

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter I 2022




Safety with Respect

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

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Quarterly Activity and Data Report | 3 |
| Background | 4 |
| Collaborative Reform Initiative Status | 6 |
| Collaborative Reform Update | 6 |
| Remaining CRI Recommendations | 7 |
| CRI Sustainability | 8 |
| Data Exploration | 10 |
| Year-over-Year RIPA/SFPD data comparison | 10 |
| Q1 Overview | 34 |
| Suspects | 35 |
| Stops and Searches | 36 |
| Stops and Searches | 37 |
| Use of Force | 43 |
| Arrests | 46 |
| Bias-Related Complaints | 49 |
| Q1 Quantitative Analysis Per Capita Population Benchmark | 51 |
| Q1 Quantitative Analysis Per Capita Population Benchmark | 52 |
| Background | 66 |
| Domestic Violence Reporting - Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b | 66 |
| SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report | 69 |
| Stop Data Quarter 1 2022 | 70 |
| Calls for Service, Q1 2022 | 84 |
| Suspects, Q1 2022 | 85 |
| Use of Force, Q1 2022 | 86 |
| DHR Investigated Complaints of Bias | 106 |
| Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District | 107 |
| Q1 Data By Police District | 107 |
| Use of Force Incidents, by District | 108 |
| Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used, by District | 109 |
| Total Uses of Force, by District | 110 |
| Total Arrests by District | 111 |



| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Central District | 112 |
| Southern District | 117 |
| Bayview District..... | 122 |
| Mission District | 127 |
| Northern District | 132 |
| Park District..... | 137 |
| Richmond District..... | 142 |
| Ingleside District..... | 147 |
| Taraval District | 152 |
| Tenderloin District | 157 |
| Airport..... | 162 |
| Outside of SF/Unknown | 166 |
| Glossary..... | 167 |



**Quarterly Activity and Data Report
Quarter I, 2022**


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 from California cities and police departments 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) serves to meet the quarterly reporting requirements and includes data pertaining to stops, searches, arrests, use of force and alleged bias-related complaints. Additionally, in Quarter Three of 2020, the Department started conducting occasional in- depth analysis with rotating scope and topic. At the same time, the QADR provided references and discussion of academic research on the topic of disparities in policing. In 2021, SFPD outlined its method and approaches to applying academic research in the field of disparities in policing. The primary mechanisms for these efforts center on policy changes to many Department General Orders and training improvements. That work is ongoing and improved continuously through the implementation of additional academic research, audit and other recommendations from the Police Commission, Department of Police Accountability, and community members, and other best practices.

The data presented in this report are analyzed over time and can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of current police reforms undertaken by the San Francisco Police Department. These data inform analysis on disproportionate contact and can be utilized to inform and improve policies, training, and tactics in policing. This report serves to demonstrate that SFPD is:

- committed to delivering on the values encapsulated by “Safety with Respect,” the Strategic Framework developed from recommendations of the Collaborative Reform Initiative,
- actively seeking and implementing ways to improve transparency and accountability to San Franciscans,

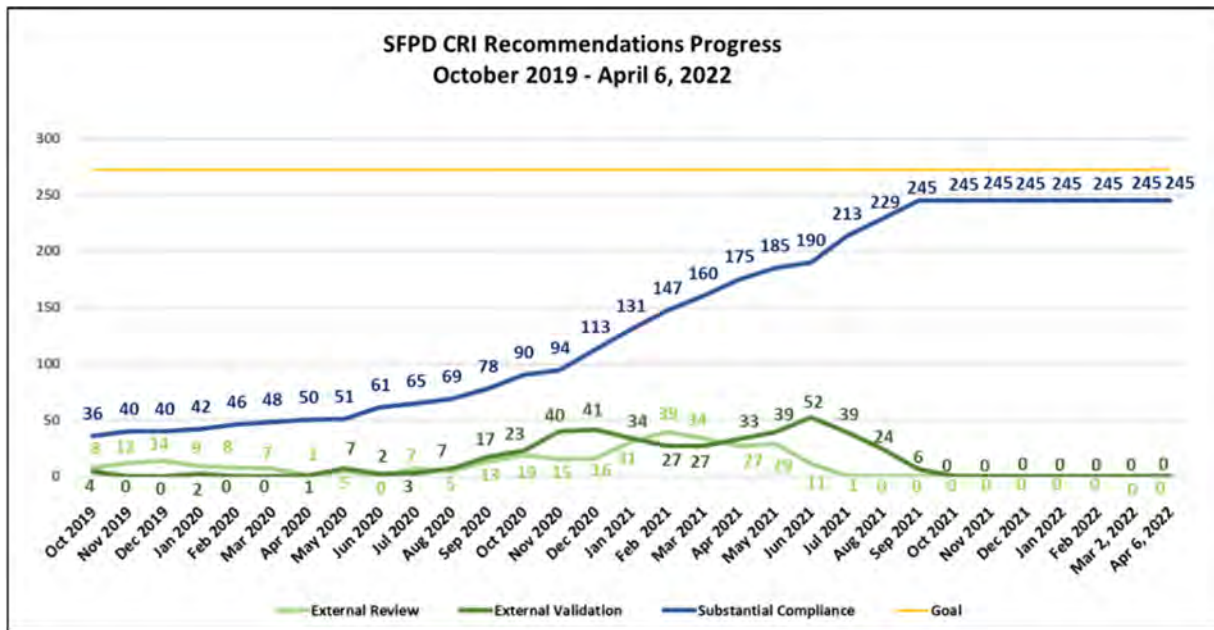
- 
- conducting data reporting recommended by President Obama’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing. and
 - meeting the requirements of the San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 96A (Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements), and 96A.5 (Victim Demographic Reporting) and 96D (Domestic Violence Reporting).

The data included in this report covers the time period: January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022.

Collaborative Reform Update

Collaborative Reform Initiative Status

The SFPD received its Phase III Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI) report, compiled by an external contractor and validated by the California Department of Justice, was issued in February 2022. [The report](#) notes that SFPD has reached substantial compliance on 245 of 272 recommendations originally issued by the Federal Department of Justice.



As of April 6, the 5 focus areas of CRI held the following status:

| Focus Area | Status | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 - Use of Force | In Progress | 7 |
| | Substantial Compliance | 51 |
| 2 - Bias | In Progress | 7 |
| | Substantial Compliance | 47 |
| 3 - Community Policing | In Progress | 6 |
| | Substantial Compliance | 54 |
| 4 - Accountability | In Progress | 7 |
| | Substantial Compliance | 61 |
| 5 - Recruitment, Hiring, and Personnel Practices | In Progress | 0 |
| | Substantial Compliance | 32 |
| Sub Total | In Progress | 27 |
| Sub Total | Substantial Compliance | 245 |
| Grand Total | | 272 |

SFPD’s website provides documentation for all substantially compliant recommendations, including SFPD’s submission summary, and narrative summaries detailing compliance as determined by the independent evaluator and validated by the California Department of Justice. The website also includes an interactive dashboard providing specifics for all recommendations, including the wording and statuses of each.¹

Remaining CRI Recommendations

The remaining 27 recommendations group into 6 major projects, under 4 remaining focus areas, as noted below.

In Progress Recommendations Project Plans

| Use of Force | Community Policing | Bias | Accountability |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Arrests Systems, Data & Analysis | Annual Plans/Cmty Forums | Data-informed Professional Development | Data-informed Management Tools |
| 20.1 | 26.1 | 28.1 | 68.1 |
| 20.2 | 40.2 | 28.4 | |
| 20.3 | 40.6 | 28.5 | |
| 20.4 | 48.1 | 30.3 | |
| UoF Systems, Data & Analysis | 48.2 | 30.4 | Discipline Review Board; Metrics |
| 21.1 | | 35.3 | 69.2 |
| 22.1 | | 79.1 | 69.3 |
| | | 79.2 | |
| | | 79.3 | |

Understanding the need for a continued fair and impartial evaluation of the Department’s progress, the City has renewed, through April 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Justice. Additionally, SFPD intends to

¹ <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/your-sfpd/police-reform>

extend the independent consultants' external review contract in order to continue to bring their professional expertise and knowledge of best practices in other agencies.²

These remaining projects are expected to be the lengthiest to complete of the 272 original recommendations, due primarily to requirements around technology procurement, design, and implementation, as well as the need to plan for and hire permanent staff with analytical capacity and to support the ongoing improvements necessary to sustain reform. As noted in the Phase III report, SFPD has begun work on these projects and will continue to report progress to the Police Commission and on the SFPD website.

CRI Sustainability

To make collaborative reform a long term, permanent driver of change in the SFPD, it is necessary not only to complete a recommendation once, but also to re-engage that recommendation routinely to ensure its continued compliance. This process is referred to as 'CRI Sustainability.'

Sustainability Requirements

Types of Review:

- Annual
- Quarterly
- Rolling (Bi-Annual)
- Single Document or Practice


Total Recommendations Requiring Sustainability Efforts:

187

| | Use of Force | Bias | Community Policing | Accountability | Recruitment and Retention |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Annual | 9 | 12 | 29 | 15 | 8 |
| Quarterly | 16 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 16 |
| Rolling (Bi-Annual) | 11 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 7 |
| Single Document or Practice | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Recs for Topic* | 37 | 34 | 47 | 42 | 27 |

*Some recommendations require multiple types of updates in a single recommendation.

² https://sfgov.org/policecommission/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceCommission/PoliceCommission120121-DOJ_SFPD_MOU_DRAFT_ADDENDUM%20%286%29.pdf



SFPD has reviewed all 245 completed recommendations and identified 187 that require a sustainability effort. These efforts are usually dictated by the compliance measures assigned to each recommendation and can include things like a policy review/update, a data or document audit, or a staff training. The expectation is that the reviews, reports, and analyses will provide opportunities to evaluate and improve upon the processes established and documented for CRI. Further, these sustainability efforts may be an annual, bi-annual, quarterly, or one-time requirement.

An example of sustainability that represents continuous improvement mechanisms is the most recent update of the Department General Order related to Use of Force. In 2016, after the commencement of the implementation phase of the Collaborative Reform partnership, the President of the San Francisco Police Commission and representatives from the Police Department and the Department of Police Accountability worked together to update this policy. In 2020, after an audit performed by the San Francisco Controller's Office, a report from the Center for Policing Equity, and ongoing reviews of community complaints and national concern regarding law enforcement's use of pressure to the head and neck, SFPD proposed an update to this policy. A new policy was adopted by the Commission in January and, after an implementation period, went into effect on April 12, 2022.

An example of a repeated process and reporting effort, CRI recommendation 40.1 required the generation of a Community Policing Strategic Plan. The Community Policing Strategic Plan was developed by an SFPD-led working group of community members and representatives and SFPD personnel. It was developed during 2017 and 2018, with publication in late 2018. The Community Policing Strategic Plan further required unit and station plans be developed and published annually, the first of which have been completed [and can be viewed online](#).

As previously noted, SFPD has identified 187 recommendations with regularly-required reporting or reviews. The remaining 58 recommendations were implemented as a one-time activity to reach substantial compliance. SFPD has begun the first year of validation that the ongoing work is being completed. Also, SFPD will review to ensure that circumstances that established the one-time recommendations as substantially compliant are still in place. These reviews are critical to the success of sustained and ongoing change in SFPD.

Data Exploration

Year-over-Year RIPA/SFPD data comparison

The State Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) Board (“The Board”) oversees the State’s implementation of AB953 of the same name. As part of this oversight, the Board publishes an annual report³ that considers the previous year’s stop data as submitted by law enforcement agencies across California.

The Board’s report published early in 2022 provides a helpful [data visualization](#)⁴ that consolidated statewide data from 2020 across a variety of metrics. This quarter’s in-depth analysis replicates those visualizations using SFPD stop data from 2020 and 2021.

Of note, the statewide data includes the stops conducted by the CHP, which accounted for over 1.69 million stops in 2020, or about 55% of the total. This skews statewide metrics because CHP has an outsized contribution to the data. This a significant characteristic of these data and should be given consideration when reviewing these data.

Number of Stops Comparison 2019 to 2020 and 2020 to 2021

| Year | Statewide Number of Stops | Statewide % Change | SFPD Number of Stops | SFPD % Change |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 2019 | 3,995,686 | N/A | 102,459 | N/A |
| 2020 | 2,937,662 | -26.5% | 38,709 | - 62.22% |
| 2021 | Pending release | TBD | 27,548 | - 28.83% |

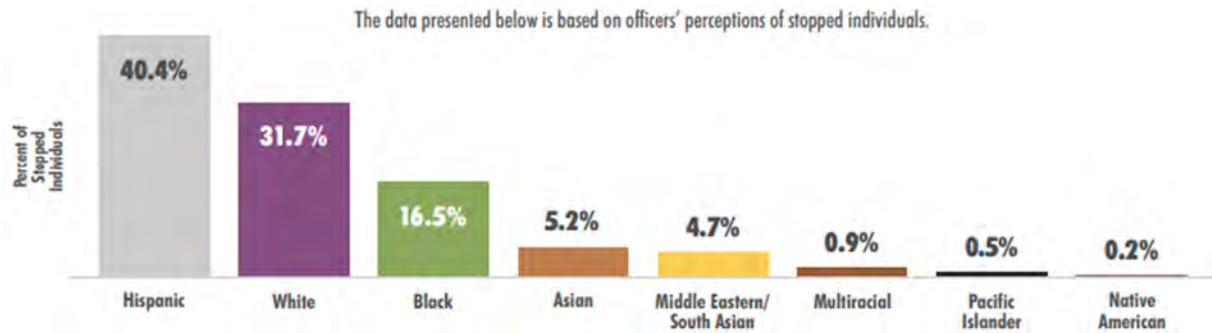
From 2019 through 2020, during the height of the COVID 19 pandemic, statewide there was a 26.7% reduction in stops, as compared to a 62.2% reduction in stops by the SFPD from 2019 to 2020, with a further reduction of 28.8% in from 2020 to 2021.

³ <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports#current>

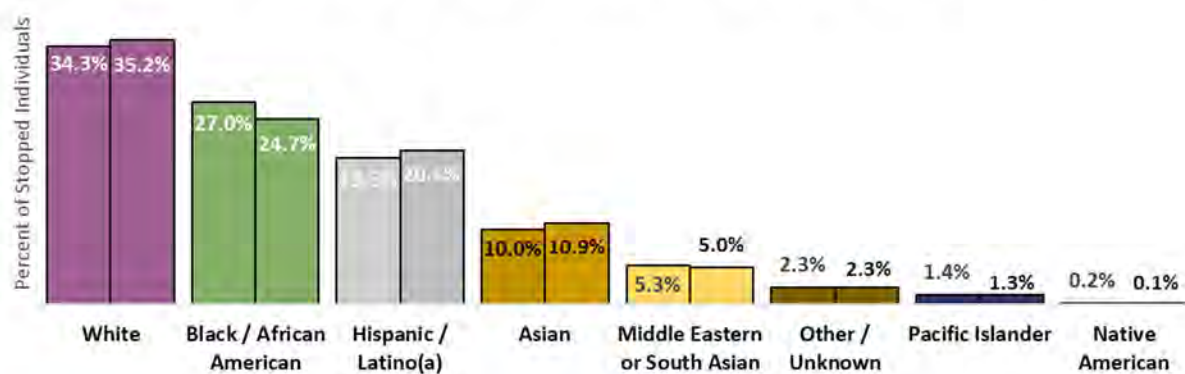
⁴ <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/media/ripa-quick-facts-2022.pdf> All credit for the original inspiration and methodology for these outstanding visuals go to the RIPA report authorship team at Cal DOJ.

Demographics of Stopped Individuals Comparison 2020 and 2021, State and SFPD

Demographics of Stopped Individuals, Statewide, 2020



Demographics of Stopped Individuals, SFPD - 2020 & 2021



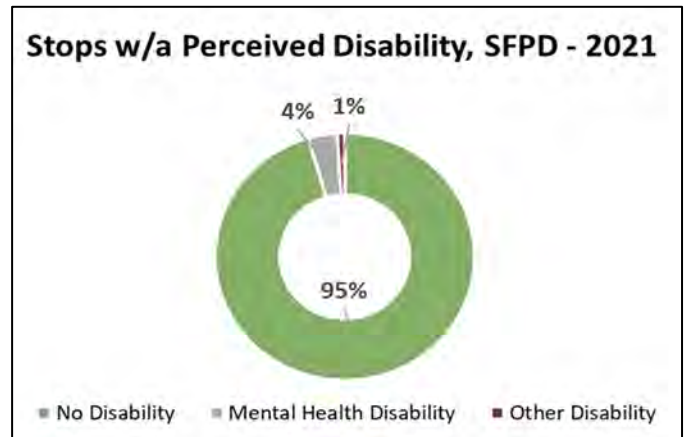
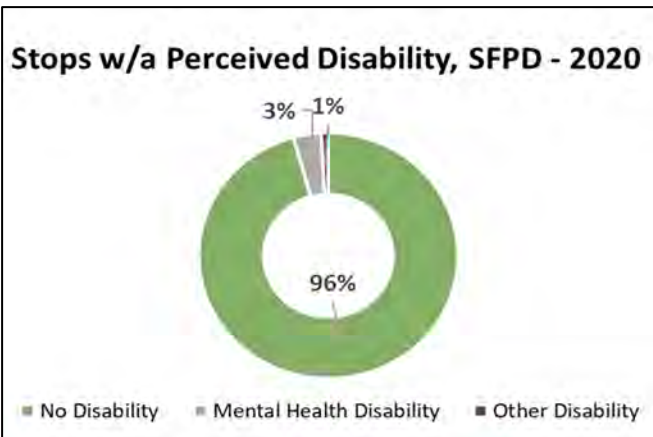
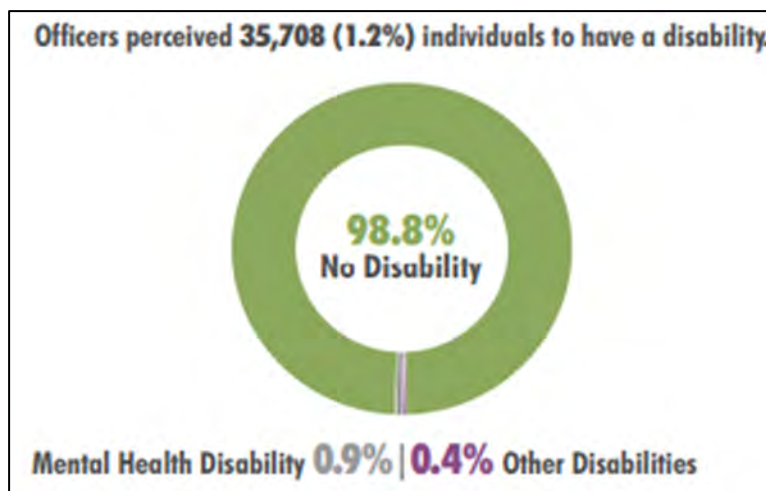
The above chart depicts the by percentage race/ethnicity demographic for all stops conducted by the SFPD in 2020 (left column per race/ethnicity) and 2021 (right column).

As compared to statewide stops, the SFPD conducts stops of Hispanic/Latino(a) individuals at a lower percentage of total stops and at a higher percentage of total stops for Black/African American individuals in 2020. In San Francisco, the percentage of Black/African American individuals stopped by the SFPD declined from 2020 to 2021 from 27% to 24.7%.

Stops with a Perceived Disability

As compared to the State, a higher percentage of all stops include those individuals who were perceived to have a disability. SFPD's rate was 4% in 2020, increasing to 5% in 2021, as compared to the statewide 1.2%.

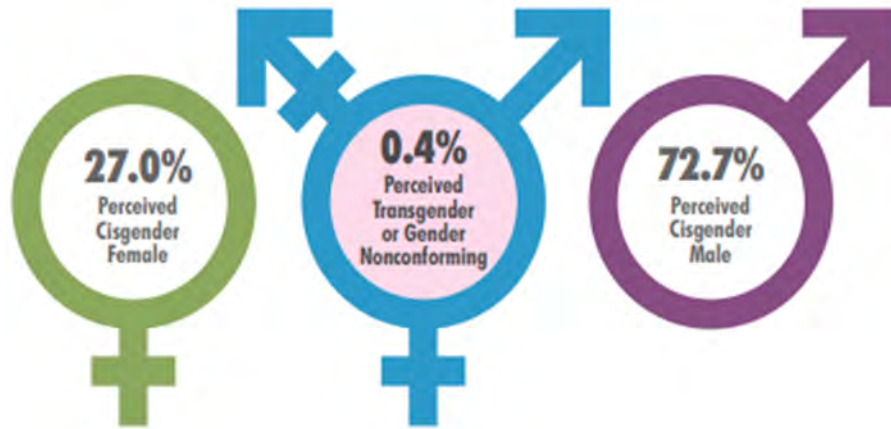
Perceived Disability, Statewide, 2020



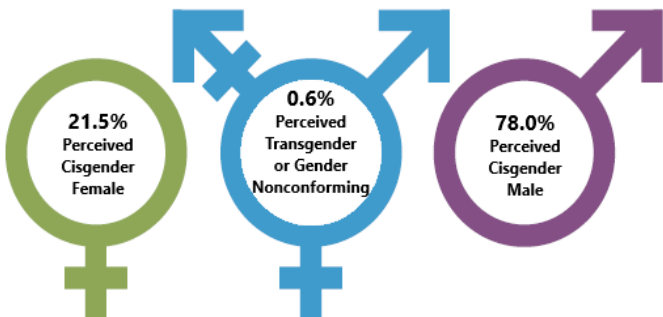
Stops by Perceived Gender

In 2020, stops statewide were 72.7% male, as compared to the SFPD, where stops were 78% and 76.4% male in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

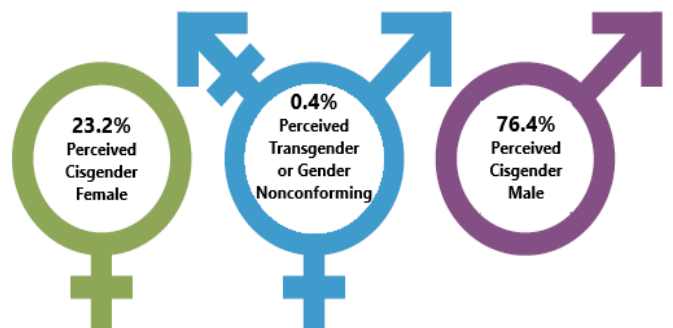
Stops by Perceived Gender, Statewide 2020



Stops by Perceived Gender, SFPD, 2020

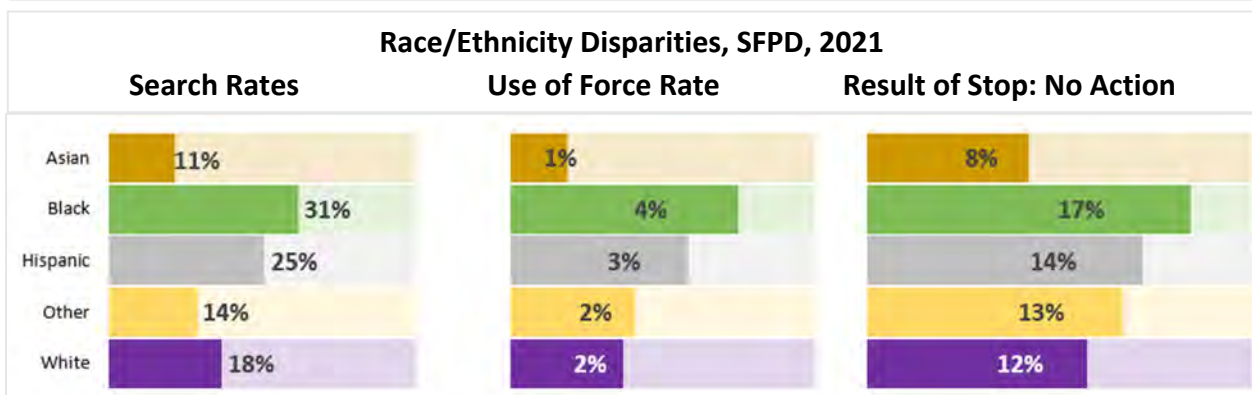
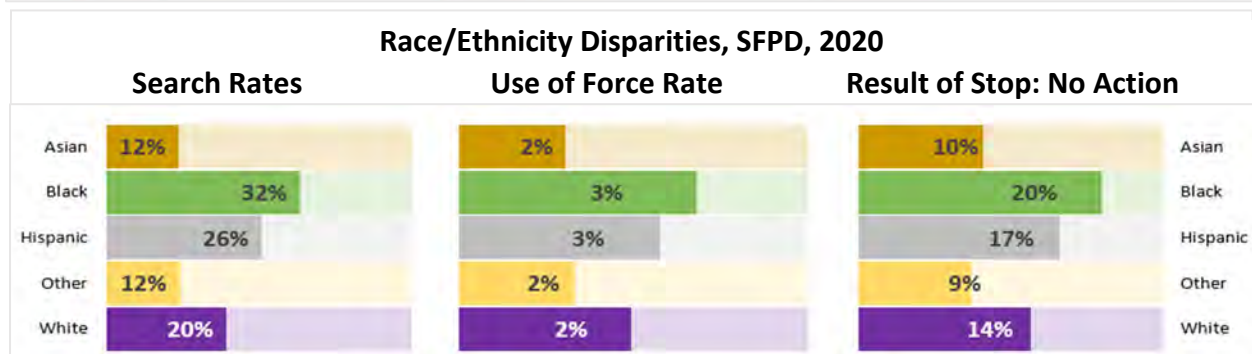
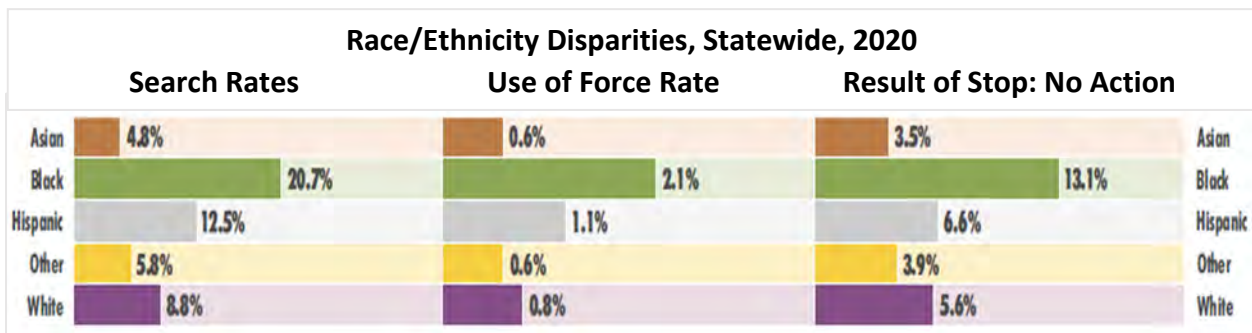


Stops by Perceived Gender, SFPD, 2021



Racial/Ethnic Disparities

The Board identified and reviewed points of police contact where disparity may exist, including rates of demographic representation among stops that result in searches, uses of force, and/or no action taken.⁵

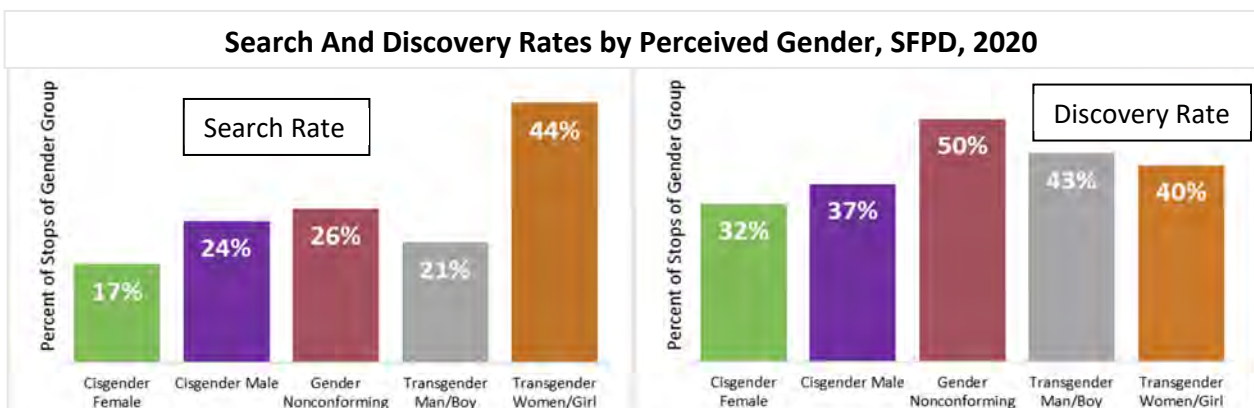
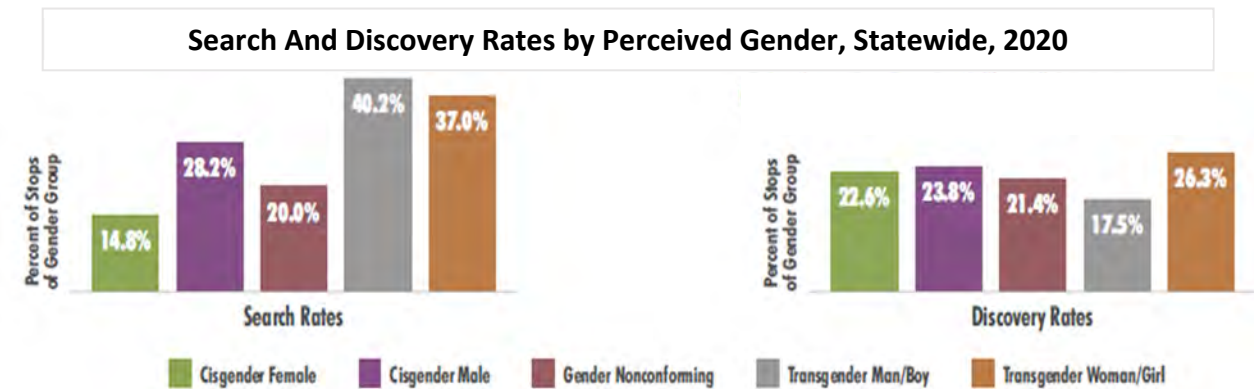


SFPD trends broadly mirror the State (Black individuals have the highest disparity across all 3 measures), but SFPD rates are higher across all categories in both 2020 and 2021 as compared to statewide in 2020.

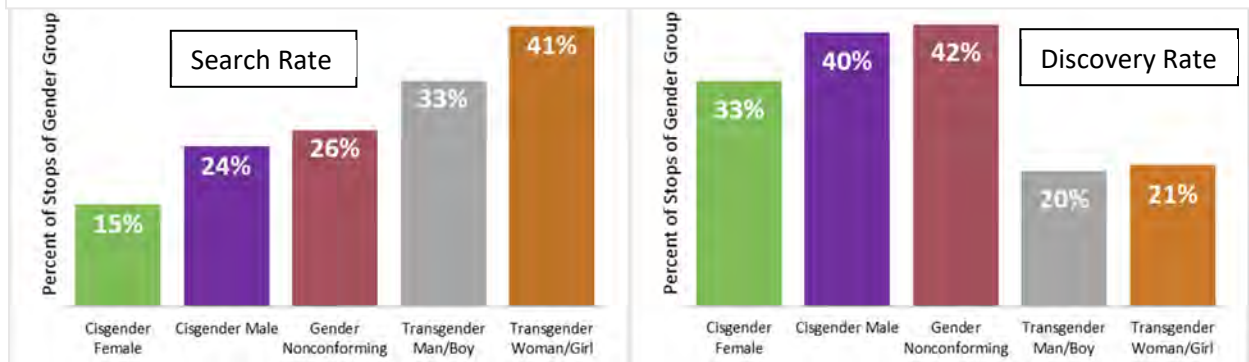
⁵ The State quick guide displayed bar charts for these rates outside of normal proportion. For example, the 20.7% rate of search of Black individuals statewide occupies more than 50% of the associated bar. The reasoning for this is unknown but is likely for ease of visual identification. SFPD attempt to match this proportion, but due to a lack of backing data, are our best estimation of proportions. Readers should take care when comparing state to SFPD charts.

Search and Discovery Rates by Perceived Gender

When comparing SFPD 2020 to Statewide 2020 stop data, SFPD's search rates vary from the State's most significantly for the Gender Non-Conforming, Transgender Man/Boy, and Transgender Woman/Girl categories of perceived gender. The 2021 data show shifts, the largest of which is in the Transgender Man/Boy category. SFPD discovery rates in 2020 are consistently higher than the State's reported rates, and, with the exception of Transgender Man/Boy and Transgender Woman/Girl, remained so in 2021. The low number of interactions, and even lower instances of contraband found for Gender Non-conforming, Transgender Man/Boy, and Transgender Woman/Girl can cause such variation in rates when comparing across years.

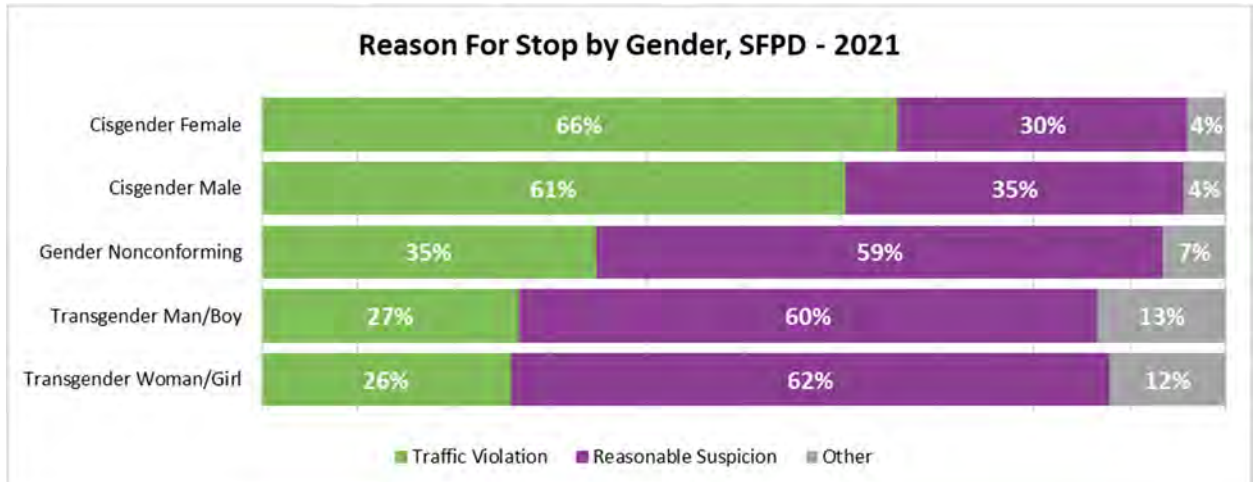
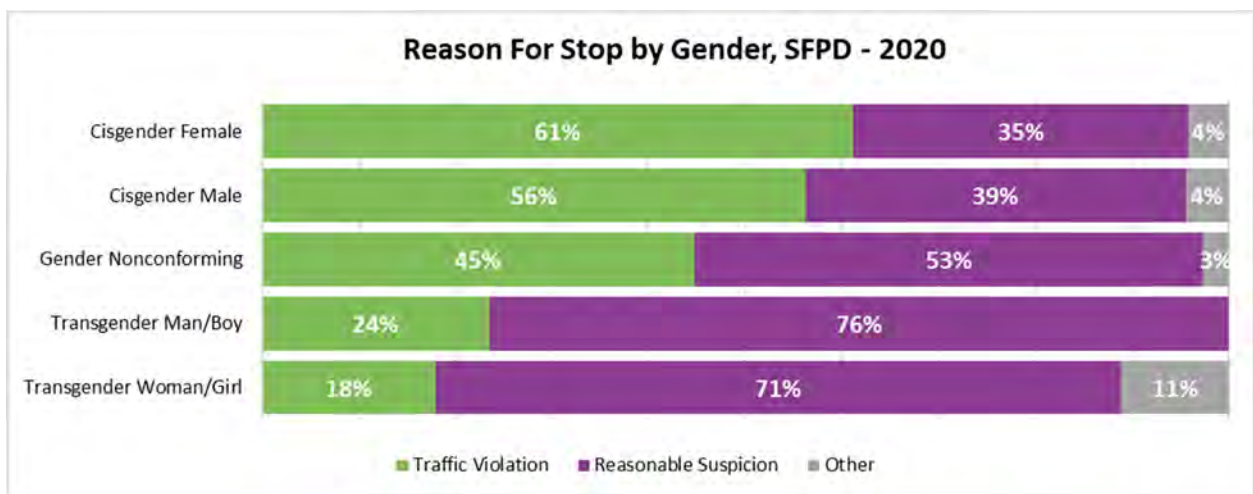
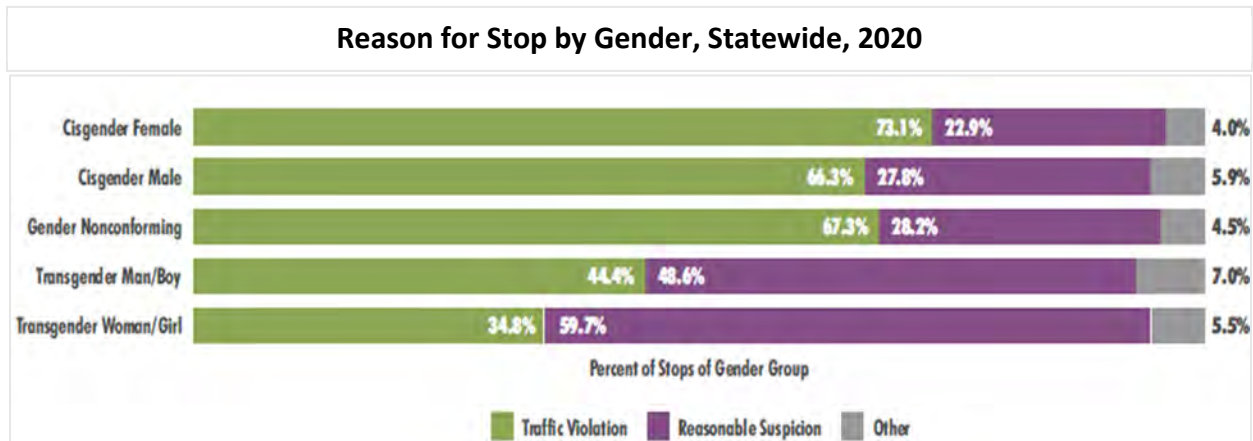


Search And Discovery Rates by Perceived Gender, SFPD, 2021



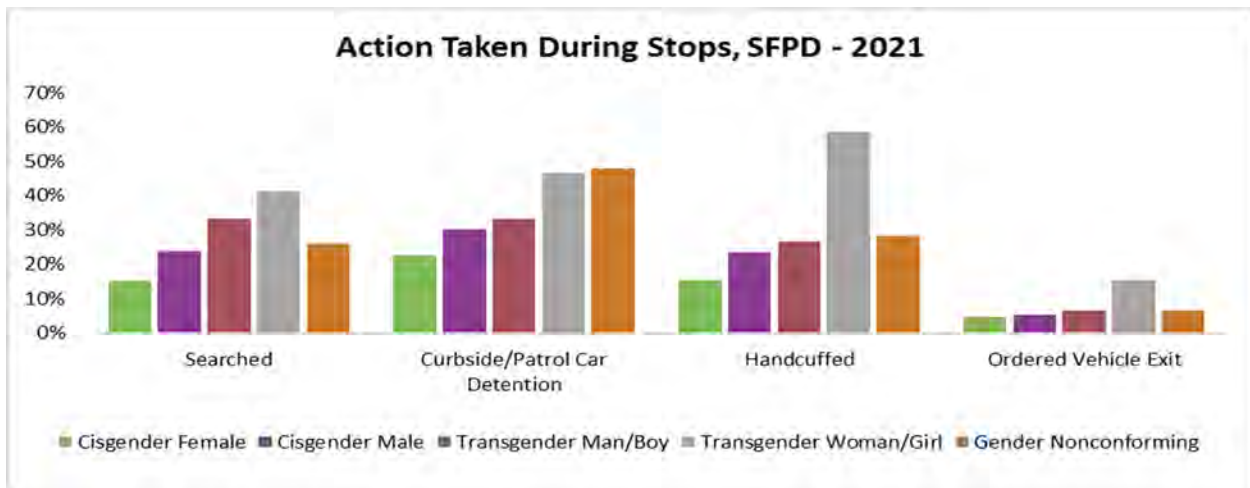
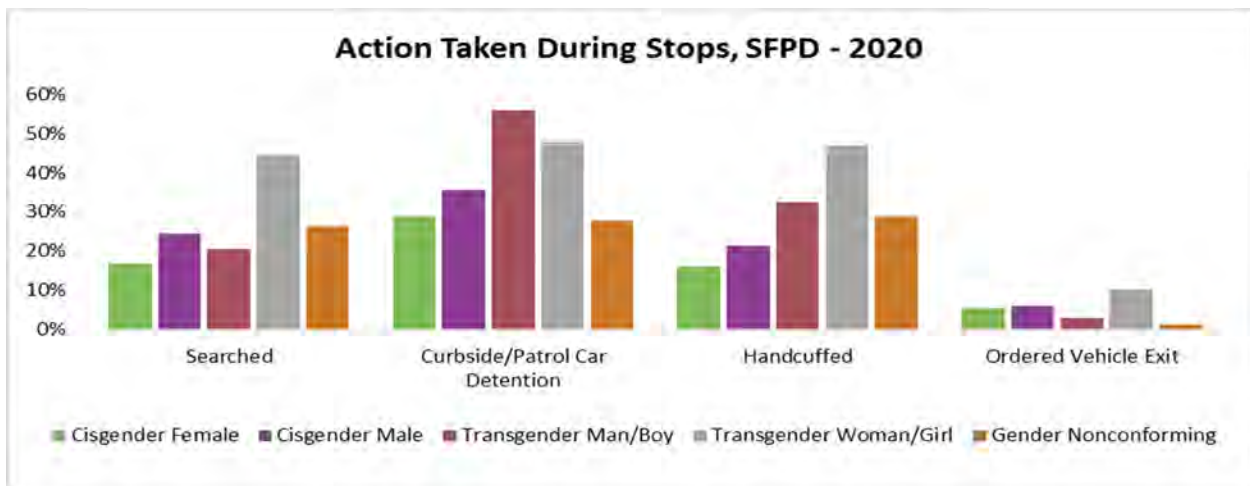
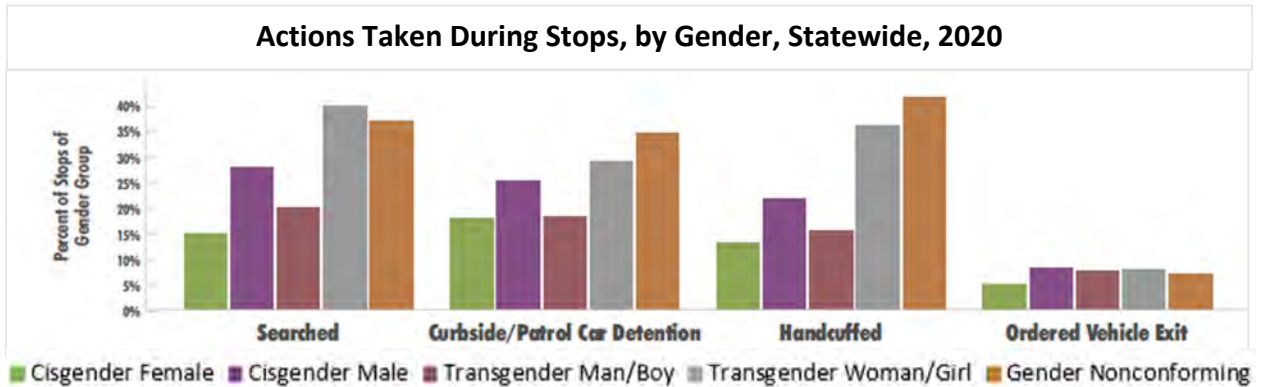
Reason for Stop by Perceived Gender

As compared to stops Statewide in 2020, SFPD used reasonable suspicion at a higher rate for all perceived genders to conduct stops.



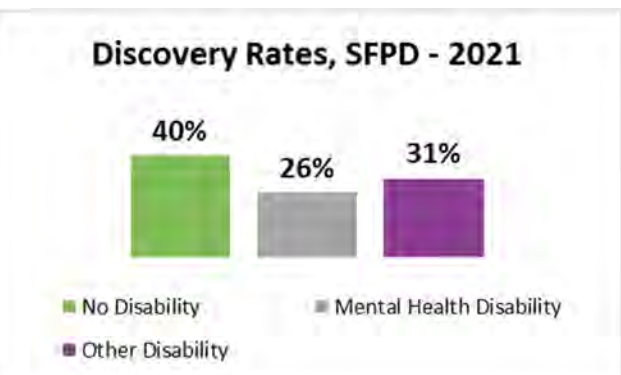
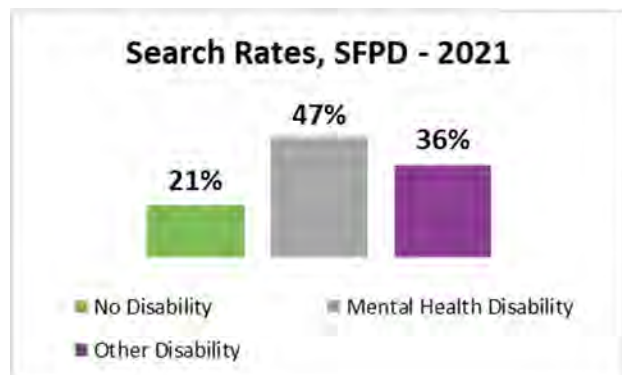
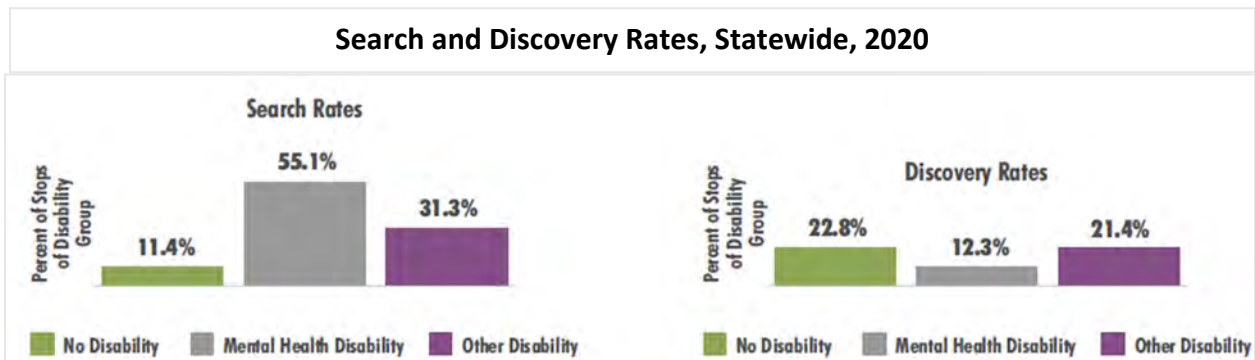
Actions Taken During Stops by Perceived Gender

The types of action taken by SFPD, alongside Statewide data, is shown below. Note that different scales were used for each of these charts.



