Per Capita Analysis' Q4 2020 – Q3 2021

Contents

A note regarding Per Capita Data

In the first quarter of 2022, during a routine analysis of Per Capita data, an error was discovered in the calculation of the Per Captia analysis used in the QADR. The discovered error was found in the population table used to represent the residential population of San Francisco. The original table, with error, is noted in figure 1 on the left. The table is modified to include Hispanic as an ethnicity, as it is generally excluded from Federal census race tables. We utilized the incorrect ACS table which did not exclude Hispanic population from the White population, and then added the Hispanic population to the table. This led to an overcount of the White population. The 'other' category was also miscounted in a manner we have been unable to replicate, but overcounted this group as well. We apologize for this error.

	Population
Asian	277970
Black	47840
Hispanic	126200
Other	92381
White	406643

Figure 1 –Incorrectly Modified 2010 ACS Table

	Population
Asian	301042
Black	43782
Hispanic	133314
Other	42400
White	354423

Figure 2 –Correctly Modified 2019 ACS Table

To correct this error, we have upgraded to the 2019 ACS Census tables[1], and have re-run all calculations with the revised and corrected population table. This will have the benefit of both correcting the overcount in the White and Other racial categories and as well as updating all analysis to the most recent available census population data[1]. Re-run analysis for all past QADR Per Capita sections is included with this report as an appendix.

[1] https://data.census.gov/cedsci/map?g=0500000US06075&y=2019&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Detailed%20Tables&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B03002&cid=B03002_001E&vintage=2019&layer=VT_2019_050_00_PY_D1&mode=thematic&loc=37.7564,-122.3855,z11.6666
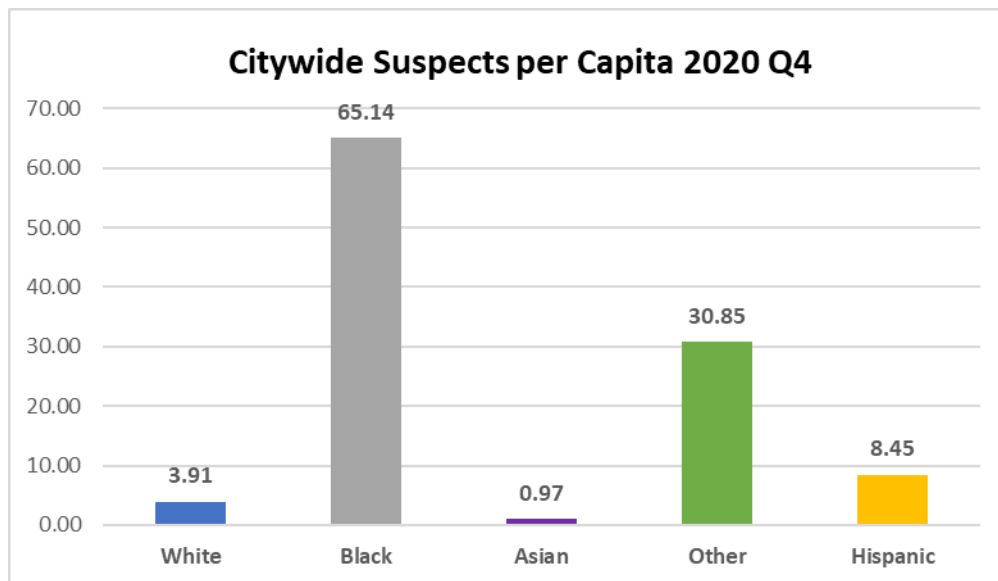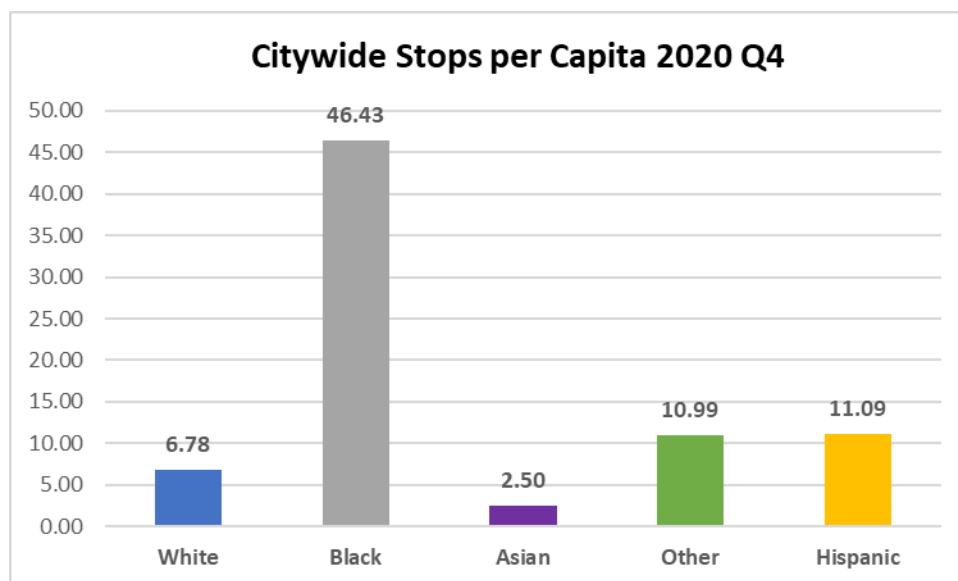[1] Full Census 2020 numbers were not available for use at time of publication.

Quarter Per Capita Interactions

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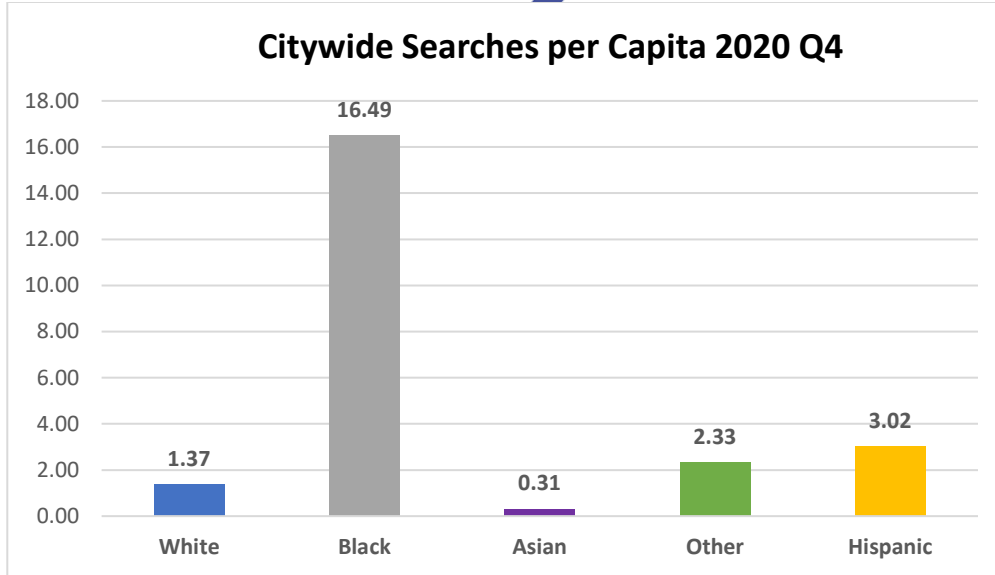

Citywide suspect data shows in Q4 of 2020, 65 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 3 of every 1000 White residents.
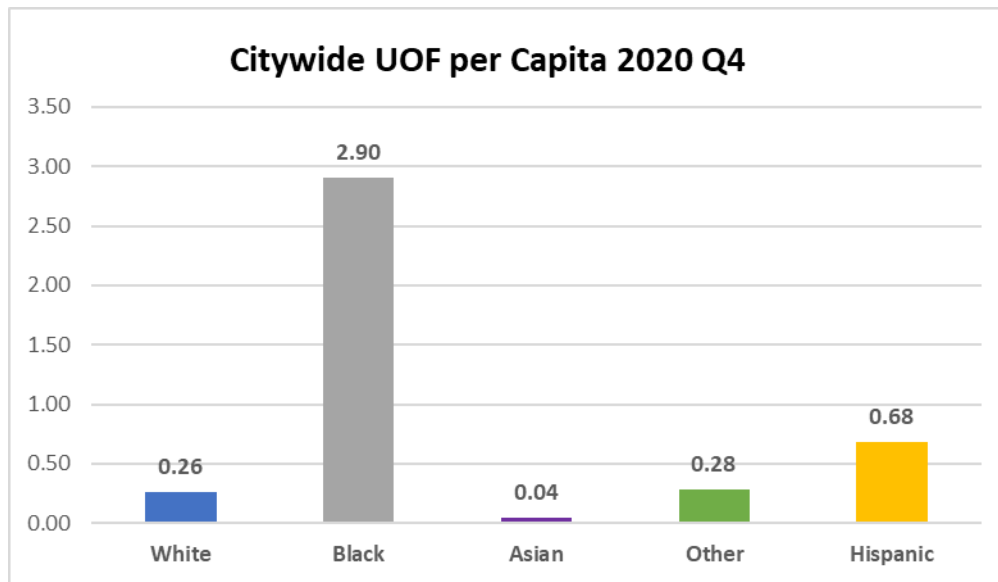

Citywide stops data shows in Q4 of 2020, 46 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 6 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Searches per Capita 2020 Q4

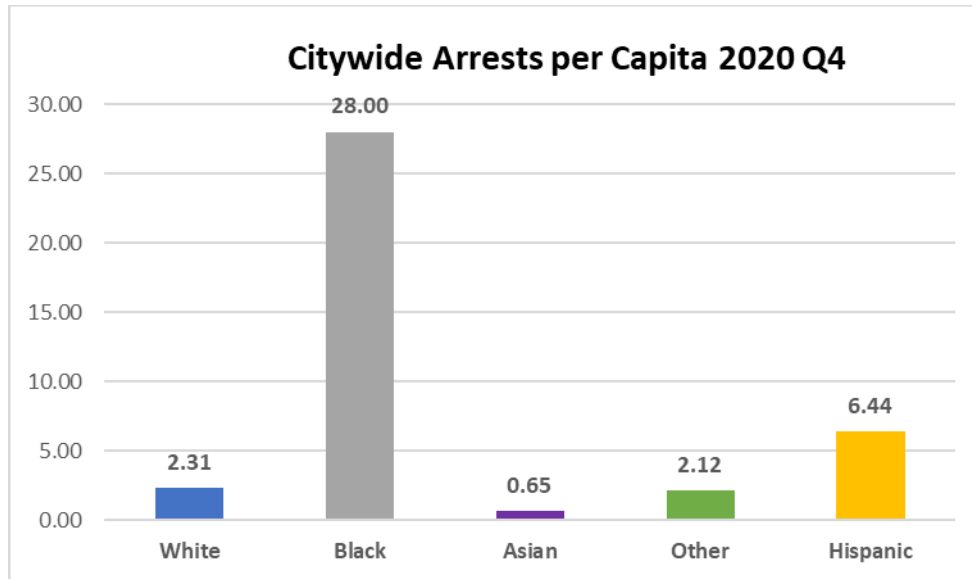| Race	Value
White	1.37
Black	16.49
Asian	0.31
Other	2.33
Hispanic	3.02

Citywide search data shows in Q4 of 2020, roughly 16 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to roughly one of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita 2020 Q4

Race	Value
White	0.26
Black	2.90
Asian	0.04
Other	0.28
Hispanic	0.68

Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q4 of 2020, 2 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than one of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Arrests per Capita 2020 Q4

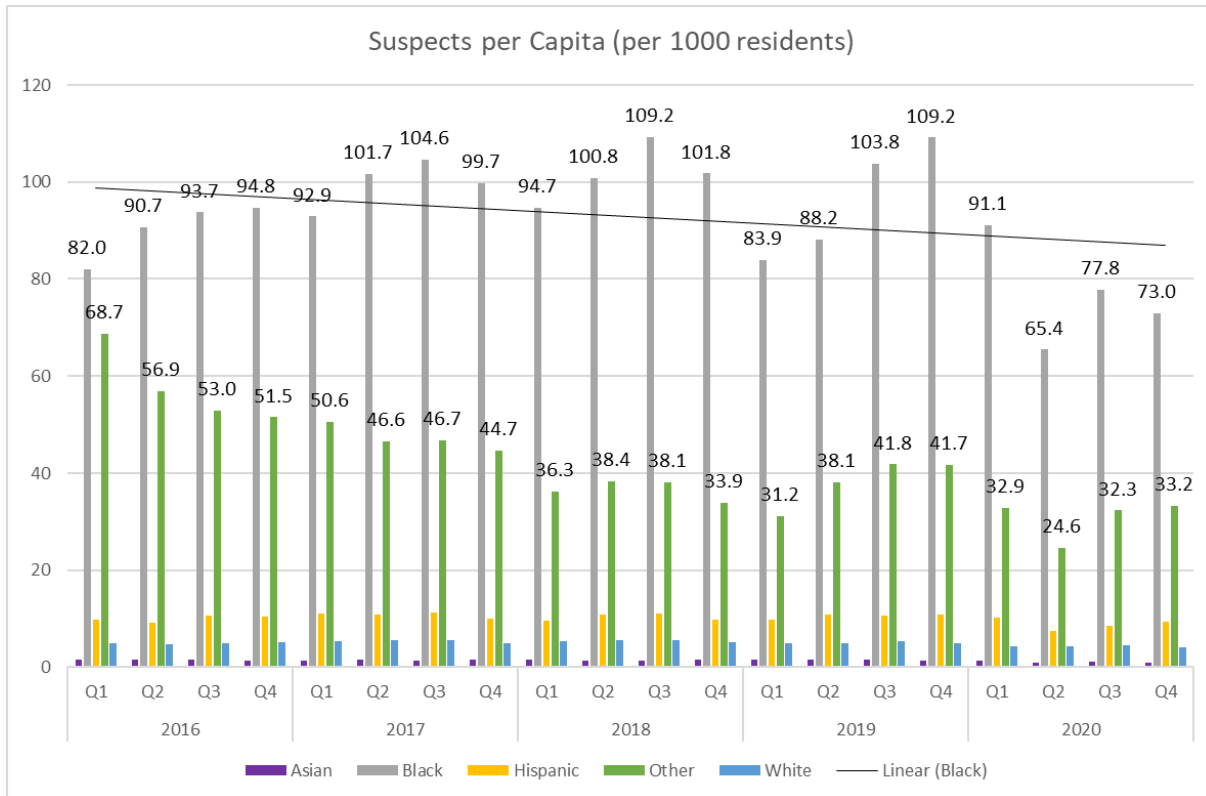| Race	Arrests per Capita
White	2.31
Black	28.00
Asian	0.65
Other	2.12
Hispanic	6.44

Citywide arrest data shows in Q4 of 2020, roughly 28 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to two of every 1000 White residents.

Per Capita Interactions by Race

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

Suspects per Capita (per 1000 residents)

Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.
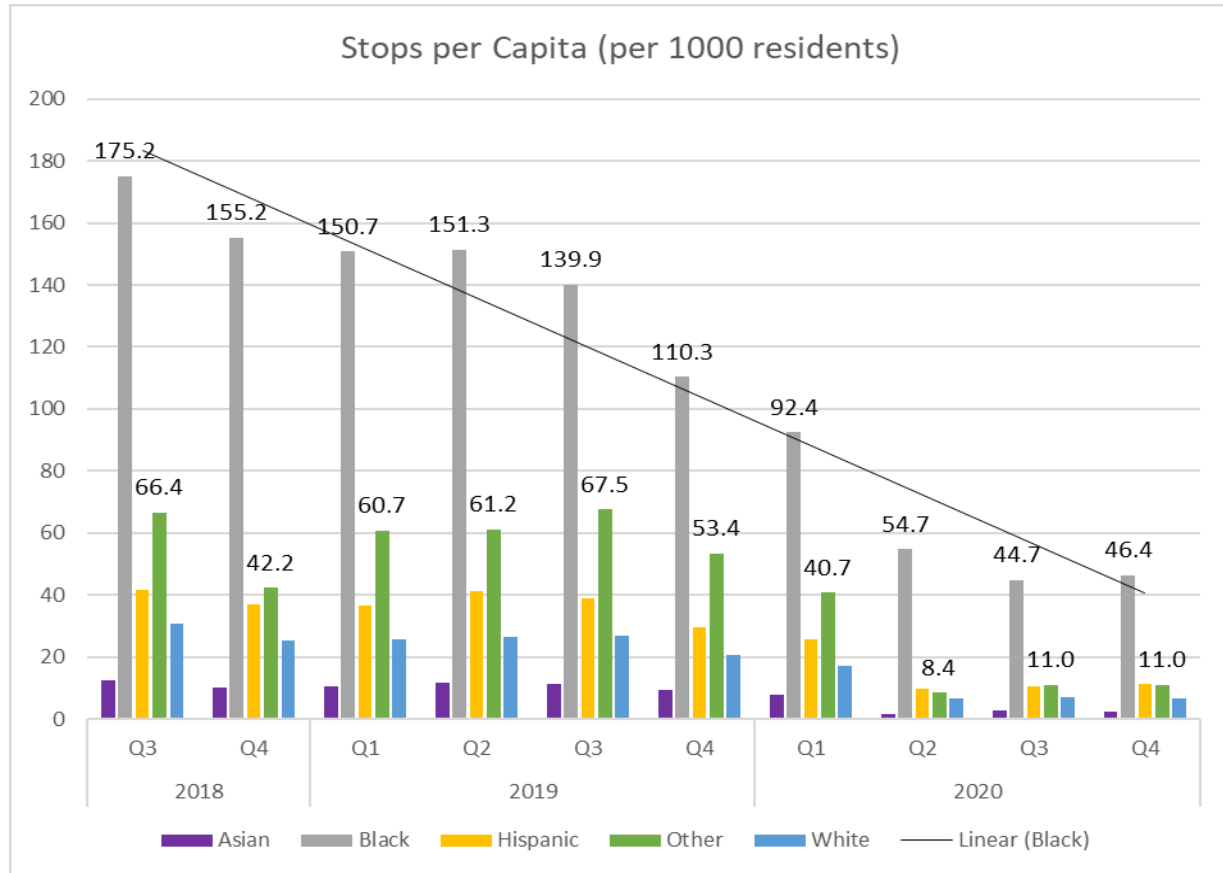
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.623
Asian	-0.021
Hispanic	-0.058
White	-0.038
Other	-1.530

