

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Activity and Data Report Quarter I 2023



Safety with Respect
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Quarterly Activity and Data Report

Quarter I, 2023



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.



4 Department of Police Accountability Bias-related Complaints

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.

Data Exploration

Use of Force Data Methodology Update

Data collected under the SFPD's Use of Force Policy has changed twice over the past 18th months, resulting in three different criteria for data collection. This exploration seeks to provide context to the changing landscape of use of force data collection, and its implications to reporting and analysis.

Policy Changes Drive Changes to Data Collection

On December 21st, 2016, the San Francisco Police Commission passed a significant update to the SFPD's Use of Force policy, which went into effect the same day. This policy remained in place until April 12th, 2022.

On January 12, 2022, the San Francisco Police Commission passed a revised policy for the use of force, called "[Use of Force & Proper Control of a Person](#)." 90 days later, on April 12, 2022, the SFPD transitioned to this new use of force standard. The April 2022 use of force policy changed multiple definitions within the policy, in most cases broadening definitions and reducing thresholds for reportable uses of force. The 2022 policy also added new categories of force, and associated definitions for collection.

On November 2, 2022 the San Francisco Police Commission [passed additional revisions to the policy](#), in most cases narrowing definitions and increasing thresholds for reportable uses of force. This revised general order went into effect on December 8th, 2022.

For the purposes of reporting, the Use of Force data and Calls for Service data in this Q1 2023 report account for December 8th, 2022 thru March 31st, 2023 to provide a comparable set of statistics under a single policy standard (the December 2022 Use of Force standard) while also ensuring all data under the December 2022 standard is captured and reported.

Data Exploration

What Policy Changes Were Made?

As noted in DN 22-111 and DGO 5.01, Use of Force and Proper Control of a Person (12/8/22), the following policies changed:

- Revised Threshold for Reportable Force - The threshold for reportable force has been changed so that some common types of low-level physical interactions with a person are not reportable force.
- Revisions to Drawing and Exhibiting vs. Pointing a Firearm - The definitions have been revised to provide clearer guidance on whether the presentation of a firearm is considered a circumstance of Drawing and Exhibiting or Pointing a Firearm. Under the revised definitions, the Low Ready position is reclassified as Drawing and Exhibiting, rather than a circumstance of Pointing a Firearm, and is reported, albeit not as a use of force.
- Revisions to Safeguarding Dignity - This section has revised guidance for when and how officers may direct a subject involuntarily to the ground, and how to follow-up and document the circumstance.
- Supervisory Evaluations and Review of Video -The procedures for the Supervisory Evaluation of circumstances of Use of Force and Drawing and Exhibiting have been modified to reduce administrative burdens on members.

The full text of the current version of DGO 5.01 can be found [on the SFPD website](#).

Technical Notes

The April 2022 policy, continuing thru the December 2022 policy, allowed the department to transition to an electronic entry system for use of force data, as opposed to paper forms that were filled out and routed for entry into an electronic system. This new functionality in a Department-wide system is part of continual improvement that builds on the 2016 USDOJ Recommendation 4.1, which notes “...the department needs to create an electronic use of force reporting system so that data can be captured in real time.”

The use of force data system is an extension of SFPD’s crime data warehouse, which is the department’s incident report system of record. The Airport Bureau uses the San Mateo County’s incident report system. In the coming two years, SFPD will transition to a new records management system and use of force reporting system and the Airport Bureau will use that system as well.

Data Exploration

Dataset Handling and Adjustments

As the department produced the QADR for Q4, 2022 with a new UoF dataset, with new structure, and all new users, certain instances of the data required review for duplication, errors, and whether there was a need for restructure of the data for analysis. Where technical corrections to the collection interface or structure were necessary, they were provided to the SFPD Technology applications team for remediation. The following adjustments were necessary after this review.

Field(s)	Application or Caveat
UoF Subject	Fields unpopulated: Records entered with no UoF Subject were manually reviewed to ensure accuracy. Of 4 incidents without Subject info, only one incident had subject with an associated use of force, and thus was included in the report.
Reason for Drawing/Exhibiting firearm description	Double counting correction: In certain instances, records will contain multiple "Officer Reason for Drawing Firearm Description" fields, which can lead to duplicated uses of force in situations where both a drawn/exhibited entry AND a UoF entry are generated by a single officer on a single subject. Only one of each type of UoF per reason for drawing firearm, per officer, per subject is counted.
Airport Data	Airport Bureau Supervisory Use of Force Evaluation forms require a paper form submitted centrally and entered manually. As of publication, data from the Airport has not been integrated into the rest of the Department's use of force data. Reporting will be provided in the quarter it becomes available and is analyzed.

Qualitative Notes

As with any major change to a reporting system, data collected immediately after a significant change to definitions, policy or process should be considered carefully as individuals who enter the data adjust to new requirements.

Data Exploration

Reporting and Historical Data

With a new use of force standard in effect, this report will;

- Continue to present historical Use of Force data, and
- Trend data and comparisons across years will use only the same Use of Force data standard. This means that this report and all future reports will conform to the following when comparing across time periods:
 - the 2016 UoF standard would only be compared to previous data
 - the April 2022-December 8, 2022 standard would be compared to itself
 - all data collected after December 8, 2022 would be compared to subsequent time periods.

Future Analysis

With a settled Use of Force standard and a more robust data set, this report may provide more in-depth analyses, as additional Use of Force data becomes available.

Suspects

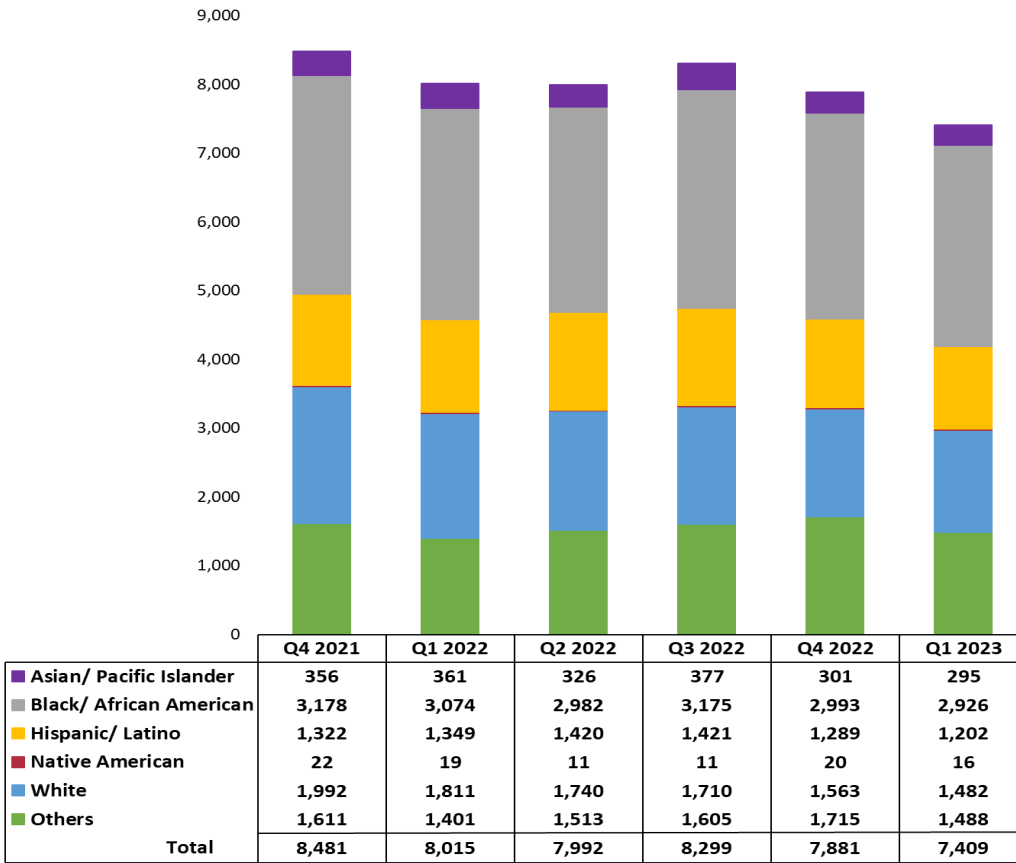
Suspects Observed or Reported

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

Suspects by Race/Ethnicity		January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023			
DESCRIPTION	Jan	Feb	March	Q1 2023 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q1 2023
Asian/ Pacific Islander	90	94	111	295	4.0%
Black/ African American	973	950	1003	2926	39.5%
Hispanic/ Latino	379	359	464	1202	16.2%
Native American	8	3	5	16	0.2%
White	466	496	520	1482	20.0%
Others	485	468	535	1488	20.1%
Total	2,401	2,370	2,638	7,409	100.00%

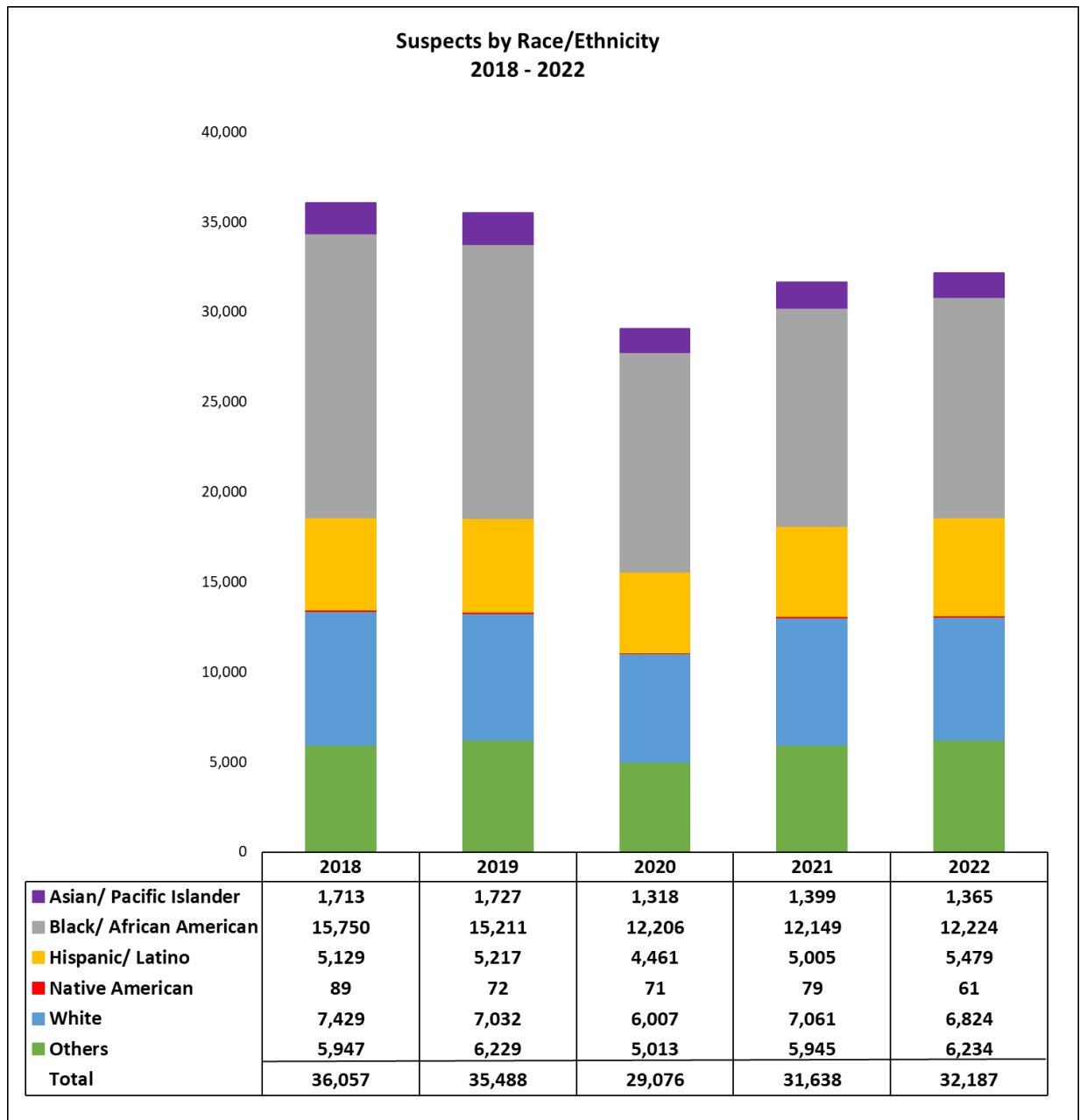
Total suspects observed and reported in Q1 2023 (7,409) decreased by almost 8% from Q1 2022 (8,015). Black/African Americans accounted for approximately 40% of all suspects observed and reported in Q1-2023. Unknown suspects and suspects with unknown race or ethnicity are not included. Review of suspect data indicates 4,829 or 40% of all suspects(12,238) are either unknown suspect, or race/ethnicity unknown.

**Suspects by Race/Ethnicity
October 1, 2021 - March 31, 2023**



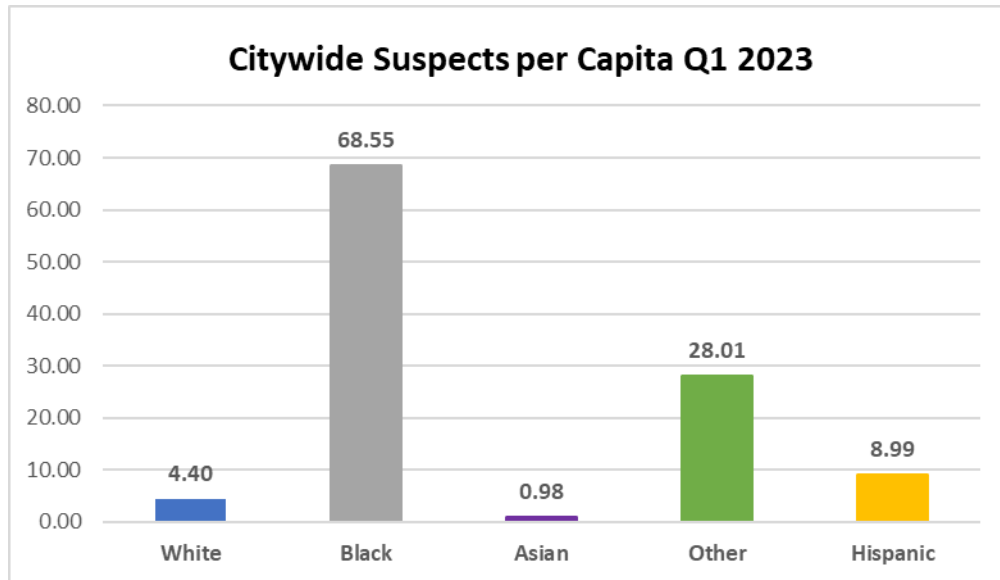
Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included. Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are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

Suspects

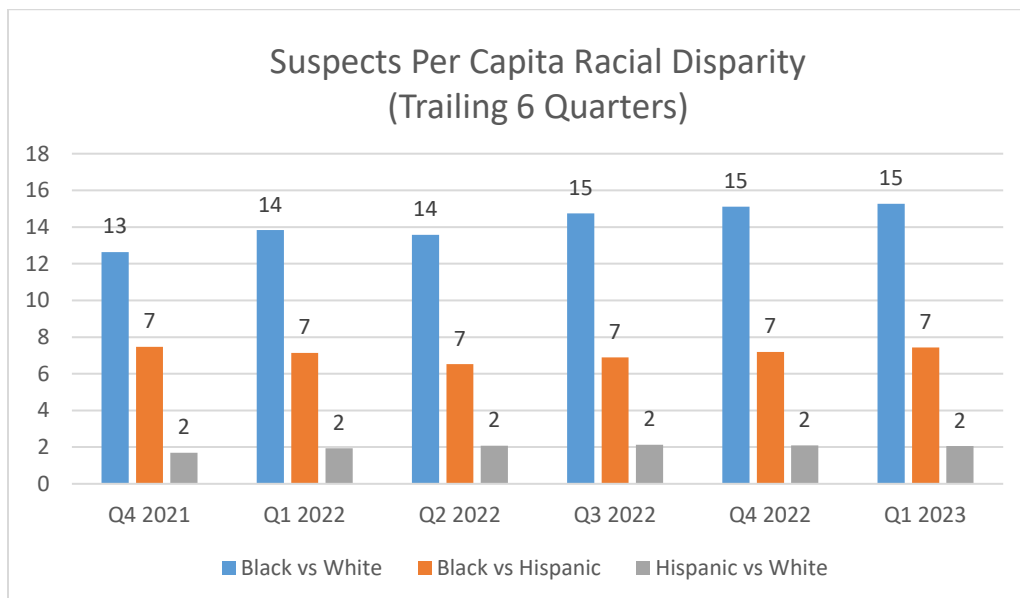


Note: Subject data is extracted from incident reports via the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = "Suspect." Records with Unknown Race/Ethnicity data are not included.

Suspects

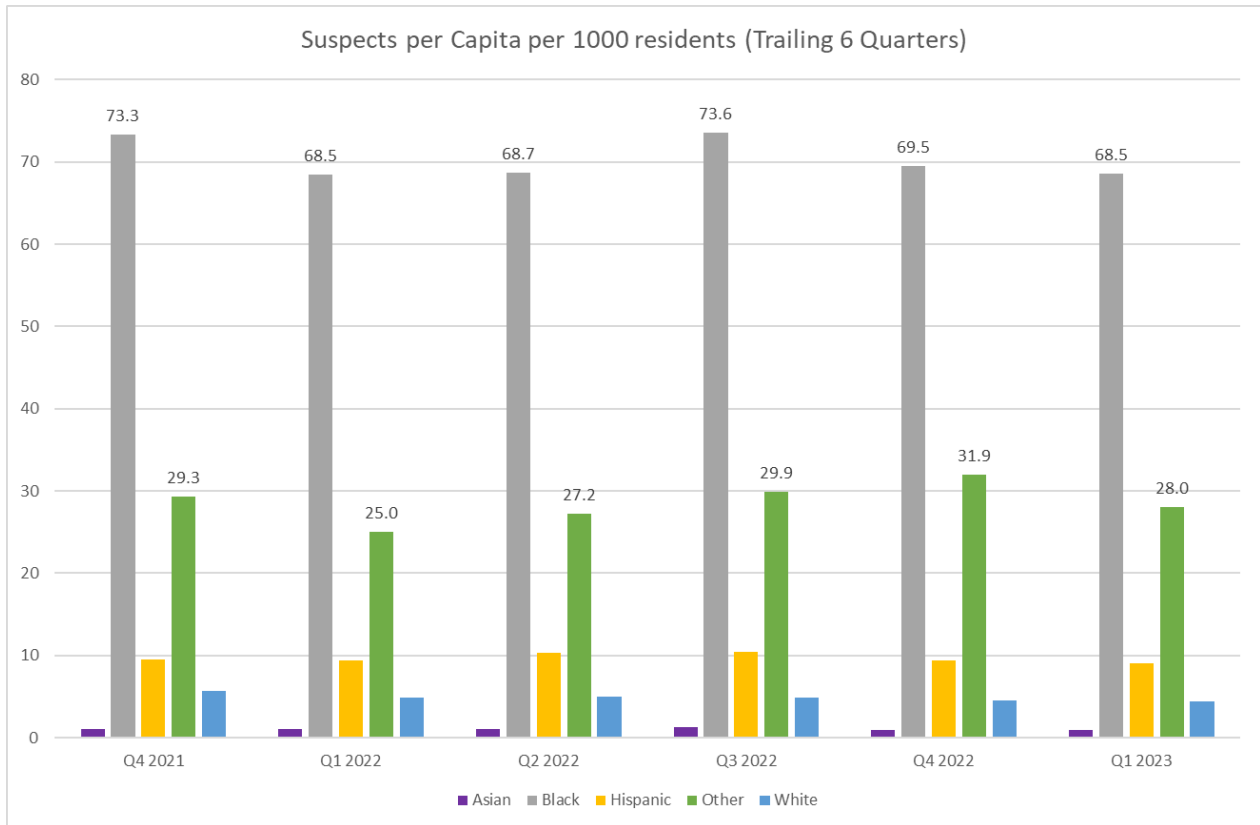


In Quarter 1 of 2023, there were 68 Black/African American suspects per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, as compared to 4 of every 1000 White residents.



Citywide suspect data shows that since Quarter 4 of 2021, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are between 13 to 15 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Suspects

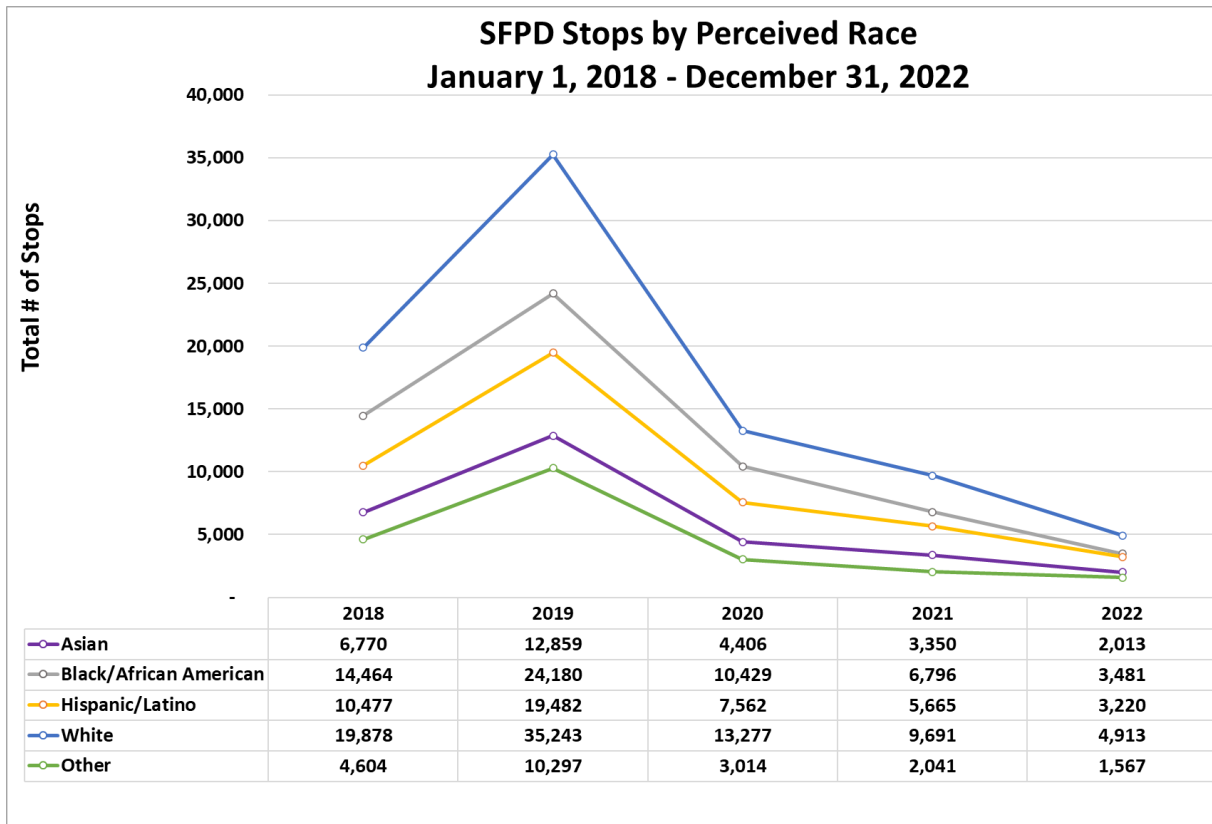


Citywide suspect data shows that from Q4 2021 through Q1 2023, Black/African American individuals on average may be listed as a suspect 70.34 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

Stops and Searches

2018-2022 Total Stops

In Quarter 1 of 2023, 4,093 stops were conducted. Of those stops, 970 resulted in searches (23.6%). White individuals accounted for 32% of all stops and 27% of all searches. Black individuals accounted for 23% of stops and 37% of searches.

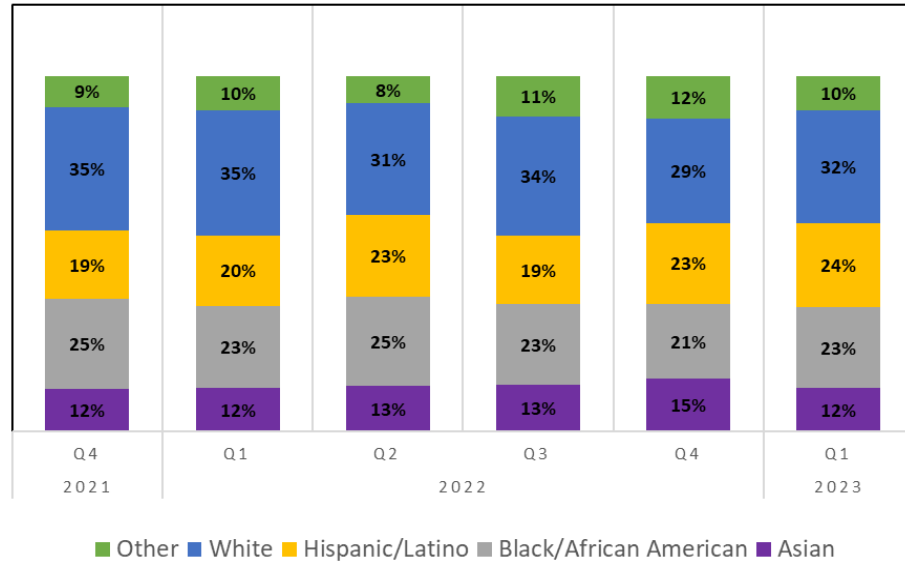


**2018 stats only account for Q3 and Q4 2018. AB953, the legislation requiring data collection, went into effect for the SFPD on July 1st, 2018.*

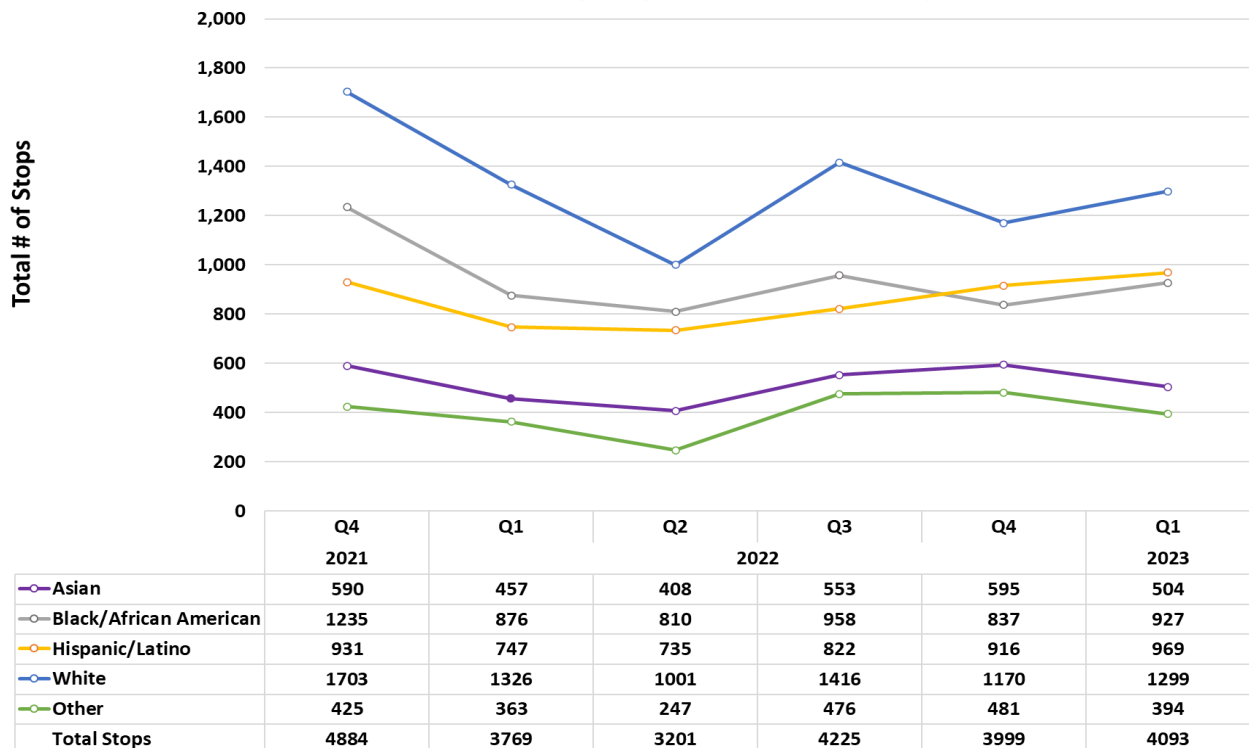
Stops and Searches

SFPD STOPS BY PERCEIVED RACE BY QUARTER

TOTAL # OF STOPS

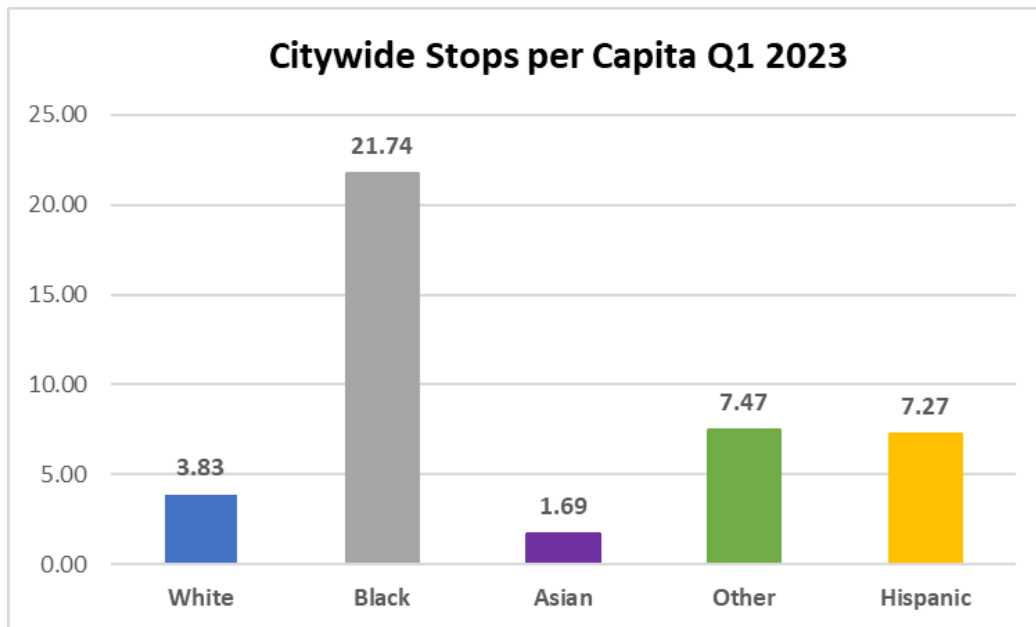


SFPD Stops by Perceived Race By Quarter

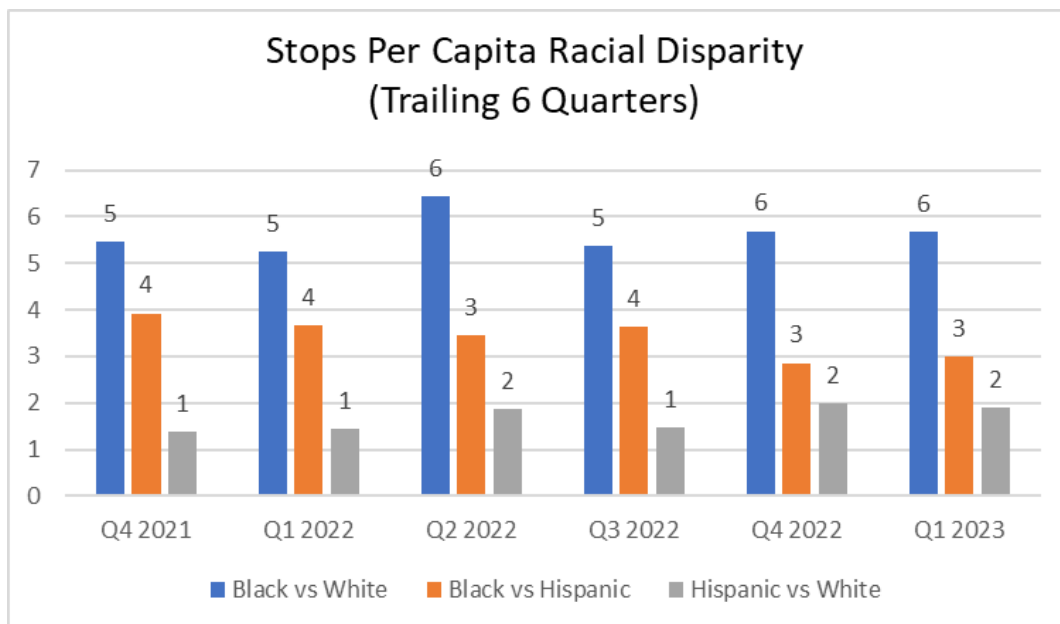


Compared to Quarter 1 of 2022, the percentage of total stops stayed the same for Black/African American individuals and decreased by 3% for White individuals .

Stops and Searches

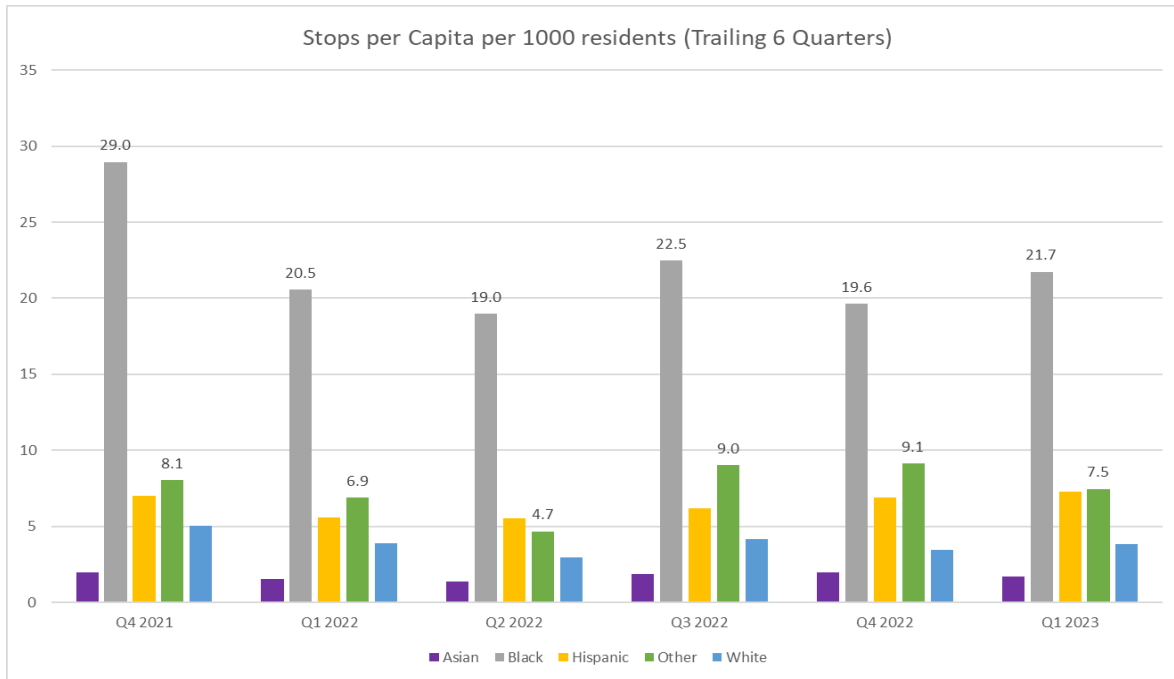


Citywide stops data shows in Quarter 1 of 2023, 21 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 3 of every 1000 White residents.



Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since Quarter 4 of 2021, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are 5 to 6 times more likely to be stopped than White individuals.

Stops and Searches



Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data show that from Quarter 4 2021 through Quarter 1 2023, Black/African American individuals on average may be stopped 22.05 times per 1000 residents.

Stops and Searches

Searches By Level Of Discretion

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

1. **Discretionary 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

Current Quarter vs 1 year ago, % Change by Race/Ethnicity

Perceived Race / Ethnicity	STOPS			SEARCHES		
	Q1 2022 (n=3,769)	Q1-2023 (n=4,093)	%Δ from Q1-2022	Q1-2022 (n=1,053)	Q1-2023 (n=970)	%Δ from Q1-2022
Asian	12%	12%	0%	8%	6%	-2%
Black/ African American	23%	23%	-1%	34%	37%	3%
Hispanic/ Latino	20%	24%	4%	22%	23%	1%
White	35%	32%	-3%	32%	26%	-6%
Other	10%	10%	0%	5%	8%	3%

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

Stops and Searches

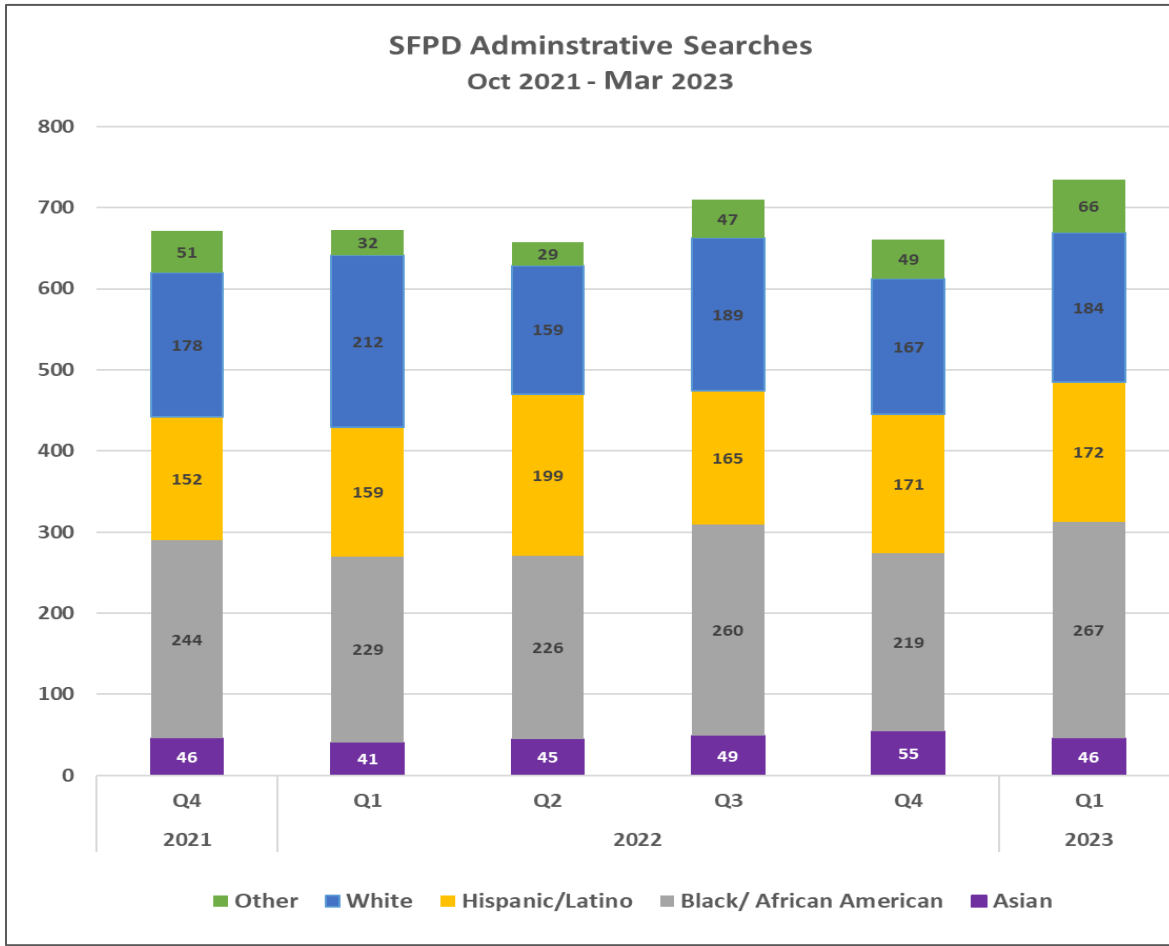
The 970 total searches conducted in Q1-2023 were categorized into 3 search categories listed below. When multiple basis for search are present during a stop, officers are able to select multiple basis for search. In cases where multiple basis are selected within one type of search, only one search is counted. As a result, a stop may appear in two or all three search categories listed below. From 970 total searches, there were 1,472 basis for search that fell into 3 search categories, Discretionary, Administrative, and Other Searches.

