

Albuquerque Police Department 2025 Annual Use of Force Report



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1 - Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of use of force by the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) for 2025. 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 forcibly gain physical control of an individual who is resisting an officer's attempt to accomplish a lawful objective” (see SOP 2-53 at <https://www.cabq.gov/police/standard-operating-procedures>).

Whenever physical contact between an officer and a member of the public meets the definition of force APD's Internal Affairs - Force Division (IAFD) investigates whether the force was objectively reasonable, and the minimal amount necessary given the totality of the circumstances. APD's policy and training emphasizes the use of de-escalation tactics whenever feasible and to try to reduce the need for force. At times, the use of force by officers is necessary for the safety of officers and members of the public.

In 2025, APD officers used force in 627 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 659 files, or "force interactions". Force interactions are defined as a force encounter that involves a single, distinct, community member on whom force was used at a specific time and place. Each force interaction may involve multiple officers applying multiple types of force.

A case may comprise multiple interactions, connected by event or individuals involved. For example, a custodial arrest where force is used to effect the arrest and also used to move the suspect from the police vehicle to booking would be one force case and two force interactions: one interaction for the initial use of force during the arrest, and one for the secondary use of force to remove the suspect from the vehicle. Similarly, a group arrest where officers arrest multiple suspects at the same time and use force on each of them would comprise one force case and multiple force interactions: one force interaction for each individual on whom force was used.

Key Findings:

- In 2025 APD used force in 627 cases. Each force case can involve multiple community members, locations, or times.
- Of the 627 force cases in 2025, 26 involved multiple community members, locations, or times. In total, there were 659 distinct force interactions where a single individual had force used on them in a specific place, at a specific time.
- In 2024 there were 677 force cases, compared to the 627 in 2025. That is, 2025 had a 7% reduction in cases from 2024.
- In September 2025, APD changed its definition of force such that show of force techniques were no longer classified as force. This means that cases with only show of force techniques are no longer reportable to IAFD, but are instead reviewed by the Performance Metrics Unit (PMU) for any policy violations. Without this change, there would have been 702 force cases in 2025, instead of 627. This would be a 4% increase from the 677 force cases in 2024.
- 23% (147) force cases in 2025 were Level 1.
- 58% (365) force cases in 2025 were Level 2.
- 18% (115) force cases in 2025 were Level 3.
- 619 community members were involved in the 627 force cases in 2025.
- In 2025, 32 (5.2%) community members were involved in more than one force case.
 - 31 community member(s) were involved in 2 force cases each.
 - 1 community member(s) were involved in 3 force cases each.
 - 5.5% (▲ from 2025) community members were involved in more than one force case in 2024.



- In 2025 the median age of community members involved in force was 34, the 1st oldest between 2020 and 2025 (inclusive). This means half of involved individuals were older than 34 and half were younger.
 - In 2024 the median age of community members involved in force was 30.
- In 2025 there were 15 Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) cases, 2.4% of total force cases.
 - This is a 15% increase from the 13 OIS cases in 2024.
- In 2025, 17 of 627 (2.7%) force cases were found out of policy.
 - 17 of 659 (2.6%) force interactions were found out of policy.
 - This is down from 4.0% of 677 force cases found out of policy in 2024.
- On average, force was used 1.4 times per 1000 calls in 2025.
 - 99.86% of calls did not involve a use of force in 2025.
 - This is down 14% from 1.6 force cases per 1000 calls in 2024.
- 236,446 of the 460,244 total calls (51%) in 2025 were proactive.
 - This is up 14% from the 207,182 proactive calls in 2024.
- In 2025, force was used 3.60 times for every 100 custodial arrests, on average.
 - This is down 26% from 4.88 times per 100 custodial arrests in 2024.
- In total there were 17,630 custodial arrests in 2025, up 25% from 2024.

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 2025, 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 September 2026 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. During the period of this report, the level of force was initially determined during a preliminary on scene investigation where the force was classified into Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. Section 2.1 below explains how APD categorized uses of force into three levels.

In April 2026, APD implemented new department-wide policies that affected the definitions and classification of force. We will present the definitions that were in place during the period of this report. However, the classifications available for review under SOP 2-53 "Use of Force: Definitions" and SOP 2-57 "Use of Force: Review and Investigation by Department Personnel", available at [Standard Operating Procedures — City of Albuquerque](#), reflect the current policies. For a copy of the relevant policies as they were during the period of this report, please contact opa@cabq.gov.

Level 1 Use of Force

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 any show of force.

- a. Any Level 1 use of force against an individual in handcuffs remains a Level 1 use of force.

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 Request (IAR) is submitted and the case is investigated for misconduct.

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. 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 tracks uses of force in its database in several ways including at the Case Level and the File Level. In most instances, there is one file number per case. Each file represents a specific force interaction between officers and a specific individual at a specific place and time.



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 force case may comprise a single simple interaction involving one officer, one individual, and one application of force. A case can also be more complex and comprise multiple interactions, involving multiple officers, multiple individuals, multiple types of force, and/or multiple locations for force.

For example, a single use of empty hand control on one individual during involuntary mental health transport would be one force file and one case, with one file number and one case number, which may also link to multiple reports written in APD's records management system (RMS). By comparison, a custodial arrest in which the individual resisted handcuffing, a bystander needed to be restrained, and a secondary use of force was used to remove the individual from the police vehicle at the detention center would be three force files and one case, with three file numbers and one case number. The case number would still link to all reports written about the incident in APD's RMS.

Level 2 Use of Force

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. A Level 2 use of force includes:

- a. Two (2) or fewer cycles of an ECW, regardless of the number of discharges, including where an ECW was fired at an individual 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 capicum (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;
 - i. 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;
 - i. If an NFDD is deployed outside of a structure or outside an enclosed vehicle and is used as a means to gain the attention of an individual, it will not be considered a use of force.
- g. Use of a horse rein strike on an individual's extremities; and
- h. Use of the PIT maneuver at thirty-five (35) mph or below.

In 2025, APD officers used force in 627 force cases. Within those force cases, there were 659 files, or "force interactions". Force interactions are defined as a force encounter that involves a single, distinct, community member on whom force was used at a specific time and place. Each force interaction may involve multiple officers applying multiple types of force. Each force interaction in 2025 averaged 1.7 types of force applied. In total, 426 distinct officers were involved in force in 2025, with an average of 2.8 interactions per officer involved in any force - a total of 1,208 officer-interactions.

In 2025, APD categorized the severity of force used into 3 levels (see SOP 2-53 "Use of Force: Definitions", effective 11/13/2024). In 2024, policy was updated to introduce and clarify "Low-Level Control Tactics", which are "A physical technique used to move, guide, restrain, or stop an individual that is not reasonably likely to cause any pain or injury, and does not cause a complaint of pain or injury, including". That is, if no injury occurred, empty hand control and takedown techniques no longer needed to be reported as force, but were rather reported through APD's RMS as "Low-Level Control Tactics" for review by an officer's supervisor.



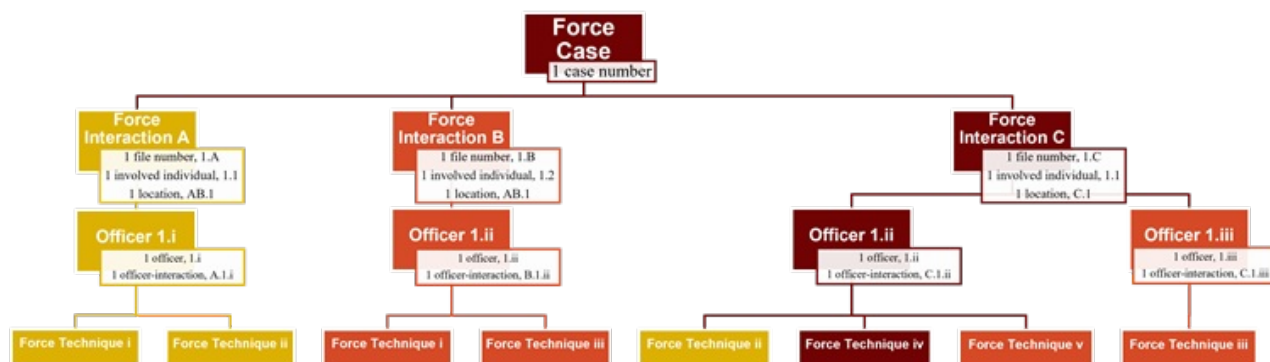
On September 20, 2025, policy was implemented (see SO 25-101, and SOP 2-53 "Use of Force: Definitions") such that show of force techniques, defined as "Pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40-millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) at an individual, or pointing the laser of the ECW at an individual", were no longer classified as a use of force, though they may be part of a force investigation if another force technique is present. The use of show of force techniques are instead reported through APD's RMS for review by the officer's supervisor. APD's Performance Metrics Unit (PMU) has been reviewing all cases where show of force techniques are used in absence of any application of other force.

Level 3 Use of Force

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. Level 3 use of force includes:

- Use of deadly force;
- Critical firearm discharge;
- Force resulting in a serious physical injury, loss of consciousness, and/or a seizure;
- Police service dog (PSD) directed bite;
- Three (3) or more ECW discharges 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;
- An ECW cycle on an individual during a single incident for longer than fifteen (15) seconds, whether continuous or consecutive;
- Four (4) or more strikes with a baton or improvised impact weapon;
- Use of a horse rein strike on an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or groin;
- Any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed individual;
- 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
- Use of the PIT maneuver above thirty-five (35) mph.

Figure 2.1.1



This graphical example would be counted as 1 Level 3 force case, comprising:

- 3 files, representing 3 force interactions
 - 1 Level 1 force interaction
 - 1 Level 2 force interaction
 - 1 Level 3 force interaction
- 2 unique involved community members
- 2 unique locations
- 3 unique officers
 - 1 who used Level 1 force
 - 1 who used Level 2 force
 - 1 who used Level 2 and Level 3 force

- 4 officer-interactions
 - 1 Level 1
 - 2 Level 2
 - 1 Level 3
- 5 unique force techniques applied
 - With 1 Level 1 and 1 Level 2 application
 - With 2 Level 1 applications
 - With 2 Level 2 applications
 - With 1 Level 3 application
 - With 1 Level 2 application
- 8 total applications of force techniques



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 flow chart above (Figure 2.1.1) illustrates the structure APD uses to count uses of force and assign an overall level of force to an interaction.

Tabulation of specific applications of force became more challenging in 2025, as internal record keeping changed. In April, the use of many chemical munitions began to be tabulated as "Gas Plan", rather than as the specific use of any munition. Then, in September, show of force techniques no longer required a force investigation, so the use of such techniques started to be documented in Mark43. As such, rather than counting specific applications of force, we instead count officer-incident-technique combinations, where each officer is identified by their internal id number, each incident is identified by either the file number or the case number (when a force investigation is created, we use the file number, otherwise we use the case number), and each force technique is identified by name. This means that in places where the same officer uses the same force technique multiple times in one incident, we will only record one officer-interaction-technique. However, this allows us to make like comparisons across reporting methods.

2.2 Force Summary

Table 2.2.1 - 2025 Summary

	2025
Total Force Cases	627
YoY Force Cases	-7.4%
Total Force Interactions	659
YoY Change	-10.8%
Distinct Community Members Involved	619
YoY Community Members	-8.0%
Number of Distinct Officers Involved	426
YoY Officers	-16.6%
Distinct Officer-Interactions	1,208
YoY Officer-Incidents	-27.5%
Distinct Force Techniques Used	35
YoY Force Techniques	-7.9%
Total Officer-Interaction-Force Techniques	1,572
YoY Officer-Interaction-Techniques	-32.1%

Table 2.2.1: This table includes the counts and year over year changes in force as defined under policy at the time. Each case included here resulted in a full force investigation and required no transformation to achieve a like comparison to other cases.