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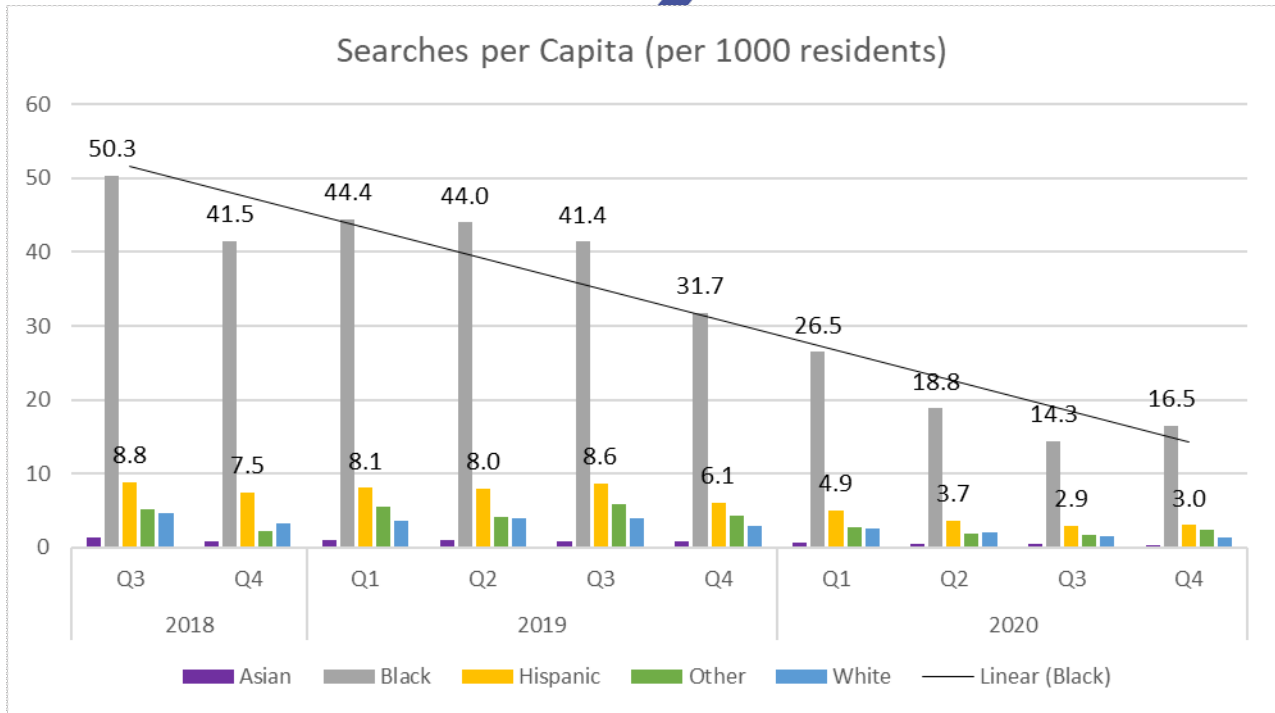

Stops per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 15.87, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-15.871
Asian	-1.202
Hispanic	-3.943
White	-2.876
Other	-6.387

Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.
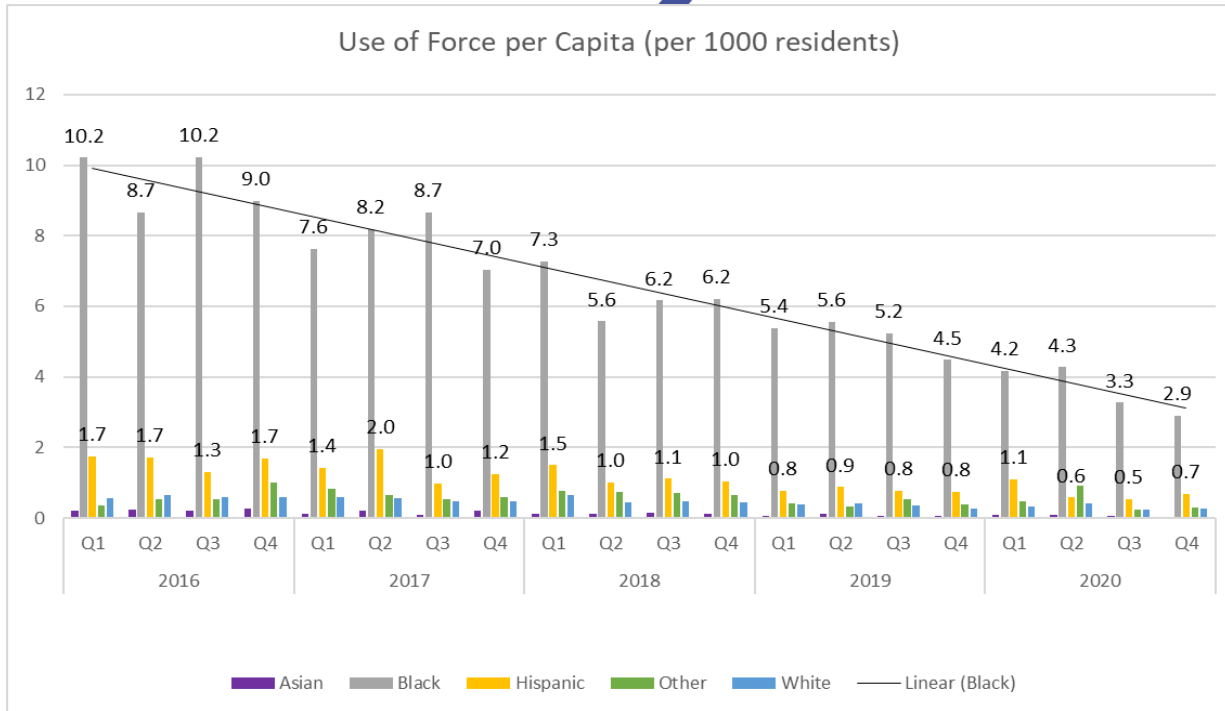
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 4.15, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

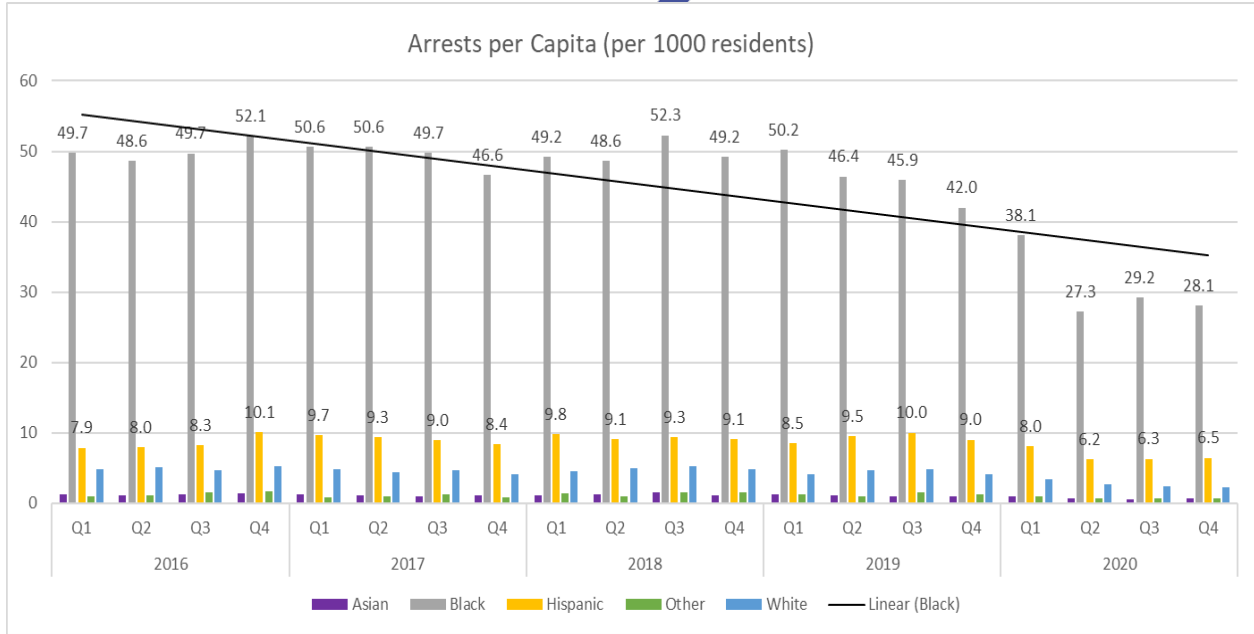| Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-4.152
Asian	-0.104
Hispanic	-0.715
White	-0.335
Other	-0.315

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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	-0.357
Asian	-0.009
Hispanic	-0.061
White	-0.019
Other	-0.011

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF data goes down .31, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

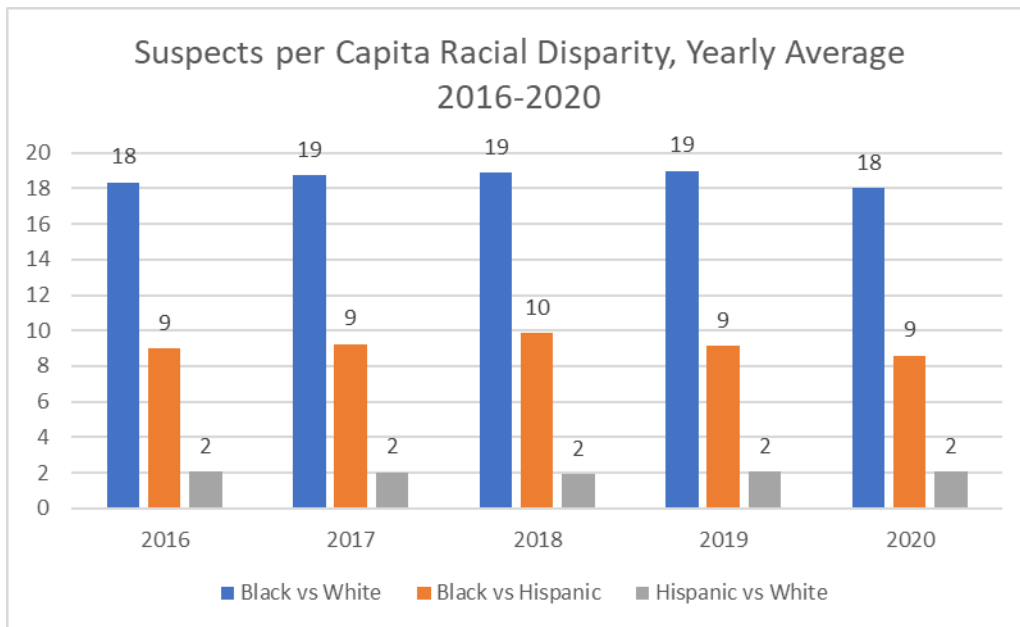| Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.051
Asian	-0.026
Hispanic	-0.084
White	-0.116
Other	-0.017

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.05, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

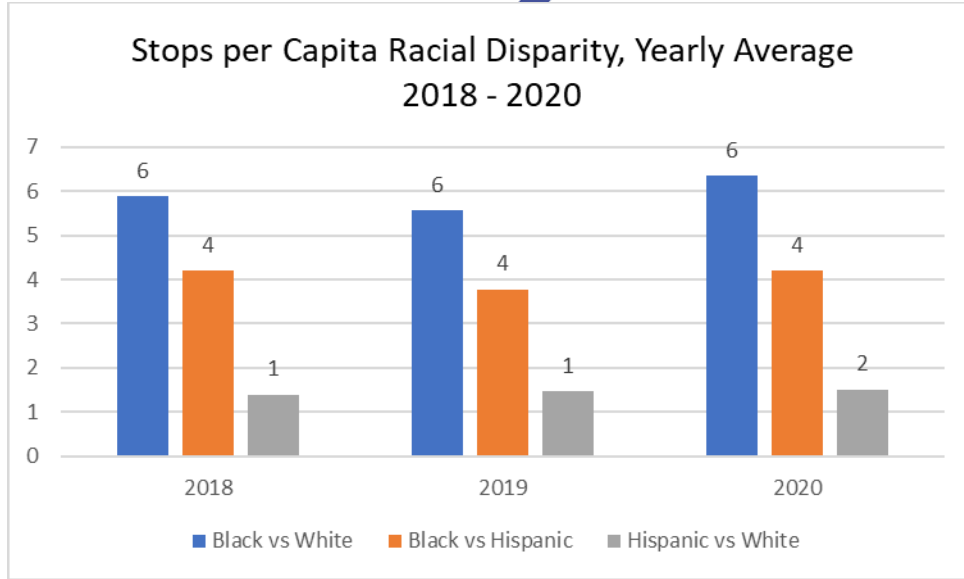**Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis**

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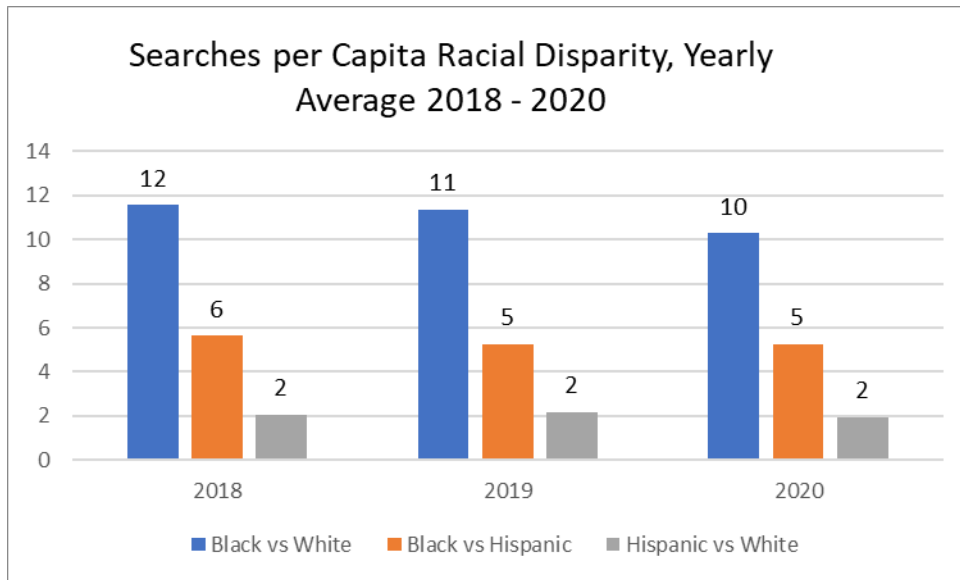

Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 18 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

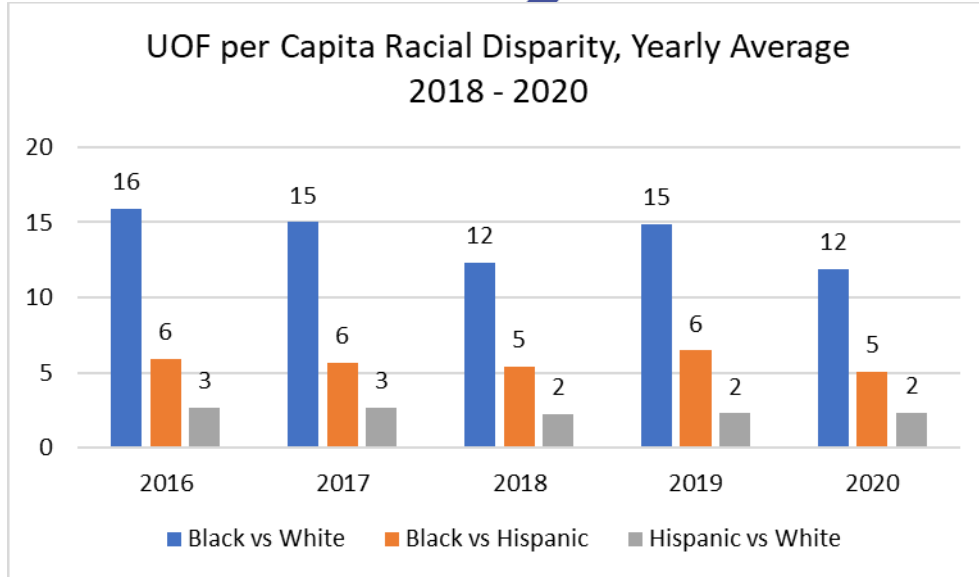Stops per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020

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

Searches per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020

Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 10 to 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.
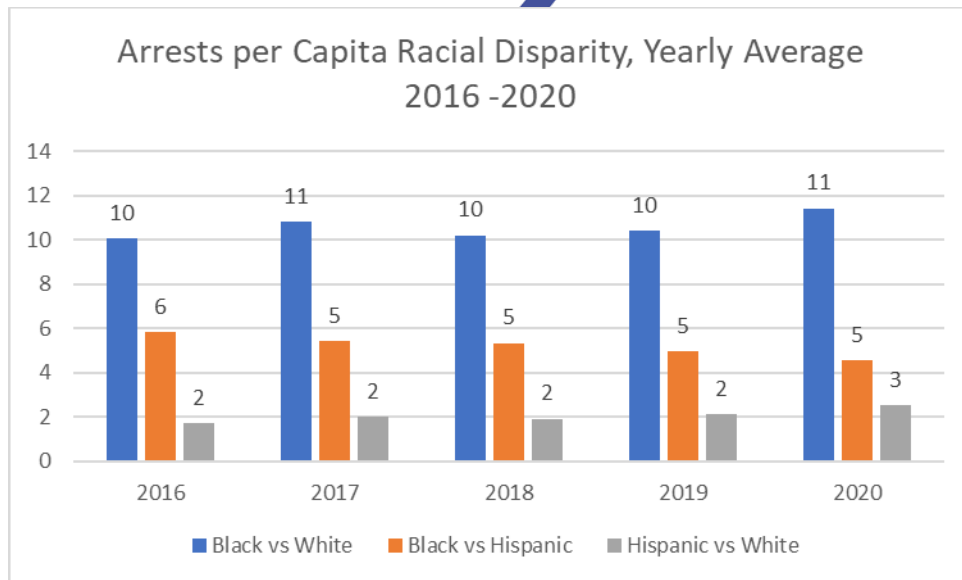
UOF per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2016	16	6	3
2017	15	6	3
2018	12	5	2
2019	15	6	2
2020	12	5	2

