

Annual Use of Force Report 2022

**Albuquerque Police Department
Accountability Bureau**

Prepared by: Analytics Division

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Executive Summary

01

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the uses of force by the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) for the year 2022. APD is dedicated to maintaining public safety and serving the community with integrity. As part of its commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability, the department conducts annual analysis of its use of force incidents. APD defines force as “any physical means used to defend the officer or other people, restrain, or otherwise gain physical control of an individual who is resisting” (see SOP 2-53: Use of Force – Definitions.) Whenever physical contact between an officer and a member of the public meets the definition of force (discussed in section 2 of this report), APD investigates whether the force was objectively reasonable, necessary to achieve a lawful directive, proportional to the resistance, and minimal given the totality of the circumstances. APD’s policy and training emphasizes officers using de-escalation tactics whenever feasible and to try to minimize the need for force through effective communication. At times, the use of force by officers is necessary for the safety of officers and members of the public.

Key findings:

- In 2022, APD used force in 590 force incidents. A force case can include multiple people who are involved in a single incident or offense report.
- In these 590 incidents, there were 626 force interactions where a single person had force used with them in response to resistance. A force interaction is limited to one involved person at one point in time. See section 2.1 for a more complete discussion of definitions.
- Compared to 2021, there was an 18% decline in the number of force interactions from 764 to 626.
- Compared to 2020, there was a 35% decline in force interactions from 960 to 626.
- 358 (57%) force interactions were classified as Level 2 force.
- 587 people were involved in force interactions. Five percent of people were involved in more than one force interaction; 26 people were involved in two incidents and six were involved in three interactions. No individual was involved in more than three use of force interactions during this year.
- The median age of people involved in force was 32 meaning that half of involved individuals were 32 or under and half were 32 or over.
- 25 out of 590 cases were deemed out of policy (4%). Four percent (26 out of 626) of force interactions were out of policy.
- In every 1,000 calls for service, force was used 1.64 times, down 16.7% from 2021.
- Force was used in 4.4 out of 100 custodial arrests, down 20% from 2021.

The department recognizes the importance of maintaining accountability in the exercise of force, safeguarding the rights of the public, and fostering trust with the community. By emphasizing the appropriate use of force, APD aims to promote a culture that prioritizes the principles of fairness, justice, and community well-being. The department has continuously worked towards implementing effective policies and remained committed to revising these policies further. These ongoing revisions demonstrate our dedication to proactive improvement, ensuring that our use of force policies remain up-to-date, effective, and in alignment with our commitment to public safety. This report aims to identify trends and patterns associated with use of force that assists with refining its policy and trainings to promote safer interactions between officers and members of the community.

Through this detailed examination of the use of force incidents during 2022, the department seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of APD’s use of force, enabling stakeholders to gain insights, and foster an environment of transparency and trust.

Introduction

02

The figures presented in this report reflect accurate statistics related to use of force by APD as of May 2023 when the data were queried from the Department's use of force database. Since these data come from a dynamic database that can change as new information becomes available, previous and future reporting may have slight variations in totals.

APD's mission is to build relationships through community policing that will lead to reduced crime and increased safety. Part of achieving this goal requires conducting high-quality investigations into all force incidents. This report relies on data produced during force investigations reflecting the results of investigations. The highest level of force applied (see definitions below) determines the process the investigation follows. The level of force is determined during an on scene investigation where the force is classified into Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. Section 1.2 below explains how APD categorizes uses of force into three levels.

Level 1 force is usually investigated by the chain of command for the officer using force. A supervisor responds to the scene to classify the force and if the force is Level 1, the supervisor will conduct the investigation. In August 2022, APD began a pilot project to move investigations of Level 1 uses of force from supervisors in the field to a consolidated Level 1 unit. The goal of this consolidation was to improve the timeliness of investigations; improve consistency in documentation and investigative quality; and to reduce the administrative burden and time spent on force investigations by field supervisors. Two Area Commands, Southeast and Valley Area Commands were selected as pilot sites. Other Area Commands and divisions continued to investigate Level 1 uses of force as previously conducted to serve as a control group. Findings from an evaluation of the pilot program are in Section 5 of this report.

Level 2 and Level 3 force cases (defined below) are investigated by the Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD). IAFD is staffed by sworn and professional staff investigators who respond to the scene of force incidents and lead an investigation into the use of force. IAFD is also responsible for investigating Level 1 uses of force when an officer who applied force has a rank of lieutenant or above (see SOP 2-57: Use of Force – Review and Investigation by Department Personnel).

All force investigations determine whether the use of force was consistent with APD policy and whether there were any other policy violations that occurred in the incident. If there are any policy violations, the case is referred to Internal Affairs Professional Standards (IAPS) for a misconduct investigation.

APD is committed to using force to achieve lawful objectives in instances where use of force is objectively reasonable, necessary, minimal, and proportional given the totality of circumstances (see SOP 2-52: Use of Force – General). When force is not consistent with these standards of conduct (SOP 2-52: Use of Force- General), APD takes corrective actions which may include discipline.

2.1 Counting Force

It is important to define APD's levels of measurement for this UOF report. APD tracks uses of force in its database in several ways including at the Case Level and the File Level. Any use of force instance occurring between officers and individuals are assigned a case number. A case may be a simple interaction involving one officer and one individual with a low-level show of force or a case can be a complex incident involving multiple officers, multiple individuals and multiple types of forces and multiple applications of force types. In order to provide accurate data analysis at multiple levels of analysis, the department also tracks uses of force with a file number which corresponds to one involved person and one location where the force took place.

In 2022, APD used force in 590 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 626 force interactions. Force interactions are defined as force encounters with a single, distinct involved individual on whom force was used at a specific time and location. A force case may contain more than one force interaction if more than one individual was subject to force and/or the same individual was subject to force in more than one location (e.g. once during arrest and again while the individual is awaiting treatment at the hospital). A force interaction may also have multiple officers each applying multiple force techniques to an involved individual. Police departments across the country account for uses of force differently and use different language to describe the complex sequences of events that amount to a use of force.

APD categorizes the severity of force used in 3 levels (see SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions);

Level 1:

Force that is likely to cause only transitory pain, disorientation, and/or discomfort during its application as a means of gaining compliance;

- Techniques that are not reasonably expected to cause injury, do not result in an actual injury, and are not likely to result in a complaint of injury (i.e., pain compliance techniques and resisted handcuffing);
- Shows of force, including: pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40-millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) at an individual, or using an ECW to "paint" an individual with the laser sight or utilizing a warning arc;

Level 1 uses of force do not include interaction meant to guide, assist, or control an individual who is offering minimal resistance.

Level 2:

Force that causes injury, could reasonably be expected to cause injury, or results in a complaint of injury, including;

- Use of an ECW, including where an ECW is fired at an individual but misses;
- Use of a beanbag shotgun or 40 millimeter impact launcher, including where it is fired at an individual but misses;
- OC spray use including where it is sprayed at an individual but misses;
- Empty-hand techniques (e.g., strikes, kicks, takedowns, distraction techniques, or leg sweeps);
- Strikes and attempted strikes with impact weapons;
- This excludes strikes to the head, neck, throat, chest, or

groin with a beanbag shotgun or 40-millimeter impact launcher and strikes to the head, neck, throat, torso, or groin with a baton or improvised impact weapon, which are considered Level 3 uses of force.

Level 3:

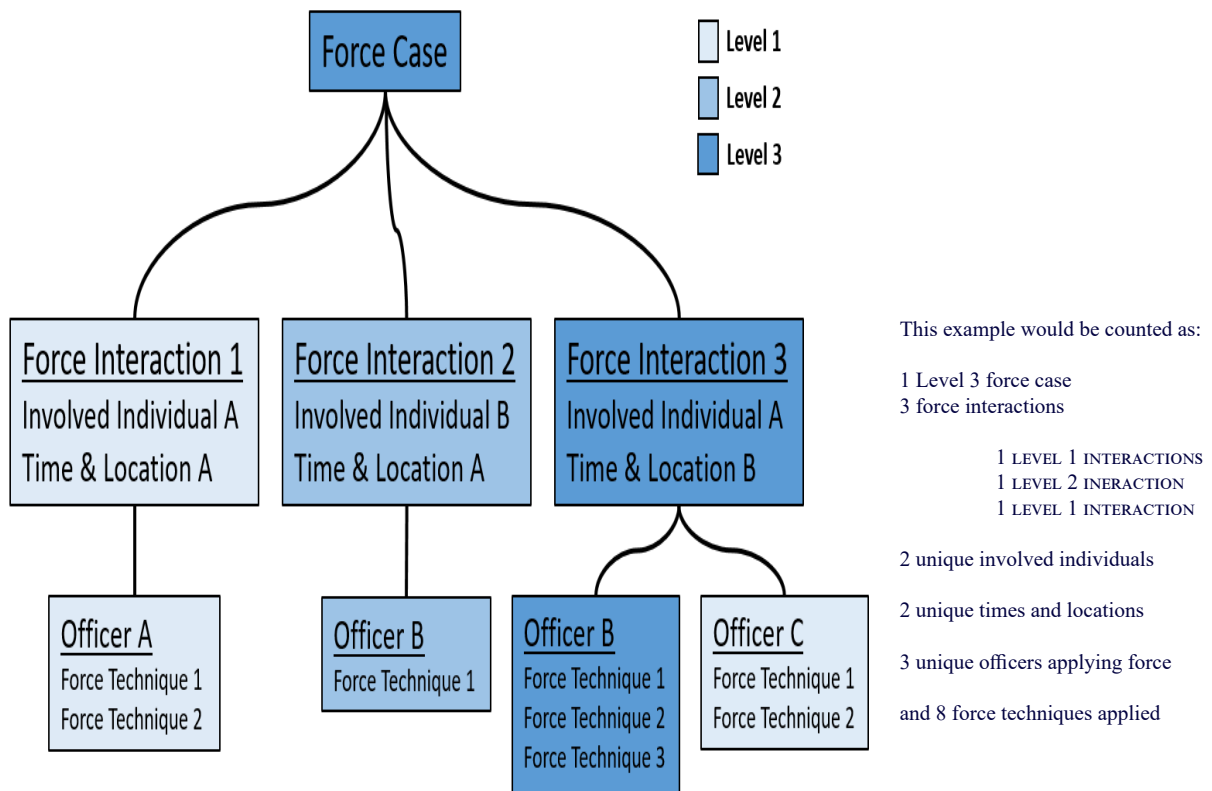
Force that results in, or could reasonably result in, serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death;

- Use of deadly force;
- Critical firearm discharges;
- Use of force resulting in death or serious physical injury;
- Use of force resulting in hospitalization;
- Use of force resulting in a loss of consciousness;
- Police Service Dog (PSD) bites;
- Neck holds;
- Three or more applications of an ECW on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the mode or duration of the application and regardless of whether the applications are by the same or different officer;
- An ECW application on an individual during a single interaction for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive, regardless of the mode of application;
- Four or more strikes with a baton or improvised impact weapon;
- Any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed individual.

Force cases and force interactions are assigned an overall force level based on the highest level of force used by any one officer within the force interaction. The figure below illustrates the structure APD uses to count uses of force and assign an overall level of force to an interaction.

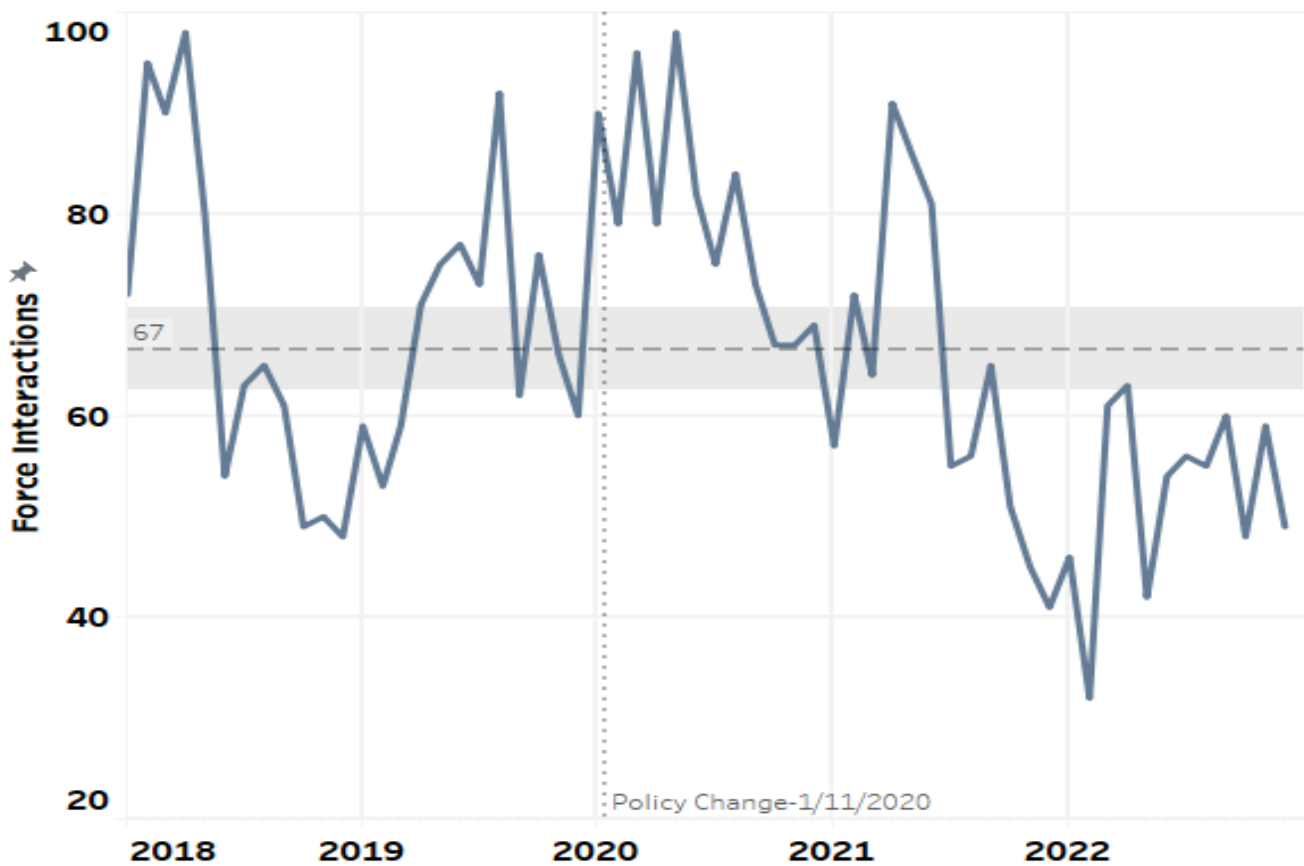
2.2 Force Summary

Table 2.3.1 2022 Summary	
Force Cases	590
Force Interactions	626
Distinct Involved Individuals (Individuals may be involved in more than one force interaction)	587
Distinct Officers Involved in Force	460
Officers Applying Force in Force Interactions (Officers may be involved in more than one force interaction)	1,312
Force Techniques Applied (Any number of force techniques may be applied in one force interaction)	2,142



APD recorded 626 force interactions in 2022. This quantity reflects an annual decreasing trend in force interactions relative to preceding years. This trend in force is coupled with decreasing trends in both calls for service and arrests. APD used force in approximately 4.4% of custodial arrests and 0.2% of calls for service in 2022. A custodial arrest means that a person is taken into police custody and booked into jail based on a preexisting warrant or probable cause determined by the officer. *See Section 4 of this report for further analysis of trends in force, calls for service, and arrests over time.*

Monthly Force Interactions (2018-2022)



For the total 626 interactions, 26% were Level 1 uses of force, 57% were Level 2, and 17% were Level 3. The Level 3 uses of force contain the eighteen officer-involved shootings (OIS) that occurred in the 2022, of which eleven incidents were fatal and included one incident in which the subject had died from self-inflicted gunshot wound. *See Section 3.4.1 for a synopsis of each OIS in 2022.*

Table 2.3.2	Force Interactions		% Total
Force Levels	Level 1	164	26%
	Level 2	358	57%
	Level 3	104	17%
	Total	626	100%

A total of 587 individuals were involved in one or more force interactions in 2022. As shown in Table 2.3.3, 26 individuals or 4% were involved in two (2) force interactions and 6 were involved in three (3) force interactions. 95% of the subjects were involved in one (1) force interaction during this year.

