



San Francisco Public Works
General – Director’s Office
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Public Works Order No: 212302

MAKING FINDINGS RELATED TO SIDEWALK VENDING IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE SEEKING TO IMPLEMENT ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 276 (2025), IDENTIFYING A LIST OF MERCHANDISE COMMONLY TARGETED FOR RETAIL THEFT (“TARGETED MERCHANDISE”), AND RECOMMENDING THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVE THE AFOREMENTIONED ORDINANCE AND APPROVE THE INITIAL LIST OF TARGETED MERCHANDISE

WHEREAS, Pursuant to California Senate Bill 276 (2025) (“SB 276”), this ordinance authorizes the City, exclusively, to implement enhanced enforcement to address the sale of merchandise that is a common target of retail theft, on City property without a permit; and

WHEREAS, SB 276 authorizes the City to approve an ordinance that requires vendors to obtain a permit for the sale “on public property, including public streets or sidewalks,” of merchandise that the City has determined is a “common target of retail theft,” provided that the City make specific written findings supported by substantial evidence in the record, as prescribed by SB 276; and

WHEREAS, SB 276 requires that when the City approves an ordinance as authorized under SB 276, the City must find that: (1) there has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within San Francisco; (2) requiring a permit to sell merchandise on public property within San Francisco will further the objective of preventing retail theft; (3) there are reasonable permit requirements that enable the lawful sale of merchandise while safeguarding civil rights; and (4) multiple non-law-enforcement measures to address the resale of stolen goods were attempted prior to adopting the ordinance, including opening marketplaces where vendors may sell items, reducing or removing permit fees, expanding efforts to combat retail theft, partnering with local nonprofit organizations to triage needs of vendors and their families, and offering wraparound support services, resource fairs, marketing support, trainings on entrepreneurship and business development, workforce development opportunities, and support to open brick-and-mortar businesses; and

WHEREAS, SB 276 is a response, in part, to a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, According the Police Department’s Organized Retail Crime data, from January 1, 2023 through September 28, 2025, the reported value of property (including merchandise and packaged food) stolen citywide through organized retail crime totaled approximately \$11.5 million, and retail theft remains a significant challenge in San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, Over the last three calendar years, the value of property stolen in San Francisco remains significant, exceeding \$6.4 million in 2023, exceeding \$3.6 million in 2024, and exceeding \$1.4 million through September 28, 2025; and

WHEREAS, Retail theft occurs across San Francisco and is most concentrated in several police districts; since 2023, the Central Police District has reported more than \$3.5 million in stolen property, with significant amounts in the Taraval (\$1.49 million), Northern (\$1.47 million) Tenderloin (\$1.34 million), and Mission (\$1.19 million) police districts; and

WHEREAS, Between January 1, 2023 and September 28, 2025, officers recovered stolen property that was tied to organized retail crime through in-progress arrests and other organized retail crime investigative operations and worth approximately \$1.6 million; and

WHEREAS, The Police Department conducts enforcement operations focused on the sale and resale of stolen merchandise and other goods, commonly referred to as “fencing”; and merchandise recovered in fencing operations, which are included in the categories of merchandise identified in the Organized Retail Crime data attached to this Order as Exhibit A, demonstrate a pattern of retail theft followed by sale and resale of such on public property; and

WHEREAS, The Police Department estimates that the value of suspected stolen goods recovered during fencing operations between January 1, 2023 and September 28, 2025 exceeded \$513,000; and

WHEREAS, The correlation between the types of property recovered in fencing operations and the types of property frequently stolen in retail theft incidents indicates that fencing operations are an important intervention to help disrupt organized retail theft networks; and

WHEREAS, Public Works street inspectors have observed commonly stolen merchandise offered for sale on public sidewalks and in public spaces, including packaged food, hygiene products, cosmetics, clothing, and small electronics; and

WHEREAS, The sale of stolen property in public, commingled with the sale of goods that were obtained legally, creates unsafe and unsanitary conditions that undermine the health, safety, and welfare of residents, visitors, inspectors, and lawful vendors; and such sales activity causes the obstruction of sidewalks, the accumulation of debris and discarded packaging on sidewalks, and threatens to displace legitimate vendors with vendors who may be illegally selling stolen goods; and

