

ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Use of Force Report
2016-2019

Prepared by

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Internal Affairs Force Division



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Acknowledgements

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Introduction

What Is In This Report?

This report examines shows of force and uses of force by the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) over a four-year time period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2019. This time period was selected for a number of reasons. First, refined data collection methods have allowed for updated and more accurate data, even retroactively. As of October 2019, APD's Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD) completed a thorough review of 304 cases, largely from 2017. Findings and revisions from this dataset have been incorporated into this updated report. Second, because the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and City of Albuquerque Court-Approved Settlement Agreement (CASA) specifies exactly what information should be included in APD's Use of Force Annual Reports, the use of a multi-year data set provides a better basis for defining these use of force measures, variables and analytic processes. Examining four years' worth of data, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 allows for examination of trends and longitudinal patterns, which can inform best practices.

Data Fidelity

This report reflects data entered into a software by field officers and supervisors. Many of the data points are objective, for example, street address or time of day. Other data points require investigation and judgment, such as what type of force was applied or an individual's gender expression. APD has made every effort to capture reliable, valid data over the years represented in this report. However, this report is only as good as the data entered and the judgment exercised by the humans tasked with investigating and evaluating complex human interactions. As in any data collection effort of this scope and complexity, there exists the potential for missing or inaccurate reporting.

Data Definitions and Parameters

We use the term "individual" to identify the persons involved in use of force incidents with officers. Both APD Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the CASA use the term "individual" and so that language is used when SOPs or the CASA are cited in this report.

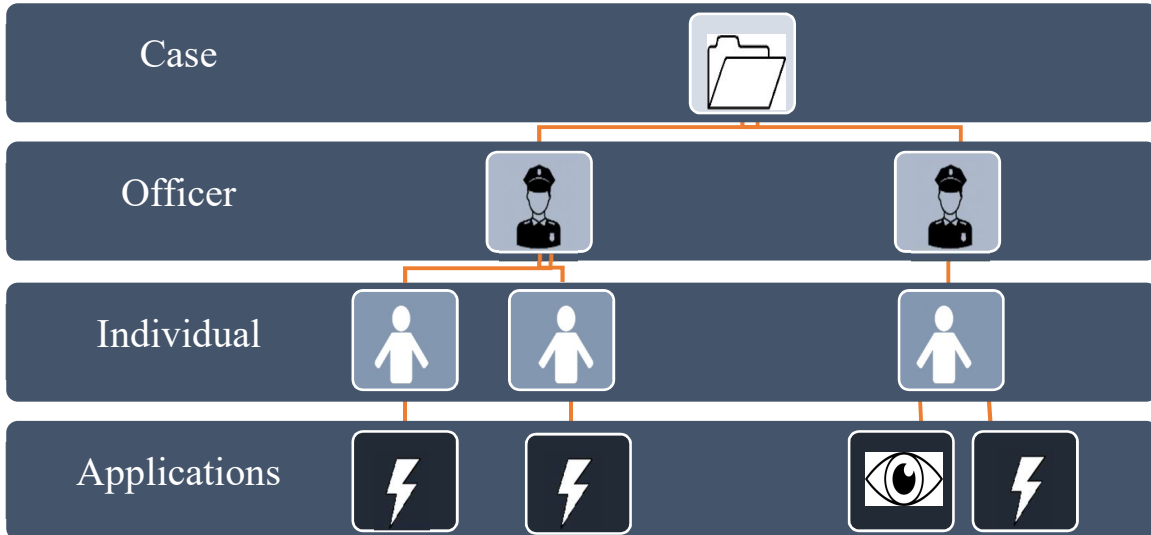
Force may be reported as applications or case; care has been taken to define the unit of measurement throughout this report. For instance, one case may involve multiple applications of force. One case may also involve multiple officers, multiple individuals and any combination of numbers of applications therein. Furthermore, individuals and officers both may have more than one case of force in a given year. The terms "force incident," "force event" and "case" are synonymous.

Show of force cases involve the display of weapons but no actual application of force during the incident. Should a case involve both a show and a use of force, the case is classified as a use of force at the case level. "Force events" refers to shows and uses of force.

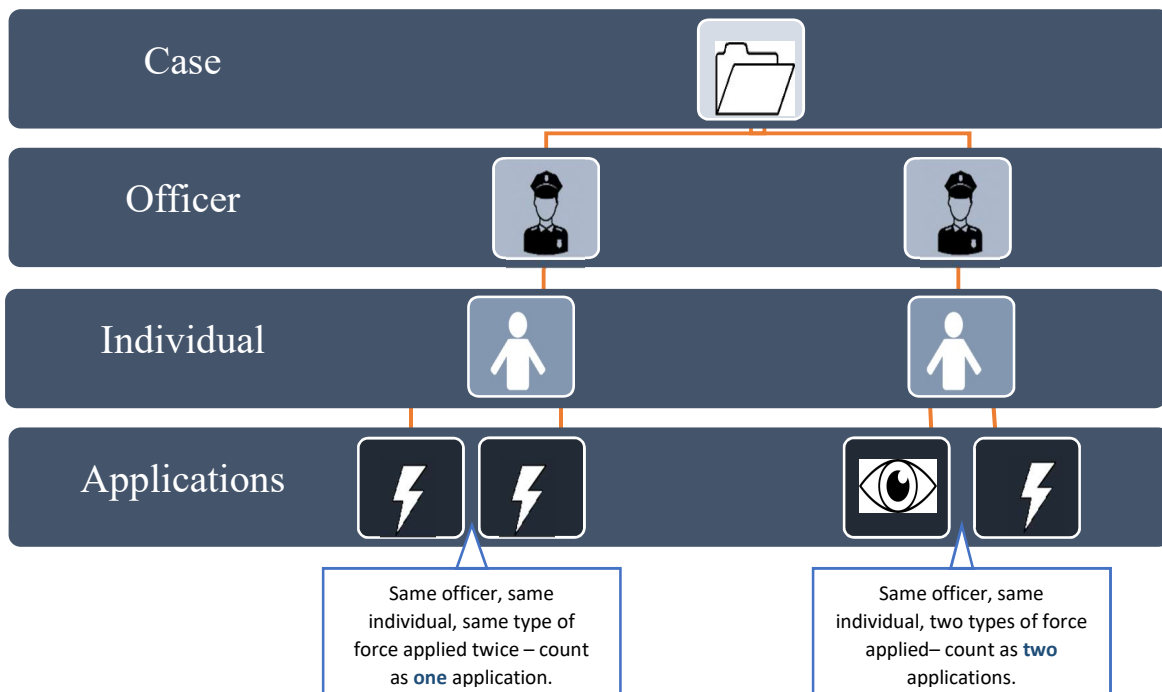
Between 2016 and 2019, APD has counted applications within cases in two ways. The first is counting each application, regardless of duplications. The second is as counting unique applications between officer and individual within a case. For instance, if an officer applied the same kind of force more than

once to the same individual in the same case, this would count as one application. For consistency, in this report, applications are counted uniquely.

Two examples to visualize how applications are counted in this report follow.



In the example above, this counts as one case, two officers, three individuals, and four applications of force: three uses of force and one show of force. The case counts as a use of force.



The example above again counts as one case and two officers. It would count as two individuals and three unique applications. Because one officer used the same type of force twice on the same individual, it counts as one unique application. This is the model used in this report.

When analyzing geographic data, the location is determined by the area command in which the force event occurred, which may or may not be the same area command to which the officer is assigned. For instance, an officer assigned to the Northeast area command may transport an individual to the Prisoner Transport Center and apply force there. The reporting in this document would reflect the Valley area command (which is where the Prisoner Transport Center is located).

Lastly, only individuals and officers involved in the application of force events are considered. Witnesses (officers or civilians) are not included in the scope of this report.

A full listing of definitions may be found at the end of this report.

The CASA and the Use of Force Annual Report

APD is committed to valuing and preserving human life and using force only when necessary and lawful. The importance of this commitment and the need to ensure that it translates into practice by officers was underscored in April of 2014 when the DOJ issued a letter to the City of Albuquerque stating that reasonable cause existed to believe that APD engaged in a pattern or practice of use of excessive force. The DOJ determined that although most force used by APD officers was reasonable, a significant amount of deadly and less lethal force was excessive and constituted an ongoing risk to the public. In November, 2014, the DOJ and the City of Albuquerque entered into the Court-Approved Settlement Agreement (CASA), which was designed to strengthen APD's ability to provide officer safety and accountability, constitutional, effective policing and high-quality police services. The CASA has a number of paragraphs that are relevant to the APD Use of Force Annual Reports. The overarching directive is CASA Paragraph 79, which states:

“At least annually, APD shall publish a Use of Force Annual Report. At a minimum, the following information should be included in the Annual Use of Force Report:

- a) number of calls for service;
- b) number of officer-initiated actions;
- c) number of aggregate uses of force, and uses of force by Level;
- d) number of arrests;
- e) number of custodial arrests that involved use of force;
- f) number of SWAT deployments by type of call out;
- g) number of incidents involving officers shooting at or from moving vehicles;
- h) number of individuals armed with weapons;
- i) number of individuals unarmed;
- j) number of individuals injured during arrest, including APD and other law enforcement personnel;

- k) number of individuals requiring hospitalization, including APD and other law enforcement personnel;
- l) demographic category; and
- m) geographic data, including street, location, or Area Command.”

A number of other CASA paragraphs identify additional information that must be included in the Use of Force Annual Reports:

- Paragraph 23: Requires reporting on critical firearms discharges;
- Paragraph 38: Requires data collection and reporting on concerns such as the number of Electronic Control Weapons (ECWs) in operation and assigned to officers; the number of ECW uses; . . . and the tracking of ECW laser painting and arcing and the impact on compliance rates of individuals;
- Paragraph 104: Requires the inclusion of canine deployment and bite ratio data and analysis.

A Note about Tactical Activations and Force Data

On March 27, 2018, Special Operations Division (SOD) and the Albuquerque Police Department made the decision to document the use of Noise flash diversion devices (NFDDs) and chemical munition deployments as a reportable use of force. Not only was this a recommendation from the Independent Monitoring Team, it is what is becoming “best practice” throughout the country with law enforcement agencies. Previously, these deployments were not being investigated as a use of force. Since the Albuquerque Police Department did not document these as a use of force, a backlog was created, resulting in unreported uses of force during that time period. In an effort to adhere to best practices, IAFD and SOD worked together on the creation of a process to conduct those investigations, the creation of a new database entry, and by making it a routine practice within APD to investigate NFDDs and chemical munitions as use of force. As of 2019, APD has a complete year’s worth of chemical munitions and NFDD data. These applications are considered in this report.

Chemical munition and NFDD applications are discussed separately in this report. In most instances, if a case consists of one of these applications and a use of force that has traditionally been reported, the use of force data will be reported at the case level and for the individual. In four cases, a tactical activation involving a use of force (40 mm impact weapon) was entered as a tactical activation and not a use of force. In two cases a show of force (display rifle, ECW arcing) were entered as tactical activations and not a show of force. Analysts opted to leave these entries as they are. All applications of force and all individuals involved are reported in this report, whether in the uses of force, shows of force, or tactical activations section. Twelve individuals represented in the tactical activations data are counted in the use or show of force section and the remaining individuals are only represented in the tactical activations data. Furthermore, these applications were investigated properly.

APD staff identified the overlap between tactical activations, shows of force and uses of force as problematic and discussed the issues involved with IAFD and SOD staff. A solution to remedy this concern was developed and implemented 01/11/2020. Now all shows of force, uses of force and tactical activations involving force are entered in a single form with an indicator to designate tactical activations.

Data Refinement

In preparation for this report, a number of steps were taken to refine the data before analysis. Data from 2016-2019 were examined and the following issues were remediated.

Force Type: “Other Explain in Summary”

Previously, “other explain in summary” was an option for force application type. As the previous 2016-17 use of force report notes on page 12:

“The use of force reporting form provides officers with an option labeled “Other Explain In Summary.” This provides officers with the flexibility to explain uses of force that take place in dynamic incidents. *A detailed analysis of these answers indicated most of these uses of force were Empty Hand Techniques*” (italics added).

In an effort to promote transparency and accountability, IAFD opted to recode these applications as specific force types. A detective read narratives and reports and selected the appropriate force type. Nearly 90% of these applications were indeed empty hand techniques. One new force type, “improvised weapon,” was created. The updated force types have been incorporated in this report.

Duplicate Individuals

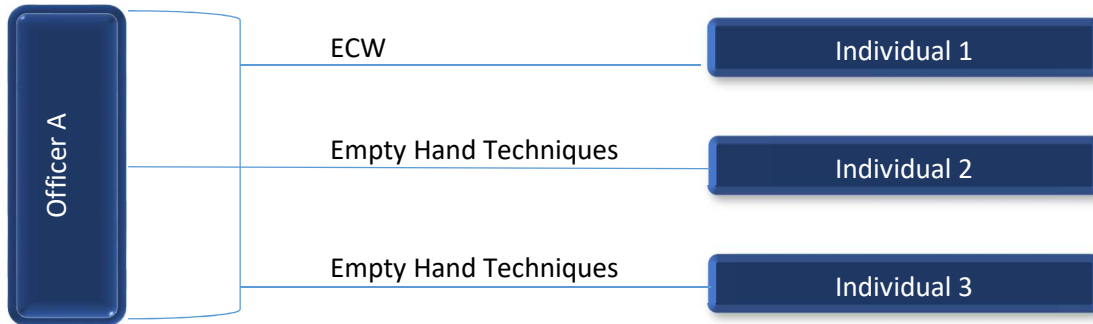
Each individual involved in a force event is assigned a unique identifier for purposes of tracking demographic categories. Over the course of four years, some individuals were assigned more than one ID. Data analysts in IAFD examined all individuals with the same name to locate duplicate entries. If an individual had the same social security numbers, their records were merged into one individual with one unique ID. Thirty individuals were found to have duplicate records.

Additionally, four individuals were found to be the same people with two entries in which their names were reversed; e.g. John Smith and Smith John were two entries. Again, this was determined by examining social security numbers. These duplicate individuals’ records were also corrected.

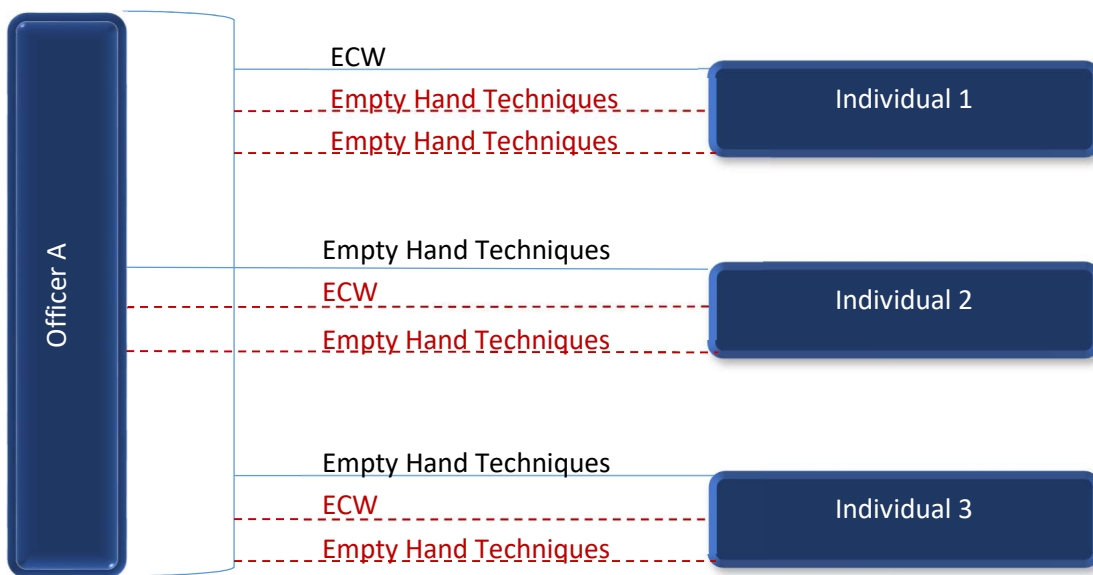
Force Events with More than One Individual

In an effort to reduce reporting redundancies, for a brief time force events with more than one individual were entered into the same database entry. For instance, one entry could include Officer A, Individual 1, Individual 2 and Individual 3. An entry may also include multiple officers and multiple individuals.

The IAFD data analyst observed anomalies in the un-aggregated data associated with these cases. Further investigation revealed that force applications were linked to officers, but not individuals in the database structure. Because of this, all applications were attributed to all individuals, regardless of actual application. In the example below, if Officer A used an ECW on Individual 1 and empty hand techniques on Individuals 2 and 3, we would expect to see:



Instead, because application was not linked to an individual, it was assumed to be applied to *all* individuals and the database would report as:



Note that because empty hand techniques were applied once to two individuals, the database now applies empty hand techniques twice to all individuals. What should have shown as three applications of force (one ECW, two empty hand techniques) was *nine*, as each application of force was assigned to each individual.

This led to inaccurate reporting and over-reporting of force applications. Over four years, 54 cases were impacted. IAFD staff researched these cases by reading narratives and created separate entries in the database, linked by the same case number, to accurately organize which individuals experienced which force type. As of January 2020, all cases with more than one individual are structured in this manner.

Data Validation

General data validation was also performed to ensure data are as accurate and consistent as possible. For example, if an individual was involved in one force event with multiple database entries (multiple involved officers can create entries), the individuals' demographics, arrested and armed data points were compared. If an individual had conflicting data across multiple entries in one case, the IAFD data analyst consulted the original police report and corrected the conflicting data.

Similarly, some individuals were marked as exhibiting limited or no English language proficiency while having English as their primary language. In these instances, after reviewing reports, data in the database were corrected to match the original reports.

Calls for Service, Officer-Initiated Actions and Arrests

Calls for Service

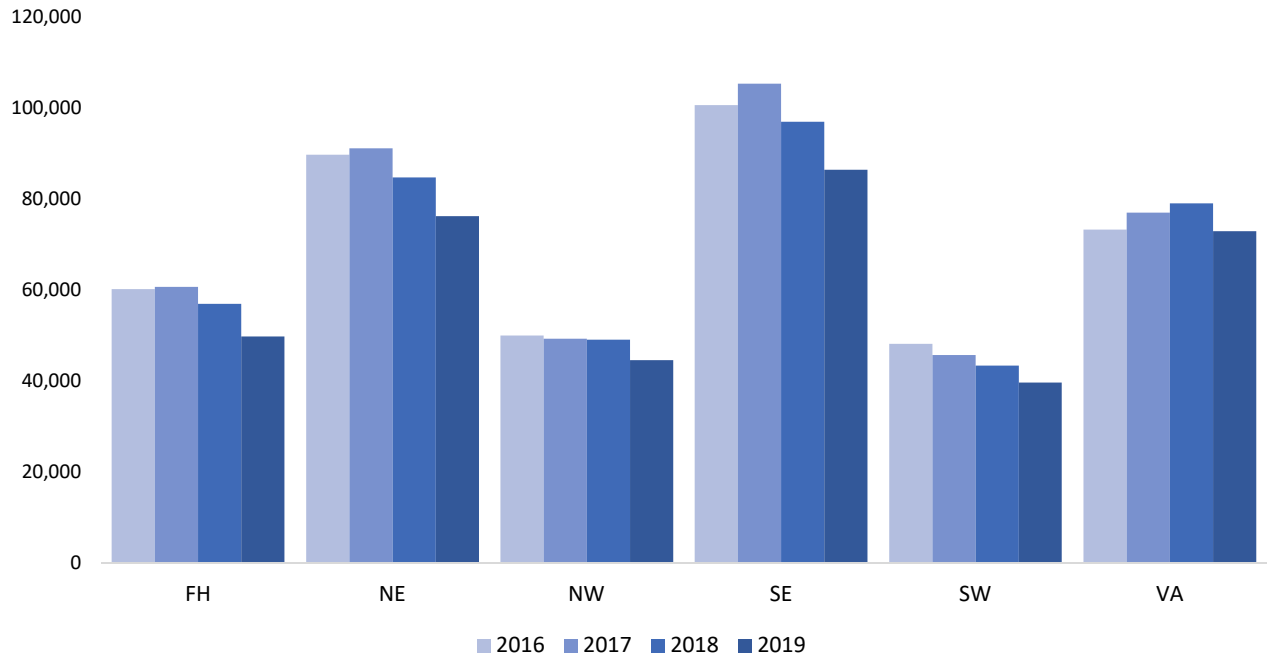
In the beginning of this section, all computer-aided dispatches (CADs) deemed as calls for service will be considered. The report then narrows to focus on only those CAD calls which generate a case number. Final call types, rather than original call types, are considered. Data from 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are included for each of the six area commands served by APD (Foothills, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest and Valley). Calls handled through the airport are in a separate call system and are not included in this dataset.

A call for service does not include calls such as sending crime scene technicians, requesting tow trucks, etc. A call for service does not include be on the lookout (BOLO), traffic stops or other officer-initiated action (OIA). OIAs are discussed separately. A full list of what was considered for calls for service is in Appendix 1.

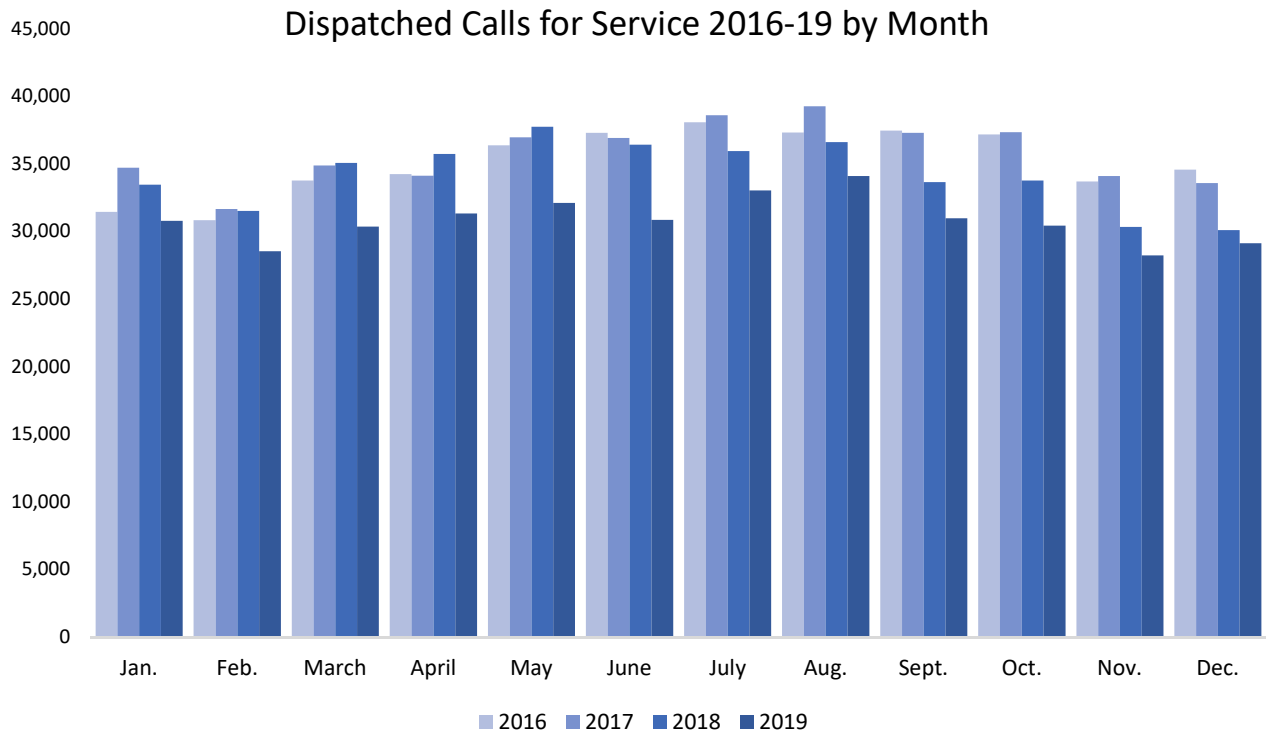
The number of CAD calls by area command appears to be relatively steady over the years. The Northeast and Southeast Area Commands consistently report the most CAD calls for service.

The graph below uses abbreviations for the six area commands: Foothills (FH), Northeast (NE), Northwest (NW), Southeast (SE), Southwest (SW) and Valley (VA). These abbreviations will be used through this report.

Dispatched Calls for Service 2016-19 by Area Command



An analysis of CAD volume by month did not reveal any apparent trends. Call volume appears to be steady throughout the year.

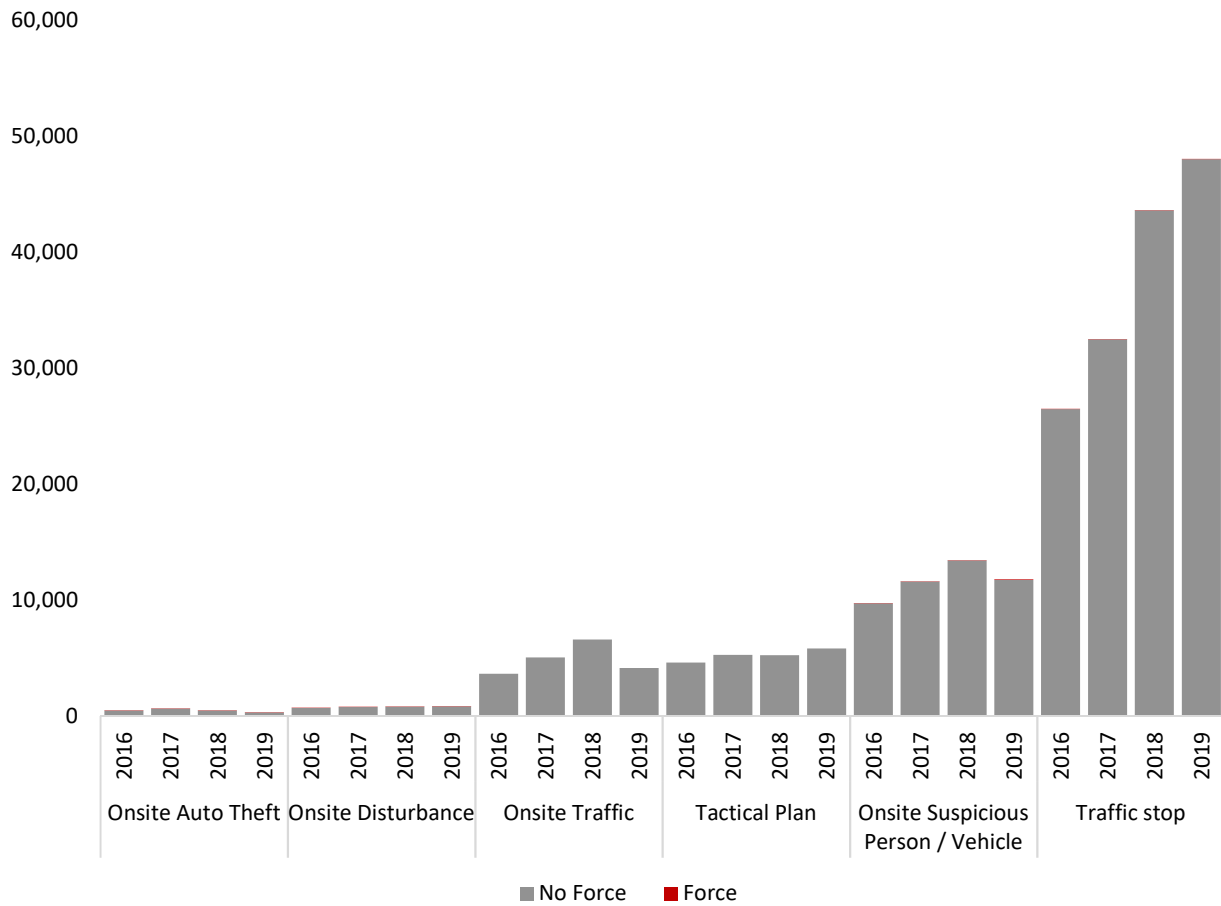


Officer-Initiated Actions

Officer-initiated actions (OIAs) are defined as six specific call types which may or may not result in a case number. That is, all CADs defined as officer-initiated actions are considered in this section, regardless of if they generate a case number. The six call types considered, as shown in the graph and table below, are: onsite auto theft, onsite disturbance, onsite suspicious person or vehicle, onsite traffic, tactical plan and traffic stops.