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

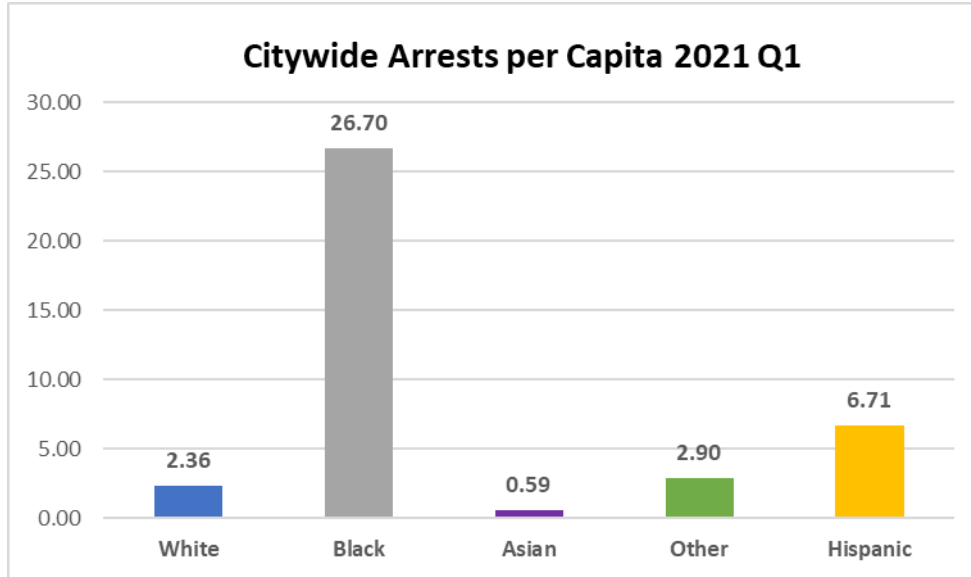Arrests per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2016 -2020

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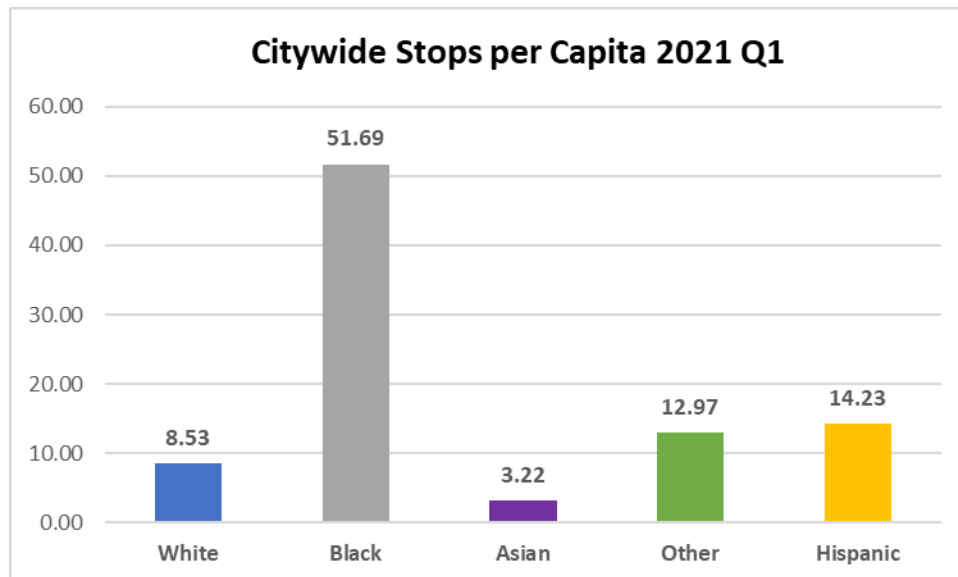
Quarter Per Capita Interactions

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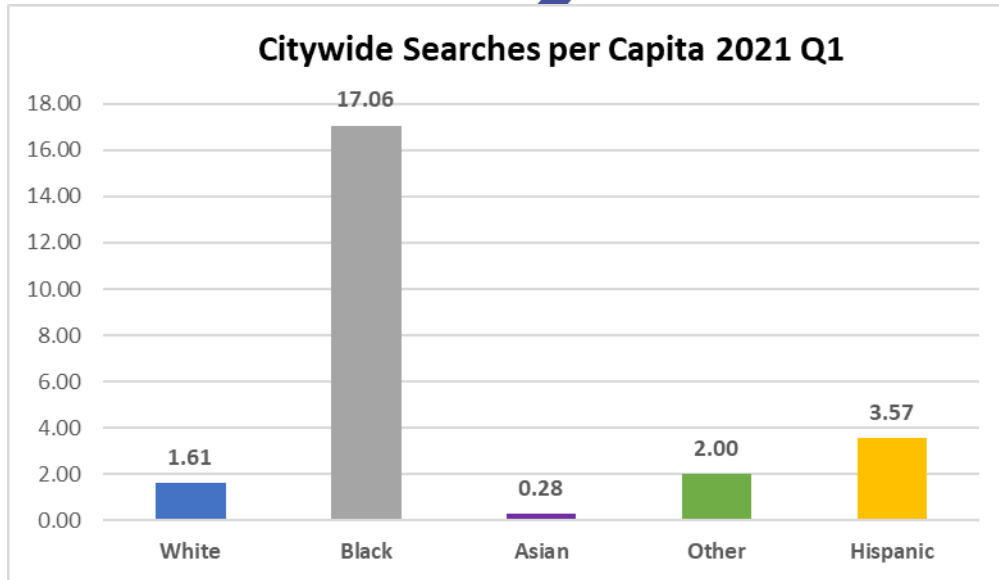

Citywide suspect data shows in Q1 of 2021, 26 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 2 of every 1000 White residents.
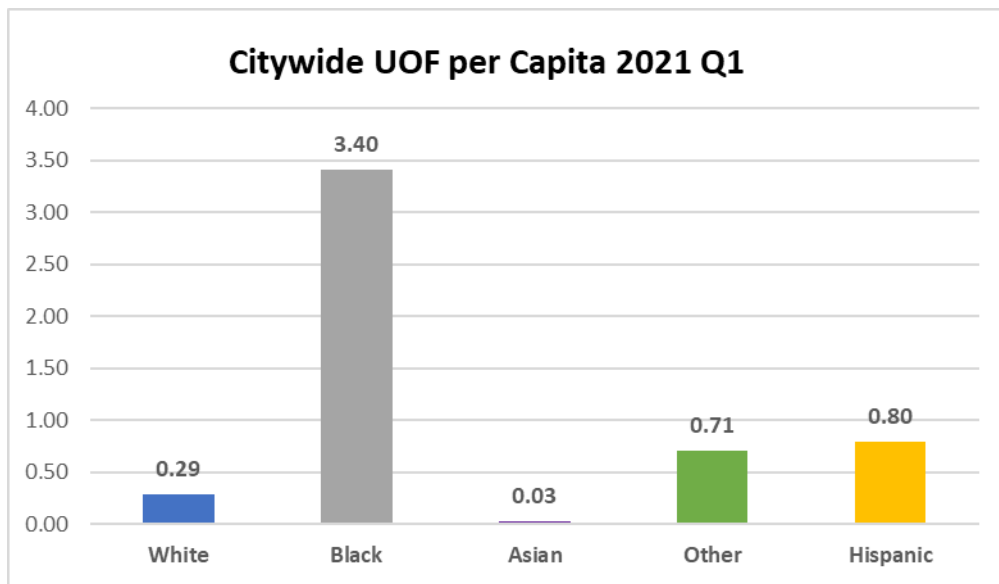

Citywide stops data shows in Q1 of 2021, 51 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 8 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Searches per Capita 2021 Q1

Race	Value
White	1.61
Black	17.06
Asian	0.28
Other	2.00
Hispanic	3.57

Citywide search data shows in Q1 of 2021, roughly 17 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to roughly 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita 2021 Q1

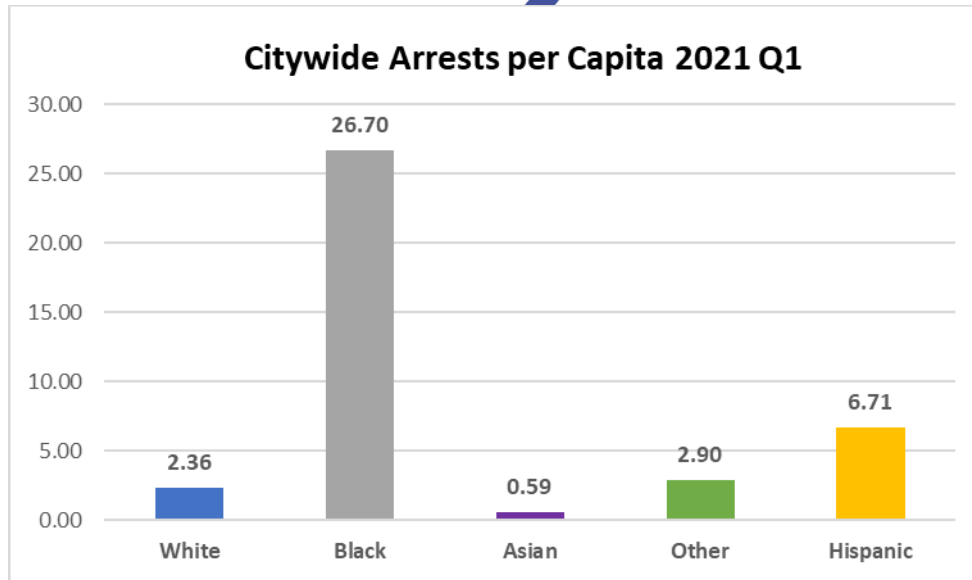| Race	Value
White	0.29
Black	3.40
Asian	0.03
Other	0.71
Hispanic	0.80

Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q1 of 2021, 3 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Arrests per Capita 2021 Q1

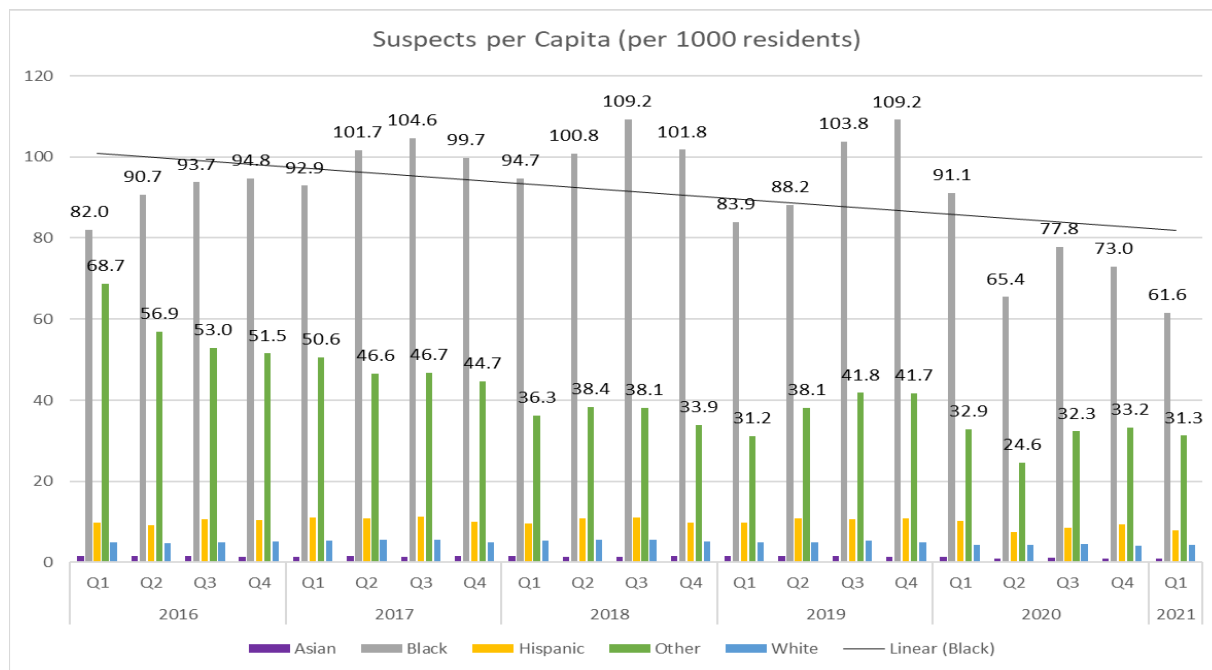| Category	Value
White	2.36
Black	26.70
Asian	0.59
Other	2.90
Hispanic	6.71

Citywide arrest data shows in Q1 of 2021, roughly 26 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to two of every 1000 White residents.

Per Capita Interactions by Race

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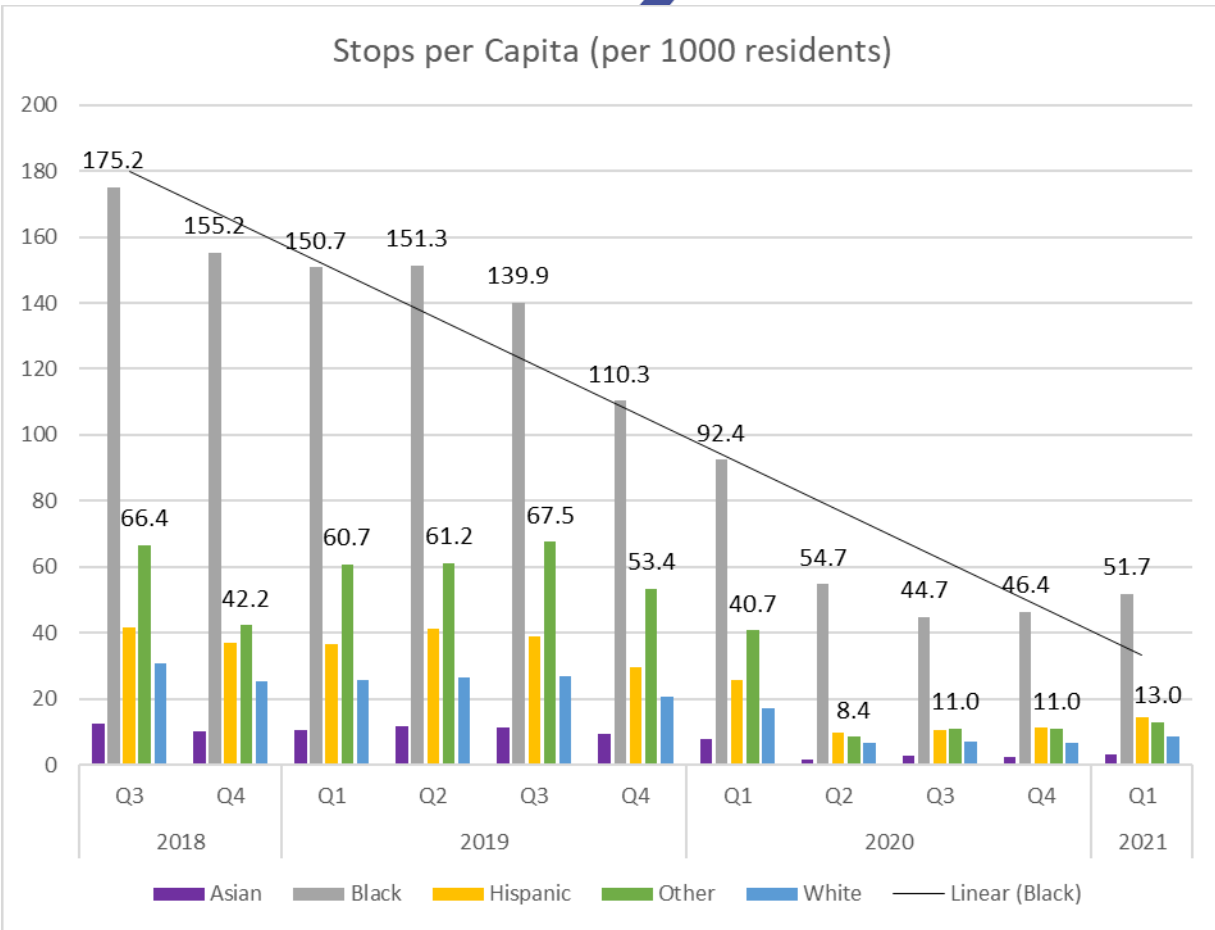

Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents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