WHEREAS, Requiring a permit for the sale of merchandise identified as common targets of retail theft is intended to reduce retail theft and fencing, make merchandise traceable to lawful sources, and protect legitimate vendors operating in compliance with vending regulations; and

WHEREAS, Public Works and other departments have collaborated with the Mayor’s Office on an ordinance to implement SB 276 (“SB 276 Ordinance”) that would satisfy the requirements of SB 276 and incorporate the enhanced enforcement mechanisms that would be authorized under SB 276 into the Public Works Code, and a draft of the SB 276 Ordinance is attached to this Order as Exhibit B; and

WHEREAS, To safeguard civil rights and due process, the SB 276 Ordinance designates the Public Works as the non-law-enforcement permitting agency, prohibits collection of immigration or criminal-history information, requires acceptance of alternative forms of identification, and caps permit fees to ensure accessibility for low-income vendors; and

WHEREAS, Between November 2023 and May 2024, two temporary marketplaces were launched in partnership with community organizations including Clecha, Calle 24 Latino Cultural District, and the Latino Task Force to support permitted vendors by providing alternative vending sites; and

WHEREAS, El Tianguie Marketplace opened on November 27, 2023, at 2137 Mission Street, operating daily from 10am–6pm, it offered 43 slots, with up to 35 vendors participating each day; and

WHEREAS, La Placita Marketplace opened on November 28, 2023, at 24th and Capp Street in the SFMTA parking lot, operating Tuesday through Saturday from 10am–6pm, hosting up to 9 vendors and weekly activations to attract foot traffic; and

WHEREAS, On January 6, 2025, a permanent El Tianguie site opened at 2081 Mission Street as an incubation space for vendors, with capacity for 12 stalls; and

WHEREAS, In addition to the marketplaces, we collaborated on holiday events such as the Abuelita Cook-Off at La Placita, Mission Lotería at El Tianguie, and Día de los Reyes; and a dedicated communications campaign, including a webpage and radio ads, promoted shopping in the Mission and supporting permitted vendors; and

WHEREAS, Alongside these efforts, the “Shop in the Mission” campaign was created to direct shoppers to the vendor marketplaces; and

WHEREAS, The Public Works street vendor permit program provides that individuals applying for a permit may be eligible for an initial permit application fee waiver, and a 50% reduced renewal fee if their individual or family income is less than or equal to 200% of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Poverty Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, Since November 2022, Public Works has issued no fewer than five Public Works Orders to restrict vending along the Mission Street Corridor (Mission Street between Cesar Chavez Boulevard and 14th Street, and adjacent streets) due to objective health, safety, and welfare concerns, and between November 2022 through the present, City departments have collaborated to address health, safety, and welfare concerns related to vending along the Mission Street Corridor as described in Public Works Order Nos. 208,803; 210,162; 210,605; 210,875; and 211, 884; and the aforementioned Orders are available for review at <https://sfpublicworks.org/services/permits/public-works-orders>; and

WHEREAS, Since Fiscal Year 2024-2025, OEWD has funded six Community Engagement Specialists to support permitted Street Vendors in the Mission Street Corridor by ensuring and supporting compliance with City requirements, vending in authorized locations, and training vendors to have their receipts and permits ready for inspection; and they were ensuring streets and plazas were clear of unpermitted vending and engaged with brick-and-mortar business owners; and the specialists were onsite along the Mission Street Corridor 7 days per week from 11am – 7:30 pm; and

WHEREAS, Since Fiscal Year 2025, DEM has managed Community Engagement Specialist-Ambassadors who work and provide services in vicinity of 16th and Mission Streets, supporting efforts

to provide community resources and to monitor potential fencing operations and open air drug markets; and

WHEREAS, As part of a pilot program for permitted vendors along the Mission Street Corridor, there are 32 Pilot vending plots allowed on Mission Street from 25th to 22nd Streets; and each vendor that participates in this pilot program must complete a two-hour orientation presented by OEWD, Public Works, and DEM, at which vendors learn about the City's vending rules, regulations, standards, and enforcement authority, and receive supplies including uniform canopies, tablecloths, and a vest; and