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	71	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	278	19%
Search warrant	59	4%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	63	4%
Suspected weapons	109	7%
Visible contraband	34	2%
Odor of contraband	5	0%
Canine Detection	1	0%
Evidence of crime	161	11%
Incident to arrest	642	44%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	5	0%
Vehicle inventory	43	3%
Suspected violation of school policy	1	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	970	
Total Count of Basis for Search	1,472	

*There may be more than one basis for search

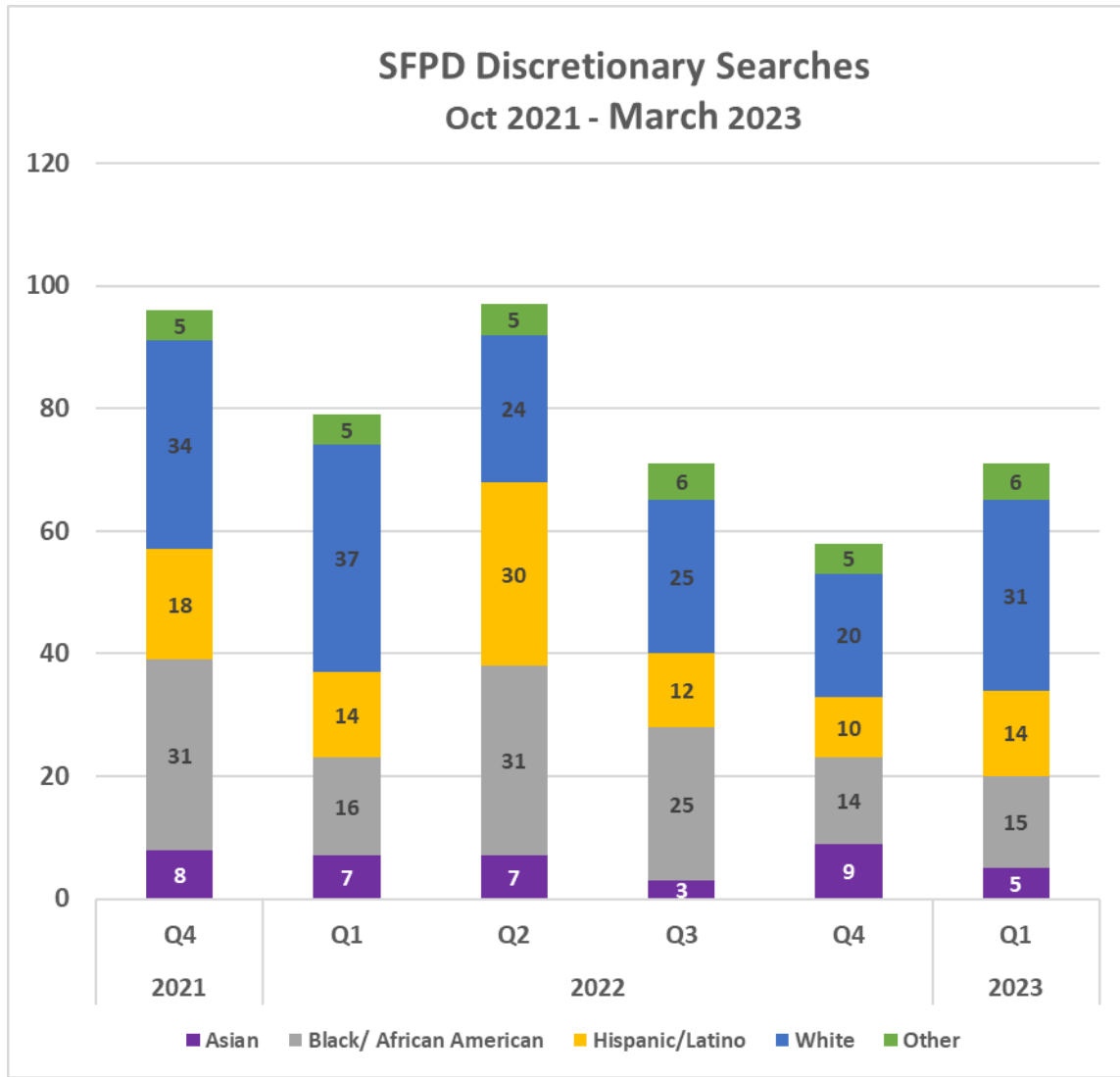
Type of Search	Distinct Count	% Total
Discretionary (Consent Given) Searches	71	5.50%
Administrative Searches	735	57.10%
Other Searches	481	37.40%
*Distinct Count of Searches	1,287	100%

Stops and Searches



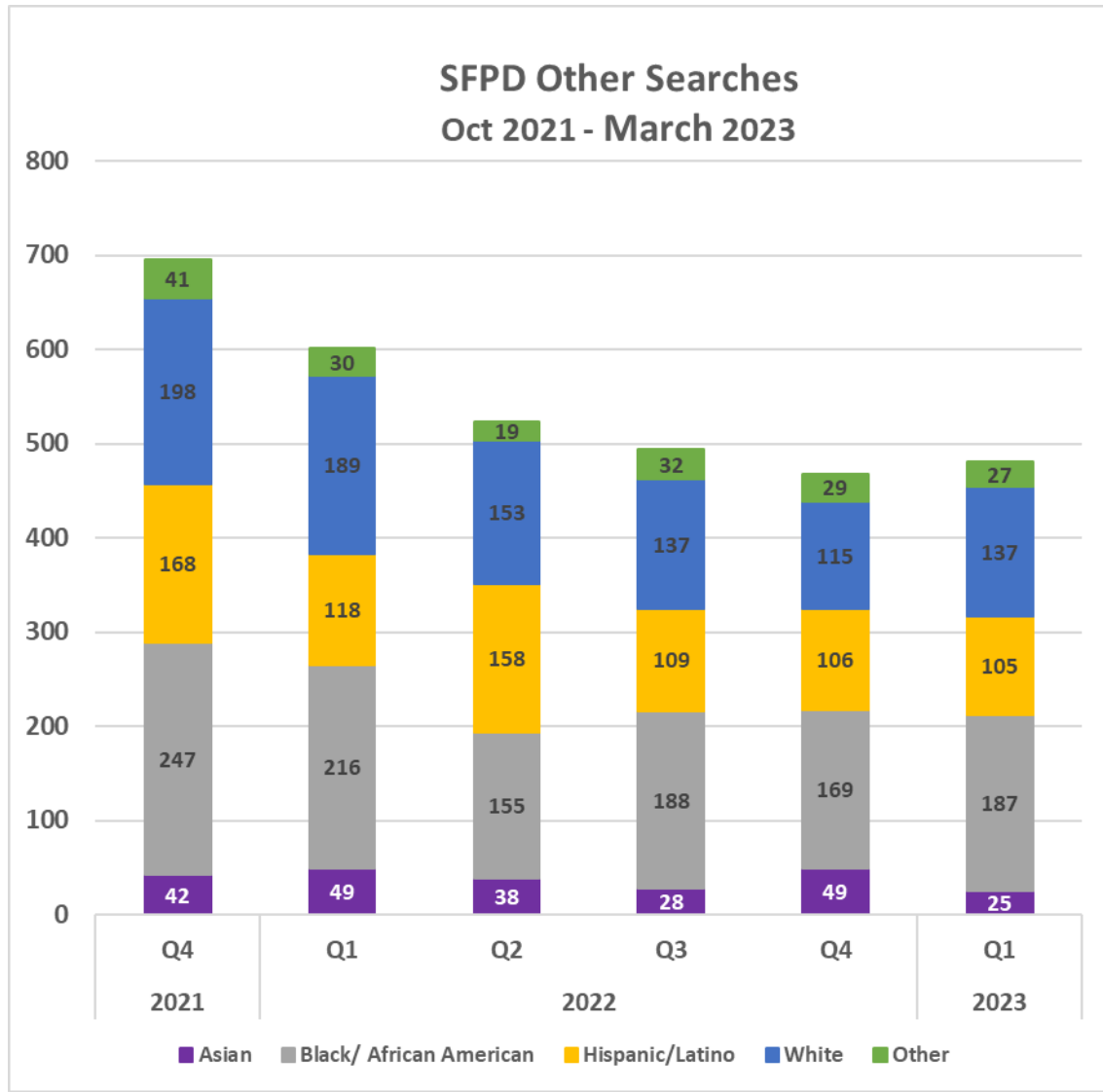
Compared to Q1-2022, Administrative Searches for individuals of "Other" race have increased by 106% and Black/African American individuals by 17%. There was a 13% decrease of Administrative Searches of White individuals.

Stops and Searches



Compared to Q1-2022, Discretionary Searches for individuals of “Other” race saw a 17% increase, while Asian individuals saw a 29 % decrease, White individuals 16%, and Black/African American 6%. Discretionary Searches for Hispanic/Latino individuals stayed the same.

Stops and Searches

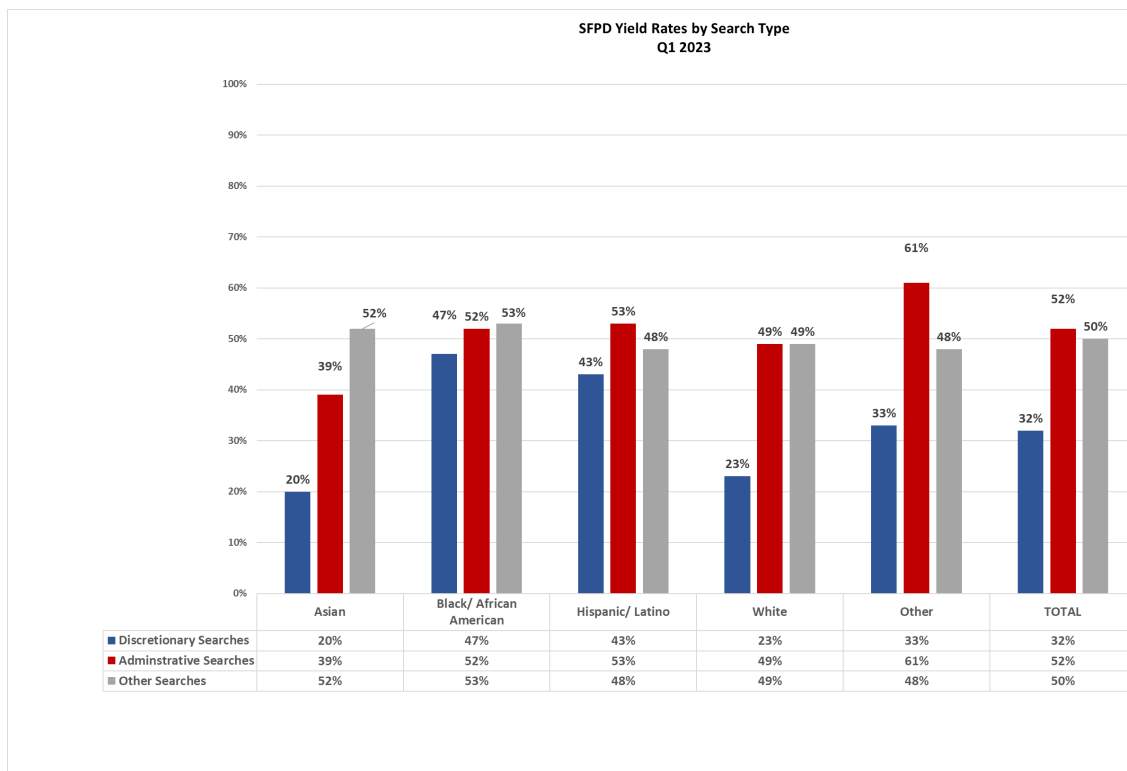


Compared to Q1-2022, Other searches have decreased by 20% in Q1 2023. There was a significant decrease of 49% in Other Searches of Asian individuals, 28% of White individuals, and 13% of Black individuals when comparing Q1 2023 against Q1 2022. .

Stops and Searches

Search Yield Rates

The average yield rate for all searches was 45% in Quarter 1 of 2023. The yield rate was 32% for Discretionary (Consent only) searches, 52% for Administrative (Supervision) searches, and 50% for Other searches.



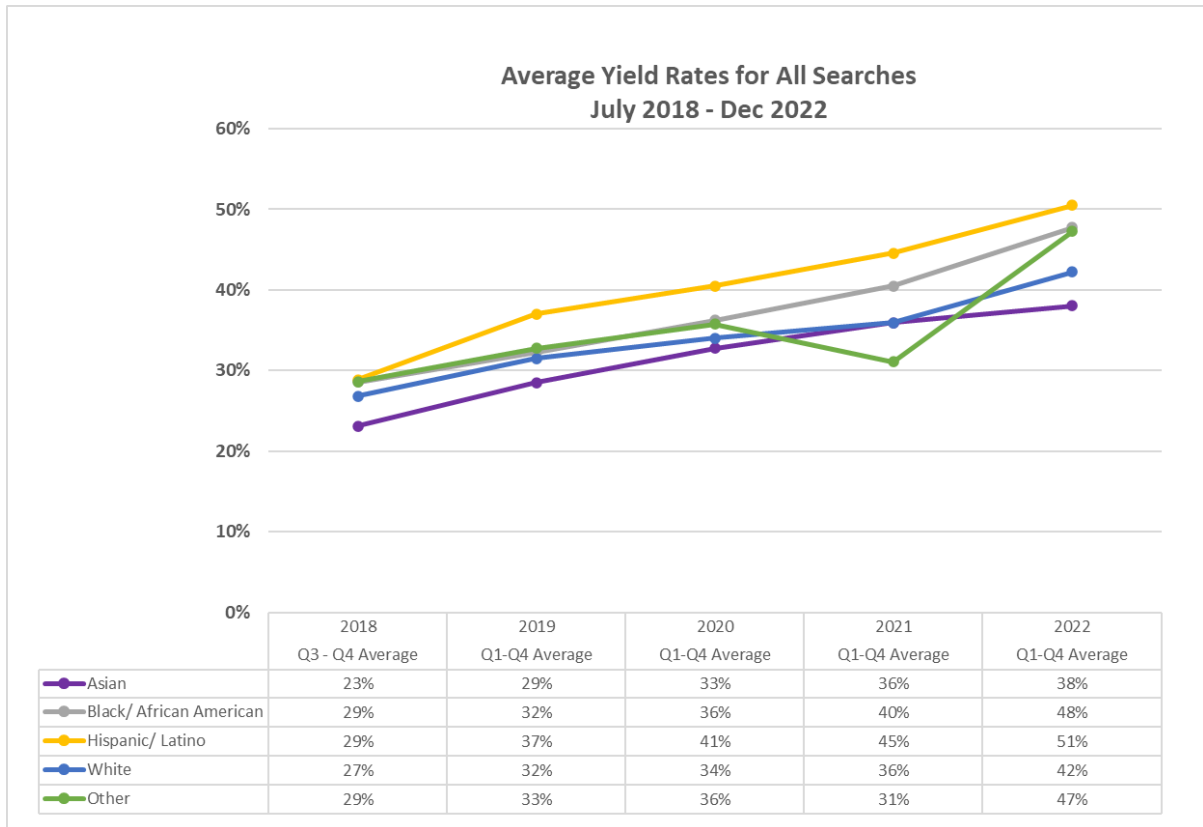
As noted in the Phase III SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative report:

“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.¹”

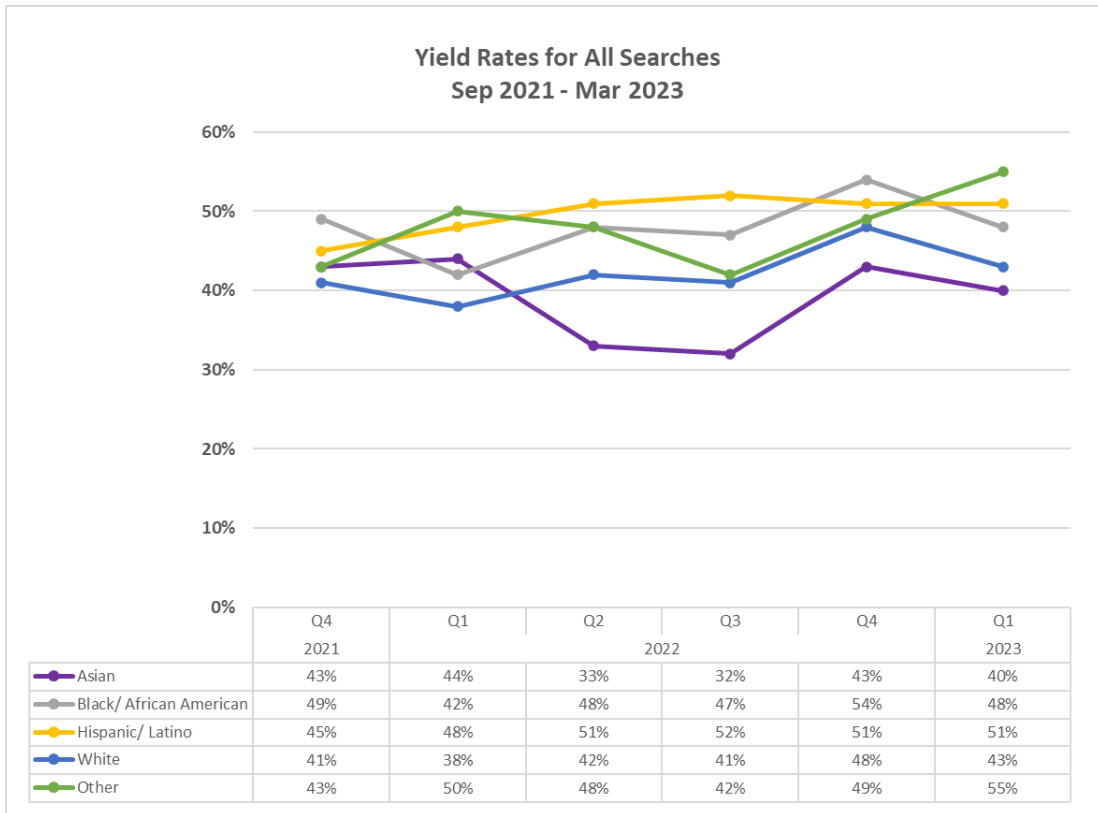
¹ SFPD Collaborative Reform Initiative Phase III – Final Assessment Report, Hillard Heintze, 2022, p 6, footnote 11.

Stops and Searches



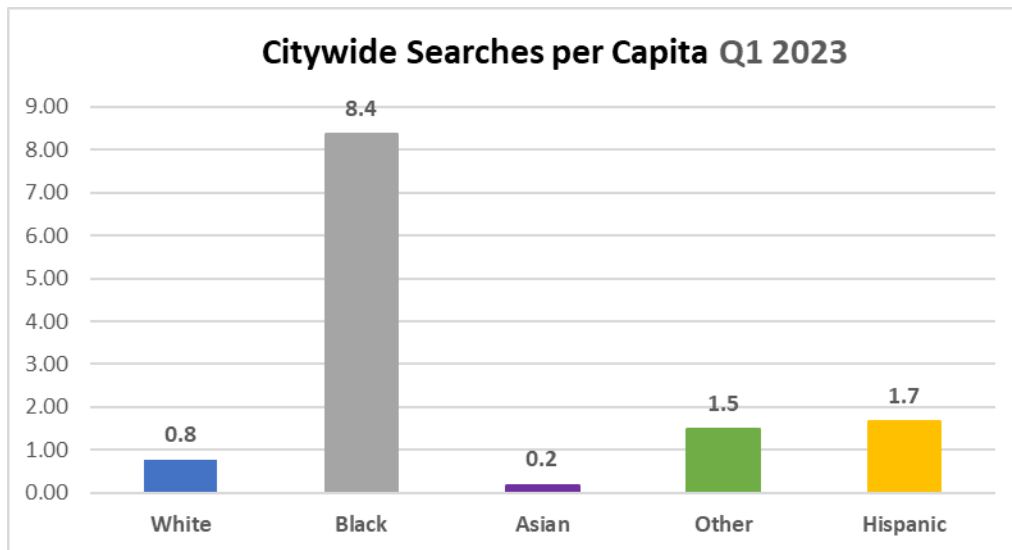
Search yield rates have increased year over year since mid-2018, suggesting an increase in the use of objective factors. Objective factors are clearly-defined and articulable behaviors an officer can observe to inform the decision to conduct a search. Including objective factors in training and/or policies is reflective of one of SFPD’s proposed solutions for reducing the influence of bias in decision-making surrounding stops.

Stops and Searches

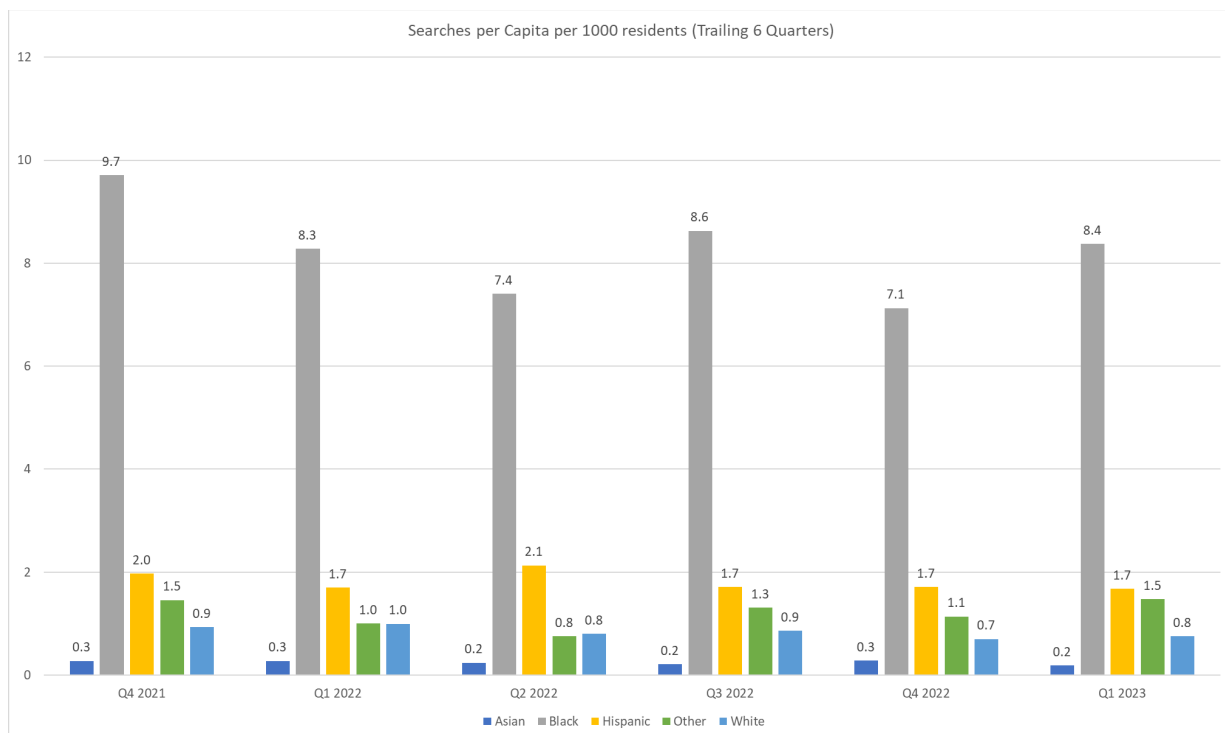


As compared to Q1 2022, the yield rate for all searches declined in Quarter 1 of 2023 for Black/African American and White demographic groups. This yield rate increased by 29% for Other, while staying the same for the Asian and Hispanic/Latino demographic groups.

Stops and Searches

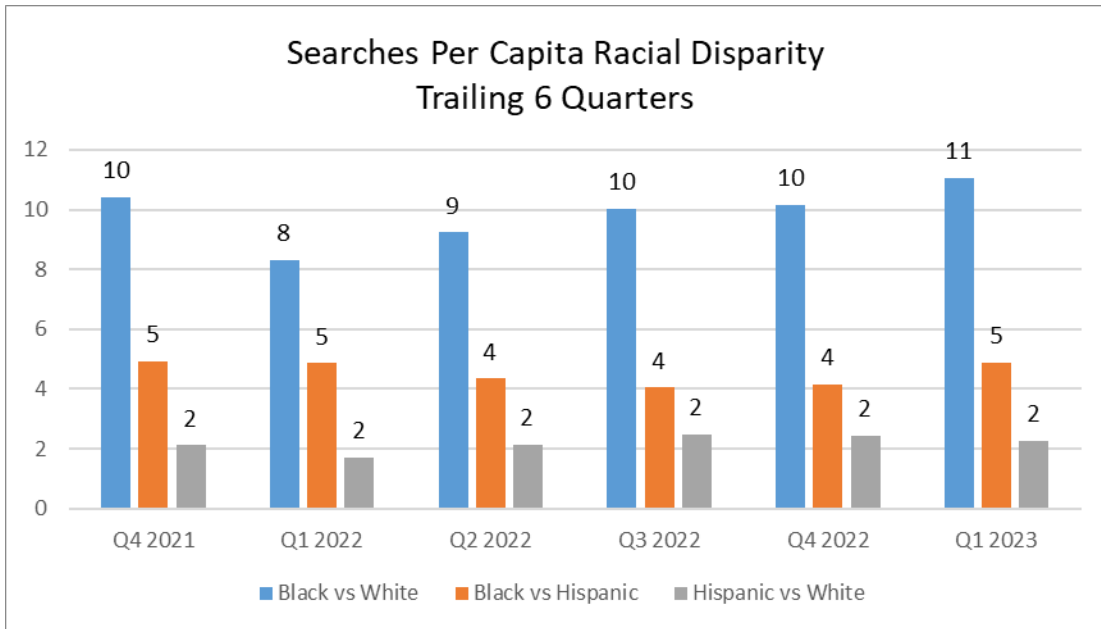


Citywide search data shows in Quarter 1 of 2023, per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco, roughly eight searches of Black/African American individuals occur. For every 1000 White residents, less than 1 search occurs.



Citywide search data shows that from Q4 2021 through Q1 2023, Black/African American individuals on average may be searched 8.25 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

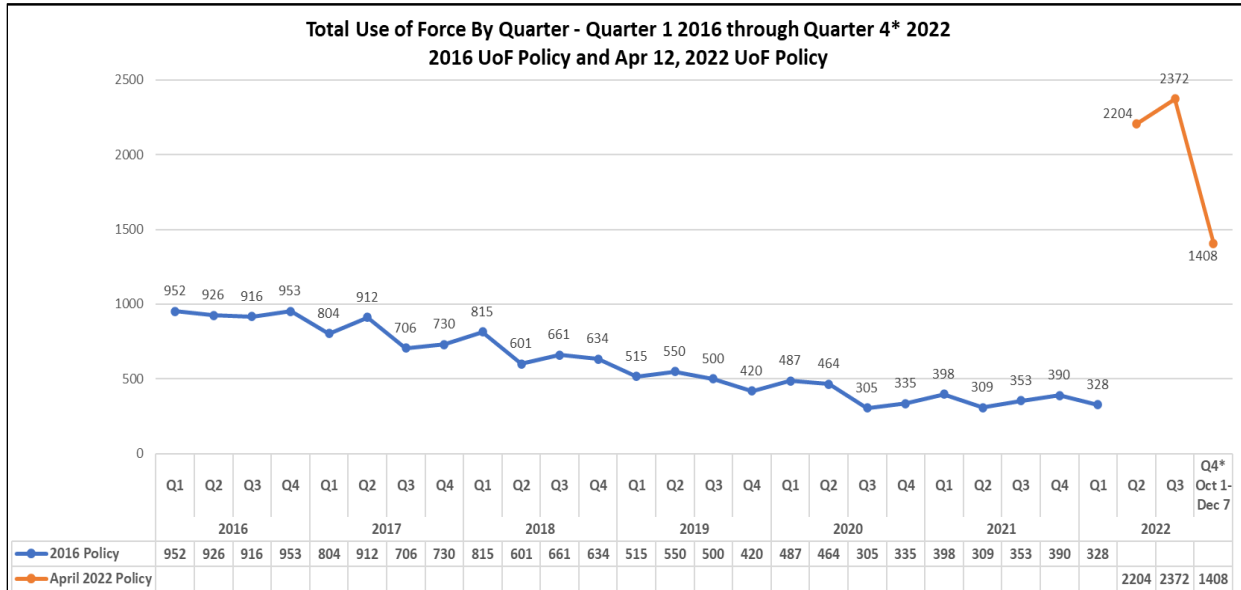
Stops and Searches



As a proportion of the residential population, since Quarter 4 of 2021, per 1000 Black/African American resident a search occurs 9 to 11 times more frequently for the Black/African American demographic group than for the White demographic group.

Use of Force

Use Of Force – Historical



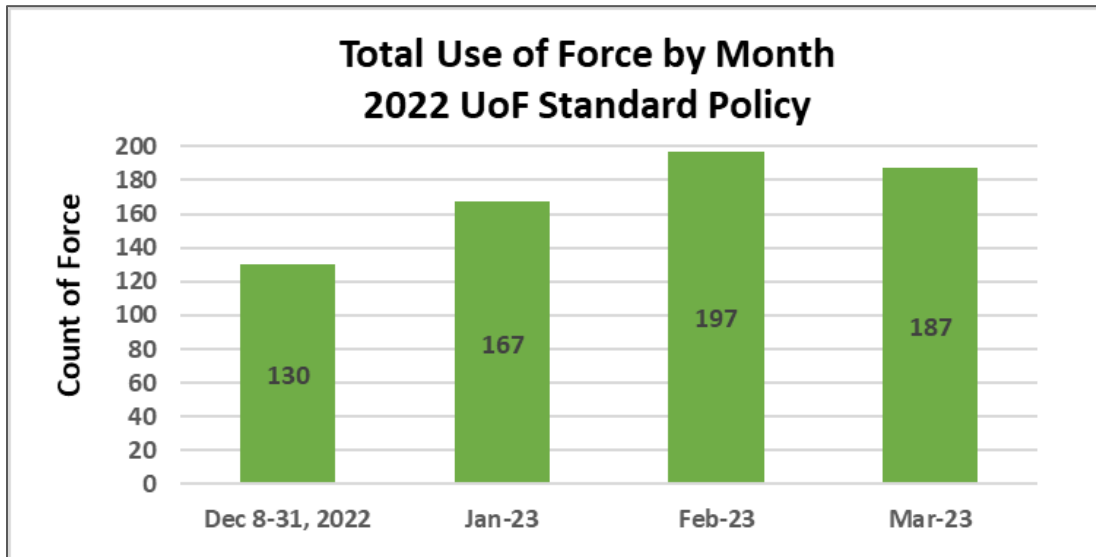
Unless otherwise noted, the term “total uses of force” refers to the number of times force is applied by an officer against an individual. Per April 2022 Use of Force Policy, during Q4-2022, and including the October 1 through December 7, 2022 period, there were 504 Use of Force incidents where force was used 1,408 times by 615 officers against 579 individuals.

Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order and associated data collection is discussed in the data exploration section of this report and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

This report provides Use of Force data for December 8, 2022 through December 31, 2022 and Q1 2023 data to account for the December 2022 UoF policy change and allow for historical context and tracking of data not provided in QADR Report for Q4 2022.

Use of Force

Use of Force – Current UoF Policy

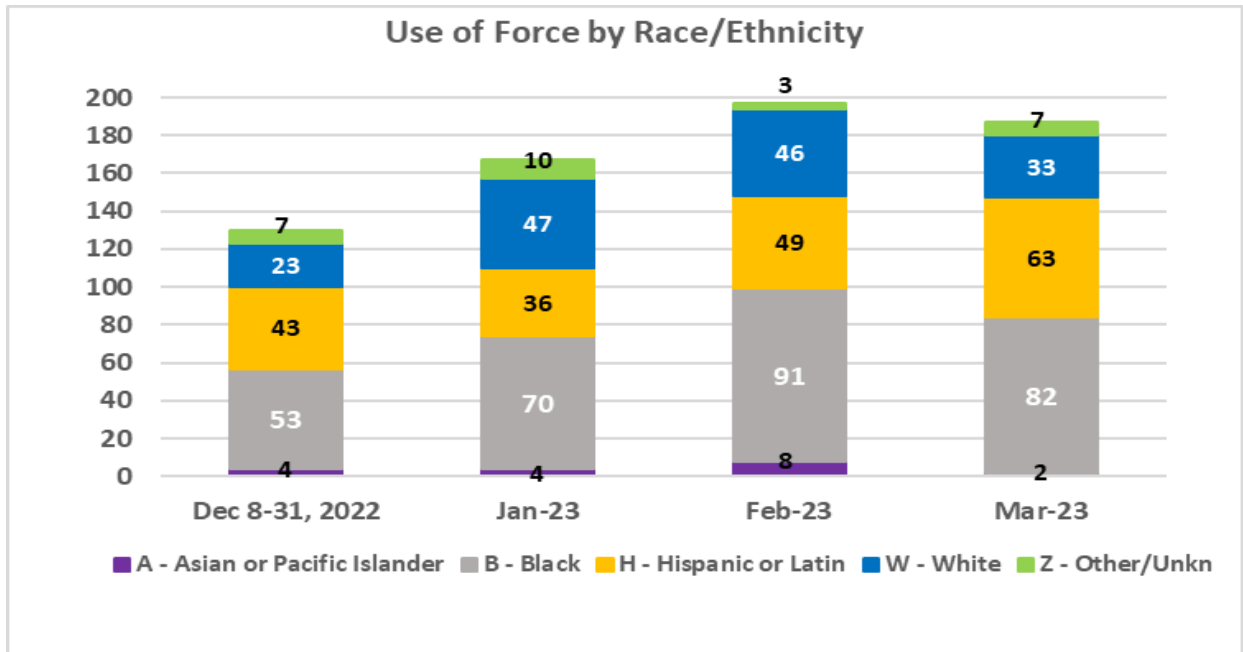


During Quarter 1² of 2023, the Department responded to 139,643 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 72 times and force was used in 242 incidents which represented 0.017% of all calls for service. Of those 242 incidents, force was used 551 times by 319 officers against 286 individuals.

There were no Officer Involved Shooting - Use of Force incidents during Quarter 1 of 2023 resulting in injury or death.

² UoF and CFS data in this section include December 8, 2022, thru March 31, 2023 to account for the December 8, 2022 Use of Force standard going into effect.

Use of Force



Uses of Force by individual Race/Ethnicity, Q1 2023 and 8-31 Dec, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	Dec 8-31, 2022	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Asian	3.1%	2.4%	4.8%	1.2%
Black/African American	40.8%	41.9%	54.5%	49.1%
Hispanic/Latino	33.1%	21.6%	29.3%	37.7%
White	17.7%	28.1%	27.5%	19.8%
Other	5.4%	6.0%	1.8%	4.2%

Per the new 2022 December UoF policy, during Q1 of 2023, White individuals represented 23% of total number of individuals subject to uses of force. This rate is 44% for Black/African American individuals and 27% for Hispanic/Latino individuals. The Dec 8-31, 2022 UoF Data is a partial month and should be considered as such when comparing to other data in this report.

Use of Force

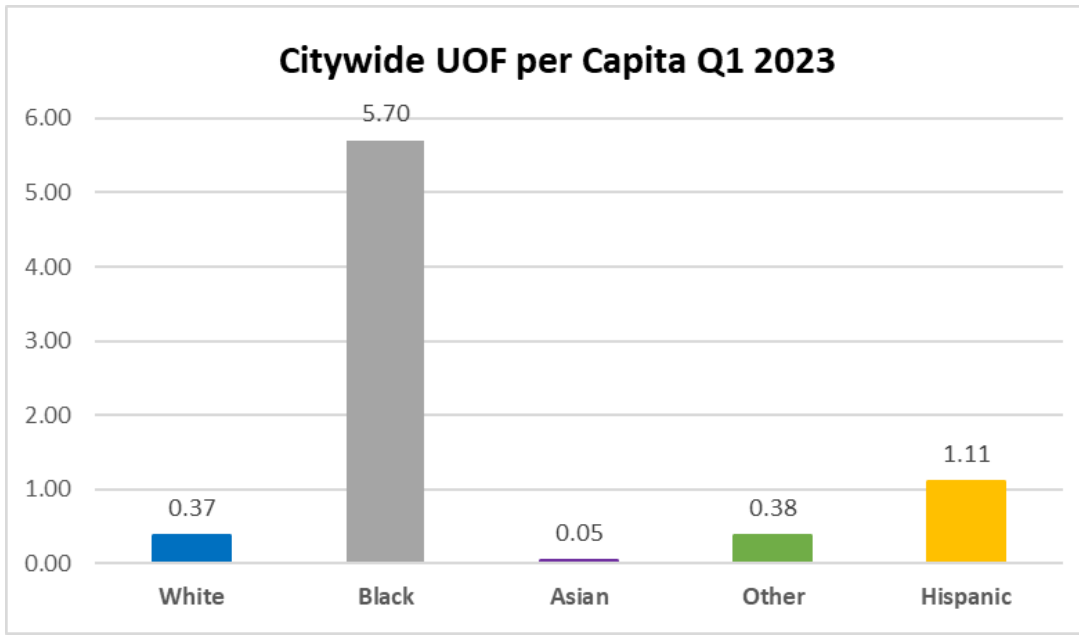
Types Of Force Used

Under the December 2022 Use of Force policy, Physical Control Hold/Take Down, Firearm Pointing, and Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist were the top three types of force used and accounted for 89% of total Uses of Force in Quarter1 of 2023 and 82% of total Uses of Force during December 8-31, 2022 time period.

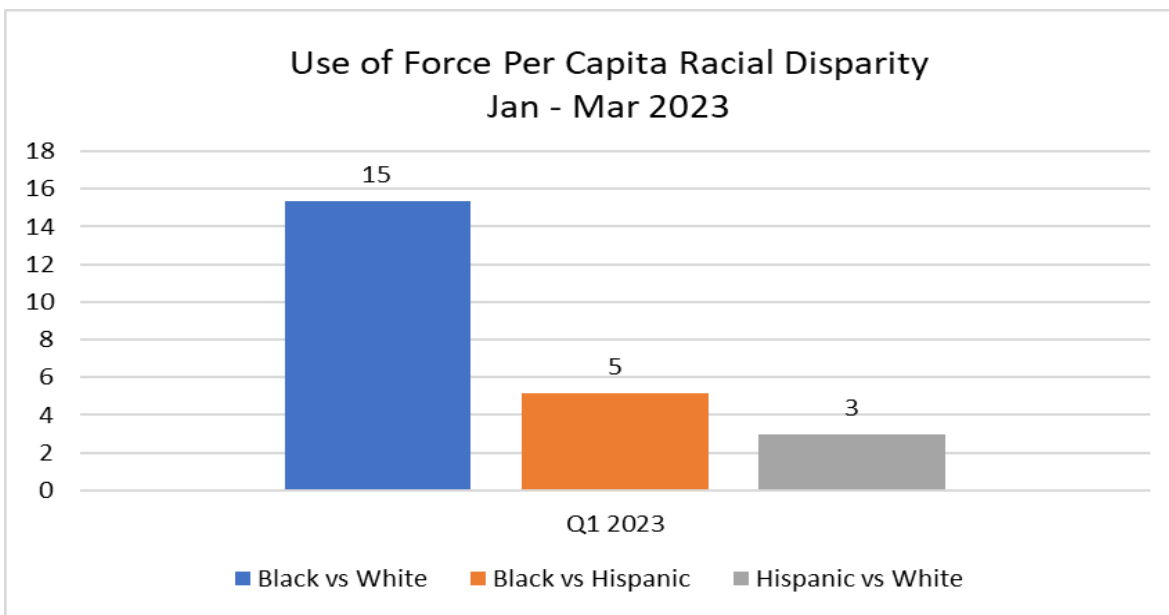
Use of Force by Type of Force Description December 2022 UoF Policy Standard	
Type of Force Description	Dec 8-31, 2022
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	1
Firearm Pointing	36
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	70
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	8
Vehicle Intervention	10
Grand Total	130

Use of Force by Type of Force Description December 2022 UoF Policy Standard	
Type of Force Description	Q1 2023
Chemical Agent	8
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	4
Firearm Pointing	195
Impact Weapon	5
Other	16
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	266
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	29
Vehicle Intervention	23
Grand Total	551

Use of Force

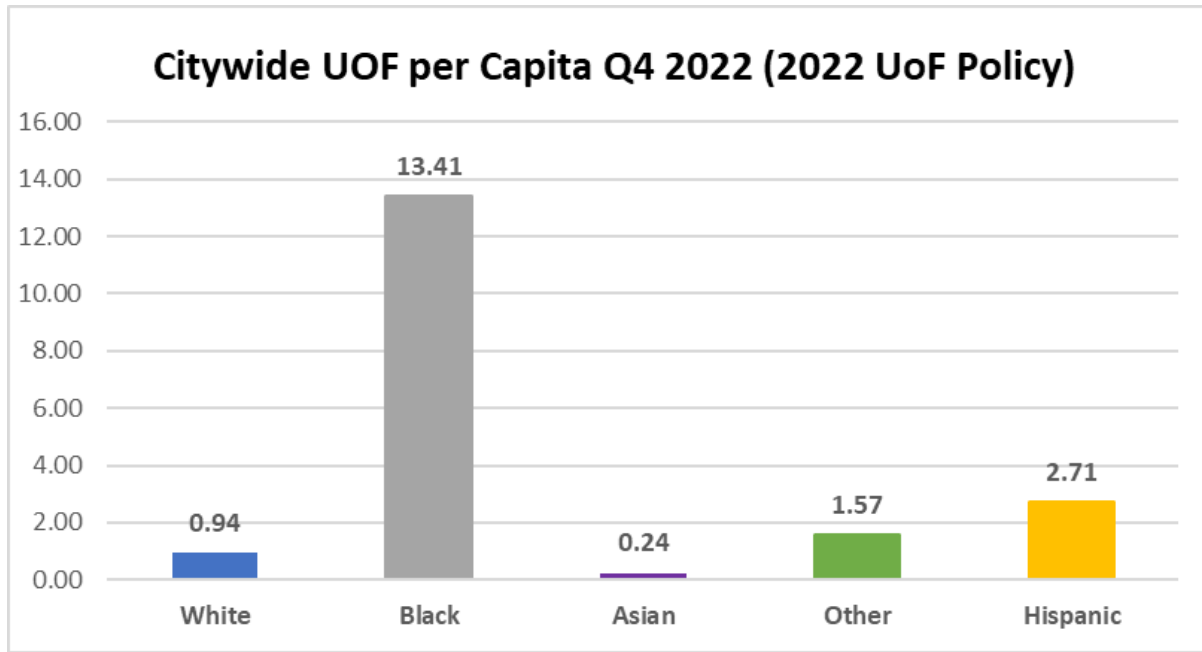


Citywide Use of Force data shows in Quarter 1 of 2023, 5.70 per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to .37 per 1000 White residents.



Under the Use of Force Policy in Quarter 1 of 2023, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals were 15 times more likely to receive a use of force than White residents.