Very few officer-initiated actions are linked to a force event, as seen in the graph below.

Small Percent (Less than One Tenth of One Percent) of Officer-Initiated Actions Associated with Force Event



Because so few OIAs are associated with a show of force (SOF) or use of force (UOF) incident, it is difficult to visualize the count of force incidents next to OIAs. Therefore a table representing the same data as the graph above is included as well.

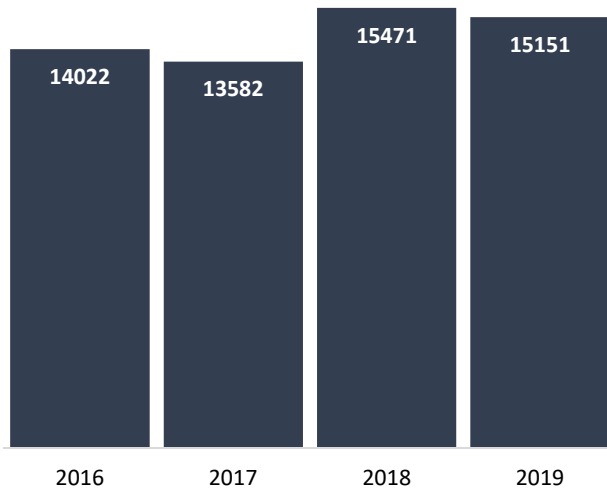
Call Type	Force	No Force	Grand Total
Onsite Auto Theft	21	1,853	1,874
2016	5	476	481
2017	5	624	629
2018	9	455	464
2019	2	298	300
Onsite Disturbance	26	3,076	3,102
2016	5	700	705
2017	5	772	777
2018	6	788	794
2019	10	816	826
Onsite Traffic		19,415	19,415
2016		3,637	3,637
2017		5,061	5,061
2018		6,584	6,584
2019		4,133	4,133
Tactical Plan		20,969	20,969
2016		4,620	4,620
2017		5,281	5,281
2018		5,236	5,236
2019		5,832	5,832
Onsite Suspicious Person / Vehicle	119	46,463	46,582
2016	18	9,712	9,730
2017	30	11,588	11,618
2018	33	13,422	13,455
2019	38	11,741	11,779
Traffic stop	46	150,594	150,640
2016	16	26,483	26,499
2017	10	32,480	32,490
2018	8	43,610	43,618
2019	12	48,021	48,033
Grand Total	212	242,370	242,582

Of officer-initiated actions, Onsite Suspicious Person / Vehicle is associated with the most force events. This is discussed later in this report in more depth, starting on page 15.

Arrests

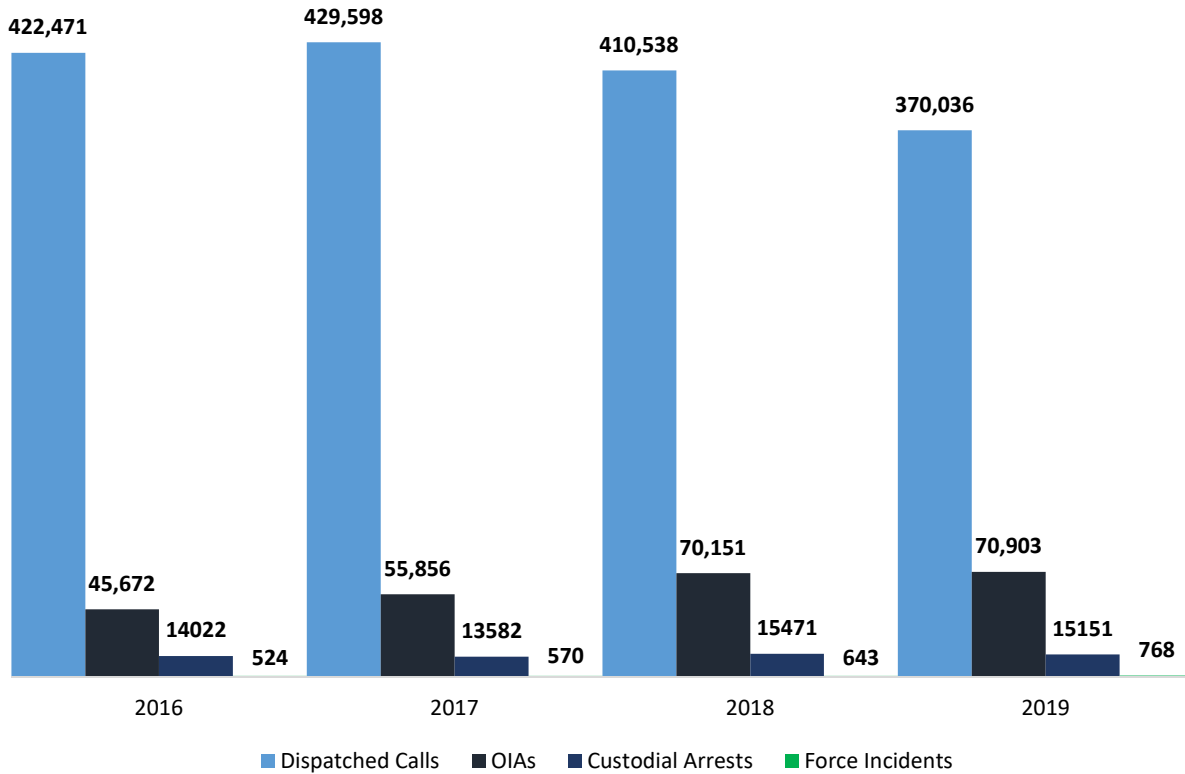
The number of arrests for 2016-2019 are shown in the graph below. Please note, these are “custodial arrests,” as defined in the glossary of this report. These counts do not include when individuals are cited or summonsed and released (unlike arrest data published by the FBI). An individual may be arrested multiple times during a year. These counts do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested, rather, the arrest data show the number of times individuals were arrested.

Arrests: 2016-19



Given how much interaction APD officers have with the public in a given year, as measured by the volume of calls for service, officer-initiated actions and arrests, force events are an extremely rare occurrence. Ranging from 2016-2019, roughly one per five hundred to one thousand calls for service and officer-initiated actions are associated with a use of force. Between four and five percent of arrests are associated with force.

Force Incidents in Context

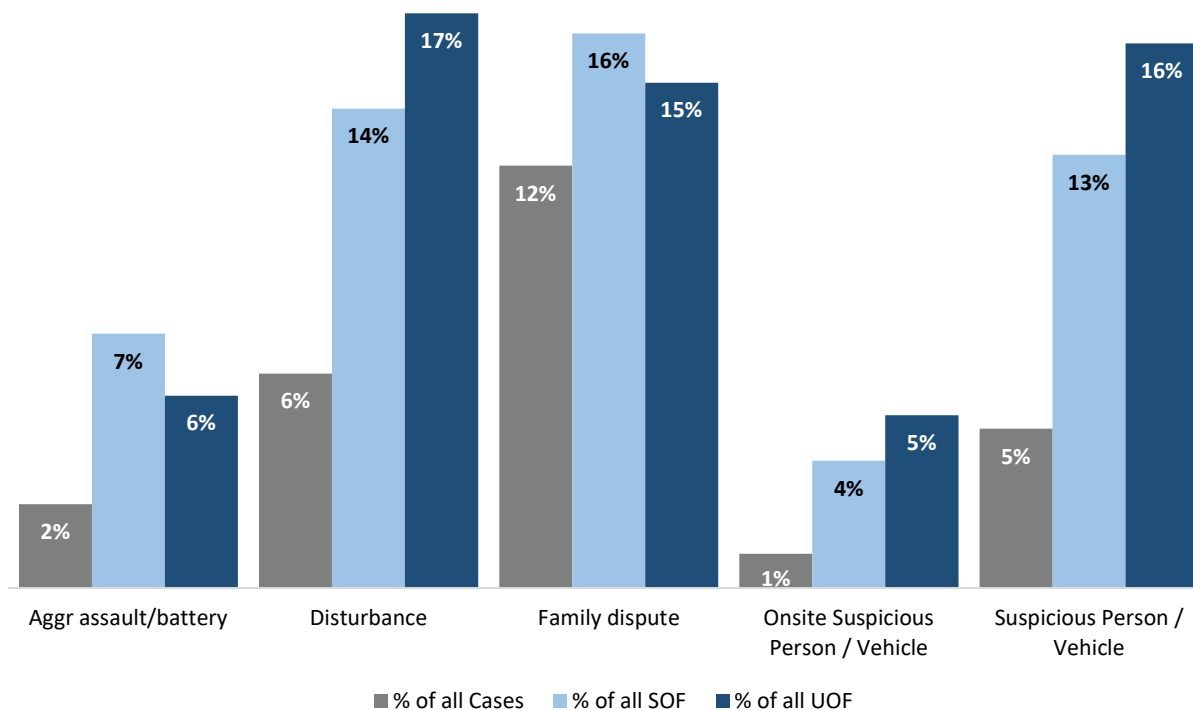


CADs and Force

This section deals only with those CADs that result in a case number. Since force incidents always result in a case number, comparing them to CADs resulting in a case number yields more appropriate conclusions.

Certain call types tend to be more associated with use of force events. Disturbance, Suspicious Person / Vehicle, Family Dispute, Aggravated Assault / Battery and Onsite Suspicious Person / Vehicle (an officer-initiated action) were overrepresented in force cases. For instance, Disturbance comprised 6% of all CADs with a case number, but 14% of all SOF cases and 17% of all UOF cases.

Five Call Types More Associated with Force Events



These five call types make up 26% of all CADs resulting in a case number, but 54% of all SOF cases and 59% of all UOF cases.

A number of types of CAD calls were more associated with force events. However, because force events are relatively rare when compared to all interactions officers have with individuals, many of these percentages represent fairly small actual numbers over the four years of this dataset. Therefore, only the top five were presented above. Of these, each type of CAD call was involved in at least 100 UOF cases.

Force Cases and Locations

This section will be focused on unique cases (i.e. a unique incident, not applications).

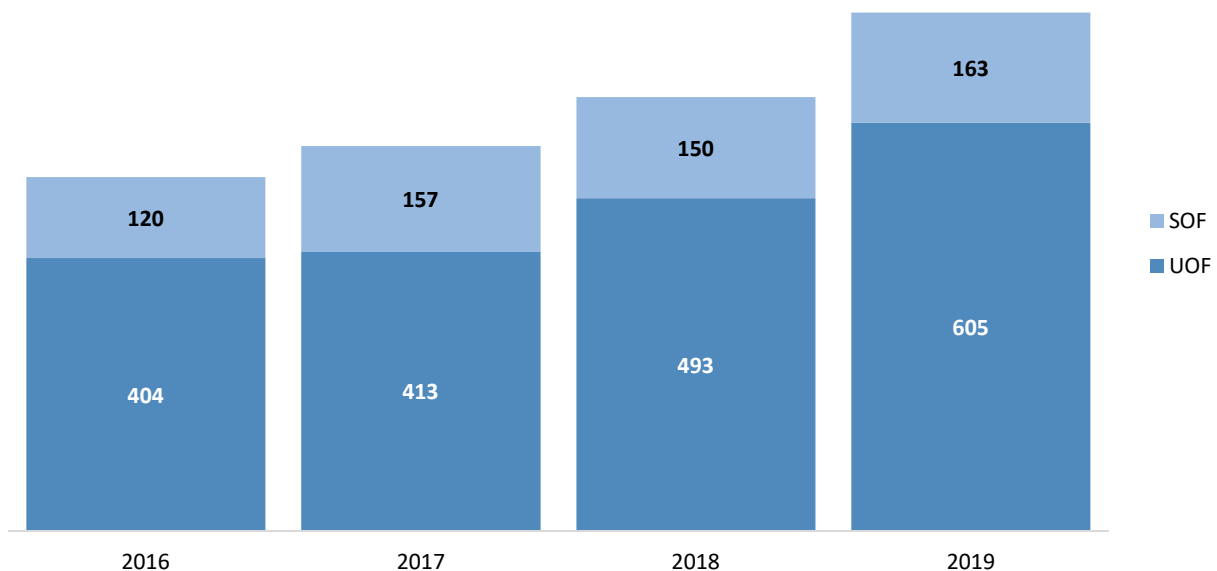
If a single incident includes both a show and a use of force, it is counted once, as a use of force.

Some incidents may involve the same officer(s) and the same individual(s) but occur in two different locations. For instance, one case in 2016 involved a force event at a local business and then after the individual was transported to a hospital for medical attention, another force event occurred at the hospital. These events share a case number but are distinguished by location. For the purposes of this report, they are counted as two separate cases.

Show of Force and Use of Force Cases Over Time

The total number of both show of force and use of force cases are represented in the graph below. Some of these totals have changed slightly in this revised report as cases were reviewed and data were updated.

Unique Show of Force and Use of Force Cases Across Four Years



Use of force cases appear to be relatively stable from 2016 to 2017. There was a 19% increase from 2017 to 2018 and a 23% increase in use of force cases from 2018 to 2019.

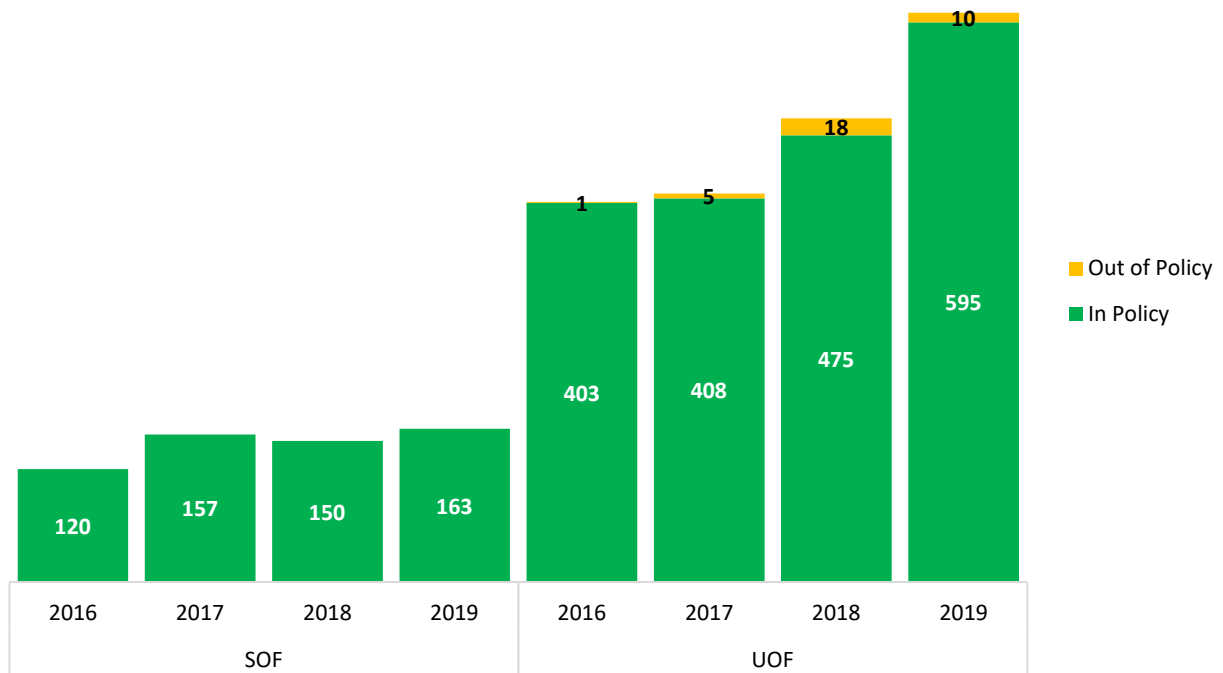
It is unclear what may be driving the increase in use of force incidents from 2017 to 2018 and again from 2018 to 2019. More proactive policing strategies, better reporting of force incidents and other initiatives may account for this increase. Additionally, four years' of data is insufficient to draw conclusions about trends over time; the fluctuations may be simply "regression to the mean." That is, the true average (the mean) is likely somewhere in this range and the changes year to year are normal variation. With four data points it is difficult to know what is the true average and how much variability can be expected.

Lastly, it is possible that revisiting reporting standards, enhanced training (launched in 2019), and new policies expanding the criteria for what constitutes a use of force, especially as an “empty hand technique” is defined, contributed to the increase in force cases.

Policies and Findings

While there has been an increase in use of force incidents, over 98% of force incidents are determined to be in policy after review.

Over 98% of Force Events Found to be In Policy



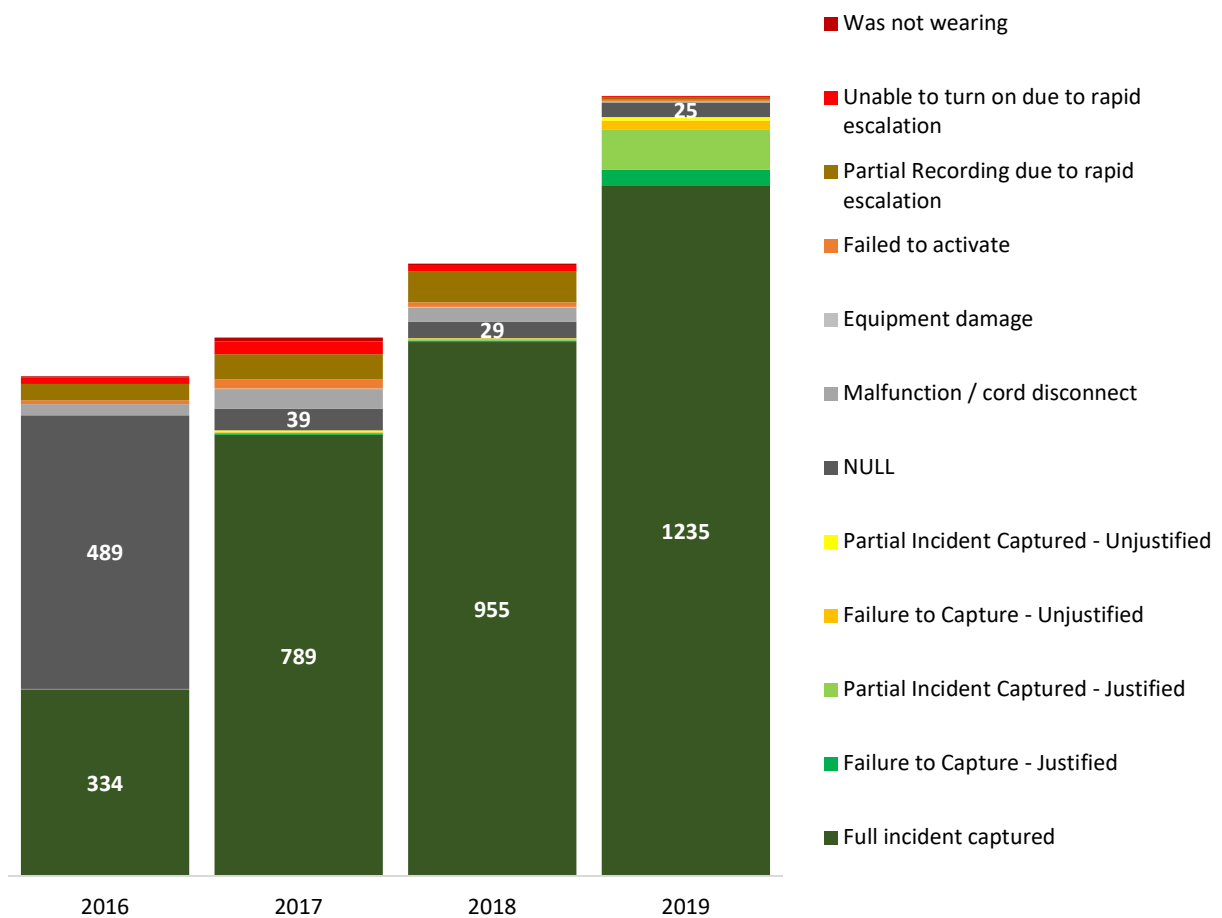
Officers' Use of On-Body Recording Devices

The graph below indicates that APD has improved in two critical metrics over the last four years. One, supervisory and investigative staff are better tracking if officers are using their on-body recording devices (OBRDs, commonly known as “body cameras”). In 2016 this indicator was incomplete for over half of officers involved in force cases. As of 2019, fewer than two percent of officers involved in force cases are missing this data.

Secondly, APD officers are more often capturing force events in full using the OBRD (“full incident captured” on the graph below). As of 2019, over 88% of officers involved in a force event recorded the encounter in full. Every year 2016 through 2019 has seen an increase in the percent of officers recording force events in full.

Please note, as articulated in the data definitions section of the introduction, the data here are compiled only for those officers who showed or used force, i.e. not witness officers.

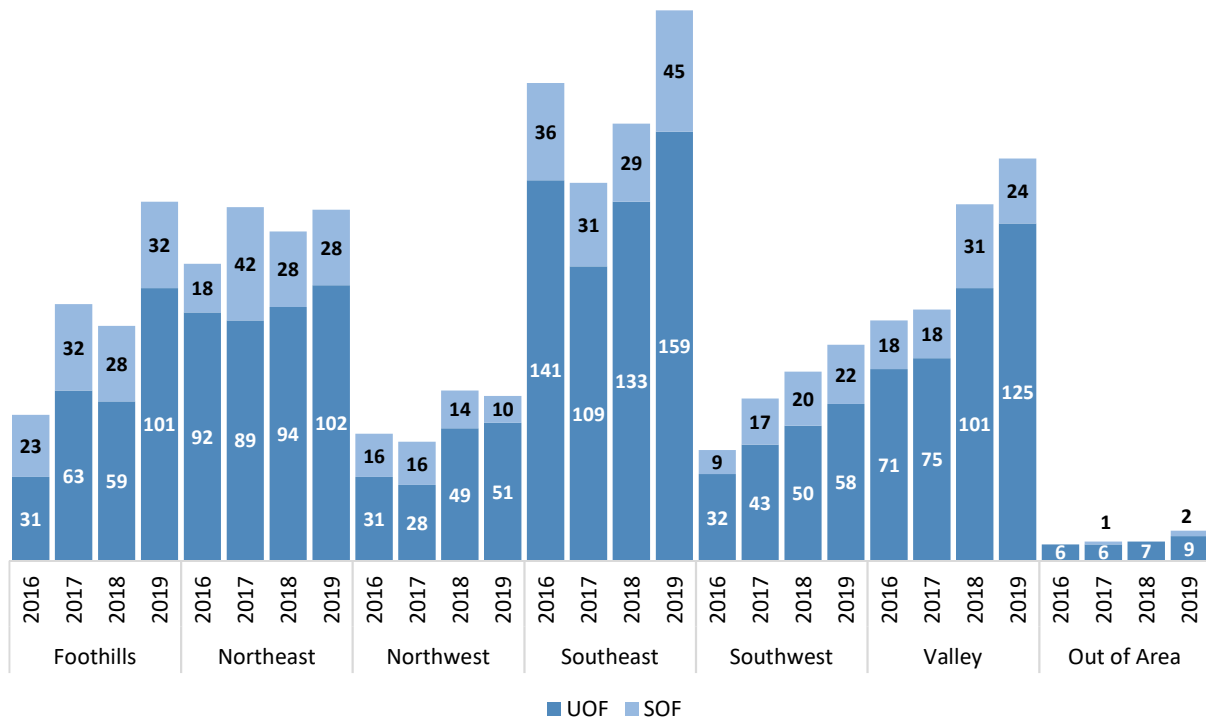
Consistent Increases in OBRD Capture



Show of Force and Use of Force Cases by Area Command

Uses of force and shows of force by area command are displayed in the graph below. “Out of area” indicates force events occurred outside the boundaries of APD’s six area commands. Examples include a vehicle pursuit that leads officers outside of Albuquerque city limits or any force event occurring at the Metropolitan Detention Center.

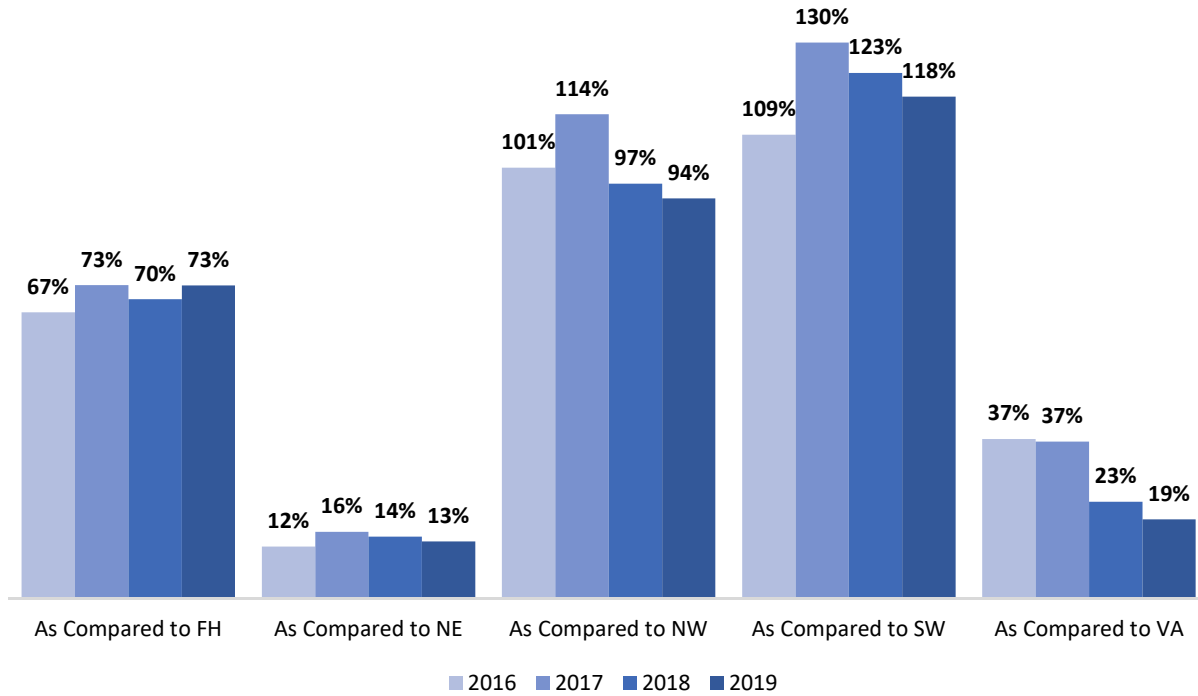
Count of Unique Force Incidents by Area Command 2016-19



Stakeholders have questioned why the Southeast Area Command experiences more force incidents as compared to other area commands. While the Southeast Area Command seems to have a comparable number of incidents involving just a show of force, they do report more cases involving a use of force every year 2016-2019 as compared to other area commands. They exceed other area commands by anywhere from 20 to 110 unique cases in a single year. Southeast is followed by Northeast and Valley Area Commands in the number of unique UOF incidents.