WHEREAS, Since 2022, the City has partnered with local nonprofit organizations including the Latino Task Force, Clecha, MEDA and Calle 24 Cultural District to respond to and triage the needs of vendors and their families, offering technical assistance and wraparound support services including but not limited to training in entrepreneurship, business formation, business development, business finances, opening a brick-and-mortar store, permit navigation, and workforce development opportunities; referrals to workshops on topics such as immigration, health, and other essential resources; marketing support; resource fairs; emergency financial relief for vendors from low-income households; and emergency family relief for vendors with children under age 18; and

WHEREAS, Since 2023, OEWD and DEM have engaged with vendors at their monthly association meetings to provide legislative and programmatic updates as well as referrals to social services and resources; and

WHEREAS, OEWD has helped up to 35 vendors obtain general liability insurance for one year; and

WHEREAS, OEWD has informed vendors of small business grant opportunities such as the OEWD Business Training Grant; and

WHEREAS, Despite the City's extensive measures to address fencing and retail theft prior to enacting this ordinance, including establishing permitted marketplaces, reducing or eliminating fees for vendors, offering multilingual outreach, and partnering with nonprofit organizations to provide vendor support and workforce development opportunities, and significant interagency coordination among Public Works, the Police Department, DEM, and OEWD to address sidewalk vending and related safety and quality of life issues, the sale of stolen retail merchandise and fencing remain significant and persistent; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the restrictions on regulating vending under California Senate Bill 946 (2018) ("SB 946"), SB 276 authorizes the City to make the sale of such merchandise on City property without a permit punishable as follows: with a written warning for the first violation; as an infraction for the second and third violations within 18 months of the first violation; and as infractions or misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,000, for the fourth and subsequent violations within 18 months of the first violation; and

WHEREAS, Consistent with the requirements of SB 276, the City ordinance implementing SB 276 may remain in effect for up to three years, subject to annual approval of the requisite written findings by

resolution of the Board of Supervisors (“Board”), and subject to the filing of an annual report, for a period of three years following the effective date; and

WHEREAS, To enable the City to continue exercising enforcement authority under SB 276 beyond the three-year duration of this ordinance, at or prior to the completion of the three-year period, the Board would be required to approve a subsequent renewal ordinance that includes the findings required by SB 276; by its terms, SB 276 will become inoperative on January 1, 2031 and shall be repealed as of that date; and

WHEREAS, While the California legislature considered the approval of SB 276, San Francisco Public Works (“Public Works”) has been collaborating with other City agencies including the Office of Economic and Workforce Development (“OEWD”), the Police Department, the Department of Emergency Management (“DEM”) on strategies for enforcing vending restrictions under SB 946 as well as potential legislative amendments to implement SB 276, in the event that SB 276 were to be signed into law, and compiling and analyzing substantial evidence that would support such legislation including retail theft data compiled by the Police Department’s Crime Analysis Unit for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 and a summary of the data (Exhibit A); and

WHEREAS, Following the approval and effective date of SB 276, the SB 276 Ordinance could remain in effect for up to three years, subject to annual approval of the requisite written findings by resolution of the Board of Supervisors (“Board”), and subject to the filing of an annual report, for a period of three years following the effective date; and

WHEREAS, The SB 276 Ordinance would amend Article 5.9 of the Public Works Code (titled “Permit Regulations for Vendors”) to conform to the requirements of SB 276; and the changes in enforcement authorized under SB 276 and effectuated by this ordinance would be codified in Section 5.9-11(f) of the Public Works Code; and

WHEREAS, Three years after the effective date of the SB 276 Ordinance, to enable the City to continue exercising the enforcement authority granted under SB 276, at or prior to the completion of the three-year period, the Board of Supervisors (“Board”) would be required to approve a subsequent renewal ordinance that includes the findings required by SB 276; any City ordinance implementing SB 276 would become inoperative on January 1, 2031; and