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

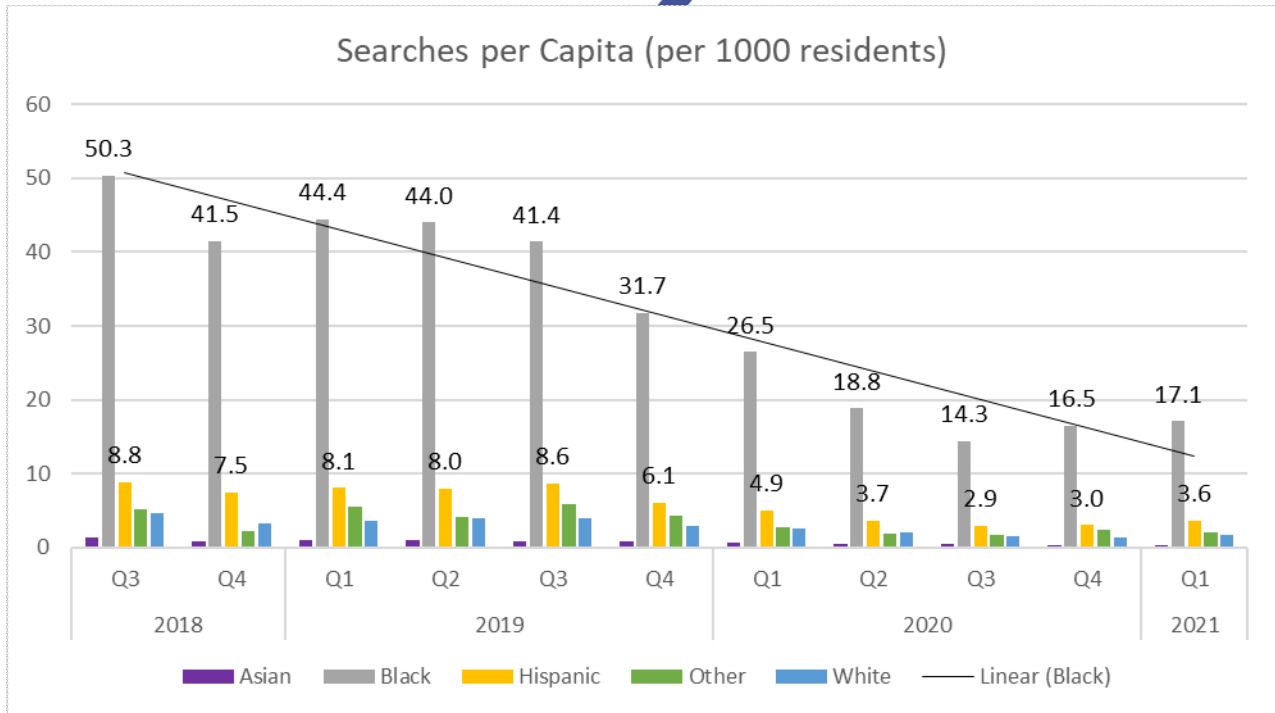| Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-0.946
Asian	-0.024
Hispanic	-0.080
White	-0.040
Other	-1.462

Stops per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

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

per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 14.64, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-14.649
Asian	-1.118
Hispanic	-3.590
White	-2.646
Other	-6.121

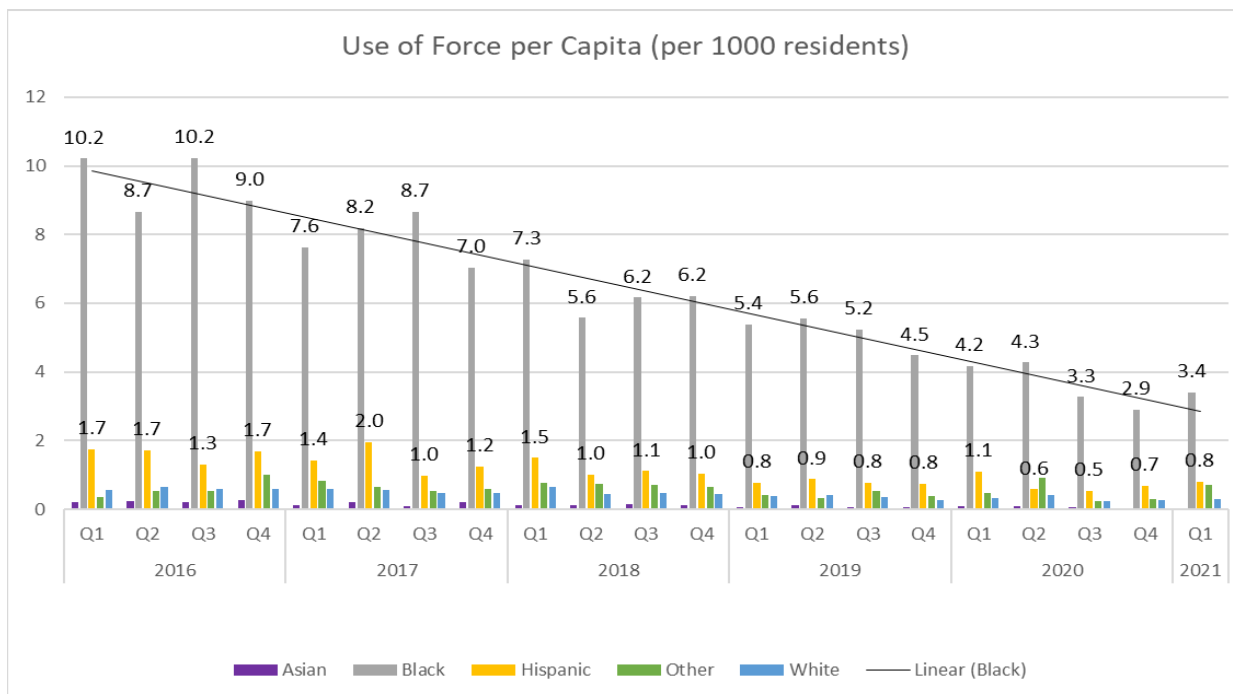Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.

Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-3.836
Asian	-0.100
Hispanic	-0.654
White	-0.312
Other	-0.307

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 3.836, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.

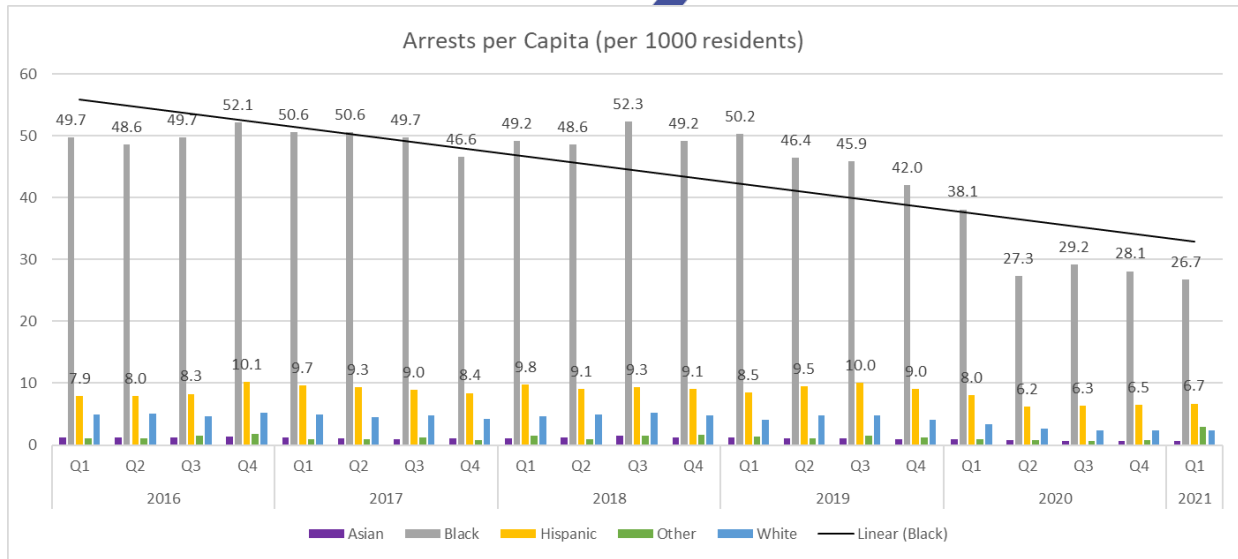| Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.349
Asian	-0.009
Hispanic	-0.057
White	-0.019
Other	-0.008

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF data goes down .34, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

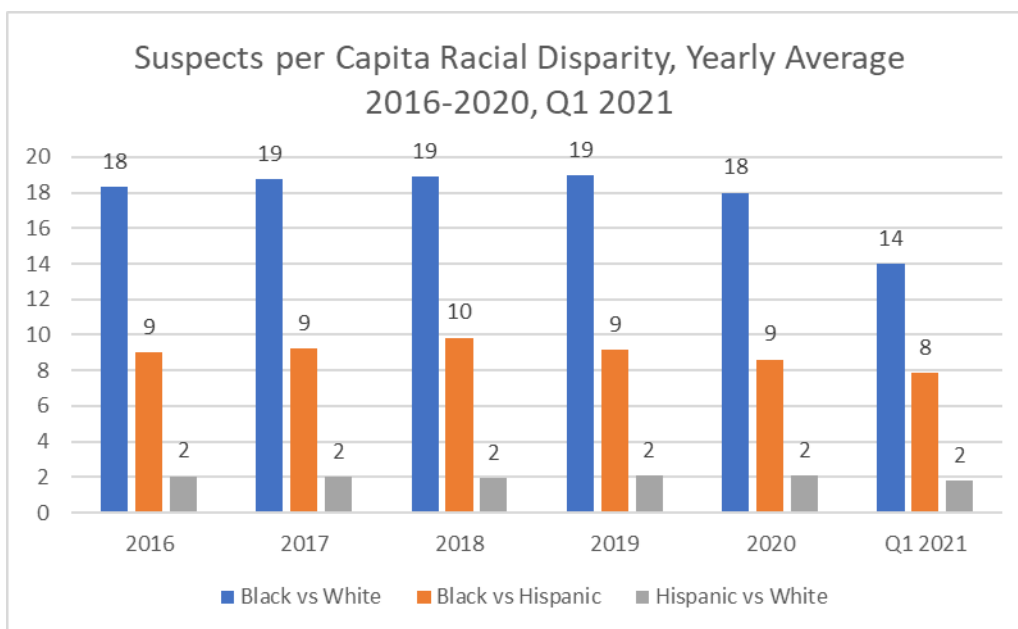| Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.148
Asian	-0.029
Hispanic	-0.097
White	-0.126
Other	-0.007

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.14, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

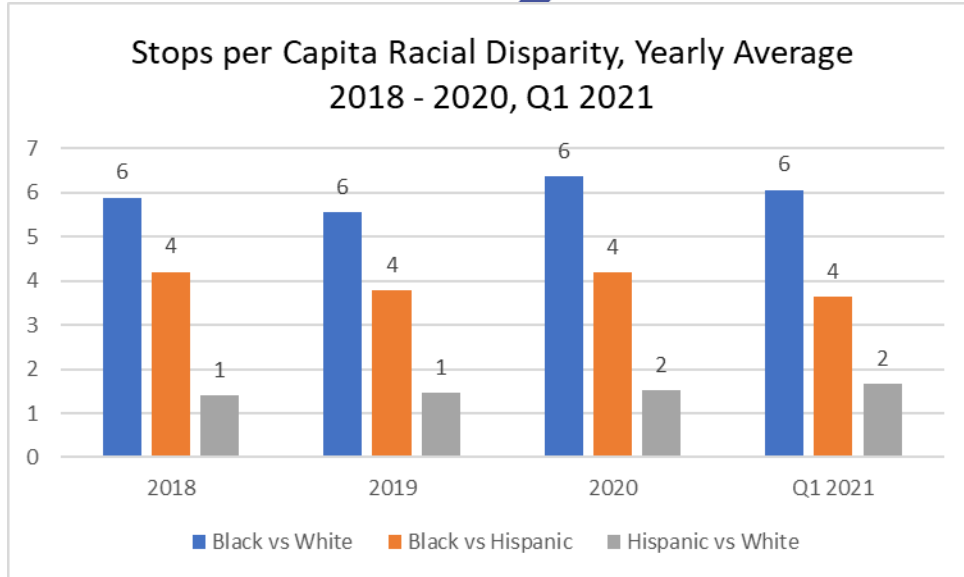**Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis**

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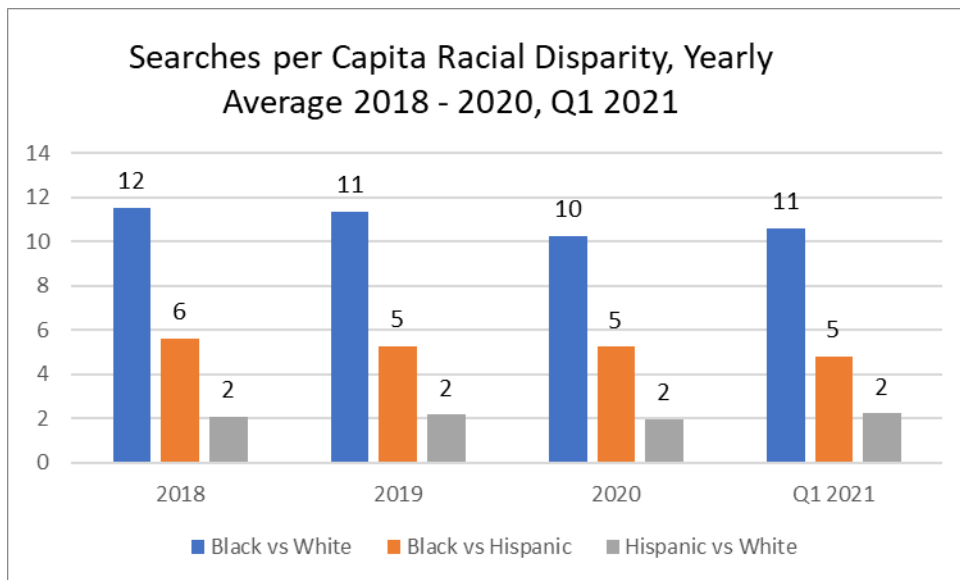

Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 14 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Stops per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1 2021

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

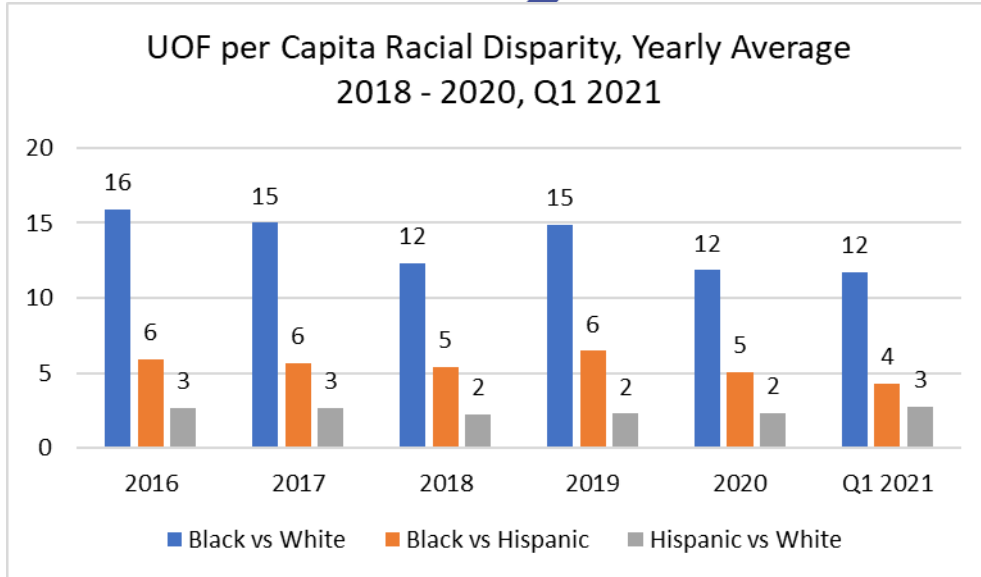Searches per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1 2021

Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 10 to 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.
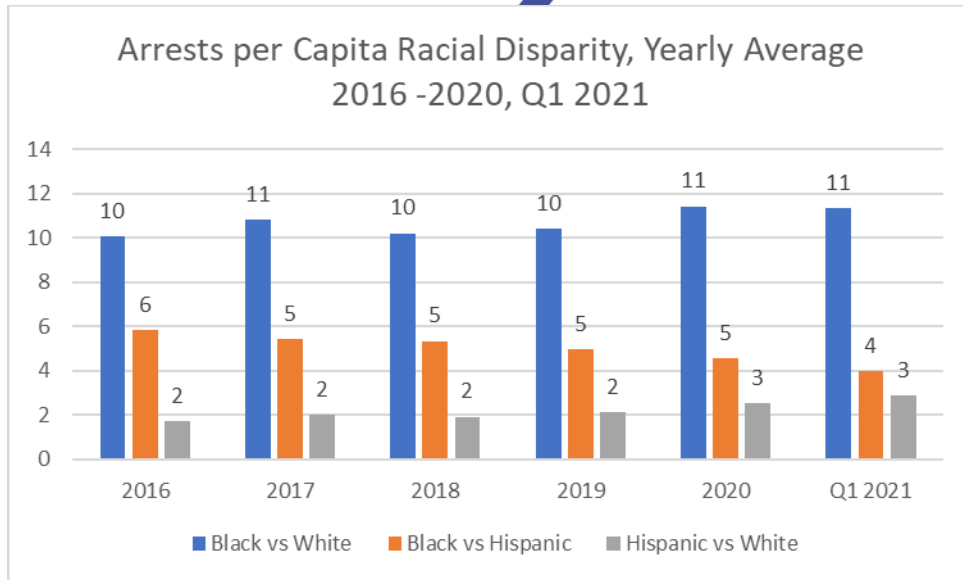
UOF per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2018 - 2020, Q1 2021