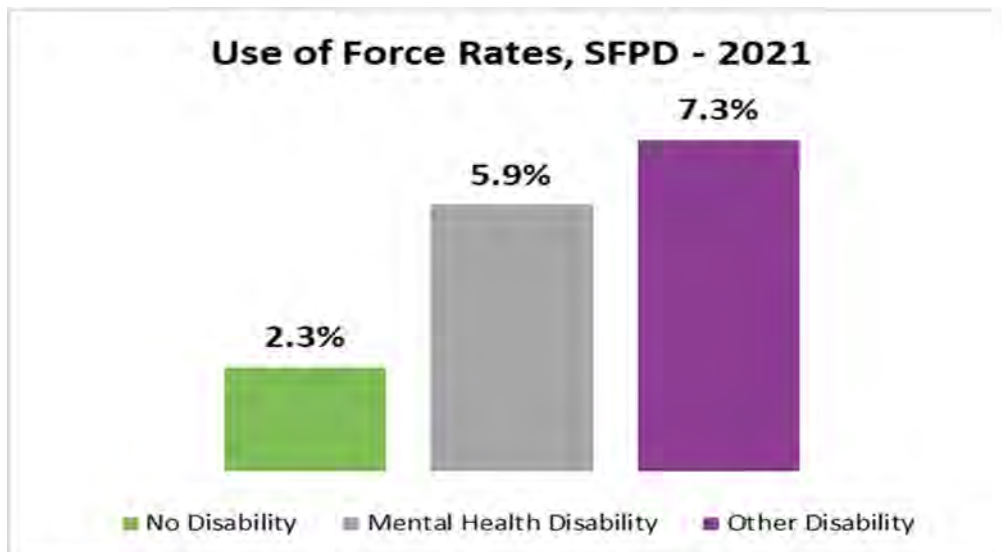
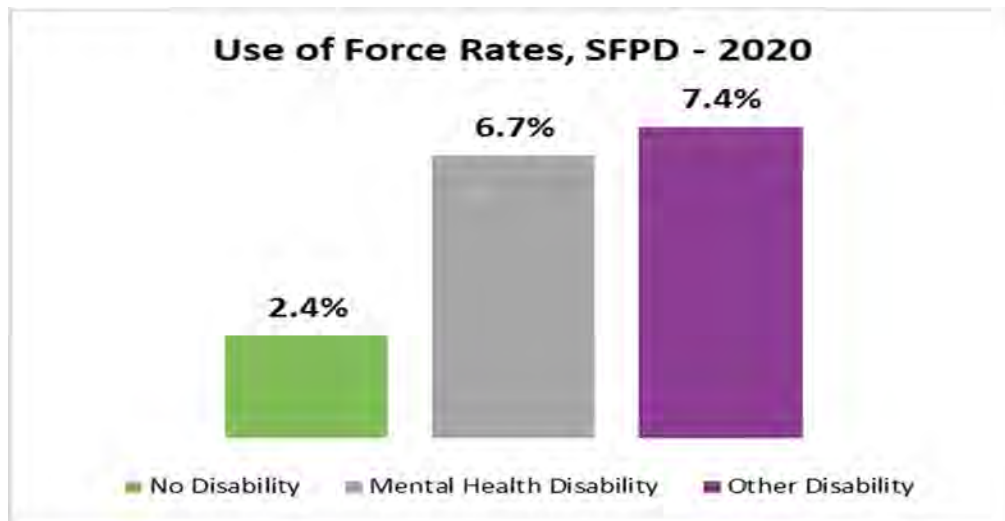
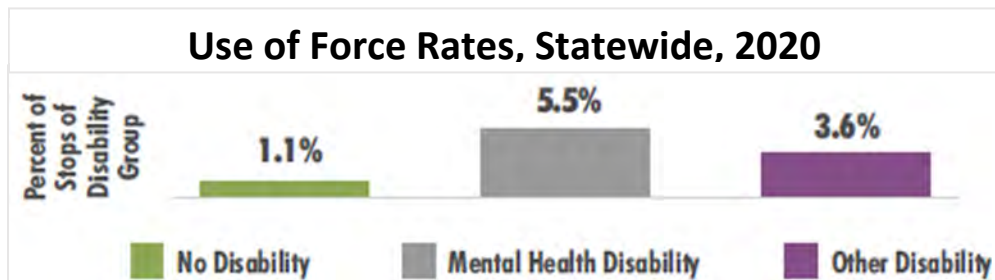
Search and Discovery Rates by Perceived Disability

In 2020, SFPD had a lower search rate for individuals with perceived mental health disabilities and a higher search rate for individuals without a perceived disability or other disability. In all categories, SFPD's discovery rates are higher than Statewide rates.



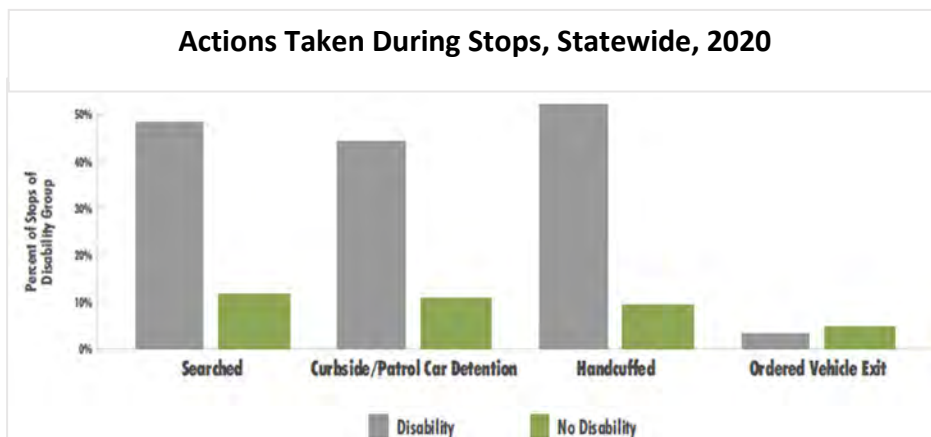
Use of Force by Perceived Disability

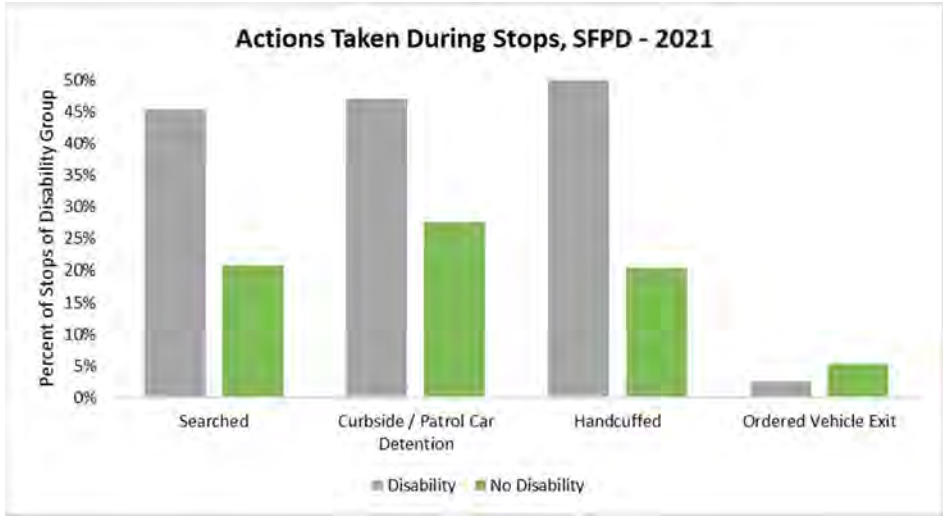
SFPD Use of Force rates are higher than Statewide rates in 2020. Comparing SFPD data from 2020 to 2021, rates declined across all categories.



Actions Taken During Stops by Perceived Disability

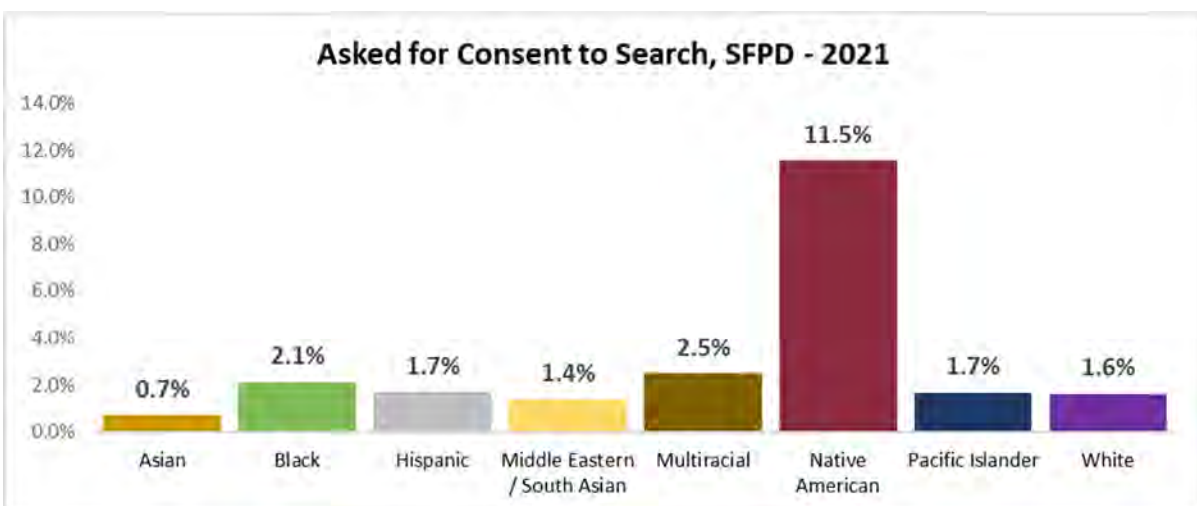
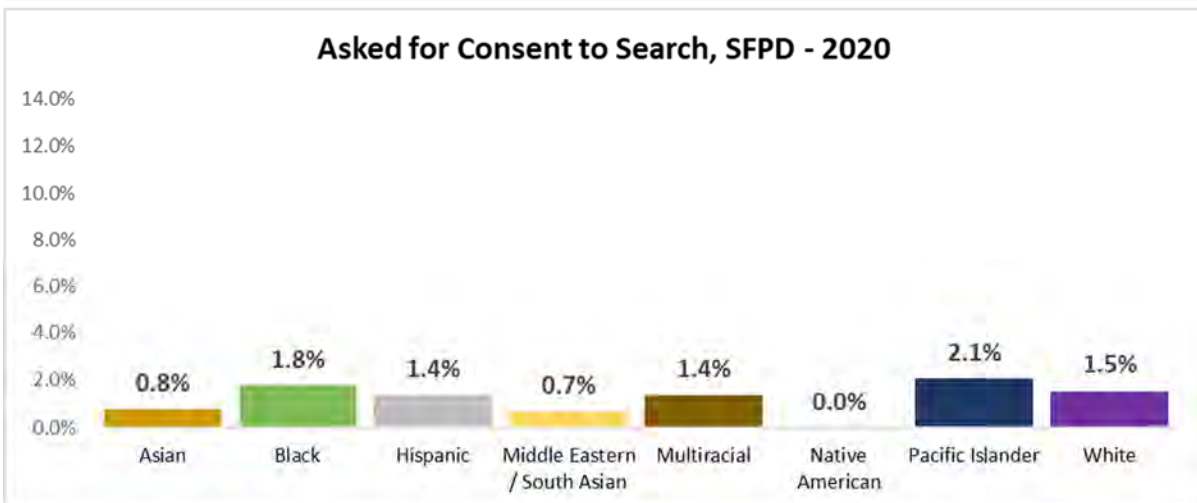
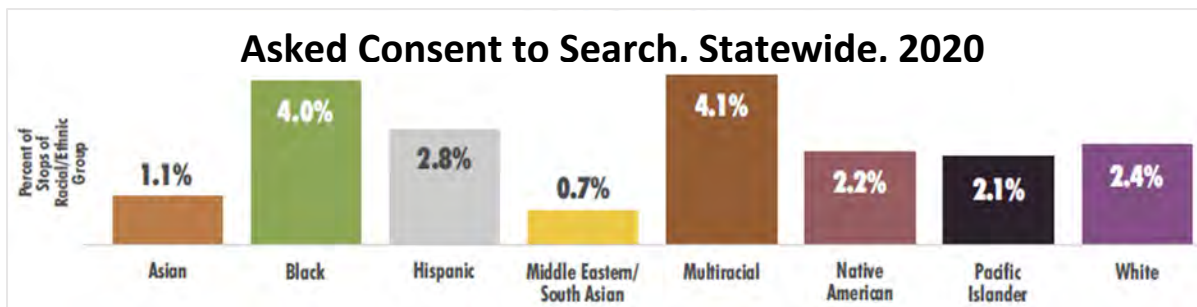
For those individuals with perceived disability, SFPD's rates of actions taken are closer in comparison with Statewide rates than those with no perceived disability. However, the difference between rates of action taken among those with a perceived disability and those without is higher for SFPD than the State. For those with a perceived disability, in 2021, as compared to 2020, SFPD search and handcuffing rates decreased, while curbside/patrol car detention rates increased.





Persons by race/ethnicity asked for consent to search

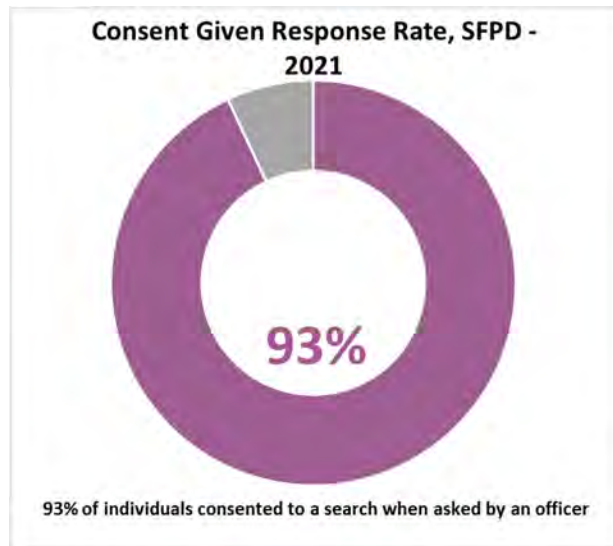
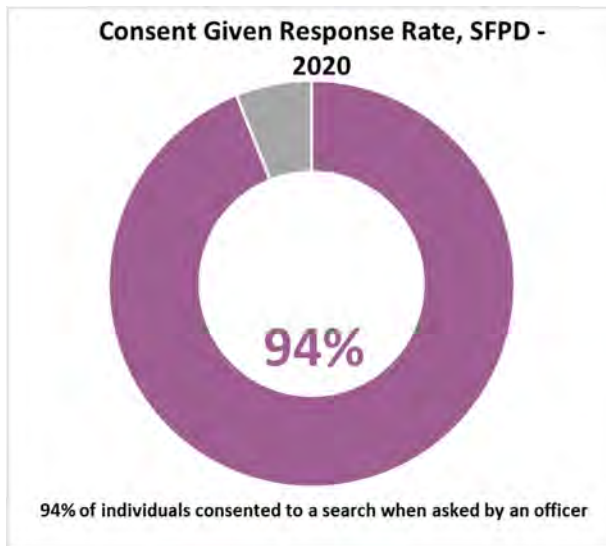
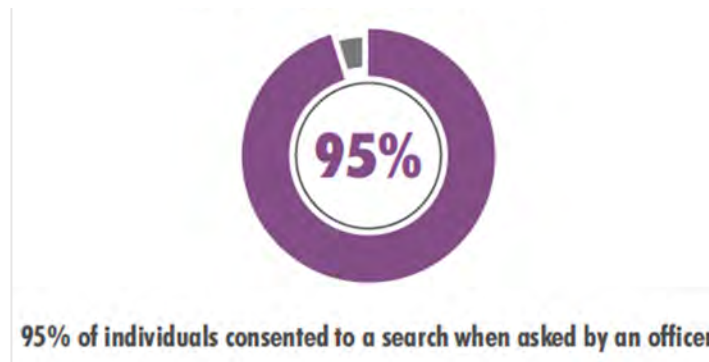
In 2020, SFPD's rate of requesting consent to search was the same or lower than the Statewide rates across all race/ethnicity groups. SFPD rates were similar in 2021 data, with the exception of the significant increase for Native American individuals. The low number of interactions, and even lower instances of consent search requests, can cause this type of fluctuation.



Consent given response rate

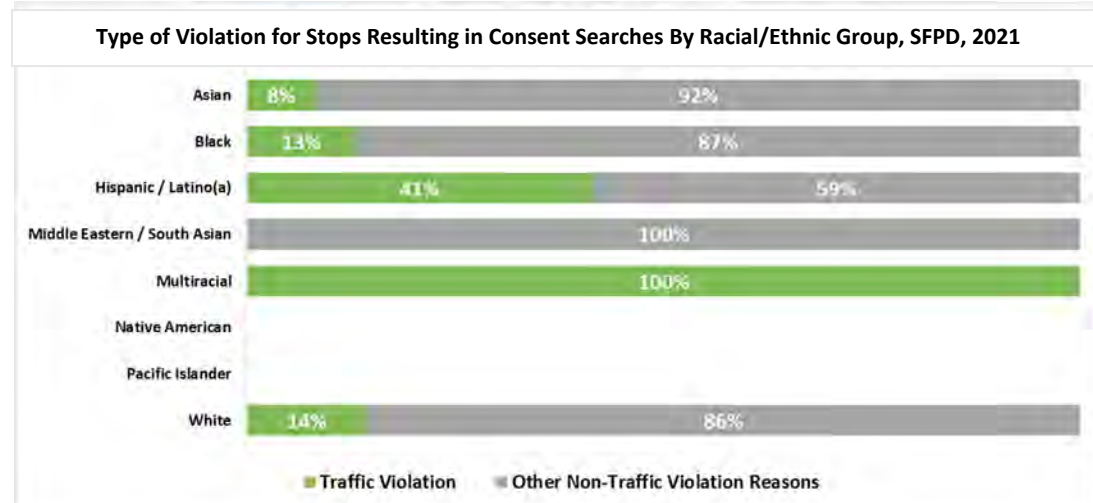
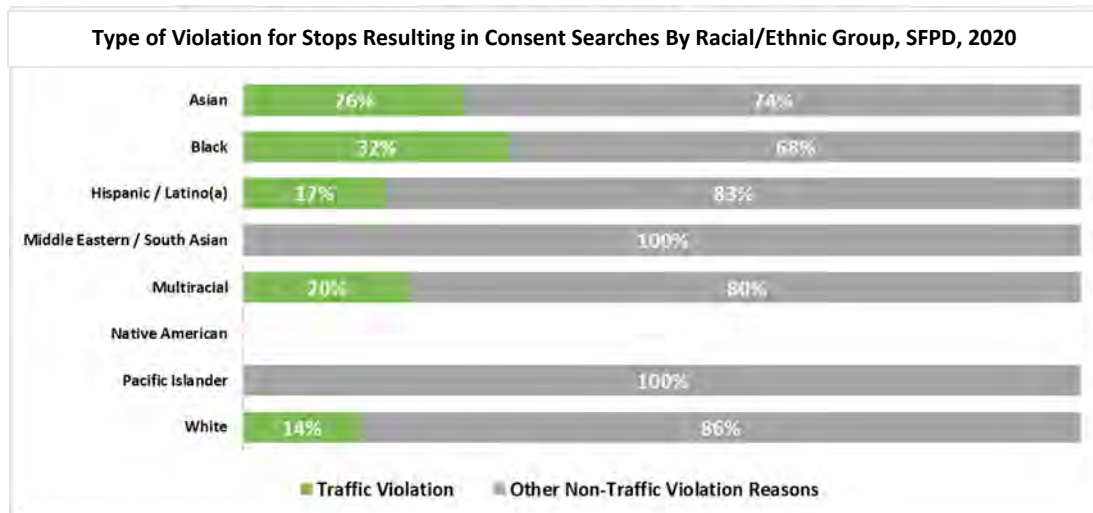
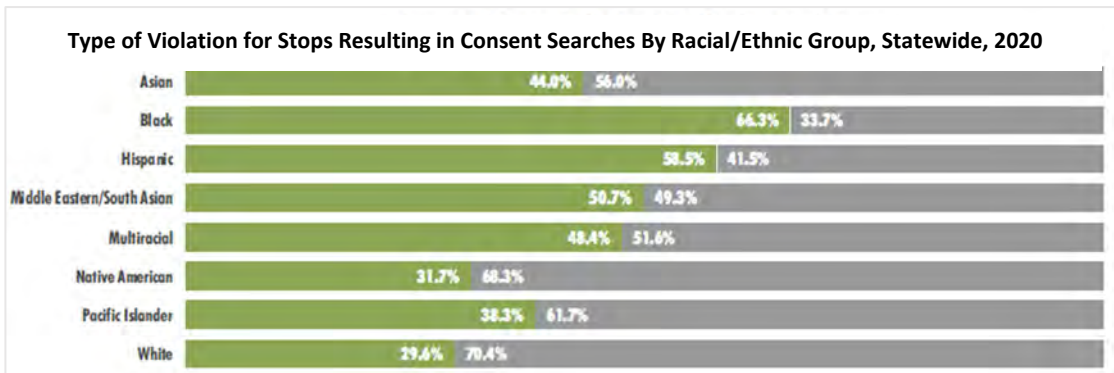
The SFPD had a consent response rate 1 percentage point lower as compared to the statewide average in 2020. This response rate was one percentage point less in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Consent Given Response Rate, Statewide, 2020



Percent of Consent Only Searches by Race/Ethnicity

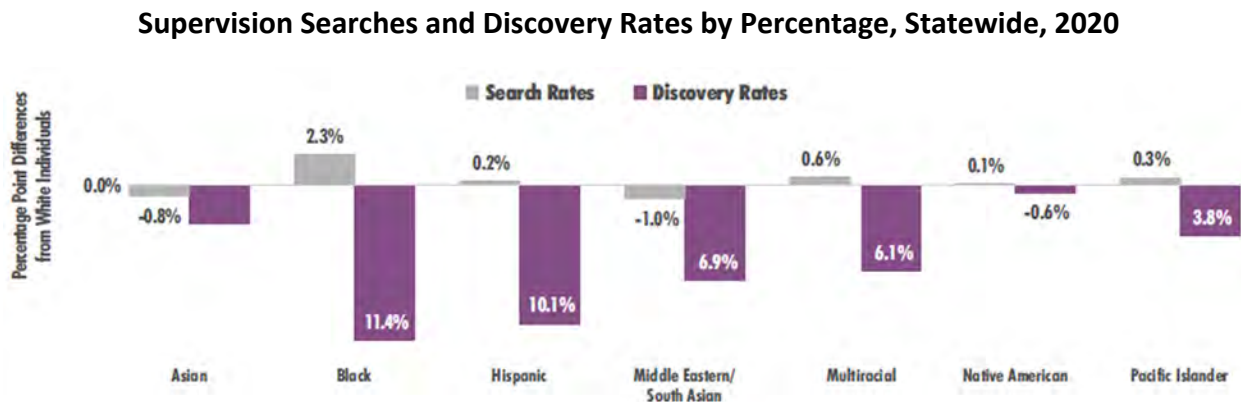
Comparing SFPD 2020 data to statewide stops data, in 2020, the SFPD requested consent searches at a higher rate for non-traffic violations across all groups.



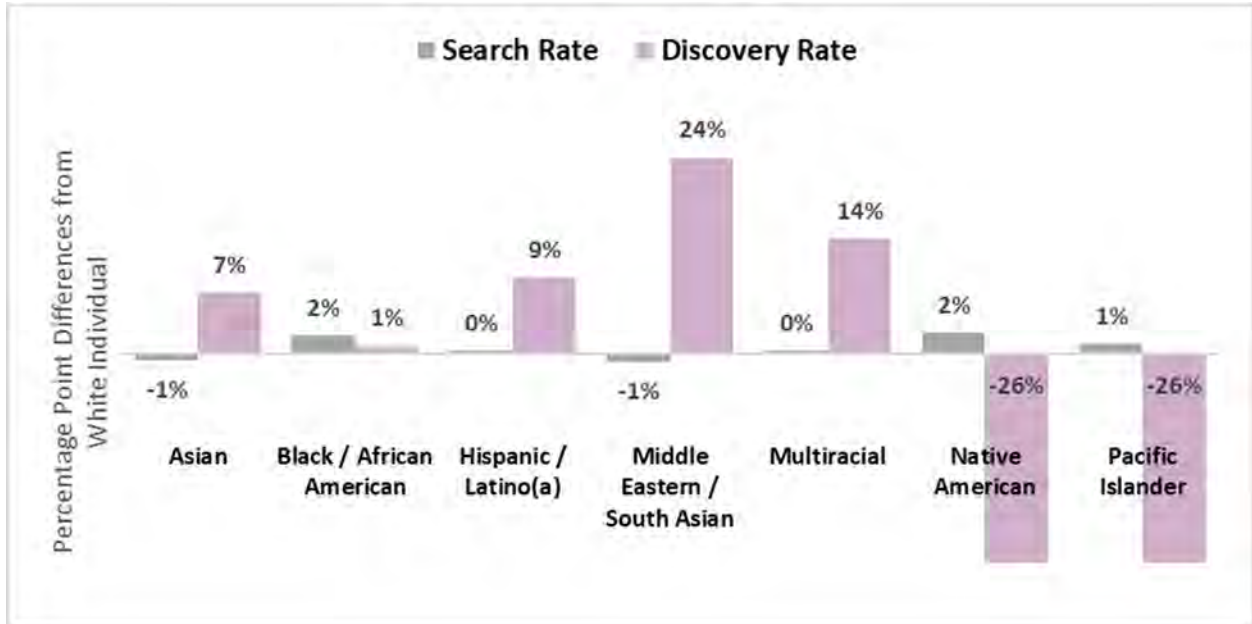
Stops Resulting in Supervision Searches: Disparities in Search Rates and Discovery Rates

The Board compared the rates of supervision searches and contraband found (discoveries) for each demographic group with the rates of whites. The below graph represents the value that results when subtracting the rates for a given demographic group from the rate for whites among stops with supervision searches and the resulting discoveries. For example, the Statewide search rate for African Americans stopped in 2020 was 2.3 percentage points higher than the search rate for whites.

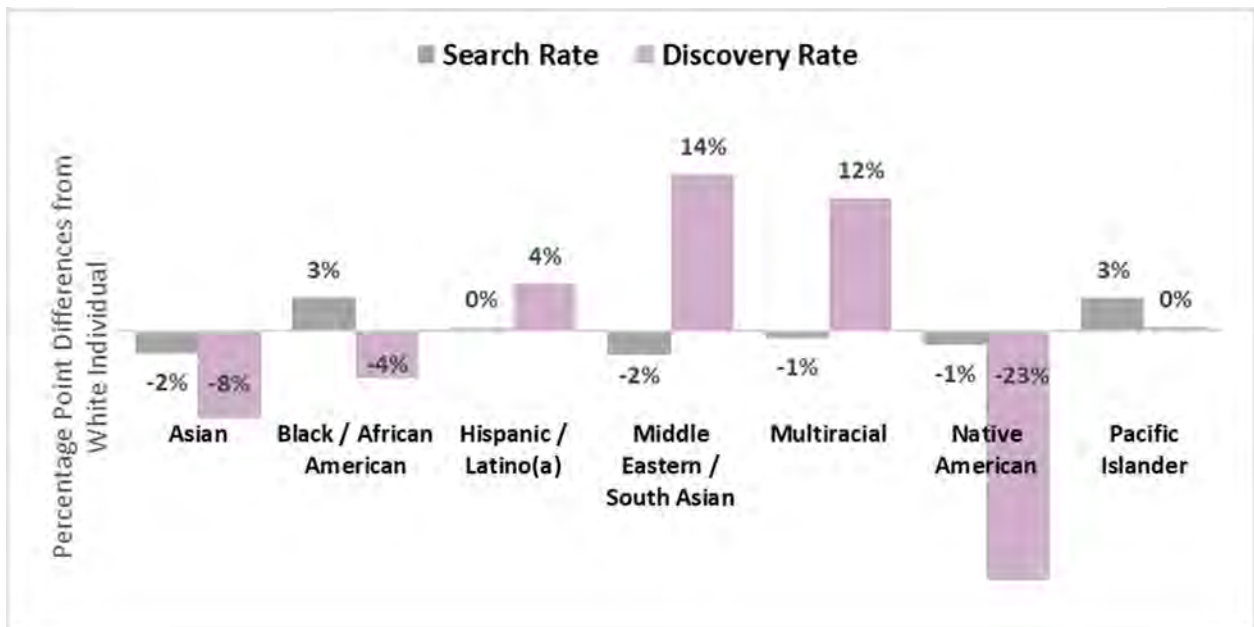
SFPD 2020 supervision search rates by percentage, as compared to white individuals, broadly match the statewide 2020 data. SFPD discovery rates in 2020 by percentage, as compared to white individuals, was generally higher in all cases except Native American and Pacific Islander racial/ethnic groups.



Supervision Searches and Discovery Rates by Percentage, SFPD, 2020



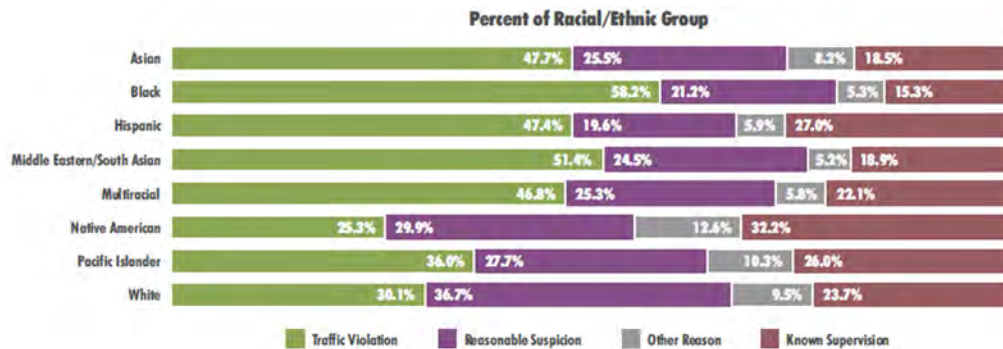
Supervision Searches and Discovery Rates by Percentage, SFPD, 2021



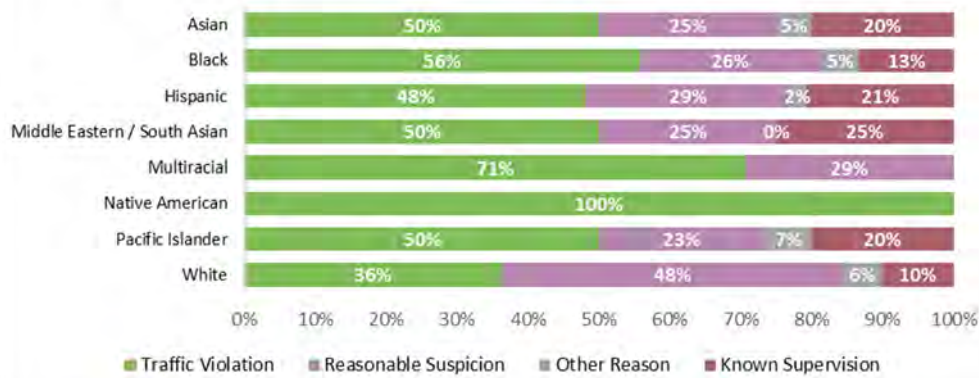
Stops Resulting in Supervision Searches: Reasons for Stop

Of stops where SFPD officers conducted a supervision only search, as compared to statewide data in 2020, the SFPD generally tracks statewide trends with some variability in multiracial, Native American and Pacific Islander groups.

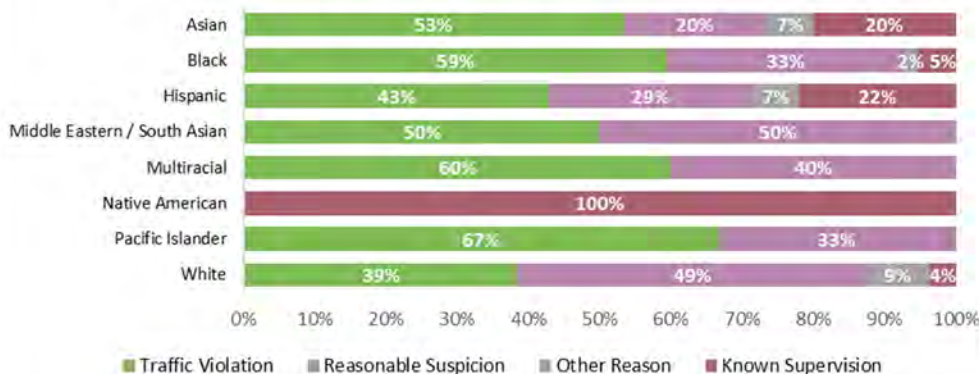
Reason for Stop: Supervision Only Searches, Statewide, 2020



Reason for Stop: Supervision Only Searches, SFPD - 2020



Reason for Stop: Supervision Only Searches, SFPD - 2021

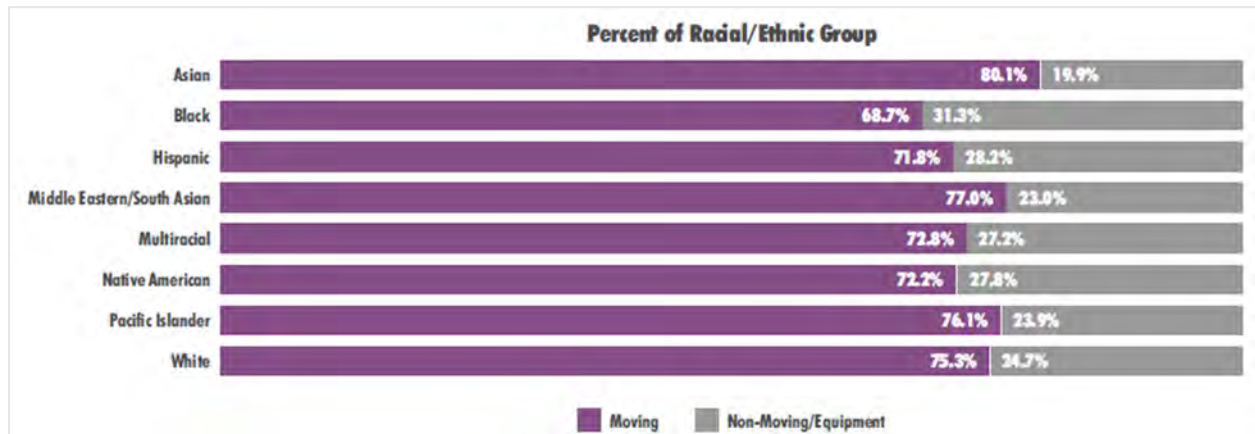


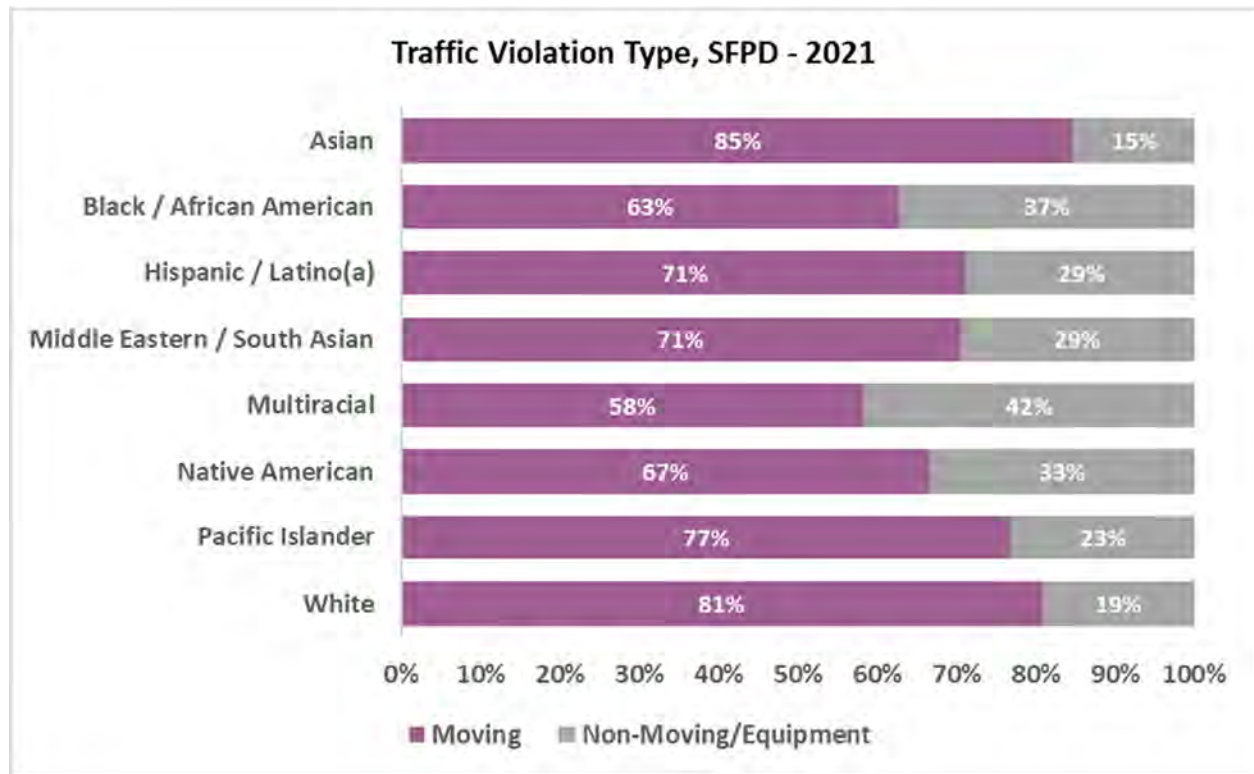
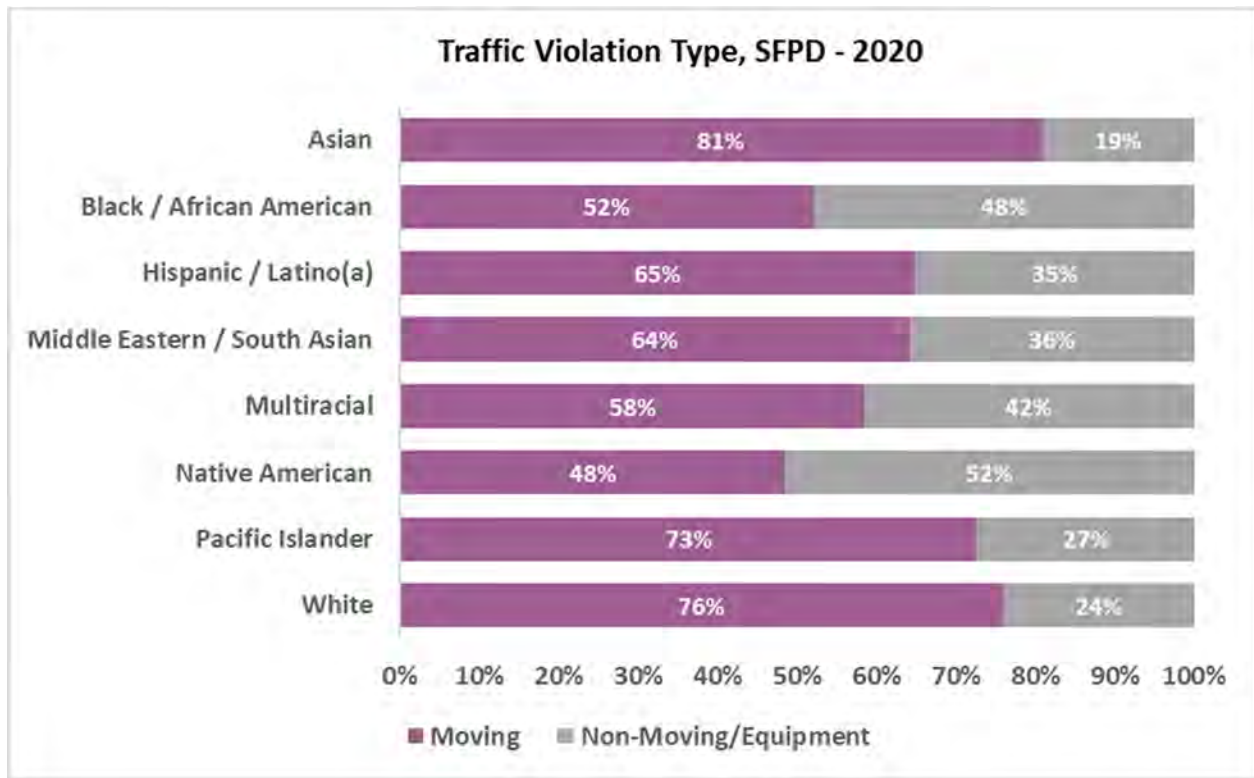
Traffic Violation by Type and Race/Ethnicity

The Board grouped types of traffic stops into moving violations, and non-moving and equipment violations, and then sorted by race/ethnicity. Statewide, Black individuals had the highest percentage of traffic stops be for Non-Moving and Equipment violations in 2020.

When comparing moving violations against non-moving and equipment violations by race/ethnicity, in 2020, the SFPD had the same or greater number of Non-Moving/Equipment violations as compared to statewide data. This trend reduced across most groups when comparing SFPD data from 2020 to 2021.

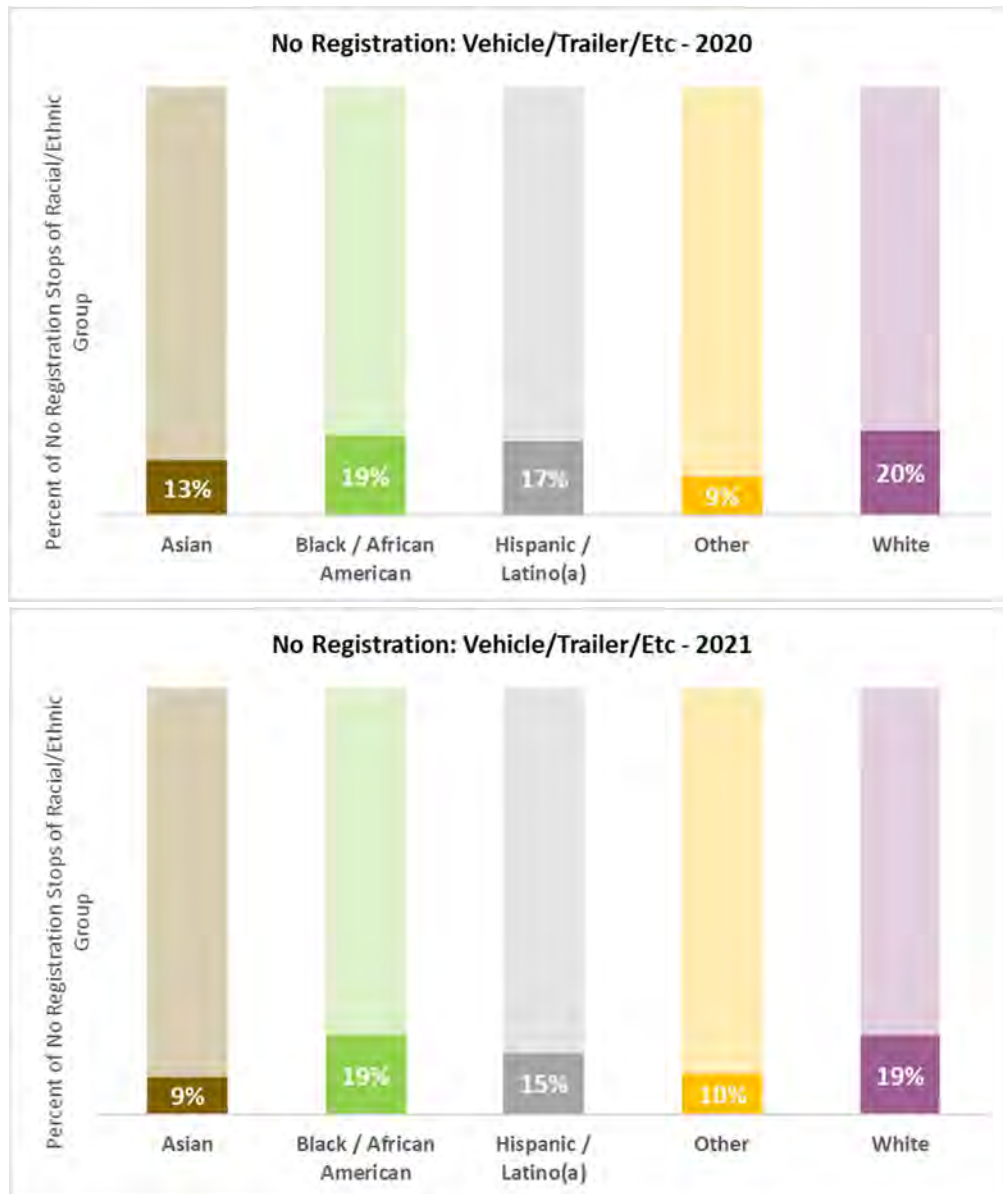
Traffic Violation Type, Statewide, 2020



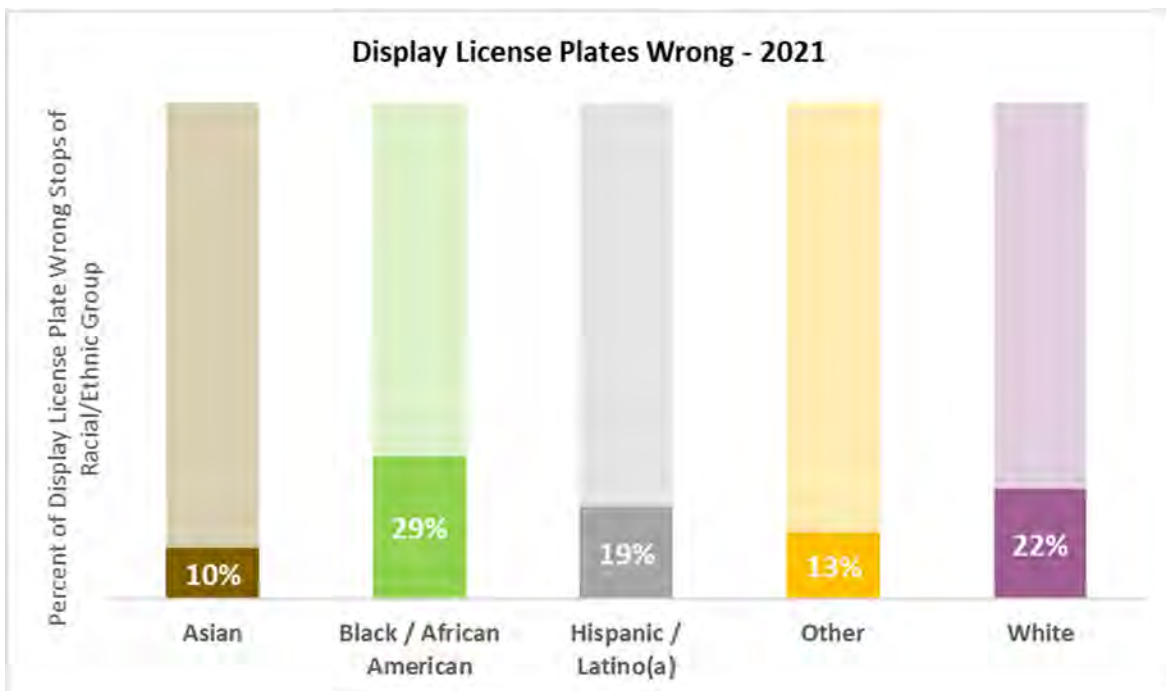
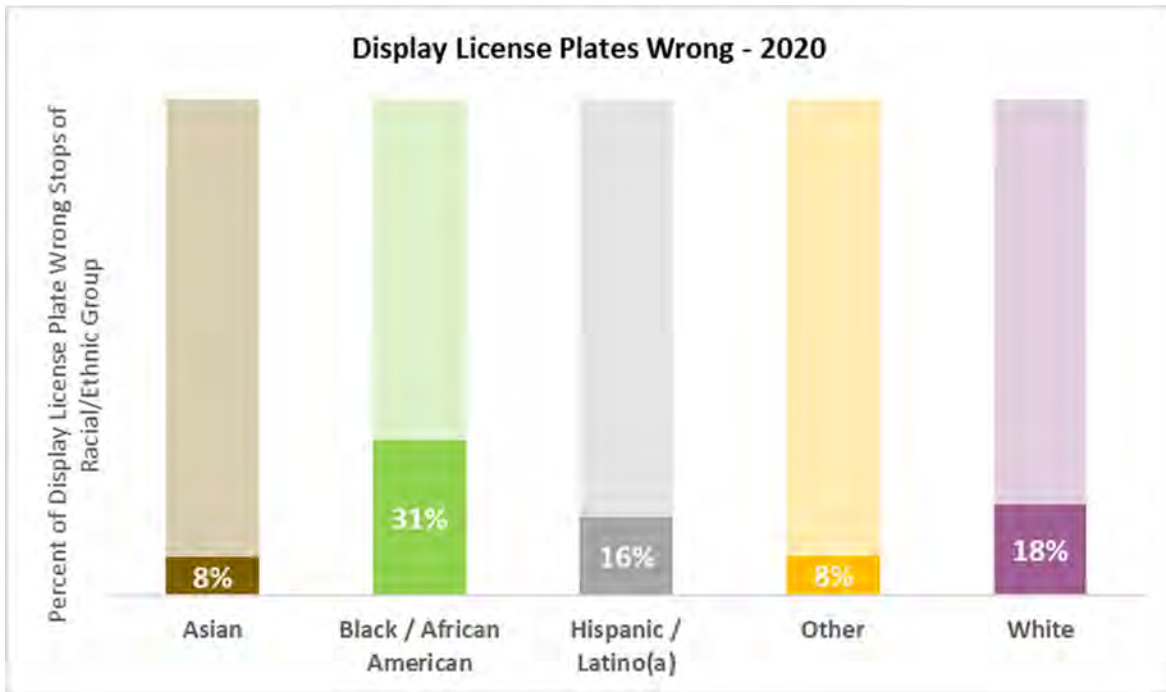


Select non-moving violations by race

The State's data visualization that inspired this data analysis did a deeper look at two selected non-moving violations. This analysis closely mirrors the state, however, because our top two non-moving violations are different from the State (the State chose bicycle violations and window obstructions, we display license and registration violations), the State charts are omitted.