Table 2.2.2 - 2025 Summary including all shows of force

	2025
Total Force Cases	702
YoY Force Cases	3.7%
Number of Distinct Officers Involved	447
YoY Officers	-12.5%
Officer-Interactions	1,338
YoY Officer-Interactions	-19.74%
Distinct Force Techniques Used	41
YoY Force Techniques	7.9%
Total Officer-Interaction-Force Techniques	1,688
YoY Officer-Interaction-Techniques	-27.1%

Table 2.2.2: This table includes the counts and year over year changes in force, including all shows of force that were reported through APD's RMS. We include only rows that have changed relative to Table 2.2.1. In this table, "Force Cases" includes show of force cases where no other force technique was used. Officer ID is recorded in the RMS, so we can count officers who used show of force techniques in addition to officers who used force as defined under policy at the time. "Officer-Interactions" includes unique combinations of officer and case number when show of force techniques are used and no force investigation is done. "Force Techniques" includes new names for show of force techniques, as reported through the RMS. "Officer-Interactions" includes unique combinations of Officer-Interactions and the Techniques they applied, including different types of shows of force in the case where they are reported through the RMS.



As classification into force levels is part of the force investigation, only force as defined under policy can be tabulated by level. For the rest of this report, we only tabulate force as defined under policy unless otherwise specified.

Table 2.2.3 - Force Cases

	Total Force Cases	Percent of Total
Level 1	147	23%
Level 2	365	58%
Level 3	115	18%
Total	627	100%

Table 2.2.3: A table of force case counts by the highest level of force applied in each case.

Table 2.2.4 - Force Interactions

	Total Force Interactions	Percent of Total
Level 1	148	22%
Level 2	382	58%
Level 3	129	20%
Total	659	100%

Table 2.2.4: A table of force interaction counts by the highest level of force applied in each interaction.

Table 2.2.5 - Interactions per Person

Number of Force Cases	Number of Force Interactions	
1	1	• 580 (93.7%) community member(s) were involved in 1 force cases and 1 force interactions each.
	2	• 7 (1.1%) community member(s) were involved in 1 force cases and 2 force interactions each.
2	2	• 31 (5.0%) community member(s) were involved in 2 force cases and 2 force interactions each.
3	3	• 1 (0.2%) community member(s) were involved in 3 force cases and 3 force interactions each.

Table 2.2.5: A table of force cases and force interactions per person, including the count of total individuals involved in those cases.

Table 2.2.6 - Force Cases per Officer

Force Cases	Number of Distinct Officers Involved	Percent of Total Officers Involved
1	171	40.1%
2	94	22.1%
3	49	11.5%
4	49	11.5%
5	20	4.7%
6	10	2.3%
7	9	2.1%
8	8	1.9%
9	4	0.9%
10	1	0.2%
11	3	0.7%
12	1	0.2%
13	2	0.5%
14	2	0.5%
15	2	0.5%
19	1	0.2%

Table 2.2.6: Counts of force cases, and of officers involved in that number of force cases. A percent of all officers involved in force involved in that number of cases is also included.

Table 2.2.7 - Force Interactions per Officer

Force Interactions	Number of Distinct Officers Involved	Percent of Total Officers Involved
1	169	39.7%
2	93	21.8%
3	50	11.7%
4	50	11.7%
5	19	4.5%
6	12	2.8%
7	6	1.4%
8	8	1.9%
9	5	1.2%
10	1	0.2%
11	4	0.9%
12	1	0.2%
13	2	0.5%
14	2	0.5%
15	3	0.7%
20	1	0.2%

Table 2.2.7: Counts of force interactions, and of officers involved in that number of interactions. A percent of all officers involved in force involved in that number of interactions is also included. As there can be multiple force interactions in each case, the counts are generally larger than in Table 2.2.6.



Over the course of 2025, APD employed 1,024 distinct sworn officers, of which 426 (42%) used any force. Including all sworn officers, the average number of force interactions per officer was 1.2.

Of the 426 distinct officers involved in force in 2025, 169 (40%) were involved in only one force interaction. The most force interactions any officer was involved in during 2025 was 20.

19 of the 426 distinct officers involved in force were involved in 9 or more force interactions.

9 officers involved in 9 or more force interactions were from Area Command Division(s).

10 officers involved in 9 or more force interactions were from Tactical Division(s).

2.3 Force Investigations

APD strives to "Use the minimum amount of force that is objectively reasonable and necessary and based on the totality of the circumstances confronting them in order to bring about a lawful objective." (see SOP 2-52 "Use of Force: General"). All uses of force, as defined under policy, are investigated. If any application of force involved in an interaction is determined to be out of policy, the entire interaction is determined to be out of policy.

Table 2.3.1 - Policy Outcomes for Force Cases

	Total Force Cases	Percent of Total
In Policy	610	97.3%
Out of Policy	17	2.7%
Total	627	100.0%

Table 2.3.1: Counts and percentages of force cases by policy outcome.

Table 2.3.2 - Policy Outcomes for Force Interactions

	Total Force Interactions	Percent of Total
In Policy	642	97.4%
Out of Policy	17	2.6%
Total	659	100.0%

Table 2.3.2: Counts and percentages of force interactions by policy outcome.

Figure 2.3.1 - Policy Outcomes of Force Investigations

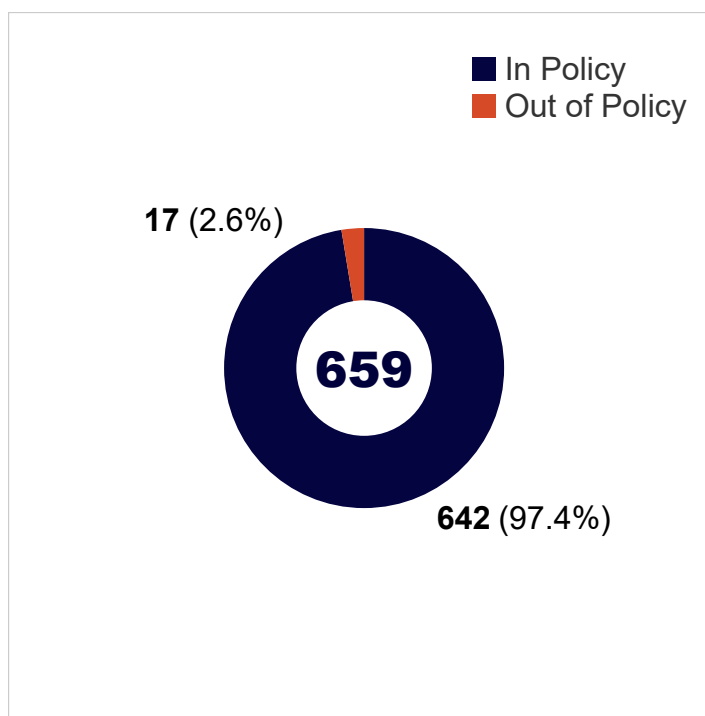


Figure 2.3.1: A pie chart of policy findings for each interaction. 2.6% of force interactions were determined to be out of policy.



3 - Force in Detail

APD's jurisdiction includes the City of Albuquerque, which is divided into seven Area Commands: Foothills, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, University and Valley. University Area Command was piloted in February 2023, when APD divided the original Southeast Area Command into University and Southeast. After the successful pilot, University Area Command was made an official area command in 2024.

Figure 3.1 - APD's Seven Area commands

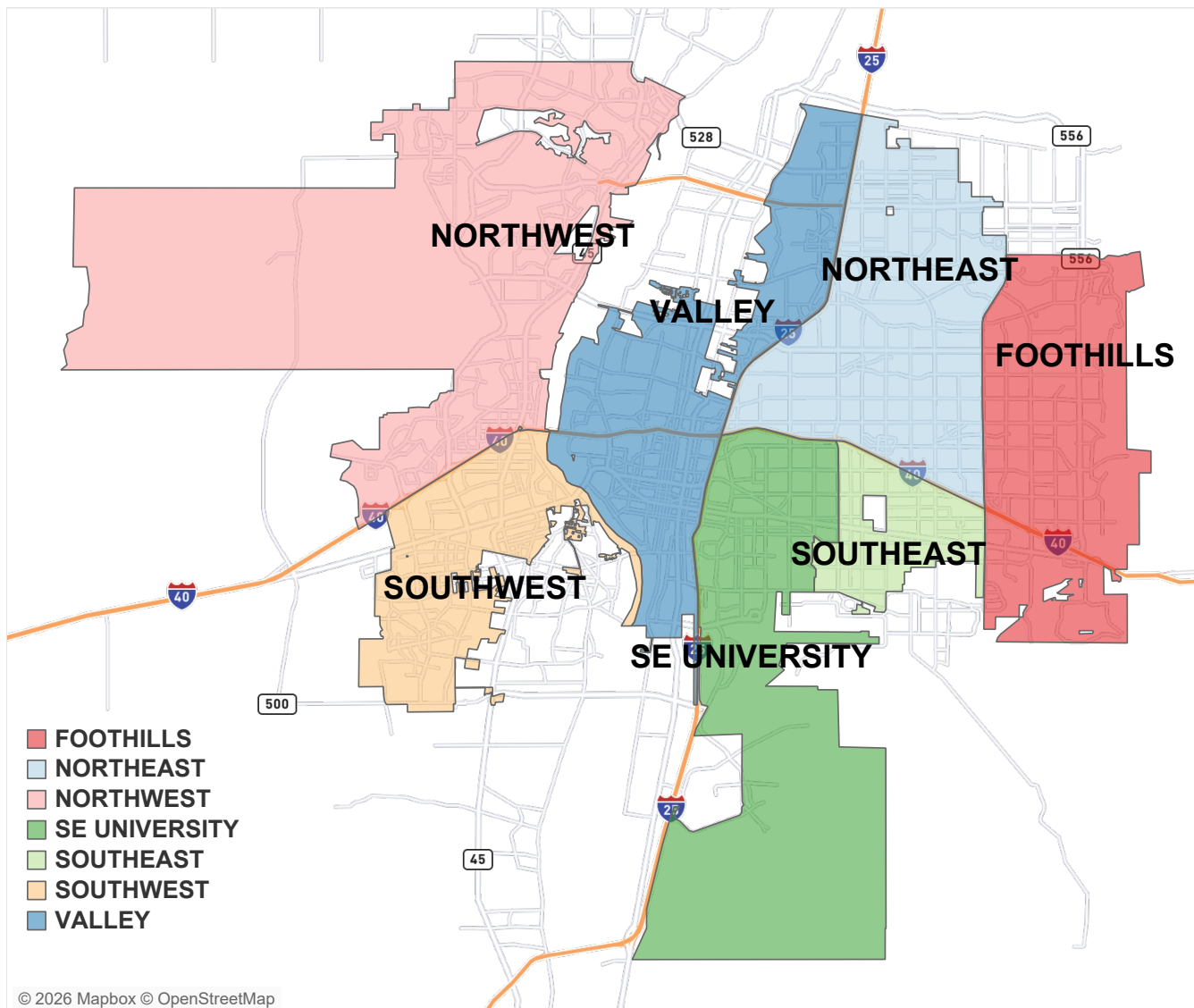


Figure 3.1: A map colored to show the boundaries of APD's seven area commands.



3.1 Geography of Force

Area commands may refer either to the assignment of a field services officer, or to the general spatial location of force. When a use of force occurs, on scene force investigators record both the assignments of all officers involved, and the location of force. Most field services officers operate primarily within the spatial area command to which they are assigned. However, specialized units, such as the Tactical Unit, may operate in any area command and be involved in uses of force across the entire city.

Table 3.1.1 - Force interactions by level of force and Area Command.