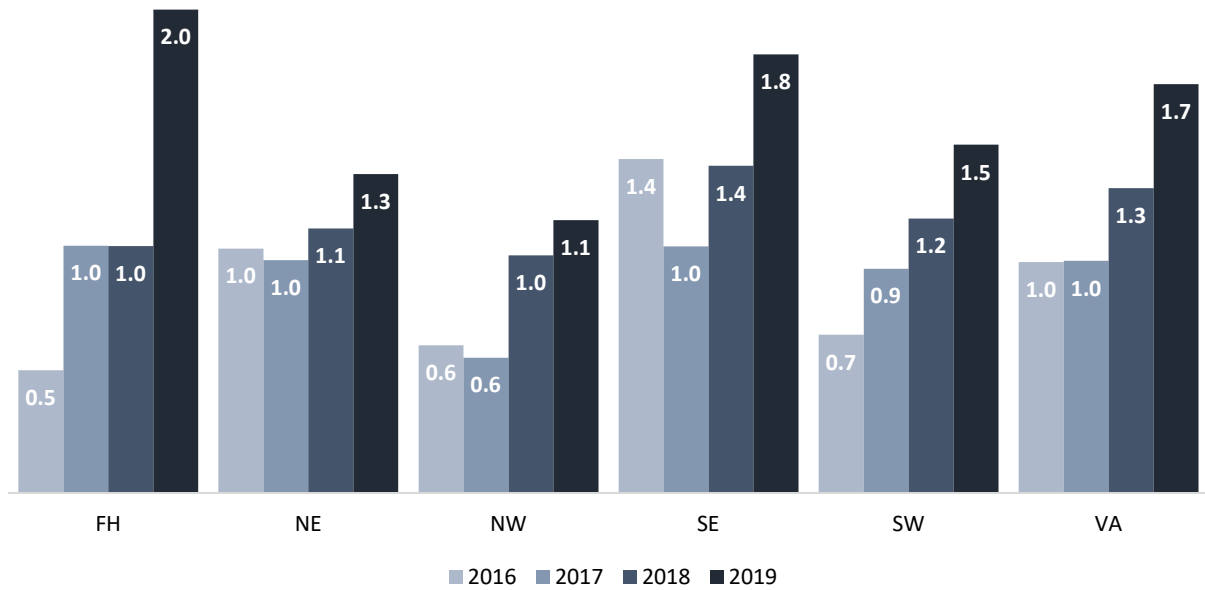
The analysis of CAD calls, above, reveals the Southeast Area Command does report more calls for service than any other area command. This is one potential reason the Southeast consistently reports more UOF cases than other area commands.

Southeast Area Command Experiences Up to **130% More** Calls for Service Than Other Area Commands



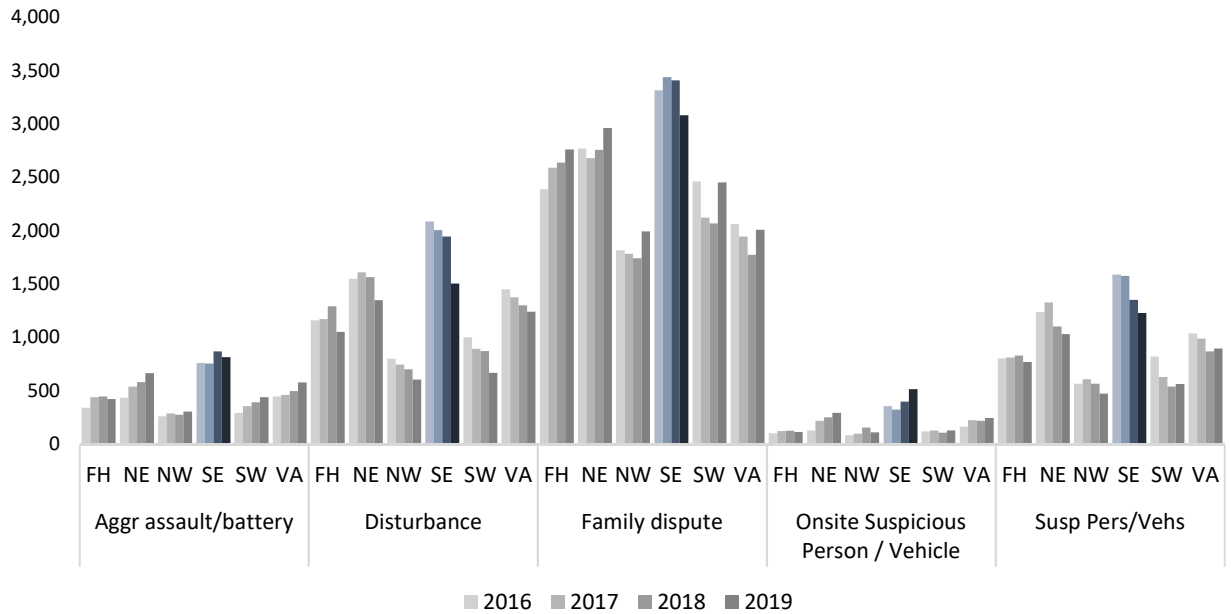
Based on how rare force is in relation to calls for service, as discussed above, it is difficult to determine whether the Southeast area command reports more use of force incidents per dispatched calls for service. The ratios of use of force cases to every 1,000 calls for service for each area command are below.

Two or Fewer Uses of Force Per 1000 Calls for Service Across All Area Commands



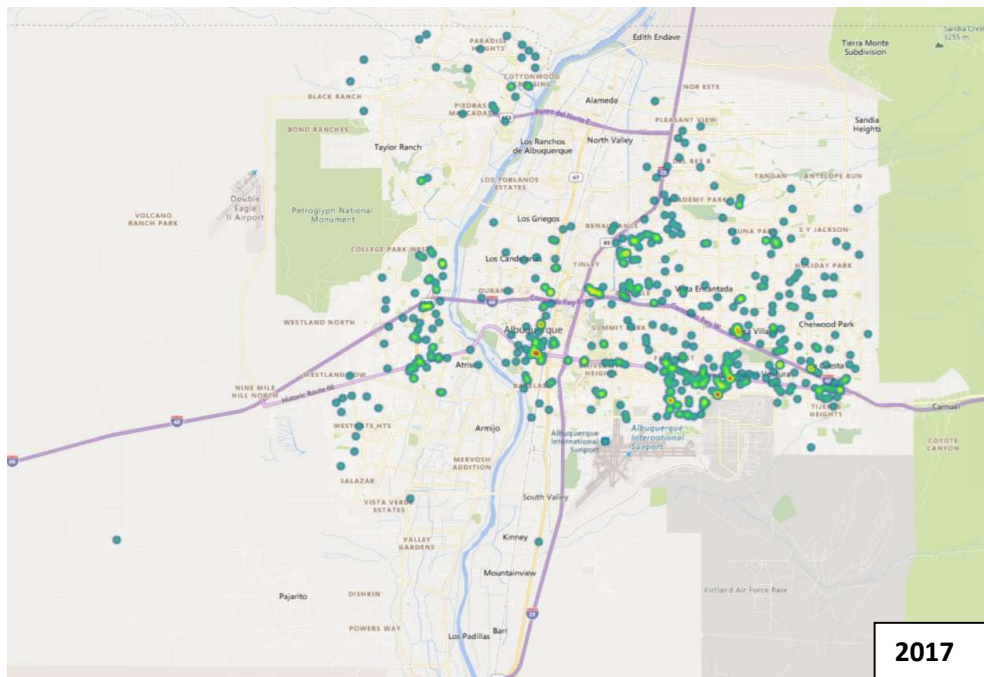
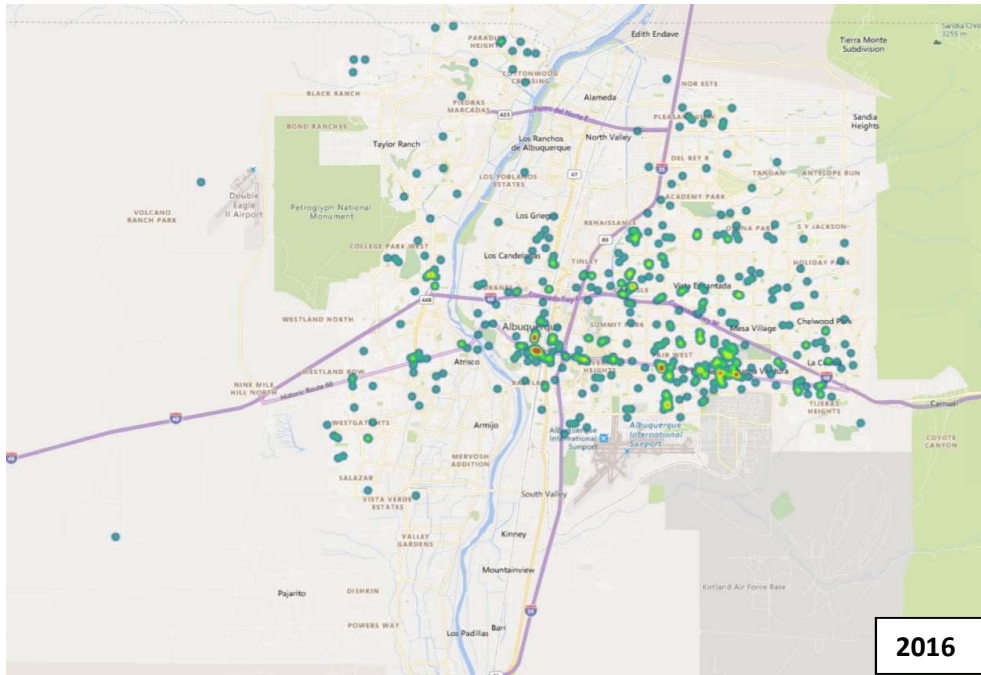
The section above also discussed which CAD calls are most associated with a UOF and revealed five which are disproportionately seen in calls resulting in a UOF. The Southeast Area Command consistently experiences more of these calls than other area commands. For the last four years, in every one of these call types, the Southeast area command (shown in blue below) has received the most.

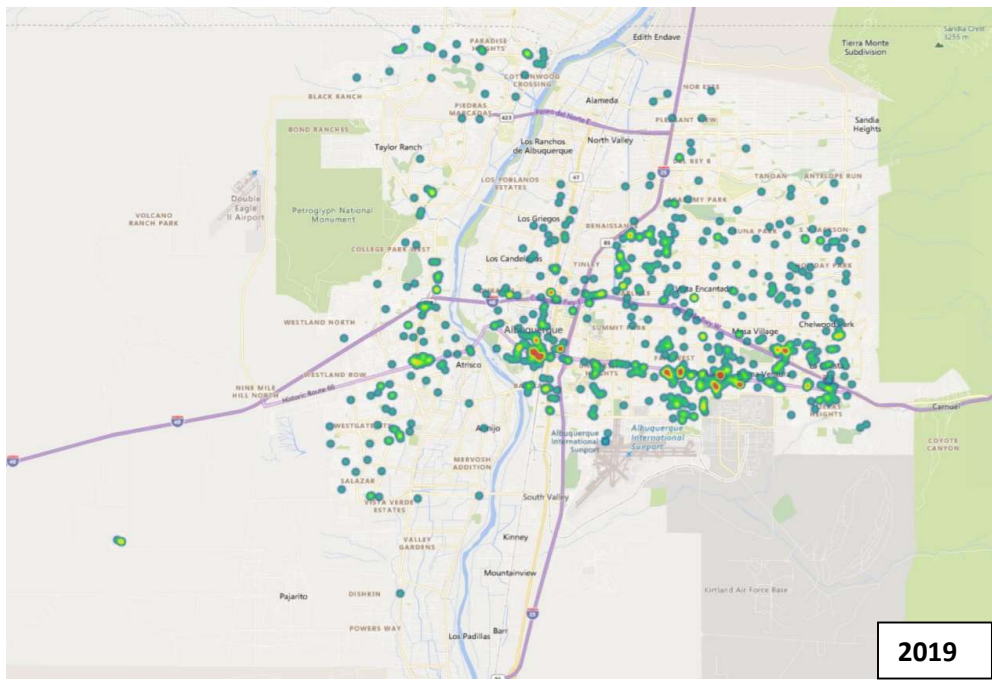
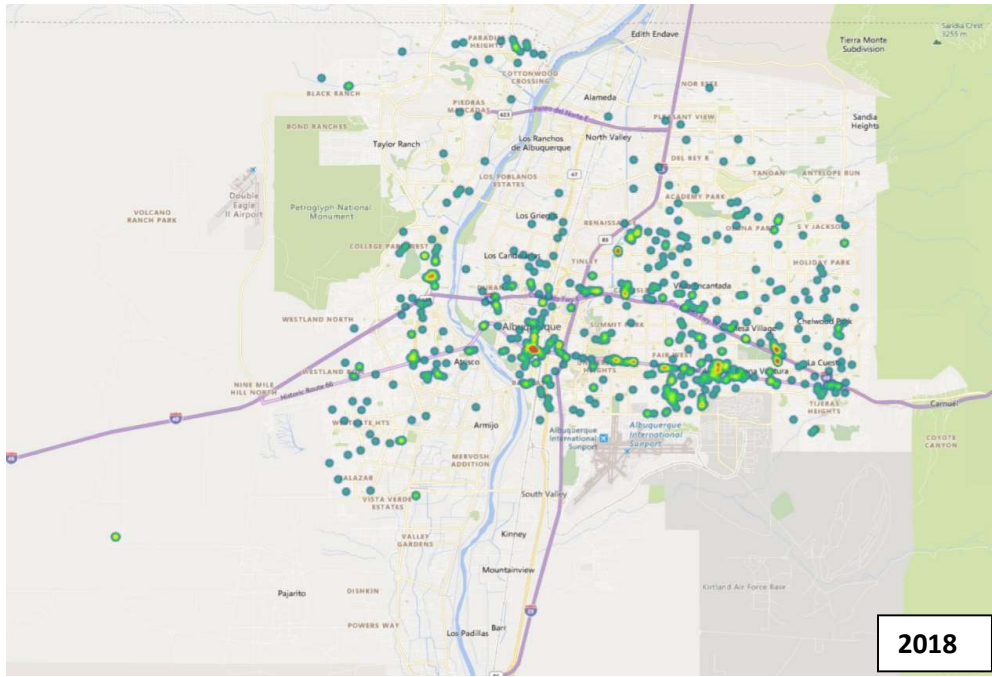
Southeast Area Command Leads in CAD Calls Most Associated with Force Events



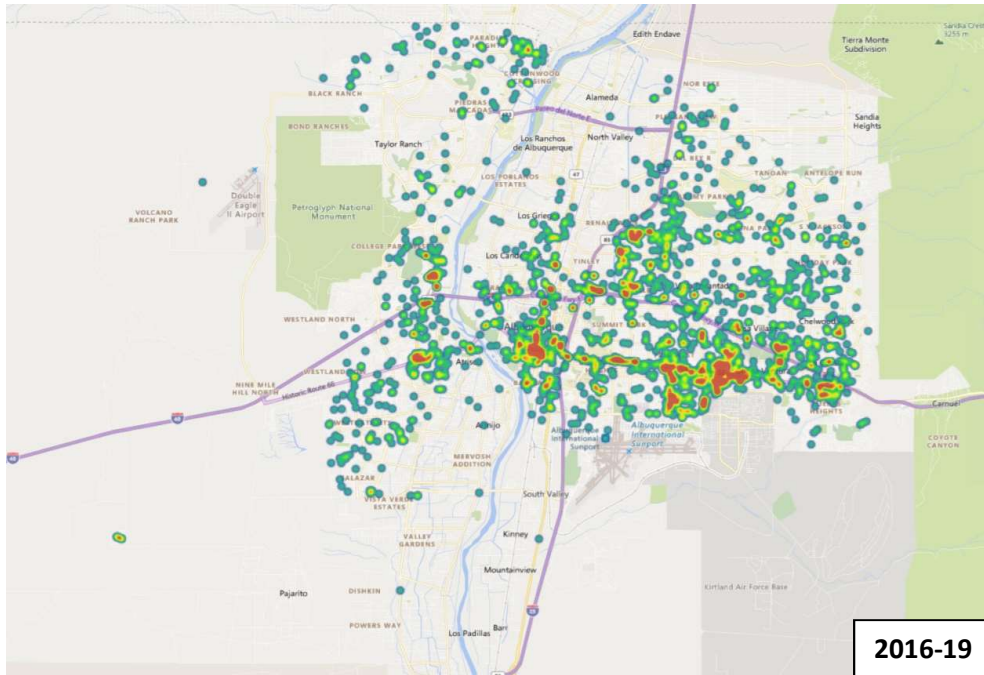
From this perspective, it is not surprising the Southeast Area Command experiences more force incidents than other area commands, as they receive a higher volume of calls and more calls more frequently associated with force incidents.

Maps indicating the location of force events for each year are below:





A clearer picture emerges when combining data from 2016 through 2019:



It would appear there is a corridor of force events along Central Avenue. This is consistent with the observation that the Southeast Area Command appears to have more force events than other areas.

The Metropolitan Detention Center is seen across all years as the location in the far southwest corner of the map.

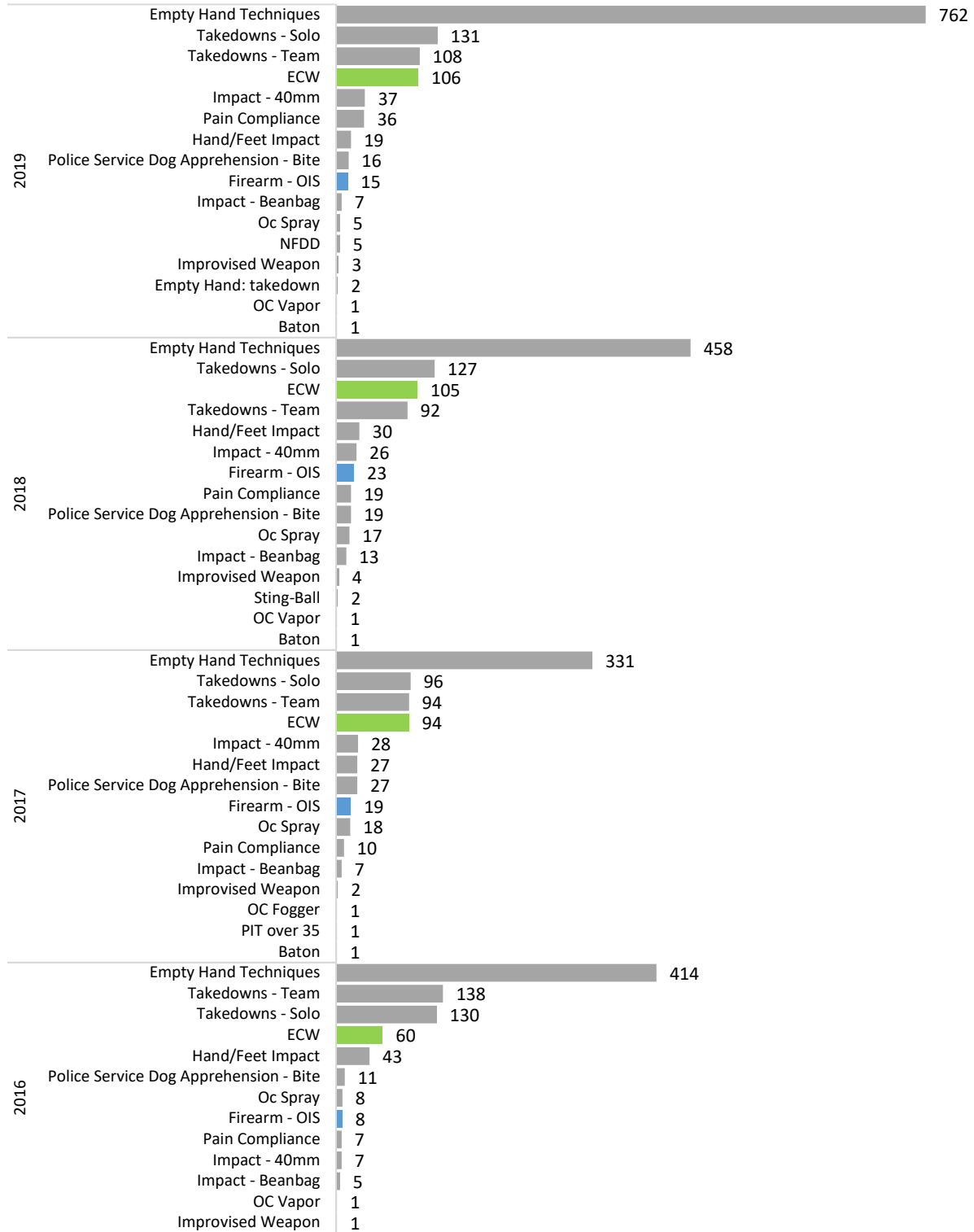
Types of Force Used

Uses of Force

This section deals with applications of force; not unique cases. Due to the fact that one incident may involve more than one individual, more than one officer, and more than one type of force used, the number of applications exceeds the number of cases. As discussed in the introduction to this report, for consistency across four years, only unique applications of force between individuals and officers are discussed.

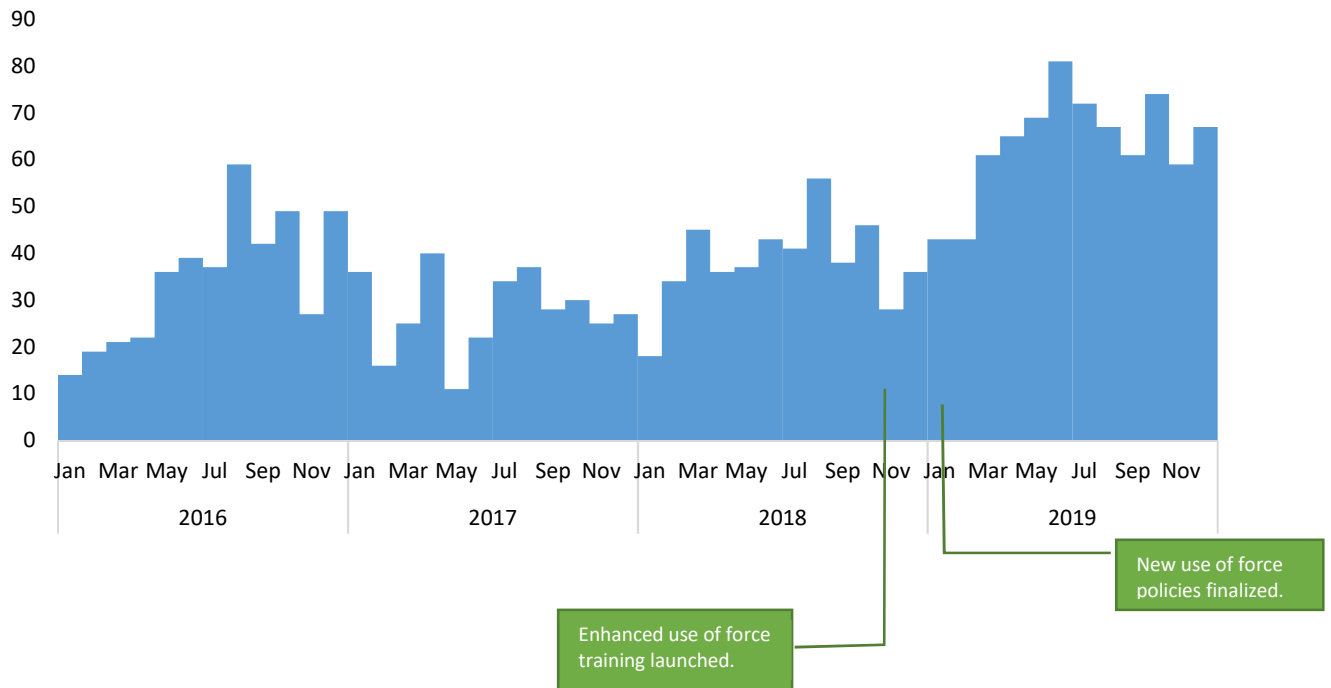
As seen below, empty hand techniques, takedowns and ECWs are consistently the most used type of force. ECWs, highlighted in green below, are discussed further in the next section. Firearm discharges: officer-involved shootings (OIS) are highlighted in blue and are also discussed in a separate section.

Empty Hand Techniques, Takedowns, ECW Consistently Most Used Types of Force



Note the increase in empty hand technique applications from previous years to 2019. It is likely that revisiting reporting standards and expanding the criteria for what constitutes a use of force is what drove the increase in applications of empty hands techniques in 2019 as compared to previous years. Enhanced training on use of force was launched in October 2018, a few months before the reporting of empty hands techniques began to increase steadily. New use of force policies were finalized in January 2019; all APD officers completed training consisting of a video, the written policy, a survey, and a test.