When comparing no registration stops, against all other non-moving violations, by race/ethnicity, about one in five nonmoving violations are by Black/African American, White and Hispanic/Latino(a) groups.



When comparing license plate citations made by the SFPD in 2020 and 2021 compared to all non-moving violations, by race/ethnicity, Black/African Americans have a higher percentage of license plate citations compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

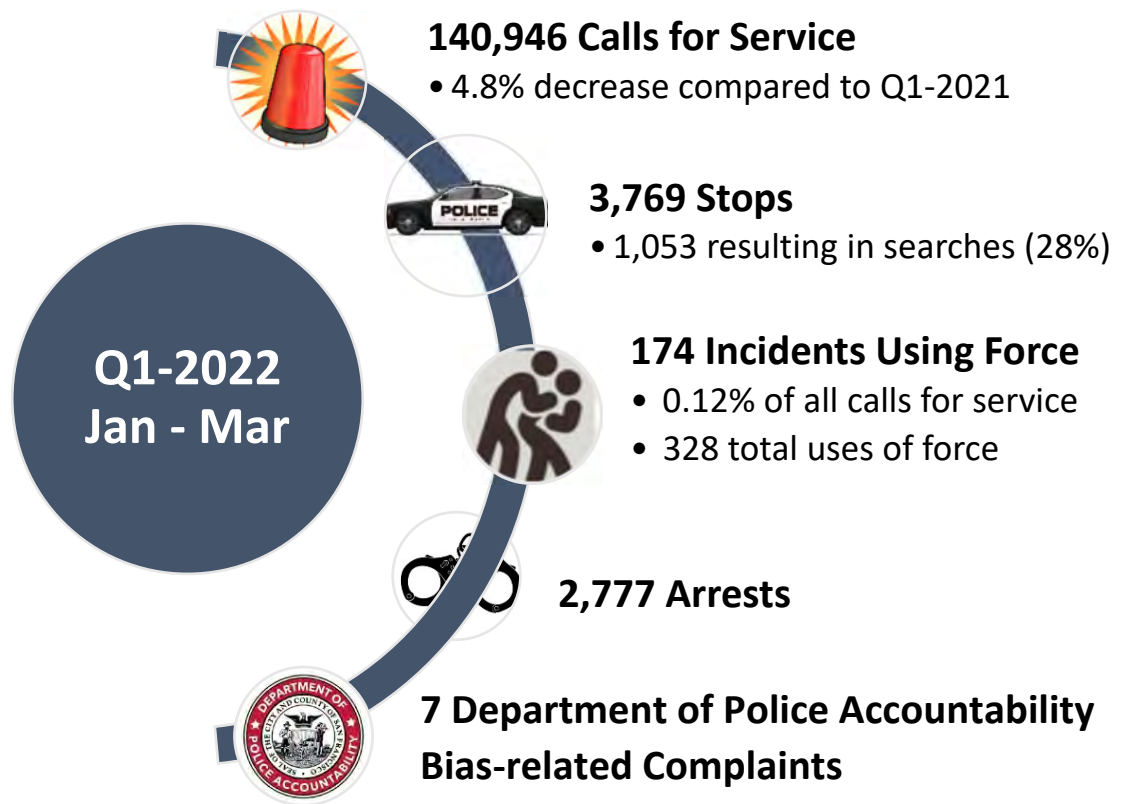


SFPD stands for safety with respect for all.

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

Q1 Overview



During the first quarter of 2022, and over the course of 2021, the City and County of San Francisco issued varying directives on changes to shelter in place, vaccination, masking, and business reopening⁶. **Data collected during the pandemic and recovery period reflect the unique circumstances of the time. Users should take care when comparing data trends across pandemic response and non-response timeframes.**

⁶ [Directives -- COVID-19 Health Directives -- San Francisco Department of Public Health \(sfdph.org\)](https://www.sfdph.org/dph/IDDC/COVID-19/COVID-19-Health-Directives.aspx)

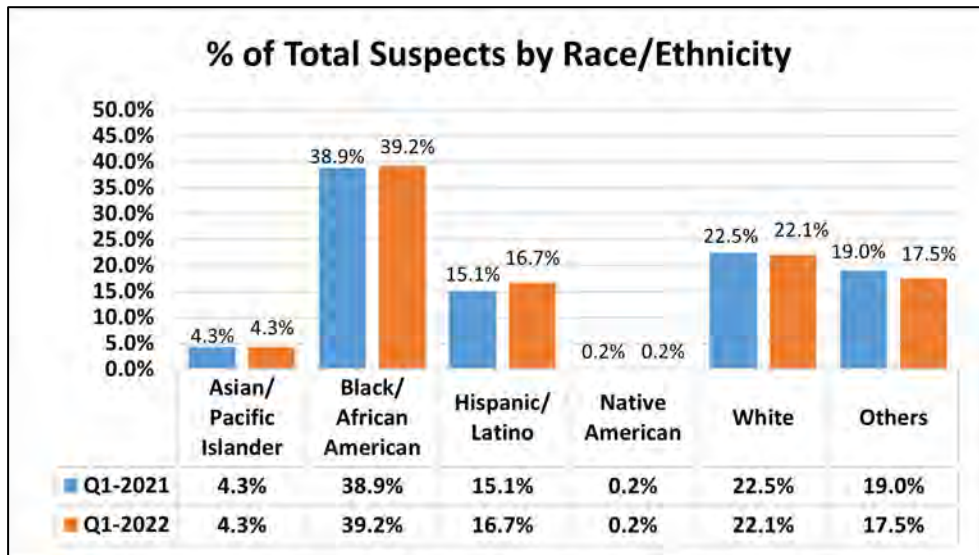
Suspects

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.

| DESCRIPTION | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 2022 | % of Total Suspects Q1 2022 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 96 | 127 | 96 | 319 | 4.3% |
| Black/ African American | 939 | 952 | 1029 | 2920 | 39.2% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 413 | 351 | 480 | 1244 | 16.7% |
| Native American | 8 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 0.2% |
| White | 569 | 545 | 532 | 1646 | 22.1% |
| Others | 412 | 408 | 482 | 1302 | 17.5% |
| Total | 2,437 | 2,385 | 2,627 | 7,449 | 100.00% |

Total suspects observed and reported in Q1 2022 (7,449) increased by 8% from Q1 2021 (6,923). Black/ African Americans accounted for 39.2% of all suspects observed and reported in Q1-2022.

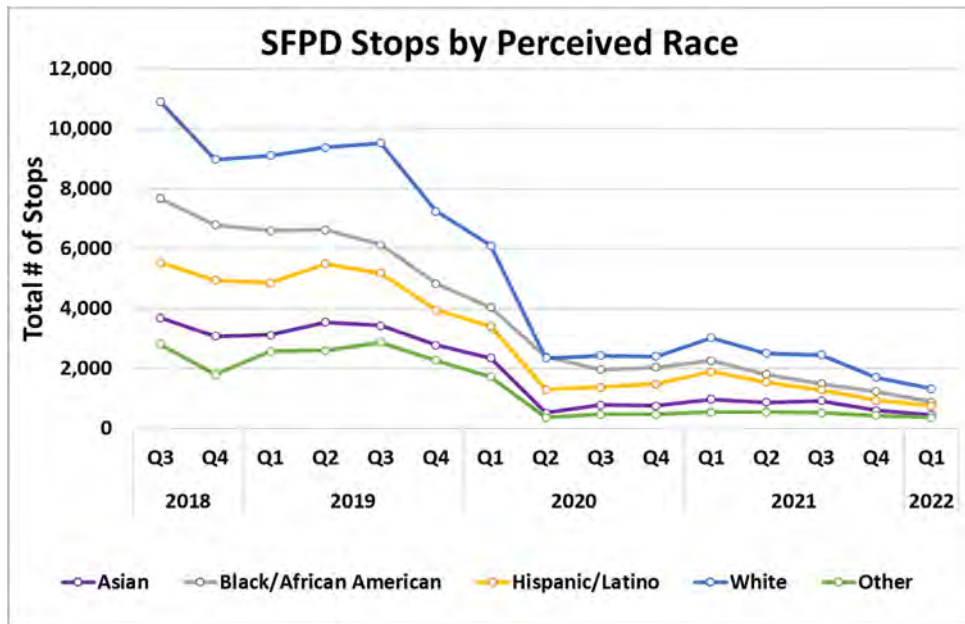


Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

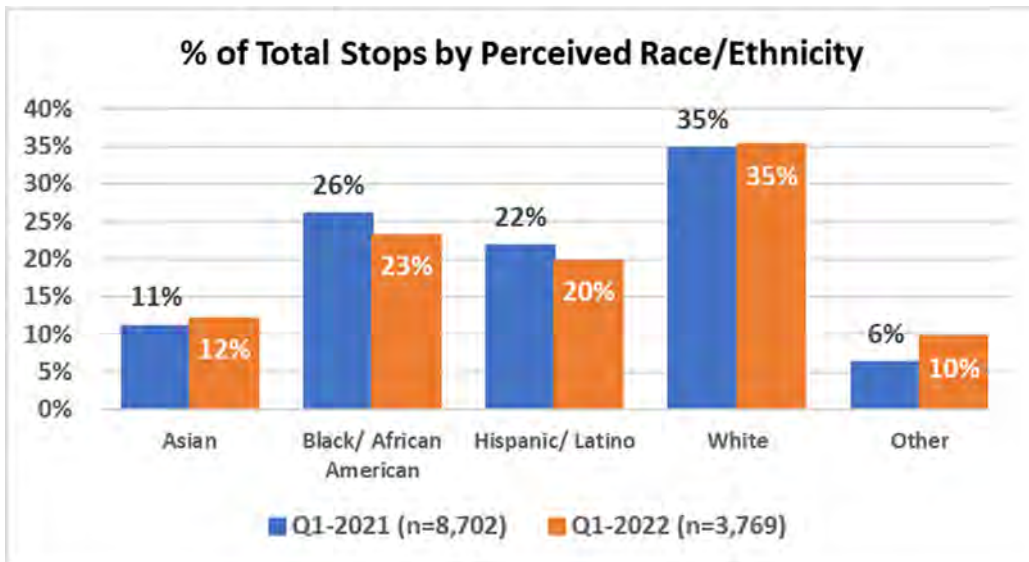
Stops and Searches

STOPS AND SEARCHES

In Q1- 2022, 3,769 stops showed a 57% decrease from Q1 -2021. Of those stops, 1,053 resulted in searches (28%). White subjects accounted for 35% of all stops and 32% of all searches. Black subjects accounted for 23% of stops and 34% of searches.



Compared to Q1-2021, the percentage of total stops decreased by 2% for Hispanic/Latino subjects and decreased by 3% for Black/African American subjects.



Stops and Searches

| Perceived Race / Ethnicity | STOPS | | | SEARCHES | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Q1-2021 (n=8,702) | Q1-2022 (n=3,769) | %Δ from Q1-2021 | Q1-2021 (n=1,963) | Q1-2022 (n=1,053) | %Δ from Q1-2021 |
| Asian | 11% | 12% | 1.0% | 4% | 8% | 4% |
| Black/ African American | 26% | 23% | -2.8% | 38% | 34% | -4% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 22% | 20% | -2.0% | 24% | 22% | -2% |
| White | 35% | 35% | 0.4% | 29% | 32% | 3% |
| Other | 6% | 10% | 3.3% | 5% | 4% | -1% |

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. Discretionary⁷ searches,
2. Administrative searches, and
3. Other searches.

Discretionary 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. Administrative searches

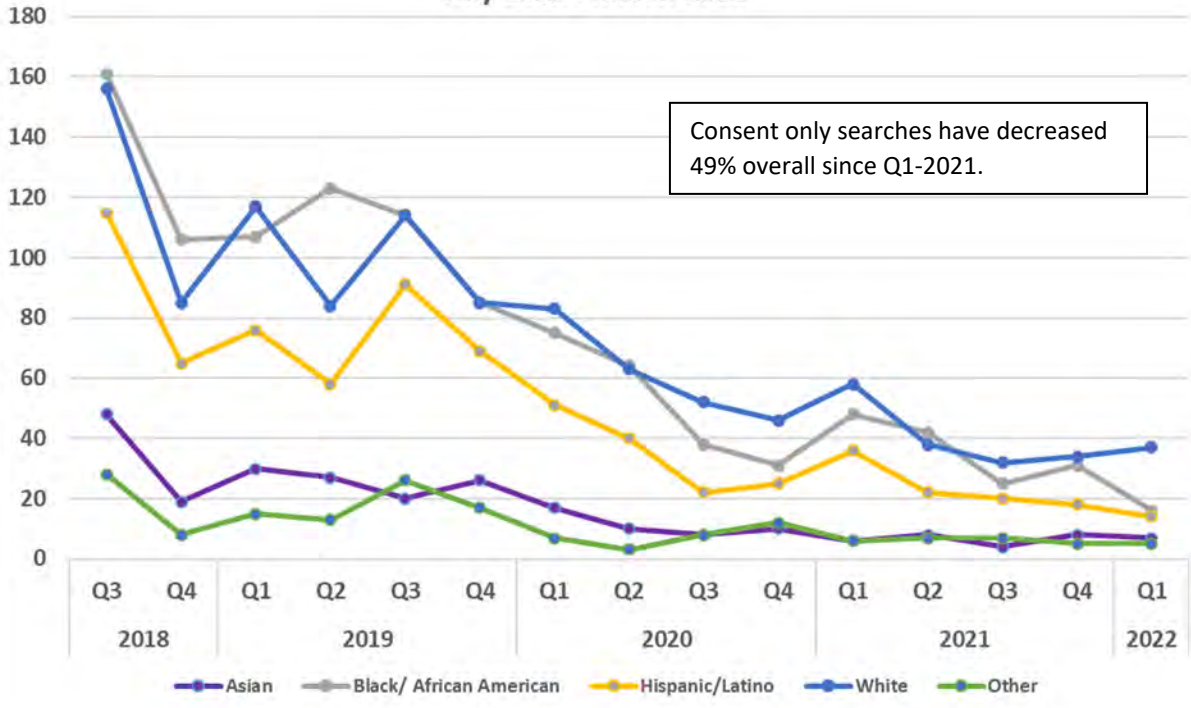
include those that occur because of a search warrant, arrest, or vehicle inventory.

Other searches have a variable range of discretion and include reasons such as officer safety, suspected weapons, visible contraband, evidence of crime, etc.

| Discretionary Searches | Administrative Searches | Other Searches |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| *Consent Given | *Incident to Arrest | *Officer Safety/ Safety of Others |
| | *Search Warrant | *Suspected Weapons |
| | *Vehicle Inventory | *Visible Contraband |
| | | *Odor of Contraband |
| | | *Canine Detection |
| | | *Evidence of Crime |
| | | *Emergency |
| | | *Suspected Violation of School Policy |
| | | *Condition of Parole/ Probation/ PRCS/ Mandatory Supervision |

⁷ In Q3, 2021, the SFPD has renamed search categories from 'Consent Only' and 'Supervision Searches' to 'Discretionary' and 'Administrative' searches to align with terminology being used by the California Department of Justice and the Race and Identity Profiling Act Board.

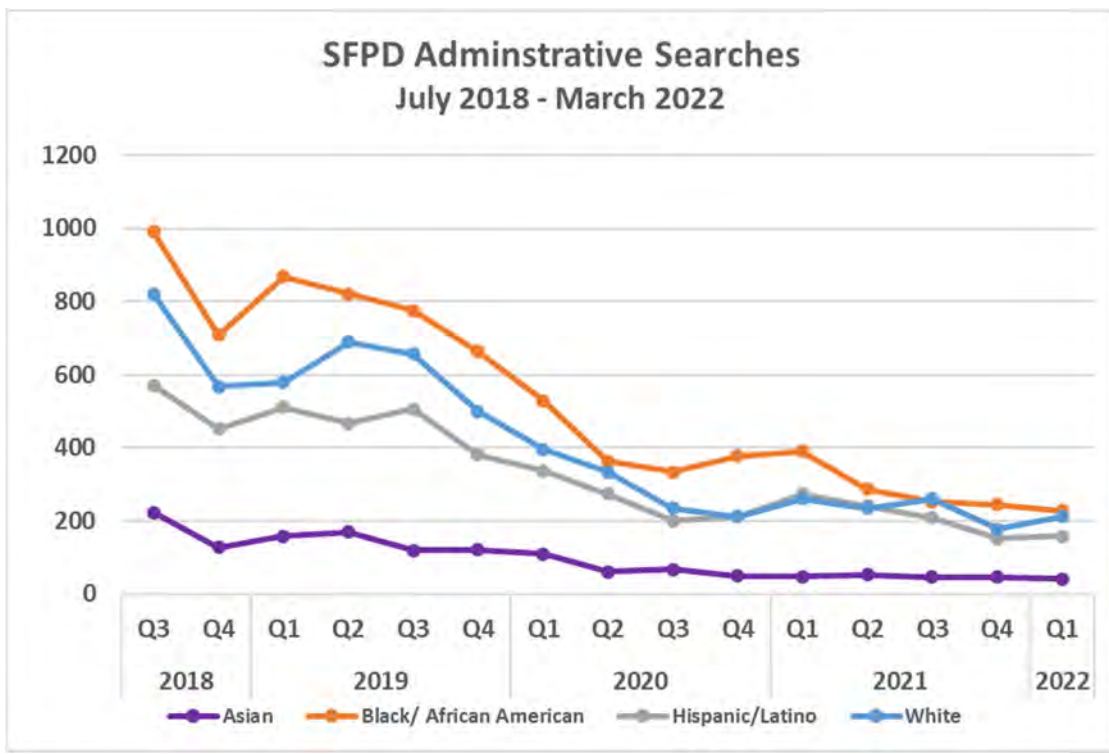
SFPD Discretionary Searches July 2018 - March 2022



Stops and Searches

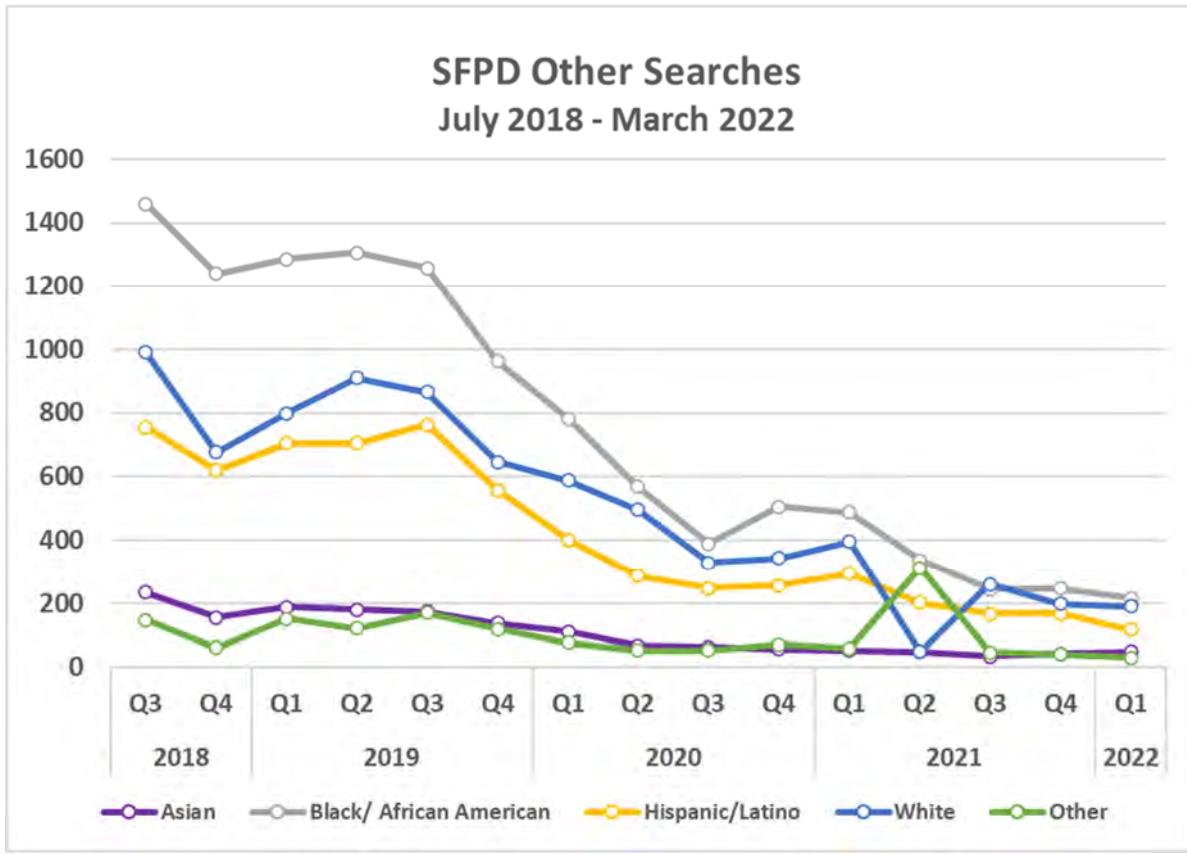
The 1,053 total searches conducted in Q1-2022 were categorized below. Many of these incidents have more than one cause for search and are included in multiple categories.

- Discretionary Searches: 79 (8%)
- Administrative Searches: 673 (64%)
- Other Searches: 602 (57%)



Administrative searches have decreased by 34% overall since Q1-2021

Stops and Searches

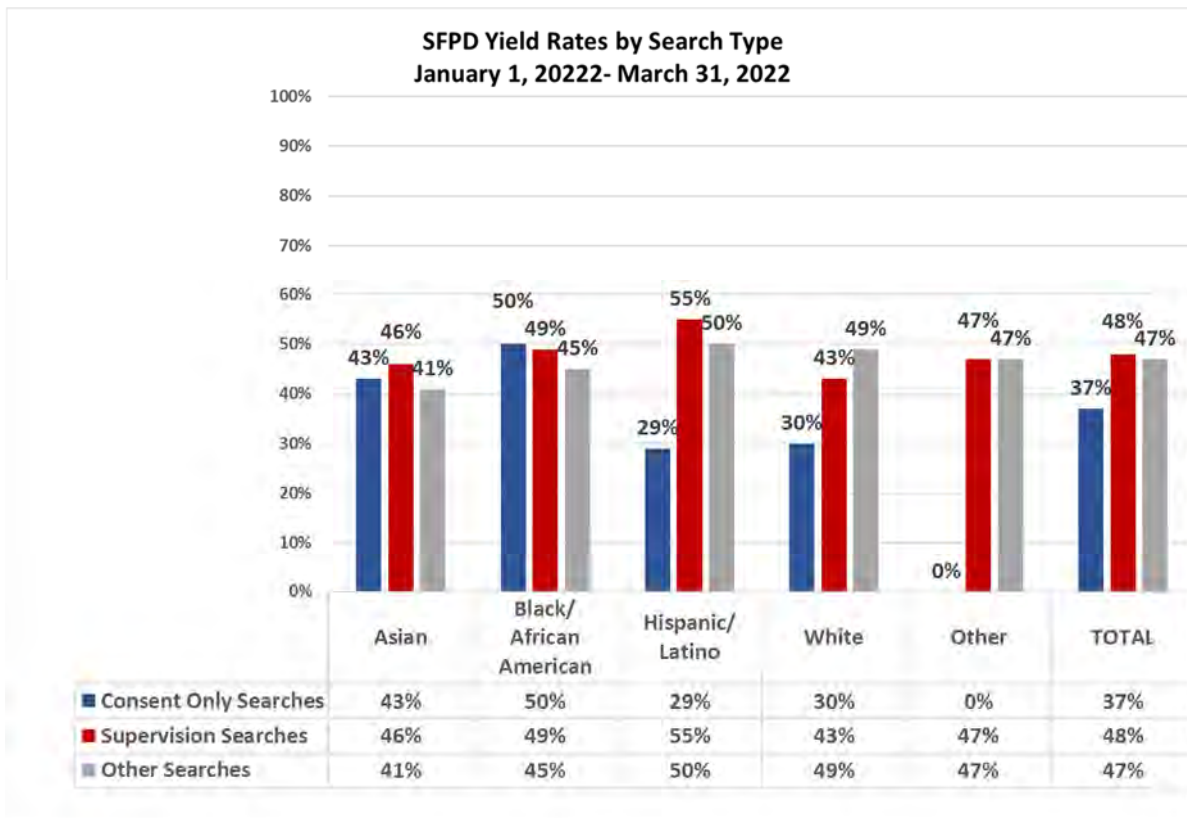


Other searches have decreased by 53% overall since Q1-2021.

Stops and Searches

SEARCH YIELD RATES

The average yield rate for all searches was 42% in Q1-2022. The yield rate was 37% for consent only searches, 48% for supervision searches, and 47% for other searches.



As noted in the Phase III SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative report:

“The assumption among researchers is that if the rate of discovering contraband during searches of a particular identity group is low, then those people are “objectively less suspicious and may be searched, at least in part, because of their perceived identity.”

[HTTPS://OAG.CA.GOV/SITES/ALL/FILES/AGWEB/PDFS/RIPA/RIPA-BOARD-REPORT-2021.PDF](https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2021.pdf) AT PAGE 48.

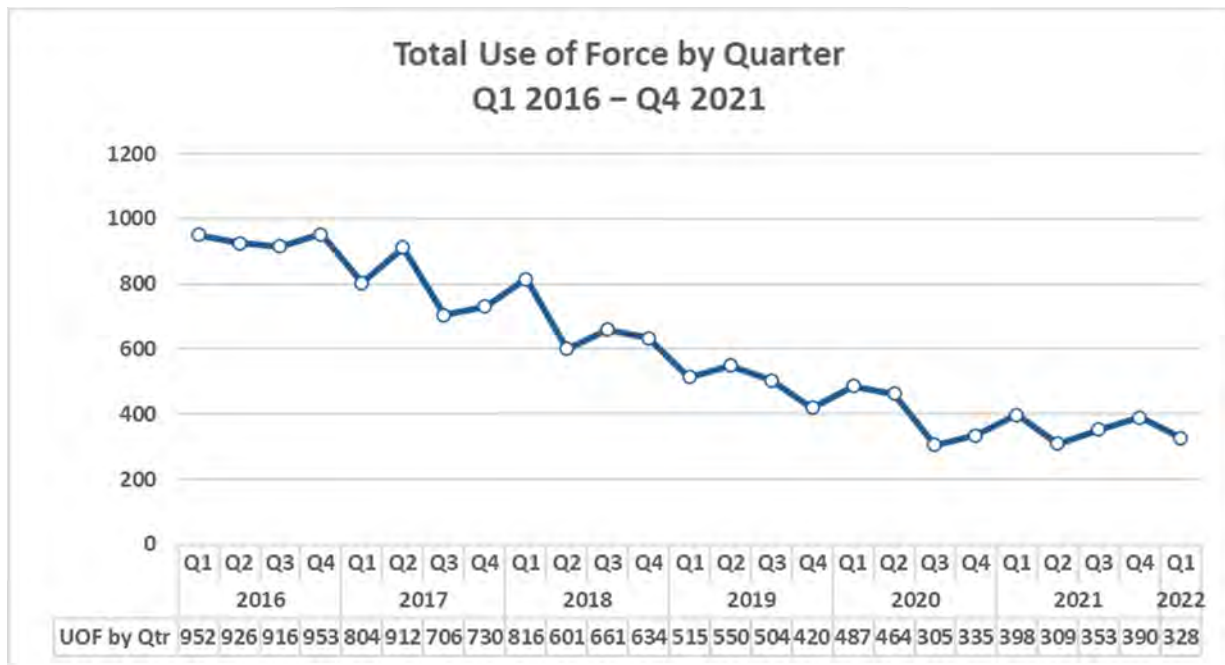
In turn, if the hit/yield rate for a particular identity group increases, that means that officers are using more objective factors – and not a person’s perceived identity – to make the decision to search a person. In short, higher hit/yield rates suggest that officers are less likely making a biased decision to search, but are rather using objective factors to inform their decision-making.⁸”

⁸ [SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative Phase III – Final Assessment Report, Hillard Heintze, 2022, p 6, footnote 11.](#)

Use of Force

USE OF FORCE

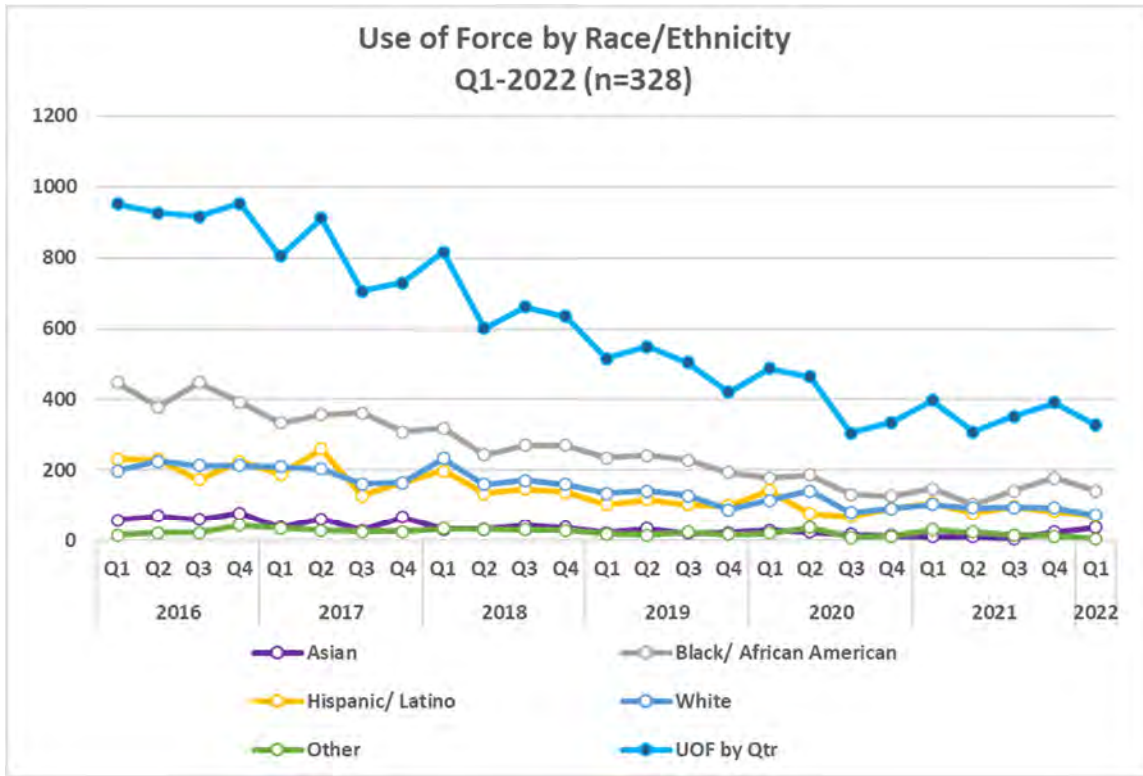
Since the 1st quarter of 2016, total uses of force have decreased by 66% (952 to 328). More specifically, pointing of a firearm has decreased by 79% (648 to 138).



During Q1-2022, the Department responded to 140,946 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 47 times and force was used in 174 incidents which represented 0.12% of all calls for service. Of those 174 incidents, force was used 328 times by 215 officers against 188 subjects. **There was one Officer Involved Shooting - Use of Force incident during Q1-2022 resulting in death.**

Upcoming Methodology Change: The SFPD issued a new Use of Force general order, which went into effect on April 12th, 2022. This new general order added new reportable and documentable uses of force and expanded definitions on current types of uses of force. The Use of Force section and analyses in the Q2, 2022 QADR will account for, and explain, these changes in detail.

Use of Force



Black/African Americans were the subjects of 43% of the total uses of force, 23% against White, and 22% 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, with some variability in the last few quarters. For example, from Q1 2021 to Q1 of 2022, uses of force against Asian subjects increased by 8%, to account for 11% of all uses of force in Q1, 2022 with uses of force against Black/African American subjects increasing by 6% as compared to the same quarter last year, increasing to 43% of all uses of force in Q1, 2022. Uses of force against Hispanic/Latino and White subjects decreased by 5% and 3% respectively.

| Race/Ethnicity | Uses of Force Q1-2021 (n=398) | Uses of Force Q1-2022 (n=328) | %Δ from 2020 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Asian | 3% | 11% | 8% |
| Black/African American | 37% | 43% | 6% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 27% | 22% | -5% |
| White | 26% | 23% | -3% |
| Other | 8% | 2% | -6% |

Use of Force

TYPES OF FORCE USED

Total Uses of Force have decreased by 19% from Q1-2021. Pointing of a firearm, physical control and strike by object/fist were the top three types of force used and accounted for 86% of total Uses of Force in Q1 2022.

| Uses of Force | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % Change |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Pointing of Firearms | 194 | 138 | -29% |
| Physical Control | 112 | 108 | -4% |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 42 | 37 | -12% |
| OC Spray | 12 | 15 | 25% |
| ERIW | 14 | 9 | -36% |
| Impact Weapon | 13 | 6 | -54% |
| Spike Strips | 10 | 5 | -50% |
| Other | 5 | 6 | 20% |
| Firearm | 0 | 4 | not calc |
| Vehicle Deflection | 2 | 0 | -100% |
| Grand Total | 404 | 328 | -19% |

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

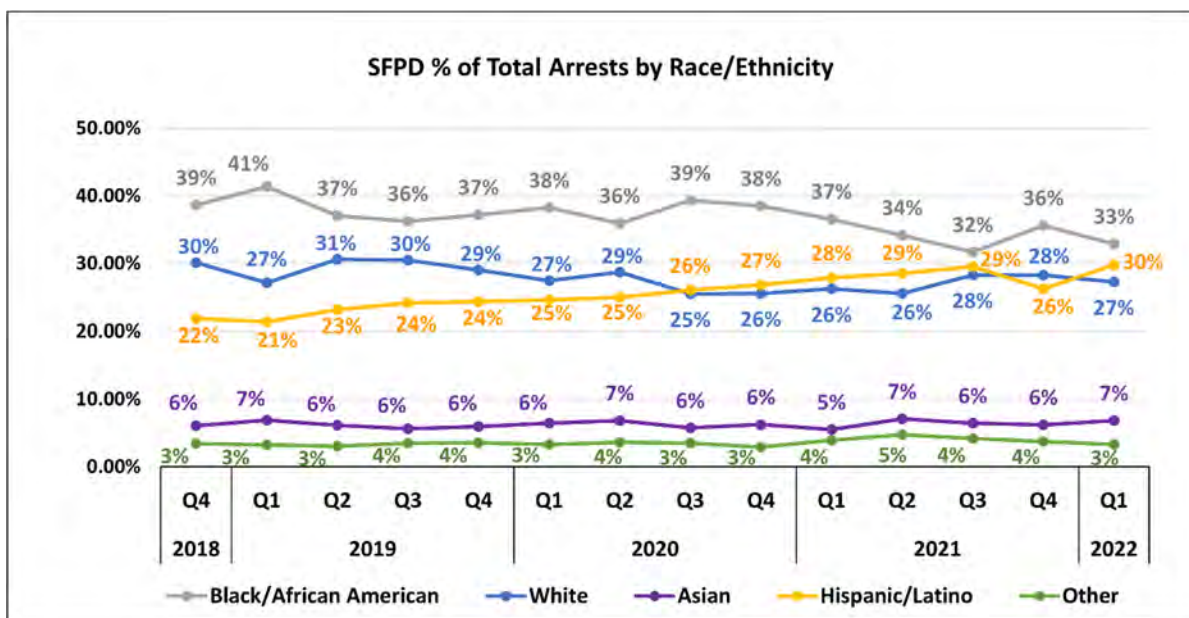
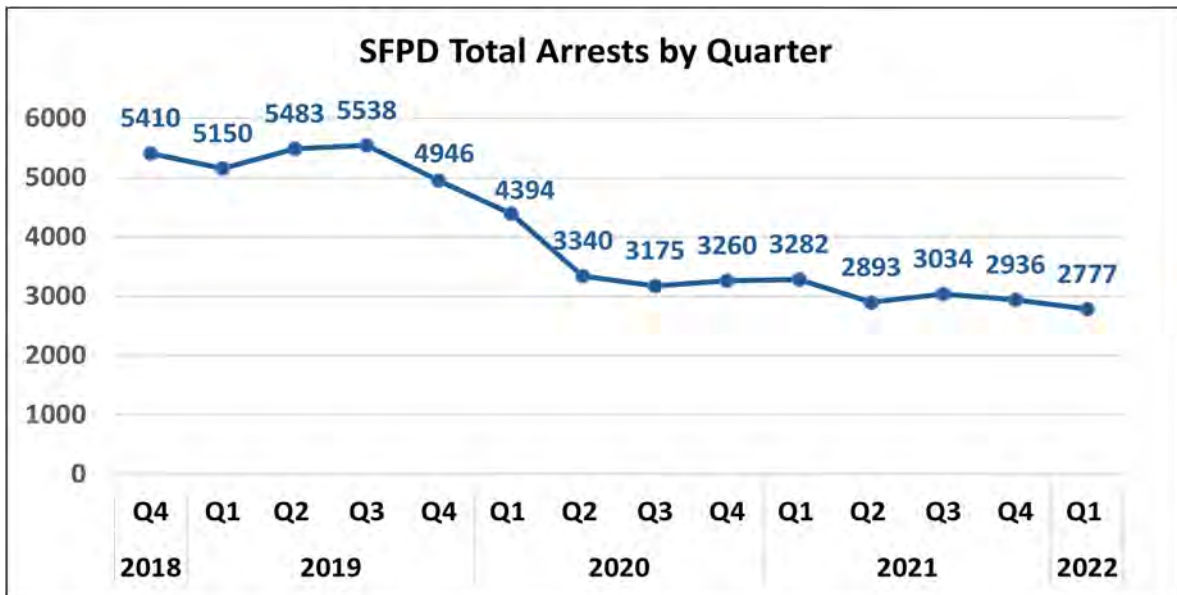
There was one Use of Force incident that resulted in death during Q1-2022.

On the morning of Thursday, January 20, 2022, at approximately 7:26 a.m., San Francisco police officers responded to multiple calls for service regarding reports of a suspicious individual in the International Terminal of San Francisco International Airport (SFO). Arriving on scene, SFPD officers made contact with a male individual, establishing that he appeared to be armed with a handgun. In the course of law enforcement officers' engagement with the subject, an officer-involved shooting occurred involving San Francisco police officers. Responding officers rendered aid to the man and summoned medics to the scene. The individual succumbed to his injuries.

Arrests

ARRESTS

There were 2,777 arrests during the Q1-2022, a 15% decrease from Q1-2021 (3,282). Black/African American subjects accounted for 33% of all arrests, while Hispanic/Latino subjects accounted for 30%.



| Percentage of Total Arrests | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Race/ Ethnicity | Q1-2021 (n=3,282) | Q1-2022 (n=2,777) | %Δ from 2021 |
| Asian | 5% | 7% | 1% |
| Black/ African American | 37% | 33% | -4% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 28% | 30% | 2% |
| White | 26% | 27% | 1% |
| Unknown | 4% | 3% | -1% |

Overall arrests of Black/African American subjects declined by approximately 4% in Q1 2022 compared to Q1 2021.

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

Arrests

ARRESTS BY DISTRICT

It is 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 Q1-2022 compared to Q1-2021. In addition, Outside SF arrests decreased by 52%.

| District | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Co. A - Central | 386 | 331 | -14% |
| Co. B - Southern | 424 | 395 | -7% |
| Co. C - Bayview | 390 | 247 | -37% |
| Co. D - Mission | 479 | 405 | -15% |
| Co. E - Northern | 340 | 319 | -6% |
| Co. F - Park | 129 | 76 | -41% |
| Co. G - Richmond | 135 | 100 | -26% |
| Co. H - Ingleside | 253 | 137 | -46% |
| Co. I - Taraval | 148 | 135 | -9% |
| Co. J - Tenderloin | 485 | 578 | 19% |
| Outside SF | 113 | 54 | -52% |
| Total | 3,282 | 2,777 | -15% |

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 Q1-2022

| Type of Case Received | # of Cases |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Racial Bias | 1 |
| Gender Bias | 0 |
| Both Racial and Gender Bias | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 |

DPA received 159 total cases for the quarter.

1 officer was named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

Total cases received in Q1-2022 involved Racial or Gender Bias: 1 Case

During Q1-2022, DPA completed 2 complaint investigation cases in which there was an allegation of racial/ethnic bias. There were no sustained findings indicating bias. There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in Q1-2022.

Q1-2022 Case Closures and Dispositions

| Type of Case | Sustained | Mediated | Unfounded | No Finding | Insufficient Evidence | Improper Conduct | Referral | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| Racial Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Homophobic Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Racial, Homophobic, Gender Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

*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 internally from members of the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters. Bias-related complaints are referred to as Employment Equal Opportunity (EEO) cases by DHR.

Q1-2022 Bias Cases Received

| EEO Cases Received | Q1-2022 |
|---|----------|
| Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination | 5 |
| Disability Discrimination | 0 |
| Hostile Work Environment | 0 |
| Gender Discrimination | 0 |
| Race Discrimination | 1 |
| Race / Sex Discrimination | 0 |
| Retaliation | 0 |
| Sexual Harassment | 0 |
| Sexual Orientation | 0 |
| TOTAL | 6 |

Complainants: 5 Department members; 1 Outside Civilian

Respondents (Named): SFPD (named in 5 complaints); 2 Sworn Officers

Total Respondents: 5 SFPD Named; 2 Sworn Officers

Q1-2022 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 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gender Identity | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hostile Work Environment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marital/Parental Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Race Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Race / Sex Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retaliation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual Harassment | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |

Population Benchmark Analysis, Per Capita Race/Ethnicity

The San Francisco Police Department received requests from various key community 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).⁹" 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 data¹⁰.

⁹ [2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory \(RIPA\) Board \(ca.gov\)](#) Pp46

¹⁰ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

It should be noted that SFPD categorizes residential population demographics differently than other agencies. For instance, the Census American Community Survey (ACS) and Racial and 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.

Further, “Population counts generally overestimate bias in stop decisions, as differences in poverty, education, and labor market opportunities vary across identity groups in the U.S. Because education and employment affect criminal behavior, disparities along these dimensions will lead to disparities in who commits crime. In this way, pre-existing social disparities will tend to make the fraction of Black or Latinx people in the population smaller than the fraction of Black or Latinx people who are potentially subject to being stopped, overestimating any bias in a stop decision.¹¹”

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 analysis’ 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 from the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the US Census Bureau. Race/Ethnicity groupings are then consolidated to match current Department systems, with Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups combined into the Asian group, and two or more races, some other race alone and American Indian/Alaska Native combined into the Other grouping. The percentage demographic representation in various data and generated a per capita (per 1000 residents) count along with a table and graph for each activity. Data

¹¹ <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RIPA-in-the-LAPD-Summary-Report.pdf> pp12-13



used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the fourth quarter of 2021 (January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022). 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.

- Census¹²/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.

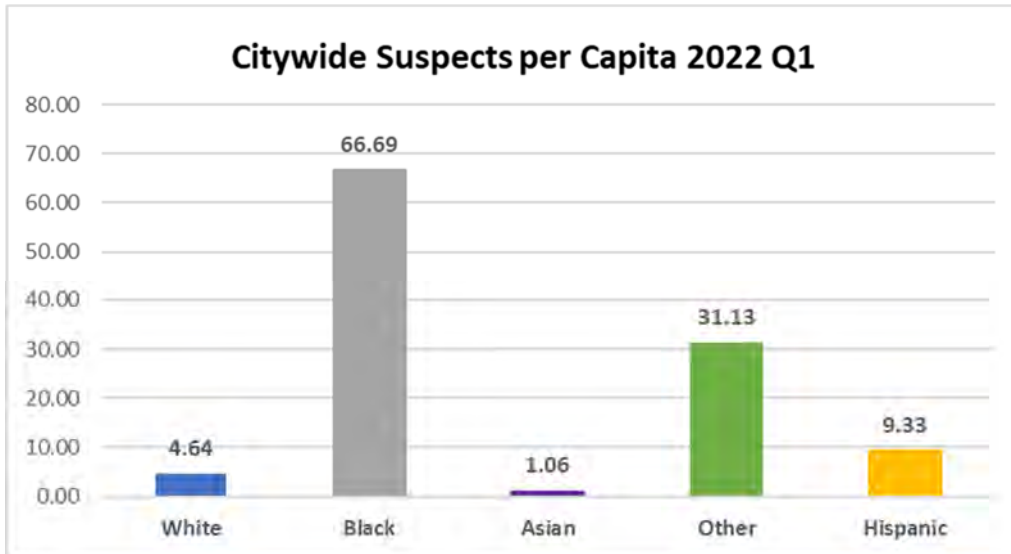
¹² SFPD discovered a calculation error in Q4, 2021 when tabulating census data. The error and corrected tables are included in the Q4, 2021 QADR.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

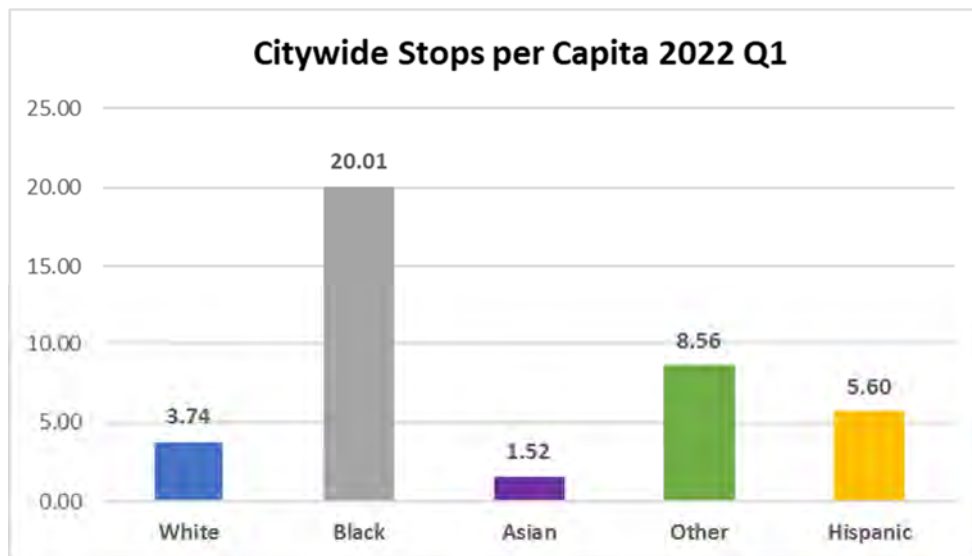
Per Capita Population Benchmark

Quarter Per Capita Interactions

Using the previously mentioned methodologies, the following trends are noted.



