



Use of Force Analysis

Calendar Year (CY) 2021 Annual Analysis

Date of Analysis: June 2, 2022

Analysis Data Collection Period: CY2021

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Distribution: DCS Director, Associate Director, Patrol Captain, 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 CY2021 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	2019	2020	2021
Display Only (Intermediate Weapon)	1	0	3
Handcuff Only	16	9	7
Soft Empty Hand	10	28	4
Hard Empty Hand	3	0	0
Intermediate Weapon	0	0	0
OC Spray	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force Incidents	30	17	10
Total Use of Force Actions	30	37	14
Total Use of Force Detentions	30	17	8

In CY2021, there were ten separate incidents where CSOs applied a use of force and a total of 14 use of force actions within those incidents. This reflects more than one officer involved in three of the incidents.

This is the last year handcuffing only will be counted as a use of force since the Department revised our use of force policy to clarify it is not considered a use of force if the subject is compliant.

When comparing our use of force incidents with the number of calls for service conducted by our CSOs during CY2021, the below data tables reflect a small percentage of our contacts with the campus community and unaffiliated individuals result in a use of force situation.

Use of Force Data Comparison with DCS Calls for Service

Total Use of Force Incidents (CY2020)	10
Total Calls for Service/Incidents/Events	7,606
Percentage	0.13%

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

Use of Force Data	2019	2020	2021
DPD Arrest/Citations	7	5	3
# in Use of Force Incidents	30	17	10
% of DPD Arrests w/DCS Use of Force	23%	29%	30%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

When comparing our use of force incidents with DPD arrests/citations, the 3-year trend continues to remain consistent.

CY2021 USE OF FORCE TABLE

The below table shows all ten use of force incidents as well as 14 use of force actions by the Department's Campus Safety Officers during CY2020. A review of each use of force action did not reflect a pattern of excessive use of force within the Department.

# UOF Incidents	Incident Number	Type of Force	Reason Force Used	Disposition
1	UOF-2021-01	ASP Displayed	Prevent Escape	Justified
	UOF-2021-01	ASP Displayed	Prevent Escape	Justified
2	UOF-2021-02	Handcuffing	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
3	UOF-2021-03	Handcuffing	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
4	UOF-2021-04	Handcuffing	Restrain or Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
	UOF-2021-04	Handcuffing	Restrain or Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
5	UOF-2021-05	Soft Empty Hands	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
6	UOF-2021-06	Handcuffing	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
7	UOF-2021-07	Handcuffing	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
8	UOF-2021-08	OC Spray Displayed	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified

9	UOF-2021-09	Handcuffing	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
10	UOF-2021-10	Soft Empty Hands / Handcuffing	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2021-10	Soft Empty Hands	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2021-10	Soft Empty Hands	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	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).

