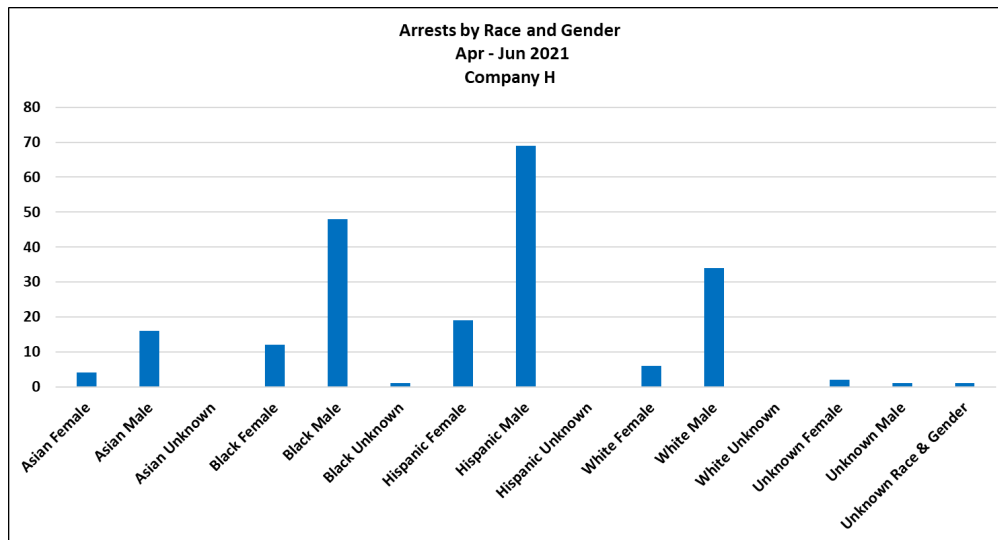
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	10	25%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	7	18%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3%
Person with a knife (219)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	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	0	3	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	0	1	2	0	1	4	10%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	15%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	8%
Total	2	0	1	4	0	16	13	0	4	40	100%

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Hispanic males (32%) and Black males (23%) accounted for approximately 55% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	2%
Asian Male	16	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	12	6%
Black Male	48	23%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	19	9%
Hispanic Male	69	32%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	6	3%
White Male	34	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	1	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	213	100%



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

By District Data

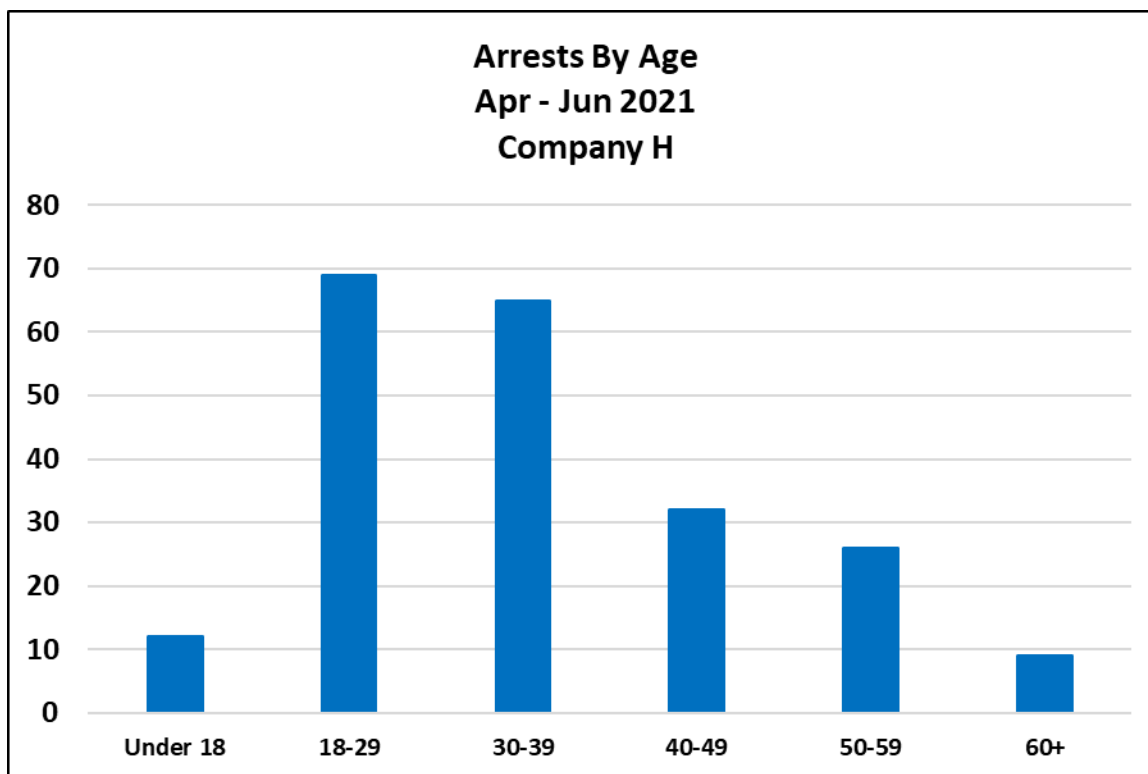
Ingleside District (Company H)