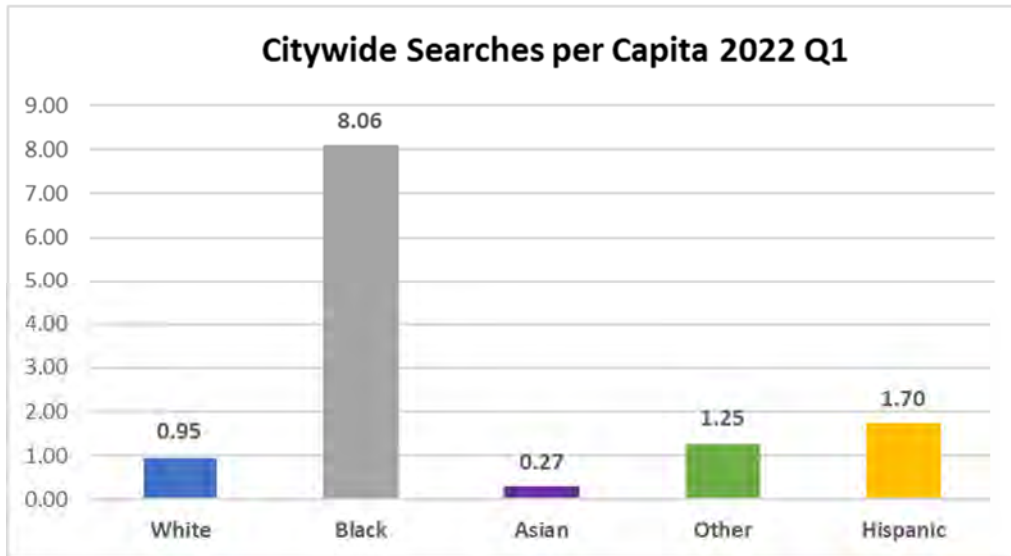
Citywide suspect data shows in Q1 of 2022, 66 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 4 of every 1000 White residents.



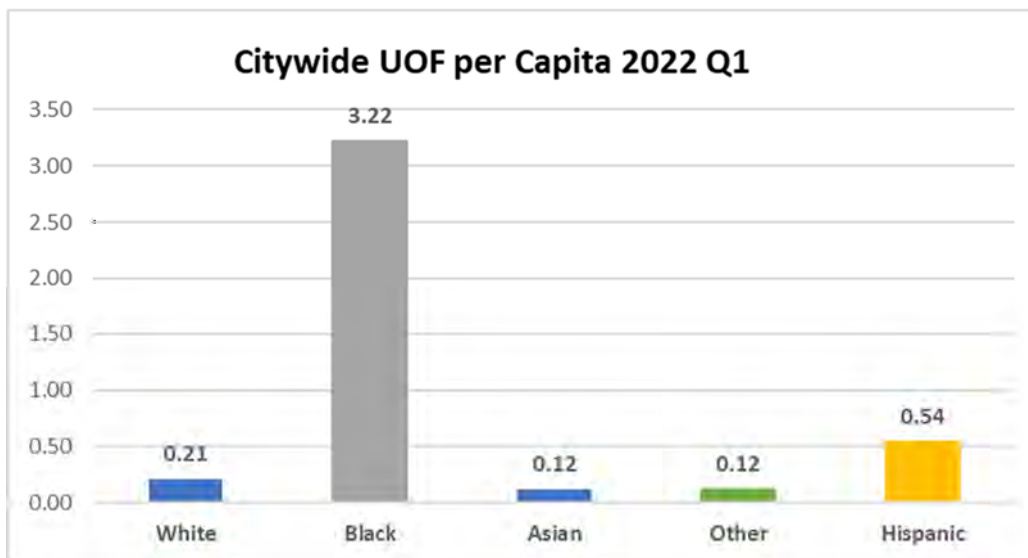
Citywide stops data shows in Q1 of 2022, 20 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 3 of every 1000 White residents.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



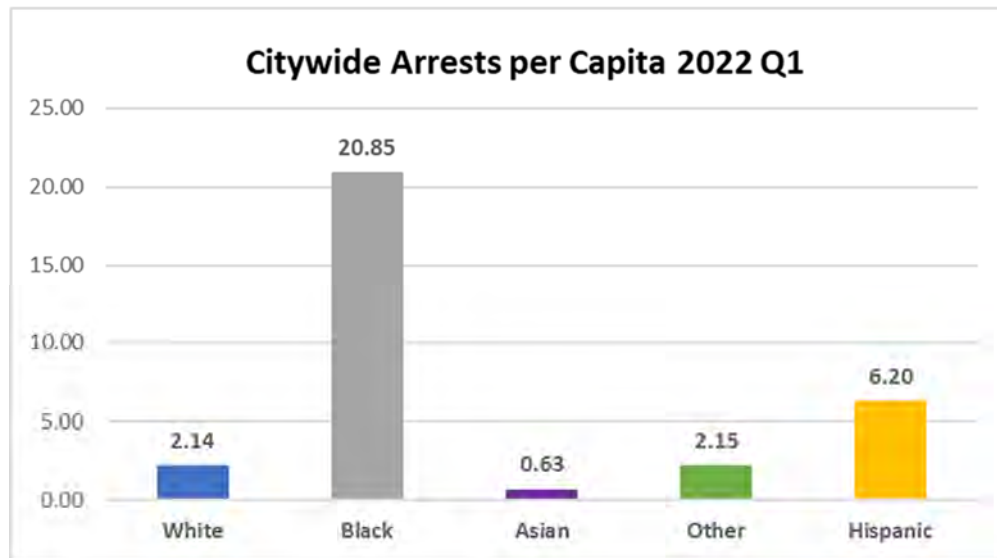
Citywide search data shows in Q1 of 2022, roughly 8 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to less than 1 of every 1000 White residents.



Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q1 of 2022, 3 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than one of every 1000 White residents.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



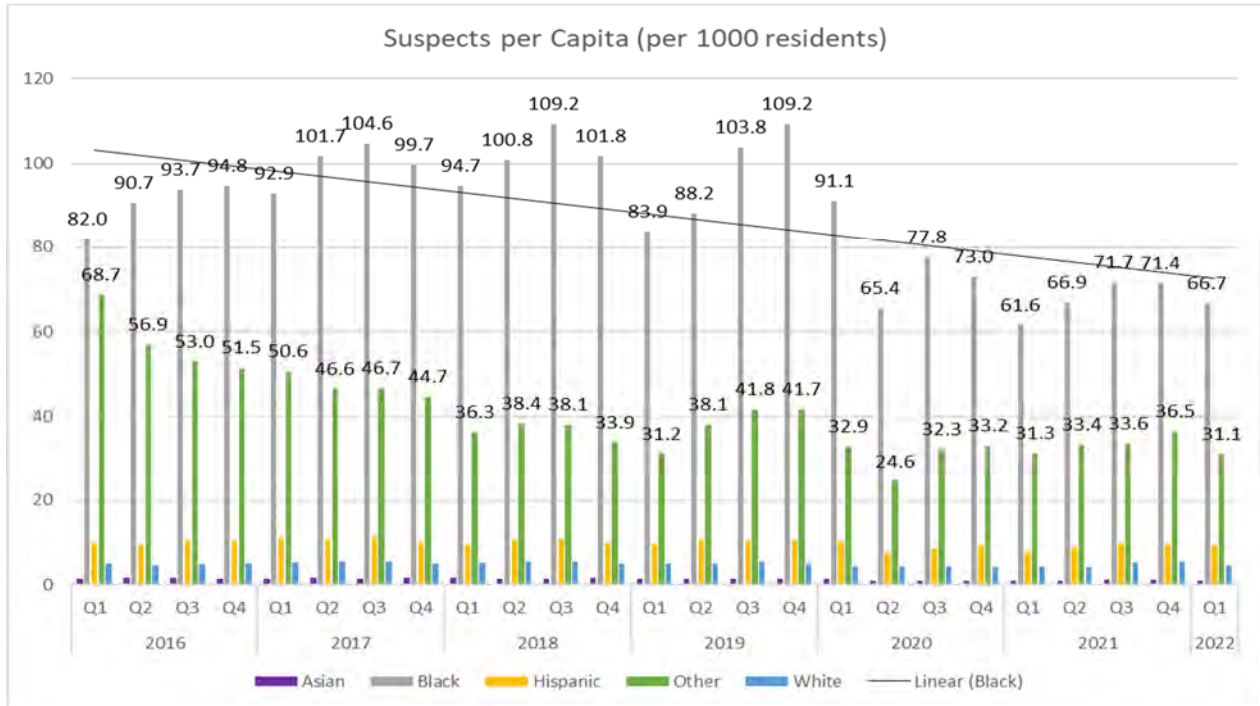
Citywide arrest data shows in Q1 of 2022, roughly 20 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to two of every 1000 White residents.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Per Capita Interactions by Race

Analysis was conducted 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 found the following trends. Note: Data labels and trend lines for the most impacted group(s) are included for context and clarity.



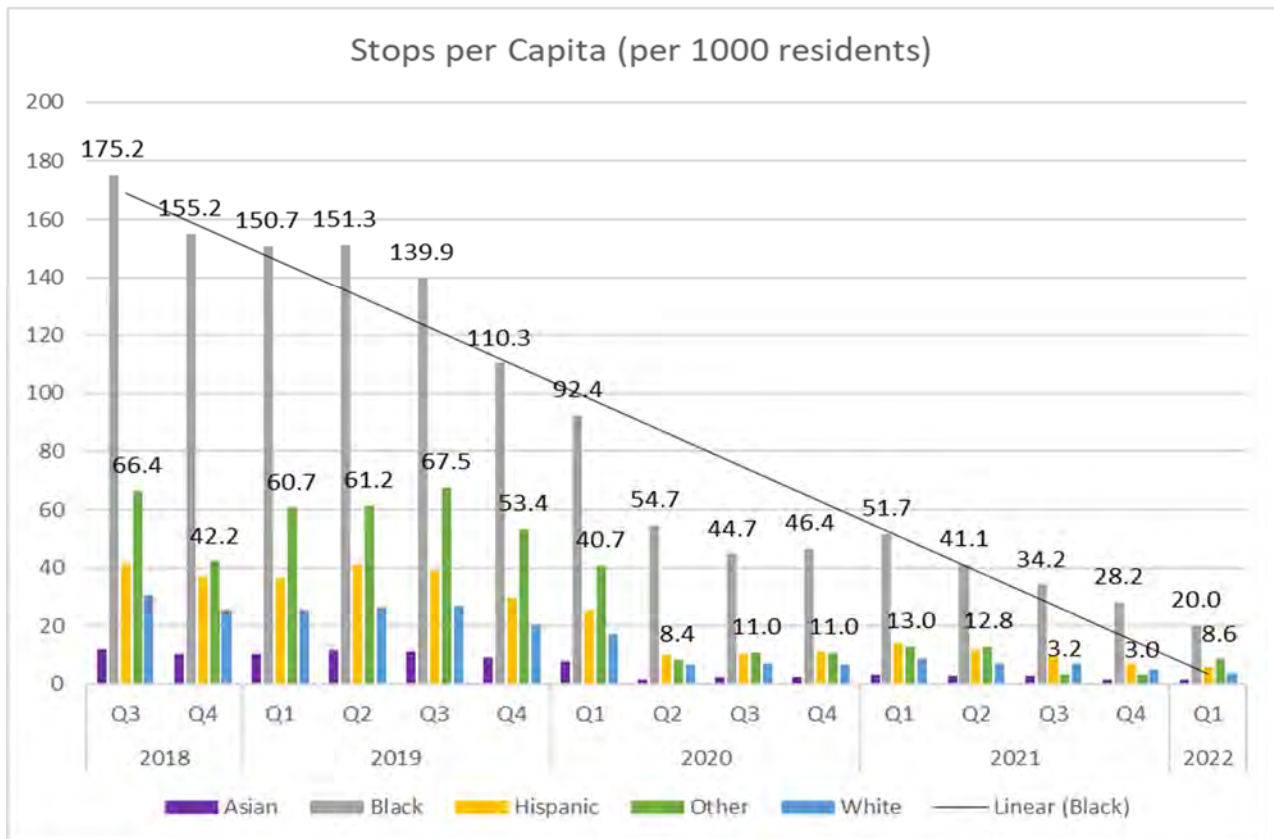
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents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

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 1.281, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

| Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Race | Slope |
| Black | -1.281 |
| Asian | -0.024 |
| Hispanic | -0.067 |
| White | -0.026 |
| Other | -1.122 |

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



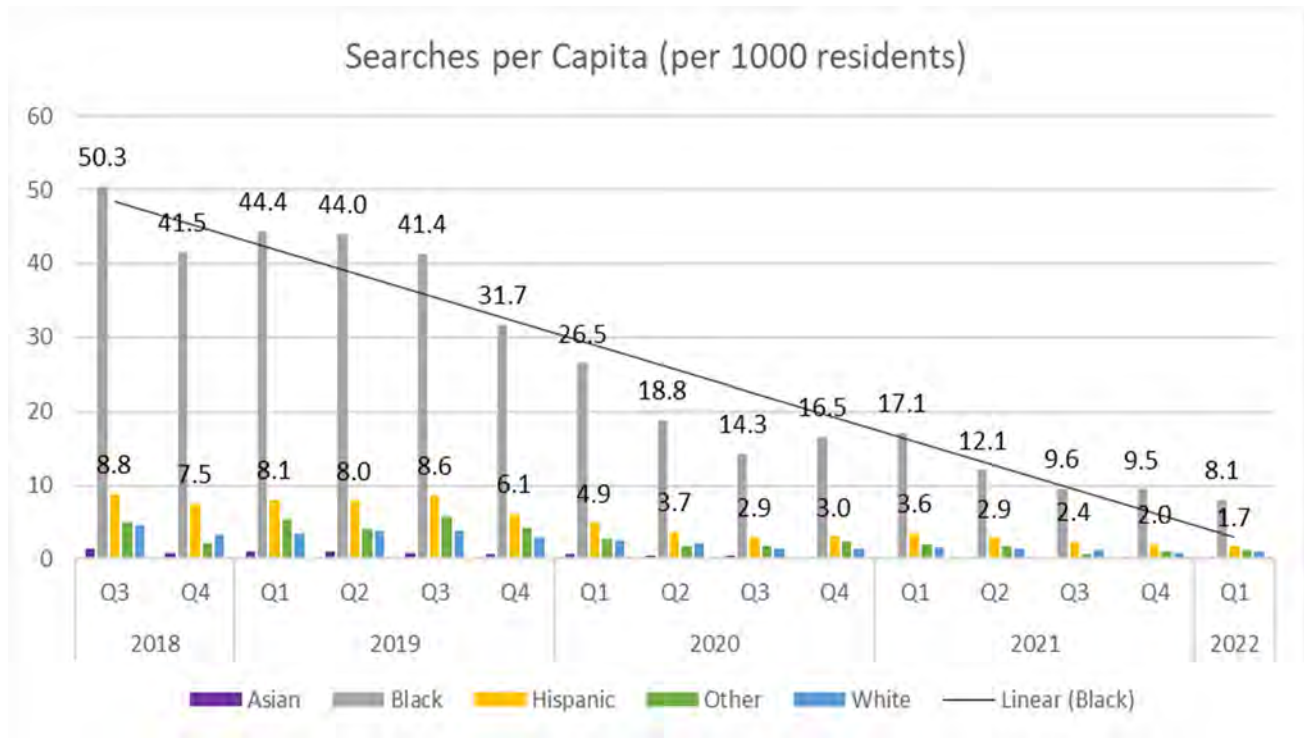
Citywide stops data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by the SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped 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 11.82, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

| Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Race | Slope |
| Black | -11.827 |
| Asian | -0.866 |
| Hispanic | -2.894 |
| White | -2.057 |
| Other | -4.995 |

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



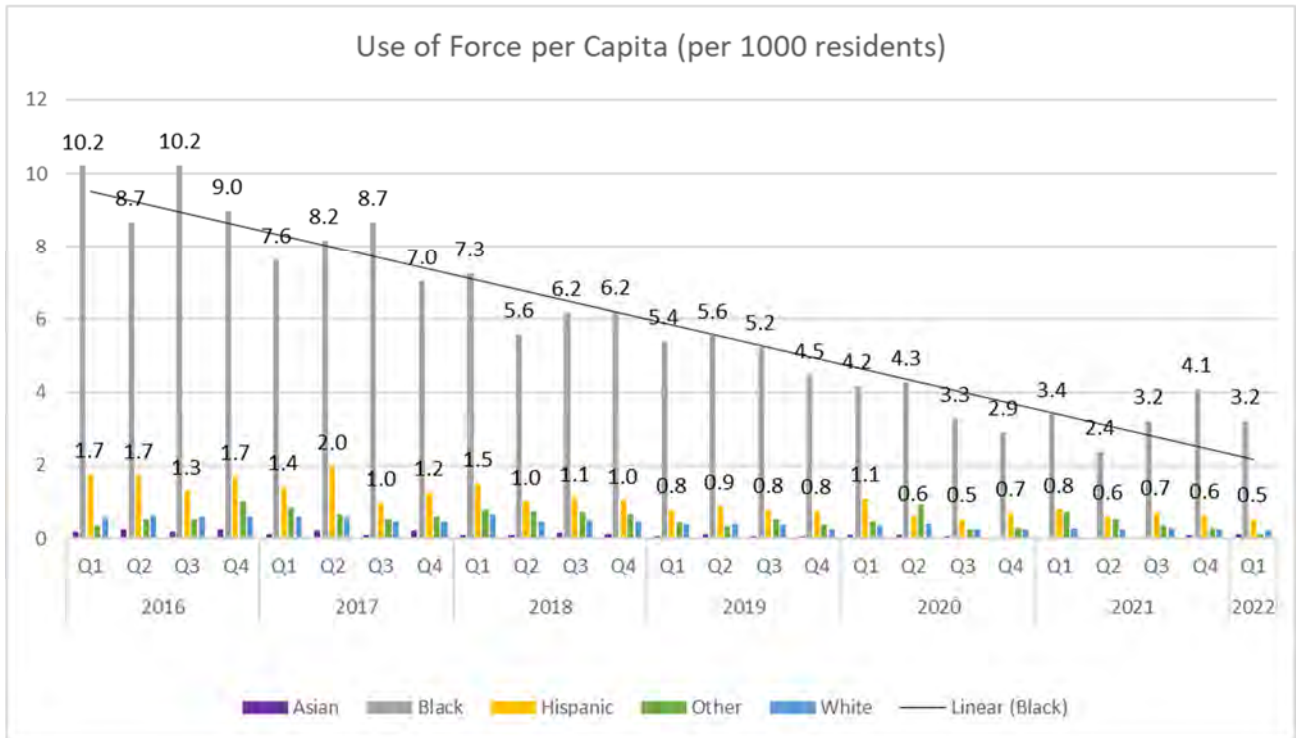
Citywide search data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been searched in connection with an interaction with the SFPD at rates higher than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African Americans 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 3.23, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

| Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita | |
|--|--------|
| Race | Slope |
| Black | -3.232 |
| Asian | -0.076 |
| Hispanic | -0.554 |
| White | -0.262 |
| Other | -0.298 |

Q1 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.

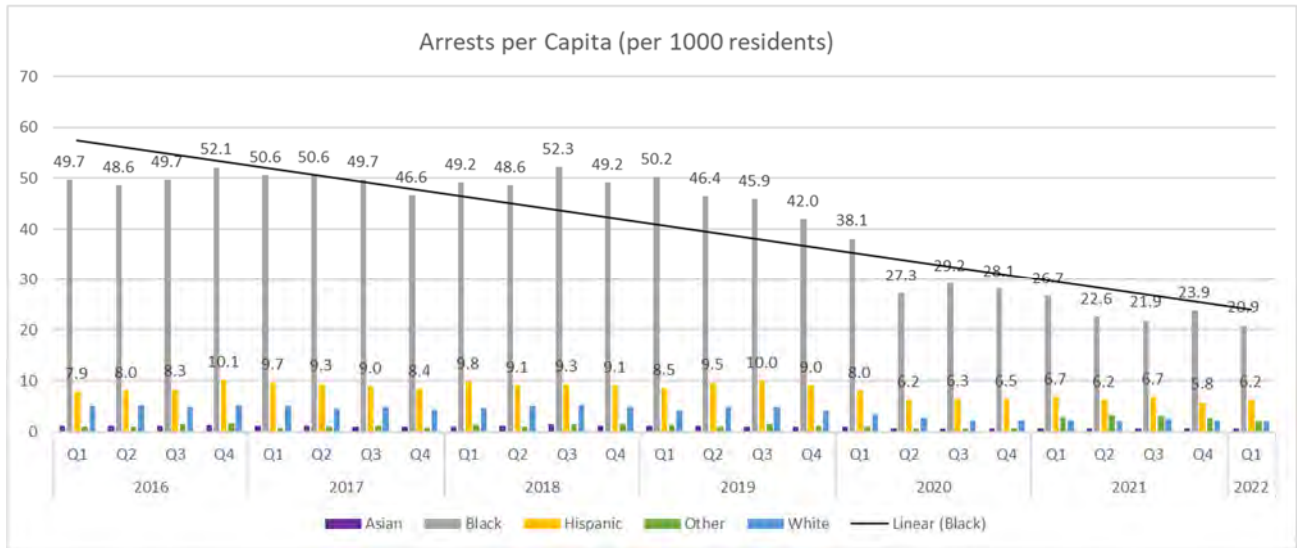
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group.

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 .30, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

| Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Race | Slope |
| Black | -0.306 |
| Asian | -0.007 |
| Hispanic | -0.050 |
| White | -0.017 |
| Other | -0.014 |

Q1 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.

| Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Race | Slope |
| Black | -1.393 |
| Asian | -0.031 |
| Hispanic | -0.131 |
| White | -0.138 |
| Other | -0.051 |

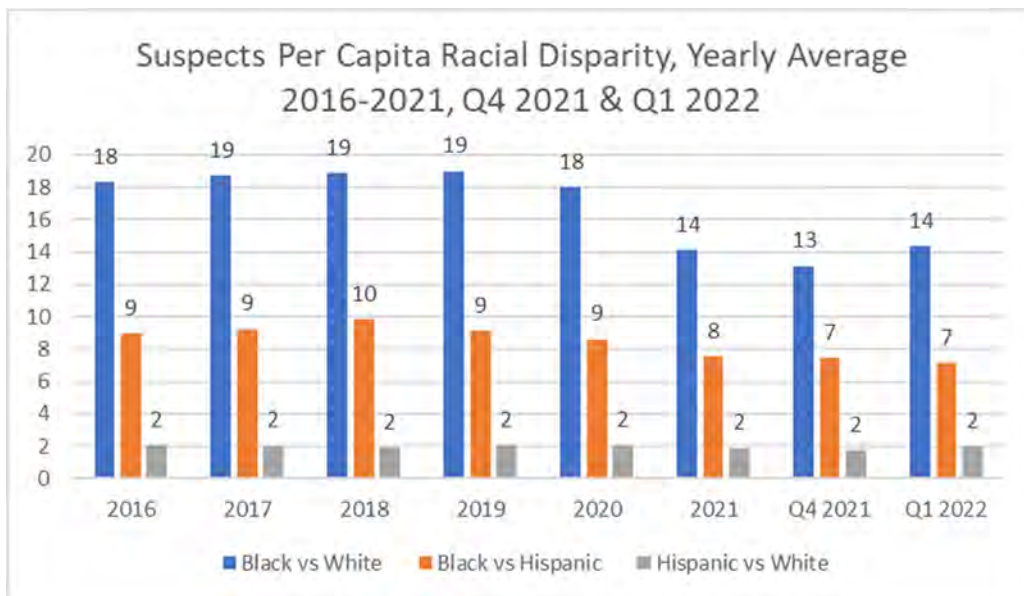
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.39, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

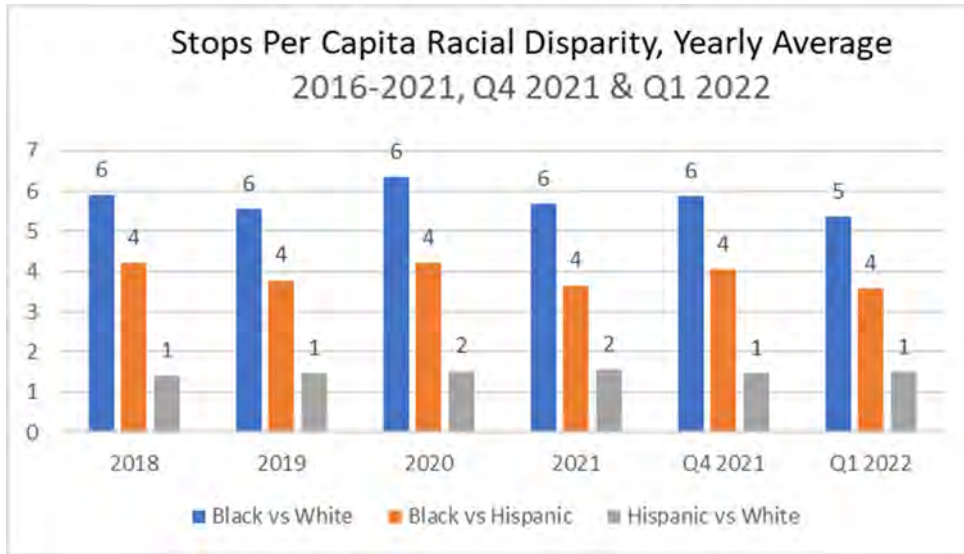
We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the 3 most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year. As with the other per capita analysis, Black/African American residents of San Francisco have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



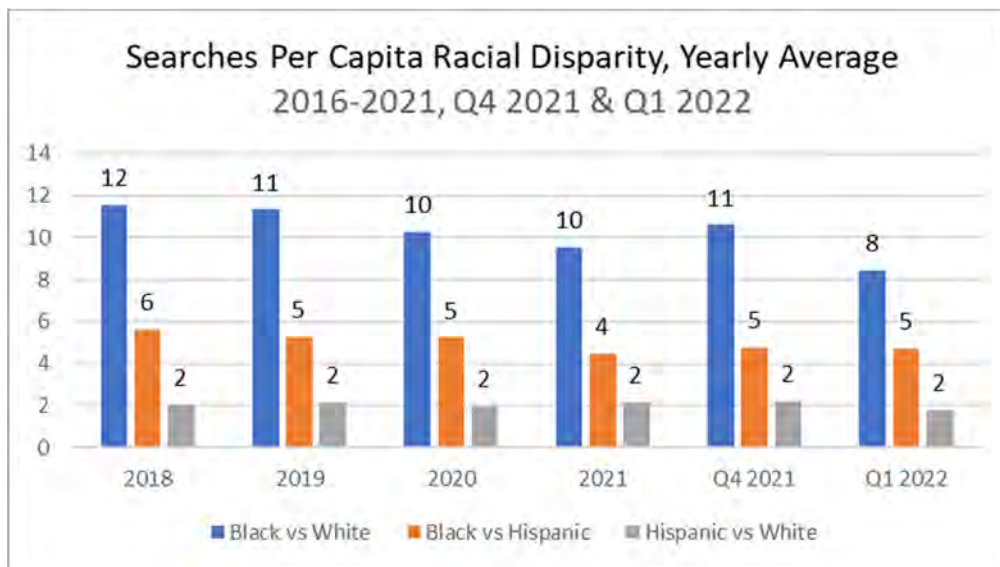
Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 13 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



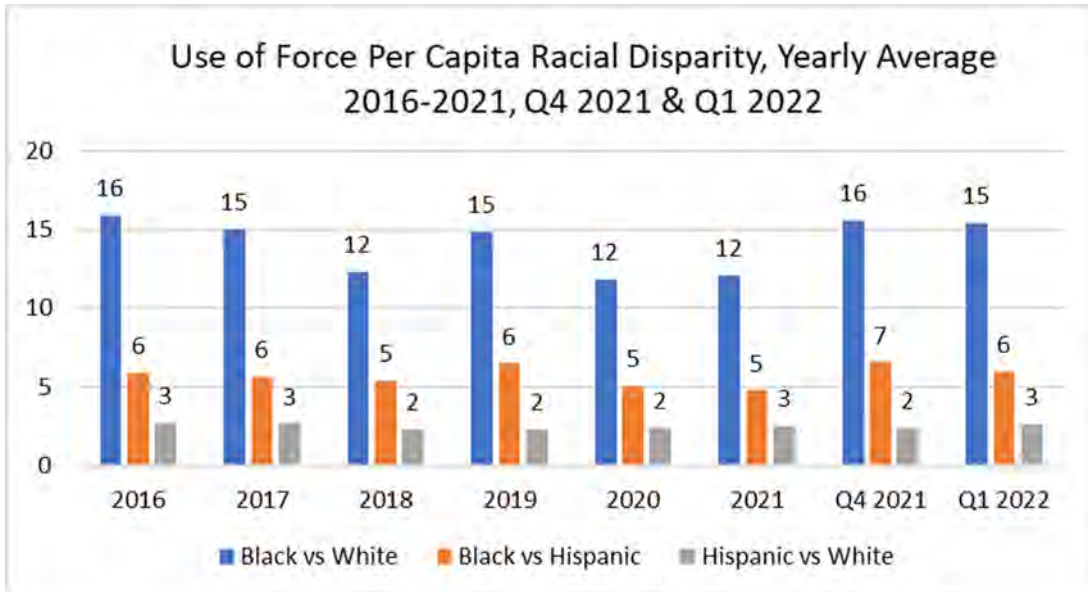
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are 5 to 6 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.



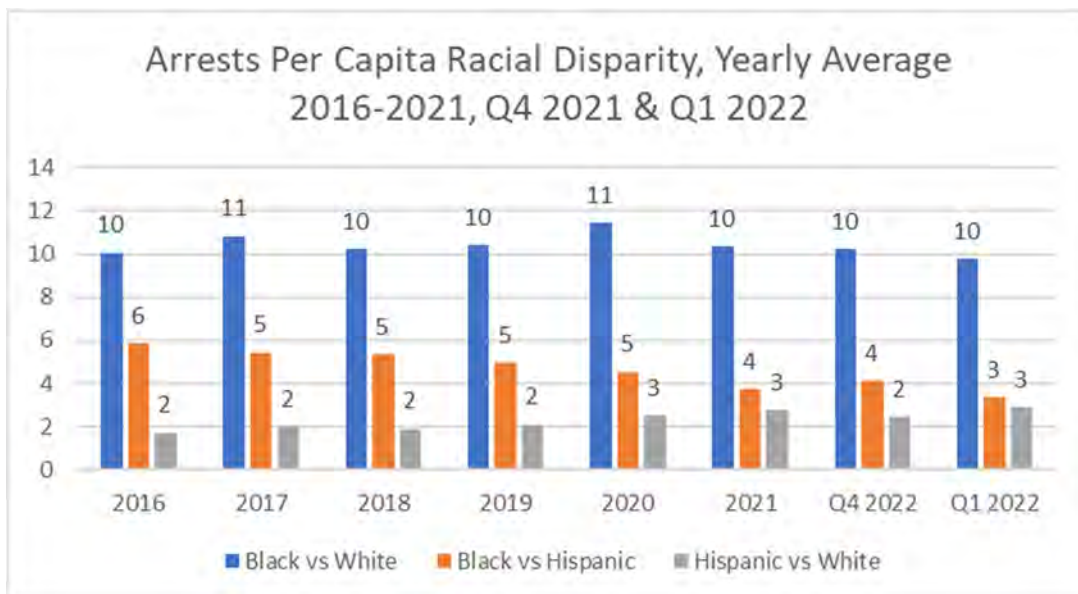
Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 8 to 12 times more likely to be searched than White residents.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between 12 to 16 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents.



Citywide arrest data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 10 to 11 times more likely to be arrested than White residents.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

What did we find?

We found that Black/African American individuals are significantly more often involved in various SFPD interactions 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.

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. 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
- New York University

Domestic Violence Reporting

- Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

Background

In November 2021, the Board of Supervisors approved, and Mayor Breed signed, legislation amending the San Francisco Administrative Code to require certain data involving Domestic Violence be reported on a quarterly basis starting in the first quarter of 2022. The report is to be submitted on a quarterly basis to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, Office of Racial Equity, the Human Rights Commission, the Department on the Status of Women, and the Police Commission.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service and Investigations

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

The SFPD responds to calls for service (CFS) received by the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) whether as a 911 emergency or through the non-emergency line. After gathering information from the caller, DEM staff has the responsibility of determining the appropriate code for the call, based on the information provided, and to dispatch units to the location as either a Priority A (highest), Priority B, or Priority C.

Upon arrival, SFPD officers conduct a thorough investigation into the allegations of domestic violence. Per SFPD policy, calls for service are coded with a final disposition of domestic violence (DV) in cases in which DV is evident during an officer's investigation.

In some cases, a report may be taken without a call to 911 (self-reporting at a police station, for example.) In these cases, a call for service number is generated during the report writing process.

This report includes data from 1 January 2022 through 31 March 2022.

Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b Reporting Components


1(A) The number of calls for service for Domestic Violence that the Police Department received from the Department of Emergency Management for the period of January 1 to March 31, 2022.

| CALLS FOR SERVICE, FINAL CALL CODE INCLUDES "DV" | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| January 1 to March 31, 2022 | | | | |
| | January | February | March | Total |
| DV Calls for Service | 496 | 457 | 552 | 1,505 |

1(B) The number of Domestic Violence cases that the Police Department presented to the District Attorney for investigation and/or prosecution in the prior quarter, and of those cases, the number in which a child or children were present and/or a firearm or firearms were present.

| DV INCIDENTS SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE | | | |
|--|------|-----|-----|
| | 2022 | | |
| | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office | 85 | 84 | 62 |
| Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present | 20 | 6 | 8 |
| Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Confiscation of Weapons: Pursuant to Penal Code § 18250 and Department policy, officers are mandated to confiscate any firearms or other deadly weapons discovered at the scene of a domestic violence incident. The weapon is booked into the Department's Property Room as evidence. As federal and state laws prohibit individuals convicted of a domestic violence charge from owning or acquiring a weapon, the Property Room follows DOJ protocols, including a criminal records' checks, to determine if the individual is eligible for release of the weapon.



Presence of Children: SFPD Department General Order 6.09 also outlines the procedures to follow if children are present during a domestic violence incident. DGO 7.04, Children of Arrested Parents, provides guidance to minimize the negative impact and harmful stressors on children when a parent/guardian is arrested whether in their presence or not. This policy is considered a national model, highlighting law enforcement's responsibility to ensure a safe environment for children following a traumatic experience such as the arrest of one's parent.



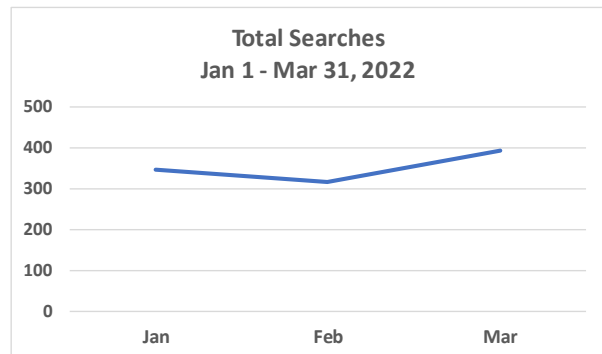
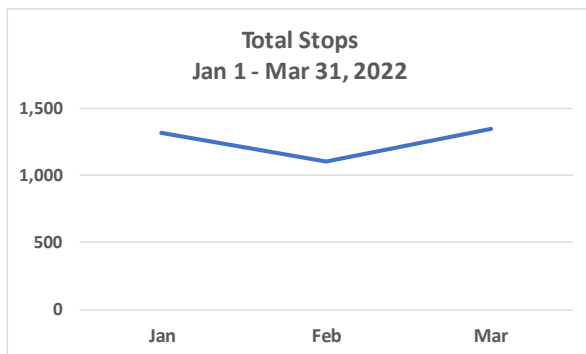
SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

In Q1-2022, there were a total of 3,769 stops, a 57% decrease from Q1-2021. Of those stops, 1,053 (28%) resulted in searches.

| Total Stops Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Type of Stops | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total |
| Dispatched | 490 | 397 | 518 | 1,405 |
| Self-Initiated | 828 | 708 | 828 | 2,364 |
| Total Stops | 1,318 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 3,769 |

| Total Searches Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Type of Stops | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total |
| Dispatched | 227 | 188 | 253 | 668 |
| Self-Initiated | 118 | 127 | 140 | 385 |
| Total Searches | 345 | 315 | 393 | 1,053 |



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.¹³ Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

¹³

[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))

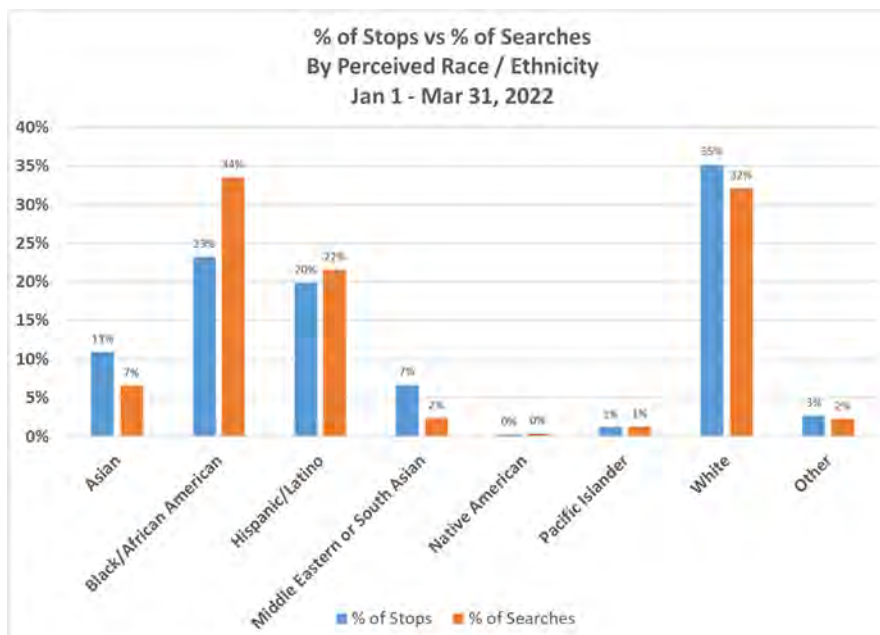
Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity

White subjects accounted for 35% of all stops and 32% of all searches. Black/African American subjects accounted for 23% of total stops and 34% of total searches.

| Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Perceived Race / Ethnicity | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Stops |
| Asian | 143 | 132 | 138 | 413 | 11% |
| Black/African American | 301 | 256 | 319 | 876 | 23% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 264 | 212 | 271 | 747 | 20% |
| Middle Eastern or South Asian | 102 | 72 | 79 | 253 | 7% |
| Native American | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 0% |
| Pacific Islander | 17 | 13 | 14 | 44 | 1% |
| White | 453 | 393 | 480 | 1,326 | 35% |
| Other | 34 | 24 | 43 | 101 | 3% |
| Total | 1,318 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 3,769 | 100% |

| Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Perceived Race / Ethnicity | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Searches |
| Asian | 21 | 24 | 24 | 69 | 7% |
| Black/African American | 109 | 101 | 143 | 353 | 34% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 78 | 59 | 90 | 227 | 22% |
| Middle Eastern or South Asian | 8 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 2% |
| Native American | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0% |
| Pacific Islander | 6 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 1% |
| White | 111 | 111 | 116 | 338 | 32% |
| Other | 11 | 6 | 7 | 24 | 2% |
| Total | 345 | 315 | 393 | 1,053 | 100% |



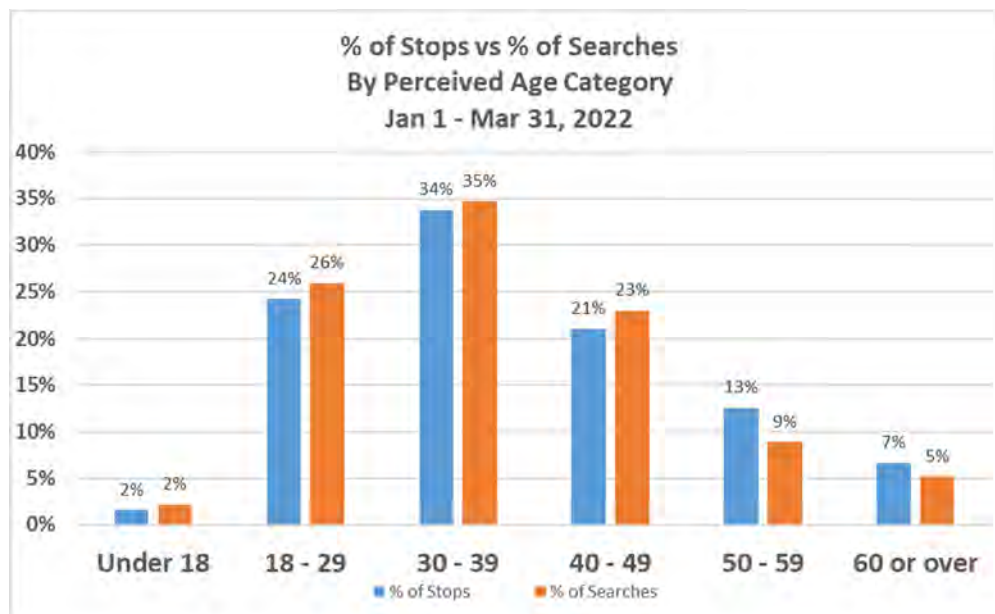
Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Stops and Searches by Perceived Age

Subjects within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (1,274; 31%) and the most searches (366; 35%).

| Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Perceived Age Category | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Stops |
| Under 18 | 14 | 24 | 22 | 60 | 2% |
| 18 - 29 | 352 | 257 | 303 | 912 | 24% |
| 30 - 39 | 445 | 362 | 467 | 1,274 | 34% |
| 40 - 49 | 261 | 249 | 283 | 793 | 21% |
| 50 - 59 | 163 | 140 | 171 | 474 | 13% |
| 60 or over | 81 | 71 | 99 | 251 | 7% |
| Unknown | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0% |
| Total | 1,318 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 3,769 | 100% |

| Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Perceived Age Category | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Searches |
| Under 18 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 23 | 2% |
| 18 - 29 | 84 | 79 | 110 | 273 | 26% |
| 30 - 39 | 128 | 104 | 134 | 366 | 35% |
| 40 - 49 | 78 | 83 | 81 | 242 | 23% |
| 50 - 59 | 33 | 26 | 35 | 94 | 9% |
| 60 or over | 20 | 13 | 22 | 55 | 5% |
| Total | 345 | 315 | 393 | 1,053 | 100% |



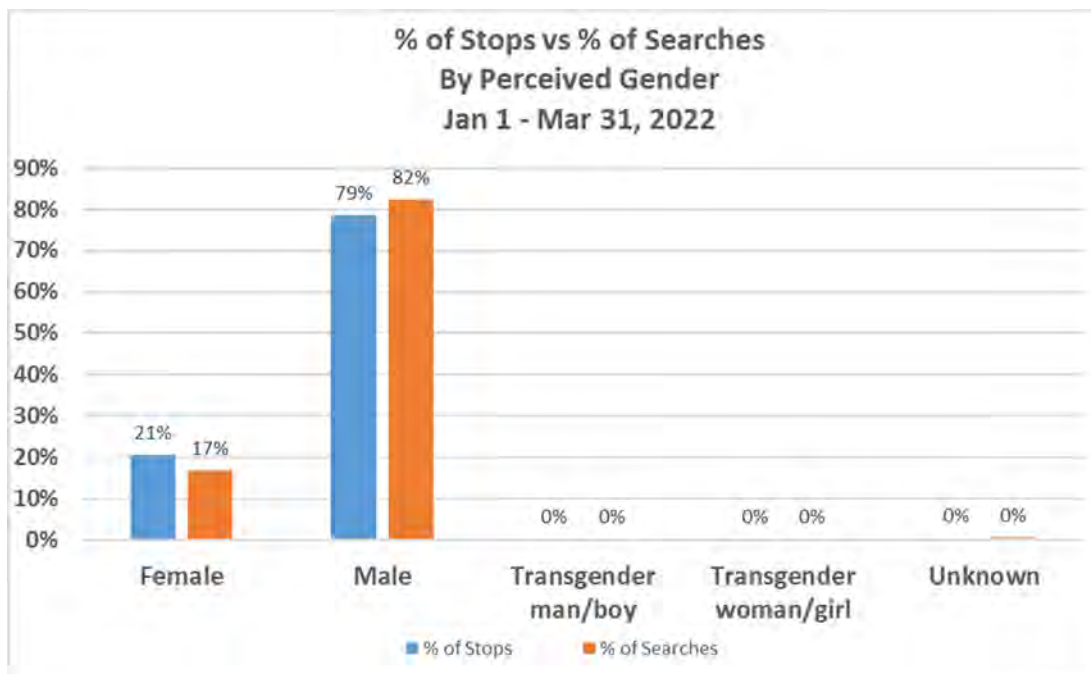
Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender

Male subjects accounted for 79% of all stops and 82% of all searches.

| Total Stops by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Perceived Gender | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Stops |
| Female | 240 | 250 | 287 | 777 | 21% |
| Male | 1,071 | 847 | 1,044 | 2,962 | 79% |
| Transgender man/boy | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0% |
| Transgender woman/girl | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0% |
| Unknown | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 0% |
| Total | 1,318 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 3,769 | 100% |

| Total Searches by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Perceived Gender | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 Total | % of Searches |
| Female | 55 | 53 | 69 | 177 | 17% |
| Male | 288 | 260 | 320 | 868 | 82% |
| Transgender man/boy | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| Transgender woman/girl | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0% |
| Unknown | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0% |
| Total | 345 | 315 | 393 | 1,053 | 100% |



Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Stops and Searches by District

Southern Station accounted for the most stops in Q1-2022 (447; 12%) and Central Station conducted the most searches (164; 16%).

| Total Stops by District Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| District | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total | % Total |
| Central | 149 | 124 | 169 | 442 | 12% |
| Southern | 148 | 122 | 177 | 447 | 12% |
| Bayview | 53 | 46 | 84 | 183 | 5% |
| Mission | 167 | 104 | 102 | 373 | 10% |
| Northern | 96 | 107 | 143 | 346 | 9% |
| Park | 95 | 49 | 36 | 180 | 5% |
| Richmond | 130 | 95 | 121 | 346 | 9% |
| Ingleside | 75 | 97 | 92 | 264 | 7% |
| Taraval | 97 | 98 | 91 | 286 | 8% |
| Tenderloin | 117 | 80 | 142 | 339 | 9% |
| Airport | 145 | 135 | 134 | 414 | 11% |
| Unknown | 46 | 48 | 55 | 149 | 4% |
| Total | 1,318 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 3,769 | 100% |

| Total Searches by District Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| District | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total | % Total |
| Central | 45 | 63 | 56 | 164 | 16% |
| Southern | 30 | 41 | 62 | 133 | 13% |
| Bayview | 14 | 16 | 42 | 72 | 7% |
| Mission | 64 | 28 | 41 | 133 | 13% |
| Northern | 38 | 45 | 52 | 135 | 13% |
| Park | 9 | 12 | 10 | 31 | 3% |
| Richmond | 12 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 2% |
| Ingleside | 34 | 18 | 17 | 69 | 7% |
| Taraval | 20 | 20 | 17 | 57 | 5% |
| Tenderloin | 50 | 37 | 54 | 141 | 13% |
| Airport | 16 | 16 | 22 | 54 | 5% |
| Unknown | 13 | 13 | 17 | 43 | 4% |
| Total | 345 | 315 | 393 | 1,053 | 100% |

