



Use of Force Analysis

Calendar Year (CY) 2025 Annual Analysis

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Analysis Data Collection Period: CY2025

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Distribution: DCS AVC/Chief, DCS Deputy Chief, DU Campus Community and CALEA

CALEA STANDARD 2.1.13

2.1.13 - Annual Analysis of Use of Force Reports

Annually, the agency conducts an analysis of its use of force activities, policies and practices. The analysis should identify:

- a. date and time of incidents;
- b. types of encounters resulting in use of force;
- c. trends or patterns related to race, age and gender of subjects involved;
- d. trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and
- e. impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

OVERVIEW

This report is a result of the analysis of our CY2025 use of force incidents. These incidents were collected through our ARMS Records Management System (RMS). Use of Force reports are administrative reports that are completely separate from the offense reports completed for the event. The analysis uses the data collected in those reports to determine potential trends or patterns that may impact our policies, practices, equipment and/or training.

USE OF FORCE STATISTICAL DATA

The data table below shows the Department's use of force statistics for a 3-year period. Campus Safety Officers (CSOs) do not have arrest authority but may detain individuals under limited circumstances outlined in Colorado State Statute 16-3-201, which is comparable to a citizen's arrest. The Department reports this as detentions under "Total Use of Force Detentions" in the below table.

Use of Force Data	2023	2024	2025
Display Only (Intermediate Weapon)	0	1	4
Soft Empty Hand	4	2	2
Hard Empty Hand	0	1	1
Intermediate Weapon	0	0	0
OC Spray	1	0	0
Total Uses of Force Incidents	5	3	7
Total Use of Force Actions	5	4	7
Total Use of Force Detentions	5	2	4

In CY2025, there were seven separate incidents where CSOs applied a use of force, totaling seven use of force actions within those incidents. Within these incidents four suspects were detained.

The data collected in the tables below show that in the CY2025, use of force numbers are lower when compared to the total number of calls for service by CSOs.

Use of Force Data Comparison with DCS Calls for Service.

Total Use of Force Incidents (CY2025)	7
Total Calls for Service	4,825
Percentage	0.15

The chart below represents how often the Denver Police Department responded when a CSO used force and subsequently arrested or cited the subject.

Use of Force Data	2023	2024	2025
DPD Arrest/Citations	2	1	3
# of Use of Force Incidents	5	4	7
% of DPD Arrests w/DCS Use of Force	40%	33%	43%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

When comparing our use of force incidents with DPD arrests/citations, the 3-year trend reflects a slight rise in use of force incidents, with more DPD responses to the use of forces.

CY2025 USE OF FORCE TABLE

The table below shows all 3 uses of force incidents. A review of each use of force action did not reflect a pattern of excessive use of force within the Department of Campus Safety.

# UOF Incidents	Incident Number	Type of Force	Reason Force Used	Disposition
1	2500428	Display Intermediate Weapon	Protect Self and Others	Justified
2	2500529	Display Intermediate Weapon	Protect Self and Others	Justified
3	2500539	Display Intermediate Weapon	Protect Self and Others	Justified
4	2500610	Display Intermediate Weapon	Protect Self and Others	Justified
5	2500430	Hard Empty Hand	To keep subject from fleeing a crime	Justified
6	2500450	Soft Empty Hand	To keep subject from fleeing a crime	Justified
7	2500577	Hard Empty Hand	Protect Self and Others	Justified

TRENDS REGARDING SUSPECT AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

The data table below shows the Department’s use of force statistics regarding suspect affiliation to the University of Denver (DU).

CY UOF Data	# UOF Incidents	DU Affiliated	% AFF	Unaffiliated	%UNAFF
2023	5	2	40%	3	60%
2024	3	0	0%	2	66%
2025	7	2	29%	5	71%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

The three-year trend indicates that most use-of-force incidents involve individuals who are not affiliated with DU. However, this year shows a slight increase in use-of-force incidents involving unaffiliated individuals. Because the campus is open to the public, many people who are not affiliated with DU visit the campus, which creates more opportunities for criminal activity. Notably, two of the use-of-force incidents involving unaffiliated individuals were caused by the same person who repeatedly failed to comply with trespass orders. Without these repeated incidents involving a single individual, the data reflects a consistent number of use-of-force incidents involving unaffiliated individuals.