Arrests by Age

April – June 2021

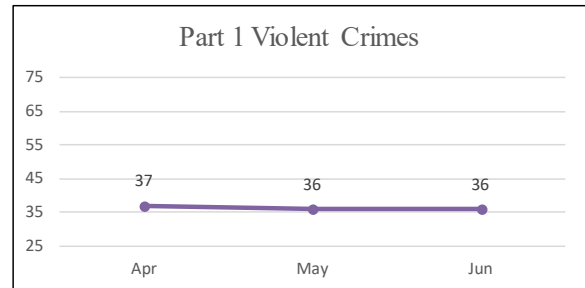
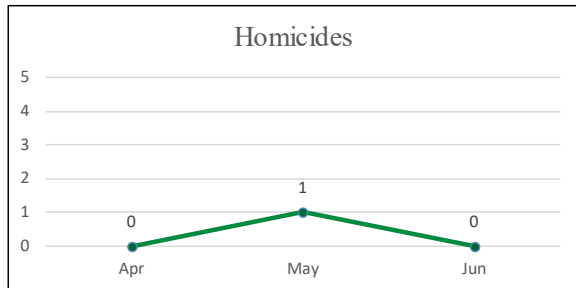
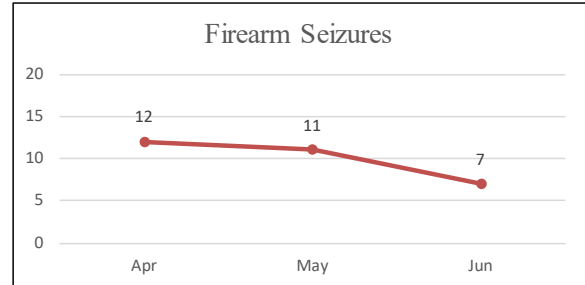
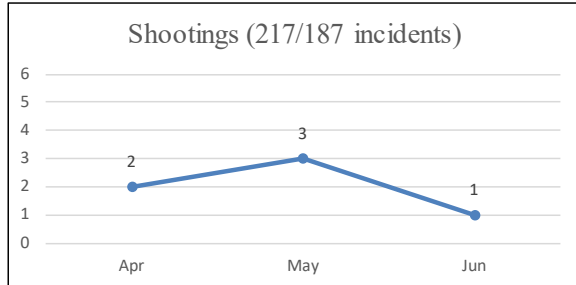
Subjects age 18-29 (32%) accounted for the most arrests made in Ingleside station, while subjects age 60 and over (4%) were the least arrested in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	12	6%
18-29	69	32%
30-39	65	31%
40-49	32	15%
50-59	26	12%
60+	9	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	213	100%



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

Ingleside District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 9 total Use of Force incidents at Taraval district. Pointing of Firearms (6) accounted for 67% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (6, 67%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	1
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	2
Pointing of Firearms	6
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Total	9

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Richmond	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	67%
0800-1159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11%
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	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	9	100%
Percentage	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

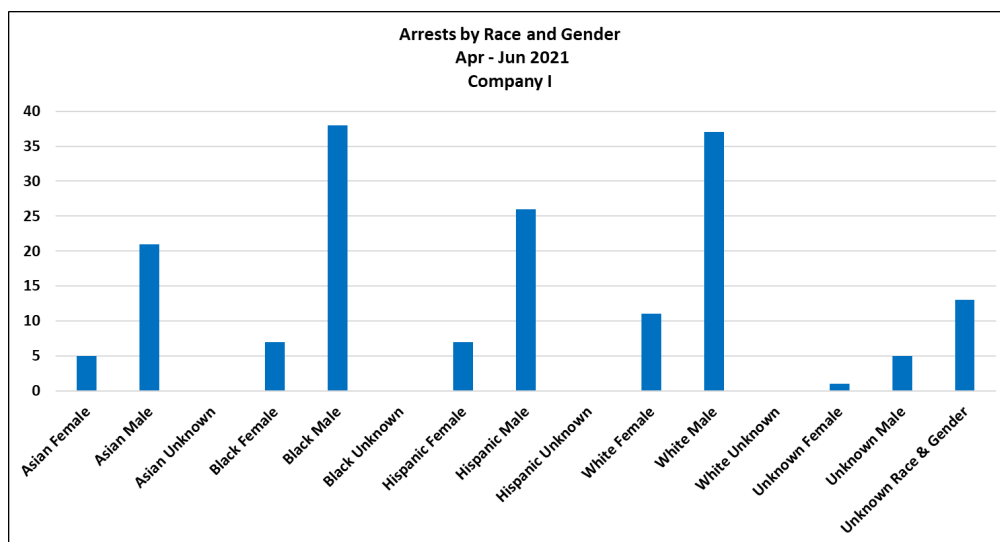
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	33%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	33%
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)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	22%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	9	100%