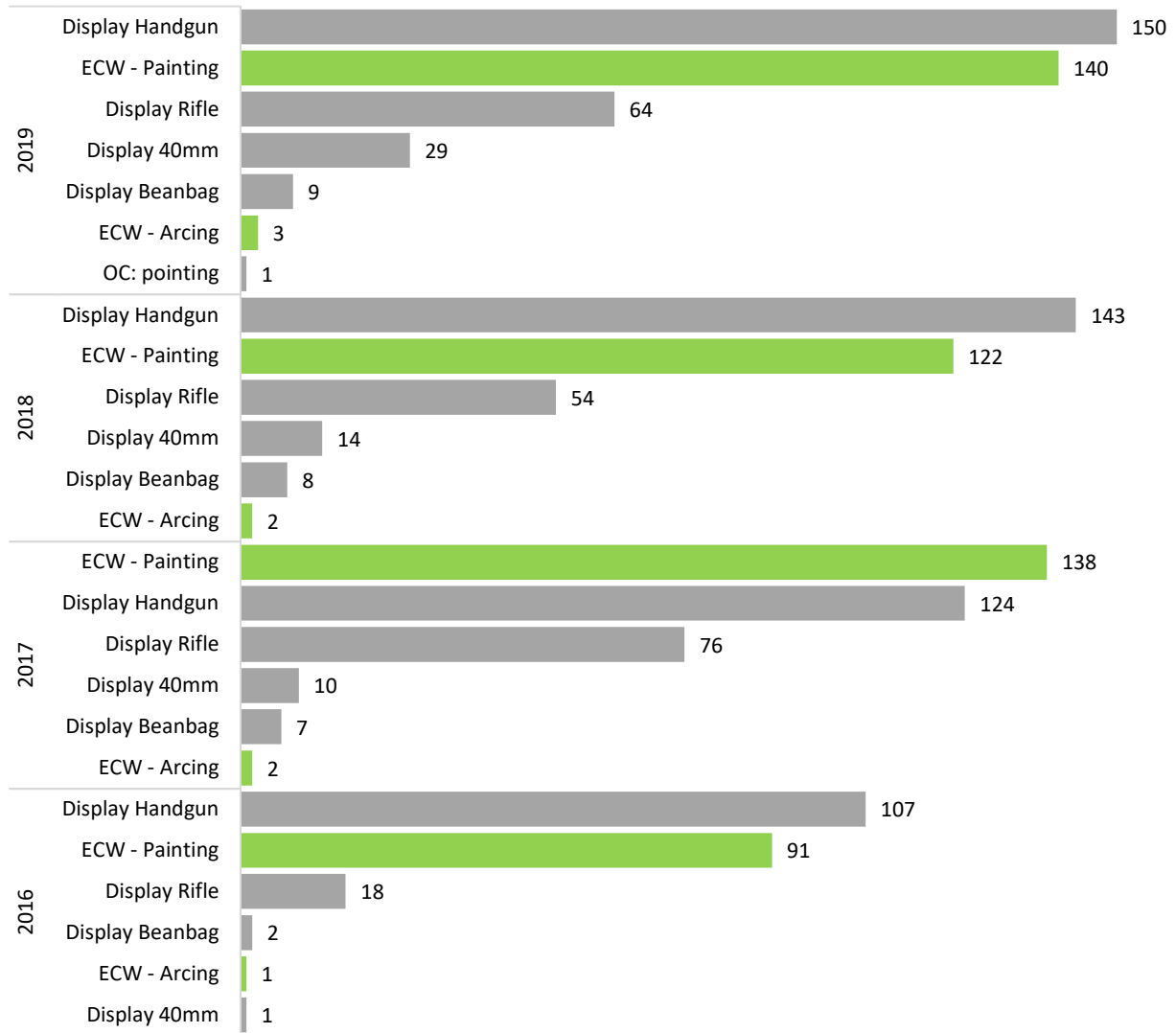
Increase in Empty Hand Technique Application Possibly Related to Training, Policies



Shows of Force

Applications of shows of force are summarized in the following chart. ECW painting consists of unholstering and pointing an ECW at an individual while activating the ECW’s laser dot to show that the weapon is aimed at the individual. ECW arcing is activating an ECW without discharging the probes, sometimes done as a warning to an individual. Shows of force involving an ECW, highlighted below in green, will be discussed in more detail later in this report.

ECW - Painting and Display Handgun Comprise 77% of Shows of Force



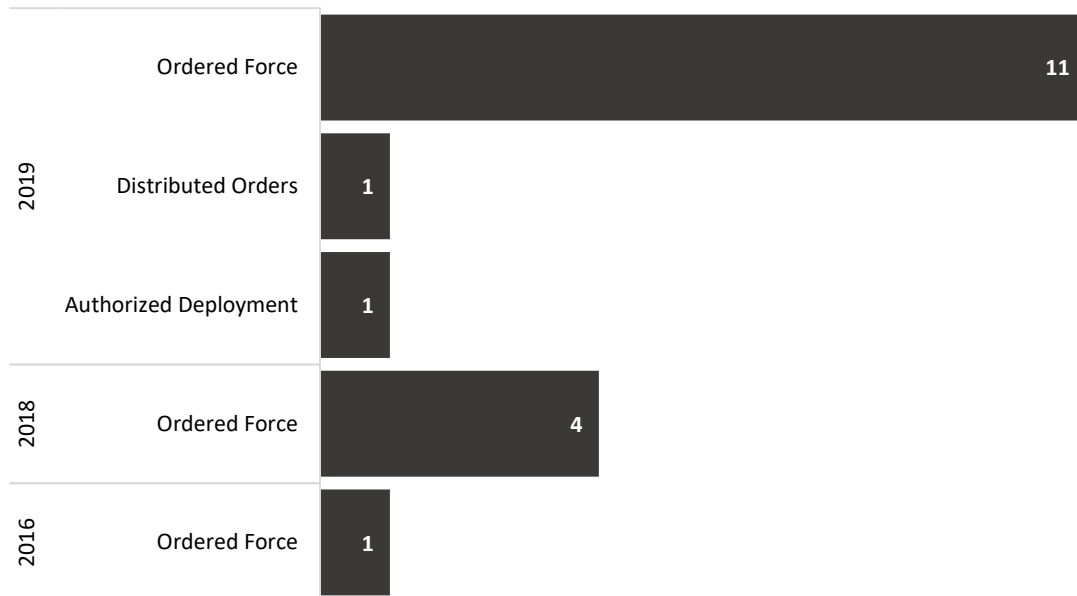
Displaying a handgun and painting with an ECW make up the majority of shows of force.

Other Applications

APD also tracks instances of supervisors ordering, authorizing and relaying (distributing) force orders, as shown below. These counts represent a supervisor communicating with another police officer to use or show other force applications represented in this report.

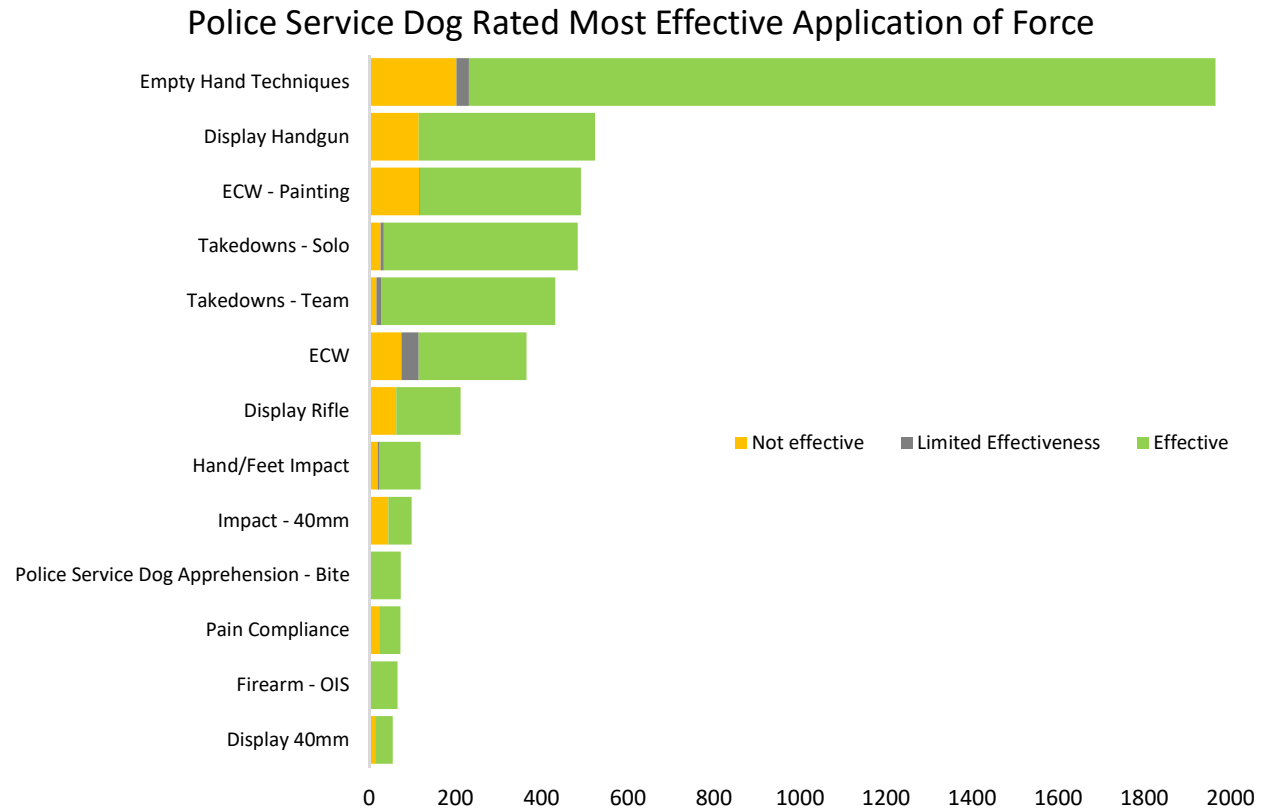
The tracking of these data points prior to late 2019 is incomplete. APD recognized this gap, created a new option in the software used to track force and strives to capture these other applications of force. APD anticipates 2020 reporting of these other force applications to be complete.

Other Applications



Force Effectiveness

Each application of force is also rated as not effective, limited effectiveness or effective. This finding is based on a preponderance of the evidence by the chain of command: IAFD chain of command for all serious uses of force reviewed by the division and officers' chain of command for all other force cases. Any applications of force meeting or exceeding 50 applications total were examined in aggregate for the years 2016-2019.



Police Service Dog apprehensions, takedowns and Firearm-OIS were rated the most effective means of force, exceeding 90% effective. Impact-40 mm, pain compliance and ECW were rated the least effective, although all methods exceeded 50%.

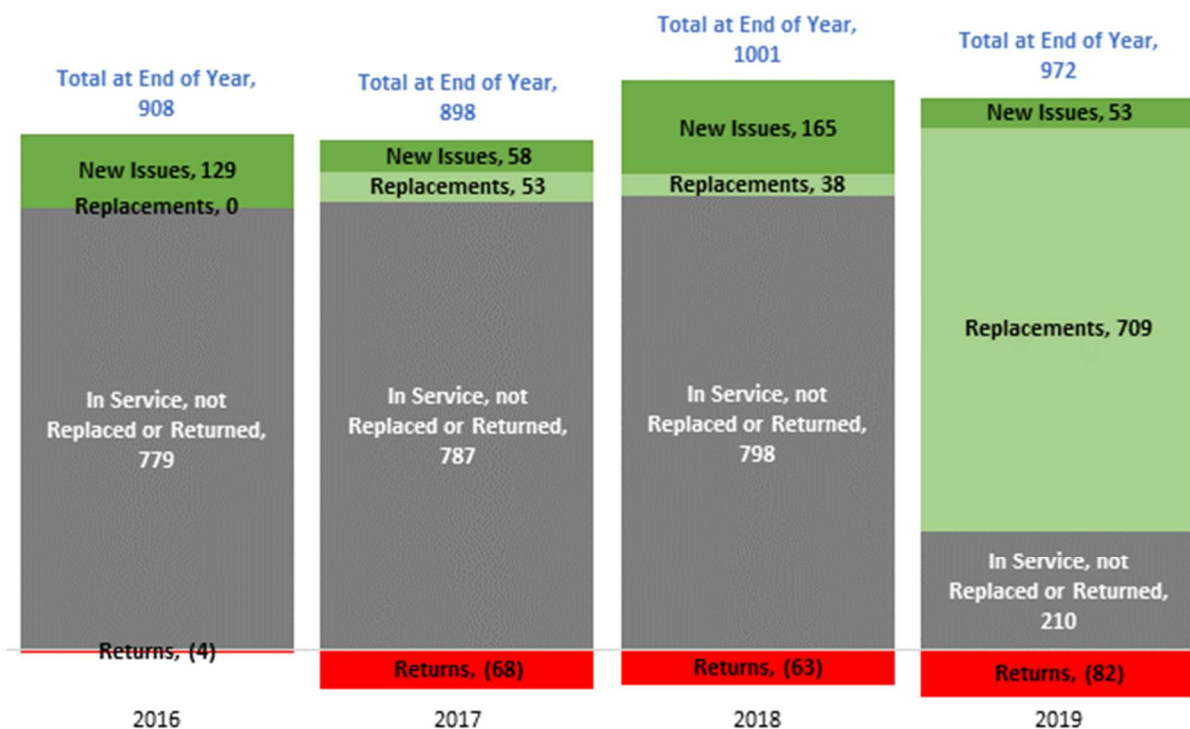
Empty hand techniques, the most commonly-used application of force, was rated effective in 88% of applications.

Electronic Control Weapons (ECWs)

APD is required to measure and report on the number of ECWs issued. These counts have changed since the previously-published 2016-17 annual use of force report due to a more inclusive methodology. The previous count did not include employees no longer employed with APD as of the date the data were aggregated. Additionally, this count did not include ECWs that had been returned prior to the date the data were aggregated. In the interest of transparency and accountability, every ECW issued to any APD employee for any length of time will be accounted for in this report.

When an ECW is returned it is represented on the chart but not counted in the total for the year, shown below. However, if an ECW is returned and replaced, the replacement ECW is included in the total for the year, as it is still in circulation. If an officer returns and replaces multiple ECWs in one year, the final replacement is counted for the year's total, as ultimately, one ECW was in circulation at any point for this officer, and the final ECW issued was the one in circulation at the end of the year.

As of the end of 2019, APD had 972 ECWs issued. The number of ECWs by year and reason for issuance is shown below.

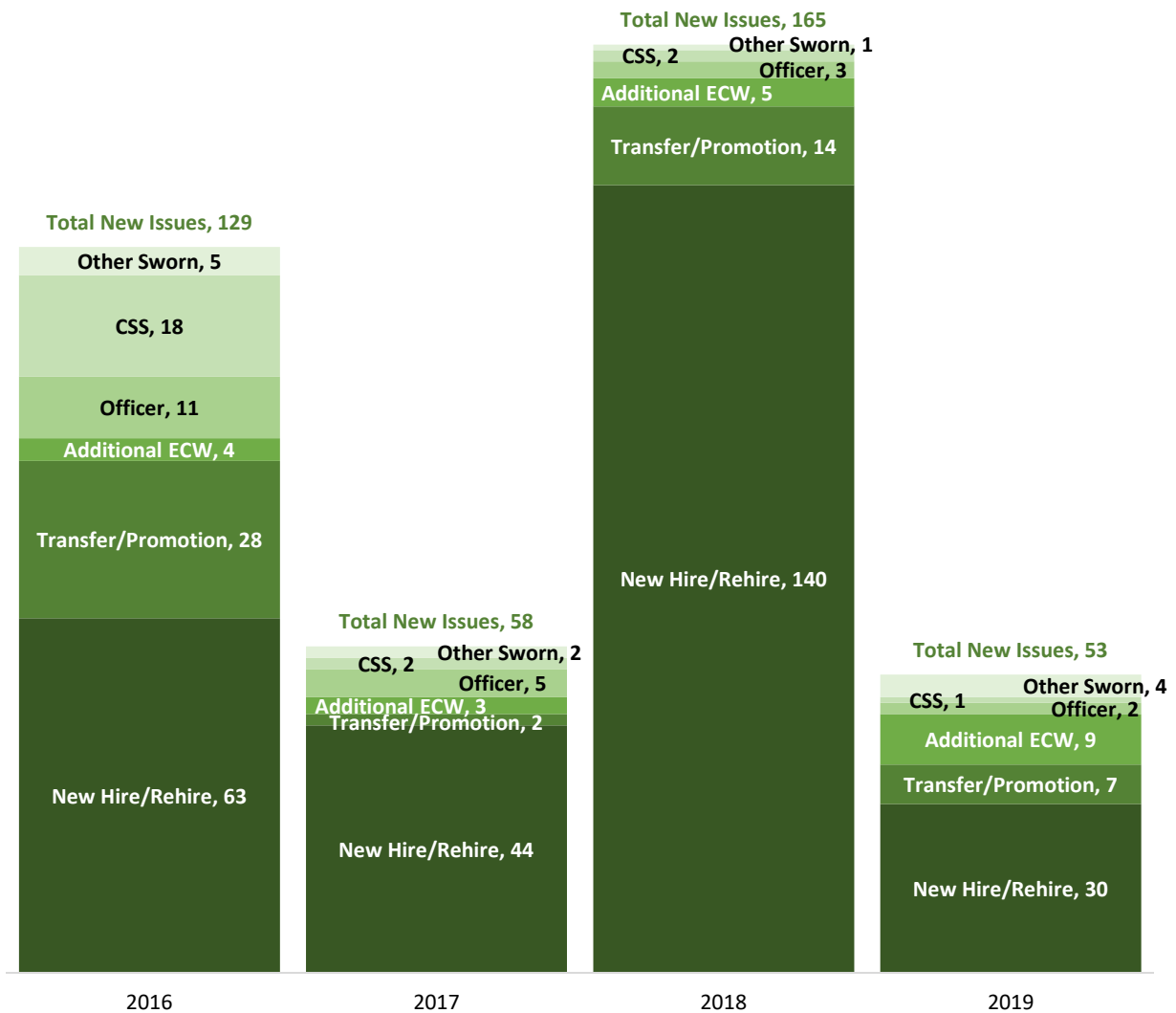


Note the large number of replacements in 2019; in late 2019 APD transitioned to a new model of ECW. One of the benefits of the new model is the capture of more data on ECW usage, leading to enhanced auditing capabilities and a clearer picture of exactly what happened during a use of force (e.g. the number of cycles, if contact was made with the probes). Additionally, data uploads to a shared APD site are immediately available for review.

Newly issued ECWs for each year are detailed below. The categories include:

- **New Hire / Rehire:** ECWs were considered to be issued to a new hire if it was the first ECW issued to the employee and was issued within a specific timeframe of the employee's date of hire. ECWs were considered to be issued to a rehire if the employee recently returned to work for the Department after an absence during which they were not in possession of an ECW (e.g., military deployment leave).

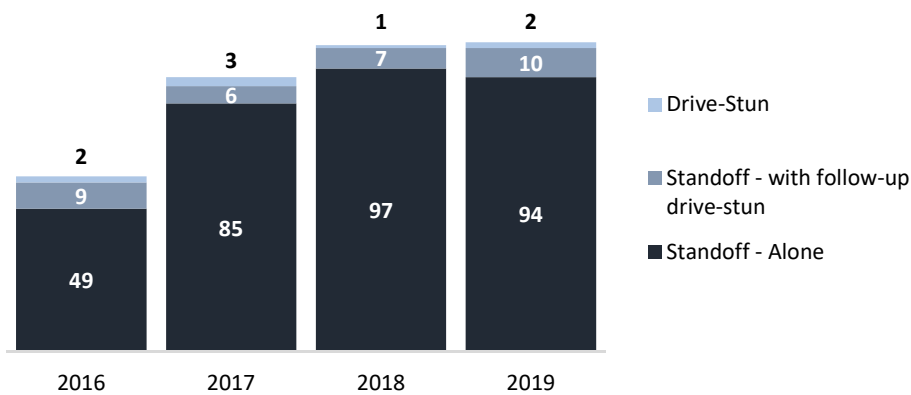
- Transfer / Promotion: ECWs were considered transfer / promotion if issued to an employee who had a change in assignment or a title change within 2 months of being issued a new ECW.
- Additional ECW: Some employees are issued more than one ECW for training purposes. Some members of specialized tactical teams carry more than one ECW as they perform multiple roles and having more than one ECW enables them to carry one with each set of gear.
- Officer: ECWs in the Officer category were issued to officers (e.g., Police Officer Second Class, First Class, Master) and did not meet the description of the categories described above.
- CSS: CSS includes ECWs that were issued to the Crime Scene Specialists, non-sworn personnel, who were issued ECWs for the first time in 2016.
- Other Sworn: ECWs in the Other Sworn category includes those that were issued to sworn personnel (e.g., prisoner transport officer, Sergeant, Lieutenant) and did not meet the description of the categories described above.



The majority of new ECWs issued each year go to new hires or returning employees.

As far as ECW use, drive-stun mode, or placing the ECW directly on the individual, alone is used in less than two percent of applications. Most ECW applications are standoff mode (in which probes are deployed towards the individual), occasionally paired with follow-up drive-stun. The follow-up drive stun 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.

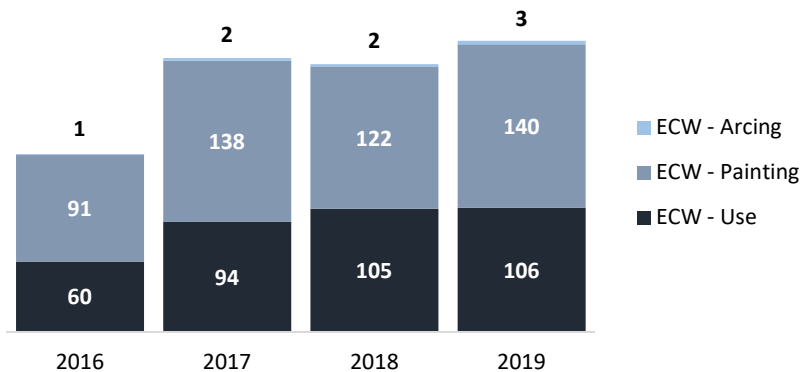
Standoff Mode Makes up 98% of ECW Applications



While ECW uses have increased, shows of force involving ECWs have fluctuated. It is unclear if any relationship exists between show of force and use of force as it pertains to ECWs.

Arcing makes up very few ECW shows of force, one or two each year. With the issuance of a new model of ECW beginning in late 2019, it is likely arcing may increase in 2020 and future years, as features of the new ECW model enable arcing to be done more easily by officers.

Shows and Uses of Force Involving ECWs Fluctuate Over Four Years



Injuries as they relate to ECW usage are discussed later in this report.

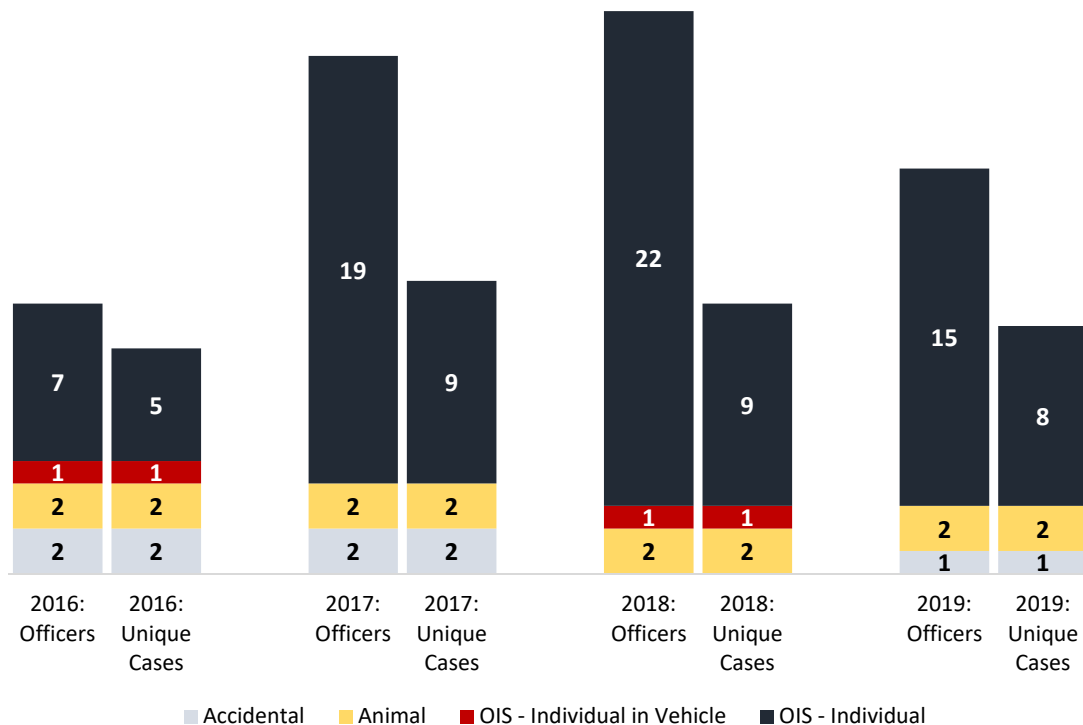
Firearm Discharges

Paragraph 23 of the CASA requires APD to track and report all critical firearm discharges and discharges at animals. The graph below represents the number of officers involved in a firearm discharge as well as the number of unique firearm discharges for the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

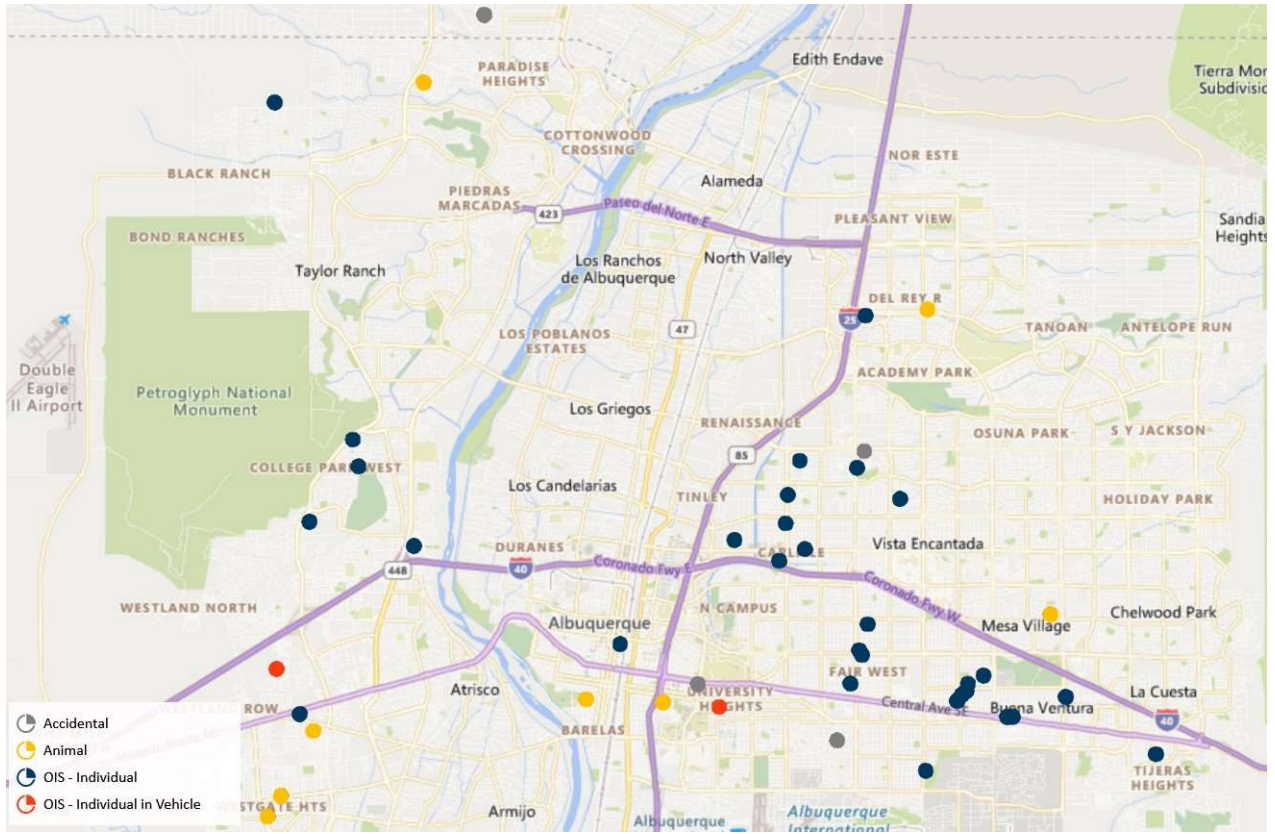
Changes in APD reporting no longer collect beanbag weapon discharges in this section. Beanbag weapons are considered a less-lethal use of force. Therefore, the numbers of accidental discharges for 2016 and 2017 have decreased in this revised report as accidental beanbags are no longer included.