Number of Force Interactions	Number of Distinct Involved Individuals	
	n	%
1	555	95%
2	26	4%
3	6	1%
Total	587	100%

As shown in Table 2.3.1 above, 1,312 officers applied 2,142 force techniques during force interactions in 2022. The 1,312 officers counted as having applied force was comprised of 460 distinct officers since some officers were involved in more than one force interaction during the year. By the end of year 2022, the total number of sworn force in the department comprised of 869 individuals. Of those 869, 460 officers used force at least once, 64% were involved in more than one force interaction. As shown in Table 2.3.4, 89% of the 460 officers who used force were involved in 5 or fewer force interactions in 2022. Most of the officers with nine or more force interactions during the year were from Special Operations Division who are usually on-call and respond to events where force is likely. Of the 16 officers showing nine or more force interactions in the year, 75% were assigned to Special Operations or Proactive Response Teams. *See Section 3.3.1 for an analysis of the 2,142 force techniques that were applied by officers in 2022.*

Number of Force Interactions	Number of Distinct Officers Involved in Corresponding Number of Force Interactions	
	n	%
1	167	36%
2	101	22%
3	64	14%
4	49	11%
5	27	6%
6	17	3%
7	8	2%
8	11	2%
9	7	2%
10	4	1%
11	1	0%
12	1	0%
13	1	0%
14	1	0%
17	1	0%
Total	460	100%

2.3 Force Investigations

APD strives to only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary to achieve lawful objectives, and proportional to the resistance from the individual involved, and minimal based on the totality of the circumstances. After investigation, force is deemed in policy when every force technique is used correctly and was deemed to be reasonable, necessary, proportional, and minimal as defined in SOP 2-52: Use of Force - General. If any officer's force techniques used were determined to be out of policy, the entire force case or interaction is considered to be out of policy. As seen in Table 2.4.1, 4% of force cases and interactions investigated during the year 2022 were deemed out of policy, while 565 (96%) of cases and 600 (96%) of interactions within policy. *See Section 5 of this report for further analysis of force investigations.*

Table 2.4.1		Force Cases	Force Interactions	% Total
Outcome	In Policy	565	600	96%
	Out of Policy	25	26	4%
	Total	590	626	100%

Policy Outcome of Force Interactions

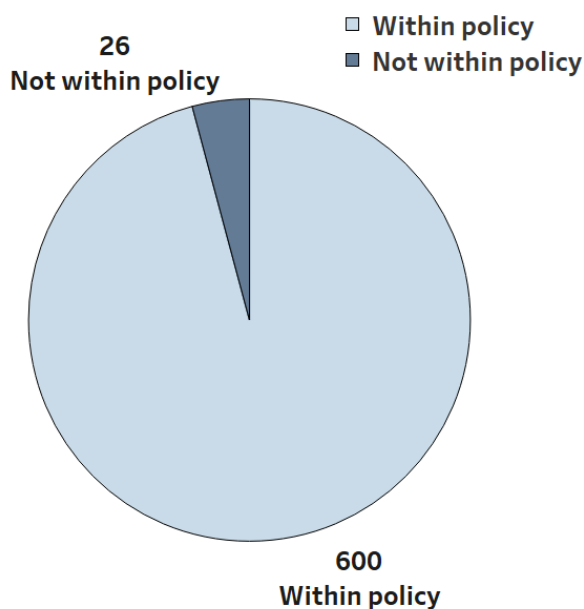
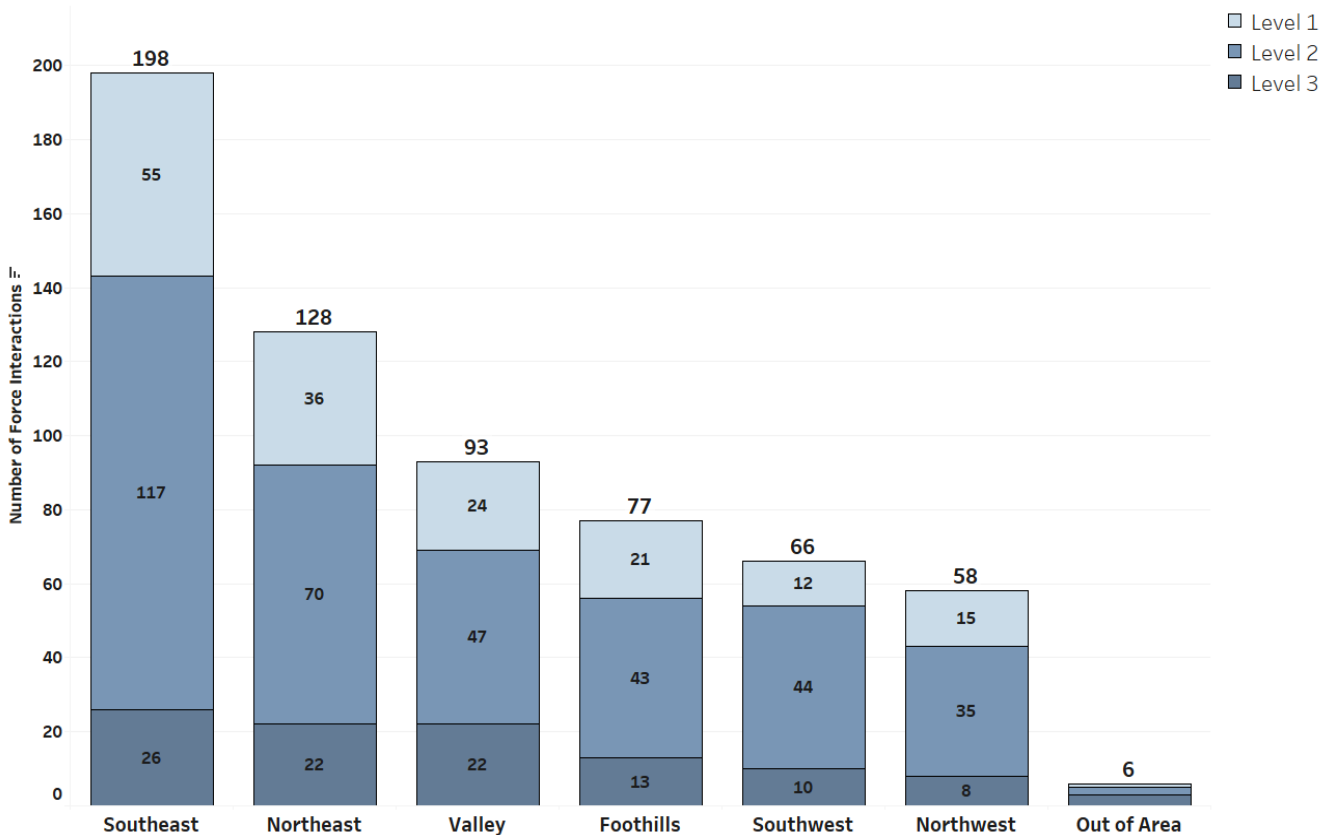


Table 3.1		Area Command															
		Southeast		Northeast		Valley		Foothills		Southwest		Northwest		Out of Area		Total*	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Level	Level 1	55	28%	36	28%	24	26%	21	27%	12	18%	15	26%	1	17%	164	26%
	Level 2	117	59%	70	55%	47	50%	43	56%	44	67%	35	60%	2	33%	358	57%
	Level 3	26	13%	22	17%	22	24%	13	17%	10	15%	8	14%	3	50%	104	17%
Total		198	32%	128	20%	93	15%	77	12%	66	11%	58	9%	6	1%	626	100%
n = number of force interactions of each level of force (row) occurring in each Area Command (column) % = percent of column total except bottom row which is percent of row total																	

The Southeast and Northeast Area Commands have the most and second most force interactions, respectively. Fifty two percent of the force interactions in 2022 occurred in either the Southeast or Northeast Area Commands. West side Area Commands (Southwest and Northwest) account for 20% of the year’s total force interactions. As shown in Table 3.1, the Southeast Area Command had the highest number of force interactions at all levels (32% of total). The Northwest Command had the least number of total force interactions for the year, 9% of the total compared to any other area command. The Northwest Area Command also had the lowest percentage of force interactions classified as Level 3 uses of force (8 interactions, or 14%). Six force interactions occurred outside of the six Area Commands.

Force Interactions by Area Command and Force Levels



3.2.1 Demographics of Involved Individuals

APD policies (SOP 2-56: Use of Force Reporting by Department Personnel, SOP 2-57: Use of Force Review and Investigation by Department Personnel) mandate that all officers, regardless of rank, shall immediately notify their on-duty supervisor following any use of force, prisoner injury, allegation of any use of force, or show of force. The officer(s) must then secure the scene and remain there until a supervisor responds and arrives on scene. The level of force used in the interaction is classified, and the investigation and data capture processes begin.

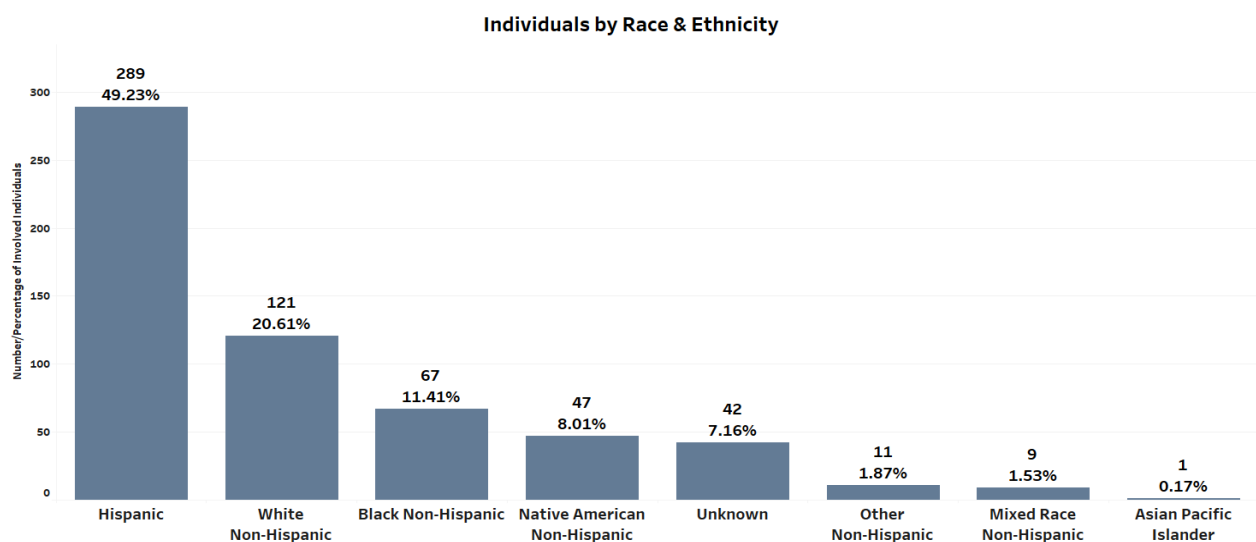
The reliability of demographic data may be affected by the perception of officers as well as the cooperation of the involved individual. Demographic categories, when not verified by an involved individual or through available documentation (i.e. a driver's license), are based on the perception of officers and may not fully reflect the identities of involved individuals. Identities that are not visible (e.g. sexual orientation, gender identity/gender expression, and mental illness or neurology) may not be apparent to officers which may make the data less reliable.

3.2.2 Race and Ethnicity of Individuals Involved in Force

Race and ethnicity are collected through separate questions and are usually based on officer perception of an individual's race and ethnicity rather than self-identification. To analyze race and ethnicity, APD recodes these variables to more closely align with the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) standards and the US Census Bureau's categorization of race and ethnicity. If a person is identified as Hispanic, they will be coded as Hispanic regardless of race. By recoding race and ethnicity to align with national standards, APD's data is more comparable to other cities who use similar reporting standards and to population demographics.

Out of the 587 total involved individuals, 289 (49%) were reported as Hispanic; 121 (21%) were White, Non-Hispanic; 67 (11%) people were Black, Non-Hispanic; 47 (8%) people were Native American, Non-Hispanic; 11 (2%) were identified as "other" or a racial group not collected and Non-Hispanic; 9 (1%) were Mixed Race, Non-Hispanic; and one (<1%) were Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic 42 (7%) people were listed as unknown for both race and ethnicity.

Table 3.2.2	Race & Ethnicity	
	n	%
	Hispanic	289 49%
	White, Non-Hispanic	121 21%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	67 11%
	Native American, Non-Hispanic	47 8%
	Unknown Race and Ethnicity	42 7%
	Other Race, Non-Hispanic	11 2%
	Mixed Race, Non-Hispanic	9 1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1 <1%
	Total	587 100%

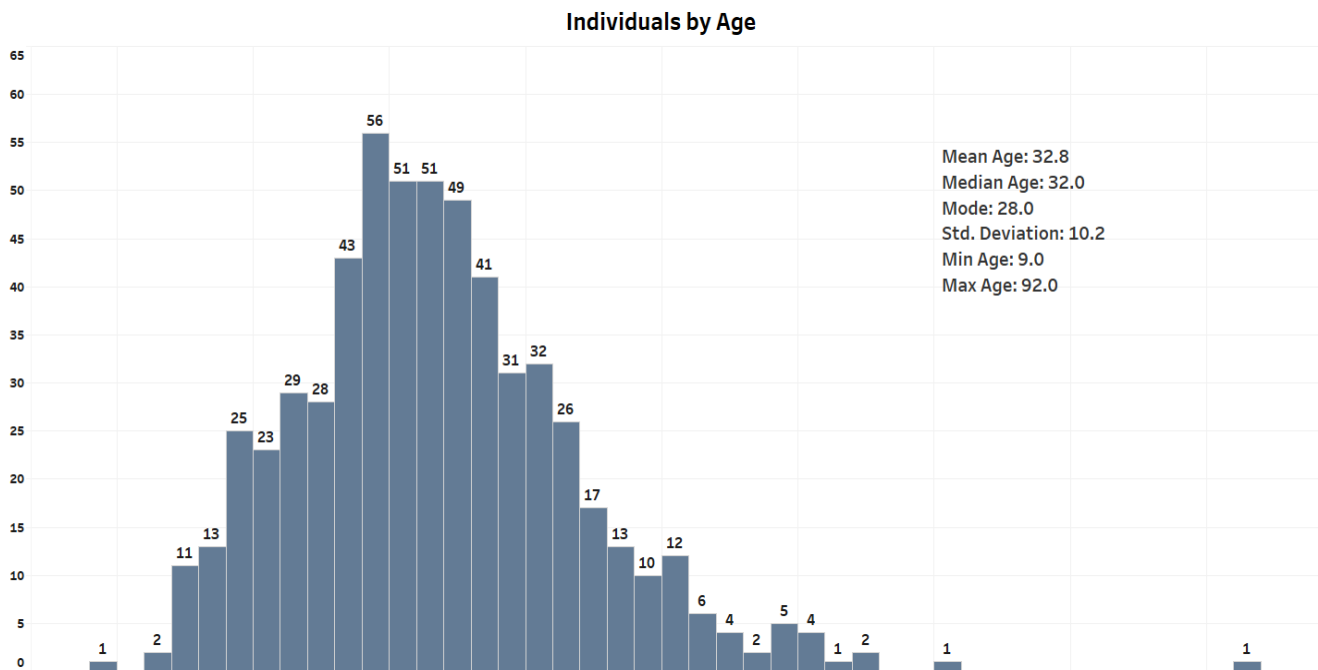


3.2.3 Ages of Individuals Involved in Force

Distinct Involved Individuals – Age	
Mean	32.6
Median	32
Mode	28
Standard Deviation	10.45
Max	92
Min	9

The typical age of individuals—defined as one standard deviation below or above the mean—was between 22 and 42 years old, with an average age of 32.6 years old. The oldest involved individual was 92 years old while the youngest was 9 years old.

Force with individuals at extreme ages—very young or very old—requires additional context. The 9-year-old child was involved in a domestic dispute with his mother; the officers were called to diffuse the situation. The child attacked the officers who used empty hand control to gain control of the individual. The 9-year-old was taken to the hospital for mental health examination. The individual was not hurt during the use of force.



The 92-year-old person was experiencing a mental health crisis and after initial evaluation by a licensed mental health clinician, officers were required to transport the person to the hospital for further evaluation. After facing resistance from the individual, officers used the empty hand techniques to gain compliance and safely transported the subject to the hospital.