Use of Force



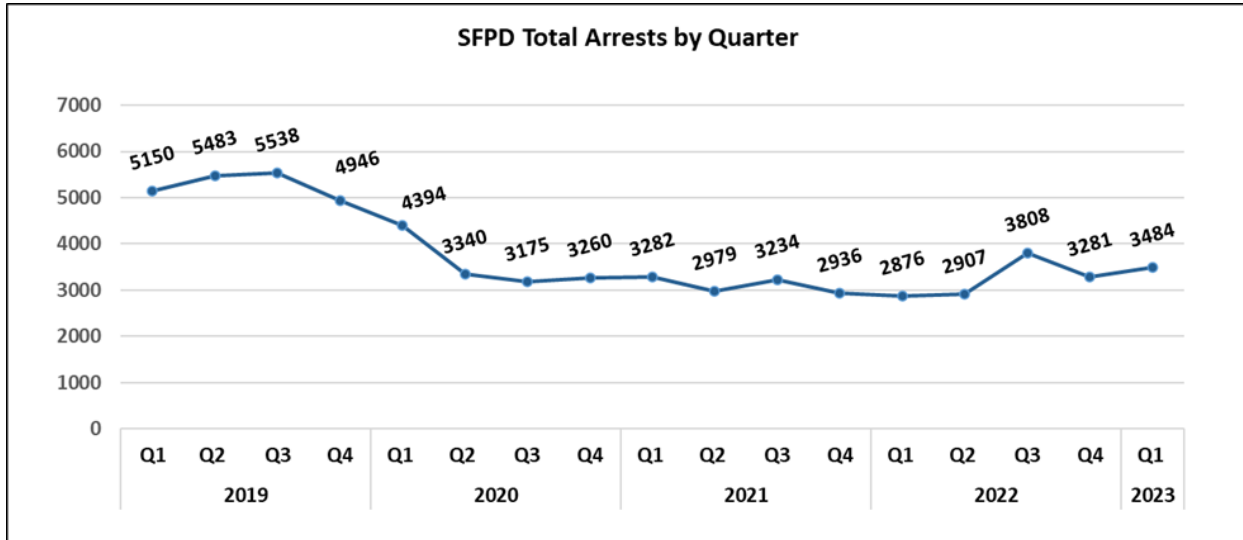
Citywide Use of Force data shows that under the 2022 UoF Policy, Black/African American residents on average may receive force 13.41 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

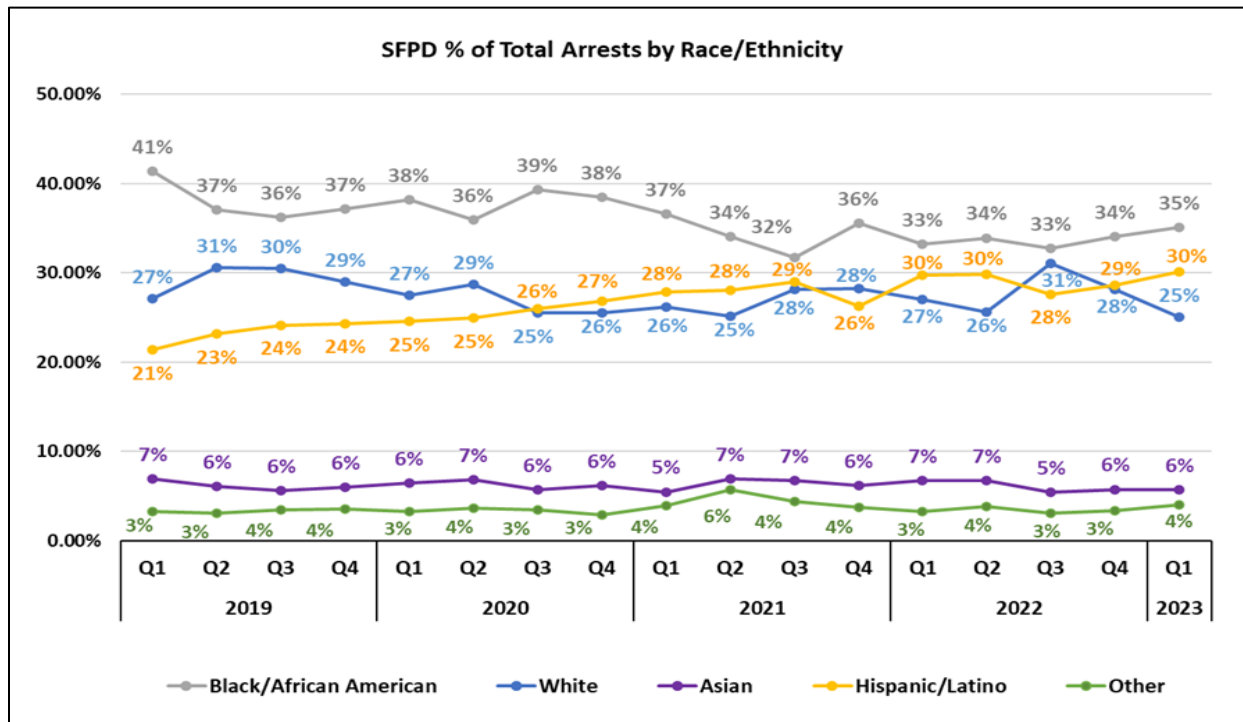
There were no Use of Force incidents that resulted in death during Quarter 1 of 2023.

Arrests

Total Arrests by Quarter – 2019-2023



There were 3,484 arrests during Quarter 1 of 2023, a 21% increase from Q1-2022 (2,876). Black/African American individuals accounted for 35% of all arrests, while White individuals accounted for 25%.³



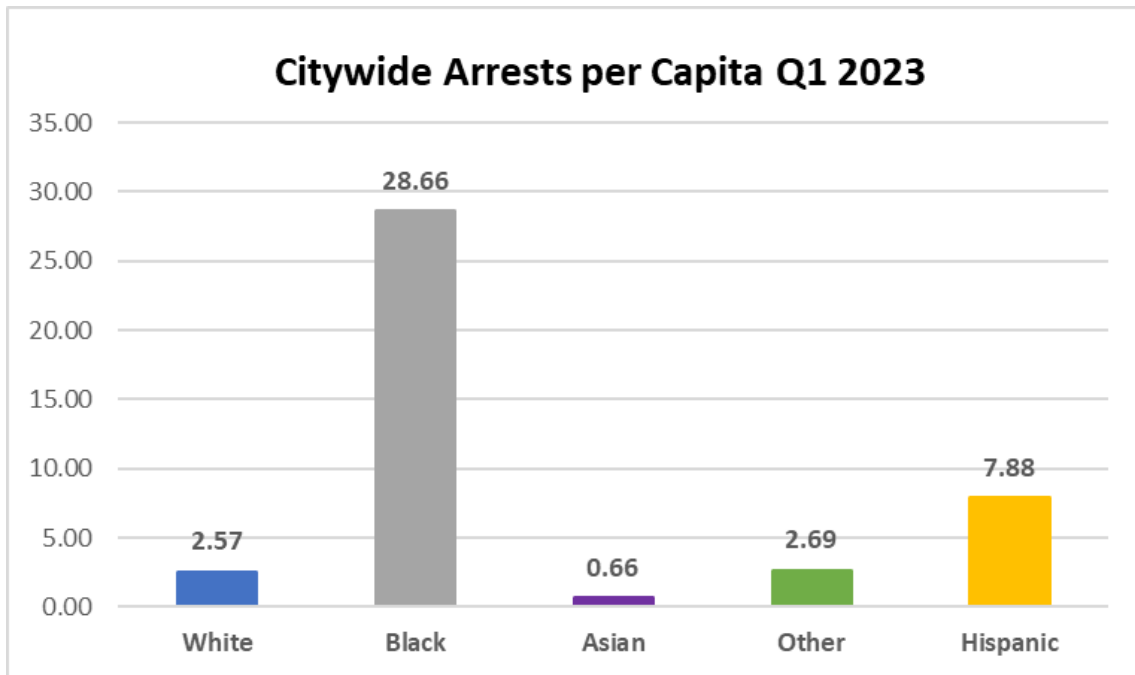
³ Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the below totals.

Arrests

Percentage of Total Arrests			
Race/ Ethnicity	Q1-2022 (n=2,876)	Q1-2023 (n=3,484)	%Δ from 2022
Asian	7%	6%	-1%
Black/ African American	33%	35%	2%
Hispanic/Latino	30%	30%	0%
White	27%	25%	-2%
Unknown	3%	4%	1%

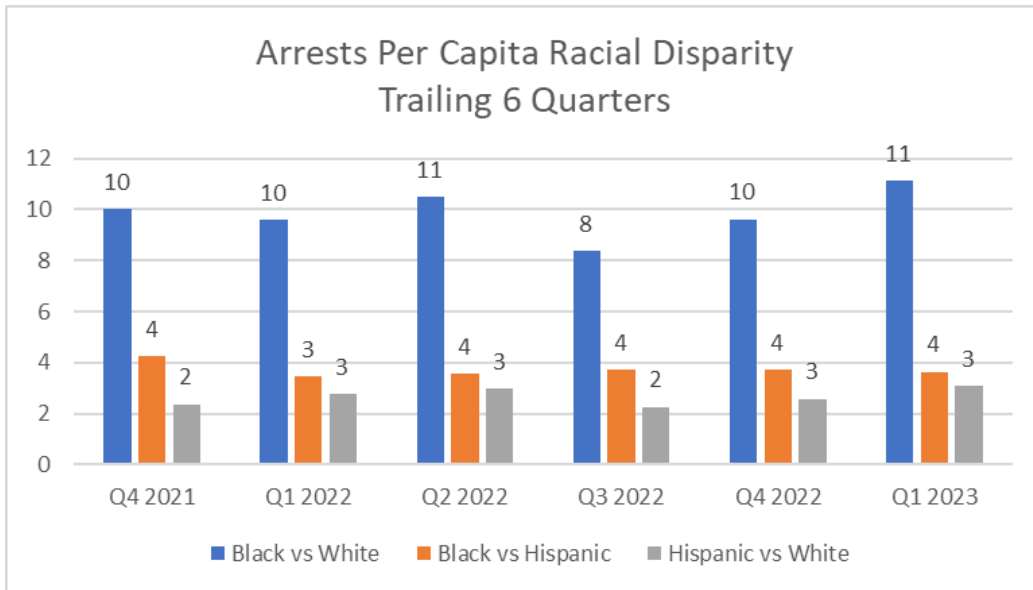
Overall arrests of Black/African American individuals increased by approximately 2% in Quarter 1 of 2023 compared to Quarter 1 of 2022.

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

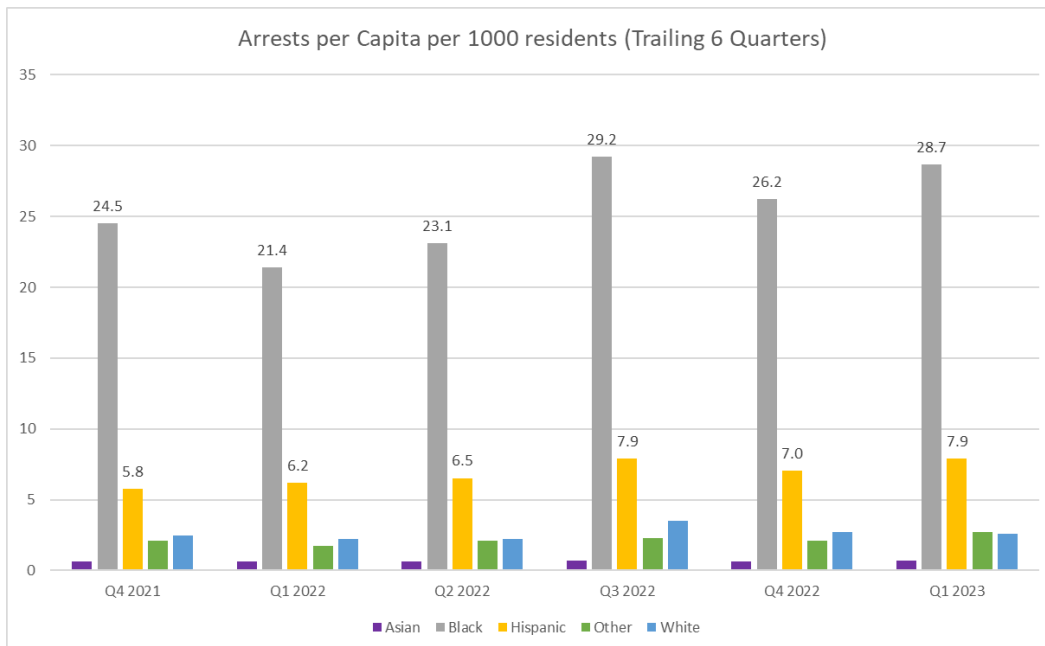


Citywide arrest data shows in Quarter 1 of 2023, roughly 28 per 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be arrested, as compared to 2 per 1000 White residents.

Arrests



Citywide arrest data shows that since Quarter 4 of 2021, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are between 8 to 11 times more likely to be arrested than White residents.



Citywide arrest data shows that from Quarter 4 of 2021 through Quarter 1 of 2023, Black/African American residents on average may be stopped 25.5 times per 1000 Black/African American residents.

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 increased in Quarter 1 of 2023 compared to Quarter 1 of 2022 by 21%.

District	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% change
Co. A - Central	358	379	6%
Co. B - Southern	410	459	12%
Co. C - Bayview	253	296	17%
Co. D - Mission	420	573	36%
Co. E - Northern	327	316	-3%
Co. F - Park	80	100	25%
Co. G - Richmond	101	114	13%
Co. H - Ingleside	141	253	79%
Co. I - Taraval	143	133	-7%
Co. J - Tenderloin	585	816	39%
Outside SF	58	45	-22%
Total	2,876	3,484	21%

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 Q1-2023

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

DPA received 188 total cases for the quarter.

1 Officer(s) were named for allegations of racial or gender bias.

Total Cases received in 2023 involving Racial or Gender Bias: 1 Case(s)

During Quarter 1 of 2023, DPA completed 4 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 Quarter 1 of 2023.

Q1-2023 Case Closures & Dispositions

Type of Case	Sustained	Withdrawn	Unfounded	No Finding	Insufficient Evidence	Proper Conduct	Referral	TOTAL
Racial Bias	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Homophobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transphobic Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racial, Homophobic, Gender Bias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4

*Source: Department of Police Accountability

DPA closed a total of 180 cases for the quarter, including above.

DPA closed a total of 180 cases for the year, including above

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.

Q1-2023 Bias Cases Received

EEO Cases Received	Q1-2023
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	1
Disability Discrimination	0
Hostile Work Environment	1
Medical Discrimination	0
Gender Discrimination	1
Race Discrimination	1
Retaliation	0
Sexual Harassment	1
Sexual Orientation	0
Harassment/Non-EEO	2
TOTAL	7

Complainants: 6 Department Members; 0 Outside Civilians

Respondents (Named): 3 SFPD (named in 3 complaints); 3 Sworn Officers; 1 Unknown

Total Respondents: 3 SFPD Named; 3 Sworn Officers; 1 Unknown

Type of Case	Administrative Closures			Sustained	TOTAL
	Respondent Counseled	Rejected	Insufficient Evidence		
Age / Race / Religion and Gender Discrimination	0	0	11	0	11
Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0
Hostile Work Environment	0	1	0	0	1
Marital/Parental Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Discrimination	0	1	0	0	1
Race Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Race / Sex Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0
Slurs/Inappropriate Comment	0	0	0	0	0
Weight Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ Non-EEO	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	11	0	13

Source: SFPD Risk Management EEO Quarterly Report

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 compares 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).⁴" 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 data⁵.

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

⁴ [2021 RIPA Board Report - Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory \(RIPA\) Board \(ca.gov\)](#) Pp46

⁵ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/ripa-board-report-2020.pdf> pp26-27

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

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.”⁶

Despite these known limitations in working with population data within a benchmark, it does not mean analysis using a population benchmark is invalid. These limitations should, however, be kept in mind when interpreting results of any population benchmark. Results of population benchmarks can inform future 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 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the US Census Bureau. Starting in the first quarter of 2023, all datasets are calculated against corresponding population demographics, which are based on 5-year ACS estimates (2016 ACS for 2016 dataset, 2017 ACS for 2017 dataset, etc.), except for 2020 dataset which is based on 2020 Census. 2021 data onward uses 2021 ACS population data. 2022 ACS will be released in December 2023.

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

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

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

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 used for comparison to the population benchmark and per capita calculation was gathered during the first quarter of 2023 (January 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023).

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 availability of data. All available prior year data was compared with overall trends per capita against types of SFPD activity, by demographic group. In cases where policy standards have changed over time (namely with Use of Force policy), comparisons are done within policy spaces. That is, use of force data from one policy is only compared against itself. 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.

- Census⁷/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.

⁷ SFPD discovered a calculation error in Q4, 2021 when tabulating census data. The error and corrected tables are included in the Q4, 2021 QADR.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

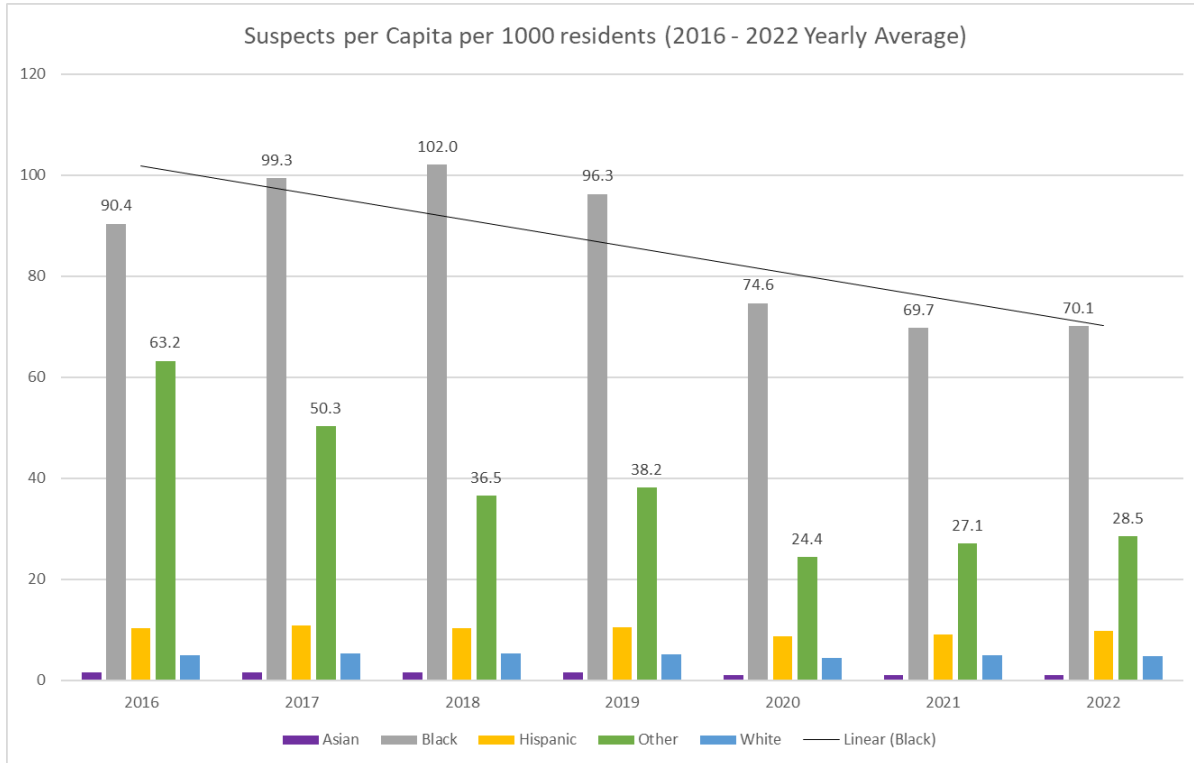
- Searches information provided reflects entries into the SDCS, with the same caveats as above.
- Uses of Force information provided reflects entries into the Department UoF Database and account for a distinct count of uses of force broken down by District and race of subject force was used against.
- Arrests count persons “booked” and “cited” where an incident report (initial or supplemental) had a date value.

Historical Per Capita Interactions

Using the previously mentioned methodologies, the following trends are noted. Per capita interactions for the current and more recent quarters can be found in the type of interactions’ section within the QADR.

Annual 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.



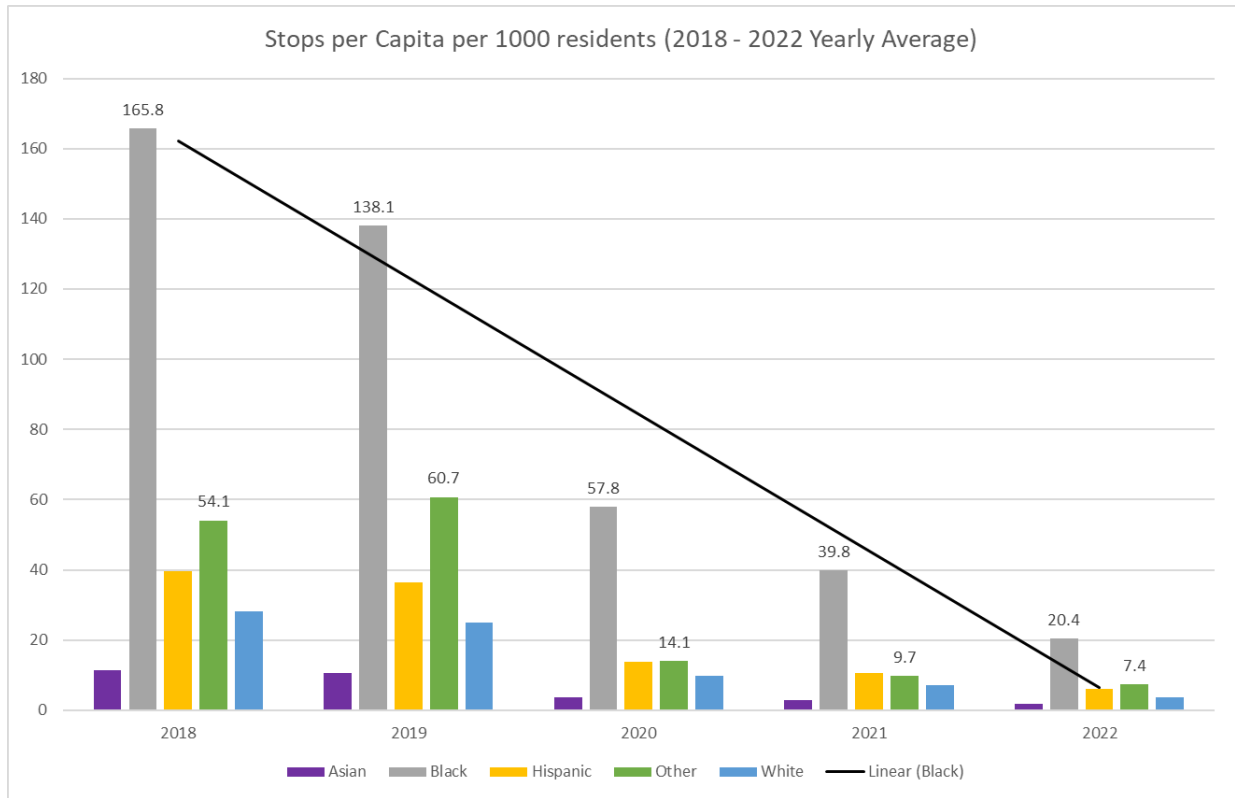
Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a decline over time of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within 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 5.268, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-5.268
Asian	-0.101
Hispanic	-0.243
White	-0.076
Other	-5.810

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.

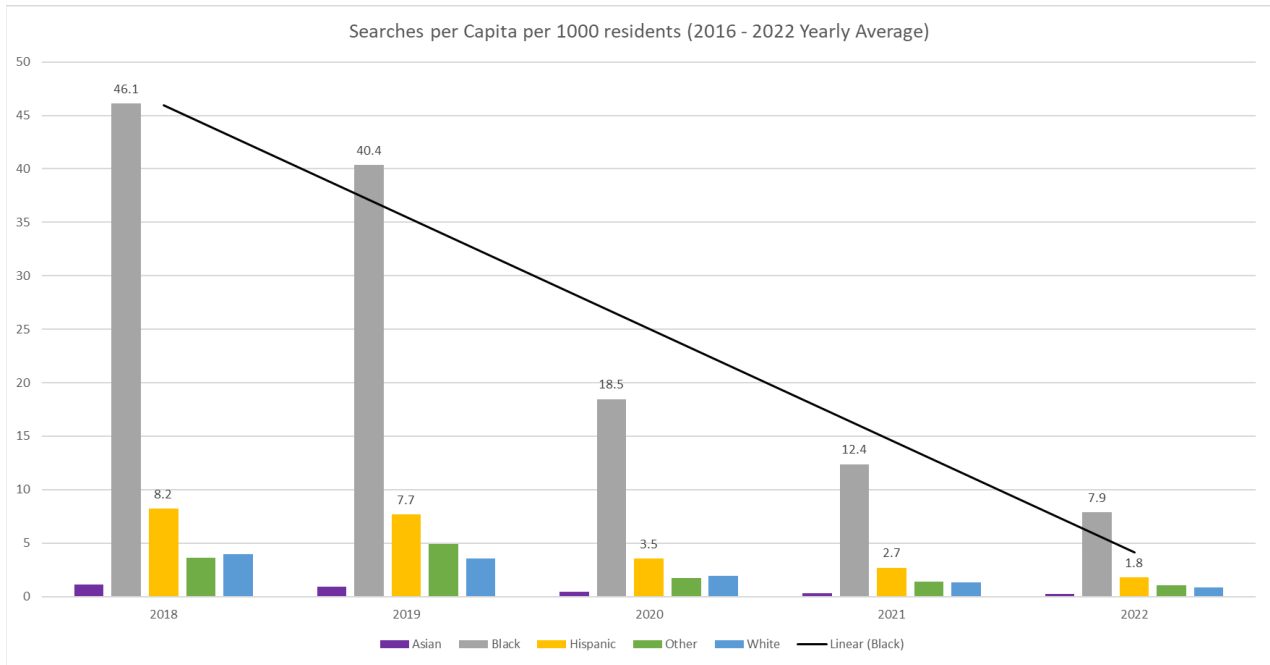
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per

quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in tops data goes down 38.90, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-38.901
Asian	-2.724
Hispanic	-9.280
White	-6.667
Other	-14.436

QI 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.

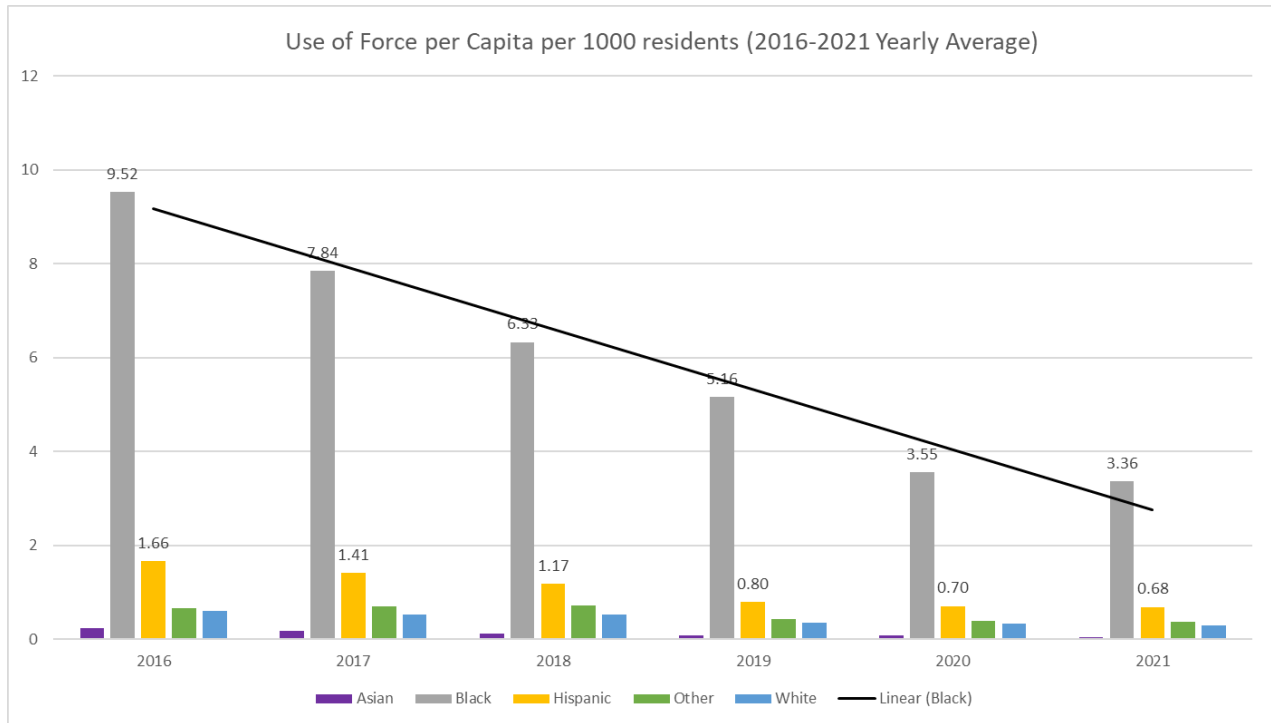
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted

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 10.446, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-10.446
Asian	-0.236
Hispanic	-1.776
White	-0.852
Other	-0.870

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.

Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.281
Asian	-0.036
Hispanic	-0.210
White	-0.068
Other	-0.076

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group.

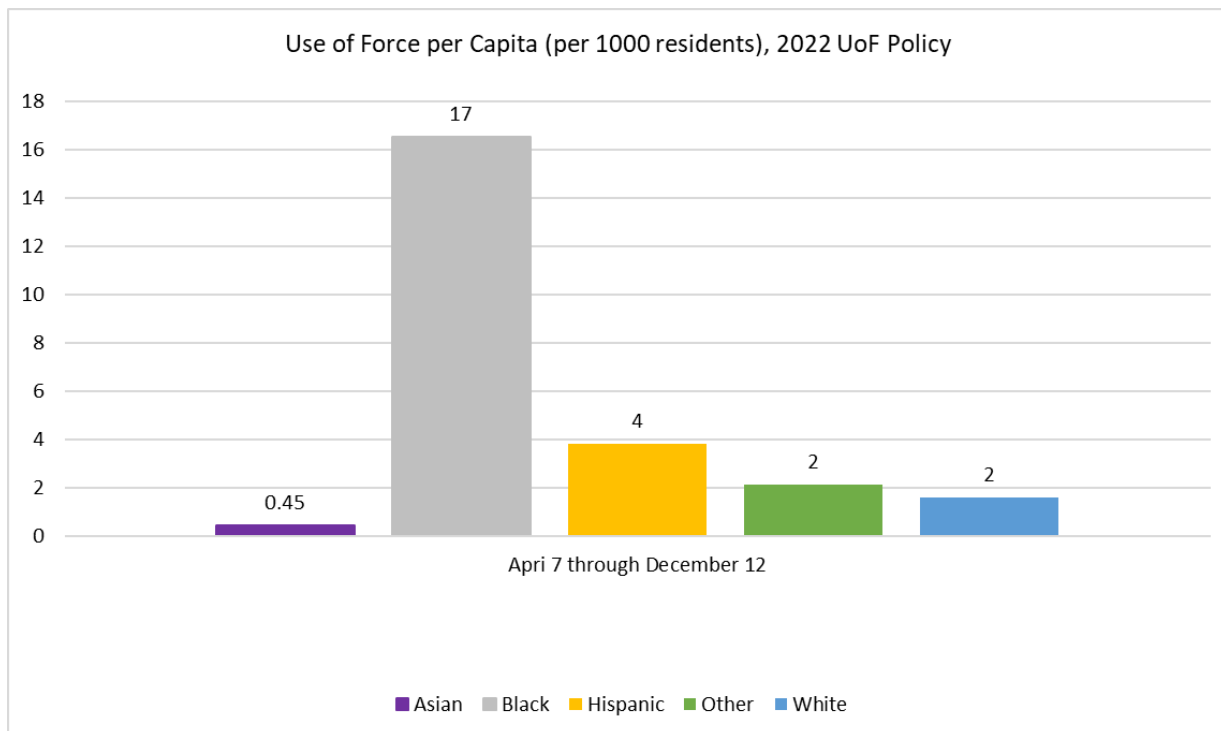
Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF is at -1.281, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Due to the change in Use of Force policy, the 2016 policy data is used to provide context over time, above. A separate calculation for per capita use of force is included using only the April 2022 UoF policy standard, below.

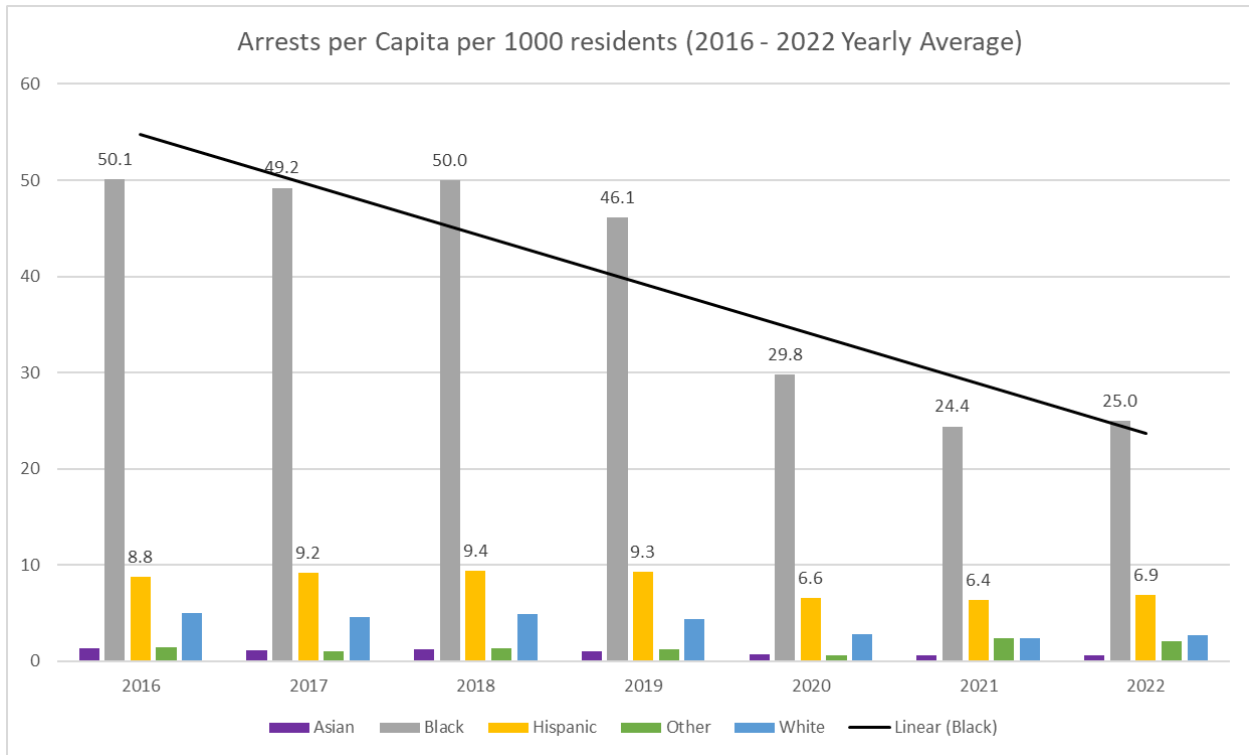
The data exploration section of this report delves into detail regarding the policy changes, and analytical methods used to derive the 2016 policy data.



Data collected under the April 2022 Use of Force policy shows that Black/African American individuals have been subject to a use of force at higher rates per 1000 Black/African American residents as compared to other demographic categories during the period the policy was in effect.

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.

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 5.18, per 1000 Black/African American residents, per year, on average, over time.

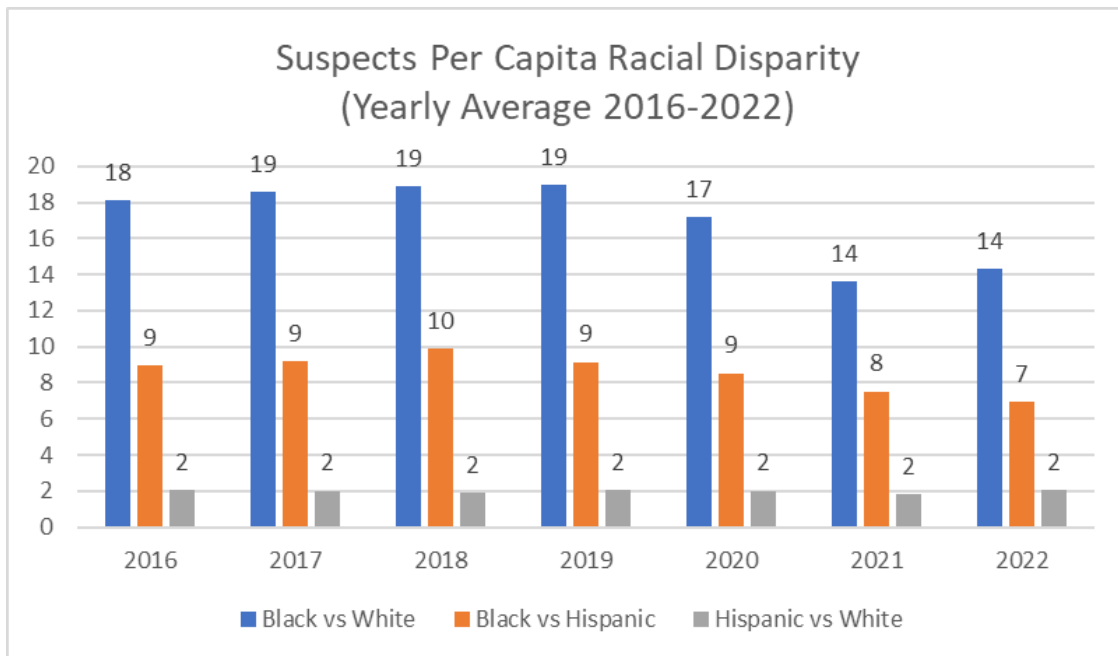
Race	Slope
Black	-5.181
Asian	-0.123
Hispanic	-0.502
White	-0.484
Other	-0.127

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis

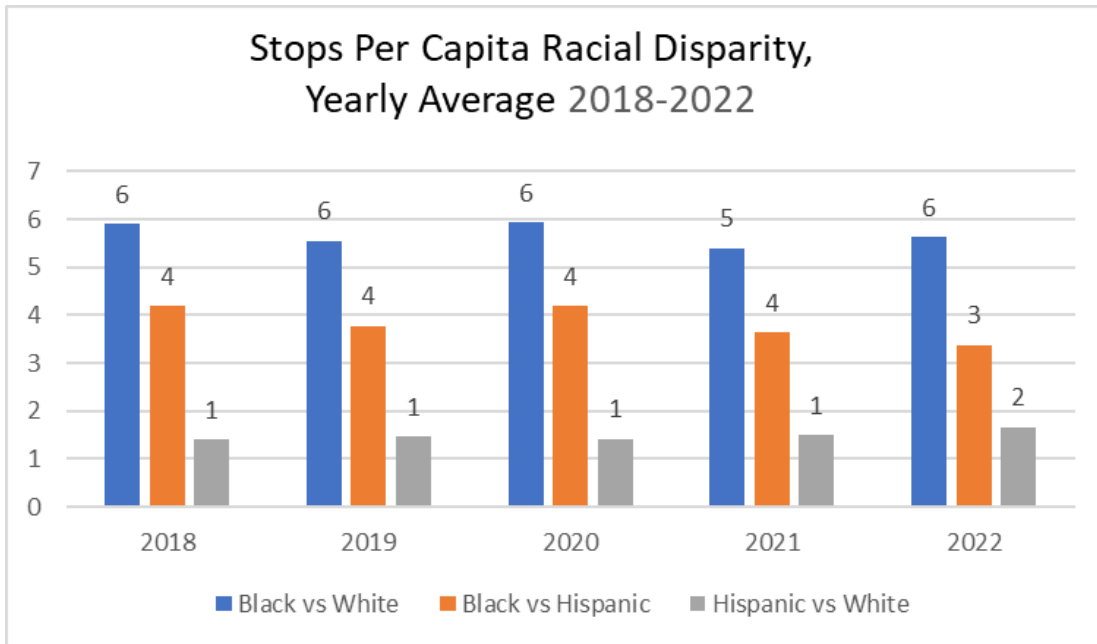
We further conduct a disparity analysis by baselining the 3 most represented demographics against each other to find a numerical representation of the disparity between groups, per SFPD interaction, per year. As with the other per capita analysis, Black/African American residents of San Francisco have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



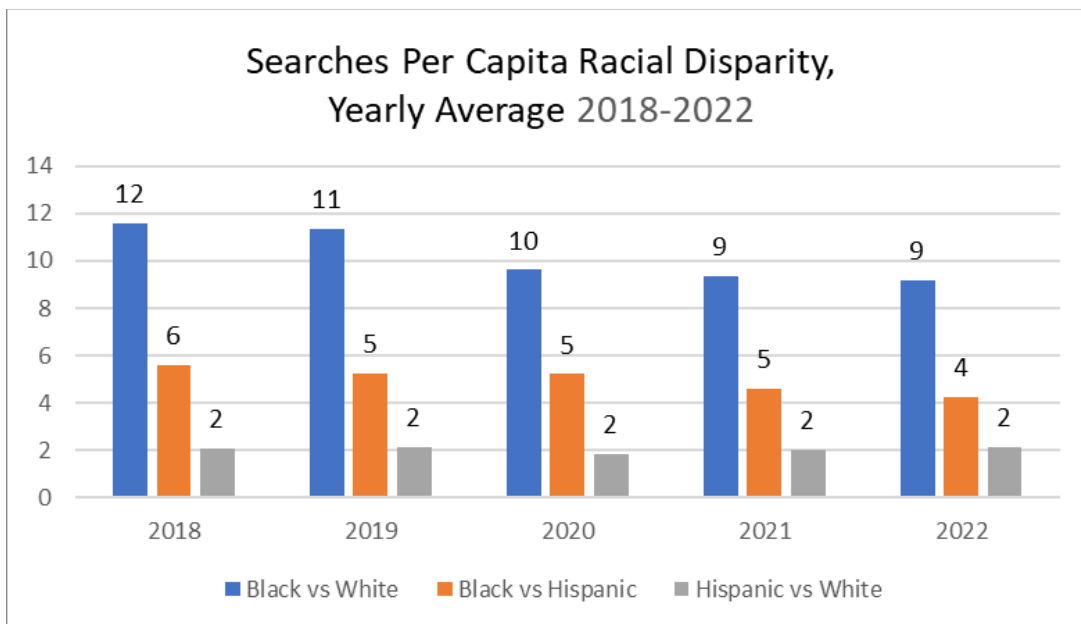
Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are between 14 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White individuals.

