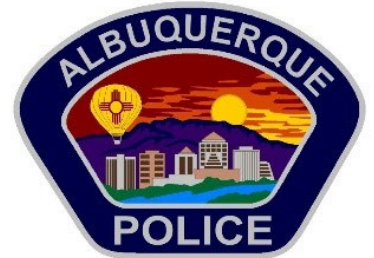# Albuquerque Police Department 2020 and 2021 Annual Use of Force Update

Prepared by:

Data Analytics Division

9/19/2024

Table of Contents

-1-Executive Summary

This report is a supplement to Albuquerque Police Department's 2020 and 2021 Preliminary Annual Use of Force Reports. The previously issued reports were "preliminary" due to a backlog of incomplete use of force investigations that took place in 2020 and 2021. This supplement presents updated information from the 2020 and 2021 Annual Use of Force Reports that includes the use of force investigations that were affected by the backlog.

The backlog period spanned from July 2020 through July 2021. Throughout 2021, APD took steps to address the backlog and stop its growth.

Figure 1.1

In February 2021, a joint motion was filed with the court to establish a temporary External Force Investigation Team (EFIT) to assist APD in conducting quality and timely investigations of Level 2 and Level 3 uses of force by APD officers. In April 2021, the city of Albuquerque contracted a vendor to form EFIT after advertising a request for letters of interest outlining requirements for potential vendors while working closely with the US Department of Justice (DOJ) in the selection process. EFIT provided investigatory oversight, review, and training for IAFD investigators. EFIT worked with IAFD until September 2023 at which point IAFD continued force investigations independently.
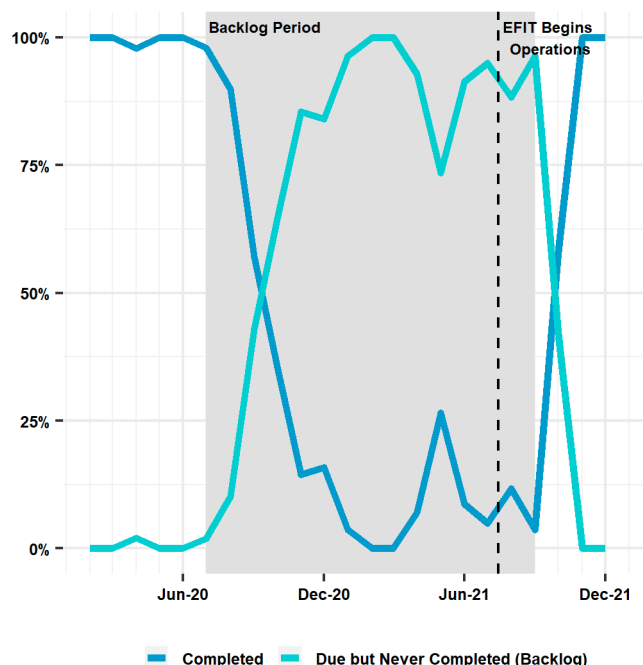
In addition to building capacity to complete investigations on time, APD committed to investigating all uses of force that were in the backlog and reporting on the results. APD contracted with EFIT to conduct investigations into all backlogged force cases and the investigations were completed in May 2024. This report summarizes the findings of all investigations in 2020 and 2021 including all backlogged force cases.

In January of 2020, APD made substantial revisions to the use of force policy which altered how data was tracked. Importantly, prior to January 11th, 2024 force incidents were not categorized into levels 1, 2, and 3. In this report, when levels are reported, cases in the first 10 days of January 2020 will be reported separately.

APD recognizes the importance of maintaining accountability in the exercise of force, safeguarding the rights of the public, and fostering trust with the community. Completing all backlogged investigations and reporting on the results is an effort toward public transparency.

Key findings:

- In 2020, APD used force in 889 force cases. A force case can include multiple people who are involved in a single incident or offense report.
- In 2021, APD used force in 711 force cases.
- Among the 889 cases in 2020, there were 952 force interactions where a single person had force used on 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.
- Within the 711 force cases in 2021, there were 752 force interactions.
- In 2020, 455 (48%) force interactions were classified as Level 2 force and in 2021, 374 (50%) were classified as Level 2.
- 874 people were involved in force interactions in 2020 and 692 people were involved in 2021. Ten percent of people were involved in more than one force interaction in 2020. In 2021, 13% of people were involved in more than one force interaction.
- The median age of people involved in force was 32 in 2020 and 31 in 2021 meaning that, in 2020, half of involved individuals were 32 or under and half were 32 or over.
- APD was involved in 10 Officer Involved Shootings in both 2020 and 2021 for a total of 20 in the two years combined.
- Approximately 5% of force interactions were found to be out of policy with 39 out of 952 (4.1%) in 2020 and 41 out of 752 (5.5%) in 2021.
- On average, force was used 2.41 times in every 1,000 calls for service in 2020 and 1.95 times in every 1,000 calls for service in 2021.
- Force was used in 7.7 out of 100 custodial arrests in 2020 and 7.9 out of 100 custodial arrests in 2021.

-2-Introduction

The figures presented in this report reflect accurate statistics related to use of force by APD as of July 2024 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.

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.

Figure 2.1.1
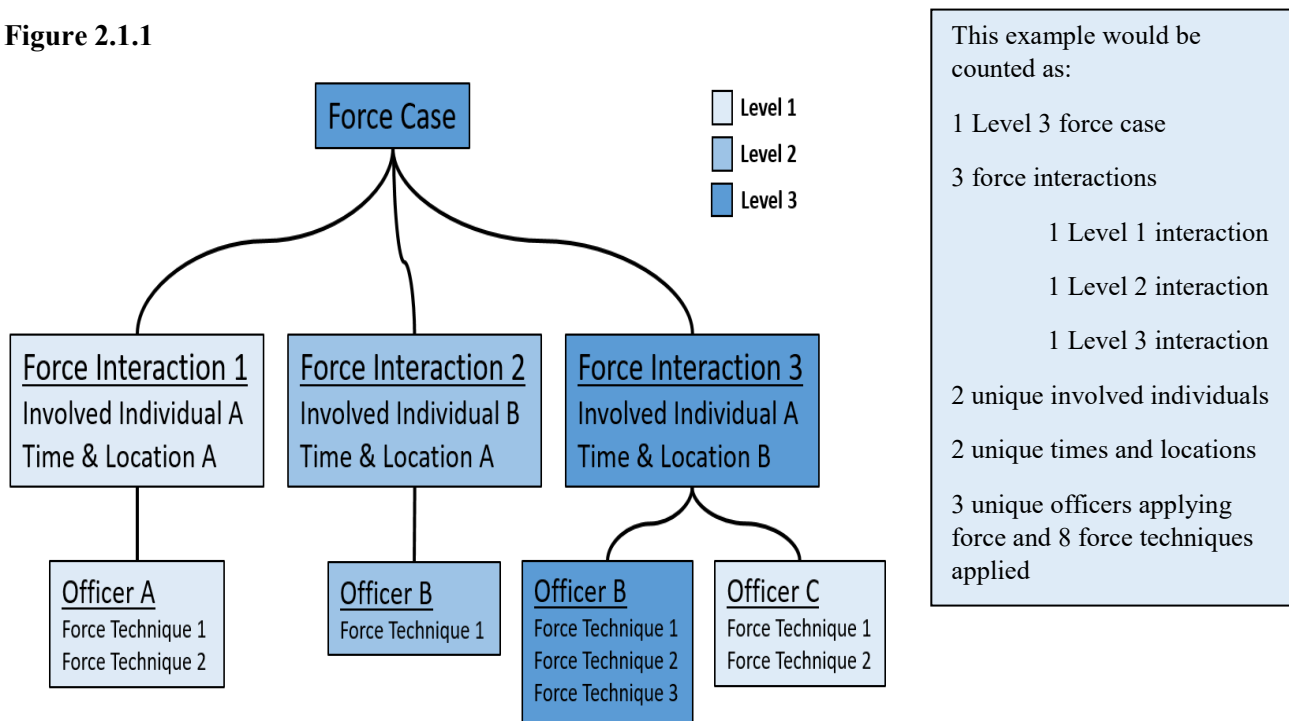
In 2020, APD used force in 889 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 952 force interactions. In 2021, APD used force in 711 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 752 force interactions. Force interactions are defined as force encounters with a single, distinct involved individual 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 categorized the severity of force used into 3 levels (see SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions-Effective 1/11/2020-01/26/2023). The definitions in policy in the majority of 2020 and 2021 are:

- **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

There were 889 force cases in 2020 and 711 in 2021. In 2020, the 889 cases included 952 force interactions—defined as one involved person in one location. In 2021, the 711 cases included 752 force interactions. On a monthly basis, there were an average of 71 force interactions per month over the two year period. The monthly number of force interactions declined over the two year period.

Table 2.2.1 Force Summary	2020	2021
Force Cases	889	711
Force Interactions	952	752
Distinct Involved Individuals (Individuals may be involved in more than one force interaction)	874	692
Distinct Officers Involved in Force	582	577
Officers Applying Force in Force Interactions (Officers may be involved in more than one force interaction)	2151	1822
Force Techniques Applied (Any number of force techniques may be applied in one force interaction)	3445	3096

Figure 2.2.1
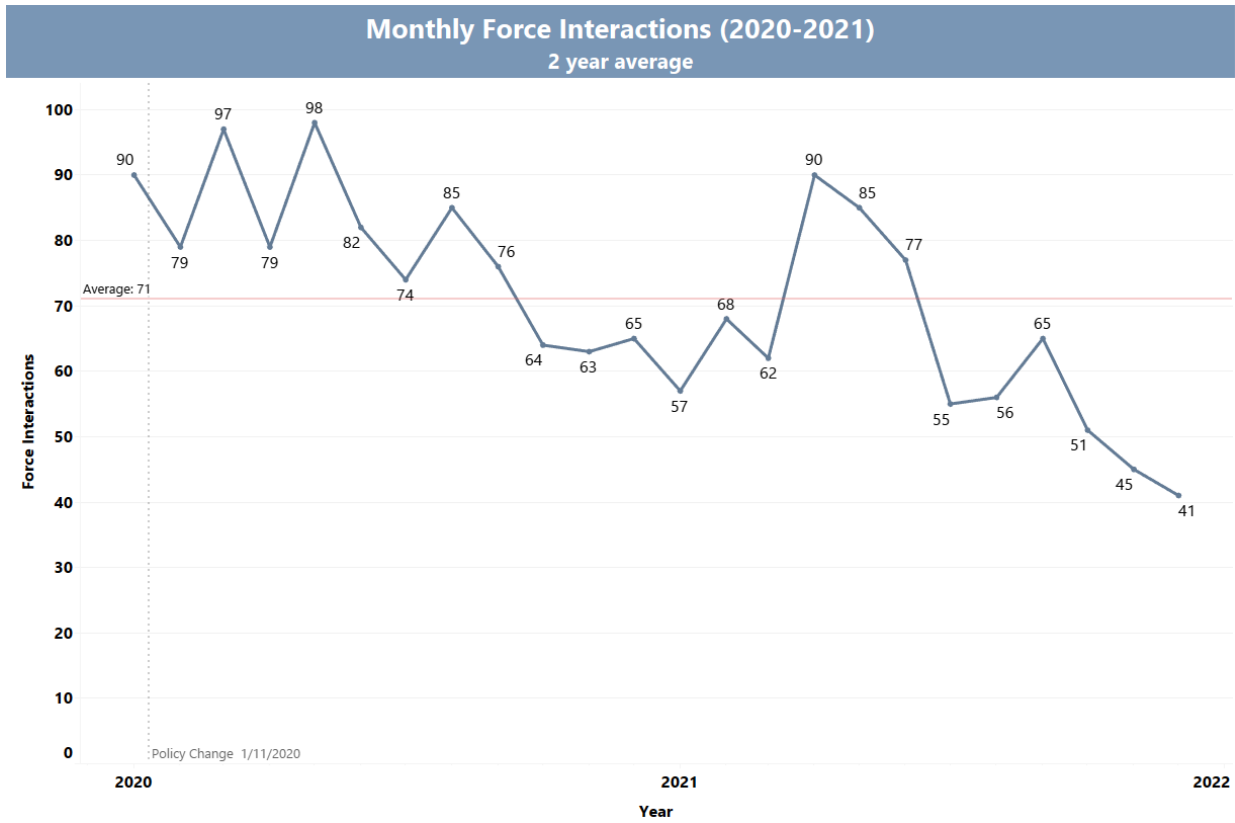
APD began categorizing force into three levels on 1/11/2020. Following the policy change, the proportions of force falling into the three levels were similar in both years.

Table 2.2.2		Force Interactions by Year				
			2020		2021	
			n	%	n	%
Force Levels	**Pre-Policy Change Force Levels:**		23	2%	0	0%
	Level 1		332	35%	266	35%
	Level 2		455	48%	374	50%
	Level 3		142	15%	112	15%
	Total		**952**	**100%**	**752**	**100%**

Table 2.2.3	Force Interactions Pre-Policy Change (1/11/2020)
Serious UOF	2
Show Of Force	6
Tactical Activations (UOF)	1
Use Of Force	14
Total	**23**

A total of 874 people in 2020 and 692 people in 2021 were involved in one or more force interactions. As shown in Table 2.2.4 below, 90% of involved individuals in 2020 and 87% of involved individuals in 2021 were party to only one force interaction.

Table 2.2.4		Number of Distinct Involved Individuals			
		2020		2021	
		n	%	n	%
Force Interactions	1	785	90%	603	87%
	2	63	7%	70	10%
	3	18	2%	13	2%
	> 3	8	1%	6	1%
	Total	874	100%	692	100%

A total of 582 officers used force in 2020 and 577 officers used force in 2021. Of the officers who used force, a little less than half used force two or fewer times in each year. In 2020, 29 officers used force 10 or more times in the year and, in 2021, 11 officers used force 10 or more times.

10

Table 2.2.5	Number of Distinct Officers Involved in Corresponding Number of Force Interactions				
Number of Force Interactions	**2020**		**2021**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
1	158	27%	174	30%
2	121	21%	121	21%
3	81	14%	101	18%
4	66	11%	54	9%
5	47	8%	47	8%
6	38	7%	32	6%
7	22	4%	16	3%
8	12	2%	11	2%
9	8	1%	10	2%
10	5	1%	3	<1%
11	6	1%	1	0%
12	1	0%	7	1%
13	4	1%	0	0%
14	5	1%	0	0%
15+	8	1%	0	0%
Total	**582**	**100%**	**577**	100%

2.3 Force Investigations

APD strives to only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary to achieve lawful objectives, proportional to the resistance from the individual involved, and minimal based on the totality of the circumstances. In all investigations, force is deemed in policy when every force technique is used correctly and is found to be reasonable, necessary, proportional, and minimal as defined in SOP 2-52: Use of Force - General. If any officer used force techniques that were determined to be out of policy, the entire force case or interaction is considered to be out of policy. As seen in Table 2.3, approximately 5% of force cases and interactions investigated during 2020 and 2021 were deemed out of policy. A small number of cases (10 cases and 13 interactions) that were part of the force backlog were not able to be investigated due to insufficient documentation.