Among all people involved in force, 27 were minors (under the age of 18) and two were senior citizens (65 years of age or older), which amounts to 4% and <1% of force interactions respectively. For the 27 force interactions (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3) involving minors (under the age of 18), 30% of those interactions were classified as a Level 3 use of force, 48% were a Level 2 use of force, and 22% were a Level 1 use of force. For the two force interactions involving senior citizens, both were classified as a Level 2 use of force.

3.2.4 Gender and Sexual Orientation of Individuals Involved in Force

The gender data presented in this section is drawn from reports that identify an individual's gender in one of three ways: an individual's gender as perceived by the officer, gender that was documented on official identification (such as a driver's license), or self-reported by the involved individual after a force interaction. An officer does not inquire, inspect, or presume an individual's sex beyond their apparent gender presentation or through documentation that includes their gender. Of the 587 distinct involved individuals, 446 were identified as Male (76%) and 141 were identified as Female (24%). One woman was recorded as transgender.

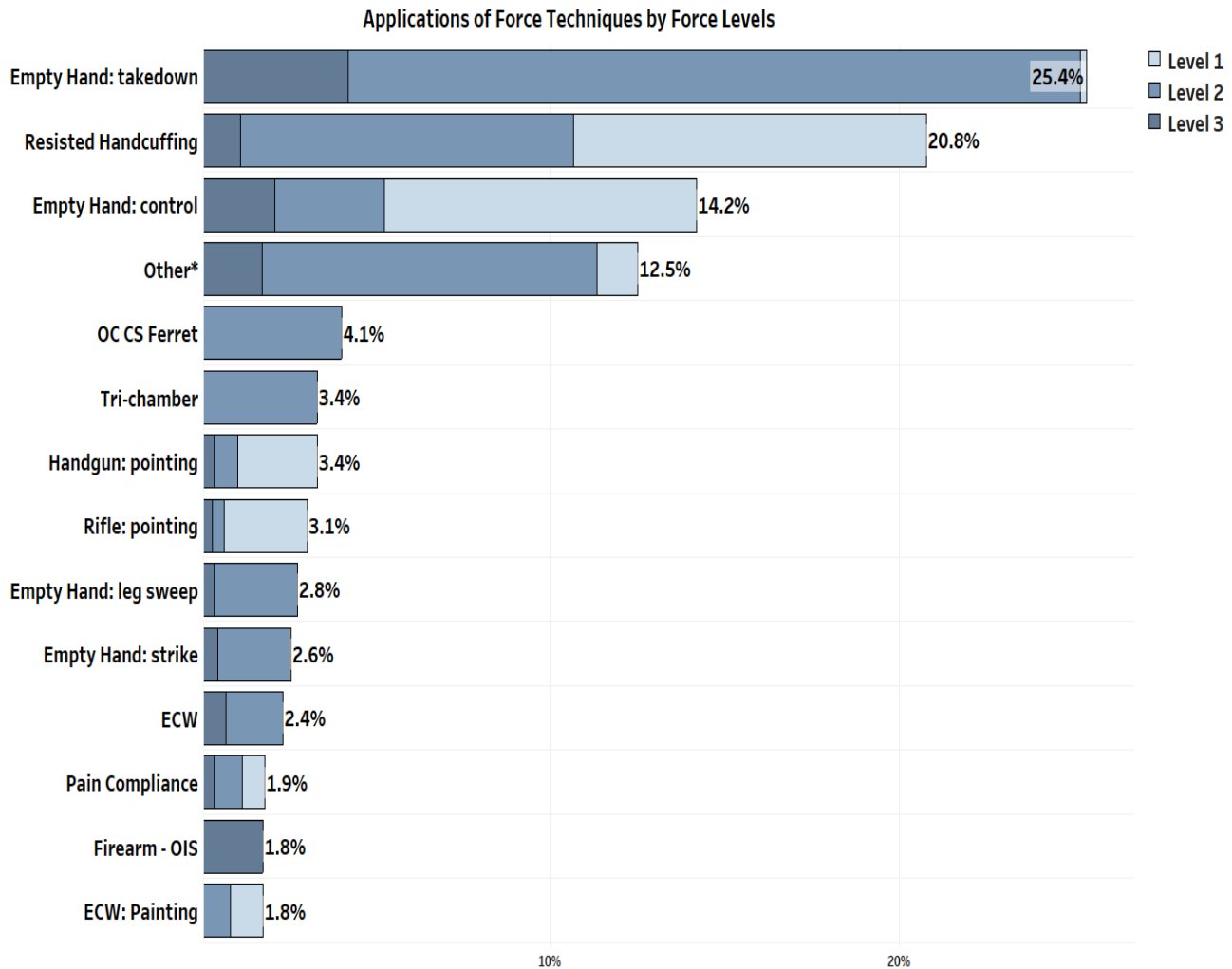
Table 3.2.4		Involved Individuals	% Total
Gender	Female	141	24%
	Male	446	76%
	Total	587	100%

Sexual orientation is reported per interaction and not per distinct individual involved in force. In several instances where an individual was involved in more than one force interaction, their sexual orientation did not match. Approximately 41% of individuals' sexual orientation is listed as unknown. Since demographics are usually based on an officer's perception of an individual, officers are less likely to know a person's sexual orientation. Individuals were identified as heterosexual in 52% of the force interactions in 2022.

Table 3.2.5		
Involved Individual's Perceived or Self-Reported Sexual Orientation		
Orientation	Force Interactions	% Total
Heterosexual	328	52%
Unknown	258	41%
Prefer not to answer	17	3%
Other	10	2%
Asexual	9	1%
Homosexual	4	<1%
Total	626	100%

3.3 Applications of Force by Technique

Table 3.3.1 shows all force techniques for 2022 by type of force and the level of force interaction. Most force interactions have multiple types of force applied and every time force is applied in an interaction, the application is counted. For instance, if an officer strikes a person two times, there would be two applications of “Empty Hand: Strike.” The most commonly used force is an “Empty Hand: takedown” which occurs at all force levels. It comprises any authorized empty-hand technique used to forcibly maneuver an individual to the ground. The graph, below, pools low frequency force techniques for clarity; however, all types of force are included in Table 3.3.1.



Other* includes: 40mm CS Ferret, 40mmOC Ferret, 40mm: pointing, 40mm, Ordered Force, Authorized Deployment, ECW: pointing, K9 Apprehension-Bite, OC Spray, OC Vapor, ECW: miss, Beanbag, 40mm: miss, Empty Hand: kick, Distributed Orders, Beanbag: pointing, OC: pointing, OC Fogger, ECW: Arcing, Beanbag: miss, PIT over 35 mph, NFDD.

See table 3.3.1 below for additional details about force applications.

“Empty Hand” force techniques are unarmed applications of force. APD tracks several types of empty hand techniques. These include forcibly restraining an individual; an officer tackling or pinning an individual to the ground (a “takedown”); a strike or blow to an individual with an officer’s hand; or kicks and leg sweeps meant to bring an individual to the ground. Together, these force techniques (Empty Hand: Control, Empty Hand: Takedown, Empty Hand: Strike, Empty Hand: Kick, and Empty Hand: Leg Sweep) make up almost half of all force applied in 2022 (45%). Empty Hand techniques occur in all levels and are commonly combined with other force techniques. Empty Hand: takedown is the most common force kind and can be found at all force levels. Empty Hand: takedown comprises one-fourth (25%) of all force applied in 2022 as shown in the table 3.3.1.

Table 3.3.1	Interaction Level of Force Where Technique Was Applied								
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Techniques	Empty Hand: takedown	4	<1%	448	83%	91	17%	543	25%
	Resisted Handcuffing	216	48%	204	46%	25	6%	445	21%
	Empty Hand: Control	191	63%	67	22%	46	15%	304	14%
	OC CS Ferret	0	0%	87	100%	0	0%	87	4%
	Tri-Chamber	0	0%	72	100%	0	0%	72	3%
	Handgun: pointing	49	68%	14	19%	9	13%	72	3%
	Rifle: pointing	51	77%	7	11%	8	12%	66	3%
	Empty Hand: Leg Sweep	0	0%	51	85%	9	15%	60	3%
	Empty Hand: Strike	1	2%	44	78%	11	20%	56	3%
	ECW	0	0%	35	69%	16	31%	51	2%
	Pain Compliance	14	35%	17	43%	9	22%	40	2%
	Firearm-OIS	0	0%	0	0%	39	100%	39	2%
	ECW-painting	20	51%	18	46%	1	3%	39	2%
	40mm CS Ferret	0	0%	34	100%	0	0%	34	2%
	40mm OC Ferret	0	0%	32	100%	0	0%	32	1%
	40mm: pointing	8	33%	15	63%	1	4%	24	1%
	40mm	0	0%	22	92%	2	8%	24	1%
	Ordered Force	0	0%	18	78%	5	22%	23	1%
	Authorized Deployment	0	0%	19	83%	4	17%	23	1%
	ECW: Pointing	13	69%	5	26%	1	5%	19	1%
	K9 Apprehension- Bite	0	0%	0	0%	16	100%	16	1%
	OC Spray	0	0%	13	100%	0	0%	13	1%
	OC Vapor	0	0%	12	100%	0	0%	12	1%
	ECW: Miss	0	0%	5	56%	4	44%	9	<1%
	Beanbag	0	0%	9	100%	0	0%	9	<1%
	40mm: miss	0	0%	8	100%	0	0%	8	<1%
	Empty Hand: Kick	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	4	<1%
	Distributed Orders	0	0%	3	75%	1	25%	4	<1%
	Beanbag: pointing	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	<1%
	OC: pointing	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	<1%
	OC Fogger	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	<1%
	ECW: Arching	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	<1%
Beanbag: miss	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	<1%	
PIT over 35 mph	0	0%	0	0	1	100%	1	<1%	
NFDD	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%	
Total	571	26.7%	1,269	59.2%	302	14.1%	2,142	100%	

n = number of times a force technique (row) was applied to an involved individual by an officer in force interactions of each level of force (column)
 % = percent of row total except bottom row which is percent of row total
 %* = percent of grand total
 Example 1: An officer applied Empty Hand: takedown to an individual 448 times in level 2 force interactions. 83 % of all the 543 applications of Empty Hand: takedown in 2022
 Example 2: 39 Officers fired their guns at an involved individual in the 18 Officer involved shootings in 2022.
 Example 3: Officers applied a total of 1,269 force techniques in level 2 force interactions, 59% of all force techniques applied in 2022

A “show of force” is the act of an officer pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40-millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or ECW at an individual, or by pointing the laser sights of the ECW (Electronic Control Weapon) at an individual or by using a warning arc. A show of force is reported to the appropriate first line supervisor and reviewed as a Level 1 use of force. Shows of force make up around 11% of force techniques applied in 2022. Independently, a show of force is considered a Level 1 use of force—however, shows of force often occur with other types of force so they appear in all levels of force.

APD uses several varieties of less lethal impact munitions and corresponding launchers, including beanbag rounds (Beanbag: miss, Beanbag) is <1% of force techniques and 40mm (40mm: miss, 40mm) is around 1.4% of force techniques. APD also uses several varieties of chemical munitions (sprays and foggers) that deploy one of two chemical different compounds; oleoresin capsicum (OC), commonly referred to as pepper spray, and chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), commonly referred to as tear gas. The deployment of chemical munitions (OC CS Ferret, 40mm CS Ferret, 40mm OC Ferret, OC Spray, OC Vapor, OC Fogger) accounted for approximately 8% of applied force techniques in 2022.

“Ordering Force” and “Authorized Deployment” pertain to instances of supervisors authorizing or ordering subordinate officers to show or apply force and are included as reportable uses of force. The Ordering Force and Authorized Deployment accounts for 2% of the total force in 2022 as shown in the table 3.3.1.

Reporting on Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) maneuvers as a force technique is a requirement for the department. Per SOP 2-12: Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) effective December 22, 2022, all uses of the PIT maneuvers 35 MPH or below are considered a Level 2 use of force. If the use of the PIT maneuver 35 MPH or below results in, or could reasonably result in, serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death then it is considered a Level 3 use of force. All uses of the PIT maneuver above 35 MPH is considered deadly force, and classified as a Level 3 use of force. The table 3.3.1 shows that in 2022, there was one PIT maneuver over 35 MPH and was a Level 3 force interaction.

Table 3.3.2 By Interaction Level of Force, Average Number of;		
Interaction Force Level	Officers Applying Force	Force Techniques Applied
Level 1	1.97	2.35
Level 2	2.00	3.48
Level 3	2.59	4.93

There was an average of 1.97 officers applying an average of 2.35 techniques to an involved individual in Level 1 force interactions. In Level 2 interactions, there was an average of 2.00 officers applying an average of 3.48 force techniques to an involved individual. In the Level 3 interactions, there was an average of 2.59 officers applying an average of 4.93 force techniques applied to an involved individual.

These results show that, on average, the number of officers applying force to an individual during force interaction increases as the severity of force in an interaction increases. The average number of techniques applied from Level 1 to Level 3 relatively increased.

3.4 Officer Involved Shootings

APD discharged firearms at 18 individuals in 2022. In these 18 encounters, 14 (72%) of the individuals were armed or attempting to arm themselves. Eight (44%) were discharging a firearm during the incident. Edged weapons were involved in two (11%) of the OIS. In three (17%) of the OIS, the perceived weapons were ultimately determined to not be lethal weapons, and in one incident, an individual was armed with a rock which he threw at officers prior to the shooting. There were no OIS from a moving vehicle during 2022.

Sixteen of the 18 OIS incidents were within APD policy. The two out of policy OIS incidents led to the termination of two officers. Table 3.4.1, presents an overview of each of the OIS incidents in 2022.

		Involved Individual's Demographics			Situational Factors and Outcomes			Investigation
Date	Race and Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Was the Incident Fatal	Was the Individual Armed*	Call Type	IAFD Investigation Status	
2/01/22	White Non-Hispanic	Male	31	Yes	Yes-gun	Stolen Vehicle Found	Completed-In Policy	
3/14/22	White Non-Hispanic	Male	52	Yes	Yes-gun	Shooting	Completed-In Policy	
3/19/22	Native American Non-Hispanic	Male	33	Yes	No-Cell phone	Suicide	Completed-In Policy	
3/29/22	Black Non-Hispanic	Male	43	No	Yes-gun	Onsite Suspicious	Completed-In Policy	
4/06/22	Hispanic	Male	21	Yes	Yes-gun	Car Jacking	Completed-In Policy	
4/12/22	Hispanic	Male	50	No	No-key fob	Stolen Vehicle Found	Completed-Out of Policy	
5/03/22	Unknown Non-Hispanic	Other	N/A	No	Yes-gun	Shots Fired	Completed-In Policy	
6/19/22	Black Non-Hispanic	Male	58	Yes	Yes-BB gun	Welfare Check	Completed-In Policy	
7/05/22	White Non-Hispanic	Male	64	Yes, not caused by law enforcement	Yes-gun	Suspicious Person/ Vehicle	Completed-In Policy	
7/21/22	White Non-Hispanic	Male	43	Yes	Yes-gun	Shots Fired	Completed-In Policy	
8/21/22	Hispanic	Male	18	No	Yes-gun	Shooting	Completed-In Policy	
8/28/22	Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	Male	27	Yes	Yes-gun	Suspicious Person/ Vehicle	Completed-In Policy	
9/21/22	Hispanic	Male	47	No	No-threw rocks	Suspicious Person/ Vehicle	Completed-Out of Policy	
9/27/22	Black Non-Hispanic	Male	26	No	Yes-gun	Aggravated Assault/ Battery	Completed-In Policy	
10/5/22	Hispanic	Male	28	No	Yes-gun	Car Jacking	Completed-In Policy	
11/5/22	Hispanic	Male	21	Yes	Yes-gun	Traffic Accident, no Injury	Completed-In Policy	
11/10/22	Hispanic	Male	41	Yes	Yes-Nail Clippers with extended file	Onsite Suspicious	Completed-In Policy	
11/25/22	Unknown Non-Hispanic	Male	30	Yes	Yes-knife	Family Dispute	Completed-In Policy	

*Whether the individual was armed reports the results of the investigation and may be different from the officers' perception during the incident.

