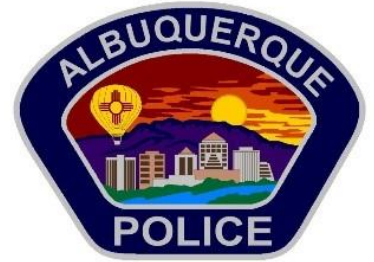# Albuquerque Police Department

2024 Annual Use of Force Report

Prepared by:

Data Analytics Division

July 21, 2025

Contents

1 - Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of use of force by the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) for 2024. As part of its commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability, the department conducts annual analysis of its use of force incidents. APD defines force as "any physical means used to defend the officer or other people, restrain, or otherwise gain physical control of an individual who is resisting" (see SOP 2-53: Use of Force – Definitions.) Whenever physical contact between an officer and a member of the public meets the definition of force (discussed in Section 2 of this report), APD investigates whether the force was objectively reasonable, necessary to achieve a lawful objective, and minimal given the totality of the circumstances. APD's policy and training emphasizes officers using de-escalation tactics whenever feasible and to try to minimize the need for force through effective communication. At times, the use of force by officers is necessary for the safety of officers and members of the public.

Key findings:

- In 2024, APD used force in 677 force cases. A force case can include multiple people who are involved in a single incident or offense report.

- In these 677 cases, there were 739 force interactions where a single person had force used on them in response to resistance. A force interaction is limited to one involved person at one point in time. See Section 2.1 for a more complete discussion of definitions.

- Compared to 2023, there was a 35% increase in the number of force interactions from 549 to 739.

    - Force declined from 2020-2023. In 2024, the number of force interactions was 22% lower and 2% lower than 2020 (952 total) and 2021 (752 total), respectively. Compared to 2022, there was an 18% increase in force interactions from 626 to 739.

- 399 (54%) force interactions were classified as Level 2 force.

- 673 people were involved in force interactions. Nine percent of people were involved in more than one force interaction—the same percentage as 2023—52 people were involved in two incidents and seven were involved in three interactions. No individual was involved in more than three use of force interactions during this year.

- The median age of people involved in force was 27 meaning that half of involved individuals were 27 or under and half were 27 or over.

- APD officers were involved in 13 Officer Involved Shootings, 7% fewer cases than 2023 and 28% fewer cases than 2022.

- 25 out of 677 cases involving the use of force (3.7%) were found out of policy.

- On average, force was used 1.86 times in every 1,000 calls for service, up 36.8% from 2023 and 14.8% from 2022. 99.81% of calls for service did not involve a use of force.

  - Proactive activity has been increasing annually since 2020. Compared to 2020, the number of proactive calls for service is 35% higher, from 134,340 to 181,510, an increase of over 47,000. From 2023 to 2024, proactive calls increased 6.8% from 169,953 to 181,510.

- Force was used in 5.2 out of 100 custodial arrests, up 15.6% from 2023 but down 17.5% since 2022. 94.8% of custodial arrests did not involve a use of force.

  - APD made 14,148 custodial arrests in 2024, up 15.7% from 2023 (12,233) and 42.8% since 2022 (9,907).

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

Through this detailed examination of the use of force incidents during 2024, the department seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of APD's use of force, enabling stakeholders to gain insights, and foster an environment of transparency and trust.

2 - Introduction

The figures presented in this report reflect statistics related to use of force by APD as of June 2025 when the data were queried from the Department's use of force database. Since these data come from a dynamic database that can change as new information becomes available, previous and future reporting may have slight variations in totals because cases may be re-evaluated if new evidence becomes known.

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

> ## Level 1 Use of Force
>
> 1. Any use of force that is likely to cause only temporary pain, disorientation, and/or discomfort during its application as a means of gaining compliance; or
>
> 2. Any show of force.

Level 1 force cases are investigated by the Level 1 Unit which is focused on completing reviews of all Level 1 uses of force. Level 2 and Level 3 force cases (defined below) are investigated by the Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD). IAFD is staffed by sworn detectives and professional staff investigators. The detective(s) and or the investigator(s) who respond to the scene of force incidents lead the investigation into each use of force. IAFD is also responsible for investigating Level 1 uses of force when the officer who applied force holds the rank of Lieutenant or above, the case has apparent criminal conduct on the part of an officer, or the case was originally classified as higher than a Level 1 but was reclassified based on the evidence (see SOP 2-57: Use of Force – Review and Investigation by Department Personnel).

All force investigations determine whether the use of force was consistent with APD policy based on a preponderance of evidence standard and whether any other policy violations occurred during the incident. If IAFD determines that any policy violations occurred, an Internal Affairs Referral (IAR) is submitted and the case is investigated for misconduct.

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Level 2 Use of Force

1. Any use of force that causes injury, that could reasonably be expected to cause injury, or that results in a complaint of injury greater than temporary pain, regardless of whether the use of force was unintentional or unavoidable.

2. A Level 2 use of force includes:

   a. Two (2) or fewer cycles of an Electronic Control Weapon (ECW), regardless of the number of discharges, including where the ECW is fired but misses;

   b. Use of a beanbag shotgun or 40-millimeter impact launcher, including when it is fired at an individual but misses;

      i. This excludes strikes to the head, neck, throat, chest, or groin with a beanbag shotgun or 40-millimeter impact launcher, which are considered deadly force.

      ii. The use of a 40-millimeter impact launcher as a tool to defeat a window of a commercial or residential structure or a window of an occupied vehicle or another type of barrier will not be investigated as a use of force unless the round or debris strikes an individual

   c. Use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, including when it is sprayed at an individual but misses;

   d. Empty-hand techniques likely to cause injury or resulting in injury or complaint of injury;

   e. Strikes and attempted strikes with impact weapons;

      j. This excludes strikes to the head, neck, throat, chest, or groin with a baton or improvised impact weapon, which are considered deadly force.

   f. Deployment of a noise flash diversionary device (NFDD) inside a structure;

</div>

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

2.1 Measuring Force Incidents

It is important to define APD's measurement methods for reporting purposes. APD tracks uses of force in its database in several ways including at the Case Level and the File Level. In most

Level 3 Use of Force

1. Any use of force that results in, or could reasonably result in, serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death, regardless of whether the use of force was unintentional or unavoidable.

2. Level 3 use of force includes:

   a. Use of deadly force;

   b. Critical firearm discharge;

   c. Force resulting in hospitalization, serious medical episode, loss of consciousness, and/or a seizure;

   d. Police service dog (PSD) directed bite;

   e. Three (3) or more ECW cycles on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the duration of the cycle, and regardless of whether the cycles are by the same or different sworn personnel;

   f. An ECW cycle on an individual during a single interaction for longer than fifteen (15) seconds, whether continuous or consecutive;

   g. Four (4) or more strikes with a baton or improvised impact weapon;

   h. Use of a beanbag shotgun or 40-millimeter impact launcher when it strikes the head, neck, throat, chest, or groin is considered deadly force.

   i. Use of a horse rein strike on an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or groin;

   j. Any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed individual;

   k. Use of the PIT maneuver thirty-five (35) mph or below that results in, or could reasonably result in, serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death; and

   l. Use of the PIT maneuver above thirty-five (35) mph.

instances, there is one file number per case. A case number is assigned to an event and is a unique identifier in APD's records management system covering the entire case and any reports written about the case, including the use of force. A use of force (UOF) case may be a simple interaction involving one officer and one individual with a low-level show of force or a case can be a complex incident involving multiple officers, multiple individuals and multiple types of force and multiple applications of force types. In order to enable accurate data analysis at multiple levels of analysis, the department also tracks uses of force with a file number, which corresponds to one involved person and one location where the force took place.

In 2024, APD officers used force in 677 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 739 force interactions. Force interactions are defined as force encounters with a single, distinct involved individual on whom force was used at a specific time and location. A force case may contain more than one force interaction if more than one individual was subject to force and/or the same individual was subject to force in more than one location (e.g. once during arrest and again while the individual is awaiting treatment at the hospital). A force interaction may also have multiple officers each applying multiple force techniques to an involved individual. Police departments across the country account for uses of force differently and use different language to describe the complex sequences of events that amount to a use of force.

APD categorizes the severity of force used in 3 levels (see SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions-Effective: 11/13/2024). In 2024, SOP 2-52 was updated making a few notable changed to force classification including defining takedowns as a Level 1 use of force if there was no injury and classifying Level 1 force with an individual in handcuffs as Level 1 rather than Level 3 as in the previous policy. The revised definitions of force levels listed in the boxes above.

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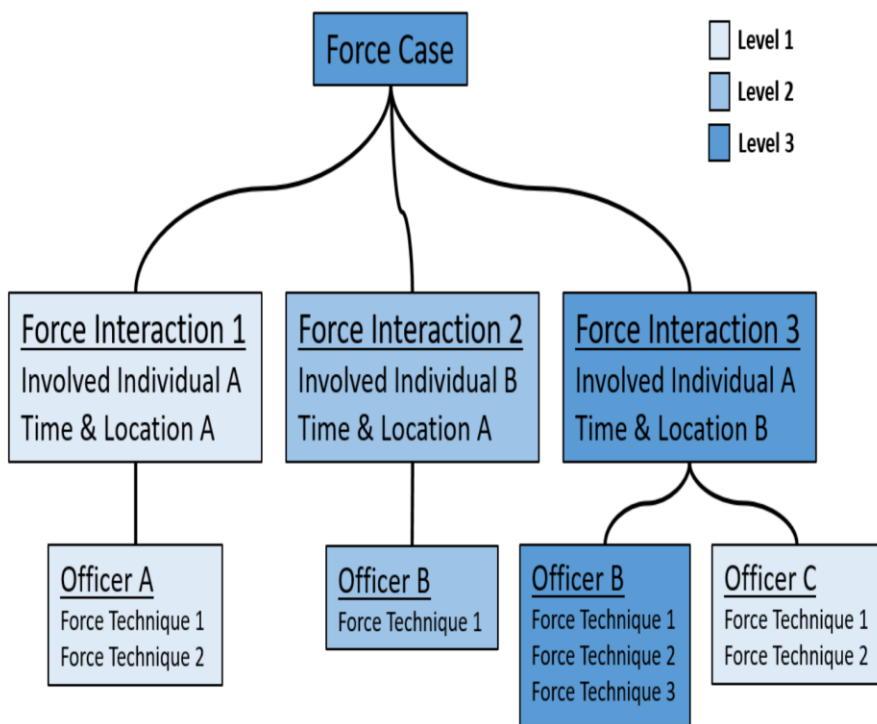
2.2 **Force Summary**

APD recorded year over year increases for each of the six summary data items provided in the chart above. Force cases increased from 517 in 2023 to 677 in 2024, an increase of 31%. Force interactions increased from 549 in 2023 to 739 in 2024, an increase of 35%. Distinct

Table 2.2.1	2024 Summary	
Force Cases		677
Force Interactions		739
Distinct Involved Individuals (Individuals may be involved in more than one force interaction)		673
Distinct Officers Involved in Force		511
Officers Applying Force in Force Interactions (Officers may be involved in more than one force interaction)		1,667
Force Techniques Applied (Multiple force techniques may be applied in one force interaction)		3,262

Involved Individuals increased from 501 in 2023 to 673 in 2024 or 34%. Distinct Officers Involved in Force increased from 434 in 2023 to 511 in 2024 or 18%. Officers Applying Force in Force Interactions increased from 1,175 in 2023 to 1,667 in 2024 or 42%. Force Techniques Applied increased from 2,269 in 2023 to 3,262 in 2024, an increase of 44%. The year over year change in calls for service was down 1% from 402,271 in 2023 to 397,098 in 2024 and custodial arrests were up 16% from 12,233 in 2023 to 14,148 in 2024. A custodial arrest means that a person is taken into police custody and booked into jail based on a preexisting warrant or probable cause determined by the officer. *See Section 4 of this report for further analysis of trends in force, calls for service, and arrests over time.*

Table 2.2.2	Force Cases		% Total
Force Level	Level 1	165	24%
	Level 2	380	56%
	Level 3	132	19%
	Total	**677**	**100%**

For the 739 force interactions occurring in 2024, 27% were Level 1 uses of force, 54% were Level 2 and 19% were Level 3. Comparing it to last year's force interactions, 23% were Level 1, 61% were Level 2 and 16% of the 549 interactions were Level 3

Table 2.2.3	Force Interactions		% Total
Force Level	Level 1	200	27%
	Level 2	399	54%
	Level 3	140	19%
	Total	**739**	**100%**

uses of force. *See section 2.1 of this report for additional information on how different levels of force are classified.* The Level 3 uses of force (n= 140) includes thirteen officers involved shootings that occurred in the 2024, of which eight incidents were fatal. *See Section 3.5 for information about each OIS in 2024.*

A total of 673 individuals were involved in one or more force interactions in 2024. As shown in Table 2.2.4 below, 52 individuals or 8% were involved in two (2) force interactions and 7 were involved in three (3) force interactions. 614 individuals or 91% were involved in a single (1) force interaction during the year. The number of individuals involved in force interactions increased in 2024, as compared to 2023 from 501 to 673, which is consistent with the increase in total force interactions.

Table 2.2.4		
Number of Force Interactions	**Number of Distinct Involved Individuals**	
	n	**%**
1	614	91%
2	52	8%
3	7	1%
Total	**673**	**100%**

As shown in Table 2.2.1 above, 1,667 officers applied 3,262 force techniques during force interactions in 2024. The 1,667 officers counted as having applied force was comprised of 511 distinct officers since some officers were involved in more than one force interaction during the year. At the end of 2024, the total number of sworn officers in the department was 895. Among the 895 officers, 511 (57%) used force at least once and 366 (72% of those using force) were involved in more than one force interaction. As shown in Table 2.2.5, 84% of the 511 officers who used force were involved in 5 or fewer force interactions in 2024.

Table 2.2.5		
Number of Force Interactions	**Number of Distinct Officers Involved in Corresponding Number of Force Interactions**	
	n	**%**
1	145	28%
2	120	23%
3	80	16%
4	48	9%
5	34	7%
6	27	5%
7	13	3%
8	14	3%
9	13	3%
10	8	2%
11	2	0%
12	2	0%
13	2	0%
14	1	0%
15+	2	0%
Total	**511**	**100%**

Of the 30 officers with nine or more force interactions during the year: 18 were assigned to the Field Services Bureau (FSB), 8 to Proactive Response Teams (PRT), and 5 to Tactical. Since officers can be assigned to more than one location in a year, the assignment with the most force incidents is used to identify their assignment. *See Section 3.3.1 for an analysis of force applied by officers in 2024.*

2.3 Force Investigations

APD strives to only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary to achieve lawful objectives, and minimal based on the totality of the circumstances. After investigation, force is deemed in policy when every force technique is used correctly and was deemed to be reasonable, necessary, and minimal as defined in SOP 2-52: Use of Force - General. If any officer's force techniques used were determined to be out of policy, the entire force interaction is considered out of policy. As shown in Table 2.3, 3.7% of force cases and 3.8% of force interactions investigated during 2024 were deemed out of policy. In 2023, 5% of the force cases/interactions were out of policy. *See Section 5 of this report for further analysis of force investigations.*

Policy Outcomes of Force Interactions 2024 (n=739)

Disposition
☐ In Policy
■ Out of Policy

28

711
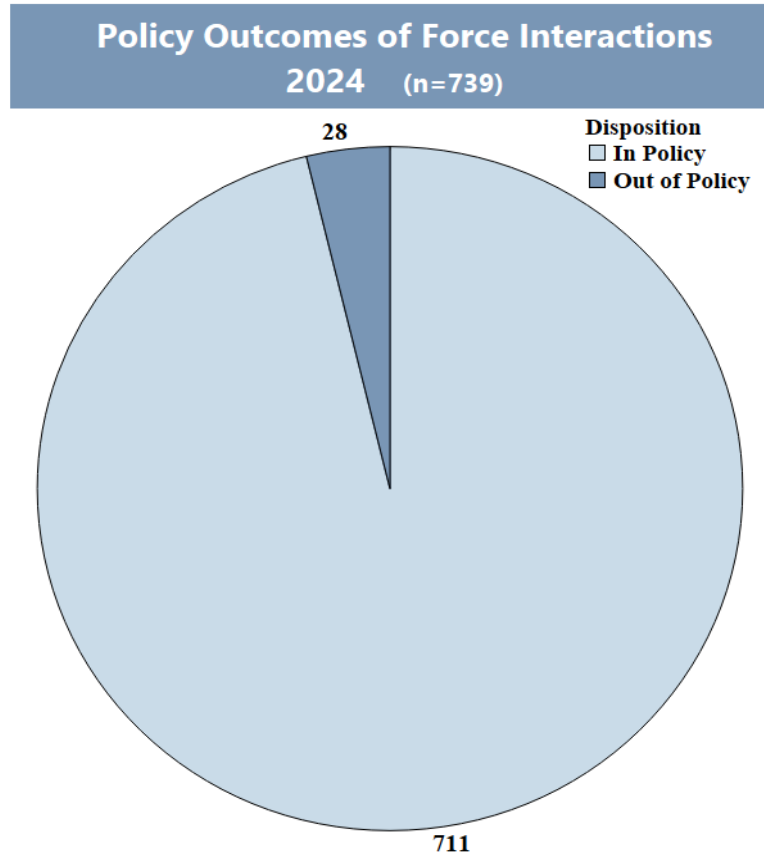
Table 2.3		Force Cases	% Total	Force Interactions	% Total
Outcome	In Policy	652	96.3%	711	96.2%
	Out of Policy	25	3.7%	28	3.8%
	Total	**677**	**100%**	**739**	**100%**