Force Incidents, Force Interactions and Policy Outcomes							
Table 2.3.1	**Force Cases**						
			2020		**2021**		
Policy Outcomes			**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	
	In Policy		847	95%	669	94%	
	Out of Policy		35	4%	39	5%	
	Insufficient Documentation to Investigate		7	1%	3	0%	
	Total		**889**	100%	**711**	100%	
	Force Interactions						
			n	**%**	**n**	**%**	
	In Policy		903	95%	708	94%	
	Out of Policy		39	4%	41	5%	
	Insufficient Documentation to Investigate		10	1%	3	<1%	
	Total		**952**	100%	**752**	100%	

Figure 2.3.1

Policy Outcomes of Force Interactions

2020
(n=952)

2021
(n=752)

Incident Disposition
☐ In Policy
■ Out of Policy
■ Insufficient Documentation to Investigate
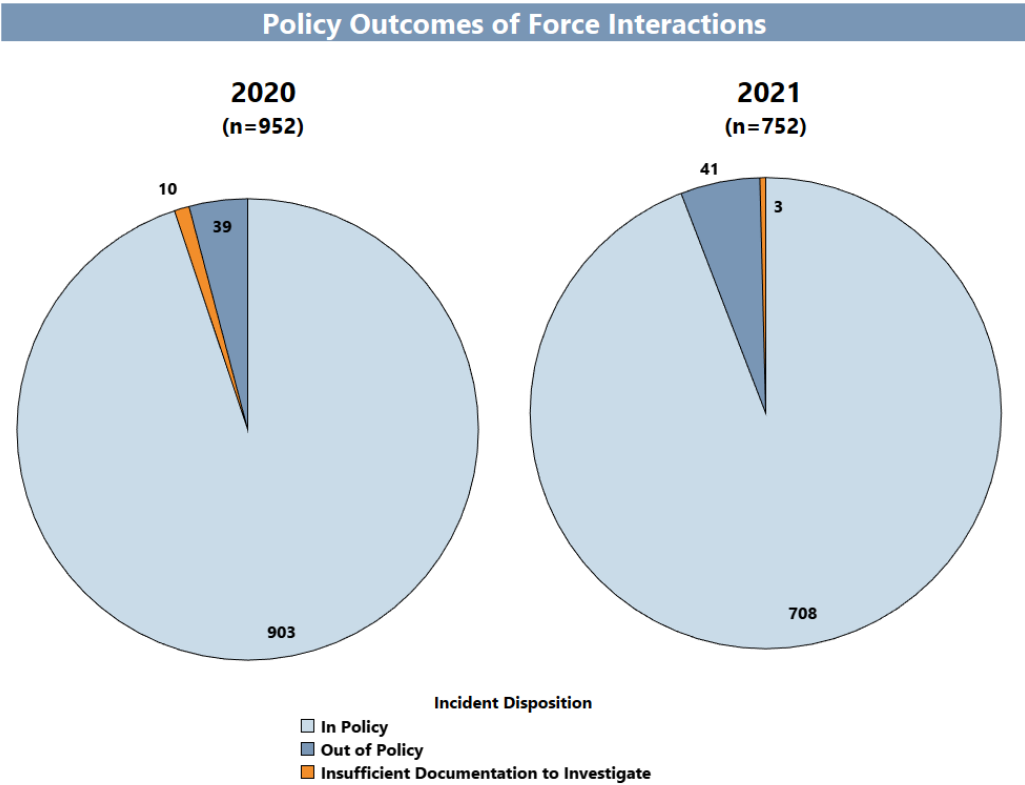
-3-Force in Detail

APD's jurisdiction includes the City of Albuquerque which was divided into six Area Commands in 2020 and 2021- Northwest, Valley, Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, and Foothills. The six Area Commands are shown in the map below. A Commander and law enforcement officers proportional to the size of the area and number of calls for service manage each Area Command in the jurisdiction.

Figure 3.1
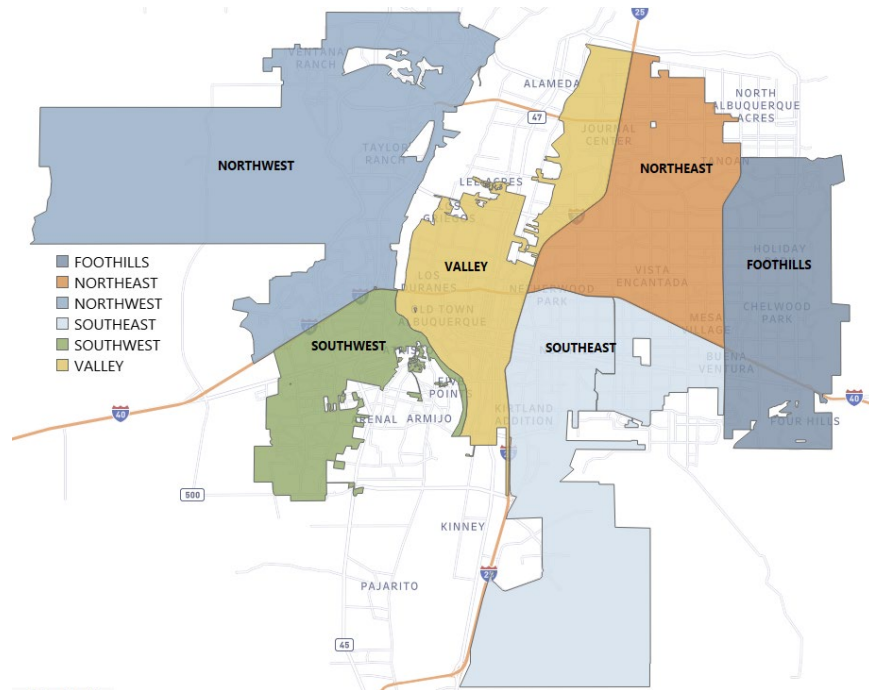
3.1 Geography of Force

When a use of force occurs, APD records the Area Command where the use of force occurred. The following analysis of force interactions by Area Command reports the geographic location of the force. Specialized units, such as the SWAT Unit, operate in all areas of Albuquerque and each force interaction is reported in the Area Command where it occurred. Generally, the annual number of force cases is proportional to the number of crime incidents and calls for service in an Area Command.

The Southeast and Valley Area Commands have the most and second most force interactions, respectively. Forty-six percent of all force interactions in 2020 and 50% in 2021 occurred in either the Southeast or Valley Area Commands. West side Area Commands (Southwest and Northwest) accounted for 22% of 2020's and 15% of 2021's total force interactions.

Figure 3.1.1

Force Interactions by Area Command and Force Levels
2020

Legend:
- Pre-Policy Change (2020)
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3

2020 data (Force Interactions):
- Southeast: total 259 (Level 1: 82, Level 2: 136, Level 3: 34)
- Valley: total 180 (Level 1: 58, Level 2: 90, Level 3: 26)
- Northeast: total 166 (Level 1: 59, Level 2: 69, Level 3: 35)
- Foothills: total 127 (Level 1: 44, Level 2: 62, Level 3: 18)
- Southwest: total 122 (Level 1: 47, Level 2: 58)
- Northwest: total 86 (Level 1: 34, Level 2: 37)
- Out of Area: total 12

2021

2021 data (Force Interactions):
- Southeast: total 196 (Level 1: 64, Level 2: 109, Level 3: 23)
- Valley: total 180 (Level 1: 71, Level 2: 76, Level 3: 33)
- Northeast: total 142 (Level 1: 46, Level 2: 76, Level 3: 20)
- Foothills: total 110 (Level 1: 41, Level 2: 58)
- Southwest: total 65 (Level 1: 24, Level 2: 35)
- Northwest: total 50 (Level 1: 17, Level 2: 17, Level 3: 16)
- Out of Area: total 9

3.2 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.

3.2.1 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 874 total involved individuals in force interactions in 2020, 478 (55%) were reported as Hispanic; 220 (25%) were White, Non-Hispanic; 71 (8%) people were Black, Non-Hispanic; 79 (9%) people were Native American, Non-Hispanic; 3 (<1%) each were identified as "other" or Asian/Pacific Islander and Non-Hispanic; and 7 (<1%) were Mixed Race, Non-Hispanic. 14 (2%) people were listed as unknown for both race and ethnicity.

Out of the 692 total involved individuals in force interactions in 2021, 361 (52%) were reported as Hispanic; 142 (21%) were White, Non-Hispanic; 74 (11%) were Black, Non-Hispanic; 60 (9%) were Native American, Non-Hispanic; 9 (1%) were identified as "other' or a racial group not collected and Non-Hispanic; 5 (1%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and Non-Hispanic, and 10 (1%) were Mixed Race, Non-Hispanic. 31 (5%) were listed as unknown for both race and ethnicity.

Table 3.2.1.1	Race and Ethnicity				
		2020		**2021**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**
	Hispanic	478	55%	361	52%
	White Non-Hispanic	220	25%	142	21%
	Native American Non-Hispanic	79	9%	60	9%
	Black Non-Hispanic	71	8%	74	11%
	Unknown	13	2%	31	4%
	Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	7	1%	10	1%
	Other Non-Hispanic	3	<1%	9	1%
	Asian Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	3	<1%	5	1%
	Total	874	100.0%	692	100.0%

Figure 3.2.1.1

| Race Ethnicity 2020 & 2021 | | | | | | | |
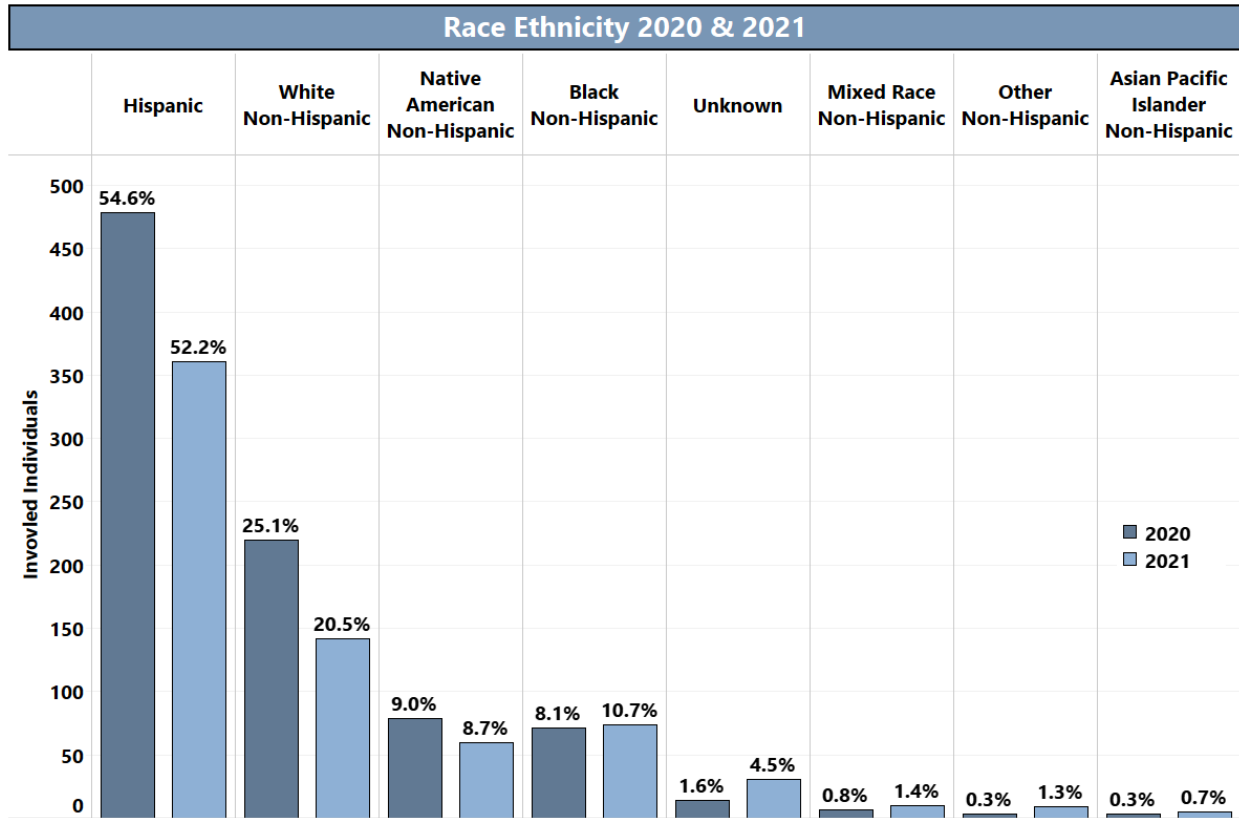
3.2.2 Ages of Individuals Involved in Force

In 2020 the typical age of individuals —defined as one standard deviation below or above the mean—was between 22 and 51 years old, with an average age of 33.5 years old. The oldest involved individual was 88 years old while the youngest was 7 years old. Sixteen individuals involved in force had no data related to age listed in the database and are excluded from the graph below. Nineteen individuals involved in two or more interactions had different ages listed in the database at the time of each interaction.

Table 3.2.2.1		
Distinct Involved Individuals – Age	**2020**	**2021**
Mean	33.5	32
Median	32	31
Mode	25	25
Standard Deviation	11.3	9.3
Max	77	83
Min	7	9

In 2021 the typical age of individuals was between 23 and 41 years old, with an average age of 32 years old. The oldest individual was 83 years old while the youngest was 9 years old. Twenty-three individuals involved in force had no data related to age listed in the database and are excluded from the graphs below. Five individuals involved in two or more interactions had different ages listed at the time of each interaction.

Force with individuals at extreme ages—very young or very old—requires additional context.

In 2020:

- A family including a 7-year-old child were mistakenly involved in a tactical operation when an OC Canister was discharged into their apartment during operations in the same building. All were treated on site by EMS.
- On two separate occasions a 10-year-old, presenting a danger to himself needed to be restrained to allow officers to transport him for psychiatric evaluation during family disturbance calls.
- A 12-year-old had pain-compliance and empty hand control used with them during an arrest for auto-burglary and later during finger printing.
- A 12-year old and two 14-year-olds were at the scene of a burglary investigation (as bystanders) and had an OC exposure as a result of force directed at other individuals. This force was deemed out of policy.
- Two separate instances of 12-year-olds involved in force used to restrain and transport them for psychiatric evaluation.
- A 12-year-old was involved in a domestic dispute with his brother. As they were being separated the individual attempted to punch his brother, leading to empty hand control and handcuffing.
- A 13-year-old was subjected to empty hand control as he attempted to flee when he learned he would be transported to a hospital (at his mother's request) for psychiatric evaluation.
- A 14-year-old being arrested for a felony warrant was involved in pain-compliance and resisting handcuffing as he attempted to flee the scene.
- A 14-year-old fleeing the scene of an auto-theft was pursued and detained after an officer to visually clear the individuals hands, pointed his handgun briefly at the individual in the final moments of pursuit. No additional force was used.
- A 14-year-old threatened and assaulted an officer when the officer was summoned by his mother regarding violent behavior and drug use. Empty hand control and handcuffing was involved in taking the minor to a hospital for evaluation.
- A 14-year-old, believed to be on methamphetamines and making suicidal statements prompted his father to summon police. His agitated state and aggressive behavior towards officers required the use of empty hand control and handcuffing prior to transporting him to a hospital for treatment.
- A 75-year-old reportedly had fired shots into his girlfriend's apartment. When police located the individual inside his trailer he refused to exit. Tactical standoff ensued, Rifle pointing, 40mm, NFDD, K-9 Apprehension were utilized.

- A 75-year-old, reportedly suffering dementia, pointed a gun at a customer in a restaurant. As police confronted the individual he refused to obey commands to keep his hands clear of what was believed to be a weapon. After multiple attempts to avoid escalation, he was hit twice with a 40mm impact round, officers pointed a rifle, and other empty hand force was used.
- A 75-year-old expressed suicidal tendencies to his VA social worker and had a history of behavioral health issues and hallucinations. Officers used empty hand control taking the individual for psychiatric evaluation at the VA.
- A 77-year-old with Alzheimer's, armed with a BB gun, was experiencing behavioral health issues. When officers arrived the individual had been restrained by others but officers were unable to clear the individual's hand of weapons. In attempting to do so empty hand techniques and resisting handcuffing were used to bring the situation under control.

In 2021

- A 9-year-old with two prior mental health related incidents became violent towards his grandmother and aggressive towards officers to the point of assaulting them, which resulted in empty hand control and handcuffing to restrain him while waiting for an ambulance to arrive.
- A 13-year-old was experiencing a violent episode when officers arrived after being called by family. After all attempts to calm him down failed, officers used empty hand control techniques to allow handcuffing and transportation to be evaluated.
- A 14-year-old suspect in a misdemeanor crime was threatening his mother with a knife. When officers arrived from behind him it was unclear if he was still armed and officers pointed an ECW. The officers handcuffed him without further incident.
- A 14-year-old threatening suicide and reported to be suffering from PTSD was being evasive and appeared ready to flee. Empty hand techniques were used to get him into handcuffs so he could be transported for evaluation.
- A 14-year-old interfered with the restraint and arrest of his girlfriend and officers used empty hand takedown techniques.
- A 14-year-old had taken pills in an apparent suicide attempt. She was aggressive and bit an officer. Empty hand control was used to get her handcuffed and transported for mental health evaluation.
- A 14-year-old individual's foster-mother called police because the individual had attempted suicide multiple times and wanted her taken to be evaluated. Upon arrival the individual tried to avoid contact and to flee multiple times. Officers used empty hand control in order to handcuff, detain, and transport her for evaluation.
- A 75-year-old was reported to be having a mental health issue in his home by breaking things and other destructive behaviors during a domestic dispute. When officers arrived, the behavior continued. He resisted handcuffing and was taken to the VA for a mental health evaluation.