USE OF FORCE DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENTS (CALEA 2.1.13a)

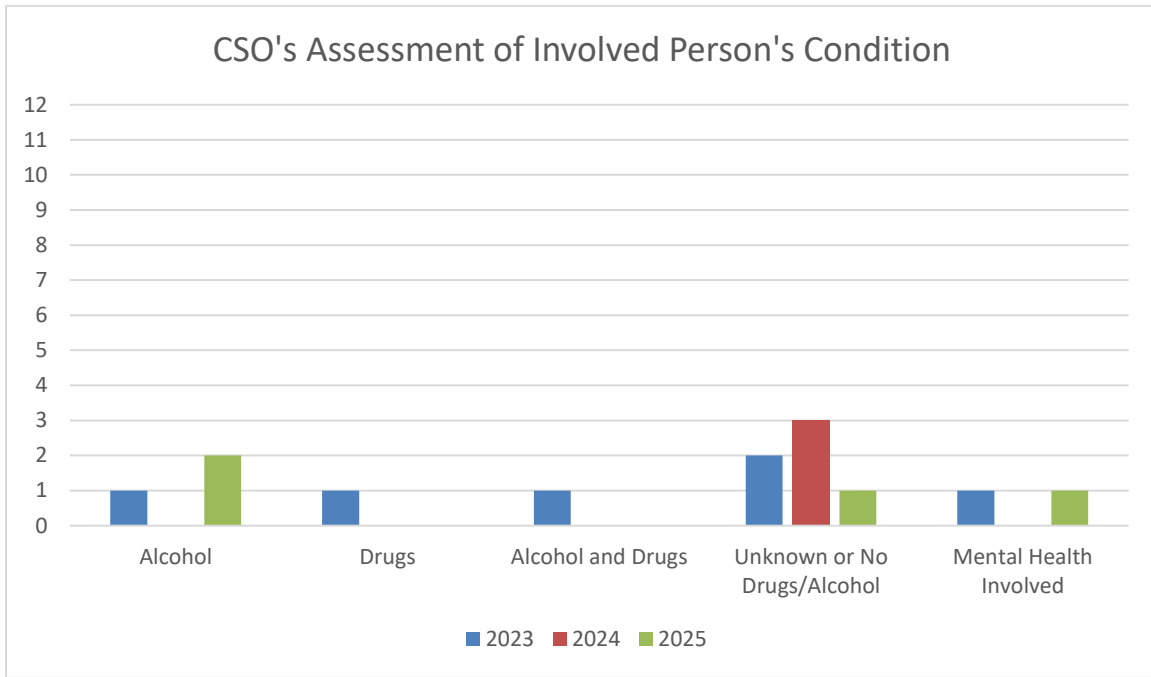
Since CY2023, there has been a decrease in the number of use of force incidents on Friday and Sunday. For CY2025, all other days have remained consistent with previous years and do not reflect a pattern of concern with the use of force numbers. The time of day has also stayed consistent throughout the 3-year analysis, with a slight drop in use of force numbers between the hours of 1800-0600 hours. CY2025 Use of forces had higher numbers during the daytime hours between 0600 -1800 hours, with 3 incidents during this time. The use of force dates and times are consistent with previous years and do not reflect any patterns for the use of force on any day or time frame.

TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS RESULTING IN USE OF FORCE (CALEA 2.1.13b)

In CY2025, there were seven use-of-force incidents, all of which occurred during calls for service. The call types in CY2025 reflected more serious incidents, including Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, and Disorderly Conduct. None of the subjects involved were under the influence of drugs, while alcohol was a factor in two of the use-of-force incidents. Additionally, two of the incidents involved trespassing and were caused by the same individual on two separate occasions