3- Force in Detail

APD's jurisdiction includes the City of Albuquerque, which is divided into seven Area Commands- Northwest, Valley, Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, University, and Foothills. In February 2023, APD initiated a pilot program by dividing the existing Southeast Area Command into two by creating University Area Command. After the successful pilot, University Area Command was made an official are command in 2024. University Area Command is combined with Southeast Area Command in this report until updates to department databases are complete.
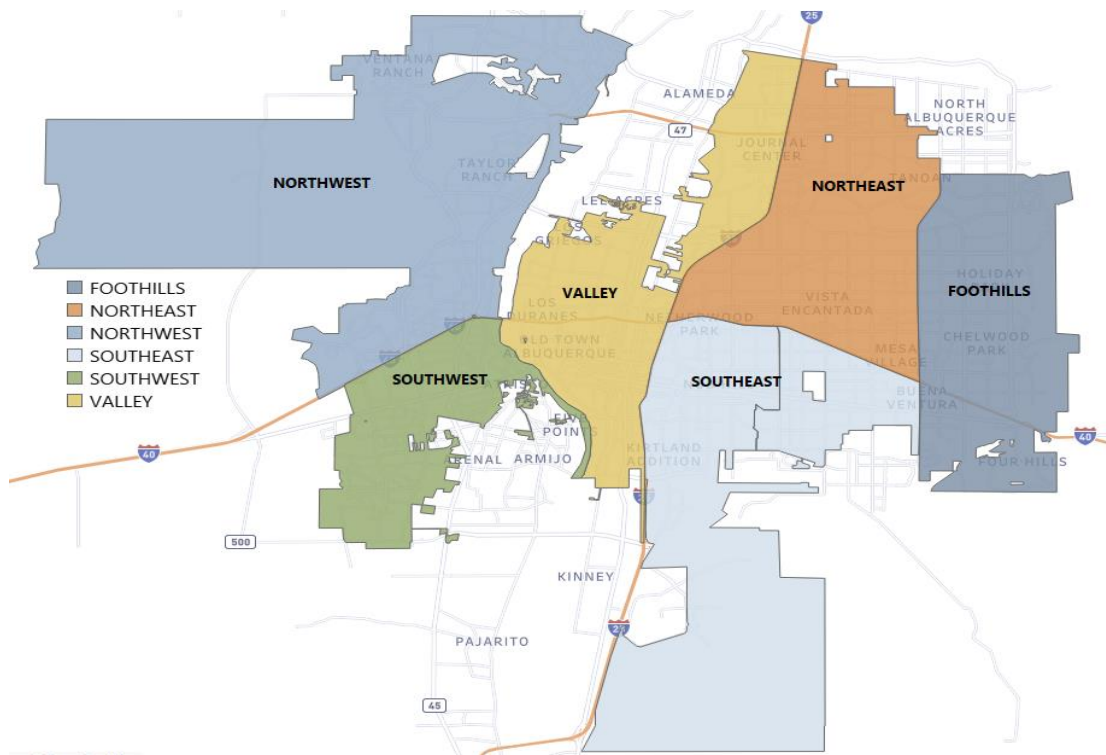
3.1 **Geography of Force**

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

| Table 3.1		Force Interactions by Area Command														
		Southeast		Valley		Northeast		Southwest		Foothills		Northwest		Out of Area		Total*	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Level	Level 1	56	25%	53	32%	25	21%	22	23%	20	35%	13	23%	11	61%	200	27%
	Level 2	138	61%	77	47%	63	52%	56	58%	25	44%	36	64%	4	22%	399	54%
	Level 3	32	14%	35	21%	33	27%	18	19%	12	21%	7	13%	3	17%	140	19%
	Total	226	31%	165	22%	121	16%	96	13%	57	8%	56	8%	18	2%	739	100%

n = number of force interactions of each level of force (row) occurring in each Area Command (column)
% = percent of column total except bottom row which is percent of row total

The Southeast and Valley Area Commands have the most and second most force interactions, respectively. Fifty three percent of the force interactions in 2024 occurred in either the Southeast or Valley Area Commands. West side Area Commands (Southwest and Northwest) account for 21% of the year's total force interactions. As shown in Table 3.1, the Southeast Area Command had the highest number of force interactions for Level 1 and Level 2 (26% of total at all levels); however, Valley shows a slightly higher number for Level three force interactions. The Northwest and Foothills Area Commands—similar to 2022 & 2023—had the fewest total force interactions for the year, 8% of total force interactions for both Area Commands. The Northwest Area Command also had the lowest percentage of force interactions classified as Level 3 uses of force (7 interactions). Eighteen force interactions occurred outside of City's boundaries, which is an increase from four in 2023 and six in 2022. Half of the out of area force interactions (nine) occurred at the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC).

3.2 Demographics of Involved Individuals

APD policies (SOP 2-56: Use of Force Reporting by Department Personnel, SOP 2-57: Use of Force Review and Investigation by Department Personnel) mandate that all officers, regardless of rank, shall immediately notify their on-duty supervisor following any use of force, prisoner injury, allegation of any use of force, or show of force. The officer(s) must then secure the scene and remain there until a supervisor responds and arrives on scene. The force used in the interaction is classified by level and the investigation and data capture process begins.
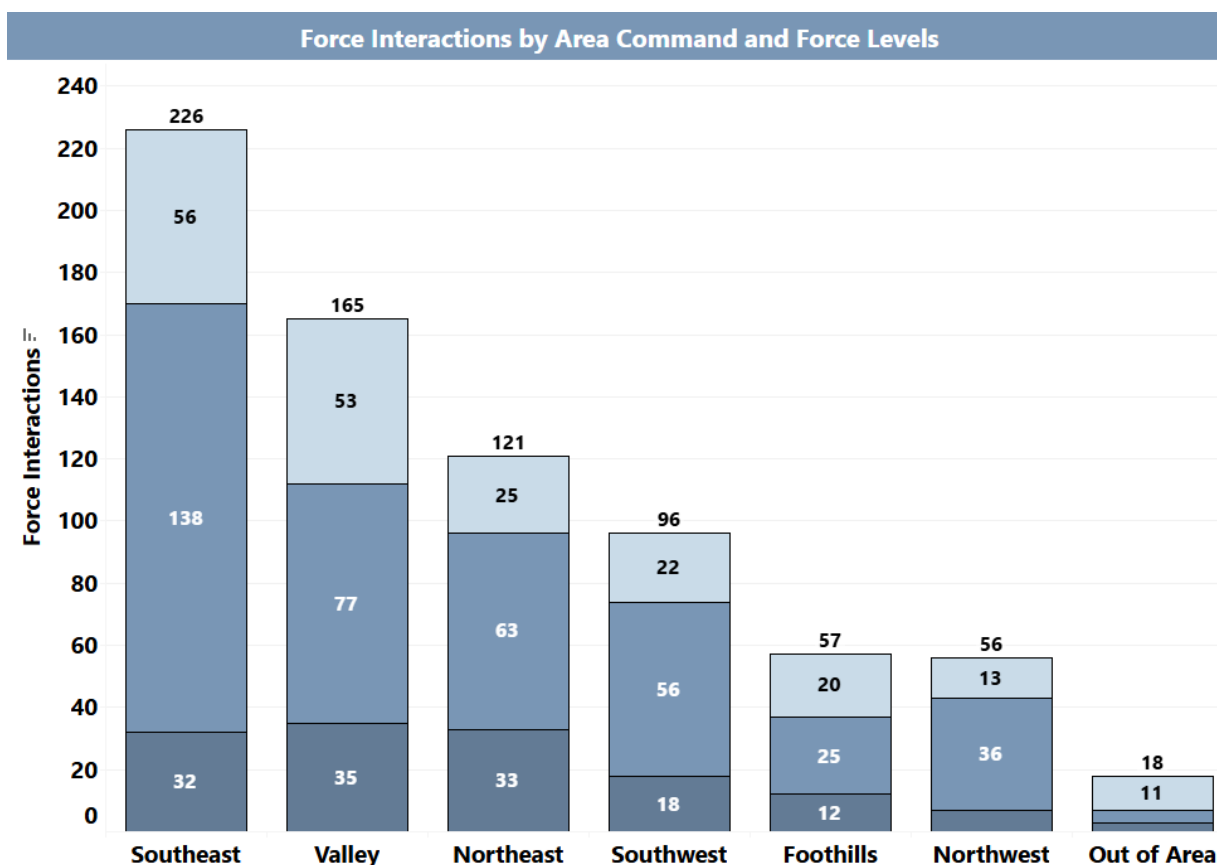
The reliability of demographic data may be affected by the perception of officers as well as the cooperation of the involved individual. Demographic categories, when not verified by an involved individual or through available documentation (i.e. a driver's license), are based on the perception of officers and may not fully reflect the identities of involved individuals. Identities that are not visible (e.g. sexual orientation, gender identity/gender expression, and mental illness or neurology) may not be apparent to officers which may make the data less reliable.

3.2.1 *Race and Ethnicity of Individuals Involved in Force*

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

Out of the 673 total involved individuals in force interactions in 2024, 369 (55%) were reported as Hispanic; 138 (21%) were White, Non-Hispanic; 74 (11%) people were Black, Non-Hispanic; 57 (9%) people were Native American, Non-Hispanic; 13 (2%) were identified as "other" or a racial group not collected and Non-Hispanic; and 12 (2%) were Mixed Race, Non-Hispanic. 7 (1%) people were recorded as unknown for both race and ethnicity.

Table 3.2.1	Race & Ethnicity in APD Use of Force		
		n	**%**
	Hispanic	369	54.8%
	White Non-Hispanic	138	20.5%
	Black Non-Hispanic	74	11.0%
	Native American Non-Hispanic	57	8.5%
	Other Non-Hispanic	13	1.9%
	Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	12	1.8%
	Unknown	7	1.0%
	Asian Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	3	0.4%
	Total	673	100.0%

Individuals by Race & Ethnicity

Race & Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Hispanic	369	54.8%
White Non-Hispanic	138	20.5%
Black Non-Hispanic	74	11.0%
Native American Non-Hispanic	57	8.5%
Other Non-Hispanic	13	1.9%
Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	12	1.8%
Unknown	7	1.0%
Asian Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	3	0.4%

(Number/Percentage of Involved Individuals)
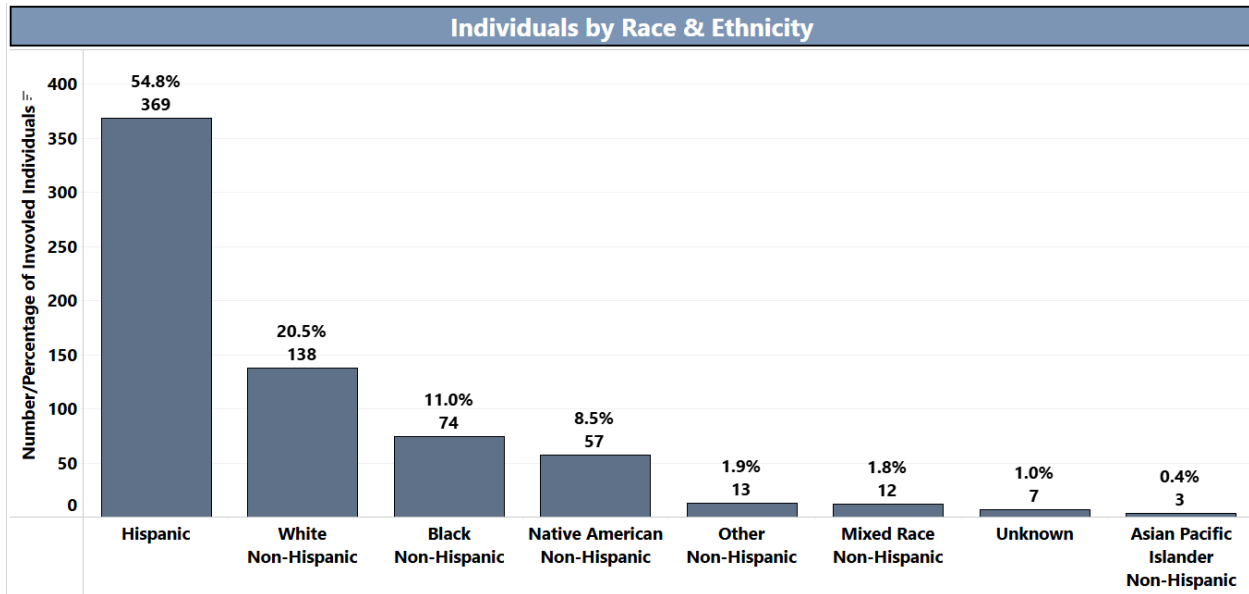
Table 3.2.2	Population of the City of Albuquerque by Race and Ethnicity		
	U.S. Census Category	**Population Estimate**	**Population Percentage**
	Total Population	560,283	
	Hispanic	267,402	47.7%
	White Alone	213,278	38.1%
	Black or African American	28,844	5.1%
	American Indian and Alaska Native	39,972	7.1%
	Asian	26,361	4.7%
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,397	0.4%
	Some Other Race Alone	4,486	0.8%

U.S. Census data come from the American Community Survey 2023 1-year estimates (Table DP05). Races other than White and Some Other Race are reported for individuals reporting the category alone or in combination. The US Census Bureau measures self-identification with racial categories while police records usually show the perception of an officer or investigator. For instance, if an individual identifies themselves in the Census as both Black and White, they would not be counted in the Black Alone category even though they would likely be counted in the Black category for police administrative purposes. The population percentages add to 104% reflecting the fact that people may be in multiple categories.
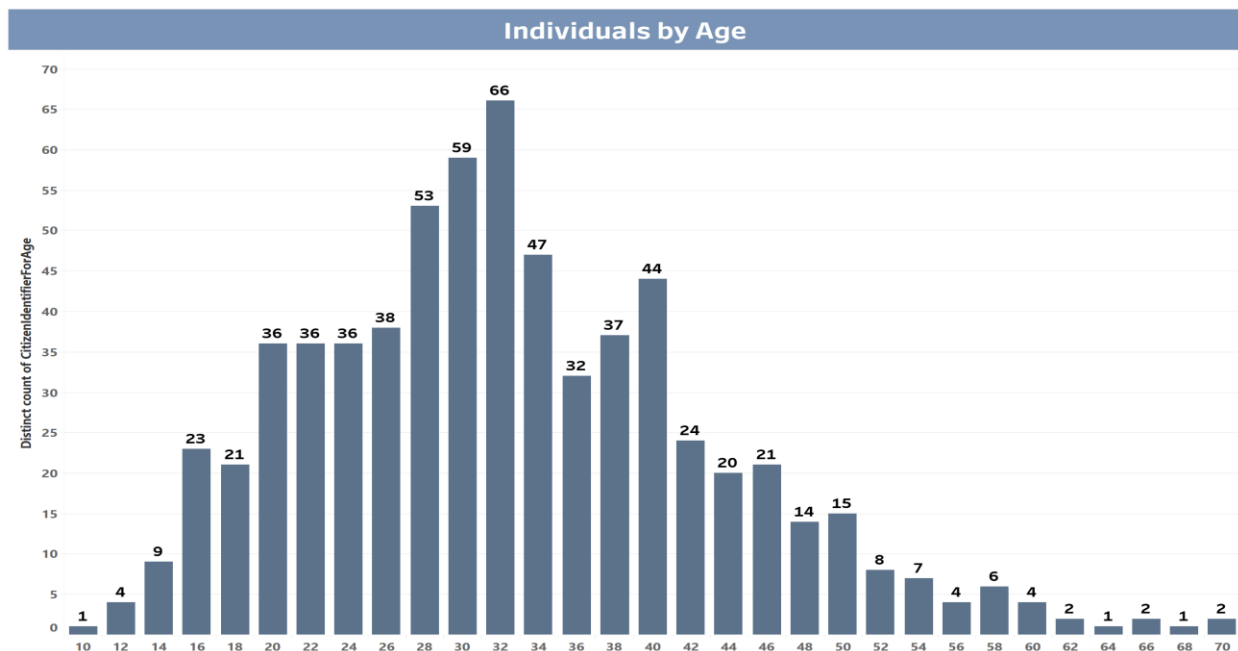
3.2.2 *Ages of Individuals Involved in Force*

Table 3.2.2	
Distinct Involved Individuals – Age	
Mean	31.7
Median	27
Mode	33
Standard Deviation	8.9
Max	71
Min	11

The typical age of individuals—defined as one standard deviation below or above the mean—was between 23 and 41 years old, with an average age of 31.7 years old. The oldest involved individual was 71 years old while the youngest was 11 years old. Nine individuals involved in force had no data related to age listed in the database and were excluded from further analysis about the age distribution of involved persons.

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

- The 11-year-old child was involved in two uses of force in 2024. Both incidents involved a domestic dispute with his family in which the child was armed with a weapon. In both instances, the child fought officers when approached, including biting an officer in one encounter. Empty hand control tactics were used in both situations to take the child into custody in order to transport him to a hospital for mental health evaluation.

- One 12-year-old child, a female juvenile, was verbalizing suicidal ideation and stated that she was going to jump out of a moving vehicle. The parent who was driving the car pulled over and called the police. The parent had been enroute to a hospital for the juvenile recognizing she was in a mental health crisis. As officers approached, the juvenile attempted to climb out of the car window, and officers tried to grab hold of her arms to prevent her from exiting. The juvenile struck one of the responding officers in the face causing their glasses to fall off and break as they hit the ground. The juvenile also started spitting on the officers. The officers applied empty hand take down techniques to get the juvenile into handcuffs. During the escort to another vehicle, the juvenile attempted to kick the officers and continued to spit on them. A PRS (Passive Restraint System) was applied to her legs to prevent further injury to herself or others. The juvenile complained of pain in her wrist and leg but declined to be checked out by AFR who were on the scene. The juvenile was transported to the hospital for evaluation

- Three 13-year-olds were involved in 3 separate cases.

- In one case, officers were dispatched (including an ECIT officer) due to a domestic violence incident where the juvenile had twisted her grandmother's arm and was trying to kick her to cause further injury. When an officer arrived on scene, the juvenile was in the courtyard of the apartment complex where she was attempting to hide behind various buildings and bushes to evade officers. As she was attempting to climb a perimeter fence, an officer was able to apprehend her while she hit and kicked the officer. The officer used an empty hand takedown to handcuff her. On the way to the patrol car, the juvenile walked intentionally into some bushes causing some scratches to her right shoulder. The individual was transported for further mental health evaluation.

- In another case involving a 13-year-old, officers were dispatched to a scene where a female juvenile was threatening suicide and was found with a knife to her neck on the 3rd floor of a motel. Officers were able to get the juvenile to drop her knife, and due to concerns of the juvenile potentially jumping over the railing, the officer approached and performed an empty hand takedown to secure handcuffs on her. Subsequently, after being handcuffed, the juvenile kicked another officer in the groin and after choosing to sit on the curb (instead of inside the patrol car), she repeatedly head-butted another officer. At that time, the individual was placed inside the police cruiser and transferred to a mental health facility for further evaluation.

- In the last case, a 13-year-old female juvenile was believed missing and at her 25-year-old boyfriend's residence who was believed to be sex-trafficking her. When officers arrived, they were told the juvenile was not there, however when officers searched the residence, the juvenile was found and began to physically attack officers by shoving, pushing, and elbowing them as they tried to apprehend her. Empty hand control techniques were used to place her into handcuffs. She was transported to the juvenile detention center and booked on charges.

Individuals by Age

Two 71-year-old individuals were involved in five cases in 2024.