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

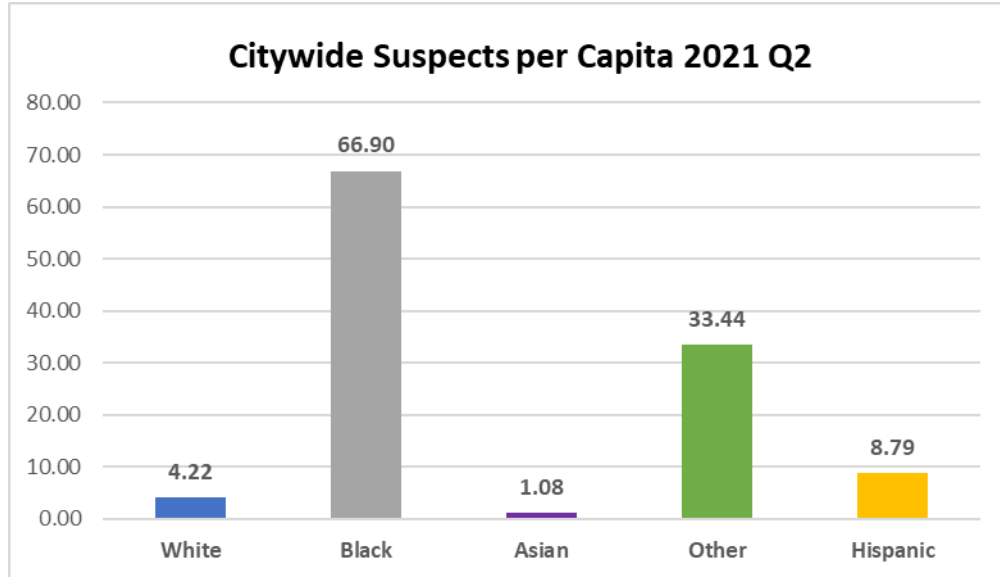Arrests per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2016 -2020, Q1 2021

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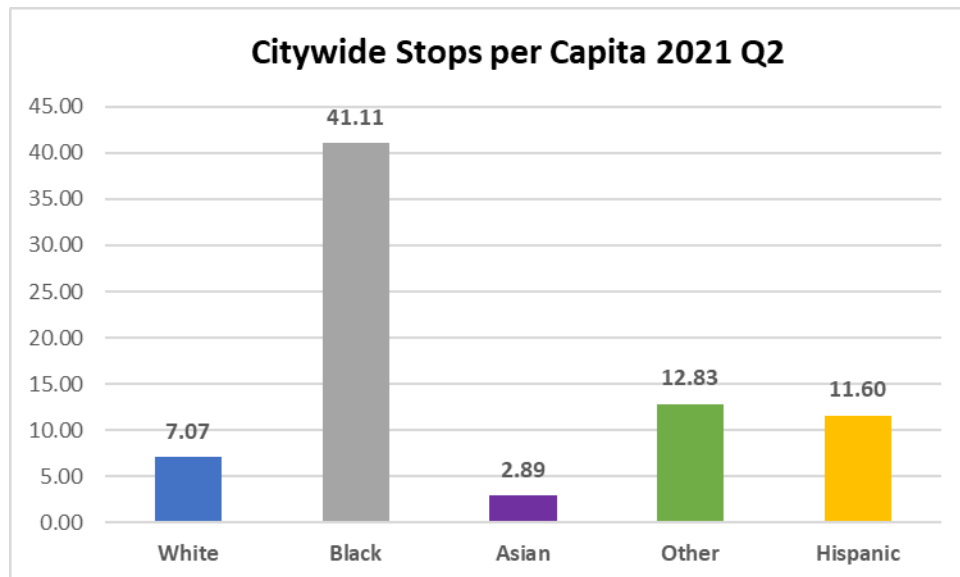
Quarter Per Capita Interactions

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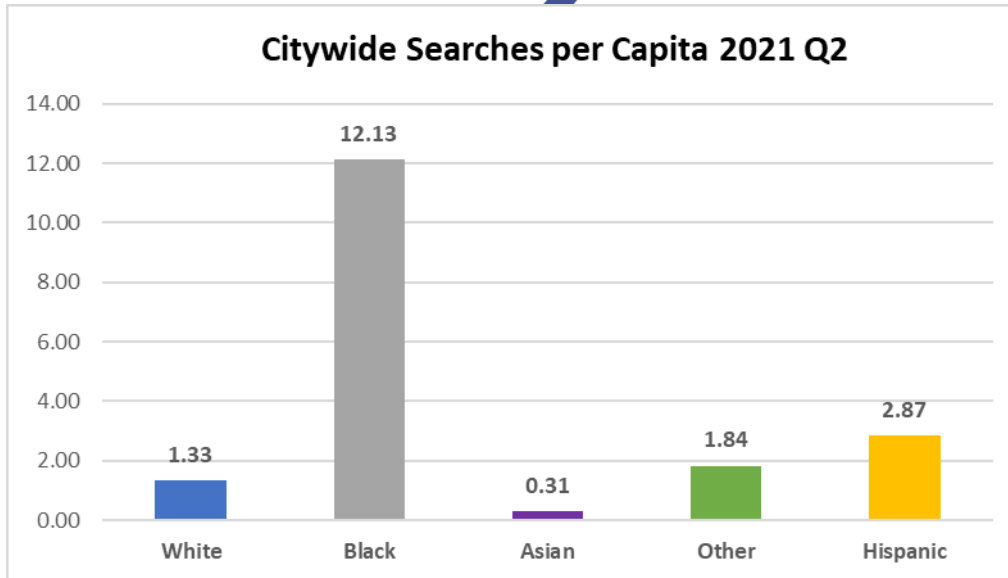

Citywide suspect data shows in Q2 of 2021, 66 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 4 of every 1000 White residents.
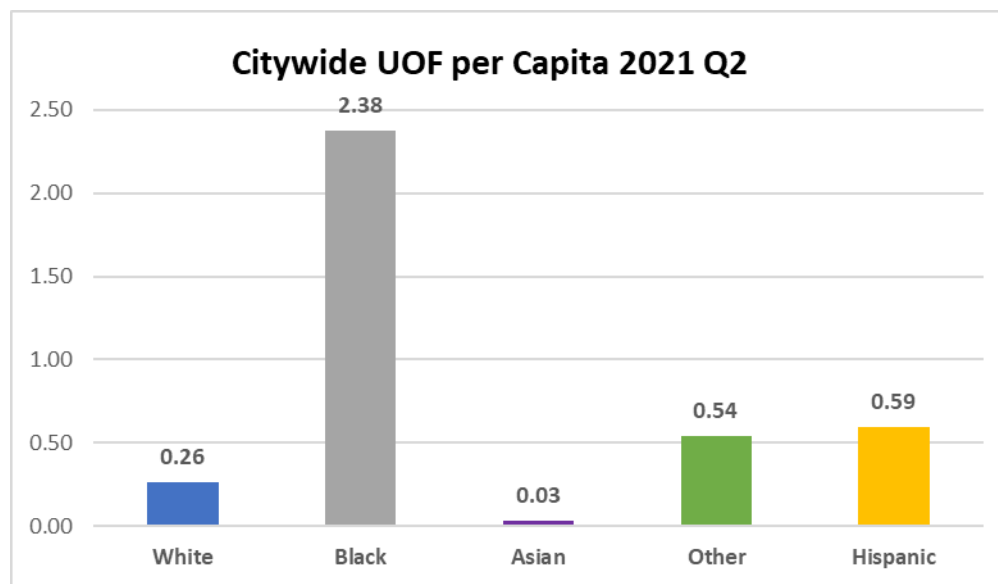

Citywide stops data shows in Q2 of 2021, 41 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 7 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Searches per Capita 2021 Q2

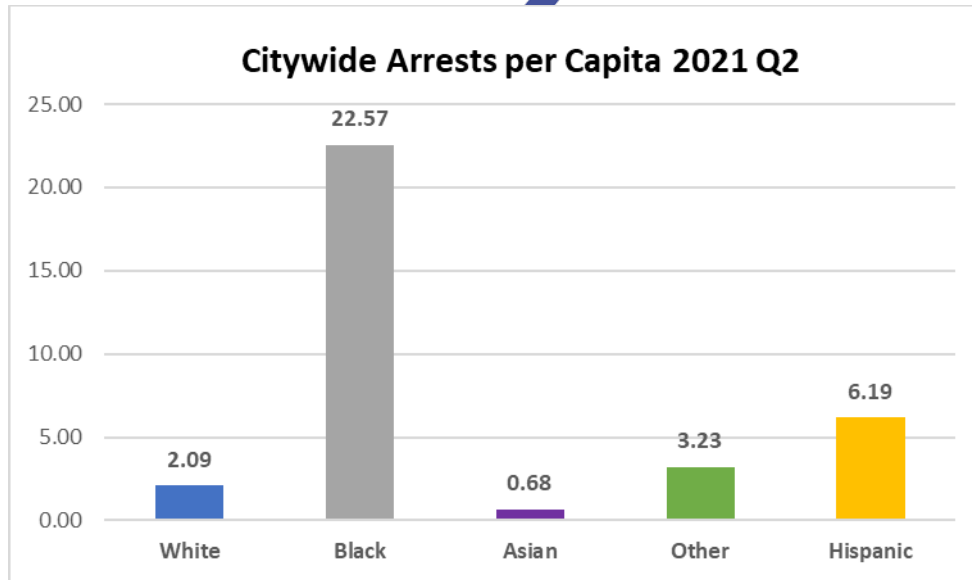| Race	Value
White	1.33
Black	12.13
Asian	0.31
Other	1.84
Hispanic	2.87

Citywide search data shows in Q2 of 2021, roughly 12 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to roughly 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita 2021 Q2

Race	Value
White	0.26
Black	2.38
Asian	0.03
Other	0.54
Hispanic	0.59

Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q2 of 2021, 2 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Arrests per Capita 2021 Q2

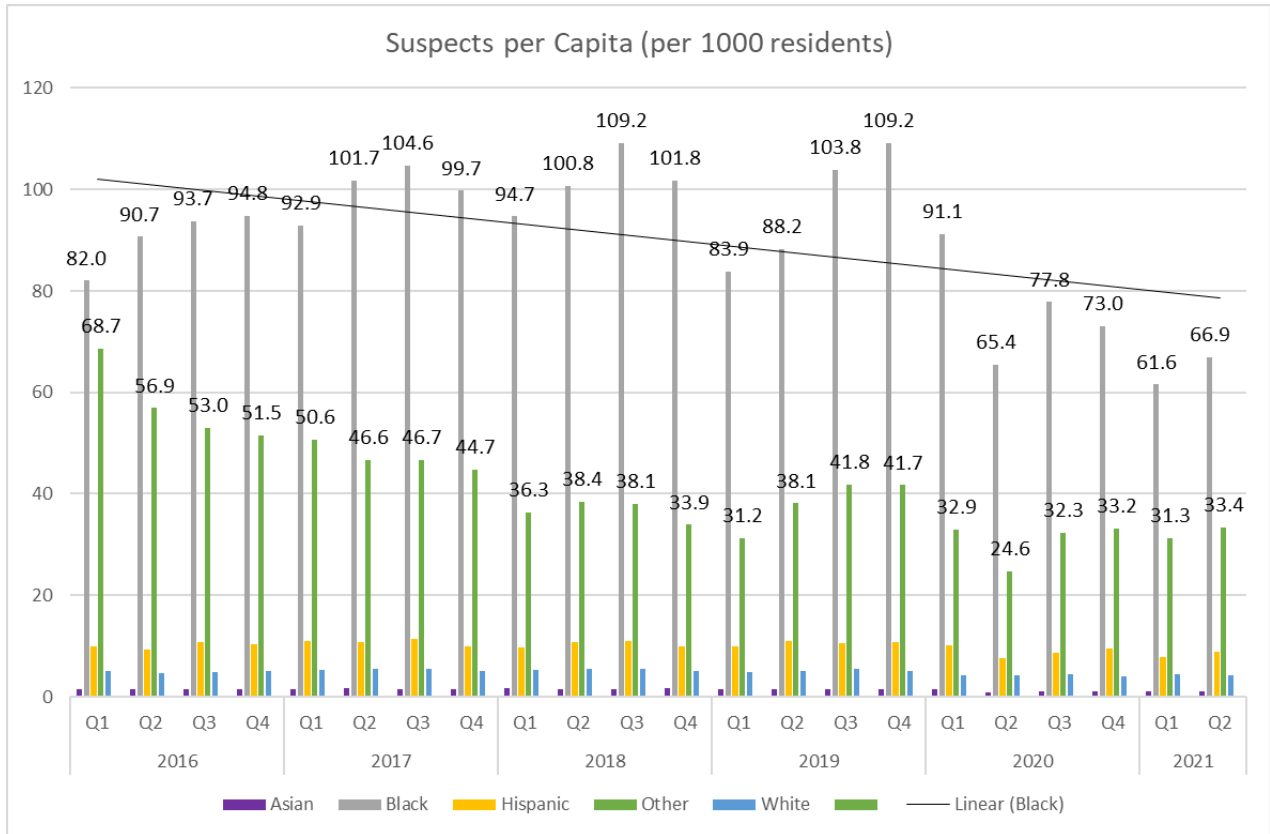| Race	Arrests per Capita
White	2.09
Black	22.57
Asian	0.68
Other	3.23
Hispanic	6.19

Citywide arrest data shows in Q2 of 2021, roughly 22 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to two of every 1000 White residents.

Per Capita Interactions by Race

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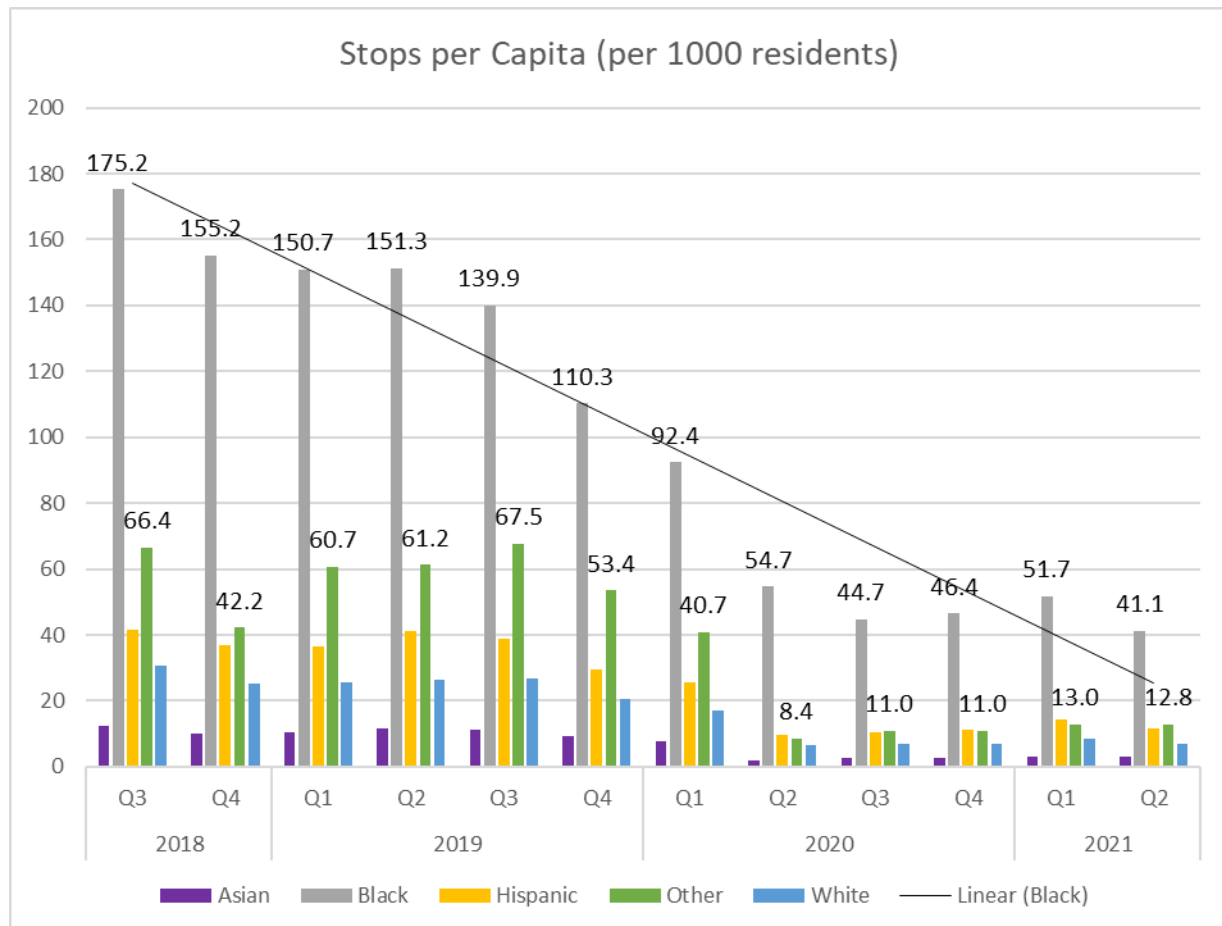

Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents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

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-1.114
Asian	-0.024
Hispanic	-0.084
White	-0.044
Other	-1.367

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down 1.11, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.
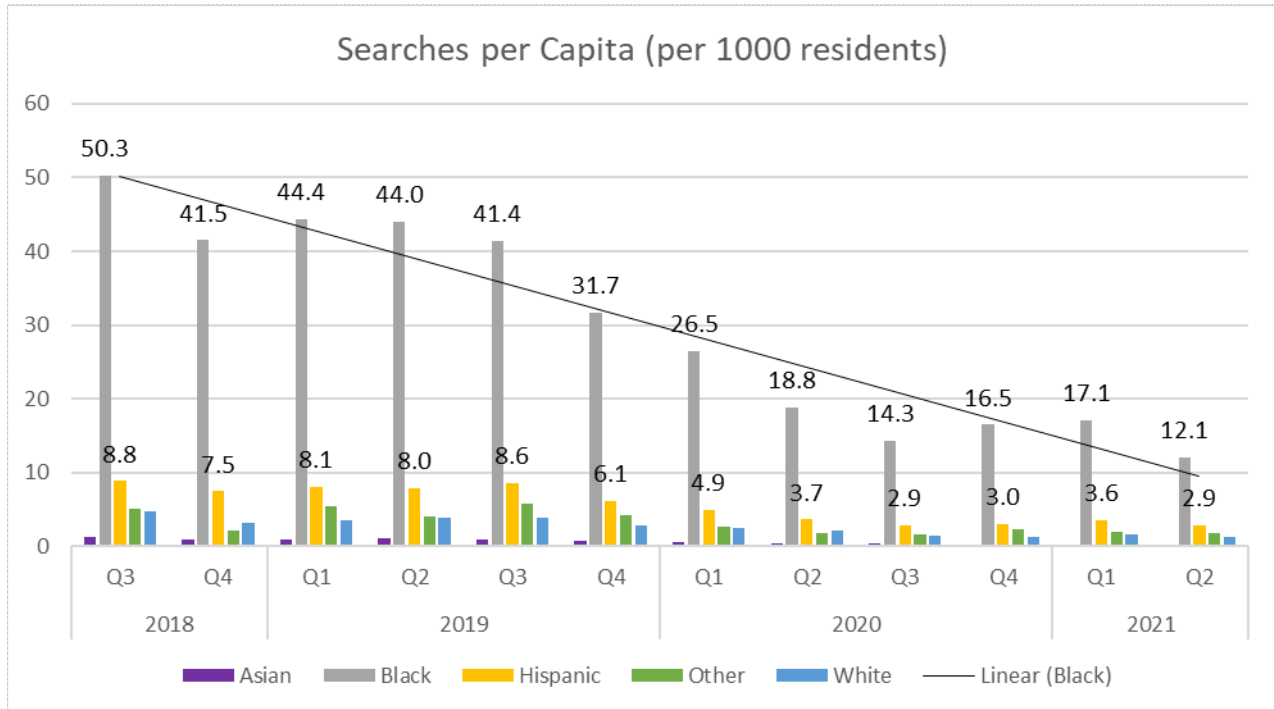

