Contacts and Use of Force in Colorado
Calendar Year 2024 Report

Pursuant to 24-31-903, C.R.S.

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Executive Summary

Per the Colorado Revised Statutes 24-31-903, the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is required to collect and report law enforcement contacts, use of force, unannounced entry, police-involved deaths, and police officer resignations while under investigation for violations of agency policy. DCJ completed the following report on Colorado's Law Enforcement Integrity, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System to continue the effort to gather information on citizen contacts and use of force by law enforcement. This is the third report, and the second to contain a full year's worth of data and summarizes findings from law enforcement data submissions from January to December for calendar year (CY) 2024. Previous reports for CY 2023 and 2022 can be found on the [DCJ website](#).

Of the 255 law enforcement agencies mandated to report contacts and use of force data in Colorado, 190 agencies submitted at least one month of data to the DCJ; this represents 75% of all agencies. This also highlights the State's efforts to increase reporting efforts by law enforcement as 2023 data show 182 agencies, or 72%, as having reported. While this increase in agency participation indicates a more comprehensive representation of police contact with citizens, the DCJ and law enforcement agencies must continue to further their endeavors to improve the consistency and frequency of reporting as well as the accuracy and completeness of the data submitted.

A "contact" is any in-person interaction initiated by a peace officer with an individual, consensual or nonconsensual, to enforce the law or investigate possible law violations (24-31-903, C.R.S.). It includes proactive contacts by law enforcement and those initiated in response to a call for service. In the context of this report, it does not include routine interactions with the public at the entry or exit points of a controlled area, non-investigatory and consensual interactions initiated by a member of the public– unless and until the interaction progresses into an investigation of a possible law violation, motorist assistance, undercover interactions, or routine interactions with persons detained in a jail or detention facility. The term "citizen" is used to designate the individual persons contacted during an event. In the context of this report, "citizen" does not indicate whether a person was born in the United States, a lawful permanent resident, an undocumented immigrant, or a refugee.

Highlights of the contacts data include:

- There were 792,952 contacts, involving 878,470 citizens, reported by law enforcement in 2024.

- Law enforcement largely initiated contacts with these citizens (73%) as opposed to engaging with citizens based on a call for service (27%).

- Two-thirds (65%) of citizen contacts in 2024 were for traffic stops.

- Citizens were most likely to receive a citation (38%) or a warning (36%) as the result of the contact.

- The most common basis for a search was "search warrant exception" (69%). (Note: the term "search warrant exception" refers to the six exceptions to the Fourth Amendment, as defined by the Supreme Court, where a warrantless search is considered to be both reasonable and justified. Such exceptions are: Exigent circumstances, plain view, search incident to arrest, consent, automobile exceptions, and special needs).

- Black/African American NH (non-Hispanic) citizens were more than three times more likely to be subject to a person search (7.5%), and Native American NH citizens twice as likely (4.8%), than White NH citizens (2.4%).

- Law enforcement reported finding contraband in 19% of citizen searches, 26% of vehicle searches, and 33% of property searches.

- Person searches performed on Black/African American NH and Native American NH citizens had a lower success rate for finding contraband (15% and 11%, respectively) compared to a 17% success rate for White NH citizens.

As defined in statute, "force" denotes "any use of force used by peace officers that results in death or serious bodily injury or involves the use of a weapon" (24-31-903, C.R.S.). This definition of force includes actions such as unholstering and brandishing; the discharging of a weapon during an incident is not a requirement for whether force is considered reportable. Additionally, the presence of injury to a citizen during a contact does not determine whether force occurred. This definition of force, under the statute 24-31-903, C.R.S., is distinct from the FBI definition, which is reported through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation under a different program. These differing definitions that law enforcement report to the Colorado Department of Public Safety could have resulted in underreporting to the DCJ and is a limitation of the data below.

Highlights of the use of force data include:

- Law enforcement reported the use of force on 8,259 citizens, which equates to a rate of 940 citizens, per 100,000 citizen contacts.

- Demographic disparities were evident in force used against citizens. Force was most frequently used on Black/African American NH individuals at a rate of 3,142 use of force incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts. This rate was nearly six times higher than the rate of force used against White NH citizen contacts—531.8 per 100,000 citizen contacts.

- Instances of force used on male citizens were reported at over double the rate of female citizens (1,155 vs. 512 per 100,000 citizen contacts).

- Citizens perceived to be between the ages of 10-14 were subject to the highest rate of force (1,358 per 100,000 citizen contacts).

- In these use of force contacts, law enforcement reported 1,694 citizen weapons that were exhibited. Of those weapons displayed, firearms were the most frequently exhibited (665).