Force Level	Foothills		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		University		Valley		Out of Area		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Level 1	25	33%	28	25%	9	26%	33	21%	14	18%	12	20%	34	26%	3	25%	158	24%
Level 2	40	53%	65	58%	19	56%	107	67%	42	55%	37	63%	63	49%	5	42%	378	57%
Level 3	11	14%	19	17%	6	18%	20	13%	21	27%	10	17%	32	25%	4	33%	123	19%
Total	76	12%	112	17%	34	5%	160	24%	77	12%	59	9%	129	20%	12	2%	659	100%

Table 3.1.1: Counts and percentages of force interactions by area command and level of force. In all area commands, Level 2 force was most common. Southeast Area Command had the most force interactions.

Table 3.1.2 - Force cases by level of force and Area Command.

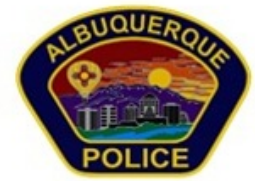
Force Level	Foothills		Northeast		Northwest		Southeast		Southwest		University		Valley		Out of Area		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Level 1	23	32%	25	23%	9	28%	30	19%	12	16%	12	21%	34	28%	3	25%	147	23%
Level 2	39	53%	65	61%	18	56%	106	68%	41	56%	36	62%	58	47%	5	42%	365	58%
Level 3	11	15%	17	16%	5	16%	20	13%	20	27%	10	17%	31	25%	4	33%	115	18%
Total	73	12%	107	17%	32	5%	156	25%	73	12%	58	9%	123	20%	12	2%	627	100%

Table 3.1.2: Counts and percentages of force cases by area command and level of force. Force cases may comprise multiple interactions across multiple area commands (or in the same area command) and with multiple levels of force.

The area command with the most force cases was Southeast with 156 cases, representing 25% of all cases. The area command with the second most force cases was Valley with 123 cases, representing 20% of all cases. Together, Southeast and Valley Area Commands had 44% of all force cases for 2025.

The area command with the most Level 1 cases in 2025 is Valley, with 80 cases, comprising 25% of all Level 1 cases. The area command with the most Level 2 cases is Southeast, with 212 cases, comprising 28% of all Level 2 cases. Lastly, the area command with the most Level 3 cases is Valley, with 67 cases, comprising 26% of all Level 3 cases.

In 2025, 12 force cases and 12 force interactions occurred outside of APD's seven area commands ("out of area"). Of these, 0 cases had a primary use of force inside one of the seven area commands and a secondary use of force out of area. 1 out of area cases occurred at the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC), representing 8% of all out of area cases. 1 out of area interactions occurred at MDC, representing 8% of all out of area interactions.



3.2 Demographics of Involved Community Members

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, or mental illness) may not be apparent to officers.

3.2.1 Race and Ethnicity of Community Members 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.

Table 3.2.1.1 - Race and Ethnicity in APD's Use of Force

Race-Ethnicity	Count	%	Census Reference
Hispanic	343	55.4%	49.0%
White Non-Hispanic	128	20.7%	36.2%
Black Non-Hispanic	68	11.0%	2.6%
Native American Non-Hispanic	52	8.4%	5.0%
Mixed Race Non-Hispanic	11	1.8%	3.7%
Asian Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	4	0.6%	2.8%
Other Non-Hispanic	5	0.8%	0.7%
Unknown	8	1.3%	
Grand Total	619	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.2.1.1: Counts and percentages of distinct community members involved in APD's use of force. Some individuals may be involved in multiple force incidents. The "Census Reference" column pulls reference percentages of the Albuquerque Metro Area's population breakdown from table DP05 of the 2024 American Community Survey.

3.2.2 Ages of Community Members Involved in Force

Figure 3.2.2.1 - Age Distribution Benchmarked Against Census Ages

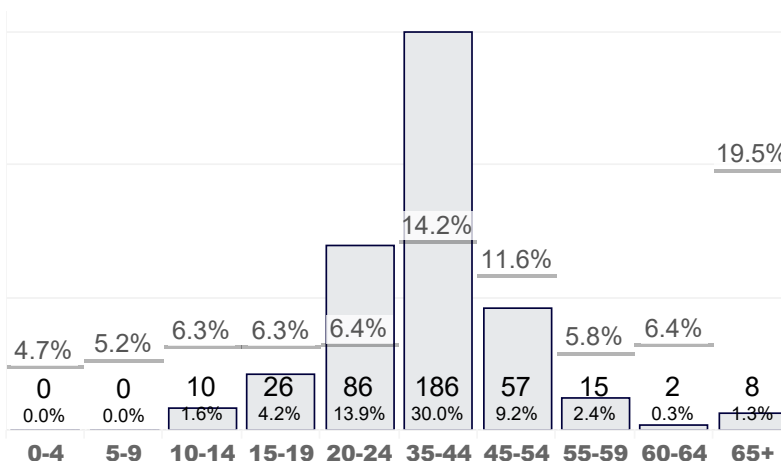


Figure 3.2.2.1: Age breakdown of force involved community members in purple, benchmarked against the population breakdown for the Albuquerque Metro Area, as retrieved from Table DP05 of the 2024 American Community Survey, represented as grey horizontal lines labeled with the proportion.

In 2025, 23 of the 659 force interactions involved minors. This is a total of 3.5%. Of these: 1 (4.3%) was Level 3, 14 (60.9%) were Level 2, and 8 (34.8%) were Level 1.

In 2025, 6 of the 659 force interactions involved individuals at least 65 years of age. This is a total of 0.9%. Of these: 2 (33.3%) were Level 3, 3 (50.0%) were Level 2, and 1 (16.7%) was Level 1.



3.2.3 Gender and Sexual Orientation of Force-Involved Community Members

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

Table 3.2.3.1 - Gender of Force-Involved Individuals

Gender	Count	%
Female	128	21%
Male	491	79%
Total	619	100%

Of the 619 community members involved in force in 2025; 491 (79%) were male, and 128 (21%) were female. 0 force-involved individuals were reported as another gender identity.

Table 3.2.3.1: The gender breakdown of force involved individuals.

All demographic information recorded is based on an officer's perception of an individual if it is not recorded on available documentation or reported by the individual. As sexual orientation is not a visible characteristic, officers are less likely to know a person's sexual orientation and commonly report "unknown".

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. In such cases, if sexual orientation was reported in one case and reported as "unknown" in another, we report only the sexual orientation reported in the first case. Otherwise, we report sexual orientations as the one recorded at the time.

Table 3.2.3.2 - Sexual Orientation of Force-Involved Individuals

Sexual Orientation	Count	%
Heterosexual	462	75%
Homosexual	18	3%
Bisexual	17	3%
Asexual	3	0%
Other	2	0%
Unknown	120	19%
Grand Total	619	100%

Table 3.2.3.2: The sexual orientation breakdown of force involved individuals.

3.3 Types of Force Applied

Table 3.3.1 shows all force techniques used organized by the level of the force interaction. Most force interactions have multiple types of force applied. The way applications of force are tabulated changed in 2025, as in some instances multiple applications of force are rolled into one application of a different type of force; for example, multiple uses of chemical munitions might be rolled into one use of "Gas Plan". As such, instead of counting applications of force, we will present a count of officer-interactions. That is, if two officers use a technique in one interaction, and one of them uses the same technique in a different interaction, that would be 3 officer-interactions for that technique. So that we can count consistently between types of force applied, this is what we present in Table 3.3.1. Excessive applications of the same technique, such as repeated cycles with an ECW, are still identified and investigated during a force investigation.



Table 3.3.1 - Count of Officer-Interactions by Type of Force and Level

Category	Force Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Distinct Officer-Interactions	% of Officer-Interactions by Type
		Officer-Interactions	% at Level	Officer-Interactions	% at Level	Officer-Interactions	% at Level		
Supervision	Ordered Force	1	4%	21	84%	3	12%	25	2%
SOF Other	OC: pointing			1	50%	1	50%	2	0%
SOF ECW	ECW: Painting	18	56%	11	34%	3	9%	32	3%
	ECW: Pointing	4	29%	8	57%	2	14%	14	1%
SOF 40	40mm: pointing	7	23%	18	60%	5	17%	30	2%
SOF Firearm	Handgun: pointing	37	57%	14	22%	14	22%	65	5%
	Rifle: pointing	10	23%	15	34%	19	43%	44	4%
EH Control	Empty Hand: control	111	20%	300	55%	132	24%	543	45%
	Pain Compliance	4	21%	10	53%	5	26%	19	2%
EH Takedown	Empty Hand: leg sweep	5	10%	34	68%	11	22%	50	4%
	Empty Hand: takedown	73	17%	286	66%	73	17%	432	36%
EH Impact	Empty Hand: kick			1	33%	2	67%	3	0%
	Empty Hand: strike	3	9%	13	37%	19	54%	35	3%
OC Spray	Oc Spray			2	100%			2	0%
ECW	ECW			34	74%	12	26%	46	4%
	ECW: miss			24	83%	5	17%	29	2%
40mm	40mm			37	80%	9	20%	46	4%
	40mm: miss			17	74%	6	26%	23	2%
Beanbag	Beanbag			2	100%			2	0%
	Beanbag: miss			2	100%			2	0%
Impact	Improvised Weapon			1	20%	4	80%	5	0%
Other	Tri-chamber			6	86%	1	14%	7	1%
NFDD	NFDD			1	50%	1	50%	2	0%
Vehicular	Grappler	1	50%	1	50%			2	0%
	PIT 35 mph or below			2	67%	1	33%	3	0%
Chemical	CS Ferret: Miss			1	100%			1	0%
	Gas Plan			34	81%	8	19%	42	3%
	OC CS Ferret			5	100%			5	0%
	OC Ferret: Miss			1	100%			1	0%
	OC Fogger			1	100%			1	0%
	OC Vapor			2	100%			2	0%
	OC: miss			2	100%			2	0%
K9	K9 Apprehension - Bite					28	100%	28	2%
OIS	Firearm - OIS					27	100%	27	2%
Grand Total		238	20%	694	57%	276	23%	1,208	100%

Table 3.3.1: The breakdown of types of force applied, with counts of officer-interactions per each level of force under that type of force. For ease of reading, types of force are presented grouped into a category of force. In these categories, "Show of Force" is abbreviated "SOF", and "Empty Hand" is abbreviated "EH". "NFDD" stands for "noise flash diversionary device". Two types of percentages are presented in this table - the percentage under each level of force is the percent of officer-interactions with that type of force of that level of force. The percent presented in the right-most column is the percent of officer-interactions with that type of force applied. Note that multiple types of force may be used by the same officer in one force interaction.



