



Use of Force Analysis

Calendar Year (CY) 2022 Annual Analysis

Date of Analysis: January 23, 2023

Analysis Data Collection Period: CY2022

Report Prepared by: Doug Hasty, Patrol Operations Captain

Distribution: DCS Director, 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 CY2022 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	2020	2021	2022
Display Only (Intermediate Weapon)	0	3	0
Soft Empty Hand	28	4	5
Hard Empty Hand	0	0	0
Intermediate Weapon	0	0	0
OC Spray	0	0	1
Total Uses of Force Incidents	17	10	7
Total Use of Force Actions	37	14	8
Total Use of Force Detentions	17	8	6

In CY2022, there were six separate incidents where CSOs applied a use of force and a total of 7 use of force actions within those incidents. This reflects more than one officer involved in one of the incidents.

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)	7
Total Calls for Service/Incidents/Events	6,253
Percentage	0.011%

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	2020	2021	2022
DPD Arrest/Citations	5	3	0
# in Use of Force Incidents	17	10	7
% of DPD Arrests w/DCS Use of Force	29%	30%	0%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

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

CY2022 USE OF FORCE TABLE

The below table shows all 7 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.

# UOF Incidents	Incident Number	Type of Force	Reason Force Used	Disposition
1	2200040	Handcuff only	Protect self and others	Justified
2	2200259	Soft Empty hands	Protect self and others	Justified
3	2200512	Soft Empty Hands	Protect self and others	Justified
4	2200641	Soft Empty Hands	Prevent escape	Justified
5	2200647	Soft Empty Hands	Restrain or subdue resistive behavior	Justified
6	2200819	Soft Empty Hands	Prevent escape	Justified
7	2200993	O.C. Spray Use of	Restrain or Subdue	Not Auth.

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
-------------	-----------------	---------------	-------	--------------	--------

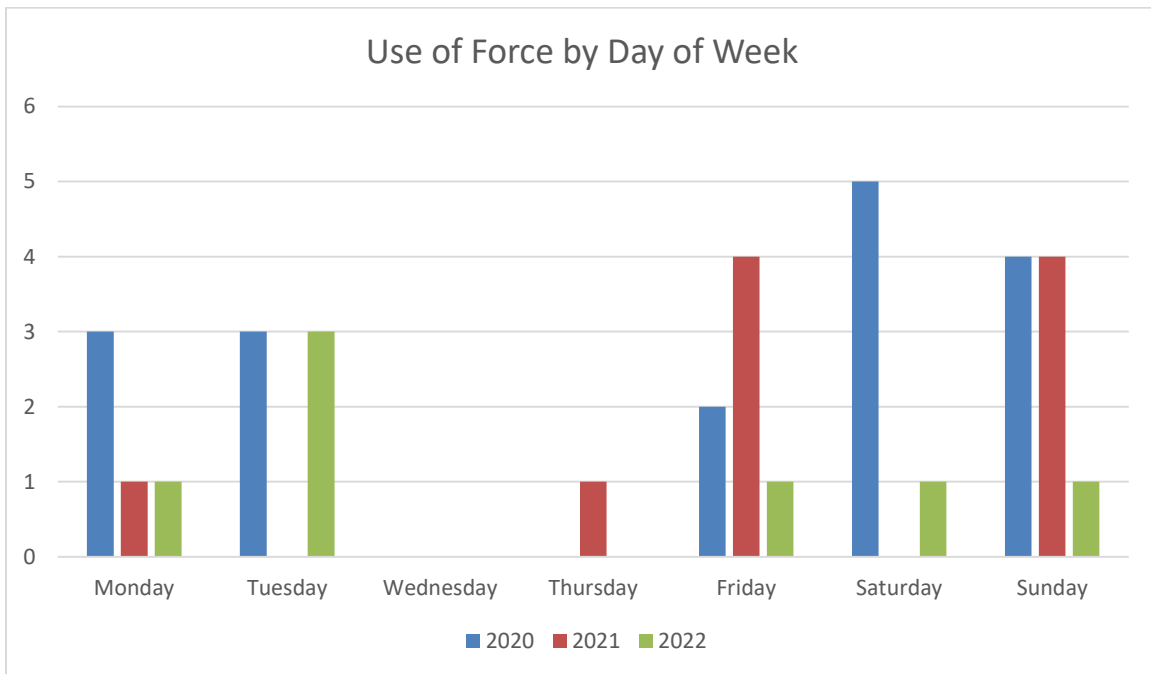
2020	17	6	35%	11	65%
2021	10	2	20%	8	80%
2022	7	3	42%	4	68%