- A 78-year-old summoned police to his residence to file an unrelated complaint. When the officers arrived and the individual tried to provide identification, narcotics fell from his wallet. Empty hand control was required for police to gain control of said narcotics and eventually the individual was arrested.
- An 83-year-old was in a civil dispute with his landlord over an eviction. When officers arrived they found him wanted for a felony warrant and, while arresting him, force was used to put him in handcuffs.

Figure 3.2.2.1

2020 (n= 849)
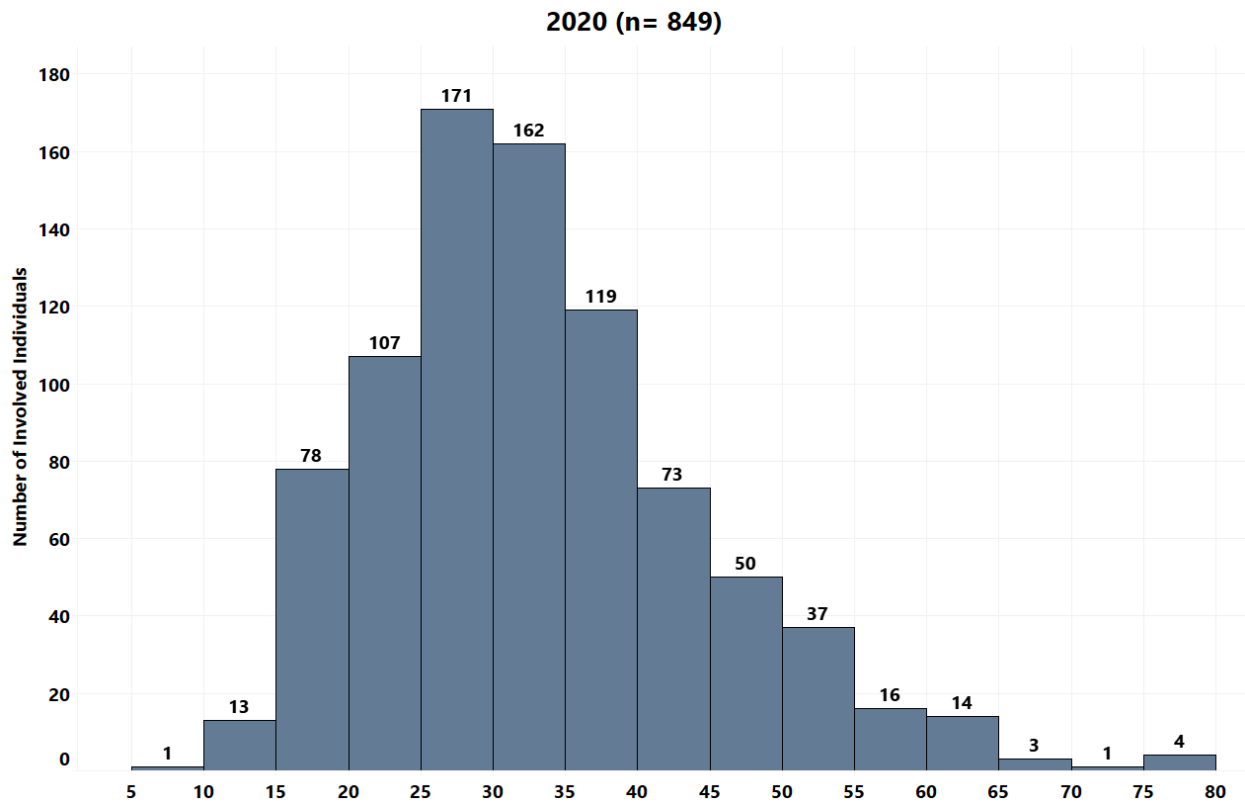
Figure 3.2.2.2
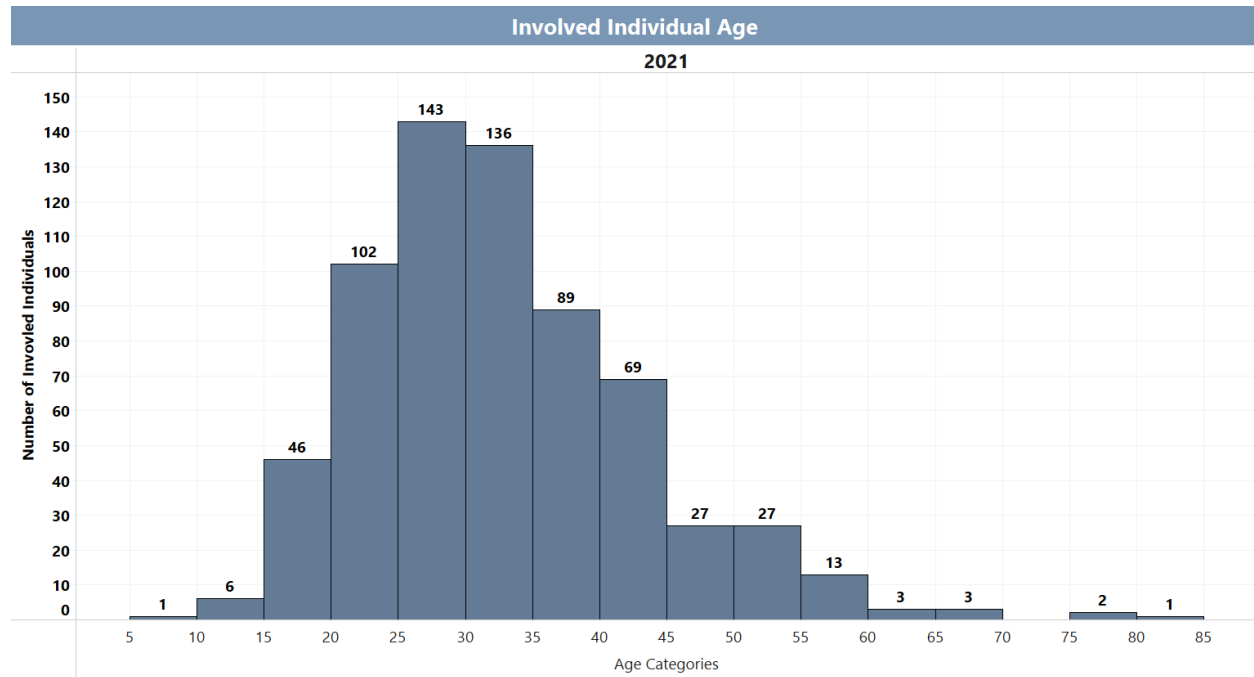
Among all people involved in force, 50 were minors in 2020 and 38 were minors in 2021 (under the age of 18) which amounts to 5.2% and 5.1% of force interactions, respectively. In 2020 there were 8 senior citizens (65 years of age or older) and 6 in 2021.

3.2.3 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 875 distinct involved individuals in 2020, 705 were identified as male (80%), 166 were identified as female (19%), 3 (<1%) were identified as transgender, and one was identified as "other." In 2021, within the 692 involved individuals, 517 were identified as male (75%), 173 were identified as female (25%), and 2 (<1%) were identified as transgender.

Gender of Individuals Involved in Force Interactions					
Table 3.2.3.1		**2020**		**2021**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Gender	Female	166	19%	173	25%
	Male	705	80%	517	75%
	Transgender	2	<1%	2	<1%
	Other	1	<1%	0	0%
	Total	**874**		**692**	

Sexual orientation is reported per interaction and not per distinct individual involved in force. In instances where a given individual was involved in more than one force interaction, their sexual orientation did not match. Nearly 60% 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 unless the individual volunteers the information. Individuals were identified as heterosexual in 39% of the force interactions in 2020 and 42% of interactions in 2021.

Table 3.2.3.2				
Involved Individual's Perceived or Self-Reported Sexual Orientation				
	2020		**2021**	
Orientation	**n**		**n**	
Heterosexual	368	39%	310	42%
Unknown	556	58%	394	52%
Other	16	2%	7	1%
Homosexual	10	1%	10	1%
Asexual	1	<1%	22	3%
Bisexual	0	0%	9	1%
Prefer not to answer	1	<1%	0	0%
Total	**952**		**752**	

3.3 Applications of Force by Technique

APD counts types of force applied by the number of interaction in which a given type of force is used and the total number of times that the given type of force is applied. Figure 3.3.1 shows the number of force interactions in which each type of force was used in both 2020 and 2021. Empty hand techniques are common in the majority of force interactions. Between 2020 and 2021, several force types fell in prevalence. Firearm pointing fell from 181 interactions to 97, ECW deployments fell from 86 to 40 interactions, and 40mm deployments fell from 50 to 29 interactions. In both 2020 and 2021, there were 10 OIS cases. In 2020, there was one incident involving an officer shooting at a moving vehicle. There were no cases in 2021 of an officer shooting at or from a moving vehicle. Additionally, there were six accidental firearm discharges in 2020 and two in 2021.

Figure 3.3.1
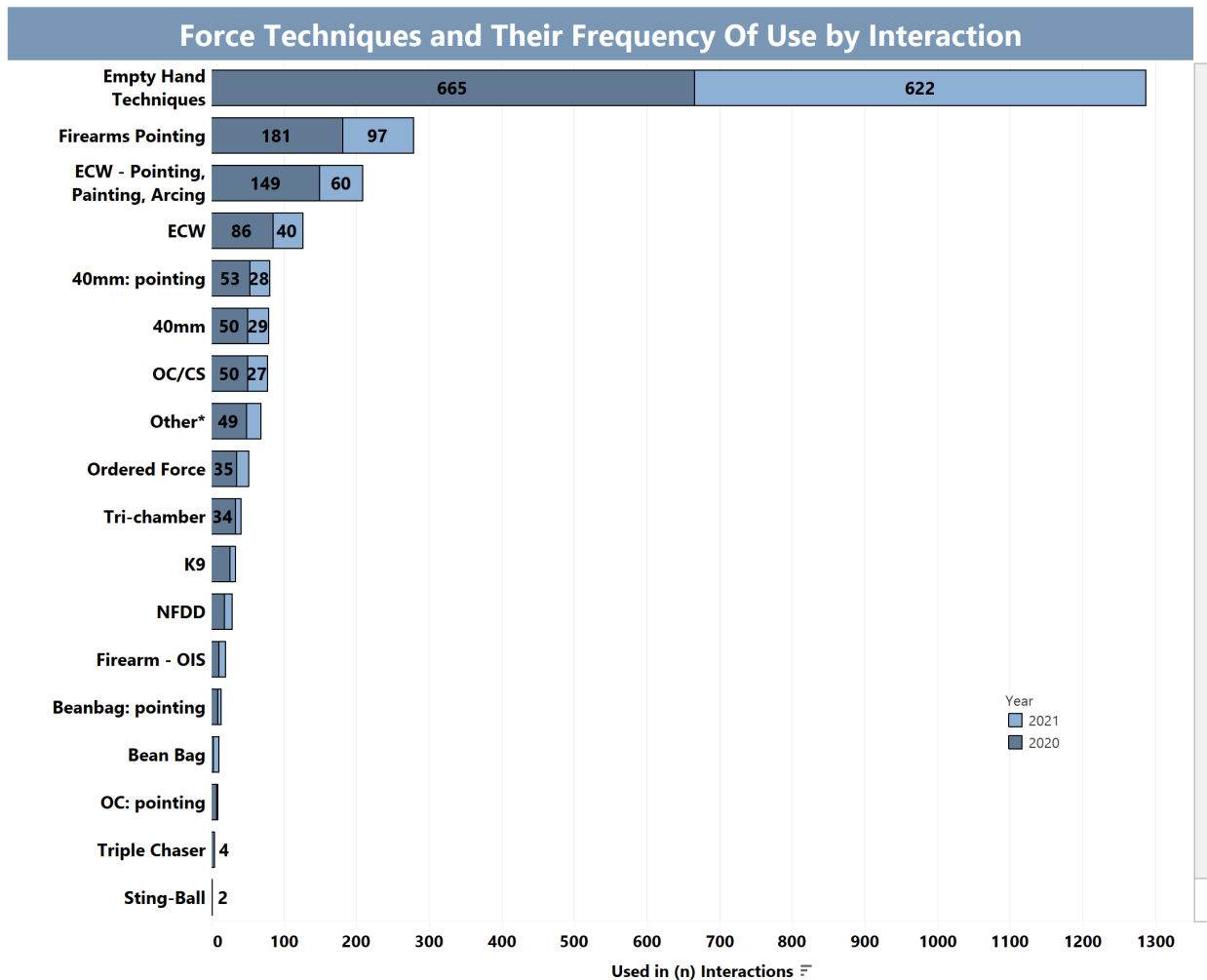
Other: Arm/Leg, Asp/Baton ,Authorized Deployment, Baton, Directed Sub against Wall, Improvised Weapon, Motor Vehicle, Other Explain in summary, PIT 35 MPH or Below, PIT over 35 MPH

Total Applications of Force

APD also tracks the number of times an application of force is applied to an individual. Table 3.3.1 shows the number of times each type of force was applied in 2020 and Table 3.3.2 shows force applications for 2021. The tables disaggregate the force by the level of force. Figure 3.3.2 and Figure 3.3.3 show the distribution of force applications and the level of force interactions where the force technique was used for 2020 and 2021, respectively. In 2020, resisted handcuffing made up 18.8% of all force applied and was applied in all three levels of force. From 2020 to 2021, empty hand techniques (resisted handcuffing, empty hand: control, and empty hand: takedown) made up a larger proportion of total force applications indicating that they were used more frequently than in 2020.

"Empty Hand" force techniques are unarmed applications of force. Prior to the policy change in 2020, different types of empty hand techniques were tracked as a single category. Following the 2020 policy change, 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 for more than half of all force applied in 2020 and 2021 (56% and 77%, respectively). Empty Hand techniques occur in all levels and are commonly combined with other force techniques.

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 by the Area Command or designated Level 1 investigative unit. Shows of force make up around 17% of force techniques applied in 2020 and 7% in 2021. 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 may appear in all levels of force.

APD uses several varieties of less lethal impact munitions and corresponding launchers, including beanbag rounds (Beanbag: miss, Beanbag) and 40mm impact rounds (40mm: miss, 40mm). Beanbag rounds were used three times in 2020 and 14 times in 2021. 40mm impact rounds were deployed 114 times in 2020 and 51 times in 2021. 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--including 'misses') accounted for approximately 5% (162 applications) of applied force techniques in 2020 and 3% (99 applications) in 2021.

"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 applications in 2020 and 1% in 2021.

