

2022

Use of Force

Quarterly Report

3rd Quarter: July 1 – September 30, 2022

Albany Police Department



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Introduction

This is the third quarterly report for Use of Force incidents for the Albany Police Department in 2022. Quarterly reports are designed to provide supervisors and training coordinators with information regarding use of force incidents. The Albany Police Department started compiling quarterly use of force data in January 2020. This report will be compared to the past three years quarterly data. This information will be utilized to identify patterns or trends that could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, and/or policy modifications. The third quarter data ranges from July 1 to September 30, 2022. There were 56 use of force incidents and 135 uses of force on 56 subjects. There are more total uses of force because many times an officer will use force that may be ineffective thus requiring more than one force technique during an incident or if multiple officers are present and called upon to use force, this accounts for all uses of force during each incident.

During the third quarter, there were several incidents that involved high-risk traffic stops. These incidents require multiple officers who are trained to display their handgun while approaching the suspect vehicle. Each officer that displays their handgun is required to complete a use of force incident report for each person that was in the vehicle. For example, if there are 4 subjects in the vehicle during a high-risk stop, and 5 officers who each display their handgun at the subjects, this one incident results in 20 uses of force.

Officers use de minimis force whenever possible. De minimis force is defined as a physical interaction meant to separate, guide, and/or control without the use of formal control techniques, or other techniques that are intended to, or reasonably likely to cause any pain or injury. The use of force requires notification and report when physical force, except de minimis force, is used.

Classification of Initiating Call

The following information outlines the types of calls that initiated the need for use of force by the Albany Police Department. Due to the large number of call types, we have condensed this information into 7 categories.

Classification of Initiating Call	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
Fight or Disturbance	13	35.1%	21	41.2%	24	42.9%
Assist Other Agency/Warrant	6	16.2%	12	23.5%	7	12.5%
Traffic	0	0.0%	7	13.7%	8	14.3%
Property Crime	9	24.3%	1	2.0%	7	12.5%
Mental Health or Suicidal	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	3	5.4%
Drug Related	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	9	24.3%	8	15.7%	7	12.5%
Total Responses	37	100.0%	51	100.0%	56	100.0%

Fight or Disturbance: Assault, Disorderly Conduct, Interfering, Resisting Arrest, Domestic, Harassment, Menacing, Weapons.

Assist Other Agency/Warrant: Warrants served by our department, or with our assistance, for other agencies, Wanted Persons.

Traffic: Traffic Crime, DUII, Pursuit, Elude, Hit & Run, Careless Driving.

Property Crime: Burglary, Theft, Criminal Mischief, Vandalism, Fraud, Shoplifting, Stolen or Recovered Vehicle.

Mental Health or Suicidal: Emotionally Disabled Person, Suicidal Subject, Police Officer Hold, Welfare Check.

Drug Related: Narcotics warrant or any other incident where drugs were a primary causal factor.

Other: Miscellaneous Crime, Public Indecency, Trespass, Curfew, Exclusion, Restraining Order Violation, Sex Offense, Runaway, Suspicious Person, Suspicious Circumstances, Reckless Endangering, MIP, Robbery, Animal Complaints.

Other Factors

In 2021, we began tracking whether the use of force incident involved a mental health crisis and if the subject was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In the third quarter of 2022, of the 56 incidents that involved use of force, 11 were directly related to a mental health crisis. Of the 56 subjects involved in the 56 use of force incidents, 21 of the subjects were under the influence during the time of the incident.

Breakdown and Comparison of Subjects by Gender, Race, and Age

Perceived Gender	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
Male	29	76.3%	43	82.7%	47	83.9%
Female	9	23.7%	9	17.3%	9	16.1%
Total	38	100.0%	52	100.0%	56	100.0%

Age	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
17 and Younger	1	2.6%	1	1.9%	2	3.6%
18 - 20	2	5.3%	3	5.8%	5	8.9%
21 - 30	19	50.0%	18	34.6%	20	35.7%
31 - 40	9	23.7%	16	30.8%	13	23.2%
41 - 50	5	13.2%	9	17.3%	9	16.1%
51 - 60	1	2.6%	5	9.6%	3	5.4%
61 and Older	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%
Total	38	100.0%	52	100.0%	56	100.0%

Perceived Race	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
White	32	84.2%	41	78.8%	42	75.0%
Black	1	2.6%	3	5.8%	3	5.4%
Hispanic	5	13.2%	8	15.4%	9	16.1%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
Total	38	100.0%	52	100.0%	56	100.0%

Day of Week/Time of Day

Day of Incident	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
Sunday	5	13.5%	9	17.6%	10	17.9%
Monday	3	8.1%	7	13.7%	6	10.7%
Tuesday	9	24.3%	11	21.6%	5	8.9%
Wednesday	5	13.5%	8	15.7%	8	14.3%
Thursday	5	13.5%	5	9.8%	8	14.3%
Friday	3	8.1%	7	13.7%	10	17.9%
Saturday	7	18.9%	4	7.8%	9	16.1%
Total	37	100.0%	51	100.0%	56	100.0%