For a full review of OIS cases from 2022, see: <https://www.cabq.gov/police/documents/apd-2022-ois-review-report.pdf>

3.5.1 K-9 Deployments

Table 3.5.1	2022 K-9 Utilization Summary			
	K-9 Deployed	Apprehensions	K-9 Bites	Bite Ratio
January	35	4	1	25%
February	24	4	1	25%
March	19	9	2	22%
April	17	4	2	50%
May	23	7	1	14%
June	12	6	1	17%
July	13	0	0	0%
August	14	3	0	0%
September	21	9	2	22%
October	25	10	1	10%
November	42	25	5	20%
December	24	8	0	0%
Total	269	89	16	Bite Ratio = 18%

In 2022, police service dogs (PSD, or K-9 units) were deployed a total of 269 times. Per APD policy (SOP 2-23: Use of Canine Unit and SOP 1-64: K-9 Unit), PSDs are deployed in a given situation for three purposes: building searches, tracking individuals/area searches, and the apprehension of fleeing or resisting individuals. A K-9 Deployment is defined as “Any situation, except an on-leash article search, where a PSD is brought to the scene and is used in an attempt to locate or apprehend a suspect, whether or not a suspect is located or apprehended”. K-9 Apprehension means “Any occasion when a PSD is deployed and plays a clear and well-documented role in apprehending a suspect or individual. In order to play a clear and documented role, a handler must articulate the PSD role, such as being the subject of warnings, following bark commands, performing a search, or the suspect stating that the PSD influenced their decision to submit to arrest”.

K-9 Units can be used to apprehend individual(s) fleeing or resisting arrest when there is reason to believe that the individual(s) has committed a felony. The decision to use the K-9 for apprehension is based on the threat posed by the individual. When a PSD bites an individual (excluding an accidental bite), it is a reportable act of force. In 2022, individuals were bitten by a PSD during 16 out of the 89 apprehensions (18%). The department’s Bite Ratio is the number of apprehensions with a bite divided by the total number of apprehensions in a given period of time. The department had a bite ratio of 18% in 2022.

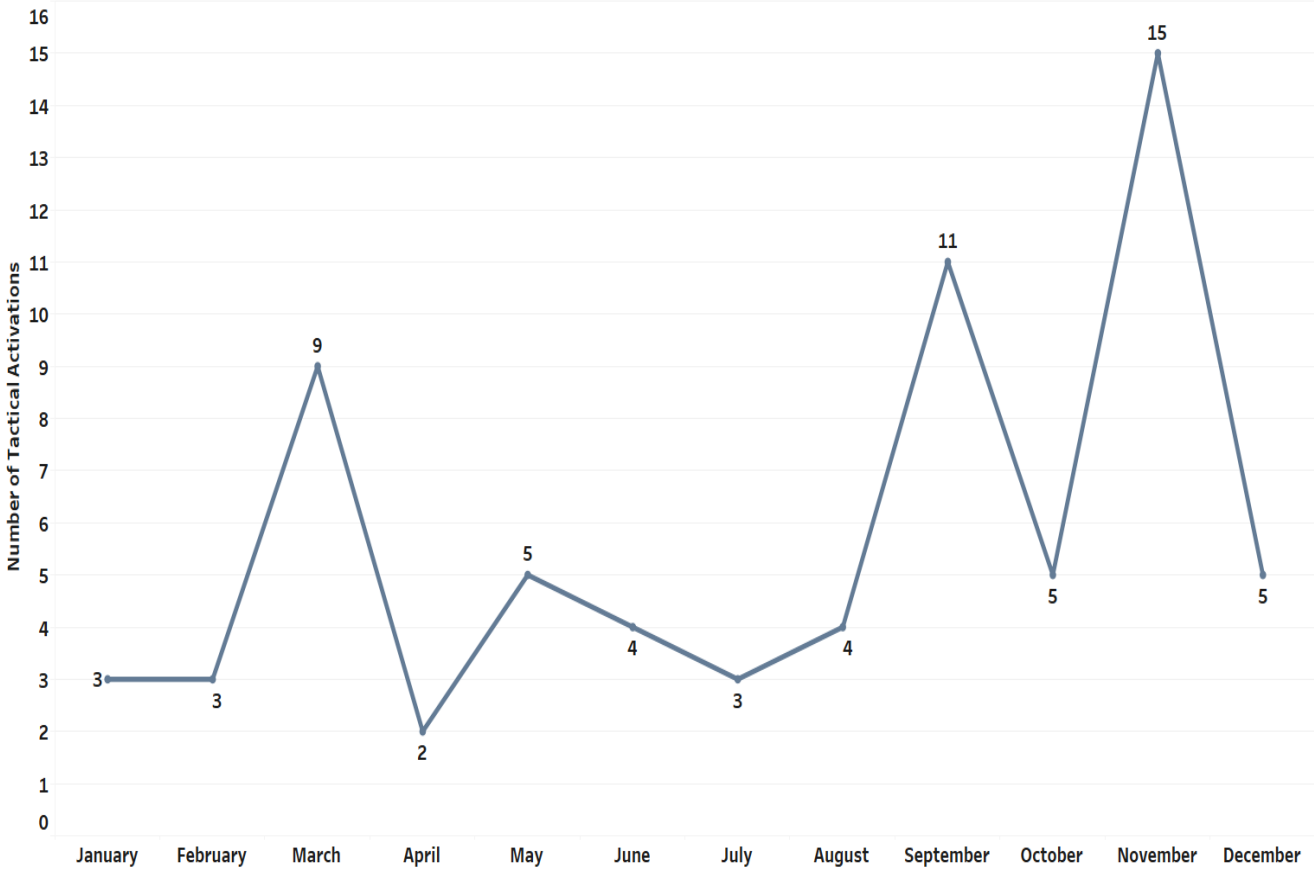
3.5.2 Tactical Activations

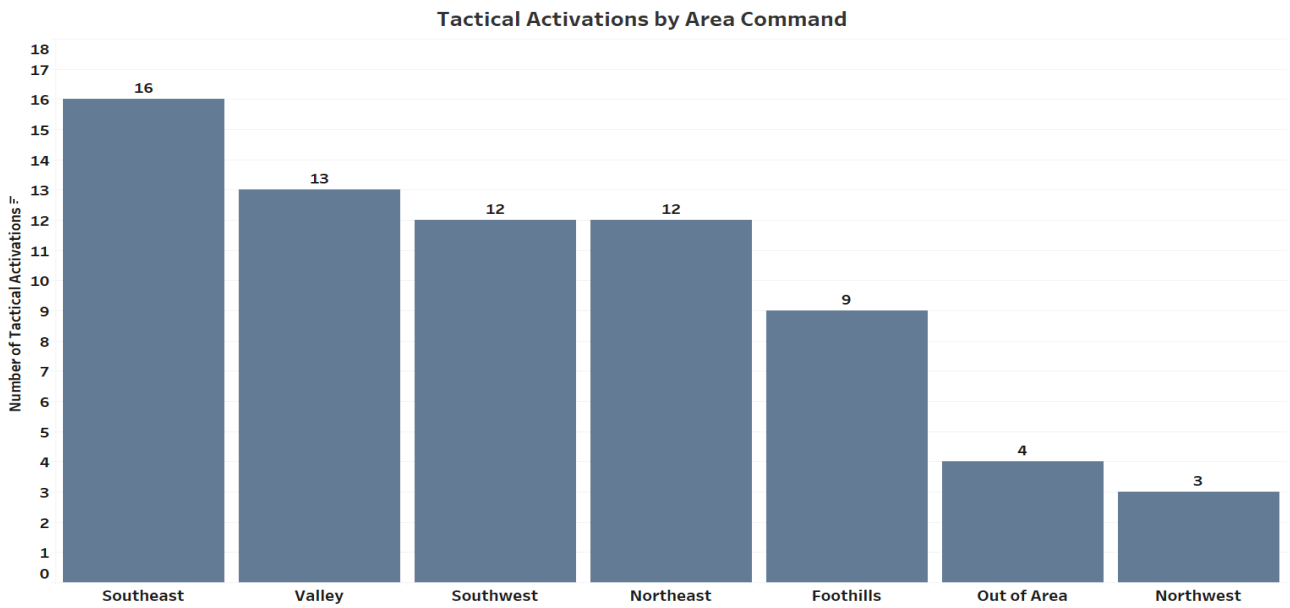
A tactical activation refers to the act of putting specialized tactical units on notice of potential deployment. Tactical units focus on tactical solutions to critical incidents that involve a threat to public safety or high-risk situations. Critical incidents include but are not limited to crisis negotiation team responses, hostage situations, barricaded and armed individuals, high-risk arrests, execution of search and arrest warrants with exigent or dangerous circumstances, major jail disturbances, civil disturbances, and specialized patrol functions.

In 2022, there were 69 department tactical activations associated with various call types (Table 3.5.2). Most activations (52%) occurred in the last 4 months of the year with the month of November showing 15 tactical activations. For the whole year, there was an average of 5.75 tactical activations per month with the lowest number in April and highest in November. The majority (23%) of tactical activations occurred in the Southeast area command.

Table 3.5.2	2022 - Tactical Activations
Call Type	Activations
Domestic Dispute	15
Pre-Planned Warrant Service	14
Wanted Person	10
Shooting	5
Aggravated Assault/Battery	5
Disturbance	3
Mutual Assist	3
Stabbing	2
Demonstration	2
Suspicious Person/Vehicle	2
Auto/Car Jacking	1
Shots Fired	1
Suicide	1
Auto Theft	1
Vandalism	1
Behavioral Health	1
Neighbor Trouble	1
Traffic Stop	1
Total	69

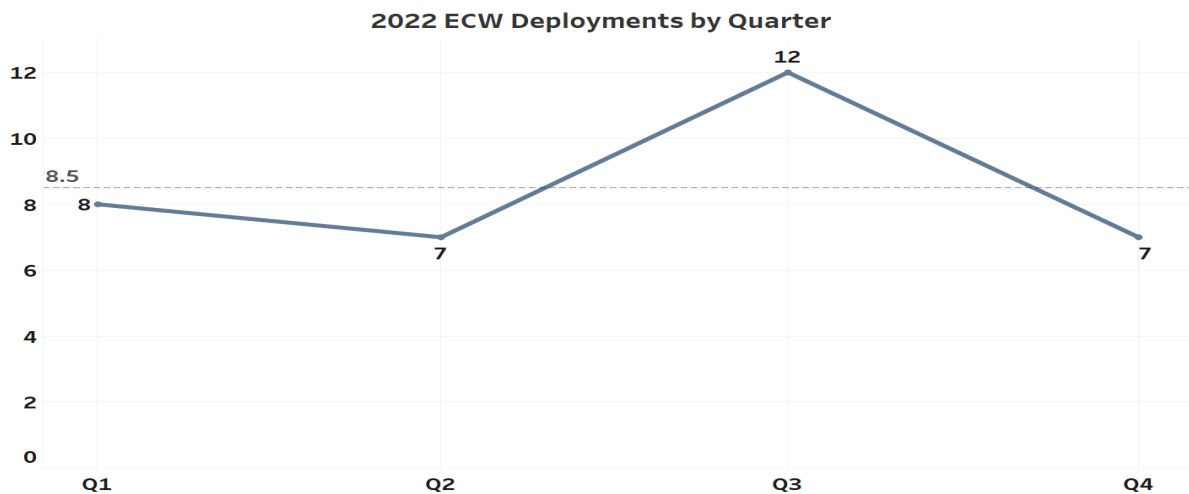
Tactical Activations by Month





3.6 Electronic Control Weapon Use and Efficacy

An electronic control weapon (ECW), also referred to by the brand name Taser, is a less lethal weapon designed primarily to discharge electrical charges into an individual that will cause involuntary muscle contractions and override the individual’s voluntary motor responses. For an ECW deployment to immobilize an individual, two probes must penetrate the skin. If one probe does not hit the target or the individual is wearing clothing that prevents the probe from penetrating the skin, the ECW may not achieve the desired result. The ECWs used by APD have a targeting assistance feature in the form of a laser sight. An ECW’s laser sight may or may not be activated when an ECW is pointed at an individual.



APD officers deployed ECWs in 34 (5.7%) force cases in 2022. Within the 34 cases, an ECW was discharged or applied 60 times. ECW deployments include any instance where the ECW was fired at an individual—including if the ECW missed—and each cycle of the ECW is counted as a deployment.

The highest number of ECW cases (12) were in the third quarter of 2022. Officers were injured in two cases (6%) in which there was an ECW deployment. As of end of 2022, there were 956 ECWs in the department inventory and 941 were assigned to officers. Some officers assigned to the Academy had more than one ECW assigned to them for training purposes. Two out of 34 ECW deployments in the year 2022 were determined to be out of policy following investigation.

Table 3.6		Was Force Effective in the Interaction					
Efficacy of ECW in Force Interactions Given Specific Lighting Conditions		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%*
Lighting Condition	ECW Was Discharged						
	Dark	7	64%	4	36%	11	9%
	Daylight	9	26%	25	74%	34	29%
	Dark: Exterior Lighting	5	45%	6	55%	11	9%
	Interior Lighting	2	50%	2	50%	4	4%
	Total (Discharged)	23	38%	37	62%	60	51%
	ECW Was Only Pointed at Subject						
	Dark	4	67%	2	33%	6	5%
	Daylight	4	36%	7	64%	11	9%
	Dark: Exterior Lighting	0	0%	2	100%	2	2%
	Interior Lighting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total (Only Pointed)	8	42%	11	58%	19	16%
	ECW Was Pointed and Subject Was Painted With ECW's Laser Sight						
	Dark	7	70%	3	30%	10	8%
	Daylight	7	50%	7	50%	14	12%
	Dark: Exterior Lighting	4	57%	3	43%	7	6%
	Interior Lighting	5	62%	3	38%	8	7%
	Total (Pointed and Painted)	23	59%	16	41%	39	33%
Grand Total	54	46%	64	54%	118	100%	
n = number of times ECW technique was effective or not (column) and the lighting conditions where it was applied (row). 2 ECW arching are not listed in the table % = percent of row total %* = percent of grand total							

In 2022, APD applied force techniques involving an ECW—including pointing—118 times, amounting to 5% of all force techniques applied. An ECW was discharged at an individual 60 times (51% of ECW use, the tenth most common force technique applied); an ECW was pointed at an individual while utilizing the laser sight as a force technique 39 times (33% of ECW use); and an ECW was pointed at an individual without activating the laser sight as a force technique 19 times (16% of ECW use).

When an ECW is used, the officer is asked a “yes” or “no” question to determine if the use of their ECW was effective to take the individual into custody. In 2022, 38% of force techniques where an ECW was deployed were reported as effective. In instances where the ECW was not deployed, pointing an ECW without painting an individual was effective in 42% of uses. When an ECW was pointed and the laser sight was activated, 59% of those techniques were reported as effective.

3.7 Situational Factors in Force Interactions

In addition to reporting the demographics of an individual involved in force and the types of force techniques that were applied, there are situational factors regarding the force interaction that are collected following a force interaction or during the investigation. This includes information such as whether an involved individual was armed, unhoused, arrested, injured, or hospitalized, as well as their ability to communicate in English and their mental state.

The involved individual in force interactions was unarmed in the majority (69%) of force interactions in 2022. Individuals were armed in 106 force interactions (17%). Whether or not an individual was unhoused is often based on officer perception and the willingness of an involved individual to self-report. Half (50%) of individuals involved in force were housed, 16% were unhoused, and 34% had their housing status as unknown in the database. This was similar across all three force levels.

Table 3.7		Force Interactions by Level of Force							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
Situation		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Involved Individual Was Armed	Yes	27	16%	47	13%	32	31%	106	17%
	No	118	72%	261	73%	53	51%	432	69%
	Unknown	19	12%	50	14%	19	18%	88	14%
Involved Individual Was Unhoused	Yes	23	14%	64	18%	13	13%	100	16%
	No	84	51%	182	51%	46	44%	312	50%
	Unknown	57	35%	112	31%	45	43%	214	34%
Involved Individual Was Experiencing a Crisis	Yes	41	25%	67	18%	20	19%	128	20%
	No	57	35%	111	32%	20	19%	188	30%
	Unknown	66	40%	180	50%	64	62%	310	50%
Involved Individual Self-Reported Mental Illness	Yes	21	13%	68	19%	9	8%	98	16%
	No	76	46%	151*	42%*	34	33%	261*	42%*
	Unknown	67	41%	139*	39%*	61	59%	267*	43%
Involved Individual Was Arrested	Yes	107	65%	255	71%	77	74%	439	70%
	No	57	35%	103	29%	27	26%	187	30%
Involved Individual Had Limited or No English Language Proficiency	Yes	3	2%	12	3%	1	1%	16	3%
	No	145	88%	301	84%	81	78%	527	84%
	Unknown	16	10%	45	13%	22	21%	83	13%

n = number of force interactions by level of force (column) per the individual's situation (row)
 % = percent of situation (row) total and force level (column) total
 Example: An involved individual was armed in 16% of level 1 force interactions in 2022.
 *Corrected on October 3, 2023.