WHEREAS, According to the terms of the SB 276 Ordinance, upon the expiration of the ordinance, the City Attorney is authorized to cause Section 9-11(f) to be removed from the Public Works Code; and the City Attorney is authorized to cause the removal of other provisions in Article 5.9 of the Public Works Code to conform to the expiration of Section 9-11(f), and to make nonsubstantive changes in Article 5.9 to conform to the expiration of Section 9-11(f); and any changes caused by the City Attorney following the expiration of this ordinance will be filed in the Board of Supervisors file for this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, The Public Works Director (“Director”) has prepared this Order in consultation with the Police Department and OEWD and on the basis of Public Works’ analysis of the existing vending permit program codified in Article 5.9 of the Public Works Code and administered by Public Works and on the Police Department data attached as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, On October 6, 2025, Governor Newsom signed SB 276, which grants the City authority to adopt an ordinance requiring a permit to sell merchandise that the City determines is a common target of retail theft; now, therefore, be it:

DETERMINED that on the basis of the preceding information and grounds, the Public Works Director makes the findings and recommendations set forth below.

A. SB 276 FINDINGS

(1) There has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within San Francisco;

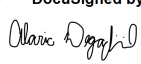
(2) Requiring a permit to sell merchandise on public property within San Francisco will further the objective of preventing retail theft;

(3) Article 5.9 of the Public Works Code, as amended by the SB 276 Ordinance, imposes reasonable permit requirements that enable the lawful sale of merchandise while safeguarding civil rights; and

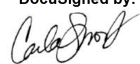
(4) The City has attempted multiple non-law-enforcement measures to address the resale of stolen goods prior to adopting this ordinance, including opening marketplaces where vendors may sell items, reducing or removing permit fees, expanding efforts to combat retail theft, partnering with local nonprofit organizations to triage needs of vendors and their families, and offering wraparound support services, resource fairs, marketing support, trainings on entrepreneurship and business development, workforce development opportunities, and support to open brick-and-mortar businesses.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Director recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the aforementioned findings.
2. The Director recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the draft ordinance attached to this Order as Exhibit B.
3. The Director has determined that the categories of merchandise and goods set forth in Exhibit C are common targets of retail theft in San Francisco ("Targeted Merchandise") and the Director recommends that the Board of Supervisors approve Exhibit C as the initial list of Targeted Merchandise for purposes of SB 276.

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Degrafinried, Alaric
Deputy Director of Support Services

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Short, Carla
Director of Public Works

EXHIBIT A.

San Francisco Police Department's Organized Retail Crime Data
(January 1, 2023 – September 28, 2025)

EXHIBIT B.

SB 276 Ordinance
(Introduced in October 2025)

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO
ENACT AS FOLLOWS:**

SECTION 1.

Section 53076.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

53076.5.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 51037, the City and County of San Francisco may adopt an ordinance requiring a permit for the sale, on public property, including public streets or sidewalks, of merchandise that the City and County of San Francisco has determined is a common target of retail theft. If the city and county passes an ordinance pursuant to these provisions, the ordinance shall include all of the following written findings supported by substantial evidence in the record:

(1) That there has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within the City and County of San Francisco.

(2) That requiring a permit to sell will further the objective of preventing retail theft.

(3) That there are reasonable permit requirements to enable the lawful sale of merchandise and to safeguard civil rights.

(4) That multiple non-law-enforcement measures to address the resale of stolen goods were attempted prior to adopting the ordinance, including opening marketplaces where vendors may sell items, reducing or removing permit fees, expanding efforts to combat retail theft, partnering with local nonprofit organizations to triage needs of vendors and their families, and offering wraparound support services, resource fairs, marketing support, trainings on entrepreneurship and business development, workforce development opportunities, and support to open brick and mortars if desired.

(b) For purposes of this section, “merchandise” does not include either of the following:

(1) Food items that are prepared for sale onsite.

(2) A prepackaged food item, including a bag of chips or a nonalcoholic beverage, that is sold along with a food item that is prepared for sale onsite.

(c) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this section may remain in effect for up to three years, subject to annual approval of the written findings by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and subject to the filing of an annual report pursuant to subdivision

(i).

(d) (1) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall identify a local permitting agency, separate from the San Francisco Police Department, that shall be responsible for administering a permit system.

(2) The permitting agency shall adopt rules and procedures for administering the permit system.

(3) The permitting agency shall issue permits to persons who are able to demonstrate that they obtained the merchandise lawfully and not through theft or extortion.