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

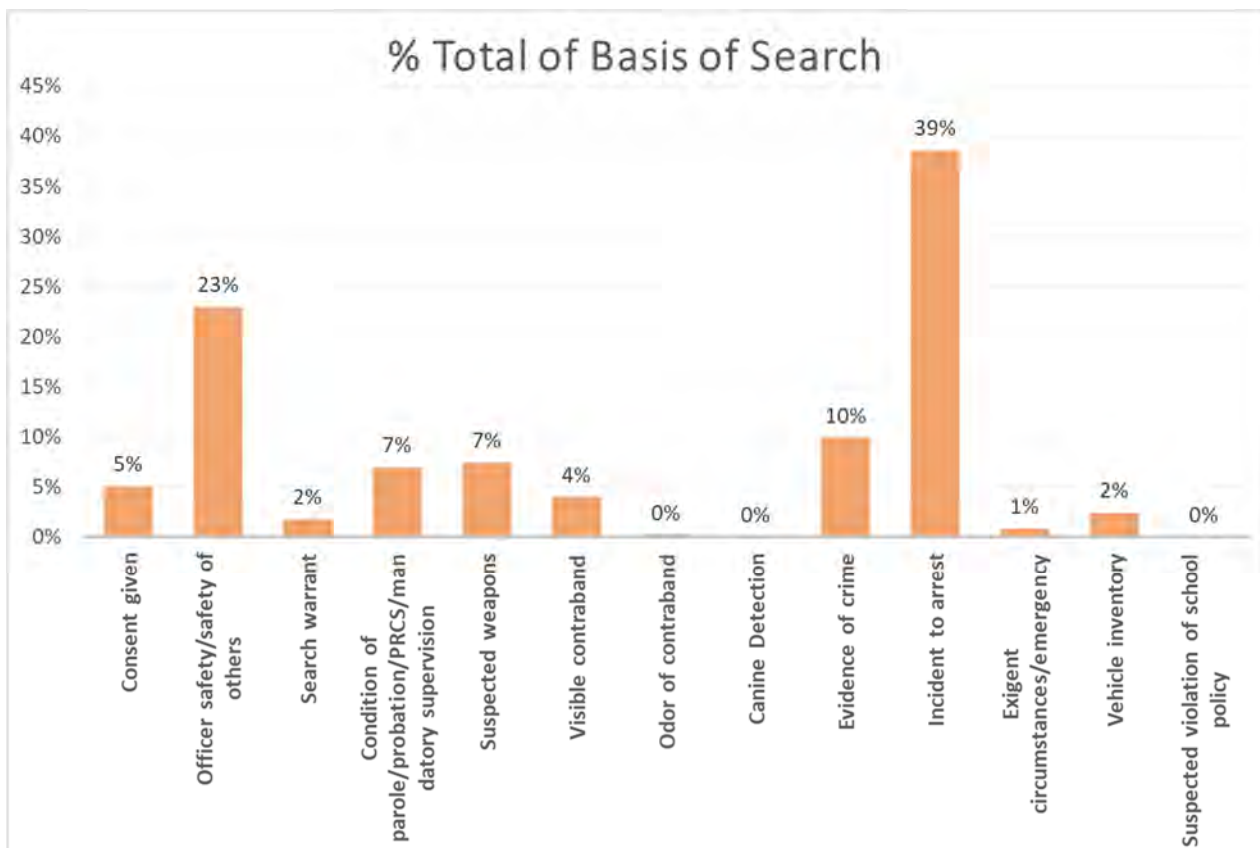
Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Basis of Searches

Two reasons accounted for 62% of total searches: Incident to arrest (39%) and officer safety/safety of others (23%).

| Total Basis of Search | Total | % Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Consent given | 79 | 5% |
| Officer safety/safety of others | 360 | 23% |
| Search warrant | 27 | 2% |
| Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision | 109 | 7% |
| Suspected weapons | 116 | 7% |
| Visible contraband | 62 | 4% |
| Odor of contraband | 3 | 0% |
| Canine Detection | 0 | 0% |
| Evidence of crime | 155 | 10% |
| Incident to arrest | 605 | 39% |
| Exigent circumstances/emergency | 13 | 1% |
| Vehicle inventory | 38 | 2% |
| Suspected violation of school policy | 0 | 0% |
| *Distinct Count of Searches | 1,053 | 100% |

*There may be more than one basis for search



Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – 2022 Quarter 1

| Basis of Search | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | Middle Eastern/ South Asian | Native American | Pacific Islander | White | Other | Total |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Consent given | 6 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 79 |
| Officer safety/safety of others | 21 | 122 | 75 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 118 | 11 | 360 |
| Search warrant | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 27 |
| Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision | 6 | 44 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 109 |
| Suspected weapons | 4 | 41 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 5 | 116 |
| Visible contraband | 4 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 62 |
| Odor of contraband | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Canine Detection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evidence of crime | 11 | 57 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 5 | 155 |
| Incident to arrest | 26 | 207 | 138 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 199 | 13 | 605 |
| Exigent circumstances/emergency | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Vehicle inventory | 2 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 38 |
| Suspected violation of school policy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distinct Count of Searches | 69 | 353 | 227 | 25 | 4 | 13 | 338 | 24 | 1,053 |
| % of Total Searches | 7% | 34% | 22% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 32% | 2% | 100% |

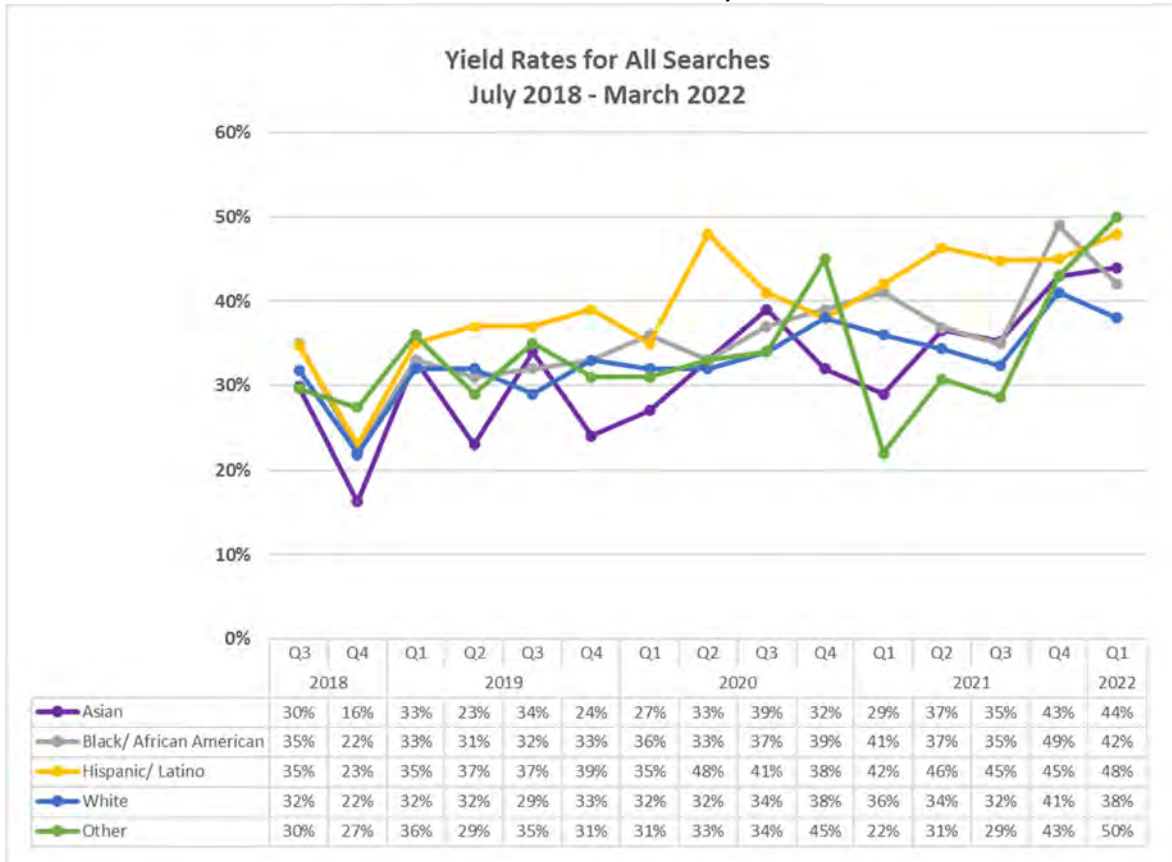
| Basis of Search | Under 18 | 18-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Total |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Consent given | 0 | 8 | 30 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 79 |
| Officer safety/safety of others | 9 | 93 | 119 | 97 | 25 | 17 | 360 |
| Search warrant | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 27 |
| Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision | 0 | 27 | 53 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 109 |
| Suspected weapons | 6 | 38 | 40 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 116 |
| Visible contraband | 0 | 23 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 62 |
| Odor of contraband | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Canine Detection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evidence of crime | 7 | 50 | 52 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 155 |
| Incident to arrest | 13 | 155 | 209 | 139 | 59 | 30 | 605 |
| Exigent circumstances/emergency | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| Vehicle inventory | 0 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 38 |
| Suspected violation of school policy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distinct Count of Searches | 23 | 273 | 366 | 242 | 94 | 55 | 1,053 |
| % of Total Searches | 2% | 26% | 35% | 23% | 9% | 5% | 100% |

| Basis of Search | Female | Male | Transgender man/boy | Transgender woman/girl | Unknown | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Consent given | 9 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 79 |
| Officer safety/safety of others | 53 | 304 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 360 |
| Search warrant | 11 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision | 7 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 109 |
| Suspected weapons | 11 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 116 |
| Visible contraband | 11 | 49 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 62 |
| Odor of contraband | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Canine Detection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evidence of crime | 25 | 128 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 155 |
| Incident to arrest | 104 | 496 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 605 |
| Exigent circumstances/emergency | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Vehicle inventory | 9 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Suspected violation of school policy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distinct Count of Searches | 177 | 868 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1,053 |
| % of Total Searches | 17% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Results of Searches

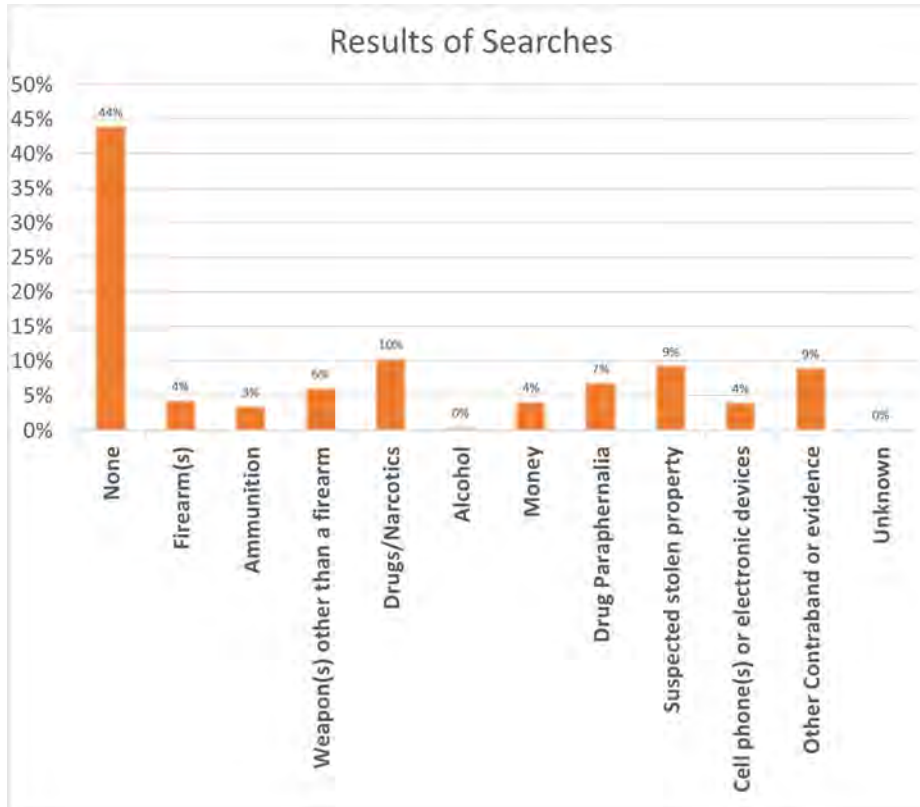
There were 1,053 distinct searches in Q1-2022. Total yield rate for all searches was 42%.



Yield rate was 42% for Black/African Americans, 48% for Hispanics/Latinos, 44% for Asian and 38% for White subjects in Q1-2022.

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Results of Searches 2022 QUARTER 1



| Results of Searches | Total | % Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| None | 606 | 44% |
| Firearm(s) | 57 | 4% |
| Ammunition | 45 | 3% |
| Weapon(s) other than a firearm | 82 | 6% |
| Drugs/Narcotics | 141 | 10% |
| Alcohol | 4 | 0% |
| Money | 54 | 4% |
| Drug Paraphernalia | 92 | 7% |
| Suspected stolen property | 127 | 9% |
| Cell phone(s) or electronic devices | 53 | 4% |
| Other Contraband or evidence | 122 | 9% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Distinct Count of Search | 1,053 | 100% |

*A single search may have multiple results

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Results of Searches 2022 QUARTER 1

| Results of Searches | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | Middle Eastern/ South Asian | Native American | Pacific Islander | White | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| None | 38 | 206 | 118 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 208 | 12 | 606 |
| Firearm(s) | 6 | 27 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 57 |
| Ammunition | 7 | 19 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 45 |
| Weapon(s) other than a firearm | 8 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 82 |
| Drugs/Narcotics | 7 | 45 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 141 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Money | 1 | 15 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 54 |
| Drug Paraphernalia | 3 | 24 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 92 |
| Suspected stolen property | 10 | 45 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 127 |
| Cell phone(s) or electronic devices | 3 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 53 |
| Other Contraband or evidence | 7 | 42 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 5 | 122 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distinct Count of Search | 69 | 353 | 227 | 25 | 4 | 13 | 338 | 24 | 1,053 |

| Results of Searches | Under 18 | 18-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Unknown | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| None | 10 | 141 | 223 | 144 | 57 | 31 | | 606 |
| Firearm(s) | 7 | 26 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 6 | | 57 |
| Ammunition | 7 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | 45 |
| Weapon(s) other than a firearm | 1 | 23 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 12 | | 82 |
| Drugs/Narcotics | 2 | 51 | 44 | 30 | 8 | 6 | | 141 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 4 |
| Money | 0 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 0 | | 54 |
| Drug Paraphernalia | 0 | 24 | 33 | 27 | 8 | 0 | | 92 |
| Suspected stolen property | 4 | 36 | 44 | 27 | 12 | 4 | | 127 |
| Cell phone(s) or electronic devices | 4 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | 53 |
| Other Contraband or evidence | 2 | 38 | 44 | 23 | 14 | 1 | | 122 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Distinct Count of Search | 23 | 273 | 366 | 242 | 94 | 55 | 0 | 1,053 |

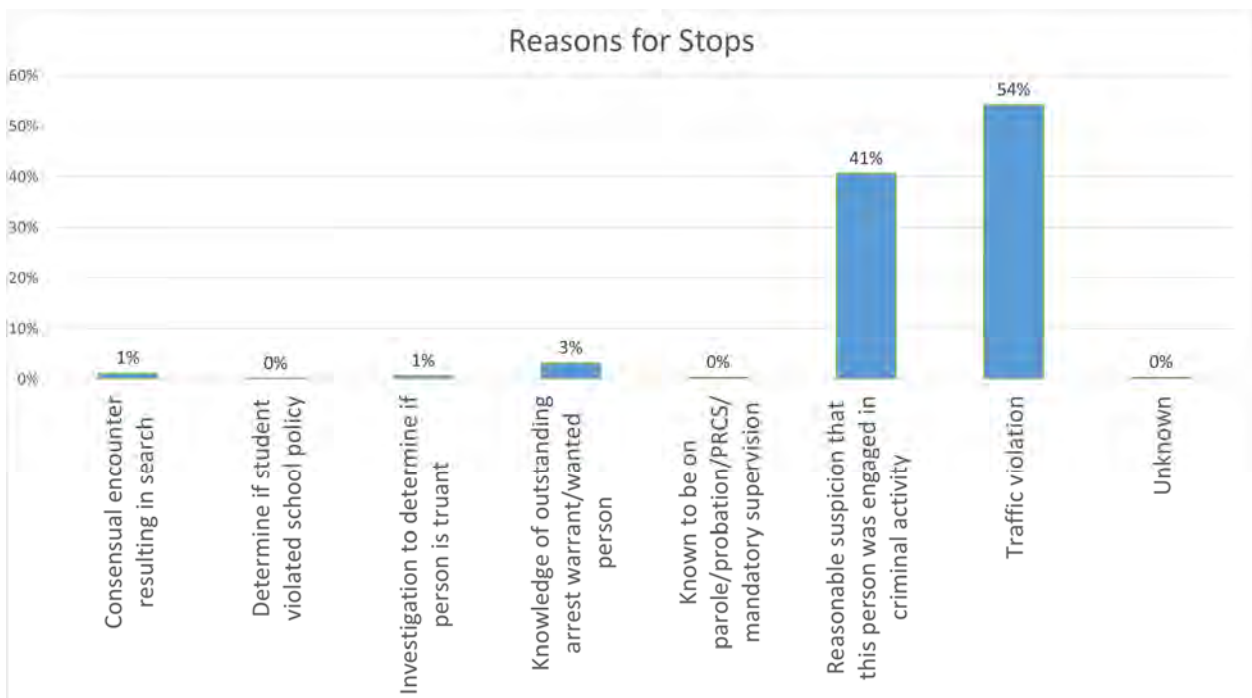
| Results of Searches | Female | Male | Transgender man/boy | Transgender woman/girl | Unknown | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| None | 113 | 488 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 606 |
| Firearm(s) | 4 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| Ammunition | 5 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Weapon(s) other than a firearm | 12 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 82 |
| Drugs/Narcotics | 19 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Money | 3 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Drug Paraphernalia | 15 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| Suspected stolen property | 22 | 104 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 127 |
| Cell phone(s) or electronic devices | 5 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| Other Contraband or evidence | 18 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Distinct Count of Search | 177 | 868 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1,053 |

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Reasons for Stops

In Q1-2022, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 95% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations reported 54% and reasonable suspicion was 41%.

| Reason for Stops | Total | % Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Consensual encounter resulting in search | 41 | 1% |
| Determine if student violated school policy | 1 | 0% |
| Investigation to determine if person is truant | 21 | 1% |
| Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person | 118 | 3% |
| Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision | 10 | 0% |
| Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity | 1,528 | 41% |
| Traffic violation | 2,040 | 54% |
| Unknown | 10 | 0% |
| Distinct Count of Stops | 3,769 | 100% |



Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Reasons for Stops by Race, Age, Gender

| 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 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 41 |
| Determine if student violated school policy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Investigation to determine if person is truant | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 21 |
| Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person | 7 | 42 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 39 | 5 | 118 |
| Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity | 100 | 457 | 297 | 39 | 8 | 20 | 571 | 36 | 1,528 |
| Traffic violation | 292 | 354 | 420 | 207 | 1 | 21 | 690 | 55 | 2,040 |
| Unknown | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Distinct Count of Stops | 413 | 876 | 747 | 253 | 9 | 44 | 1,326 | 101 | 3,769 |
| % of Stops | 11% | 23% | 20% | 7% | 0% | 1% | 35% | 3% | 100% |

| Reasons for Stops | Under 18 | 18-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Unknown | Total |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Consensual encounter resulting in search | 1 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 41 |
| Determine if student violated school policy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Investigation to determine if person is truant | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 21 |
| Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person | 4 | 28 | 34 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 118 |
| Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity | 32 | 354 | 536 | 341 | 172 | 93 | 0 | 1,528 |
| Traffic violation | 14 | 515 | 681 | 407 | 283 | 140 | 0 | 2,040 |
| Unknown | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Distinct Count of Stops | 60 | 912 | 1,274 | 793 | 474 | 251 | 5 | 3,769 |
| % of Stops | 2% | 24% | 34% | 21% | 13% | 7% | 0% | 100% |

| Reasons for Stops | Female | Male | Transgender man/boy | Transgender woman/girl | Unknown | Total |
|--|------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Consensual encounter resulting in search | 11 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Determine if student violated school policy | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Investigation to determine if person is truant | 8 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person | 14 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 |
| Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity | 331 | 1,178 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1,528 |
| Traffic violation | 412 | 1,625 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,040 |
| Unknown | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Distinct Count of Stops | 777 | 2,962 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 3,769 |
| % of Stops | 21% | 79% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

Stop Data Quarter I 2022

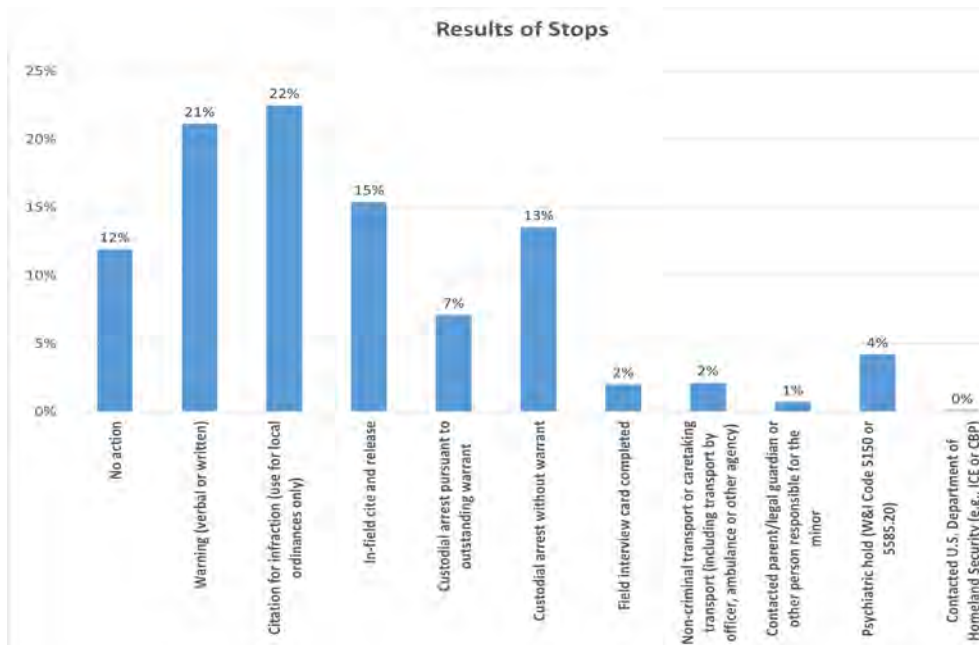
Results of Stops

Of the 3,769 stops in Q1-2022: a warning was issued 21% of the time; a citation for infraction was issued 22% of the time, and in-field cite-and-release was issued 15% of the time.

| Results of Stops | Total | % Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| No action | 473 | 12% |
| Warning (verbal or written) | 841 | 21% |
| Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only) | 895 | 22% |
| In-field cite and release | 612 | 15% |
| Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant | 281 | 7% |
| Custodial arrest without warrant | 538 | 13% |
| Field interview card completed | 78 | 2% |
| Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency) | 82 | 2% |
| Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor | 26 | 1% |
| Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20) | 165 | 4% |
| 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 | 3,769 | 100% |

*A single stop may have multiple results

*One stop during Q1 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. The incident occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where an international traveler exited a plane and realized that they had forgotten an item on the plane. The subject pushed through an emergency exit door in an attempt to get back on the plane to retrieve their belongings and set off an alarm. The subject was stopped and detained by CBP and TSA was notified of the incident and responded. A decision was made not to impose any criminal or civil action. There was no violation of DGO 5.15, Enforcement of Immigration Laws.



Stop Data Quarter I 2022

Results of Stops by Race, Age, and Gender

| Results of Stops | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino(a) | Middle Eastern/ South Asian | Native American | Pacific Islander | White | Other | Total |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| No action | 37 | 139 | 87 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 157 | 22 | 473 |
| Warning (verbal or written) | 85 | 228 | 145 | 75 | 0 | 9 | 284 | 15 | 841 |
| Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only) | 145 | 84 | 175 | 110 | 1 | 9 | 343 | 28 | 895 |
| In-field cite and release | 84 | 123 | 138 | 38 | 2 | 4 | 213 | 10 | 612 |
| Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant | 16 | 96 | 51 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 97 | 4 | 281 |
| Custodial arrest without warrant | 25 | 183 | 142 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 155 | 18 | 538 |
| Field interview card completed | 2 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 78 |
| Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency) | 7 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 5 | 82 |
| Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor | 4 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20) | 22 | 32 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 76 | 6 | 165 |
| Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 413 | 876 | 747 | 253 | 9 | 44 | 1,326 | 101 | 3,769 |

| Results of Stops | Under 18 | 18-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Unknown | Total |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| No action | 6 | 114 | 167 | 104 | 49 | 28 | 5 | 473 |
| Warning (verbal or written) | 4 | 200 | 330 | 172 | 93 | 42 | 0 | 841 |
| Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only) | 6 | 208 | 279 | 173 | 154 | 75 | 0 | 895 |
| In-field cite and release | 8 | 139 | 192 | 139 | 89 | 45 | 0 | 612 |
| Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant | 5 | 62 | 106 | 75 | 26 | 7 | 0 | 281 |
| Custodial arrest without warrant | 14 | 161 | 179 | 106 | 47 | 31 | 0 | 538 |
| Field interview card completed | 0 | 24 | 31 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 78 |
| Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency) | 0 | 13 | 27 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 82 |
| Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor | 20 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20) | 11 | 33 | 48 | 35 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 165 |
| Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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 | 60 | 912 | 1,274 | 793 | 474 | 251 | 5 | 3,769 |

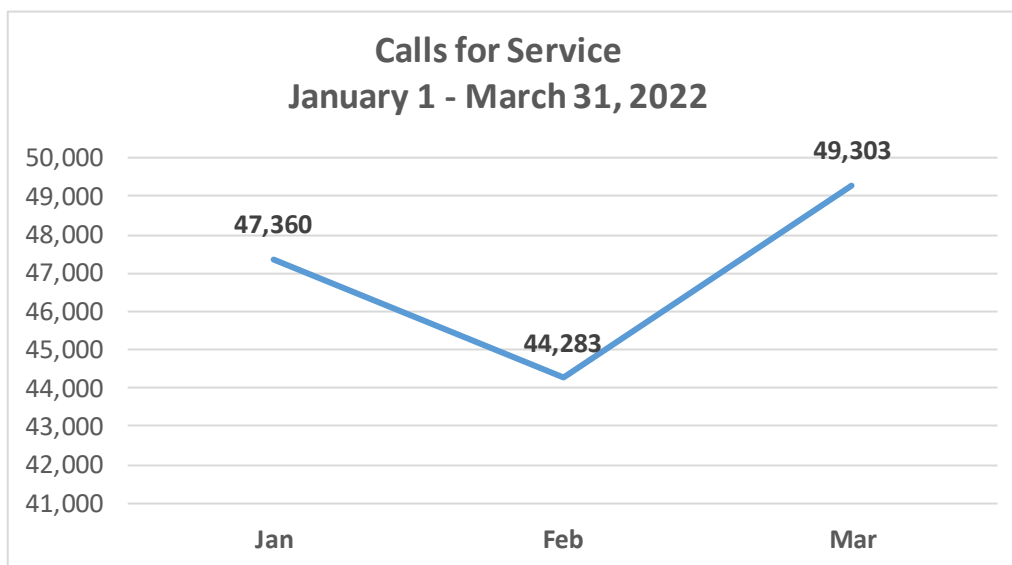
| Results of Stops | Female | Male | Transgender man/boy | Transgender woman/girl | Unknown | Total |
|--|------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| No action | 99 | 363 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 473 |
| Warning (verbal or written) | 178 | 661 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 841 |
| Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only) | 173 | 722 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 895 |
| In-field cite and release | 138 | 469 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 612 |
| Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant | 35 | 243 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 281 |
| Custodial arrest without warrant | 93 | 442 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 538 |
| Field interview card completed | 19 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency) | 15 | 66 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor | 8 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20) | 64 | 96 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 165 |
| 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 | 777 | 2,962 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 3,769 |

Calls for Service, Q1 2022

Calls for Service

The Department responded to 140,946 total calls for service during Q1-2022. Call volume fluctuated during the Q1-2022, and the month of March accounted for 49,303 calls for service, slightly higher volume of calls compared to the months of January and February.

| Calls for Service January 1 - March 31, 2022 | | | |
|---|--------|--------|----------|
| Jan | Feb | Mar | Total Q1 |
| 47,360 | 44,283 | 49,303 | 140,946 |



Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD

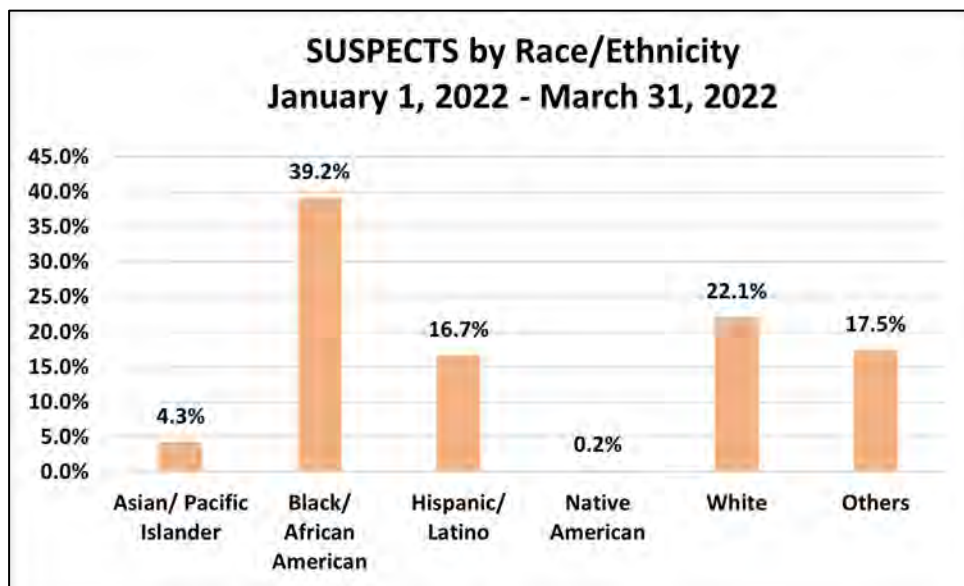
Suspects, Q1 2022

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 39.2% of the subjects reported are Black/African American.

| SUSPECTS by Race/Ethnicity January 1, 2022 - March 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | Jan | Feb | Mar | Q1 2022 | % of Total Suspects Q1 2022 |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 96 | 127 | 96 | 319 | 4.3% |
| Black/ African American | 939 | 952 | 1029 | 2920 | 39.2% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 413 | 351 | 480 | 1244 | 16.7% |
| Native American | 8 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 0.2% |
| White | 569 | 545 | 532 | 1646 | 22.1% |
| Others | 412 | 408 | 482 | 1302 | 17.5% |
| Total | 2,437 | 2,385 | 2,627 | 7,449 | 100.00% |

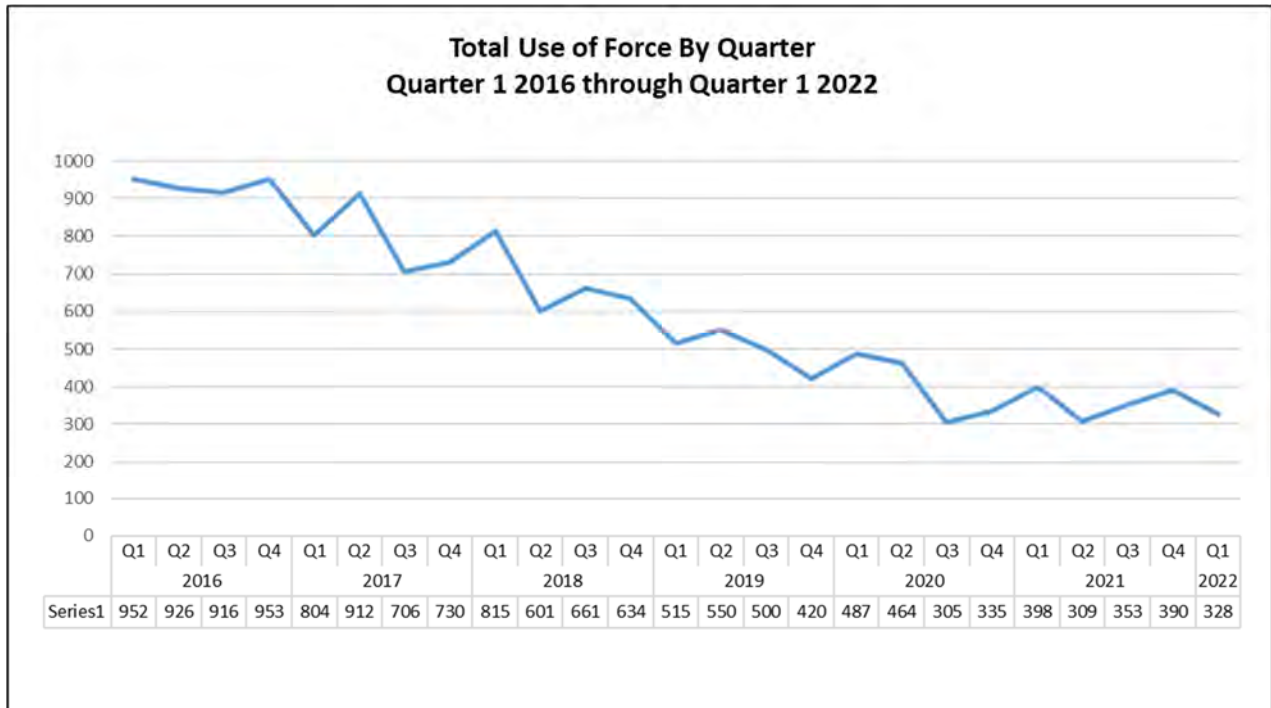


Note: Suspect data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Use of Force, Q1 2022

Total Use of Force Overview

January 1, 2016, through March 31, 2022



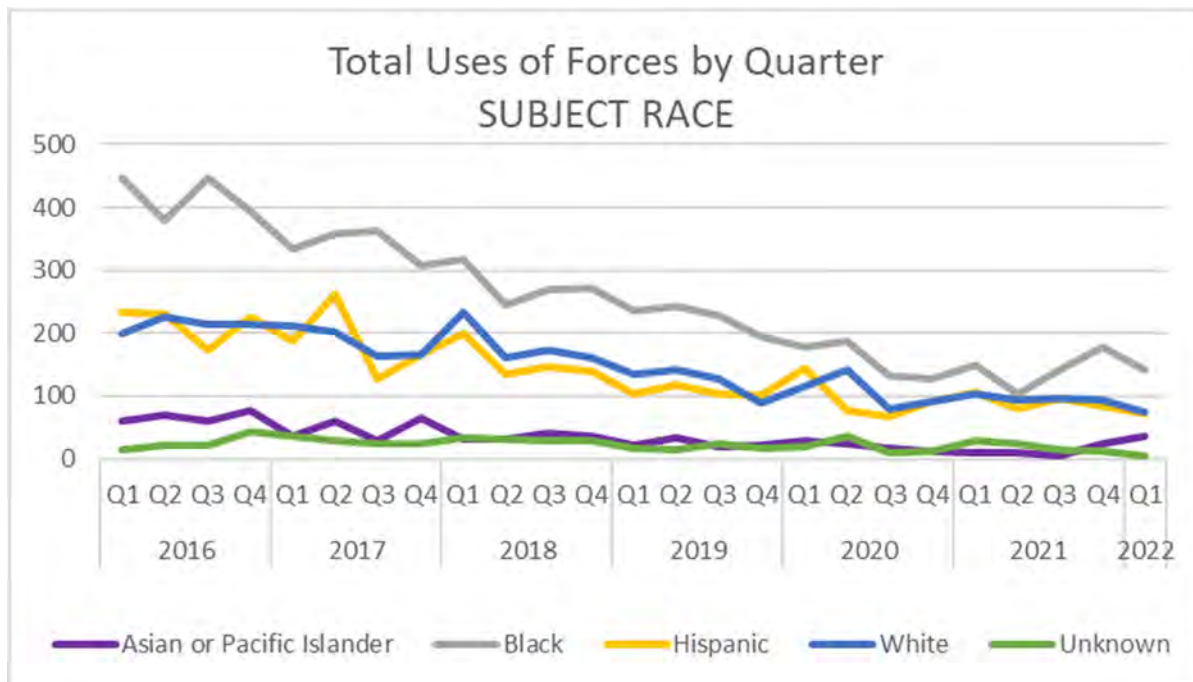
The above chart shows the decrease in Use of Force since the 1st quarter of 2016 by 66%. There were 952 Uses of Force in Q1-2016 compared to 328 Uses of Force in Q1-2022.

Use of Force, Q1 2022

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Q1-2022, 43% of the total Uses of Force were against Black/African American subjects, 23% were against White subjects and 22% were against Hispanic/Latino subjects.

| SUBJECT RACE | COUNT OF FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----|----|----|----|
| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 59 | 70 | 60 | 78 | 37 | 61 | 28 | 66 | 32 | 31 | 42 | 36 | 22 | 34 | 20 | 21 | 29 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 36 | | | | |
| Black | 447 | 379 | 448 | 393 | 333 | 358 | 363 | 308 | 318 | 244 | 270 | 272 | 236 | 242 | 229 | 195 | 179 | 187 | 132 | 127 | 149 | 104 | 141 | 179 | 141 | | | | |
| Hispanic | 232 | 230 | 173 | 226 | 188 | 261 | 128 | 165 | 199 | 135 | 147 | 139 | 104 | 117 | 104 | 100 | 144 | 77 | 68 | 91 | 106 | 79 | 97 | 83 | 72 | | | | |
| White | 199 | 225 | 213 | 213 | 211 | 202 | 163 | 166 | 234 | 160 | 172 | 160 | 135 | 142 | 128 | 88 | 115 | 141 | 80 | 92 | 103 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 74 | | | | |
| Unknown | 15 | 22 | 22 | 43 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 9 | 12 | 30 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| Grand Total | 952 | 926 | 916 | 953 | 804 | 911 | 707 | 730 | 816 | 601 | 661 | 635 | 515 | 550 | 504 | 420 | 487 | 464 | 305 | 335 | 398 | 309 | 353 | 390 | 328 | | | | |

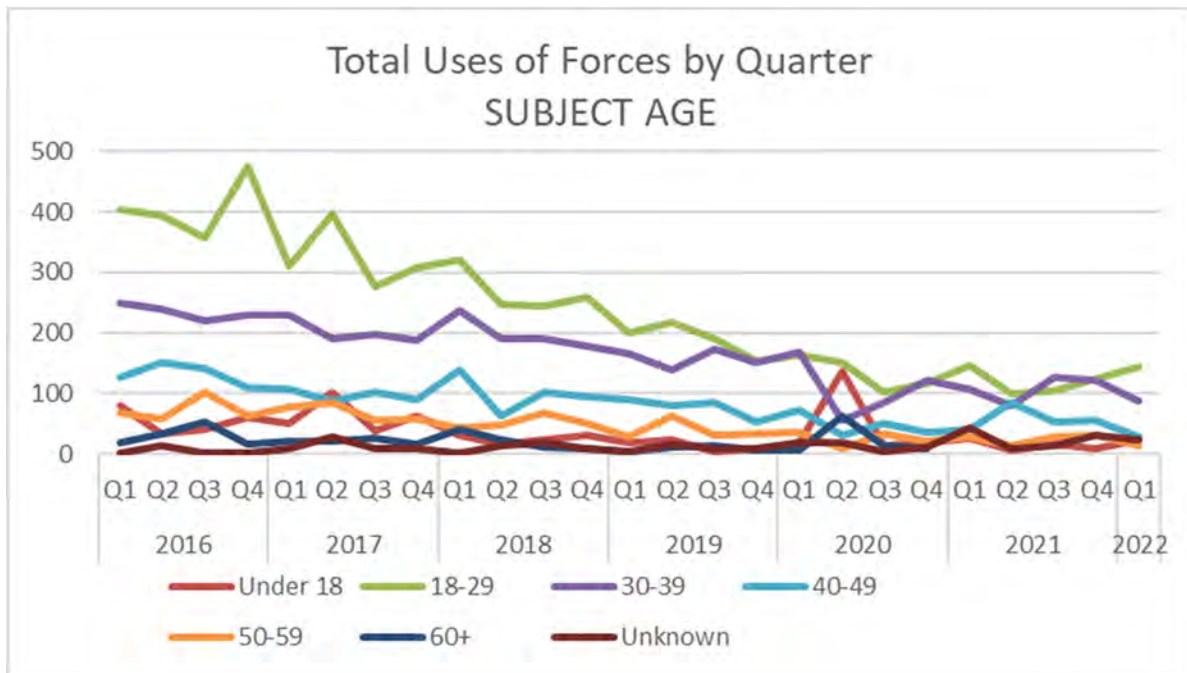


Use of Force, Q1 2022

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Age

During Q1-2022, 44% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old subjects, and 27% were against 30-39 years old subjects.

| SUBJECT AGE | COUNT OF FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----|----|----|
| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Under 18 | 80 | 34 | 41 | 61 | 50 | 102 | 38 | 62 | 32 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 137 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 23 | | | |
| 18-29 | 405 | 395 | 357 | 474 | 310 | 396 | 277 | 308 | 321 | 248 | 245 | 258 | 200 | 217 | 190 | 155 | 163 | 152 | 103 | 116 | 147 | 100 | 105 | 125 | 143 | | | |
| 30-39 | 250 | 239 | 220 | 229 | 231 | 191 | 199 | 187 | 236 | 190 | 191 | 179 | 167 | 139 | 173 | 151 | 168 | 55 | 85 | 122 | 107 | 80 | 127 | 122 | 87 | | | |
| 40-49 | 128 | 151 | 141 | 109 | 107 | 87 | 102 | 89 | 139 | 62 | 102 | 96 | 90 | 80 | 84 | 54 | 73 | 30 | 52 | 35 | 42 | 86 | 54 | 56 | 28 | | | |
| 50-59 | 69 | 59 | 102 | 62 | 77 | 84 | 56 | 57 | 44 | 49 | 69 | 51 | 29 | 62 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 9 | 33 | 21 | 29 | 15 | 29 | 32 | 13 | | | |
| 60+ | 19 | 34 | 53 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 17 | 42 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 63 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Unknown | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 29 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 43 | 10 | 13 | 30 | 25 | | | |
| Grand Total | 952 | 926 | 916 | 953 | 804 | 911 | 707 | 730 | 816 | 601 | 661 | 635 | 515 | 550 | 505 | 419 | 487 | 464 | 305 | 335 | 398 | 309 | 353 | 390 | 328 | | | |

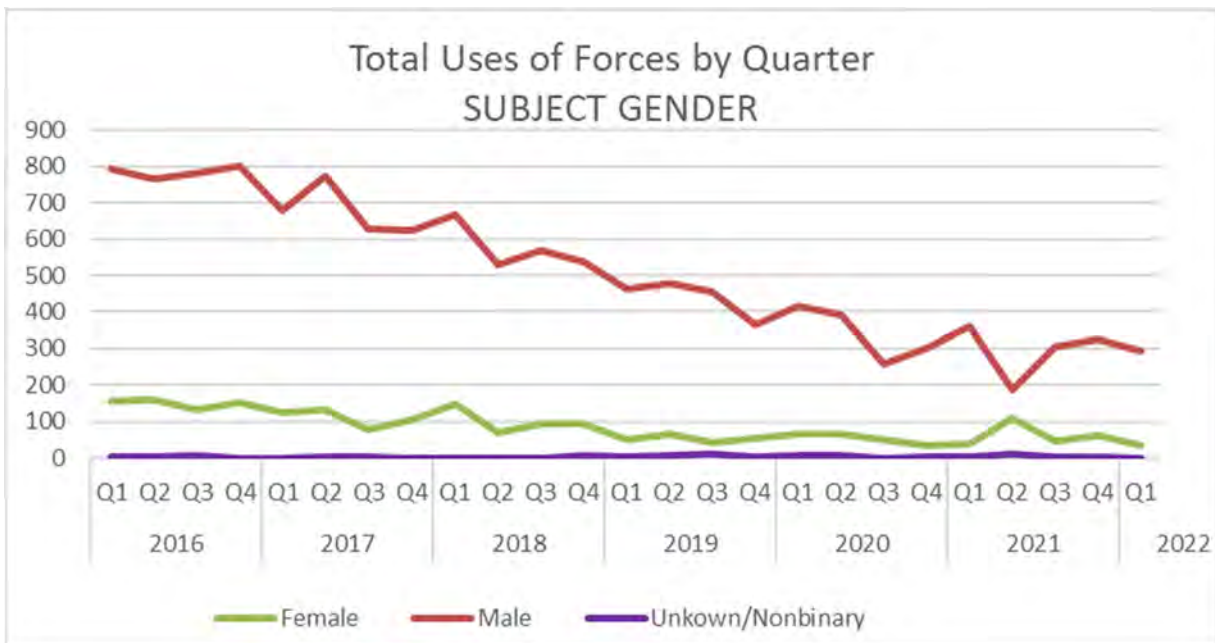


Use of Force, Q1 2022

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Gender

89% of the total Uses of Force were against male subjects, and 11% were against female subjects during Q1-2022.

| SUBJECT GENDER | COUNT OF FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Female | 157 | 160 | 131 | 150 | 123 | 134 | 78 | 105 | 148 | 70 | 91 | 93 | 50 | 66 | 41 | 53 | 66 | 66 | 48 | 33 | 38 | 109 | 44 | 62 | 35 |
| Male | 792 | 764 | 780 | 803 | 681 | 775 | 628 | 625 | 668 | 531 | 570 | 537 | 463 | 479 | 453 | 366 | 416 | 392 | 257 | 301 | 359 | 188 | 305 | 326 | 293 |
| Unkown/Nonbinary | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 952 | 926 | 916 | 953 | 804 | 911 | 707 | 730 | 816 | 601 | 661 | 635 | 515 | 550 | 504 | 420 | 487 | 464 | 305 | 335 | 398 | 309 | 353 | 390 | 328 |



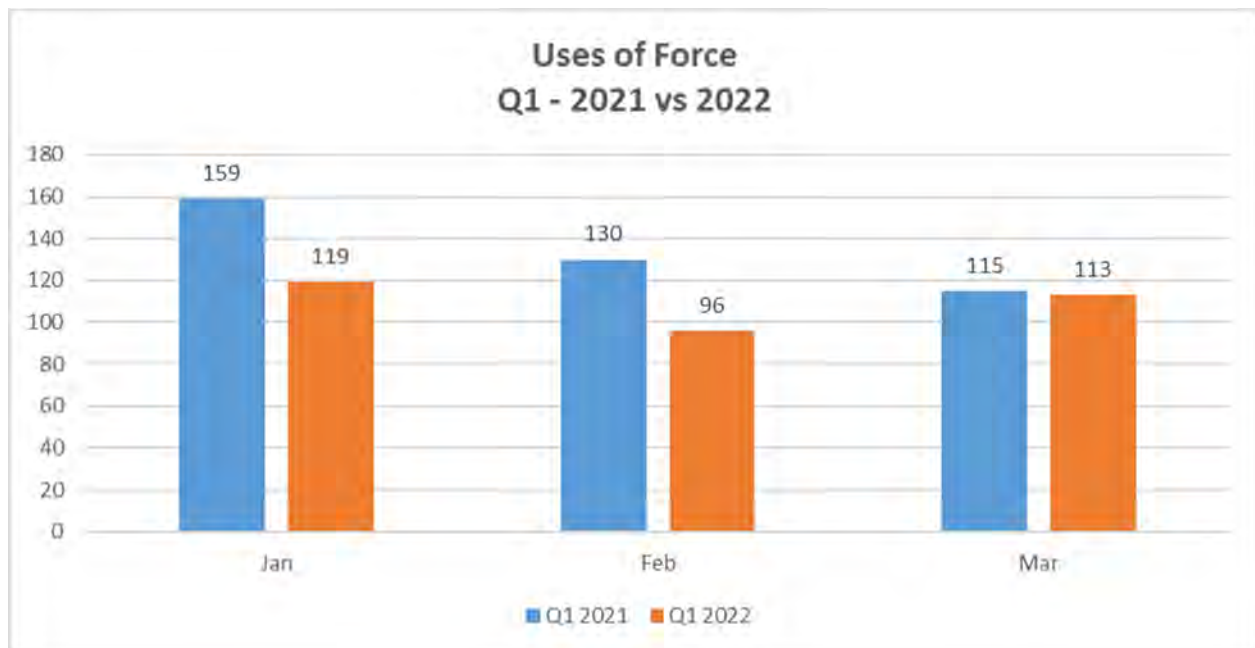
Use of Force, Q1 2022

First Quarter Comparison – Uses of Force – 2021 vs. 2022

January through March showed a decrease in 2022 as compared to 2021. Overall, there were 328 Uses of Force in Q1-2022, a 19% decrease in comparison to the Uses of Force in Q1-2021.

