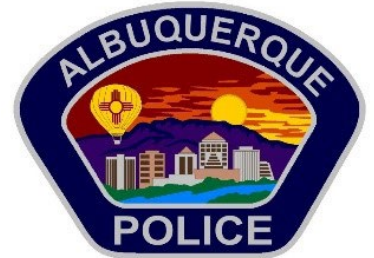


Albuquerque Police Department
Training Data Analysis, 2022
Final Report



Prepared by:
Data Analytics Division
September 29, 2023

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Calendar Year (CY) 2022 Training Activities

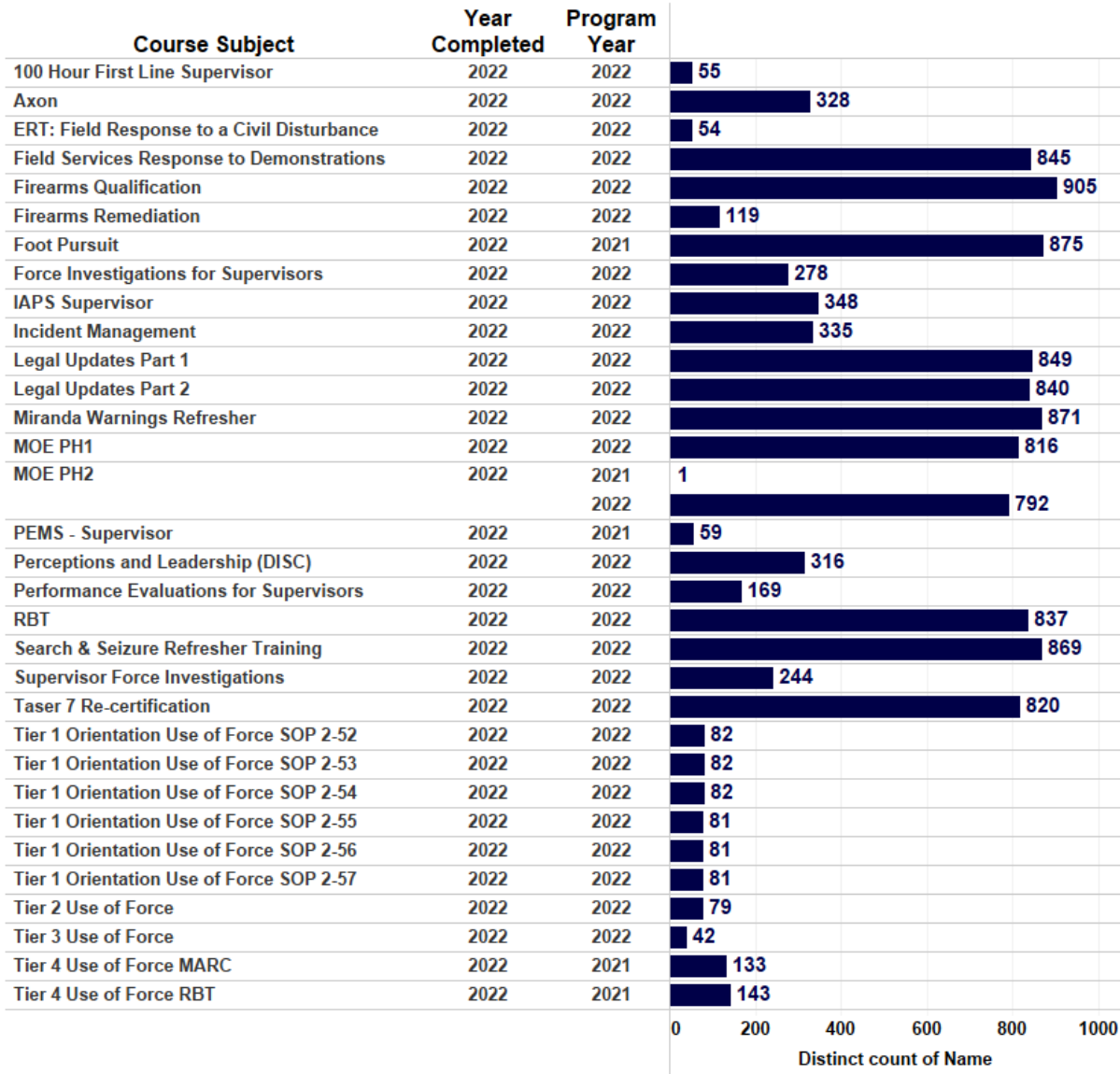
The Albuquerque Police Department's (APD) Advanced Training Unit completed 36 courses directly related to Court Approved Settlement Agreement (CASA) provisions during Calendar Year (CY) 2022. A further 133 training referrals were completed spanning 28 topic areas to correct training deficiencies identified through force investigations, force reviews, internal affairs investigations, and other sources in APD.