- There was no apparent injury in 68% of the use of force cases. There were 13 deaths reported in use of force cases. These figures do not reflect all deaths due to limited agency reporting.

- Officer discharge of a firearm was reported in 1% of cases where a firearm was used, which includes brandishing/displaying the weapon to the citizen.

- 27% of citizens who had force used against them required law enforcement to call an ambulance and 19% required transportation to a hospital for further medical care.

- 169 complaints of officer misconduct were reported; 49% were listed as being closed and 35% were listed as under investigation.

- 565 investigations after officer use of force were reported. 35% resulted in charges filed and 29% were closed. Only 4% of investigations were sustained.

Introduction

This third report from data collected through the *Colorado Law Enforcement Integrity, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System* continues the effort to gather information on law enforcement contacts and use of force and contains a complete year of data. The Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System or CUOFRS, provides a deeper look into this important topic as the data completeness continues to improve. The results will allow legislators, policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding law enforcement interactions with the citizens of Colorado. The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) produced this report in collaboration with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), law enforcement agencies, and vendors that supply the software to collect and host these data.

Summary of Statute

The initial legislation that created this reporting requirement, Senate Bill 2020-217 (hereafter SB20-217), was signed in June 2020. The bill *Concerning Measures to Enhance Law Enforcement Integrity* outlined a variety of measures directed to law enforcement, including: requiring the use of body-worn cameras; changing certain laws regarding officer liability; requiring agencies to report on all contacts with citizens where a violation of the law was being investigated; and reporting on officer use of force. The follow-up bills (House Bill [HB]21-1250 and HB21-1142), signed in July 2021, clarified some of the uncertainty in SB20-217, such as the definitions of "contact", "exonerated", "P.O.S.T. Board", and "weapon", as well as outlining the reporting of eyewitnesses or "showups". The bills mandated DCJ to create a data reporting system that could be implemented by April 2022. The final statutes, 24-31-901 and 24-31-903, C.R.S., are in Appendix A.

Data Collection Process

The Division of Criminal Justice gathered the requirements for the statute and solicited a vendor, Beyond 20/20, to create this reporting system. This vendor created specifications based on the statute, which were then shared with law enforcement agencies and their record management system (RMS) vendors for comment in April 2022. The final specifications for data collection were published in June 2022 with an expected roll-out of collection in August 2022. During this time, the DCJ engaged in communication with agencies and RMS vendors.

The DCJ selected a vendor that has a long history of working with the State of Colorado on law enforcement data collection projects. This vendor built and maintains the CBI's National Incident Based

Reporting System (NIBRS) platform and modified the Crime Insight platform to house the contacts data. One of the advantages of utilizing the CBI's vendor was that law enforcement agencies can use the same logon and similar processes for the NIBRS and the CUOFRS data submissions.

The DCJ chose to allow agencies to utilize their current records management system (RMS), a third-party vendor's application created for this purpose, or an application developed by the DCJ's vendor, which is available at no cost to the agency. The DCJ selected this inclusive approach to accommodate the approximately 255 agencies in Colorado that already had their own methods for collecting information for purposes of record-keeping and data reporting. Agencies that opted to work with their own RMS vendors or third-party vendors had to create or utilize an application and a process that would allow them to efficiently capture these data.

Agencies that decided to work with their RMS vendors faced substantial challenges due to the scale of required changes for data collection and submission. These agencies and RMS vendors were required to construct a new data capture system for their agency clients with very specific state requirements in a short timeframe.

The data collection began in August 2022, with the expectation that files would be uploaded monthly to the system. The DCJ staff, CBI, and DCJ's vendor worked with agencies to ensure successful logons and proper file uploads. Again, this process was not without challenges due to the large number of agencies in Colorado that were required to participate in an entirely new method of data collection and reporting.

More details about the data collection process, including how agencies submit data to the DCJ, is located on the DCJ website.

Data Collection & Limitations

The report summarizes data from the CUOFRS that 190 agencies participated in from January through December of 2024. The agencies that submitted data represent 75% of all agencies that are required to report, which includes local police departments, sheriff's offices, and the Colorado State Patrol (CSP). This number also includes the Denver Police Department and the Denver Sheriff's Department that had previously submitted their data directly to the DCJ as opposed to using Crime Insight. The DCJ could not estimate the percentage of the Colorado population covered by these 190 agencies because some large agencies either provided limited data or did not report their data by the April 30th, 2025, deadline. Additionally, the CSP covers the entire state of Colorado which makes determining the population As expected, more agencies reported their contacts and use of force data in 2024 than in 2023, which furthers the legislative goal to improve evidence-based decision-making concerning law enforcement.