APD defines a behavioral health crisis (crisis) as an incident in which an individual is experiencing intense feelings of personal distress (e.g., anxiety, depression, fear, anger, panic, hopelessness), obvious changes in functioning (e.g., neglect of personal hygiene, unusual behavior), or catastrophic life events (e.g., disruptions in personal relationships, support systems, or living arrangements; loss of autonomy or parental rights; victimization; or natural disasters), which may, but shall not necessarily, result in an upward trajectory or intensity that culminates in thoughts or acts that are possibly dangerous to the individual in crisis and/or others (SOP 2-19: Response to Behavioral Health Issues).

20% of involved individuals were identified by the officer as experiencing a crisis. Whereas 30% of the individuals were not experiencing crisis. 50% of the involved individuals were categorized as unknown. As a percentage of total force interactions of each level, involved individuals were most commonly identified as being in crisis in Level 1 force interactions.

Approximately 16% of individuals in force interactions self-reported mental illness in the course of their interaction with law enforcement. An individual may report mental illness at any time in the encounter. In many cases, the involved person reports having a mental illness after the force occurs while they are being interviewed and the officer may not have been aware when force occurred. An additional 41% did not report a mental illness and 43% were listed as unknown.

Most force interactions (70%) led to the individual being arrested. The vast majority of individuals spread across all three levels of force interactions were arrested (65%, 71% and 74% respectively).

3.8 Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions

Injuries are reported in force interactions for both individuals involved in force and officers who apply force. Injuries are recorded in distinct categories—“abrasions,” “bruises,” etc. Injuries sustained by involved individuals *may or may not* have been caused by force technique applied by a law enforcement officer; APD differentiates between injuries that were caused and injuries that were not caused by law enforcement officers in use of force data. An involved individual and an officer may experience more than one injury.

In 2022, an involved individual sustained at least one injury from *any source* (injuries sustained by involved individuals *may or may not* have been caused by techniques of force by a law enforcement officer) in 62% of all force interactions. Injuries *from any source* were much more common in Level 2 and Level 3 force interactions (69% and 83%, respectively) than in Level 1 force interactions (34%). This disparity shows the escalated nature of the situations that make up Level 2 and 3 uses of force.

Of the 390 force interactions in which *any* injury was sustained by the involved individual, 45% of those interactions include injuries that *were caused* by a law enforcement officer. Those force interactions may also include injuries that were not caused by an officer. In 55% of the force interactions with an injury, none of the injuries were caused by an officer. In 9% of Level 1 force interactions, an officer caused an injury or the involved individual complained of an injury. The majority of Level 2 and 3 force interactions included injuries caused by an officer (72% and 76% respectively). The types on injuries are detailed in Table 3.8.1 below.

In the 439 force interactions in which an arrest was made, 48% (210/439) resulted in an injury to the involved individual that was caused by a law enforcement officer. Most Level 1 force interactions with an arrest did not result in an injury caused by an officer (92%). Level 2 and 3 force interactions with arrests were more injurious to involved individuals, with 55% and 78%, respectively, including an officer-caused injury to an individual.

Table 3.8		Force Interactions by Level of Force							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
Outcome		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
The Involved Individual Was Injured (From Any Cause)	Yes	56	34%	247	69%	87	83%	390	62%
	No	108	66%	111	31%	17	17%	236	38%
Involved Individual Was Injured by a Law Enforcement Officer	Yes	14	9%	189	53%	79	76%	282	45%
	No	150	91%	169	47%	25	24%	344	55%
Involved Individual Was Injured by a Law Enforcement Officer During Arrest (Only Individuals Arrested)	Yes	9	8%	141	55%	60	78%	210	48%
	No	98	92%	114	45%	17	22%	229	52%
Involved Individual Was Hospitalized (For Any Reason)	Yes	44	27%	97	27%	47	45%	188	30%
	No	120	73%	261	73%	57	55%	438	70%
An Officer Was Injured	Yes	33	22%	178	52%	36	35%	247	42%
	No	115	78%	162	48%	66	65%	343	58%

n = number of force interactions by level of force (column) where outcome occurred (row)
 % = percent of outcome (row) total and force level (column) total
 Example: An involved individual was injured in 34% of level 1 force interactions in 2022.

Nearly one-third (30%) of individuals were hospitalized for any reason during or after a force interaction. Level 3 force interactions had the greatest percentage of individuals recorded as being hospitalized (45%). An involved individual may not necessarily be hospitalized as a result of any injuries sustained by a use of force. Often, individuals may be transported by law enforcement or medical professionals to a psychiatric or behavioral healthcare facility for treatment and intervention after a behavioral health crisis, or need to be treated for injuries not sustained in the course of an interaction with law enforcement. These instances would still be recorded as hospitalizations. In 2023, APD is improving tracking of hospitalizations to be able to accurately distinguish between hospitalizations due to behavioral health crisis and hospitalizations due to force applied by an officer.

A law enforcement officer was injured in 42% of force interactions in 2022. More than one officer may have been injured in a single interaction. Due to their respective injuries, 11 officers were hospitalized. Officers were not injured in 78% of Level 1 interactions, 48% of Level 2 interactions, and 65% of Level 3 interactions.

3.8.1 Types of Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions

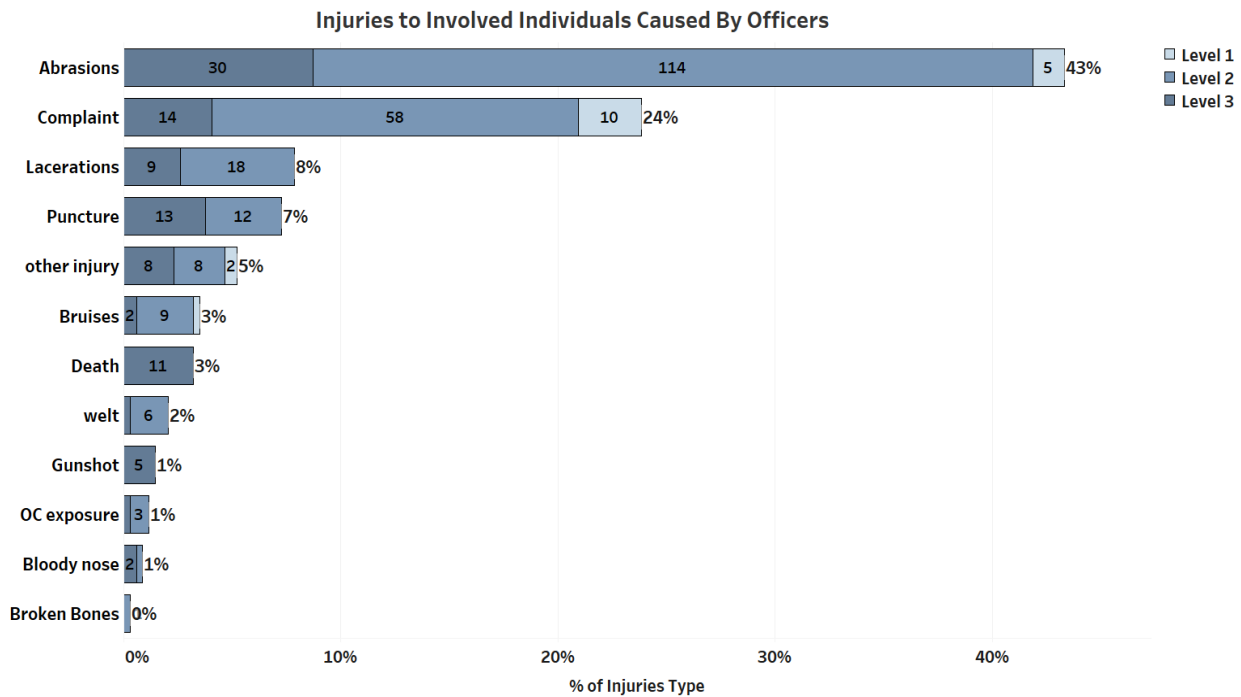
As mentioned previously, injuries are recorded in distinct categories (i.e. abrasions, bruises, etc.). An involved individual or an officer may sustain multiple injuries during any one force interaction. APD differentiates between injuries caused and not caused by law enforcement officers in a force interaction and counts the number of injuries by category. Figures in Table 3.8.1 differ from figures in Table 3.8.1-1 because each injury is counted separately.

Officers caused 344 injuries to individuals involved in force interactions in 2022. The most common injuries caused by a law enforcement officer were “abrasions” (43%), followed by “complaint of pain/injury” (24%).

Most officer-caused injuries occur in Level 2 force interactions, which are the most common force interactions. This is likely because, in 2022, Level 2 encounters include takedowns and other hands-on tactics that often lead to abrasions and complaints of pain or injury.

Per policy (SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions, SOP 2-56: Use of Force Reporting by Department Personnel), Level 1 force interactions should not cause injury to an involved individual. The 8 injuries sustained and 10 complaints of injury in Level 1 force interactions are 5% of all officer-caused injuries. APD will evaluate the Level 1 interactions to determine the reasoning behind these data on injuries. Individuals involved in all three force levels sustained 163 injuries not caused by law enforcement officers in 2022, as seen in table 3.8.1-1 below. 29% of these injuries occurred in Level 1 force interactions.

Table 3.8.1 Injuries to Involved Individuals Caused by a Law Enforcement Officer		Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	5	3%	114	77%	30	20%	149	43%
	Complaints	10	12%	58	71%	14	17%	82	24%
	Lacerations	0	0%	18	66%	9	33%	27	8%
	Puncture	0	0%	12	48%	13	52%	25	7%
	Other Injury	2	11%	8	44%	8	44%	18	5%
	Bruises	1	18%	9	75%	2	17%	12	4%
	Death	0	0%	0	0%	11	100%	11	3%
	Welt	0	0%	6	85%	1	15%	7	2%
	Gunshot	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%	5	1%
	OC exposure	0	0%	3	75%	1	25%	4	1%
	Bloody nose	0	0%	1	33%	2	66%	3	<1%
	Broken bones	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
All Injuries		18	5%	230	67%	96	28%	344	100%
n = number of injuries by type (row) sustained in force interactions of each level of force (column) % = percent of row total %* = percent of column total Example 1: 77% of abrasions caused by an officer occurred in level 2 force interactions. Example 2: 28% of all injuries caused by an officer occurred in level 3 force interactions.									

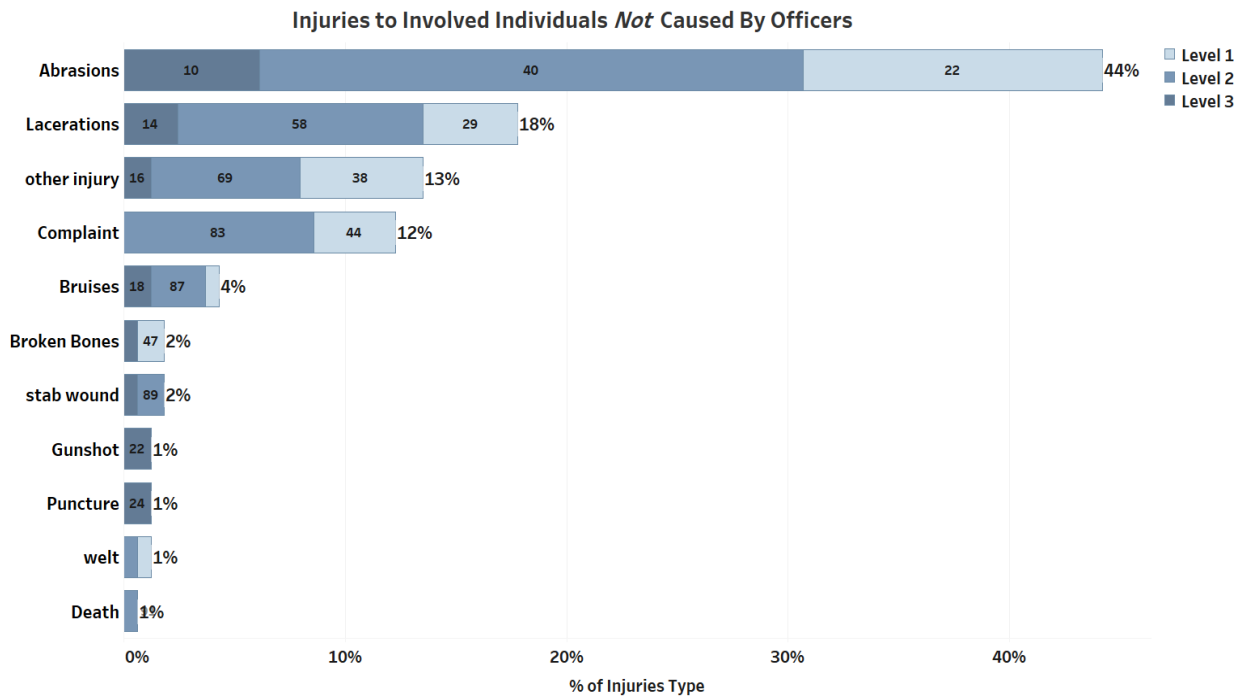


Injuries to Involved Individuals <i>Not</i> Caused by a Law Enforcement Officer		Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	22	31%	40	55%	10	14%	72	44%
	Lacerations	7	24%	18	62%	4	14%	29	18%
	Other Injury	9	41%	11	50%	2	9%	22	14%
	Complaint	6	30%	14	70%	0	0%	20	12%
	Bruises	1	14%	4	57%	2	29%	7	4%
	Broken Bones	2	66%	0	0%	1	33%	3	2%
	Stab wound	0	0%	2	66%	1	33%	3	2%
	Puncture	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	1%
	Gunshot	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	1%
	Welt	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	1%
	Death	0	0%	1**	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
	All Injuries	48	29%	91	56%	24	15%	163	100%

n = number of injuries by type (row) sustained in force interactions of each level of force (column)
 % = percent of row total
 %* = percent of column total

**Death: In this instance, officers used empty hand techniques and show of force following a foot chase to take the individual into handcuffs. Officers then observed the individual breathing shallowly and called rescue who administered aid to the individual but was declared deceased on scene.

Example 1: 55% of abrasions not caused by an officer occurred in level 2 force interactions.
Example 2: 29% of injuries not caused by an officer occurred in level 1 force interactions.



3.8.2 Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers

Law enforcement officers sustained 247 injuries in force cases in 2022. The most common injuries sustained by law enforcement officers in the course of a force case are similar to those experienced by individuals involved in force interactions. The distribution of officer injuries across force levels is also similar to the distribution of officer-caused injuries sustained by an involved individual. Most injuries (72%) sustained by officers occurred within Level 2 interactions. The table 3.8.2 shows the account of injuries sustained by the law enforcement officers. Further evidence of the elevated risks inherent to situations where a Level 2 use of force is necessary. Eleven officers were hospitalized due to injuries sustained in a force interaction in 2022. Three of those officers were admitted in the hospital while 8 were released after receiving treatment.

Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers		Case Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	16	11%	114	77%	18	12%	148	60%
	Other Injury	7	17%	27	64%	8	19%	42	17%
	Bruises	2	11%	10	53%	7	37%	19	8%
	Lacerations	1	5%	17	89%	1	5%	19	8%
	Bite Marks	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	2%
	Biohazard Contamination	3	50%	2	33%	1	17%	6	2%
	Welt	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	1%
	Broken Bones	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	1%
	OC Exposure	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
Total	33	13%	178	72%	36	15%	247	100%	
n = number of injuries by type (row) sustained in force cases of each level of force (column) % = percent of row total %* = percent of column total Example 1: 89% of the lacerations sustained by officers occurred in level 2 force cases. Example 2: 72% of injuries to an officer occurred in level 2 force cases.									