Training Subjects and Participation

The APD Academy offered 32 courses directly related to provisions in the CASA. The 32 subjects were:

- 100-Hour First Line Supervisor
- Axon Training
- ERT: Field Response to a Civil Disturbance
- Firearms Qualification
- Firearms Remediation
- Foot Pursuit
- Force Investigations for Supervisors
- Field Services Response to Demonstrations and Civil Disturbances
- IAPS Supervisor
- Incident Management
- Legal Updates Part 1
- Legal Updates Part 2
- Miranda Warnings Refresher
- MOE Phase 1
- MOE Phase 2
- UOF Tier 4 MARC
- UOF Tier 4 RBT
- PEMS Supervisor
- Perceptions and Leadership (DISC)
- Performance Evaluations for Supervisors
- Reality Based Training (RBT)
- Search and Seizure Refresher Training
- Supervisor Force Investigations
- Taser 7 Re-Certification
- Tier 2 Use of Force
- Tier 3 Use of Force
- Tier 1 Orientations on Use of Force, as implemented by SOP 2-52, 2-53, 2-54, 2-55, 2-56, and 2-57.

Number of Officers Completing CASA-Related Trainings



Notes:
 1. Several trainings completed in 2022 were related to the 2021 program year.
 2. MOE itself is not CASA; only specific courses within the MOE training days are.

Figure 1: Number of officers completing CASA-Related Trainings

Figure 1 provides a detailed breakdown of subjects presented and the number of personnel completing each subject. Year completed is uniformly in 2022. Program year reflects a carry-over from the 2021 training calendar.

Directed Training

Directed training reflects that an investigator or leader has detected a training shortfall in an individual officer and directs the training as a component of corrective action. There were 133 such deficiencies identified during CY 2022, out of which the most numerous had to do with officer safety, ECW operation, PRS application, subject control, use of force, tactics, handcuffing, crisis intervention for suicide calls, firearm safety, and defensive tactics forming the top ten most prevalent.

Training referrals may originate from a supervisor, peer, or through any investigative unit within APD. The Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD) is the single largest contributor to directed training. Unknown includes training assigned based upon incidents that occurred in a preceding year or situations in which referrals originated from more than one source. In geographical terms, the leading Area Command having officers receiving directed training was Southeast, followed by Northeast and Southwest.

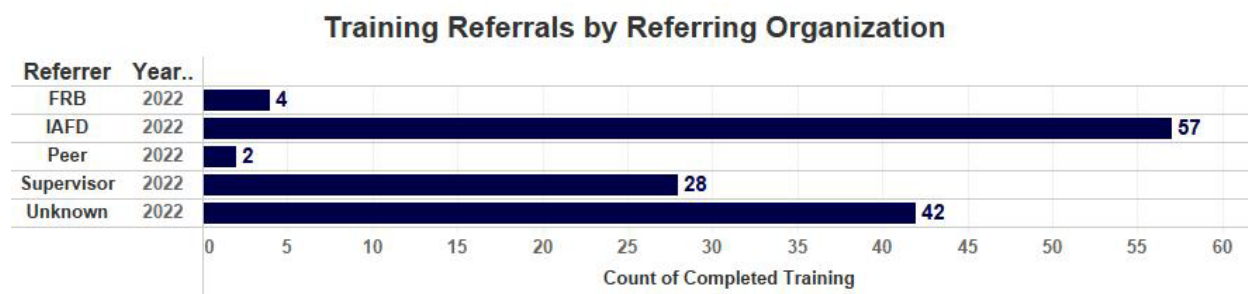


Figure 2: Referrals by referring organization and the Area Command to which the referral recipient was assigned at the time

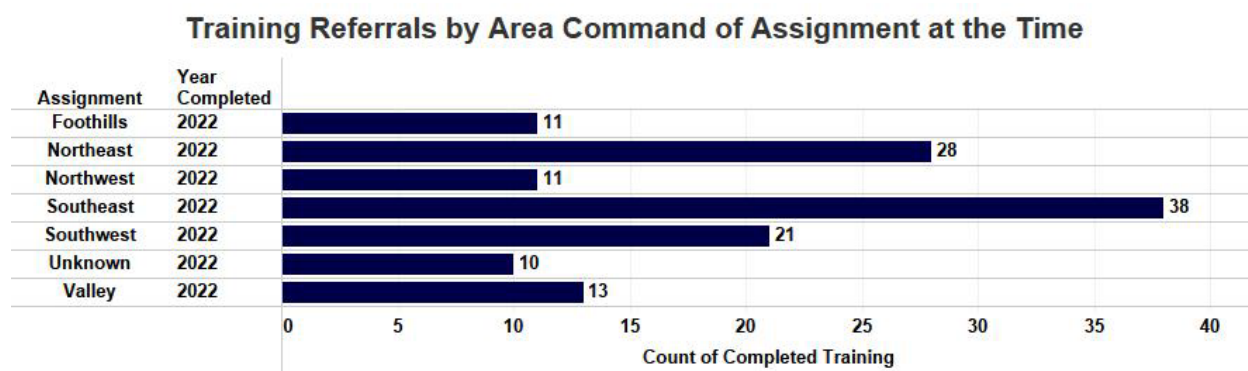


Figure 3: Training Referrals by Area Command of Assignment

Directed training focuses on individual skills and is typically task-based. The individual skills addressed were aggregated to 28 topic areas. Officer Safety was the top training issue with 15 participants and reflecting corrective action for officers exposing themselves or other officers to

unwarranted hazards. At the opposite end of the scale, Use of Force for Supervisors, On-Scene Investigation, Enhanced Crisis Intervention, and Critical Incident Command & Control are tied at a single participant each.