The term "citizen" is used to designate the individual persons contacted during an event. In the context of this report, "citizen" does not indicate whether a person was born in the United States, a lawful permanent resident, an undocumented immigrant, or a refugee.

In addition to concerns about the completeness and representativeness of contacts data, the DCJ has faced challenges regarding the consistency and standardization of reporting across jurisdictions. There were uncertainties regarding several important definitional issues in 24-31-903, C.R.S., even with the subsequent bill revisions. This includes the definition of a contact, where there were still some misunderstandings among law enforcement agencies regarding whether the statute intended agencies to report every citizen contact for the purpose of enforcing or investigating violations of the law or only those self-initiated by a peace officer. A consultation with the Attorney General's Office (AG) concluded that *all contacts* should be reported. However, some agencies concluded that only self-initiated contacts were to be reported, based on the phrase, *"initiated by a peace officer,"* in statute.

> "Contact" means an in-person interaction with an individual, whether or not the person is in a motor vehicle, initiated by a peace officer, whether consensual or non-consensual, for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law. (24-31-901(1), C.R.S.)

There was also uncertainty regarding the completeness of use of force reporting, particularly around the broad "use of force" definition adopted in 24-31-901 C.R.S., which is different from the definitions

previously utilized by agencies or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Additionally, agencies reported a wide range of rates of force used against citizens, which could suggest inconsistent reporting among agencies.

The DCJ, agency and vendor representatives, and the AG have worked to clarify additional definitional issues during the creation of data specifications and reporting processes. The need to further clarify definitions and modify data specifications is expected, given the novelty of this data collection. In contrast, already-established data collection systems, such as NIBRS, have undergone decades of data discrepancy and definition resolution that have just begun in the process of implementing Colorado's contacts and use of force reporting system. Agencies, vendors, DCJ, and the AG have continued to coordinate and resolve other inconsistent reporting practices.

Additional contacts and use of force details are also available on a data dashboard. DCJ updated this dashboard with 2024 data and is committed to annual updates as new reports are prepared.

Summary of 2024 Contact Submissions

The DCJ required that all agencies submit their 2024 data by April 30, 2025. Of the 255 agencies required to report, 75% submitted some level of data for 2024, representing 92% of sworn law enforcement personnel in Colorado. For the DCJ's first report period data from August – December of 2022, only 57% of agencies submitted at least one month of data, and 72% of agencies submitted data for 2023, emphasizing the progress in data completeness for this report. Compliance measures were communicated to agencies and were defined as follows:

- Fully compliant - successful data submissions for all 12 months of the year.
- Partially compliant - successful data submissions for 4-11 months of the year.
- Non-compliant - successful data submissions for 3 or fewer months of the year.

Of the agencies that submitted data for 2024, 36% of agencies were identified as fully compliant, 36% were partially compliant, and 27% were non-compliant under the measures indicated above. Although full compliance is down from last year (42%), partial compliance has increased from 28% in 2023 and noncompliance decreased from 28%, highlighting the continued efforts of the DCJ and law enforcement agencies to improve reporting. A breakdown of monthly reporting for each jurisdiction can be found in Table 56.

Results

Reason for Citizen Contact

In 2024, law enforcement reported 792,952 contacts involving 878,470 citizens. Law enforcement officers can proactively initiate a contact based on their observations of illegal activity, suspicious activity, to question an individual for another purpose, as a follow-up of a previous investigation, and several other reasons. Alternatively, an officer may contact a citizen in response to a call for service (CFS) directing them to a particular location to investigate activity. Overall, approximately two-thirds (65%) of citizen contacts in 2024 were for traffic stops (Table 1). The significant proportion of traffic stop contacts aligns with the activities of the single largest reporter, the Colorado State Patrol (CSP), which provided data on one-quarter (25%) of reported citizen contacts (count = 216,532). The "other" was the second most frequently cited category at 13%, encompassing contacts marked as "other" in the CUOFRS, as well as bystander contacts (count = 47), and mass demonstrations (count = 55), which were too small to report separately. Approximately 11% of citizen contacts involved unlawful activity, 6% resulted from suspicious activity, and 3% resulted from routine patrol other than a traffic stop. The remaining categories – follow-up investigation, warrant service, court order and curfew – represented fewer than 3% of reported contact incidents.