Stops per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-13.787
Asian	-1.039
Hispanic	-3.349
White	-2.468
Other	-5.738

to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 13.78, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

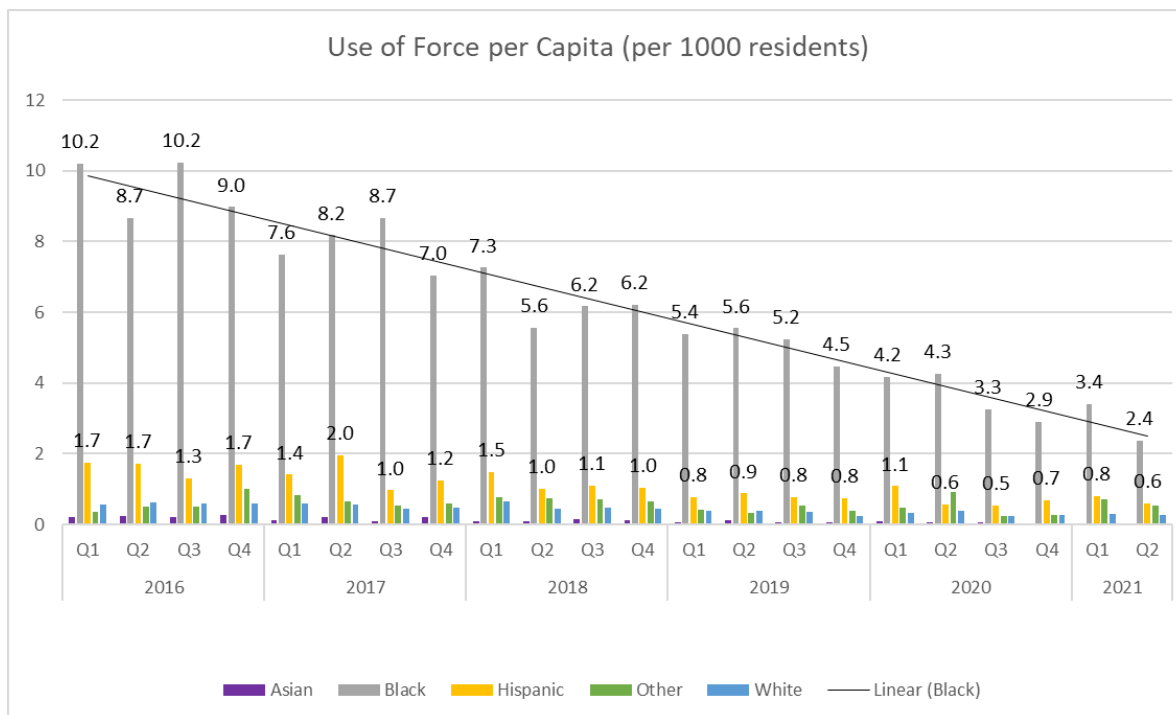A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 3.696, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-3.696
Asian	-0.093
Hispanic	-0.620
White	-0.298
Other	-0.297

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.

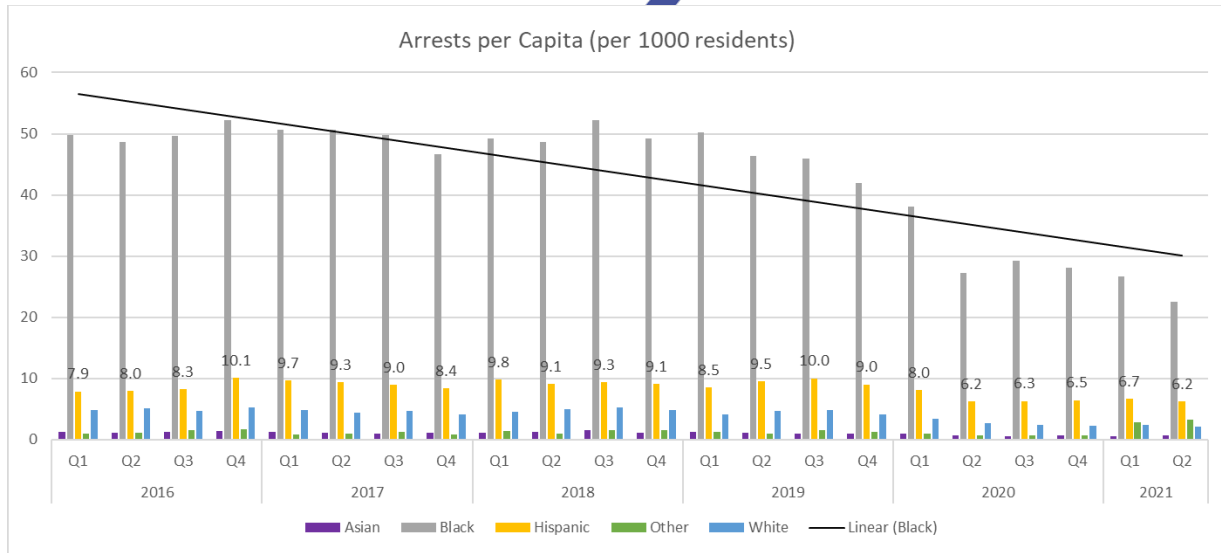| Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-0.351
Asian	-0.009
Hispanic	-0.055
White	-0.018
Other	-0.007

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF data goes down .35, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.257
Asian	-0.030
Hispanic	-0.111
White	-0.135
Other	-0.030

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.25, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.
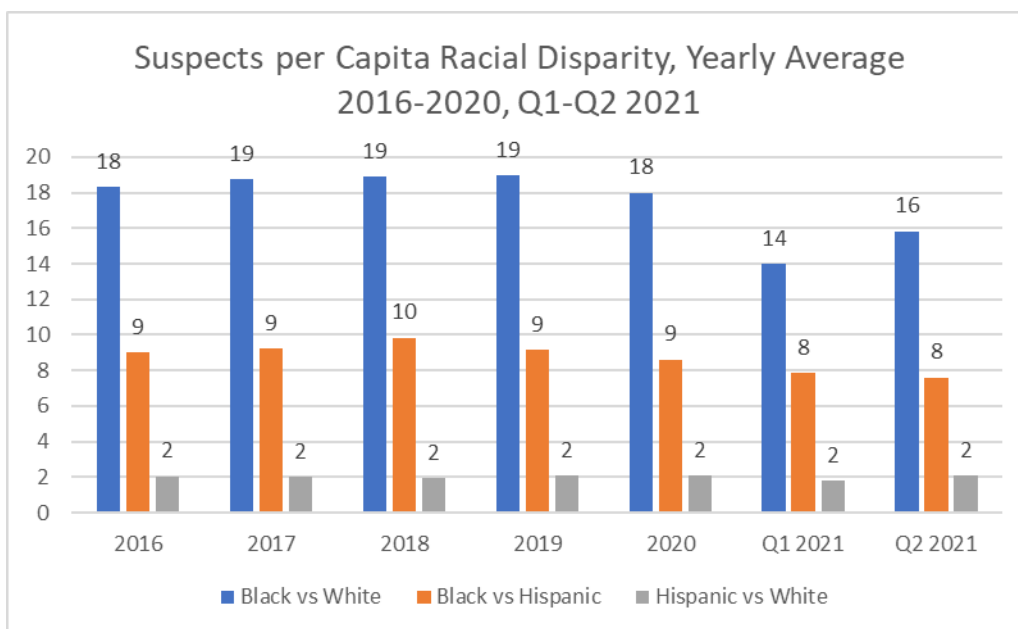
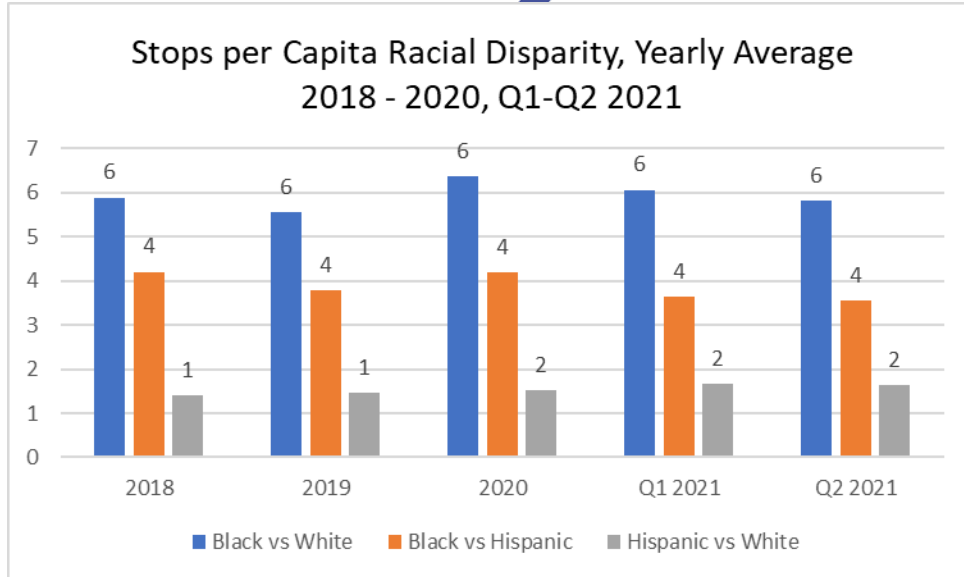**Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis**

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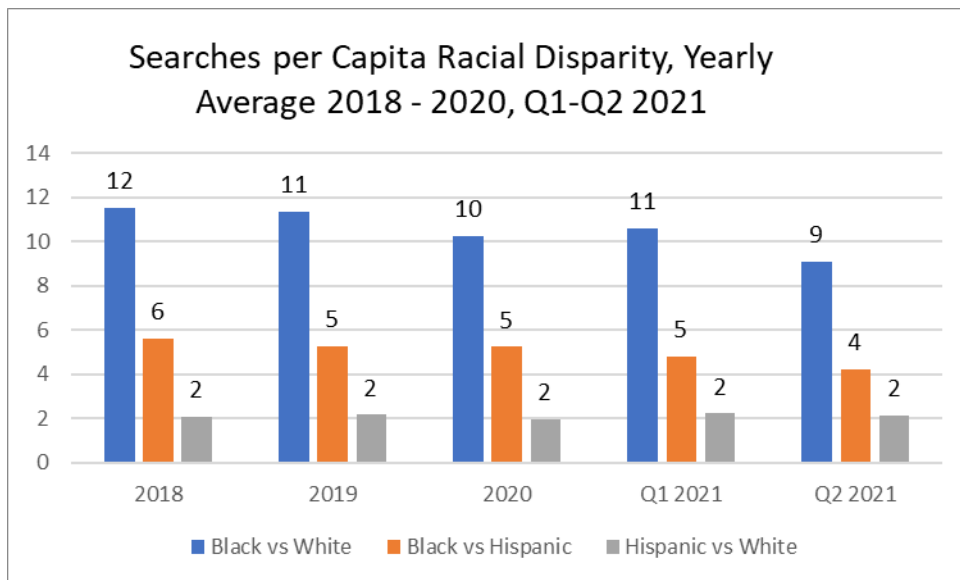

Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 14 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Stops per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1-Q2 2021
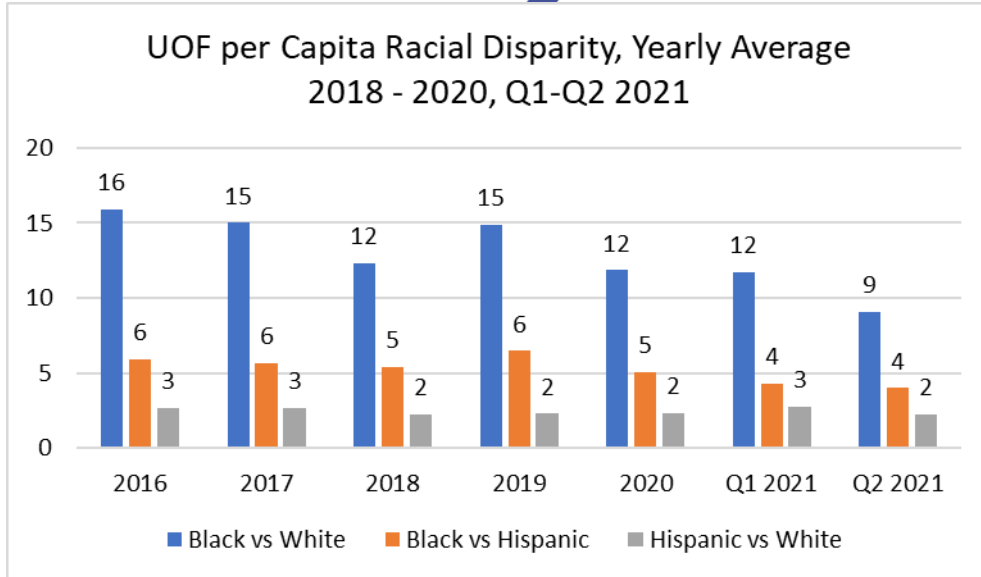
Citywide vehicle and pedestrian stop data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are six times more likely to be stopped than White residents.

Searches per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1-Q2 2021

Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 9 to 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.
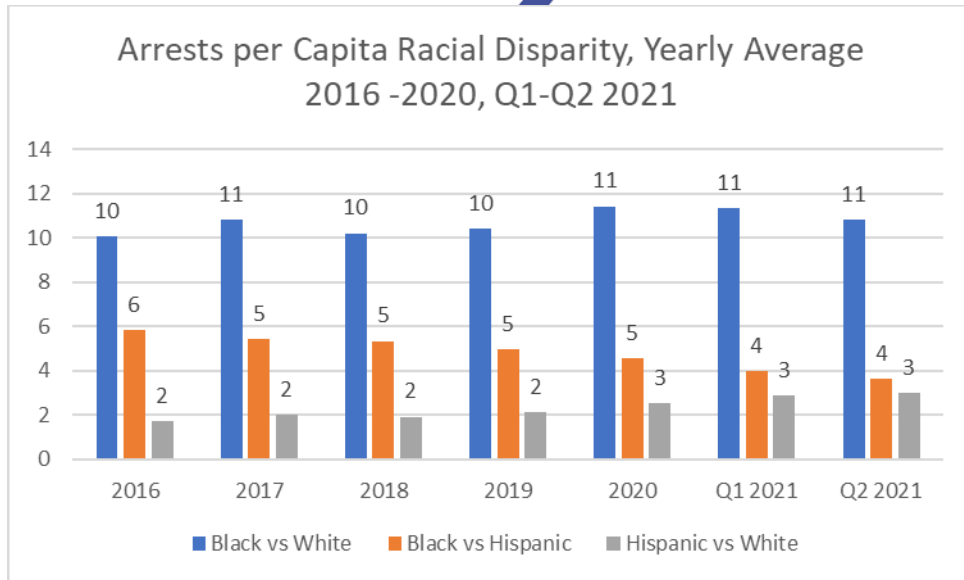
UOF per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2018 - 2020, Q1-Q2 2021

Year	Black vs White	Black vs Hispanic	Hispanic vs White
2016	16	6	3
2017	15	6	3
2018	12	5	2
2019	15	6	2
2020	12	5	2
Q1 2021	12	4	3
Q2 2021	9	4	2

Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between 9 to 16 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents.