(e) (1) An ordinance may provide that selling merchandise without a permit is punishable as follows:

(A) For a first violation, the permitting agency shall issue a written warning.

(B) Second and third violations within 18 months of the time of the first violation shall be punishable as infractions.

(C) Subsequent violations after three prior violations, and that occur within 18 months of the time of the first violation, shall be punishable as infractions or misdemeanors by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or by both that imprisonment and a fine.

(2) A violation of this section resulting in a misdemeanor or infraction shall be eligible for dismissal pursuant to Section 1203.4a or 1203.425 of the Penal Code, as applicable.

(f) (1) At least 60 calendar days prior to the enactment of an ordinance pursuant to this section, the City and County of San Francisco shall hold one or more workshops to inform the development of the ordinance by soliciting feedback from the vendor community. The workshop shall solicit input on the proposed ordinance, including, but not limited to, input regarding the methods by which street vendors currently acquire goods and feasible methods by which street vendors can keep records.

(2) For at least 30 calendar days prior to the enactment of an ordinance pursuant to this section, the City and County of San Francisco shall administer a public information campaign, including public announcements in major media outlets and press releases. Information shall be made available in English, Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The public information campaign shall describe the city and county's program, including how vendors may obtain the required permits, how they demonstrate they obtained merchandise lawfully, and where they can ask questions about the process. The City and County of San Francisco shall also provide trainings and workshops, and shall conduct street-level outreach and distribute informational flyers on these topics.

(g) (1) The City and County of San Francisco may charge a fee for the cost of issuing a permit, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of implementing this section.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for applicants that meet either of the following conditions:

(A) The applicant earns less than 200 percent of the area median income.

(B) The applicant is a current enrollee in, or recipient of, CalWORKs, CalFresh, general assistance, Medi-Cal, Supplemental Security Income, the State Supplementary Payment Program, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program established pursuant to Section 739.1 of the Public Utilities Code, or the Family Electric Rate Assistance program established pursuant to Section 739.12 of the Public Utilities Code.

(h) (1) The permitting agency shall accept a California driver's license or identification number, an individual taxpayer identification number, or a municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the permitting agency otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a permit or business license, and the number collected shall not be available to the public for inspection, shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed except as required to administer the permit or licensure program or to comply with a state law or state or federal court order.

(2) The permitting agency shall not inquire into or collect information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth.

(3) The permitting agency shall not inquire into or collect information or documentation regarding an individual's criminal history, and shall not require an applicant to submit fingerprints or a LiveScan, or submit to a background check, as part of an application for a permit or valid business license for sidewalk vending.

(i) (1) If an ordinance is adopted pursuant to this section, the permitting agency shall, by January 1 of each year, submit a report to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and to the relevant committees of the Legislature that includes all of the following:

(A) The local permitting agency that was made responsible for administering the permit system.

(B) The rules and procedures the permitting agency adopted for administering the permit system.

(C) The list or lists of merchandise that the City and County of San Francisco determined was a common target of retail theft.

(D) Whether the City and County of San Francisco elected to renew its ordinance and, if so, when.

(E) The total number of permits issued pursuant to this section.

(F) The method by which the local permitting agency determined whether an applicant for a permit was able to demonstrate that they obtained merchandise lawfully and not through theft or extortion.

(G) The total number of infractions and misdemeanors issued, and the number for which convictions were reached.

(H) The race or ethnicity, gender, and age of the person issued an infraction or misdemeanor, provided that the identification of these characteristics was solely based on the observation and perception of the local authority who issued the infraction or misdemeanor.

(I) The actions taken by a local authority when issuing infractions or misdemeanors, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Whether the local authority asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided.

(ii) Whether the local authority searched the person or any property, and, if so, the basis for the search and any contraband or evidence discovered.

(iii) Whether the local authority seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property.

(2) A report submitted pursuant to this section shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(j) This section shall not be construed to affect the applicability of other state or local laws, including, but not limited to, Section 496 of the Penal Code.

(k) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2031, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 2.

The Legislature finds and declares that a special statute is necessary and that a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution because of the need to address the issues relative to fencing and retail theft operations in the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 3.