Time of Incident	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
0001 - 0400	4	10.8%	15	29.4%	9	16.1%
0401 - 0800	1	2.7%	4	7.8%	8	14.3%
0801 - 1200	5	13.5%	3	5.9%	14	25.0%
1201 - 1600	6	16.2%	11	21.6%	5	8.9%
1601 - 2000	8	21.6%	10	19.6%	10	17.9%
2001 - 0000	13	35.1%	8	15.7%	10	17.9%
Total	37	100.0%	51	100.0%	56	100.0%

Resistance Encountered

We changed our reporting software to Guardian Tracking in May 2021. During this time our department use of force coordinators assessed our reporting categories and added active resistance and high-risk subjects. Guardian Tracking allows for each officer to report on the resistance they encountered during the use of force incident. Previously, resistance was only reported for the overall incident rather than what each officer encountered. This creates more reporting, which increased the number of resistance data being reported. During our quarterly use of force meeting in July 2022, it was determined that ‘charging’ needed to be added as a category of resistance encountered as this was often reported in the ‘other’ category.

Resistance	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
Verbally Aggressive	27	21.4%	34	18.5%	33	14.7%
Push/Shove/Pull	18	14.3%	20	10.9%	25	11.2%
Fighting Stance	11	8.7%	15	8.2%	11	4.9%
Passive Resistance	9	7.1%	8	4.3%	16	7.1%
Attempt to Escape	12	9.5%	19	10.3%	12	5.4%
Other	16	12.7%	10	5.4%	10	4.5%
Hiding/Barricaded	8	6.3%	7	3.8%	14	6.3%
Elude on Foot/Bicycle	13	10.3%	7	3.8%	12	5.4%
Leg/Knee/Foot Strike	6	4.8%	1	0.5%	3	1.3%
Hand/Elbow Strike	2	1.6%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%
Stabbing Instrument	1	0.8%	4	2.2%	0	0.0%
Elude Vehicle	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	5	2.2%
Suicidal	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	6	2.7%
Firearm - Handgun	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	5	2.2%
Impact Weapon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Firearm - Shotgun	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearm - Rifle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
OC Chemical Spray	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
High Risk Subject			18	9.8%	29	12.9%
Active Resistance			28	15.2%	38	17.0%
Charging					2	0.9%
Total	126	100.0%	184	100.0%	224	100.0%

Type of Force Used

During our quarterly use of force meeting in July 2022, it was decided to add 'lateral recovery restraint' as a category of type of force used. The lateral recovery restraint allows officers to gain control of the subject without restricting their airway. This technique was taught to officers during annual defensive tactics training earlier this year.

Type of Force Used	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
40mm LL Display	1	1.2%	1	0.9%	5	3.7%
40mm LL Fired	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arm Bar/Takedown	3	3.7%	6	5.5%	7	5.2%
ASP Baton Display	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ASP Baton Deploy	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bent Wrist Lock	5	6.1%	10	9.1%	8	5.9%
Carbine Display	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	3	2.2%
Carbine Fired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Escort Hold	5	6.1%	10	9.1%	11	8.1%
Focused Blow	4	4.9%	3	2.7%	2	1.5%
Hair Hold Takedown	3	3.7%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Handgun Display	18	22.0%	15	13.6%	11	8.1%
Handgun Fired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
K-9 Bite	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
K-9 Deploy	1	1.2%	6	5.5%	3	2.2%
K-9 Display	1	1.2%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
Leg Sweep	4	4.9%	6	5.5%	7	5.2%
Mandibular Pressure Point	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
O.C. Deploy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O.C. Spray Display	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	4	4.9%	2	1.8%	2	1.5%
Push/Shove	0	0.0%	10	9.1%	21	15.6%
Shotgun Display	3	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Subclavian/Shoulder Lock	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	3	2.2%
Tackle/Takedown	3	3.7%	9	8.2%	13	9.6%
Taser Deploy	6	7.3%	7	6.4%	6	4.4%
Taser Display	13	15.9%	10	9.1%	15	11.1%
Wrap Restraint	6	7.3%	8	7.3%	9	6.7%
Lateral Recovery Restraint					8	5.9%
TOTAL	82	100.0%	110	100.0%	135	100.0%

Total Arrests Versus Total Use of Force Incidents

Arrests vs. Incidents	Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2022
Arrests	1,647	1,289	1,293
Use of Force Incidents	37	51	56
Total Percentage	2.2%	4.0%	4.3%

Total Calls for Service Versus Total Use of Force Incidents

Calls for Service vs. Incidents	Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2022
Calls for Service	10,384	8,037	8,909
Use of Force Incidents	37	51	56
Total Percentage	0.36%	0.63%	0.63%

Officer Injuries

Officer Injuries During Use of Force	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
No Injury	38	90.5%	66	91.7%	76	91.6%
Minor - No Medical Attention	3	7.1%	6	8.3%	4	4.8%
Minor - Medical Attention	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	3	3.6%
Hospital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fatality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	42	100.0%	72	100.0%	83	100.0%

Other Persons Injured

Person Injuries During Use of Force	Q3 2020		Q3 2021		Q3 2022	
No Injury	31	81.6%	43	82.7%	48	85.7%
Minor - No Medical Attention	6	15.8%	3	5.8%	5	8.9%
Minor - Medical Attention	1	2.6%	6	11.5%	3	5.4%
Hospital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	38	100.0%	52	100.0%	56	100.0%