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Black males (22%), White males (22%) and Hispanic males (15%) accounted for 59% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	3%
Asian Male	21	12%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	7	4%
Black Male	38	22%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	7	4%
Hispanic Male	26	15%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	11	6%
White Male	37	22%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	5	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	13	8%
Total	171	100%



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

By District Data

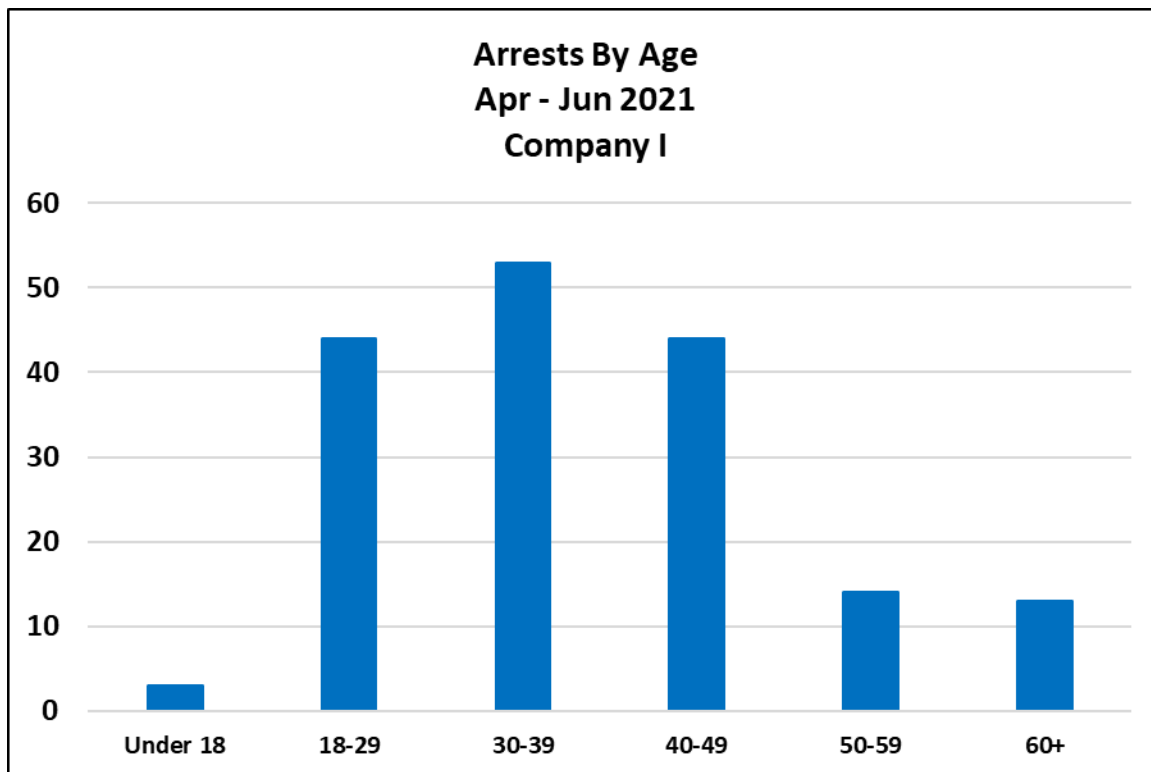
Taraval District (Company I)

Arrests by Age

April – June 2021

Subjects age 18-29 (26%) and subjects age 40-49 (26%) accounted for approximately 52% of arrests made by Taraval station in Q2-2021.