For the individual who was involved in three uses of force:

- In one case, a male individual was found to have trespassed into a commercial office building by throwing a rock through a front entrance door and gaining access to one of the offices inside, where he locked himself in. The K-9 unit was called, officers arrived on scene and, after conducting a search, they forced entry into the locked office where the individual was barricaded and the K9 used force to apprehend him. He was placed into handcuffs and escorted out of the building. AFR arrived on scene but medical attention was declined and the individual was transported to the hospital where he was cleared and then was booked at MDC.

- In the second case seven months later, officers were dispatched to a church that had reported a break-in. Again, the K9 unit was called to assist, and lawful commands were issued for the trespasser to exit with their hands up. As the main chapel was being searched, the same male individual was found between columns of benches and did not comply with officer commands. The K9 apprehended the individual allowing officers to handcuff him and extract him from the property. The individual was reluctant to provide his identifying information and declined medical attention at the scene. The individual was transported to the hospital, released and booked at MDC.

- Finally, three months later, the same individual trespassed into another church by breaking a window and setting off the alarm. The K9 unit was dispatched to the scene and, during their search, the K9 apprehended the individual allowing the officers to

handcuff him. He was transported to the hospital for his injuries and cleared and then to MDC where he was booked.

For the other individual involved in two uses of force, a 71-year-old female:

- In one case the involved individual was causing a disturbance at Smith's by yelling at employees and refusing to vacate the premises. Officers arrived on the scene and, after using empty hand control techniques, handcuffed the individual and lead her outside of the store. The individual sustained small abrasions on her wrists. She was placed in the back of a patrol vehicle while a criminal trespass notice was issued along with a summons.

- In the second case two months later, the same individual was involved in a similar incident causing a disturbance at a restaurant. She was yelling at the restaurant's customers, and pointing her cane in their faces. Officers arrived and placed her in handcuffs. A certificate for evaluation was issued, and the individual was transported to the hospital. Once there, she was able to get out of her handcuffs and an officer used empty hand control techniques to hold and escort her into the hospital.

Among all people involved in force, 36 were minors (under the age of 18) and 5 were senior citizens (65 years of age), or 5% and <1% of force interactions, respectively. Among the 159 force interactions involving minors (under the age of 18), 10% of those interactions were classified as Level 3 uses of force, 70% were Level 2 uses of force, and 20% were Level 1 uses of force. Among the 38 force interactions involving seniors (65+), 26% were classified as Level 3 uses of force, and 74% were classified as Level 2 uses of force.

3.2.3 *Gender and Sexual Orientation of Individuals Involved in Force*

The gender data presented in this section is drawn from reports that identify an individual's gender in one of three ways: an individual's gender as perceived by the officer, gender that was documented on official identification (such as a driver's license), or self-reported by the involved individual after a force interaction. An officer does not inquire, inspect, or

Table 3.2.3		Involved Individuals	% Total
Gender	Female	142	21%
	Male	530	79%
	Other	1	<1%
	Total	**673**	**100%**

presume an individual's sex beyond their apparent gender presentation or through documentation that includes their gender. Of the 673 distinct involved individuals, 530 were identified as Male (79%) and 142 were identified as Female (21%). One individual was recorded as other.
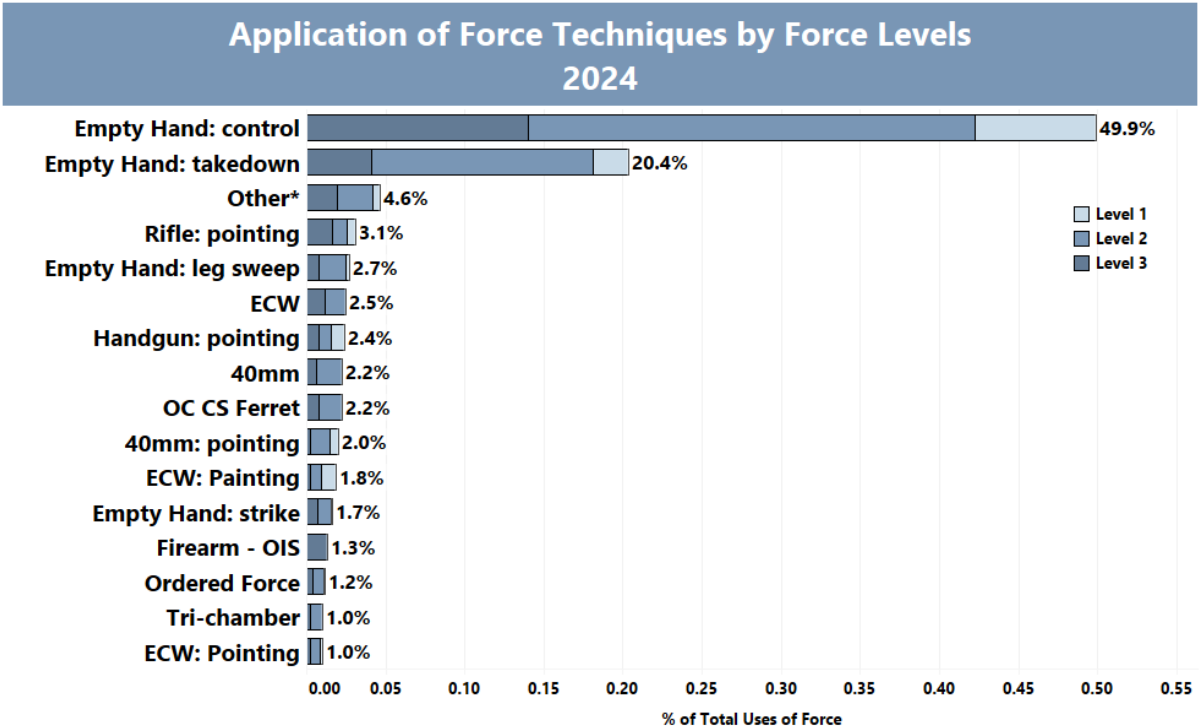
Sexual orientation is reported per interaction and not per distinct individual involved in force. In several instances where an individual was involved in more than one force interaction, their sexual orientation did not match. Approximately 17% of individuals' sexual orientation is recorded as unknown. All demographic

Table 3.2.4		
Involved Individual's Perceived or Self-Reported Sexual Orientation		
Orientation	**Force Interactions**	**% Total**
Heterosexual	588	80%
Unknown	127	17%
Homosexual	15	2%
Other	3	<1%
Bisexual	6	1%
Total	**739**	**100%**

information recorded is commonly based on an officer's perception of an individual and sexual orientation is not a visible characteristic, officers are less likely to know a person's sexual orientation. Individuals were identified as heterosexual in 80% of the force interactions in 2024.

3.3 Applications of Force by Technique

Table 3.3.1 shows all force techniques used in 2024 organized by the type of force and the level of the force interaction. Most force interactions have multiple types of force applied and every time force is applied in an interaction, the application is counted. For instance, if an officer strikes a person two times, that is two applications of "Empty Hand: Strike." Similarly, if two officers are involved in a takedown of a single individual, that is counted as two applications of "Empty Hand: Takedown." The most commonly used force is an "Empty Hand: control" which occurs at all force levels. "Empty Hand: Control" comprises any authorized empty-hand technique used to forcibly gain compliance, most typically while handcuffing an individual. The graph, below, shows the most common force techniques and pools lower frequency techniques into an "other" category. All types of force employed, the force level, and frequency during 2024 is provided in Table 3.3.1.

Application of Force Techniques by Force Levels
2024

Technique	% of Total Uses of Force
Empty Hand: control	49.9%
Empty Hand: takedown	20.4%
Other*	4.6%
Rifle: pointing	3.1%
Empty Hand: leg sweep	2.7%
ECW	2.5%
Handgun: pointing	2.4%
40mm	2.2%
OC CS Ferret	2.2%
40mm: pointing	2.0%
ECW: Painting	1.8%
Empty Hand: strike	1.7%
Firearm - OIS	1.3%
Ordered Force	1.2%
Tri-chamber	1.0%
ECW: Pointing	1.0%

Legend: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3

Other* includes all types of force comprising less than 1% of force applicaitons. See table 3.3.1 below for additional details about force applications.

"Empty Hand" force techniques are unarmed applications of force. APD tracks several types of empty hand techniques. These include forcibly restraining an individual; an officer tackling or pinning an individual to the ground (a "takedown"); a strike or blow to an individual with an officer's hand; or kicks and leg sweeps meant to bring an individual to the ground. Together, these force techniques (Empty Hand: Control, Empty Hand: Takedown, Empty Hand: Strike, Empty Hand: Kick, and Empty Hand: Leg Sweep) make up nearly three quarters (3/4) of all force applied in 2024 (74.7%). Empty Hand techniques may occur in all force levels and are commonly combined with other force techniques. Empty Hand: control is the most commonly applied type of force and is found at all force levels. Empty Hand: control and Empty Hand: Takedown combine for 2,291 out of all 3,262 force techniques applied (70.2%) during 2024, as shown in the table 3.3.1.

Table 3.3.1	Interaction Level of Force Where Technique Was Applied, Count of total Force Applications							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Techniques	Empty Hand: Control	248	15%	921	57%	458	28%	1,627	49.9%
	Empty Hand: Takedown	73	11%	456	69%	135	20%	664	20.4%
	Rifle: Pointing	16	16%	30	30%	54	54%	100	3.1%
	Empty Hand: Leg Sweep	7	8%	57	64%	25	28%	89	2.7%
	ECW			42	52%	39	48%	81	2.5%
	Handgun: Pointing	28	36%	25	32%	25	32%	78	2.4%
	OC CS Ferret			48	67%	24	33%	72	2.2%
	40mm			52	72%	20	28%	72	2.2%
	40mm: Pointing	18	27%	40	61%	8	12%	66	2.0%
	ECW: Painting	30	50%	22	37%	8	13%	60	1.8%
	Empty Hand: Strike	4	7%	28	52%	22	41%	54	1.7%
	Firearm - OIS					43	100%	43	1.3%
	Ordered Force	3	8%	24	62%	12	31%	39	1.2%
	Tri-Chamber			27	79%	7	21%	34	1.0%
	ECW: Pointing	3	9%	21	66%	8	25%	32	1.0%
	K9 Apprehension - Bite					30	100%	30	0.9%
	40mm: Miss			18	90%	2	10%	20	0.6%
	Pain Compliance	8	44%	8	44%	2	11%	18	0.6%
	Beanbag			4	33%	8	67%	12	0.4%
	ECW: Miss			9	82%	2	18%	11	0.3%
	OC Vapor			4	57%	3	43%	7	0.2%
	Beanbag: Pointing			7	100%			7	0.2%
	Improvised Weapon	1	14%			6	86%	7	0.2%
	PIT 35 Mph Or Below			7	100%			7	0.2%
	OC Spray			3	50%	3	50%	6	0.2%
	CS Ferret: Miss			5	100%			5	0.2%
	40mm OC Ferret			1	25%	3	75%	4	0.1%
	OC: Pointing	3	75%	1	25%			4	0.1%
	Authorized Deployment			3	100%			3	0.1%
	OC Ferret: Miss			2	100%			2	0.1%
	40mm CS Ferret			1	100%			1	0.0%
	NFDD					1	100%	1	0.0%
	Resisted Handcuffing	1	100%					1	0.0%
	Sting-Ball			1	100%			1	0.0%
	OC Fogger					1	100%	1	0.0%

Table 3.3.1	Interaction Level of Force Where Technique Was Applied, Count of total Force Applications								
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Empty Hand: Kick					1	100%	1	0.0%
	Grappler	1	100%					1	0.0%
	Shotgun: Pointing			1	100%			1	0.0%
	Total	444	14%	1,868	57%	950	29%	3,262	100.0%

n = number of times a force technique (row) was applied to an involved individual by an officer in force interactions of each level of force (column)

% = percent of row total

%* = percent of grand (column) total

Force levels are listed at the force interaction level

Example 1: An officer applied Empty Hand: control to an individual 921 times in Level 2 force interactions. 57% of all the 1,627 applications of Empty Hand: control in 2024 were in Level 2 interactions.

Example 2: 43 officers fired their guns at an involved individual in the 13 Officer involved shooting cases in 2024.

Example 3: Officers applied a total of 1,868 force techniques in Level 2 force interactions, 57% of all force techniques applied in 2024

A "show of force" is the act of an officer pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40-millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) at an individual. "Painting" (pointing the ECW and activating the targeting laser at an individual) or "arcing" (activating the ECW in a mode that creates an electrical arc across the front of the ECW) are also considered shows of force. A show of force is reported to the appropriate first line supervisor and reviewed as a Level 1 use of force by the Level 1 investigative unit. Shows of force make up around 8.3% of force techniques applied in 2024. In isolation, any show of force is considered a Level 1 use of force. However, shows of force often occur in conjunction with other types of force so they appear in all levels of force.

APD uses several varieties of less-lethal impact munitions and corresponding launchers, including beanbag rounds (Beanbag: miss, Beanbag) is <1% of force techniques and 40mm (40mm: miss, 40mm) is 2.8% of force techniques. APD also uses several varieties of chemical munitions (sprays and foggers) that deploy one of two chemical different compounds; oleoresin capsicum (OC), commonly referred to as pepper spray, and chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), commonly referred to as tear gas. The deployment of chemical munitions (OC CS Ferret, 40mm CS Ferret, 40mm OC Ferret, OC Spray, OC Vapor, OC Fogger, Tri-Chamber--including 'misses') accounted for approximately 4.2% of applied force techniques in 2024.

"Ordering Force" and "Authorized Deployment" reflects when supervisors authorize or order subordinate officers to perform shows of force or to apply force and are included as reportable

uses of force. Ordering Force and Authorized Deployment accounts for 1.3% of the total force in 2024 as shown in the table 3.3.1.

The department reports Pursuit Intervention Techniques (PIT) as a force technique. Per SOP 2-12: Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT), all uses of the PIT maneuver at or below 35 MPH are considered a Level 2 use of force. If the use of the PIT maneuver 35 MPH or below results in, or could reasonably be expected to result in serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death then it is considered a Level 3 use of force. All uses of the PIT maneuver above 35 MPH are considered deadly force and are therefore classified as a Level 3 use of force. The table 3.3.1 shows that in 2024, there were seven PIT maneuvers at or under 35 MPH that were investigated as a Level 2 force interactions.

Table 3.3.2	By Interaction Level of Force, Average Number of;	
Interaction Force Level	Officers Applying Force	Force Techniques Applied
Level 1	1.6	2.2
Level 2	2.3	4.7
Level 3	2.9	6.8

Within Level 1 force interactions, there was an average of 1.6 officers applying an average of 2.2 techniques to an involved individual. Among Level 2 interactions, there was an average of 2.3 officers applying an average of 4.7 force techniques to an involved individual. Finally, within all Level 3 interactions, there was an average of 2.9 officers applying an average of 6.9 force techniques to an involved individual. These results suggest some correlation between the force level and the number of officers involved and the number of techniques employed across all involved officers.

3.4 Use of Force Complaints

The Civilian Police Oversight Agency (CPOA) investigates most complaints reported by community members against APD officers. Over the course of the year, CPOA investigated 349 complaints containing 630 allegations of misconduct on the part of one or more APD officers. Of these, 10 complaints contain 15 allegations related to APD use of force policies. Among these cases, eight were determined to be unfounded while two remain under active investigations. Four complaints stem from the Southeast Area Command, Three from Foothills Area Command, Two from Valley Area Command, and one from Northeast Area Command. The demographic make-up of the ten complainants was seven men, three women, and one person who preferred not to answer. The racial demographics of complainants include three Hispanic; four White, Non-Hispanic; three Black, Non-Hispanic; and one who preferred not to answer. Their ages ranged from 19 to 68 with two missing ages.

3.5 Officer Involved Shootings

APD was involved in 13 Officer Involved Shooting incidents in 2024. In these 13 encounters, there were 16 involved individuals and three bystanders for a total of 19 individuals who officers discharged their firearms toward. The three bystanders from the OIS occurring on 11/11/2024 are not included in Table 3.5. Eleven of the 16 involved individuals were armed or attempting to arm themselves with a firearm. There was one case involving firearms discharges directed at or from a moving vehicle during 2024.

A total of eight out of 13 (69%) incidents were fatal. A ninth individual took his own life causing his death. Eleven of the 13 OIS incidents were within APD policy. One OIS incident that was found out-of-policy was a response to a disturbance call involving four subjects who were evading police and involved firing at a moving vehicle. The second out-of-policy incident also occurred during a response to a disturbance call. One of the out of policy OIS incidents was fatal. Table 3.5, presents an overview of each OIS incident in 2024.

Table 3.5	2024 - Officer Involved Shootings-Summary						
	Involved Individual's Demographics			Situational Factors and Outcomes			Investigation
Date	Race and Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Was the Incident Fatal	Was the Individual Armed*	Call Type	IAFD Investigation Status
1/25/2024	Hispanic	Male	38	Yes	Yes-gun	Aggravated Assault/Battery	Completed-In Policy
2/1/2024	Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	Male	40	Yes- Self-Inflicted	Yes-gun	Suicide	Completed-In Policy
3/19/2024	White Non-Hispanic	Female	32	Yes	No	Stolen Vehicle Found	Completed-In Policy
3/30/2024	Black Non-Hispanic	Male	20	No	No	Disturbance /Disorder	Completed-Out of Policy
	Hispanic	Male	Unknown	No	No	Disturbance /Disorder	Completed-Out of Policy
	Hispanic	Male	18	No	No	Disturbance /Disorder	Completed-Out of Policy
	Hispanic	Male	20	No	No	Disturbance /Disorder	Completed-Out of Policy
4/11/2024	Hispanic	Male	30	Yes	Yes-gun	Wanted Person	Completed-In Policy
4/30/2024	White Non-Hispanic	Male	35	No	Yes-gun	Wanted Person	Completed-In Policy
5/16/2024	White Non-Hispanic	Male	39	No	Yes-gun	On-site Suspicious	Completed-In Policy
6/20/2024	White Non-Hispanic	Male	42	Yes	Yes-gun	On-site Suspicious	Completed-In Policy
8/17/2024	Black	Male	44	Yes	Yes-gun	SWAT	Completed-In Policy

Table 3.5	2024 - Officer Involved Shootings-Summary						
	Involved Individual's Demographics			**Situational Factors and Outcomes**			**Investigation**
Date	**Race and Ethnicity**	**Gender**	**Age**	**Was the Incident Fatal**	**Was the Individual Armed***	**Call Type**	**IAFD Investigation Status**
	Non-Hispanic						
10/13/2024	Hispanic	Male	41	Yes	Yes-gun	DV/Family Dispute	Completed-In Policy
10/18/2024	Hispanic	Male	39	Yes	Yes-gun	Suspicious Person/Vehicle	Completed-Out of Policy
11/11/2024	Hispanic	Male	30	Yes	Yes-gun	Disturbance /Disorder	Completed-In Policy
12/22/2024	Hispanic	Male	32	No	Yes-gun	Shooting	Completed-In Policy

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

3.6 Special Operations Division Deployments

3.6.1 K-9 Deployments

Police service dogs (PSD, or K-9 units) were deployed a total of 424 times in 2024. Subject to APD policy (SOP 2-23: Use of Canine Unit and SOP 1-64: K-9 Unit), PSDs are deployed for three purposes: building searches, tracking individuals/area searches, and the apprehension of fleeing or resisting individuals. A K-9 Deployment is defined as "Any situation, except an on-leash article search, where a PSD is brought to the scene and is used in an attempt to locate or apprehend a suspect, whether or not a suspect is located or apprehended". K-9 Apprehension means "Any occasion when a PSD is deployed and plays a clear and well-documented role in apprehending a suspect or individual. In order to play a clear and documented role, a handler must articulate the PSD role, such as being the subject of warnings, following bark commands, performing a search, or the suspect stating that the PSD influenced their decision to submit to arrest".