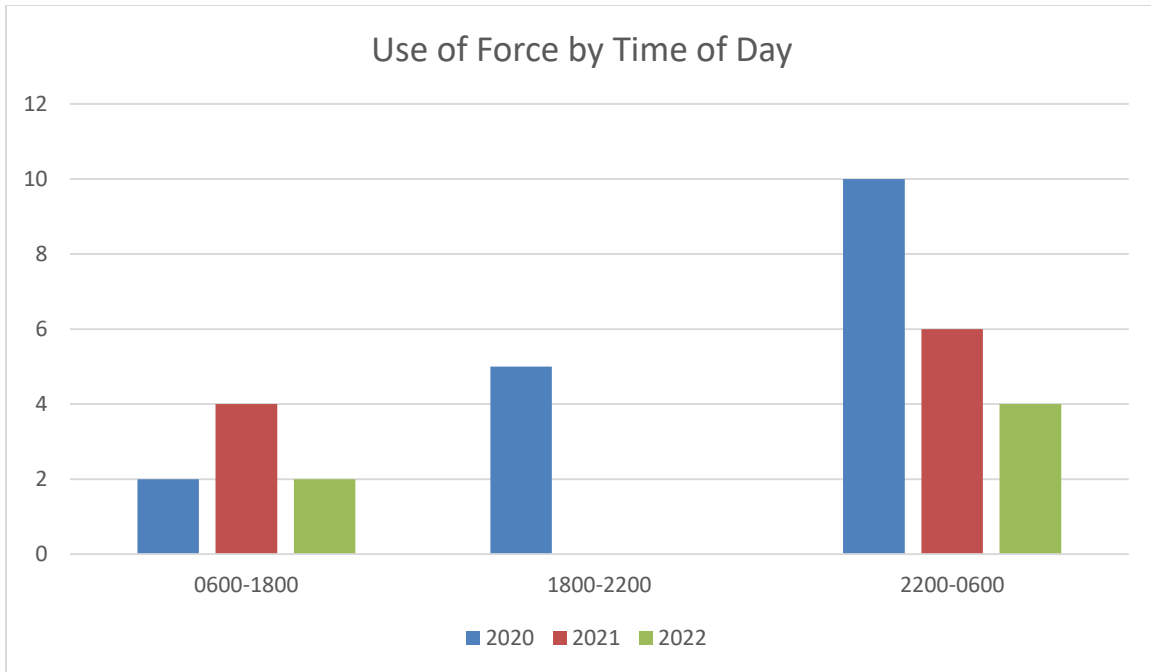
*Rounded to nearest whole number

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.

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

Since this is the third 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. There has been a significant drop in the use of force of all days except for Monday and Tuesday which remained the same. The time reflects that the time of these uses are 0600-1800 and most of the use at 2200-0600.