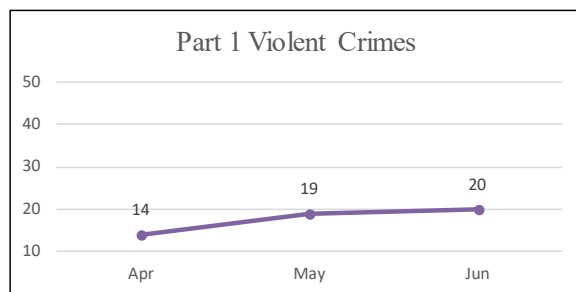
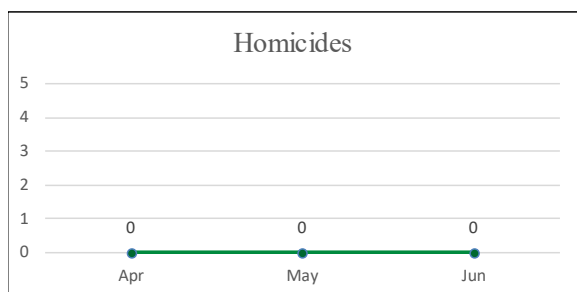
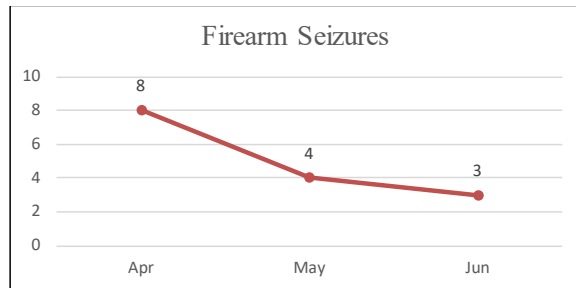
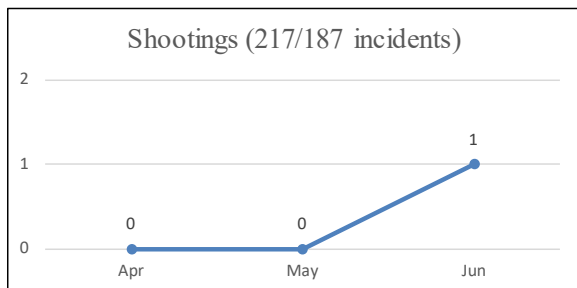
Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	2%
18-29	44	26%
30-39	53	31%
40-49	44	26%
50-59	14	8%
60+	13	8%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	171	100%



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

By District Data

Taraval District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 52 total Use of Force incidents at Tenderloin district. Pointing of Firearms (20) accounted for 38% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (27, 52%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	4
Firearm	1
Impact Weapon	0
OC	4
Other	1
Physical Control	19
Pointing of Firearms	20
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	3
Total	52

Time of Day/Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
Southern									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
0800-1159	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	8%
1200-1559	3	4	3	8	7	2	0	27	52%
1600-1959	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	8	15%
2000-2359	0	1	8	1	1	1	0	12	23%
Total	4	7	12	14	10	4	1	52	100%
Percentage	8%	13%	23%	27%	19%	8%	2%	100%	

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

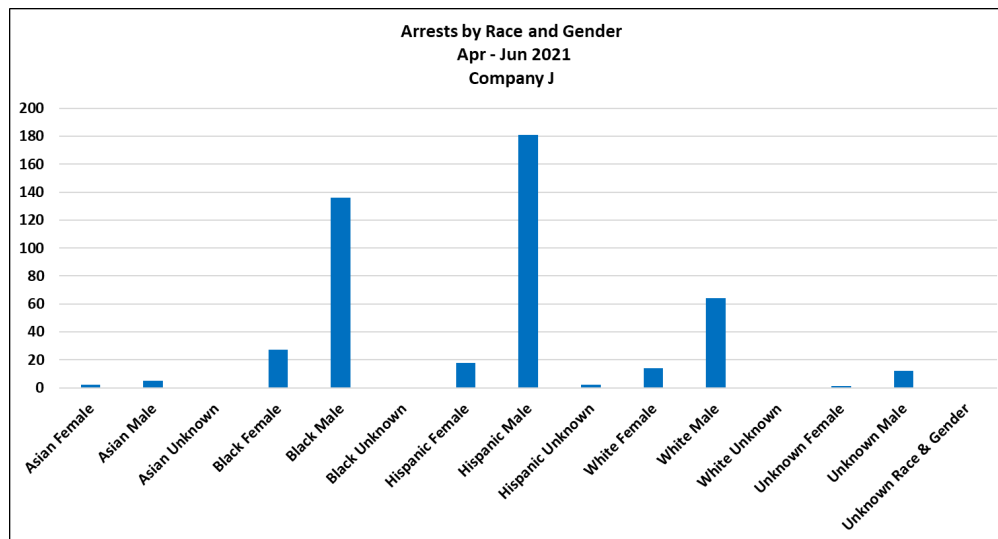
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	1	17	33%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	6	12%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	8%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	10	19%
Person yelling for help (918)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Narcotics Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4%
Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4%
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	1	0	0	0	1	2%
Restraining Order Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Terrorist Threats (650)	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	15%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
Vandalism (594/595)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	4	1	0	4	1	19	20	0	3	52	100%

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

Hispanic males (39%) and Black males (29%) accounted for approximately 68% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q2-2021.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	0%
Asian Male	5	1%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	27	6%
Black Male	136	29%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	18	4%
Hispanic Male	181	39%
Hispanic Unknown	2	0%
White Female	14	3%
White Male	64	14%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	0%
Unknown Male	12	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	462	100%