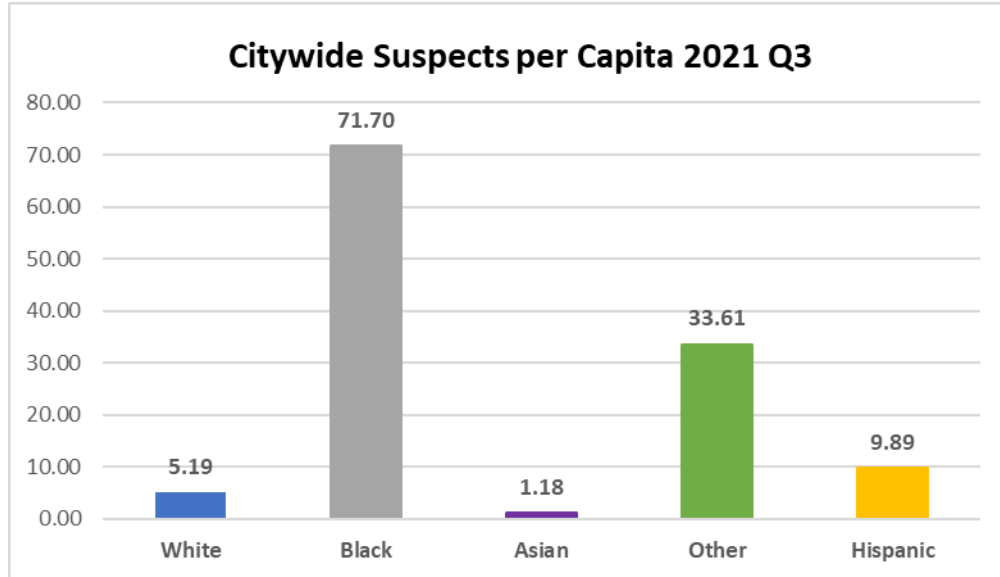Arrests per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2016 -2020, Q1-Q2 2021

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

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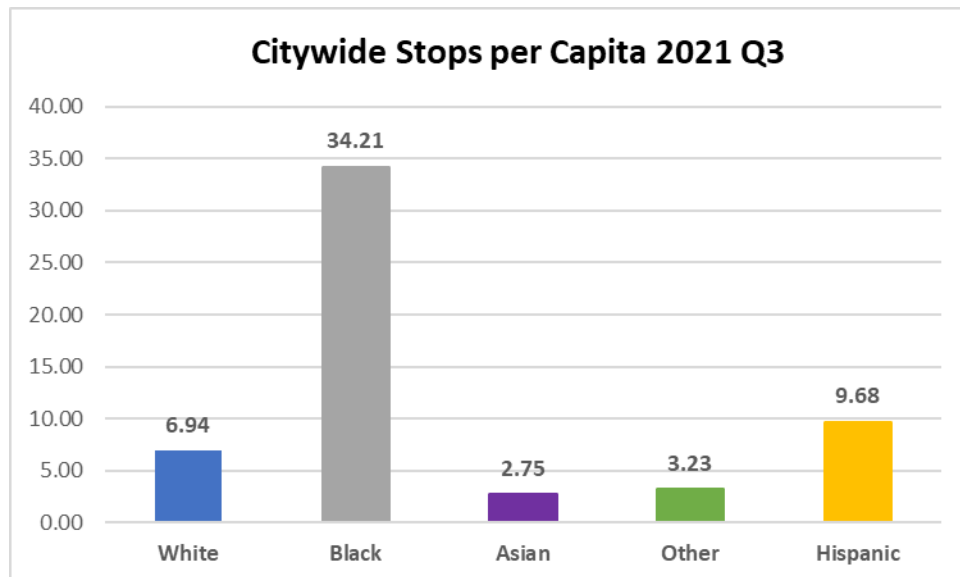
Using the previously mentioned methodologies, SFPD finds that Black/African Americans are overrepresented per capita in all interactions with the SFPD.
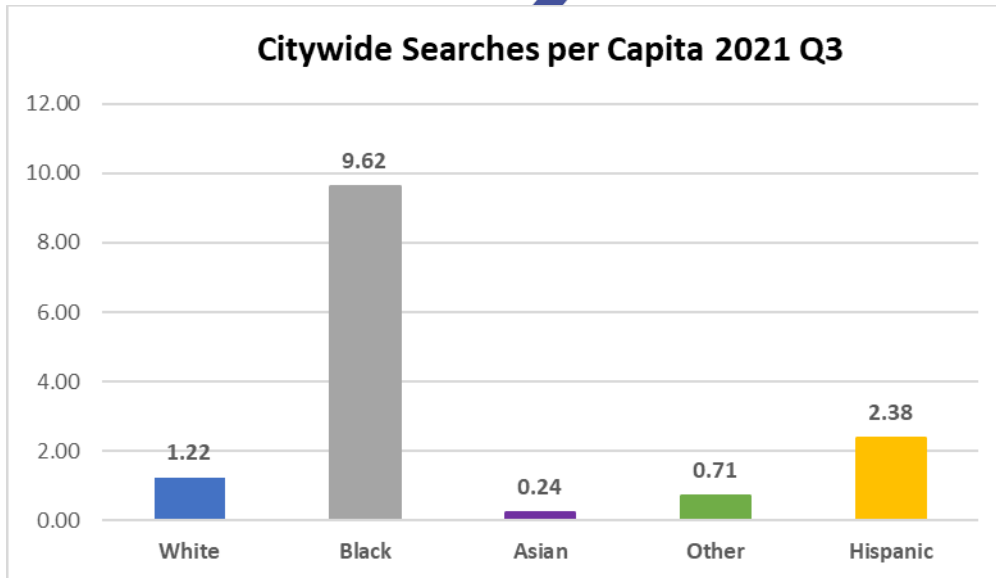

Citywide suspect data shows in Q3 of 2021, 71 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be reported as a suspect to a crime, as compared to 5 of every 1000 White residents.
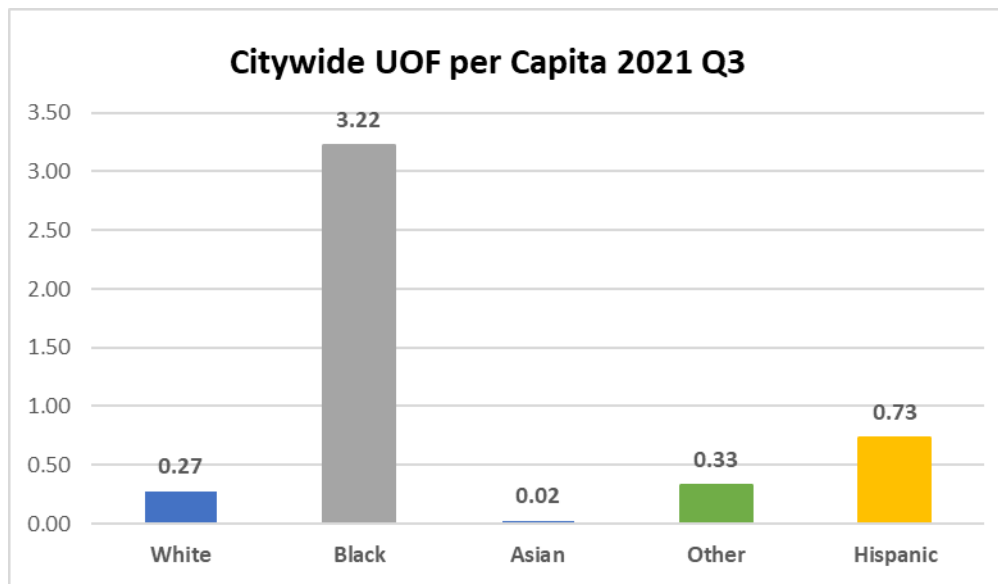

Citywide stops data shows in Q3 of 2021, 34 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to 6 of every 1000 White residents.
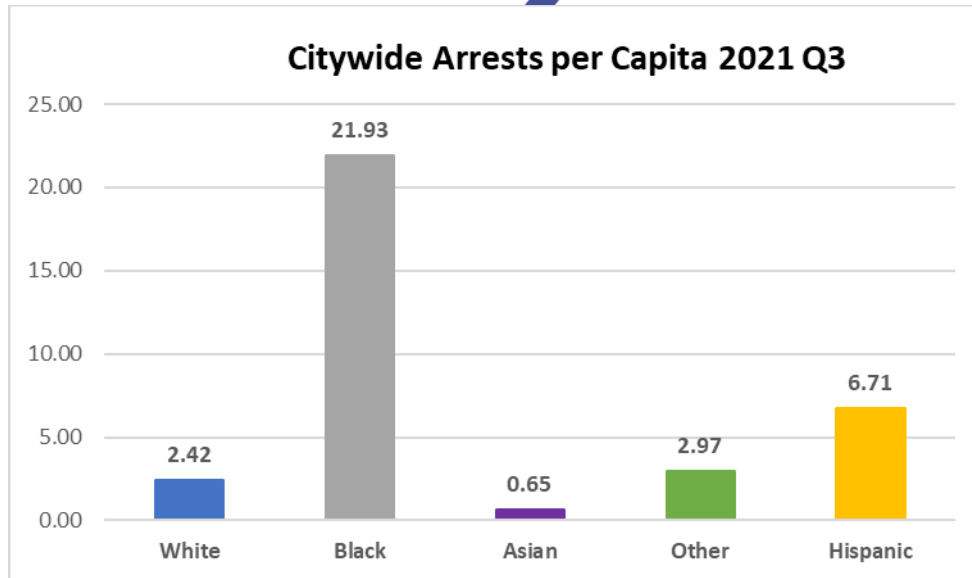
Citywide Searches per Capita 2021 Q3

Citywide search data shows in Q3 of 2021, roughly 9 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be searched as part of another interaction with the SFPD, as compared to roughly 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide UOF per Capita 2021 Q3

Citywide Use of Force data shows in Q3 of 2021, 3 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be subject to a use of force, as compared to less than 1 of every 1000 White residents.

Citywide Arrests per Capita 2021 Q3

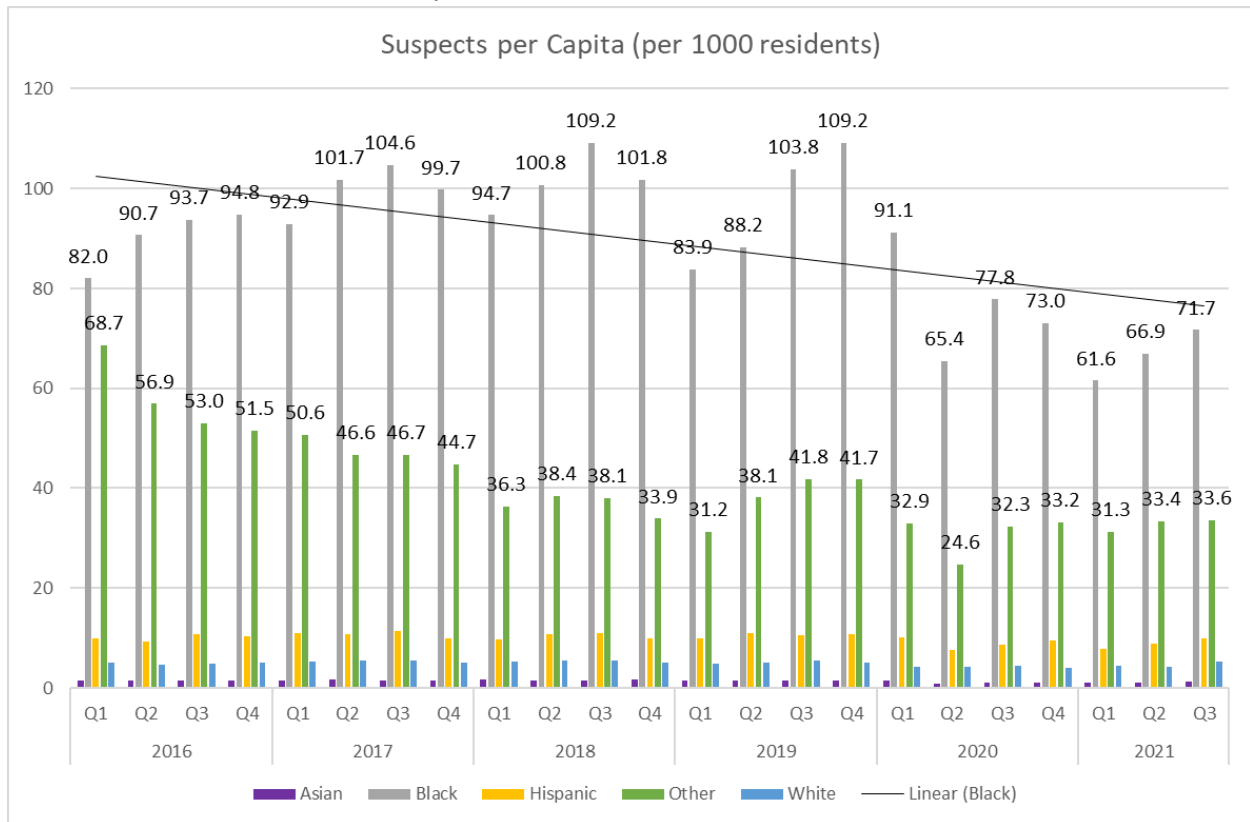| Race	Arrests per Capita
White	2.42
Black	21.93
Asian	0.65
Other	2.97
Hispanic	6.71

Citywide arrest data shows in Q3 of 2021, roughly 21 of every 1000 Black/African American residents of San Francisco may be stopped, as compared to two of every 1000 White residents.

Per Capita Interactions by Race

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

Citywide suspect data since 2016 shows that Black/African American individuals have been reported as suspects of crimes significantly higher than other demographic categories. On average, however, there has been a slight decline over time, of the per capita inclusion of Black/African American residents within suspect reporting.
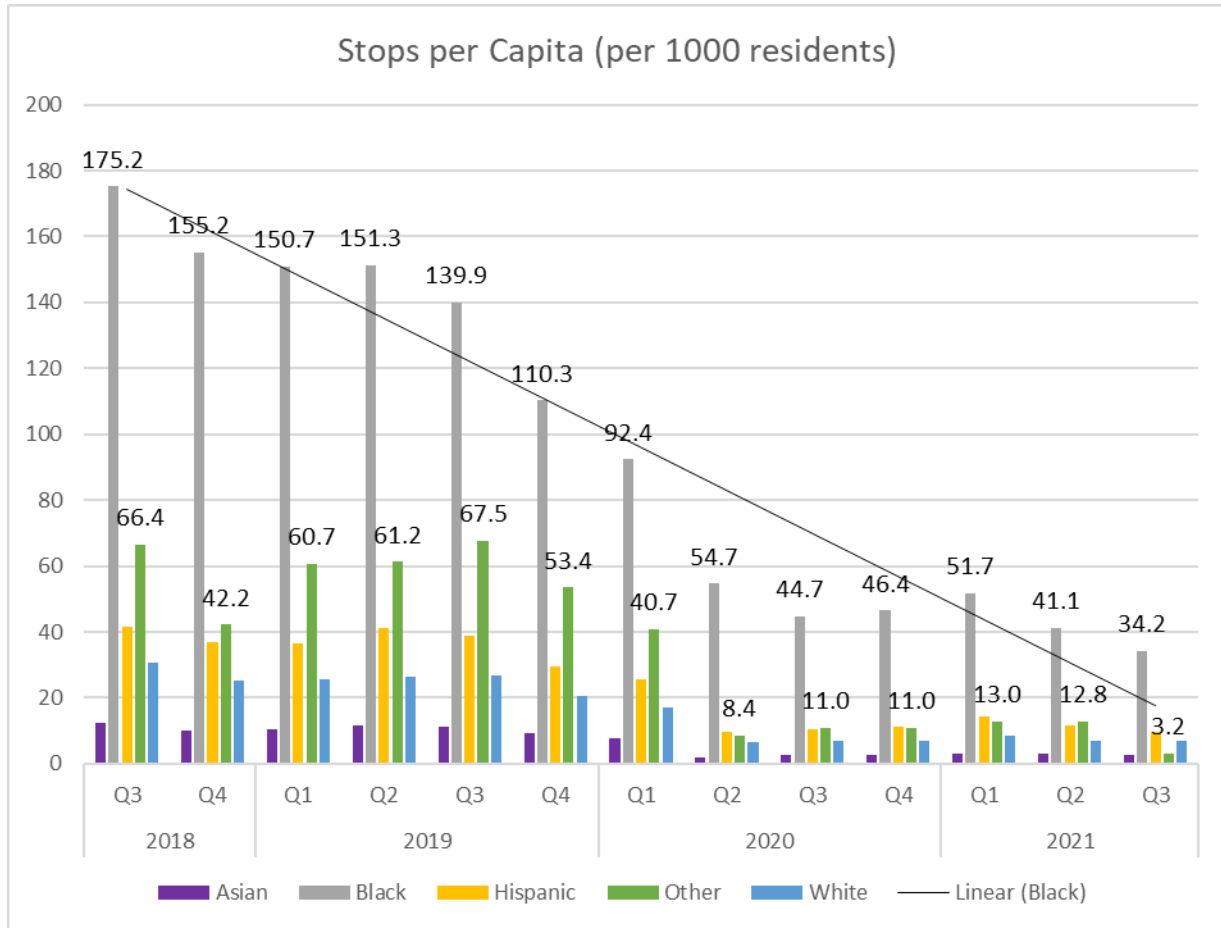
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines are included in the above

Rate of Decrease, Suspects Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-1.177
Asian	-0.024
Hispanic	-0.074
White	-0.035
Other	-1.278

table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in suspect data goes down 1.17, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Citywide stops data since 2018 shows that Black/African American individuals have been stopped by the SFPD at significantly higher rates per capita than other demographic categories. There has been a significant decline over time, on average, of the per capita number of Black/African American stopped in a vehicle or pedestrian stop since mid-2018.
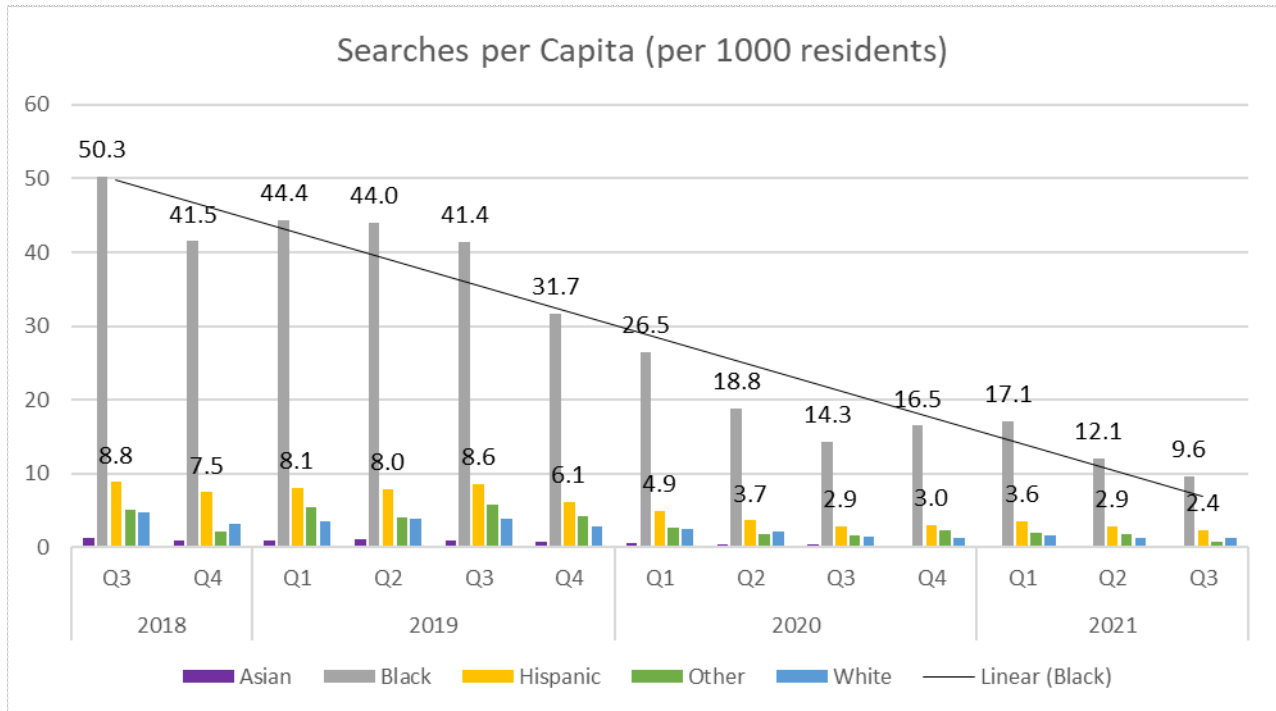
A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group,