Table 1. Citizen contacts: contact reason, 2024

Contact Reason	Citizen Count	(%)
Traffic stop	568,903	64.8%
Other	111,670	12.7%
Unlawful activity	99,036	11.3%
Suspicious activity	50,109	5.7%
Routine patrol	26,804	3.1%
Warrant service	9,853	1.1%
Follow-up Investigation	7,639	0.9%
Court order	3,532	0.4%
Curfew	924	0.1%
Total	878,470	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Demographics of Citizens Contacted

As required by statute, the collection of race, ethnicity, gender, and age data is based on "the perceived demographic information of the person contacted […] and other available data" collected by the officer (24-31-903 (2) (a) (II), C.R.S.). Officers might have been unable to discern or request race/ethnicity information directly from citizens. Consequently, the demographic characteristics perceived by law enforcement and how a citizen self-identifies might have differed. However, analyzing the officer's perceptions of the demographics of the citizen contacted still has value and provides valuable insight into potential implicit biases involved in these interactions and could yield recommendations for better navigating future interactions.

Race and ethnicity were considered separate concepts in the data schema, but the DCJ presents them together in the analyses below. The seven racial categories in the CUOFRS are: Asian, Black/African American, Multi-racial, Native American, Other, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and White. In this analysis, the DCJ combined the Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups into one category and combined Multi-racial and Other into one category due to small numbers in those respective groups. Ethnic categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic, and the DCJ combined all races where the officer denoted the ethnicity of the individual as Hispanic as one Hispanic category. These race/ethnicity categories differ from the 2023 report as the DCJ chose to use categories that more closely align to those in previous criminal justice research (Wolf & Kupchik, 2017), as well as the High-Visibility Alcohol

and Drug Impaired Driving Enforcement Program report that the DCJ and Colorado Department of Transportation publish annually (Black, et al., 2025). The use of "NH" in the data tables of this report denotes that the officer perceived the citizen as not being of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

Age categories were also expanded for this report, particularly for juveniles, after receiving feedback from law enforcement, stakeholders, and other interested parties. The previous Contacts and Use of Force in Colorado report for the calendar year 2023 grouped all juveniles into one category of "under 18" years of age. This report disaggregates that age group into three groups: under 10, 10 to 14, and 15 to 17 years of age.

The DCJ encountered challenges in representing population rates of contact with law enforcement. Demographic data at the agency jurisdiction-level was not available and using the state population as the denominator would have potentially produced unrepresentative rates. Additionally, since the CSP covers the entire state, but does not regularly patrol inner-city roads and does not come in contact with more diverse populations who reside within cities, CSP data would have been excluded in rate calculations. Therefore, the DCJ compares the percentages of citizen contacts by perceived race/ethnicity to statewide population figures.

Table 2 displays the racial/ethnic distribution of Colorado's residents. The racial/ethnic percentages of citizens contacted were somewhat comparable to state population figures. The state population percentages (Table 2) compared to the percentages of citizen contacts (Table 3) were 4% vs 2% for Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH, 4% vs 7% for Black NH, 3% vs 2% for Multiracial/Other NH, 1% for both categories for Native American NH, 23% vs 29% for Hispanic, and 66% vs 60% for White NH (Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2025).

Table 2. Colorado population: race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Population Count	Population (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	222,494	3.8%
Black/African American NH	245,400	4.2%
Hispanic	1,336,682	22.7%
Multiracial/Other NH	153,196	2.6%
Native American NH	36,771	0.6%
White NH	3,881,814	66.1%
Total All	5,876,357	100.0%

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2025
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to Non-Hispanic.

Table 3. Citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	2.1%
Black/African American NH	63,462	7.2%
Hispanic	253,387	28.8%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	1.7%
Native American NH	5,177	0.6%
White NH	523,118	59.5%
Total All	878,470	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Table 4 presents citizen contacts and gender categories. Roughly one-third of contacts were perceived to be female (34%), two-thirds were perceived to be males (66%) and less than 1% of all citizen contacts were perceived to be nonbinary. The population of Colorado is approximately equally distributed between males and females, so the distribution of contacts indicates an over-representation of males, which as aligns with research finding that males are more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system (The Division of Criminal Justice, 2025; Steffensmeier et al., 2023).

Table 4. Citizen contacts: gender, 2024

Gender	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Female	296,162	33.7%
Male	578,638	65.9%
Nonbinary	3,670	0.4%
Total	878,470	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The perceived age groups of citizen contacts are displayed in Table 5. Citizens perceived to be in the 25 – 34 age group were most involved in law enforcement contacts, comprising 27% of citizens contacted. The second largest proportion of citizen contacts were those in the 35 – 44 age bracket (22%). The least frequent age brackets among citizens involved in contacts were under 10 (less than 1%) and 10 – 14 (1%).