Reporting on Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) maneuvers as a force technique is required by the department. In accordance with SOP 2-12: Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT), uses of the PIT maneuvers at 35 MPH or below are generally considered a Level 2 use of force. However, if the use of the PIT maneuver at 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 are considered deadly force and are classified as Level 3 uses of force. In 2020 and 2021, there were 2 and 7 PIT maneuvers at or under 35 MPH, respectively, and these were investigated as Level 2 force interactions. There were 2 PIT maneuvers over 35 MPH in 2020 and 1 in 2021 that were investigated as Level 3 uses of force

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 represent all force techniques used in 2020 and 2021 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, this will be reflected as two applications of "Empty Hand: Strike." Similarly, if two officers are involved in a takedown of a single individual, this will result in two applications of "Empty Hand: Takedown." The most commonly used force type is "Empty Hand: control" which may occur at all force levels. "Empty Hand: control" includes any authorized empty-hand technique used to forcibly gain compliance, primarily while handcuffing an individual. The graphs, below, pool low frequency force techniques into an "Other" category for clarity; however, all types of force are included in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

Figure 3.3.2

Application of Force Techniques by Force Levels
2020

Technique	Percentage
Empty Hand: control	19.9%
Resisted Handcuffing	18.8%
Empty Hand: takedown	17.0%
Other*	17.0%
Rifle: pointing	4.9%
Handgun: pointing	4.2%
ECW	3.5%
40mm: pointing	3.3%
40mm	3.1%
Tri-chamber	2.4%
Empty Hand: strike	1.3%
Authorized Deployment	1.2%
Empty Hand: leg sweep	0.9%
Empty Hand Techniques	0.7%
Firearm - OIS	0.6%
Baton	0.8%
OC CS Ferret	0.4%
Display Firearm	0.1%
Hand/Feet Impact	0.1%

Legend:
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Pre-Policy Change (2020)

% of Total Distinct count of UOFNum

Table 3.3.1	Interaction Level of Force When Technique Was Applied (2020)									
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Early 2020		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Techniques	Resisted Handcuffing	137	21%	405	63%	104	16%	2	0%	648	19%
	Empty Hand: control	255	37%	266	39%	165	24%	0	0%	686	20%
	Empty Hand: takedown	33	6%	434	74%	117	20%	0	0%	584	17%
	Rifle: pointing	46	27%	65	38%	58	34%	0	0%	169	5%
	Handgun: pointing	69	48%	45	31%	30	21%	0	0%	144	4%
	ECW: Painting	76	59%	49	38%	4	3%	0	0%	129	4%
	ECW	0	0%	73	61%	44	37%	3	3%	120	3%
	Pain Compliance	15	19%	39	49%	24	30%	1	1%	79	2%
	40mm: pointing	20	18%	40	36%	52	46%	0	0%	112	3%
	40mm	0	0%	50	47%	56	53%	0	0%	106	3%
	Tri-chamber	1	1%	50	61%	30	37%	1	1%	82	2%
	ECW: Pointing	8	18%	28	62%	9	20%	0	0%	45	1%
	Empty Hand: strike	1	2%	26	59%	17	39%	0	0%	44	1%
	40mm OC Ferret	0	0%	36	64%	20	36%	0	0%	56	2%
	Authorized Deployment	2	5%	28	67%	12	29%	0	0%	42	1%
	Ordered Force	0	0%	26	81%	6	19%	0	0%	32	1%
	40mm CS Ferret	0	0%	24	59%	17	41%	0	0%	41	1%
	Empty Hand: leg sweep	1	3%	25	78%	6	19%	0	0%	32	1%
	K9 Apprehension - Bite	0	0%	0	0%	27	96%	1	4%	28	1%
	Empty Hand Techniques	1	4%	3	13%	0	0%	20	83%	24	1%
	OC Vapor	0	0%	10	34%	19	66%	0	0%	29	1%
	NFDD	1	4%	13	57%	9	39%	0	0%	23	1%
	Firearm - OIS	0	0%	0	0%	18	90%	2	10%	20	1%
	ECW: Arcing	9	64%	5	36%	0	0%	0	0%	14	<1%
	OC Spray	0	0%	13	87%	2	13%	0	0%	15	<1%
	ECW: miss	0	0%	7	54%	6	46%	0	0%	13	<1%
	Baton	0	0%	6	23%	20	77%	0	0%	26	<1%
	OC CS Ferret	2	15%	8	62%	3	23%	0	0%	13	<1%
	Triple Chaser	0	0%	6	50%	6	50%	0	0%	12	<1%
	OC: pointing	2	22%	7	78%	0	0%	0	0%	9	<1%
	Beanbag: pointing	5	45%	4	36%	2	18%	0	0%	11	<1%
	40mm: miss	0	0%	6	75%	2	25%	0	0%	8	<1%
	Improvised Weapon	0	0%	2	29%	5	71%	0	0%	7	<1%
	ECW - Painting	1	20%	1	20%	0	0%	3	60%	5	<1%
	Sting-Ball	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	<1%
	OC Fogger	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%	0	0%	8	<1%
	Takedowns - Solo	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	<1%
	Hand/Feet Impact	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	<1%
	Distributed Orders	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	<1%
	Display Handgun	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	<1%
	Beanbag	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	<1%
	Takedowns - Team	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	<1%
	PIT over 35 mph	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	<1%
	PIT 35 mph or below	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	<1%
	Empty Hand: kick	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	<1%
	Not Reported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Display Rifle	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
	Total	686	20%	1,814	53%	901	26%	44	1%	3,445	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
Force levels are listed at the officer level
Example 1: An officer applied Empty Hand: control to individuals, 266 times in level 2 force interactions. 39 % of all the 686 applications of Empty Hand: control in 2020

Figure 3.3.3

Application of Force Techniques by Force Levels
2021

Technique	Percentage
Resisted Handcuffing	33.5%
Empty Hand: control	23.6%
Empty Hand: takedown	20.9%
Other*	9.0%
Handgun: pointing	2.7%
Rifle: pointing	2.6%
ECW	1.6%
40mm: pointing	1.1%
40mm	1.1%
Empty Hand: leg sweep	1.1%
Empty Hand: strike	0.8%
Authorized Deployment	0.7%
Firearm - OIS	0.6%
Tri-chamber	0.4%
CS hand ball	0.2%
Shotgun: pointing	0.1%

Legend: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3

Percentage of Force Techniques Applied

Table 3.3.2	Interaction Level of Force When Technique Was Applied (2021)							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Techniques	Resisted Handcuffing	223	23%	628	64%	127	13%	978	32%
	Empty Hand: control	271	35%	277	35%	235	30%	783	25%
	Empty Hand: takedown	34	6%	425	69%	153	25%	612	20%
	Rifle: pointing	31	41%	35	46%	10	13%	76	2%
	Handgun: pointing	38	50%	31	41%	7	9%	76	2%
	ECW	0	0%	36	68%	17	32%	53	2%
	Pain Compliance	6	11%	25	46%	23	43%	54	2%
	ECW: Painting	15	36%	22	52%	5	12%	42	1%
	40mm: pointing	12	32%	23	62%	2	5%	37	1%
	40mm	0	0%	37	86%	6	14%	43	1%
	Empty Hand: leg sweep	1	3%	24	75%	7	22%	32	1%
	ECW: Pointing	11	39%	13	46%	4	14%	28	1%
	40mm CS Ferret	0	0%	32	84%	6	16%	38	1%
	Empty Hand: strike	1	3%	26	81%	5	16%	32	1%
	40mm OC Ferret	0	0%	30	88%	4	12%	34	1%
	Authorized Deployment	0	0%	21	91%	2	9%	23	1%
	Ordered Force	1	5%	15	71%	5	24%	21	1%
	Firearm - OIS	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%	17	1%
	Tri-chamber	0	0%	10	91%	1	9%	11	<1%
	NFDD	0	0%	12	92%	1	8%	13	<1%
	K9 Apprehension - Bite	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%	8	<1%
	40mm: miss	0	0%	7	88%	1	13%	8	<1%
	OC Fogger	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%	7	<1%
	Beanbag	0	0%	12	92%	1	8%	13	<1%
	OC Vapor	0	0%	12	100%	0	0%	12	<1%
	OC Spray	0	0%	8	100%	0	0%	8	<1%
	CS hand ball	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	6	<1%
	ECW: miss	0	0%	6	100%	0	0%	6	<1%
	Beanbag: pointing	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	<1%
	PIT 35 mph or below	0	0%	5	71%	2	29%	7	<1%
	OC: pointing	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	<1%
	ECW: Arcing	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	<1%
	Shotgun: pointing	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	<1%
	Empty Hand: kick	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	<1%
	Beanbag: miss	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
	PIT over 35 mph	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
	Total	648	21%	1,793	58%	655	21%	3,096	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
Force levels are listed at the officer level
Example 1: An officer applied Empty Hand: control to individuals, 277 times in level 2 force interactions. 35 % of all the 783 applications of Empty Hand: control in 2021

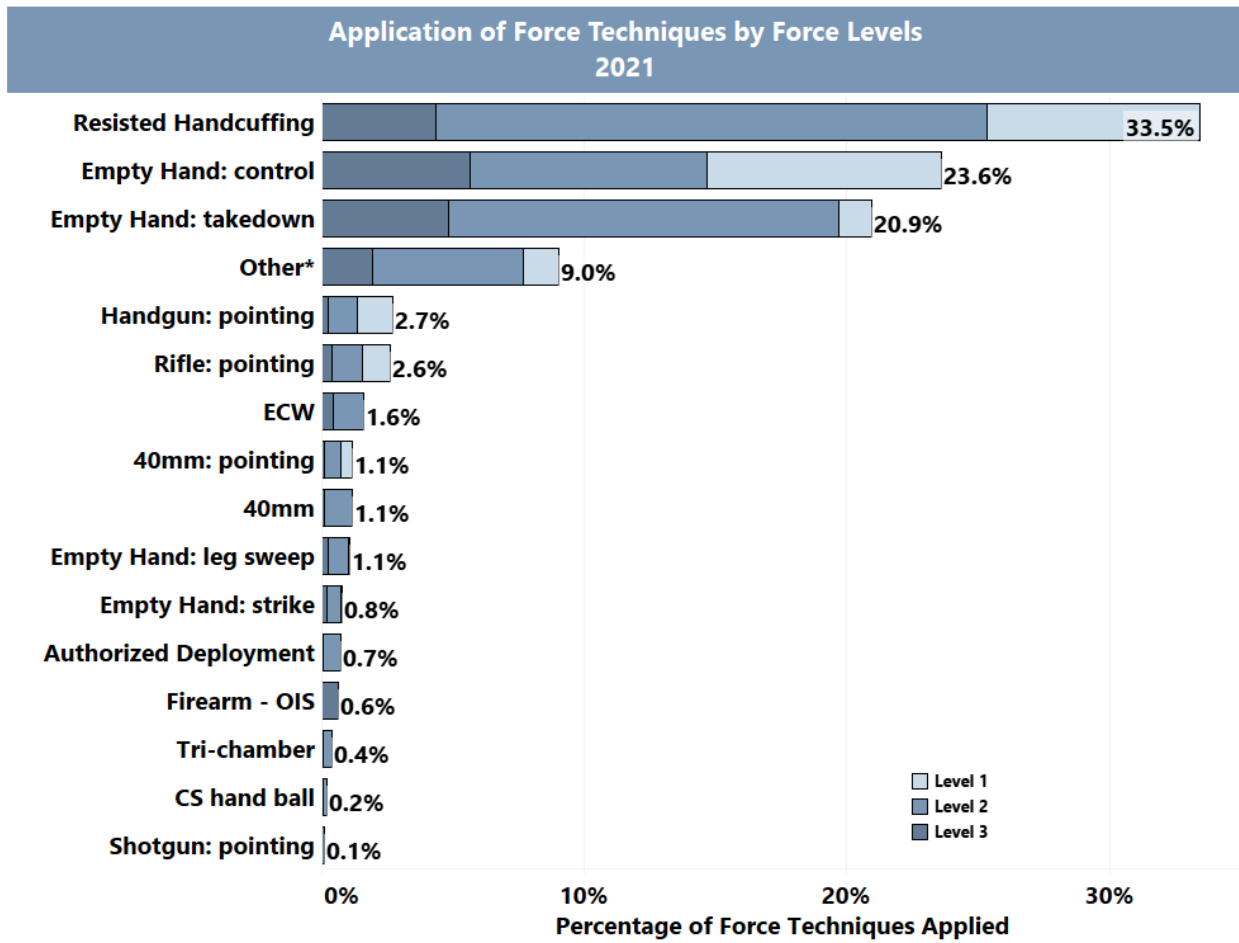## 3.4 Electronic Control Weapon Use and Efficacy

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. At the end of 2020, there were a total of 1,025 ECWs in circulation.

Figure 3.4.1
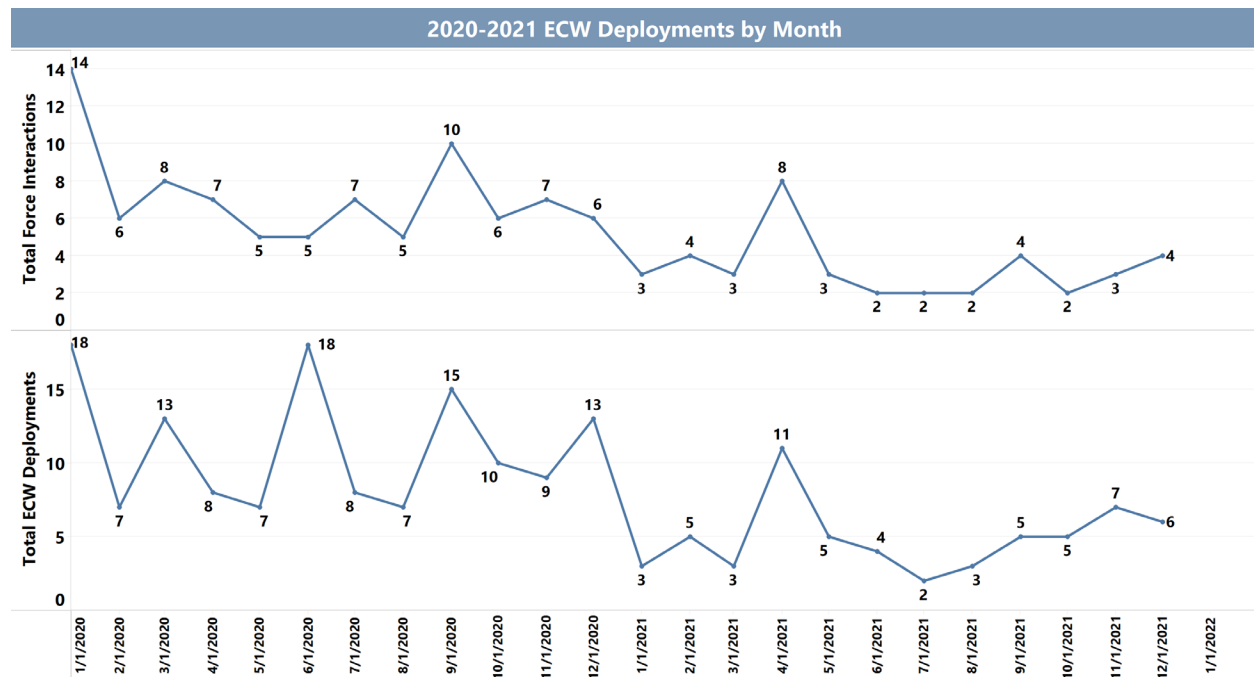
APD officers deployed ECWs in 86 (9.0%) force interactions in 2020 and 40 (5.3%) in 2021. ECW deployments include any instance where the ECW was fired at an individual—including if the ECW missed—and each cycle of the ECW is counted as a deployment. Figure 3.4.1 shows the number of force interactions per month in the top panel and the number of total deployments in the bottom panel. The monthly number of ECW deployments declined from 2020 to 2021. In 2020, APD averaged 7.1 interactions with an ECW deployment per month. In 2021, APD averaged 3.3 interactions including an ECW deployment per month.

When an ECW is used, the officer is asked a "yes", "no" or "limited" question to determine if the ECW was effective in helping take the individual into custody. In 2020 and 2021, there were 6 and 8 applications, respectively, where an ECW was discharged and the results characterized as "limited" effectiveness. In both 2020 and 2021, around 60% of all ECW-related uses of force (both deployments and shows of force) were effective at resolving the situation.

Table 3.4.1: Efficacy of ECW in Force Interactions, 2020

	Was Force Effective in the Interaction 2020							
	Yes		No		Limited		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
ECW Discharged	72	60%	42	35%	6	5%	120	38%
ECW Pointed	27	60%	18	40%	0	0%	45	14%
ECW Was Pointed and Painted	90	67%	44	33%	0	0%	134	43%
ECW Arcing	7	50%	7	50%	0	0%	14	4%
Grand Total	196	63%	111	35%	6	2%	313	100%

n = number of times ECW technique was effective, not effective or limited effectiveness (column).

% = percent of row total

%* = percent of grand total

Table 3.4.2: Efficacy of ECW in Force Interactions, 2021

	Was Force Effective in the Interaction 2021							
	Yes		No		Limited		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
ECW Discharged	28	53%	17	32%	8	15%	53	42%
ECW Pointed	16	57%	12	43%	0	0%	28	22%
ECW Was Pointed and Painted	27	64%	15	36%	0	0%	42	34%
ECW Arcing	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Grand Total	73	58%	44	35%	8	6%	125	100%

n = number of times ECW technique was effective, not effective or limited effectiveness (column).