Total Uses of Force
First Quarter Comparison - 2021 vs 2022

| | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % Change |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Jan | 159 | 119 | -25% |
| Feb | 130 | 96 | -26% |
| Mar | 115 | 113 | -2% |
| Q1 Total | 404 | 328 | -19% |



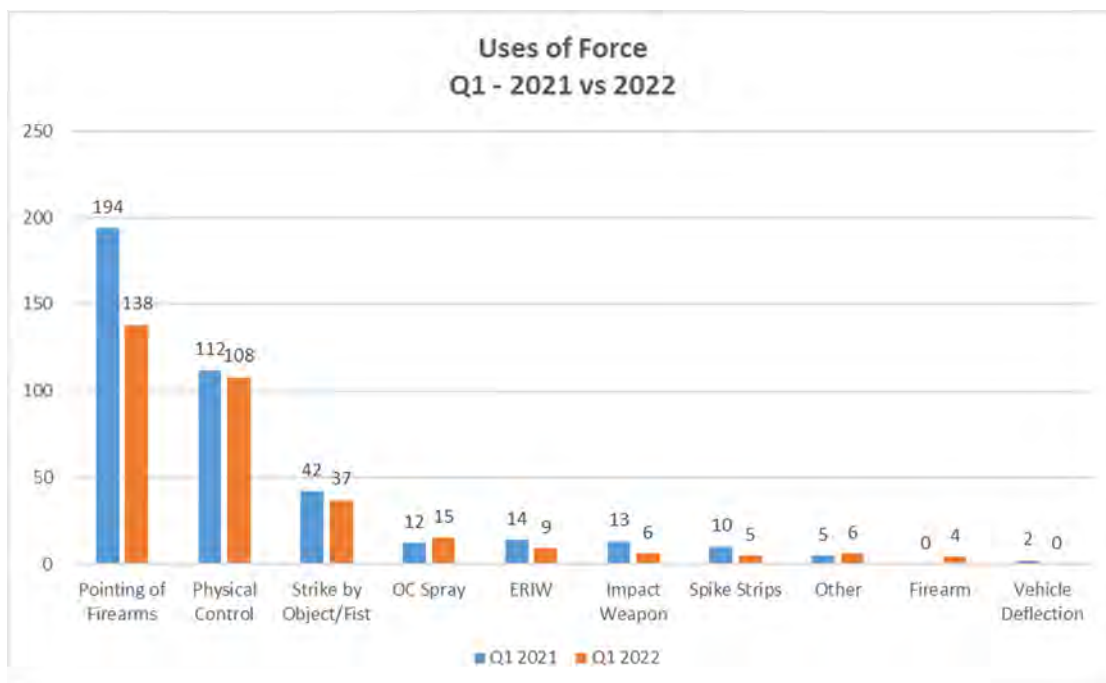
Use of Force, Q1 2022

Total Uses of Force-by-Force Type

First Quarter Comparison – 2021 vs. 2022

During Q1-2022, pointing of a firearm, physical control and strike by object/fist were the top three types of force used and accounted for 86% of total Uses of Force.

| Uses of Force | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % Change |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Pointing of Firearms | 194 | 138 | -29% |
| Physical Control | 112 | 108 | -4% |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 42 | 37 | -12% |
| OC Spray | 12 | 15 | 25% |
| ERIW | 14 | 9 | -36% |
| Impact Weapon | 13 | 6 | -54% |
| Spike Strips | 10 | 5 | -50% |
| Other | 5 | 6 | 20% |
| Firearm | 0 | 4 | not calc |
| Vehicle Deflection | 2 | 0 | -100% |
| Grand Total | 404 | 328 | -19% |



Use of Force, Q1 2022

A review of all reported uses of force during Q1-2022 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There was one Use of Force incident resulting in death in Q1-2022.

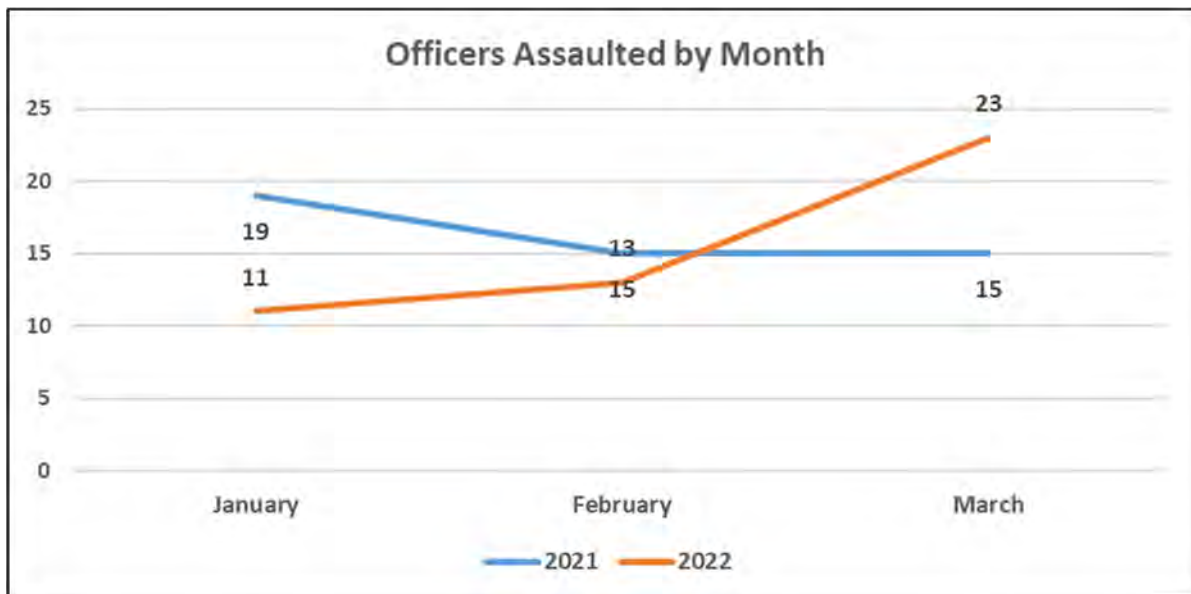
On the morning of Thursday, January 20, 2022, at approximately 7:26 a.m., San Francisco police officers responded to multiple calls for service regarding reports of a suspicious individual in the International Terminal of San Francisco International Airport (SFO). Arriving on scene, SFPD officers made contact with a male individual, establishing that he appeared to be armed with a handgun. In the course of law enforcement officers' engagement with the subject, an officer-involved shooting occurred involving San Francisco police officers. Responding officers rendered aid to the man and summoned medics to the scene. The individual succumbed to his injuries.

Officers Assaulted, Q1 2022

Officers Assaulted by Month January – March 2022

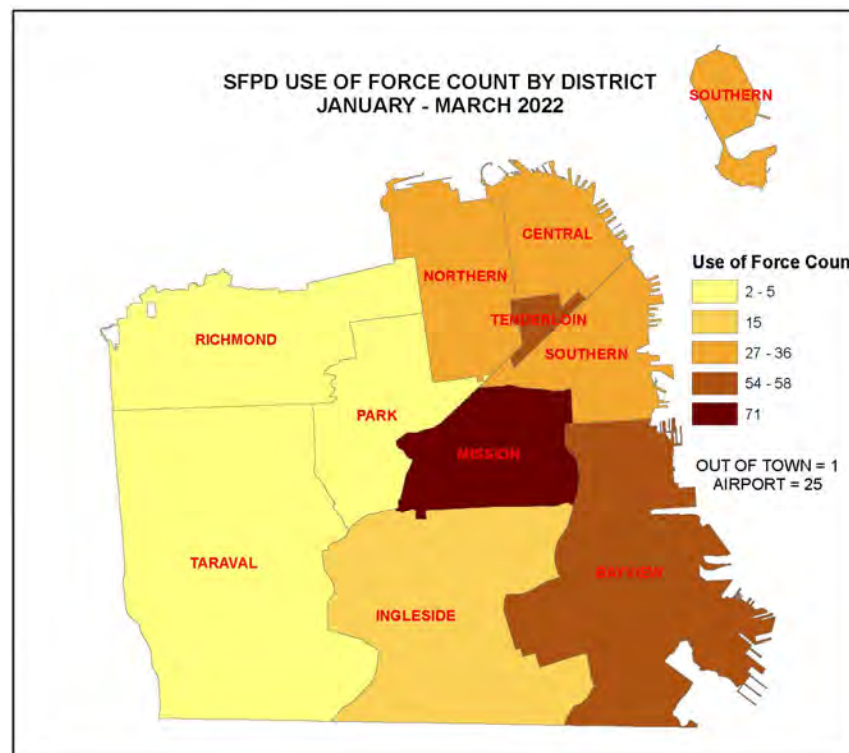
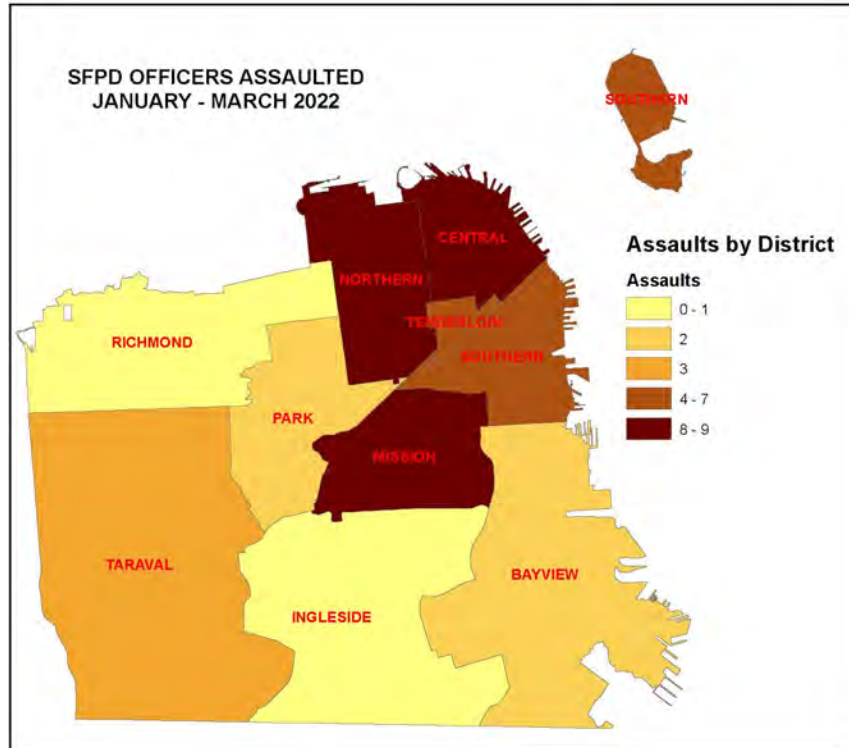
In Q1-2022, there were a total of 47 officers assaulted: a 4% decrease from Q1-2021.

| Officers Assaulted by Month | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | % Change |
| January | 19 | 11 | -42% |
| February | 15 | 13 | -13% |
| March | 15 | 23 | 53% |
| Total | 49 | 47 | -4% |



The Central District (9) had the highest number of officers assaulted, followed by Mission (8), Northern (8) Southern (7) and Tenderloin (7).

The Mission District (71) had the highest number of Uses of Force, followed by Bayview (58), Tenderloin (54), and Southern (36).



Use of Force, Q1 2022

Types of Force by Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject January-March 2022

During Q1-2022, Uses of Force used against Black Male subjects accounted for 35%, 21% against White Male subjects, and 21% 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 | ERW | Firearm | Spike Strips | Other | Total Uses of Force | % |
|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Asian Male | 23 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 11% |
| Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 7 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8% |
| Black Male | 51 | 36 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 116 | 35% |
| Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1% |
| Hispanic Male | 28 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 69 | 21% |
| Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2% |
| White Male | 23 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 68 | 21% |
| White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 138 | 108 | 37 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 328 | 100% |
| Percent | 42% | 33% | 11% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 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, Q1 2022

Types of Force by Age of Subject January-March 2022

During Q1-2022, the subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 44% of Uses of Force, and the age group of 30-39 accounted for 27%

| Types of Force by Subject Age Group | Pointing of Firearms | Physical Control | Strike by Object/Fist | OC (Pepper Spray) | Impact Weapon | ERIW | Firearm | Spike Strips | Other | Total Uses of Force | % |
|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 7% |
| 18-29 | 57 | 50 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 143 | 44% |
| 30-39 | 25 | 36 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 87 | 27% |
| 40-49 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 9% |
| 50-59 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4% |
| 60+ | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3% |
| Unknown | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 8% |
| Total | 138 | 108 | 37 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 328 | 100% |
| Percent | 42% | 33% | 11% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 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, Q1 2022

Types of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

Part I Violent, Part I Property, and Person with a gun incidents were the top three types of calls and accounted for 67% of total Uses of Force during Q1-2022.

| Types of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 33 | 25 | 0 | 13 | 82 | 25% |
| Part I Property | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 74 | 23% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 37 | 0 | 3 | 63 | 19% |
| Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 7% |
| Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 6% |
| Mental Health Related (5150/800/801) | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5% |
| Vandalism (594/595) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 3% |
| Traffic-Related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2% |
| Terrorist Threats (650) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2% |
| Narcotics Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2% |
| Parking Violation (587) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1% |
| Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1% |
| Restraining Order Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1% |
| Person with a knife (219) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1% |
| Person yelling for help (918) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Total | 9 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 108 | 138 | 5 | 37 | 328 | 100% |

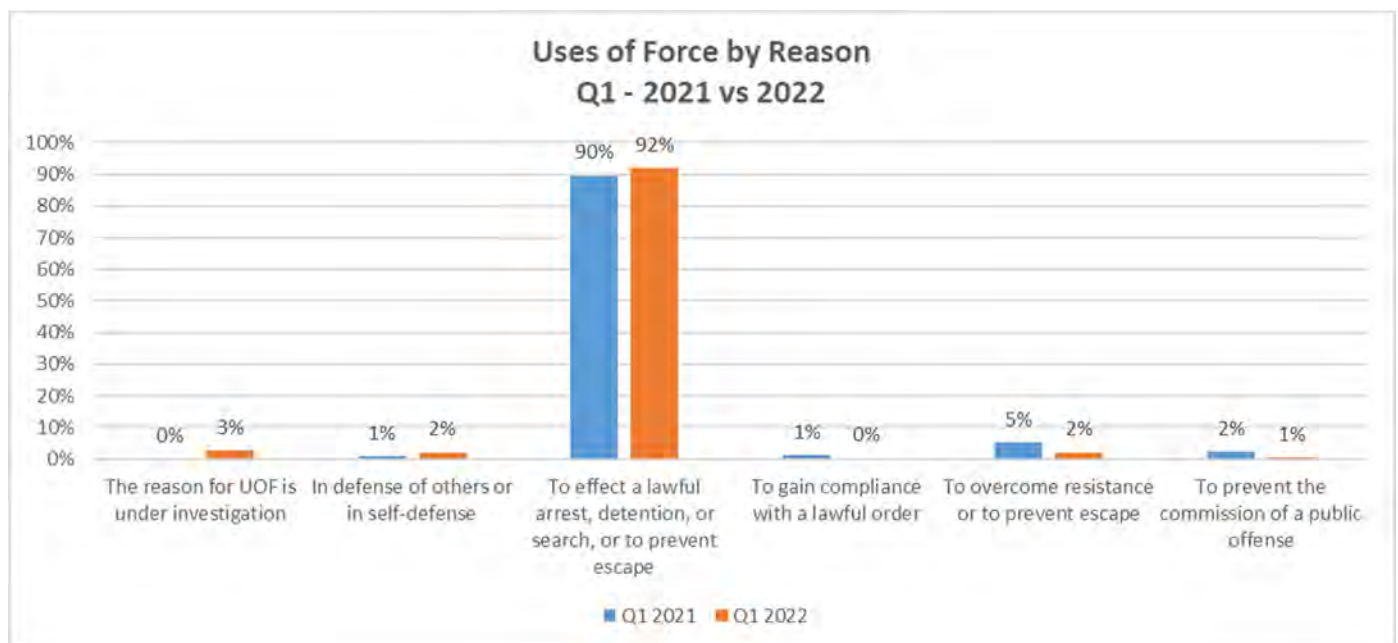
Use of Force, Q1 2022

Uses of Force by Reason January-March 2022

92% of Total Uses of Force reason in Q1-2022 was to effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape, a 17% decrease from Q1-2021.

| Reason for Use of Force | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % Change |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>The reason for UOF is under investigation</i> | 1 | 9 | 800% |
| In defense of others or in self-defense | 3 | 7 | 133% |
| To effect a lawful arrest, detention, or search, or to prevent escape | 362 | 302 | -17% |
| To gain compliance with a lawful order | 5 | 1 | -80% |
| To overcome resistance or to prevent escape | 21 | 7 | -67% |
| To prevent a person from injuring themselves, when the person also poses a danger to others | 2 | 0 | -100% |
| To prevent the commission of a public offense | 10 | 2 | -80% |
| Grand Total | 404 | 328 | -19% |

*The reason for UoF in one OIS case is under investigation



Use of Force, Q1 2022

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer Q1-2021 vs. 2022

During Q1-2022, White male officers accounted for 165 (50%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 60 (18%) of Uses of Force used.

| Officer Race & Gender | Officers Using Force | | | Total Uses of Force | | | Department Demographic | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change |
| Asian Female * | 5 | 2 | -60% | 9 | 2 | -78% | 47 | 50 | 6% |
| Asian Male * | 38 | 41 | 8% | 76 | 60 | -21% | 467 | 449 | -4% |
| Black Female | 5 | 4 | -20% | 7 | 7 | 0% | 40 | 36 | -10% |
| Black Male | 23 | 13 | -43% | 32 | 16 | -50% | 169 | 157 | -7% |
| Hispanic Female | 9 | 8 | -11% | 13 | 10 | -23% | 75 | 75 | 0% |
| Hispanic Male | 34 | 27 | -21% | 51 | 37 | -27% | 319 | 311 | -3% |
| White Female | 14 | 12 | -14% | 30 | 16 | -47% | 156 | 134 | -14% |
| White Male | 119 | 99 | -17% | 173 | 165 | -5% | 892 | 836 | -6% |
| Other Female ** | 1 | 0 | -100% | 1 | 0 | -100% | 8 | 7 | -13% |
| Other Male ** | 7 | 9 | 29% | 12 | 15 | 25% | 35 | 31 | -11% |
| Total | 255 | 215 | -16% | 404 | 328 | -19% | 2,208 | 2,086 | -6% |

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

During Q1-2022, there was 16% decrease in Officers Using Force and 19% decrease in Total Uses of Force compared to Q1-2021.

| Officer Age Group | Officers Using Force | | | Total Uses of Force | | | Department Demographic | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change |
| 21-29 | 74 | 37 | -50% | 127 | 68 | -46% | 292 | 239 | -18% |
| 30-39 | 124 | 123 | -1% | 198 | 187 | -6% | 742 | 713 | -4% |
| 40-49 | 44 | 31 | -30% | 65 | 44 | -32% | 617 | 623 | 1% |
| 50-59 | 13 | 23 | 77% | 14 | 28 | 100% | 518 | 471 | -9% |
| 60+ | 0 | 1 | not cal | 0 | 1 | not cal | 39 | 40 | 3% |
| Total | 255 | 215 | -16% | 404 | 328 | -19% | 2,208 | 2,086 | -6% |

Use of Force, Q1 2022

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Subject Q1 – 2021 vs. 2022

During Q1-2022, Black male subjects accounted for 116 (35%) of Uses of Force used against, Hispanic male subjects accounted for 69 (21%) and White male subjects accounted for 68 (21%) of Uses of Force used against.

| Subject Race & Gender | Number of Subjects | | | Total Uses of Force | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change |
| Asian Female | 1 | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| Asian Male | 8 | 10 | 25% | 9 | 35 | 289% |
| Asian Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | not cal | 0 | 0 | not cal |
| Black Female | 10 | 17 | 70% | 18 | 25 | 39% |
| Black Male | 81 | 64 | -21% | 135 | 116 | -14% |
| Black Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | not cal | 0 | 0 | not cal |
| Hispanic Female | 7 | 2 | -71% | 10 | 3 | -70% |
| Hispanic Male | 62 | 45 | -27% | 98 | 69 | -30% |
| Hispanic Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | not cal | 0 | 0 | not cal |
| White Female | 7 | 5 | -29% | 9 | 6 | -33% |
| White Male | 61 | 40 | -34% | 94 | 68 | -28% |
| White Unknown or Nonbinary Gender | 0 | 0 | not cal | 0 | 0 | not cal |
| Unknown Female | 2 | 0 | -100% | 4 | 0 | -100% |
| Unknown Male | 14 | 4 | -71% | 25 | 5 | -80% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 1 | 0 | -100% | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| No Subject | 0 | 0 | not cal | 0 | 0 | not cal |
| Total | 254 | 188 | -26% | 404 | 328 | -19% |

Subjects in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 143 (44%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 87 (27%) of Total Use of Force.

| Subject Age Group | Number of Subjects | | | Total Uses of Force | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change | Q1-2021 | Q1-2022 | % change |
| Under 18 | 14 | 15 | 7% | 26 | 23 | -12% |
| 18-29 | 95 | 78 | -18% | 153 | 143 | -7% |
| 30-39 | 62 | 49 | -21% | 107 | 87 | -19% |
| 40-49 | 25 | 21 | -16% | 42 | 28 | -33% |
| 50-59 | 19 | 10 | -47% | 29 | 13 | -55% |
| 60+ | 4 | 5 | 25% | 4 | 9 | 125% |
| Unknown | 35 | 10 | -71% | 43 | 25 | -42% |
| Total | 254 | 188 | -26% | 404 | 328 | -19% |

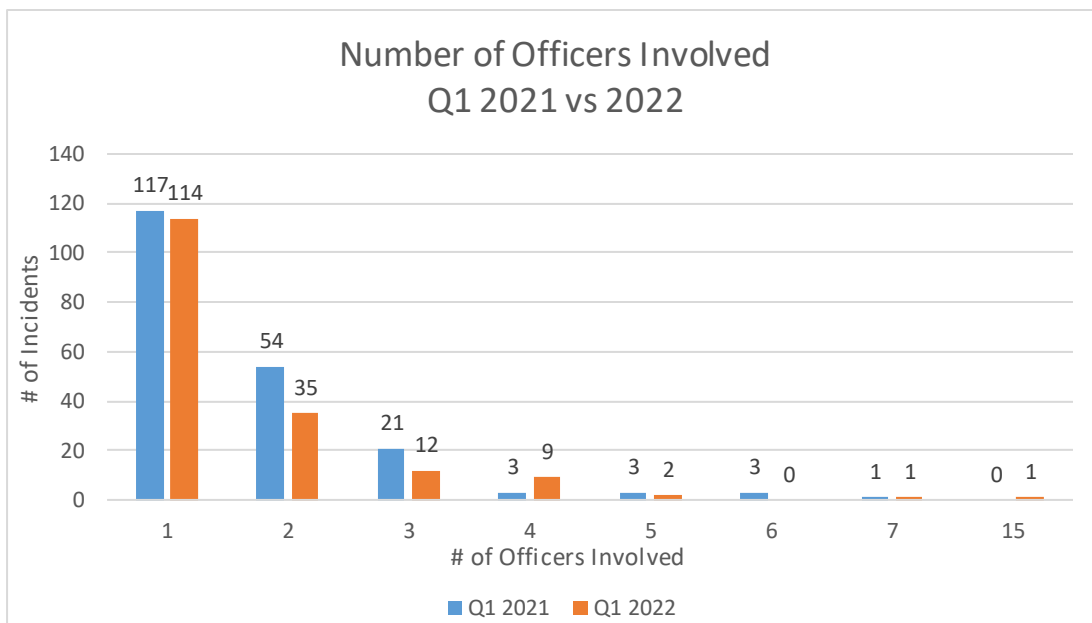
*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report.

Use of Force, Q1 2022

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved January-March 2022

Of 174 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (114, 66%), 3% decrease compared to Q1 of 2021.

| Number of Officers Involved | Number of Incidents | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
| 1 | 117 | 114 | -3% |
| 2 | 54 | 35 | -35% |
| 3 | 21 | 12 | -43% |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 200% |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | -33% |
| 6 | 3 | 0 | -100% |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| 15 | 0 | 1 | not cal |
| Total | 202 | 174 | -14% |

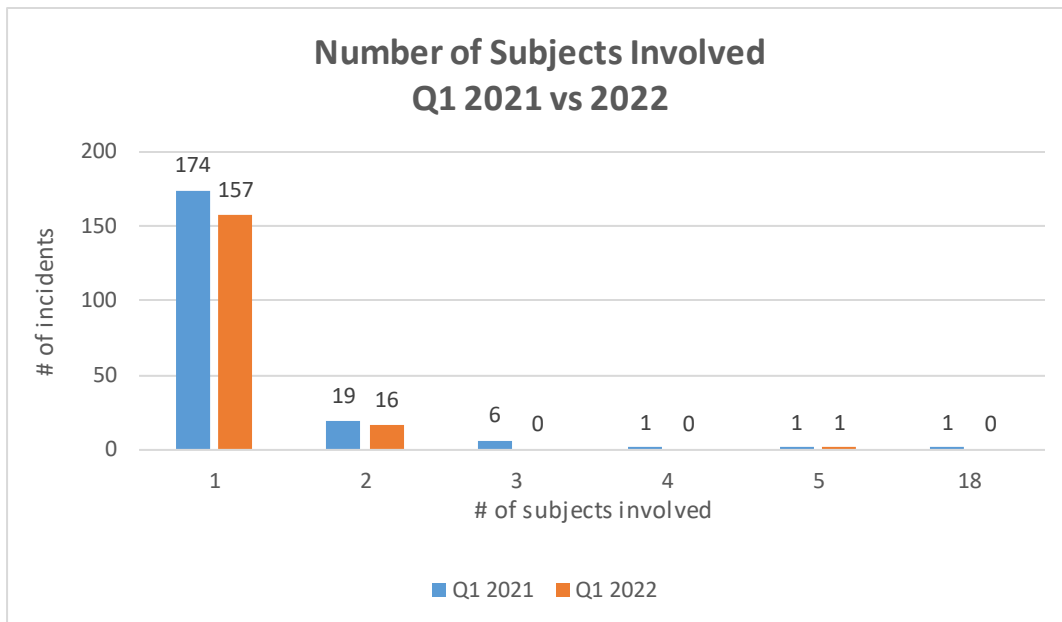


Use of Force, Q1 2022

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Subjects Involved January-March 2022

Of 174 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (157, 90%), 10% decrease compared to Q1 of 2021.

| Number of Subjects Involved | Number of Incidents | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
| 1 | 174 | 157 | -10% |
| 2 | 19 | 16 | -16% |
| 3 | 6 | 0 | -100% |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| 18 | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| Total | 202 | 174 | -14% |

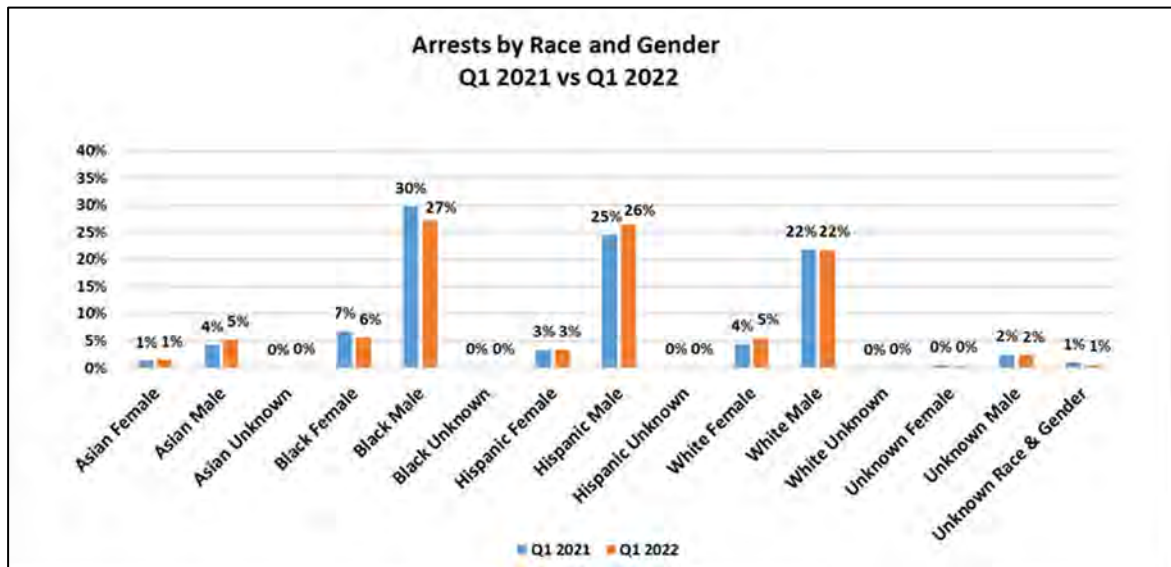


Arrests, Q1 2022

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q1-2021 vs. Q1-2022

Overall arrests declined in Q1 2022 (2,777) by 15% compared to Q1 2021 (3,282).

| Race and Gender | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 44 | 41 | -7% |
| Asian Male | 136 | 146 | 7% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 2 | not cal |
| Black Female | 220 | 155 | -30% |
| Black Male | 977 | 757 | -23% |
| Black Unknown | 3 | 1 | -67% |
| Hispanic Female | 107 | 92 | -14% |
| Hispanic Male | 805 | 732 | -9% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 2 | 3 | 50% |
| White Female | 142 | 152 | 7% |
| White Male | 717 | 603 | -16% |
| White Unknown | 1 | 2 | 100% |
| Unknown Female | 16 | 11 | -31% |
| Unknown Male | 80 | 65 | -19% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 32 | 15 | -53% |
| Total | 3,282 | 2,777 | -15% |



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.

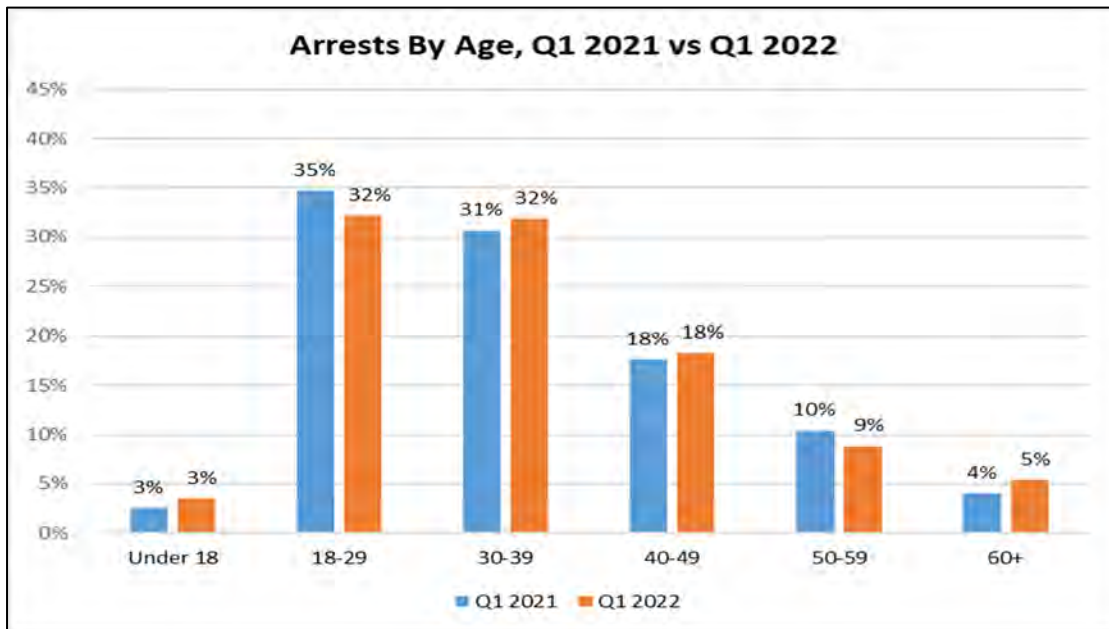
Arrests Q1, 2022

Arrests by Age

Q1-2021 vs. Q1-2022

The overall arrests of subjects aged 17 and younger increased by 15% in Q1 2022 (97) when compared to arrests in Q1 2021 (84). The arrest of subjects 60 and older increased by 14% in Q1 2022 (150) when compared to Q1 2021 (132).

| Age | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 84 | 97 | 15% |
| 18-29 | 1,139 | 894 | -22% |
| 30-39 | 1,006 | 884 | -12% |
| 40-49 | 579 | 507 | -12% |
| 50-59 | 342 | 245 | -28% |
| 60+ | 132 | 150 | 14% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 3,282 | 2,777 | -15% |



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 Q1-2022

| Type of Case Received | # of Cases |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Racial Bias | 1 |
| Gender Bias | 0 |
| Both Racial and Gender Bias | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 |

DPA received 159 total cases for the quarter.

1 cases received in Q1-2022 involved Racial or Gender Bias

1 officer were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

Total Cases Received in 2022 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 1 Case

During Q1-2022, DPA completed 2 complaint investigations in cases in which there was an allegation of racial/ethnic or gender/gender identity bias. There were no sustained findings indicating bias.

There were no sustained allegations of racial or gender bias in 2022.

Case Closures and Dispositions for Q1-2022

| Type of Case | Sustained | Mediated | Unfounded | No Finding | Insufficient Evidence | Improper Conduct | Referral | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| Racial Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Homophobic Bias | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Racial, Homophobic, Gender Bias | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

*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 internally by the Department and forwarded to the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for investigation. Closed cases may include complaints received in previous quarters. Bias-related complaints are referred to as Employment Equal Opportunity (EEO) cases by DHR.

Q1-2022 Bias Cases Received

| EEO Cases Received | Q1-2022 |
|---|----------|
| Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination | 5 |
| Disability Discrimination | 0 |
| Hostile Work Environment | 0 |
| Gender Discrimination | 0 |
| Race Discrimination | 1 |
| Race / Sex Discrimination | 0 |
| Retaliation | 0 |
| Sexual Harassment | 0 |
| Sexual Orientation | 0 |
| TOTAL | 6 |

Complainants: 5 Department members; 1 Outside Civilian

Respondents (Named): SFPD (named in 5 complaints); 2 Sworn Officers;

Total Respondents: 5 SFPD Named; 2 Sworn Officers

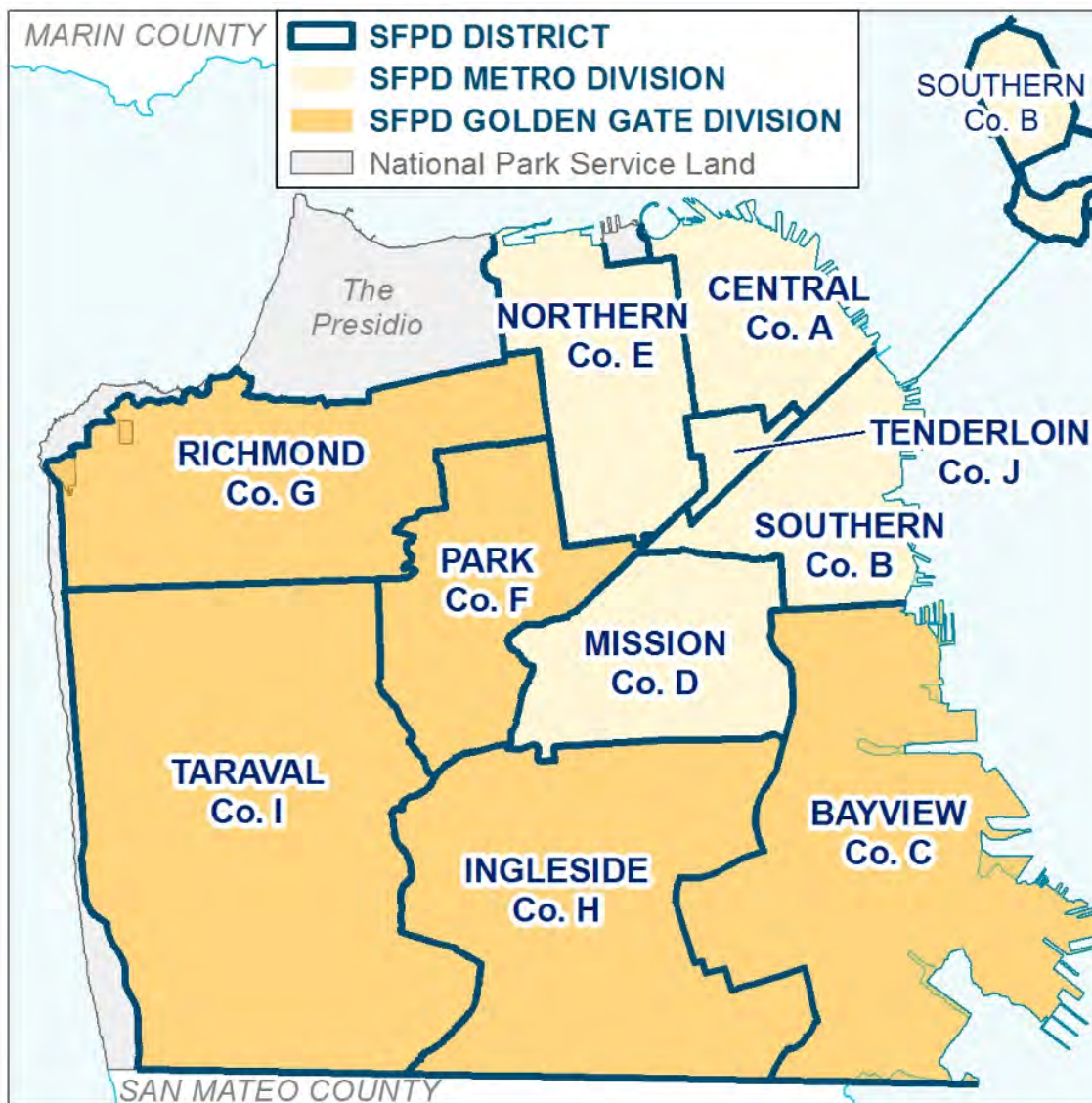
Q1-2022 Case Closures and Dispositions

| 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 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gender Identity | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hostile Work Environment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marital/Parental Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Race Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Race / Sex Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retaliation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual Harassment | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |

Q1 Data By Police District

Use of Force and Arrest Data by Police District

January-March 2022



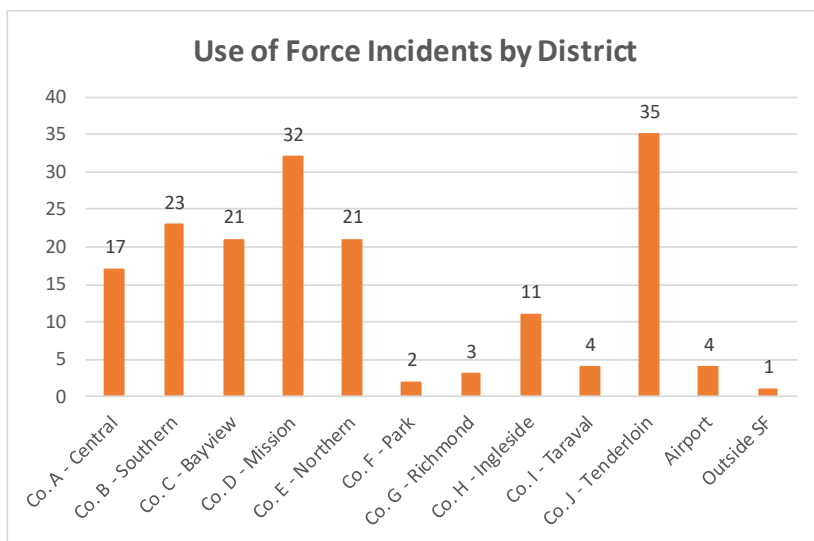
Use of Force Q1, 2022

Use of Force Incidents, by District

Q1 – 2021 vs. 2022

During Q1-2022, Tenderloin District accounted for 35 Use of Force incidents comprising 20% of all districts Uses of Force.

| Districts | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Co. A - Central | 4 | 4 | 9 | 17 |
| Co. B - Southern | 5 | 6 | 12 | 23 |
| Co. C - Bayview | 8 | 5 | 8 | 21 |
| Co. D - Mission | 10 | 13 | 9 | 32 |
| Co. E - Northern | 7 | 8 | 6 | 21 |
| Co. F - Park | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Co. G - Richmond | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Co. H - Ingleside | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Co. I - Taraval | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Co. J - Tenderloin | 11 | 12 | 12 | 35 |
| Airport | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Outside SF | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 54 | 56 | 64 | 174 |

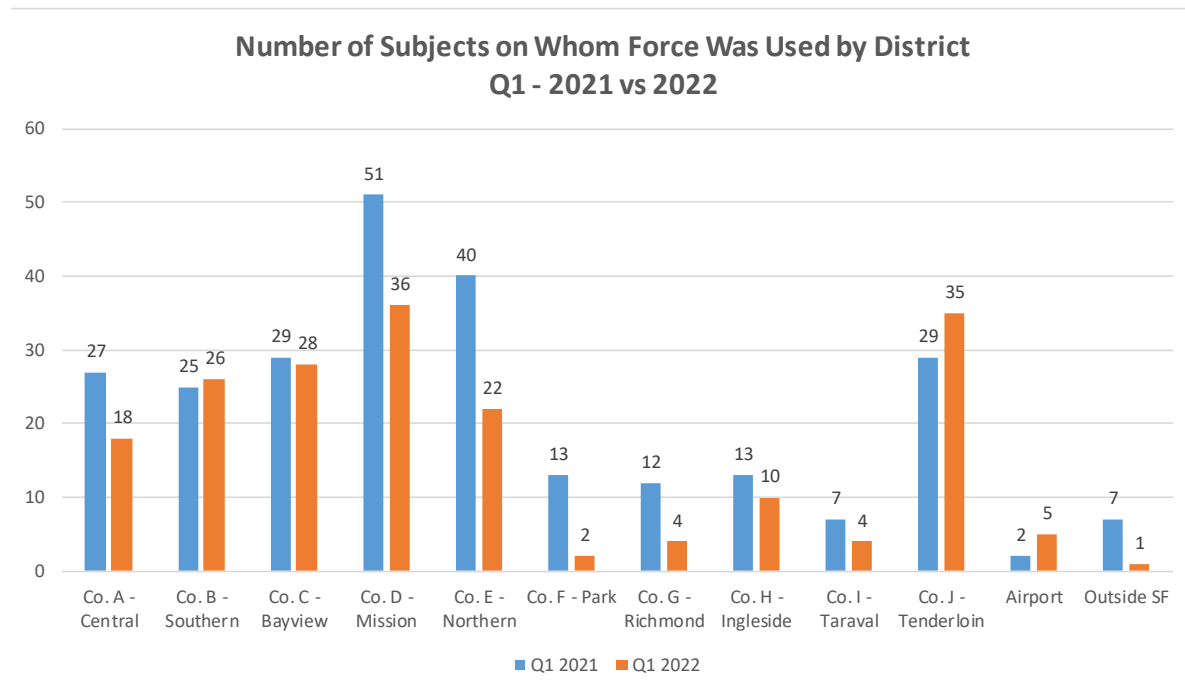


Use of Force Q1, 2022

Number of Subjects on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q1 – 2021 vs. 2022

During the Q1-2022, Mission and Tenderloin districts both accounted for 38% of all districts subjects on whom force was used.

| Districts | Number of Subjects | | % change |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | |
| Co. A - Central | 27 | 18 | -33% |
| Co. B - Southern | 25 | 26 | 4% |
| Co. C - Bayview | 29 | 28 | -3% |
| Co. D - Mission | 51 | 36 | -29% |
| Co. E - Northern | 40 | 22 | -45% |
| Co. F - Park | 13 | 2 | -85% |
| Co. G - Richmond | 12 | 4 | -67% |
| Co. H - Ingleside | 13 | 10 | -23% |
| Co. I - Taraval | 7 | 4 | -43% |
| Co. J - Tenderloin | 29 | 35 | 21% |
| Airport | 2 | 5 | 150% |
| Outside SF | 7 | 1 | -86% |
| Total | 254 | 188 | -26% |

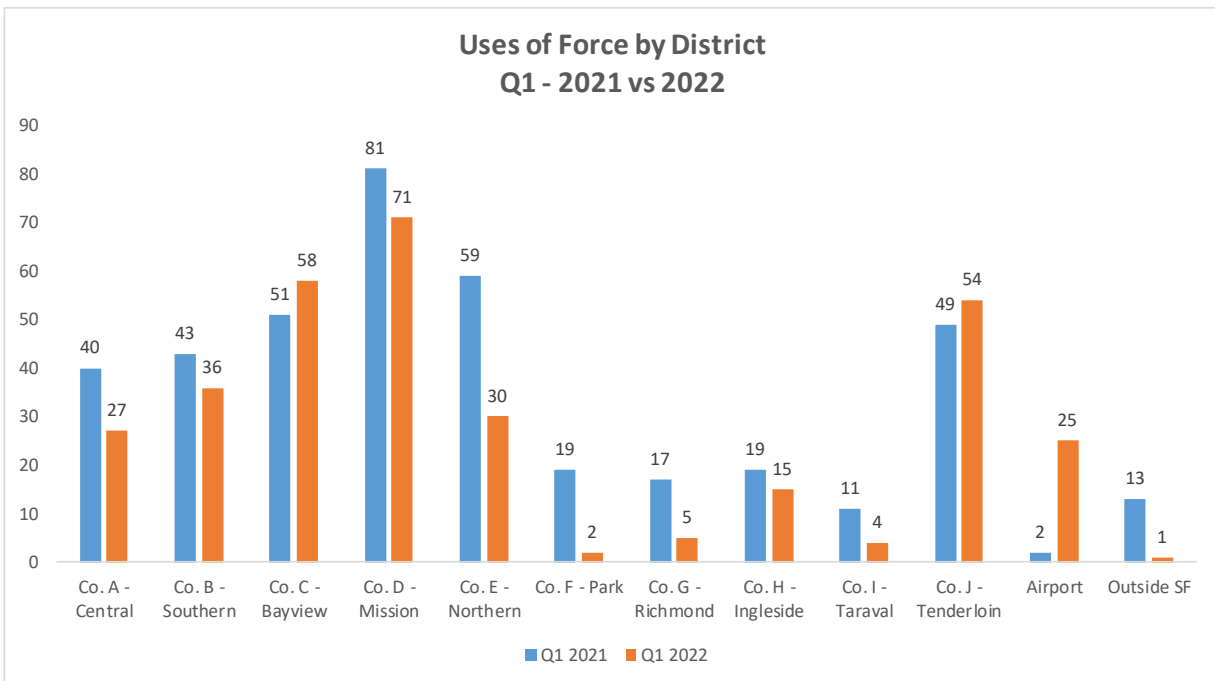


Use of Force QI, 2022

Total Uses of Force, by District

During Q1-2022, Mission District (71 uses of force), Bayview District (58 uses of force) and Tenderloin District (54 uses of force) accounted for 42% of all districts Uses of Force.

