



Use of Force Analysis

Calendar Year (CY) 2024 Annual Analysis

Date of Analysis: January 20, 2025

Analysis Data Collection Period: CY2024

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Distribution: DCS Chief, Associate Director, 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	2022	2023	2024
Display Only (Intermediate Weapon)	0	0	1
Soft Empty Hand	5	4	2
Hard Empty Hand	0	0	1
Intermediate Weapon	0	0	0
OC Spray	1	1	0
Total Uses of Force Incidents	7	5	3
Total Use of Force Actions	6	5	4
Total Use of Force Detentions	6	5	2

In CY2024, there were three separate incidents where CSOs applied a use of force and a total of four use of force actions within those incidents. The use of force actions are higher due to more than one use of force technique being used to safely detain one suspect in a single incident.

The data collected in the tables below show that in the CY2024, use of force numbers are low 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 (CY2024)	3
Total Calls for Service/Incidents/Events	7,692
Percentage	0.00039%

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	2022	2023	2024
DPD Arrest/Citations	0	2	1
# of Use of Force Incidents	7	5	3
% of DPD Arrests w/DCS Use of Force	0%	40%	33%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

When comparing our use of force incidents with DPD arrests/citations, the 3-year trend reflects fewer use of forces by CSO, which results in fewer DPD responses arrests, and citations.

CY2024 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	2400763	Soft & Hard empty Hands	Prevent escape	Justified
2	2400733	Soft Empty hands	Prevent escape	Justified
3	2400694	Display of Intermediate Weapon	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
2022	7	3	42%	4	68%
2023	5	2	40%	3	60%
2024	3	0	0%	2	66%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

The 3-year trend demonstrates that most of the use of force incidents involve individuals not affiliated with DU. However, there has been a downward trend in the use of force numbers with unaffiliated persons. The University of Denver is in a highly populated area, with an open campus for unaffiliated people to walk freely, which open the opportunity for unaffiliated people to commit crimes and CSO having to use force in some instances when in contact with them.

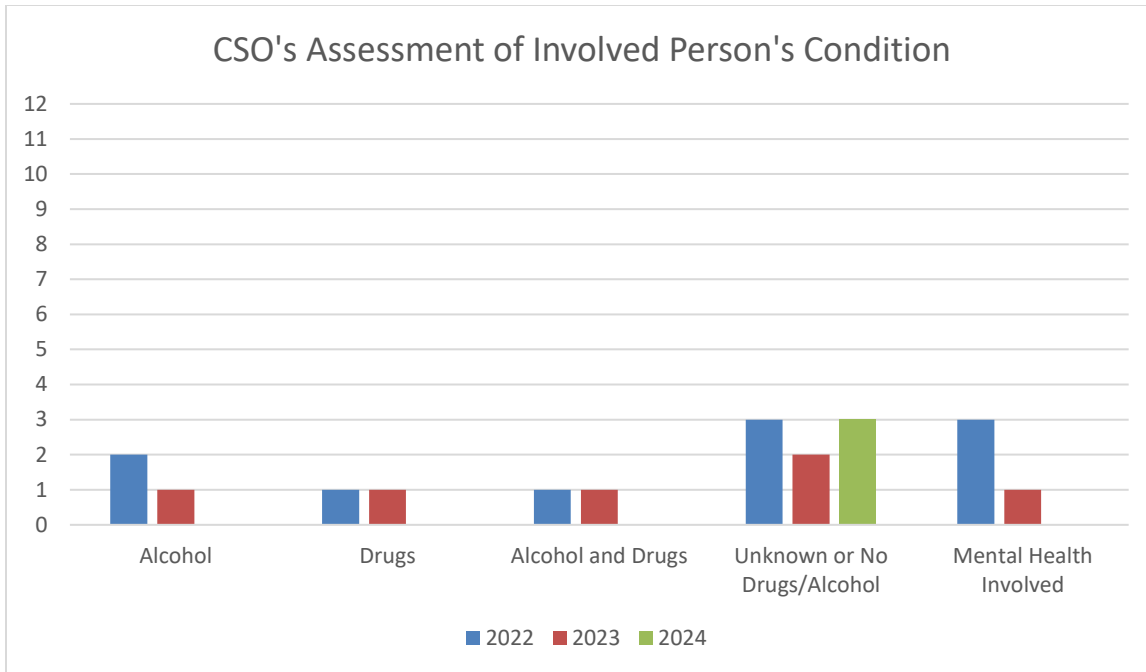
USE OF FORCE DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENTS (CALEA 2.1.13a)