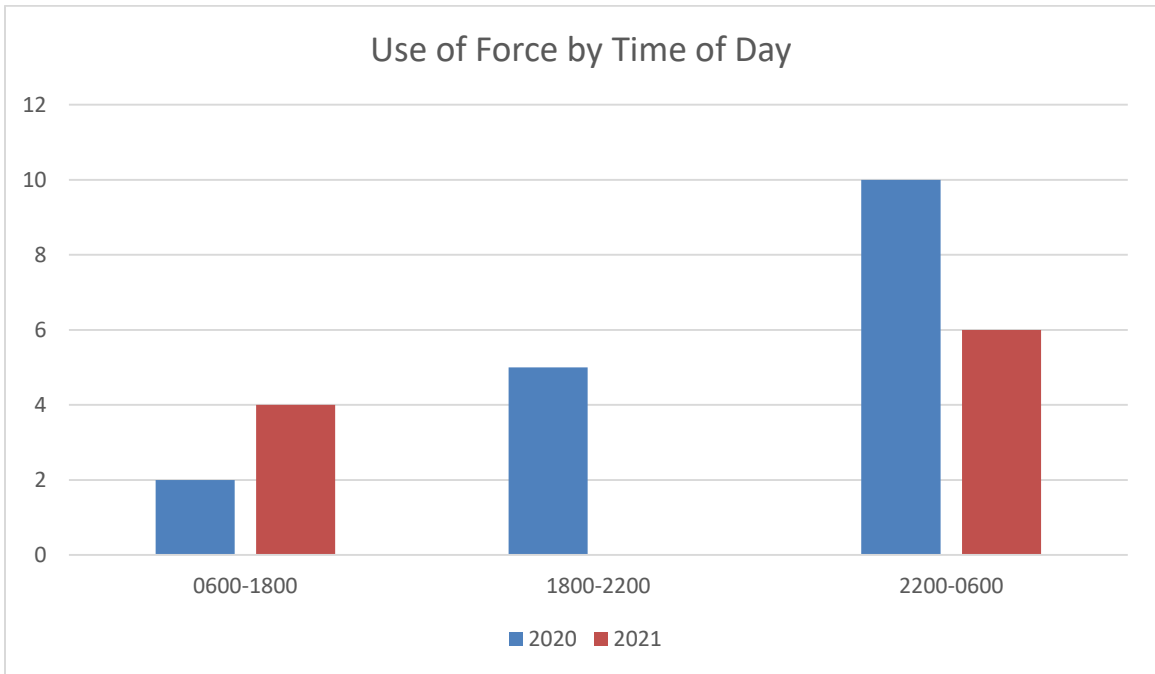
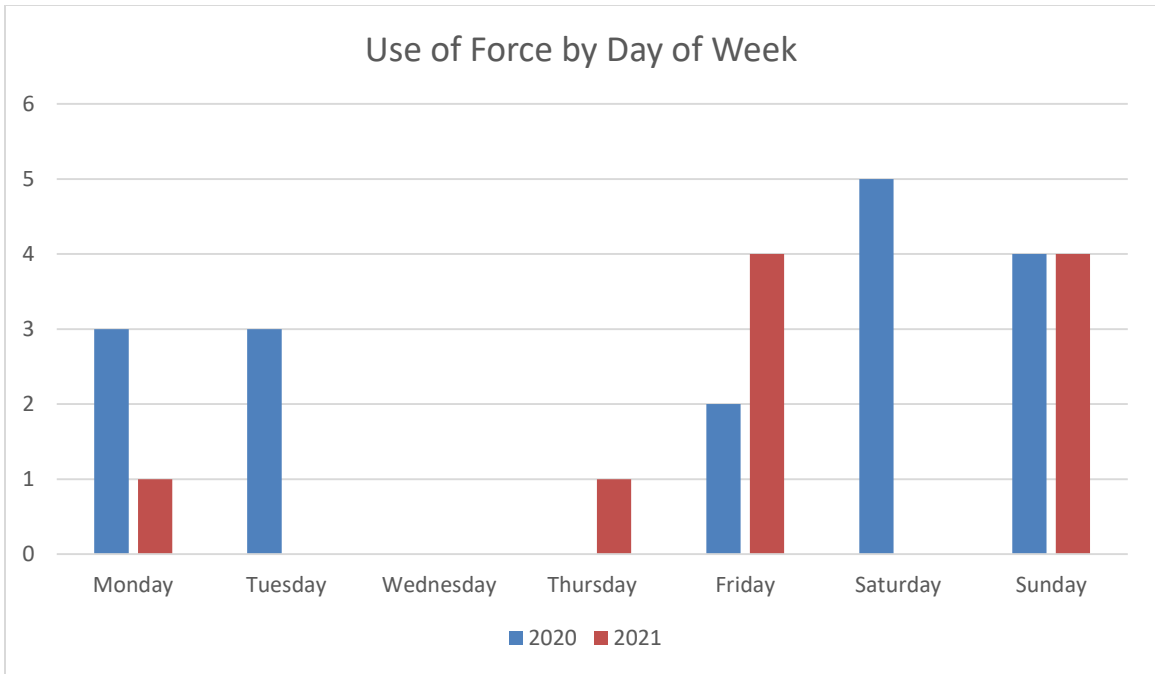
CY UOF Data	# UOF Incidents	DU Affiliated	% AFF	Unaffiliated	%UNAFF
2019	30	11	37%	19	64%
2020	17	6	35%	11	65%
2021	10	2	20%	8	80%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

The 3-year trend demonstrates the majority of use of force incidents involve individuals not affiliated with DU. DU is located in an urban area, which has seen an increase in criminal activity. The majority of crimes on the DU campus are crimes of opportunity, such as bicycle thefts, and these incidents sometimes result in CSOs detaining suspects for DPD, which has historically resulted in a use of force for handcuffing only. The campus is open to the public except access to the inside of buildings due to COVID-19 restrictions in CY2021.