Q1 Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



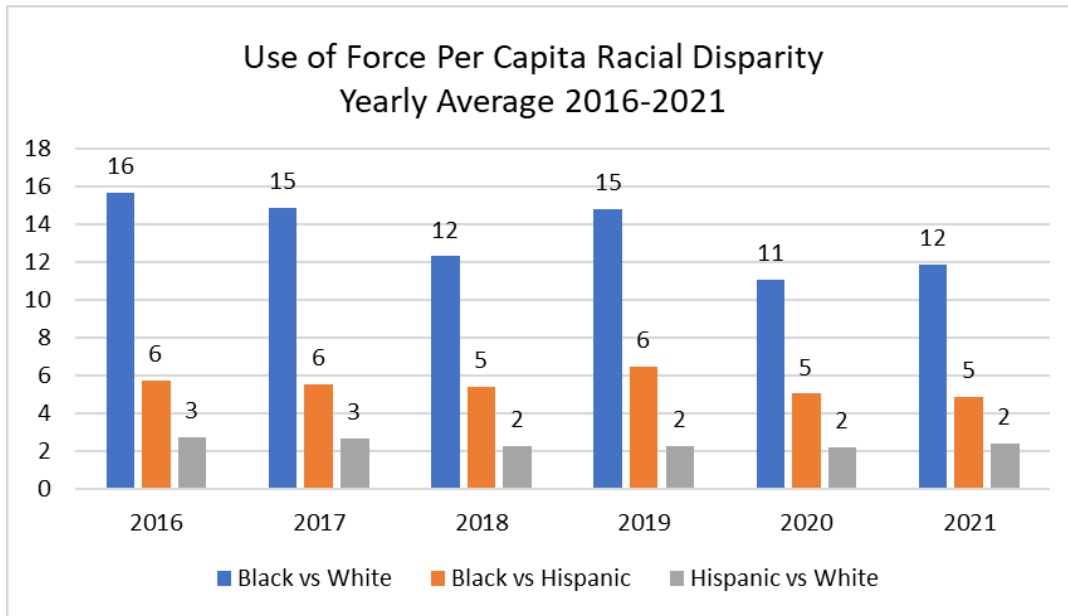
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are 5 to 6 times more likely to be stopped than White individuals.



Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are between about 9 to 12 times more likely to be searched than White individuals.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark

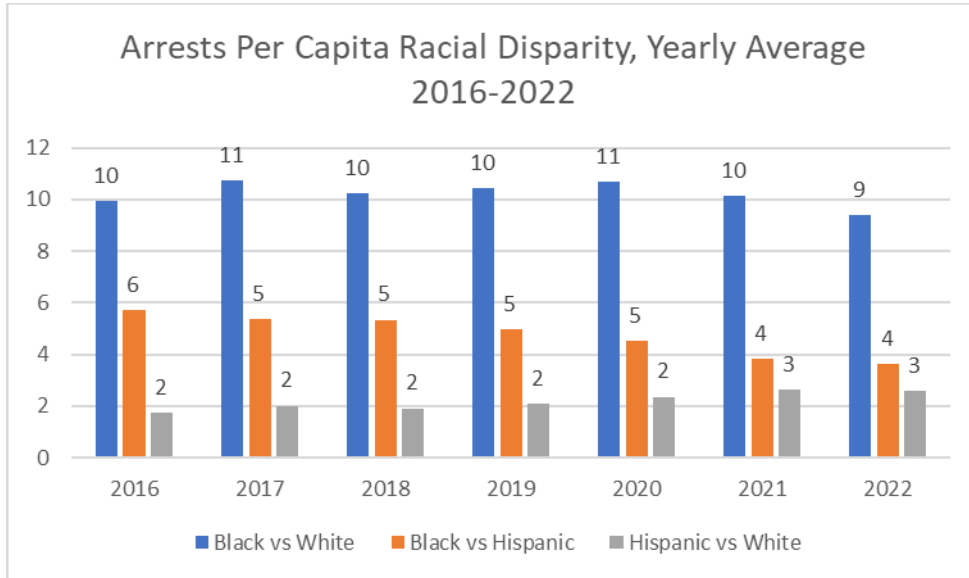


Citywide Use of Force data shows that since 2016, per 1000 Black/African American residents, Black/African American individuals are between about 11 to 16 times more likely to be searched than White individuals.

Due to the change in Use of Force policy, the data collected under the 2016 use of force standard is provided for historical context.

QI Quantitative Analysis

Per Capita Population Benchmark



Citywide arrest data shows that since 2016, per 1000 Black/African residents, Black/African American individuals are between 9 to 11 times more likely to be arrested than White individuals.

What did we find?

We found that Black/African American individuals are more often involved in various SFPD interactions than their representation in the population, especially when compared to White residents. In some forms of contact between the department and individuals, this involvement has been going down over time. These findings provide context around who is involved with the SFPD at various points of engagement but do 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

Domestic Violence Reporting - 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 is a quarterly data report from 1 January 2023 through 31 March 2023.

Domestic Violence Reporting - Admin Code Sec. 96D.2b

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, 2023.

Calls for Service, Final Call Code Includes "DV" January 1 - March 31, 2023				
	2023			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
DV Calls for Service	475	391	432	1298

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			
	2023		
	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number of DV Cases Presented to the District Attorney's Office	98	72	94
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a child was present	17	4	16
Number of DV cases referred to the DA in which a firearm was present	2	1	0

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.

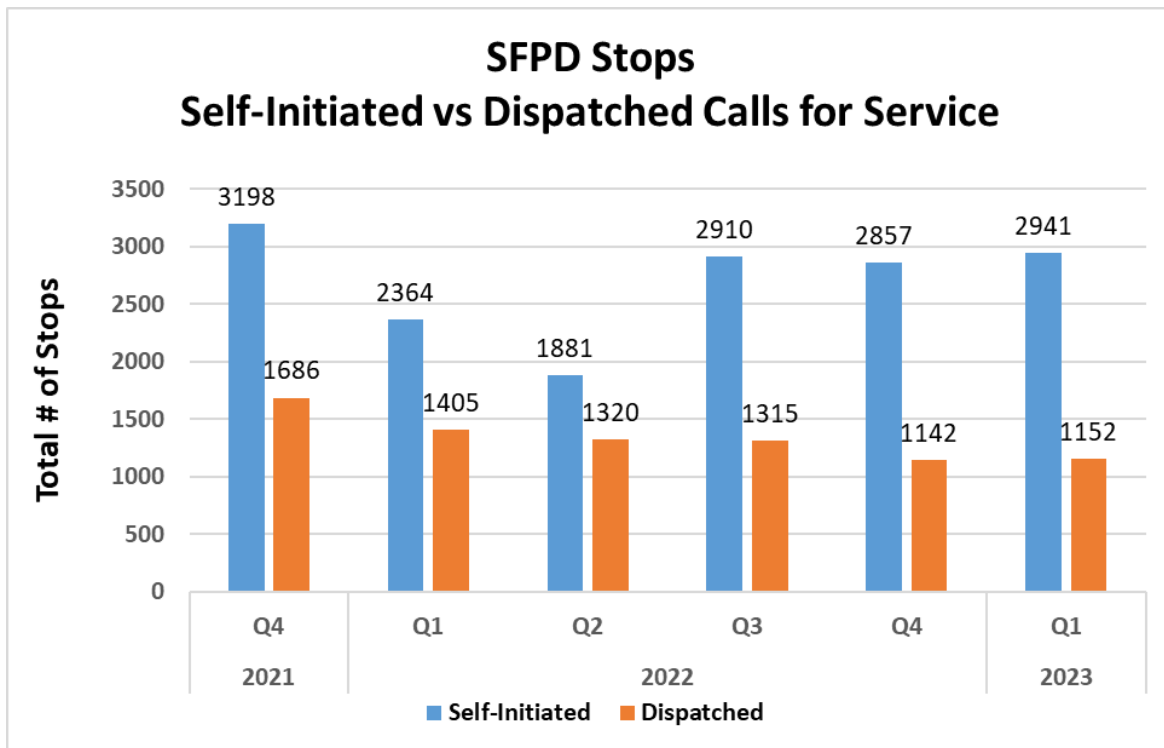


**SFPD Quarterly Activity & Data Report –
Additional Data Tables**

Stop Data Q1 2023

Stops, by Self-Initiated vs Dispatched

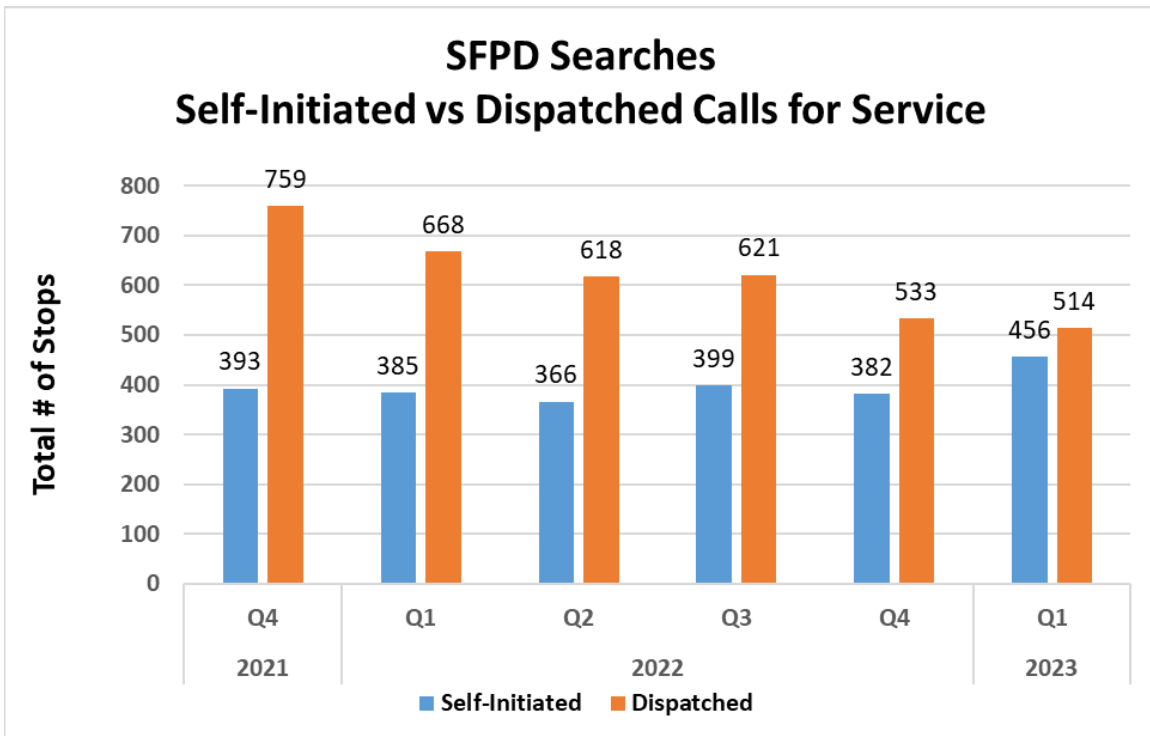
In Quarter 1 of 2023, there were a total of 4,093 stops, a 28% increase from Quarter 1 of 2022. Of those stops, 2,941 (72%) stops were made in response to self-initiated calls, and 1152 (28%) stops were made in response to dispatched calls for service.



SFPD Total Stops, Self-Initiated vs Dispatched						
	2021	2022				2023
Perceived Race	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Self-Initiated	3198	2364	1881	2910	2857	2941
Dispatched	1686	1405	1320	1315	1142	1152
Total	4884	3769	3201	4225	3999	4093

Stop Data Q1 2023

During Q1 2023, from 4,093 total stops 970 (23.7%) resulted in searches. Of those searches, 456 (47%) were made in response to Self-Initiated Calls, and 514 (53%) were in response to Dispatched Calls for Service.



SFPD Total Searches, Self-Initiated vs Dispatched						
	2021	2022				2023
Perceived Race	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Self-Initiated	393	385	366	399	382	456
Dispatched	759	668	618	621	533	514
Total	1152	1053	984	1020	915	970

The Department utilizes the SDCS program definitions under AB953; a 'stop' is defined as 1) any detention, as defined in regulations, by a peace officer of a person or 2) any peace officer interaction with a person in which the officer conducts a search as defined in regulation.⁸ Stops include Traffic Stops and Pedestrian Detentions. Stops may be Self-Initiated or Dispatched.

⁸

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

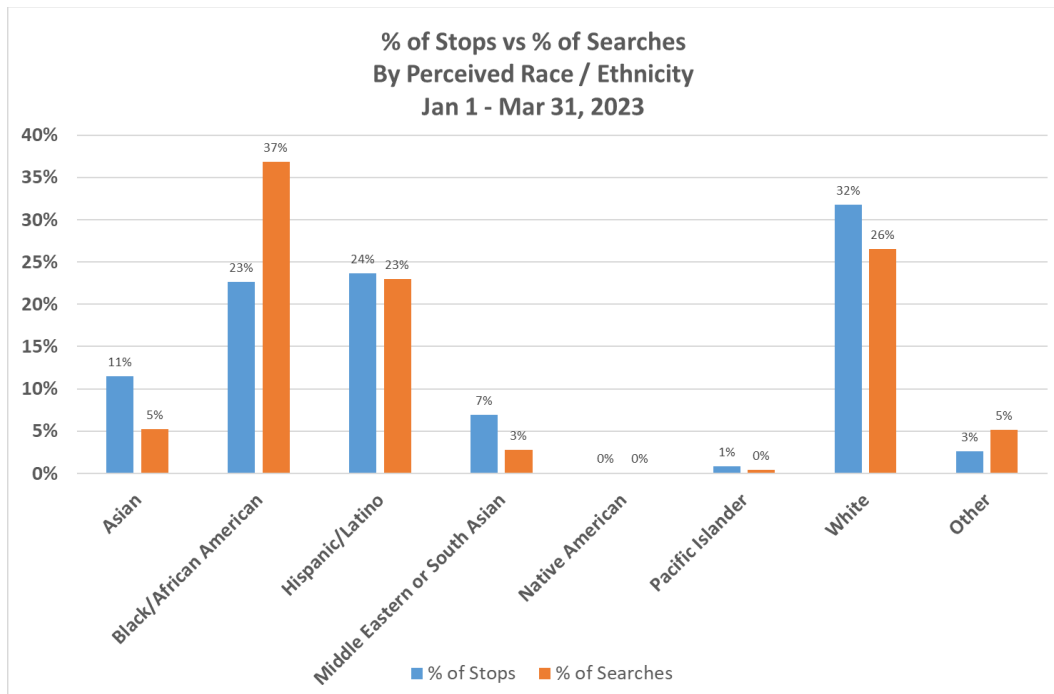
Stop Data Q1 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity

White individuals accounted for 32% of all stops and 26% of all searches. Black/African American individuals accounted for 23% of total stops and 37% of total searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Asian	153	129	187	469	11%
Black/African American	303	282	342	927	23%
Hispanic/Latino	237	300	432	969	24%
Middle Eastern or South	86	79	118	283	7%
Native American	1	2	1	4	0%
Pacific Islander	14	10	11	35	1%
White	391	424	484	1,299	32%
Other	30	44	33	107	3%
Total	1,215	1,270	1,608	4,093	100%

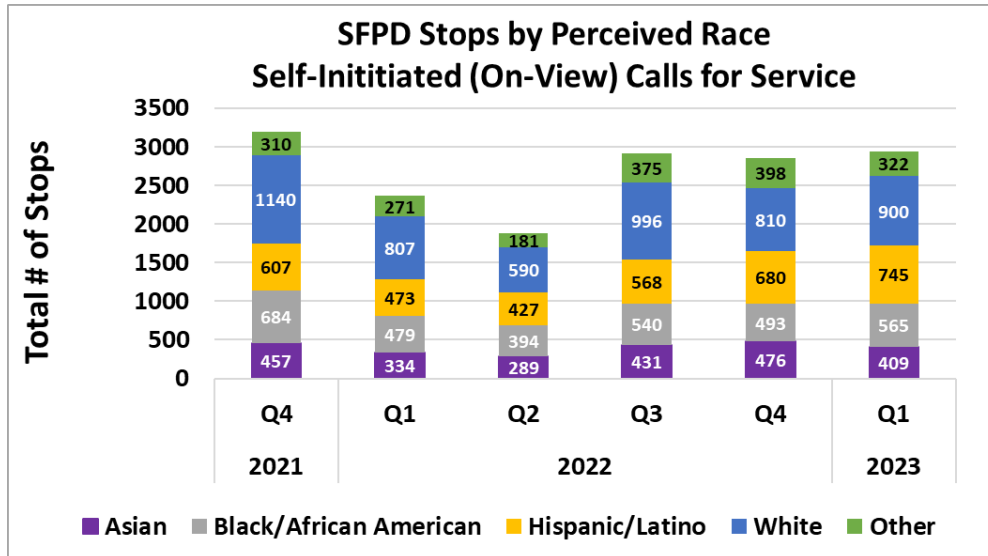
Total Searches by Perceived Race / Ethnicity Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Race / Ethnicity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Asian	16	17	18	51	5%
Black/African American	123	116	118	357	37%
Hispanic/Latino	64	64	95	223	23%
Middle Eastern or South	6	7	14	27	3%
Native American	0	1	0	1	0%
Pacific Islander	2	2	0	4	0%
White	87	96	74	257	26%
Other	18	17	15	50	5%
Total	316	320	334	970	100%



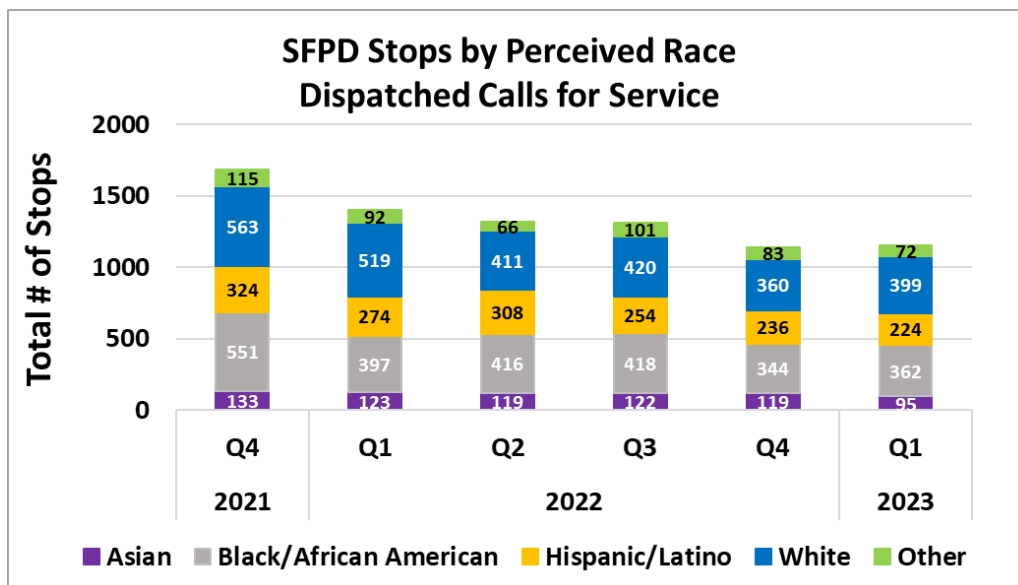
Stop Data Q1 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Race/Ethnicity, By Self-Initiated (On-View) and Dispatched Calls for Service

In Q1 2023, out of 2,941 Stops made in response to Self-Initiated Calls, White individuals accounted for 900 (31%) stops followed by Hispanic/Latino Individuals 745 (25%). Black/African American Individuals accounted for 565 (19%) stops.



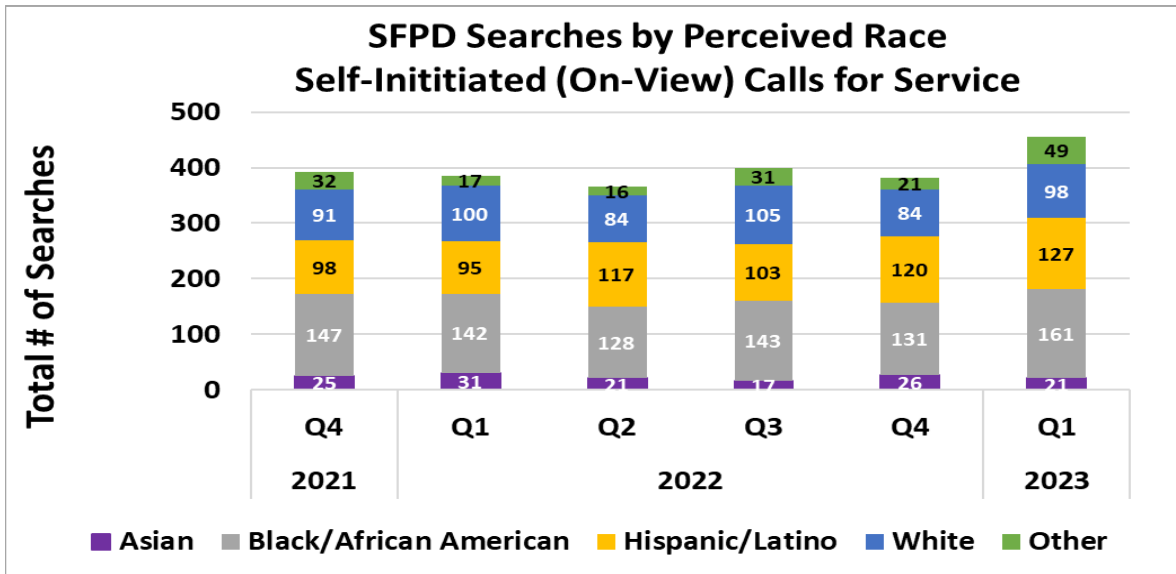
In Q1 2023, out of 1,152 Stops made in response to Dispatched Calls for Service, White Individuals accounted for 399 (35%) stops and Black/African American individuals accounted for 362 (31%) stops. Hispanic/Latino individuals accounted for 224 (19%) stops.



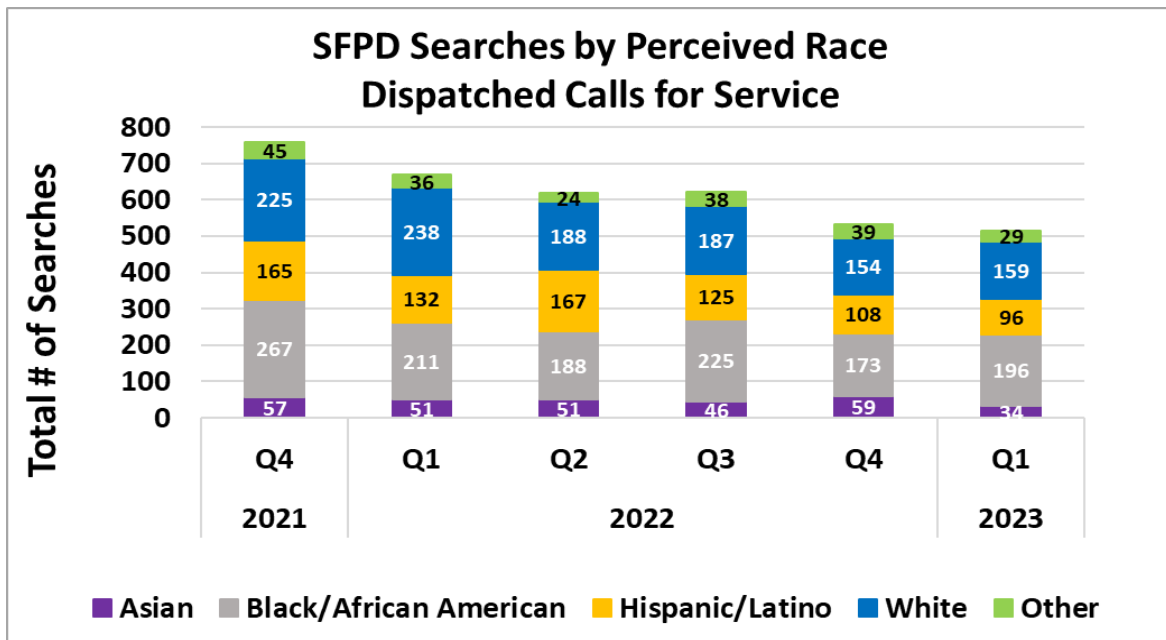
Stop Data Q1 2023

Searches, by Self- Initiated vs Dispatched

In Q1 2023, out of 456 Searches made in response to Self-Initiated Stops, Black/African American individuals accounted for 161 (35%) searches followed by Hispanic/Latino individuals 127 (28%), and White individuals accounted for 98 (21%) searches.



In Q1 2023, out of 514 Searches made in response to Dispatched Calls for Service, Black/African American accounted for 196 (38%) searches followed by White individuals 159 (31%), and Hispanic/Latino individuals accounted for 96 (19%) searches.



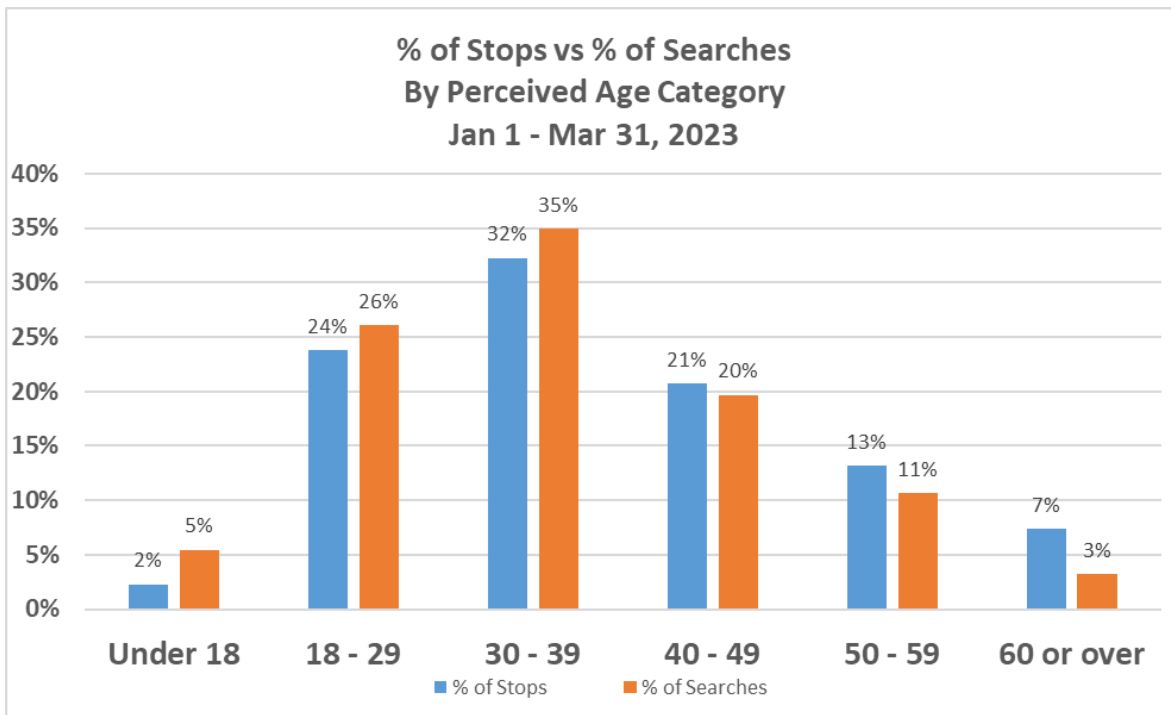
Stop Data Q1 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Age

Individuals within the age group of 30-39 accounted for the most stops (32%) and the most searches (35%).

Total Stops by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Age Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Under 18	40	29	25	94	2%
18 - 29	308	278	389	975	24%
30 - 39	342	468	511	1,321	32%
40 - 49	249	252	349	850	21%
50 - 59	173	155	210	538	13%
60 or over	100	81	120	301	7%
Unknown	3	7	4	14	0%
Total	1,215	1,270	1,608	4,093	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Age Category Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Age Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Under 18	17	18	18	53	5%
18 - 29	90	70	93	253	26%
30 - 39	102	129	108	339	35%
40 - 49	61	58	72	191	20%
50 - 59	34	36	33	103	11%
60 or over	12	9	10	31	3%
Total	316	320	334	970	100%



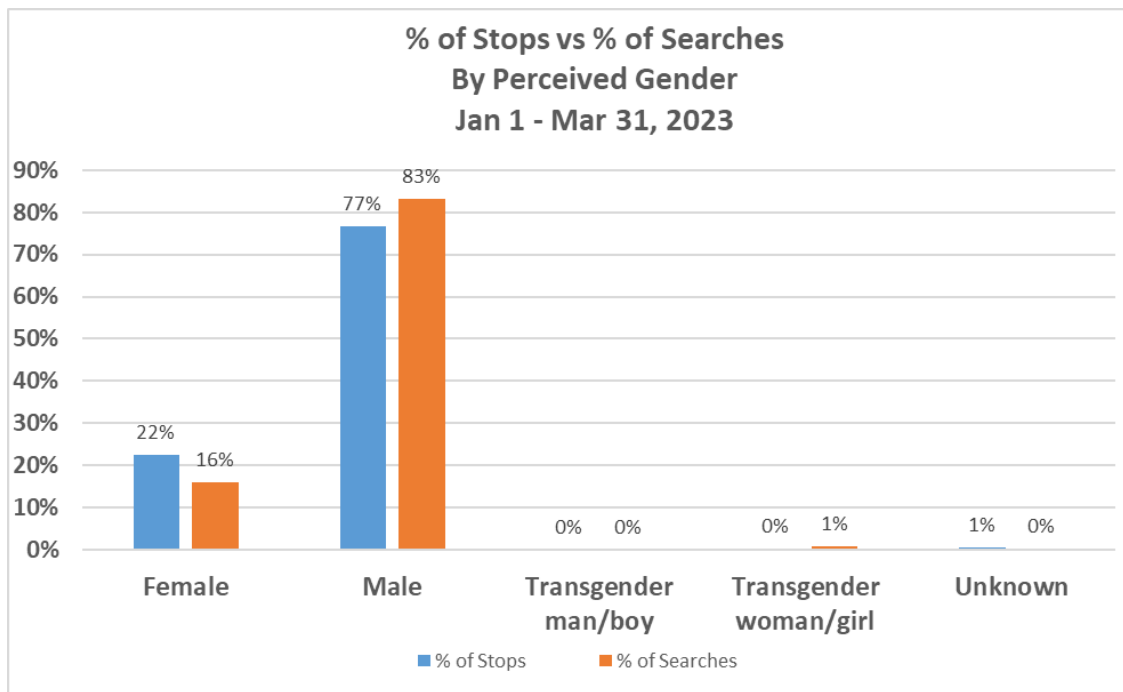
Stop Data Q1 2023

Stops and Searches by Perceived Gender

Male individuals accounted for 77% of all stops and 83% of all searches.

Total Stops by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Stops
Female	279	255	386	920	22%
Male	926	995	1,216	3,137	77%
Transgender man/boy	0	3	0	3	0%
Transgender woman/girl	6	4	2	12	0%
Unknown	4	13	4	21	1%
Total	1,215	1,270	1,608	4,093	100%

Total Searches by Perceived Gender Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
Perceived Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 Total	% of Searches
Female	53	52	50	155	16%
Male	259	266	282	807	83%
Transgender man/boy	0	0	0	0	0%
Transgender woman/girl	4	1	2	7	1%
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0%
Total	316	320	334	970	100%



Stop Data QI 2023

Stops and Searches by District

Mission Station accounted for the most stops (14.1%) and Tenderloin Station conducted the most searches (15.9%).

Total Stops by District Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	119	117	74	310	7.6%
Southern	127	83	145	355	8.7%
Bayview	36	36	86	158	3.9%
Mission	123	195	259	577	14.1%
Northern	109	131	110	350	8.6%
Park	61	38	86	185	4.5%
Richmond	93	75	71	239	5.8%
Ingleside	76	86	79	241	5.9%
Taraval	31	43	89	163	4.0%
Tenderloin	79	131	133	343	8.4%
Airport	114	107	150	371	9.1%
Unknown	247	228	326	801	19.6%
Total	1,215	1,270	1,608	4,093	100%

Total Searches by District Jan 1 - Mar 31, 2023					
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	% Total
Central	38	47	20	105	10.8%
Southern	32	31	41	104	10.7%
Bayview	15	19	24	58	6.0%
Mission	30	35	43	108	11.1%
Northern	37	29	28	94	9.7%
Park	9	8	6	23	2.4%
Richmond	2	4	8	14	1.4%
Ingleside	16	22	25	63	6.5%
Taraval	12	9	11	32	3.3%
Tenderloin	40	53	61	154	15.9%
Airport	17	16	29	62	6.4%
Unknown	68	47	38	153	15.8%
Total	316	320	334	970	100%

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

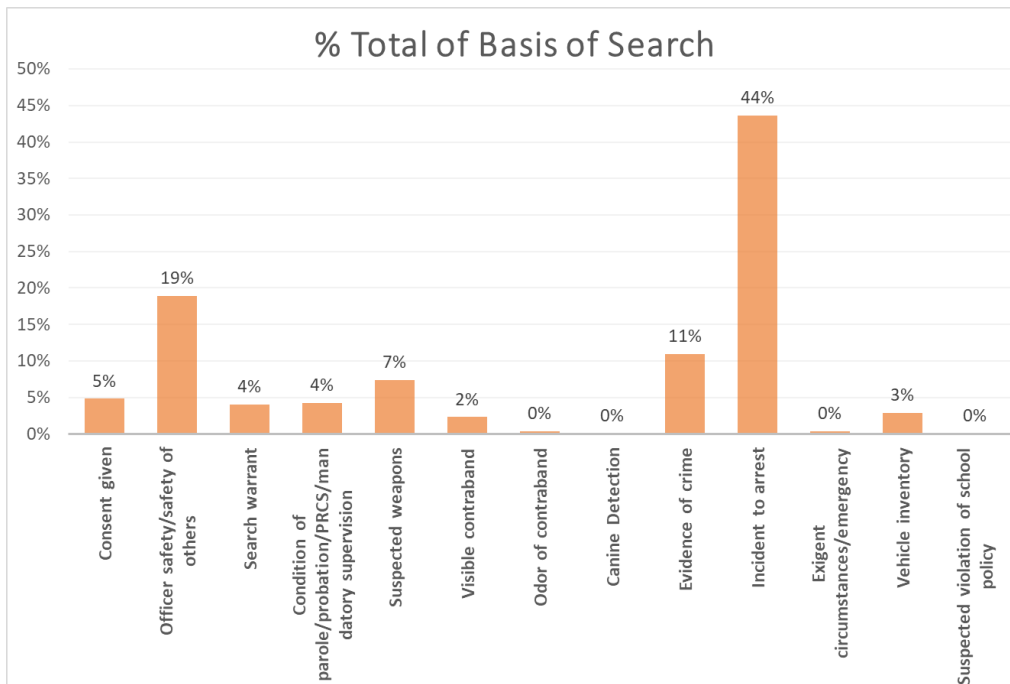
Stop Data QI 2023

Basis of Searches

The two reasons that accounted for 63% of total searches were Incident to Arrest (44%) and Officer Safety/Safety of Others (19%).

Total Basis of Search	Total	% Total
Consent given	71	5%
Officer safety/safety of others	278	19%
Search warrant	59	4%
Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	63	4%
Suspected weapons	109	7%
Visible contraband	34	2%
Odor of contraband	5	0%
Canine Detection	1	0%
Evidence of crime	161	11%
Incident to arrest	642	44%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	5	0%
Vehicle inventory	43	3%
Suspected violation of school policy	1	0%
*Distinct Count of Searches	970	100%

*There may be more than one basis for search



Stop Data Q1 2023

Basis of Search by Race, Age, and Gender – Quarter 1 of 2023

Basis of Search	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
Consent given	4	15	14	2	1	1	31	3	71
Officer safety/safety of others	14	98	61	7	0	1	91	6	278
Search warrant	4	27	17	0	0	0	11	0	59
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	28	10	2	0	0	18	4	63
Suspected weapons	7	65	12	1	0	0	22	2	109
Visible contraband	2	12	5	1	0	0	12	2	34
Odor of contraband	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Canine Detection	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evidence of crime	5	63	37	3	0	0	46	7	161
Incident to arrest	38	225	153	18	1	3	161	43	642
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Vehicle inventory	1	18	10	1	0	1	9	3	43
Suspected violation of school policy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distinct Count of Searches	51	357	223	27	1	4	257	50	970
% of Total Searches	5%	37%	23%	3%	0%	0%	26%	5%	100%

Basis of Search	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Consent given	2	15	29	11	13	1	71
Officer safety/safety of others	17	74	84	55	36	12	278
Search warrant	6	13	14	16	6	4	59
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	16	32	10	4	1	63
Suspected weapons	9	27	33	24	15	1	109
Visible contraband	1	9	13	6	4	1	34
Odor of contraband	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
Canine Detection	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Evidence of crime	12	53	51	30	14	1	161
Incident to arrest	32	176	229	122	66	17	642
Exigent circumstances/emergency	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Vehicle inventory	0	16	14	7	2	4	43
Suspected violation of school policy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distinct Count of Searches	53	253	339	191	103	31	970
% of Total Searches	5%	26%	35%	20%	11%	3%	100%

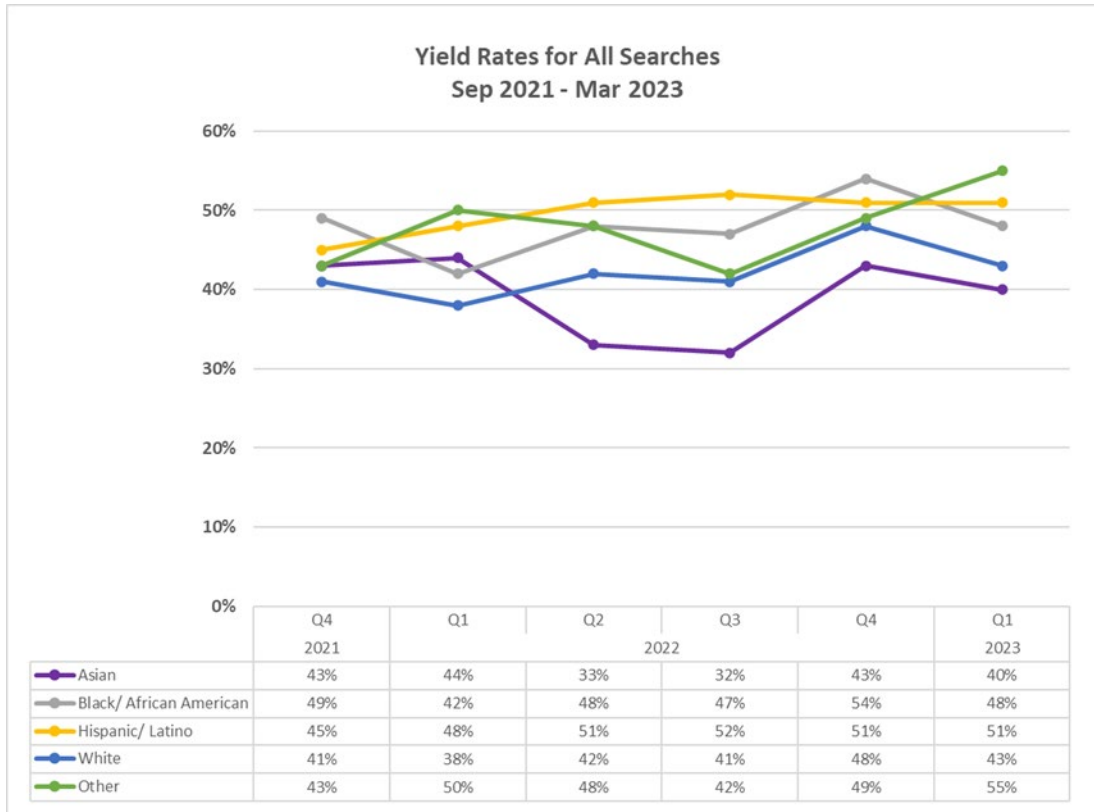
Stop Data QI 2023

Basis of Search	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consent given	8	61	0	1	1	71
Officer safety/safety of others	45	230	0	2	1	278
Search warrant	13	46	0	0	0	59
Condition of parole/probation/ PRCS/mandatory supervision	7	55	0	1	0	63
Suspected weapons	16	93	0	0	0	109
Visible contraband	6	28	0	0	0	34
Odor of contraband	1	4	0	0	0	5
Canine Detection	0	1	0	0	0	1
Evidence of crime	27	134	0	0	0	161
Incident to arrest	103	533	0	6	0	642
Exigent circumstances/emergency	0	5	0	0	0	5
Vehicle inventory	10	33	0	0	0	43
Suspected violation of school policy	0	1	0	0	0	1
Distinct Count of Searches	155	807	0	7	1	970
% of Total Searches	16%	83%	0%	1%	0%	100%

Stop Data Q1 2023

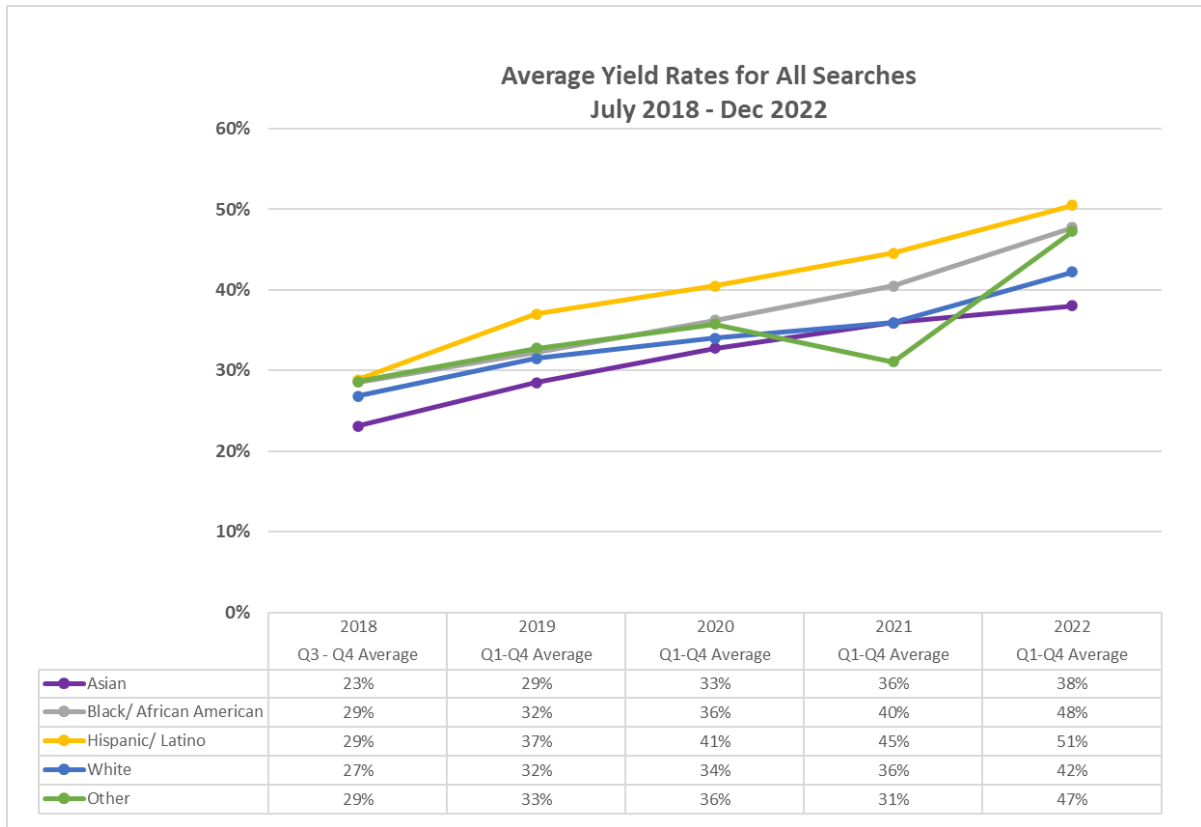
Search Yield Rate

There were 970 distinct searches in Quarter 1 of 2023. Total yield rate for all searches was 48%.