Table 5. Citizen contacts: age, 2024

Age	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Under 10	3,124	0.4%
10 – 14	7,363	0.8%
15 – 17	31,073	3.5%
18 – 24	148,277	16.9%
25 – 34	236,987	27.0%
35 – 44	195,227	22.2%
45 – 54	123,098	14.0%
55 – 64	78,830	9.0%
65 or over	54,491	6.2%
Total	878,470	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

In Table 6, the DCJ compared the racial/ethnic and age distributions of citizen contacts. Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH had very similar age groupings compared to all citizen contacts. However, in certain racial/ethnic groups, citizen contacts skewed younger. Hispanics had a higher proportion of 18–24-year-olds, (21%) compared to all contacts (17%). Additionally, Black/African American NH, Multiracial/Other NH, and Hispanic all had 32% or more of their contacts in the 25-34 age range, which was higher than the proportion of 25-34-year-olds among all contacts (27%) or White NH contacts (24%).

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Table 6. Citizen contacts: race/ethnicity and age, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Under 10 (%)	10 – 14 (%)	15 – 17 (%)	18 – 24 (%)	25 – 34 (%)	35 – 44 (%)	45 – 54 (%)	55 – 64 (%)	65 or over (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	0.4%	0.5%	2.5%	16.7%	28.0%	22.0%	15.5%	9.1%	5.4%
Black/African American NH	63,462	0.3%	1.1%	3.0%	16.2%	33.3%	23.7%	12.6%	7.0%	2.8%
Hispanic	253,387	0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	21.3%	31.8%	21.8%	12.0%	5.5%	2.4%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	0.4%	0.7%	2.5%	15.7%	33.7%	25.4%	12.8%	5.6%	3.0%
Native American NH	5,177	0.4%	1.0%	2.1%	15.5%	26.0%	23.8%	16.5%	10.4%	4.4%
White NH	523,118	0.3%	0.7%	3.5%	14.9%	23.6%	22.1%	15.1%	11.0%	8.6%
Total	878,470	0.4%	0.8%	3.5%	16.9%	27.0%	22.2%	14.0%	9.0%	6.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024.
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to Non-Hispanic.

In the following tables, the DCJ examined demographic differences in the origination of the contact, i.e., whether it was initiated by the officer (proactive) versus a CFS. Overall, 73% of contacts were proactive and 27% of contacts stemmed from a CFS. Table 7 shows the contact type and race/ethnicity. Officers more frequently contacted Black/African American NH (34%) and Native American NH (42%) based on a CFS compared to all contacts. Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH [78%], and Multiracial/Other NH [81%] citizens were more likely to be proactively contacted.

Table 7. Citizen contacts: contact type and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	22.4%	77.6%
Black/African American NH	63,462	34.0%	66.0%
Hispanic	253,387	26.4%	73.6%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	19.0%	81.0%
Native American NH	5,177	41.6%	58.4%
White NH	523,118	26.9%	73.1%
Total All	878,470	27.1%	72.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
"NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

A similar percentage of females (72%) and males (74%) were contacted proactively. (Table 8). Alternatively, citizens identified as nonbinary experienced proactive contact at a higher frequency of 78%. These differences between cisgender and nonbinary contacts might be due to the smaller number of perceived nonbinary citizen contacts.

Table 8. Citizen contacts: contact type and gender, 2024

Gender	Citizens count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Female	296,162	28.5%	71.5%
Male	578,638	26.4%	73.6%
Nonbinary	3,670	22.3%	77.7%
Total	878,470	27.1%	72.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Citizen contacts aged 25 and over had similar rates of encountering law enforcement via calls for service, with these values ranging from 25%-29% (Table 9). However, over three-fourths of encounters with citizens in the under 10 and 10-14 age groups originated from a call for service (87% and 86%, respectively), which were the highest rate among all age groups. In contrast, citizens between the ages of 18-24 were less likely to encounter law enforcement from a call for service (22%) compared to the overall rate among citizen contacts.