The Legislature finds and declares that Section 1 of this act, which adds Section 53076.5 to the Government Code, imposes a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I

of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:

The Legislature finds and declares that in order to protect the privacy of a vendor with regard to their California driver's license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number, when that number is collected in lieu of a social security number for purposes of the issuing of a permit or business license, it is necessary that the vendor's number be confidential, except as provided in this act.

SEC. 4.

This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

The City and County of San Francisco is experiencing rampant retail theft and the reselling of stolen goods on their streets, which leads to chaos and violence. In order to address this serious issue at the earliest time possible, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT C.LIST OF TARGETED MERCHANDISE
(NOVEMBER 2025)**List of Targeted Merchandise**

San Francisco Police Department – Crime Analysis Unit

Retail Theft Data

Time Period: January 1, 2023 through September 28, 2025

Reference Date: November 4, 2025

This summary identifies merchandise described in San Francisco Police Department (“SFPD” or the “Department”) retail theft incident reports between January 1, 2023 and September 28, 2025. For this time period, each item listed under “Targeted Merchandise” corresponds to a term used in the Department’s Crime Analysis Unit retail theft dataset to describe an item of food or merchandise for which there are at least 100 total incidents for the applicable time period. The items below were reported stolen in a retail theft crime and recorded in an incident report. For purposes of Senate Bill 276 (2025), the categories of merchandise or food below constitute merchandise that is a common target of retail theft as of the last aforementioned date.

Category (ordered by total incidents)	Total Incidents (2023 through September 28, 2025)	Targeted Merchandise (from SFPD Incident Reports)
Food and Beverages	4,930	Food/Drinks (general); Packaged Food and Snacks; Candy; Nuts; Meat Products; Soda; Coffee; Alcohol; Wine
Clothing and Personal Accessories	2,957	Clothing/Shoes (general); Eyeglasses; Sunglasses; Watch; Belt; Jewelry; Wallet; Purse; Hat
Cosmetics and Skin Care	1,868	Cosmetics (general); Makeup (general); Concealer; Foundation; Powder; Lipstick; Eyeliner; Mascara; Primer; Gloss; Perfume; Face Serum; Facial Cream; Lotion; Sunscreen; Nail Polish; False Eyelashes; Lash Glue; Bronzers; Hair Dyes

Personal Hygiene and Toiletries	1,547	Hygiene Items (general); Deodorant; Toothpaste; Toothbrush; Mouthwash; Shampoo; Conditioner; Soap; Body Wash; Razors; Shaving Product; Shave Gel;
Laundry Supplies and Household Cleaning Supplies	1,034	Detergent; Dish Soap; Dishwasher Pods; Cleaning Supplies; Disinfecting Spray; Wipes; Air Freshener; Paper Towels; Toilet Paper; Trash Bags; Laundry Beads; Laundry Pods
Electronics and Batteries	455	Electronics/Accessories (general); Laptop; Tablet; Computer; Cell Phone; Charger; Power Bank; Battery; Headphones; Earbuds; Speakers; TVs; Monitors
Medicine, Vitamins, Medical Supplies, and Tobacco Products	416	Medicine/Supplements (general); Cold Medicine; Allergy Medicine; Pain Reliever; Vitamins; First-Aid Supplies; Bandages; Wraps; Gel Packs; Blood-Pressure Monitors; Tobacco Products (general); Cigarettes; Nicotine Gum
Bags, Backpacks, and Suitcases	376	Bag/Backpack/Suitcase (general); Shopping Bag
Currency and Cards	394	Currency; Cards (Debit, Credit, ID and Gift); Checks
Household Goods and Home Décor	300	Kitchen Supplies (general); Cookware; Home Decor; Bedding; Towels; Blanket; Candle

Tools, Hardware, and Automotive Tools and Supplies	285	Tools (general); Bolt Cutters; Drill; Drill Bit; Motor Oil; Coolant; Jumper Cables; Locks; Keys
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Total Retail-Theft Incidents Represented: 16,842 (January 1, 2023 – Sept. 28, 2025 YTD)

Source: SFPD Crime Analysis Unit Retail-Theft Property Items Dataset