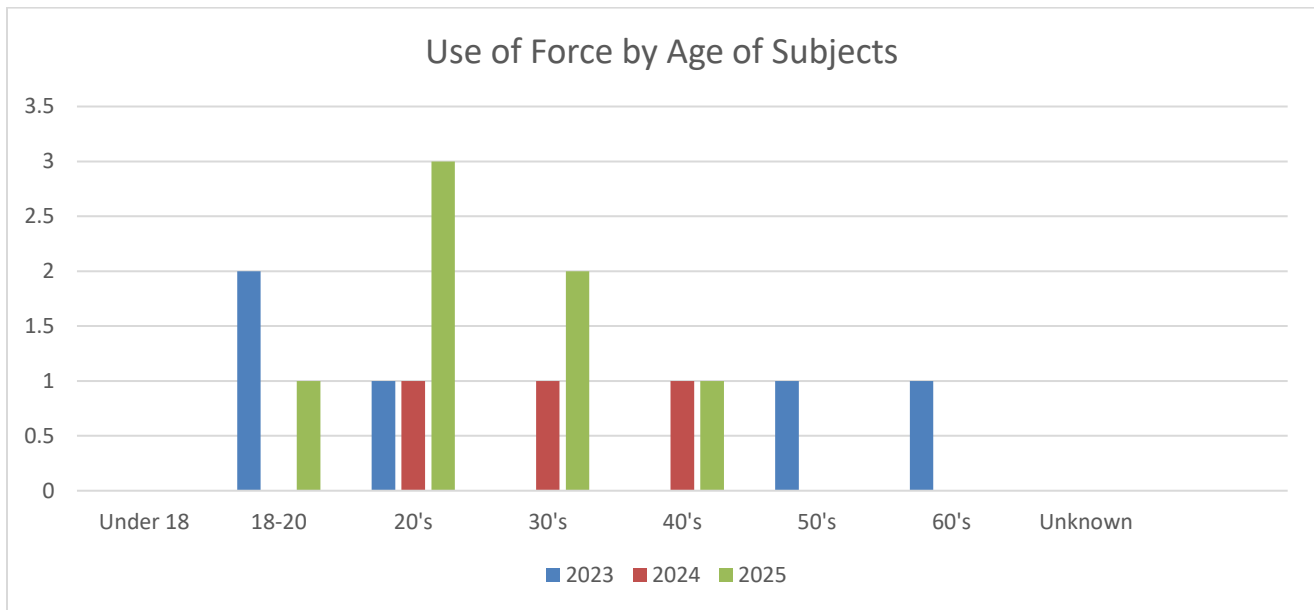
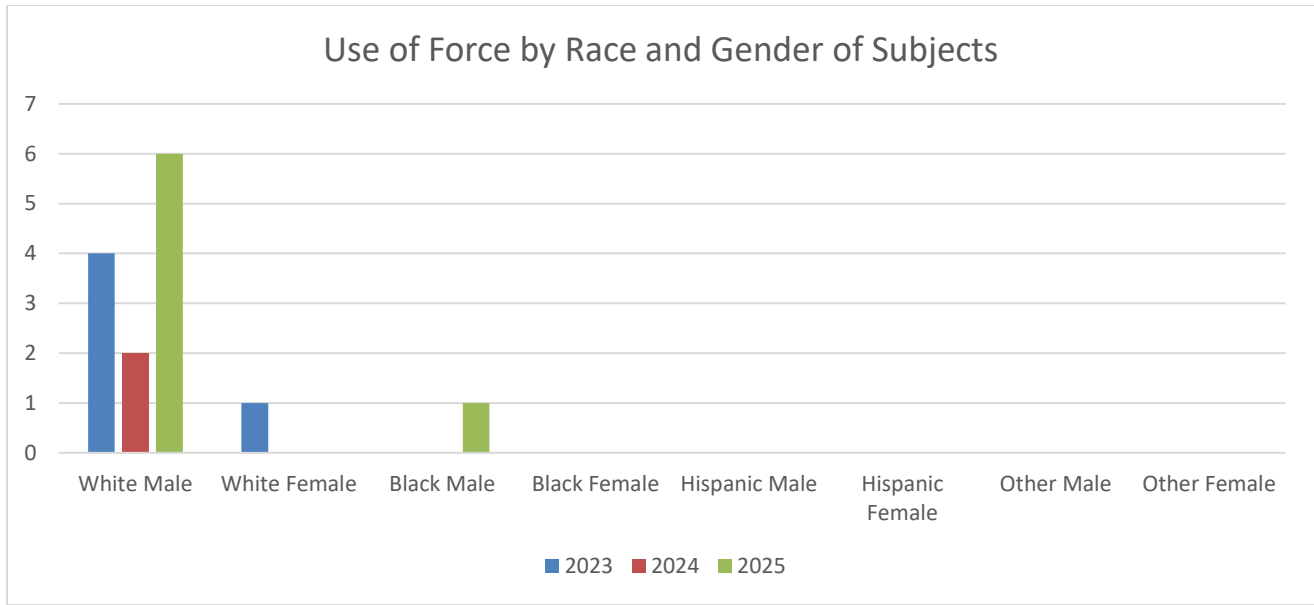
# UOF Incidents	Call Type	Origin	Alcohol/Drugs Involved	Mental Health Involved
1	Agg. Assault	Call for service	None	None
2	Theft Attempt	Call for Service	Unknown	Unknown
3	Disorderly Conduct	Call for service	Alcohol	Unknown
4	Suspicious Person	Call for service	None	Yes