% = percent of row total

%* = percent of grand total

3.5 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 of force interactions in 2020 and 2021 (75% in 2020 and 77% in 2020). Individuals were armed in 164 (17%) force interactions in 2020 and 121 (16%) in 2021. For the remaining 76 (8%) force interactions in 2020 and 54 (7%) force interactions in 2021, whether the individual was armed or not is unknown.

Whether or not an individual was unhoused is often based on officer perception and the willingness of an involved individual to self-report. The majority of people involved in force were housed, 610 (64%) in 2020 and 439 (58%) in 2021. In 2020, 156 people (16%) were reported as unhoused and, in 2021, 130 (17%) people were recorded as unhoused. The individuals reflected as unknown was 186 (20%) in 2020 and 183 (24%) in 2021.

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).

In 2020, 211 (22%) and, in 2021, 202 (27%) involved individuals were identified by the officer or investigator as experiencing a crisis. People were recorded as not experiencing a crisis in 363 (38%) and 245 (33%) of interactions in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The proportionally largest group of individuals is recorded as "Unknown" with 378 (40%) in 2020 and 305 (41%) in 2021.

Approximately 15% of individuals in 2020 and 16% of individuals in 2021 involved 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 during the encounter. In many cases, the involved person reports having a mental illness after the force occurred and while they are being interviewed. As a result, the officer may not have been aware of the individual's mental state when force occurred.

Most force interactions (73% in 2020 and 68% in 2021) led to the individual being arrested.

Interactions where the involved person spoke little to no English were infrequent but occurred 6 times in 2020 and 23 times in 2021.

Table 3.5.1		Force Interactions By Level of Force (2020)									
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Pre-Policy Change (2020)		Grand Total	
Situation		**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Involved Individual Was Armed	Yes	71	21%	57	13%	30	21%	6	26%	164	17%
	No	232	70%	361	79%	105	74%	14	61%	712	75%
	Unknown	29	9%	37	8%	7	5%	3	13%	76	8%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Involved Individual Was Unhoused	Yes	54	16%	81	18%	20	14%	1	4%	156	16%
	No	208	63%	293	64%	97	68%	12	52%	610	64%
	Unknown	70	21%	81	18%	25	18%	10	43%	186	20%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Involved Individual Was Experiencing Crisis	Yes	85	26%	86	19%	34	24%	6	26%	211	22%
	No	125	38%	184	40%	45	32%	9	39%	363	38%
	Unknown	122	37%	185	41%	63	44%	8	35%	378	40%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Involved Individual Self-Reported Mental Illness	Yes	46	14%	65	14%	28	20%	4	17%	143	15%
	No	195	59%	281	62%	80	56%	12	52%	568	60%
	Unknown	91	27%	109	24%	34	24%	7	30%	241	25%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Involved Individual Was Arrested	Yes	210	63%	345	76%	120	85%	17	74%	692	73%
	No	122	37%	110	24%	22	15%	6	26%	260	27%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Involved Individual Had Limited/No English	Yes	2	1%	3	1%	1	1%	0	0%	6	1%
	No	307	92%	423	93%	134	94%	20	87%	884	93%
	Unknown	23	7%	29	6%	7	5%	3	13%	62	7%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%

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 21% of level 1 force interactions in 2020

Table 3.5.2	Force Interactions By Level of Force (2021)								
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Grand Total	
Situation		**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Involved Individual Was Armed	Yes	44	17%	61	16%	16	14%	121	16%
	No	199	75%	292	78%	86	77%	577	77%
	Unknown	23	9%	21	6%	10	9%	54	7%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual Was Unhoused	Yes	46	17%	74	20%	10	9%	130	17%
	No	150	56%	217	58%	72	64%	439	58%
	Unknown	70	26%	83	22%	30	27%	183	24%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual Was Experiencing Crisis	Yes	82	31%	89	24%	31	28%	202	27%
	No	88	33%	122	33%	35	31%	245	33%
	Unknown	96	36%	163	44%	46	41%	305	41%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual Self-Reported Mental Illness	Yes	28	11%	75	20%	18	16%	121	16%
	No	149	56%	185	49%	54	48%	388	52%
	Unknown	89	33%	114	30%	40	36%	243	32%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual Was Arrested	Yes	158	59%	268	72%	86	77%	512	68%
	No	108	41%	106	28%	26	23%	240	32%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual Had Limited/No English	Yes	10	4%	7	2%	6	5%	23	3%
	No	238	89%	343	92%	96	86%	677	90%
	Unknown	18	7%	24	6%	10	9%	52	7%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%

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 17% of level 1 force interactions in 2021.

3.6 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, such as "abrasions," "bruises," etc. Injuries sustained by involved individuals *may or may not* have been caused by any 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 the use of force data. An involved individual and an officer may experience more than one injury.

In 61% of 2020 interactions and 62% of 2021 interactions, the involved individuals sustained at least one injury from *any source* (which *may or may not* have been caused by the law enforcement officer's force techniques). Injuries *from any source* were much more common in Level 2 and Level 3 force interactions than in Level 1 force interactions. This disparity is reflective of the escalated nature of the situations that make up Level 2 and 3 uses of force.

In 2020, individuals' injuries caused by law enforcement in 465 (49%) of force interactions. In 2021, 385 (51%) of force interactions had injuries caused by law enforcement. In 2020 and 2021, 114 (12%) and 84 (11%), respectively, of force interactions included injuries that were not caused by law enforcement. If any of the injuries sustained by an individual were caused by law enforcement, the interaction is counted as having injuries caused by law enforcement. These instances may also have additional injuries not caused by law enforcement that are reported as the types on injuries in Table 3.6.1 below.

In the force interactions in which an arrest was made, 363 (52%) in 2020 and 277 (54%) in 2021 resulted in an injury to the involved individual that was caused by a law enforcement officer.

Ten percent of individuals (94) in 2020 and 9 % (66) in 2021 were hospitalized for any reason during or after the force interaction in which they were involved. 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. Some may require treatment for injuries not sustained in the course of an interaction with law enforcement. Any of these instances are recorded as hospitalizations.

Law enforcement officers were injured in 20% of force cases in 2020 and 26% in 2021. Note that the information about officer injuries are captured at the incident level and not at the interaction level which is inconsistent with how the rest of the information is presented in this section. More than one officer may have been injured in a single interaction.

In the preliminary 2020 and 2021 annual reports, APD reported officer hospitalizations based on a data field which was a checkbox for a force file asking "Involved employee was taken to hospital." The response to this checkbox is unclear as to which officer was taken to the hospital. Previous reports counted all officers reported on the file which is likely to result in an over count of officers hospitalized. After completing the preliminary 2021 annual use of force report, APD improved tracking officer hospitalizations. Using the improved method of tracking, 11 officers were hospitalized in both 2020 and 2021.

Table 3.6.1	Injuries in Force Interactions By Level of Force (2020)									
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Pre-Policy Change (2020)		Grand Total	
Situation		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Involved Individual Was Injured	Injury Caused by Law Enforcement Officer	28	8%	312	69%	114	80%	11	48%	465	49%
	Injury Not Caused By Law Enforcement	64	19%	40	9%	9	6%	1	4%	114	12%
	No Injury Documented	240	72%	103	23%	19	13%	11	48%	373	39%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Arrested Individuals	Injury Caused by Law Enforcement Officer	18	9%	237	69%	98	82%	10	59%	363	52%
	Injury Not Caused By Law Enforcement	45	21%	27	8%	7	6%	0	0%	79	11%
	No Injury Documented	147	70%	81	23%	15	13%	7	41%	250	36%
	Total	210	100%	345	100%	120	100%	17	100%	692	100%
Involved Individual Hospitalized During Force Interaction	Yes	40	12%	34	7%	17	12%	3	13%	94	10%
	No	292	88%	421	93%	125	88%	20	87%	858	90%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%
Officer was Injured (Captured at the Case Level)	Yes	28	8%	129	28%	32	23%	5	22%	194	20%
	No	304	92%	326	72%	110	77%	18	78%	758	80%
	Total	332	100%	455	100%	142	100%	23	100%	952	100%

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 30% of level 1 force interactions in 2020.

Table 3.6.2	Force Interactions By Level of Force (2021)							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Grand Total
Situation		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Involved Individual Was Injured by Leo	Injury Caused by Law Enforcement Officer	30	11%	263	70%	92	82%	385	51%
	Injury Not Caused By Law Enforcement	51	19%	23	6%	10	9%	84	11%
	No Injury Documented	185	70%	88	24%	10	9%	283	38%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Involved Individual was Arrested and Injured by LEO	Injury Caused by Law Enforcement Officer	17	11%	191	71%	69	80%	277	54%
	Injury Not Caused By Law Enforcement	35	22%	15	6%	8	9%	58	11%
	No Injury Documented	106	67%	62	23%	9	10%	177	35%
	Total	158	100%	268	100%	86	100%	512	100%
Involved Individual Hospitalized During Force Interaction	Yes	34	13%	23	6%	9	8%	66	9%
	No	232	87%	351	94%	103	92%	686	91%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%
Officer was Injured (Captured at the Case Level)	Yes	33	12%	121	32%	44	39%	198	26%
	No	233	88%	253	68%	68	61%	554	74%
	Total	266	100%	374	100%	112	100%	752	100%

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 37% of level 1 force interactions in 2021.

3.6.1 Types of Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions

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.

Officers caused 628 injuries to 465 distinct individuals involved in force interactions in 2020 and 484 injuries to 385 people in 2021. The most common injuries caused by a law enforcement officer were "abrasions" (39% of injuries in 2020 and 43% in 2021), followed by "complaint of pain/injury" (28% in 2020 and 31% in 2021). Most officer-caused injuries occurred in Level 2 force interactions, which are the most common force interactions.

In accordance with policy (SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions, SOP 2-56: Use of Force Reporting by Department Personnel), Level 1 force interactions cause only temporary pain, disorientation, and/or discomfort during its application as a means of gaining compliance and should not cause injury to an involved individual. Injury complaints frequently occur in Level 1 interactions when individuals feel discomfort or temporary pain primarily when they are being handcuffed. One Level 1 interaction includes a death caused by law enforcement. The death was not caused by an APD officer. The incident was an officer involved shooting where only Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office deputies discharged their firearms. An APD officer pointed a firearm in the incident which constitutes a Level 1 use of force.

Table 3.6.1.1	Interaction Force Levels in Which Injury Was Sustained (2020)									
	Injuries to Involved Individuals Caused by LEO	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Pre-Policy Change (2020)		Grand Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	8	3%	180	73%	54	22%	5	2%	247	39%
	Complaint	18	10%	115	65%	41	23%	2	1%	176	28%
	Lacerations	1	3%	16	41%	22	56%	0	0%	39	6%
	Puncture	0	0%	15	39%	22	58%	1	3%	38	6%
	Bruises	0	0%	20	61%	13	39%	0	0%	33	5%
	OC exposure	0	0%	17	77%	4	18%	1	5%	22	4%
	ECW Probes	0	0%	18	86%	2	10%	1	5%	21	3%
	Other injury	1	5%	8	42%	10	53%	0	0%	19	3%
	Bloody nose	1	8%	9	69%	2	15%	1	8%	13	2%
	Welt	0	0%	4	57%	3	43%	0	0%	7	1%
	Death	1**	17%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	6	1%
	Drive Stun	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	<1%
	Gunshot	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	<1%
	Broken bones	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
	Grand Total	30	5%	403	64%	183	29%	12	2%	628	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: 73% of abrasions caused by an officer occurred in level 2 force interactions

**A death caused by law enforcement occurred in a Level 1 use of force but was not caused by an APD officer. The incident was an officer involved shooting where only Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office deputies discharged their firearms. An APD officer pointed a firearm in the incident which constitutes a use of force for APD.

Table 3.6.1.2	Interaction Force Level in Which Injury was Sustained, *Not Caused* by LEO	Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained (2021)							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Grand Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Injury	**Abrasions**	28	37%	35	47%	12	16%	75	38%
	Lacerations	20	45%	17	39%	7	16%	44	23%
	Complaint	8	35%	12	52%	3	13%	23	12%
	Bruises	8	38%	13	62%	0	0%	21	11%
	Other injury	4	24%	12	71%	1	6%	17	9%
	Broken Bones	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	2%
	Unconscious	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	2%
	Bloody nose	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	2%
	Death	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	1%
	Puncture	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	1%
	OC exposure	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
	Gunshot	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
	Stab wound	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	1%
	Grand Total	72	37%	98	50%	25	13%	195	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: 39% of the lacerations sustained by officers occurred in level 2 force cases.
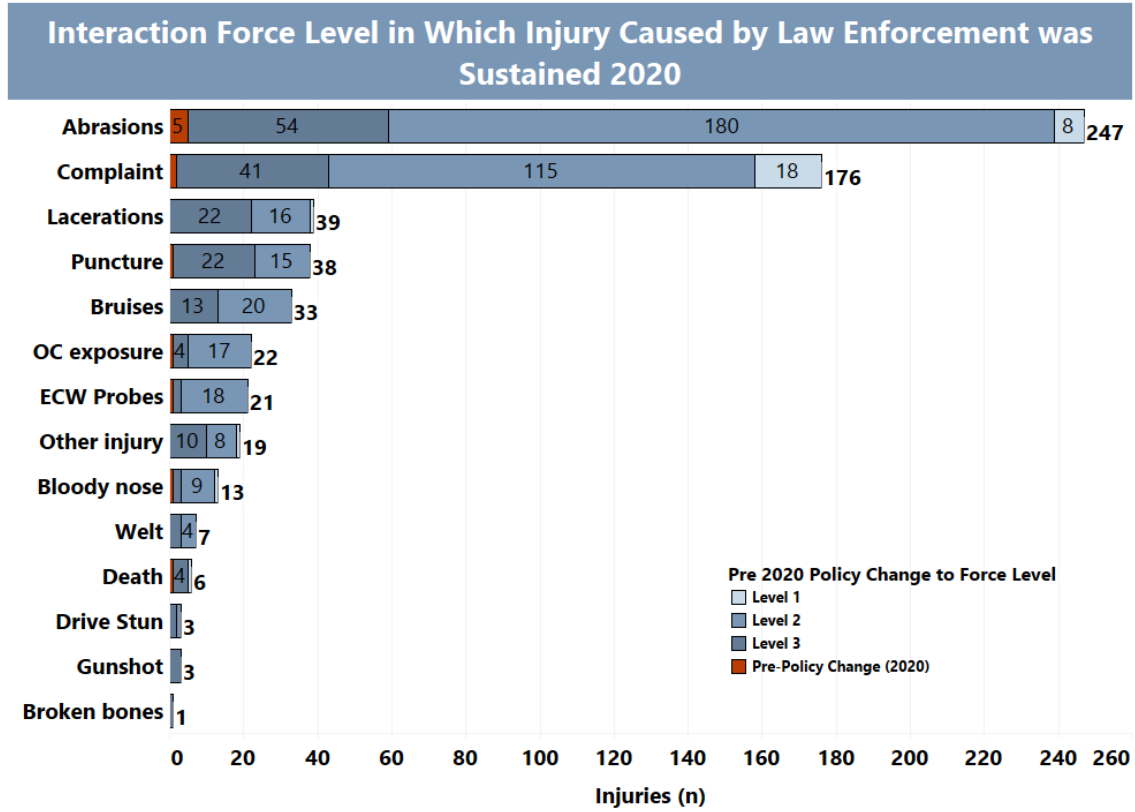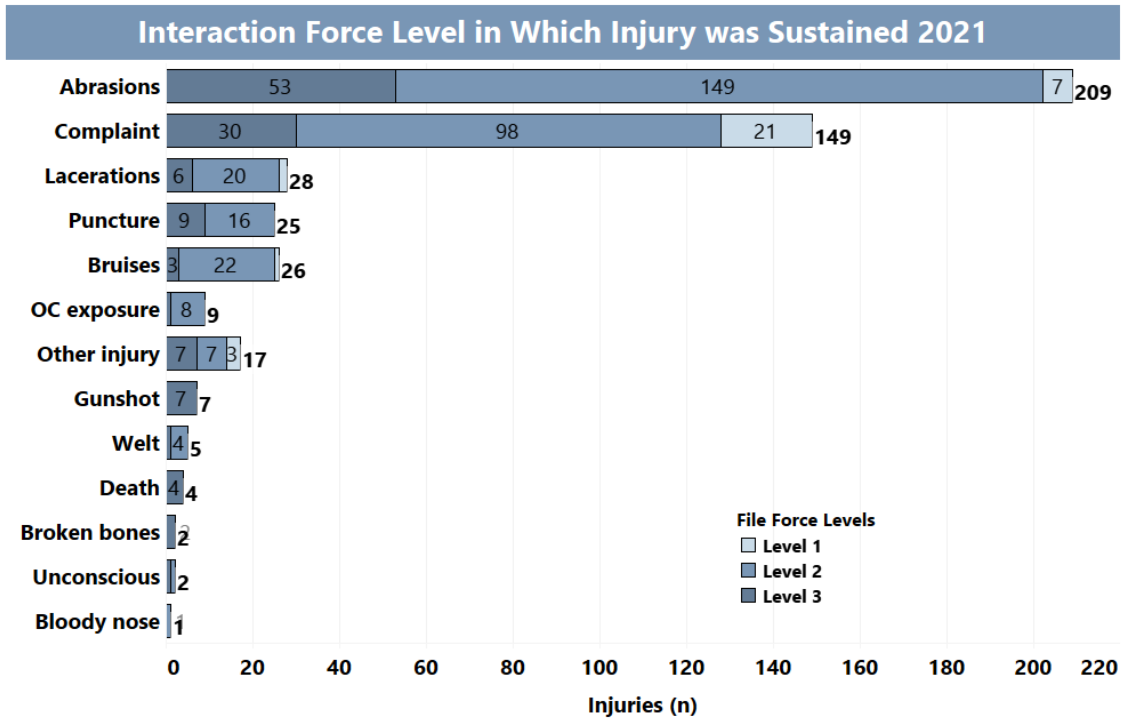
Figure 3.6.1.1

Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Caused by Law Enforcement was Sustained 2020

Injury	Values
Abrasions	5, 54, 180, 8, 247
Complaint	41, 115, 18, 176
Lacerations	22, 16, 39
Puncture	22, 15, 38
Bruises	13, 20, 33
OC exposure	4, 17, 22
ECW Probes	18, 21
Other injury	10, 8, 19
Bloody nose	9, 13
Welt	4, 7
Death	4, 6
Drive Stun	3
Gunshot	3
Broken bones	1

Pre 2020 Policy Change to Force Level
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Pre-Policy Change (2020)

Injuries (n)

Figure 3.6.1.2

Interaction Force Level in Which Injury was Sustained 2021

Injury	Values
Abrasions	53, 149, 7, 209
Complaint	30, 98, 21, 149
Lacerations	6, 20, 28
Puncture	9, 16, 25
Bruises	3, 22, 26
OC exposure	8, 9
Other injury	7, 7, 3, 17
Gunshot	7, 7
Welt	4, 5
Death	4, 4
Broken bones	2
Unconscious	2
Bloody nose	1

File Force Levels
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3

Injuries (n)

40

3.6.2 Injuries Not Caused by Law Enforcement

Individuals involved in all three force levels sustained 239 injuries not caused by law enforcement officers in 2020 and 195 in 2021, as seen in Tables 3.6.2.1 and 3.6.2.2 below. Injuries not caused by law enforcement can come from any other source than a law enforcement officer.

	Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained 2020									
Table 3.6.2.1	**Injuries to Involved Individuals *Not Caused* by LEO**	**Level 1**		**Level 2**		**Level 3**		**Pre-Policy Change (2020)**		**Grand Total**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Injury	Abrasions	35	38%	36	40%	17	19%	3	3%	91	38%
	Complaint	14	31%	19	42%	11	24%	1	2%	45	19%
	Lacerations	15	34%	18	41%	9	20%	2	5%	44	18%
	Other injury	9	36%	13	52%	3	12%	0	0%	25	10%
	Bruises	5	50%	3	30%	1	10%	1	10%	10	4%
	Gunshot	3	60%	1	20%	1	20%	0	0%	5	2%
	Welt	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	0	0%	4	2%
	Broken Bones	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%
	Puncture	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	1%
	Bloody nose	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
	OC exposure	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
	Death	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	1%
	Stab wound	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
	Total	87	36%	99	41%	46	20%	7	3%	239	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: 40% of abrasions not caused by an officer occurred in level 2 force interactions.

Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained (2021)									
Table 3.6.2.2	**Interaction Force Level in Which Injury was Sustained, *Not Caused* by LEO**	**Level 1**		**Level 2**		**Level 3**		**Grand Total**	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Injury	**Abrasions**	28	37%	35	47%	12	16%	75	38%
	Lacerations	20	45%	17	39%	7	16%	44	23%
	Complaint	8	35%	12	52%	3	13%	23	12%
	Bruises	8	38%	13	62%	0	0%	21	11%
	Other injury	4	24%	12	71%	1	6%	17	9%
	Broken Bones	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	2%
	Unconscious	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	2%
	Bloody nose	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	2%
	Death	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
	Puncture	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
	OC exposure	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%
	Gunshot	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%
	Stab wound	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
	Grand Total	72	37%	98	50%	25	13%	195	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: 39% of the lacerations sustained by officers occurred in level 2 force cases.
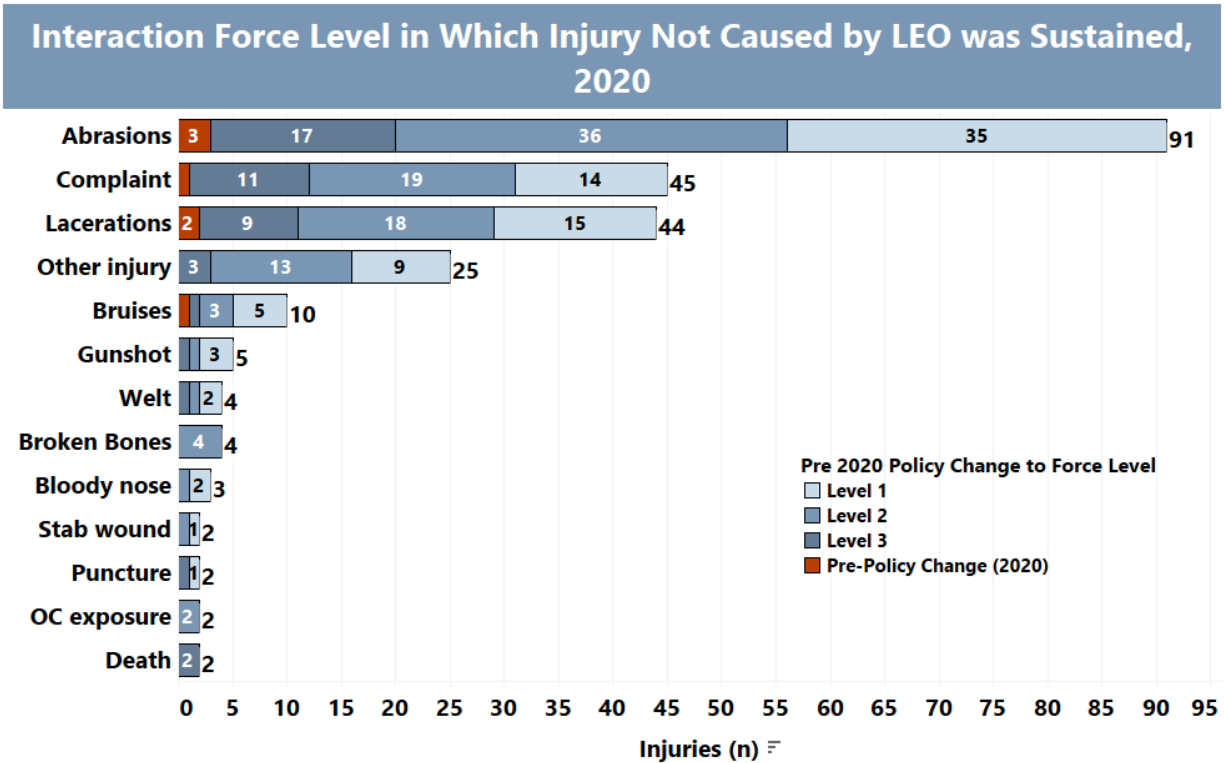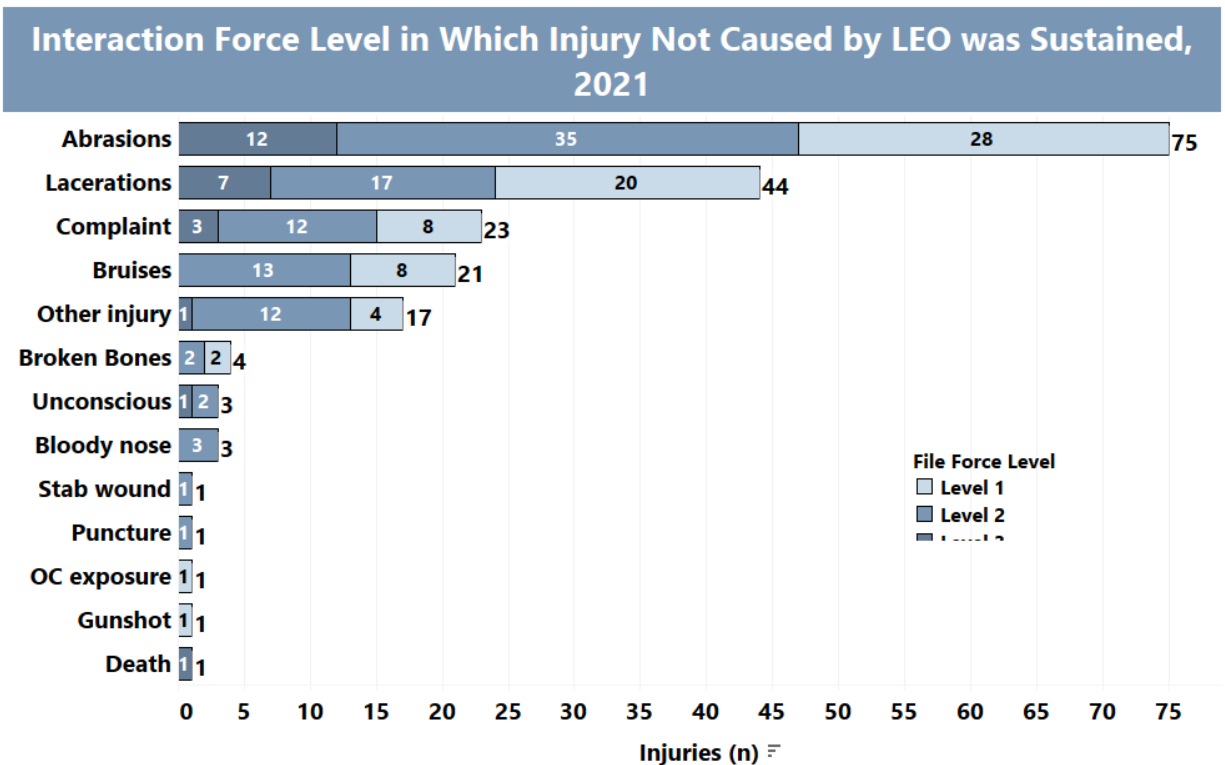
Figure 3.6.2.1

Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Not Caused by LEO was Sustained, 2020

Abrasions: 3, 17, 36, 35 — 91
Complaint: 11, 19, 14 — 45
Lacerations: 2, 9, 18, 15 — 44
Other injury: 3, 13, 9 — 25
Bruises: 3, 5 — 10
Gunshot: 3 — 5
Welt: 2 — 4
Broken Bones: 4 — 4
Bloody nose: 2 — 3
Stab wound: 1 — 2
Puncture: 1 — 2
OC exposure: 2 — 2
Death: 2 — 2

Pre 2020 Policy Change to Force Level
☐ Level 1
☐ Level 2
☐ Level 3
☐ Pre-Policy Change (2020)

Injuries (n)

Figure 3.6.2.2

Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Not Caused by LEO was Sustained, 2021

Abrasions: 12, 35, 28 — 75
Lacerations: 7, 17, 20 — 44
Complaint: 3, 12, 8 — 23
Bruises: 13, 8 — 21
Other injury: 1, 12, 4 — 17
Broken Bones: 2, 2 — 4
Unconscious: 1, 2 — 3
Bloody nose: 3 — 3
Stab wound: 1 — 1
Puncture: 1 — 1
OC exposure: 1 — 1
Gunshot: 1 — 1
Death: 1 — 1

File Force Level
☐ Level 1
☐ Level 2
☐ Level 3

Injuries (n)

43

3.6.3 Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers

A total of 152 distinct law enforcement officers sustained 233 injuries in force cases in 2020 and 168 officers in 2021 sustained 259 injuries. The most common injuries sustained by law enforcement officers in the course of a force cases 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 sustained by officers occurred within Level 2 interactions. Tables 3.6.3.1 and 3.6.3.2 show the account of injuries sustained by the law enforcement officers.

Table 3.6.3.1

Injuries To Law Enforcement Officers		Case Force Level in Which Injury was Sustained (2020)									
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Pre-Policy Change		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	10	7%	105	71%	30	20%	3	2%	148	64%
	Other Injury	3	6%	30	64%	13	28%	1	2%	47	20%
	Bruises	3	23%	8	62%	1	8%	1	8%	13	6%
	Lacerations	3	20%	9	60%	3	20%	0	0%	15	6%
	Bite Marks	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%
	Biohazard Contamination	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
	Welt	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
	Punched	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
Total		19	8%	161	69%	47	20%	6	3%	233	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: 60% of lacerations sustained by officers occurred in level 2 force cases

Table 3.6.3.2

Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers		Case Force Level in Which Injury was Sustained (2021)							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Injury	Abrasions	13	9%	101	71%	28	20%	142	55%
	Other Injury	6	13%	27	56%	15	31%	48	19%
	Lacerations	2	7%	16	53%	12	40%	30	12%
	Bruises	3	21%	6	43%	5	36%	14	5%
	Bite Marks	3	25%	6	50%	3	25%	12	5%
	Biohazard Contamination	1	17%	2	33%	3	50%	6	2%
	Gun Shot	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	4	2%
	Broken Bones	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	<1%
	Welt	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
	Stab Wound	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	<1%
Total		28	11%	159	61%	72	28%	259	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: 53% of the lacerations sustained by officers occurred in level 2 force cases.

# -4-Use of Force, Calls for Service, and Arrests

This section analyzes force interactions as they relate to calls for service as well as arrest data. Calls for service 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 2020 and 2021.

Table 4.1		Department Use of Force, Calls For Service, Arrests and Force Rates Over Time	
		Year	
		2020	**2021**
Calls for Service*		394,646	385,952
Proactive Calls for Service	n	137,103	141,913
	%	34.7%	36.8%
Reactive Calls for Service	n	257,543	244,039
	%	65.3%	63.2%
Force Interactions		952	752
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	n	135	102
	%	14%	13%
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	n	817	650
	%	86%	87%
Custodial Arrests		12,351	9,497
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service		2.41	1.95
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service		.98	.72
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service		3.17	2.7
Force Interactions Per 100 Custodial Arrest		7.7	7.9

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. 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 2021 than in 2020. Over the two year period, there were an average of 71 uses of fore per month. Nine out of 12 months in 2021 were below the 2-year average.