| Districts | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Co. A - Central | 40 | 27 | -33% |
| Co. B - Southern | 43 | 36 | -16% |
| Co. C - Bayview | 51 | 58 | 14% |
| Co. D - Mission | 81 | 71 | -12% |
| Co. E - Northern | 59 | 30 | -49% |
| Co. F - Park | 19 | 2 | -89% |
| Co. G - Richmond | 17 | 5 | -71% |
| Co. H - Ingleside | 19 | 15 | -21% |
| Co. I - Taraval | 11 | 4 | -64% |
| Co. J - Tenderloin | 49 | 54 | 10% |
| Airport | 2 | 25 | 1150% |
| Outside SF | 13 | 1 | -92% |
| Total | 404 | 328 | -19% |

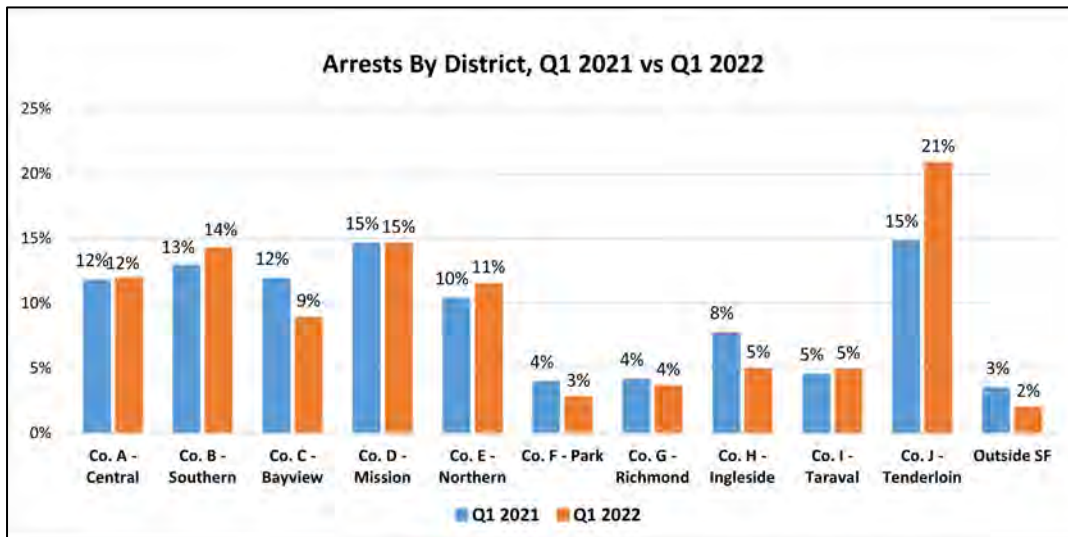


Arrests, Q1 2022

Total Arrests by District Q1 – 2021 vs. 2022

In Q1-2022, there was an overall decline in arrest by 15%. However, Tenderloin station arrests (578) increased by 19%.

| District | Q1 2021 | Q1 2022 | % change |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Co. A - Central | 386 | 331 | -14% |
| Co. B - Southern | 424 | 395 | -7% |
| Co. C - Bayview | 390 | 247 | -37% |
| Co. D - Mission | 479 | 405 | -15% |
| Co. E - Northern | 340 | 319 | -6% |
| Co. F - Park | 129 | 76 | -41% |
| Co. G - Richmond | 135 | 100 | -26% |
| Co. H - Ingleside | 253 | 137 | -46% |
| Co. I - Taraval | 148 | 135 | -9% |
| Co. J - Tenderloin | 485 | 578 | 19% |
| Outside SF | 113 | 54 | -52% |
| Total | 3,282 | 2,777 | -15% |



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

January-March 2022

There were 27 total Uses of Force at Central district. Pointing Firearms (9) accounted for 33% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (16, 59%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 0 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 2 |
| OC | 3 |
| Other | 0 |
| Physical Control | 7 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 9 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 6 |
| Total | 27 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| A-Central | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| 1200-1559 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 19% |
| 1600-1959 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 15% |
| 2000-2359 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 59% |
| Total | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 100% |
| Percentage | 19% | 4% | 7% | 15% | 26% | 15% | 15% | 100% | |

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 22% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 22% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 22% |
| Person with a knife (219) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| Traffic-Related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Vandalism (594/595) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 19% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 100% |

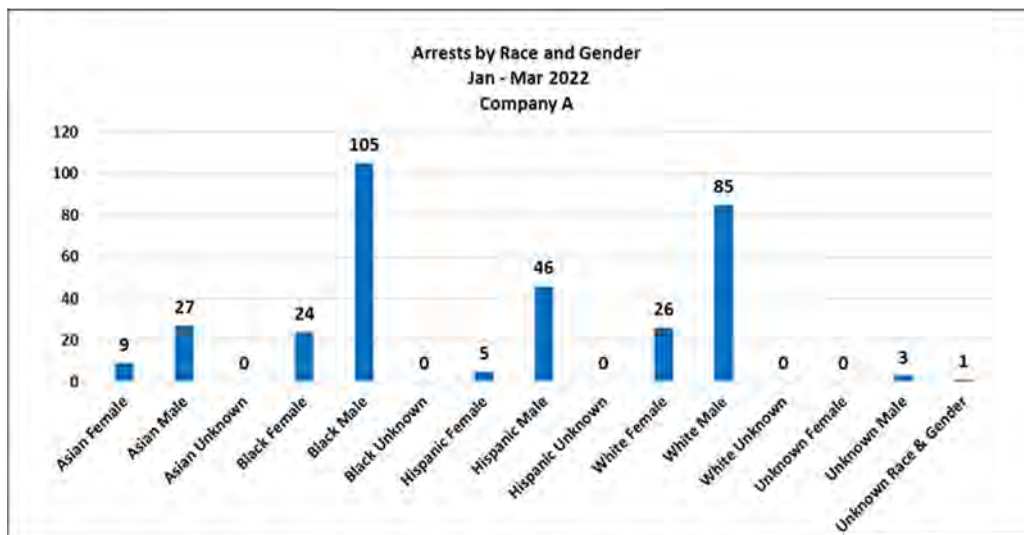
By District Data

Central District (Company A)

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Black males (32%), and White males (26%) accounted for approximately 58% of arrests made by Central Station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 9 | 3% |
| Asian Male | 27 | 8% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 24 | 7% |
| Black Male | 105 | 32% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 5 | 2% |
| Hispanic Male | 46 | 14% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 26 | 8% |
| White Male | 85 | 26% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 3 | 1% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 1 | 0% |
| Total | 331 | 100% |



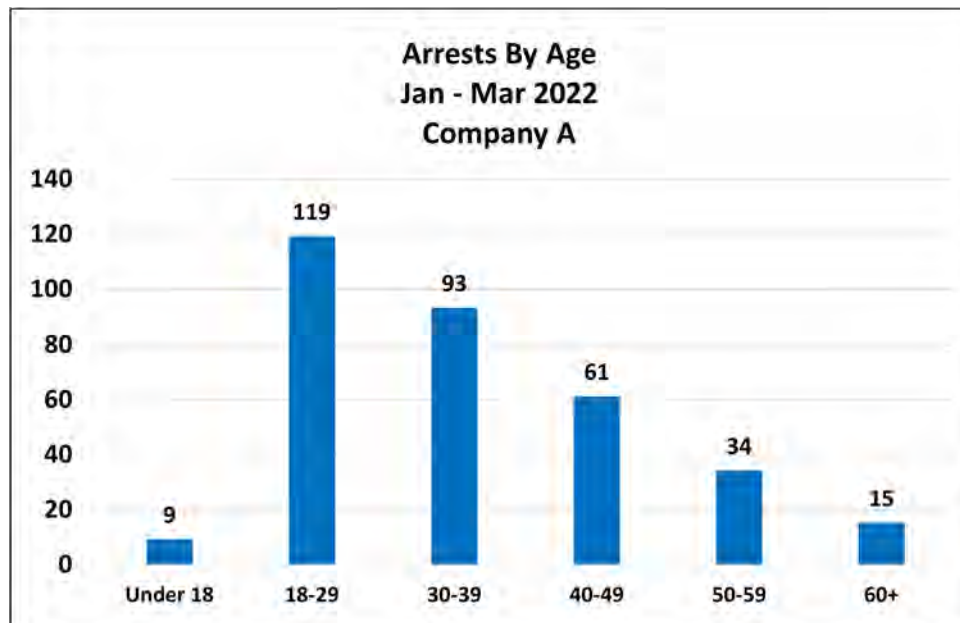
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age January - March 2022

Subjects aged 18-29 (36%) accounted for the most arrest made by Central station, while subjects under 18 (3%) were the least arrested.

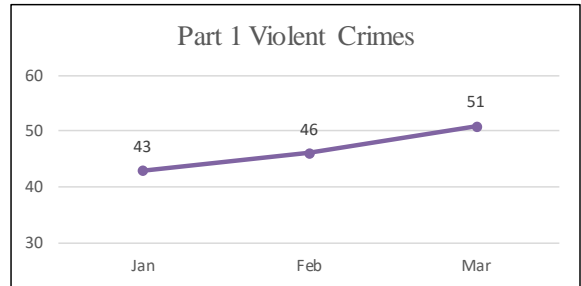
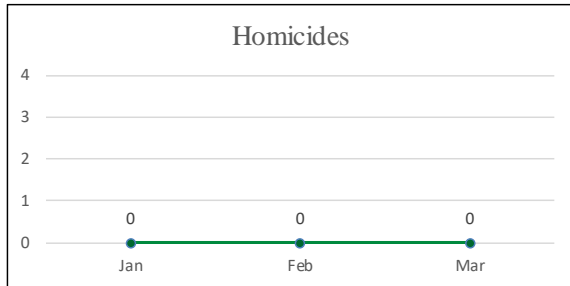
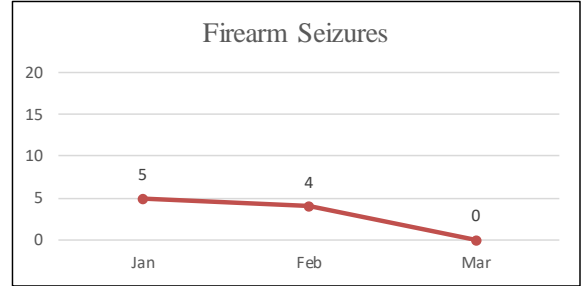
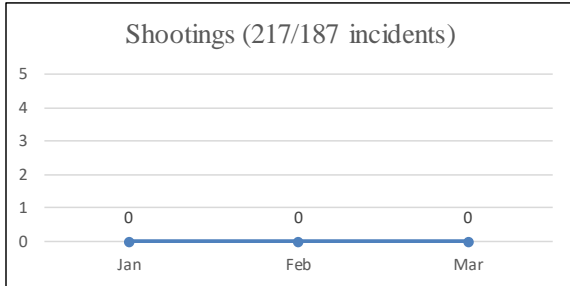
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 9 | 3% |
| 18-29 | 119 | 36% |
| 30-39 | 93 | 28% |
| 40-49 | 61 | 18% |
| 50-59 | 34 | 10% |
| 60+ | 15 | 5% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 331 | 100% |



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 January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Southern District

(Company B)

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 36 total Uses of Force at Southern district. Pointing of Firearms (14) accounted for 39% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents were between 1600-1959hrs. (11, 31%) and 2000-2359hrs. (11, 31%)

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 1 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 0 |
| OC | 3 |
| Other | 0 |
| Physical Control | 9 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 14 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 9 |
| Total | 36 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| B-Southern | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3% |
| 0400-0759 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6% |
| 0800-1159 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11% |
| 1200-1559 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 19% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 31% |
| 2000-2359 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 31% |
| Total | 10 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 36 | 100% |
| Percentage | 28% | 19% | 3% | 25% | 6% | 8% | 11% | 100% | |

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

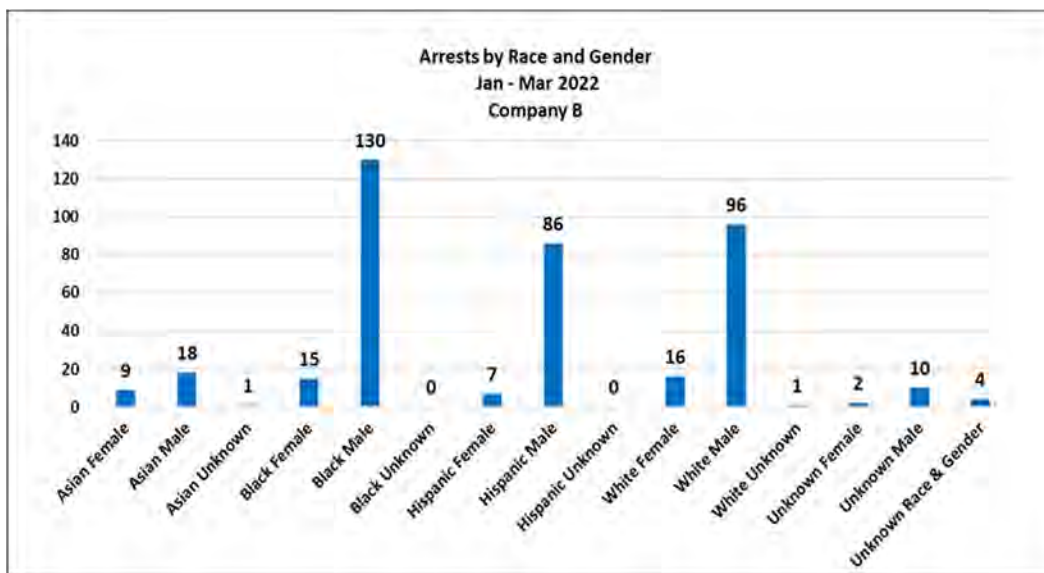
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 21 | 58% |
| Part I Property | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 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 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11% |
| 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 | 6% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 36 | 100% |

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Black males (33%) and White males (24%) accounted for approximately 57% of arrests made by Southern station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 9 | 2% |
| Asian Male | 18 | 5% |
| Asian Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| Black Female | 15 | 4% |
| Black Male | 130 | 33% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 7 | 2% |
| Hispanic Male | 86 | 22% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 16 | 4% |
| White Male | 96 | 24% |
| White Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 2 | 1% |
| Unknown Male | 10 | 3% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 4 | 1% |
| Total | 395 | 100% |



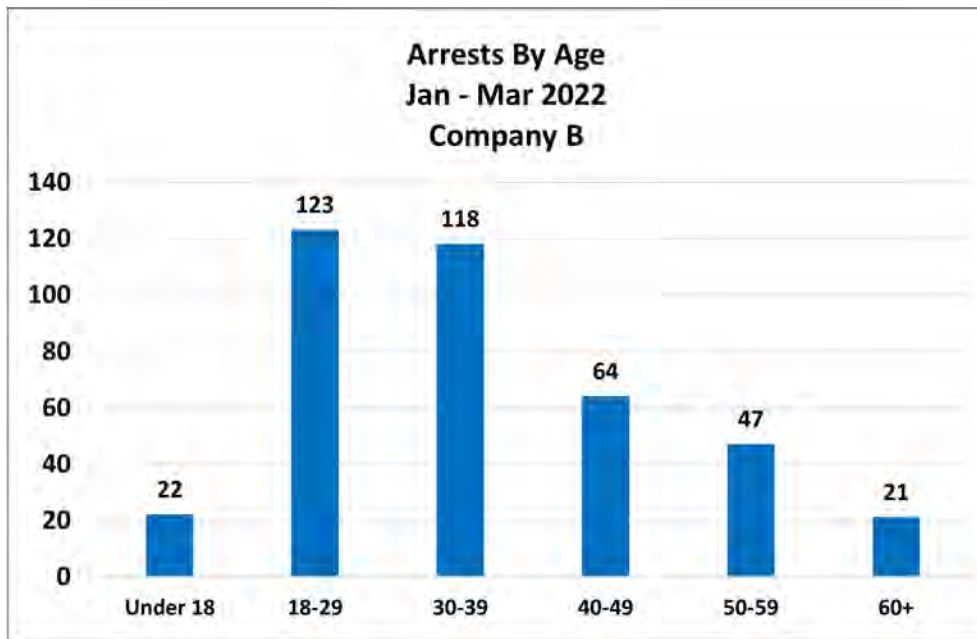
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Age January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (31%) and subjects 30-39 (30%) accounted for 61% of arrest made by Southern station in Q1-2022.

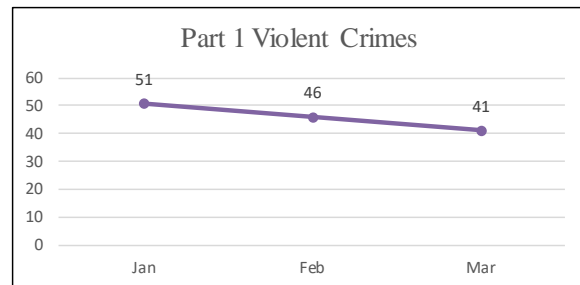
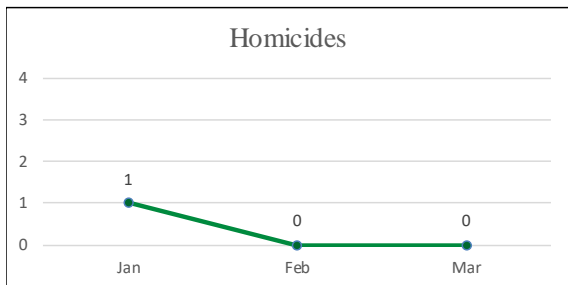
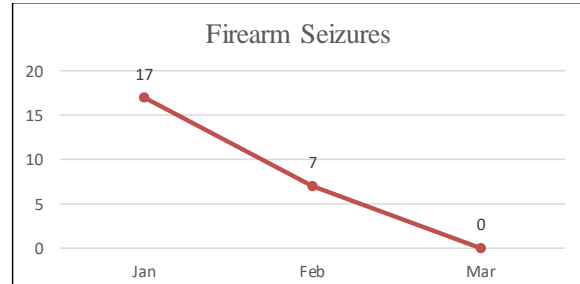
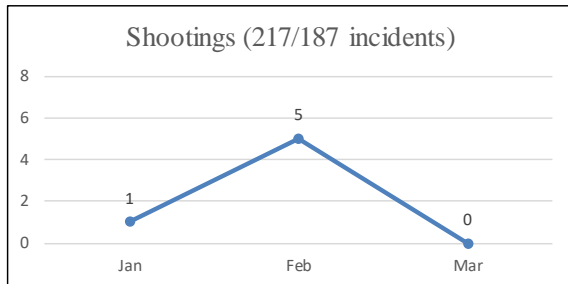
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 22 | 6% |
| 18-29 | 123 | 31% |
| 30-39 | 118 | 30% |
| 40-49 | 64 | 16% |
| 50-59 | 47 | 12% |
| 60+ | 21 | 5% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 395 | 100% |



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 January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Bayview District

(Company C)

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 58 total Uses of Force at Bayview district. Physical Control (25) accounted for 43% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (24, 41%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 1 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 1 |
| OC | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| Physical Control | 25 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 22 |
| Spike Strips | 3 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 6 |
| Total | 58 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------|
| C-Bayview | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2% |
| 0800-1159 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 24 | 41% |
| 1200-1559 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 24% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12% |
| 2000-2359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 17% |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 58 | 100% |
| Percentage | 10% | 10% | 5% | 26% | 24% | 22% | 2% | 100% | |

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

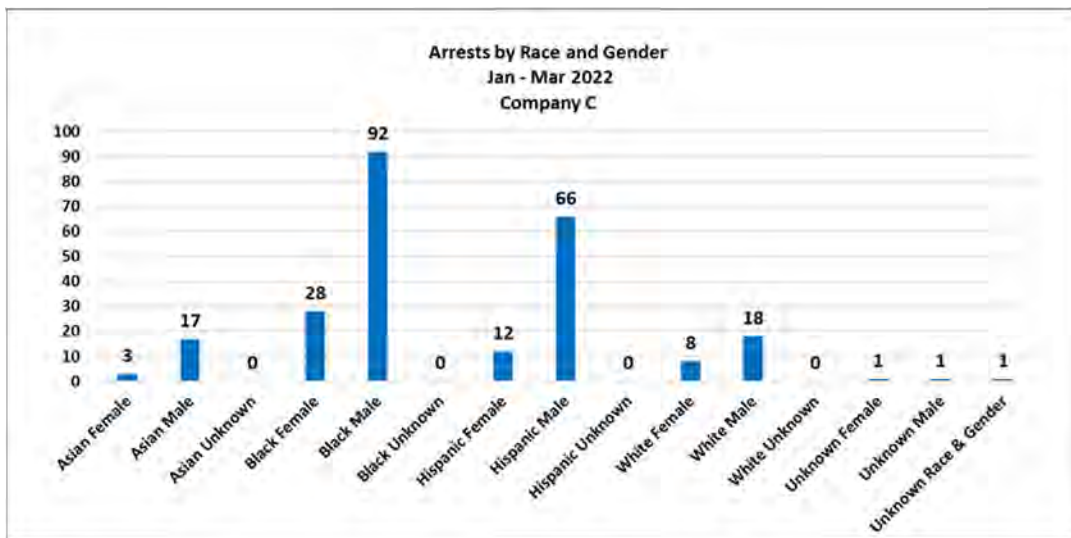
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 12% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 29% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 14% |
| 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 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 14% |
| 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 | 2% |
| 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 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 58 | 100% |

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Black males (37%) and Hispanic males (27%) accounted for 64% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 3 | 1% |
| Asian Male | 17 | 7% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 28 | 11% |
| Black Male | 92 | 37% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 12 | 5% |
| Hispanic Male | 66 | 27% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 8 | 3% |
| White Male | 18 | 7% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 1 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 1 | 0% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 1 | 0% |
| Total | 247 | 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.”

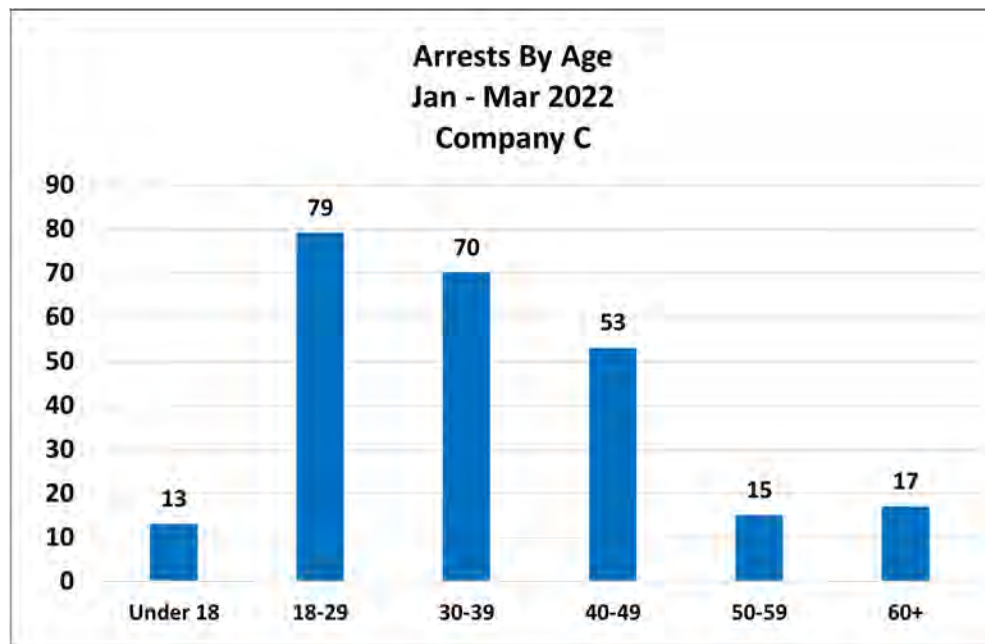
Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Age January - March 2022

Subjects ages 18-29 (32%) and subjects ages 30-39 (28%) accounted for 60% of the arrest made by Bayview station in Q1-2022.

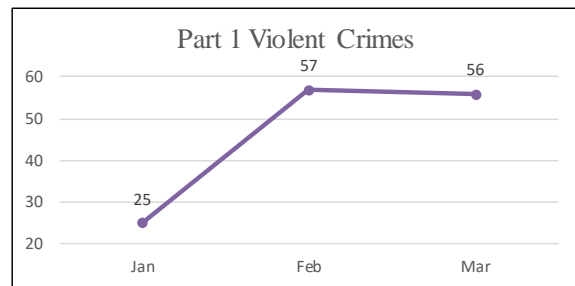
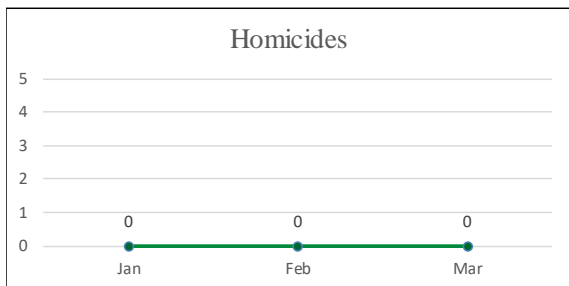
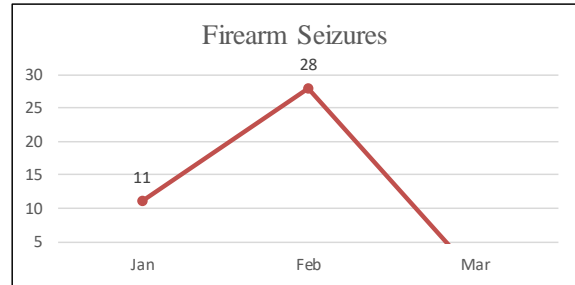
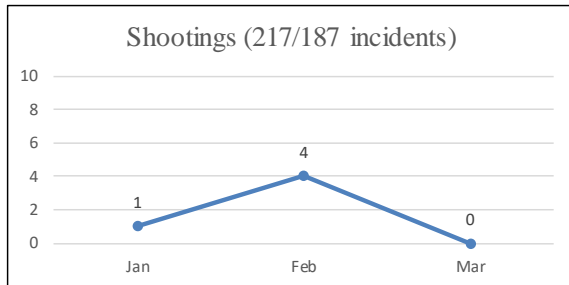
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 13 | 5% |
| 18-29 | 79 | 32% |
| 30-39 | 70 | 28% |
| 40-49 | 53 | 21% |
| 50-59 | 15 | 6% |
| 60+ | 17 | 7% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 247 | 100% |



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

Bayview District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Mission District

(Company D)

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 71 total Uses of Force at Mission district. Pointing of Firearms (44) accounted for 62% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (18, 25%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 5 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 1 |
| OC | 2 |
| Other | 1 |
| Physical Control | 15 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 44 |
| Spike Strips | 2 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 1 |
| Total | 71 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| D-Mission | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 17% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 15% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 10% |
| 1200-1559 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 25% |
| 1600-1959 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 23% |
| 2000-2359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 10% |
| Total | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 71 | 100% |
| Percentage | 6% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 18% | 18% | 15% | 100% | |

By District Data

Mission District (Company D)

Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

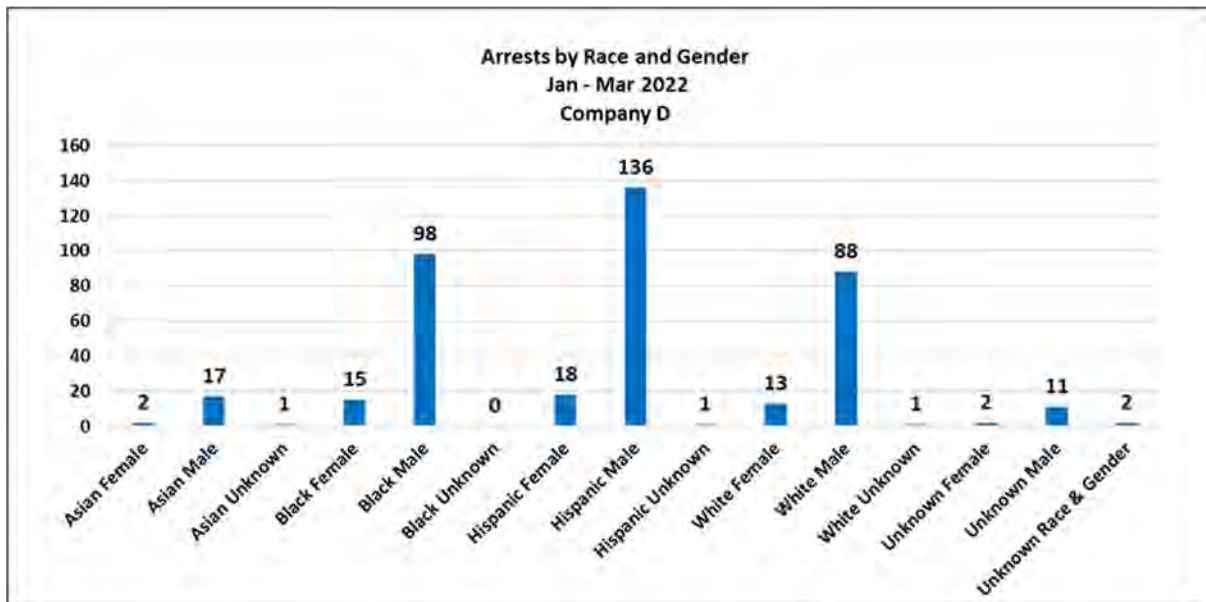
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Strike by Object/Fist | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 30% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 28% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17% |
| 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 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7% |
| Person yelling for help (918) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1% |
| 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 | 3% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3% |
| Mental Health Related (5150/800/801) | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6% |
| Restraining Order Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Terrorist Threats (650) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1% |
| Traffic-Related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Vandalism (594/595) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 71 | 100% |

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Hispanic males (34%) and Black males (24%) accounted for 58% of all arrests made by Mission station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 2 | 0% |
| Asian Male | 17 | 4% |
| Asian Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| Black Female | 15 | 4% |
| Black Male | 98 | 24% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 18 | 4% |
| Hispanic Male | 136 | 34% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| White Female | 13 | 3% |
| White Male | 88 | 22% |
| White Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 2 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 11 | 3% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 2 | 0% |
| Total | 405 | 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

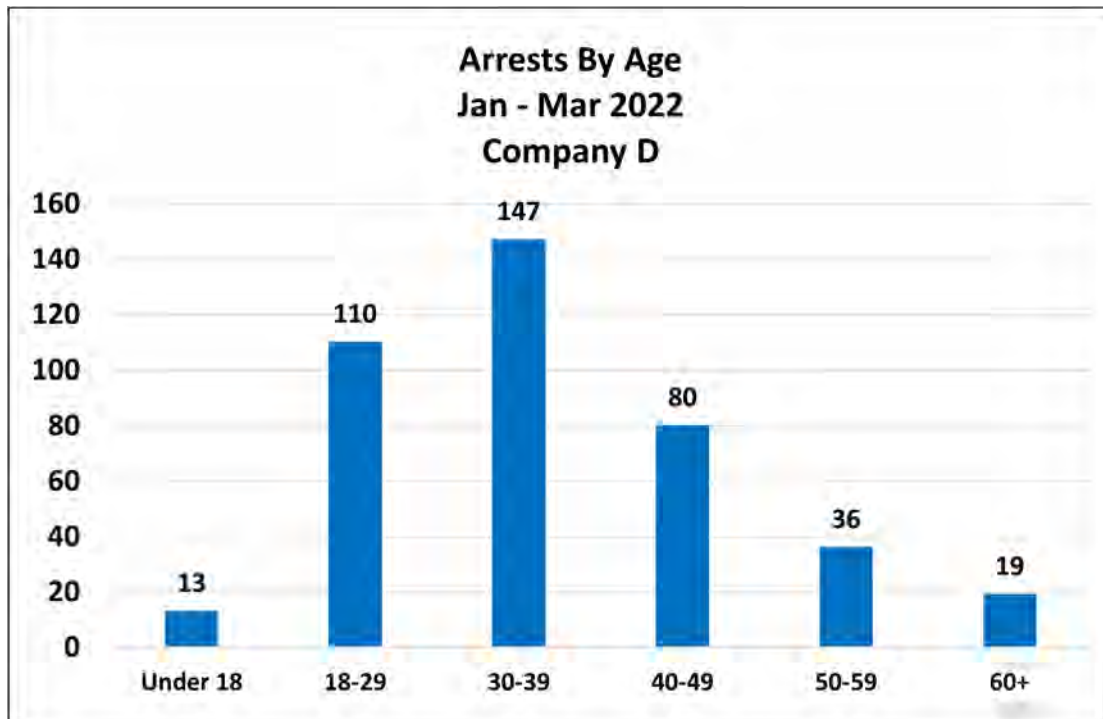
Mission District (Company D)

Arrests by Age

January – March 2022

Subjects age 30-39 (36%) and subjects age 18-29 (27%) accounted for 63% of the arrest made by Mission station in Q1-2022.

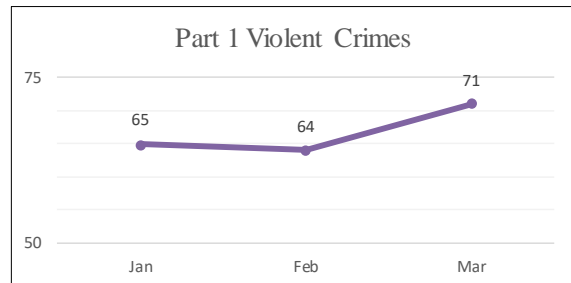
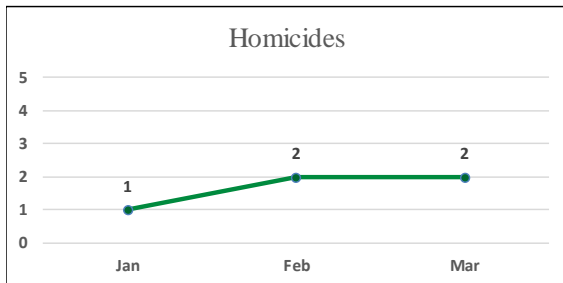
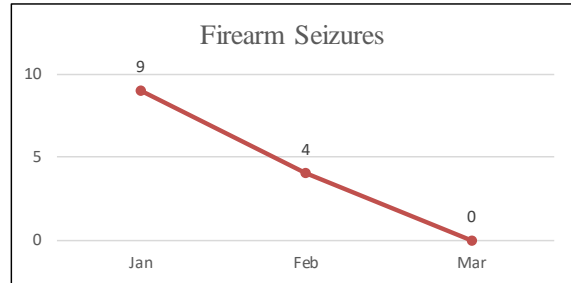
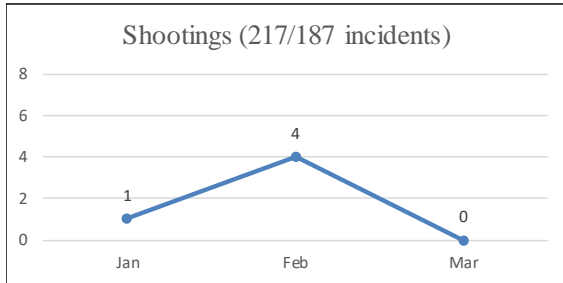
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 13 | 3% |
| 18-29 | 110 | 27% |
| 30-39 | 147 | 36% |
| 40-49 | 80 | 20% |
| 50-59 | 36 | 9% |
| 60+ | 19 | 5% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 405 | 100% |



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 January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Northern District

(Company E)

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 30 total Uses of Force at Northern district. Physical Control (12) accounted for 40% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (10, 33%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 0 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 0 |
| OC | 2 |
| Other | 1 |
| Physical Control | 12 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 9 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 6 |
| Total | 30 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| E-Northern | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 27% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7% |
| 1200-1559 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 33% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10% |
| 2000-2359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10% |
| Total | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 30 | 100% |
| Percentage | 20% | 13% | 20% | 20% | 3% | 13% | 10% | 100% | |

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

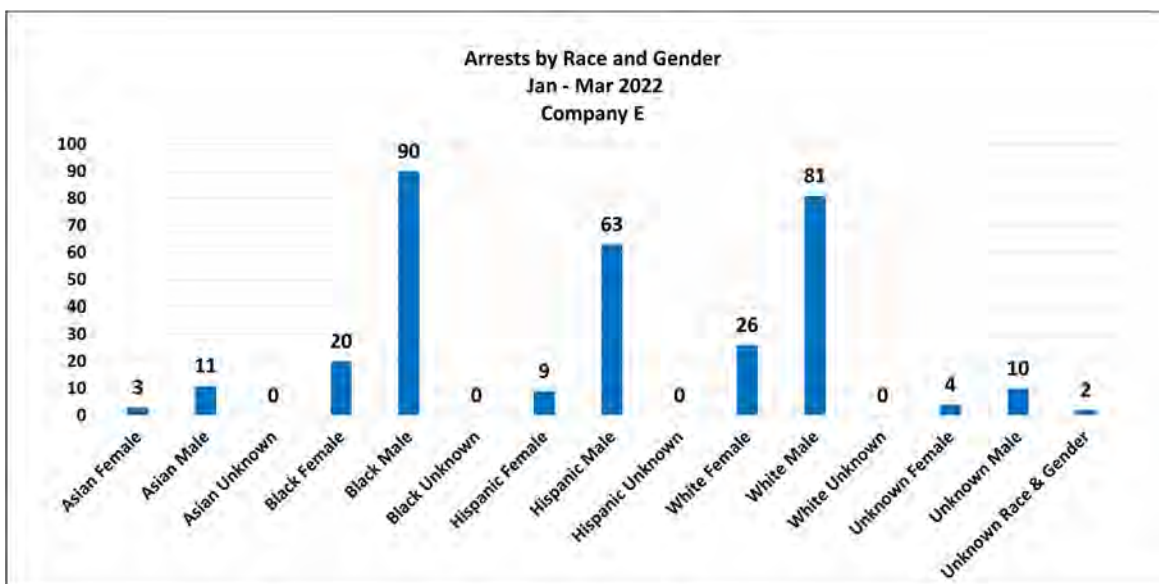
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 17% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 60% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 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 | 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10% |
| 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 | 3% |
| Restraining Order Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Terrorist Threats (650) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 100% |

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Black males (28%) and White males (25%) accounted for 53% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 3 | 1% |
| Asian Male | 11 | 3% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 20 | 6% |
| Black Male | 90 | 28% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 9 | 3% |
| Hispanic Male | 63 | 20% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 26 | 8% |
| White Male | 81 | 25% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 4 | 1% |
| Unknown Male | 10 | 3% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 2 | 1% |
| Total | 319 | 100% |



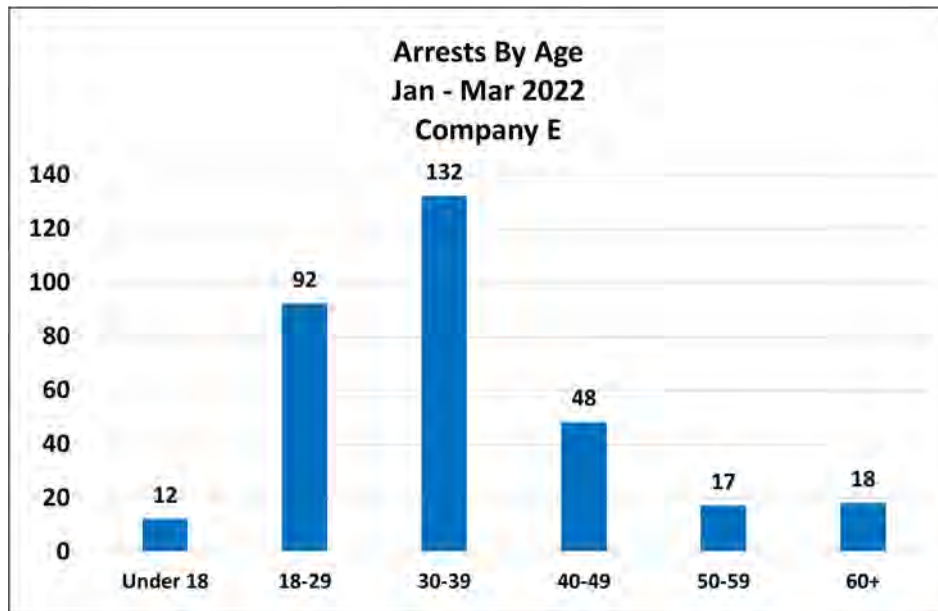
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age January – March 2022

Subjects aged 30-39 (41%) accounted for the most arrests made by Northern station, while subjects under 18 (4%) were the least arrested in Q1-2022.

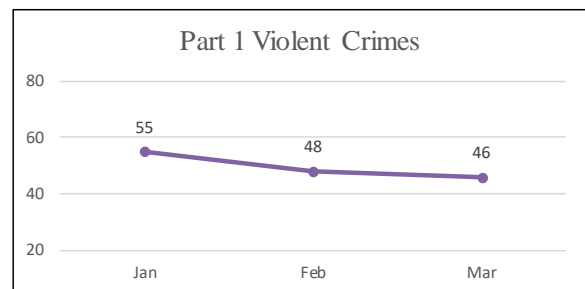
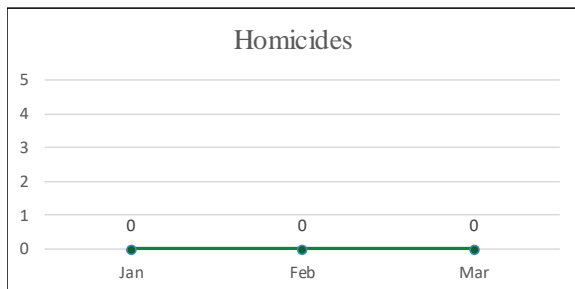
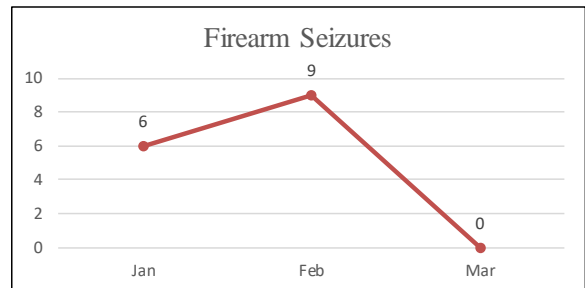
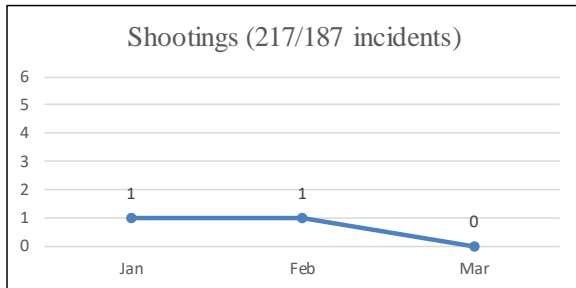
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 12 | 4% |
| 18-29 | 92 | 29% |
| 30-39 | 132 | 41% |
| 40-49 | 48 | 15% |
| 50-59 | 17 | 5% |
| 60+ | 18 | 6% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 319 | 100% |



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

Northern District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Park District (Company F) Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 2 total Uses of Force at Park district. Pointing of Firearms (1) and Strike by Object/Fist (1) accounted for 100% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents were between 0000-0359 and 0400-0759hrs.

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

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

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

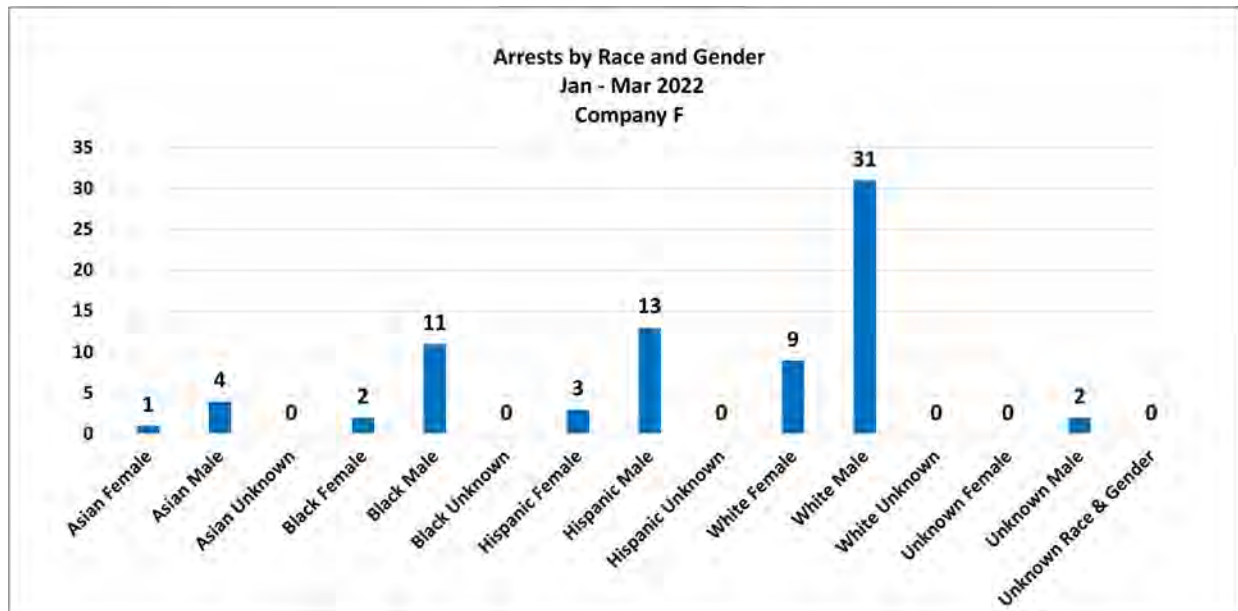
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50% |
| 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 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Person yelling for help (918) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Narcotics Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Aided Case (520) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Mental Health Related (5150/800/801) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Restraining Order Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Terrorist Threats (650) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Traffic-Related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Vandalism (594/595) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Weapon, Carrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Panic Alarm (100P) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Prisoner Transportation (407) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Demonstration (400) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Fraud (470) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| RAT Activation (200) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 100% |

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

White males (41%) and Hispanic males (17%) accounted for 58% of all arrests made by Park Station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 1 | 1% |
| Asian Male | 4 | 5% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 2 | 3% |
| Black Male | 11 | 14% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 3 | 4% |
| Hispanic Male | 13 | 17% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 9 | 12% |
| White Male | 31 | 41% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 2 | 3% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 76 | 100% |



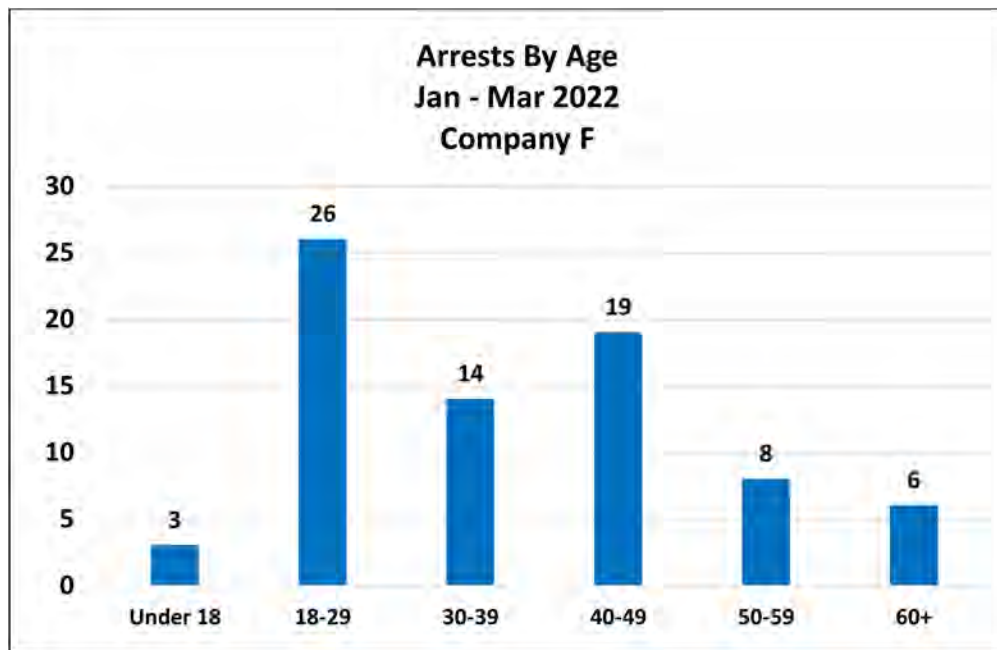
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (34%) and subjects age 40-49 (25%) accounted for 59% of the arrest made by Park station in Q1-2022.