Table 9. Citizen contacts: contact type and age, 2024

Age	Citizen Count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Under 10	3,124	86.9%	13.1%
10 – 14	7,363	85.8%	14.2%
15 – 17	31,073	38.1%	61.9%
18 – 24	148,277	22.0%	78.0%
25 – 34	236,987	25.4%	74.6%
35 – 44	195,227	28.1%	71.9%
45 – 54	123,098	26.8%	73.2%
55 – 64	78,830	26.5%	73.5%
65 or over	54,491	28.9%	71.1%
Total	878,470	27.1%	72.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

As shown in Table 10 and Figure 1, citizen contacts are shown alongside race/ethnicity and contact reasons. Traffic stops were more prevalent in some race/ethnic categories (for example, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH, 73%; Multiracial/Other NH, 72%) and less prevalent in others (Native American NH, 43%), as displayed in Figure 1. There were other noticeable differences in the racial/ethnic distribution of citizens who were contacted in response to unlawful activity. This contact type comprised

23% of contacts involving Native American NH and 19% of Black/African American NH contacts, which were 2.0 and 1.7 times higher, respectively, than the overall rate among all citizens contacts.

Table 10. Citizen contacts: contact reason and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	3.6%	7.0%	2.6%	72.9%	13.8%
Black/African American NH	63,462	7.1%	19.0%	3.7%	54.1%	16.1%
Hispanic	253,387	5.7%	11.6%	2.9%	65.5%	14.3%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	4.3%	6.8%	1.6%	72.1%	15.2%
Native American NH	5,177	11.8%	23.0%	3.5%	43.2%	18.5%
White NH	523,118	5.6%	10.3%	3.1%	65.4%	15.6%
Total All	878,470	5.7%	11.3%	3.1%	64.8%	15.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Figure 1. Contact reason and race/ethnicity, 2024
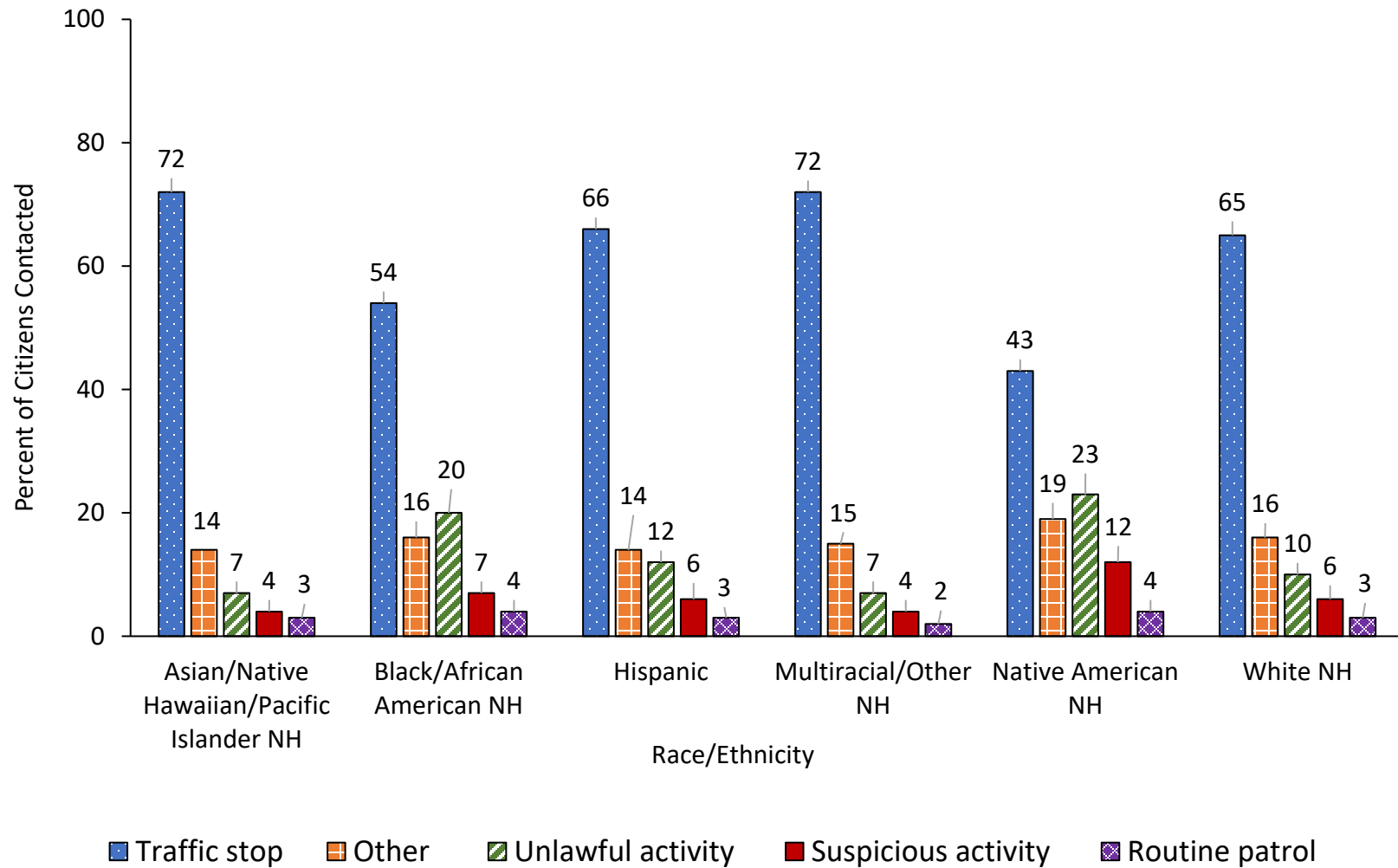
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