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

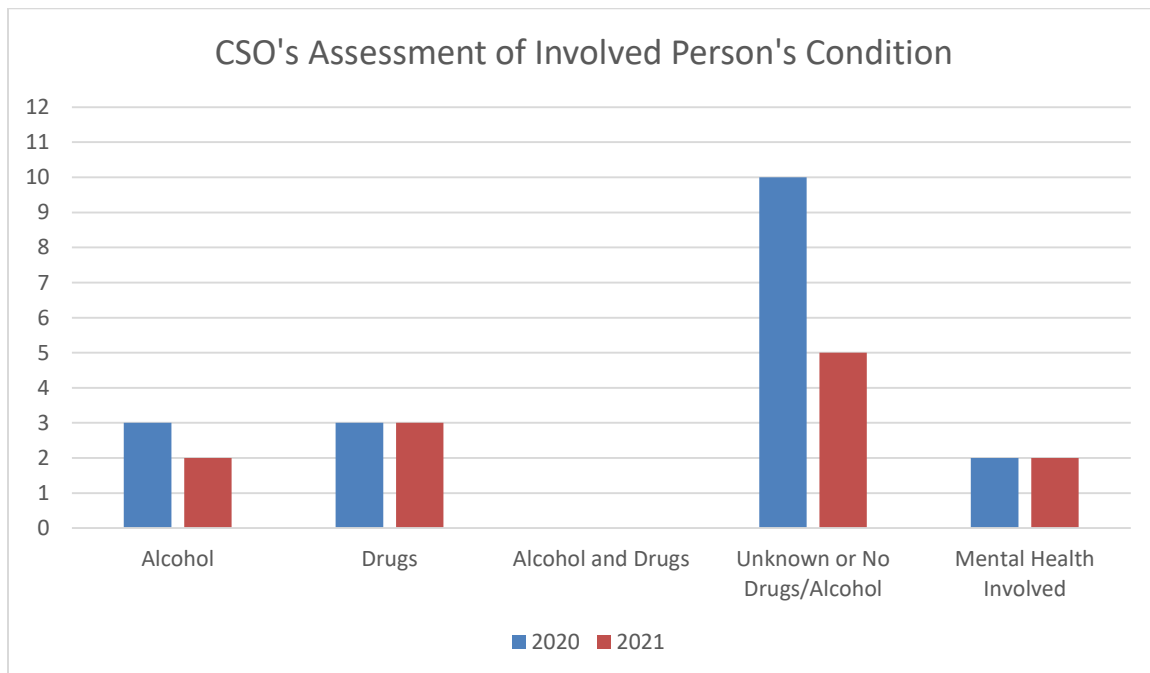
Since this is the second year the Department has included an analysis of uses of force by the day of week and time of day for each incident, we have more data to compare to look for trends and patterns. We would expect to see more uses of force between Friday and Sunday and between the hours of 2200-0600 since there is more alcohol and drug related activity at these times, and there is often a correlation between alcohol and drug use and use of force. The charts below show 80 percent of uses of force in 2021 occurred between Friday and Sunday and 60 percent occurred between the hours of 2200-0600.