Figure 3.3.1 - Officer-Interactions by Category of Force Type and Level of Force

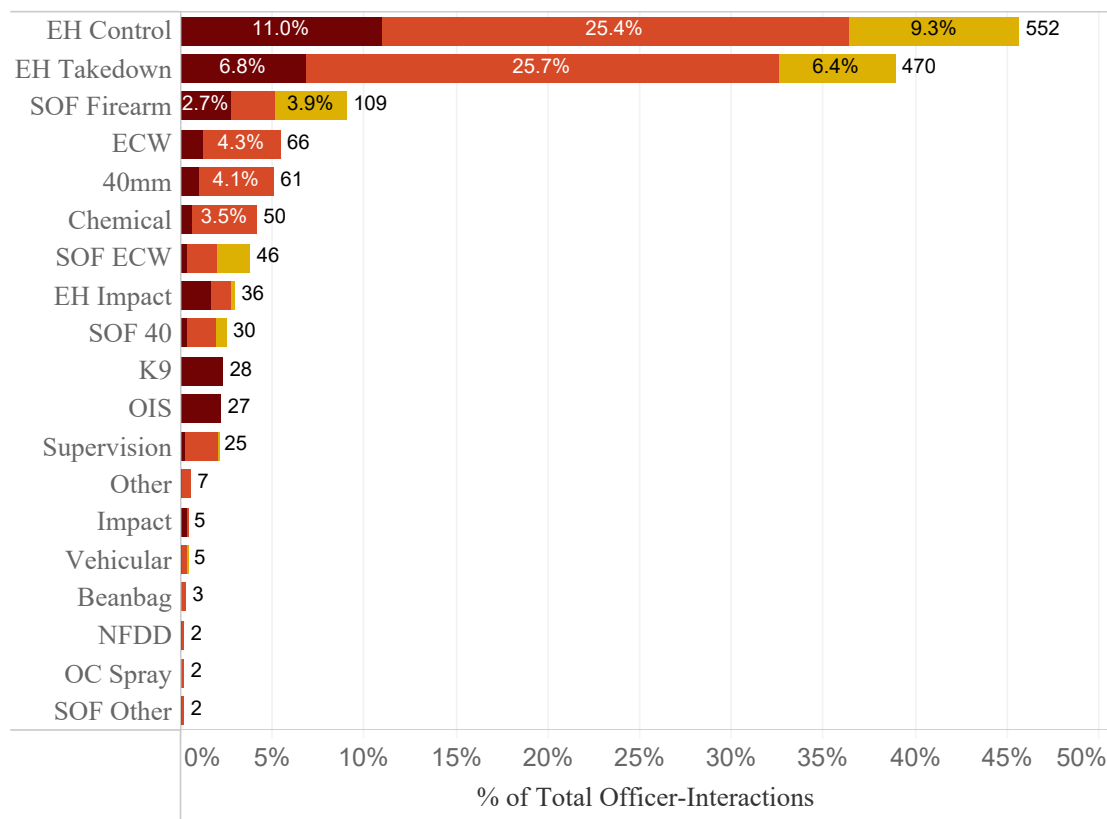


Figure 3.3.1: The breakdown of categories of types of force applied, with counts of officer-interactions per each level of force under that category. To understand how types of force are categorized, please see Table 3.3.1. In these categories, "Show of Force" is abbreviated "SOF", and "Empty Hand" is abbreviated "EH". "NFDD" stands for "noise flash diversionary device".

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) is also considered a show of force. A show of force is reported to the appropriate first line supervisor. Before September 18, 2025, shows of force were reviewed as a Level 1 use of force by the Level 1 investigative unit. After this time, shows of force were no longer considered a reportable use of force, and were only reported through APD's records management system (RMS). Shows of force often occur in conjunction with other types of force so they appear in all levels of force, and some force investigations still include shows of force. In Table 3.3.2, we include the RMS shows of force in the breakdown of officer-interactions.

When excluding RMS reports of the use of show of force techniques, shows of force were present in 124 force interactions, or 18.8%. They were present in 183 officer-interactions, or 15.1%.

When including RMS reports of the use of show of force techniques, shows of force were present in 313 officer-interactions, or 23.4%.



Table 3.3.2 - Count of Officer-Interactions by Type of Force and Level

Force Type	RMS Only		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Officer-Interactions	% by Type
	Officer-Interactions	% at Level	Officer-Interactions	% at Level	Officer-Interactions	% at Level	Officer-Interactions	% at Level		
Ordered Force			1	4%	21	84%	3	12%	25	2%
OC: pointing					1	50%	1	50%	2	0%
Other SOF	8	100%							8	1%
SOF OC Spray	1	100%							1	0%
ECW: Pointing			18	56%	11	34%	3	9%	32	2%
ECW: Pointing			4	29%	8	57%	2	14%	14	1%
SOF ECW	41	100%							41	3%
40mm: pointing			7	23%	18	60%	5	17%	30	2%
SOF 40mm Impact Launcher	14	100%							14	1%
Handgun: pointing			37	57%	14	22%	14	22%	65	5%
Rifle: pointing			10	23%	15	34%	19	43%	44	3%
SOF Firearm	70	100%							70	5%
Empty Hand: control			111	20%	300	55%	132	24%	543	41%
Pain Compliance			4	21%	10	53%	5	26%	19	1%
Empty Hand: leg sweep			5	10%	34	68%	11	22%	50	4%
Empty Hand: takedown			73	17%	286	66%	73	17%	432	32%
Empty Hand: kick					1	33%	2	67%	3	0%
Empty Hand: strike			3	9%	13	37%	19	54%	35	3%
Oc Spray					2	100%			2	0%
ECW					34	74%	12	26%	46	3%
ECW: miss					24	83%	5	17%	29	2%
40mm					37	80%	9	20%	46	3%
40mm: miss					17	74%	6	26%	23	2%
Beanbag					2	100%			2	0%
Beanbag: miss					2	100%			2	0%
Improvised Weapon					1	20%	4	80%	5	0%
Tri-chamber					6	86%	1	14%	7	1%
NFDD					1	50%	1	50%	2	0%
Grapppler			1	50%	1	50%			2	0%
PIT 35 mph or below					2	67%	1	33%	3	0%
CS Ferret: Miss					1	100%			1	0%
Gas Plan					34	81%	8	19%	42	3%
OC CS Ferret					5	100%			5	0%
OC Ferret: Miss					1	100%			1	0%
OC Fogger					1	100%			1	0%
OC Vapor					2	100%			2	0%
OC: miss					2	100%			2	0%
K9 Apprehension - Bite							28	100%	28	2%
Firearm - OIS							27	100%	27	2%
SOF Beanbag	1	100%							1	0%
Grand Total	130	10%	238	18%	694	52%	276	21%	1,338	100%

Table 3.3.2: The breakdown of types of force applied, with counts of officer-interactions per each level of force under that type of force. For ease of reading, types of force are presented grouped into a category of force, although the column for category is not included in the visual; it is the same order as in table 3.3.1. RMS shows of force are included in this table.



As explained in 2.1 and 2.2, multiple officers can use the same technique in the same interaction, usually resulting in multiple applications of that technique. We can count unique officer-techniques per interaction to approximate applications in a more comparable way, now that policy has changed how distinct applications are documented.

For Level 1 interactions, an average of 1.5 officers were involved, and an average of 1.3 unique techniques were applied. Counting each officer who used each technique, an average of 1.7 officer-techniques were applied.

For Level 2 interactions, an average of 1.8 officers were involved, and an average of 1.7 unique techniques were applied. Counting each officer who used each technique, an average of 2.4 officer-techniques were applied.

For Level 3 interactions, an average of 2.2 officers were involved, and an average of 2.1 unique techniques were applied. Counting each officer who used each technique, an average of 3.2 officer-techniques were applied.

Table 3.3.3 - Officers and Techniques per Interaction

	Average Officers Involved	Average Techniques Applied
Level 1	1.5	1.3
Level 2	1.8	1.7
Level 3	2.2	2.1
Overall	1.8	1.7

Table 3.3.3: The average count of officers who use force in each interaction, and the number of distinct techniques applied, broken down by level of force.

3.3.1 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 cannot successfully cycle. 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. The Taser 10 has 10 probes that can be fired individually, such that if any two probes hit the target, the ECW can cycle. Previous models had two probes that fired simultaneously, such that both probes needed to strike the target to successfully cycle.

Table 3.3.1.1 - ECW Deployments by Area Command with Year over Year Change

	2024		2025	
	Count	YoY Change	Count	YoY Change
Foothills	3		6	100%
Northeast	16		13	-19%
Northwest	7		1	-86%
Southeast	6		8	33%
Southwest	8		7	-13%
University	4		6	50%
Valley	11		16	45%
Out of Area			1	
Total	55		58	5%

The area command with the highest number of force interactions in which an ECW was deployed was Valley, with 16 (27.6%) force interactions involving an ECW. Officers were injured in 17 (29.3%) force interactions involving an ECW. 2 (3.4%) force interactions involving an ECW were found out of policy.

Table 3.3.1.1: The number of force interactions where an ECW was deployed, by area command and year. Also included are the yearly totals, and the year over year change.



3.3.2 40mm Impact Weapons

A 40mm Impact Launcher, commonly known as a "40mm" or "40" internally, may launch a variety of projectiles. In Tactical activations, 40mm weapons are often used to deploy chemical munitions to flush out barricaded suspects. Foam projectiles may also be loaded, which are fired at high velocity, impacting a target but not deploying any chemical load. This is an increasingly common less-lethal technique, frequently used to interrupt subjects in the process of fleeing or resisting without causing longer lasting damage to the community member involved in force.

When we report on 40mm use in this section, we are referring only to the use of foam projectiles, whether or not they struck their target.

Table 3.3.2.1 - 40mm Deployments by Area Command with Year over Year Change

	2024		2025	
	Count	YoY Change	Count	YoY Change
Foothills	4		8	100%
Northeast	11		13	18%
Northwest	8		1	-88%
Southeast	11		12	9%
Southwest	7		7	0%
University			4	
Valley	8		6	-25%
Out of Area	2		2	0%
Total	51		53	4%

The area command with the highest number of force interactions in which a 40mm was deployed was Northeast, with 13 (24.5%) force interactions involving a 40mm. Officers were injured in 1 (1.9%) force interactions involving a 40mm. 1 (1.9%) force interactions involving a 40mm were found out of policy.

Table 3.3.2.1: The number of force interactions where a 40mm was deployed, by area command and year. Also included are the yearly totals, and the year over year change.

3.3.3 Chemical Munitions

APD uses a variety of munitions that deploy one of two different chemical compounds; oleoresin capsicum (OC), the substance in what's commonly referred to as pepper spray, and chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), commonly referred to as tear gas. As seen in table 3.3.1, these may come in a number of different forms; sprays, foggers, and projectiles for use in 40mm launchers. Starting in April 2025, the use of chemical munitions began to be reported as the use of a "Gas Plan".

APD officers deployed chemical munitions other than OC Spray in 22 (3.3%) force interactions in 2025. 22 (100.0%) of these interactions involved the Tactical Division. In 2024, chemical munitions were deployed in 17 (2.3%) force interactions. In 2025, there was a 29.4% increase in the use of chemical munitions compared to 2024.

Table 3.3.3.1: The number of force interactions where chemical munitions were deployed, by area command.

Table 3.3.3.1 - Chemical Munitions Use by Area Command

	Count	% of Total
Foothills	4	18%
Northeast	3	14%
Northwest	1	5%
Southeast	8	36%
Southwest	5	23%
University	1	5%
Valley	0	0%
Out of Area	0	0%
Grand Total	22	100%



3.3.4 Officer-Involved Shootings

Table 3.3.4.1 - Summary of Information Pertaining to Officer-Involved Shootings in 2025

Date	Race-Ethnicity	Gender	Fatal	Armed	Call Type	Investigation
Jan 24	White Non-Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
	Hispanic	Male	No	No	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
	Hispanic	Female	No	No	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
Jan 26	White Non-Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	Suspicious Person/Vehicle	Completed - In Policy
Feb 23	White Non-Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	DV/Family Dispute	Completed - In Policy
Feb 28	White Non-Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	Suicide	Completed - In Policy
Mar 20	Hispanic	Male	No	Yes-Gun	Wanted Person	Completed - In Policy
May 29	Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	SWAT	Completed - In Policy
Jun 15	Hispanic	Male	No	Yes-Gun	Armed Robbery Commerical	Completed - In Policy
Jun 17	Hispanic	Female	Yes	Yes-Gun	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
Jul 04	Hispanic	Male	No	Yes-Apparent Gun	DV/Family Dispute	Completed - In Policy
Jul 15	White Non-Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	Suicide	Completed - In Policy
Aug 02	Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	DV/Family Dispute	Completed - In Policy
Aug 19	White Non-Hispanic	Female	Yes	Yes-Knife	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
Sep 29	Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Hammer	Disturbance/Disorder	Completed - In Policy
Nov 03	Native American Non-Hispanic	Male	No	Yes-Gun	Suspicious Person/Vehicle	Completed - In Policy
Dec 21	Hispanic	Male	Yes	Yes-Gun	On-site Suspicious	Completed - In Policy

Table 3.3.4.1: Summarized information about community members' demographics, situational factors, and investigative outcomes for officer-involved shootings.