Use of Force, Calls for Service, and Arrests (2018-2022)

04

This section provides detailed analysis of force interactions as it relates to calls for service as well as arrest data. Calls for services are divided into proactive (officer initiated actions) and reactive (officer dispatched by ECC). Table 4.1 below provides a synopsis of all calls for service, force interactions and custodial arrest for the five year period beginning 2018 through end of 2022.

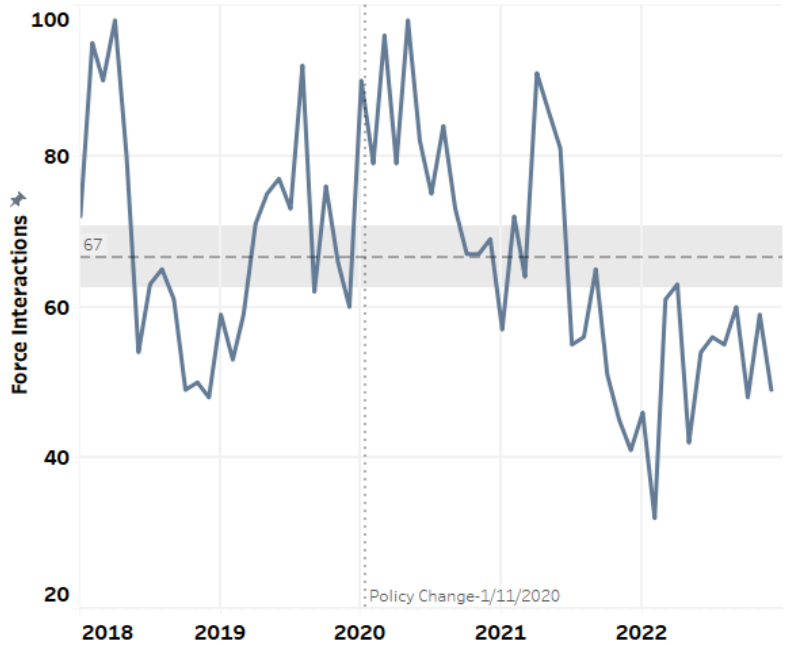
Table 4.1		Department Use of Force, Calls For Service, Arrests, and Force Rates Over Time				
		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Calls for Service*		434,355	396,901	394,642	385,951	387,714
Proactive Calls for Service	n	109,337	111,603	137,103	141,912	152,061
	%	25%	28%	35%	37%	39%
Reactive Calls for Service	n	325,018	285,298	257,539	244,039	235,653
	%	75%	72%	65%	63%	61%
Force Interactions		818	823	960	764	626
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	n	117	90	135	102	127
	%	14%	11%	14%	13%	20%
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	n	701	733	825	662	499
	%	86%	89%	86%	87%	80%
Force interactions Corresponding to Custodial Arrests		692	665	679	523	439
Custodial Arrests		15,189	14,900	12,351	9,497	9,971
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service		1.88	2.07	2.43	1.97	1.61
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service		1.07	.80	.98	.72	.83
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service		2.15	2.57	3.20	2.71	2.12
Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests		4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.4
n = number of calls for service/force interactions (row) in given year (column)						
% = percent of total calls for service/force interactions that were proactive or reactive (row) in given year (column)						
*This analysis aims to identify only calls where a use of force could occur. See Appendix 7.1 for details of which calls are included. Due to different methodologies, the calls for service totals in this report will be lower than other figures published for different purposes.						

4.1.1 Use of Force

APD recorded a lower annual quantity of force interactions in 2022 than it had in any other year since 2018. APD’s annual number of force interactions in 2022 represents a 34.5% decrease since 2020. In 2020, 960 force interactions were recorded – the highest number in the five-year (2018– 2022) period.

Since accelerating in the latter half of 2019 and peaking in the first half of 2020, the monthly average number of recorded force interactions declined, and then remained relatively stable through 2022. This trend is notable even when considering the seasonality of law enforcement activity throughout any given year (higher in warmer weather, lower in colder). Between 2018 and 2020, the number of annual force interactions recorded by the department was stable, ranging from 818-960 annual interactions across the three-year period. These trends hold when examining force interactions across the six Area Commands (see Appendix, Section 7).

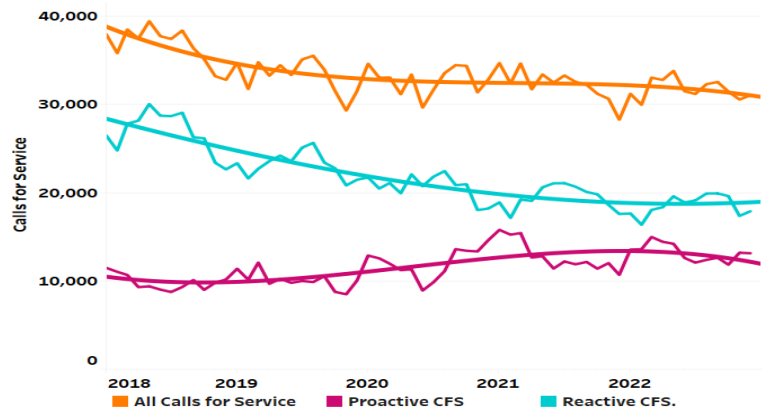
Monthly Force Interactions (2018-2022)



4.1.2 Calls for Service

A call for service is a record of a distinct law enforcement event generated, maintained, and managed through APD’s computer-aided dispatch system (CADs). A call for service is typically generated in one of two ways: when a call is made to ‘911’ for emergency assistance or to a non-emergency number (242-COPS), and then an officer responds; and when an officer initiates a law enforcement event when a situation warrants their action or intervention (such as a traffic stop). These calls for service are referred to as reactive calls for service and proactive calls for service, respectively.

Monthly Calls for Service (2018-2022)



When calculating the number of calls for service for this report, a call for service was counted when:

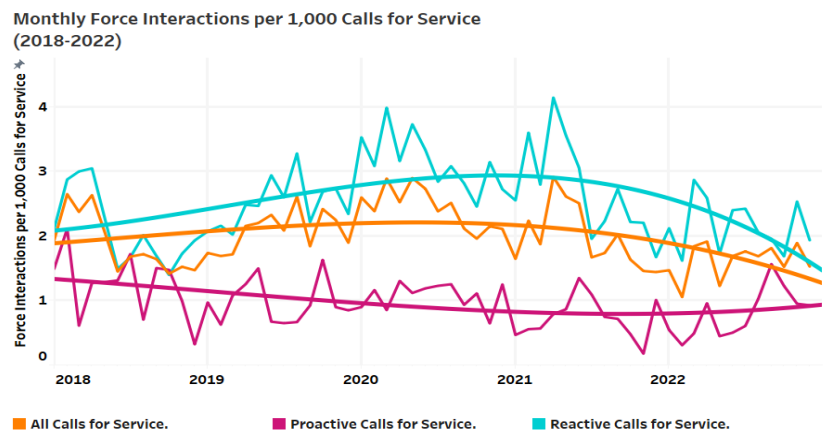
- The call was not cancelled by law enforcement or a law enforcement dispatcher and the call was not labeled a false alarm;
- Law enforcement was dispatched (reactive) or onsite (proactive);
- An officer arrived on scene so that there was likely contact between a law enforcement officer and a member of the public;
- The call was not a BOLO (be on the lookout); and
- The call was for a law enforcement officer, not a Crime Scene Specialist who is a professional staff member who responds to crime scenes.

This methodology was employed in order to identify only calls for service where uses of force could occur. Since this analysis aims to identify only calls where a use of force could occur, the calls for service totals will be lower than other published figures. If an officer does not arrive on scene, there is no chance that there would be a use of force. Including these calls would bias the results and artificially lower the rate at which force is used during calls for service. The same is true for other excluded types of calls. For instance, calls identified as false alarms and call codes used by officers to log-on for attending community events are excluded from these calls for service. (*see Appendix 7.1 for additional details regarding methodology for counting calls for service*)

In the five-year period beginning in 2018, total calls for service steadily decreased. This decrease was driven by decreases in reactive calls for service, which make up the majority of calls. Proactive calls for service steadily increased over this same period. These trends generally hold across the six Area Commands (*see Appendix, Section 7.2*).

4.1.3 Use of Force per 1,000 Calls for Service

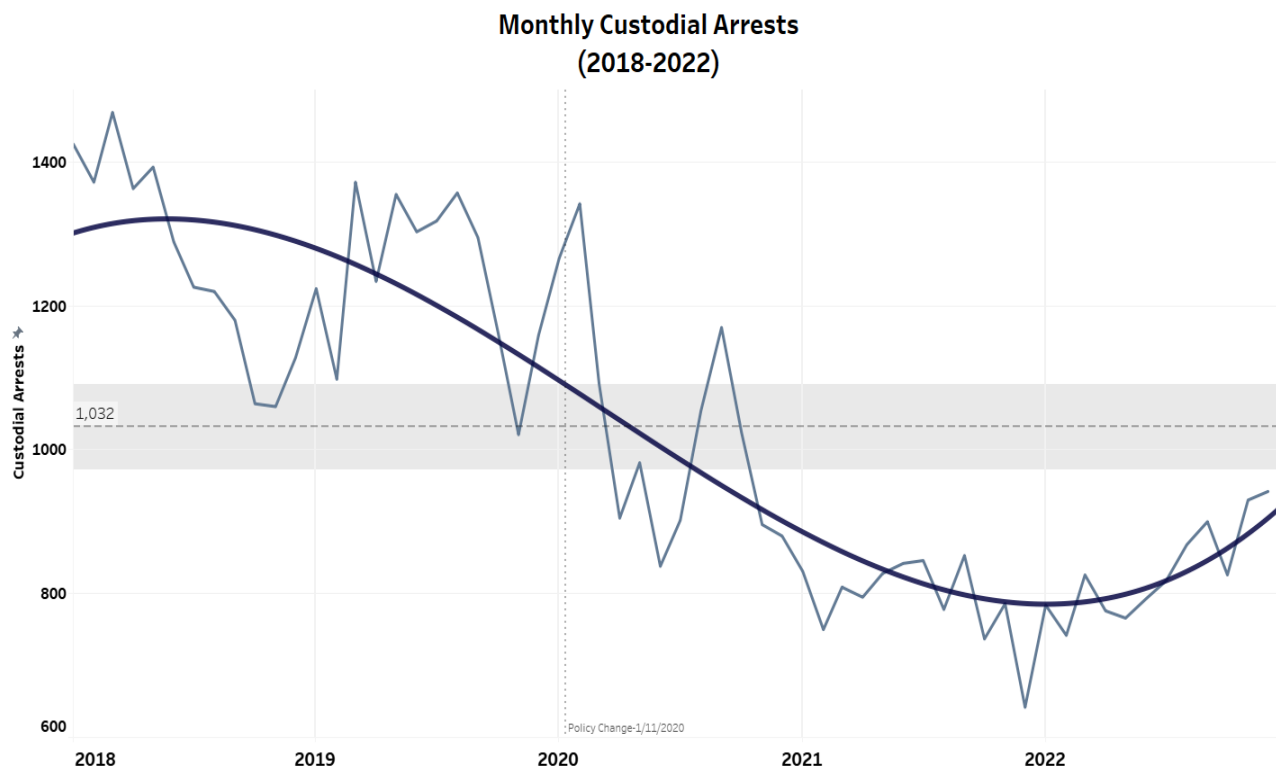
Since the number of force interactions may be a function of the number of calls for service, a rate of force interactions per 1,000 calls for service was calculated. A rate of 1 per 1,000 can be interpreted as .1%. This calculation controls for fluctuations in the volume of calls for service and the effect those fluctuations may have on the number of force interactions in a given period of time. This calculation was done using the ratio of all calls for service and force interactions, all reactive calls for service and all force interactions that occurred during a reactive call for service; and all proactive calls for service and all force interactions that occurred during a proactive call for service.



Reactive calls for service were more likely to be associated with a force interaction than proactive calls for service and calls for service as a whole. Between 2018 and the first half of 2019, the rates of force per 1,000 calls for service were steady and in 2019 and into 2020, force interactions increased relative to the amount of total law enforcement interactions with the public as a whole. After peaking in mid-2020, force rates returned to approximately pre-2019 rates for each type of call and calls for service as a whole and peaked again in the early 2021 year. For 2022, the rates of force per 1,000 calls for service went slightly upwards in early 2022 but are declining since then. Proactive calls for service for force per 1,000 calls saw an uptick in the last quarter of 2022 but was declining by end of the year. (*see Appendix, Section 7.2*).

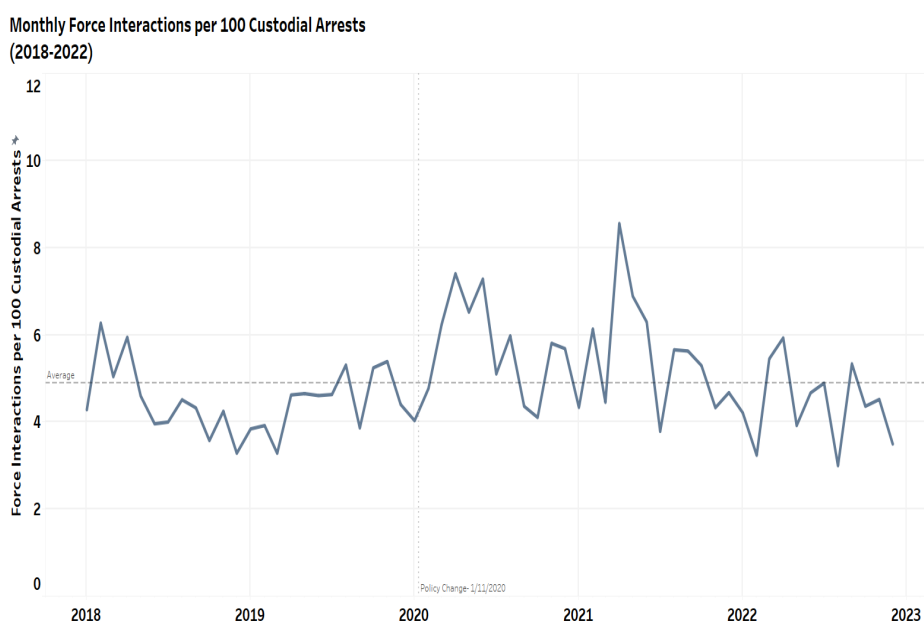
4.1.4 Custodial Arrests

Custodial arrests made by APD have been consistently decreasing since the mid of 2018 but rebounded slightly in the later part of 2022. There were a total of 9,971 custodial arrests in 2022 compared to 9,497 in 2021. Custodial arrests declined approximately 35% from 2018 to 2022.



4.1.5 Use of Force per 100 Custodial Arrests

A rate of force interactions with arrest per 100 custodial arrests was calculated to control for the volume of arrests and the impact that fluctuations in the number of arrests have on the amount of force interactions in a given period of time. A rate per 100 can be interpreted as a percentage. The number of force interactions involving a custodial arrest decreased from 692 in 2018 to 439 in 2022, a decline of 36.5%. From 2021 to 2022, force interactions per 100 custodial arrests declined by 20% from 5.5 to 4.4. In 2022, the rate of force per 100 arrests was lower than 2020 and 2021 but was similar to the rate seen in 2018 and 2019.



4.1.6 Use of Force and Individuals *Not* Arrested

There were 439 custodial arrests in 626 force interactions meaning that in 187 force interactions the individual was not taken into custody. In the force interactions where the individual was not taken into custody, 57 were level 1 force interactions, 103 were level 2 and 27 were level 3s. Many of the individuals involved were experiencing a mental health crisis or reported a mental illness. Seventy-nine of the 187 (42%) force interactions not leading to arrest were mental health related; 57 (30%) were not mental health related; and 51 (27%) were listed as unknown.

The Area Command with the most force interactions in which no arrest was made occurred in Southeast Area Command (60 out of 187) followed by Northeast Area Command (34), Valley Area Command (27), Foothills Area Command (27), Southwest Area Command (21), Northwest Area Command (17) and one out jurisdiction.

Investigation of Force and Discipline

05

This section provides analysis on the outcomes of force investigations. It also provides information on completion and review of force investigations during 2022.

5.1 Policy Outcomes of Force Investigations

Of the 626 force interactions, 26 (4%) of force interactions were out of policy meaning that an involved officer applied force which was not per policy. Three were Level 1 force interactions, 13 were Level 2 interactions, and ten were Level 3 interactions.