While both the number of officers and unique incidents increased from 2016 to 2018 with regard to officer-involved shootings, it is also worth noting they decreased in 2019. Please note that officer-involved shootings are abbreviated as "OIS" and the data below is broken out by OIS involving shooting from or at a moving vehicle.

Firearm Discharges Count of Officers and Unique Cases:
2016-19



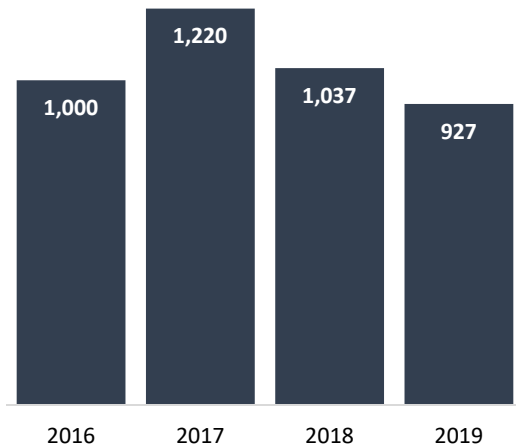
A map of firearm discharges for the years 2016-19 is presented below.



Police Service Dogs Data

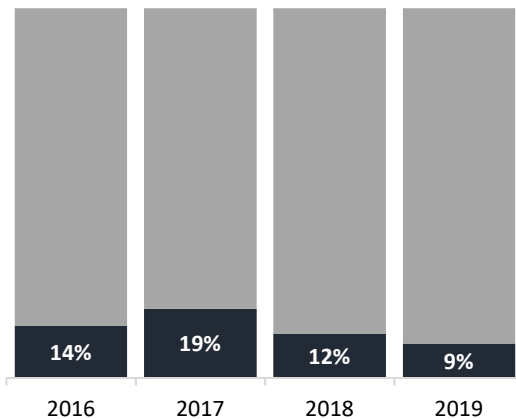
The graph below shows the number of police service dogs (PSDs) deployed in a given year. Please note this includes cases of “mutual aid,” in which APD PSDs are deployed to support neighboring law enforcement agencies. A PSD deployment is defined as any situation, except an on-leash article search, where a PSD is brought to the scene and is used in an attempt to locate or apprehend a suspect, whether or not the suspect is located or apprehended.

Police Service Dogs Deployed



Bite ratio is calculated on a monthly basis for both the individual PSD teams and the PSD Unit as a whole. Should any of the individual PSD teams or the K-9 Unit as a whole bite ratio exceed a threshold of 20%, a review will take place to determine and document why that threshold was exceeded. Additionally, the CASA requires “interventions as appropriate” if the thresholds are exceeded. The formula for calculating bite ratios is based on the number of apprehensions involving PSD bites divided by the total number of deployments of PSDs for a given time period. Bite ratios are shown below.

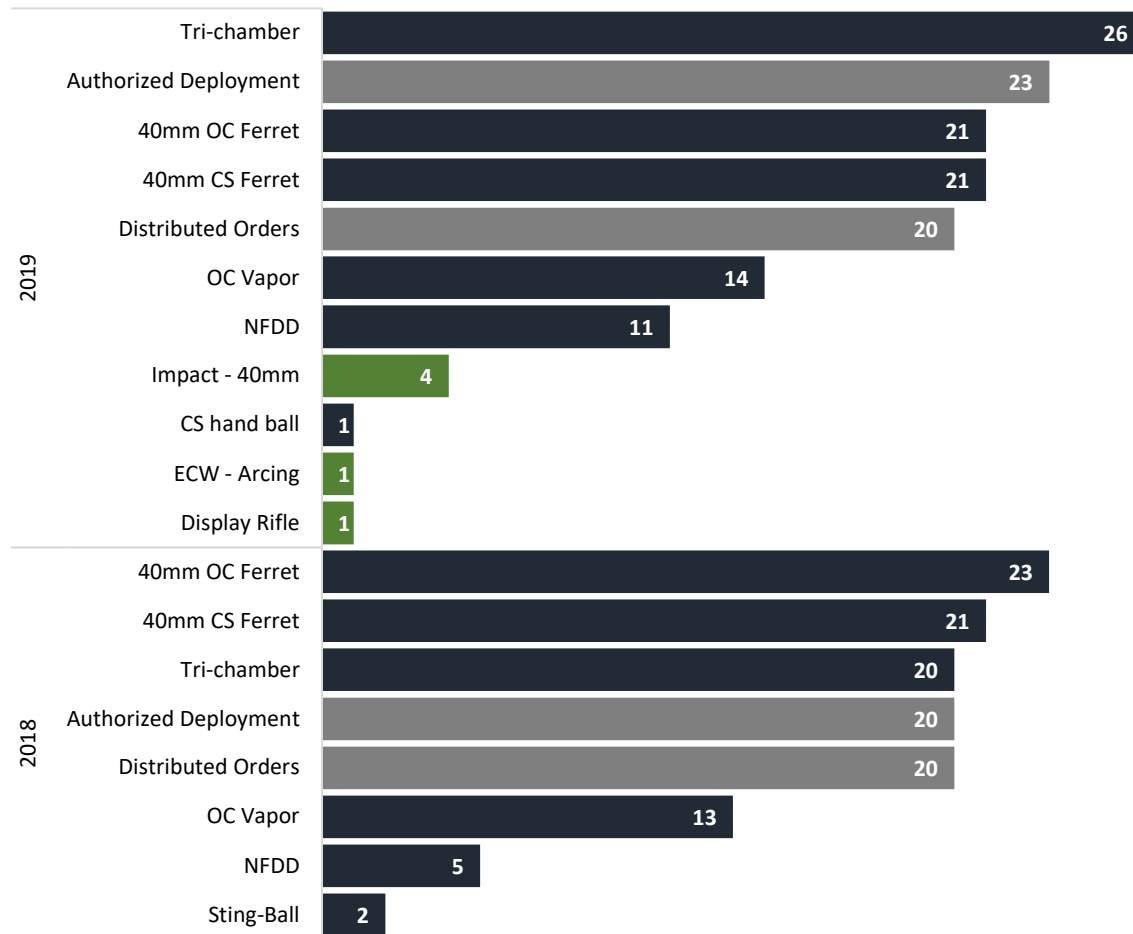
Bite Ratio Below 20% 2016-2019



Tactical Activations

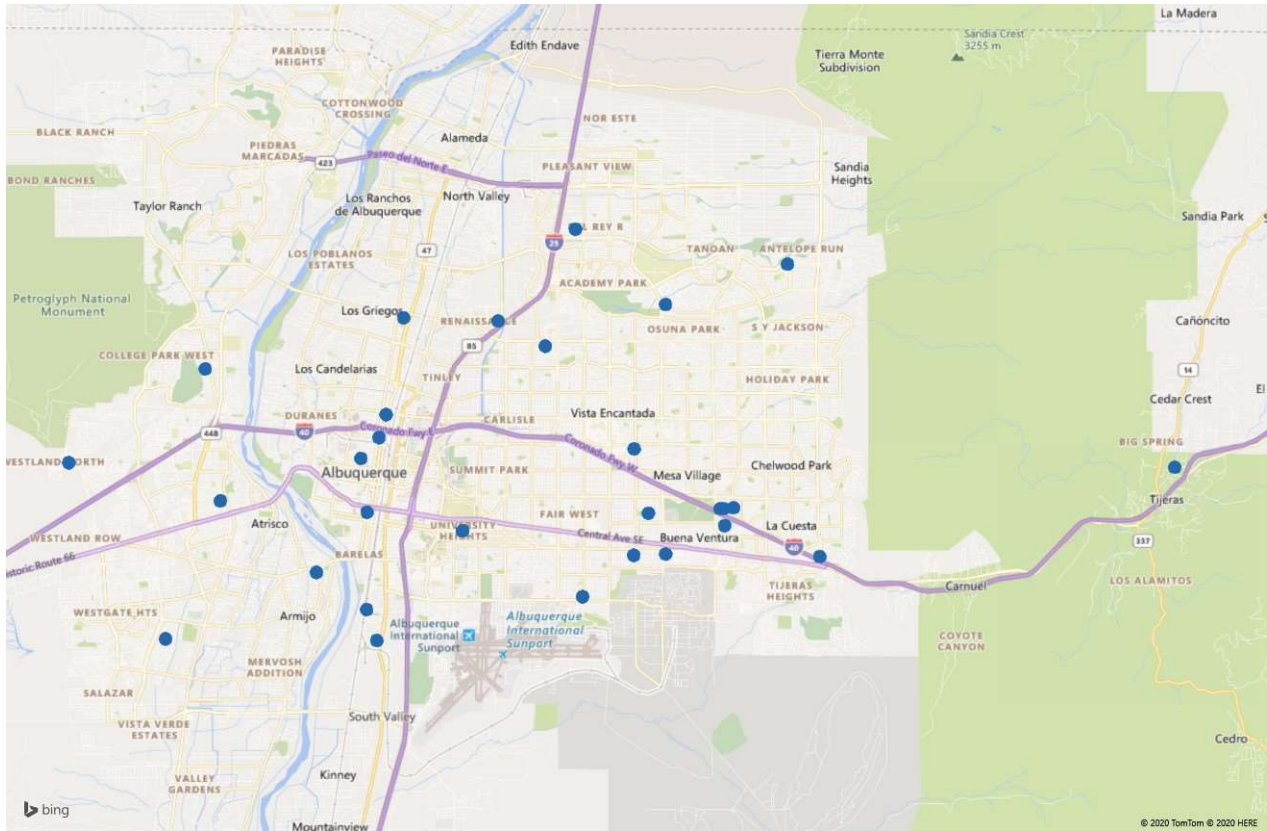
As discussed at the introduction of this report, applications of chemical munitions and NFDDs in tactical activations were not reliably reported until June of 2018. Therefore they are reported separately in this section for 2018 and 2019. Additionally, in 2019 there existed some overlap between how force applications were entered for tactical activations and force incidents, and four impact 40 mm applications and two shows of force (ECW – arcing, display rifle) are shown here. Highlighted below in green, they are also explored in more depth in this section as they are a use or show of force.

Tactical Activations: Applications of Force



Authorized force and distributed orders, shown in gray above, pertain to supervisors' authorizing or ordering other officers to show or apply the other force types discussed in this report.

The applications above represent 44 unique cases; of these, 13 included shows or uses of force and are included in the data on force cases presented in the rest of this report. The remaining 31 are shown on the map below.



Each case involved one individual except for one case from 2019 involving two individuals.

Tactical Activations Including a Use or Show of Force

As APD refined reporting efforts, in late 2019 four tactical activations included an impact – 40 mm application and two tactical activations included a show of force. Three of the four cases including an impact – 40 mm also included a use of force data file and are included in the force data in the rest of this report (case level and individual level).

The remaining case involving an impact – 40 mm application involved a Hispanic male, age 41, of an unknown race who did not demonstrate limited English language proficiency. This individual was armed, was arrested and the case occurred in the Valley area command. The individual expressed a male gender and was of an unknown sexual orientation. This individual was not injured nor was he hospitalized. None of the involved officers were injured nor were they hospitalized.

The two shows of force did not have an associated force data file and are not reflected in the rest of this report. Both involved male Hispanic individuals, one of whom was white and the other of an unknown race. The individuals were ages 44 and 61 and neither demonstrated limited English language proficiency. Both of these individuals were arrested. One was armed and one was unarmed. Both of these shows of force occurred in the Southeast area command. Both individuals expressed a male gender and one was heterosexual while the other individual was of an unknown sexual orientation.

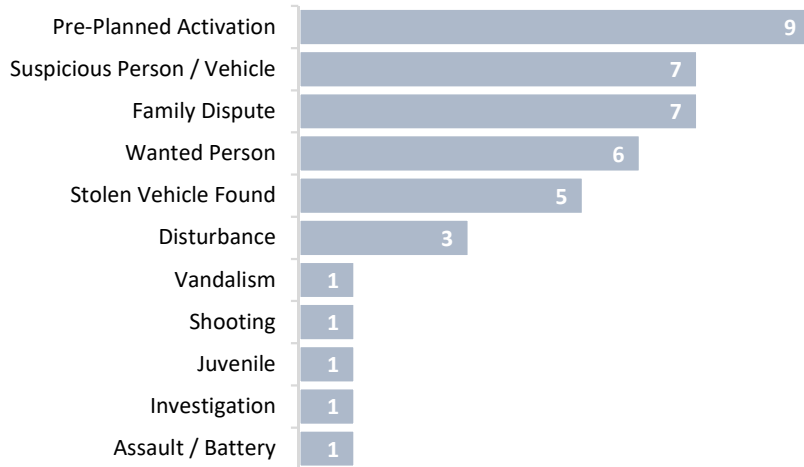
While these three individuals and three cases are not included in the calculations outside of this section, these cases were thoroughly investigated and found to be in policy. Each officer involved in these three cases captured the event in full via their OBRD.

Tactical Activations by Call Type

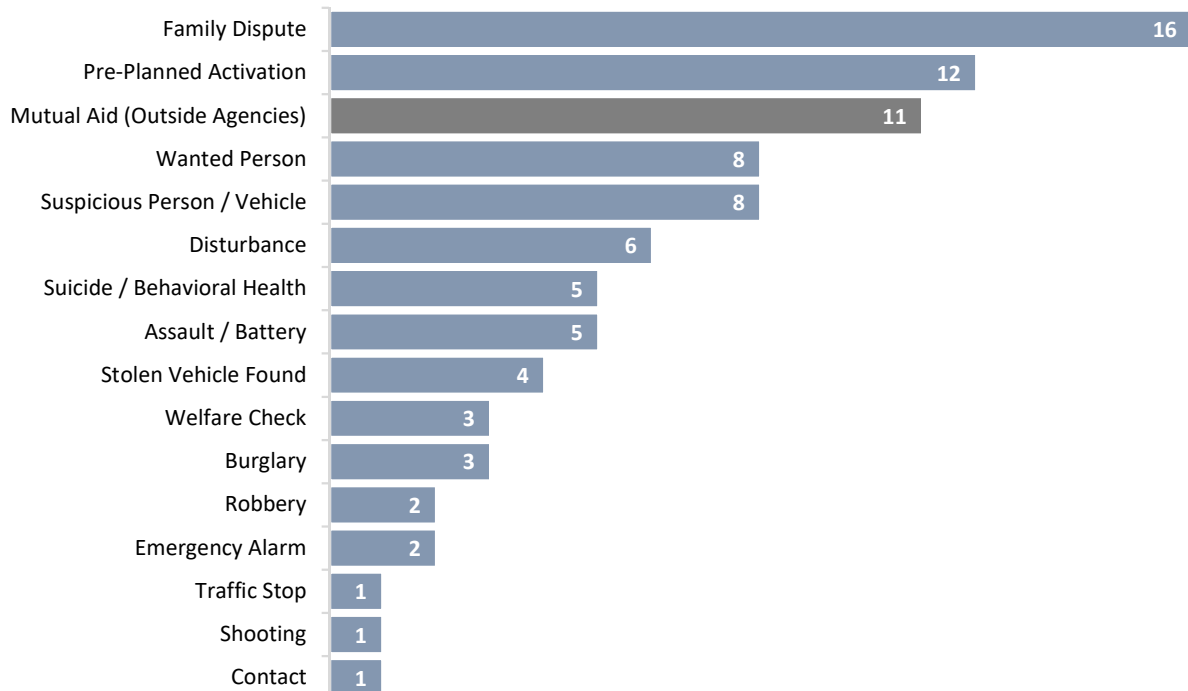
The following graphs show which call types triggered a tactical activation by year. Wanted person and family dispute calls are consistently among the top two to four calls that lead to tactical activations.

Please note that 2017, 2018 and 2019 data include activations based in mutual aid (assisting other law enforcement agencies), and these data are not available for 2016.

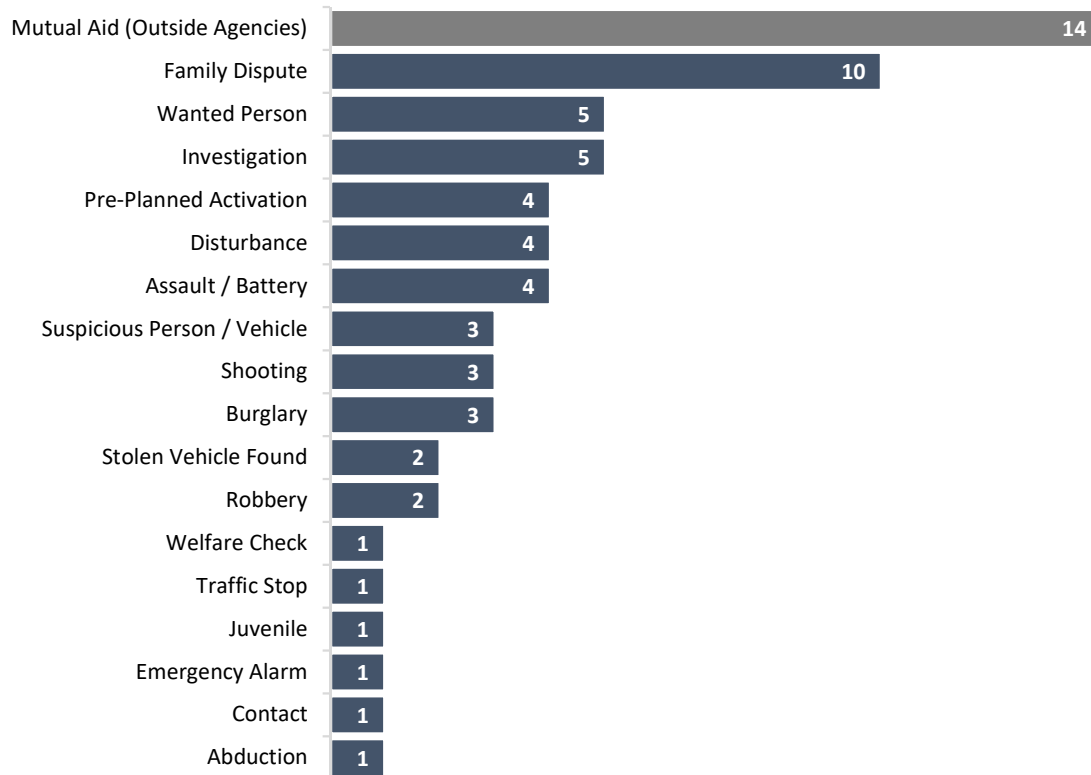
2016 Tactical Activations by Call Type



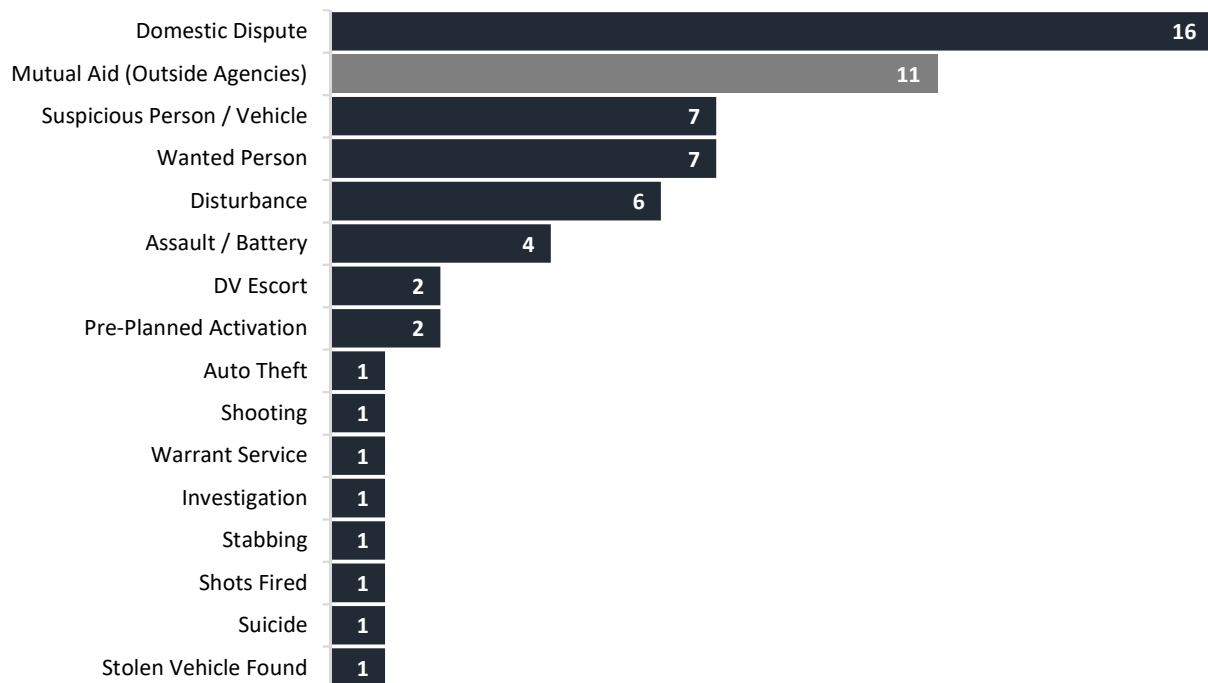
2017 Tactical Activations by Call Type



2018 Tactical Activations by Call Type



2019 Tactical Activations by Call Type



Individuals' Demographics

In this section, data will be presented at the individual level. This means each individual counts once per unique force case. If more than one application of force is involved with an individual in a case, the individual still counts one time. If an individual is involved in more than one force case in a year, the individual counts once for each unique case. Due to the fact that some cases involve more than one individual, the number of individuals will exceed the number of cases.

The CASA defines demographic category as “race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender expression or gender identity, sexual orientation, and limited English proficiency, if known.”

While most individuals' demographic data are captured, some data, particularly race, ethnicity and age, are missing. This most often occurs when force is shown or used and an individual leaves before being interviewed.

Race and ethnicity data are based on the officers' perception of individuals.

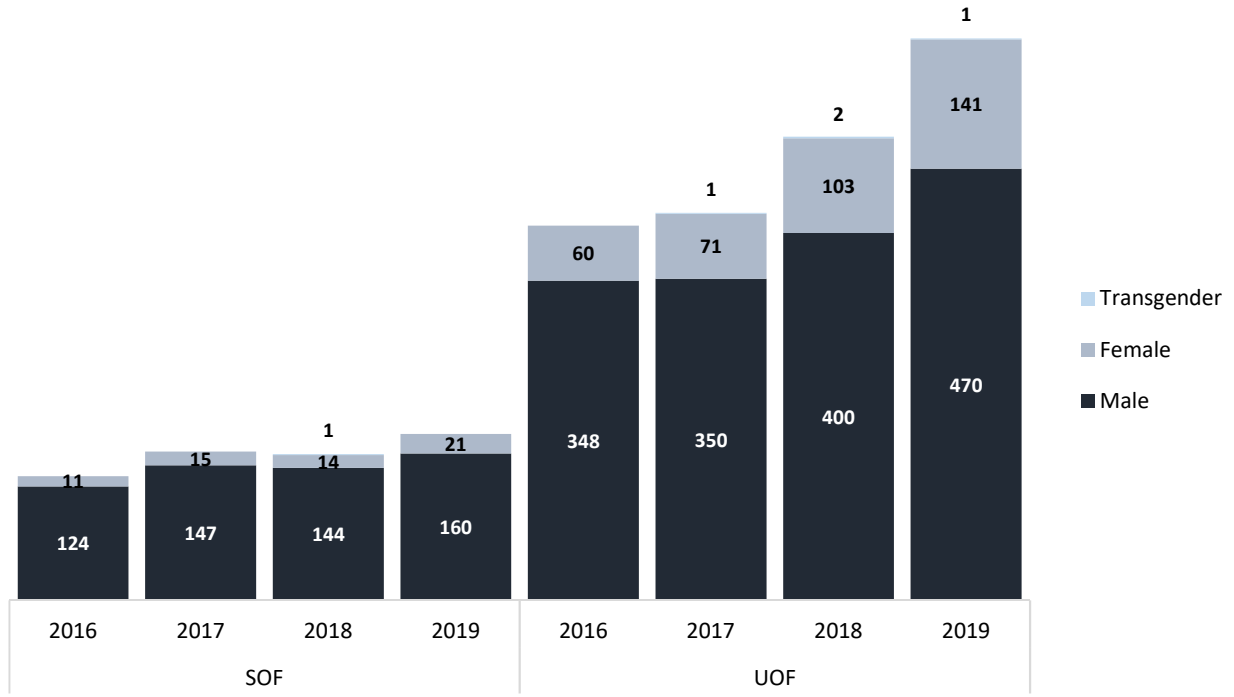
Perhaps due to the sensitive nature of inquiring about gender identity and sexual orientation, these categories contain the most null values. Police officers are required to collect data while also dealing with volatile situations and individuals who are very often agitated and / or uncooperative. In any data collection of personal and sensitive information, validity (respondents' truthfulness) can be compromised. As McNeeley (2012) explains:

“There is general agreement that certain survey topics pose problems for researchers due to the reluctance of respondents to discuss those topics. . . Measurement error can occur when surveying on these sensitive topics since respondents may choose not to participate in the survey, not to answer particular questions, or not to give accurate answers to those items.”

Sex, Gender, Orientation and Age

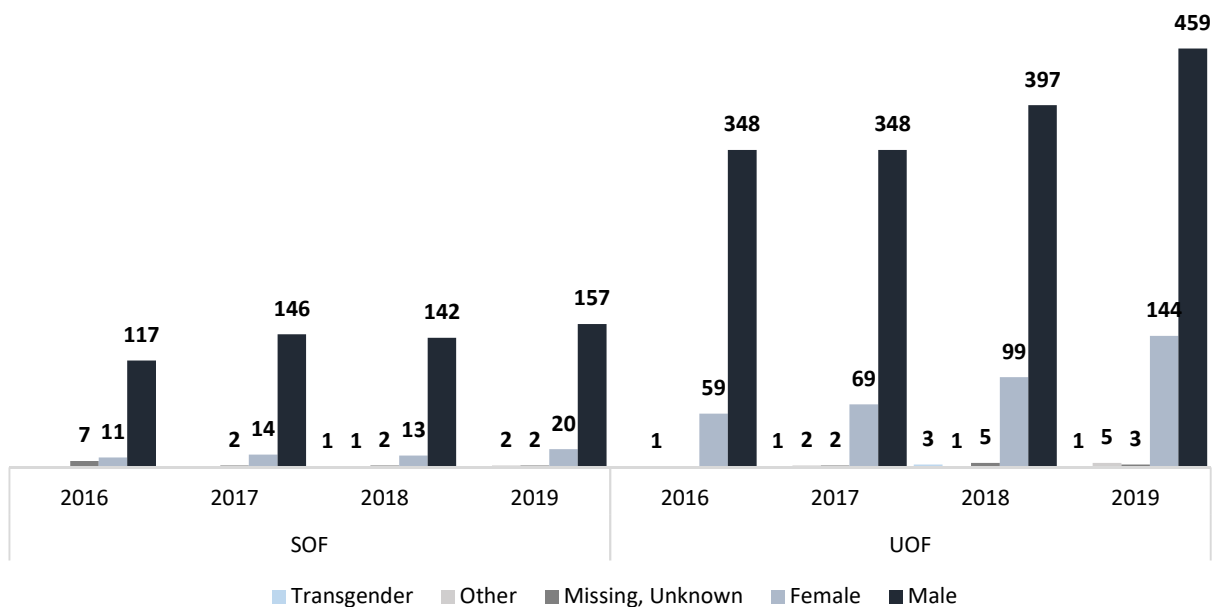
The majority of force incidents involve male individuals.