In 2025, APD was involved in 15 officer-involved shooting cases, which involved 17 community members. The case occurring on January 24th involved three individuals, in which officers were engaged in a shootout with one individual, when stray gunfire went through a wall into a couple's residence, where they were attempting to take cover.

11 of the 17 (65%) officer-involved shooting interactions in 2025 were fatal. 0 officer involved shooting interactions were found out of policy. 12 of the 17 (71%) individuals involved in officer-involved shooting incidents were confirmed to be armed with a gun. One individual was armed with what might have been a toy gun, and is not included in this total.



3.4 Situational Factors in Use of Force

Situational factors regarding the force interaction are collected following a force interaction or during the investigation. Information is collected through interviews with all involved parties, when possible, and through careful review of bodyworn camera footage. This includes information such as whether an involved individual was armed, or arrested. Other information is collected regarding the involved community member, such as their ability to communicate in English, their mental state, and any influences on the individual's behavior that might be perceived by the officers and investigators.

Table 3.4.1 - Armed Status

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Individual Armed								
Yes	22	13.9%	53	14.0%	31	25.2%	106	16.1%
No	131	82.9%	304	80.4%	84	68.3%	519	78.8%
Unknown	5	3.2%	21	5.6%	8	6.5%	34	5.2%

Table 3.4.1: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force where the individual was armed.

Table 3.4.2 - Housing Status

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Individual Unhoused								
Yes	41	26%	130	34%	31	25%	202	31%
No	96	61%	182	48%	72	59%	350	53%
Unknown	21	13%	66	17%	20	16%	107	16%

Table 3.4.2: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the individual's housing status. Officers do not ask individuals directly as to their housing status.

Table 3.4.3 - Behavioral Health Crisis (Officer and Investigator Perception)

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Individual in Crisis								
Yes	36	23%	73	19%	27	22%	136	21%
No	98	62%	225	60%	77	63%	400	61%
Unknown	24	15%	80	21%	19	15%	123	19%

Table 3.4.3: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by whether the involved individual was experiencing crisis. Crisis is determined by the officer's perception, with some review by the investigator.

Table 3.4.9 - Totals by Force Level

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total	158	378	123	659

Table 3.4.9: The count of interactions at each level of force, to aid in the interpretation of the above tables.



Table 3.4.4 - Self-Reported Mental Illness

Individual Reported Mental Illness	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Yes	41	26%	130	34%	31	25%	202	12%
No	96	61%	182	48%	72	59%	350	68%
Unknown	21	13%	66	17%	20	16%	107	20%

Table 3.4.4: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by whether the involved individual self-reported mental illness when interviewed during the force investigation.

Table 3.4.5 - Behavioral Health Influence (Officer and Investigator Perception)

Influence - Mental Crisis/Illness	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Influence - Mental Crisis	7	4%	16	4%	4	3%	27	4%
Influence - Mental Illness	28	18%	62	16%	21	17%	111	17%
Other/None	123	78%	300	79%	98	80%	521	79%

Table 3.4.5: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the officer's perception of behavioral health influences on the individual's behavior.

Table 3.4.6 - Substance Influence (Officer and Investigator Perception)

Influence - Alcohol/Drugs	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Influence - Alcohol	35	22%	48	13%	24	20%	107	16%
Influence - Alcohol and Unknown Drugs	13	8%	38	10%	11	9%	62	9%
Influence - Unknown Drugs	22	14%	83	22%	23	19%	128	19%
Other/None	88	56%	209	55%	65	53%	362	55%

Table 3.4.6: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the officer's perception of substance use influences on the individual's behavior.

Table 3.4.7 - English Language Proficiency

Individual Had Limited or No English Proficiency	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Yes	5	3%	12	3%	6	5%	23	3%
No	150	95%	343	91%	113	92%	606	92%
Unknown	3	2%	23	6%	4	3%	30	5%

Table 3.4.7: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by whether the involved individual had limited or no english proficiency.

Table 3.4.9 - Totals by Force Level

20

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total	158	378	123	659

Table 3.4.9: The count of interactions at each level of force, to aid in the interpretation of the above tables.



Table 3.4.8 - Individual Arrested

Involved Individual Arrested	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total	Count	Percent of Total
Yes	126	80%	300	79%	97	79%	523	79%
No	32	20%	78	21%	26	21%	136	21%

Table 3.4.5: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by whether or not the individual was arrested during the encounter.

Table 3.4.9 - Totals by Force Level

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total	158	378	123	659

Table 3.4.9: The count of interactions at each level of force, to aid in the interpretation of the above tables.

As seen in the above tables, APD has several behavioral health indicators that might emerge during the force investigation; the individual may self-report mental illness, the officer might perceive them to be in active behavioral health crisis during the interaction, or there may be a perceived influence of mental illness or behavioral health crisis on the individual's behavior. These may occur in all sorts of combinations. In total, 182 (28%) interactions had some indication of behavioral health contributions that emerged during the force investigation.

3.5 Injuries Sustained in Force Interactions

Injuries are reported in force interactions for both community members 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 by law enforcement officers and other injuries that were present or occurred during the interaction in use of force data. An involved individual and/or an involved officer may experience more than one injury.

3.5.1 Injuries to Community Members

Community members were injured in 598 (91%) force interactions. Individuals received injuries from officers in 536 (81%) force interactions. In 223 (34%) force interactions, individuals had other injuries which were not caused by officers.

Force is classified, in part, by the type of injury inflicted. Some techniques may be classified as either force, non-force, or low-level control, and are only classified as force if there is at least a complaint of pain or injury. Similarly, more severe injuries, such as “unconscious”, “gunshot”, or “death” may require classification as level 3 force, regardless of technique applied. For more information on this, please review the definitions shared in the introduction.

These definitions do not extend to injuries that are not caused by officers. Individuals may have pre-existing injuries, or receive injuries from other sources during the interaction with officers. In these cases, the classification of force is limited to the injuries inflicted on the individual by the officers.

When officers are sure of their safety, they have a duty to render aid to an individual, regardless of the source of their injury. Officers will apply on scene first aid where appropriate, collaborate with other first responders, and transport individuals to the hospital for treatment. These procedures apply regardless of whether the injured community member is under arrest.



Table 3.5.1.1 - Injuries caused by Law Enforcement Officers during Force Interactions

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Injury
Not Injured by Officers	109	88.6%	12	9.8%	2	1.6%	123	18.7%
Abrasions	3	0.8%	280	78.4%	74	20.7%	357	54.2%
Complaint	43	27.7%	85	54.8%	27	17.4%	155	23.5%
Puncture	1	1.6%	31	49.2%	31	49.2%	63	9.6%
Bruises			23	60.5%	15	39.5%	38	5.8%
Lacerations			26	68.4%	12	31.6%	38	5.8%
Wet			22	91.7%	2	8.3%	24	3.6%
Gunshot					14	100.0%	14	2.1%
OC exposure			12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	2.0%
OC CS Exposure			3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	0.6%
CS Exposure			1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	0.5%
Broken bones					7	100.0%	7	1.1%
Bloody nose			2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	0.8%
Unconscious					1	100.0%	1	0.2%
Death					11	100.0%	11	1.7%
Other Injury	4	10.5%	22	57.9%	12	31.6%	38	5.8%

Table 3.5.1.1: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the type of injury inflicted by law enforcement officers. Note that each interaction may have multiple injuries, so a column total may exceed the number of interactions at that level. We only list "not injured by officers" if there was no injury inflicted by officers in the entire interaction.

Table 3.5.1.2 - Injuries NOT caused by Law Enforcement Officers during Force Interactions

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Injury
Only Injured by Officers	30	8.0%	260	69.3%	85	22.7%	375	75.3%
Not Injured	53	86.9%	8	13.1%			61	12.2%
Abrasions	29	87.9%	2	6.1%	2	6.1%	33	6.6%
Lacerations	14	87.5%	2	12.5%			16	3.2%
Complaint	14	93.3%			1	6.7%	15	3.0%
Bruises	4	100.0%					4	0.8%
Bloody Nose	1	100.0%					1	0.2%
Broken Bones	1	100.0%					1	0.2%
Gunshot	1	100.0%					1	0.2%
Puncture	1	100.0%					1	0.2%
Other Injury	7	100.0%					7	1.4%

Table 3.5.1.2: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the type of injury NOT inflicted by law enforcement officers. Note that each interaction may have multiple injuries, so a column total may exceed the number of interactions at that level. We only list "only injured by officers" if there was no injury except those inflicted by officers in the entire interaction. Similarly, we only list "not injured" if there was no injury in the entire interaction.



3.5.2 Injuries to Officers

Table 3.5.2.1 - Officer Injuries by Level of Force Applied

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Level	Count	Percent by Injury
No injuries noted or visible	143	26%	294	54%	106	20%	543	82.4%
Abrasions	17	10%	125	72%	31	18%	173	26.3%
Other Injury	3	8%	27	68%	10	25%	40	6.1%
Bite Marks	2	18%	5	45%	4	36%	11	1.7%
Bruises			8	73%	3	27%	11	1.7%
Lacerations	4	67%	2	33%			6	0.9%
Biohazard Contamination	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	4	0.6%
Wet	1	50%	1	50%			2	0.3%
Gun Shot					1	100%	1	0.2%

Table 3.5.2.1: The count and percentage of interactions at each level of force by the type of injury received by law enforcement officers. Note that each interaction may have multiple injuries, so a column total may exceed the number of interactions at that level.

Officers were injured in 207 (31%) force interactions. An average of 1.3 officers were injured per interaction; a total of 275 (23%) officer-interactions resulted in officer injuries. A total of 324 officer injuries were sustained; an average of 1.2 injuries per officer-interaction that resulted in injury.

3.6 Special Operations Division Deployments

3.6.1 K-9 Deployments

APD's use of police service dogs (PSDs) are governed by policies SOP 2-23 "Use of Canine Unit" and SOP 1-64 "K-9 Unit". These policies stipulate that police service dogs (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".

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 (excluding accidental bites), it is a reportable use of force.

K-9 units were deployed 454 times in 2025. 92 (20.3%) of these deployments resulted in apprehensions. 349 (76.9%) deployments were to commercial properties, 79 (17.4%) to residential, and 23 (5.1%) to area searches. 3 deployments did not specify what type of deployment they were.



Table 3.6.1.1 - K-9 Utilization Summary

	Deployments	Apprehensions	Apprehensions without Injury	Apprehensions with Bite	Bite Ratio
January	43	12	9	3	25%
February	44	9	9	0	0%
March	44	5	3	2	40%
April	46	12	10	2	17%
May	23	5	4	1	20%
June	34	5	4	1	20%
July	27	4	3	1	25%
August	39	8	8	0	0%
September	50	12	10	2	17%
October	30	7	4	3	43%
November	36	5	3	2	40%
December	39	9	3	6	67%
Total	455	93	70	23	25%

Table 3.6.1.1: The counts of PSD deployments, apprehensions, and apprehension type by month. In this report, "bite ratio" is defined as the number of K-9 apprehensions with bite divided by the total number of K-9 apprehensions. Counts may differ from Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, as this counts deployment and not distinct handlers and dogs deployed.

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 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.

Table 3.6.2.1 - Tactical Activities by Month

	Total Tactical Activities	Pre-Planned Warrants	Tactical Assists	Tactical Activations	Activities with Reportable Force
January	4	0	0	4	2
February	5	1	0	4	2
March	5	2	0	3	1
April	7	1	0	6	2
May	7	2	0	5	4
June	4	0	0	4	2
July	1	0	0	1	1
August	6	1	0	5	2
September	3	0	0	3	1
October	7	0	1	6	2
November	8	1	0	7	4
December	6	0	3	3	1
Total	63	8	4	51	24

Table 3.6.2.1: The counts of Tactical activities, broken out by type of activity, by month.