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

By District Data

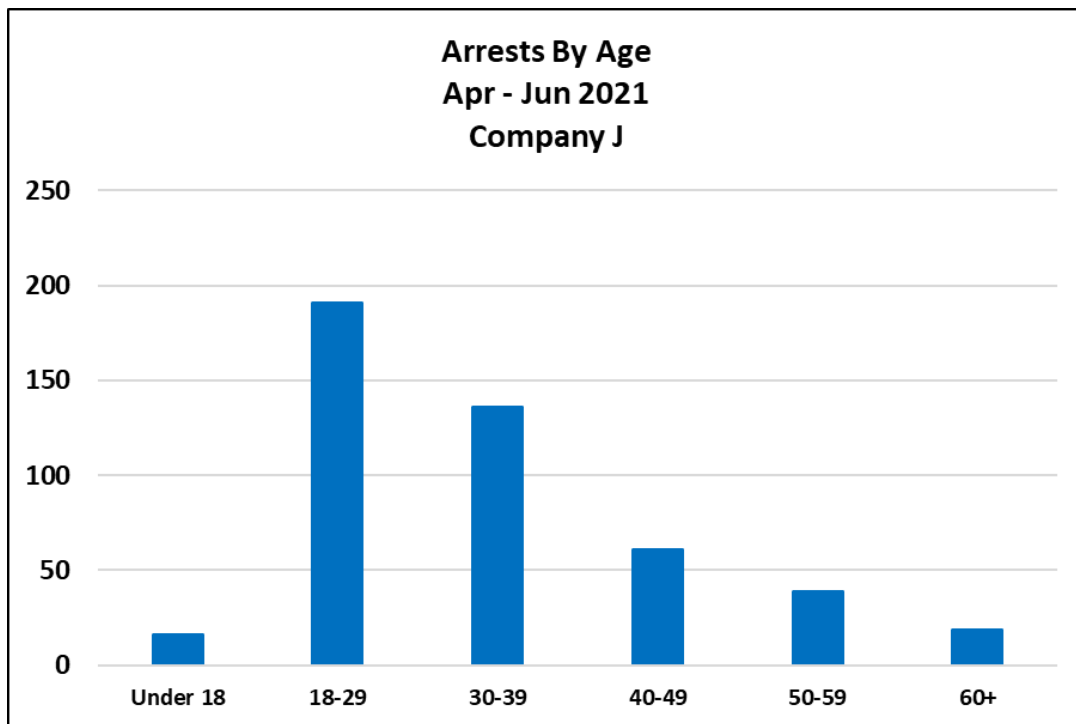
Tenderloin District (Company J)

Arrests Age

April – June 2021

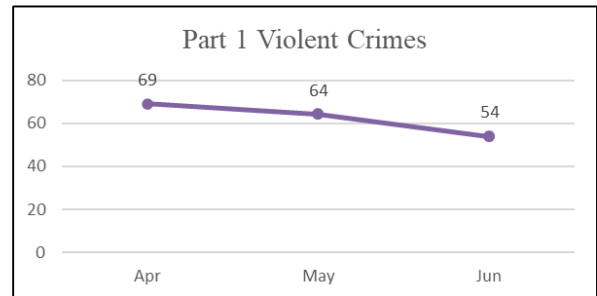
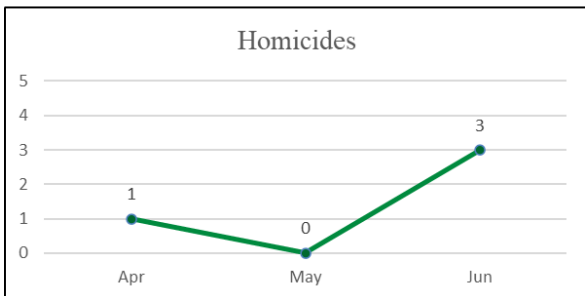
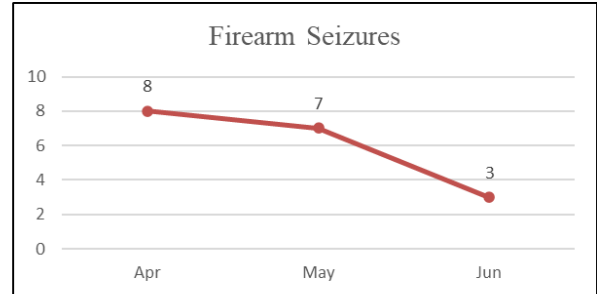
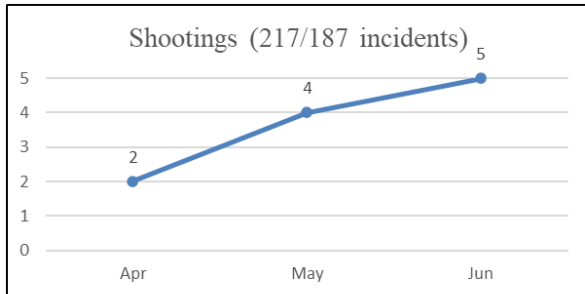
Subjects age 18-29 (41%) and subjects age 30-39 (29%) accounted for 70% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q2-2021.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	16	3%
18-29	191	41%
30-39	136	29%
40-49	61	13%
50-59	39	8%
60+	19	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	462	100%