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As seen in Table 11, males and females had similar rates for all contact reasons, with the highest difference being in the Other category where 17% of females were contacted compared to 14% of males. Male citizens were contacted 12% of the time due to perceived unlawful activity, compared to 10% for both females and nonbinary individuals. Females, males, and nonbinary citizens all had similar rates of contact via traffic stop. Nonbinary citizens were nearly three times less likely to be contacted during routine patrol compared to the overall citizens who were contacted.

Table 11. Citizen contacts: contact reason and gender, 2024

Gender	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Female	296,162	5.2%	10.2%	2.5%	65.2%	16.9%
Male	578,638	6.0%	11.8%	3.4%	64.5%	14.3%
Nonbinary	3,670	6.1%	9.8%	1.3%	66.4%	16.4%
Total	878,470	5.7%	11.3%	3.1%	64.8%	15.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 12 displays contact reason and age groups of citizens contacted. Nearly three out of four (72%) of 18 to 24-year-olds were contacted during a traffic stop compared to the overall rate of 65%. Notably, citizens in the 10-14 age group had the highest rates of suspicious activity (13%) and unlawful activity (33%), compared to the overall rates of 6% for suspicious activity and 11% for unlawful activity. Citizens under 10 years of age were contacted for Other reasons 80% of the time, and rates in this other category generally decreased as age increased.

Table 12. Citizen contacts: contact reason and age, 2024

Age	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Under 10	3,124	4.3%	4.3%	1.5%	9.6%	80.3%
10 – 14	7,363	12.5%	32.6%	3.2%	4.3%	47.5%
15 – 17	31,073	7.2%	15.5%	2.8%	53.8%	20.6%
18 – 24	148,277	4.4%	8.9%	2.3%	72.0%	12.3%
25 – 34	236,987	5.9%	11.5%	2.8%	66.4%	13.4%
35 – 44	195,227	6.7%	13.1%	3.2%	62.2%	14.8%
45 – 54	123,098	5.9%	11.5%	3.5%	64.0%	15.1%
55 – 64	78,830	5.0%	10.0%	3.9%	64.8%	16.3%
65 or over	54,491	3.8%	6.9%	3.3%	66.2%	19.9%
Total	878,470	5.7%	11.3%	3.1%	64.8%	15.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The CUOFRS also provides information on the results of the incident, and Table 13 shows the variation in the prevalence of different outcome categories by the contact reason for citizens. Citizens might have experienced more than one outcome (i.e. – had their property seized and were arrested), and thus, the totals for the contact reason row percentages might sum to over 100. Overall, the top outcomes after police contact were citations (38%) and warnings (36%) (see Table 13). A citation (49%) was the most common outcome in traffic stops (count = 575,285), followed by a warning (48%) (see Figure 2). Additionally, only 2% of citizens involved in traffic stops were arrested, which was the lowest arrest rate among citizen contact reasons. Conversely, 27% of citizens contacted due to unlawful activity were issued citations, and an additional 26% were arrested, making these individuals the group most likely to be arrested. Among citizens involved in contacts due to suspicious activity, over half (54%) had no action from law enforcement reported, which was roughly 3-times higher compared to the overall rate; this group also had the second highest arrest rate at 13% and the highest rate of transportation to a mental health facility (2%). While most citizens who encountered law enforcement via routine patrol either had no action taken (41%) or received a warning (27%), 10% were arrested.

Table 13. Citizen contacts: contact reason and outcomes, 2024

Contact Reason	Citizen Count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Traffic stop	568,903	2.4%	47.5%	48.7%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Other	133,618	62.2%	6.1%	18.3%	12.2%	1.0%	1.2%
Unlawful activity	99,036	21.4%	27.6%	26.6%	26.1%	2.0%	0.9%
Suspicious activity	50,109	54.0%	24.2%	7.1%	13.4%	1.3%	2.2%
Routine patrol	26,804	41.0%	26.5%	22.3%	10.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Total	878,470	17.5%	36.4%	37.8%	7.2%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Note: Percentage totals across the rows may add up to greater than 100% as law enforcement might have responded in multiple ways during the interaction with the citizen. "MH Transport" denotes Mental Health Transport.