Table 3.5.1	2024 K-9 Utilization Summary				
	K-9 Deployments	Total Apprehensions	Apprehensions w/ No Injury	Apprehensions with Injury (Bite)	Bite Ratio
January	24	9	8	1	11%
February	49	9	8	1	11%
March	28	5	4	1	20%
April	20	4	4	0	0%
May	27	9	9	0	0%
June	36	10	9	1	10%
July	29	5	2	3	60%
August	25	5	3	2	40%
September	37	10	7	3	30%
October	43	13	12	1	8%
November	58	10	8	2	20%
December	48	12	5	7	58%
Total	**424**	**101**	**79**	**22**	**Bite Ratio = 22%**

K-9 Units may be used to apprehend individual(s) fleeing or resisting arrest when there is reason to believe that the individual(s) has committed a felony. The decision to use the K-9 for apprehension is based on the threat posed by the individual. When a PSD bites an individual

Tactical Activations by Month 2024
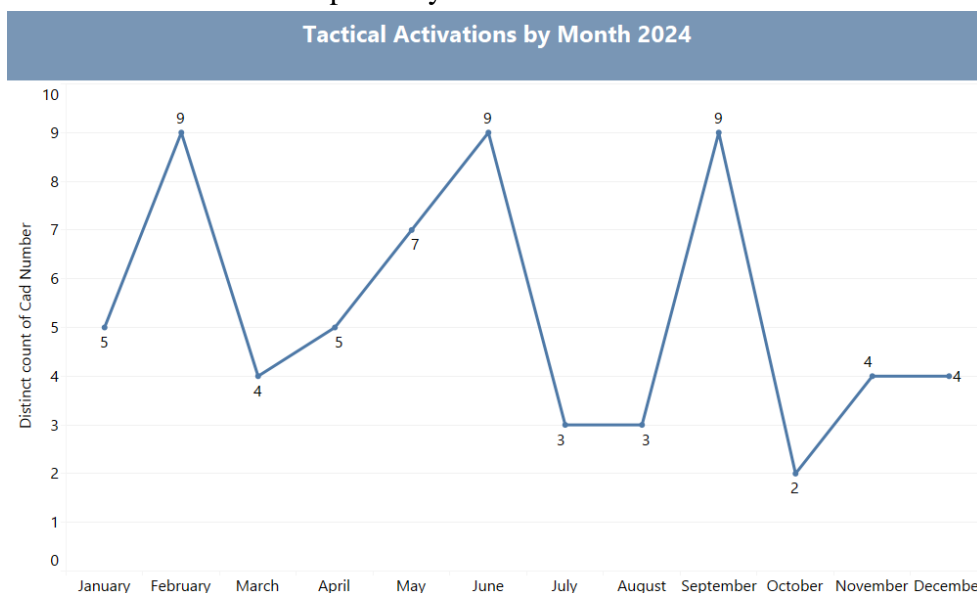
(excluding accidental bites), it is a reportable use of force. In 2024, individuals were bitten by a PSD during 22 out of the 101 apprehensions (22%). The department's Bite Ratio is calculated from the number of apprehensions with a bite (excluding accidental and directed bites) divided by the total number of apprehensions over a given period of time. The department had a bite ratio of 22% in 2024.
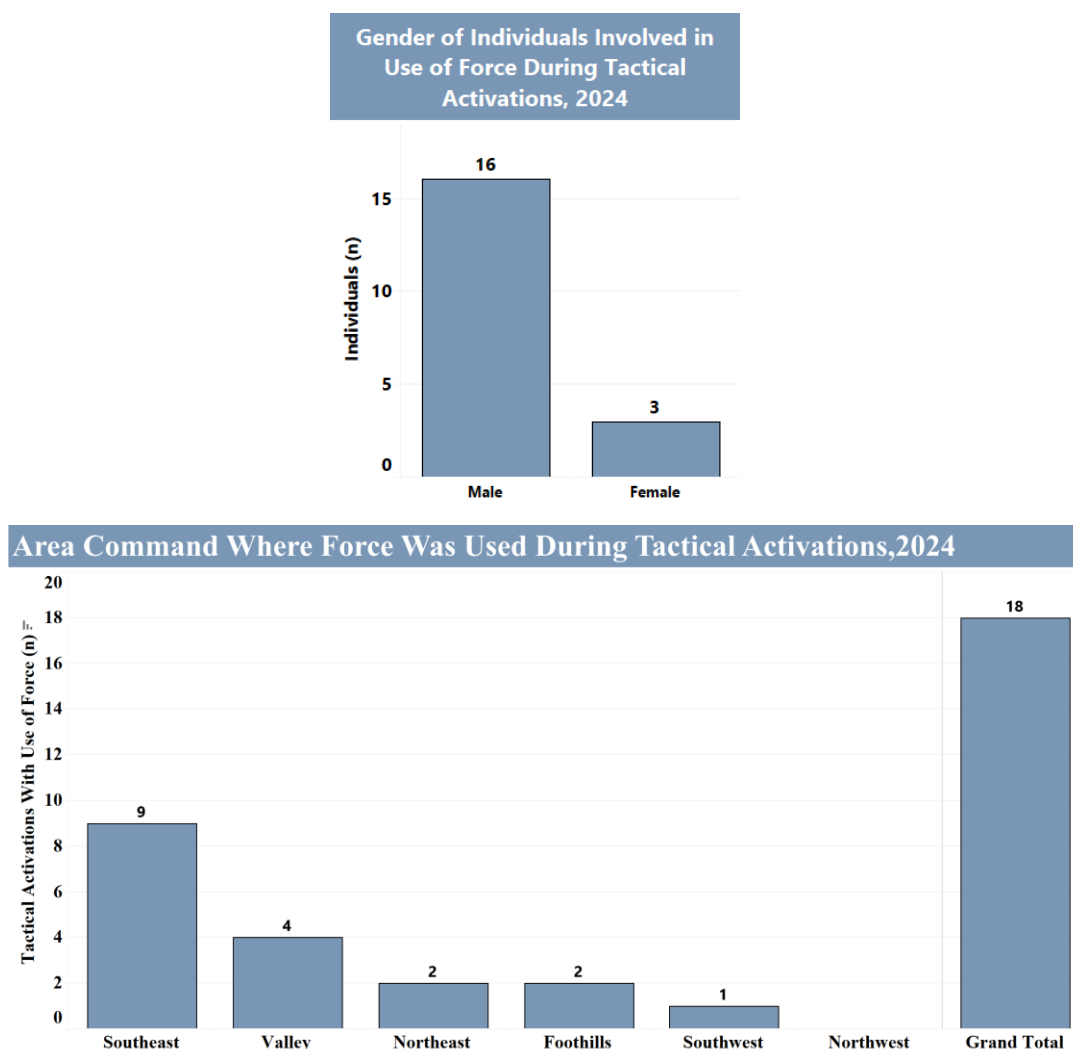
3.6.2 *Tactical Activations*

A tactical activation refers to the act of putting specialized tactical units on notice of potential deployment. Tactical units focus on tactical solutions to critical incidents that involve a

Table 3.5.2	2024 Tactical Activations	
	Type of Call Out	**Activations**
	Mutual Assist	6
	Traffic Stop	2
	Disturbance	2
	Pre-Planned Warrant Service	10
	Wanted Person	17
	Domestic Dispute	16
	Aggravated Assault/Battery	2
	Vandalism	1
	Suicide	1
	Homicide	3
	Stabbing	1
	Shoplifting	1
	Hostage	1
	Welfare Check	1
Total		**64**

threat to public safety or are otherwise high-risk situations. Critical incidents include but are not limited to crisis negotiation team responses; hostage situations; barricaded and armed individuals; high-risk arrests; execution of search and arrest warrants with exigent or dangerous circumstances; major jail disturbances; civil disturbances; and specialized patrol functions.
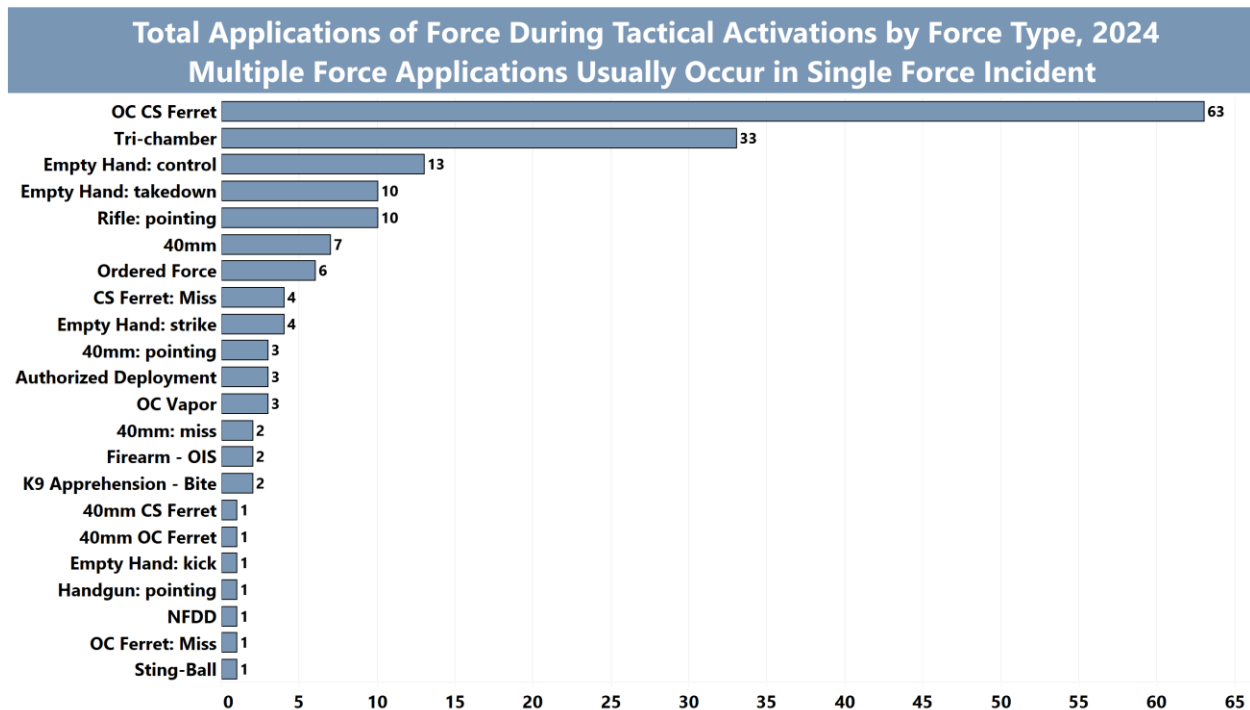
There were 64 tactical activations in 2024. The majority occurred in the first two quarters comprising 61% (39) of all activations during the year. There was a 21% decrease in tactical activations from 2023 to 2024. In 2023, there were 81 tactical activations and there were 64 in 2024. Among the 64 tactical activations, 6 were recorded as tactical assists where the department assisted or provided tactical support to other law enforcement agencies.

3.6.3 *Tactical Activations and Use of Force*

Force was used in 18 out of total 64 (28%) tactical activations during 2024. The Southeast Area Command had the most uses of force (9 or 30% of activations with force) during tactical activations. The figure below provides a snapshot of force techniques utilized during tactical activations. Chemical munitions comprise the majority of force applied during tactical activations.

Total Applications of Force During Tactical Activations by Force Type, 2024
Multiple Force Applications Usually Occur in Single Force Incident

Force Type	Count
OC CS Ferret	63
Tri-chamber	33
Empty Hand: control	13
Empty Hand: takedown	10
Rifle: pointing	10
40mm	7
Ordered Force	6
CS Ferret: Miss	4
Empty Hand: strike	4
40mm: pointing	3
Authorized Deployment	3
OC Vapor	3
40mm: miss	2
Firearm - OIS	2
K9 Apprehension - Bite	2
40mm CS Ferret	1
40mm OC Ferret	1
Empty Hand: kick	1
Handgun: pointing	1
NFDD	1
OC Ferret: Miss	1
Sting-Ball	1

3.7 Tactical Activations by Demographics

Within the 18 tactical activations that included the use of force, there were 19 individuals involved. Out of the 19 individuals, 16 were male (84%), 2 were female (16%). A breakdown by gender is in the figure below.

Gender of Individuals Involved in Use of Force During Tactical Activations, 2024

Gender	Individuals (n)
Male	16
Female	3
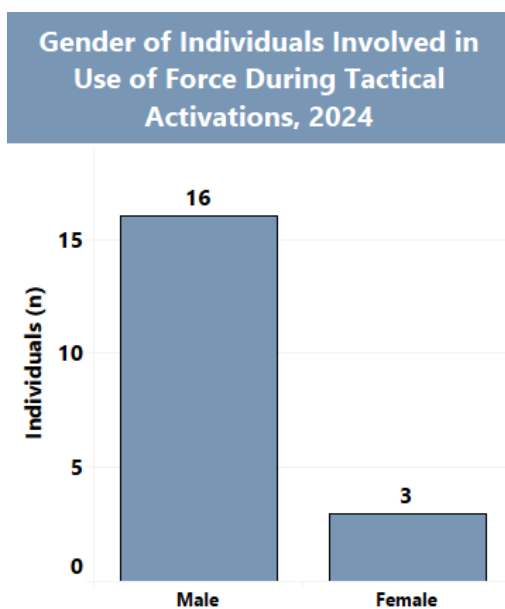
The most prevalent age range for the 19 people associated with tactical activations involving force was between 30-44 for 7 or 37% of all involved individuals. The next most prevalent ranges were 40-44 or 21%, 25-29 or 16%, and 45-49 or 11% with the remaining age ranges of 35-39; 55-59; and 60-64 each with 1 or 5%. The age distribution of the involved persons is provided in the figure below.

Age Group of Individuals Involved in Use of Force During Tactical Activations, 2024
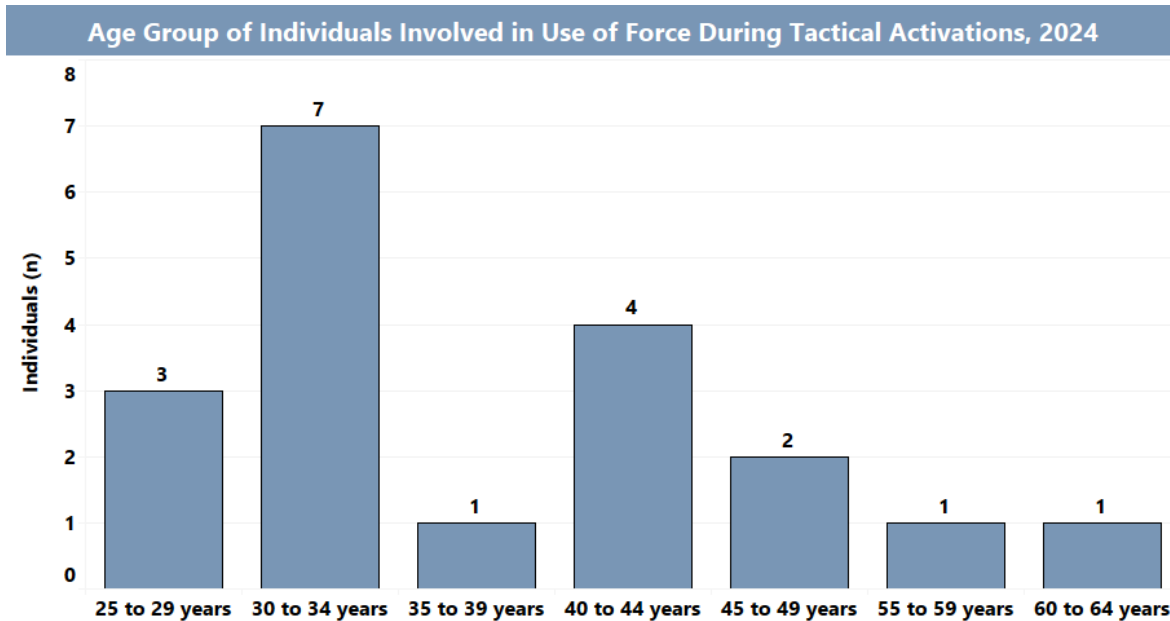
Among the individuals involved in tactical activations for which any use of force occurred, 9 out of 19 were Hispanic (47%); 7 White, Non-Hispanic (37%); 2 Black, Non-Hispanic (11%); and 1 Native American Non-Hispanic (5%). The figure below provides the race and ethnicity for the 19 individuals associated with tactical activations involving force.