Yield rate was 55% for Other, 48% for Black/African Americans, 51% for Hispanics/Latinos, 40% for Asian and 43% for White individuals in Quarter 1 of 2023.

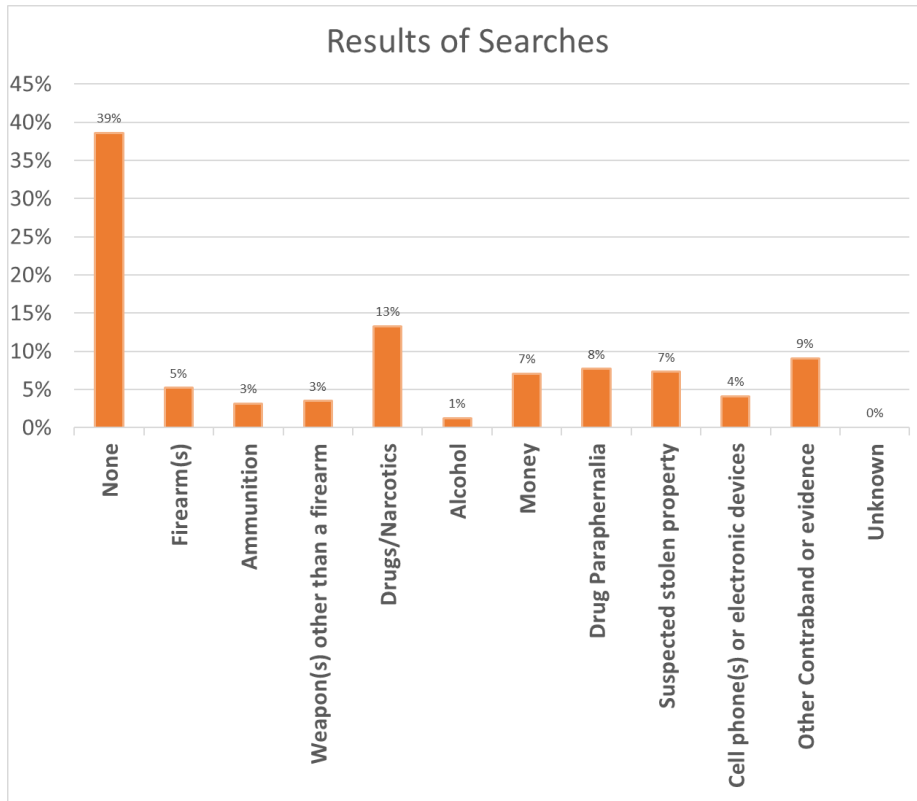
Stop Data Q1 2023



Search yield rates have increased year over year since mid-2018, suggesting an increase in the use of objective factors and decrease in the use of bias in decisions to search individuals.

Stop Data Q1 2023

Results of Searches 2023 QUARTER 1



Results of Searches	Total	% Total
None	512	39%
Firearm(s)	69	5%
Ammunition	42	3%
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	46	3%
Drugs/Narcotics	176	13%
Alcohol	16	1%
Money	94	7%
Drug Paraphernalia	102	8%
Suspected stolen property	97	7%
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	54	4%
Other Contraband or evidence	120	9%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Search	970	100%

*A single search may have multiple results

Stop Data QI 2023

Results of Searches 2023 QUARTER 1

Results of Searches	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	Other	Total
None	30	187	110	19	1	3	147	15	512
Firearm(s)	3	39	13	0	0	0	11	3	69
Ammunition	2	22	9	0	0	0	8	1	42
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	4	21	9	1	0	1	10	0	46
Drugs/Narcotics	3	46	61	4	0	0	34	28	176
Alcohol	0	4	8	1	0	0	2	1	16
Money	1	19	42	0	0	0	12	20	94
Drug Paraphernalia	5	34	21	1	0	0	35	6	102
Suspected stolen property	2	45	16	1	0	0	30	3	97
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	5	29	8	1	0	0	10	1	54
Other Contraband or evidence	6	48	27	2	0	0	32	5	120
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	51	357	223	27	1	4	257	50	970

Results of Searches	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
None	29	111	178	110	62	22	0	512
Firearm(s)	6	35	13	9	6	0	0	69
Ammunition	2	22	11	5	2	0	0	42
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	3	13	12	12	5	1	0	46
Drugs/Narcotics	3	64	66	28	12	3	0	176
Alcohol	0	2	7	4	3	0	0	16
Money	4	54	24	9	3	0	0	94
Drug Paraphernalia	0	17	49	21	12	3	0	102
Suspected stolen property	6	32	32	17	9	1	0	97
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	6	27	12	7	1	1	0	54
Other Contraband or evidence	10	37	44	17	7	5	0	120
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	53	253	339	191	103	31	0	970

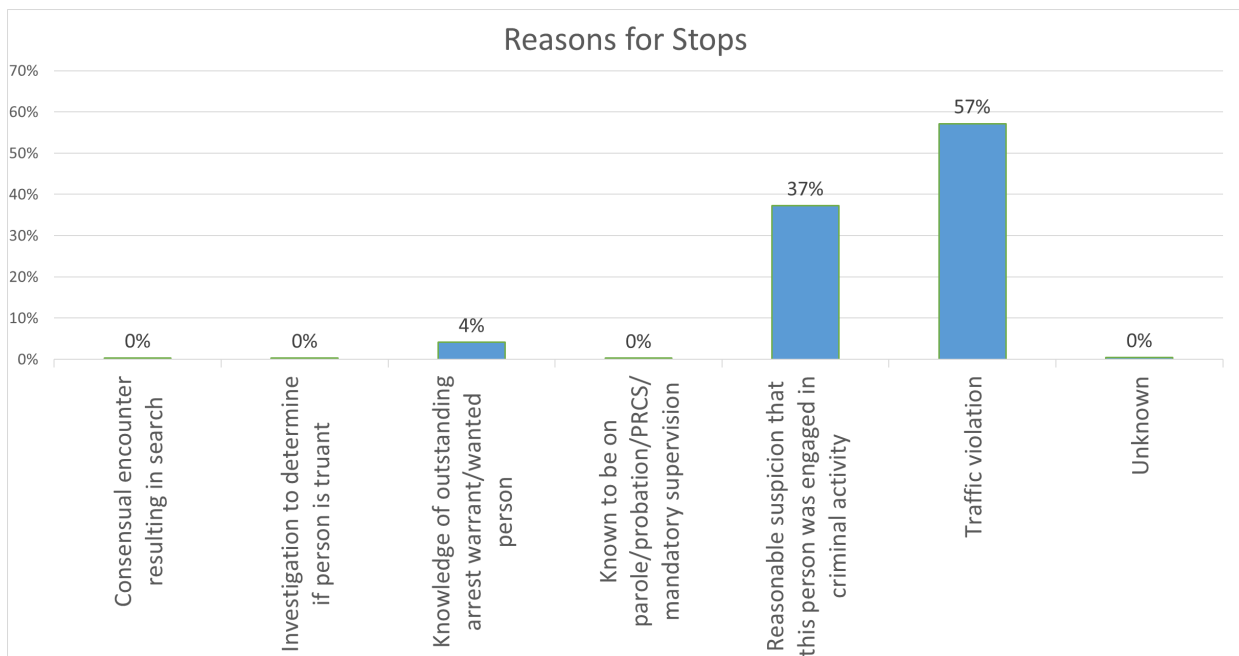
Results of Searches	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
None	98	406	0	7	1	512
Firearm(s)	6	63	0	0	0	69
Ammunition	6	36	0	0	0	42
Weapon(s) other than a firearm	12	34	0	0	0	46
Drugs/Narcotics	16	160	0	0	0	176
Alcohol	1	15	0	0	0	16
Money	8	86	0	0	0	94
Drug Paraphernalia	12	90	0	0	0	102
Suspected stolen property	12	85	0	0	0	97
Cell phone(s) or electronic devices	4	50	0	0	0	54
Other Contraband or evidence	18	102	0	0	0	120
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Search	155	807	0	7	1	970

Stop Data Q1 2023

Reasons for Stops

In Quarter 1 of 2023, traffic violations and reasonable suspicion accounted for 94% of reasons for stop. Traffic violations accounted for 57% and reasonable suspicion accounted for 37%.

Reason for Stops	Total	% Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	15	0%
Investigation to determine if person is truant	14	0%
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	169	4%
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/ mandatory supervision	11	0%
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	1,525	37%
Traffic violation	2,340	57%
Unknown	19	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	4,093	100%



Stop Data QI 2023

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	0	2	1	1	0	0	11	0	15
Investigation to determine if person is truant	1	4	1	0	0	0	7	1	14
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	13	79	37	7	0	4	28	1	169
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	2	11
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	89	494	339	49	2	9	491	52	1,525
Traffic violation	366	343	588	226	2	21	757	37	2,340
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	14	19
Distinct Count of Stops	469	927	969	283	4	35	1,299	107	4,093
% of Stops	11%	23%	24%	7%	0%	1%	32%	3%	100%

Reasons for Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	0	4	3	2	4	2	0	15
Investigation to determine if person is truant	2	3	2	1	2	4	0	14
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	8	41	62	32	19	7	0	169
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	0	1	6	3	1	0	0	11
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	69	365	503	308	188	92	0	1,525
Traffic violation	15	561	743	501	324	196	0	2,340
Unknown	0	0	2	3	0	0	14	19
Distinct Count of Stops	94	975	1,321	850	538	301	14	4,093
% of Stops	2%	24%	32%	21%	13%	7%	0%	100%

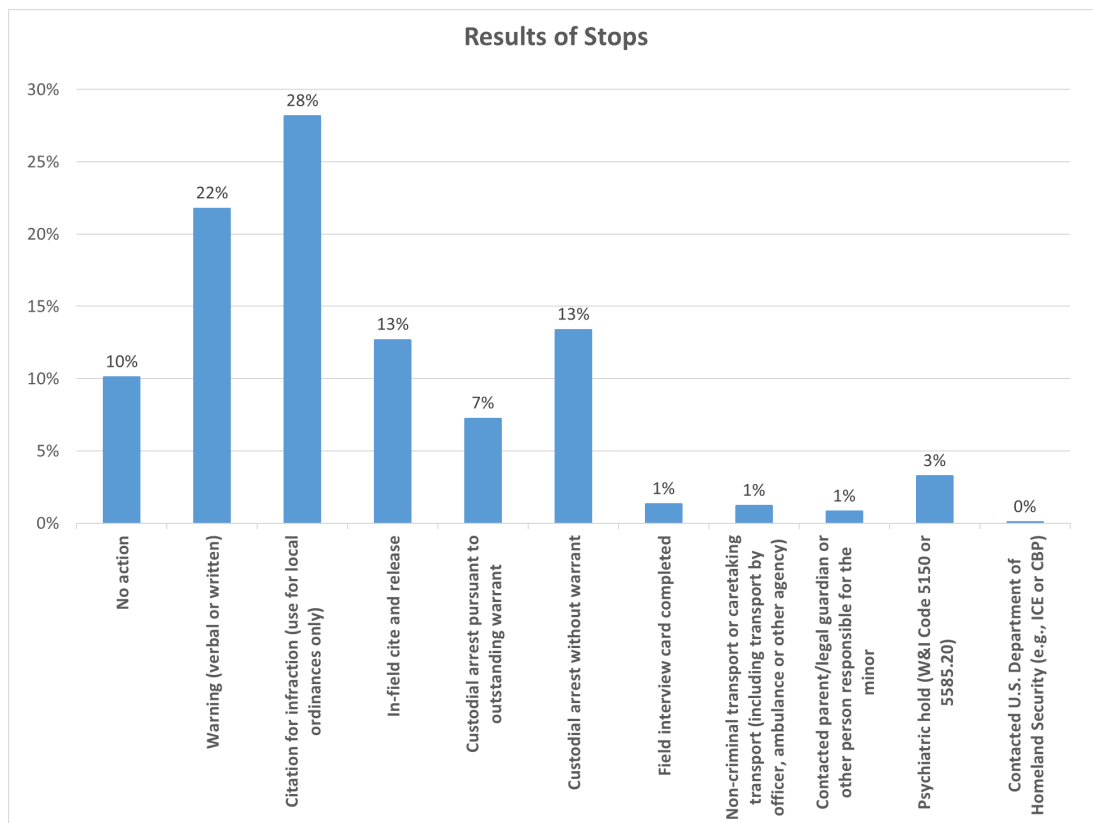
Reasons for Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
Consensual encounter resulting in search	7	6	0	1	1	15
Investigation to determine if person is truant	9	5	0	0	0	14
Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person	22	146	0	1	0	169
Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision	1	10	0	0	0	11
Reasonable suspicion that this person was engaged in criminal activity	336	1,178	1	8	2	1,525
Traffic violation	544	1,788	2	2	4	2,340
Unknown	1	4	0	0	14	19
Distinct Count of Stops	920	3,137	3	12	21	4,093
% of Stops	22%	77%	0%	0%	1%	100%

Stop Data Q1 2023

Results of Stops

Of the 4,093 stops, a citation for infraction was issued 28%; a warning was issued 22%, and in-field cite-and-release was issued 13%.

Results of Stops	Total	% Total
No action	438	10%
Warning (verbal or written)	944	22%
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	1,221	28%
In-field cite and release	550	13%
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	314	7%
Custodial arrest without warrant	580	13%
Field interview card completed	57	1%
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	52	1%
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	35	1%
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	141	3%
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	3	0%
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	1	0%
Unknown	0	0%
Distinct Count of Stops	4,093	100%



Stop Data Q1 2023

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	25	140	103	16	0	6	130	18	438
Warning (verbal or written)	101	193	234	80	2	4	311	19	944
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	239	132	280	133	1	10	414	12	1,221
In-field cite and release	57	117	156	40	0	6	166	8	550
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	18	119	60	9	1	5	91	11	314
Custodial arrest without warrant	39	202	142	15	0	4	141	37	580
Field interview card completed	2	16	17	1	0	0	20	1	57
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	0	14	12	2	1	0	23	0	52
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	0	21	6	0	0	1	7	0	35
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	7	37	20	6	0	0	68	3	141
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	469	927	969	283	4	35	1,299	107	4,093

Results of Stops	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
No action	21	105	133	94	49	22	14	438
Warning (verbal or written)	4	208	308	196	141	87	0	944
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	11	291	376	262	173	108	0	1,221
In-field cite and release	12	133	192	105	69	39	0	550
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	9	64	125	67	42	7	0	314
Custodial arrest without warrant	21	174	189	116	55	25	0	580
Field interview card completed	3	13	18	8	9	6	0	57
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	8	6	12	16	4	6	0	52
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	26	8	0	0	1	0	0	35
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	6	31	41	25	22	16	0	141
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	94	975	1,321	850	538	301	14	4,093

Results of Stops	Female	Male	Transgender man/boy	Transgender woman/girl	Unknown	Total
No action	104	317	0	1	16	438
Warning (verbal or written)	258	684	0	1	1	944
Citation for infraction (use for local ordinances only)	271	946	2	1	1	1,221
In-field cite and release	97	447	3	3	0	550
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	49	262	0	2	1	314
Custodial arrest without warrant	103	474	0	2	1	580
Field interview card completed	12	45	0	0	0	57
Non-criminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or other agency)	17	32	2	1	0	52
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor	6	29	0	0	0	35
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	53	85	0	2	1	141
Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., ICE or CBP)	1	2	0	0	0	3
Referral to school administrator or other support staff	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distinct Count of Stops	920	3,137	3	12	21	4,093

*Three stops during Quarter 1 of 2023 resulted in contact with the Department of Homeland Security or its subordinate organizations. The three incidents had occurred at the San Francisco International Airport where Department of Homeland Security/TSA was notified and responded as follows:

Stop Data QI 2023

- *On 2/2/23 (case #23-03363), an individual attempted to smuggle almost 100 pounds of marijuana onto a plane. The person was stopped and detained by DHS. The amount of marijuana was below the threshold for DHS to prosecute. SFPD took custody and charged the individual with the marijuana offense.*
- *On 2/25/23 (case #23-05658, an individual was detained by TSA for having a suspicious device in their suitcase. The device turned out to be an inert training device. The DHS/TSA was notified as is the policy.*
- *On 3/23/23 (case # 23-08255), an individual went through a checkpoint with a knife in their carry-on luggage. The person was stopped and detained. The DHS/TSA was notified of the incident and responded as is the policy in the event they wanted to impose civil fines.*

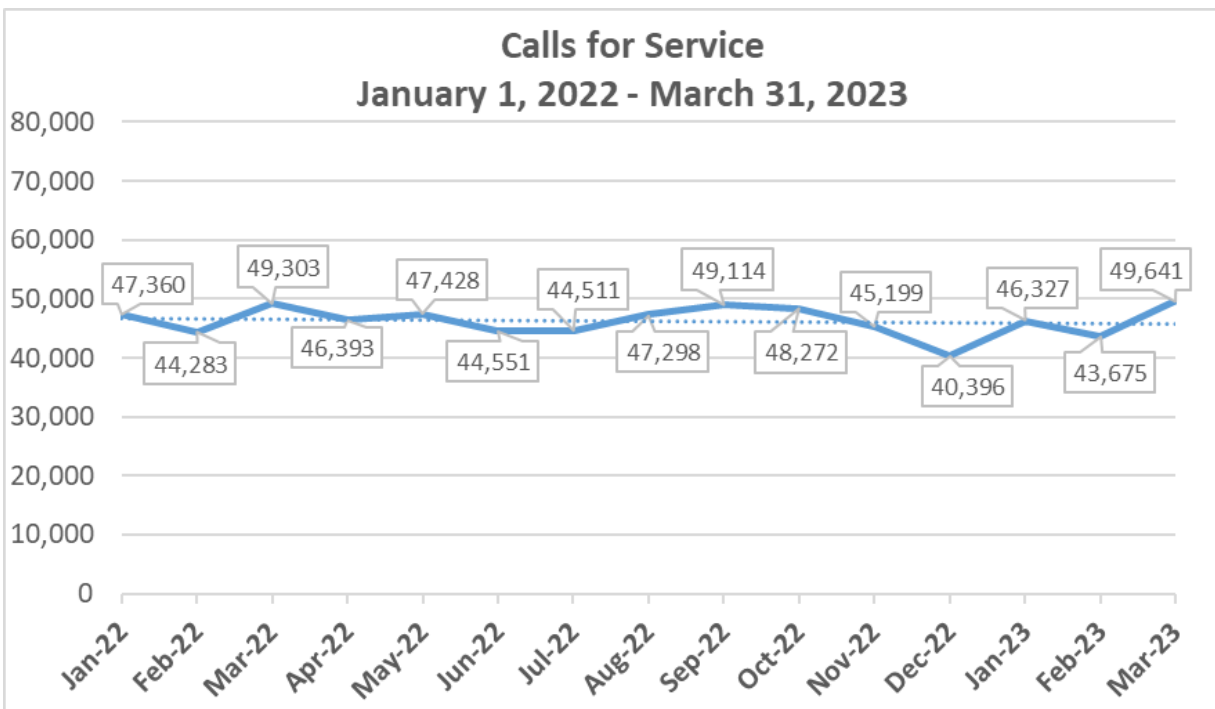
There was no violation of DGO 5.15, Enforcement of Immigration Laws.

Calls for Service, Q1 2023

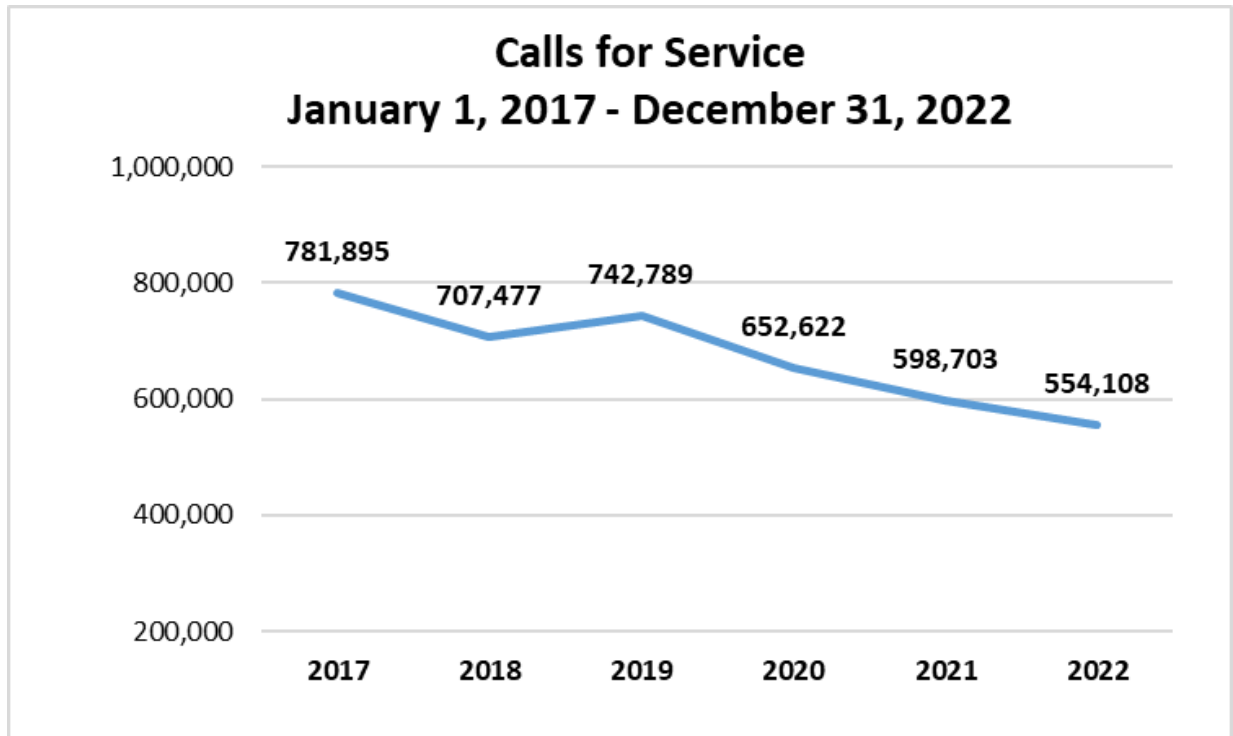
Calls for Service

The Department responded to 139,643 total calls for service during January 1 through March 31, 2023. Call volume slightly decreased from the month of January to the month of February during the Quarter 1 2023.

Note that the month of December of 2022 accounted for a total of 40,396 calls for service. The previous QADR Report for Q4 2022 included 8,622 calls for service since the data only included December 1-7, 2022, for the purpose of accounting for Use of Force Apr 12-December 7, 2022, data comparison.



Calls for Service, Q1 2023



Calls to 911 assigned to the SFPD have declined year over year since 2019.

Data Source: San Francisco Police Department CAD. Calls for Service data represent calls to the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) via the 911 system, that are assigned to the SFPD.

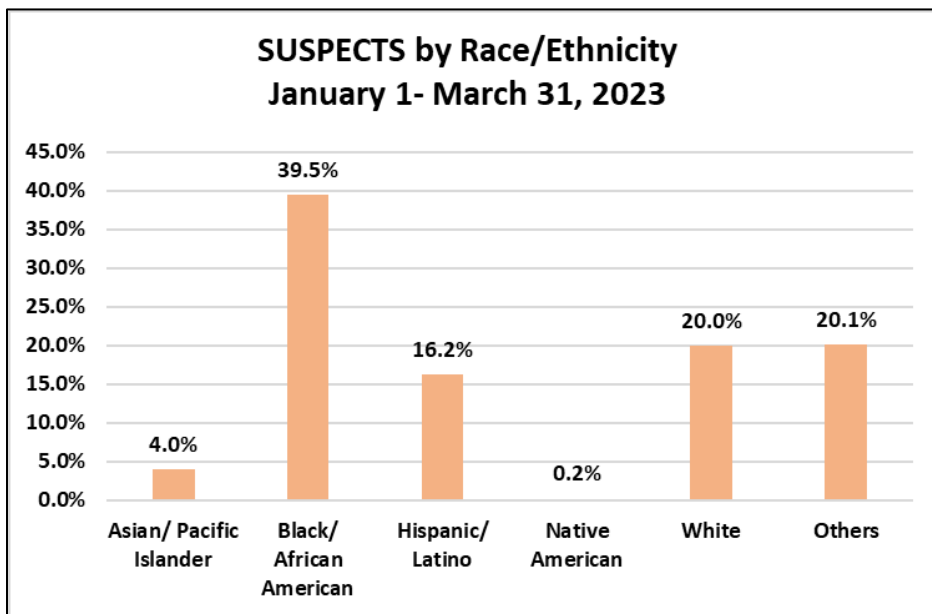
Suspects, Q1 2023

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 summarizes suspect descriptions gathered from incident reports through the means stated above. Data captured shows that approximately 40% of the individuals observed and/or reported are Black/African American.

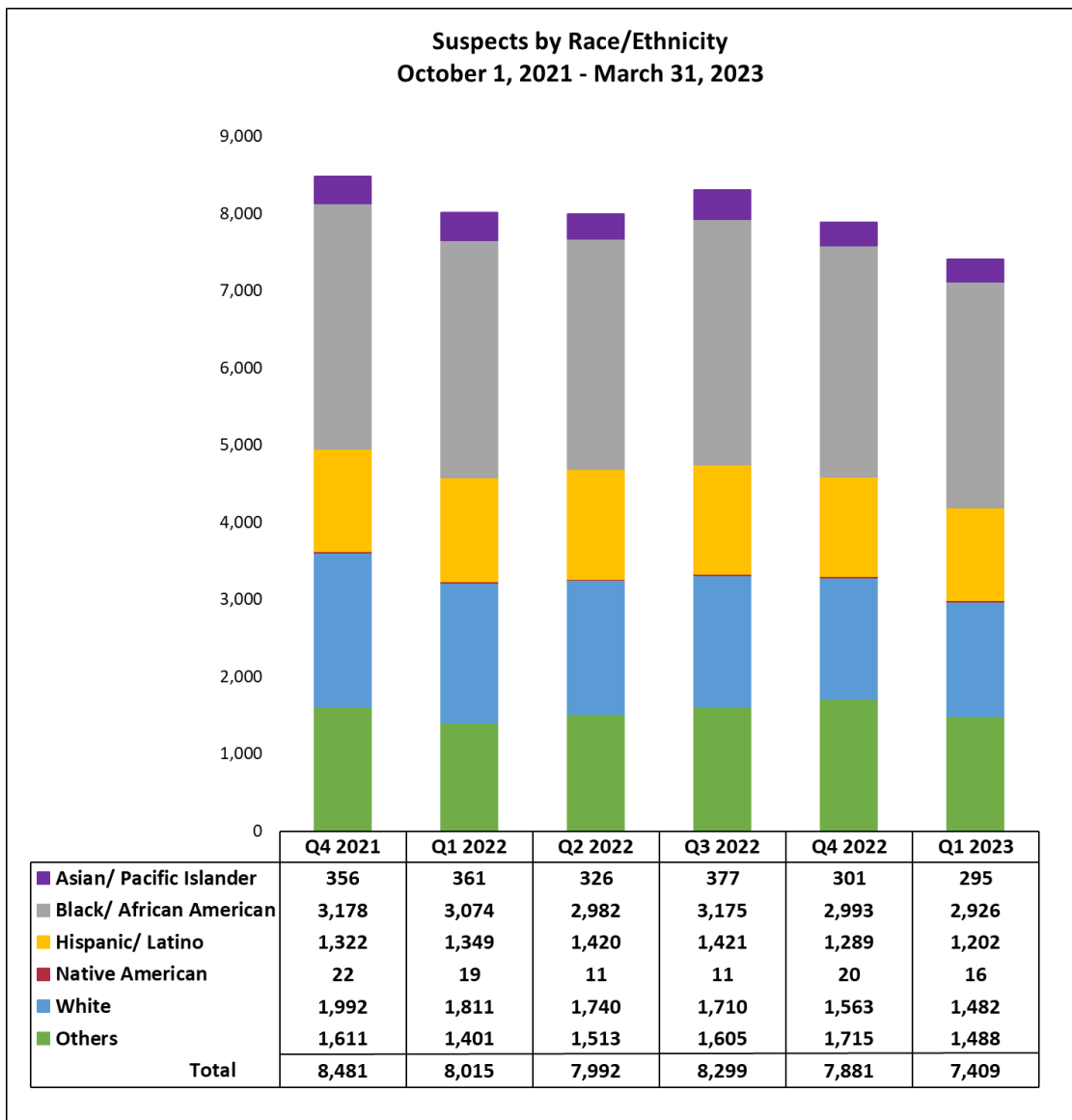
Suspects by Race/Ethnicity					
January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023					
DESCRIPTION	Jan	Feb	March	Q1 2023 Suspects	% of Total Suspects Q1 2023
Asian/ Pacific Islander	90	94	111	295	4.0%
Black/ African American	973	950	1003	2926	39.5%
Hispanic/ Latino	379	359	464	1202	16.2%
Native American	8	3	5	16	0.2%
White	466	496	520	1482	20.0%
Others	485	468	535	1488	20.1%
Total	2,401	2,370	2,638	7,409	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.

Suspects, Q1 2023

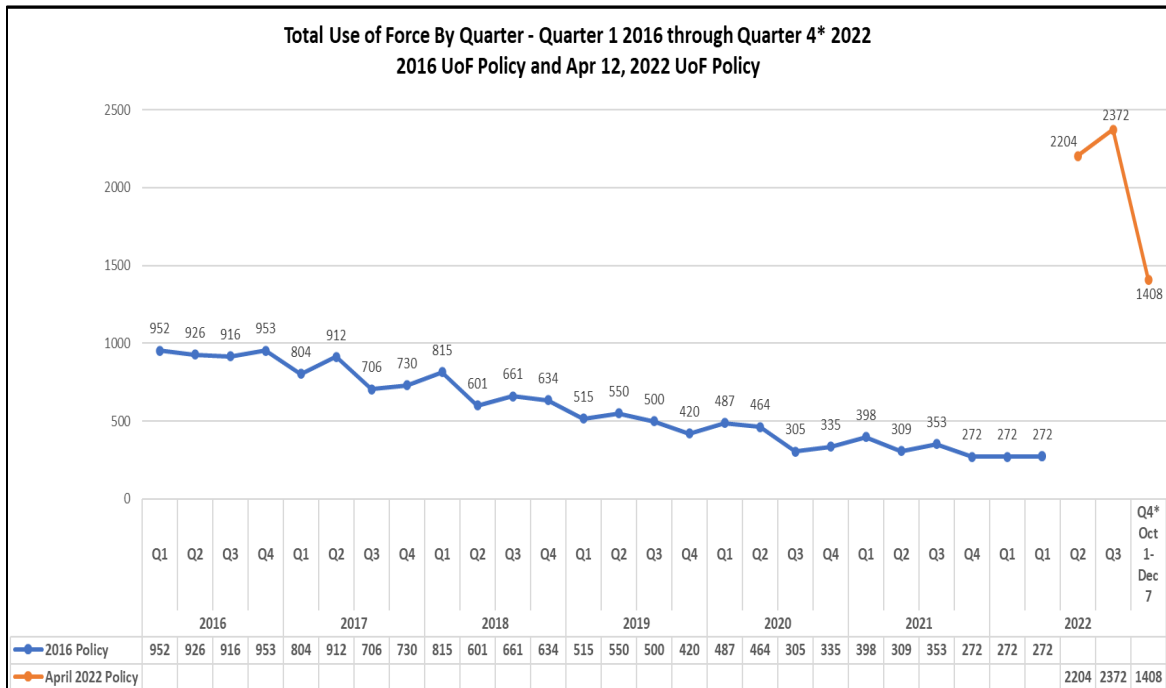
Black/African American individuals have been the highest demographic of Suspects observed and/or reported for the last 6 quarters (Q4 2021 – Q1 2023). However, data captured in Q1 2023 shows a decline by almost 5% of Suspects observed and/or reported as Black/African American when compared to Q1 2022.



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 2023

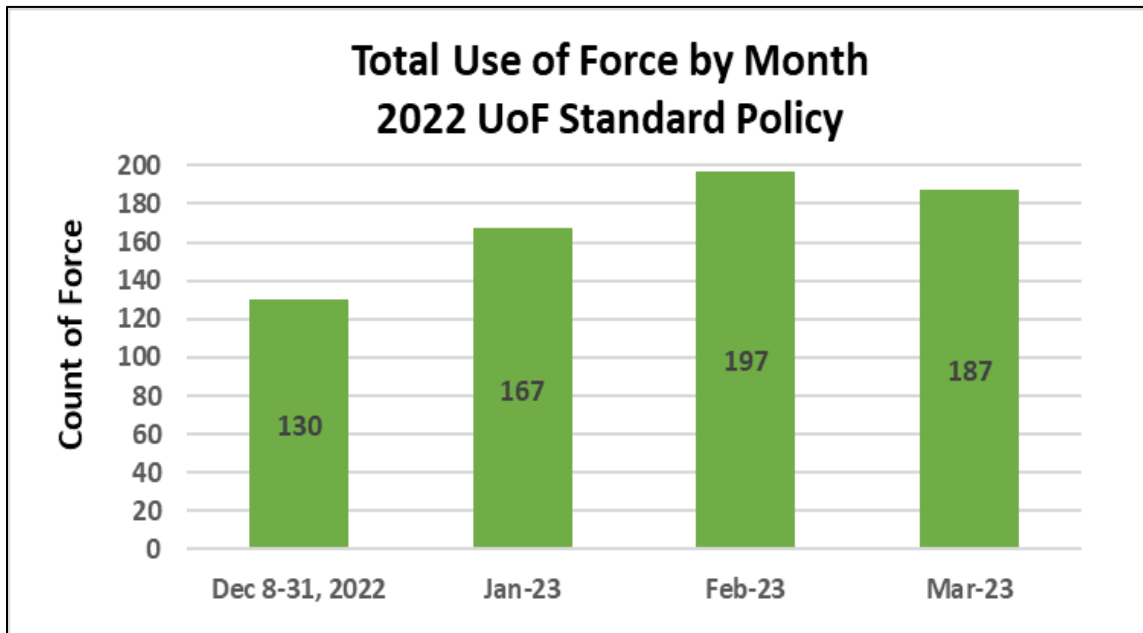
Total Use of Force Overview January 1, 2016, through December 7, 2022



Changes to the Use of Force Department General Order and associated data collection is discussed in the data exploration section of this report and should be kept in mind when interpreting these data.

Where possible this report provides data for December 8, 2022 through December 31, 2022 and complete Q1 2023 data to account for December 2022 UoF policy change and allow for historical context and tracking of data not provided in QADR Report for Q4 2022.

Use of Force, Q1 2023



During Quarter 1⁹ of 2023, the Department responded to 139,643 total calls for service. Department officers were assaulted 72 times and force was used in 242 incidents which represented 0.017% of all calls for service. Of those 242 incidents, force was used 551 times by 319 officers against 286 individuals.

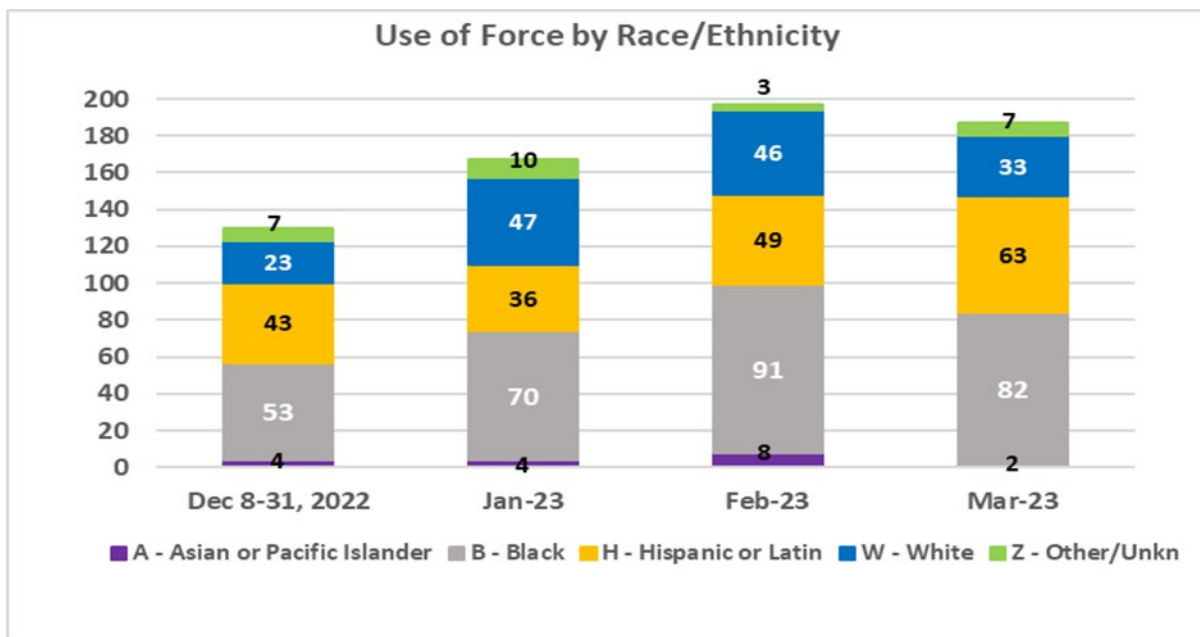
⁹ UoF and Cfs data in this section include December 8, 2022, thru March 31, 2023 to account for the December 8, 2022 Use of Force standard going into effect.

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Overview by Subject Race/Ethnicity

During Quarter 1 of 2023, January 1 through March 31, 2023, 23% of the total Uses of Force were against White individuals, 44% were against Black/African American individuals and 27% were against Hispanic/Latino individuals.

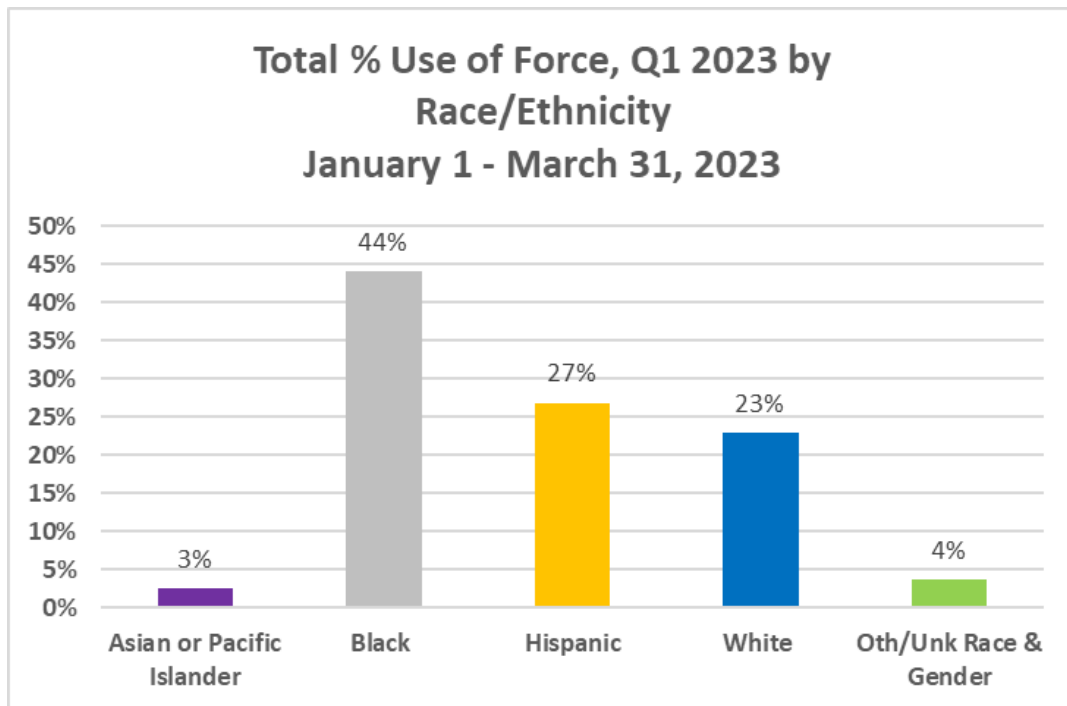
	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy	
	2022 Dec 8-31	2023 Q1
INDIVIDUAL RACE		
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	14
Black	53	243
Hispanic	43	148
White	23	126
Unknown	7	20
Grand Total	130	551



Use of Force, Q1 2023

Under the December 2022 Use of Force policy, from January 1st through March 31st, Quarter 1 of 2023, the total count of UoF received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (44%, 243), while Hispanic individuals accounted for (27%, 148), and White individuals accounted for (23%, 126).

