

2025

Use of Force

Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter: April 1 – June 30, 2025

Albany Police Department



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Introduction

This report marks the second quarterly review of Use of Force incidents for the Albany Police Department in 2025. Quarterly reports serve as a valuable resource for supervisors and training coordinators, providing insights into use of force incidents. The Albany Police Department began compiling quarterly use of force data in January 2020, allowing for a comparative analysis of the past three years. This report examines trends and patterns that may indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, or policy modifications.

The second quarter data covers the period from April 1 to June 30, 2025. During this time, there were 34 use of force incidents, involving 86 applications of force on 37 subjects. The total number of force applications exceeds the number of incidents, as officers may utilize multiple techniques when initial attempts prove ineffective. Additionally, when multiple officers are involved, each use of force is counted individually for each subject.

Whenever possible, officers employ de minimis force, which is defined as physical interaction used to separate, guide, or control without formal control techniques or actions likely to cause pain or injury. Use of force incidents require notification and reporting whenever physical force, excluding de minimis force, is applied.

Classification of Initiating Call

The following summary highlights the types of calls that led to use of force incidents by the Albany Police Department. Given the extensive range of call types, this data has been consolidated into eight categories.

During the annual Use of Force meeting in February 2024, the team determined that it would be beneficial to separate the *Assist Other Agency/Warrant* category into two distinct classifications: *Assist Other Agency* and *Wanted Person/Warrant*.

Classification of Initiating Call	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
Fight or Disturbance	9	19.6%	12	21.4%	10	29.4%
Assist Other Agency	2	4.3%	4	7.1%	0	0.0%
Wanted Person/Warrant	4	8.7%	17	30.4%	5	14.7%
Traffic	6	13.0%	6	10.7%	4	11.8%
Property Crime	8	17.4%	1	1.8%	5	14.7%
Mental Health or Suicidal	6	13.0%	1	1.8%	1	2.9%
Drug Related	2	4.3%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%
Other	9	19.6%	13	23.2%	9	26.5%
Total Responses	46	100.0%	56	100.0%	34	100.0%

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

Assist Other Agency: Assist Outside Agency.

Wanted Person/Warrant: Warrants served by our department, 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 Disturbed 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.

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

Perceived Gender	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
Male	38	76.0%	49	83.1%	28	75.7%
Female	12	24.0%	10	16.9%	9	24.3%
Total	50	100.0%	59	100.0%	37	100.0%

Age	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
17 and Younger	2	4.0%	3	5.1%	6	16.2%
18 - 20	1	2.0%	1	1.7%	1	2.7%
21 - 30	17	34.0%	15	25.4%	11	29.7%
31 - 40	21	42.0%	19	32.2%	9	24.3%
41 - 50	2	4.0%	13	22.0%	5	13.5%
51 - 60	5	10.0%	7	11.9%	1	2.7%
61 and Older	2	4.0%	1	1.7%	4	10.8%
Total	50	100.0%	59	100.0%	37	100.0%

Perceived Race	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
White	40	80.0%	45	76.3%	33	89.2%
Black	1	2.0%	5	8.5%	1	2.7%
Hispanic	9	18.0%	8	13.6%	3	8.1%
Native American	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	50	100.0%	59	100.0%	37	100.0%

Other Factors

Starting in 2021, we began documenting whether use of force incidents involved a perceived mental health crisis and whether the subject was believed to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, based on officers' observations. The "Both" category includes individuals who were perceived as experiencing both a mental health crisis and intoxication.

Other Factors	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
Intoxicated	15	30.0%	12	20.3%	7	18.9%
Mental Health Crisis	11	22.0%	10	16.9%	7	18.9%
Both	2	4.0%	7	11.9%	7	18.9%
Subjects Involved in UOF Incident	50	56.0%	59	49.2%	37	56.8%

Day of Week/Time of Day

Analyzing use of force data based on time of day and day of the week helps identify patterns in incident occurrences. This analysis can reveal peak periods when use of force is more frequent, such as during late-night hours or weekends, which may correspond to increased calls related to alcohol use, disturbances, or high-traffic enforcement.

Day of Incident	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
Sunday	9	19.6%	5	8.9%	4	11.8%
Monday	4	8.7%	7	12.5%	4	11.8%
Tuesday	7	15.2%	13	23.2%	5	14.7%
Wednesday	1	2.2%	4	7.1%	4	11.8%
Thursday	5	10.9%	10	17.9%	0	0.0%
Friday	7	15.2%	6	10.7%	12	35.3%
Saturday	13	28.3%	11	19.6%	5	14.7%
Total	46	100.0%	56	100.0%	34	100.0%

Time of Incident	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
0001 - 0400	7	15.2%	8	14.3%	5	14.7%
0401 - 0800	2	4.3%	4	7.1%	3	8.8%
0801 - 1200	8	17.4%	7	12.5%	6	17.6%
1201 - 1600	5	10.9%	9	16.1%	7	20.6%
1601 - 2000	15	32.6%	10	17.9%	7	20.6%
2001 - 0000	9	19.6%	18	32.1%	6	17.6%
Total	46	100.0%	56	100.0%	34	100.0%

Resistance Encountered

Analyzing use of force data related to the resistance officers encounter provides valuable insight into the dynamics of law enforcement interactions. This data can reveal patterns in resistance types, such as whether certain situations or call types more frequently involve physical resistance. Additionally, it allows departments to assess how officers apply force in response, ensuring that techniques align with best practices and training objectives.