83% of Force Events Involve Male Individuals



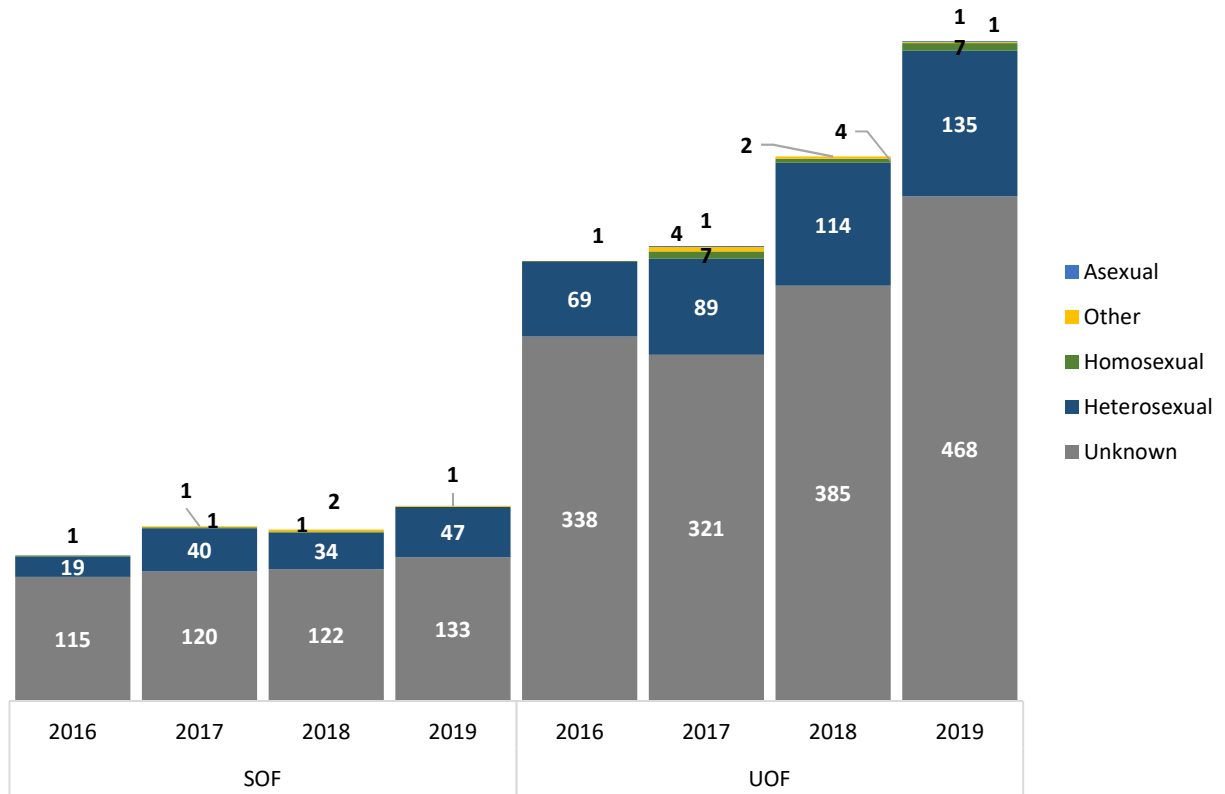
The majority of individuals in both show and use of force events express themselves as a male.

82% of Individuals Involved in a Force Event Expressed Gender of Male



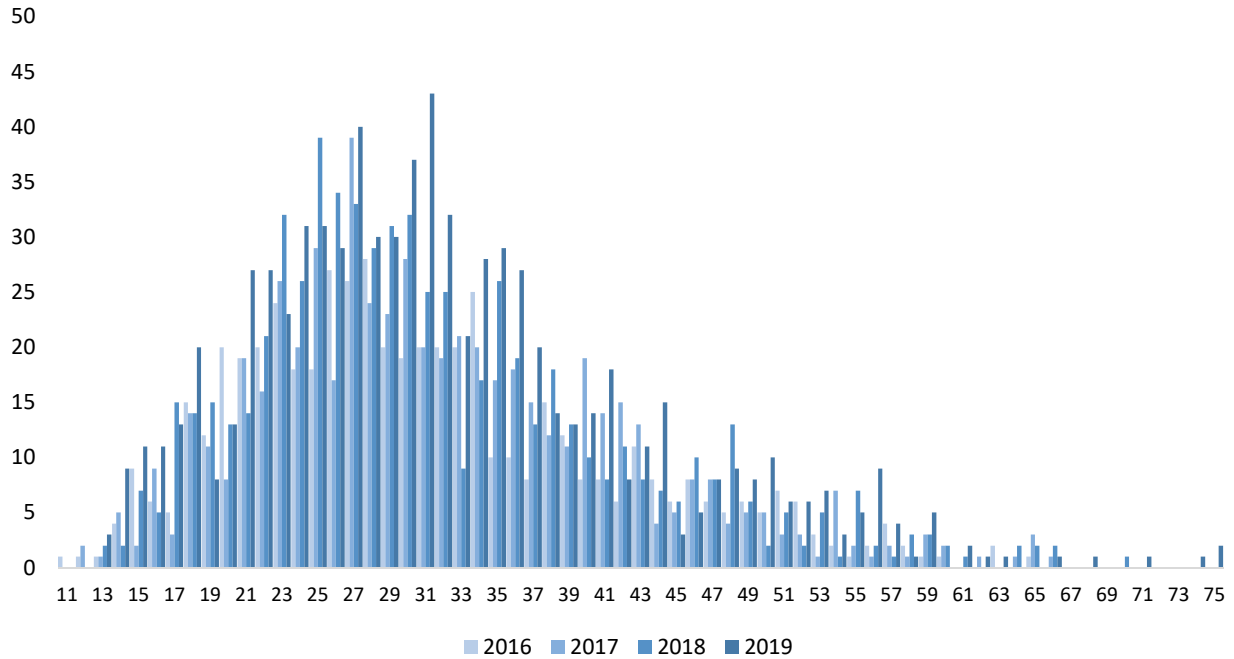
As discussed above, it can be difficult to collect sensitive information from individuals involved in force events. This limitation is most clearly seen in sexual orientation, where this indicator is not known for 78% of individuals involved in force events.

Sexual Orientation Unknown in 78% of Force Events



As far as age distribution, most individuals involved in a force event are in their twenties with a gradual decline in frequency as age increases.

63% of Individuals Involved in a Force Event Ages 20-36



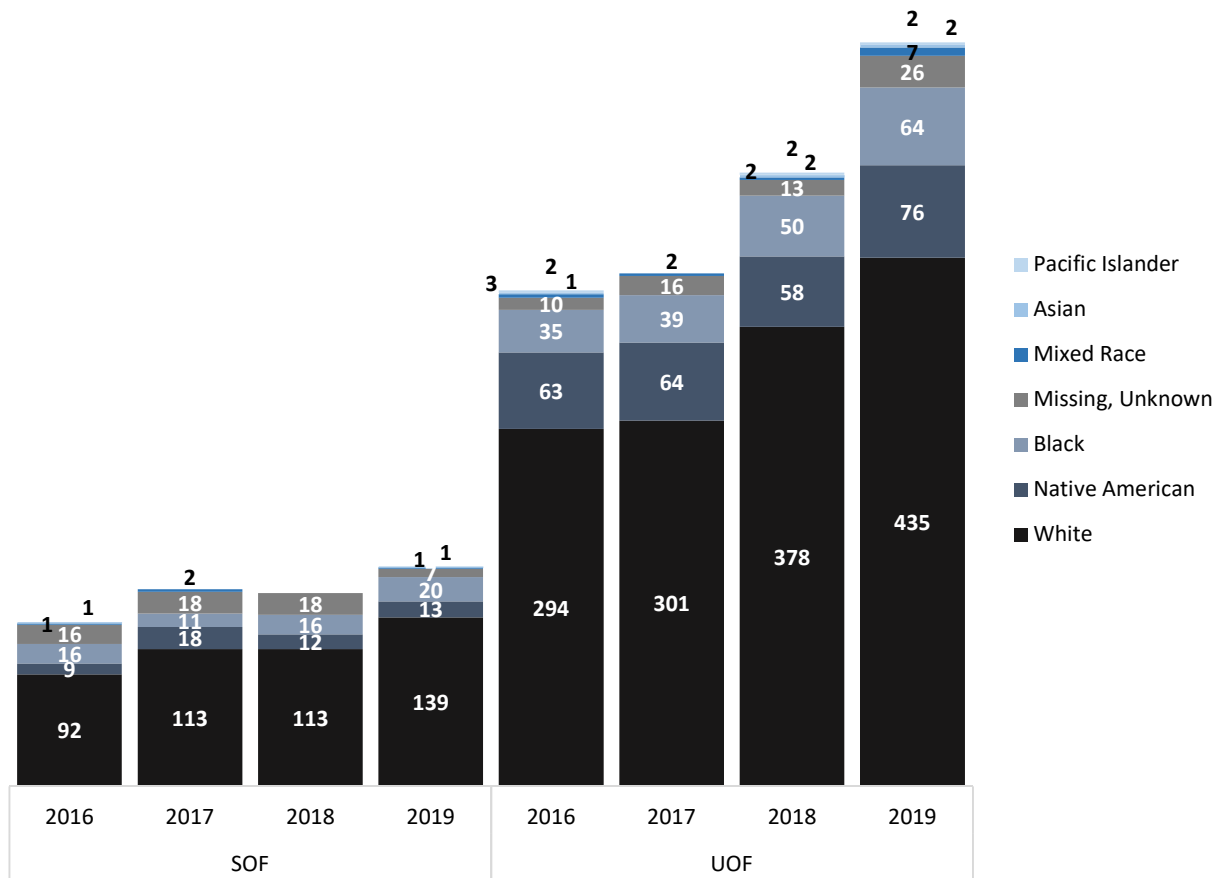
Descriptive statistics are displayed for both show of force and use of force, by year, below.

	SOF				UOF			
	Average	Median	Youngest	Oldest	Average	Median	Youngest	Oldest
2016	31	29	13	63	31	29	11	65
2017	32	31	14	66	32	30	12	65
2018	32	29	15	65	31	29	13	70
2019	31	30	14	63	32	31	13	75

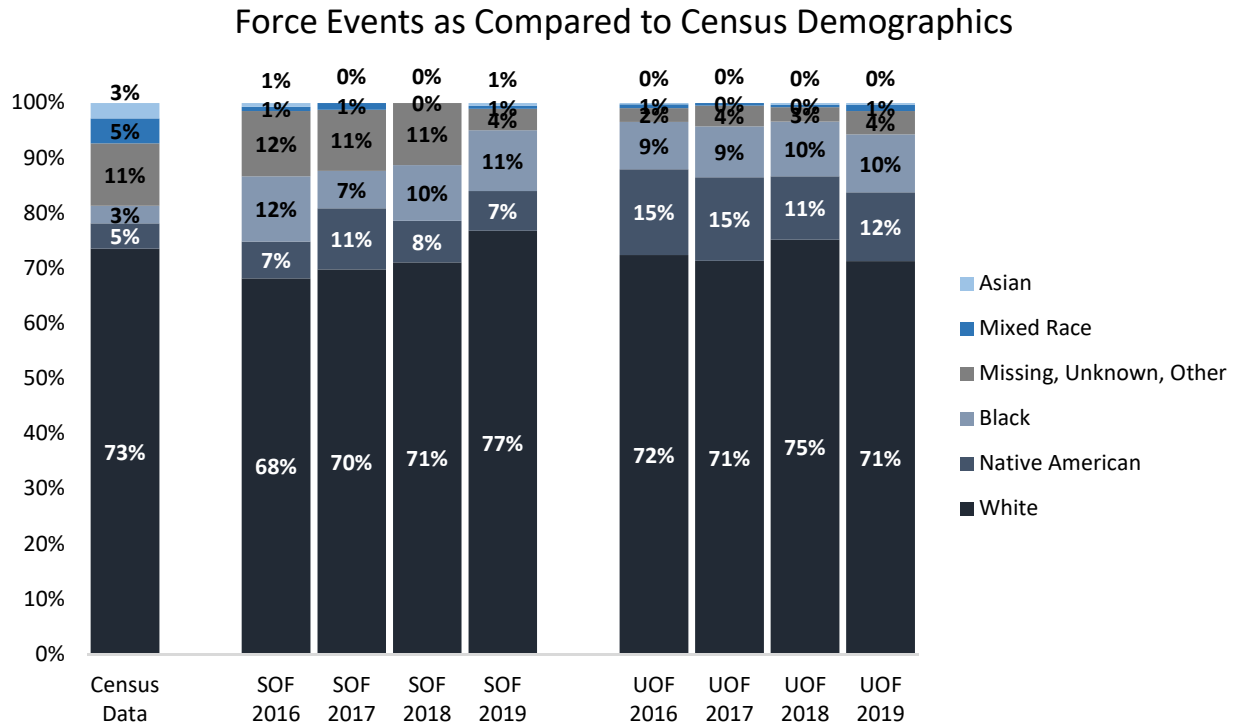
Race and Ethnicity

Individuals' race is shown in the graph below for both shows and uses of force.

72% of Individuals Involved in a Force Event Are White



Four years' worth of data is included in the chart below, showing shows and uses of force by demographic category as a percent, compared to Albuquerque's most recent census data (American Community Survey 2018 5-year estimate, queried from census.gov).

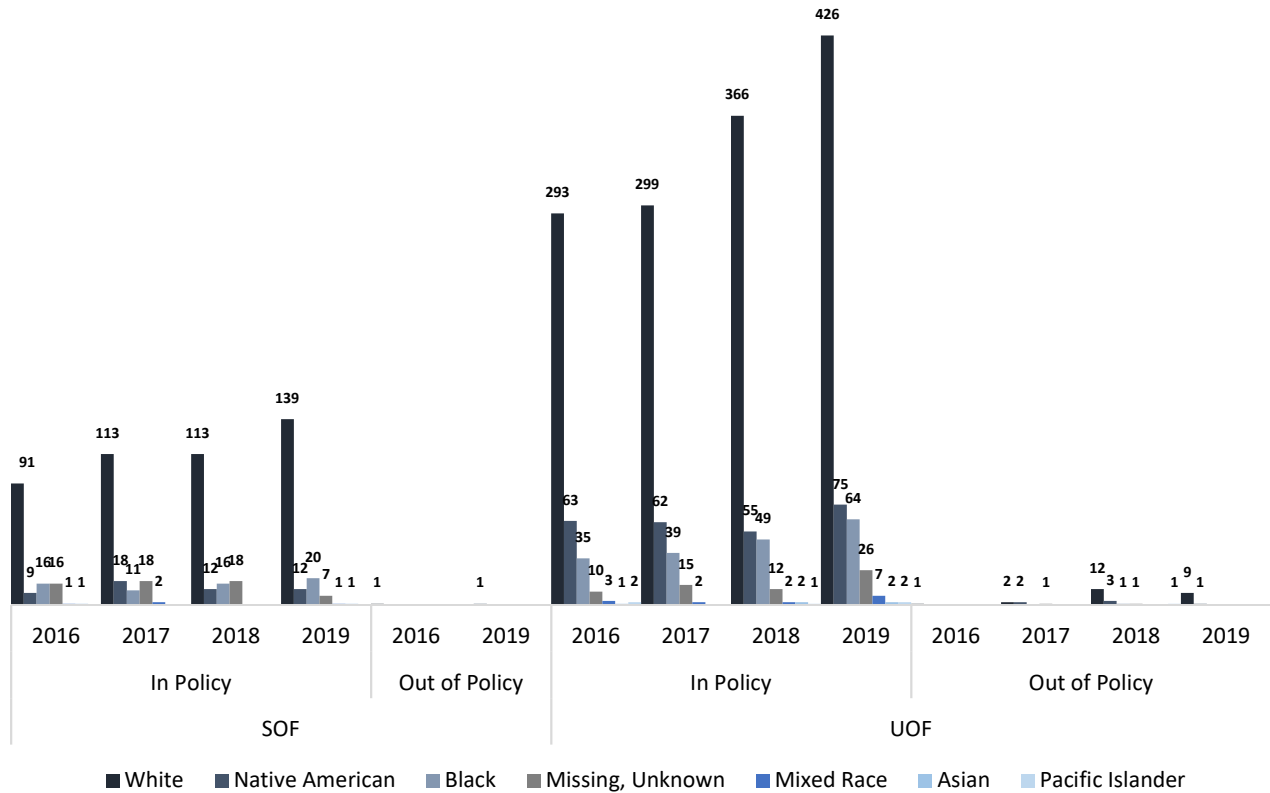


It may appear that Black and Native American individuals are over-represented in shows and uses of force. For instance, Black individuals make up 3% of Albuquerque's population, per the census, and 9-10% of uses of force by year. However, statistical testing¹ designed to compare expected (proportional) and actual values was completed and, due to small numbers, no conclusive results could be found. Since certain demographic categories returned small expected values, statistical testing is inappropriate. Setting aside the percentages, the actual numbers are relatively small. For instance, 11 Black individuals were involved in shows of force in 2017. It is inappropriate to conclude that minority populations are over-represented; however this is not an impossibility either. In short, while these percentages may look disproportionate, because of relatively small numbers of individuals of minority races involved in force events, it is impossible to say for sure if they are or are not statistically disproportionate.

¹ Chi-square test for independence

To further explore if meaningful differences can be found among uses and shows of force by demographic category, policy outcomes were examined by race. That is, the policy finding for each case was compared by individuals' race.

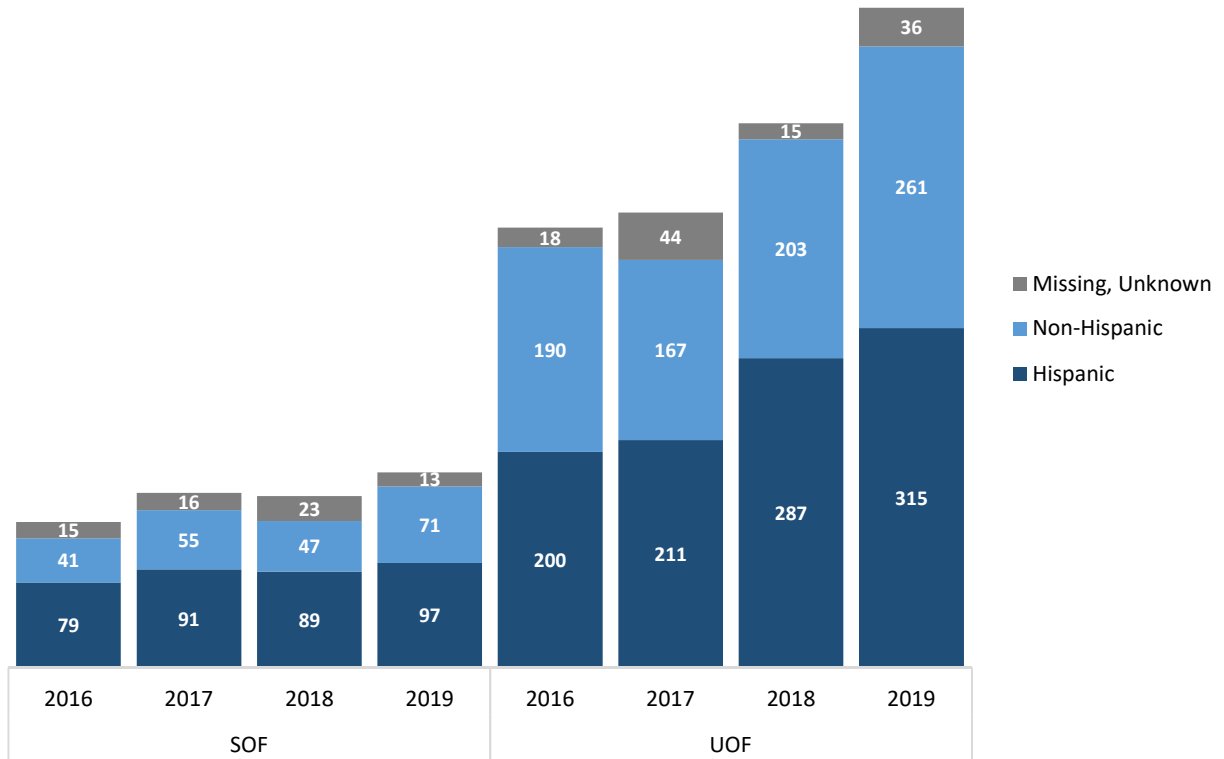
Too Few Individuals Associated With Out of Policy Findings To Determine if Force Used on Minorities is In / Out of Policy



Again, because of small numbers (only 34 cases of 2,505 have been found to be out of policy in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019), no conclusions can be drawn. Please note the counts above for policy findings will not match the policy findings on page 15, as these are broken out by individual and cases can have more than one individual.

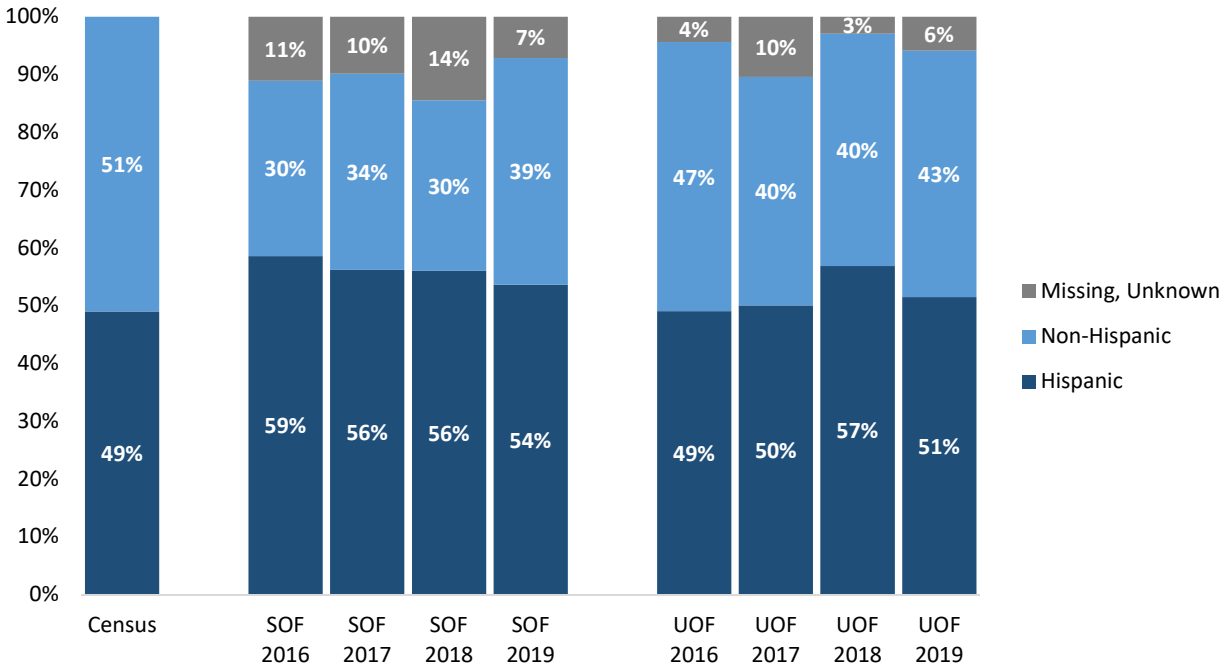
Individuals' ethnicity is shown in the graph below for both shows and uses of force.

53% of Individuals Involved in Force Event are Hispanic



Ethnicity of individuals involved in shows and uses of force are shown in relation to Albuquerque’s demographics, below.

Force Events as Compared to Census Demographics

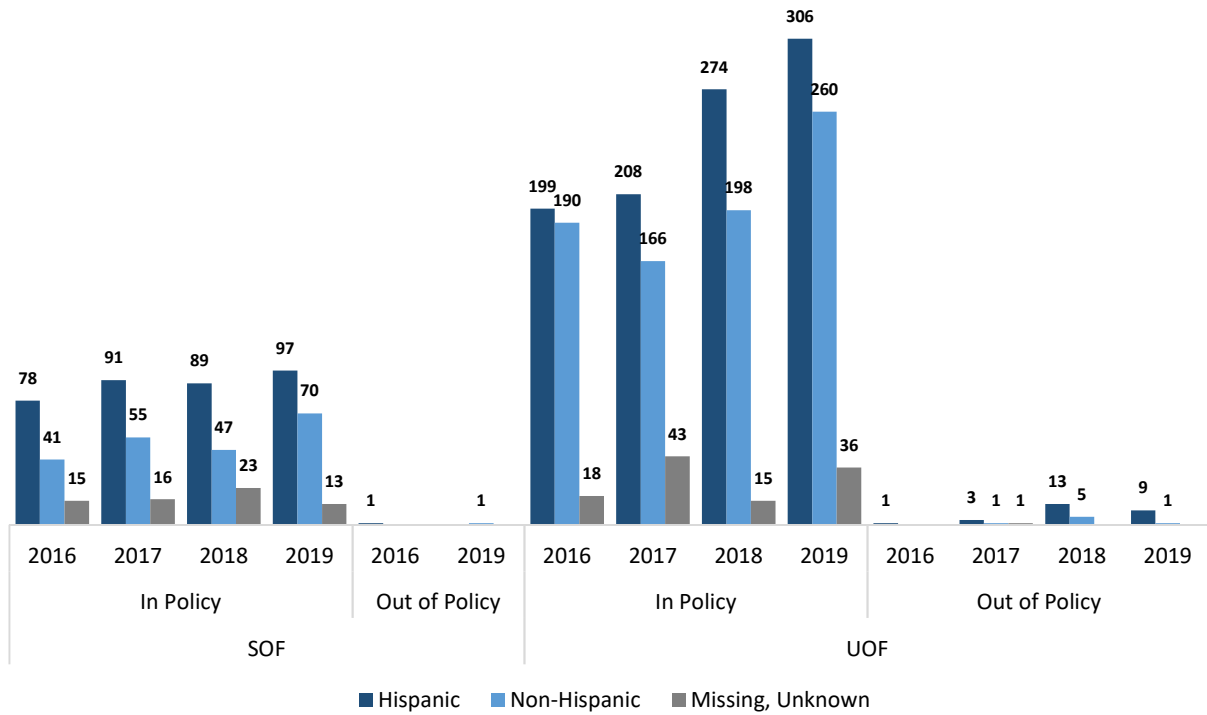


Statistical testing (chi square test) indicate Hispanic individuals may be over-represented in both shows of force (all years) and uses of force in 2017, 2018 and 2019. However, these data are complicated in the variation of “unknown;” it is difficult to tease out if the variation in “unknown” is what is returning significant results, especially as the census data does not include an unknown category.