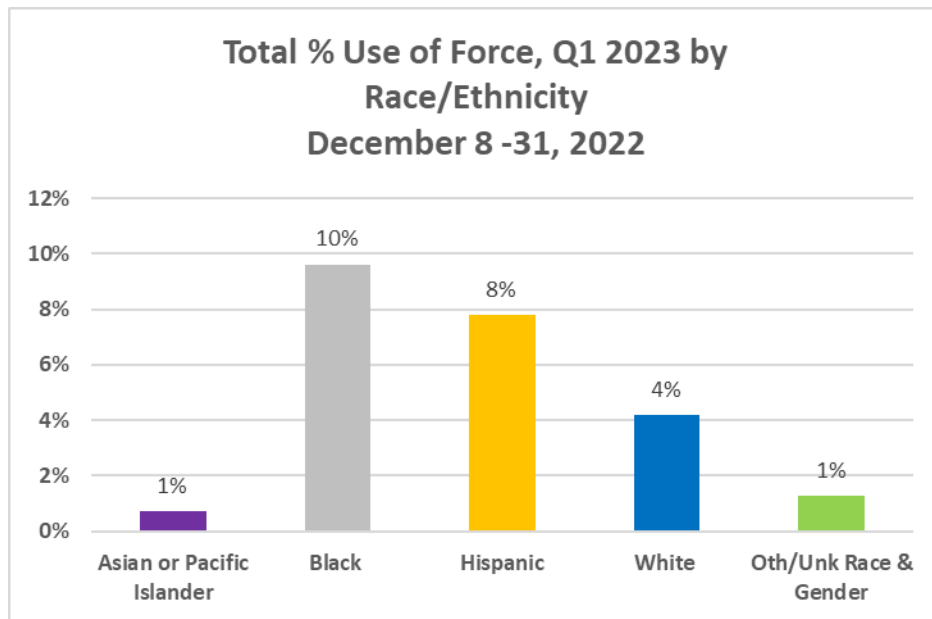
Total % Use of Force, Q1 2023 by Race/Ethnicity		
Subject Race	Q1 2023	
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	3%
Black	243	44%
Hispanic	148	27%
White	126	23%
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	20	4%
Grand Total	551	100%



Use of Force, Q1 2023

Under the December 2022 Use of Force policy, in December 8-31, 2023, the total count of UoF received by Black/African American individuals accounted for (10%, 53), while Hispanic individuals accounted for (8%, 43), and White individuals accounted for (4%, 23).

Total % Use of Force, December 8-31 2022 by Race/Ethnicity		
Subject Race	Dec 8-31	
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1%
Black	53	10%
Hispanic	43	8%
White	23	4%
Oth/Unk Race & Gender	7	1%
Grand Total	130	24%

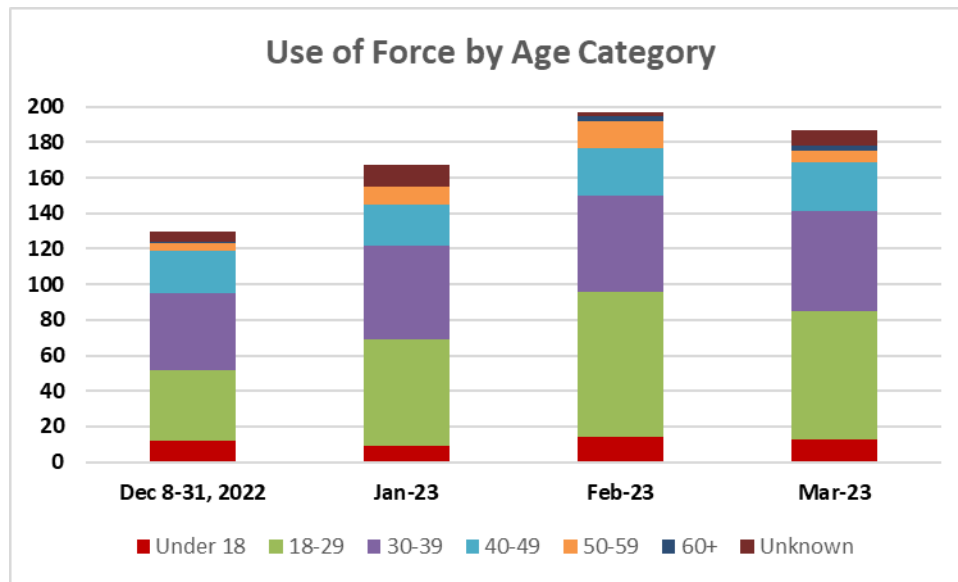


Use of Force, Q1 2023

Total Use of Force Overview by Individual Age

Under the 2022 UOF policy, during January 1 through March 31 of Q1-2023, 39% of the total Uses of Force were against 18-29 years old individuals, and 14% were against 40-49 years old individuals, and 30% were against 30-39 years old individuals.

INDIVIDUAL AGE	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy	
	2022	2023
	Dec 8-31	Q1
Under 18	12	36
18-29	40	214
30-39	43	163
40-49	24	78
50-59	4	31
60+	1	6
Unknown	6	23
Grand Total	130	551

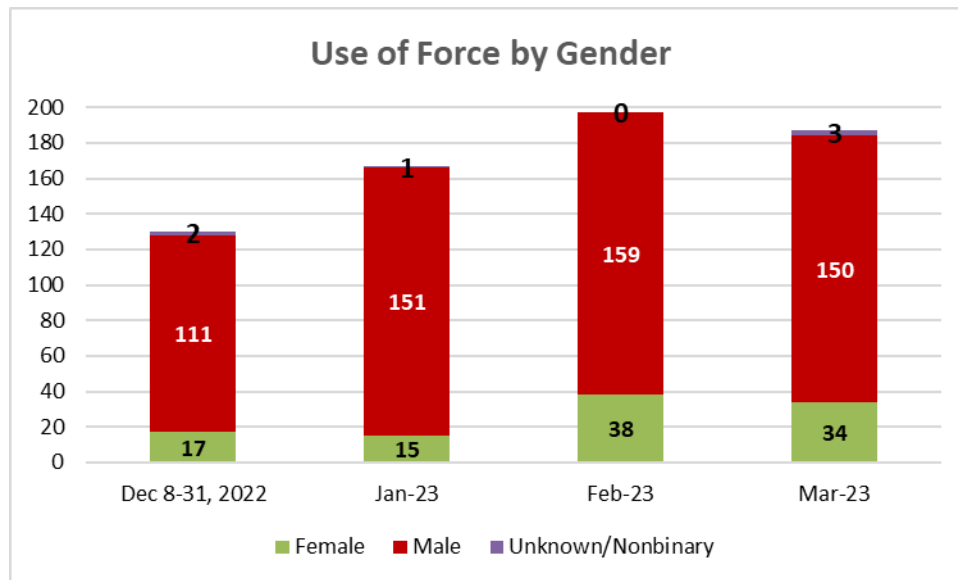


Use of Force, Q1 2023

Total Use of Force Overview by Subject Gender

Using the 2022 use of force policy, 83% of the total Uses of Force were against male individuals, and 16% were against female individuals during Quarter 1 of 2023.

INDIVIDUAL GENDER	COUNT OF FORCE - December 2022 Policy	
	2022	2023
	Dec 8-31	Q1
Female	17	87
Male	111	460
Unkown/Nonbinary	2	4
Grand Total	130	551

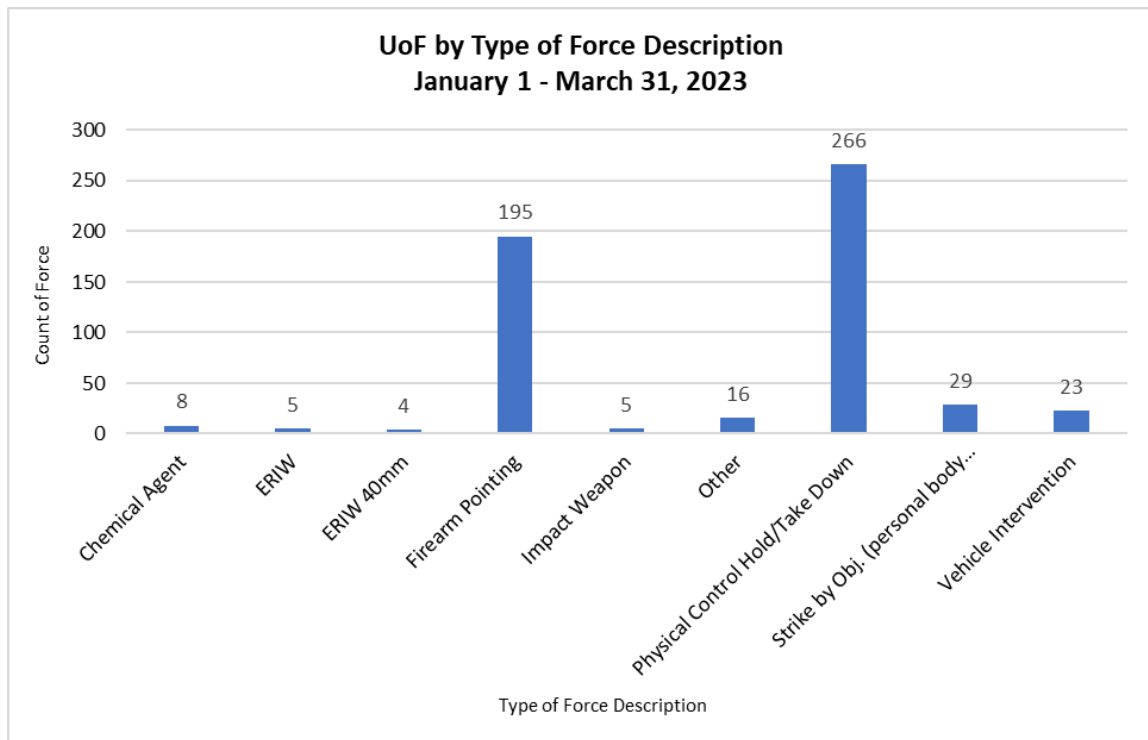


Use of Force, Q1 2023

Total Uses of Force-by-Force Type

Q1 2023

During Quarter 1 of 2023, under the December 2022 use of force policy, Physical Control and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 84% of total Uses of Force.

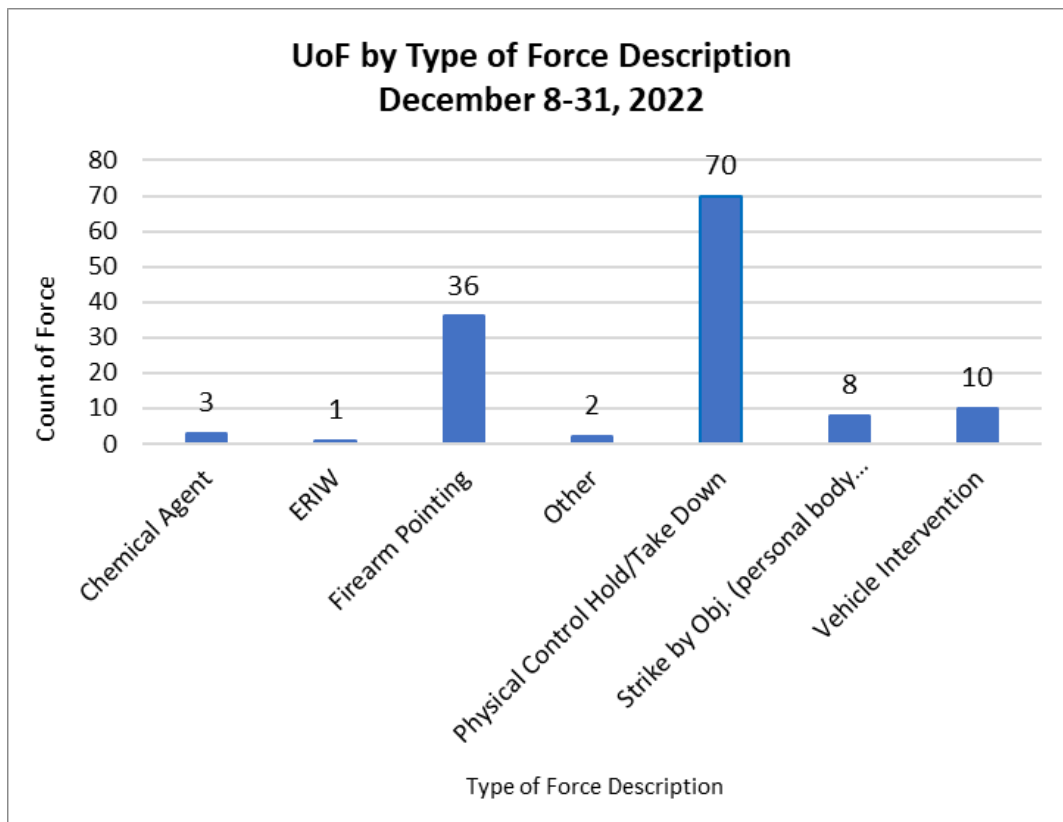


Type of Force Description	Q1 2023
Chemical Agent	8
ERIW	5
ERIW 40mm	4
Firearm Pointing	195
Impact Weapon	5
Other	16
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	266
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	29
Vehicle Intervention	23
Grand Total	551

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Total Uses of Force-by-Force Type December 8-31, 2022

During the period of December 8-31, 2022, under the December 2022 use of force policy, Physical Control and Firearm Pointing were the top two types of force used and accounted for 82% of total Uses of Force.



Use of Force by Type of Force Description December 2022 UoF Policy Standard	
Type of Force Description	Dec 8-31, 2022
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	1
Firearm Pointing	36
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	70
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	8
Vehicle Intervention	10
Grand Total	130

Use of Force, Q1 2023

A review of all reported uses of force during Quarter 1 of 2023 found no instances of officers discharging firearms at a moving vehicle, nor any instances where the carotid restraint was employed.

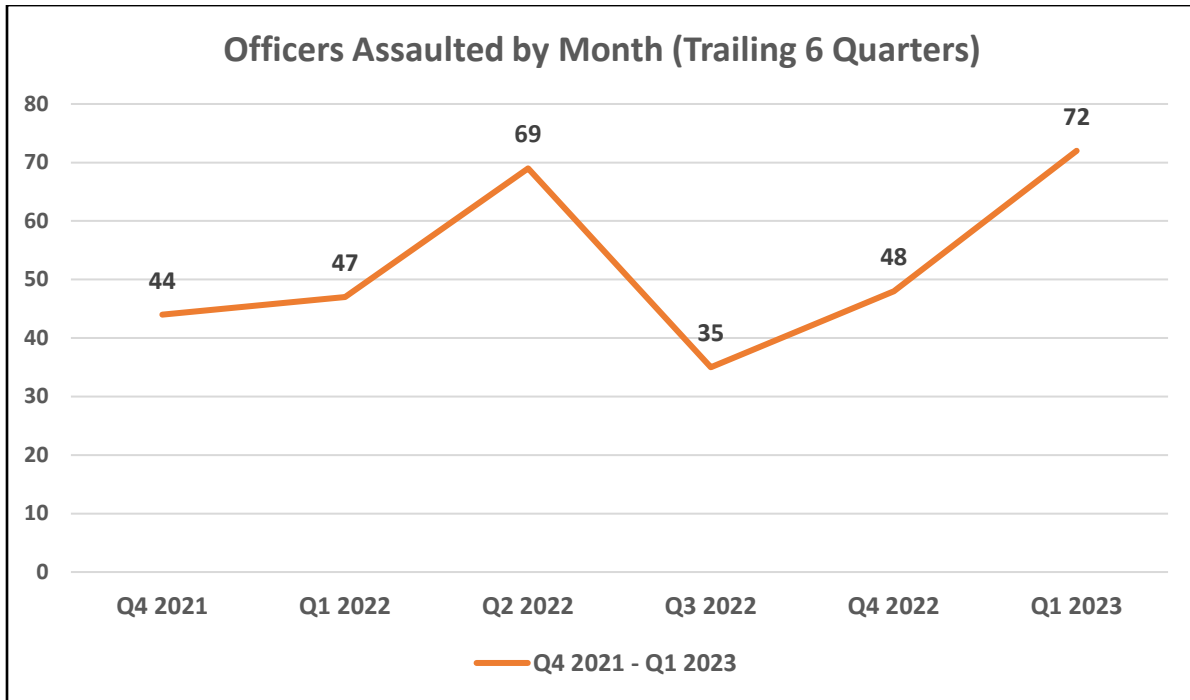
USE OF FORCE RESULTING IN DEATH

There were no Use of Force incidents resulting in death in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Officers Assaulted, Q1 2023

Officers Assaulted by Quarter

In Quarter 1 of 2023, there were a total of 72 officers assaulted.



Use of Force, Q1 2023

Types of Force by

Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Subject January 1 - March 31, 2023

During Quarter 1 of 2023, under the new December 2022 UoF policy, Uses of Force used against Hispanic Male individuals accounted for 25%, 17% against White Male individuals, and 36% against Black Male individuals.

Type of Force by Individual Race and Sex January 1 - March 31, 2023											
Individual Race and Gender	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0%
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	0	2	1	8	0	0	1	1	0	13	2%
B - Black F	1	0	0	9	1	5	21	2	2	41	7%
B - Black M	2	2	3	75	2	3	85	14	15	201	36%
B - Black Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
H - Hispanic or Latin F	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	11	2%
H - Hispanic or Latin M	2	0	0	63	1	5	65	1	0	137	25%
W - White F	0	0	0	6	0	0	24	0	0	30	5%
W - White M	3	0	0	20	0	3	60	10	0	96	17%
Z - Other/Unkn M	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	1	3	13	2%
Z - Other/Unkn F	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	1%
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1%
Grand Total	8	5	4	195	5	16	266	29	23	551	100%

Type of Force by Individual Race and Sex December 8-31, 2022										
Individual Race and Gender	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls	
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	3%	
B - Black F	1	0	3	0	6	0	0	10	8%	
B - Black M	1	1	12	0	20	1	8	43	33%	
H - Hispanic or Latin M	0	0	5	2	30	6	0	43	33%	
W - White F	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	7	5%	
W - White M	1	0	11	0	4	0	0	16	12%	
Z - Other/Unkn M	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5	4%	
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2%	
Grand Total	3	1	36	2	70	8	10	130	100%	

During December 8-31, 2022, under the new December 2022 UoF policy, Uses of Force used against both Hispanic Male and Black individuals accounted for 33% each, and 12% against White Male individuals.

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Types of Force by Age of Subject January 1 - March 31, 2023

During Quarter 1 of 2023, per December 2022 UOF standard, Use of Force used against the individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 39% of Uses of Force, the age group of 30-39 accounted for 30%, and the age group of 40-49 accounted for 14%.

Type of Force by Individual Age Category January 1 - March 31, 2023											
Individual Age Category	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Under 18	0	0	0	17	0	1	16	2	0	36	7%
18-29	2	3	0	79	3	8	99	11	9	214	39%
30-39	3	0	3	44	1	5	93	12	2	163	30%
40-49	2	0	0	31	1	2	38	2	2	78	14%
50-59	0	2	1	10	0	0	16	2	0	31	6%
60+	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	6	1%
Unknown	1	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	8	23	4%
Grand Total	8	5	4	195	5	16	266	29	23	551	100%

During December 8 through December 31, 2022, per December 2022 UOF standard, Use of Force used against the individuals in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 33% of Uses of Force, the age group of 18-29 accounted for 31%, and 18% in the age group of 40-49

Type of Force by Individual Age Category December 8-31, 2022									
Individual Age Category	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Under 18	0	0	1	0	8	0	3	12	9%
18-29	0	0	9	0	24	4	3	40	31%
30-39	1	1	10	2	28	1	0	43	33%
40-49	2	0	9	0	10	3	0	24	18%
50-59	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	3%
60+	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6	5%
Grand Total	3	1	36	2	70	8	10	130	100%

Unknown indicates information was not documented in the 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 2023

Types of Force by Call Type, 2022 UoF Policy January 1 - March 31, 2023

Per December 2022 UoF Standard, Part I Violent was the top call type and accounted for 23% of total Uses of Force during Quarter 1 of 2022, and 46% of total Uses of Force during December 8-31, 2022.

Use of Force by Types of Call and Force Type Description January 1 - March 31, 2023											
Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	ERIW 40mm	Firearm Pointing	Impact Weapon	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls
Part I Violent	2	1	3	48	0	4	60	8	3	129	23%
Part I Property	2	0	0	42	0	2	47	2	9	104	19%
1030	1	1	0	36	0	0	10	0	6	54	10%
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	9	0	0	36	3	3	51	9%
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	0	25	0	0	14	2	2	43	8%
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	2	0	5	18	2	0	27	5%
Misc	0	0	0	14	1	2	8	0	0	25	5%
Vandalism (594/595/911)	0	1	1	2	0	2	9	2	0	17	3%
Mental Health Related (5150/800/801/806)	1	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	15	3%
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	14	3%
All Other Types of Call	2	2	0	15	4	1	40	8	0	72	13%
Grand Total	8	5	4	195	5	16	266	29	23	551	100%

Use of Force by Types of Call and Force Type Description December 8-31, 2022										
Types of Call	Chemical Agent	ERIW	Firearm Pointing	Other	Physical Control Hold/Take Down	Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	Vehicle Intervention	Grand Total	% of Calls	
Part I Violent	0	1	12	2	37	5	3	60	46%	
Wanted Vehicle/Sub (1030)	0	0	7	0	8	0	0	15	12%	
Part I Property	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	12	9%	
Meet With City Employee (905)	2	0	1	0	5	1	0	9	7%	
Person with a gun (221)	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	8	6%	
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	5%	
Misc	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	5%	
Suspicious Person (311/811/601/602/603/646/916/917)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	3%	
Arrest Made	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	2%	
Traffic-Related	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2%	
All Other Types of Call	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	4%	
Grand Total	3	1	36	2	70	8	10	130	100%	

The tables above reflect the top 10 Types of Call. "All Other Types of Call" include the sum of remaining call type categories.

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Uses of Force by Reason

January 1 - March 31, 2023

Per December 2022 UoF Standard, “To Effect a Lawful Arrest, Detention, or Search” was the most common reason for use of force in Quarter 1 of 2023 as well as December 8-31, 2022.

UoF Reason of Force Description January 1 - March 31, 2023		
UoF Reason of Force	Total UoF Incidents	Total Count of Reason
Reason is to effect a lawful arrest, detention or search	233	1600
Reason is to overcome resistance or to prevent escape	191	1451
Reason is to prevent a person from injuring himself/herself, when the person also poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer	13	97
Reason is to prevent the commission of a public offense	61	693
Reason of others or in self-defense	122	966
Reason to gain compliance with a lawful order	202	1409
Grand Total	242	6216

UoF Reason of Force Description December 8-31, 2022		
UoF Reason of Force	Total UoF Incidents	Total Count of Reason
Reason is to effect a lawful arrest, detention or search	56	335
Reason is to overcome resistance or to prevent escape	46	306
Reason is to prevent a person from injuring himself/herself, when the person also poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer	4	30
Reason is to prevent the commission of a public offense	15	121
Reason of others or in self-defense	22	189
Reason to gain compliance with a lawful order	47	286
Grand Total	57	1267

As noted in the data exploration section, the reason for use of force has gone from a single selection to a multiple select field. This can lead to more reasons for uses of force in data collected in Quarter 2 of 2022 onward than actual uses of force, as seen above.

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer Q1-2023, January 1 – March 31, 2023

During Quarter 1 of 2023, using the December 2022 UoF policy, White male officers accounted for 263 (48%) of Uses of Force used, and Asian male officers accounted for 89 (16%) of Uses of Force used, and Hispanic male officers accounted for 100 (18%).

Officers Using Force by Race and Gender January 1 - March 31, 2023			
Officer Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	4	4	45
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	89	55	408
B - Black F	10	6	33
B - Black M	36	21	133
H - Hispanic F	12	9	72
H - Hispanic M	100	55	297
W - White F	16	9	118
W - White M	263	150	758
Z - Other F	0	0	7
Z - Other M	21	10	30
Grand Total	551	319	1901

Per December 2022 UoF Policy, Officers in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 298 (54%) of Uses of Force applied against individuals.

Officers Using Force by Age Category January 1 - March 31, 2023			
Officer Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
21-29	123	68	182
30-39	298	172	646
40-49	93	55	582
50-59	37	24	449
60+	0	0	42
Grand Total	551	319	1901

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

Use of Force, Q4 2022

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Officer Q4 2022 Dec 8-31, 2022

Per December 2022 UOF standard, during Quarter 4 of 2022 for the time period of December 8-31, 2022 White male officers accounted for 63 (48%) of Uses of Force used, Hispanic male officers accounted for 22 (17%), and Asian male officers accounted for 21 (16%) of Uses of Force used.

Officers Using Force by Race and Gender December 8-31, 2022			
Officer Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
A - Asian F	1	1	44
A - Asian M	21	15	415
B - Black F	4	2	33
B - Black M	12	9	135
H - Hispanic F	3	3	72
H - Hispanic M	22	15	297
W - White F	3	3	120
W - White M	63	49	776
Z - Other F	0	0	7
Z - OTHER M	1	1	29
Grand Total	130	98	1928

Per 2022 December UoF Policy, Officers in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 298 (58%) of Uses of Force applied against individuals.

Officers Using Force by Age Category December 8-31, 2022			
Officer Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Officers Using Force	Department Demographic
21-29	19	17	189
30-39	76	54	673
40-49	24	18	587
50-59	11	9	437
60+	0	0	42
Grand Total	130	98	1928

*Asian includes Asian and Pacific Islander

**Other indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Individual Q1-2023, January 1 – March 31, 2023

During Quarter 1 of 2023, per December 2022 UOF standard, Black male individuals accounted for 201 (36%), Hispanic male individuals accounted for 137 (25%) of Uses of Force used against, and White male individuals accounted for 96 (17%) of Uses of Force used against.

Individuals by Race and Gender January 1 - March 31, 2023		
Individual Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
A - Asian or Pacific Islander F	1	1
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	13	8
B - Black F	41	23
B - Black M	201	96
B - Black Unknown	1	1
H - Hispanic or Latin F	11	9
H - Hispanic or Latin M	137	62
W - White F	30	15
W - White M	96	56
Z - Other/Unkn F	4	2
Z - Other/Unkn M	13	10
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	3	3
Grand Total	551	286

Individuals in the age group of 18-29 accounted for 214 (39%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 30-39 accounted for 163 (30%) of Total Use of Force.

Individuals by Age Category January 1 - March 31, 2023		
Individual Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
Under 18	36	25
18-29	214	96
30-39	163	85
40-49	78	44
50-59	31	16
60+	6	2
Unknown	23	18
Grand Total	551	286

*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report

Use of Force, Q4 2022

Uses of Force by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Individual Q4 2022 Dec 8-31, 2022

During Quarter 4 of 022 for the time period of December 8-31, 2022, per December 2022 UOF standard, both Hispanic and Black male individuals each accounted for 43 (33%) of Uses of Force used against, and White male individuals accounted for 16 (12%) of Uses of Force used against.

Individuals by Race and Gender December 8-31, 2022		
Individual Race and Gender	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
A - Asian or Pacific Islander M	4	2
B - Black F	10	6
B - Black M	43	25
H - Hispanic or Latin M	43	15
W - White F	7	5
W - White M	16	8
Z - Other/Unkn M	5	3
Z - Other/Unkn Race and Gender	2	2
Grand Total	130	66

Individuals in the age group of 30-39 accounted for 43 (33%) of Total Use of Force used against, and age group of 18-29 accounted for 40 (31%) of Total Use of Force.

Individuals by Age Category December 8-31, 2022		
Individual Age Category	Total Uses of Force	Number of Individuals
Under 18	12	6
18-29	40	21
30-39	43	18
40-49	24	11
50-59	4	3
60+	1	1
Unknown	6	6
Grand Total	130	66

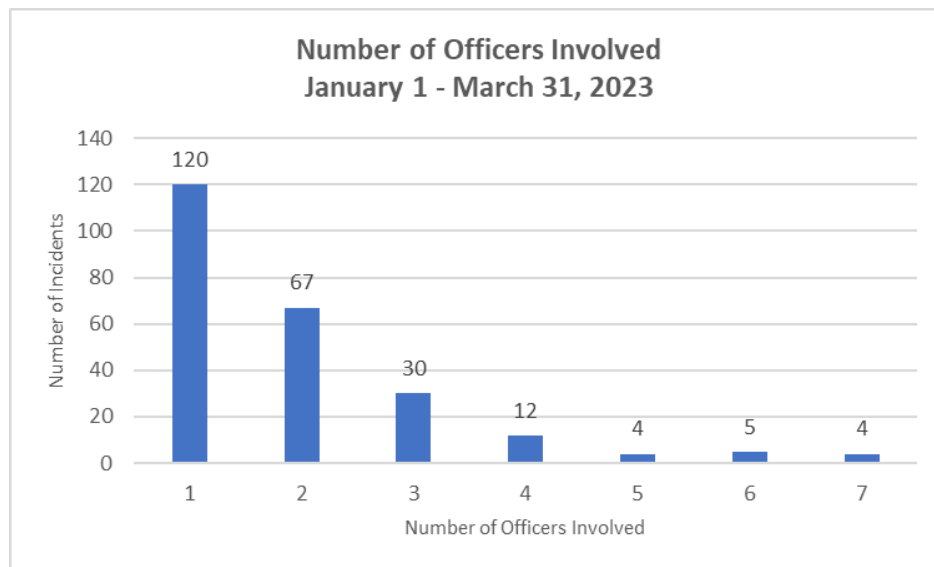
*Unknown indicates data not provided in incident report

Use of Force, Q1 2023

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Officers Involved January 1 – March 31, 2023

Per the December 2022 UoF standard, of 242 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (120, 50%).

Number of Officers Involved January 1 - March 31, 2023	
Number of Officers	Number of Incidents
1	120
2	67
3	30
4	12
5	4
6	5
7	4
Grand Total	242

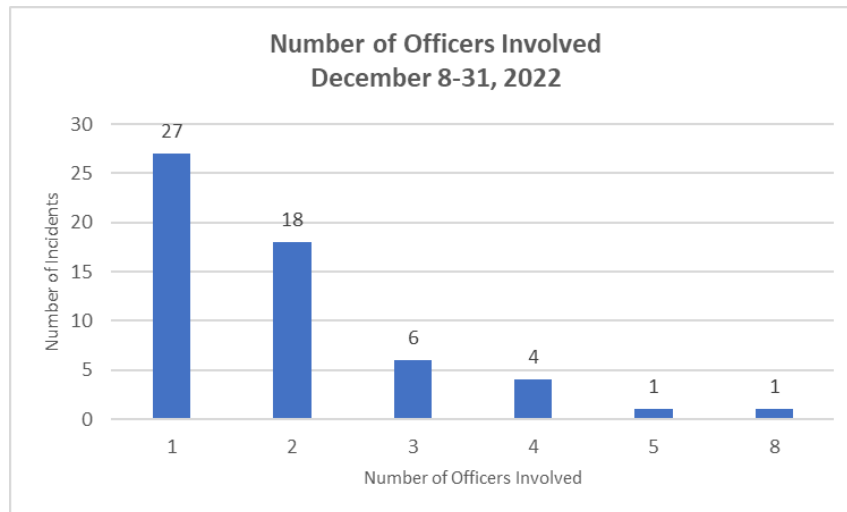


Use of Force, Q4 2022

Uses of Force Incidents By Number of Officers Involved December 8-31, 2022

Per the December 2022 UoF standard, of 57 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 officer (27, 47%).

Number of Officers Involved December 8-31, 2022	
Number of Officers	Number of Incidents
1	27
2	18
3	6
4	4
5	1
8	1
Grand Total	57

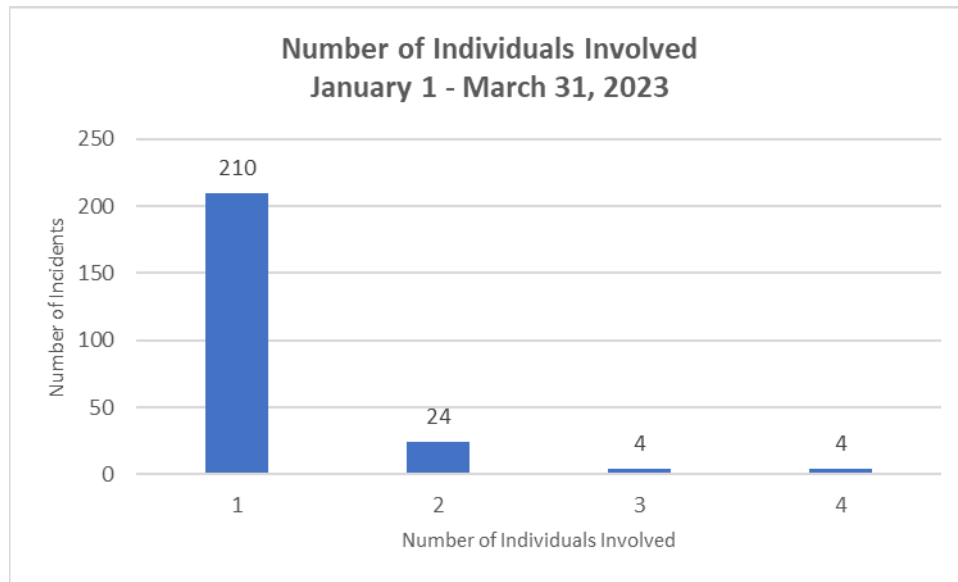


Use of Force, Q1 2023

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Individuals Involved January 1 – March 31, 2023

Under the December 2022 UoF policy, of 242 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (210, 87%).

Number of Individuals Involved January 1 - March 31, 2023	
Number of Individuals	Number of Incidents
1	210
2	24
3	4
4	4
Grand Total	242

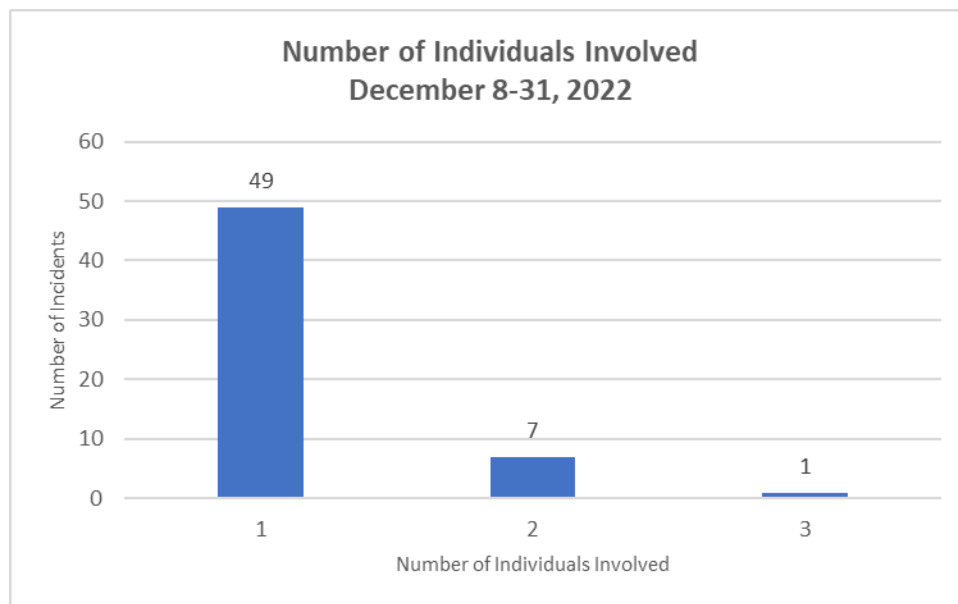


Use of Force, Q4 2022

Uses of Force Incidents by Number of Individuals Involved December 8-31, 2022

Under the December 2022 UoF policy, of 57 total Use of Force incidents, most of the incidents involved 1 subject (49, 86%).

Number of Individuals Involved December 8-31, 2022	
Number of Subjects	Number of Incidents
1	49
2	7
3	1
Grand Total	57

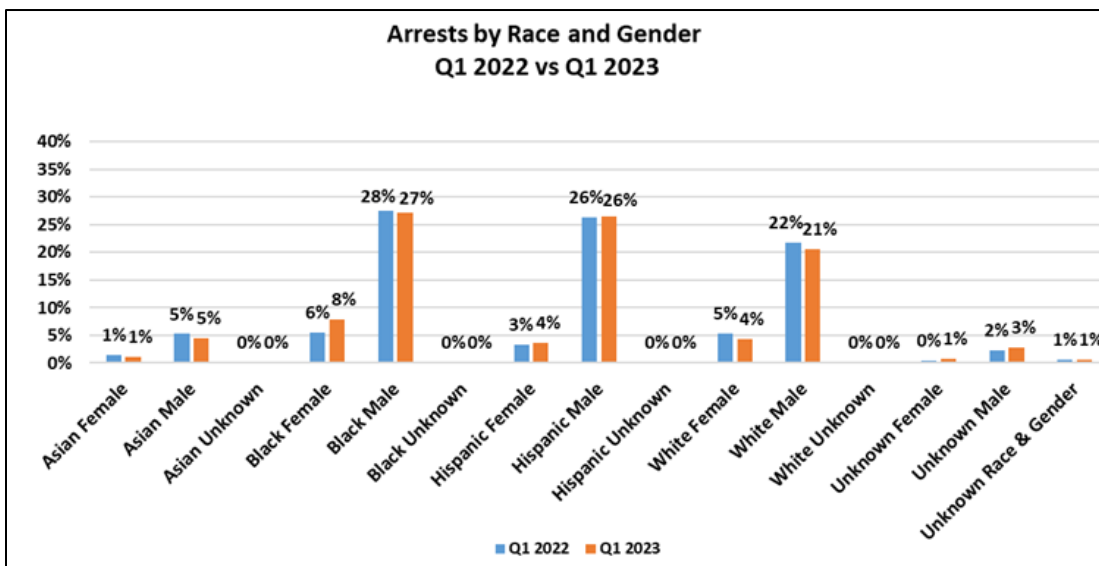


Arrests, Q1 2023

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Q1-2022 vs. Q1-2023

Overall arrests increased in Quarter 1 of 2023 (3,484) by 21% compared to Quarter 1 of 2022 (2,876).

Race and Gender	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% change
Asian Female	42	38	-10%
Asian Male	151	158	5%
Asian Unknown	2	2	0%
Black Female	160	274	71%
Black Male	793	947	19%
Black Unknown	1	1	0%
Hispanic Female	94	125	33%
Hispanic Male	758	921	22%
Hispanic Unknown	3	4	33%
White Female	152	151	-1%
White Male	625	719	15%
White Unknown	2	2	0%
Unknown Female	11	29	164%
Unknown Male	65	95	46%
Unknown Race & Gender	17	18	6%
Total	2,876	3,484	21%



Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in these data.

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.

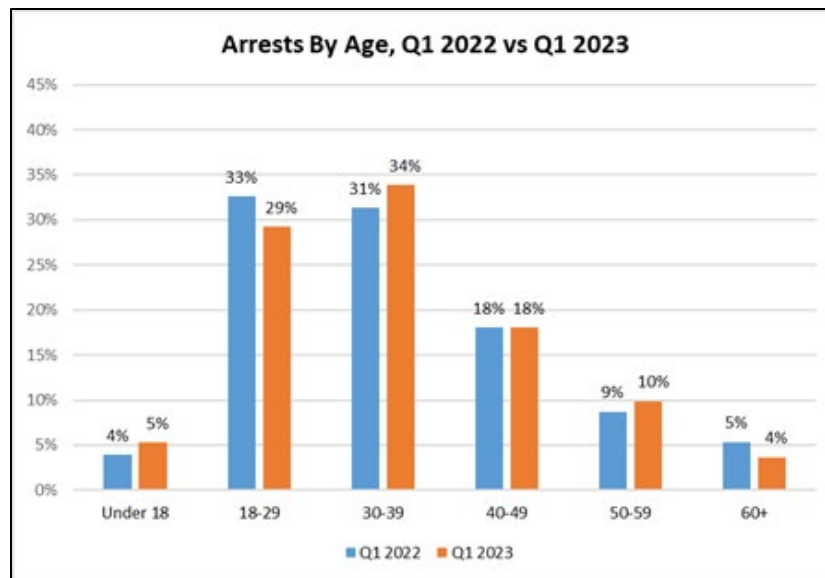
Arrests Q1, 2023

Arrests by Age

Q1-2022 vs. Q1-2023

The overall arrests of individuals under age 18 increased by 64% in Quarter 1 of 2023 (185) when compared to arrests in Quarter 1 of 2022 (113). The arrest of individuals age 50-59 increased by 37% in Quarter 1 of 2023 (344) when compared to Quarter 4 of 2021 (251).

Age	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% change
Under 18	113	185	64%
18-29	938	1,019	9%
30-39	901	1,180	31%
40-49	519	628	21%
50-59	251	344	37%
60+	154	128	-17%
Unknown	0	0	0%
Total	2,876	3,484	21%



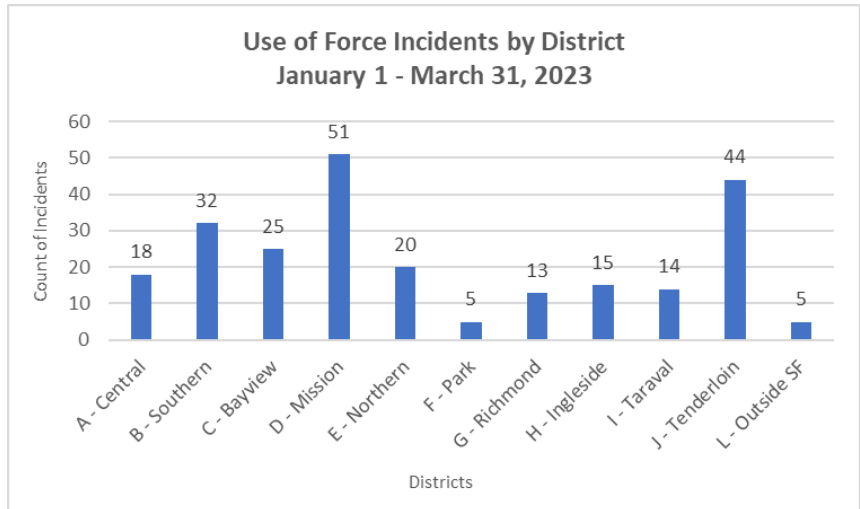
Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City's totals. Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results 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

Use of Force Incidents, by District Q1 – 2023, December 2022 Reporting Standard

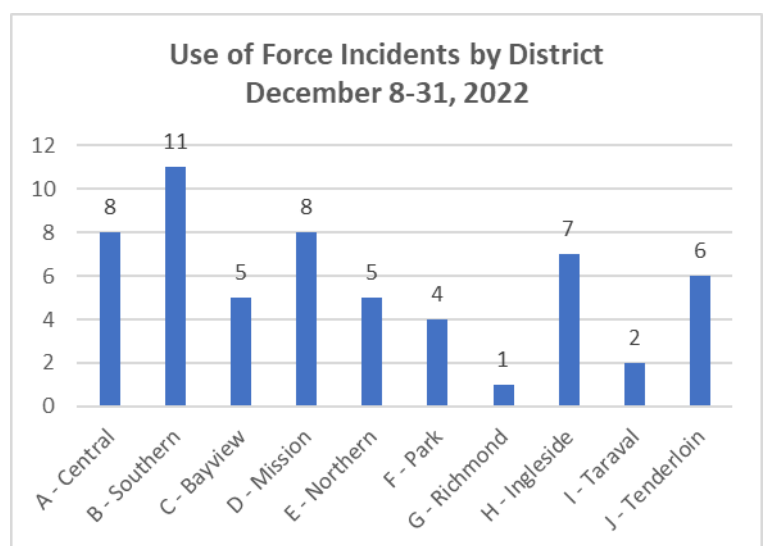
During Quarter 1 of 2023, per December 2022 UOF standard, the Mission District accounted for 51 Use of Force incidents comprising 21% of all districts UoF incidents.