Race & Ethnicity of Individuals Involved in Use of Force During Tactical Activations, 2024
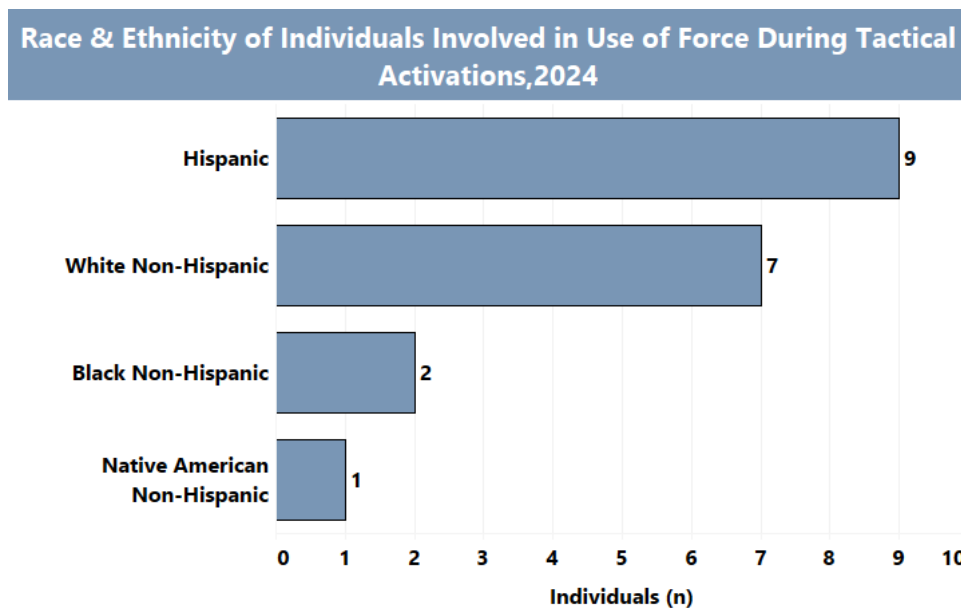
3.8 **Electronic Control Weapons**

An electronic control weapon (ECW), also referred to by the brand name Taser, is a less-lethal weapon designed primarily to direct electrical charges into an individual that causes involuntary muscle contractions and overrides the individual's voluntary motor responses. For an ECW deployment to immobilize an individual, two probes must penetrate the skin in order to complete a circuit. If one probe does not hit the target or the individual is wearing clothing that prevents the probe from penetrating the skin, the ECW is not likely to achieve the desired result. The ECWs used by APD have a targeting assistance feature in the form of a laser sight. An ECW's laser sight may or may not be activated when an ECW is pointed at an individual. APD transitioned in 2024 to the Taser 10 model of ECW. As of December 31, 2024, there were 925 Taser 10s assigned and 310 held in inventory.
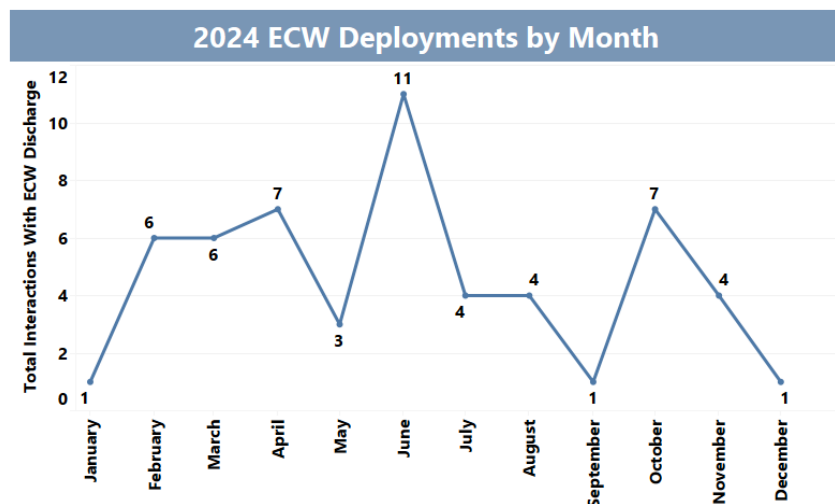
APD officers deployed ECWs in 55 (7.4%) force interactions in 2024. Within the 55 interactions, an ECW was discharged or applied 92 times. ECW deployments include any instance where the ECW was fired at an individual—including if the ECW missed—and each cycle of the ECW is counted as a discharge.

The highest number of interactions with an ECW deployment (11) occurred in the month of June 2024. Geographically, the greatest number of interaction with an ECW deployment occurred in the Northeast Area Command (29%) followed by Southeast and Valley Area Commands both with 18% of all interactions. Eight out of 55 (14.5%) interactions with an ECW deployment during 2024 were out of policy. Officers were injured in 18 interactions (33%) in which an ECW was deployed.

3.9 **Situational Factors in Force Interactions**

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

Table 3.9		Force Interactions by Level of Force							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
Situation		**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Involved Individual Was Armed	Yes	38	19%	73	18%	23	16%	134	18%
	No	159	80%	300	75%	110	79%	569	77%
	Unknown	3	2%	26	7%	7	5%	36	5%
Involved Individual Was Unhoused	Yes	46	23%	118	29%	38	27%	202	27%
	No	137	69%	210	53%	71	51%	418	57%
	Unknown	17	9%	71	18%	31	22%	119	16%
Involved Individual Was Experiencing a Crisis, (reported by officer or force investigator)	Yes	63	32%	73	18%	33	24%	169	23%
	No	117	58%	232	58%	69	49%	418	57%
	Unknown	20	10%	94	24%	38	27%	152	20%
Involved Individual Self-Reported Mental Illness	Yes	35	17%	60	15%	23	16%	118	16%
	No	147	74%	268	67%	86	61%	501	68%
	Unknown	18	9%	71	18%	31	22%	120	16%
Involved Individual Was Arrested	Yes	145	73%	276	69%	96	69%	517	70%
	No	55	28%	123	31%	44	31%	222	30%
Involved Individual Had Limited or No English Language Proficiency	Yes	3	2%	13	3%	5	4%	21	3%
	No	195	98%	362	91%	125	89%	682	92%
	Unknown	2	1%	24	6%	10	7%	36	5%

n = number of force interactions by level of force (column) per the individual's situation (row)

% = percent of situation (row) total and force level (column) total

Example: An involved individual was armed in 19% of Level 1 force interactions in 2024.

The involved individual in force interactions was unarmed in 569 or 77% of all force interactions in 2023. Individuals were armed in 134 force interactions (18%). Whether or not an individual was unhoused is often based on officer perception and the willingness of an involved individual to self-report. A little more than half (418 or 57%) of individuals involved in force were housed, 202, a little more than a quarter (27%) were unhoused, and 119 (16%) were reported with an unknown housing status. The pattern is generally consistent within +/- 10% across all three force levels.

APD defines a behavioral health crisis (crisis) as an incident in which an individual is experiencing intense feelings of personal distress (e.g., anxiety, depression, fear, anger, panic, hopelessness), obvious changes in functioning (e.g., neglect of personal hygiene, unusual behavior), or catastrophic life events (e.g., disruptions in personal relationships, support systems, or living arrangements; loss of autonomy or parental rights; victimization; or natural disasters), which may, but shall not necessarily, result in an upward trajectory or intensity that culminates in thoughts or acts that are possibly dangerous to the individual in crisis and/or others (SOP 2-19: Response to Behavioral Health Issues). APD's force data is based on an officer's or investigators professional judgement of whether the individual was in crisis. This may not have been known to the officers using force at the time and the crisis may not have contributed directly to the use of force.

APD Officers reported 169 or 23% of involved individuals as experiencing a crisis. Among the remaining encounters, 418 (57%) of the individuals were reported as not experiencing a crisis and 152 (20%) of the involved individuals were reported as unknown. As a percentage of total force interactions of each level, involved individuals were most commonly identified as being in crisis in Level 1 force interactions.

There were 118 (16%) individuals involved in force interactions that self-reported mental illness in the course of their interaction with law enforcement officers. An individual may report mental illness at any time during the encounter. There are cases where the involved person reports having a mental illness while being interviewed, which is generally after the use of force occurred. As a result, the officer may not have been aware of the individual's mental state when force occurred. An additional 501 (68%) did not report a mental illness and 120 (16%) were reported as unknown.

Most force interactions 517 (70%) led to the individual being arrested. Level 1 through Level 3 force interactions appear to be consistently highly correlated with arrests (73%, 69% and 69% respectively).

3.10 Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions

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

Table 3.10		Force Interactions by Level of Force							
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
Outcome		**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
The Involved Individual Was Injured (From Any Cause)	Yes	59	30%	380	95%	136	97%	575	78%
	No	141	70%	19	5%	4	3%	164	22%
Involved Individual Was Injured by a Law Enforcement Officer or Complained of Injury	Yes	36	18%	377	94%	133	95%	546	74%
	No	164	82%	22	6%	7	5%	193	26%
Involved Individual Was Injured by a Law Enforcement Officer During Arrest (Only Individuals Arrested)	Yes	28	19%	263	95%	95	99%	386	75%
	No	117	81%	13	5%	1	1%	131	25%
Involved Individual Was Hospitalized (Including injuries not caused by law enforcement)	Admitted to Hospital	9	5%	11	3%	7	5%	27	4%
	Treated and Released	35	18%	155	39%	74	53%	264	36%
	No	156	78%	233	59%	59	42%	448	61%
An Officer Was Injured in the Interaction	Yes	39	20%	160	40%	51	36%	250	34%
	No	161	80%	239	60%	89	64%	489	66%

n = number of force interactions by level of force (column) where outcome occurred (row)
% = percent of outcome (row) total and force level (column) total
Example: An involved individual was injured in 30% of level 1 force interactions in 2024.

Out of 739 force interactions, there were 575 force interactions (78%) in which *any* injury was sustained by the involved individual. Injuries *from any source* were much more common in Level 2 and Level 3 force interactions (95% and 97%, respectively) than in Level 1 force interactions (30%).

In the 739 total force interactions, 546 (78%) of those interactions included injuries that *were caused* by a law enforcement officer. In 36 (18%) Level 1 force interactions, an officer caused an injury or the involved individual complained of an injury. Level 2 and 3 force interactions were more likely to include injuries caused by an officer (94% and 95% respectively). The types on injuries are detailed in Table 3.10.1 below.

Table 3.10.1	Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
Injuries to Involved Individuals *Caused* by a Law Enforcement Officer	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Abrasions	8	2%	282	76%	83	22%	373	49%
Complaint	23	14%	107	65%	35	21%	165	22%
Puncture			28	54%	24	46%	52	7%
Lacerations	1	3%	27	69%	11	28%	39	5%
Bruises	3	8%	23	61%	12	32%	38	5%
Other Injury	5	18%	13	46%	10	36%	28	4%
Welt	1	5%	16	84%	2	11%	19	2%
OC exposure			11	79%	3	21%	14	2%
Gunshot					10	100%	10	1%
Death					8	100%	8	1%
Broken bones					8	100%	8	1%
Bloody nose	1	17%	3	50%	2	33%	6	1%
Unconscious					3	100%	3	0%
All Injuries	42	6%	510	67%	211	28%	763	100%

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

% = percent of row total

%* = percent of column total

Example 1: 76% of abrasions caused by an officer occurred in Level 2 force interactions.

Example 2: 28% of all injuries caused by an officer occurred in Level 3 force interactions.
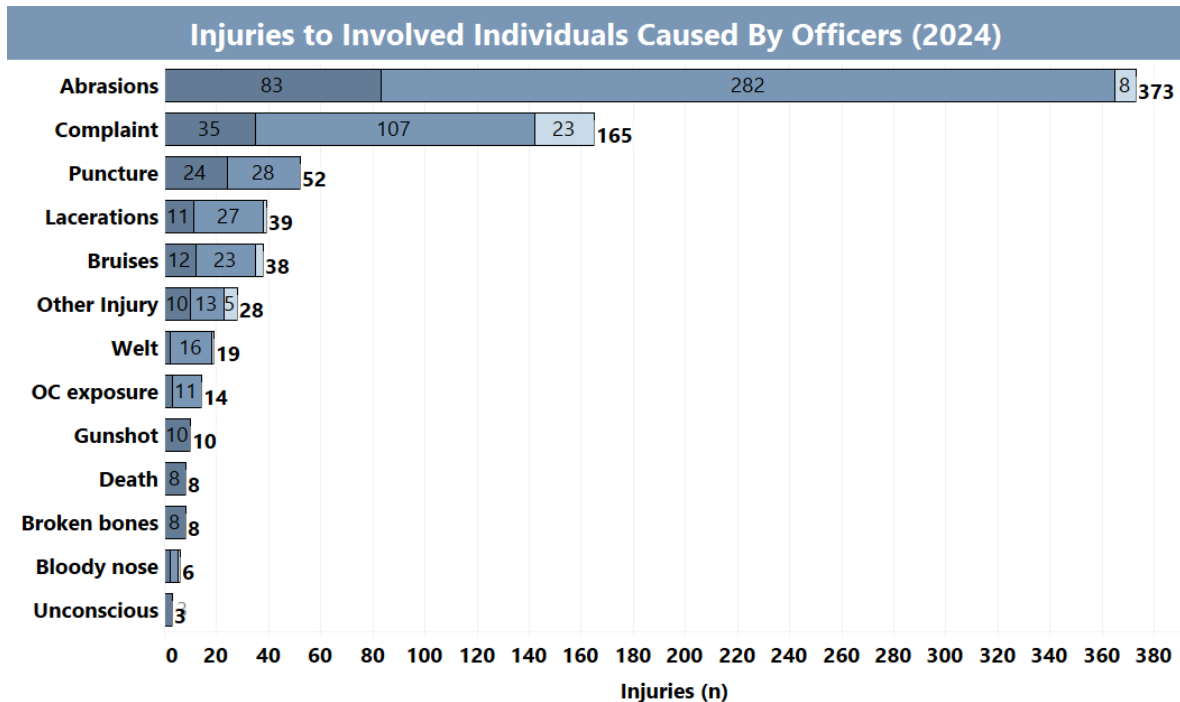
Among the 517 force interactions in which an arrest was made, 386 or 75% resulted in an injury to the involved individual that was caused by a law enforcement officer. Most arrests (117 out of 145) including Level 1 force interactions did not result in an injury caused by an officer (81%). Arrests in conjunction with Level 2 and 3 force interactions tended to be more injurious to involved individuals, with 263 (95%) and 95 (99%), respectively.

APD tracks the type of treatment received by people involved in force. Twenty-seven (4%) people were admitted to the hospital (not including for mental health) following a force incident. The injuries may or may not be related to force applied by officers. For instance, 5% of people involved in Level 1 force were admitted to the hospital but, by definition, Level 1 force is when an individual is not injured by an officer. In addition to people admitted to the hospital, 264 (36%) people were transported to a hospital for treatment and released. The majority of people (448 or 61%) were either not injured or had injuries minor enough that they were treated on scene.

Law enforcement officers sustained injuries in 250 or 34% of force interactions in 2024. More than one officer may have been injured in a single case. Officers were not injured in 161 out of 200 (80%) of Level 1 cases, 239 out of 399 (60%) of Level 2 cases, and 89 out of 140 (64%) of Level 3 force cases.

3.10.1   *Types of Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions*

Injuries are recorded in distinct categories (i.e. abrasions, bruises, etc.). An involved individual or an officer may sustain multiple injuries during any one force interaction. APD differentiates between injuries caused and not caused by law enforcement officers in a force interaction and counts the number of injuries by category.

Injuries to Involved Individuals Caused By Officers (2024)

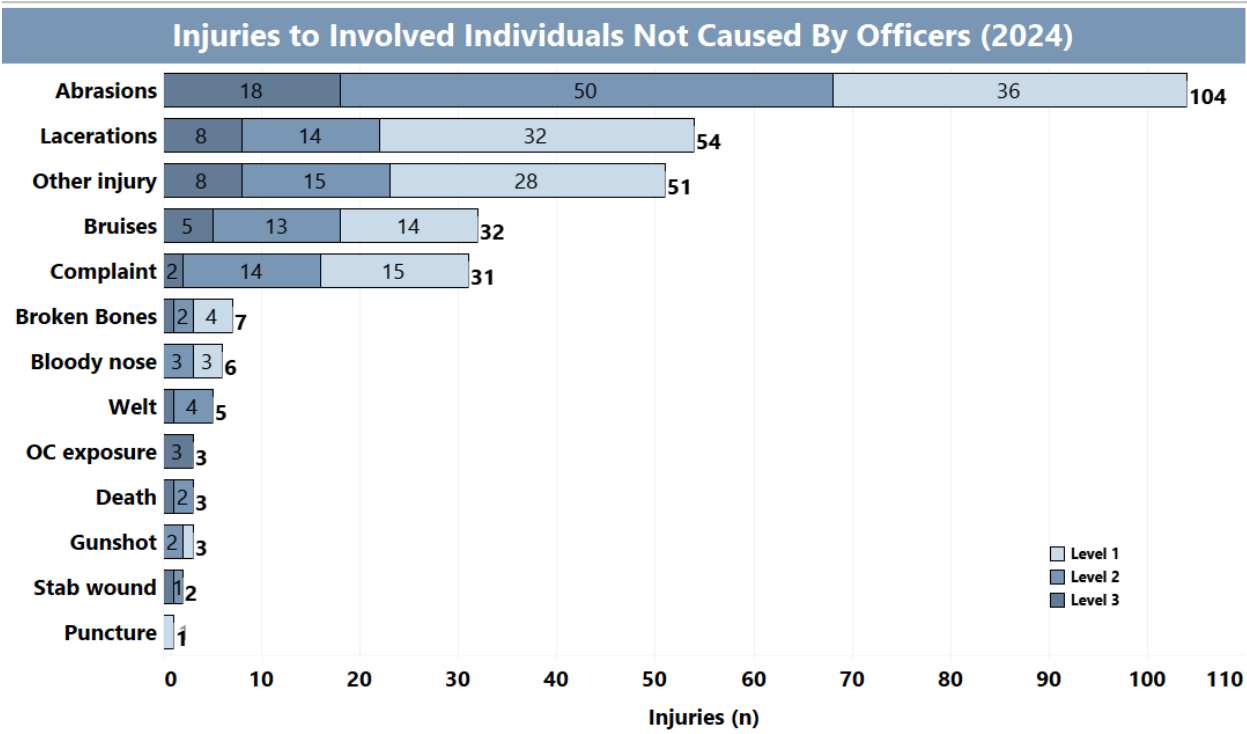| Category	Values	Total
Abrasions	83, 282, 8	373
Complaint	35, 107, 23	165
Puncture	24, 28	52
Lacerations	11, 27	39
Bruises	12, 23	38
Other Injury	10, 13, 5	28
Welt	16	19
OC exposure	11	14
Gunshot	10	10
Death	8	8
Broken bones	8	8
Bloody nose		6
Unconscious		3

Injuries (n)

Officers caused 763 injuries to 501 individuals involved in force interactions in 2024. Sustaining more than one injury is common. The most common injuries caused by a law enforcement officer were "abrasions" (373 or 49%), followed by "complaint of pain/injury" (165 or 22%). Most officer-caused injuries occurred in Level 2 (67% in Level 2) force interactions, which are

Table 3.10.1.1	Interaction Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
Injuries to Involved Individuals *Not Caused* by a Law Enforcement Officer	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%*
Abrasions	36	35%	50	48%	18	17%	104	34%
Lacerations	32	59%	14	26%	8	15%	54	18%
Other injury	28	55%	15	29%	8	16%	51	17%
Bruises	14	44%	13	41%	5	16%	32	11%
Complaint	15	48%	14	45%	2	6%	31	10%
Broken Bones	4	57%	2	29%	1	14%	7	2%
Bloody nose	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	2%
Welt	0	0%	4	80%	1	20%	5	2%
Gunshot	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	1%
OC exposure	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	1%
Death**	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	<1%
Stab wound	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	<1%
Puncture	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%
All Injuries	134	44%	120	40%	48	16%	302	100%

n = number of injuries by type (row) sustained in force interactions of each level of force (column)
% = percent of row total
%* = percent of column total
**Death: Three people died from self-inflicted gunshots.
Example 1: 48% of abrasions not caused by an officer occurred in Level 2 force interactions.
Example 2: 44% of injuries not caused by an officer occurred in Level 1 force interactions.