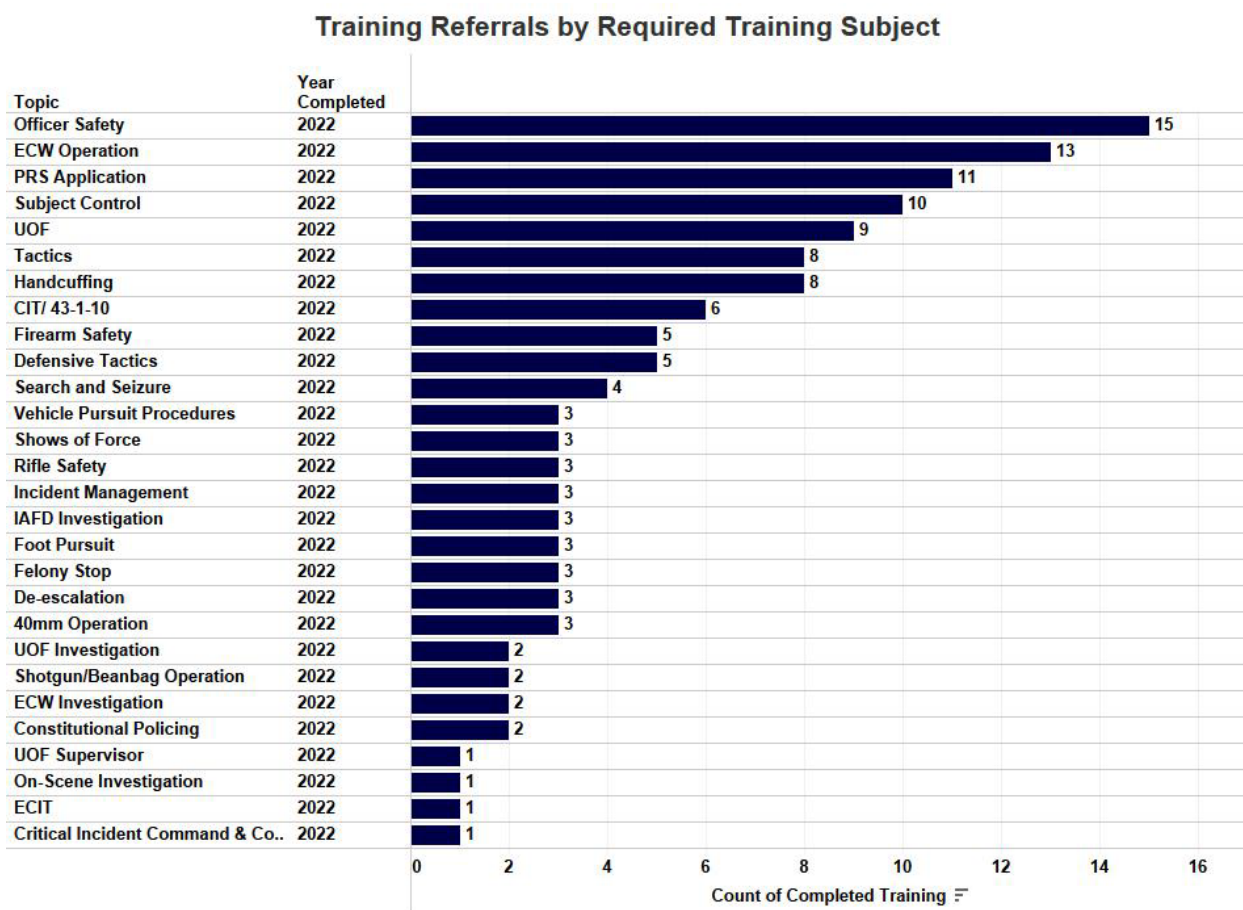


Figure 4: Referrals by training subject area

Officer experience appears to correlate with training referrals. Out of the 133 instances for which training referrals were issued, 94 (nearly 71%) instances were for officers with between 0 and 5 years of service. These results are provided at Figure 5. It follows that the events leading to the training referral may largely be the product of inexperience and that using training as a corrective technique is likely to resolve the skill or behavioral shortfalls identified.



Figure 5: Referrals by officer years of service