5	Trespassing	Call for Service	None	None
6	Trespassing	Call for service	None	None
7	Simple Assault	Call for service	Alcohol	None



TRENDS OR PATTERNS RELATED TO RACE, AGE, GENDER OF SUBJECTS (CALEA 2.1.13c)

When examining the race, age, and gender of subjects involved in use-of-force incidents, the expectation is that these demographics would generally align with those of the campus community and the surrounding Denver area. As such, it is anticipated that higher numbers of use-of-force incidents would involve white males between the ages of 18 and 50. CSOs have limited contact with juveniles, children, and elderly individuals on campus; therefore, use-of-force incidents involving these age groups are expected to remain low. In CY2025, six of the subjects involved in use-of-force incidents were white males. Two were in their 30s, three were in their 20s, and one was 41 years old. The University of Denver’s location in a densely populated area, combined with an open campus environment, contributes to the number of contacts and use-of-force incidents involving individuals who come onto campus to commit crimes. Notably, two of the use-of-force incidents involved the same unaffiliated individual who repeatedly refused to comply with trespass orders. Over the past three years, the data show an average of four use-of-force incidents per year involving unaffiliated individuals, with a consistent average of two incidents involving University of Denver students. Overall, CY2025 does not indicate any bias or pattern in whom CSOs contact or who is involved in use-of-force incidents.



TRENDS OR PATTERNS RELATED TO USE OF FORCE BY CSO

Each use-of-force incident was reviewed to determine whether any CSO was involved in an unusually high number of incidents. Of the seven use-of-force incidents, five different CSOs were involved. Two CSOs were involved in more than one incident, and the incidents involving each CSO were unrelated. For one CSO, the two incidents involved very different circumstances: one involved an unaffiliated individual, and the other involved a University of Denver student. Alcohol was a contributing factor in both incidents, increasing the level of risk to the officer involved. The second CSO who was involved in two incidents also encountered markedly different situations.

One incident involved an unaffiliated individual who had caused a use-of-force earlier in the year with different CSOs, while the other involved an unaffiliated male experiencing mental health issues who caused a disturbance. Review of the CY2025 use-of-force incidents, along with analysis of data from the past three years, indicates no evidence of bias or concerning patterns among CSOs involved in use-of-force incidents.

TRENDS OR PATTERNS RESULTING IN INJURY TO ANY PERSON (CALEA 2.1.13d)

Injuries to Suspects: In CY2025, there were no reported injuries to suspects involved in use-of-force incidents. This mirrors CY2024, which also had no reported suspect injuries, and reflects a decrease from CY2023, when two suspect injuries were reported.

Injuries to Officers: In CY2025, one CSO sustained an injury during a use-of-force incident. Overall, the number of CSO injuries has remained consistently low in previous years.

The low number of injuries to both suspects and officers indicates that CSOs are employing proper techniques and using the minimum level of force necessary during use-of-force incidents in CY2025.

USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

Use of Force Complaints	2023	2024	2025
EXTERNAL – DU/Public Complaints	0	0	0
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	0	0	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
INTERNAL – Originated by DU Campus Safety	2023	2024	2025
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	0	0	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
TOTAL USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS	0	0	0

There were no external or internal complaints for any use of force incidents in CY2025. Historically, complaints for uses of force have come from DCS employees, which demonstrates our commitment to maintain accountability and transparency by following our policy and procedures.

The use-of-force analysis indicates that the number of incidents in CY2025 was slightly higher than in previous years; however, there were no sharp increases or trends that would raise concern. Two of the incidents were caused by the same individual, which contributed to the higher total. Without this single individual being involved in multiple incidents, the CY2025 use-of-force numbers would be consistent with those of the past three years.

Threat Pattern Recognition (TPR) training is provided to all CSOs during initial hiring and through annual recertification. TPR is the department's preferred training program, and the use-of-force analysis did not identify any concerns related to the effectiveness or application of this training. Some Campus Safety Patrol Officers choose to carry Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray, and all Campus Safety Officers are equipped with a TASER 7. The TASER was displayed in four use-of-force incidents but was not discharged in any instance. This demonstrates the professionalism of patrol officers and their ability to use de-escalation techniques and alternative methods rather than relying on higher levels of force. Reviews of all use-of-force incidents found no violations of policy or law.

Officers have consistently used Axon body-worn cameras appropriately, which has enhanced the accuracy and thoroughness of use-of-force reviews. Body-worn camera footage and written reports confirm that Campus Safety Officers are applying proper training, techniques, and de-escalation strategies, resulting in a low number of use-of-force incidents and no reported injuries to suspects