(The left side of the table has a vertical label: "Injury")

the most common force interactions. This is likely because, in 2024, Level 2 encounters frequently include takedowns and other hands-on tactics that often lead to abrasions and complaints of pain or injury.

Per policy (SOP 2-53: Use of Force Definitions, SOP 2-56: Use of Force Reporting by Department Personnel), Level 1 force interactions cause only temporary pain, disorientation, and/or discomfort during its application as a means of gaining compliance and should not cause injury to an involved individual. Complaints of injuries frequently occur in Level 1 interactions when individuals feel discomfort or temporary pain primarily when they are being handcuffed.

Across all three force levels, involved individuals sustained 302 injuries not caused by law enforcement officers in 2024, as seen in table 3.10.1.1 above. Within these 302 individuals, 134 or 44% of the injuries occurred in Level 1 force interactions, 120 (40%) occurred in Level 2 force interactions, and 48 (16%) occurred in Level 3 force interactions, which differs inversely from the apparent relationship between level of force and injuries sustained from officer by involved individuals (see Section 3.8).

Injuries to Involved Individuals Not Caused By Officers (2024)

Injury	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	Total
Abrasions	18	50	36	104
Lacerations	8	14	32	54
Other injury	8	15	28	51
Bruises	5	13	14	32
Complaint	2	14	15	31
Broken Bones	2	4		7
Bloody nose	3	3		6
Welt		4		5
OC exposure	3			3
Death	2			3
Gunshot	2			3
Stab wound	1			2
Puncture				1

Injuries (n)

Legend: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3

3.10.2   *Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers*

There were 345 law enforcement officers that sustained 426 injuries in force cases in 2024. The most common injuries sustained by law enforcement officers in use of force cases are similar to those experienced by the individuals involved in force interactions. The distribution of officer injuries across force levels is also similar to the distribution of officer-caused injuries sustained by an involved individual. Most injuries (282 or 66%) sustained by officers occurred within Level 2 interactions. Table 3.10.2 reflects the injuries sustained by the law enforcement officers at each force level and in total. There were three interactions where three officers were admitted to the hospital and 18 interactions where 19 officers were treated at the hospital and released.

Table 3.10.2		Case Force Level in Which Injury Was Sustained							
Injuries to Law Enforcement Officers		**Level 1**		**Level 2**		**Level 3**		**All Levels**	
		n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%***
Injury	**Abrasions**	17	7%	174	73%	46	19%	237	56%
	Other Injury	19	18%	55	52%	31	30%	105	25%
	Bruises	1	4%	20	71%	7	25%	28	7%
	Lacerations	3	12%	17	68%	5	20%	25	6%
	Bite Marks	1	6%	10	59%	6	35%	17	4%
	Biohazard Contamination	2	40%	2	40%	1	20%	5	1%
	Welt	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%	5	1%
	Broken Bones			1	100%			1	<1%
	Gun Shot					1	100%	1	<1%
	OC Exposure					2	100%	2	<1%
	Grand Total	**44**	**10%**	**282**	**66%**	**100**	**23%**	**426**	**100%**

n = number of injuries by type (row) sustained in force cases of each level of force (column)

% = percent of row total

%* = percent of column total

Example 1: 68% of the lacerations sustained by officers occurred in Level 2 force cases.

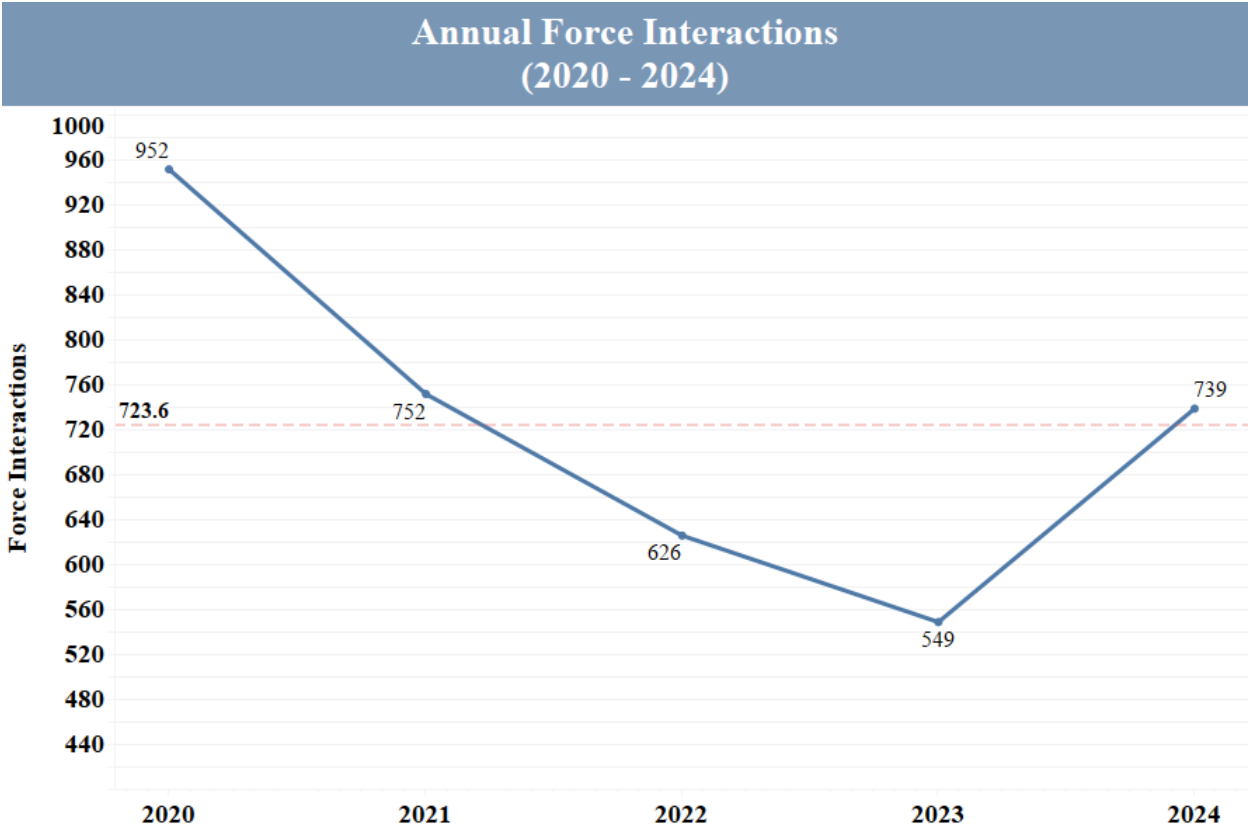Example 2: 66% of injuries to an officer occurred in Level 2 force cases.

4 - Use of Force, Calls for Service, and Arrests (2020-2024)

This section provides an analysis of force interactions relative to calls for service and arrest data. Calls for service are divided into proactive (officer initiated actions) and reactive (officer dispatched by ECC). Table 4.1 below provides a synopsis of all calls for service, force interactions and custodial arrest for the five-year period beginning 2020 through end of 2024.

Table 4.1		Department Use of Force, Calls For Service, Arrests, and Force Rates Over Time				
		Year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Calls for Service*		393,172	385,193	387,158	402,271	397,098
Proactive Calls for Service	n	134,340	140,068	150,120	169,953	181,510
	%	34%	36%	39%	42%	46%
Reactive Calls for Service	n	259,372	245,125	237,038	232,318	215,588
	%	66%	64%	61%	58%	54%
Force Interactions		952	752	626	549	739
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	n	132	100	126	144	225
	%	13.9%	13.3%	20.1%	26.2%	30.4%
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	n	820	652	500	405	514
	%	86.1%	86.7%	79.9%	73.8%	69.6%
Custodial Arrests		12,338	9,487	9,907	12.233	14,148
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service		2.42	1.95	1.62	1.36	1.86
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service		0.98	0.71	0.84	0.85	1.24
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service		3.16	2.66	2.11	1.74	2.38
Force Interactions Per 100 Custodial Arrest		7.7	7.9	6.3	4.5	5.2

n = number of calls for service/force interactions (row) in given year (column)
% = percent of total calls for service/force interactions that were proactive or reactive (row) in given year (column)
*This analysis aims to identify only calls where a use of force could occur. See Appendix 7.1 for details of which calls are included. Due to different methodologies, the calls for service totals in this report will be lower than other figures published for different purposes.
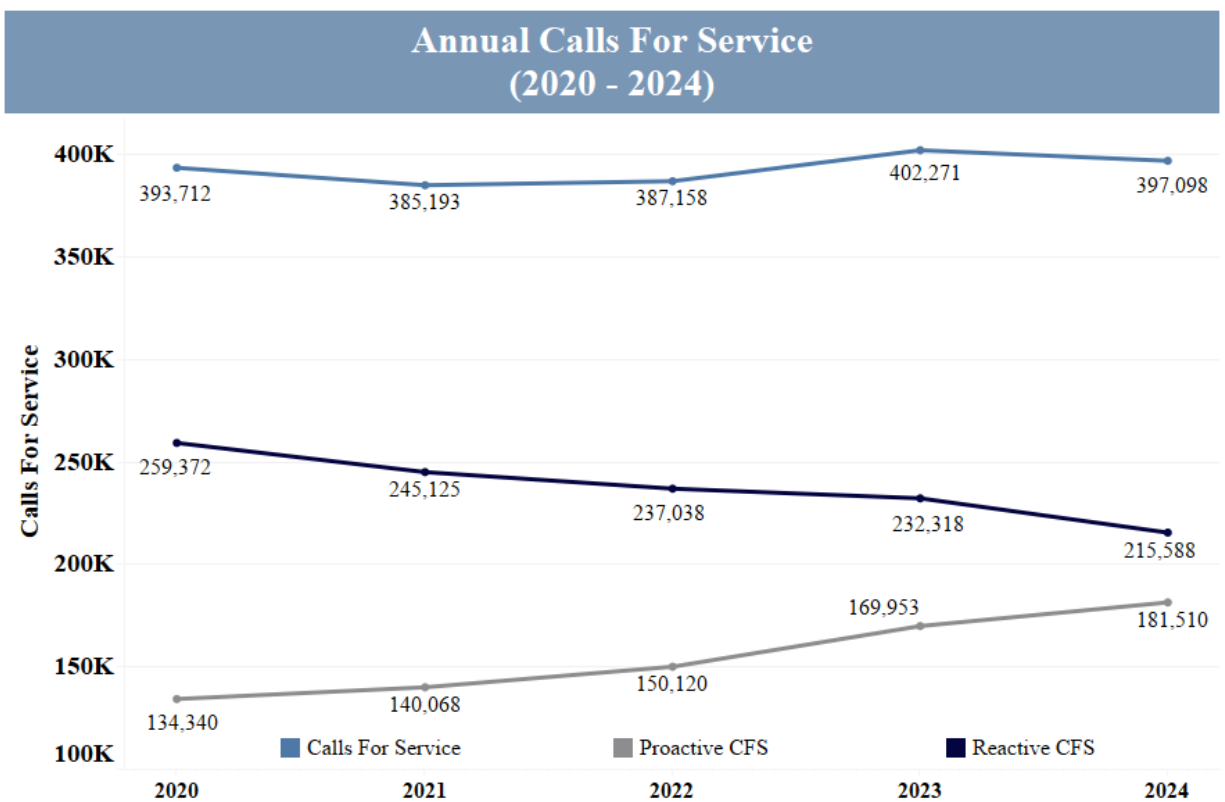
4.1 Use of Force

APD recorded 739 force interactions in 2024, ranking it third in the five-year period. There had been a steady annual decline in force interaction from 2020 to 2023. Late in 2023 force interaction began to increase from a five-year low of 549 in 2023 to 739 in 2024, slightly above the 5-year annual average of 723.6. APD's annual number of force interactions in 2024 represents a 22% decrease since 2020 and a 35% increase over 2023. The highest number of force interactions occurred in 2020 with 952 and the lowest in 2023 with 549 interaction.

Annual Force Interactions (2020 - 2024)

Year	Force Interactions
2020	952
2021	752
2022	626
2023	549
2024	739

5-year average: 723.6

4.2 Calls for Service

A call for service is a record of a distinct law enforcement event generated, maintained, and managed through APD's computer-aided dispatch system (CAD). A call for service is typically generated in one of two ways: reactive to a request from a community member or proactive when an officer initiates a law enforcement action. An example of a reactive call for service is a call to '911' for emergency assistance or to a non-emergency number (242-COPS) and an officer responds to the caller's concerns (such as responding to a burglary). Proactive calls for service are officer-initiated actions where an officer has reasonable suspicion to intervene, such as a traffic stop.

Annual Calls For Service (2020 - 2024)

Year	Calls For Service	Reactive CFS	Proactive CFS
2020	393,712	259,372	134,340
2021	385,193	245,125	140,068
2022	387,158	237,038	150,120
2023	402,271	232,318	169,953
2024	397,098	215,588	181,510

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

- Law enforcement was dispatched (reactive) or onsite (proactive) through the CAD system

- The call was not cancelled by law enforcement or a law enforcement dispatcher and the call was not reported as a false alarm

- An officer arrived on scene so that there was likely contact between a law enforcement officer and a member of the public

- The call was not a BOLO (be on the lookout) and

- The call was for a law enforcement officer, not a professional staff member, for example a Crime Scene Specialist who responds to crime scenes).

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

After the Calls for Service five-year low in 2021 of 381,264, the annual total calls for service increased to a five-year high of 397,098 in 2024. Reactive and proactive calls show a converging pattern with reactive calls declining from 2020-2024 and proactive calls steadily increasing over the same period.

4.3 Use of Force per 1,000 Calls for Service

Since the number of force interactions may be a function of the number of calls for service, this is expressed as a rate of force interactions per 1,000 calls for service. A rate of 1 per 1,000 may be interpreted as 0.1%. This calculation controls for fluctuations in the volume of calls for service and the effect those fluctuations may have on the number of force interactions in a given period. This calculation uses the ratio of all calls for service and force interactions, all reactive calls for service and all force interactions that occurred during a reactive call for service; and all proactive calls for service and all force interactions that occurred during a proactive call for service.
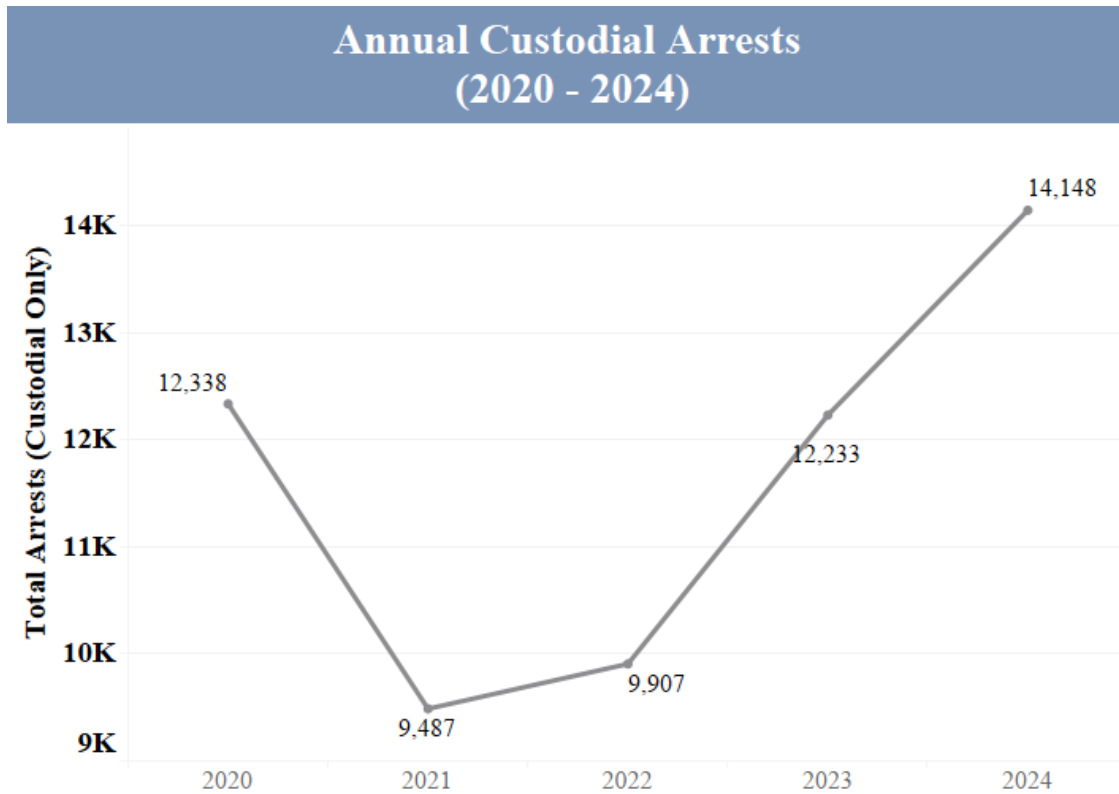
Annual Force Interactions per 1000 Calls For Service (2020 - 2024)
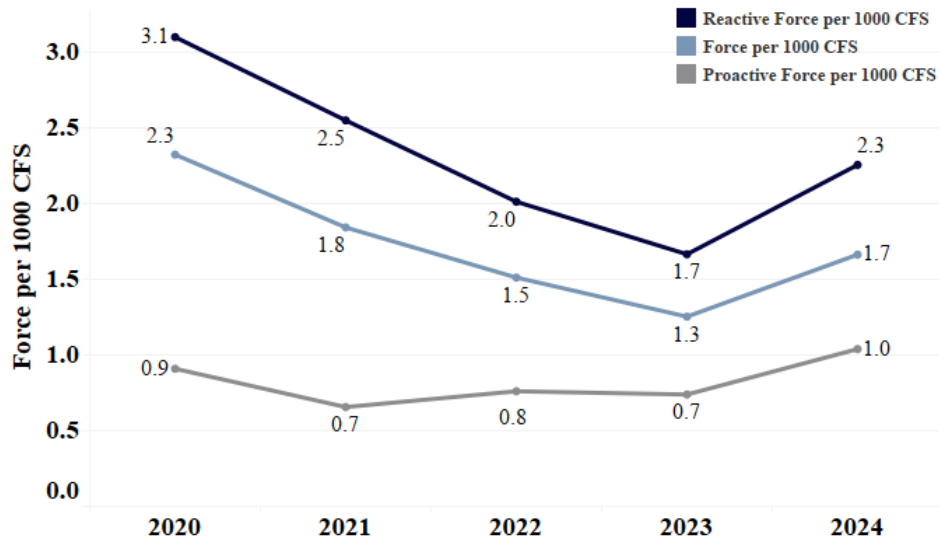
Force interactions continue to be more likely associated with Reactive calls for service than proactive calls for service. Over the five-year period, 2020 through 2024 there has been a steady decline in force interaction per calls for service until 2023. This represents a 23% reduction of force interactions per 1,000 calls for service from 2020 to 2024 and a 35% increase from 2023 to 2024.
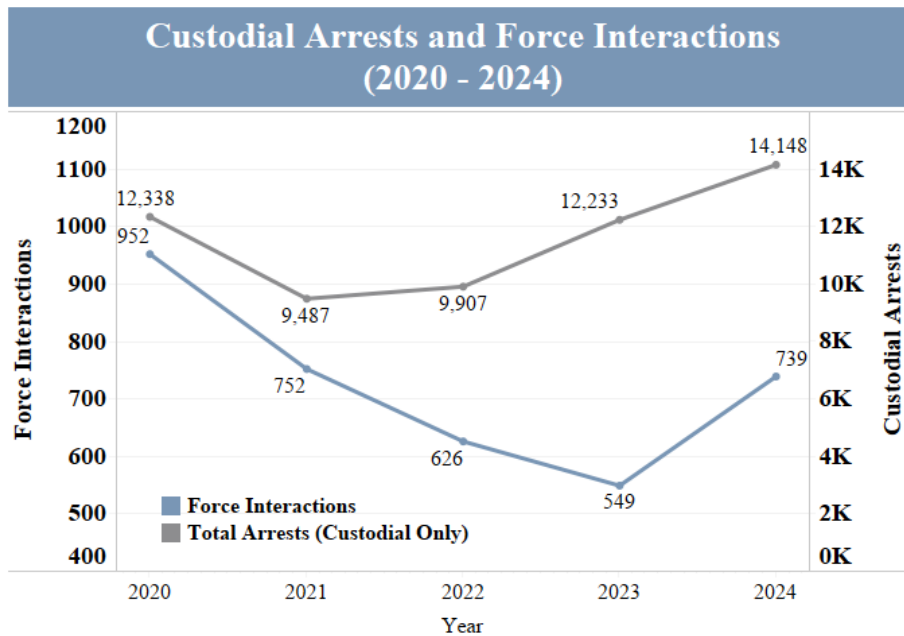
4.4 **Custodial Arrests**