Figure 4.1.1.1
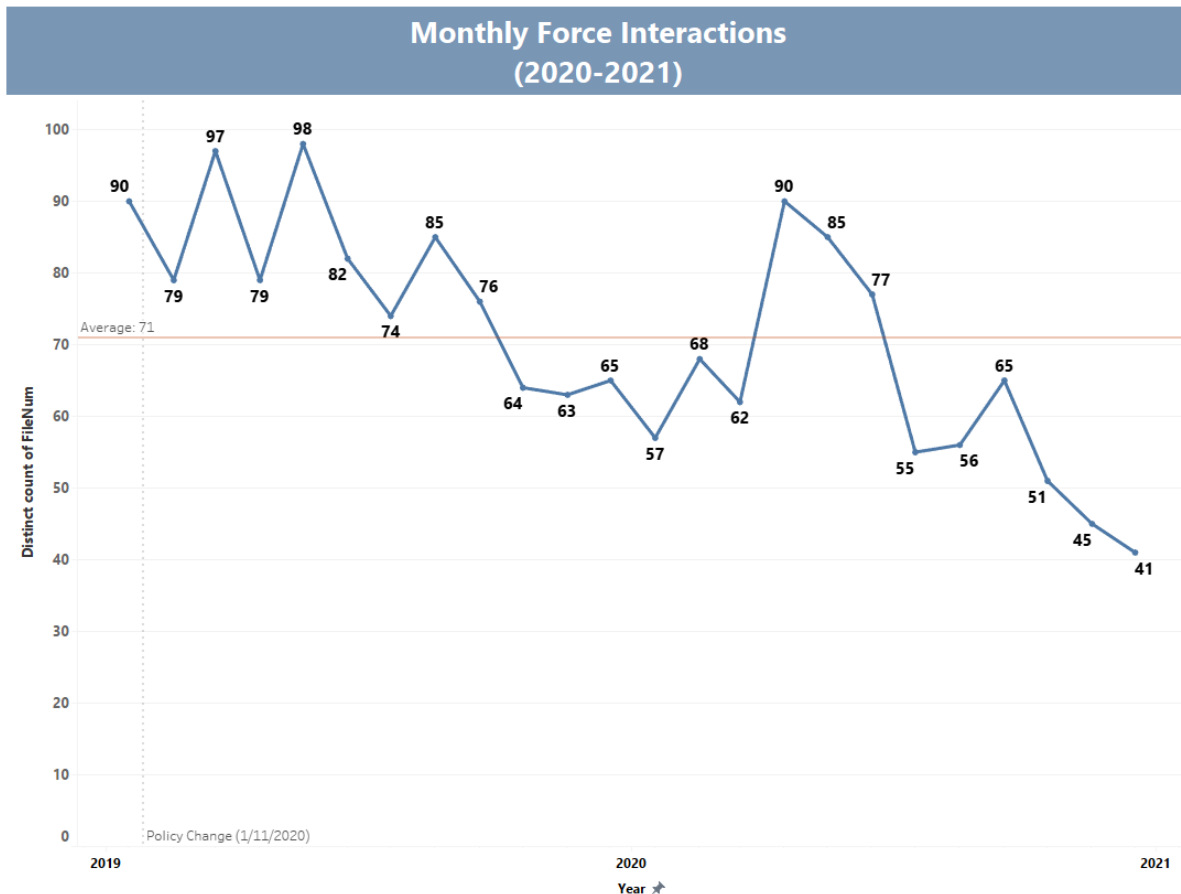
4.1.2 Calls for Service

A call for service is a record of a distinct law enforcement event generated, maintained, and managed through APD's computer-aided dispatch system (CAD). 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.

Figure 4.1.2.1

Monthly Calls For Service (2020-2021)
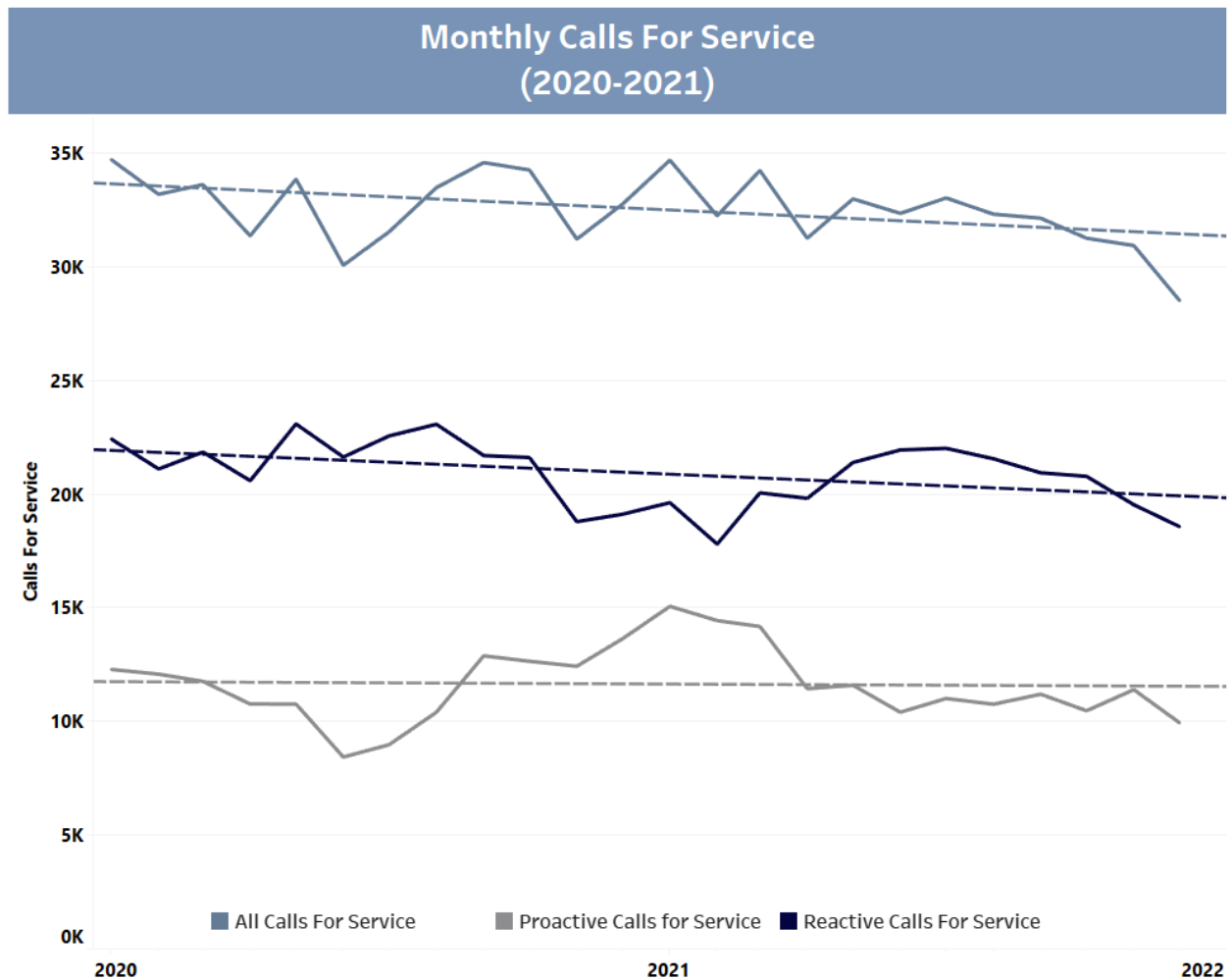
When calculating the number of calls for service for this report, a call for service was counted when:

The call was not cancelled by law enforcement or a law enforcement dispatcher and the call was not labeled as 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, for example, 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 two-year period beginning in 2020, the number of total calls for service decreased by roughly 15%. The overall pattern was shaped by contrasting movements in reactive and proactive calls. As a general rule, given a decline in reactive class for service, officers tend to shift toward more preventive and preemptive measures.

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 0.1%. 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.

Figure 4.1.3.1
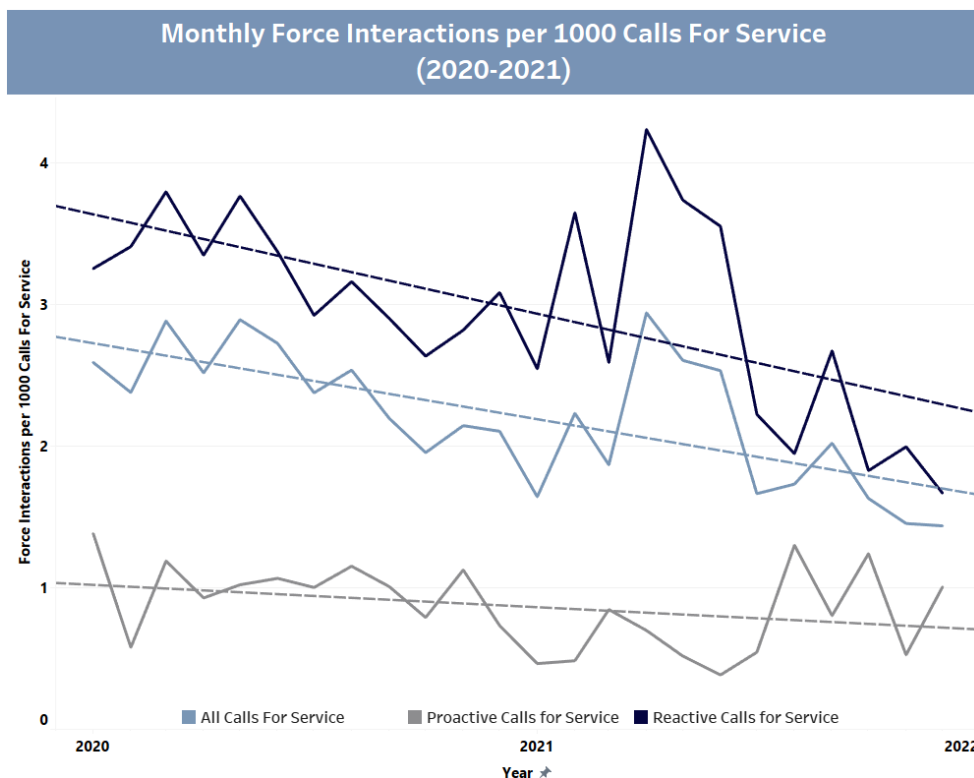
Reactive calls for service were more likely to be associated with a force interaction than proactive calls for service and calls for service as a whole. Between 2020 and end of 2021, the rates of force per 1,000 calls for service were between 1.4 to 2.9 force interactions per 1000 calls. Throughout most of 2020, force per 1,000 calls for service show a gradual decline with trends being driven primarily by reactive calls for service while proactive calls for service trend flat. During the first quarter of 2021, force interactions, primarily interactions in response to reactive calls, increased significantly while proactive calls trend flat to slightly lower. After peaking in the first quarter of 2021, force rates declined during the second quarter of 2021, continuing the downward trend seen in 2020. As noted earlier (Figure 4.1.1.1, Fig 4.1.2.1) both force and calls for service generally declined over the 2020-2021 period.

4.1.4 Custodial Arrests

Custodial arrests made by APD decreased significantly during the 2020-2021 period. The dramatic decline from a peak in February 2020 of 1,274 custodial arrests to a low of 614 custodial arrests in December of 2021, reflects a decrease by more than 50% over a 23-month period. This tracks well with the advent of the pandemic in early 2020 and continuing throughout 2021 and beyond.

Figure 4.1.4.1
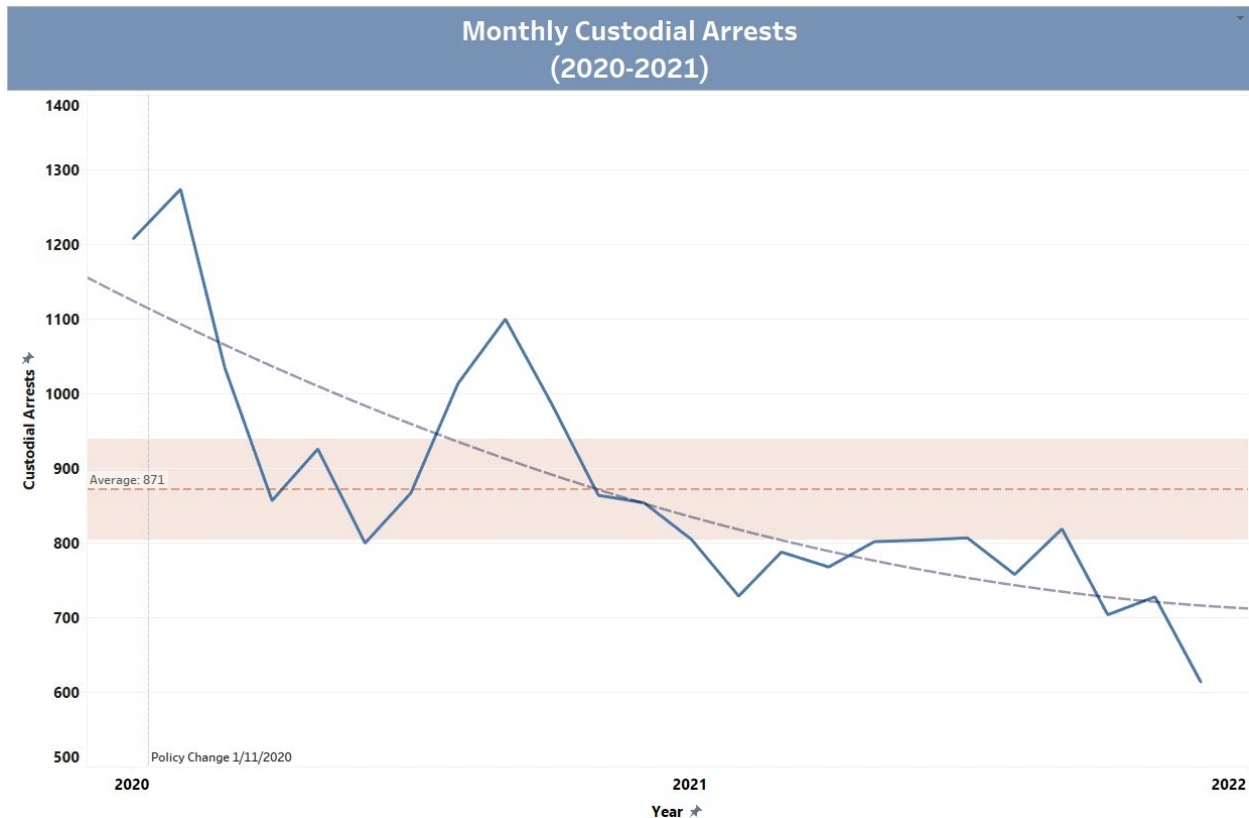
4.1.5 Use of Force and Custodial Arrests

As noted in Table 4.1, over the 2020-2021 period, arrests and related uses of force followed similar trends. In 2020, there were 12,351 custodial arrests and 952 force interactions. In 2021, custodial arrests dropped to 9.497 (a 23% reduction) and force interactions to 752 (a 21 % reduction), as compared to the preceding year. Both custodial arrests and force interactions reflected a consistently downward trend with the exceptions being a spike in custodial arrests in the third quarter of 2020 (absent a corresponding increase in force interactions) and an increase in force interactions in the first quarter of 2021 (without an associated increase in custodial arrests).

Figure 4.1.5.1
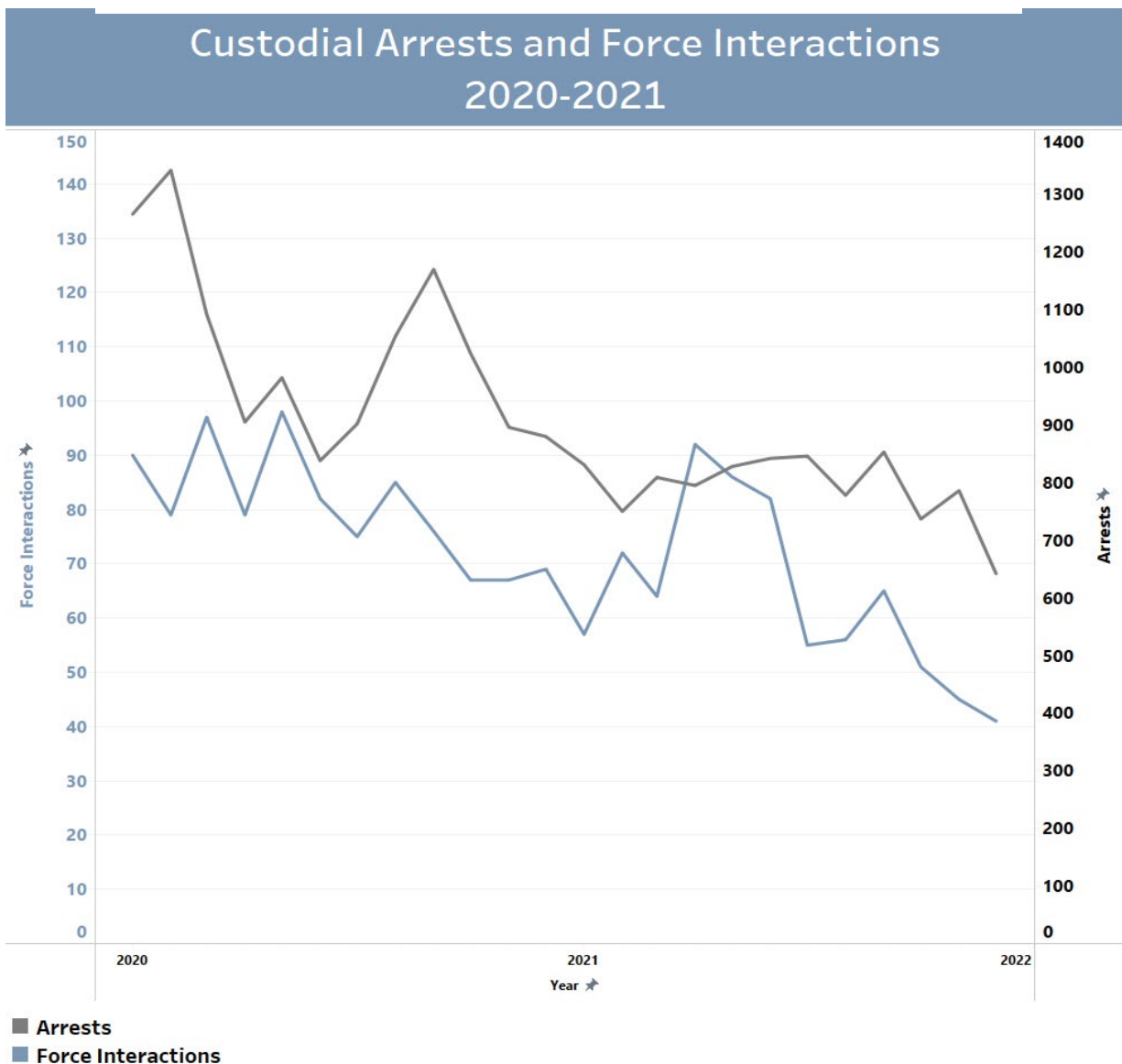
-5-Investigation of Force and Discipline

This section provides analyses of the outcomes of force investigations as well as information covering the force investigations completed and their review during 2020 and 2021.