Table 3.6.2.3 - Locations of Tactical Activities with Force

	Tactical Activities	% of Total
Foothills	4	16.7%
Northeast	3	12.5%
Northwest	1	4.2%
Southeast	8	33.3%
Southwest	4	16.7%
University	3	12.5%
Valley	1	4.2%

Table 3.6.2.3: The count and percentage of Tactical activities with reportable force, broken out by area command.



3.7 Use of Force Complaints

The Civilian Police Oversight Agency (CPOA) investigates most complaints reported by community members against APD officers. Each complaint may contain multiple allegations of misconduct. CPOA received and opened investigations for 271 complaints containing 604 allegations for incidents that occurred in 2025. Of these, 8 (3.0%) complaints and 15 (2.5%) allegations were for violations of force-related directives. 22 non force related allegations were made in complaints that contained force related allegations. Complaints contained an average of 2.2 allegations. Complaints containing a force-related allegation contained an average of 4.6 allegations.

Of the 15 force related allegations investigated, 8 (3.0%) complaints and 15 (15) allegations were for violations of force-related directives. Of these allegations, 13 (87%) were for violations of SOP 2-52 "Use of Force - General", 1 (6.7%) was for violations of SOP 2-55 "Use of Force - De-Escalation", and 1 (6.7%) was for violations of SOP 2-57 "Use of Force - Review and Investigation by Department Personnel".

Of the 15 force-related allegations investigated by CPOA, 11 (73%) were unfounded. The remainder do not have findings yet. However, 4 of the 8 (50%) complaints investigated that contained allegations for force related misconduct were sustained for other allegations. A complaint is sustained if any component allegation is sustained.

Out of the 8 complaints investigated for force-related allegations: 2 (25%) complainants were white non-hispanic, 3 (38%) were hispanic, 1 (13%) were asian non-hispanic, 1 (13%) were mixed race non-hispanic, and 1 (13%) preferred not to answer. 4 (50%) complainants were female, and 4 (50%) were male.

4 - Use of Force, Calls for Service, and Arrests (2021-2025)



4.1 Use of Force

Figure 4.1.1 - Force Trends

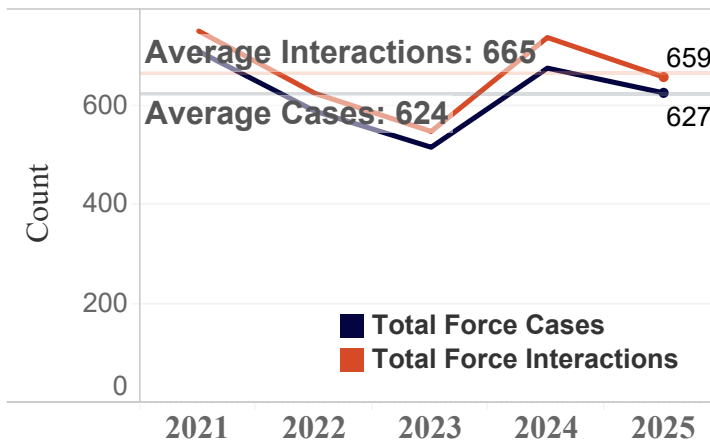


Figure 4.1.1: The trend in force cases and force interaction with time. Both have declined since 2020.

In 2025 policy changed such that shows of force were reported through APD's records management system instead of being independently reportable uses of force. As RMS reports do not record a unique id per interaction, we count them by case number where no interaction id was present.

Table 4.1.1 - Force Summary by Time

	Total Force Cases	YoY Change in Cases	Total Force Interactions	YoY Change in Interactions
2021	711		752	
2022	590	-17.0%	626	-16.8%
2023	517	-12.4%	549	-12.3%
2024	677	30.9%	739	34.6%
2025	627	-7.4%	659	-10.8%

Table 4.1.1: The count and year over year change in force cases and force interactions.

Figure 4.1.2 - Force Trends including RMS Shows of Force

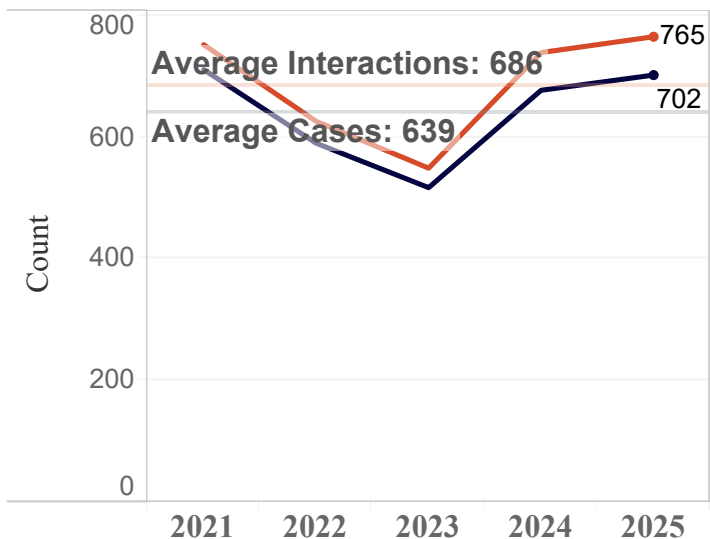


Figure 4.1.2: The trend in force cases and force interaction with time, when shows of force reported through APD's records management system are included. Including these shows of force, there has been a continued increase in force since 2023.

Table 4.1.2 - Force Summary by Time Including RMS Shows of Force

	Total Force Cases	YoY Change in Cases	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Interactions
2021	711		752	
2022	590	-17.0%	626	-16.8%
2023	517	-12.4%	549	-12.3%
2024	677	30.9%	739	34.6%
2025	702	3.7%	765	3.5%

Table 4.1.2: The count and year over year change in force cases and force interactions when RMS shows of force are included. There is an increase in force in 2025 when these are included.



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.

Figure 4.2.1 - Trends in Calls for Service

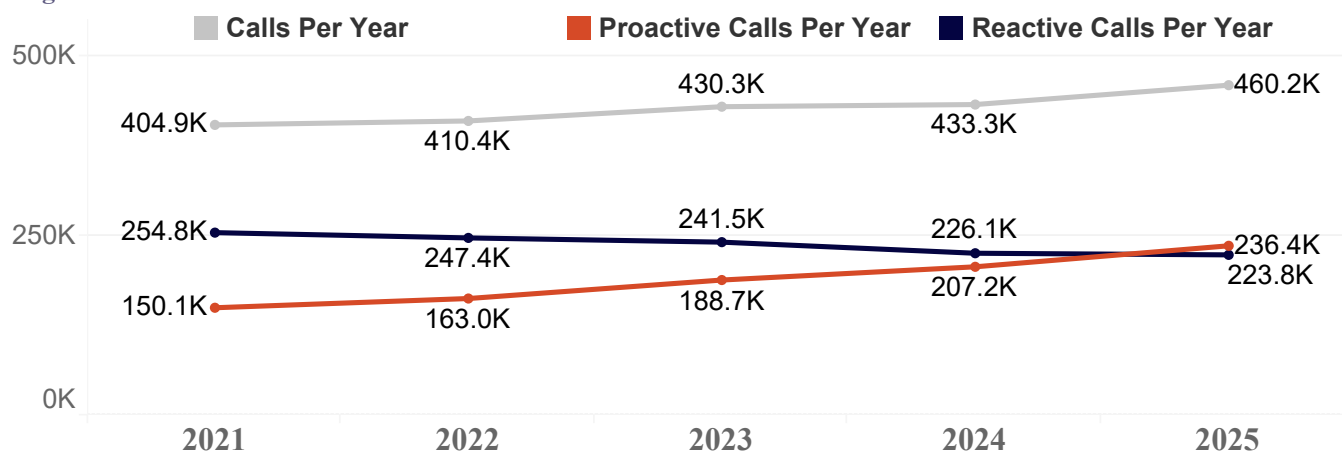


Figure 4.2.1: Trends in calls for service, categorized broadly into "proactive" and "reactive", with time. Total calls have increased every year, even as reactive calls for service have decreased. This total increase is largely due to the year over year growth in proactive calls for service.

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 could 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.

The proportion of calls that were proactive surpassed the proportion that were reactive between 2024 and 2025. In 2024, 48% of calls were proactive. In 2025, 51% were proactive.



The number of force interactions scales with the amount of police activity. One measure of police activity is the number of calls for service. Therefore, it is useful to examine the 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.

Proactive and reactive calls for service have different risks of force, as they represent different types of police work. We look at the force rate for each separately.

Table 4.2.1 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS
2021	755	102	653	404,908	1.9	150,122	0.7	254,786	2.6
2022	627	127	500	410,413	1.5	162,977	0.8	247,436	2.0
2023	549	144	405	430,268	1.3	188,740	0.8	241,528	1.7
2024	739	225	514	433,258	1.7	207,182	1.1	226,076	2.3
2025	659	228	431	460,244	1.4	236,446	1.0	223,798	1.9

Table 4.2.1: Counts of force interactions, calls for service, and rates of force per 1000 calls for service, broken into category of call for service (proactive or reactive). "Proactive force" is force linked to a proactive call type. "Reactive force" is all other force.

4.3 Custodial Arrests

Table 4.3.1 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
2021	752		9,481		7.9	
2022	625	-16.9%	9,905	4.5%	6.3	-20.4%
2023	549	-12.2%	12,221	23.4%	4.5	-28.8%
2024	739	34.6%	14,141	15.7%	5.2	16.3%
2025	659	-10.8%	17,630	24.7%	3.7	-28.5%

Table 4.3.1: Force interactions and custodial arrests.

As shared in 4.2, force tends to correlate with officer activity. Another measure of officer activity is custodial arrests. While the change in force since 2021 is complicated, and has come with a number of policy changes, the number of custodial arrests has increased considerably. It is useful to look at the rate of force per 100 custodial arrests.

5 - Investigation of Force and Discipline



Investigators make policy determinations at the officer, interaction, and case level. An interaction is out of policy if at least one officer's application of force was out of policy. Similarly, a case is out of policy if at least one interaction was out of policy.

Table 5.1 - Officer-Interactions by Level and Policy Outcome

	Out of Policy		In Policy		Grand Total	
	Distinct Officer-Interactions	Percent by Policy	Distinct Officer-Interactions	Percent by Policy	Distinct Officer-Interactions	Percent by Policy
Level 1	5	2.1%	233	97.9%	238	100.0%
Level 2	7	1.0%	687	99.0%	694	100.0%
Level 3	7	2.5%	269	97.5%	276	100.0%
Total	19	1.6%	1,189	98.4%	1,208	100.0%

Table 5.1: Officer-interactions where out of policy force was used.

Table 5.2 - Force Interactions by Level and Policy Outcome

	Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy
Level 1	3	1.9%	155	98.1%	158	100.0%
Level 2	7	1.9%	371	98.1%	378	100.0%
Level 3	7	5.7%	116	94.3%	123	100.0%
Total	17	2.6%	642	97.4%	659	100.0%

Table 5.2: Interactions where out of policy force was used. Multiple officers can use out of policy force in the same interaction, and an interaction may be found out of policy when some officers used out of policy force and other officers did not act out of policy.