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

Tenderloin District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021



By District Data

Airport Use of Force April - June 2021

There were 4 total Use of Force incidents at the Airport. Physical Control (4) accounted for 100% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (4, 100%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	4
Pointing of Firearms	0
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Grand Total	4
Total	4

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	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	100%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	100%
Percentage	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Airport Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

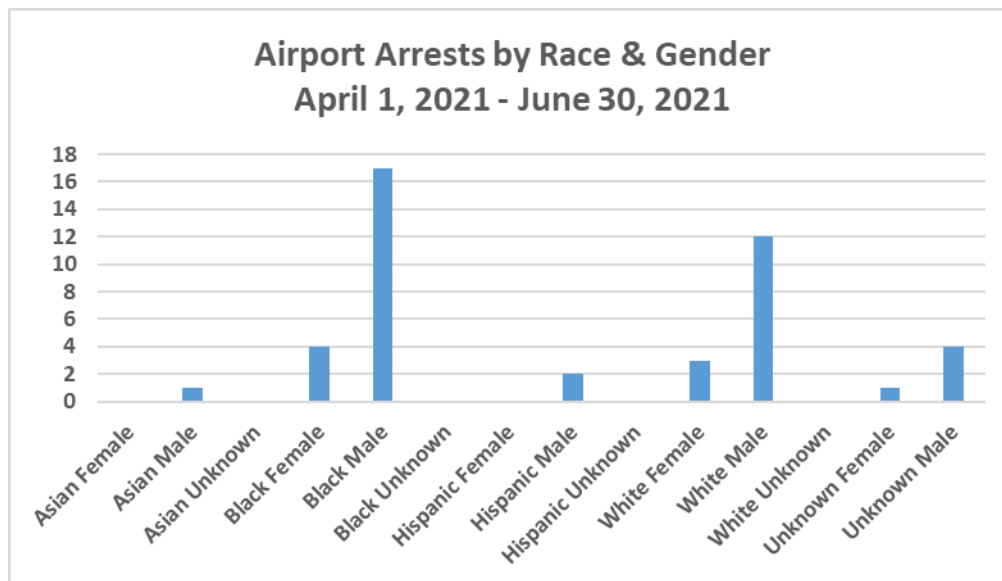
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	100%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	100%

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April – June 2021

There were 44 total arrests in Q2-2021. Black subjects accounted for 48%, White subjects accounted for 34% and Hispanic subjects accounted for 5%.

Race & Gender	Q4-2020 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	1	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	4	9%
Black Male	17	39%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	2	5%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	3	7%
White Male	12	27%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	2%
Unknown Male	4	9%
Total	44	100%



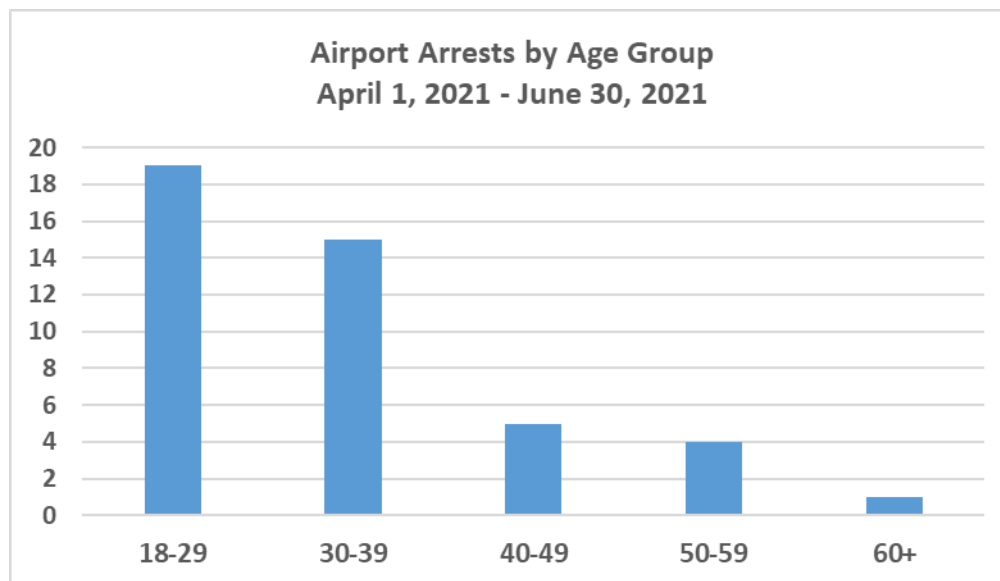
Airport arrest data obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Age April – June 2021

Subjects ages 18-29 accounted for 43% of all Airport arrests and subjects ages 30-39 accounted for 34%.

Age Group	Q2-2021 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	19	43%
30-39	15	34%
40-49	5	11%
50-59	4	9%
60+	1	2%
Total	44	100%



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

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown

Use of Force

April - June 2021

There were 2 total Use of Force incidents Outside of SF/Unknown. Pointing of Firearms (2) accounted for 100% of type of force used.