Use of Force Incidents by District January 1 - March 31, 2023	
Districts	Total UoF Incidents
A - Central	18
B - Southern	32
C - Bayview	25
D - Mission	51
E - Northern	20
F - Park	5
G - Richmond	13
H - Ingleside	15
I - Taraval	14
J - Tenderloin	44
L - Outside SF	5
Grand Total	242



During December 8-31, 2022, per December 2022 UOF standard, the Southern District accounted for 11 Use of Force incidents comprising 19% of all districts UoF incidents.

Use of Force Incidents by District December 8-31, 2022	
Districts	Total UoF Incidents
A - Central	8
B - Southern	11
C - Bayview	5
D - Mission	8
E - Northern	5
F - Park	4
G - Richmond	1
H - Ingleside	7
I - Taraval	2
J - Tenderloin	6
Grand Total	57

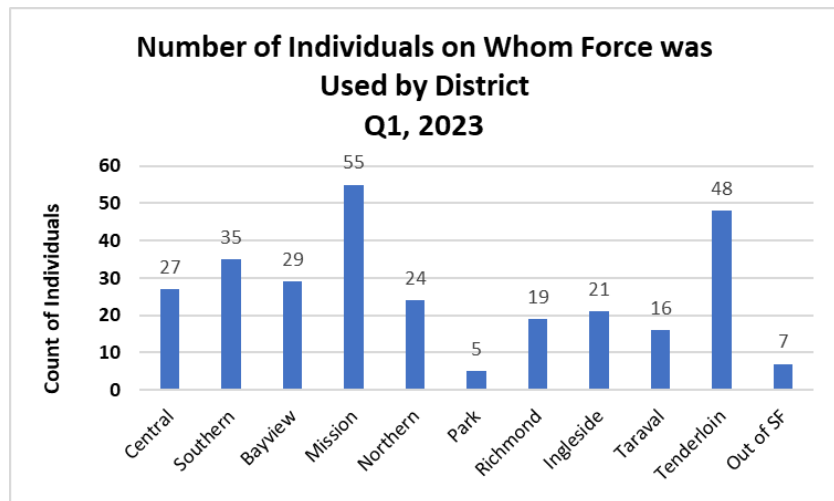


By District Data

Number of Individuals on Whom Force Was Used, by District Q4 – 2021 vs. 2022, Previous 2016 Reporting Standard vs New April 2022 Reporting Standard

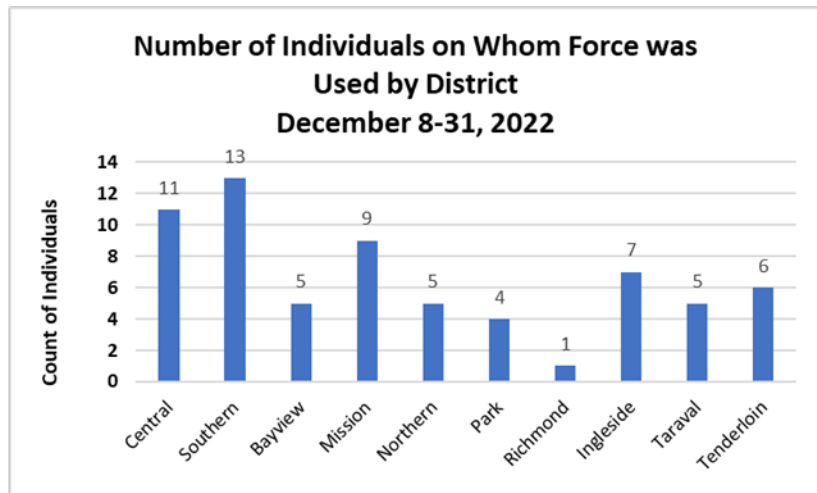
Per December 2022 UoF Reporting Standard, during Quarter 1 of 2023, Mission and Tenderloin districts accounted for 36% of all districts by the number of individuals on whom force was used.

Number of Individuals on Whom Force was Used by District	
District	Number of Individuals
Central	27
Southern	35
Bayview	29
Mission	55
Northern	24
Park	5
Richmond	19
Ingleside	21
Taraval	16
Tenderloin	48
Out of SF	7
Grand Total	286



Per the December 2022 UoF Reporting Standard, during December 8-31, 2022, Central and Southern districts accounted for 36% of all districts by the number of individuals on whom force was used.

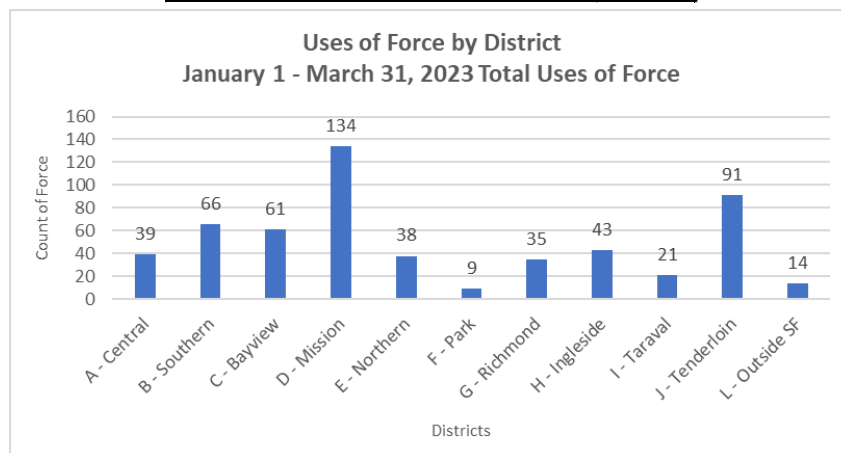
Number of Individuals on Whom Force was Used by District December 8-31, 2022	
District	Number of Individuals
Central	11
Southern	13
Bayview	5
Mission	9
Northern	5
Park	4
Richmond	1
Ingleside	7
Taraval	5
Tenderloin	6
Grand Total	66



By District Data

Total Uses of Force, by District

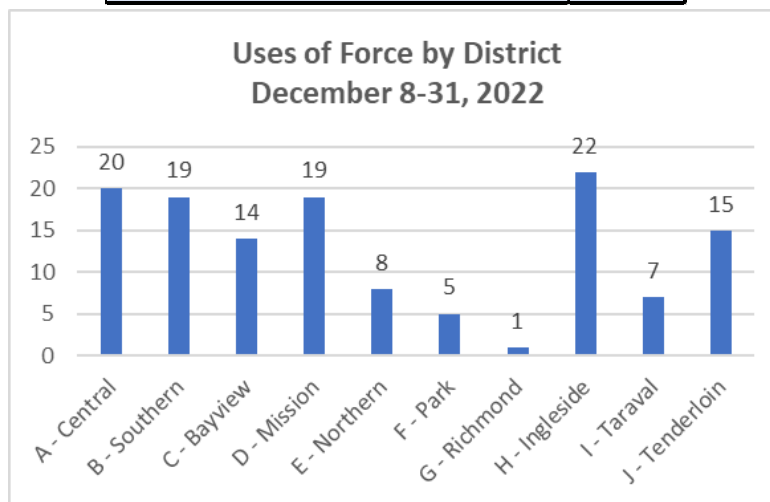
Uses of Force by District January 1 - March 31, 2023	
Districts	Total Uses of Force
A - Central	39
B - Southern	66
C - Bayview	61
D - Mission	134
E - Northern	38
F - Park	9
G - Richmond	35
H - Ingleside	43
I - Taraval	21
J - Tenderloin	91
L - Outside SF	14
Grand Total	551



During Quarter 1 of 2023, January 1 through March 31, 2023, Mission District (134 uses of force incidents), Tenderloin District (91 uses of force incidents) and Southern District (66 uses of force incidents) accounted for 53% of all districts Uses of Force incidents.

By District Data

Uses of Force by District December 8-31, 2022	
Districts	Total Uses of Force
A - Central	20
B - Southern	19
C - Bayview	14
D - Mission	19
E - Northern	8
F - Park	5
G - Richmond	1
H - Ingleside	22
I - Taraval	7
J - Tenderloin	15
Grand Total	130



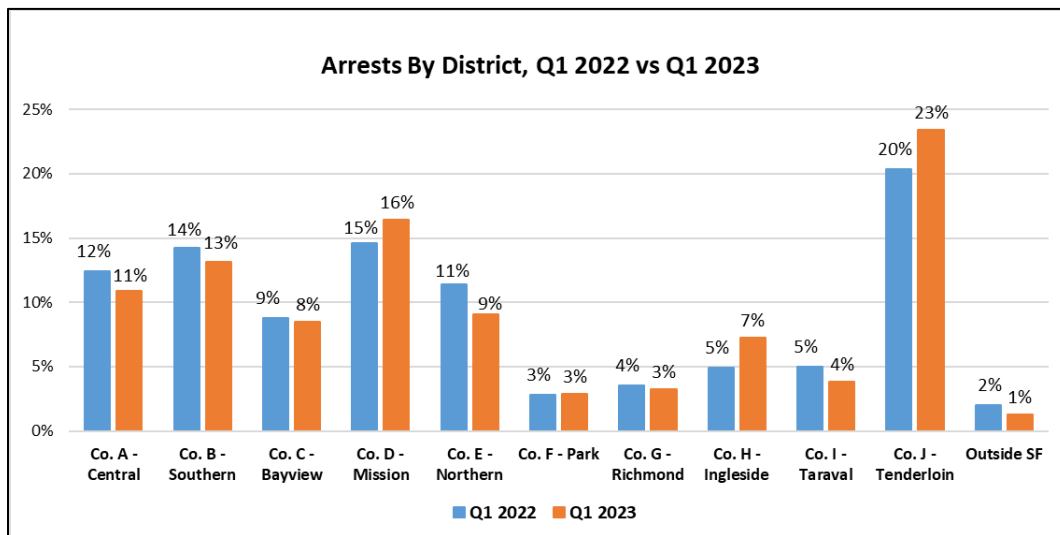
During December 8 through December 31, 2022, Mission District (134 uses of force incidents), Tenderloin District (91 uses of force incidents) and Southern District (66 uses of force incidents) accounted for 53% of all districts Uses of Force incidents.

By District Data

Total Arrests by District Q4 – 2021 vs. 2022

In Quarter 1 of 2023, there was an overall increase in arrests of 21% as compared to Quarter 1, 2022. However, Ingleside station arrests (253) increased by 79% when compared to Q1-2022 (141).

District	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% change
Co. A - Central	358	379	6%
Co. B - Southern	410	459	12%
Co. C - Bayview	253	296	17%
Co. D - Mission	420	573	36%
Co. E - Northern	327	316	-3%
Co. F - Park	80	100	25%
Co. G - Richmond	101	114	13%
Co. H - Ingleside	141	253	79%
Co. I - Taraval	143	133	-7%
Co. J - Tenderloin	585	816	39%
Outside SF	58	45	-22%
Total	2,876	3,484	21%



Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals. 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.” Arrests totals do not include arrests at the Airport.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 39 total Uses of Force in the Central district. Firearm Pointing (12) and Vehicle Intervention (12) accounted for 31% of the type of force used. The peak time for incidents (15, 38%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	3
ERIW 40mm	1
Firearm Pointing	12
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	9
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	1
Vehicle Intervention	12
Grand Total	39

Time of Day/Day of Week									
A-Central	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	9	23%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	8%
1200-1559	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	8%
1600-1959	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	15	38%
2000-2359	1	3	0	2	3	0	0	9	23%
Total	2	10	2	4	10	7	4	39	100%
Percentage	5%	26%	5%	10%	26%	18%	10%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 20 total Uses of Force at Central district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (9) accounted for 45% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (11, 55%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	9
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	7
Grand Total	20

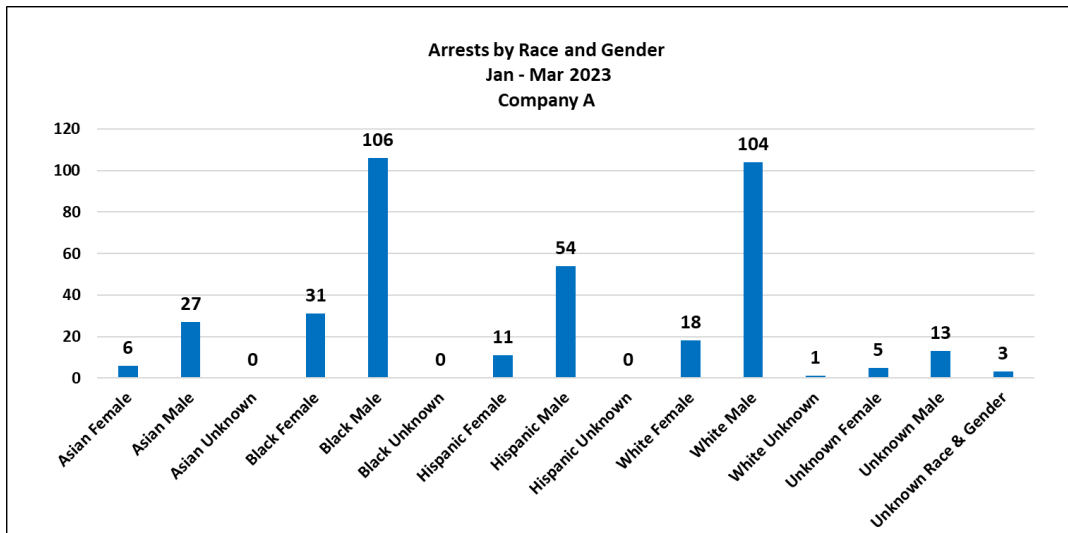
Time of Day/Day of Week									
A-Central	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	35%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	55%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	0	0	0	3	4	11	20	100%
Percentage	10%	0%	0%	0%	15%	20%	55%	100%	

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2023

Black males (28%), and White males (27%) accounted for approximately 55% of arrests made by Central Station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	6	2%
Asian Male	27	7%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	31	8%
Black Male	106	28%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	11	3%
Hispanic Male	54	14%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	18	5%
White Male	104	27%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	5	1%
Unknown Male	13	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	3	1%
Total	379	100%



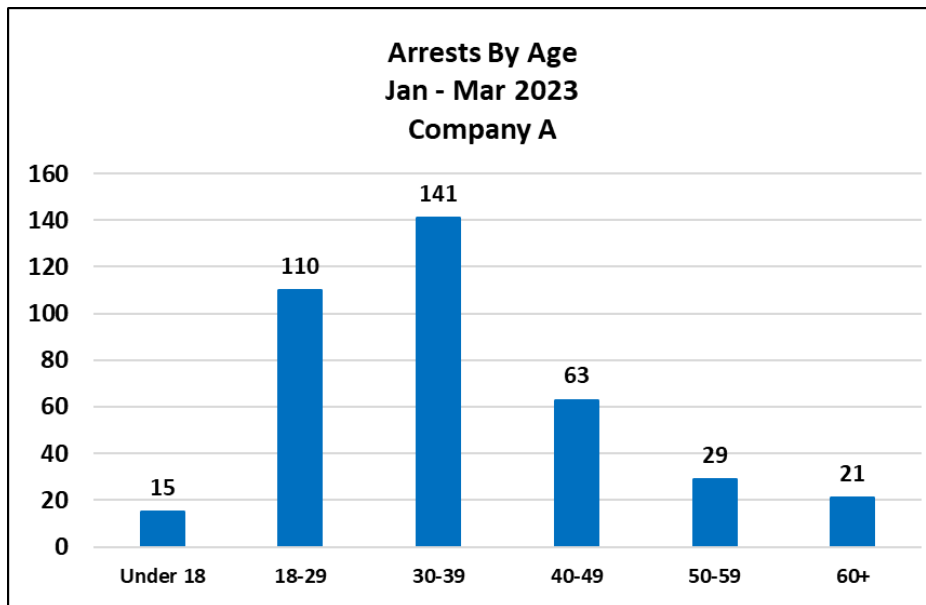
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Central District (Company A) Arrests by Age January - March 2023

Individuals age 18-29 (29%) and 30-39 (37%) accounted for 66% of arrests made by Central station, while individuals under 18 accounted for 4%.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	15	4%
18-29	110	29%
30-39	141	37%
40-49	63	17%
50-59	29	8%
60+	21	6%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	379	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

(Company B)

Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 66 total Uses of Force in the Southern district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (37) accounted for 56% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (15, 23%) was between 0000-0359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	23
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	37
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	66

Time of Day/Day of Week									
B-Southern	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	3	0	3	0	5	2	2	15	23%
0400-0759	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	10	15%
0800-1159	0	4	0	6	1	0	0	11	17%
1200-1559	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	12%
1600-1959	4	0	3	4	2	0	0	13	20%
2000-2359	0	4	1	1	1	2	0	9	14%
Total	11	8	9	16	9	9	4	66	100%
Percentage	17%	12%	14%	24%	14%	14%	6%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 19 total Uses of Force in the Southern district. Firearm Pointing (9) accounted for 47% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (8, 42%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

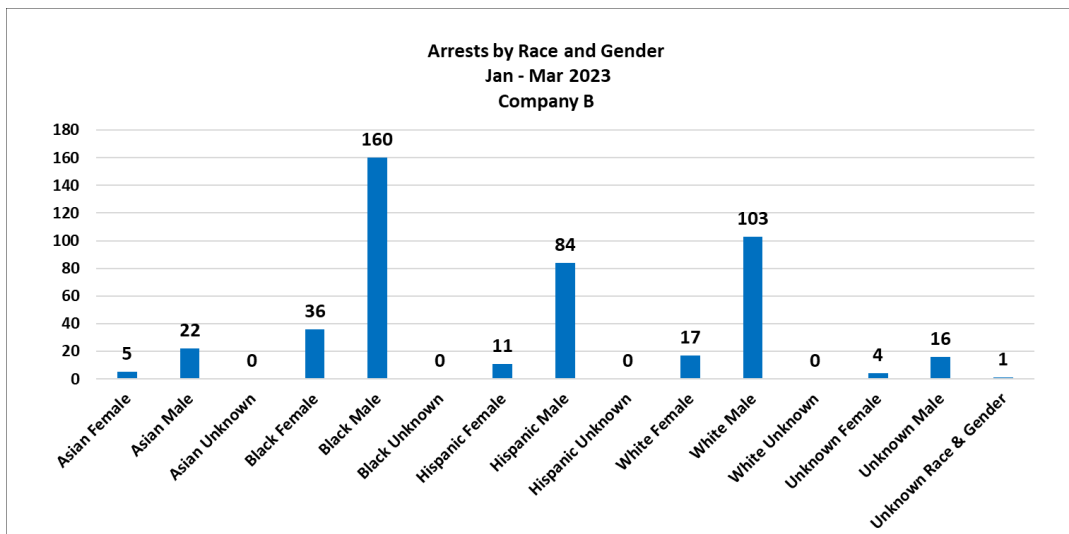
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	9
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	8
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	19

Time of Day/Day of Week									
B-Southern	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	7	37%
0400-0759	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	16%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	2	0	0	2	0	1	3	8	42%
Total	2	3	0	2	5	1	6	19	100%
Percentage	11%	16%	0%	11%	26%	5%	32%	100%	

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (35%) and White males (22%) accounted for approximately 57% of arrests made by Southern station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	5	1%
Asian Male	22	5%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	36	8%
Black Male	160	35%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	11	2%
Hispanic Male	84	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	17	4%
White Male	103	22%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	4	1%
Unknown Male	16	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	459	100%



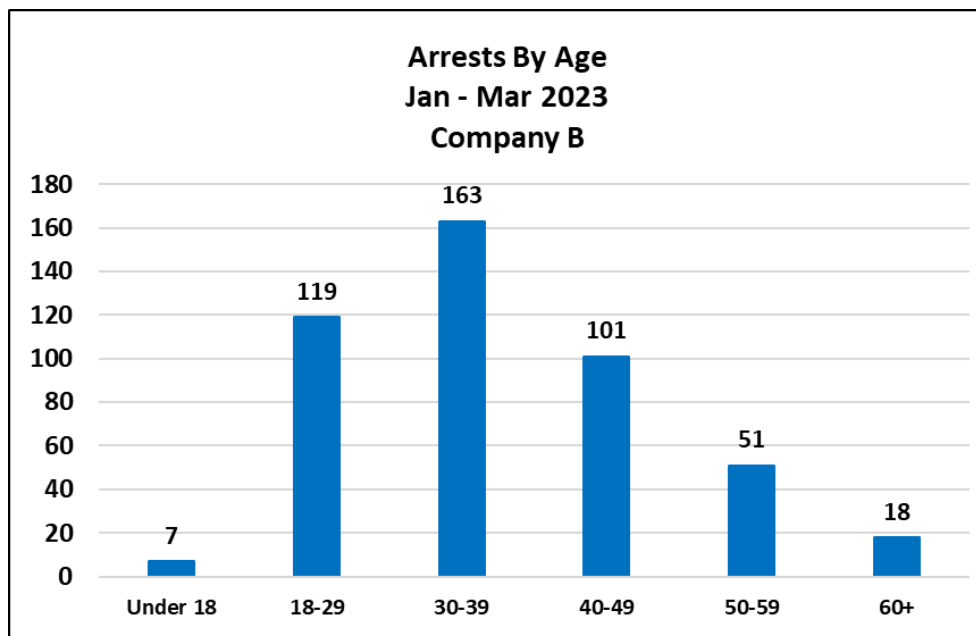
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Southern District (Company B) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals age 18-29 (26%) and individuals 30-39 (36%) accounted for approximately 62% of arrests made by Southern station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	7	2%
18-29	119	26%
30-39	163	36%
40-49	101	22%
50-59	51	11%
60+	18	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	459	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

(Company C)

Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 61 total Uses of Force in the Bayview district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (35) accounted for 57% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (24, 39%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	2
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	16
Impact Weapon	0
Other	3
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	35
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	1
Grand Total	61

Time of Day/Day of Week									
C-Bayview	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	10%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
1200-1559	0	6	0	2	4	4	0	16	26%
1600-1959	0	0	4	2	4	0	2	12	20%
2000-2359	1	10	1	0	0	8	4	24	39%
Total	1	16	5	5	11	16	7	61	100%
Percentage	2%	26%	8%	8%	18%	26%	11%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 14 total Uses of Force at Bayview district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (10) accounted for 71% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (9, 64%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	2
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	10
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	14

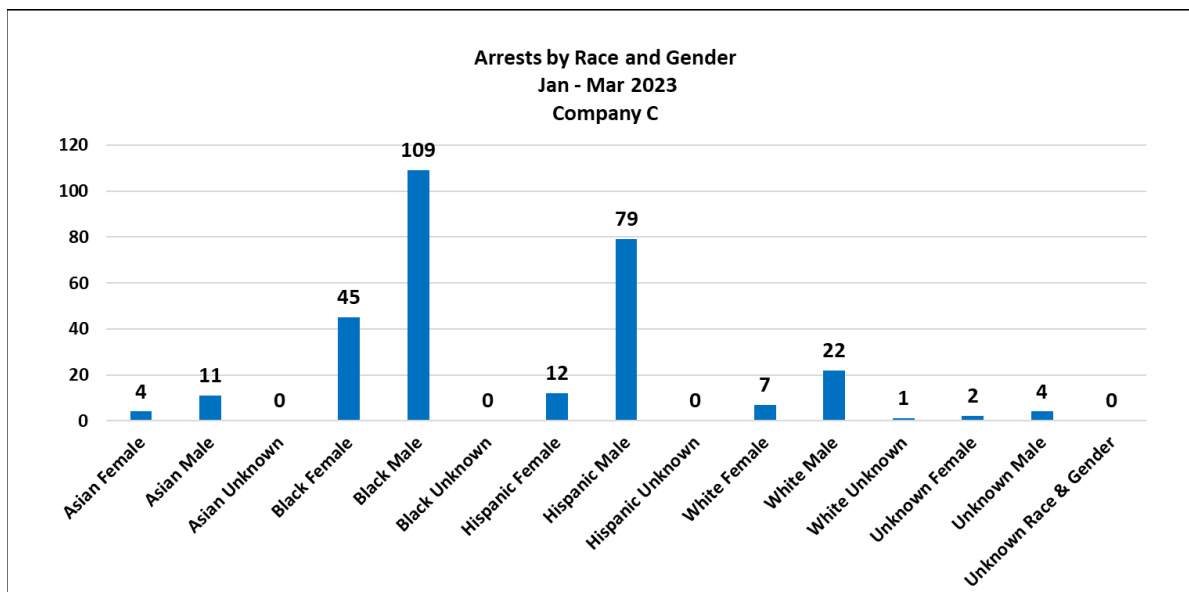
Time of Day/Day of Week									
C-Bayview	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7%
1200-1559	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	64%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	14%
Total	0	0	0	2	1	4	7	14	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	14%	7%	29%	50%	100%	

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (37%) and Hispanic males (27%) accounted for 64% of arrests made by Bayview Station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	4	1%
Asian Male	11	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	45	15%
Black Male	109	37%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	12	4%
Hispanic Male	79	27%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	2%
White Male	22	7%
White Unknown	1	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	4	1%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	296	100%



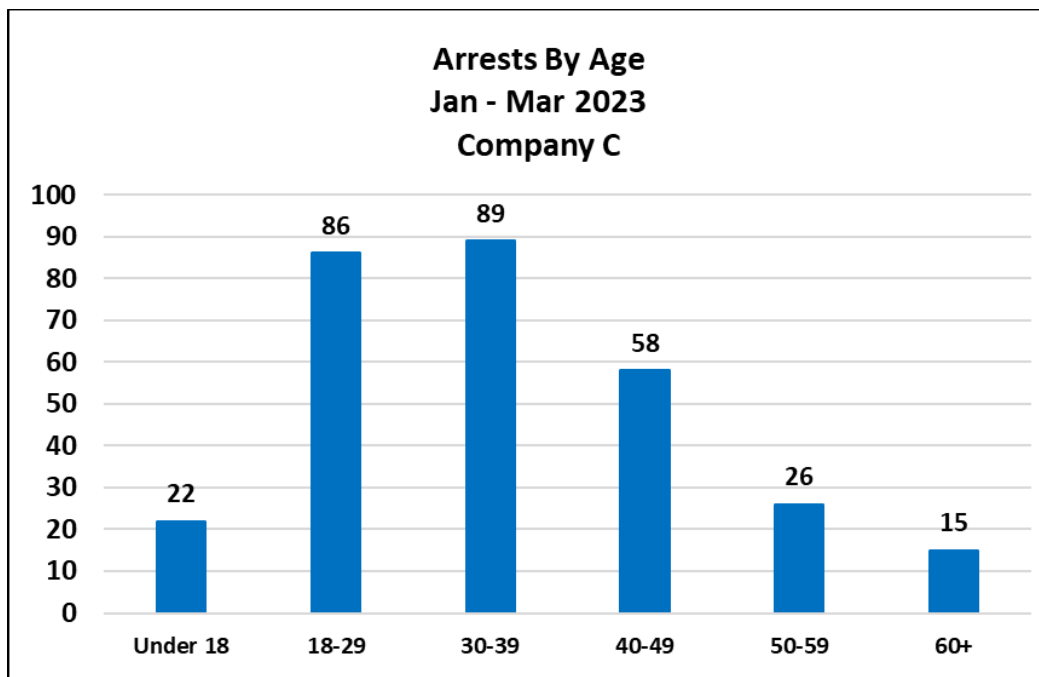
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Bayview District (Company C) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (29%) and individuals ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 59% of the arrests made by Bayview station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	22	7%
18-29	86	29%
30-39	89	30%
40-49	58	20%
50-59	26	9%
60+	15	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	296	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

**(Company D)
Use of Force
January 1 – March 31, 2023**

There were 134 total Uses of Force in the Mission district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (64) accounted for 48% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (42, 31%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	3
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	3
Firearm Pointing	47
Impact Weapon	1
Other	4
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	64
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	7
Vehicle Intervention	5
Grand Total	134

Time of Day/Day of Week									
D-Mission	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	9	1	1	0	11	0	0	22	16%
0400-0759	0	2	1	2	4	0	0	9	7%
0800-1159	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	7	5%
1200-1559	0	1	2	1	8	7	0	19	14%
1600-1959	5	0	17	1	16	0	3	42	31%
2000-2359	1	8	5	12	5	4	0	35	26%
Total	15	12	27	20	44	13	3	134	100%
Percentage	11%	9%	20%	15%	33%	10%	2%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 19 total Uses of Force at Mission district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (15) accounted for 79% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (11, 58%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	3
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	15
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	1
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	19

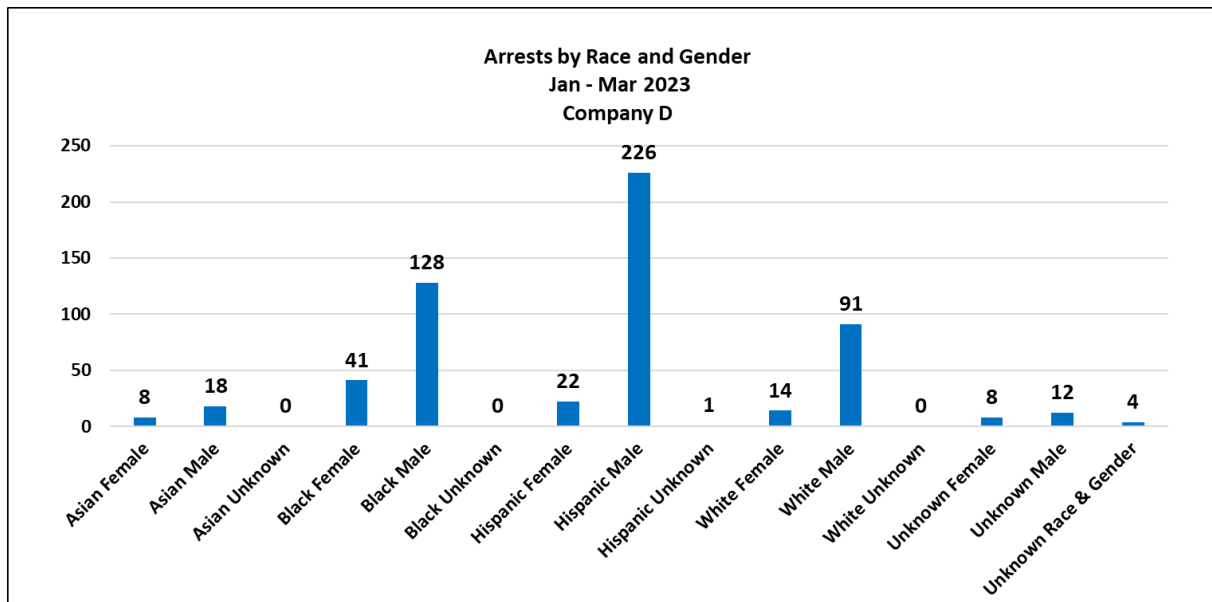
Time of Day/Day of Week									
D-Mission	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	16%
1200-1559	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	11	58%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	11%
2000-2359	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11%
Total	0	3	9	4	3	0	0	19	100%
Percentage	0%	16%	47%	21%	16%	0%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (22%) and Hispanic males (39%) accounted for 61% of all arrests made by Mission station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	8	1%
Asian Male	18	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	41	7%
Black Male	128	22%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	22	4%
Hispanic Male	226	39%
Hispanic Unknown	1	0%
White Female	14	2%
White Male	91	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	8	1%
Unknown Male	12	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	4	1%
Total	573	100%



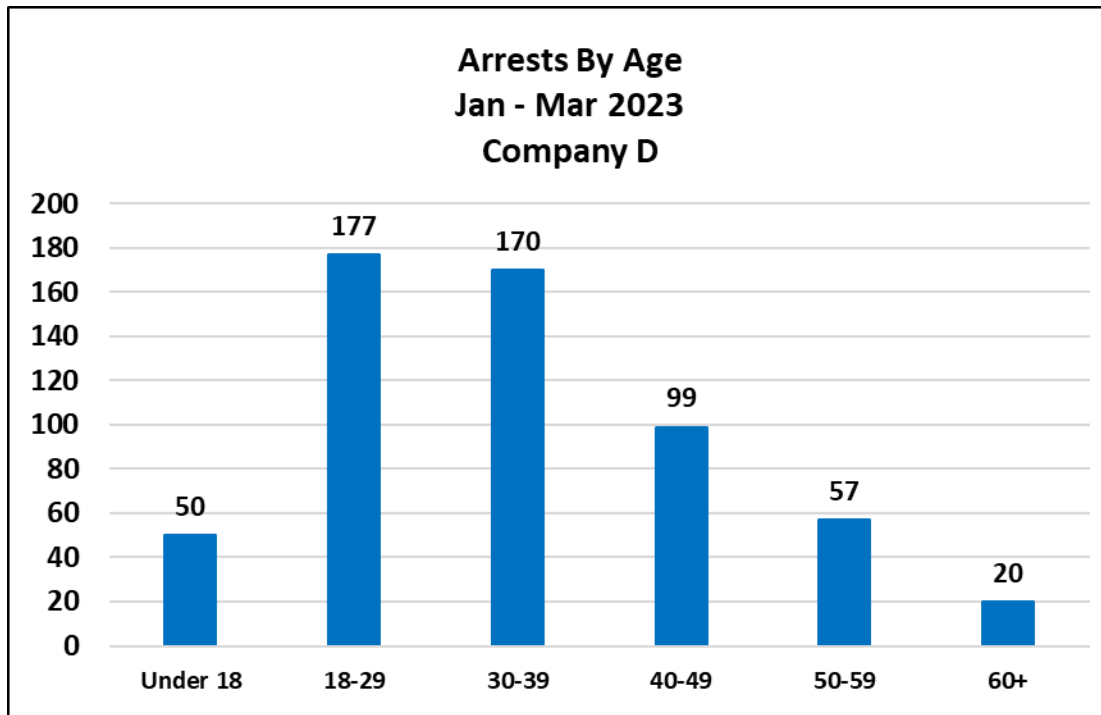
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Mission District (Company D) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (31%) and individuals ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 61% of the arrest made by Mission station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	50	9%
18-29	177	31%
30-39	170	30%
40-49	99	17%
50-59	57	10%
60+	20	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	573	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

(Company E)

Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 38 total Uses of Force in the Northern district. Physical Control (18) accounted for 47% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (23, 61%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	17
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	18
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	3
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	38

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
E-Northern									
0000-0359	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	11%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	8%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5%
1600-1959	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	11%
2000-2359	2	5	10	0	1	0	5	23	61%
Total	2	11	10	0	6	1	8	38	100%
Percentage	5%	29%	26%	0%	16%	3%	21%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 8 total Uses of Force at Northern district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (4) and Firearm Pointing (4) each accounted for 50% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (3, 38%) was between 1200-1559 and 2000-2359hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	4
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	8

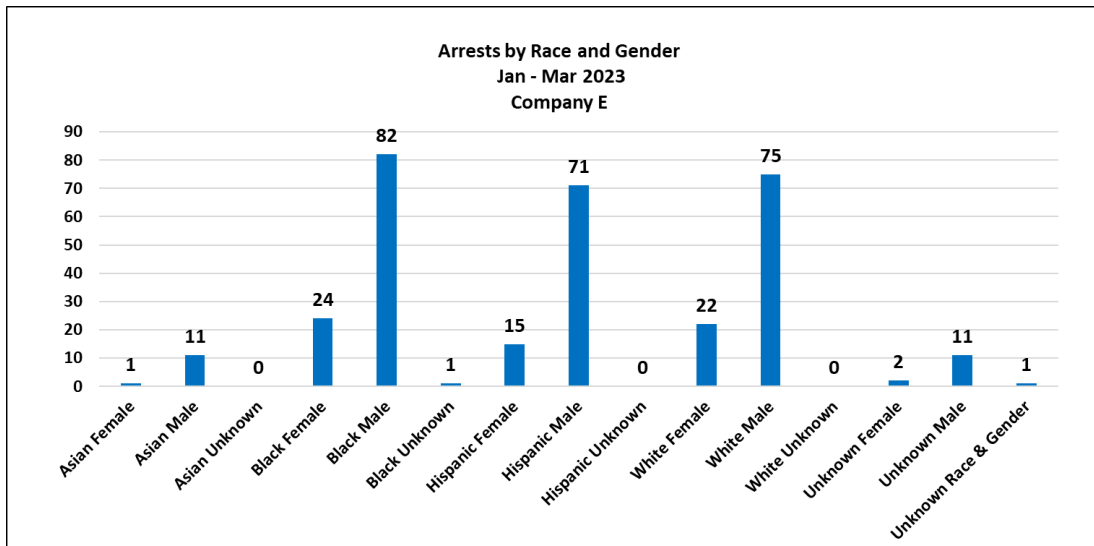
Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
E-Northern									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	25%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	38%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	38%
Total	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	8	100%
Percentage	0%	13%	25%	25%	38%	0%	0%	100%	

Northern District (Company E)

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (26%) and White males (24%) accounted for 50% of all arrests made by Northern Station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	0%
Asian Male	11	3%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	24	8%
Black Male	82	26%
Black Unknown	1	0%
Hispanic Female	15	5%
Hispanic Male	71	22%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	22	7%
White Male	75	24%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	11	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	0%
Total	316	100%



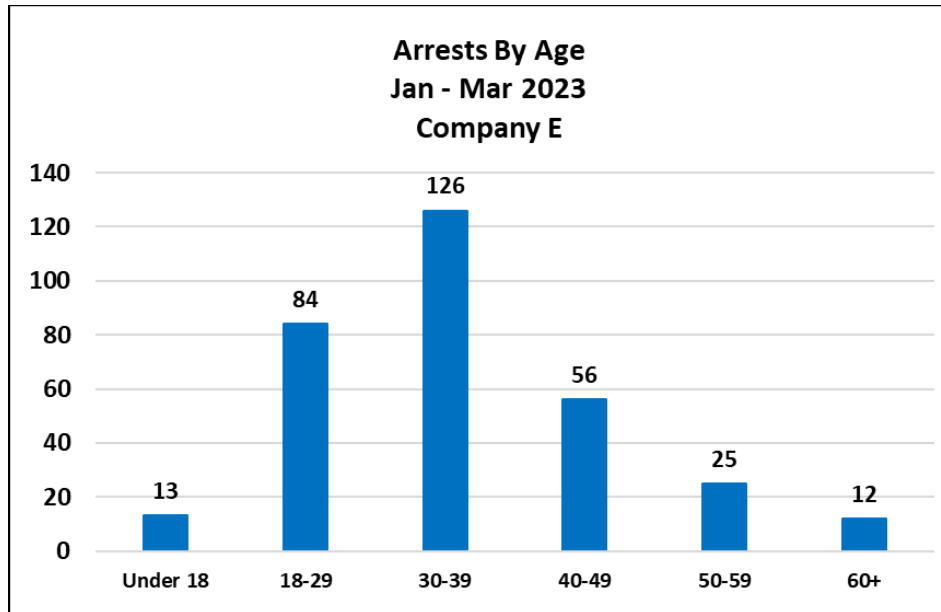
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Northern District (Company E) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (27%) and individuals ages 30-39 (40%) accounted for 67% of arrests made by Northern station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	13	4%
18-29	84	27%
30-39	126	40%
40-49	56	18%
50-59	25	8%
60+	12	4%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	316	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

(Company F) Use of Force January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 9 total Uses of Force in the Park district. Physical Control/Take Down (5) accounted for 56% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (5, 56%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	5
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	9

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
F-Park									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11%
1200-1559	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	56%
1600-1959	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11%
2000-2359	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	22%
Total	1	1	0	6	0	0	1	9	100%
Percentage	11%	11%	0%	67%	0%	0%	11%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 5 total Uses of Force at Park district. Firearm Pointing (4) accounted for 80% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (2, 40%) was between 0400-0759 and 1600-1959hrs.