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

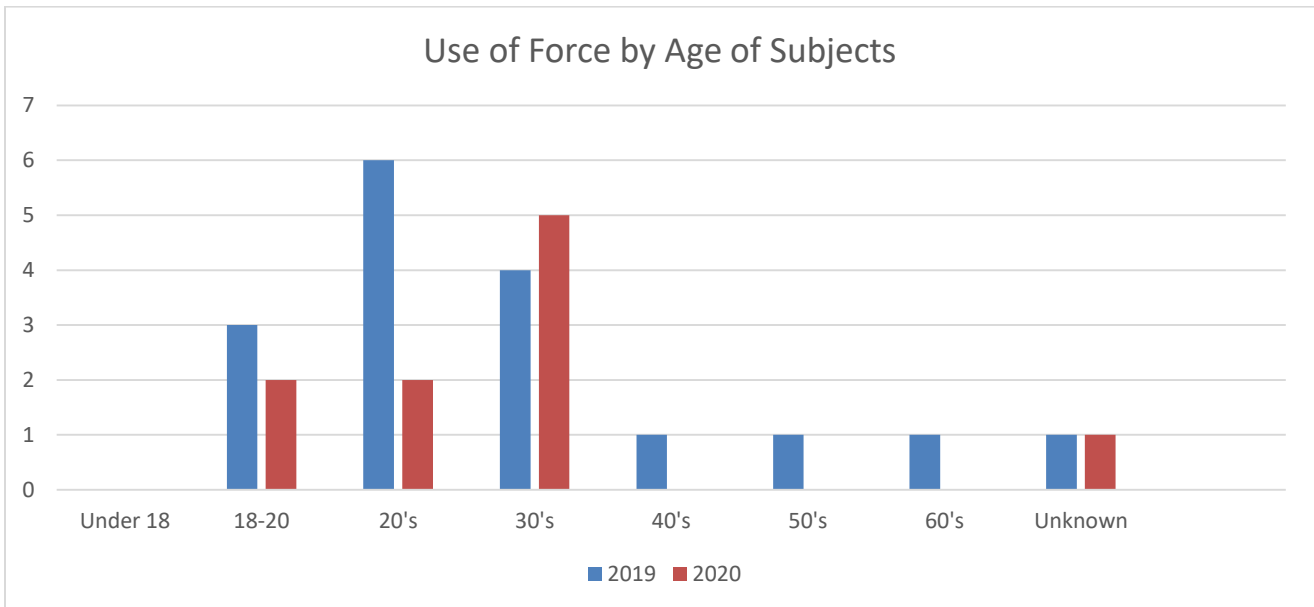
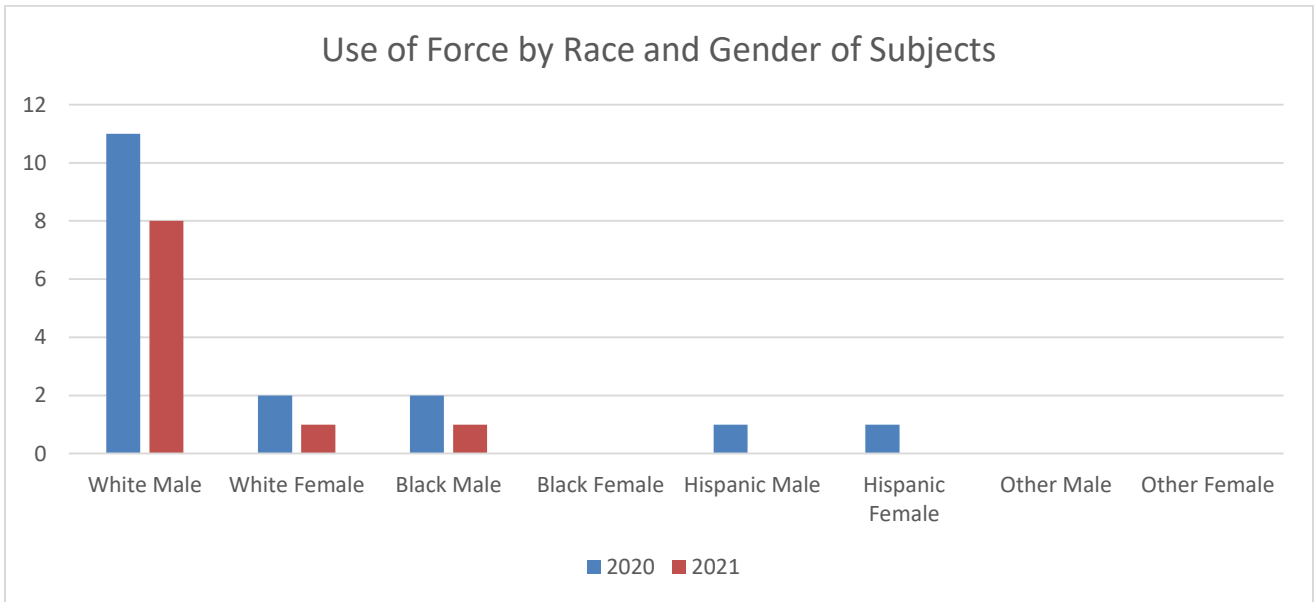
Out of the ten use of force incidents, 70 percent arose out of calls for service. The suspicious person calls all varied in the type of activity the contacted person was participating in at the time the decision was made to contact them. In CY2021, 50 percent of uses of force involved a subject that was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This is up from 41 percent in 2020. This is a trend we would expect to see since alcohol and drug use increases the chance a contacted person will not be compliant.