Use of Force	Total
ERIW	0
Firearm	0
Impact Weapon	0
OC	0
Other	0
Physical Control	0
Pointing of Firearms	2
Spike Strips	0
Strike by Object/Fist	0
Grand Total	2
Total	2

Time of Day/Day of Week									
Tenderloin	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	50%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown Use of Force by Call Type April - June 2021

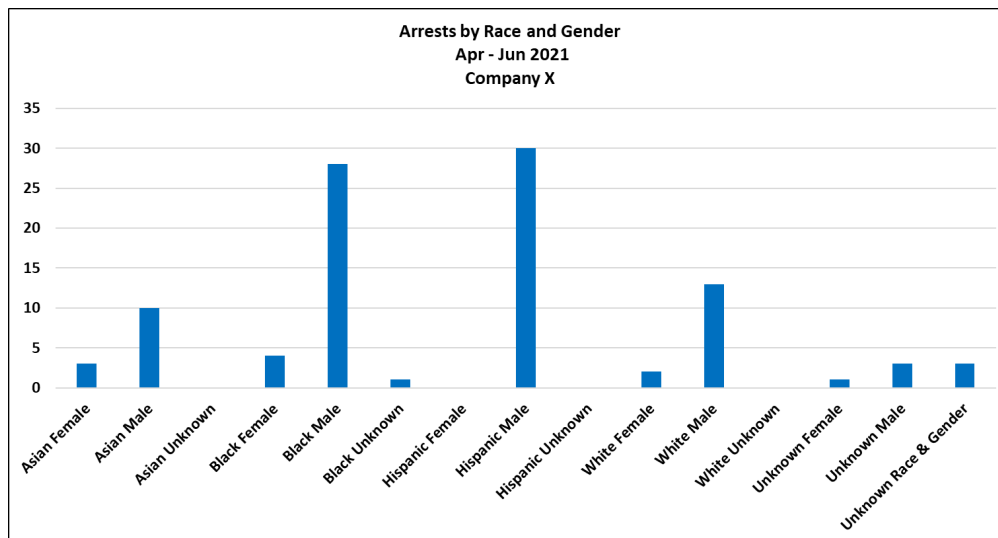
Type of Call	ERIW	Firearm	Impact Weapon	OC	Other	Physical Control	Pointing of Firearms	Spike Strips	Strike by Object/Fist	Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Part I Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Person with a knife (219)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	100%
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%
Interview with a Citizen (909)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Meet with Officer (905)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	100%

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender April - June 2021

Black subjects accounted for 34% of all Outside SF arrests. Asian subjects accounted for 13% of all Outside SF arrests.

Race and Gender	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	3	3%
Asian Male	10	10%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	4	4%
Black Male	28	29%
Black Unknown	1	1%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	30	31%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	2	2%
White Male	13	13%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	1	1%
Unknown Male	3	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	3%
Total	98	100%



Arrest totals do not include arrests at Airport.

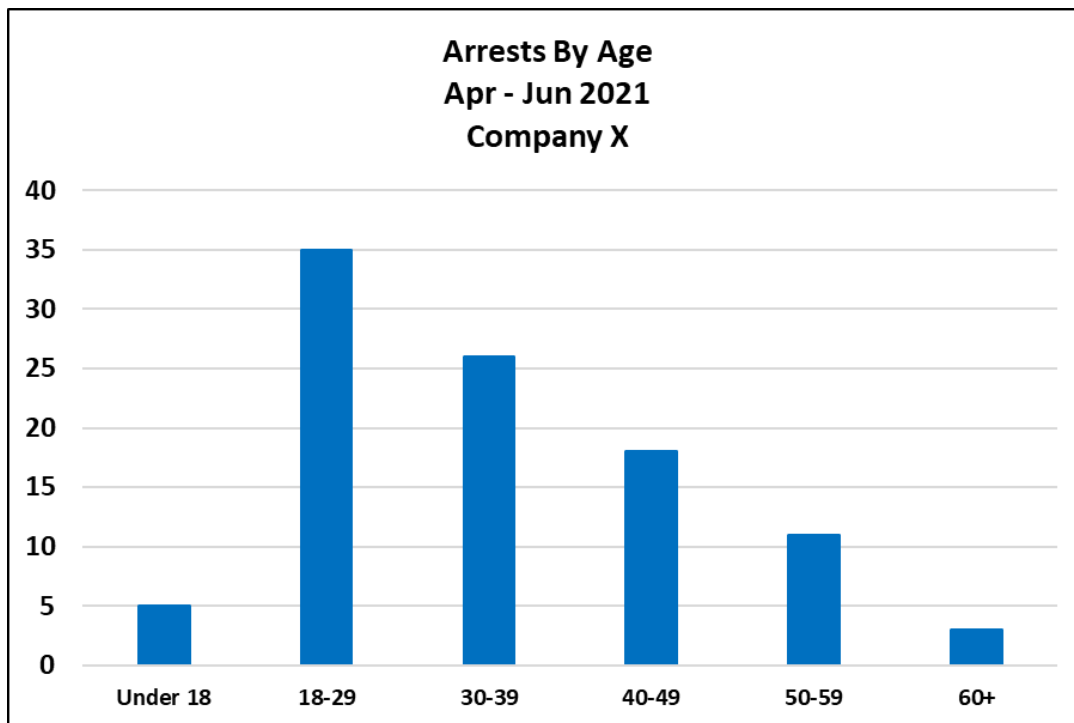
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Booked" or "Cited." Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age April- June 2021