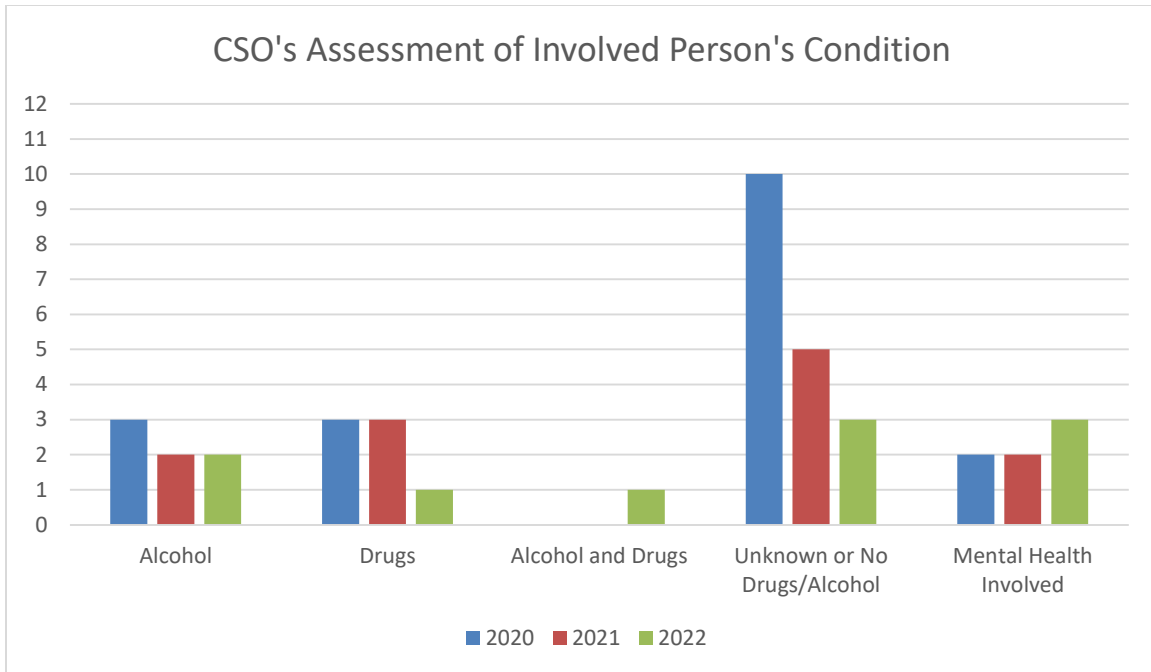




TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS RESULTING IN USE OF FORCE (CALEA 2.1.13b)