Rate of Decrease, Stops Per Capita	
Race	**Slope**
Black	-13.039
Asian	-0.962
Hispanic	-3.156
White	-2.283
Other	-5.633

per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in stops data goes down 13.03, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.
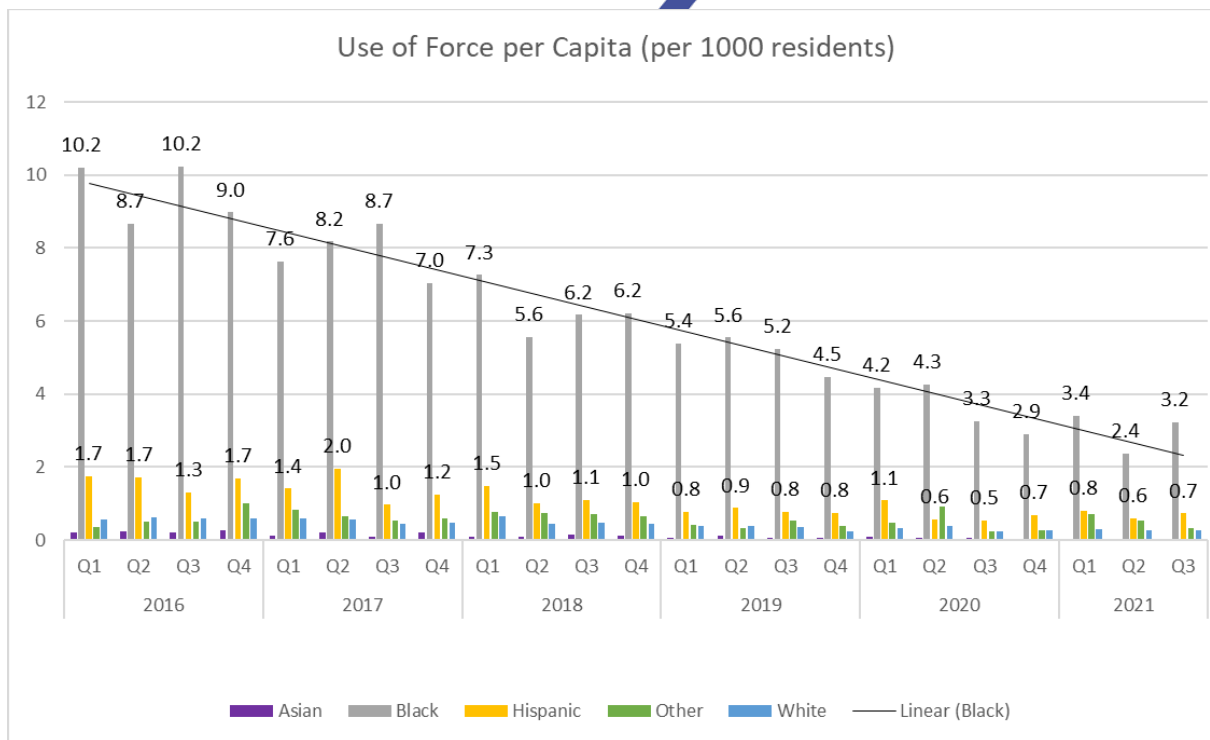

Searches per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.

Rate of Decrease , Searches Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-3.572
Asian	-0.087
Hispanic	-0.596
White	-0.283
Other	-0.318

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in search data goes down 3.572, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Use of Force per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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.

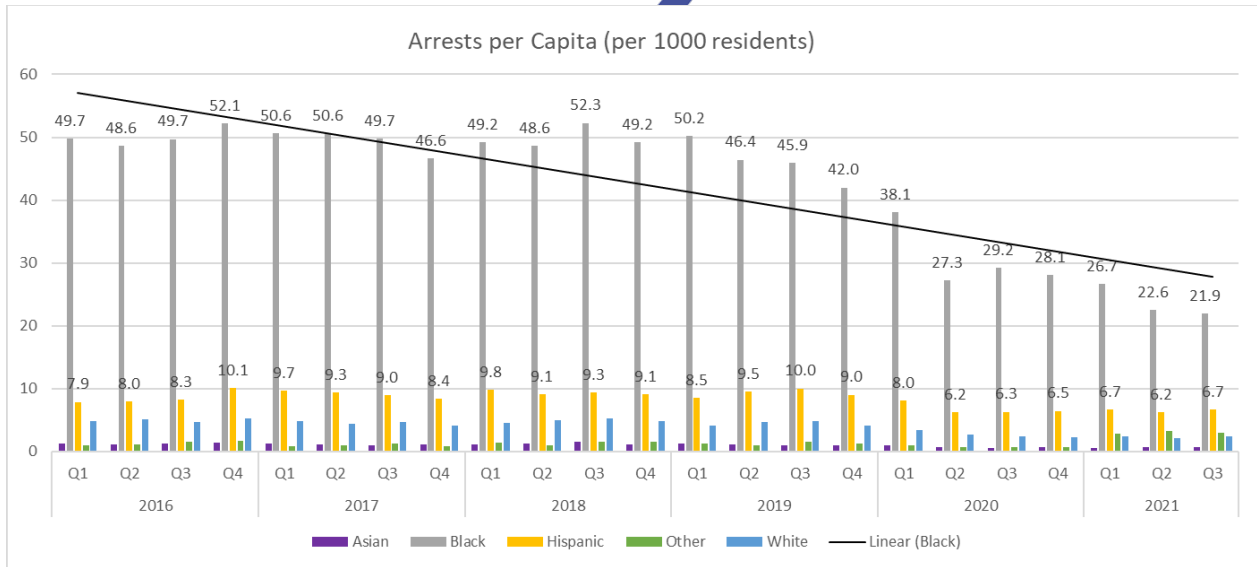| Rate of Decrease, UoF Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-0.339
Asian	-0.009
Hispanic	-0.053
White	-0.018
Other	-0.009

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison. Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in UoF data goes down .33, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.

Arrests per Capita (per 1000 residents)

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

Rate of Decrease , Arrests Per Capita	
Race	Slope
Black	-1.332
Asian	-0.030
Hispanic	-0.116
White	-0.136
Other	-0.044

A linear trendline is produced for the most impacted group. Slopes for all trendlines shown in the above table to allow for comparison Slope represents the average change, per demographic group, per quarter. In this case the number of Black/African American individuals included in Arrest data goes down 1.33, per 1000 Black/African Americans, per quarter, on average, over time.
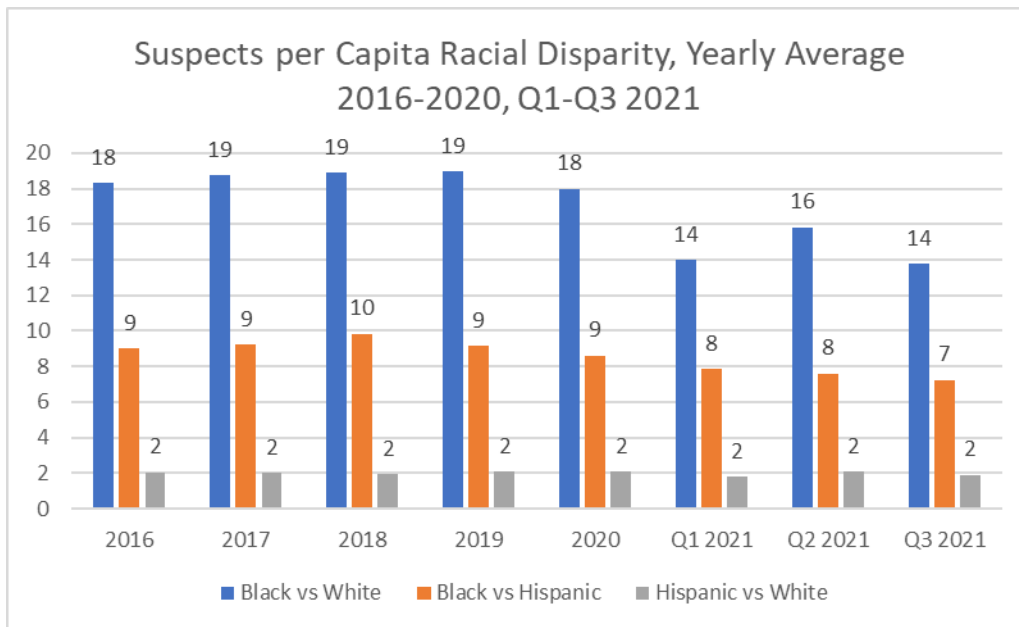
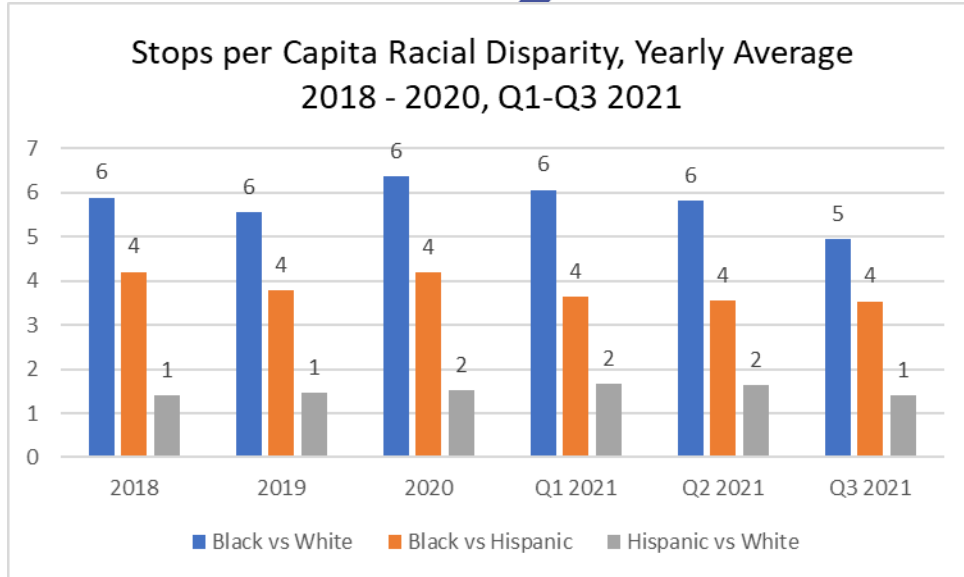**Yearly Per Capita Disparity Analysis**

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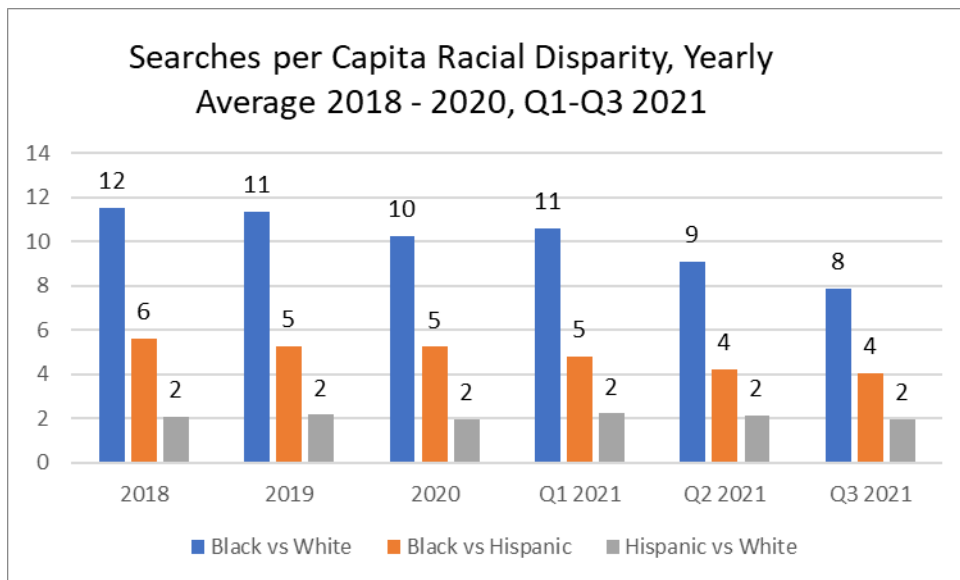

Citywide suspect data shows that since 2016, Black/African American residents are between 14 to 19 times more likely to be listed as a suspect, than White residents.

Stops per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1-Q3 2021

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

Searches per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average 2018 - 2020, Q1-Q3 2021
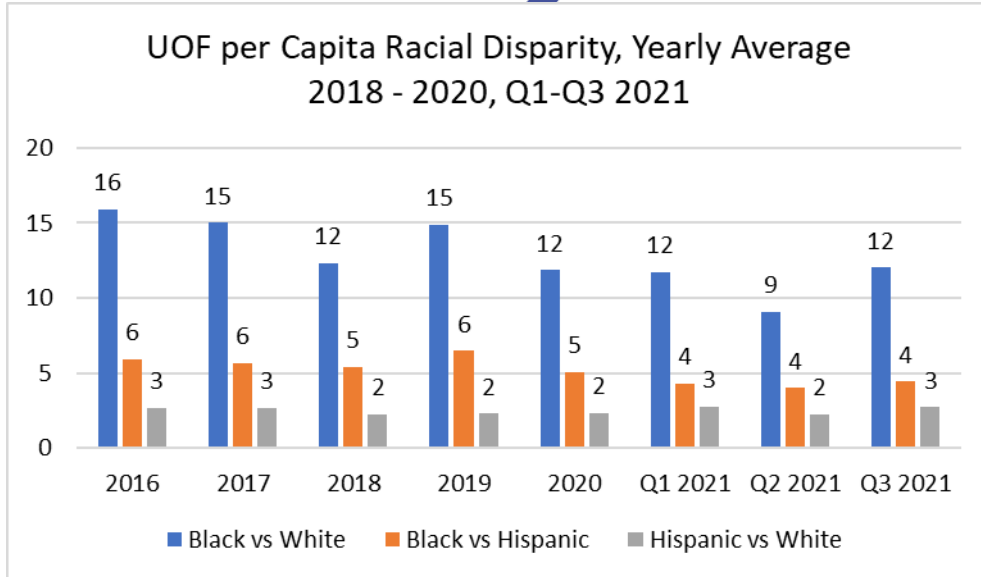
Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between about 8 to 12 times more likely to be stopped than White residents.
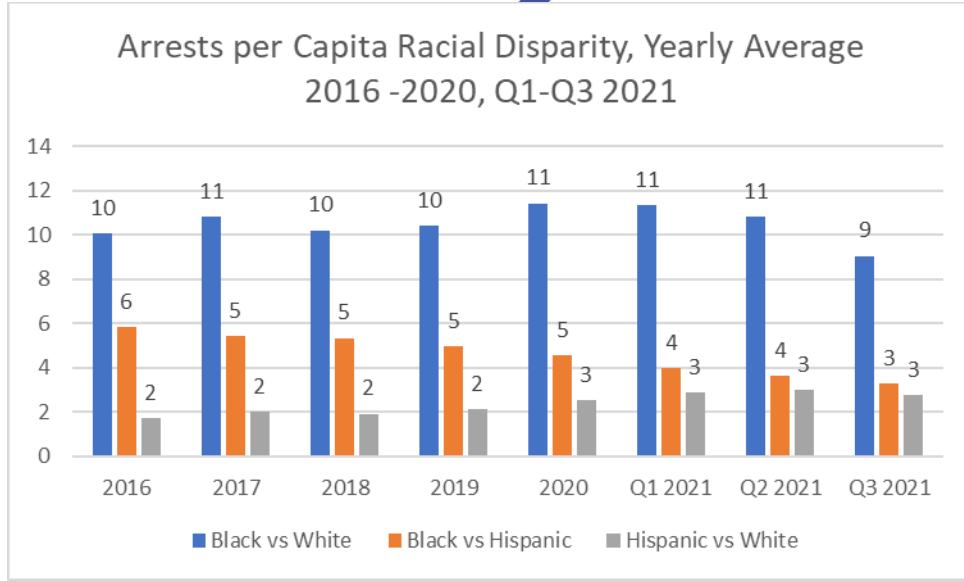
UOF per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2018 - 2020, Q1-Q3 2021

Citywide search data shows that since mid-2018, Black/African American residents are between 9 to 16 times more likely to have force used upon them than White residents.

Arrests per Capita Racial Disparity, Yearly Average
2016 -2020, Q1-Q3 2021

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