If Hispanic individuals are over-represented, it is unclear why this may be. There may be a mediating variable.

Again, there are too few out of policy incidents to determine if force used with Hispanic individuals is disproportionately out of policy.

Too Few Individuals Associated With Out of Policy Findings To Determine if Force Used on Hispanic Individuals is In / Out of Policy

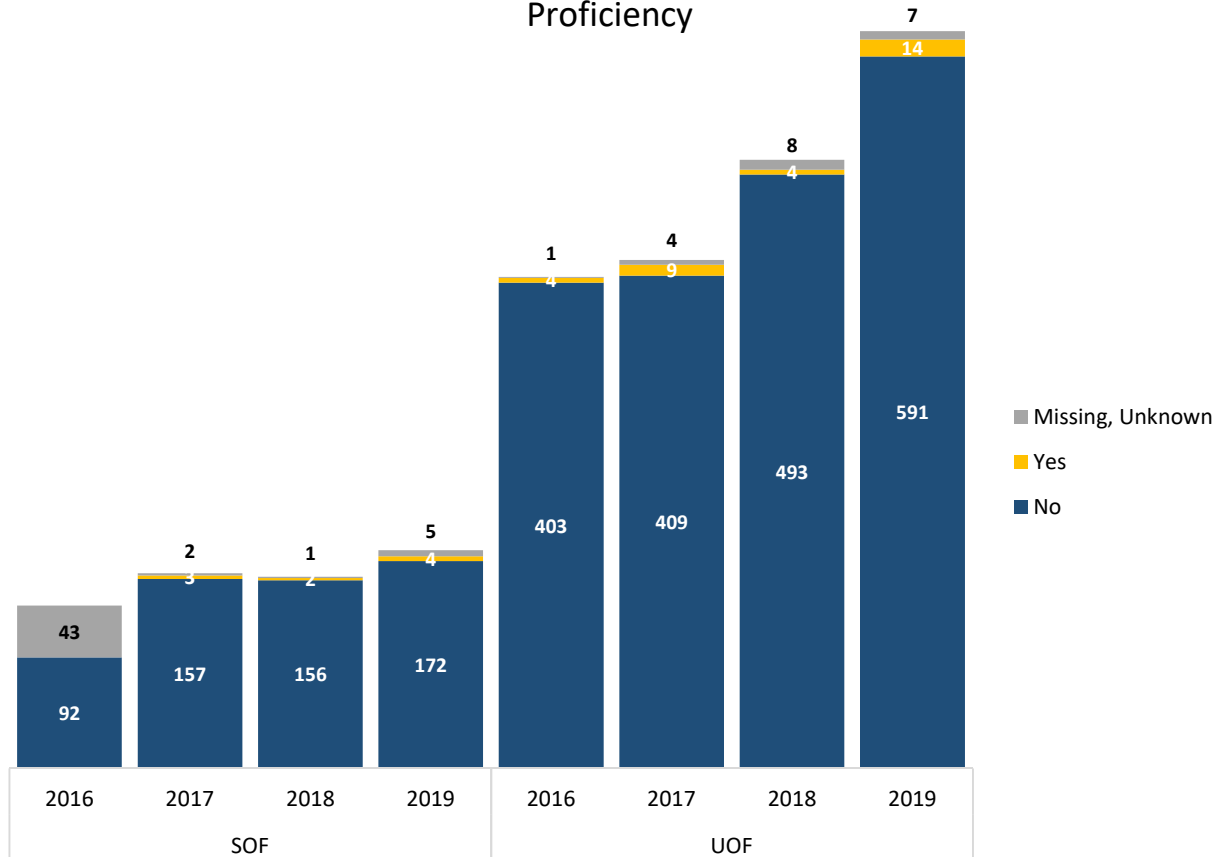


English Language Proficiency

APD collects both a yes / no indicator for if an individual exhibits limited or no English proficiency as well as data on individuals' primary language.

The majority of individuals involved in a show or use of force event do not demonstrate limited or no English language proficiency. Please note the wording of this indicator, as "no" indicates "no limitation" and yes indicates a limitation.

95% of Individuals Do Not Exhibit Limited or No English Language Proficiency

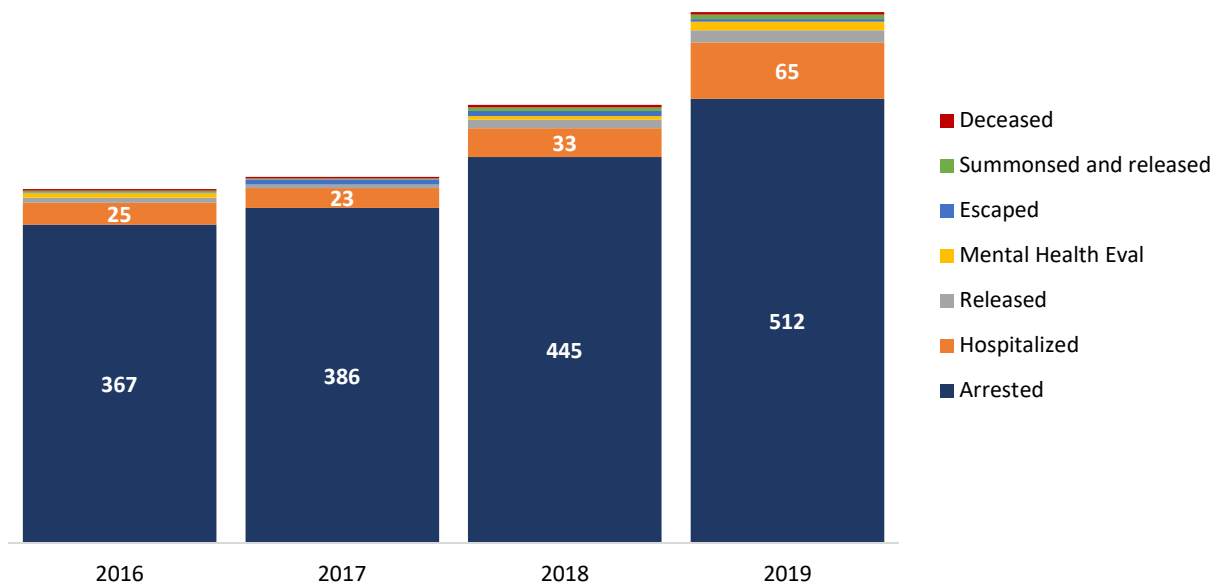


Spanish was the most common of the languages preferred by individuals who demonstrated limited English language proficiency. After Spanish, "other," American Sign Language and Vietnamese were the most common preferred languages. APD currently employs 62 sworn officers certified as bilingual in Spanish and English.

Individuals Arrested

Approximately 88% of individuals involved in a use of force are arrested. Again, arrests in this dataset includes only custodial arrests as defined in this report; summonsed and released are shown separately. Another five to seven percent of individuals involved in a use of force are hospitalized, frequently for reasons unrelated to the force (intoxication, self-inflicted injuries, etc.). The challenges in analyzing hospitalization data are discussed in the next section. The remaining individuals escape, are released (with or without a criminal summons issued) and very rarely (less than one half of one percent) are deceased. Please note, these data only apply to individuals involved in a use of force (not an event comprised solely of a show of force). An individual is counted once if they have multiple outcomes, with arrested counted first, then hospitalized and then any other outcome.

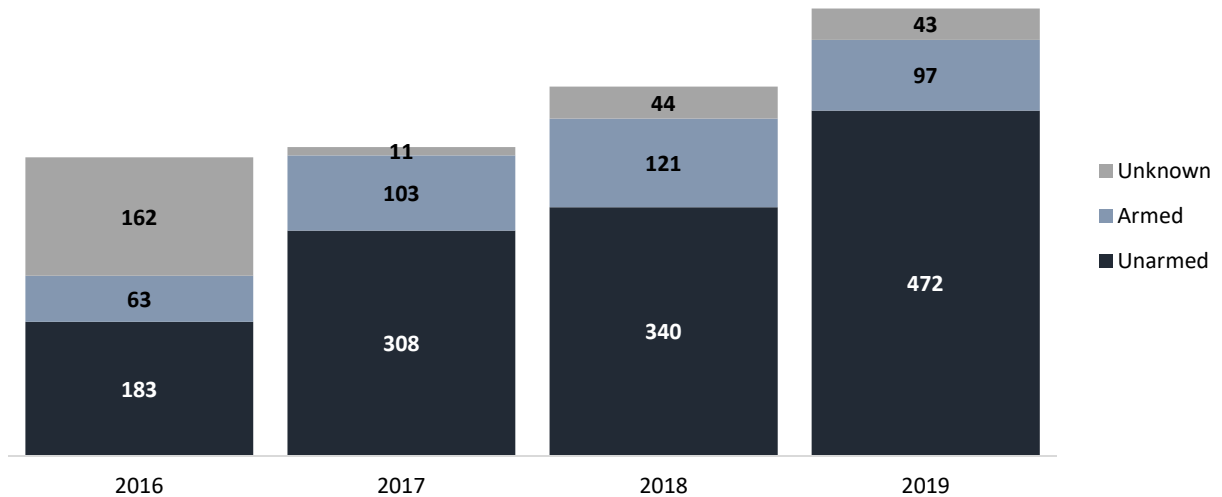
88% of Individuals Involved in a Use of Force Arrested



Individuals Armed

The number of individuals armed during a use of force incident are displayed in the graph below. Please note, this does not reflect show of force incidents.

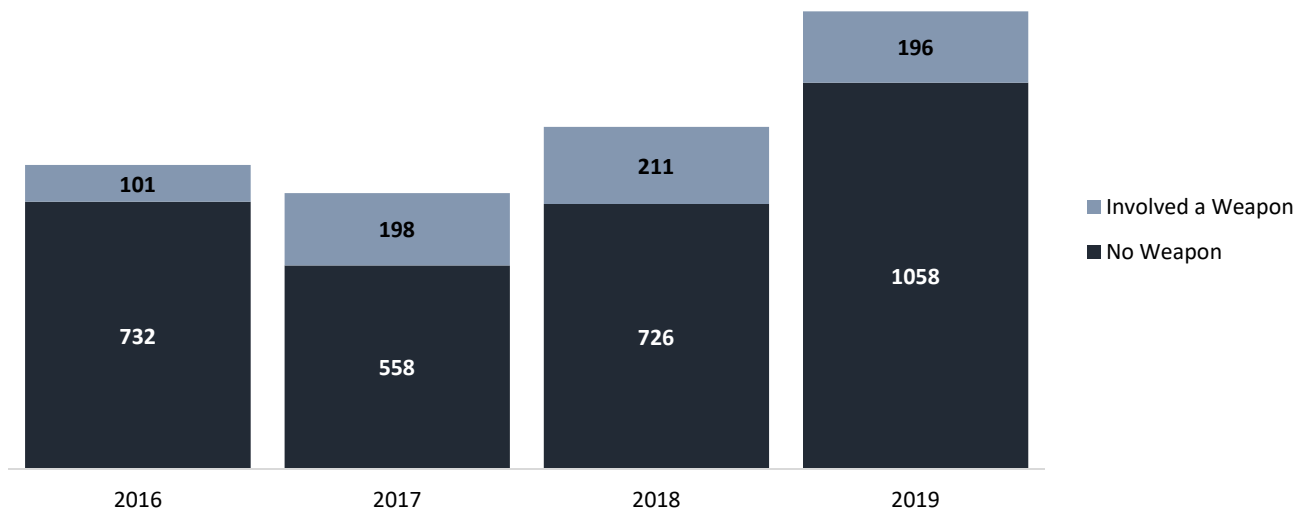
Majority of Individuals Involved in Use Force Unarmed



The majority of individuals involved in a use of force incident are not armed.

It is also important to note that most force applications are also “unarmed,” in that they do not involve the officer using a weapon. The graph below represents how many force applications involved a weapon (baton, chemical munitions, ECW, firearm, impact weapons, PSDs, etc.) and how many did not involve a weapon (empty hand techniques, hand feet impact, pain compliance, takedowns).

Over 81% of Force Applications Do **Not** Involve a Weapon



So while it may appear surprising that many individuals are not armed during a use of force, it is important to recognize many officers are electing to not use a weapon either. This finding speaks to APD officers’ ability to use force in proportion during rapidly-changing and unpredictable situations and to respond with an appropriate level of force.

Individuals and Officers Injured, Hospitalized

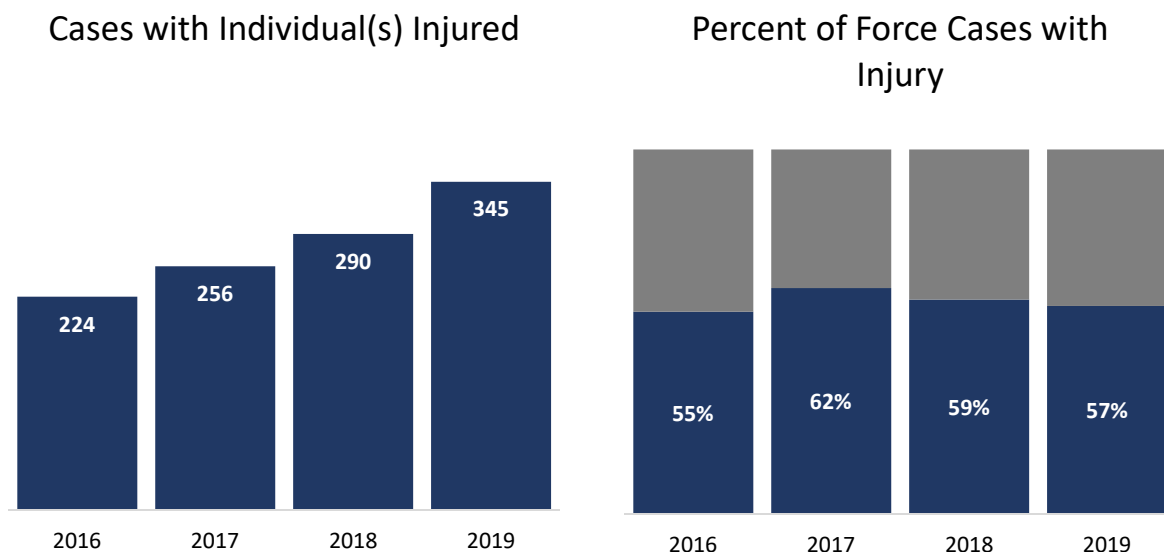
Individuals Injured

The number of unique cases in which an individual or individuals were injured is first discussed. This dataset is comprised only of use of force cases; cases which are comprised solely of show of force are not considered.

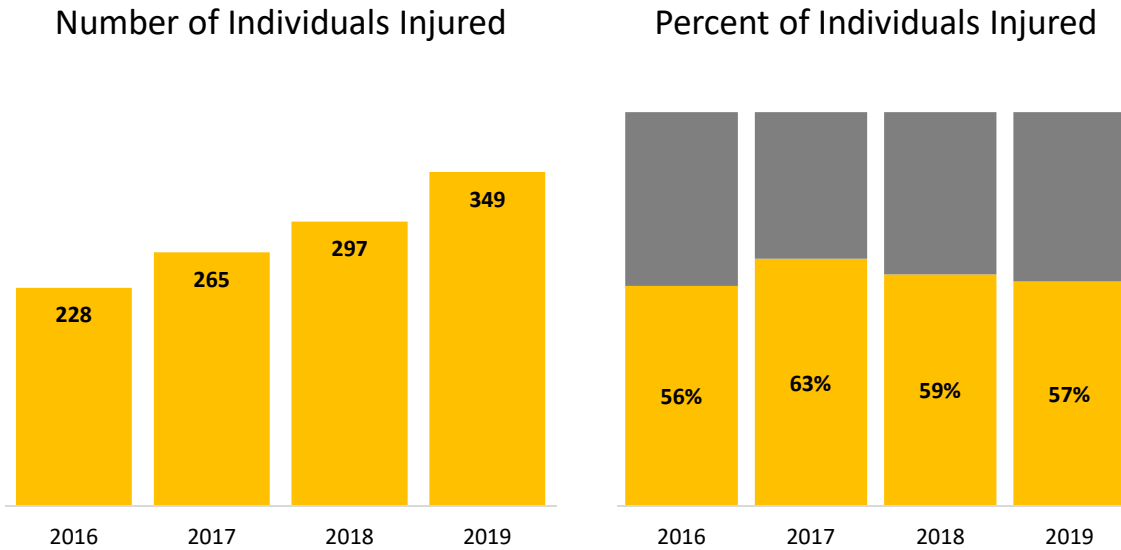
The methodology for reporting on injuries has changed in this revised report. Data are collected on injuries via a yes / no indicator for injury as well as a description of the injury. In this revision, if an injury is specified it is included, even if the yes / no indicator is marked “no.” This assumes the “no” indicator was a mistake and casts a wider net in terms of counting injuries, thus ensuring APD maintains accountability and transparency.

Additionally, while data are collected as to whether an injury was self-inflicted or existing prior to law enforcement’s arrival, these indicators are not matched to each injury. In the event an individual has *one* injury and it is marked as either self-inflicted or existing prior to law enforcement’s arrival, it is not counted. However, if an individual has more than one injury and one of these indicators is marked, all of the injuries are included in this analysis as it is difficult to tell which injury was due to the force and which may have been self-inflicted or existent before law enforcement’s arrival. Again, this represents an over-count of the injuries attributable to force incidents, but in the interest of transparency and accountability this method was chosen. As of late 2019, APD has created new methods of data collection to determine if injuries are caused by law enforcement or not.

While the number of cases in which at least one individual was injured has increased in the last four years, the percent of cases in which at least one individual was injured has decreased slightly, down five percentage points, since 2017.

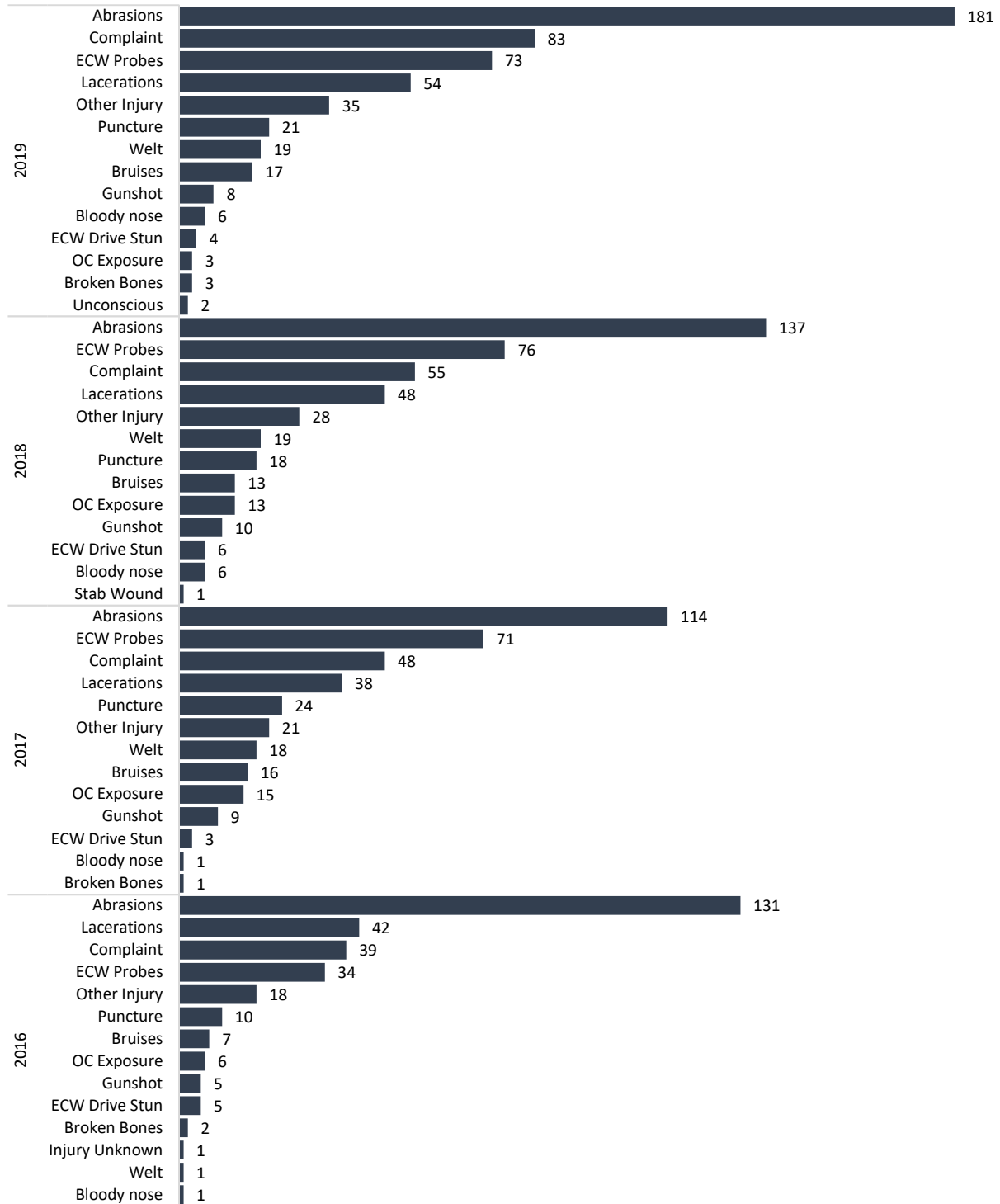


Individuals were counted once for each unique case in which they experienced or reported an injury. If an individual was injured in more than one case per year, they were counted each time. A few cases are associated with more than one individual reporting an injury. The number of individuals injured is shown below. Again, while this number has increased, the percent of individuals injured in a use of force may be showing a decline, falling six percentage points from 2017.



Lastly, the type of injury is documented below. Across all use of force cases and all individuals over four years, 1,620 injuries were noted. Since an individual can report more than one injury, there are more injuries than individuals injured. Again, because injuries were not marked individually for if they are self-inflicted, pre-existing or caused by law enforcement, not all of these injuries resulted from a force event.

Abrasions, Lacerations and Complaint of Injury Comprise 60% of Injuries



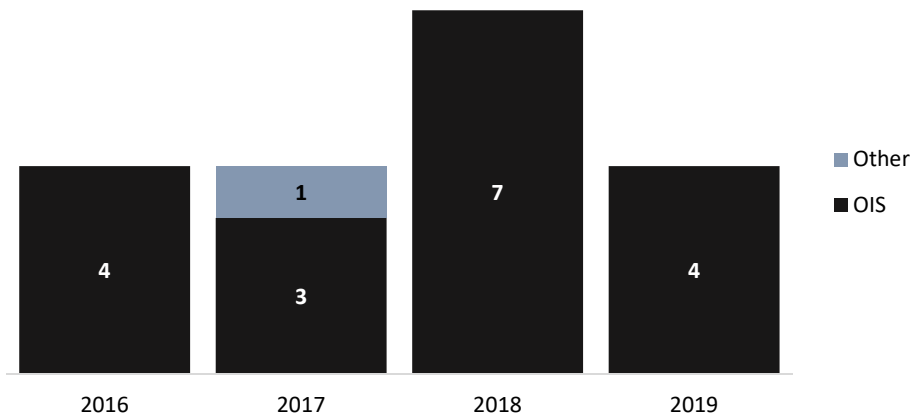
Abrasions, lacerations and complaints of injury are the most common injury types reported, comprising roughly 60 % of injuries per year. ECW probes, 16% of injuries, are only in specific circumstances classified as injuries per the CASA (paragraphs 38 and 30). Because these circumstances are not captured in the data, all ECW probes are included and reported.

Complaints of injuries are injuries in which the individual states they have an injury but there are no visible signs of an injury. When these are removed and only those injuries which are observable are considered, the total number of injuries across all cases and individuals for 2016-2019 totals 1,395.

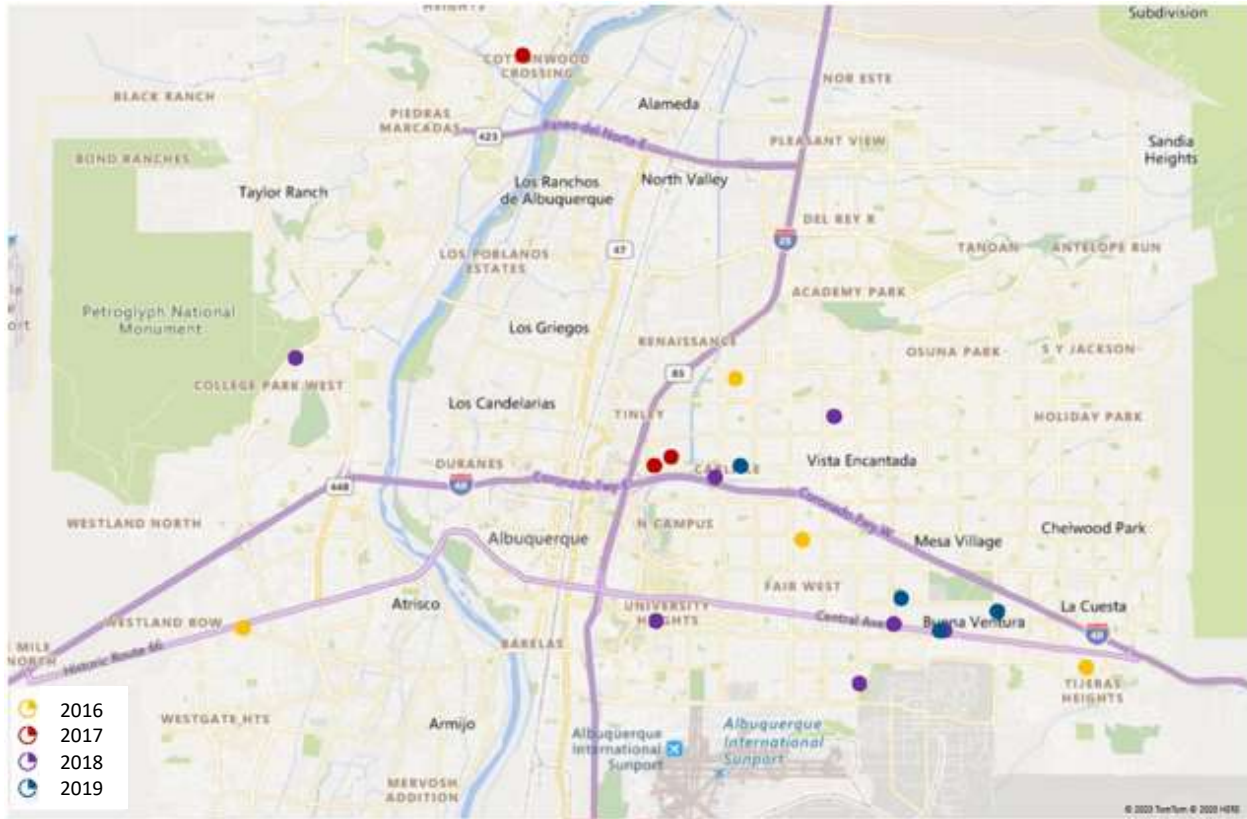
Individuals' Deaths

Over the last four years, nineteen individuals have died during a use of force. Eighteen of these cases were an officer-involved shooting. The remaining individual's death was attributed to "toxic effects of methamphetamine and cocaine and effects of conducted energy device" by the Office of the Medical Investigator.