# UOF Incidents	Call Type	Origin	Alcohol/Drugs Involved	Mental Health Involved
1	Suspicious Person	Officer-Initiated	No	Yes
2	Suspicious Person	Call for Service	No	No
3	Suspicious Person	Officer-Initiated	Drugs	No
4	Suspicious Person	Officer-Initiated	Drugs	No
5	Medical Assist	Call for Service	Drugs	No
6	Theft	Call for Service	No	No
7	Medical Assist	Call for Service	Alcohol	No
8	Criminal Trespass	Call for Service	No	No
9	Theft	Call for Service	No	No
10	Suicidal Person	Call for Service	Alcohol	Yes



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. When this occurs, it is an indicator that bias is not a factor in a CSO’s decision to use force. Additionally, we would generally expect to see the majority of uses of force involve males and person over 18 and under 50. CSOs rarely contact juveniles on campus, so it would be unusual to have a use of force involving any. Uses of force are also rarer among the elderly population and women for numerous reasons. In CY2021, 90 percent involved Caucasians and 90 percent were between the ages of 18-39.



TRENDS OR PATTERNS RELATED TO USE OF FORCE BY CSO

Each use of force incident was reviewed to determine the CSOs involved to determine if any CSO was involved in an unusually high number of uses of force. For the ten use of force incidents, there were 11 separate CSOs involved. Only three CSOs were involved in more than one incident, and none were involved in more than two incidents. This would indicate there are no trends related to the involvement of a specific CSO in uses of force.

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

Injuries to Suspect: There were no reported injuries to any persons involved in uses of force during CY2021. This represents a continued downward trend of suspect's being injured. In CY2020, two suspects complained of injuries, and in CY2019, it was determined two were injured during uses of force.

Injuries to Officer: There were no reported injuries to any CSOs involved in a use of force in CY2021. There has consistently been a low number of CSOs injured during uses of force with only one injury reported in CY2020.

The lack of injuries would indicate CSOs are using proper techniques when employing force and using a minimal level of force.

USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

Use of Force Complaints	2019	2020	2021
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	1	0
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	1	1	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
TOTAL USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS	1	1	0

There were no external or internal complaints for any uses of force in CY2021. 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 analysis shows the level of force used by CSOs was in line with Department policy and is even lower than historic use of force trends. Since the Department Use of Force policy was revised towards the end of CY2021 to remove handcuffing only as a use of force, it is possible uses of force will be reported as lower in the future, although, they may also revert to the mean since CY2021 was a historically low year for uses of force. 60 percent of CY2021 use of force incidents were for handcuffing a compliant individual. The Use of Force policy has already been identified as an area the Department intends to look at for possible revisions to make it easier to understand and apply.

The Department Threat Pattern Recognition (TPR) training, which is our use of training program, continues to be taught in a CSO's initial new hire training and annually thereafter. The use of force analysis did not identify any areas of concerns related to training.

Department CSOs continue to only carry Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and ASPs (extendable batons). There was one incident where two CSOs displayed their ASPs toward a subject who claim to have a gun. While that incident ended with a toy gun being found on the person, it could have ended much worse. CSOs generally do not engage in situations where they are potentially out armed, however, they do occasionally occur. At this time, the Department will continue to only provide those weapons, but there is a continuous evaluation of the potential need for additional weapons.