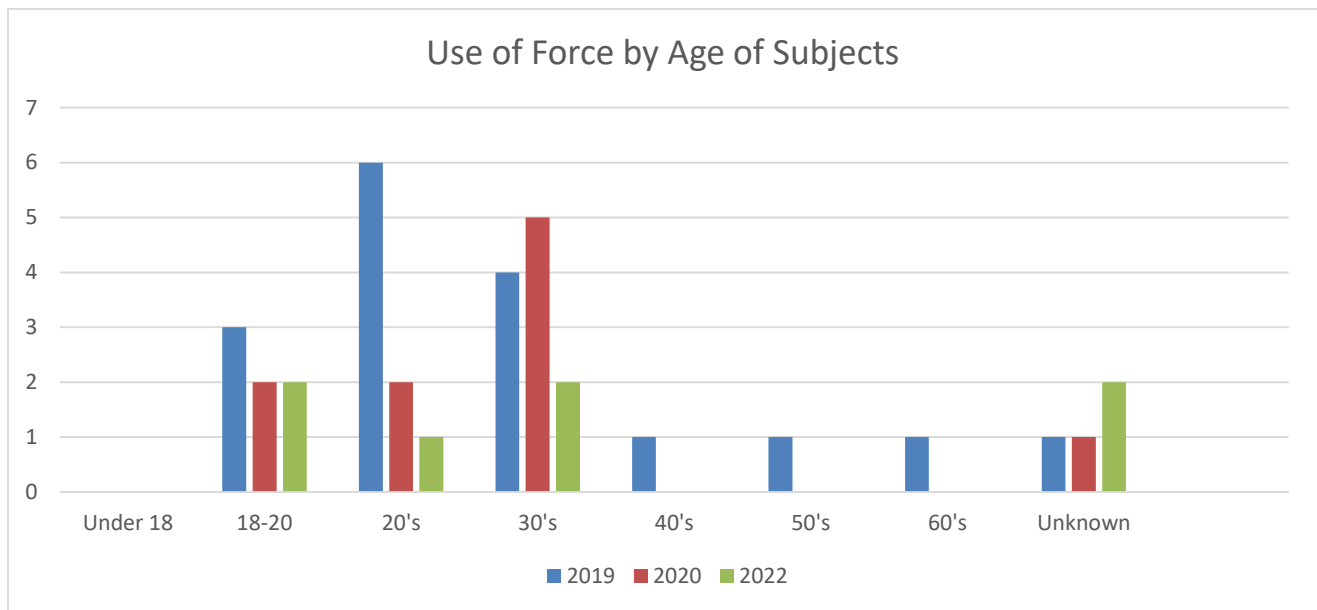
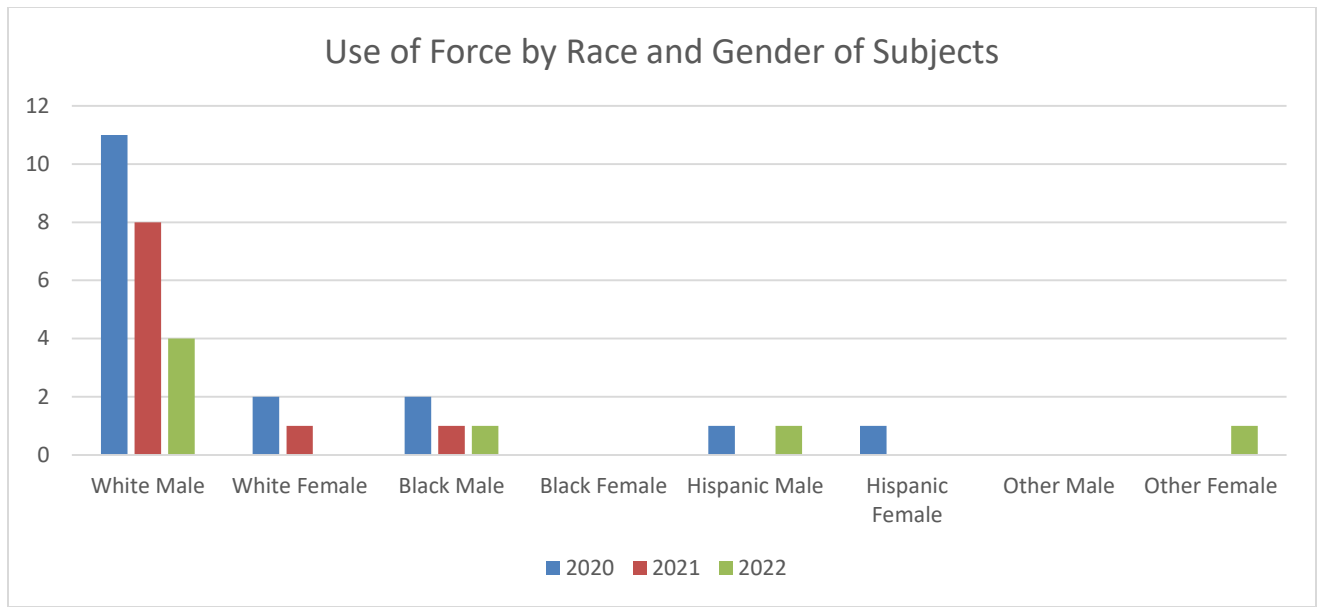
Out of the six uses of force incidents, 70 percent arose out of calls for service. The suspicious person calls all varied in the type of activity the contacted person was participating in at the time the decision was made to contact them. In CY2022, 50 percent of uses of force involved a subject that 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	Theft in Progress	Call for service	Unknown	Unknown
2	Intoxicated Party	OI	yes	no
3	Suspicious Party	Call for service	no	no
4	Suspicious Party	Call for Service	yes	yes
5	Intoxicated Party	Call for service	Yes	yes
6	Suspicious party	Call for service	No	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 CY2022, 71 percent involved Caucasians and 100 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 six use of force incidents, there were seven separate CSOs involved. Only one CSO was 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 CY2022. This represents a continued downward trend of suspect’s being injured. In CY2021, two suspects complained of injuries.

Injuries to Officer: There were two Officers injured during the uses of force during CY 2022. There has consistently been a low number of CSOs injured in previous years.

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	2020	2021	2022
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	1
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	1	0	1
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
TOTAL USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS	1	0	1

There was one external or internal complaints for any uses of force in CY2022. 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.

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.

Patrol Officers only carry Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and ASPs (extendable batons). There was one incident where a CSO deployed OC on a suspect. The suspect was able to evade the Officer and avoid being detained. A review revealed that the use of the OC was not authorized and the Officer was terminated.