Nineteen Deaths Over Four Years



All of these individuals were white males ranging in age from 18 to 59. Each of these individuals was armed. A map of the locations associated with these force events resulting in death is below. One incident is not shown on the map as it occurred out of area as Albuquerque Police SWAT team assisted the New Mexico State Police with a critical incident.



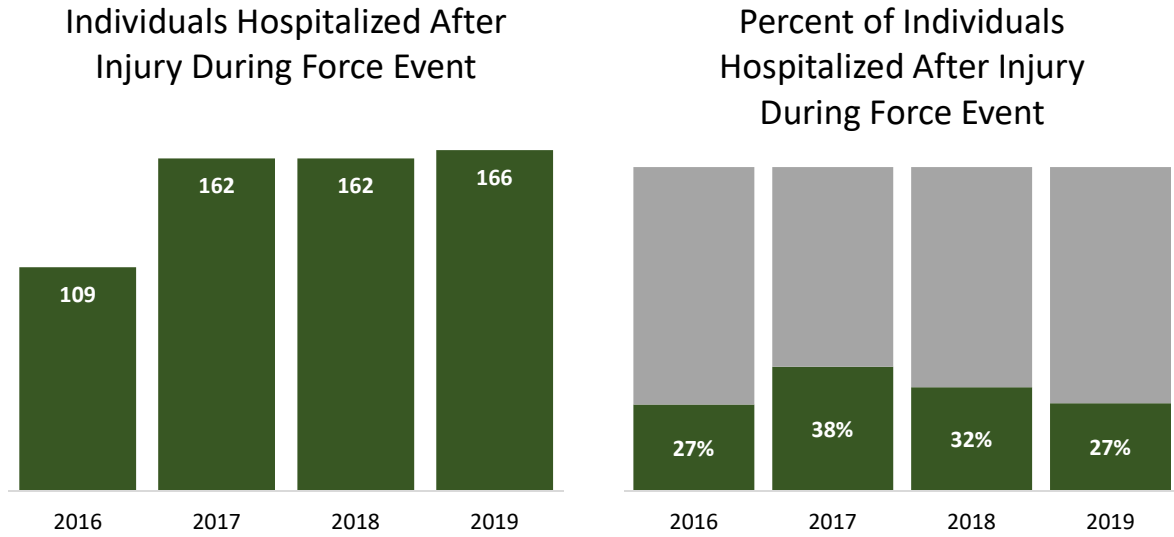
Individuals Hospitalized

In this section we consider those individuals with injuries not determined to be self-inflicted or existing prior to law enforcement. The data are still unclear in that there is no definitive indicator that a hospitalization is resulting from injuries sustained from a use of force incident. For example, if an individual sustains an abrasion and is hospitalized for a mental health crisis, they will still appear in this dataset.

The data are further complicated by how the indicator is worded in APD’s software:



This indicator captures if an individual was taken to the hospital, while the CASA pertains to if an individual was hospitalized, i.e., admitted. Again, this represents an overestimate of individuals hospitalized. APD is currently working with a software vendor to attempt to build in validation rules and clearer indicators with the hopes of enabling better data collection in the future.



Similar trends are seen in individuals' hospitalizations in that the overall number has risen, but the percent of individuals hospitalized has held relatively steady and may be actually showing a decrease since 2017.

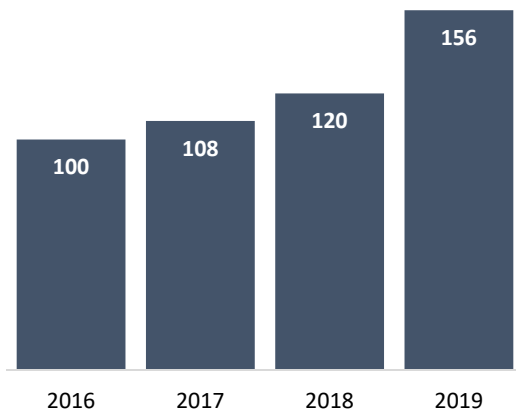
Officers Injured

Similar to how individuals' injuries were counted, should an officer be marked "no" on the yes / no injury indicator, but an injury is specified, this is counted as an injury.

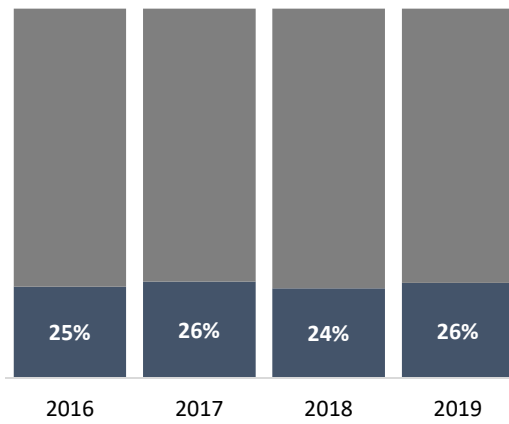
As with the number and percent of cases with individuals injured, the number of cases with officers injured has increased, but the percent of force cases with an officer injury has remained relatively stable.

Similar to some of the challenges seen in analyzing individuals' injuries, it is not known that officers' injuries were caused by the individual. An officer could acquire an injury while pursuing an individual (climbing a wall, engaging in a foot pursuit) or inadvertently during a force (applying handcuffs and pinching oneself) and the injury would be counted here as there is not currently an indicator in APD's software to distinguish what caused an injury.

Cases with Officer(s) Injured

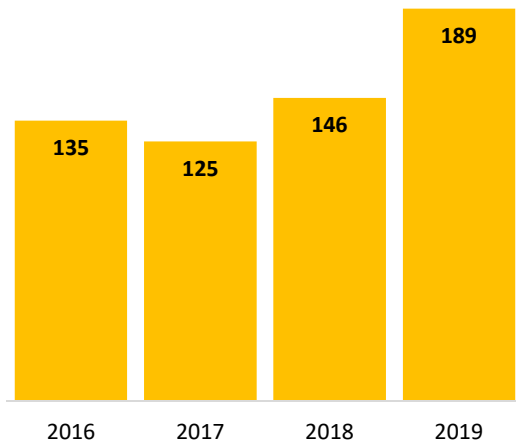


Percent of Force Cases with Injured Officer(s)



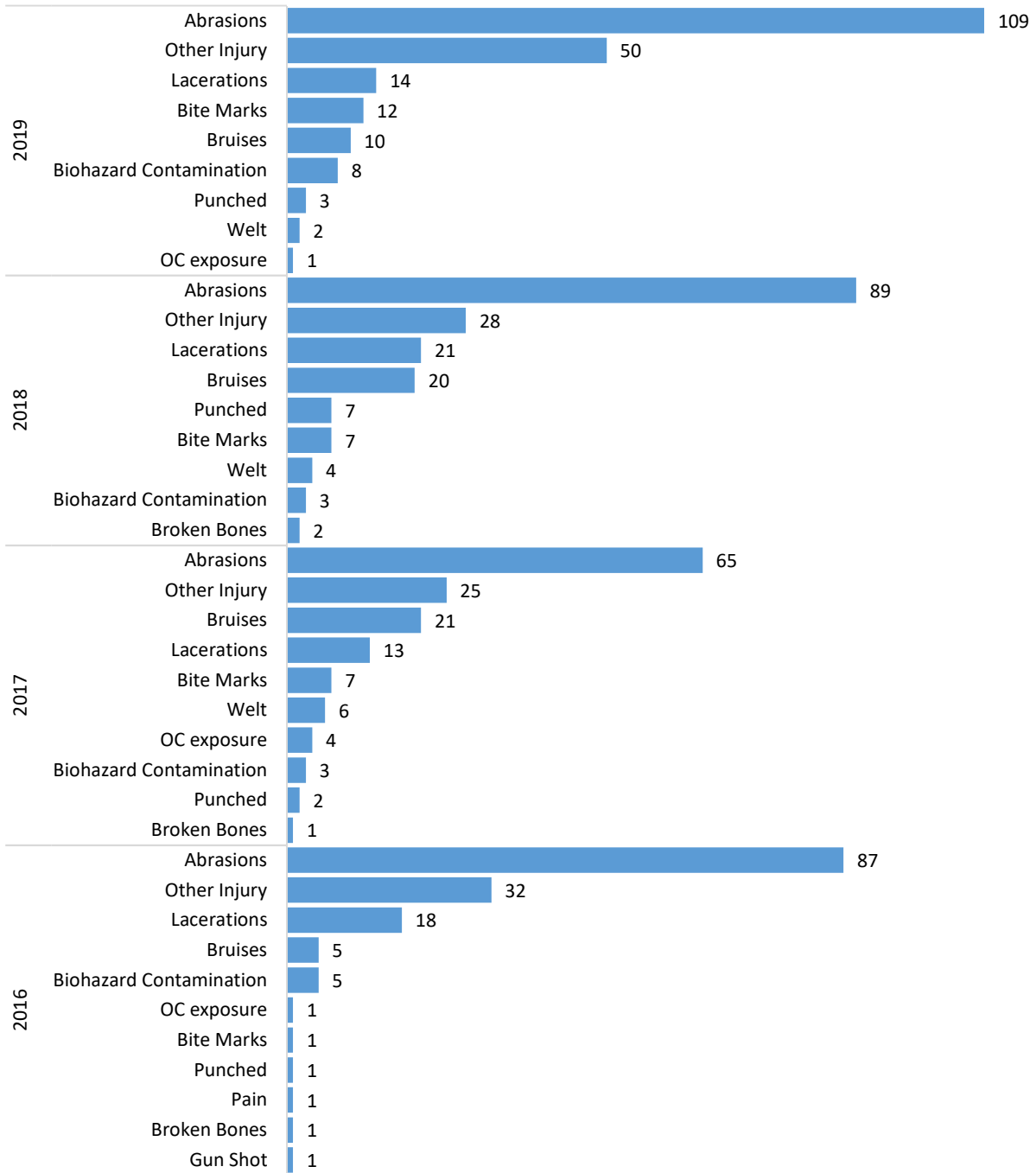
In contrast to the number of individuals injured, we find quite a few more officers injured than cases involving an officer injury. A number of cases result in multiple officers, up to four, reporting injuries.

Number of Officers Injured



Similar to the type of injuries individuals report, officers' injuries are comprised mainly of abrasions, lacerations and bruises. Over the four years, 690 injuries were reported by officers.

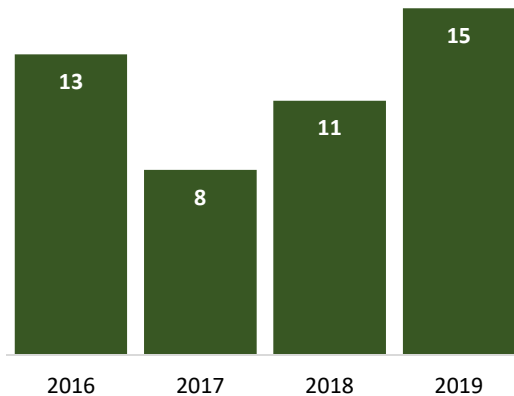
Abarasions, Lacerations, Bruises Most Common Injuries to Officers



Officers Hospitalized

The number of officers hospitalized after a force event is shown below.

Officers Hospitalized After Injury During Force Event



Injuries and Application Type

Because the software used by APD does not link specific injuries to other indicators, including which application (if any) caused the injury, the data in this section includes only those cases in which only one force application was used.

Cases in which an individual has one injury and it is indicated to be self-inflicted or pre-existing are excluded, as above, with the assumption these injuries were not caused by the force application. Although ECW Probes were previously reported in all injuries to individuals, they are not included in this section. As discussed, ECW Probes are only considered to be injuries in specific circumstances outlined in the CASA (paragraphs 30 and 38). Since over 90% of ECW uses are associated with ECW Probes, counting all ECW Probes by application would artificially inflate the rate of injuries associated with ECW use. Complaints of injury, as described above, are included. All officers' injuries are included as it is assumed they are neither self-inflicted nor caused by an event prior to the use of force.

Only applications with 20 or more uses over four years in cases meeting the above criteria are considered in this section, except firearms which are included despite not having met 20 applications in these cases. Firearms are included as a contrast to other "less lethal" methods.

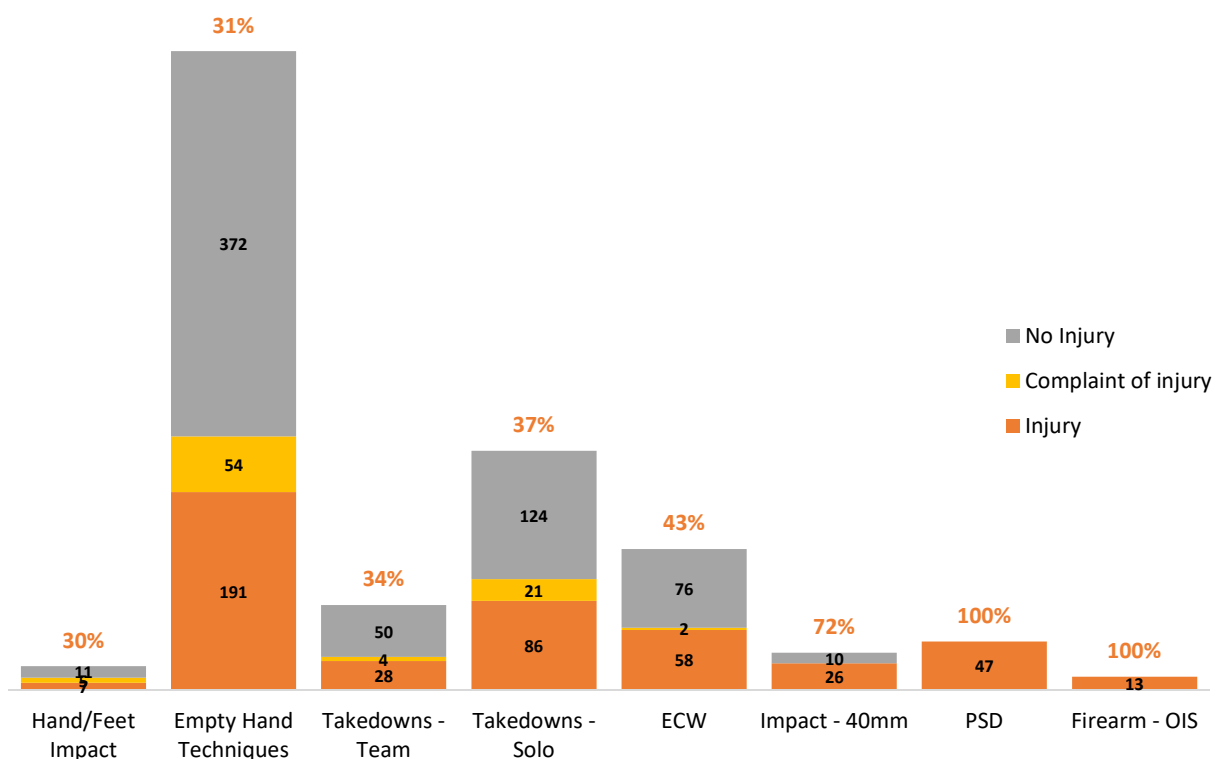
Please keep in mind none of the data or implications in this section should be interpreted as causal; these data are correlational only. That is, it is inappropriate to conclude force applications are causing injuries or that one type of force is more likely to result in injuries. Many other variables are involved and cannot be accounted for. For instance, maybe officers are more likely to use a weapon with an individual who is acting unpredictably or violently, and such unpredictable or violent behavior could be causing more injuries.

Injuries to Individuals

Individuals are represented in the following graph if *only one type* of force was used during the force event. Between 2016 and 2019, force applications not involving a weapon, such as empty hand

techniques and takedowns, were associated with injuries to individuals 30% - 37% of the time. In applications of force involving weapons, ECWs appear to be less associated with injuries to individuals than other applications. Only 43% of incidents in which ECW was the only force type applied were associated with injuries to the individual, while other weapons such as 40mm were associated with injuries at much higher rates ranging from 72% – 100%.

ECWs Least Likely of Applications Involving a Weapon to be Linked to Individuals' Injuries

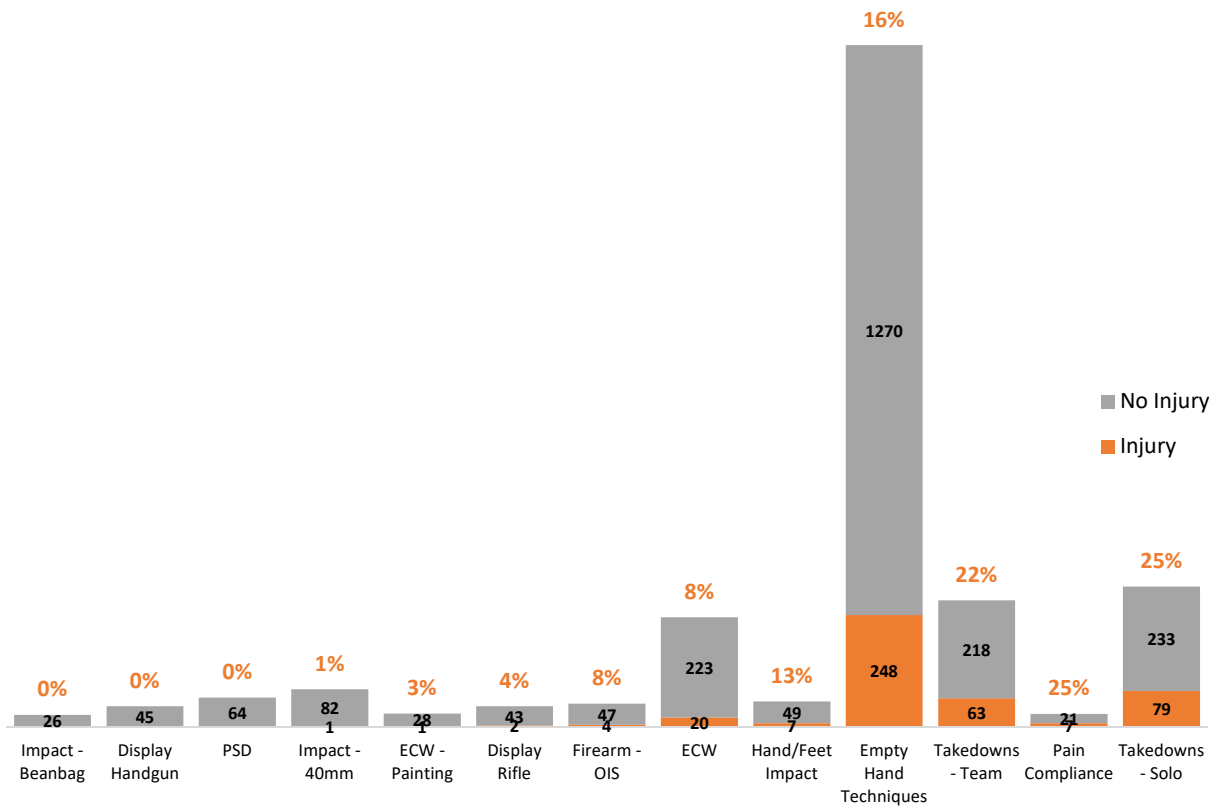


Injuries to Officers:

Officers are represented in the following graph if they used *only one type* of force during a force event. Injuries to officers may be caused by an individual's actions or by the officers' choice of force application type. If an injury to an officer is caused by an individual it could be before, during or even after the force is applied.

Between 2016 and 2019, the use of one force type involving a weapon (e.g., impact weapons, ECWs) were associated with very low rates of injuries to the officers using them, with the use of ECWs as the highest association with injuries to officers at 8%. Unarmed force applications, such as empty hand techniques and takedowns, were associated with higher rates of injuries to the officers who used them.

Force Applications Involving Weapons Associated with Very Few Officer Injuries



Statement from Chief Medina

The current national dialogue about policing and the use of force is long overdue. We know here in Albuquerque how difficult change can be; the challenge is more daunting when your decisions impact public safety. As we continue down the path of transforming the Albuquerque Police Department, we must be transparent about our progress, as well as our shortcomings. Most important, we must be accountable for results in order to earn the trust of the public we serve.

As a department it is important that we monitor our use of force throughout the community to ensure we are not using force more often in minority communities. We will continue to monitor the data over the years to track our progress. The data from 2016-2019 covered in this report shows there were not disparate rates of use of force from the affluent neighborhoods to low-incoming neighborhoods.

Another observation from this report is that 98% of the uses of force are in policy. While that is a fairly promising statistic, it also presents an opportunity to improve. APD will strive to have fewer out-of-policy uses of force.

While there remains much important work to do, APD has made tremendous strides and is grateful for the achievements we have made. Data is more important than ever. In addition to this report, APD's Internal Affairs Force Division delivers data-driven reports four times a year to the training academy to better refine current curricula. Quarterly reports are also prepared for the Force Review Board, a collaboration of APD leadership, police oversight and other stakeholders. Monthly reports offer the Department of Justice, the Independent Monitoring Team, the Civilian Police Oversight Agency Board and community members nearly real-time data on use of force trends.

As a department, we apologize to the community for the delay in producing this report. We have been working hard to secure the funding and staff to produce the report in a timely manner. We recognize it is important to be transparent and provide timely data and will strive to stay up to date moving forward. Nonetheless we believe it was imperative to produce a report in which we are confident, and we are finally able to do so now.

APD is committed to seeing this work through and ensuring a safe community where all members are treated with fairness and respect.

Appendix One: Dispatched Calls for Service

The following call types were *not* considered as a call for service:

Ambulance
BOLOs (Be on the lookout)
Chief's Overtime
Community Activity
Crime Scene Specialist/Field Investigator
Officer-Initiated Actions (including traffic stops)
Rescue
Show of Force
Training Instructor
Training Student
Use Caution
Use of Force
Wrecker

The following call types were considered as a call for service:

Aggravated Assault/Battery	Domestic Relations Escort	Periodic Watch
Aggressive Driver	Drunk	Physical Abuse
Animal Call	Drunk Driver	Pick Up/Deliver Item
Armed Robbery - Commercial	E911 Hang Up	Prisoner In Custody/Pickup
Armed Robbery - Individual	Emergency Alarm - ETS Activation	Prowler
Armed Robbery - Residential	Escort	Robbery
Audible Alarm	Family Dispute	Sex Offense
Auto Theft	Fight in Progress	Sexual Abuse
Auto/Car Jacking	Fire Call	Shooting
BAIT Vehicle Theft	Forgery Check/Credit Card	Shoplifting
Behavioral Health	Found (Located) Stolen Vehicle	Shots Fired
Bomb Squad Activation	HAZMAT Incident	Silent Alarm
Bomb Threat	Homicide	Sniper
Burglary	Investigation of	Stabbing
Burglary - Auto	Juvenile	Suicide
Burglary - Commercial	K9 Tactical Call	Suspicious Person/Vehicle
Burglary - ETS Activation	Kidnapping/Abduction/Hostage	Suspicious/Intoxicated Person
Burglary - Residential	Loud Music	Tactical Assist
Child Neglect	Loud Party	Theft - Metal
Civil Disturbance/Riot	Mass Casualty Threat	Theft, Fraud, Embezzlement
Contact	Mental Patient	Traffic Accident - Injuries
Cover Assistance	Message for Delivery	Traffic Accident - No Injuries
Criminal Sexual Penetration	Missing Person	Vandalism
Demonstration	Narcotics	Vandalism - Metal
Direct Traffic	Neighbor Trouble	Wanted Person
Disturbance	Officer Held Hostage	Warm Up - Vehicle Theft
DOA	Panhandlers	Welfare Check

Glossary

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 by APD personnel outside of a training environment or legal recreational activity

Active Resistance – resistance that poses a threat of harm to the officer or others, such as when an individual attempts to attack or does attack an officer; exhibits combative behavior (e.g., lunging toward the officer, striking the officer with hands, fists, kicks, or any instrument that may be perceived as a weapon such as a knife or stick); or attempts to leave the scene, flee, hide from detection, or pull away from the officer's grasp. Verbal statements alone do not constitute active resistance. Bracing or tensing alone ordinarily do not constitute active resistance, but may if they pose a threat of harm to the officer or others.

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

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

Area Command – Police service areas of APD located throughout Albuquerque that are led through the chain of command by an Area Commander. There are six area commands: Foothills, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest and Valley.

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

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

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

CASA – Court-Approved Settlement Agreement designed to ensure police integrity, protect officer safety and prevent the use of excessive force

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

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.

Deadly Force – Any use of force that is likely to cause death or serious physical injury

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

Display Handgun – Drawing and exhibiting a firearm as part of a warning tactic, typically accompanied by appropriate verbalization

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 unholstering 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:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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 neuro-muscular 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

Gender – The attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological 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

Hand/Feet Impact – An action taken by an officer as part of an empty hand distraction technique in order to control an individual

Impact Weapon – Tools or munitions that are specifically designed to incapacitate an individual but are less likely to cause death or serious physical injury than other conventional lethal options

Individual – The person upon whom force was used or shown

Less Lethal force – Force application 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.

NFDD – Noise Flash Diversion Device, commonly known as a "flash-bang"

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

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 independent and distinct fields. 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. In this context, individuals may be categorized as one of the following races: African-American, American Indian, Asian, White, and Unknown. Unknown includes all other categories not covered by those previously listed. An individual's ethnicity is either Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

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

Serious Use of Force – (1) all uses of lethal force by an APD officer; (2) all critical firearm discharges by an APD officer; (3) all uses of force by an APD officer resulting in serious physical injury or requiring hospitalization; (4) all head, neck, and throat strikes with an object or neck holds; (5) all uses of force by an APD officer resulting in a loss of consciousness; (6) all canine bites; (7) more than two 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 officers, or an ECW application for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive; (8) any strike, blow, kick, ECW application, or similar use of force against a handcuffed individual; and (9) more than three strikes with a baton. The term "serious use of force" is defined differently in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Multi-Agency Task Force in which APD participates to investigate officer involved shootings, serious uses of force (as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding), and in custody deaths. The definition of "serious use of force" in this Agreement is not intended to substitute or alter in any way the definition in the Memorandum of Understanding.

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

SWAT – Special Weapons and Tactics 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 unresisted handcuffing

Reference

McNeeley, Susan. (2012). Sensitive Issues in Surveys: Reducing Refusals While Increasing Reliability and Quality of Responses to Sensitive Survey Items. 10.1007/978-1-4614-3876-2_22.