	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
Active Resistance	43	16.2%	45	17.2%	32	16.9%
Attempt to Escape	5	1.9%	26	9.9%	21	11.1%
Charging		0.0%	2	0.8%	1	0.5%
Elude on Foot/Bicycle	11	4.2%	12	4.6%	9	4.8%
Elude Vehicle	10	3.8%	6	2.3%	1	0.5%
Fighting Stance	12	4.5%	11	4.2%	34	18.0%
Firearm - Handgun	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
Firearm - Rifle	4	1.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Firearm - Shotgun	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hand/Elbow Strike	3	1.1%	3	1.1%	3	1.6%
Hiding/Barricaded	9	3.4%	13	5.0%	3	1.6%
High Risk Subject	58	21.9%	47	17.9%	28	14.8%
Impact Weapon	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
Leg/Knee/Foot Strike	3	1.1%	7	2.7%	4	2.1%
OC Chemical Spray	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	13	4.9%	2	0.8%	4	2.1%
Passive Resistance	18	6.8%	11	4.2%	8	4.2%
Push/Shove/Pull	26	9.8%	30	11.5%	19	10.1%
Stabbing Instrument	3	1.1%	5	1.9%	3	1.6%
Suicidal	6	2.3%	2	0.8%	2	1.1%
Verbally Aggressive	40	15.1%	35	13.4%	17	9.0%
Total	265	100.0%	262	100.0%	189	100.0%

Type of Force Used

This data helps determine whether force applications align with training and policy guidelines while also revealing opportunities for improvement in tactics, equipment, or de-escalation strategies. Additionally, training plays a significant role in shaping force application patterns. When officers receive focused training in specific techniques or tactics, the use of those trained methods often increases, while reliance on other forms of force may decrease. Tracking these trends over time allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of our training programs and make informed adjustments to enhance both officer safety and community interactions.

Type of Force Used	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
40mm LL Display	1	0.8%	1	0.6%	1	1.2%
40mm LL Fired	2	1.7%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Arm Bar/Takedown	2	1.7%	7	4.4%	2	2.3%
ASP Baton Deploy	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	1.2%
ASP Baton Display	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bent Wrist Lock	7	5.8%	14	8.9%	2	2.3%
Rifle Display	1	0.8%	5	3.2%	0	0.0%
Rifle Fired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Escort Hold	5	4.2%	11	7.0%	2	2.3%
Focused Blow	1	0.8%	3	1.9%	3	3.5%
Hair Hold Takedown	1	0.8%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%
Handgun Display	35	29.2%	17	10.8%	8	9.3%
Handgun Fired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
K-9 Bite	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%
K-9 Deploy	0	0.0%	4	2.5%	3	3.5%
K-9 Display	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Leg Sweep	1	0.8%	8	5.1%	3	3.5%
Pressure Point	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O.C. Spray Deploy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O.C. Spray Display	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.7%	6	3.8%	3	3.5%
Push/Shove/Pull	17	14.2%	29	18.4%	18	20.9%
Shotgun Display	1	0.8%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Shoulder Lock	3	2.5%	1	0.6%	1	1.2%
Tackle/Takedown	10	8.3%	8	5.1%	12	14.0%
Taser Deploy	20	16.7%	17	10.8%	9	10.5%
Taser Display	2	1.7%	5	3.2%	9	10.5%
Wrap Restraint	4	3.3%	9	5.7%	4	4.7%
Lateral Recovery Restraint	3	2.5%	6	3.8%	5	5.8%
TOTAL	120	100.0%	158	100.0%	86	100.0%

Total Arrests Versus Total Use of Force Incidents

Arrests vs. Incidents	Q2 2023	Q2 2024	Q2 2025
Arrests	1,267	1,300	1,363
Use of Force Incidents	46	56	34
Total Percentage	3.6%	4.3%	2.5%

Total Calls for Service Versus Total Use of Force Incidents

Calls for Service vs. Incidents	Q2 2023	Q2 2024	Q2 2025
Calls for Service	9,485	9,458	10,107
Use of Force Incidents	46	56	34
Total Percentage	0.48%	0.59%	0.34%

Officer Injuries

Officer Injuries During Use of Force	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
No Injury	80	96.4%	84	95.5%	50	94.3%
Minor - No Medical Attention	2	2.4%	3	3.4%	3	5.7%
Minor - Medical Attention	1	1.2%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Hospital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fatality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	83	100.0%	88	100.0%	53	100.0%

Other Persons Injured

Person Injuries During Use of Force	Q2 2023		Q2 2024		Q2 2025	
No Injury	42	84.0%	44	74.6%	28	75.7%
Minor - No Medical Attention	4	8.0%	8	13.6%	5	13.5%
Minor - Medical Attention	4	8.0%	7	11.9%	1	2.7%
Hospital	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	8.1%
Fatality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	50	100.0%	59	100.0%	37	100.0%