Since CY2022, there has been a decrease in the number of use of force incidents on Friday, Sunday, and Tuesdays. For CY2024, 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 0600 – 1800 hours, along with a drop in numbers between 0200 – 0600 hours. There were 2 use of force incidents within those hours. One use of force occurred at 1225hours and one at 0451 hours. 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)

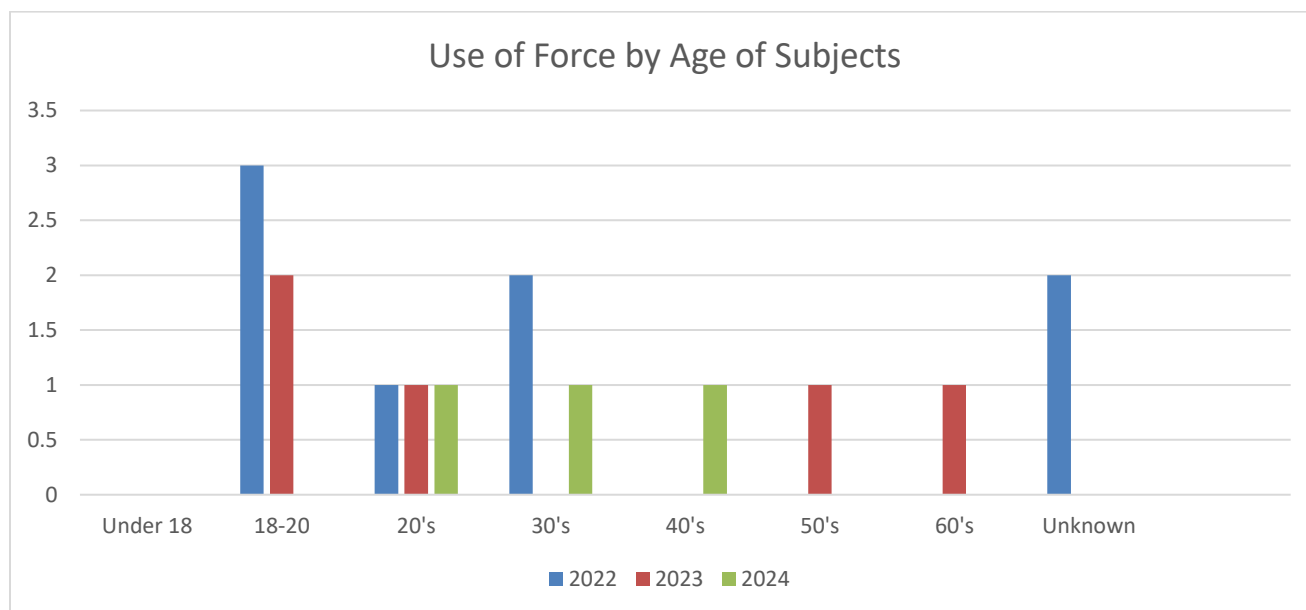
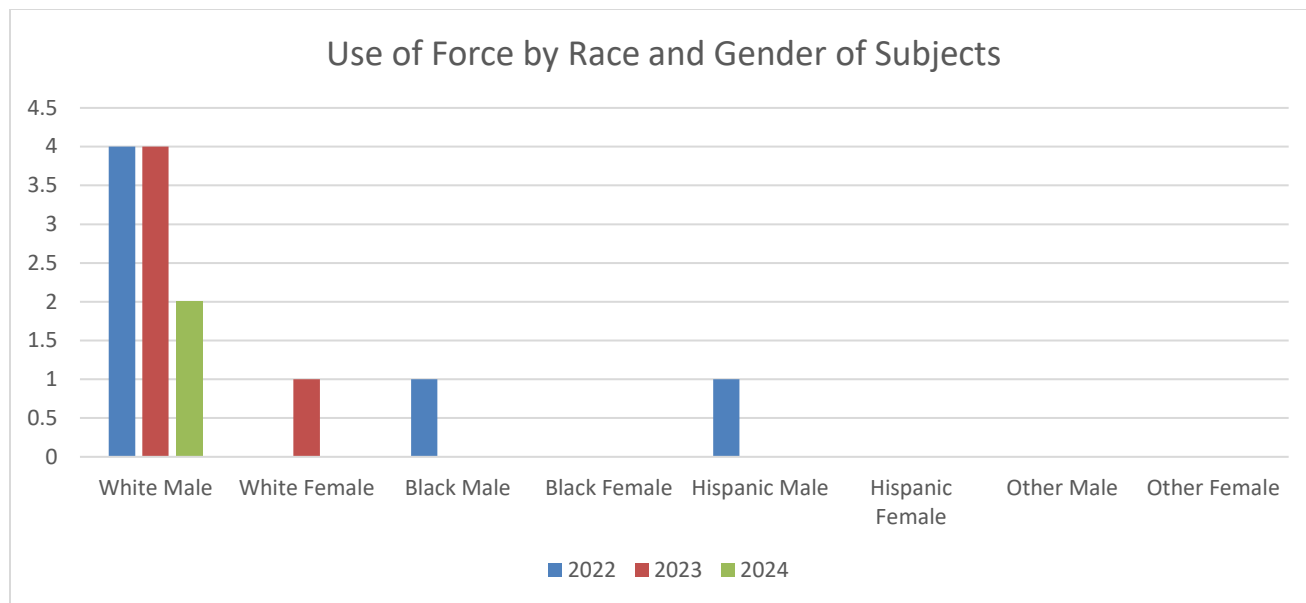
In CY2024 there were three use of force incidents and all of them were calls for service. The 2 suspicious persons calls were very different from one another. One was for a person acting inappropriate with women on campus and the other was a person carrying a baseball bat and throwing rocks at CSOs. None of the use of force incidents in CY2024 involved people under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This is down from 60 percent in CY2023.