Table 5.1		Out of Policy Force Interactions	% Total
Force Level	Level 1	3	12%
	Level 2	13	50%
	Level 3	10	38%
Total		26	100%

Twenty-nine officers applied an out-of-policy use of force in the 26 out of policy force interactions in 2022. *Four* officers who applied an out-of-policy use of force in 2022 are no longer employed by the department. Two of which were terminated as a result of APD's disciplinary process due to out of policy use of force.

5.2 Investigative Timelines

Completing thorough and timely force investigations is paramount for police accountability. APD piloted a Level 1 force review unit to enhance the Level 1 use of force (UOF) review procedure in order to complete these reviews as timely, thoroughly, and effectively as possible. On August 20, 2022, the Pilot project began in two Area Commands (Valley and Southeast). To evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot, the pilot sites were compared to control sites for a 3-month period. Sixteen Level 1 UOF investigation from the pilot Area Commands were compared to 48 Level 1 UOF investigations carried out in the control Area Commands. This analysis revealed that 94% of pilot cases were finished by the investigator in less than 72 hours, compared to 10.4% of the control cases. No pilot cases resulted in extension requests compared to 89.6% of control cases. Pilot cases were completed and approved by the chain of command in 11.25 days compared to 28.3 days for control cases.

IAFD is required to complete investigations within 90 days of receiving the force case unless an extension is granted for extenuating circumstances. IAFD completed 100% of Level 2 investigations in 90 days or less with an average of 86 days. One Level 3 cases was completed in more than 90 days and Level 3 investigations averaged 87 days. The one investigation that exceeded the 90-day timeline was originally completed within the 90-day timeline but upon case preparation for FRB review, the investigation was reopened. The investigation was reviewed for completeness and closed without changes. However, since it was reopened, the final completion date is beyond 90 days.

Table 5.2		Investigation Timeline	Number of Cases	Percentage
Force Level	Level 2	Within 90 days	358	100%
		Over 90 days	0	0%
	Level 3	Within 90 days	103	99%
		Over 90 days	1	<1%

5.3 Force Review Board (FRB) Review of Cases

During 2022, the FRB reviewed 142 Level 2 and Level 3 force cases. Of these, 91 (64%) incidents occurred in 2022, 46 (32%) incidents in 2021, and 5 (4%) cases for incidents that occurred in 2020. Out of 142 cases reviewed, two cases (1.4%) investigations (both incidents occurring in 2021) were found not to be supported by preponderance of evidence. All incidents that occurred in 2022 and reviewed by the FRB were found to be supported by the preponderance of evidence. Since the FRB reviews all Level 3 uses of force and a random sample of Level 2 force, these results show that IAFD force investigations conducted in 2022 have appropriately applied a preponderance of evidence standard when drawing conclusions.

The majority of the cases reviewed by the FRB (120 out of 142) did not lead to additional policy, training, or equipment referrals not already identified during the initial investigation. Ten cases raised policy concerns; five raised training concerns; three cases raised equipment concerns; one case raises tactics concerns; one raised both supervision and training concerns; one raised both policy and training concerns; and one raised both policy and tactics concerns. The primary FRB issued 21 referrals in 2022.

Conclusion

06



This annual use of force report shows that APD used force less in 2022 than in preceding years. APD has a strong process for investigating force and holding officers accountable when force is out of policy. The 18 officer involved shootings in 2022 are a concern for APD and the department is working to ensure policy and training encourage alternatives to deadly force whenever feasible.

Even with the increase in officer-involved shootings, APD has made significant strides in reducing the use of force during custodial arrests. The progress made in institutionalizing reform efforts within the department is evident when comparing the rate of use of force relative to calls for service and arrests across previous years.

One notable initiative implemented in 2022 was the successful pilot program that will centralize Level 1 force investigations into a dedicated unit, streamlining investigations, ensuring timeliness, enhancing documentation consistency and alleviating the administrative burden on field supervisors. With the pilot program's positive results, the department is expanding this approach to other area commands in 2023.

There were positive trends in APD's use of force in 2022 but APD remains focused on ensuring that force is only used when necessary to achieve a lawful objective. APD provides officers with de-escalation and crisis intervention training so that officers have the skills to talk with people and avoid the need for force. Looking ahead, APD will build upon these successes to ensure the safety and well-being of the community it serves while upholding the highest standards of professionalism and integrity.

Appendix

07

7.1 Calls for Service Methodology

The following table shows the fields that are filtered to produce the count of calls for service used in this report. The aim of this method is to identify calls for service where there was the potential for use of force and to exclude calls for service where there is no contact between a law enforcement officer and a member of the public. Since the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system does not track this directly, APD analysts filtered calls to align with the goal of identifying calls for service where force was possible.

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Call on Scene Date Time	Exclude Null	The date and time an officer arrived on scene	Someone needs to arrive for a UOF probability to exist
Call Disposition	Exclude 88	False Alarm	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude CAN	Cancel the Call	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude GOA	Gone on Arrival	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude BOLO	Be On the Lookout	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude TEST	Testing Purposes	Not a Dispatched Call
Final Call Type	Exclude 75-1	Community Activity	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 75-2	Training Student	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 75-3	Training Instructor	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 27-U	Use of Force (Disp. 24, 25, 26)	Not a dispatched Call
	Exclude 64S	CSS Call for Shot Spotter	Support Services
	Exclude 16	Prisoner in Custody/Pickup	Not a dispatched Call
	Exclude 60	Field Briefing	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 29	Wanted Check or Broadcast	Support Services
	Exclude 64	Crime Scene Investigation	Support Services
	Exclude 62-1	Chief's Overtime	Not a dispatched Call
Call Priority	Exclude 5B	Priority assigned to BOLOs	BOLOs
Final Call Type Description	Exclude BOLO	Be on the Lookout	Not a Dispatched call - Announcement
Original Call Type	Exclude CSAV	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSBH	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSD	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSPH	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSSP	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSSUIC	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSUI	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWC	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWELD	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWELF	ACS call	Call type is responded to by ACS
	Exclude NULL	N/a	Majority of Null Call types correspond to BOLO
Agency	Exclude AVI	Aviation	Reporting on APD Agency Calls
Area Command	Exclude TRU	Telephone Reporting Unit	Not responded to by Officers
	Exclude CS	Crime Scene Investigation	Support Services
	Exclude REC	Records	Not responded to by Officers

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Original Call Type (Proactive)	Include 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 24S	Direct Traffic	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 25	Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 31S	Suspicious Person or Vehicle	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 39S	Disturbance	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 54	Traffic Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 74	Tactical Plan	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 75-4	Non-Enforce Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 7S	Onsite Auto Theft	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 90	VIP Enforcement	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include SS	Subject Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
Original Call Type (Reactive)	Include T	Traffic stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 24S	Direct Traffic	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 25	Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 31S	Suspicious Person or Vehicle	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 39S	Disturbance	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 54	Traffic Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 74	Tactical Plan	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 75-4	Non-Enforce Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 7S	Onsite Auto Theft	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 90	VIP Enforcement	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude SS	Subject Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
Exclude T	Traffic stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated	

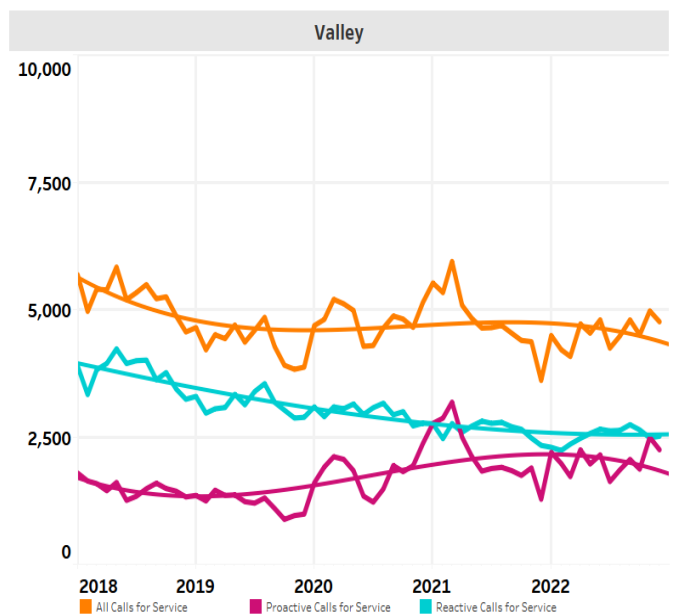
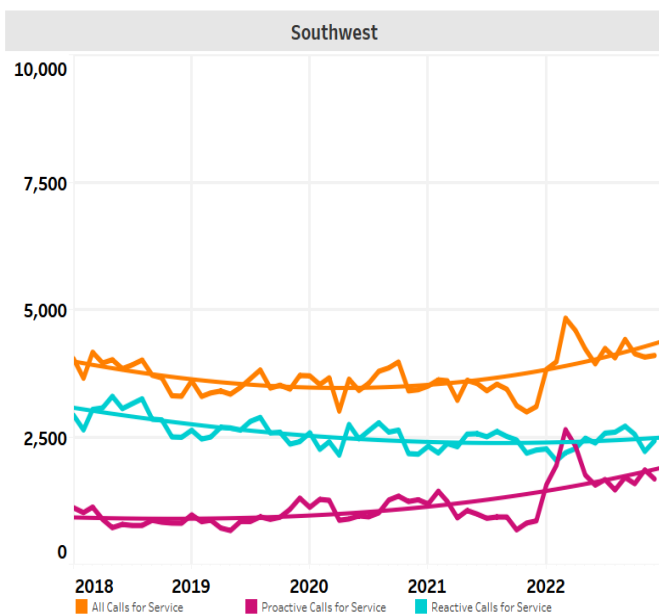
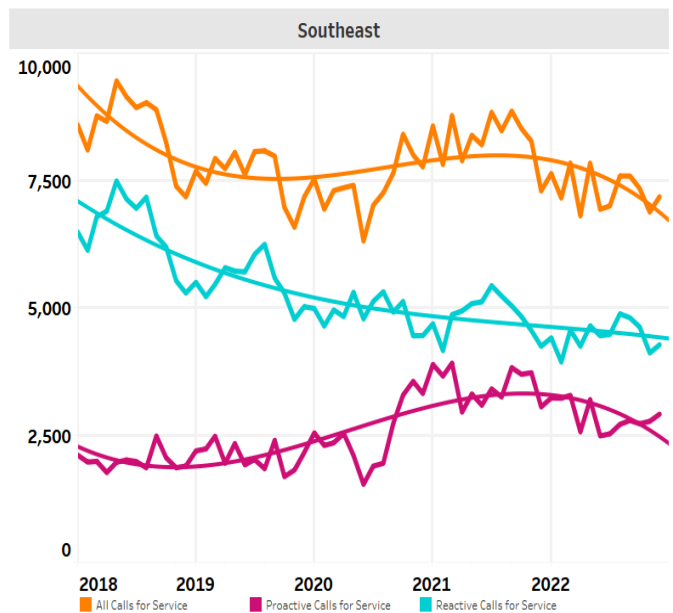
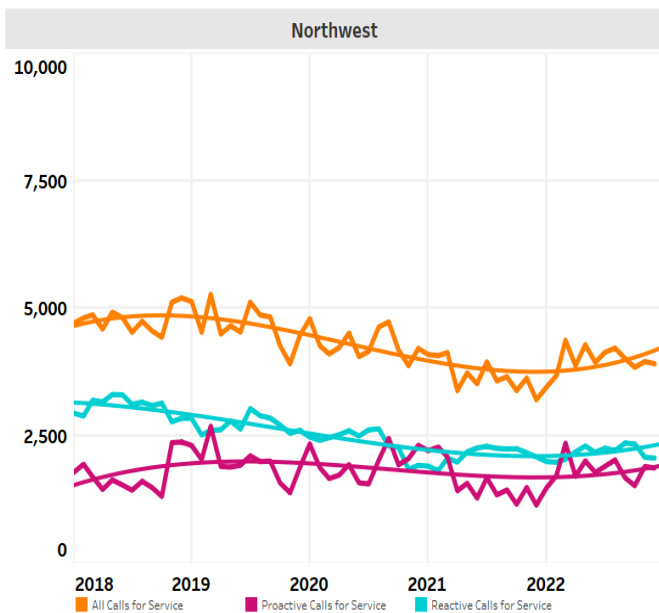
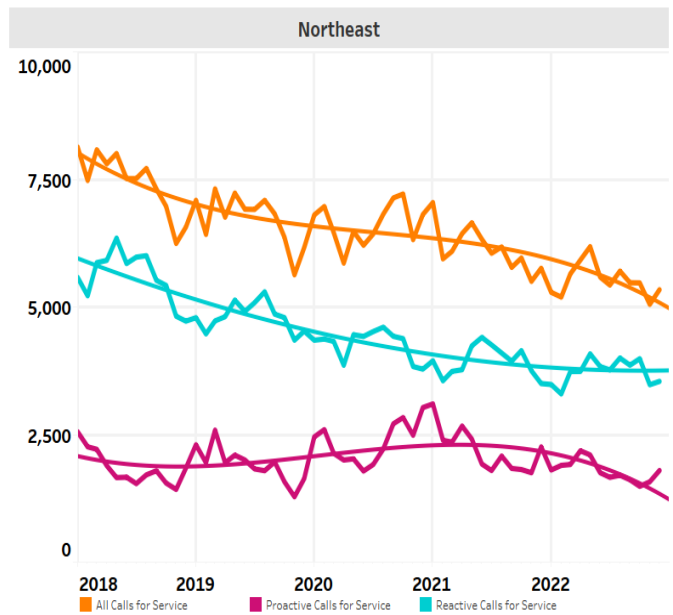
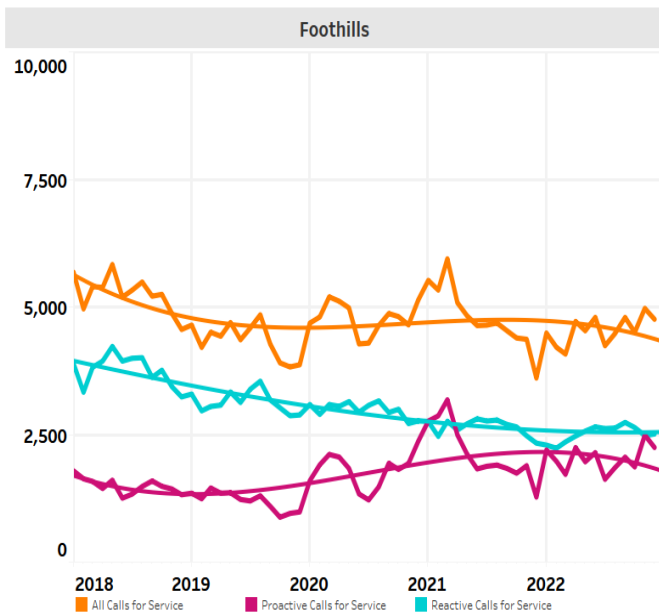
7.2 Force Rates, Calls for Service by Area Commands

Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Foothills Area Command					
Calls for Service	62,180	51,925	57,028	56,911	55,144
Proactive Calls for Service	17,954	14,400	21,596	25,776	24,388
Reactive Calls for Service	44,226	37,525	35,432	31,135	30,756
Force Interactions	110	144	127	112	77
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	14	17	13	10	10
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	96	127	114	102	67
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	1.7	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.4
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
Northeast Area Command					
Calls for Service	88,341	80,356	79,922	73,538	68,138
Proactive Calls for Service	22,095	22,959	28,182	26,380	21,487
Reactive Calls for Service	66,246	57,397	51,740	47,158	46,651
Force Interactions	149	137	169	142	128
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	22	13	22	26	36
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	127	124	147	116	92
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.0