Table 5.3 - Force Cases by Level and Policy Outcome

	Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
	Total Force Cases	Percent by Policy	Total Force Cases	Percent by Policy	Total Force Cases	Percent by Policy
Level 1	3	2.0%	144	98.0%	147	100.0%
Level 2	7	1.9%	358	98.1%	365	100.0%
Level 3	7	6.1%	108	93.9%	115	100.0%
Total	17	2.7%	610	97.3%	627	100.0%

Table 5.3: Cases where out of policy force was used. Multiple interactions may be found out of policy in the same case, and one out of policy case may have some in policy interactions and some out of policy interactions.

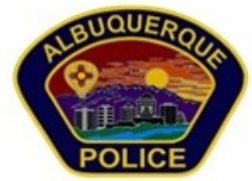


Table 5.4 - Force Interactions by Type of Force Used and Policy Outcome

	Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent of Out of Policy Involving Type
Ordered Force			23	100.0%	23	0.0%
OC: pointing			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
40mm: pointing	1	3.7%	26	96.3%	27	5.9%
ECW: Painting	2	6.5%	29	93.5%	31	11.8%
ECW: Pointing			14	100.0%	14	0.0%
Handgun: pointing	4	7.7%	48	92.3%	52	23.5%
Rifle: pointing			33	100.0%	33	0.0%
Empty Hand: control	10	3.5%	275	96.5%	285	58.8%
Pain Compliance	1	5.9%	16	94.1%	17	5.9%
Empty Hand: leg sweep			44	100.0%	44	0.0%
Empty Hand: takedown	9	2.7%	325	97.3%	334	52.9%
Empty Hand: kick			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Empty Hand: strike			30	100.0%	30	0.0%
Oc Spray			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Improvised Weapon	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	11.8%
40mm	1	2.5%	39	97.5%	40	5.9%
40mm: miss			21	100.0%	21	0.0%
ECW			45	100.0%	45	0.0%
ECW: miss	2	7.7%	24	92.3%	26	11.8%
Beanbag			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Beanbag: miss			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Grappler			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
PIT 35 mph or below	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	5.9%
CS Ferret: Miss			1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Gas Plan			17	100.0%	17	0.0%
OC CS Ferret			3	100.0%	3	0.0%
OC Ferret: Miss			1	100.0%	1	0.0%
OC Fogger			1	100.0%	1	0.0%
OC Vapor			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
OC: miss			1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Tri-chamber			3	100.0%	3	0.0%
NFDD			2	100.0%	2	0.0%
K9 Apprehension - Bite			28	100.0%	28	0.0%
Firearm - OIS			17	100.0%	17	0.0%
Grand Total	17	2.6%	642	97.4%	659	

Table 5.4: Policy findings by type of force used. Force may be found out of policy for training deficiencies identified in review of its application, such as in the case of out of policy misses.



5.1 Policy Findings by Area Command

Table 5.1.1 - Force Interactions by Area Command, Level and Policy Outcome

		Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
		Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy
Foothills	Level 1			25	100.0%	25	100.0%
	Level 2			40	100.0%	40	100.0%
	Level 3			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
	Total by Area Command			76	100.0%	76	100.0%
Northeast	Level 1	1	3.6%	27	96.4%	28	100.0%
	Level 2	1	1.5%	64	98.5%	65	100.0%
	Level 3			19	100.0%	19	100.0%
	Total by Area Command	2	1.8%	110	98.2%	112	100.0%
Northwest	Level 1			9	100.0%	9	100.0%
	Level 2			19	100.0%	19	100.0%
	Level 3			6	100.0%	6	100.0%
	Total by Area Command			34	100.0%	34	100.0%
Southeast	Level 1	1	3.0%	32	97.0%	33	100.0%
	Level 2	1	0.9%	106	99.1%	107	100.0%
	Level 3	1	5.0%	19	95.0%	20	100.0%
	Total by Area Command	3	1.9%	157	98.1%	160	100.0%
Southwest	Level 1			14	100.0%	14	100.0%
	Level 2	1	2.4%	41	97.6%	42	100.0%
	Level 3	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	100.0%
	Total by Area Command	3	3.9%	74	96.1%	77	100.0%
University	Level 1			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
	Level 2	1	2.7%	36	97.3%	37	100.0%
	Level 3	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
	Total by Area Command	2	3.4%	57	96.6%	59	100.0%
Valley	Level 1	1	2.9%	33	97.1%	34	100.0%
	Level 2	3	4.8%	60	95.2%	63	100.0%
	Level 3	3	9.4%	29	90.6%	32	100.0%
	Total by Area Command	7	5.4%	122	94.6%	129	100.0%
Out of Area	Level 1			3	100.0%	3	100.0%
	Level 2			5	100.0%	5	100.0%
	Level 3			4	100.0%	4	100.0%
	Total by Area Command			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Total		17	2.6%	642	97.4%	659	100.0%

Table 5.1.1: Interactions where out of policy force was used by area command and level of force. Valley had the most out of policy force.



5.2 Policy Findings by Demographics

When narrowing down to the demographics of the community member involved, it is possible for force interactions to become uniquely identifiable. We include level of force applied only in cases where this does not restrict the size of any demographic category to that point.

Table 5.2.1 - Force Interactions by Race-Ethnicity and Policy Outcome

	Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy
Hispanic	11	3.0%	353	97.0%	364	100.0%
White Non-Hispanic	1	0.7%	134	99.3%	135	100.0%
Black Non-Hispanic	2	2.7%	72	97.3%	74	100.0%
Native American Non-Hispanic	1	1.8%	54	98.2%	55	100.0%
Mixed Race Non-Hispanic			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Asian Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic			4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Other Non-Hispanic	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	7	100.0%
Unknown			8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Total	17	2.6%	642	97.4%	659	100.0%

Table 5.2.1: Interactions where out of policy force was used by race-ethnicity. Most out of policy force was used on hispanic community members. However, proportionally, the most out of policy force was used on "Other Non-Hispanic".

Table 5.2.2 - Force Interactions by Gender, Level and Policy Outcome

		Out of Policy		In Policy		Total	
		Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy	Total Force Interactions	Percent by Policy
Female	Level 1			47	100.0%	47	100.0%
	Level 2	2	3.2%	61	96.8%	63	100.0%
	Level 3	1	4.0%	24	96.0%	25	100.0%
	Total by Gender	3	2.2%	132	97.8%	135	100.0%
Male	Level 1	3	2.7%	108	97.3%	111	100.0%
	Level 2	5	1.6%	310	98.4%	315	100.0%
	Level 3	6	6.1%	92	93.9%	98	100.0%
	Total by Gender	14	2.7%	510	97.3%	524	100.0%
Total		17	2.6%	642	97.4%	659	100.0%

Table 5.2.2: Interactions where out of policy force was used by gender and level of force. Most out of policy force was used on male community members.



5.3 Investigative Timelines

Completing thorough and timely force investigations is vital to police accountability. As cases are investigated together, with all component interactions being investigated by the same investigator on the same timeline, we will present the information in this section by case.

Until April 2026, APD had two processes for force investigations, depending on the level of force. If the officers and initial on scene responders determine that the case is likely level 1, the case is investigated by the Level 1 Unit. The exceptions to this heuristic are: the force involves an officer at the rank of Lieutenant or above, or there is apparent criminal misconduct. If the force is initially classified at level 2 or 3, then the case is investigated by the Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD).

It is possible that a case is initially classified as level 2 or 3, and the investigation begins at that higher level, but is reclassified to Level 1 after review of the force. In these cases, the force is investigated by IAFD through the general process.

The Level 1 Unit is required to complete investigations within 17 days (if no extensions are requested and approved). The Internal Affairs Force Division (IAFD) is required to complete investigations of uses of force within 90 days of receiving the force case unless an extension is granted for extenuating circumstances or extremely complex investigations.

Table 5.3.1 - Investigative Timelines

		Total Force Cases	Min. Days to Completion	Median Days to Completion	Max. Days to Completion	% Cases wthin Timeline
Level 1	Level 1 Unit	21	8	14	17	100%
	IAFD	126	2	14	158	98%
Level 2	IAFD	365	18	80	167	94%
Level 3	IAFD	115	54	82	157	83%

Table 5.3.1: Timelines for investigation by investigative unit and level of force. Level 3 cases tended to have more extensions approved and be investigated on longer timelines.

5.4 Force Review Board Oversight

APD's Force Review Board reviews all deaths in custody and officer involved shootings. In addition, they review a weighted random sample of level 2 and 3 cases provided by the Analytics Division. The sample is weighted such that cases involving a behavioral health component are more likely to be selected, and weighted by level of force used. The Analytics Division monitors the sample to ensure that a reasonable proportion of level 2 and 3 cases are reviewed, and updates the weighting when necessary to maintain consistent oversight.

FRB reviewed 70 cases during 2025. Of these, 2 were deaths in custody, which resulted in 0 IA requests and 0 mandatory training referrals.

14 officer involved shootings were reviewed in 2025. Of these, 5 (36%) resulted in IA requests, and 4 (29%) resulted in mandatory training referrals. 1 OIS review resulted in a policy recommendation.

11 tactical activations were reviewed in 2025. Of these, 0 resulted in IA requests, and 0 resulted in mandatory training referrals.

FRB reviewed 28 level 2 cases during 2025. Of these, 6 (21%) resulted in IA requests, and 4 (14%) resulted in mandatory training referrals.

16 non-OIS level 3 cases were reviewed during 2025. Of these, 9 (56%) resulted in IA requests, and 2 (13%) resulted in mandatory training referrals.

6 - Synopsis



Due to the policy change around shows of force on September 18, 2025, tabulating force is challenging. Taking only interactions defined as reportable force under policy at the time, there were 659 force interactions in 2025, a 10.8% decrease from the 739 interactions in 2024. Including the shows of force reported through APD's records management system, there were 765 force interactions in 2025, a 3.5% increase from 2024.

APD has remained dedicated to keeping the community safe, and custodial arrests have continued to increase. There was a year over year increase in custodial arrests of 25% from 2024 to 2025. APD's rate of force per 100 custodial arrests was 3.6 in 2025, a decrease of 26% from 4.9 in 2024.

APD continues to maintain a strong process for review of force. All force cases from 2025 were reviewed; the force that was reportable under policy at the time was reviewed by IAFD or the Level 1 Unit, and shows of force occurring after September 18, 2025 were reviewed by PMU. Of the force cases reviewed in 2025, 2.7% were out of policy, a decrease from 4.0% in 2024. In addition to the force investigation, officer-involved shootings are all reviewed by FRB, and a sample of Level 2 and Level 3 force cases are reviewed as well.

The 15 officer-involved shootings in 2025 are a concern for APD. The department has several mechanisms for oversight of officer involved shootings. 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 2025 in order to evaluate the incidents holistically for any patterns that may suggest ways to improve policy, training, and tactics.

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, 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

Table 7.1.1 - Calls for Service Methodology: Inclusions and Exclusions

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Agency	Include APD	Calls dispatched to/by APD	Reporting Agency of interest
	Include AVI	Calls dispatched to/by Aviation	Included in APD agency totals
Call on Scene Date Time	Exclude missing values	The date and time an officer arrived on scene	When no officer arrives on scene, there is unlikely to be a use of force by an officer.
Call Disposition	Exclude 88	False alarm	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude CAN	Cancel the call	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude GOA	Gone on arrival	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude BOLO	Be on the lookout	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude DCAN	Cancel the call	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude DCXN	Cancel the case	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude TEST	Testing purposes	Not a dispatched call
Final Call Type	Exclude 75-1	Community Activity	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude 75-2	Training Student	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude 75-3	Training Instructor	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude 27-U	Use of Force	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	Unlikely to result in force
	Exclude 64	Crime Scene Investigation	Support services
Is_Bolo	Exclude 62-1	Chief's Overtime	Not a dispatched call
	Exclude BOLO	Flag for "be on the lookout"	Not a dispatched call - announcement

Continued on next page.



Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Original Call Type	Exclude ACSBH	ACS Behavioral Health	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSCE	ACS Community Engagement	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSD	ACS Disturbance	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSGO	ACS Golden Opportunity	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSMD	ACS Message for Delivery	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSO	ACS Targeted Outreach	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSPH	ACS Panhandler	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSPU	ACS Needle Pickup	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSRP	ACS Routine Passby	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSSI	ACS Suicidal Ideation	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSSP	ACS Suspicious Person	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSTST	ACS Test Call	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSUI	ACS Unsheltered Individual	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSWC	ACS Welfare Check	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSWEL	ACS Wellness Check	Responded to by ACS
	Exclude ACSWELL	ACS 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	Unclassified Call	Typically BOLO

Table 7.1.1: Methodology for including and excluding calls for service.

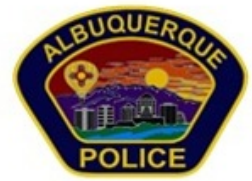


Table 7.1.2 - Area Commands

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Area Command Reporting	Include FH	Foothills Area Command	Part of APD's typical jurisdiction
	Include NE	Northeast Area Command	
	Include NW	Northwest Area Command	
	Include SE	Southeast Area Command	
	Include SW	Southwest Area Command	
	Include UNI	University Area Command	
	Include VA	Valley Area Command	
City Wide Reporting	Include AVI	Aviation	Part of APD, even if not a spatial area command

Table 7.1.2: Area commands included. Anything not listed in the "Filter" column is not included in any reporting.

Table 7.1.3 - Proactive Calls for Service

Field	Filter	Description	Rationale
Original Call Type	Include 24S	Direct Traffic	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 25	Contact	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 31S	Suspicious Person or Vehicle	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 39S	Disturbance	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 54	Traffic Stop	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 74	Tactical Plan	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 75-4	Non-Enforce Contact	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 7S	Onsite Auto Theft	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 90	VIP Enforcement	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include SS	Subject Stop	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include T	Traffic Stop	Not dispatched - officer initiated
	Include 10	Periodic Watch	Not dispatched - officer initiated

Table 7.1.3: Original call types included as proactive calls. Anything not listed is considered a reactive call.



7.2 Force and Calls for Service by Area Command, Over Time

Table 7.2.1 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Foothills Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS	
Foothills	2021	110	6	104	57,260	1.9	23,629	0.3	33,631	3.1
	2022	77	9	68	55,672	1.4	23,008	0.4	32,664	2.1
	2023	54	8	46	57,174	0.9	25,747	0.3	31,427	1.5
	2024	57	17	40	56,035	1.0	27,917	0.6	28,118	1.4
	2025	76	11	65	57,556	1.3	29,346	0.4	28,210	2.3

Table 7.2.1: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Foothills Area Command.

Table 7.2.2 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Northeast Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS	
Northeast	2021	142	25	117	73,856	1.9	23,268	1.1	50,588	2.3
	2022	128	34	94	68,510	1.9	19,949	1.7	48,561	1.9
	2023	105	28	77	65,246	1.6	19,618	1.4	45,628	1.7
	2024	121	27	94	65,290	1.9	23,397	1.2	41,893	2.2
	2025	112	23	89	63,276	1.8	21,189	1.1	42,087	2.1

Table 7.2.2: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Northeast Area Command.

Table 7.2.3 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Northwest Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS	
Northwest	2021	50	3	47	44,260	1.1	17,286	0.2	26,974	1.7
	2022	58	15	43	48,719	1.2	20,654	0.7	28,065	1.5
	2023	35	8	27	50,037	0.7	23,527	0.3	26,510	1.0
	2024	57	15	42	50,131	1.1	26,508	0.6	23,623	1.8
	2025	34	7	27	55,861	0.6	31,961	0.2	23,900	1.1

Table 7.2.3: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Northwest Area Command.



Table 7.2.4 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Southeast Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS
Southeast	2021	142	33	109	64,653	2.2	26,886	1.2	37,767
	2022	152	37	115	58,785	2.6	23,439	1.6	35,346
	2023	125	51	74	57,708	2.2	22,506	2.3	35,202
	2024	176	69	107	58,968	3.0	24,782	2.8	34,186
	2025	160	89	71	64,838	2.5	32,317	2.8	32,521

Table 7.2.4: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Southeast Area Command. While this list extends before University was separated from Southeast Area Command, we can infer which calls would have taken place in Southeast Area Command by using spatial information.

Table 7.2.5 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Southwest Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS	
Southwest	2021	66	6	60	40,748	1.6	10,875	0.6	29,873	2.0
	2022	66	6	60	50,307	1.3	20,221	0.3	30,086	2.0
	2023	75	12	63	55,584	1.3	24,940	0.5	30,644	2.1
	2024	99	29	70	52,479	1.9	24,803	1.2	27,676	2.5
	2025	77	25	52	57,055	1.3	31,378	0.8	25,677	2.0

Table 7.2.2: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Southwest Area Command.

Table 7.2.6 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for University Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS
University	2021	54	7	47	33,750	1.6	11,173	0.6	22,577
	2022	46	4	42	29,690	1.5	9,210	0.4	20,480
	2023	43	5	38	37,988	1.1	17,142	0.3	20,846
	2024	50	13	37	37,675	1.3	17,503	0.7	20,172
	2025	59	21	38	35,776	1.6	15,905	1.3	19,871

Table 7.2.3: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for University Area Command. While this list extends before University was separated from Southeast Area Command, we can infer which calls would have taken place in University Area Command by using spatial information.



Table 7.2.7 - Force Interactions, Calls for Service, and Force per 1000 by Year for Valley Area Command

	Force Interactions	Proactive Force	Reactive Force	Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 CFS	Proactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Proactive CFS	Reactive Calls Per Year	Force per 1000 Reactive CFS	
Valley	2021	180	21	159	70,666	2.5	26,951	0.8	43,715	3.6
	2022	94	19	75	75,476	1.2	33,640	0.6	41,836	1.8
	2023	109	32	77	78,535	1.4	36,473	0.9	42,062	1.8
	2024	167	55	112	76,685	2.2	36,684	1.5	40,001	2.8
	2025	129	49	80	82,511	1.6	42,672	1.1	39,839	2.0

Table 7.2.7: Force per 1000 calls for service breakdown for Valley Area Command.

7.3 Force and Custodial Arrests by Area Command, Over Time

Table 7.3.1 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Foothills Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate	
Foothills	2021	110		1,097		10.0	
	2022	77	-30.0%	1,127	2.7%	6.8	-31.9%
	2023	54	-29.9%	1,329	17.9%	4.1	-40.5%
	2024	57	5.6%	1,349	1.5%	4.2	4.0%
	2025	76	33.3%	1,805	33.8%	4.2	-0.4%

Table 7.3.1: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Foothills Area Command.

Table 7.3.2 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Northeast Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate	
Northeast	2021	142		1,849		7.7	
	2022	128	-9.9%	1,901	2.8%	6.7	-12.3%
	2023	105	-18.0%	2,062	8.5%	5.1	-24.4%
	2024	121	15.2%	2,027	-1.7%	6.0	17.2%
	2025	112	-7.4%	2,403	18.5%	4.7	-21.9%

Table 7.3.2: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Northeast Area Command.



Table 7.3.3 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Northwest Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
Northwest	2021	50	615		8.1	
	2022	58	798	29.8%	7.3	-10.6%
	2023	35	884	10.8%	4.0	-45.5%
	2024	57	834	-5.7%	6.8	72.6%
	2025	34	1,107	32.7%	3.1	-55.1%

Table 7.3.3: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Northwest Area Command.

Table 7.3.4 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Southeast Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
Southeast	2021	142	2,199		6.5	
	2022	152	2,341	6.5%	6.5	0.5%
	2023	125	2,636	12.6%	4.7	-27.0%
	2024	176	3,554	34.8%	5.0	4.4%
	2025	160	4,446	25.1%	3.6	-27.3%

Table 7.3.4: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Southeast Area Command. While this list extends before University was separated from Southeast Area Command, we can infer which arrests would have taken place in Southeast Area Command by using spatial information.

Table 7.3.5 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Southwest Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
Southwest	2021	66	829		8.0	
	2022	65	898	8.3%	7.2	-9.1%
	2023	75	1,405	56.5%	5.3	-26.3%
	2024	99	1,607	14.4%	6.2	15.4%
	2025	77	1,831	13.9%	4.2	-31.7%

Table 7.3.5: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Southwest Area Command.



Table 7.3.6 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for University Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
University	2021	54	790		6.8	
	2022	46	734	-7.1%	6.3	-8.3%
	2023	43	1,136	54.8%	3.8	-39.6%
	2024	50	1,036	-8.8%	4.8	27.5%
	2025	59	1,213	17.1%	4.9	0.8%

Table 7.3.6: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for University Area Command. While this list extends before University was separated from Southeast Area Command, we can infer which arrests would have taken place in University Area Command by using spatial information.

Table 7.3.7 - Custodial Arrests and Force Interactions by Year for Valley Area Command

	Force Interactions	YoY Change in Force Interactions	Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Custodial Arrests	Force Interactions per 100 Custodial Arrests	YoY Change in Force Rate
Valley	2021	180	1,706		10.6	
	2022	94	1,828	7.2%	5.1	-51.3%
	2023	109	2,201	20.4%	5.0	-3.7%
	2024	167	3,337	51.6%	5.0	1.1%
	2025	129	4,331	29.8%	3.0	-40.5%

Table 7.3.7: Force per 100 custodial arrests breakdown for Valley Area Command.



8 - Glossary of Terms

- 40mm launcher** - launcher used for chemical munitions or less-lethal foam ammunition by trained department personnel
- Apprehension** - the arrest, capture, or taking into custody of a person
- Area Command** - police service areas of APD covering the Albuquerque jurisdiction of APD. They are also assignments based in those areas, led through the chain of command by an area commander. There are seven Area Commands: Foothills, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, University, and Valley
- Arrest** - a legal process by which community members are brought before the courts, comprising custodial arrests, citations, and summons
- 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
- Community member** - The person upon whom force was used or shown. As officers are also individuals involved in force, we use this language preferentially in this report over the previous "involved individuals"
- CS** - chlorobenzylidene malononitrile. An irritant used to apprehend barricaded individuals by flushing them out of their concealment. Commonly referred to as "tear gas".
- Custodial 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.
- 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 - 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
- ECW painting** - the act of upholstering and pointing an ECW at an individual and activating the ECW's laser such that the community member involved has the dot on their body
- ECW warning alert** - a visual high intensity flashing light with an auditory high-pitched tone stimulus that emanates from the ECW device.
- Empty hand technique** - strikes, grabs, kicks, takedowns, distraction techniques and proper arrest techniques to control an actively resistant individual
- FRB** - Force Review Board
- 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
- Level 1 Unit** - the unit responsible for investigating Level 1 uses of force.
- OC** - oleoresin capsicum; an inflammatory agent meant to assist officers in the control of actively resistant individuals. Commonly known as “pepper spray.”
- 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 seven APD area commands and the Albuquerque Sunport
- Pursuit intervention technique (PIT)** - a precision maneuver, which involves intentional vehicle-to vehicle contact and typically 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)
- 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.
- Records management system (RMS)** - an enterprise system used to organize police reports such that they can be easily searched and retrieved by stakeholders. Reports within the system can be customized and adapted as the needs of the agency change
- 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 pointing the laser of the ECW at an individual
- SOP** - standard operating procedure
- Tactical** - specialized unit within the department dispatched to dangerous arrests and some situations deemed likely to result in force
- 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
- Taser** - a brand of an electronic control weapon used by APD officers
- Use of force** - any physical means used to defend the officer or other people, restrain, or otherwise to forcibly gain physical control of an individual who is resisting an officer’s attempt to accomplish a lawful objective. For a more complete definition, see SOP 2-53 "Use of Force: Definitions"