5.1 Policy Outcomes of Force Investigations

Of the 952 force interactions in 2020 and the 752 force interactions in 2021, 39 (4.1%) of force interactions in 2020 and 41 (5.5%) of force interactions in 2021 were out of policy. Out of policy means that an involved officer applied force in a way that was inconsistent with APD policy. In 2020, five were Level 1 force interactions, 23 were Level 2 interactions, and eleven were Level 3 interactions, while in 2021, six were Level 1 force interactions, 26 were Level 2 interactions, and nine were Level 3 interactions.

		Out of Policy Force Interactions			
		2020		2021	
Table 5.1.1		**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Force Level	**Level 1**	5	13%	6	15%
	Level 2	23	59%	26	63%
	Level 3	11	28%	9	22%
	Total	39	100%	41	100%

5.2 Out of Policy Force Interactions by Area Command

Prevalence for out-of-policy events during 2020 was the greatest in the Valley, Southeast, and Southwest Area Commands at 10, 8, and 8, respectively. During 2021, the Southeast and Valley Area Commands experienced the greatest prevalence for out-of-policy force events with 10 and 8, respectively.

Table 5.2.1		Out of Policy by Area Command 2020													
		Foothills		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		Valley		Grand Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Level	Level 1	0	0%	1	17%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	2	20%	5	13%
	Level 2	3	75%	2	33%	1	33%	5	62%	8	100%	4	40%	23	59%
	Level 3	1	25%	3	50%	0	0%	3	38%	0	0%	4	40%	11	28%
	Total	4	10%	6	15%	3	8%	8	20%	8	20%	10	26%	39	100%
		Out of Policy by Area Command 2021													
Force Level	Level 1	1	14%	1	17%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	2	25%	6	15%
	Level 2	5	71%	5	83%	2	40%	8	80%	4	80%	2	25%	26	63%
	Level 3	1	14%	0	0%	2	40%	2	20%	0	0%	4	50%	9	22%
	Total	7	17%	6	15%	5	12%	10	24%	5	12%	8	20%	41	100%

5.2.1 Out of Policy Force Interactions by Individual's Demographic

Of the 952 force interactions in 2020, 39 (4.4%) force interactions were out of policy. 874 total individuals were identified in all force interactions in 2020. Within the 39 out-of-policy interactions, a total of 39 individuals were involved. The most prevalent racial and ethnic group were Hispanics reflecting 59% of all individuals identified in out-of-policy force interactions.

Among the 752 force interactions during 2021, 41 (5.5%) of force interactions were out of policy. There was a total of 692 individuals identified in all force interactions in 2021. Within the 41 out-of-policy interactions, a total of 41 individuals were involved. The most prevalent racial and ethnic group were Hispanics reflecting 54% of all individuals identified in out-of-policy force interactions.

The table below provides a detailed breakdown for individuals identified in out-of-policy force interactions in 2020 and 2021.

Table 5.2.1.1	Race and Ethnicity-Out Of Policy Interactions				
		2020		**2021**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**
	Hispanic	23	59%	22	54%
	White Non-Hispanic	10	26%	9	22%
	Black Non-Hispanic	2	5%	7	17%
	Native American Non-Hispanic	4	10%	2	5%
	Unknown	0	0%	1	2%
	Total	39	100%	41	100%

Among the 874 individuals identified in all 952 force interactions in 2020, 166 female subjects were identified, reflecting 19% of all individuals. However, women comprised 10% of all out-of-policy interactions in 2020, suggesting a possibly reduced likelihood of having out-of-policy force directed at them.

Of the 692 individuals identified in all 752 force interactions that occurred during 2021, 173 female subjects were identified, representing 25% of all individuals. In this instance, females comprised 15% of all out-of-policy force interactions during 2021.

Gender distribution of out-of-policy force interactions for 2020 and 2021 is depicted in the table below.

Table 5.2.1.2	Gender-Out of Policy Force				
		2020		**2021**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Gender	Male	35	90%	35	85%
	Female	4	10%	6	15%
	Total	39	100%	41	100%

As noted in section 3.2.3, sexual orientation is reported per interaction and not per distinct individual involved in force. Heterosexual individuals comprise 369 or 39% of all use of force interactions, exceeded only by Unknown at 556 or 58% in 2020. Among out-of-policy use of force interactions in 2020, 18 (46%) were heterosexual, 19 (49%) were unknown, and 2 (5%) were homosexual. In 2021, Unknown is again the most common at 394 or 52%, followed by 310 (42%) heterosexual individuals. Among out-of-policy use of force interactions, 22 (54%) were heterosexual, 17 (41%) were unknown, 1 (2%) was asexual, and 1 (2%) was homosexual.

The table below provides out-of-policy force incident prevalence by sexual orientation for both 2020 and 2021.

Table 5.2.1.3	Involved Individuals Sexual Orientation- Out Of Policy Interactions				
		2020		2021	
		n	%	n	%
Sexual Orientation	**Unknown**	19	49%	17	41%
	Heterosexual	18	46%	22	54%
	Asexual	0	0%	1	2%
	Homosexual	2	5%	1	2%
	Total	39	100%	41	100%

Among the out-of-policy force interactions, the most prevalent age ranges were the less than 18 and the 28-32 ranges at nine individuals each with the next ranges being in the 18-22 and 23-27 ranges at five individuals each during 2020. Out-of-policy interactions affected seven minors and one senior citizen.

The most prevalent age ranges for out-of-policy force interactions in 2021were the 23-27 and 28-32 ranges at eight individuals each with the next range at 38-42 with seven individuals during 2021. Out-of-policy interactions affected two minors and no senior citizens in 2021.

Details are provided in the figure below.

Figure 5.2.1.1
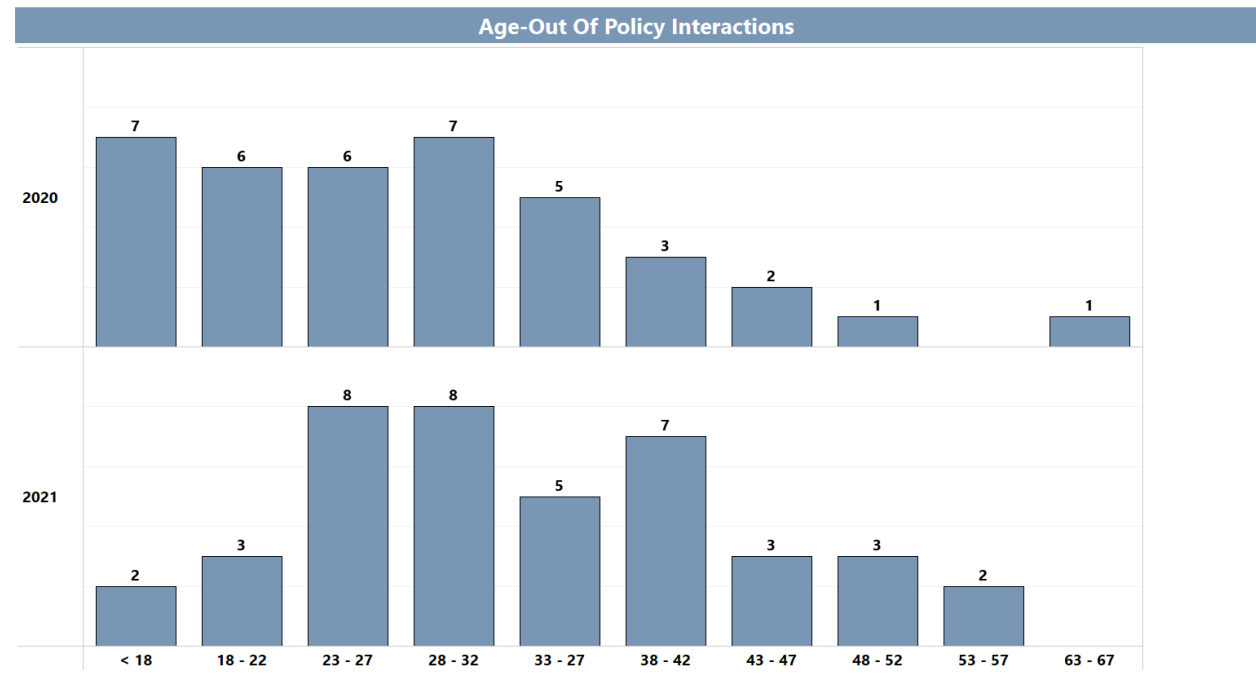
Figure 5.2.1.1: Age Distribution of Out-of-Policy Force Interactions

Among the 952 use of force interactions that occurred in 2020, there was a total of 3,445 applications of force. Multiple types of force may be applied in each interaction and an application is counted for each involved officer's use of a force type. The most prevalent force type was Empty Hand: Control with 686 applications followed by Resisted Handcuffing with 648 (See Table 3.3.1 for details). For determining whether a use of force application was within policy, this report relied on APD's use of force database which records all force applications and whether any given application was within our out of policy for each officer involved in a force interaction. If any of an officer's force applications is out-of-policy, the database indicates that all applications are out-of-policy. This may result in over-stating out-of-policy force applications. Officers applied out-of-policy force in 107 instances among all other applications of force. Consistent with the highest number of force applications among all applications of force (Empty Hand: Control, see Figure 3.3.1), the highest number of out-of-policy applications were likewise Empty Hand: Control with 13 out of 107 out-of-policy force applications.

During 2021, within the 752 use of force interactions that occurred, there was a total of 3,096 applications of force. Multiple types of force may be applied in each interaction and an application is counted for each officer's use of a force type. The most prevalent force type was Resisted Handcuffing with 978 applications followed by Empty Hand: Control with 783 (See Table 3.3.2). A total of 103 force applications were deemed out of policy force in 2021. Consistent with the most prevalent force type employed in 2021, Resisted Handcuffing (See Figure 3.3.1), the highest number of out-of-policy applications was also Resisted Handcuffing with 17 out of 103 applications.

The figure below provides information on the force applications used by officer with one of more of their applications deemed out-of-policy in 2020 and 2021.

Figure 5.2.1.2
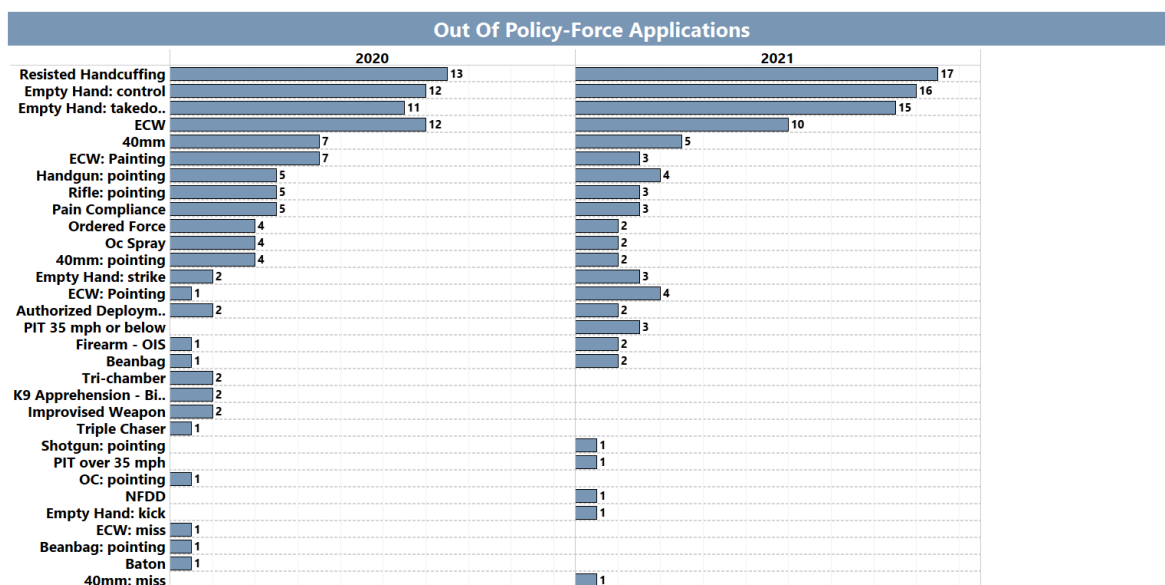
Figure 5.2.1.2: Distribution of Out-of-Policy Force Interactions by Force Application

-6-Tactical Activations by Type of Call Out

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 are otherwise high-risk situations. Critical incidents include but are not limited to crisis negotiation team responses, hostage situations, barricaded and armed individuals, and high-risk arrests, execution of search and arrest warrants with exigent or dangerous circumstances, major jail disturbances, civil disturbances, and specialized patrol functions.

The Figures presented in Table 6.1 mirror figures presented in the 2020 and 2021 Preliminary Annual Use of Force reports and were not impacted by the force backlog.

Table 6.1	Call Types	Activations	
		2020	2021
Tactical Activations	Domestic Dispute	15	7
	Mutual Aid (Outside Agencies)	11	19
	Wanted Person	12	9
	Pre-Planned Activation	3	6
	Demonstration	21	0
	Aggravated Assault / Battery	8	3
	Disturbance	5	6
	Suspicious Person / Vehicle	4	4
	Shooting	2	1
	Auto Theft	1	0
	Stabbing	1	0
	Domestic Violence Escort	2	1
	Abduction	2	1
	Shots Fired	2	0
	Traffic Stop	1	0
	Commercial Burglary	1	1
	Vandalism	0	1
	Homicide	1	0
	Bomb Threat	0	1
	Contact	0	1
	Suicide	0	0
	Behavioral Health	0	0
	Total	92	61

-7-Conclusion

This annual use of force report follows APD's preliminary use of force reports for 2020 and 2021. The previous reports were released as preliminary versions due to a backlog of force cases that were not completely investigated in 2020 and 2021. In May of 2024, APD and EFIT completed the investigations on all force cases in the backlog. This report shows the types of force used, with whom, and the outcomes of those investigations.

Since the backlog formed, APD has made significant strides in completing use of force investigations. See the 2022 and 2023 Annual Use of Force Reports for information on changes made to the force investigation process to ensure that all force investigations are completed in a timely manner.

-8-Appendix

8.1 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
	Include 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
Original Call Type (Proactive)	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
	Include T	Traffic stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
Original Call Type (Reactive)	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

-9-Glossary of Terms

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 by an area commander and a subordinate chain of command. There are six area commands: foothills, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest, university, 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