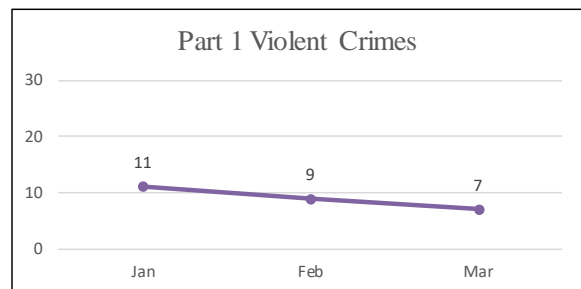
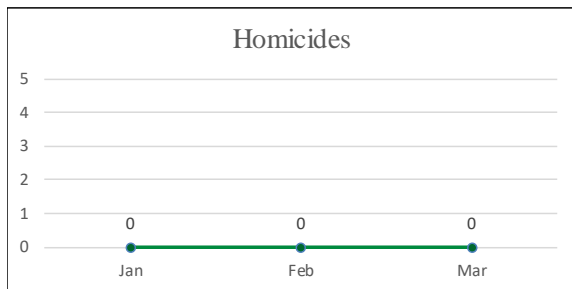
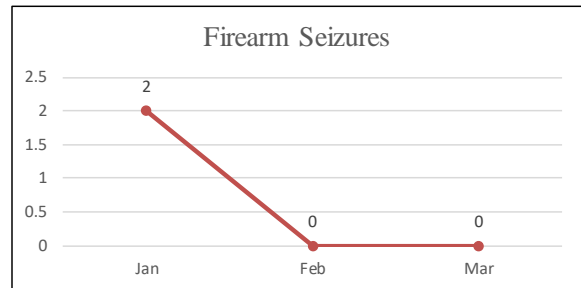
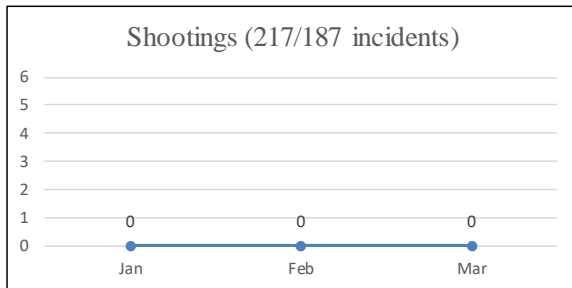
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 3 | 4% |
| 18-29 | 26 | 34% |
| 30-39 | 14 | 18% |
| 40-49 | 19 | 25% |
| 50-59 | 8 | 11% |
| 60+ | 6 | 8% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 76 | 100% |



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

Park District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Use of Force January-March 2022

There were 5 total Uses of Force at Richmond district. Pointing of Firearms (5) accounted for 100% of type of force used. The peak times for incidents were between 1200-1559hrs. (2, 40%) and 1600-1959hrs. (2, 40%)

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|
| ERIW | 0 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 0 |
| OC | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| Physical Control | 0 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 5 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 0 |
| Total | 5 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| G-Richmond | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 1200-1559 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40% |
| 2000-2359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100% |
| Percentage | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 0% | 100% | |

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G)

Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

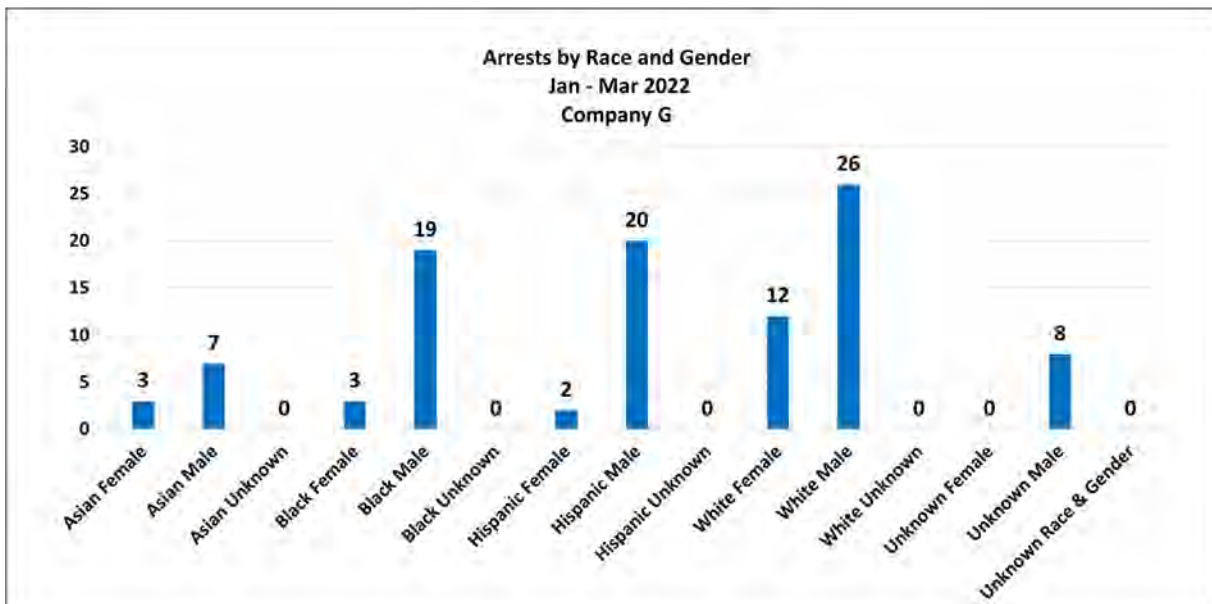
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40% |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100% |

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

White males (26%) and Hispanic males (20%) accounted for 46% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 3 | 3% |
| Asian Male | 7 | 7% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 3 | 3% |
| Black Male | 19 | 19% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 2 | 2% |
| Hispanic Male | 20 | 20% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 12 | 12% |
| White Male | 26 | 26% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 8 | 8% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 100 | 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

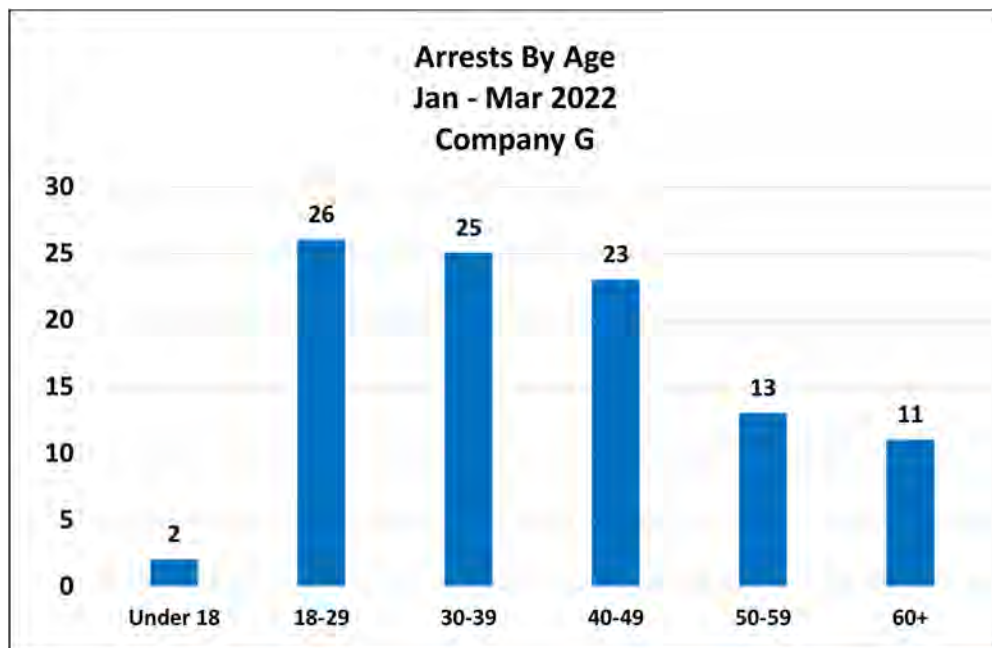
Richmond District (Company G)

Arrests by Age

January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (26%) and subjects age 30-39 (25%) accounted for 51% of the arrest made by Richmond station in Q1-2022.

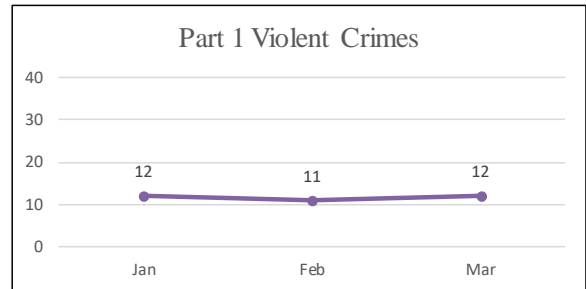
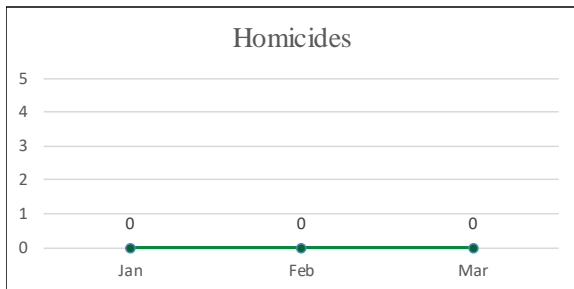
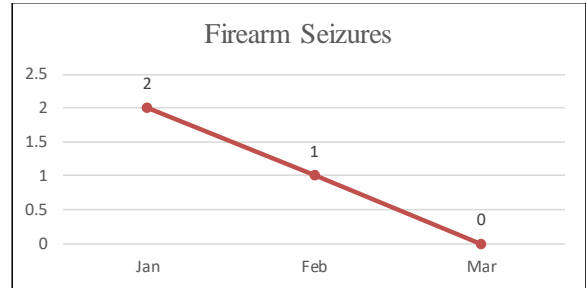
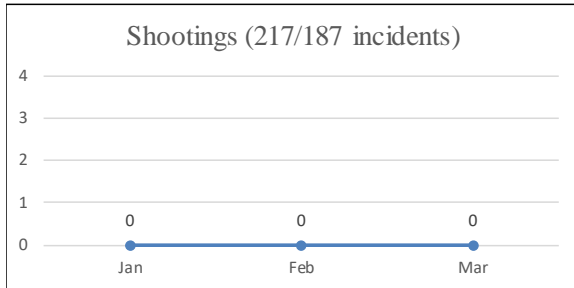
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 2 | 2% |
| 18-29 | 26 | 26% |
| 30-39 | 25 | 25% |
| 40-49 | 23 | 23% |
| 50-59 | 13 | 13% |
| 60+ | 11 | 11% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |



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

Richmond District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force January-March 2022

There were 15 total Uses of Force at Ingleside district. Pointing of Firearms (5) accounted for 33% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents was (6, 40%) between 2000-2359hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 1 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 1 |
| OC | 3 |
| Other | 1 |
| Physical Control | 3 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 5 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 1 |
| Total | 15 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| H-Ingleside | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7% |
| 1200-1559 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 33% |
| 2000-2359 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 40% |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 100% |
| Percentage | 13% | 13% | 33% | 13% | 7% | 7% | 13% | 100% | |

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

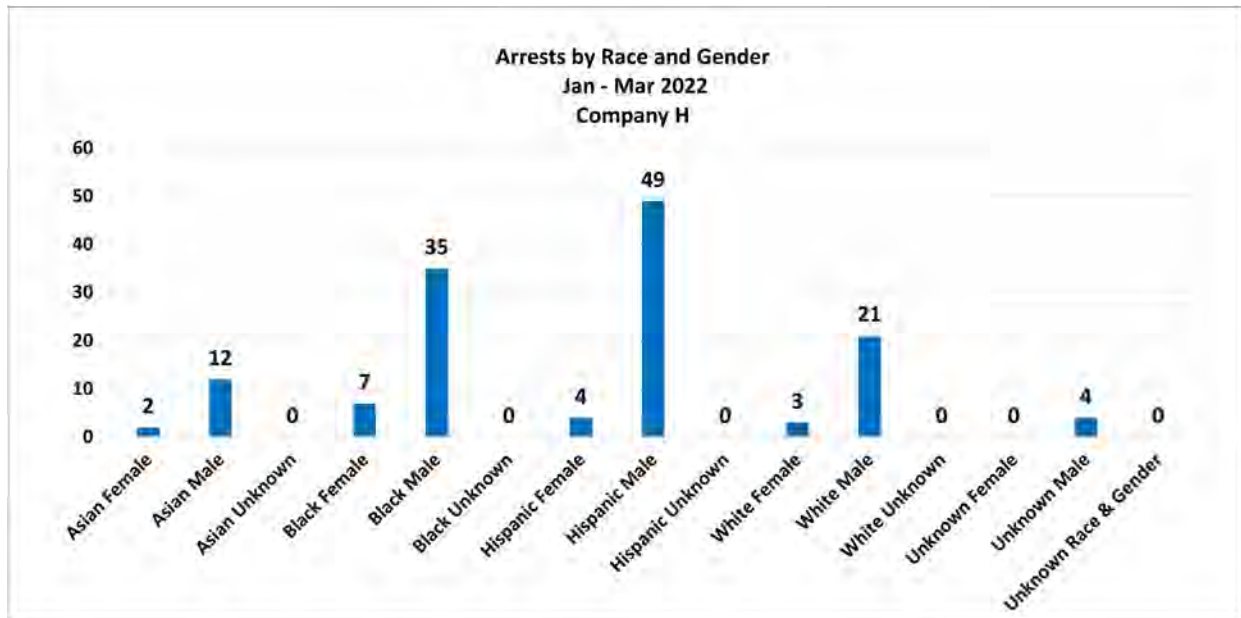
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 40% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 33% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 100% |

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Hispanic males (36%) and Black males (26%) accounted for approximately 62% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 2 | 1% |
| Asian Male | 12 | 9% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 7 | 5% |
| Black Male | 35 | 26% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 4 | 3% |
| Hispanic Male | 49 | 36% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 3 | 2% |
| White Male | 21 | 15% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 4 | 3% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 137 | 100% |



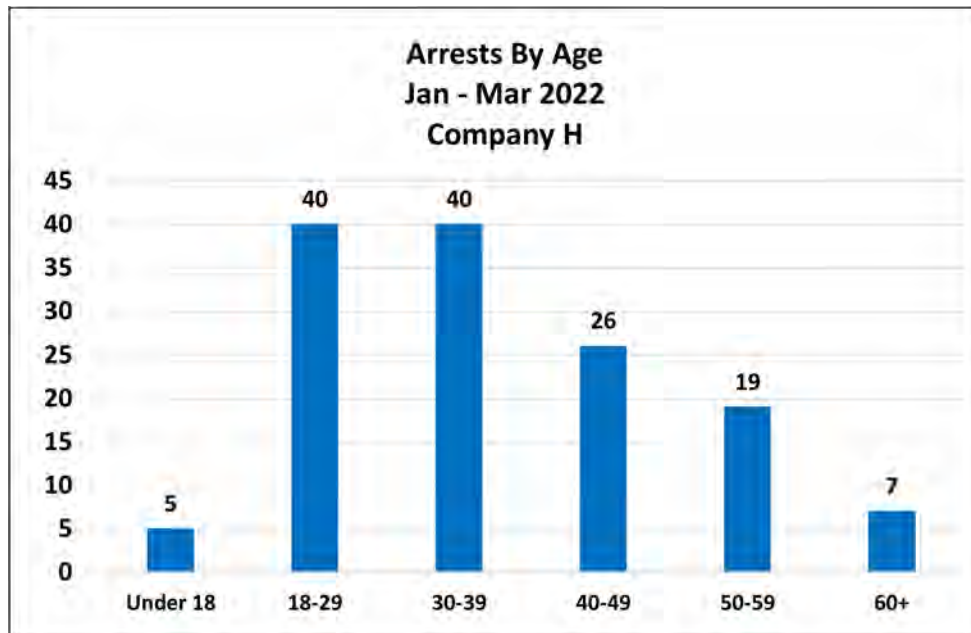
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Age January – March 2022

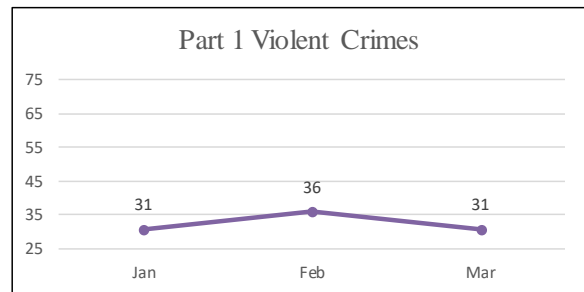
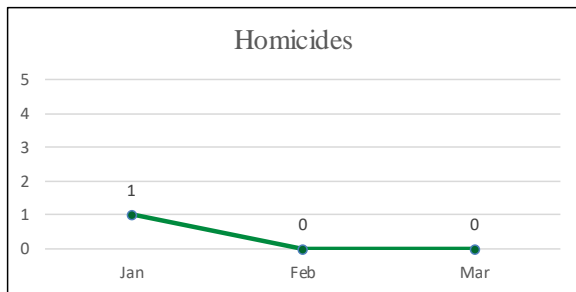
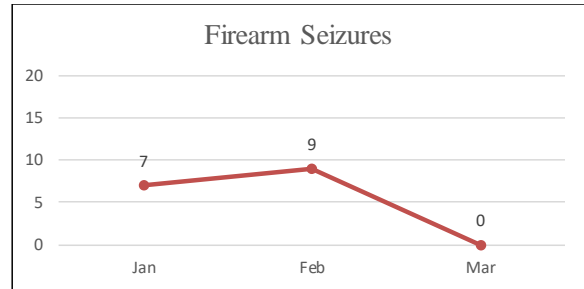
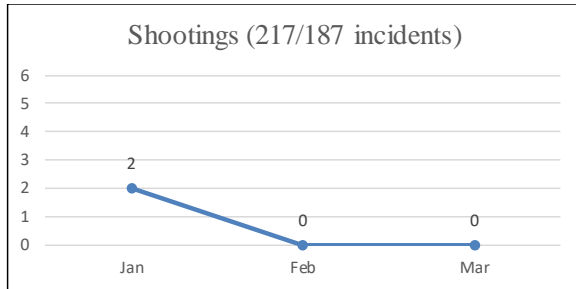
Subjects age 18-29 (29%) and subjects age 30-39 (29%) accounted 58% of arrests made by the Ingleside station in Q1-2022.

| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 5 | 4% |
| 18-29 | 40 | 29% |
| 30-39 | 40 | 29% |
| 40-49 | 26 | 19% |
| 50-59 | 19 | 14% |
| 60+ | 7 | 5% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 137 | 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 January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force January-March 2022

There were 4 total Uses of Force at Taraval district. Pointing of Firearms (2) accounted for 50% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (2, 50%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

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

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| I-Taraval | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 25% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 50% |
| 1200-1559 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 100% |
| Percentage | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 100% | |

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

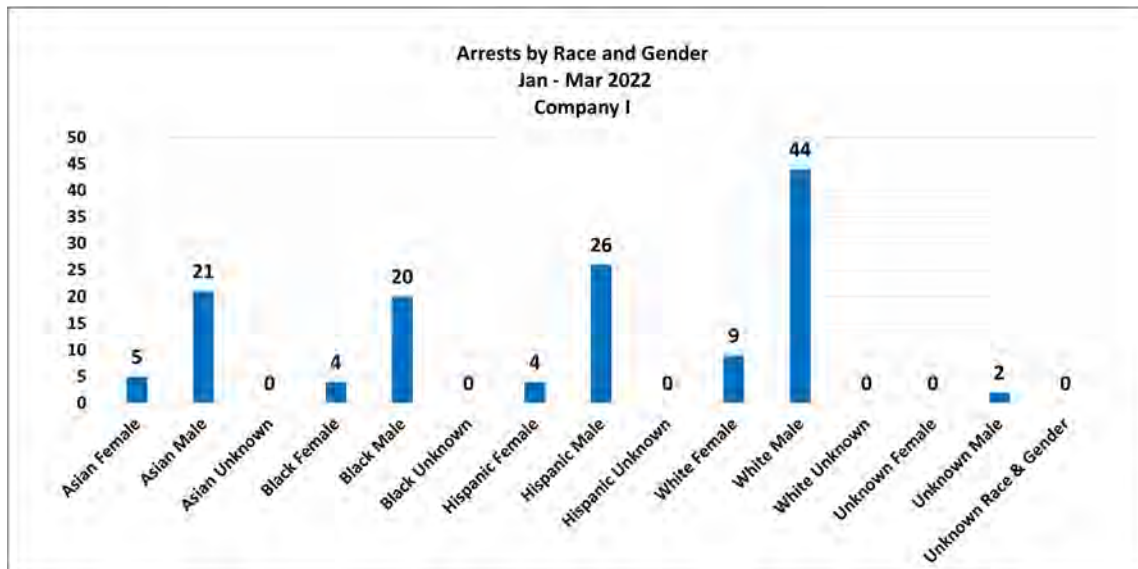
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25% |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25% |
| 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 | 25% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100% |

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

White males (33%) and Hispanic males (19%) accounted for 52% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 5 | 4% |
| Asian Male | 21 | 16% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 4 | 3% |
| Black Male | 20 | 15% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 4 | 3% |
| Hispanic Male | 26 | 19% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 9 | 7% |
| White Male | 44 | 33% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 2 | 1% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 135 | 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

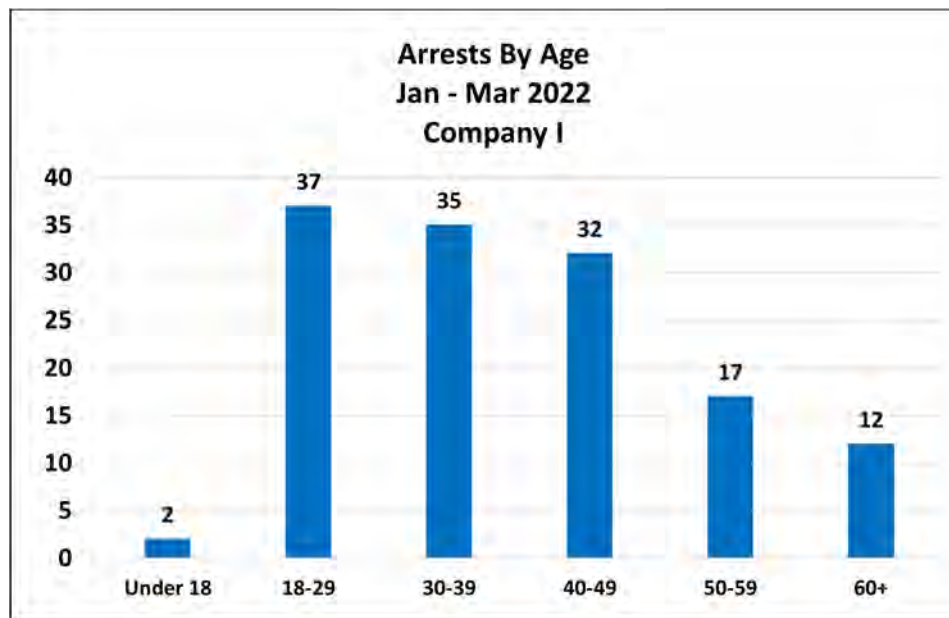
Taraval District (Company I)

Arrests by Age

January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (27%) and subjects age 30-39 (26%) accounted for approximately 53% of arrests made by Taraval station in Q1-2022.

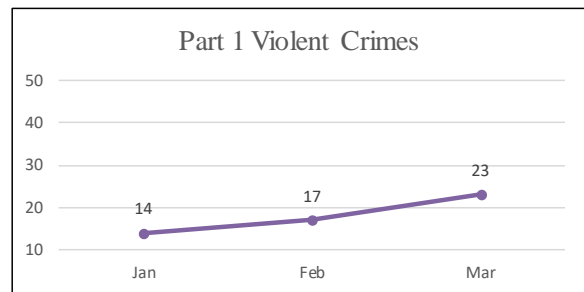
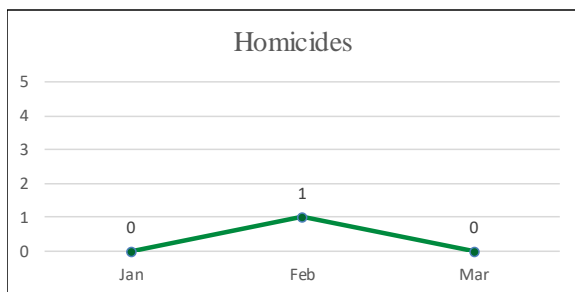
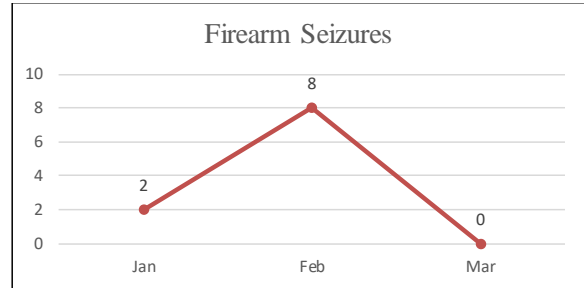
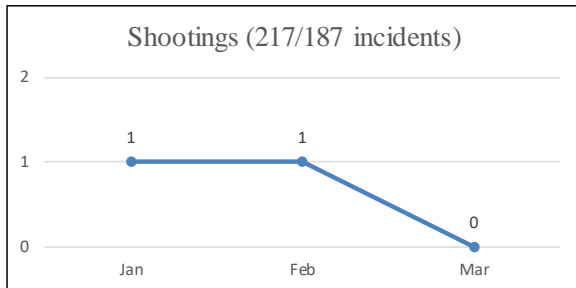
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 2 | 1% |
| 18-29 | 37 | 27% |
| 30-39 | 35 | 26% |
| 40-49 | 32 | 24% |
| 50-59 | 17 | 13% |
| 60+ | 12 | 9% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 135 | 100% |



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 January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force January-March 2022

There were 54 total Uses of Force at Tenderloin district. Physical Control (30) accounted for 56% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (28, 52%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 0 |
| Firearm | 0 |
| Impact Weapon | 0 |
| OC | 1 |
| Other | 0 |
| Physical Control | 30 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 18 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 5 |
| Total | 54 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| J-Tenderloin | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9% |
| 0800-1159 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 19% |
| 1200-1559 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 52% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 7% |
| 2000-2359 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7% |
| Total | 15 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 54 | 100% |
| Percentage | 28% | 2% | 15% | 19% | 11% | 13% | 13% | 100% | |

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

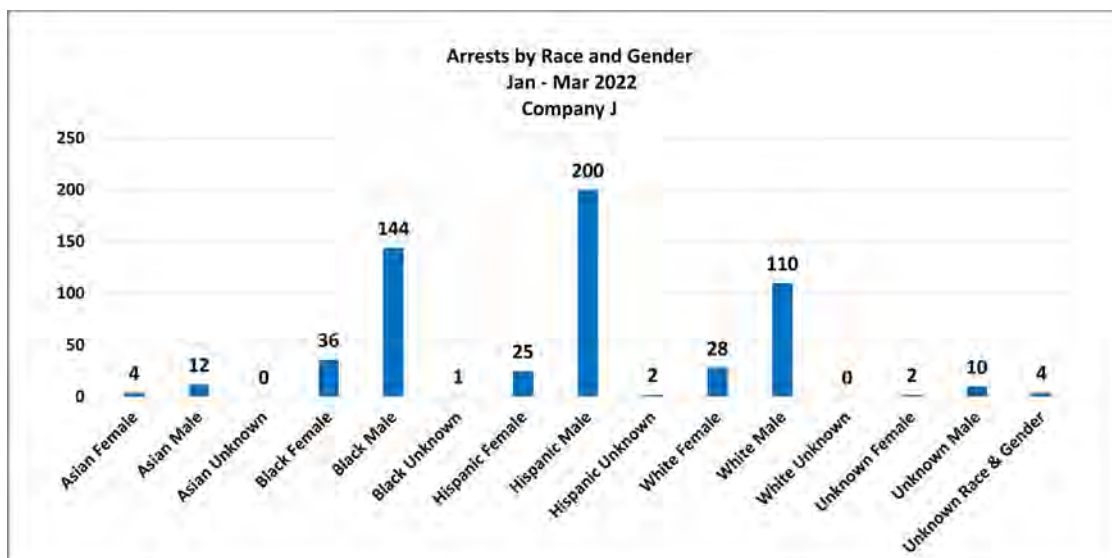
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 24% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 29% |
| Person with a knife (219) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2% |
| Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8% |
| Person yelling for help (918) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Narcotics Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12% |
| Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6% |
| Aided Case (520) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Alarm/Check on well-being (100/910) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Mental Health Related (5150/800/801) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2% |
| Restraining Order Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4% |
| Terrorist Threats (650) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 51 | 100% |

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Hispanic males (35%) and Black males (25%) accounted for approximately 60% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q1-2022.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 4 | 1% |
| Asian Male | 12 | 2% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 36 | 6% |
| Black Male | 144 | 25% |
| Black Unknown | 1 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 25 | 4% |
| Hispanic Male | 200 | 35% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 2 | 0% |
| White Female | 28 | 5% |
| White Male | 110 | 19% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 2 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 10 | 2% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 4 | 1% |
| Total | 578 | 100% |



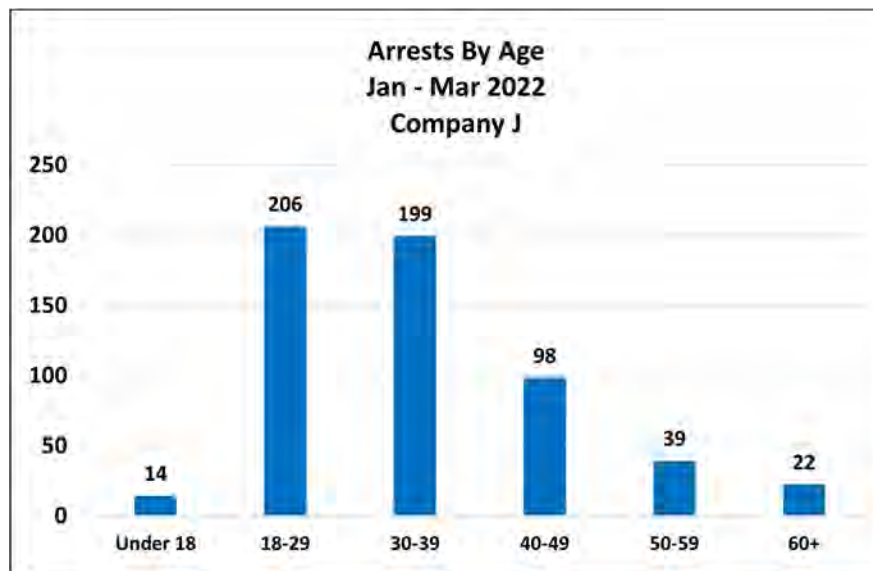
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests Age January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (36%) and subjects age 30-39 (34%) accounted for 70% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Q1-2022.

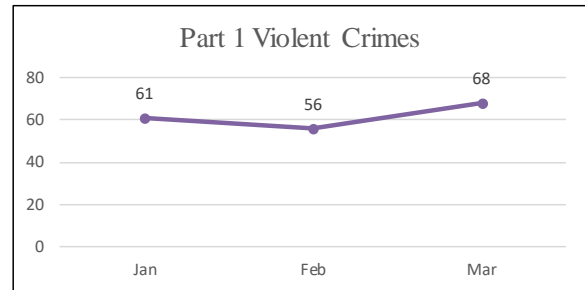
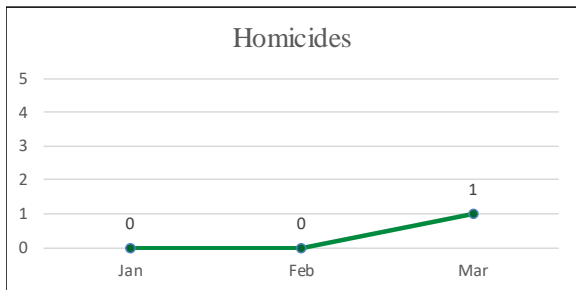
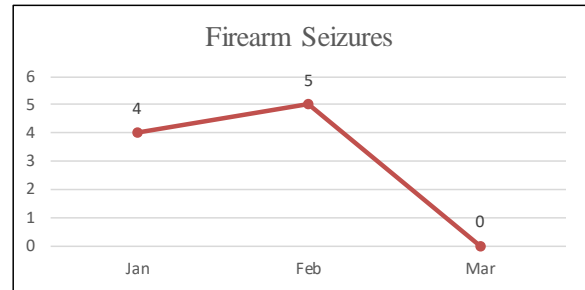
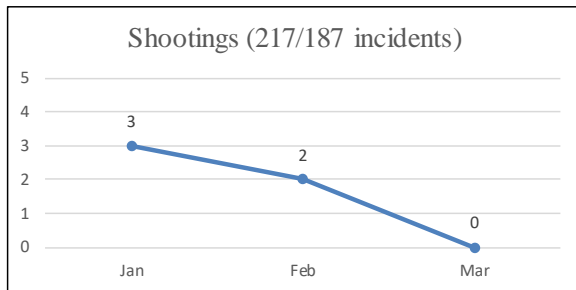
| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 14 | 2% |
| 18-29 | 206 | 36% |
| 30-39 | 199 | 34% |
| 40-49 | 98 | 17% |
| 50-59 | 39 | 7% |
| 60+ | 22 | 4% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 578 | 100% |



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

Tenderloin District Shootings, Firearm Seizures, Homicides, and Part 1 Violent Crimes January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



By District Data

Airport

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There were 25 total Uses of Force at the Airport. Pointing of Firearms (9) accounted for 36% of type of force used. The peak time for incidents (18, 72%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

| Use of Force | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ERIW | 1 |
| Firearm | 4 |
| Impact Weapon | 1 |
| OC | 0 |
| Other | 3 |
| Physical Control | 6 |
| Pointing of Firearms | 9 |
| Spike Strips | 0 |
| Strike by Object/Fist | 1 |
| Total | 25 |

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| K-Airport | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Total | |
| 0000-0359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 0400-0759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12% |
| 1200-1559 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 72% |
| 1600-1959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 2000-2359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 12% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 100% |
| Percentage | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 72% | 16% | 0% | 100% | |

By District Data

Airport Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Part I Violent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12% |
| Part I Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Person with a gun (221) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 72% |
| Person with a knife (219) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Suspicious Person (311/811/601/603/646/916/917) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 12% |
| Person yelling for help (918) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Narcotics Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Search Warrant/Warrant Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4% |
| 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 100% |

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

There were 64 total arrests in Q1-2022. Black males accounted for 31%, White males accounted for 30% and Hispanic males accounted for 9%.

| Race & Gender | Q1-2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 1 | 2% |
| Asian Male | 3 | 5% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 4 | 6% |
| Black Male | 20 | 31% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Male | 6 | 9% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 4 | 6% |
| White Male | 19 | 30% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 1 | 2% |
| Unknown Male | 6 | 9% |
| Total | 64 | 100% |



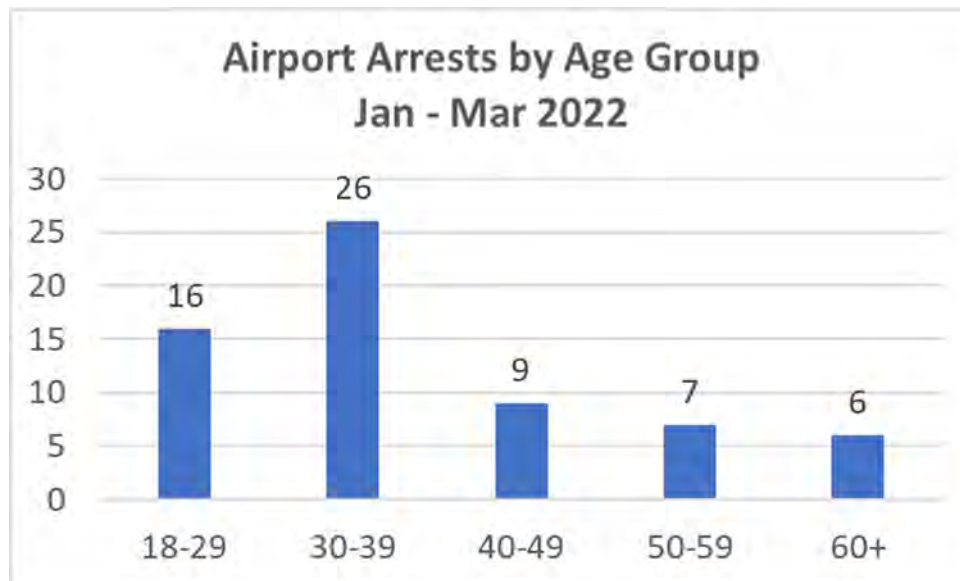
Airport arrest data obtained from the San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn't provided.

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Age January – March 2022

Subjects ages 30-39 accounted for 32% of all Airport arrests and subjects age 50 and over accounted for 6%.

| Age Group | Q1-2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 18-29 | 16 | 25% |
| 30-39 | 26 | 41% |
| 40-49 | 9 | 14% |
| 50-59 | 7 | 11% |
| 60+ | 6 | 9% |
| Total | 64 | 100% |



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

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown

Use of Force

January-March 2022

There was 1 total Use of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Strike by Object/Fist (1) accounted for 100% of type of force used. The peak time for incident was between 0400-0759hrs

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

| Time of Day/Day of Week | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| L-Outside SF | 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 | 100% |
| 0800-1159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100% |
| Percentage | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | |

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown Use of Force by Call Type January-March 2022

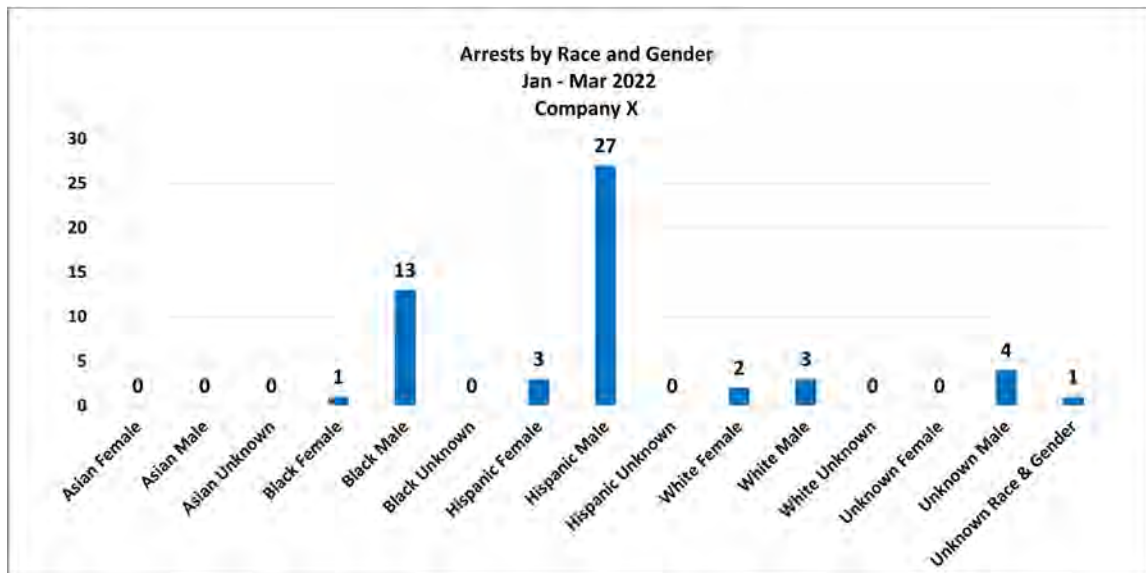
| Type of Call | ERIW | Firearm | Impact Weapon | OC | Other | Physical Control | Pointing of Firearms | Spike Strips | Strike by Object/Fist | Grand Total | % of Calls |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 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% |
| Homeless Related Call (915/919) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Escape from Jail (1000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100% |

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2022

Hispanic males (50%) and Black males (24%) accounted for 74% of all Outside SF arrests.

| Race and Gender | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asian Female | 0 | 0% |
| Asian Male | 0 | 0% |
| Asian Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Black Female | 1 | 2% |
| Black Male | 13 | 24% |
| Black Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Hispanic Female | 3 | 6% |
| Hispanic Male | 27 | 50% |
| Hispanic Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| White Female | 2 | 4% |
| White Male | 3 | 6% |
| White Unknown | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown Male | 4 | 7% |
| Unknown Race & Gender | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 54 | 100% |



Arrest totals do not include arrests at Airport.

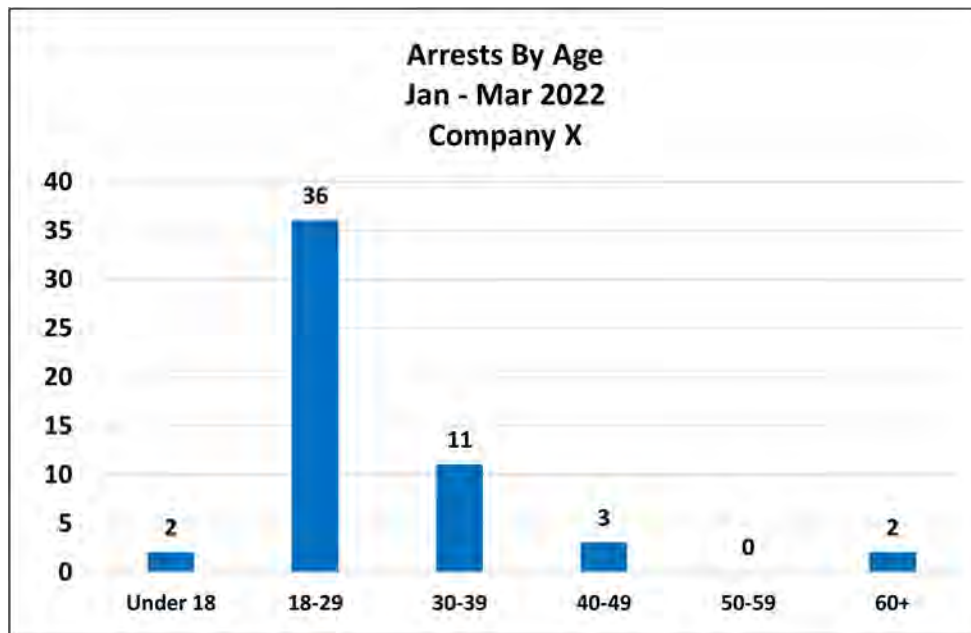
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age January – March 2022

Subjects age 18-29 (67%) and age 30-39 (20%) accounted for 87% of all Outside SF arrests.

| Age | Q1 2022 Arrests | % of Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 2 | 4% |
| 18-29 | 36 | 67% |
| 30-39 | 11 | 20% |
| 40-49 | 3 | 6% |
| 50-59 | 0 | 0% |
| 60+ | 2 | 4% |
| Unknown Age | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 54 | 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."

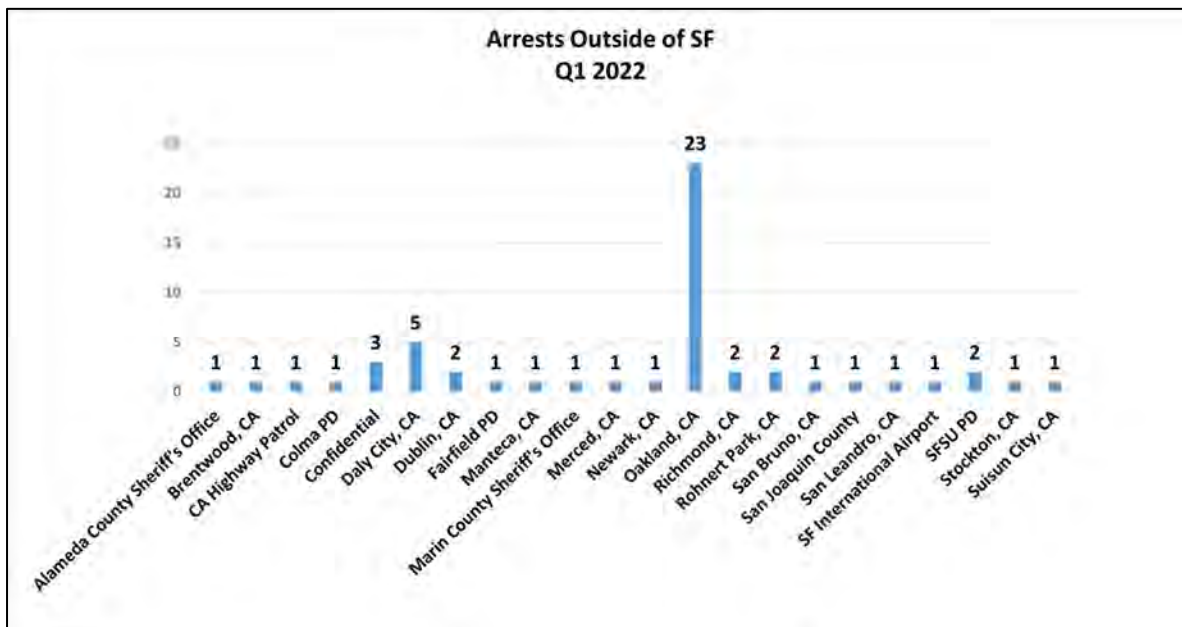
By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by City January – March 2022


Oakland (23) and Daly City (5) accounted for 52% of arrests outside of the city limits.

| Location | Q1 2022 Arrests |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alameda County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| Brentwood, CA | 1 |
| CA Highway Patrol | 1 |
| Colma PD | 1 |
| Confidential | 3 |
| Daly City, CA | 5 |
| Dublin, CA | 2 |
| Fairfield PD | 1 |
| Manteca, CA | 1 |
| Marin County Sheriff's Office | 1 |
| Merced, CA | 1 |
| Newark, CA | 1 |
| Oakland, CA | 23 |
| Richmond, CA | 2 |
| Rohnert Park, CA | 2 |
| San Bruno, CA | 1 |
| San Joaquin County | 1 |
| San Leandro, CA | 1 |
| SF International Airport | 1 |
| SFSU PD | 2 |
| Stockton, CA | 1 |
| Suisun City, CA | 1 |
| Grand Total | 54 |



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

May 2022

Data Sources: San Francisco Police Department's Crime Data Warehouse, accessed via Business Intelligence Tools; San Francisco Police Department Early Intervention Systems Administrative Investigative Management Database, accessed via Business Intelligence Tools; San Francisco Police Department Airport Bureau, San Francisco Police Department Human Resources; San Francisco Police Department Internal Affairs; San Francisco Department of Emergency Management; San Francisco Department of Public Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

Q1 2021 and Q1 2022 Use of Force data was queried on April 21, 2022

Q1 2022 Arrest Data was queried on April 14, 2022