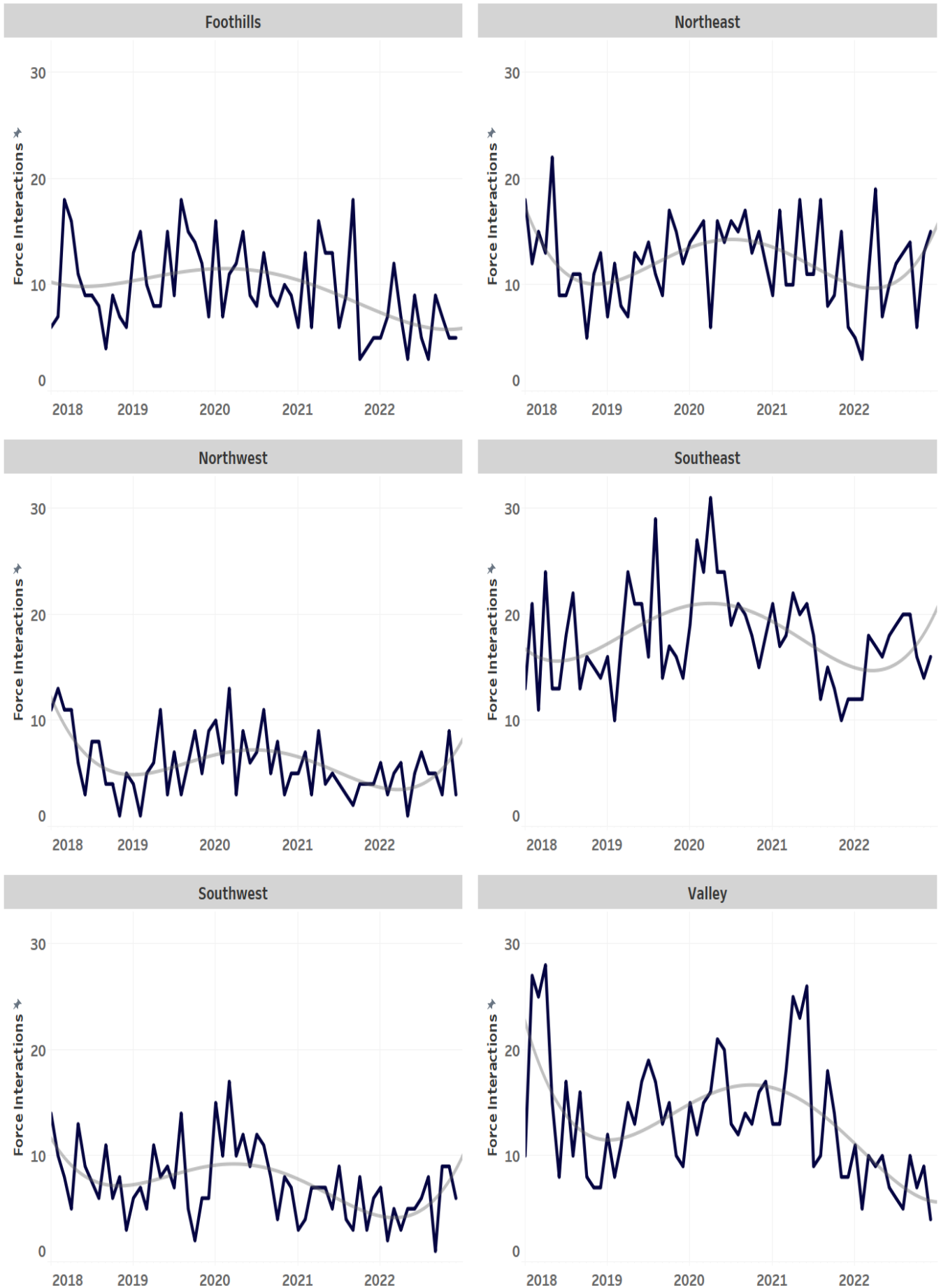
Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northwest Area Command					
Calls for Service	57,041	56,450	51,817	44,135	48,552
Proactive Calls for Service	20,390	23,456	23,217	18,857	21,713
Reactive Calls for Service	36,651	32,994	28,600	25,278	26,839
Force Interactions	85	69	86	50	58
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	7	5	16	3	16
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	78	64	70	47	42
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6
Southeast Area Command					
Calls for Service	100,454	89,516	87,739	97,525	87,247
Proactive Calls for Service	23,883	24,951	30,028	41,693	34,345
Reactive Calls for Service	76,571	64,565	57,711	55,832	52,902
Force Interactions	193	215	260	199	198
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	33	36	51	39	43
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	160	179	209	160	155
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.9

Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Southwest Area Command					
Calls for Service	45,539	41,285	42,173	40,552	50,040
Proactive Calls for Service	10,448	10,833	13,380	11,892	21,697
Reactive Calls for Service	35,091	30,452	28,793	28,660	28,343
Force Interactions	93	86	123	66	66
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	10	9	18	6	7
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	83	77	105	60	59
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.3
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.4	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.1
Valley Area Command					
Calls for Service	78,623	73,860	71,547	69,892	74,506
Proactive Calls for Service	23,266	24,411	28,416	29,084	35,056
Reactive Calls for Service	55,357	49,449	43,131	40,808	39,450
Force Interactions	178	159	184	185	93
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	33	21	26	23	20
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	145	138	158	162	73
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.9	1.8
**4086 calls for service for the year 2022 are missing from the total calls by Area Command suggesting those calls were listed for out of area and were not part of the six mentioned Area Commands.					

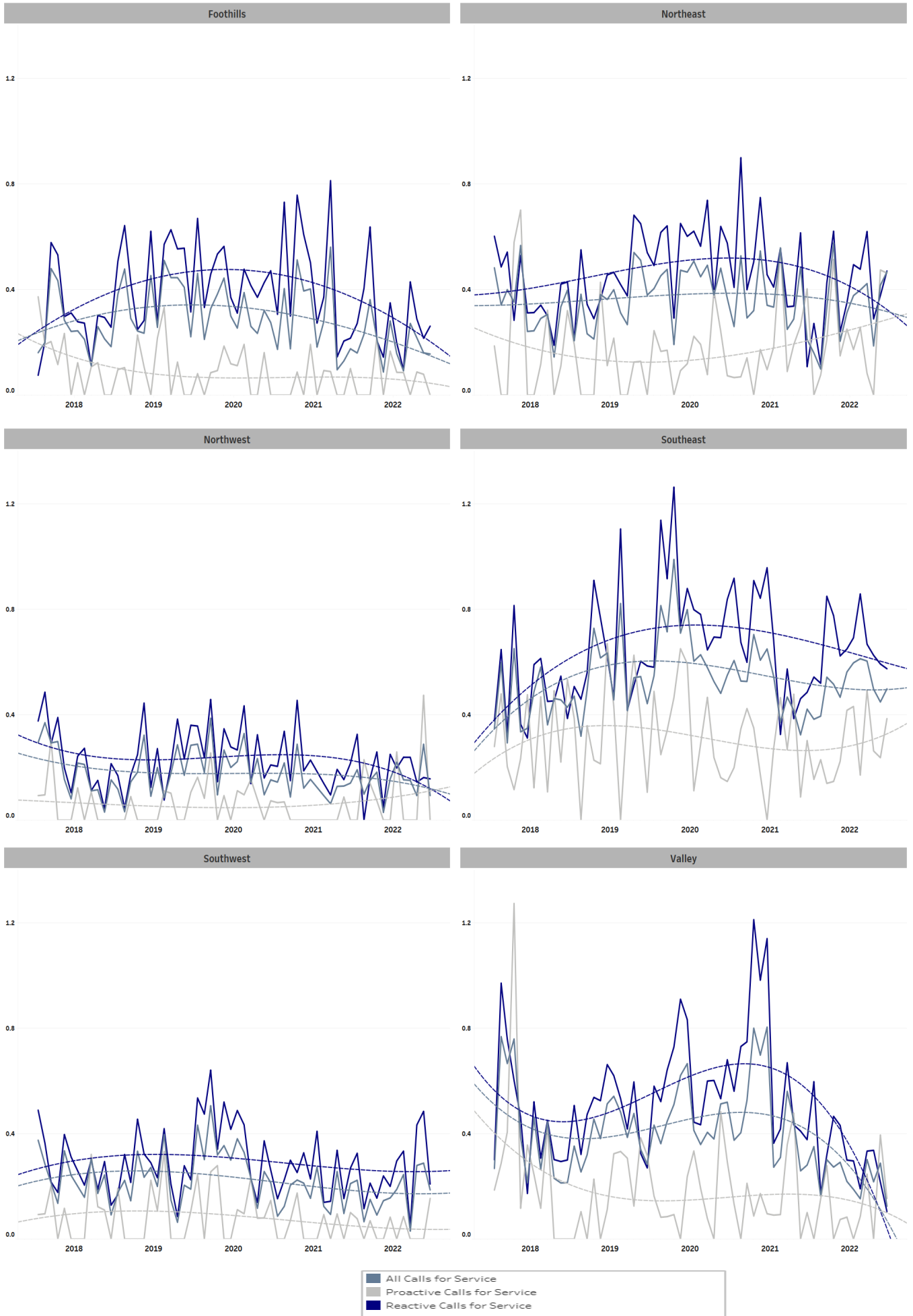
7.3 Monthly Calls for Service and Force Interactions by Area Commands



7.4 Monthly Force Interactions by Area Commands



7.5 Monthly Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service by Area



Glossary of Terms

08

40 mm – less-lethal launcher used for less lethal ammunition by trained department personnel

Accidental firearm discharge – unintended discharge, on-duty or not, of any firearm equipment by APD sworn personnel outside of a training environment or legal recreational activity

Active resistance - resistance exhibited by a suspect that is between passive resistance and aggressive resistance (e.g., attempts to leave the scene, flee, hide from detection, or pull away from the officer's grasp).

Animal shooting – the intentional discharge of a firearm at any animal by APD personnel during the scope of the officer's duties

Apprehension - the arrest, capture, or taking into custody of a person

Area command – police service areas of APD located throughout Albuquerque that are led through the chain of command by an area commander. There are six area commands: foothills, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest and valley

Arrest – the taking of one person into custody by another. To constitute arrest there must be an actual restraint of the person. The restraint may be imposed by force or may result from the submission of the person arrested to the custody of the one arresting the person. An arrest is a restraint of greater scope or duration than an investigatory stop or detention. An arrest is lawful when supported by probable cause

Beanbag – small fabric pillow which is filled with lead pellets and fired from a dedicated less lethal 12-gauge shotgun

Bite ratio – calculation of the number of bite apprehensions divided by the total number of apprehensions for a given time period. For the purpose of this calculation, PSD bites will not include accidental or directed bites

CASA – court-approved settlement agreement designed to ensure police integrity, protect officer safety and prevent the use of excessive force

Critical firearm discharge – discharges of a lethal firearm by an officer, including accidental discharges and discharges where no person is struck. Range and training firings, destruction of animals, and off-duty hunting discharges where no person is struck are not critical firearm discharges

ECW - cycle – the period during which electrical impulses are emitted from the ECW following activation. In most models, a standard cycle is 5 seconds for each activation. The duration of a cycle may be shortened by turning the ECW off but may be extended in certain models by continuing to hold the trigger

Demographic category – race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender expression or gender identity, sexual orientation, and limited English proficiency, if known

Display of weapon – drawing and exhibiting a weapon, to include firearm and ECW, as part of a warning tactic, typically accompanied by appropriate verbalization

ECW – electronic control weapon; a weapon, including those manufactured by Taser international, designed primarily to discharge electrical charges into an individual that will cause involuntary muscle contractions and override the individual's voluntary motor responses

ECW arcing – activating an ECW without discharging the probes, sometimes done as a warning to an individual

ECW painting – the act of upholstering and pointing an ECW at an individual and activating the ECW's laser dot to show that the weapon is aimed at the individual

ECW drive-stun mode – pressing and holding the ECW against the individual as it is cycled. This can be done in two configurations:

Drive-stun only – this technique involves pressing the ECW against the individual while it is energized without probe deployment, causing pain but minimal or no neuro-muscular incapacitation. This technique is solely a pain compliance technique and is prohibited.

Follow-up drive-stun – this technique is used as a follow-up to a probe deployment. It can increase the effectiveness of the ECW by increasing the spread between the connections in the event of a close-quarter probe deployment, completing the circuit in the event of a clothing disconnect or when only one probe has made a connection with the individual.

ECW standoff mode – discharging the ECW with a cartridge on the device, which propels the probes towards the individual and, upon effective contact, is intended to cause neuromuscular incapacitation

Empty hand technique – strikes, grabs, kicks, takedowns, distraction techniques and proper arrest techniques to control an actively resistant individual

English proficiency – ability to use the English language to make and communicate meaning verbally and in writing

Firearm – a pistol, revolver, shotgun, carbine, or machine gun, as well as any instrument capable of discharging a bullet or shot

Firearm discharge – when the trigger is pulled on a firearm and releases a projectile

Force – any physical means used to defend the officer or others, restrain, overcome resistance, or otherwise gain physical control of an individual

FRB – Force Review Board

Gender – the attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person’s sex. Behaviors that are viewed as incompatible with these cultural associations may be considered gender non-conformity. For purposes of entering information in a database, an individual’s gender is determined based on an officer’s perception and observations, which may or may not be verified with information displayed on the individual’s government, NGO or company identification card or through self-identification. In this context, individuals may be categorized as either male, female, or transgender

Gender expression – the way in which a person expresses their gender identity, typically through their appearance, dress, and behavior

Involved individual – the person upon whom force was used or shown

Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD) - the division of the department responsible for timely, fairly, impartially, and thoroughly investigating internal complaints of policy violations by department personnel and uses of force.

Involved officer - An officer who used force or a show of force; or a supervisor who used force, ordered force, authorized force, or participated in a use of force

Less lethal force – force technique not intended or expected to cause death or serious injury and which is commonly understood to have less potential for causing death or serious injury than conventional, more lethal police tactics. Use of less lethal force can nonetheless result in death or serious injury

OC – oleoresin capsicum; an inflammatory agent meant to assist officers in the control of actively resistant individuals. Commonly known as “pepper spray.”

OC fogger – non-lethal pepper spray fog that evaporates instead of leaving a residue behind. It is optimized for riot control in confined areas.

OC spray – a temporarily disabling aerosol composed partly of capsicum oleoresin and causes irritation and blinding of the eyes and inflammation of the nose, throat, and skin

OC vapor – non-flammable vapor designed to primarily affect a person’s respiratory system. Ideal for cell extractions or barricade situations where the use of pyrotechnic, powder or liquid devices is not practical or desired

Officer – personnel who are certified law enforcement officers through the New Mexico Department of Public Safety

On-Body Recording Device (OBRD) – a recording device issued by the department that is affixed to the body

Out of area – any area outside the normal APD response area

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) – a precision maneuver, which involves intentional, vehicle-to vehicle contact and consists of a pursuing officer applying lateral pressure with the front corner or their vehicle to the rear quarter panel of the fleeing suspect’s vehicle, resulting in a predictable spin

PSD – police service dog (also known as K9/canine)

Probe deployment – pulling the trigger to release the probes from the cartridge to make contact with the individual and achieve neuromuscular incapacitation

Race/ethnicity – race and ethnicity are two distinct fields collected during the investigation. An individual’s race/ethnicity is determined based on an officer’s initial perception and observations, which may or may not be verified with information displayed on the individual’s government, NGO, or company identification card or through self-identification. The categories collected for ethnicity are: Hispanic, non-Hispanic, and unknown. The categories collected for race are: White, Black, Asian, Native American, mixed race, other, prefer not to answer, and Unknown. APD recodes these variables to align more closely with the race and ethnicity categorization of the US Census Bureau. If an individual is identified as Hispanic, they will be classified as Hispanic regardless of their race in this report. The categories used in this report are: Hispanic; White, non-Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; Native American, non-Hispanic; other, non-Hispanic; mixed race, non-Hispanic; Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic; and Unknown.

Serious physical injury – physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death; causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement; or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb

Show of force – pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40 millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or ECW at an individual, or using an ECW to “paint” an individual with the laser sight or utilizing a warning arc

SOP – standard operating procedure

SWAT – special weapons and tactics team considered to be a specialized tactical unit within the department

Tactical activation – to put specialized tactical units whose focus is on tactical solutions to critical incidents that involve a threat to public safety or high risk situations on notice of potential deployment (referred to as SWAT deployment in the CASA)

Takedowns – solo – the act of a single officer bringing an individual to the ground by utilizing a hands on approach in order to gain control of the individual

Takedowns – team – the act of more than one officer bringing an individual to the ground by utilizing a hands on approach in order to gain control of the individual

Taser – a brand of an electronic control weapon used by APD officers

Use of force – physical effort to compel compliance by an unwilling individual above un-resisted handcuffing