# UOF Incidents	Call Type	Origin	Alcohol/Drugs Involved	Mental Health Involved
1	Suspicious Party	Call for service	No	No
2	Theft In Progress	Call for Service	No	No
3	Suspicious Party	Call for service	Unknown	Unknown



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

When considering the race, age, and gender of the subjects involved in uses of force, we would expect this to be in relative proportion to the demographics of our campus community and the Denver community. It would be expected to see higher numbers of use of force incidents with white males between the ages of 18 and under 50 years of age. CSOs rarely have any contact with juveniles, children, and elderly people on campus, therefore the use of force numbers for younger age ranges and older age ranges would be low. In CY2024 two of the subjects were white males. One was 33 years old, and the other was 44 years old. The third use of force's subject's race and age are unknown to the CSOs, as the subject's face and body were completely concealed. These incidents were with unaffiliated people who came to the campus to commit crimes on campus. Having a campus in a heavily populated area and open for anyone to pass through contributes to the number of contacts and use of force by CSOs on campus. The numbers over the past 3 years have shown fewer use of force incidents with students and unaffiliated people on campus. CY2024 does not reflect any bias or pattern on who we have contact with or who is involved in a use of force incident.



TRENDS OR PATTERNS RELATED TO USE OF FORCE BY CSO

Each use of force incidents was reviewed to determine if any CSO was involved in an unusually high number of uses of force. For the three use of force incidents, there were six separate CSOs involved. None of the CSO were involved in more than one incident. This would indicate there are no trends related to the involvement of a specific CSO in the use of force.

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

Injuries to Suspect: In CY2024 there were no reports of injuries to suspects involved in a use of force. This is lower than CY2023, where two injuries were reported, and CY2022 where two injuries were reported.

Injuries to Officer: There was one officer injured during one of the uses of force during CY2024. There has consistently been a low number of CSOs injured in previous years.

The low number of injuries would indicate CSOs are using proper techniques when employing force, using a minimal level of force when necessary, along with an overall decrease in numbers of uses of force in CY2024.

USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

Use of Force Complaints	2022	2023	2024
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	1	0	0
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	1	0	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
TOTAL USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS	1	0	0

There were no external or internal complaints for any use of force incidents in CY2024. 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.

IMPACT OF FINDINGS ON POLICY, PRACTICES, TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT (CALEA 2.1.13e)

The use of force analysis shows that the number of times force was used in CY2024 was lower than previous years and has shown a steady decrease each year.

Threat Pattern Recognition (TPR) training has been given to all CSO's during initial hiring and recertification each year thereafter. TPR is the preferred training course for the Department and use of force analysis did not identify any areas of concern related to this training.

Campus Safety Patrol Officers carry Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray. Expandable ASPs were carried until October 2024, where the TASER 7 replaced the baton. None of the intermediate weapons were used in any of the 3 use of force incidents, except for the OC being displayed but not administered. This reflects the professionalism of the patrol officer and their ability to try and use other methods to deescalate situations and not use improper levels of force to detain a subject. None of the evaluations of the use of force incidents showed policy or law violations.

Officers began wearing Axon body cams while on duty beginning December 01, 2024. Officers received training from Axon prior to the deployment. This will give added coverage to the details of each use of force incident that Officers encounter.