Subjects aged 18-29 accounted for 36% of all Outside SF arrests, while subjects aged 60 and over accounted for 3%.

Age	Q2 2021 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	5	5%
18-29	35	36%
30-39	26	27%
40-49	18	18%
50-59	11	11%
60+	3	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	98	100%



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."

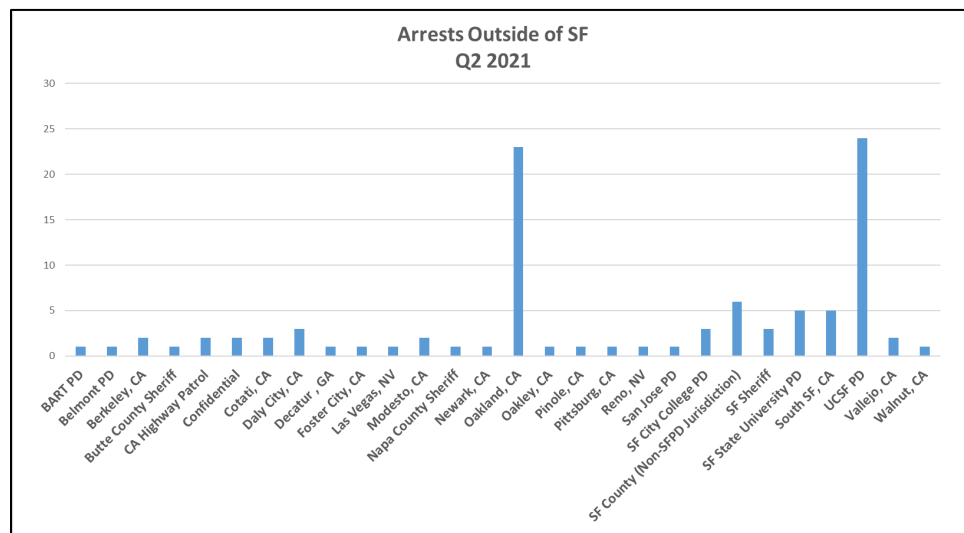
By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by City April - June 2021


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	Q2 2021 Arrests
BART PD	1
Belmont PD	1
Berkeley, CA	2
Butte County Sheriff	1
CA Highway Patrol	2
Confidential	2
Cotati, CA	2
Daly City, CA	3
Decatur, GA	1
Foster City, CA	1
Las Vegas, NV	1
Modesto, CA	2
Napa County Sheriff	1
Newark, CA	1
Oakland, CA	23
Oakley, CA	1
Pinole, CA	1
Pittsburg, CA	1
Reno, NV	1
San Jose PD	1
SF City College PD	3
SF County (Non-SFPD Jurisdiction)	6
SF Sheriff	3
SF State University PD	5
South SF, CA	5
UCSF PD	24
Vallejo, CA	2
Walnut, CA	1
Grand Total	98



Glossary

AB 953	Assembly Bill 953, also known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015; requires CA law enforcement agencies to collect and report demographic data to the California Department of Justice
Administrative Code Chapter 96a	A San Francisco ordinance passed in 2016 that placed specified reporting requirements on the San Francisco Police Department
Bias by proxy	When a civilian racially profiles an individual and calls the police as a result
Cal DOJ	California Department of Justice
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
CMCR	Critical Mindset Coordinated Response
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
DGO 5.01	SFPD's Department General Order that provides guidelines for the application and reporting of Use of Force
DHR	San Francisco Department of Human Resources
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DPA	Department of Police Accountability



EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	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
ERIW	Extended Range Impact Weapons
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
K-9	Police Dog (Canine)
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum spray or pepper spray
OIS	Officer Involved Shooting
PRCS	Post Release Community Supervision; used to classify probation and parole searches
RIPA Board	California’s Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board; produces an annual report on the past and current status of racial identity profiling and provides recommendations to law enforcement agencies
SDCS	Stop Data Collection System, the tool used to collect stops and search data in compliance with AB953.
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
Spike Strips	Device used to impede or stop the movement of wheeled vehicles by puncturing their tires
TSA	Transportation Security Administration



Safety with Respect

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

July 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

Q2 2020 and Q2 2021 Use of Force data was queried on July 21, 2021

Q2 2021 Arrest Data was queried on July 20, 2021