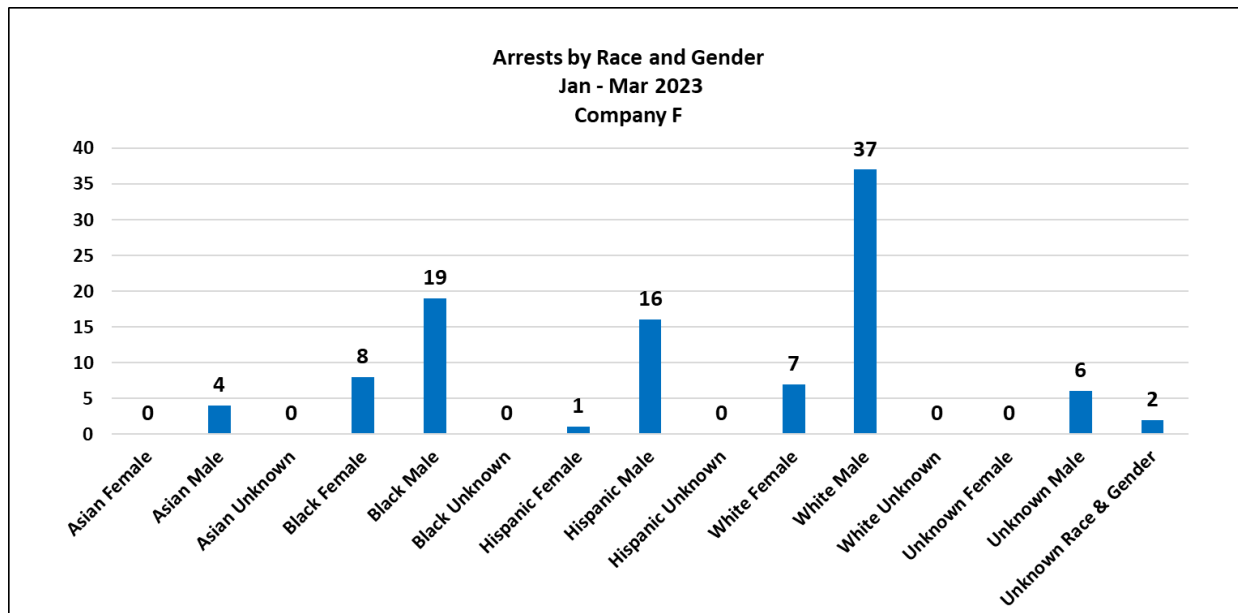
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	4
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	1
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	5

Time of Day/Day of Week									
F-Park	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	40%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	20%
1600-1959	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	100%
Percentage	40%	0%	0%	0%	20%	40%	0%	100%	

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

White males (37%) and Black males (19%) accounted for 56% of all arrests made by Park Station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	4	4%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	8	8%
Black Male	19	19%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	1	1%
Hispanic Male	16	16%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	7%
White Male	37	37%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	6	6%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	2%
Total	100	100%



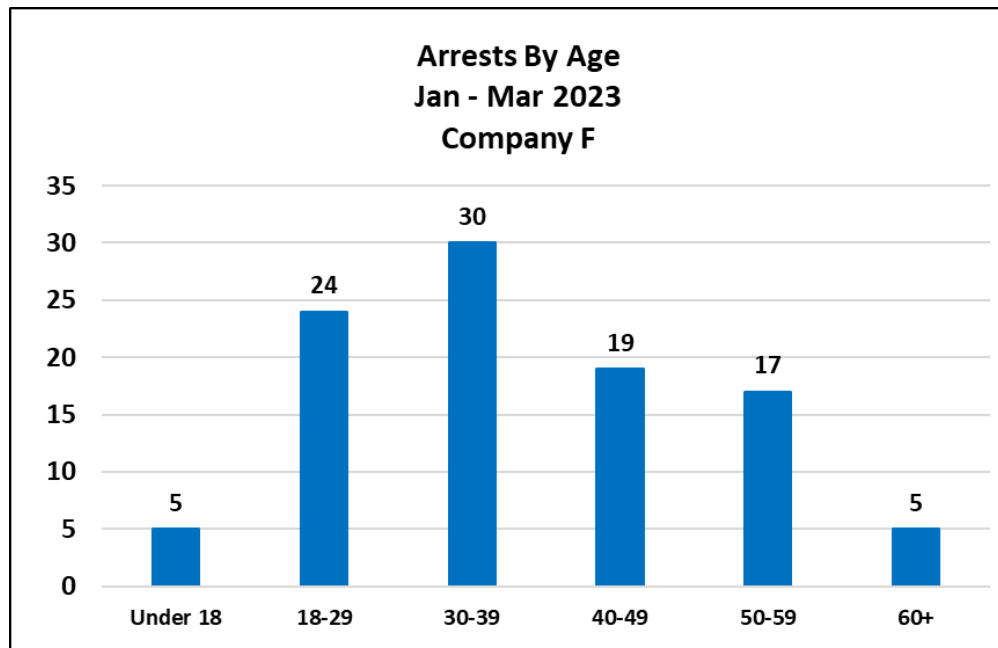
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Park District (Company F) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (24%) and individuals ages 30-39 (30%) accounted for 54% of the arrests made by Park station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	5	5%
18-29	24	24%
30-39	30	30%
40-49	19	19%
50-59	17	17%
60+	5	5%
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

(Company G)

Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 35 total Uses of Force in the Richmond district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (17) accounted for 49% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (16, 46%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	11
Impact Weapon	0
Other	5
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	17
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	1
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	35

Time of Day/Day of Week									
G-Richmond	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	7	20%
0400-0759	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	16	46%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9%
1200-1559	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	17%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6%
Total	1	1	15	4	6	4	4	35	100%
Percentage	3%	3%	43%	11%	17%	11%	11%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There was 1 total Uses of Force at Park district. Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist (1) accounted for 100% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (1, 100%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	0
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	1
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	1

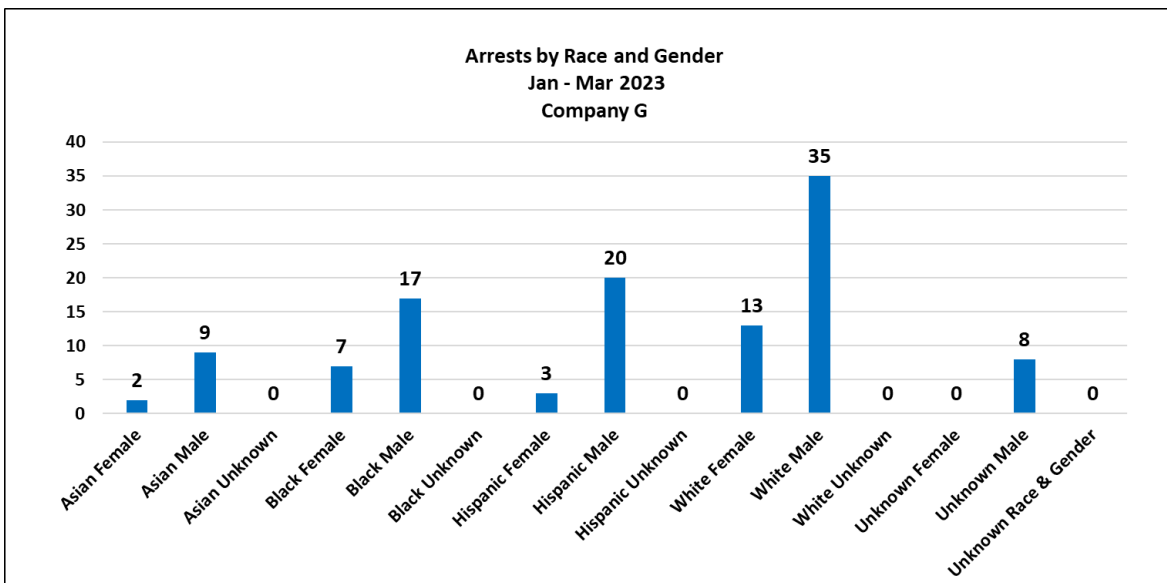
Time of Day/Day of Week									
G-Richmond	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

White males (31%) and Hispanic males (18%) accounted for 49% of all arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	2%
Asian Male	9	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	7	6%
Black Male	17	15%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	3%
Hispanic Male	20	18%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	13	11%
White Male	35	31%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	8	7%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	114	100%



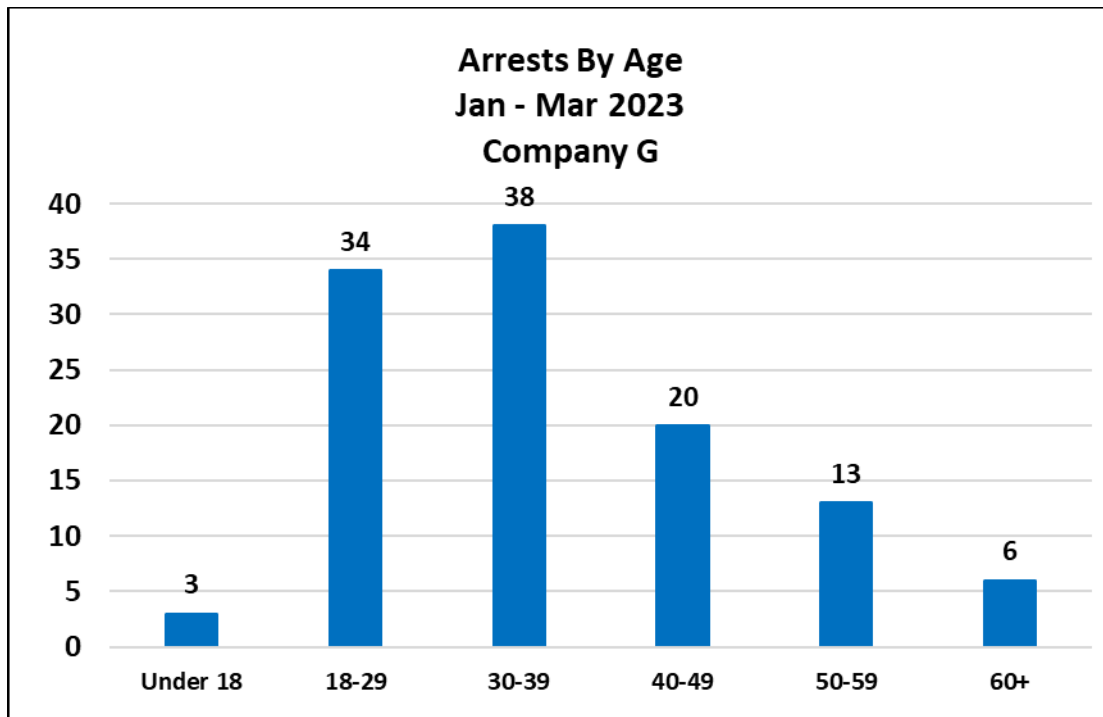
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Richmond District (Company G) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals age 18-29 (30%) and individuals age 30-39 (33%) accounted for approximately 63% of the arrests made by Richmond station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	3	3%
18-29	34	30%
30-39	38	33%
40-49	20	18%
50-59	13	11%
60+	6	5%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	114	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

Ingleside District

(Company H)

Use of Force

January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were 43 total Uses of Force in the Ingleside district. Firearm Pointing (24) accounted for 56% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents was (13, 30%) between 0400-0759 and 0800-1159hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	24
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	19
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	43

Time of Day/Day of Week									
H-Ingleside	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5%
0400-0759	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	13	30%
0800-1159	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	30%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	9%
1600-1959	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	7%
2000-2359	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19%
Total	23	0	3	0	10	7	0	43	100%
Percentage	53%	0%	7%	0%	23%	16%	0%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 22 total Uses of Force at Ingleside district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (9) accounted for 41% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (11, 50%) was between 2000-2359hrs.

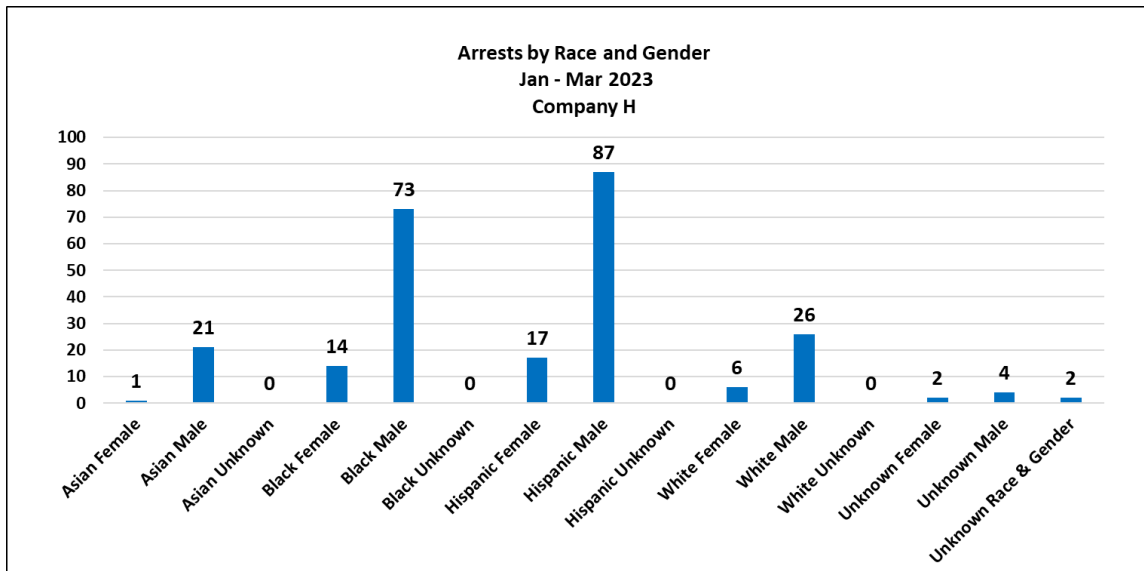
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	1
Firearm Pointing	7
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	9
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	4
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	22

Time of Day/Day of Week									
H-Ingleside	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	7	32%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	14%
2000-2359	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	11	50%
Total	0	7	4	5	0	1	5	22	100%
Percentage	0%	32%	18%	23%	0%	5%	23%	100%	

Ingleside District (Company H) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2023

Hispanic males (34%) and Black males (29%) accounted for approximately 63% of all arrests made by Ingleside station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	1	0%
Asian Male	21	8%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	14	6%
Black Male	73	29%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	17	7%
Hispanic Male	87	34%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	6	2%
White Male	26	10%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	2	1%
Unknown Male	4	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	2	1%
Total	253	100%



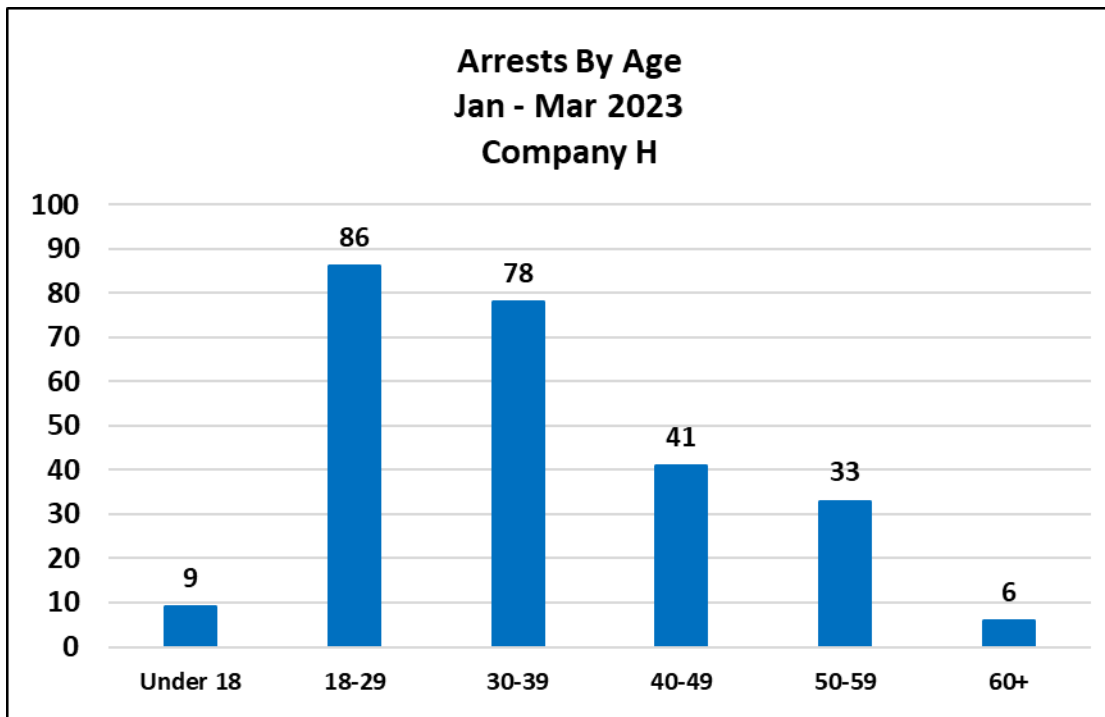
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Ingliside District (Company H) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (34%) and individuals ages 30-39 (31%) accounted for 65% of arrests made by the Ingliside station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	9	4%
18-29	86	34%
30-39	78	31%
40-49	41	16%
50-59	33	13%
60+	6	2%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	253	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 (Company I) Use of Force January 1 – March 31, 2023

There were total of 21 Uses of Force in the Taraval district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (9) accounted for 43% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (9, 43%) was between 0800-1159hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	2
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	8
Impact Weapon	0
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	9
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	2
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	21

Time of Day/Day of Week									
I-Taraval	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	14%
0800-1159	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	9	43%
1200-1559	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	19%
1600-1959	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	14%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10%
Total	1	0	9	1	2	0	8	21	100%
Percentage	5%	0%	43%	5%	10%	0%	38%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were total of 7 Uses of Force at Taraval district. Vehicle Intervention (3) accounted for 43% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (5, 71%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

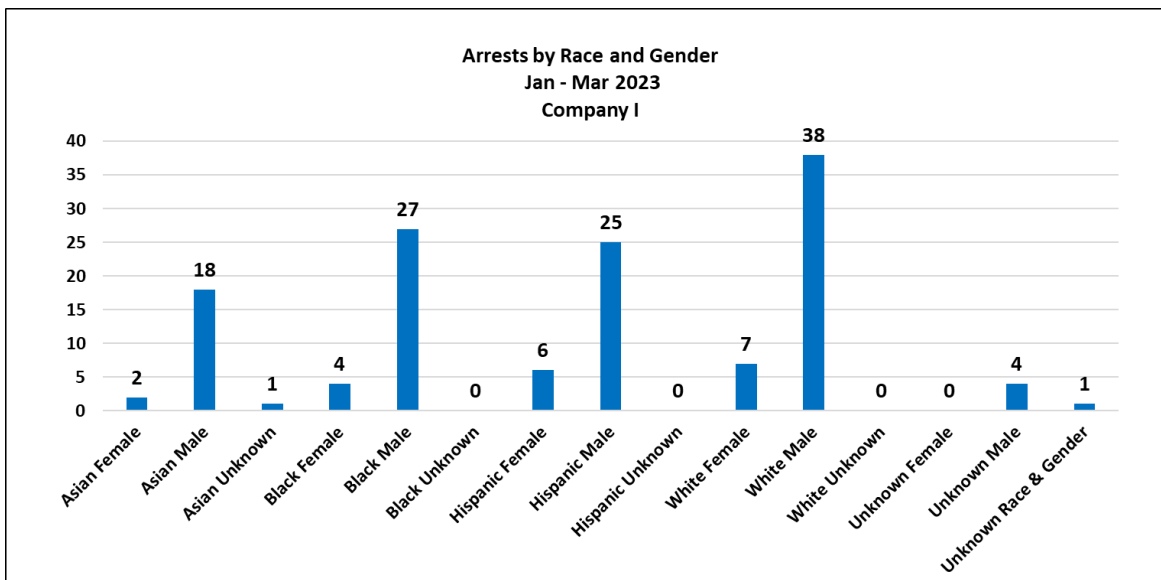
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	2
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	2
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	3
Grand Total	7

Time of Day/Day of Week									
I-Taraval	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1200-1559	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	71%
1600-1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2000-2359	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	29%
Total	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	7	100%
Percentage	0%	29%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	100%	

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (20%) and White males (29%) accounted for 49% of all arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 1 of 2023

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	2%
Asian Male	18	14%
Asian Unknown	1	1%
Black Female	4	3%
Black Male	27	20%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	6	5%
Hispanic Male	25	19%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	7	5%
White Male	38	29%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	4	3%
Unknown Race & Gender	1	1%
Total	133	100%



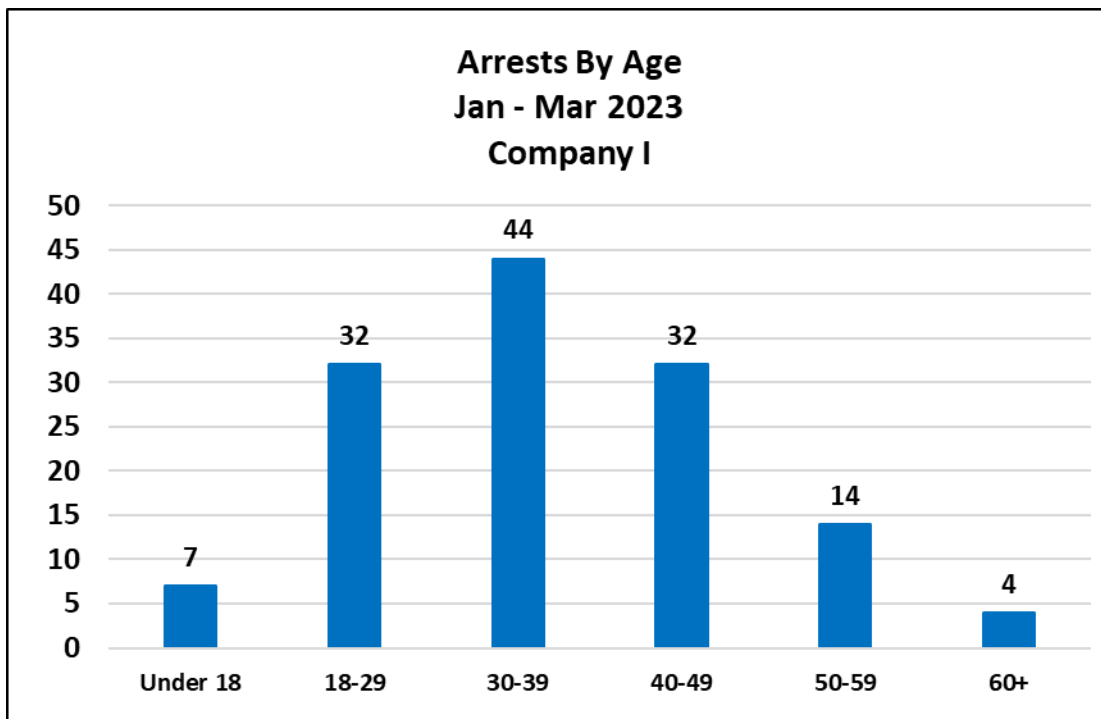
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Taraval District (Company I) Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 30-39 accounted for 33% of arrests made by Taraval station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	7	5%
18-29	32	24%
30-39	44	33%
40-49	32	24%
50-59	14	11%
60+	4	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	133	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

(Company J)

Use of Force

January 1 - March 31, 2023

There were 91 total Uses of Force in the Tenderloin district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (50) accounted for 55% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (31, 34%) was between 1200-1559hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	1
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	24
Impact Weapon	4
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	50
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	7
Vehicle Intervention	5
Grand Total	91

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
J-Tenderloin									
0000-0359	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	5%
0400-0759	7	0	3	0	0	6	3	19	21%
0800-1159	10	3	2	1	0	0	0	16	18%
1200-1559	3	2	4	10	8	0	4	31	34%
1600-1959	0	1	2	0	1	5	0	9	10%
2000-2359	5	1	0	3	1	0	1	11	12%
Total	25	7	11	15	11	12	10	91	100%
Percentage	27%	8%	12%	16%	12%	13%	11%	100%	

By District Data

December 8-31, 2022

There were 15 total Uses of Force at Tenderloin district. Physical Control Hold/Take Down (12) accounted for 80% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (9, 60%) was between 1600-1959hrs.

Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
Firearm Pointing	1
Other	0
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	12
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	2
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	15

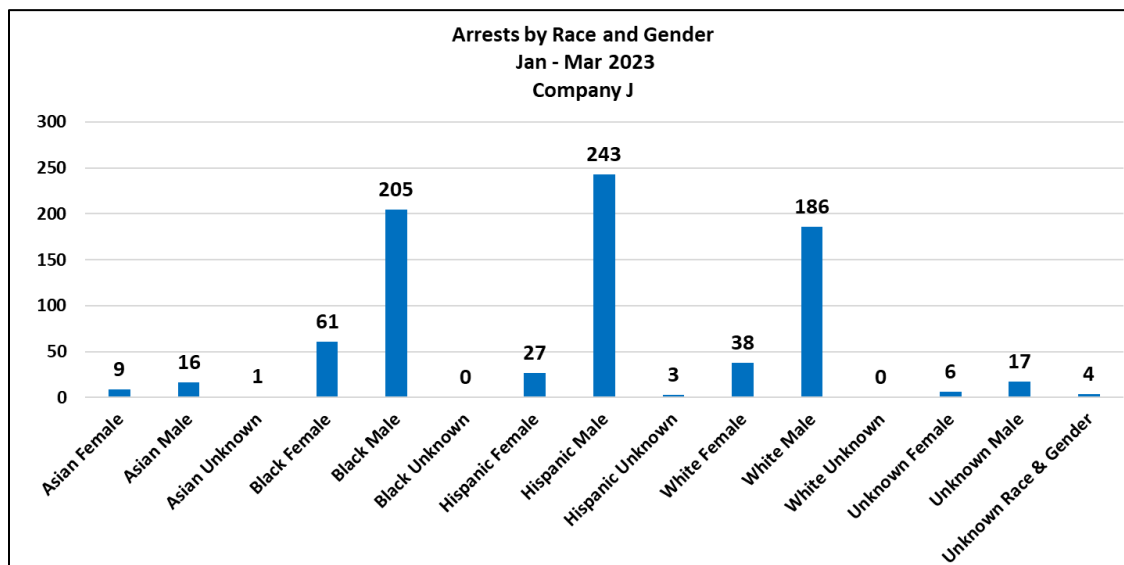
Time of Day/Day of Week									
J-Tenderloin	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	33%
0400-0759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0800-1159	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7%
1200-1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1600-1959	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	9	60%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	4	0	6	5	15	100%
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	40%	33%	100%	

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Hispanic males (30%) and Black males (25%) accounted for 55% of all arrests made by Tenderloin station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	9	1%
Asian Male	16	2%
Asian Unknown	1	0%
Black Female	61	7%
Black Male	205	25%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	27	3%
Hispanic Male	243	30%
Hispanic Unknown	3	0%
White Female	38	5%
White Male	186	23%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	6	1%
Unknown Male	17	2%
Unknown Race & Gender	4	0%
Total	816	100%



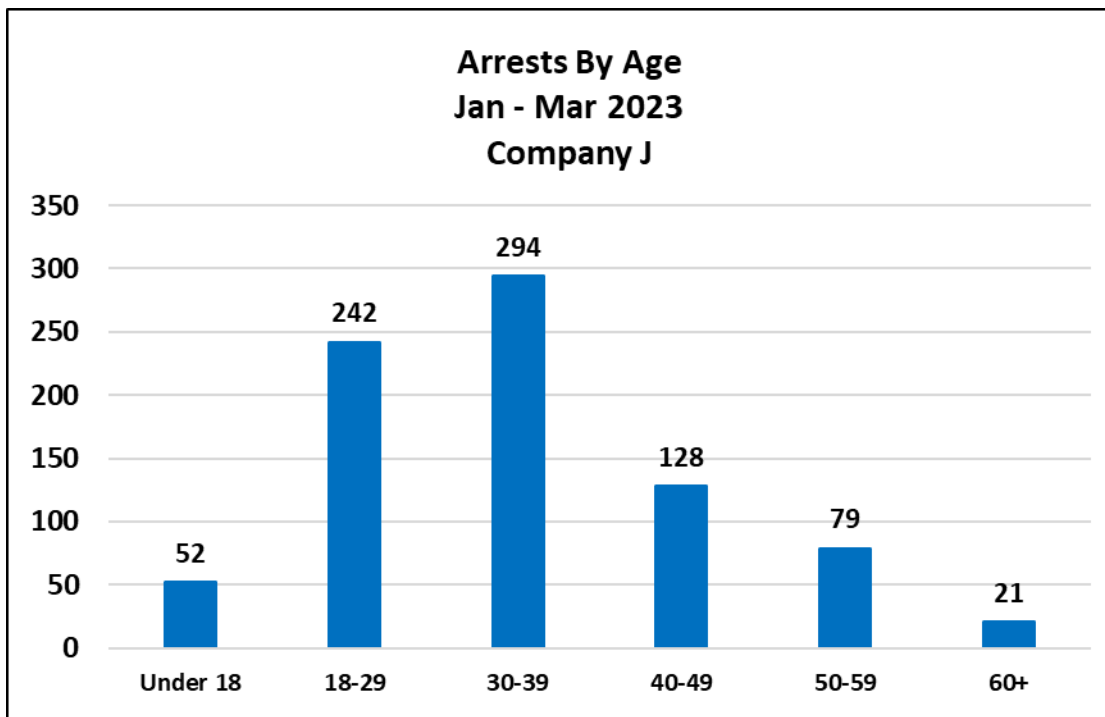
Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided.

By District Data

Tenderloin District (Company J) Arrests Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (30%) and individuals ages 30-39 (36%) accounted for 66% of arrests made by Tenderloin station in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	52	6%
18-29	242	30%
30-39	294	36%
40-49	128	16%
50-59	79	10%
60+	21	3%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	816	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

Airport

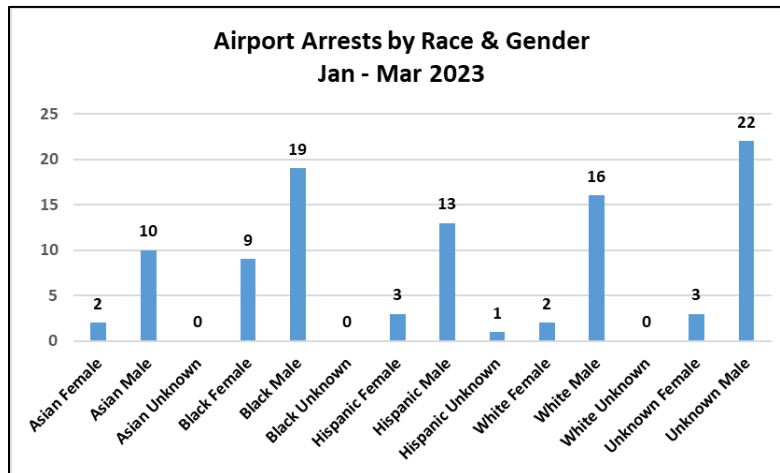
Use of Force January 1 – March 31, 2023

Airport Use of Force data per December 2022 UoF policy standard was unavailable at time of report.

Airport Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January – March 2023

Black males (19%) and White males (16%) accounted for 35% of total Airport arrests in Q1-2023.

Race & Gender	Q1-2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	2	2%
Asian Male	10	10%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	9	9%
Black Male	19	19%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	3	3%
Hispanic Male	13	13%
Hispanic Unknown	1	1%
White Female	2	2%
White Male	16	16%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	3	3%
Unknown Male	22	22%
Total	100	100%



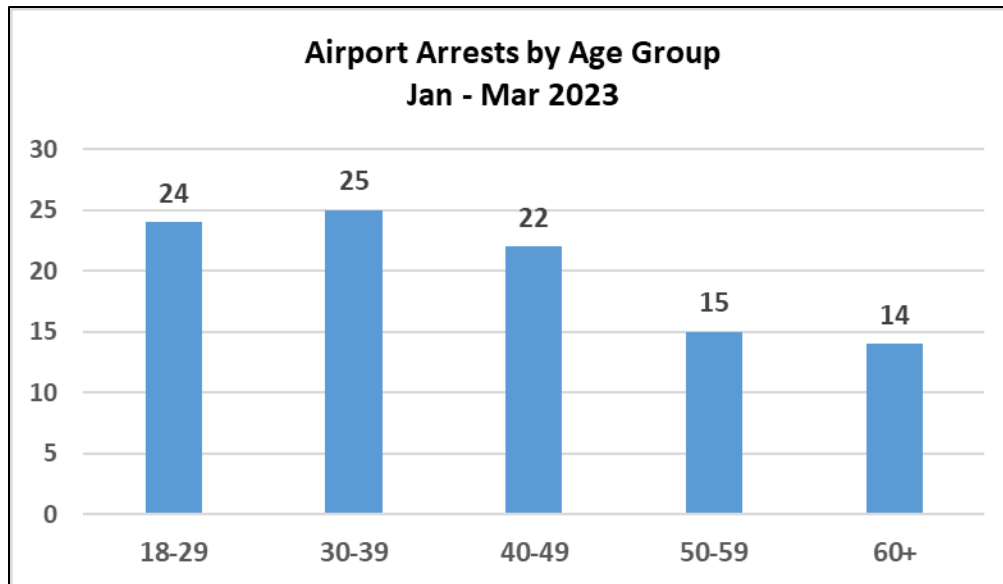
Note: Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department’s Airport Bureau. Airport data includes every individual arrest (booked or cited) that occurs within 24-hour periods in the 3-month quarterly time period. An individual arrested within different 24-hour periods are counted as separate arrests. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Airport Arrests by Age January – March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (24%) and Individuals ages 30-39 (25%) accounted for 49% of all Airport arrests in Quarter 1 of 2023.

Age Group	Q1-2023 Arrests	% of Total
18-29	24	24%
30-39	25	25%
40-49	22	22%
50-59	15	15%
60+	14	14%
Total	100	100%



Note: Airport arrest data is obtained from the San Francisco Police Department’s Airport Bureau. Airport data includes every individual arrest (booked or cited) that occurs within 24-hour periods in the 3-month quarterly time period. An individual arrested within different 24-hour periods are counted as separate arrests. Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Outside of SF/Unknown

Use of Force January 1 - March 31, 2023

There were 14 total Uses of Force Outside of SF/Unknown. Firearm Pointing (9) accounted for 64% of Type of Force used. The peak time for incidents (8, 57%) was between 0400-0759hrs.

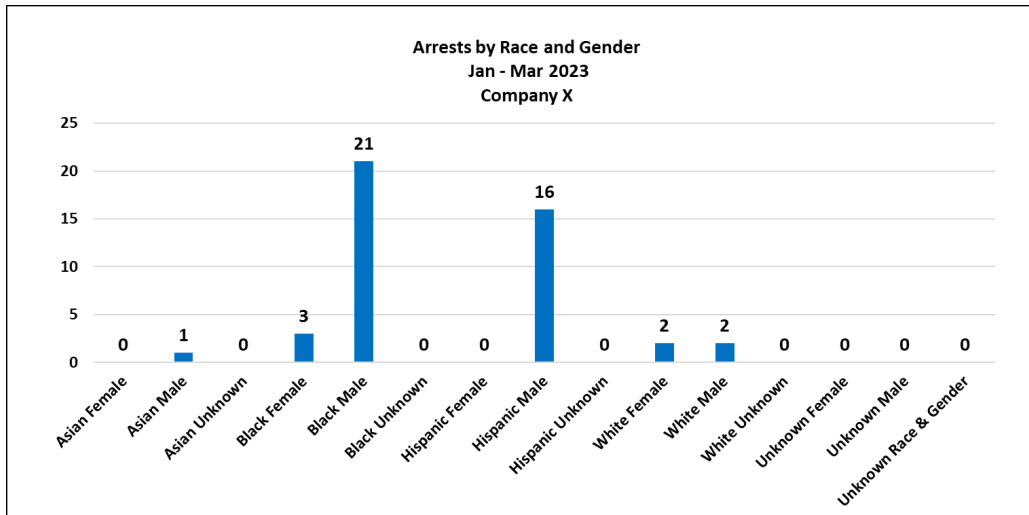
Use of Force	Total
Chemical Agent	0
ERIW	0
ERIW 40mm	0
Firearm Pointing	9
Impact Weapon	0
Other	2
Physical Control Hold/Take Down	3
Strike by Obj. (personal body weapon)/Fist	0
Vehicle Intervention	0
Grand Total	14

Time of Day/Day of Week	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	Total	
L-Outside SF									
0000-0359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0400-0759	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	8	57%
0800-1159	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	21%
1200-1559	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7%
1600-1959	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14%
2000-2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	1	2	2	9	0	0	14	100%
Percentage	0%	7%	14%	14%	64%	0%	0%	100%	

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Gender January –March 2023

Black males (47%) and Hispanic males (36%) accounted for 83% of all Outside SF arrests.

Race and Gender	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Asian Female	0	0%
Asian Male	1	2%
Asian Unknown	0	0%
Black Female	3	7%
Black Male	21	47%
Black Unknown	0	0%
Hispanic Female	0	0%
Hispanic Male	16	36%
Hispanic Unknown	0	0%
White Female	2	4%
White Male	2	4%
White Unknown	0	0%
Unknown Female	0	0%
Unknown Male	0	0%
Unknown Race & Gender	0	0%
Total	45	100%



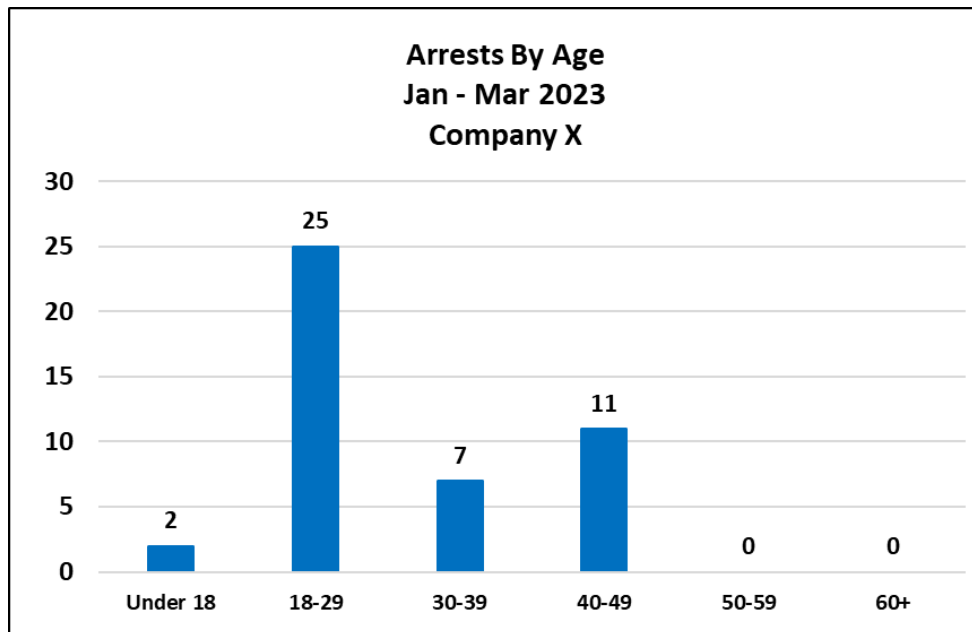
Note: Arrest statistics are extracted from the Person Schema of Crime Data Warehouse via Business Intelligence tools. Search criteria includes results in which Person Type = “Booked” or “Cited.” Unknown indicates ethnicities outside DOJ definitions, Native American, and incident reports where data wasn’t provided. Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown Arrests by Age January –March 2023

Individuals ages 18-29 (56%) and ages 40-99 (24%) accounted for 80% of all Outside SF arrests.

Age	Q1 2023 Arrests	% of Total
Under 18	2	4%
18-29	25	56%
30-39	7	16%
40-49	11	24%
50-59	0	0%
60+	0	0%
Unknown Age	0	0%
Total	45	100%



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.” Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City’s totals.

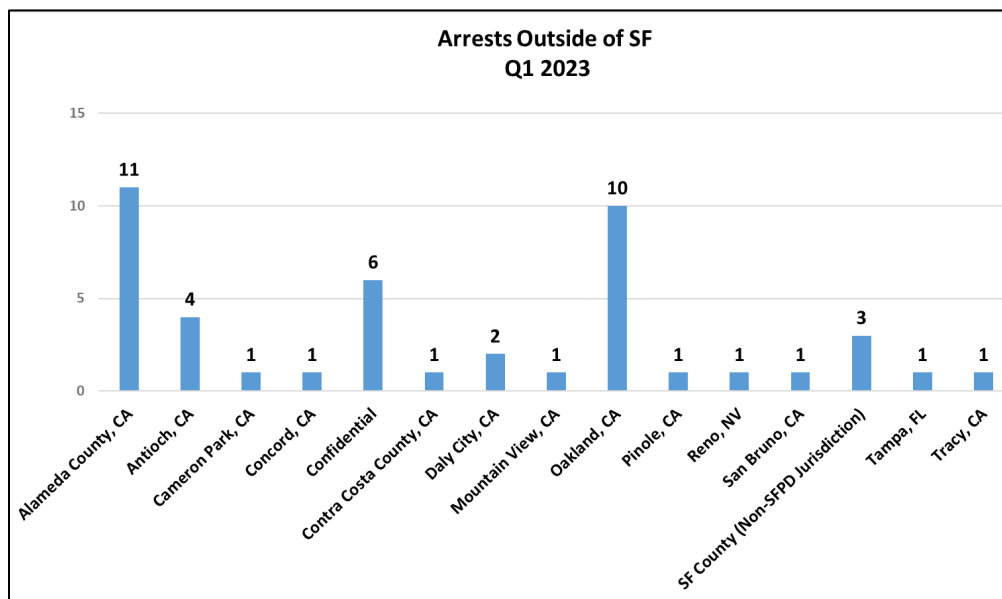
By District Data

Outside SF/Unknown

Arrests by Location January - March 2023

Alameda County, CA (11) and Oakland, CA (10) accounted for 21 of 45 arrests outside of the city limits.

Location	2023 Q1 Arrests
Alameda County, CA	11
Antioch, CA	4
Cameron Park, CA	1
Concord, CA	1
Confidential	6
Contra Costa County, CA	1
Daly City, CA	2
Mountain View, CA	1
Oakland, CA	10
Pinole, CA	1
Reno, NV	1
San Bruno, CA	1
SF County (Non-SFPD Jurisdiction)	3
Tampa, FL	1
Tracy, CA	1
Grand Total	45



Note: Arrests made by Department members at San Francisco International Airport are reported as part of San Mateo County data and are not included in the City's totals.

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
ACS	American Community Survey
CDW	Crime Data Warehouse
City	City and County of San Francisco
Department	San Francisco Police Department
DGO	Department General Order
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
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
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UoF	Use of Force



Safety with Respect

Prepared by San Francisco Police Department

Professional Standards and Principled Policing Unit

May 2023

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 Police Accountability; California Department of Justice Stop Data Collection System

Q1 2023 Use of Force data was queried on April 28, 2023 and Dec 8-31, 2022 Use of Force data was queried on May 10, 2023

Q1 2023 Arrest Data was queried on May 5, 2023