Custodial arrests made by APD decreased from 12,338 in 2020 to a five-year low of 9,487 in 2021. From 2021 to 2024, custodial arrests have increased annually to a five-year high of 14,148 in 2024. Overall there has been a 15% increase in custodial arrests from 12,338 in 2020 to 14,148 in 2024.

Annual Custodial Arrests
(2020 - 2024)

| Year	Total Arrests (Custodial Only)
2020	12,338
2021	9,487
2022	9,907
2023	12,233
2024	14,148

4.5 Use of Force and Custodial Arrests

Uses of force usually occur in situations where an individual is resistant to being taken into custody. Therefore, the rate at which force is used when taking people into custody is an important metric for understanding how often force is applied. If the total number of people taken into custody increases, it is likely that the total number of uses of force will go up as well. Custodial arrests have been increasing since 2021. Mapping on the number of force interactions each year from 2020 to 2024 shows that even though arrests started going up in 2022 and 2023, the number of uses of force continued to decline. This pattern shifted in 2024 with a 35% increase from 549 in 2023 to 739 in 2024.

The totals in a year can be divided to produce a ratio showing the rate that force occurs for every 100 custodial arrests. Overall, the ratio of force interaction to custodial arrests has decreased from 7.7 in 2020 and 7.9 in 2021 to 5.2% in 2024. This represents a 32% decrease in the rate of force when adjusting for the number of custodial arrests made. There was an increase from 4.5 in 2023 to 5.2 in 2024, a 16% increase, which remains well below the five-year average of 6.3 force interaction per 100 custodial arrests for the five-year period.

Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests
(2020 - 2024)

5-Year Average: 6.3

Year	Value
2020	7.7
2021	7.9
2022	6.3
2023	4.5
2024	5.2

Y-axis: Force per 100 Custodial Arrests
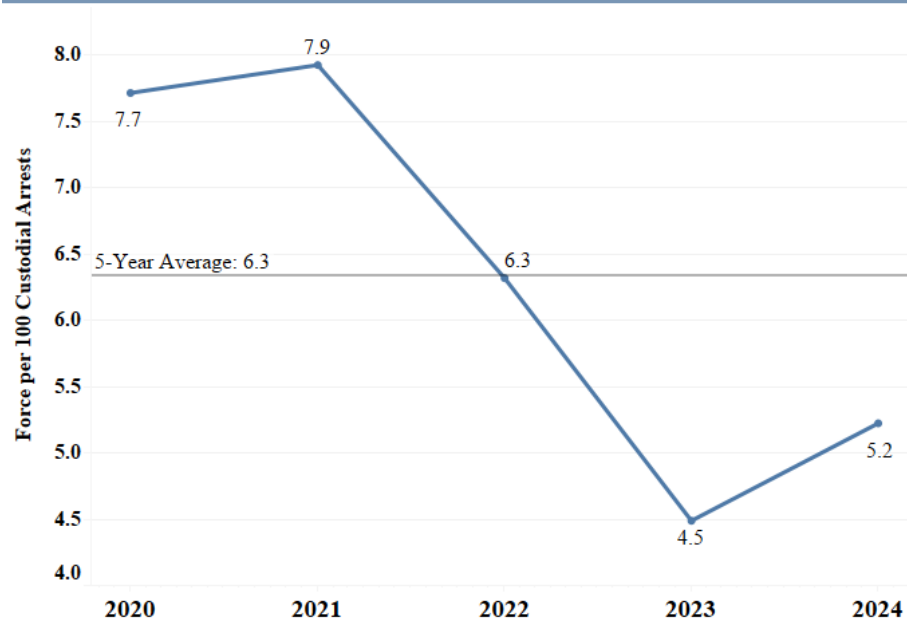
5 - Investigation of Force and Discipline

This section analyzes the outcomes of force investigations. It also provides information on completion and review of force investigations during 2024.

5.1 Policy Outcomes of Force Investigations

Of the 739 force interactions, 28 (4%) of force interactions were out of policy, meaning that an involved officer applied force in a manner inconsistent with APD policy. Fourteen were Level 2 force interactions, 14 were Level 3 interactions, and there were no Level 1 force interactions that were out of policy.

Table 5.1		Out of Policy Force Cases	Out of Policy Force Interactions	% Total by Interaction
Force Level	Level 1	0	0	0%
	Level 2	14	14	50%
	Level 3	11	14	50%
	Total	**25**	**28**	**100%**

Thirty-Two officers applied an out-of-policy use of force in the 28 out of policy force interactions in 2023. Two officers who applied an out-of-policy use of force in 2024 are no longer employed by the department.

5.2 Out of Policy Force Interactions by Area Command

Table 5.2		Area Command															
		Southeast		Valley		Northeast		Southwest		Foothills		Northwest		Out of Area		Total*	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Force Level	Level 1	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	**0**	**0%**
	Level 2	4	50%	4	66.6%	3	75%	1	12.5%	1	100%	1	100%	0	0%	**14**	**50%**
	Level 3	4	50%	2	33.3%	1	25%	7	87.5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	**14**	**50%**
	Total	8	28.5%	6	21.4%	4	14.4%	8	28.5%	1	3.6%	1	3.6%	0	3%	**28**	**100%**

n = number of out of policy force interactions of each level of force (row) occurring in each Area Command (column)
% = percent of column total except bottom row which is percent of row total

Prevalence for out-of-policy events is the highest in Southeast and Southwest Area Commands with each having a total of 8. In the Southeast, out of policy events occurred in 3.5% of all force interactions and in the Southwest accounts for 8% of all force interactions. Across all Area Commands, the 16 out-of-policy interactions in Southeast and Southwest Area commands represent 57% of all out-of-policy interactions. The Area Commands with the next greatest prevalence for out-of-policy force are the Valley (6 out of Policy) and Northeast (4 out of Policy) Area Commands. Out of policy in both areas are roughly 3.5% each areas total force interactions and the two combined account for 36% of all out of policy across all Area Commands.

5.3 Out of Policy Force Interactions by Individual's Demographic

Of the 739 force interactions, 28 (4%) force interactions were out of policy. Each of those 28 out-of-policy interactions involved one individual for a total of 28 individuals out of 673 total.

The most prevalent racial and ethnic group was Hispanics reflecting 46% of all individuals identified in out-of-policy force interactions. The table below provides a detailed breakdown for individuals identified in out-of-policy force interactions in 2024.

Table 5.2.1	Race & Ethnicity-Out of Policy Interactions		
		n	%
	Hispanic	13	46%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	7	25%
	Native American, Non-Hispanic	4	14%
	White, Non-Hispanic	3	11%
	Asian Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	4%
	Total	**28**	**100%**

Among the 673 individuals identified in all 739 force interactions, 142 female subjects were identified, reflecting 21% of all individuals and 530 males representing 79% of all individuals involved in force. One involved individual in a force interaction was identified as "Other" (< 1%). Among out of policy interactions in 2024, men represent 89% and women 11% of all out of policy interactions as shown below in table 5.2.2.

| Table 5.2.2		Involved Individuals	% Total
Gender	Male	25	89%
	Female	3	11%
	Total	**28**	**100%**

As noted earlier in section 3.2.3, sexual orientation is reported per interaction and not per distinct individual involved. Heterosexual individuals comprise 588 or 79% of all use of force

interactions followed by Unknown at 127 or 17%. Among out-of-policy use of force interactions, 23 (82%) were heterosexual and 4 (14%) were unknown as reflected in the table below.

| Table 5.2.3		
Involved Individual's Perceived or Self-Reported Sexual Orientation-Out of Policy Interactions		
Orientation	**Force Interactions**	**% Total**
Heterosexual	23	82%
Unknown	4	14%
Other	1	4%
Total	**28**	**100%**

Among the out-of-policy force interactions, the most prevalent age was slightly younger (29 years old) than those involved in all force (33 years old) during 2024. The figure below shows the distribution of involved individuals' ages who were involved in out of policy force.

Multiple types of force may be applied in each interaction and an application is counted for each officer's use of a force type. If any one of an officer's force applications is ruled as out-of-policy, then all applications by that officer in that particular incident are recorded as out-of-policy. This limitation over-represents APD's out-of-policy force applications. For instance, if an officer used both a takedown and deploys an ECW in on interaction and the takedown was out of policy but the ECW was in policy, APD's database would not be able to distinguish between the policy
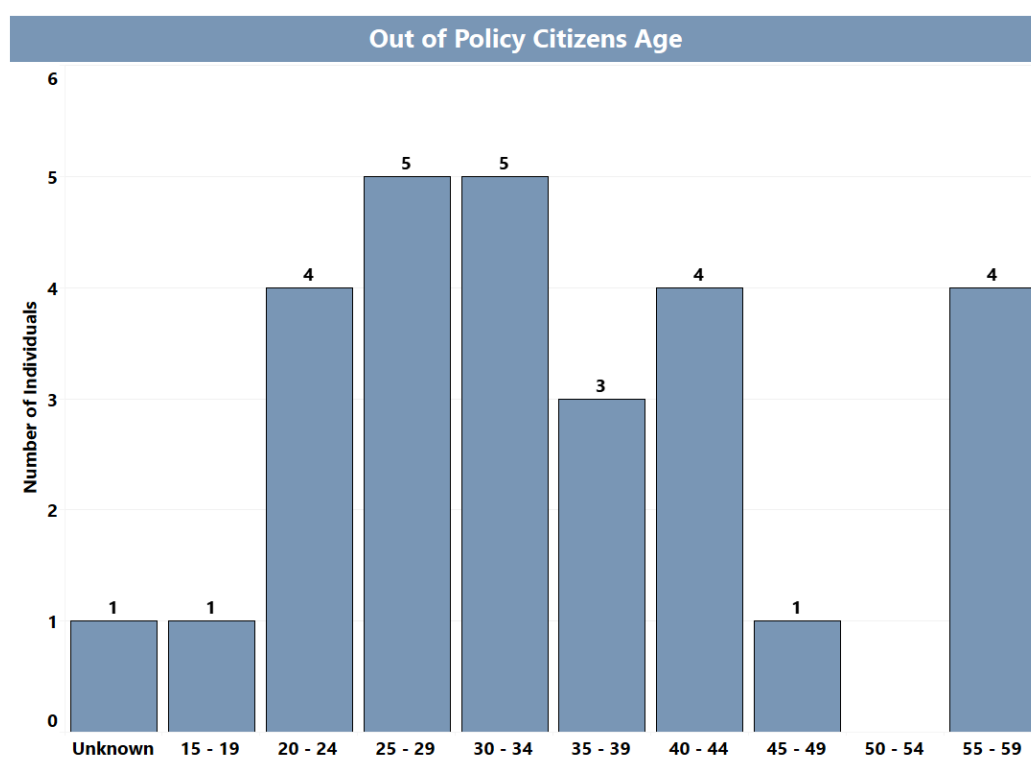
findings. The following graph shows all applications of force from an officer who had an out of policy force application.

Among all 739 use of force interactions, there were a total of 3262 applications of force. The most prevalent force type was "Empty Hand: Control" with 1627 applications (50%) followed by "Empty Hand: takedown" with 664 or 20% (See table 3.3.1 above). A total of 136 out of 3262 unique applications of force (4.2%) were deemed out-of-policy as a result of the investigations into each use of force. Consistent with the highest number of total applications ("Empty Hand: Control"), the highest number of out-of-policy application was "Empty Hand: Control" with 38 out of 136 applications (28%). The figure below provides additional information on all the force applications deemed out-of-policy in 2024.
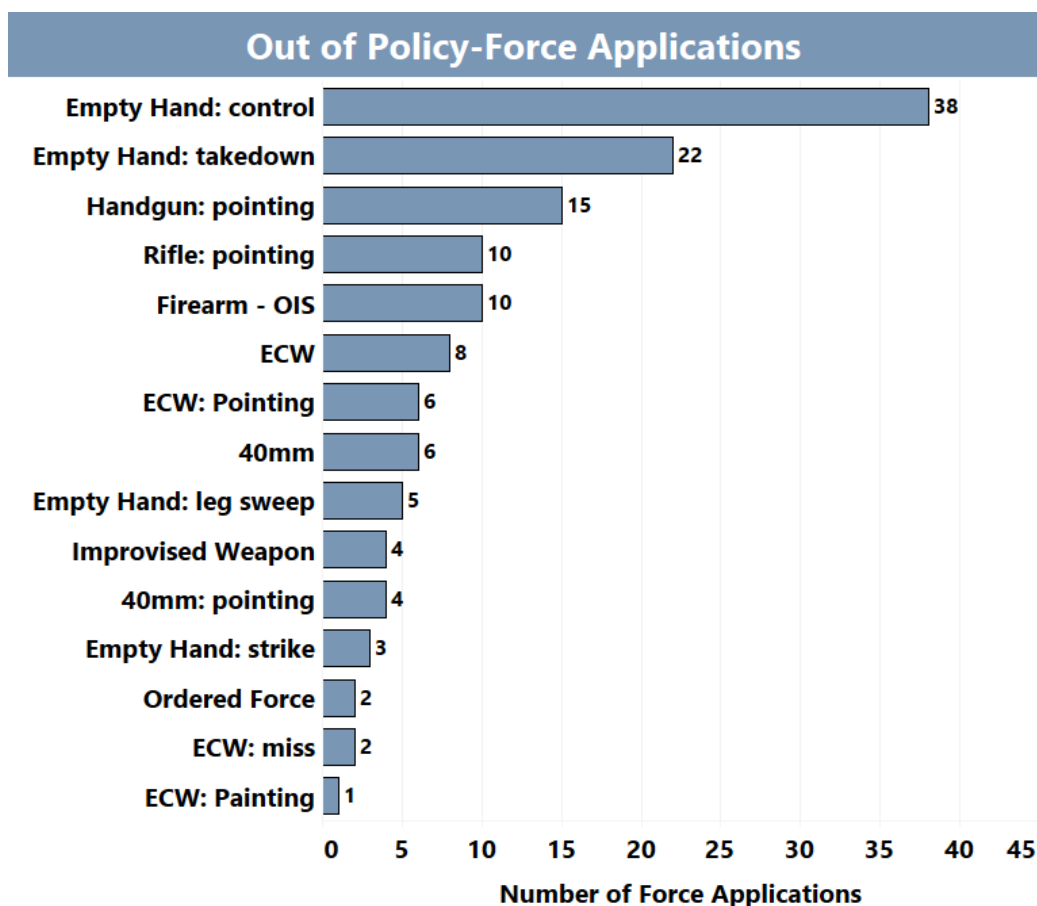
5.4 Investigative Timelines

Completing thorough and timely force investigations is of paramount importance to police accountability. Information in this section are reported at the case level since cases are investigated as one discrete case.

APD has two processes for force investigations typically based on the level of force. Level 1 force is typically investigated by the Level 1 Unit unless the force involves an officer at the rank of Lieutenant or above, there is apparent criminal misconduct, or the investigation begins at a higher level but is reclassified to Level 1 after review of the force in which case the force is investigated by IAFD through the general process. The Level 1 Unit is required to complete investigations within 24 days (if all extensions are requested and approved). All Level 1 Force investigations conducted by the Level 1 Unit were completed within 24 days. All Level 1 investigations completed by IAFD were completed within 90 days.

The Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD) is required to complete investigations of Level 2 and Level 3 uses of force within 90 days of receiving the force case unless an extension is granted for extenuating circumstances or extremely complex investigations. IAFD completed 99% of Level 2 and 95% of Level 3 investigations in 90 days or less. One Level 2 case was completed in 94 days and there was no extension requested. The investigator was referred to Internal Affairs due to missing the deadline. All other cases completed over 90 days had extensions to 120 days and were completed within the 120 days.

Table 5.3		Investigation Unit	Investigation Timeline	Number of Cases	Percentage
Force Level	**Level 1**	Level 1 Unit	Within 24 Days	165	100%
			Over 24 Days	0	0%
		IAFD	Within 90 days	17	100%
			Over 90 days	0	0%
	Level 2	IAFD	Within 90 days	378	99%
			Over 90 days	2	1%
	Level 3	IAFD	Within 90 days	125	95
			Over 90 days	7	5%

5.5 Force Review Board (FRB) Review of Cases

During 2024, the Force Review Board (FRB) reviewed 49 Level 2 and 21 Level 3 force cases. Additionally, the FRB reviewed 3 in-custody deaths and 12 tactical activations. In October 2023, the FRB began receiving cases from the Analytics Division that were sampled using a weighted random sampling methodology that increases the probability that a force case with a behavioral health component will be sampled. The Analytics Division also uses a simple random sample to select one tactical activation per month. The FRB is required to review all in-custody deaths and OIS cases (see: SOP 2-58: Force Review Board). In November 2024, The Analytics Division presented an analysis to the FRB evaluating the sampling procedure developed in late 2023. The analysis showed that non-OIS cases were being under-sampled and the Analytics Division recommended adding a sampling weight to Level 3 non-OIS cases. The recommendation was approved and the FRB began receiving a sample weighting for both behavioral health and Level 3 force.

Of the 70 force cases reviewed by the Force Review Board, 37 (53%) incidents occurred in 2024, 20 (29%) incidents occurred in 2023, 3(4%) incidents occurred in 2021, 10 (14%) incidents occurred in 2020. All cases reviewed that occurred prior to 2023 were part of the force investigation backlog which was completed in 2024.

The majority of the cases reviewed by the FRB (53 out of 70 or 76%) did not lead to additional policy, training, tactics, or equipment concerns not already identified during the initial investigation. Concerns identified are not mutually exclusive and one case may have multiple concerns. There were 12 cases (17%) that raised training concerns; 4 cases (6%) that raised policy concerns; 3 cases (4%) that raised equipment concerns; and 6 cases (9%) that raised tactics concerns. The FRB also issued 8 referrals in 2024.

6 - Conclusion

Although APD recorded more uses of force in 2024 than 2023, custodial arrests also rose by 16% to a 5-year high to address issues with crime in Albuquerque. APD has a strong process for investigating force and holding officers accountable when force is out of policy, occurring in about 4% of force cases. The 13 officer involved shootings in 2024 are a concern for APD. The department has several mechanisms for oversight of officer involved shooting and other uses of force. The Force Review Board evaluates all officer involved shootings and a random sample of other uses of force. The department also continued the semi-annual and annual analysis of officer involved shootings in 2024 in order to evaluate the incidents holistically for any patterns that may suggest ways to improve policy, training, and tactics.

There were several notable changes related to use of force in 2024. APD made revisions to use of force standard operating procedures that improved the clarity of guidelines for officers and training was delivered to all officers in November and December of 2024. All revisions were approved by the Independent Monitor and US Department of Justice.

APD remains focused on ensuring that force is only used when necessary to achieve a lawful objective. APD provides officers with de-escalation and crisis intervention training so that officers have the skills to talk with people and avoid the need for force. In the majority of incidents where officers are present—99.81% of calls for service and 94.8% of custodial arrests—officers are able to resolve the situation without having to use force. Looking ahead, APD will build upon these successes to ensure the safety and well-being of the community while upholding the highest standards of professionalism and integrity.

7 – Appendix

7.1 Calls for Service Methodology

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

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Call on Scene Date Time	Exclude Null	The date and time an officer arrived on scene	Someone needs to arrive for a UOF probability to exist
Call Disposition	Exclude 88	False Alarm	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude CAN	Cancel the Call	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude GOA	Gone on Arrival	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude BOLO	Be On the Lookout	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude DCAN	Cancel the Call	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude DCXN	Cancel the Case	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude TEST	Testing Purposes	Not a Dispatched Call
Final Call Type	Exclude 75-1	Community Activity	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 75-2	Training Student	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 75-3	Training Instructor	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 27-U	Use of Force (Disp. 24, 25, 26)	Not a dispatched Call
	Exclude 64S	CSS Call for Shot Spotter	Support Services
	Exclude 16	Prisoner in Custody/Pickup	Not a dispatched Call
	Exclude 60	Field Briefing	Little to no probability of UOF
	Exclude 64	Crime Scene Investigation	Support Services
	Exclude 62-1	Chief's Overtime	Not a dispatched Call
Is_Bolo	Exclude BOLO	Be on the Lookout	Not a Dispatched call - Announcement
Original Call Type	Exclude ACSBH	Behavioral Health	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSCE	ACSCE-Community Engagement	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSD	ACSD-Disturbance	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSGO	Golden Opportunity	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSMD	Message for Delivery	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSO	ACSO-Targeted Outreach	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSPH	ACSPH-Panhandler	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSPU	ACSPU- Needles	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSRP	ACSRP-Routine Pass By	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSSI	ACSSI-Suicidal Ideation	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSSP	ACSSP-Suspicious Person	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSTST	ACSTST-Test Call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSUI	ACSUI-Unsheltered Individual	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSWC	ACSWC- Welfare Check	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSWEL	ACSWEL-Wellness Check	Responded to by ACS

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
	Exclude ACSWELL	ACSWELL-Wellness Check	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSAV	ACS Call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSBH	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSD	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSPH	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSSP	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSSUIC	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSUI	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWC	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWELD	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude CSWELF	ACS call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude NULL	N/A	Majority of Null Call types correspond to BOLO
Agency	Include AVI	Aviation	Reporting on APD Agency Calls
Area Command	AC Reporting: Include SE/SE University, SW, NE, NW, FH, VA and Exclude everything else	For any AC level reporting only	When reporting by Area Command, AVI is not currently reported as one of the 7 Area Commands
	City Wide Reporting: Include SE/SE University, SW, NE, NW, FH, VA and AVI, Exclude everything else	For any City wide reporting, AVI is included	AVI is part of APD and will be included in any city wide data reporting.
Original Call Type (Proactive)	Include 24S	Direct Traffic	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 25	Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 31S	Suspicious Person or Vehicle	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 39S	Disturbance	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 54	Traffic Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 74	Tactical Plan	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 75-4	Non-Enforce Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 7S	Onsite Auto Theft	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 90	VIP Enforcement	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include SS	Subject Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include T	Traffic stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Include 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
Original Call Type (Reactive) Functionally every not Proactive	Exclude 24S	Direct Traffic	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 25	Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 31S	Suspicious Person or Vehicle	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 39S	Disturbance	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 54	Traffic Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 74	Tactical Plan	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 75-4	Non-Enforce Contact	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 7S	Onsite Auto Theft	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude 90	VIP Enforcement	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude SS	Subject Stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated
	Exclude T	Traffic stop	Not Dispatched - Self Initiated

| Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
	Exclude 10	Periodic Watch	Not Dispatched – Self Initiated

7.2 Force Rates, Calls for Service by Area Command

| Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Foothills Area Command					
Calls for Service	57,335	57,260	55,672	57,174	56,005
Proactive Calls for Service	19,653	23,629	23,008	25,747	27,903
Reactive Calls for Service	37,682	33,631	32,664	31,427	28,102
Force Interactions	127	110	77	54	57
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	11	6	9	8	17
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	116	104	68	46	40
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.0
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.4
Northeast Area Command					
Calls for Service	80,365	73,856	68,510	65,246	65,259
Proactive Calls for Service	26,361	23,268	19,949	19,618	23,381
Reactive Calls for Service	54,004	50,588	48,561	45,628	41,878
Force Interactions	166	142	128	105	121
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	22	25	34	28	27
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	144	117	94	77	94
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.2

Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Northwest Area Command					
Calls for Service	**52,030**	**44,260**	**48,719**	**50,036**	**50,118**
Proactive Calls for Service	**21,796**	**17,286**	**20,654**	**23,527**	**26,497**
Reactive Calls for Service	**30,234**	**26,974**	**28,065**	**26,509**	**23,621**
Force Interactions	**86**	**50**	**58**	**35**	**56**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	**13**	**3**	**15**	**8**	**15**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	**73**	**47**	**43**	**27**	**41**
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.1**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.6**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	**2.4**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**1.7**
Southeast Area Command					
Calls for Service	**88,683**	**98,432**	**88,471**	**95,701**	**96,593**
Proactive Calls for Service	**27,375**	**38,075**	**32,651**	**39,651**	**42,269**
Reactive Calls for Service	61,308	60,357	55,820	56,050	54,324
Force Interactions	**260**	**196**	**198**	**168**	**226**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	**47**	**39**	**40**	**56**	**82**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	**213**	**157**	**158**	**112**	**144**
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	**2.9**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.3**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.9**
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	**3.5**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.7**

| Force, Calls for Service, and Force Rates Over Time by Area Command					
	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Southwest Area Command					
Calls for Service	42,462	40,748	50,307	55,584	52,460
Proactive Calls for Service	12,130	10,875	20,221	24,940	24,791
Reactive Calls for Service	30,332	29,873	30,086	30,644	27,669
Force Interactions	122	65	66	74	96
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	16	6	6	12	28
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	106	59	60	62	68
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5
Valley Area Command					
Calls for Service	72,837	70,637	75,479	78,530	76,663
Proactive Calls for Service	27,025	26,935	33,637	36,470	36,669
Reactive Calls for Service	45,812	43,702	41,842	42,060	39,994
Force Interactions	180	180	93	109	165
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service	23	20	19	32	54
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Call for Service	157	160	74	77	111
Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.2
Force Interactions Corresponding to Proactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Proactive Calls for Service	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5
Force Interactions Corresponding to Reactive Calls for Service per 1,000 Reactive Calls for Service	3.4	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.8

7.3 Force Interactions by Area Command
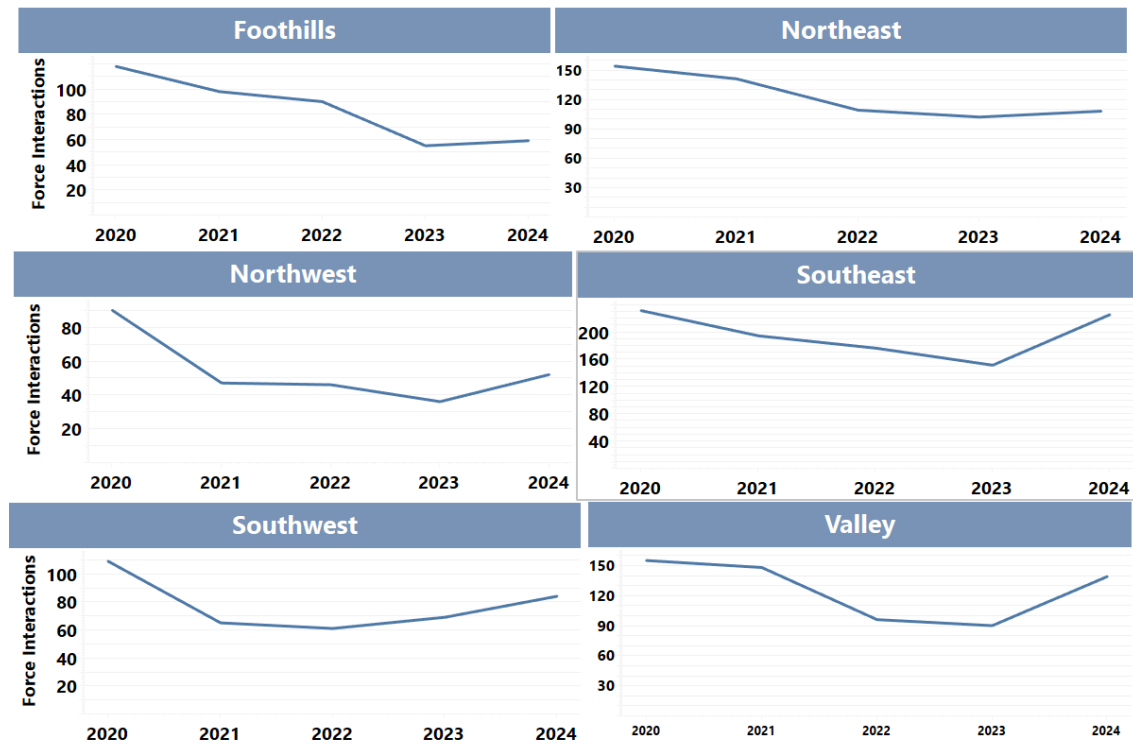
7.4 Calls for Service by Area Command
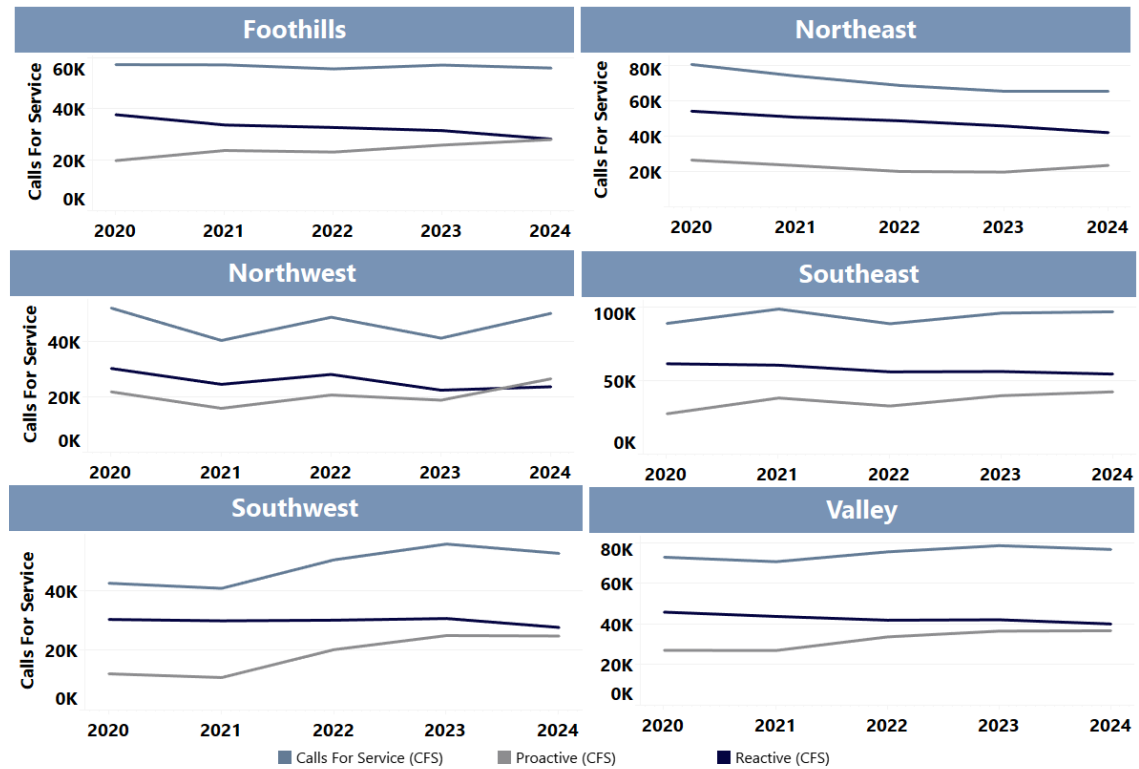
7.5 Force Interactions per 1,000 Calls for Service by Area Command
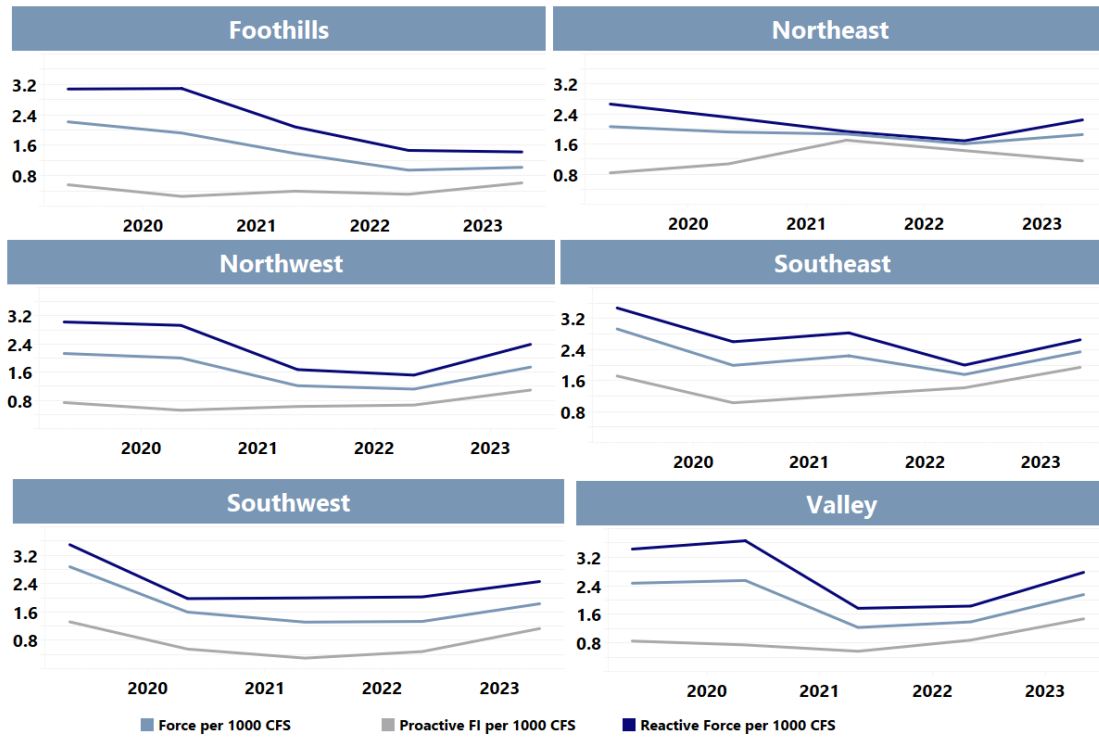
8 - Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRB – Force Review Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOP – standard operating procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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