Figure 2. Contact reason and outcomes, 2024
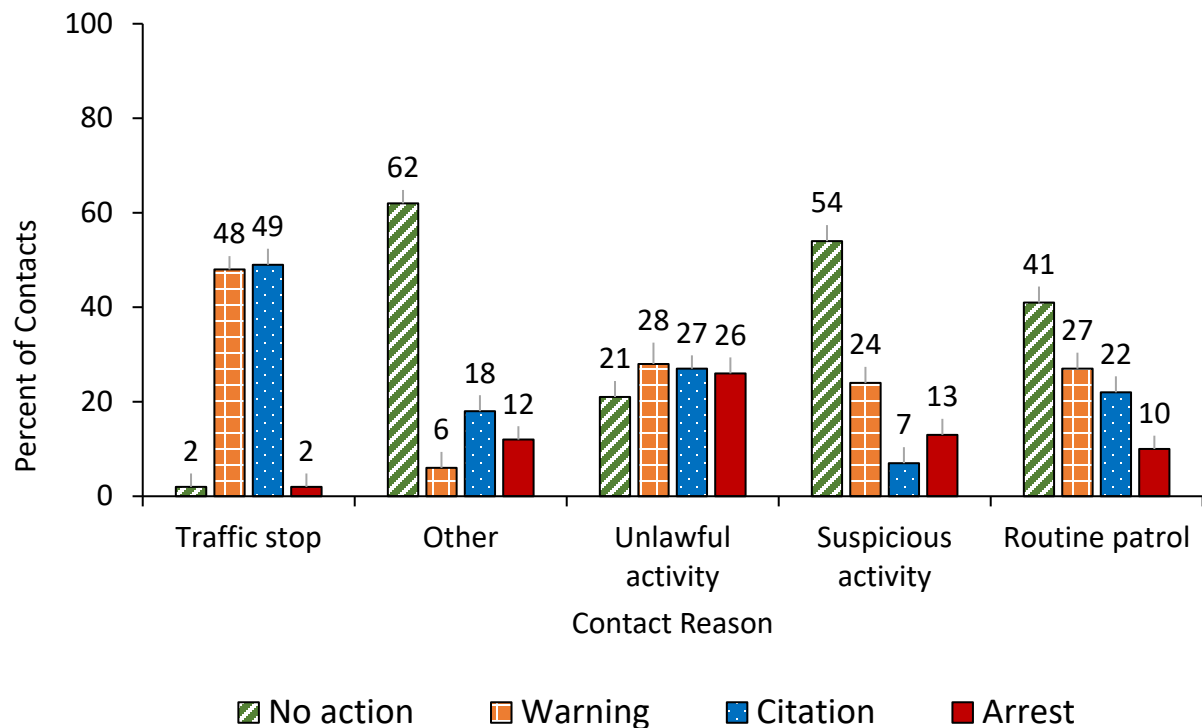
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The outcomes of police contacts are summarized within citizen race/ethnicity categories in Table 14, and there were racial/ethnic disparities in arrest rates. The arrest rates were highest in the following groups: Native American NH (17%), Black/African American NH (14%), and Hispanic (9%), while arrest rates were lowest for these groups: White NH (6%), Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH (4%), and Multiracial/Other NH (3%) (see Figure 3). Certain groups were also more likely to receive a citation compared others; 45% of Multiracial/Other NH received citations compared to 24% of Native American NH. Warnings were also not evenly distributed; less than a third of Black/African American citizens received warnings during law enforcement contacts (31%), while 39% of White NH and 36% overall had this outcome.

Table 14. Citizen contacts: outcomes and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	14.7%	38.3%	42.7%	4.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Black/African American NH	63,462	18.8%	30.7%	37.0%	14.2%	1.7%	0.6%
Hispanic	253,387	16.8%	34.0%	41.4%	8.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	18.4%	33.0%	45.2%	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Native American NH	5,177	22.3%	36.5%	24.1%	17.0%	0.7%	1.2%
White NH	523,118	18.2%	39.2%	36.9%	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Total All	878,470	17.5%	36.4%	37.8%	7.2%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024.
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic. Percentage totals across the rows may add up to greater than 100% as law enforcement might have responded in multiple ways during the interaction with the citizen. "MH Transport" denotes Mental Health Transport.

Figure 3. Outcomes and race/ethnicity, 2024
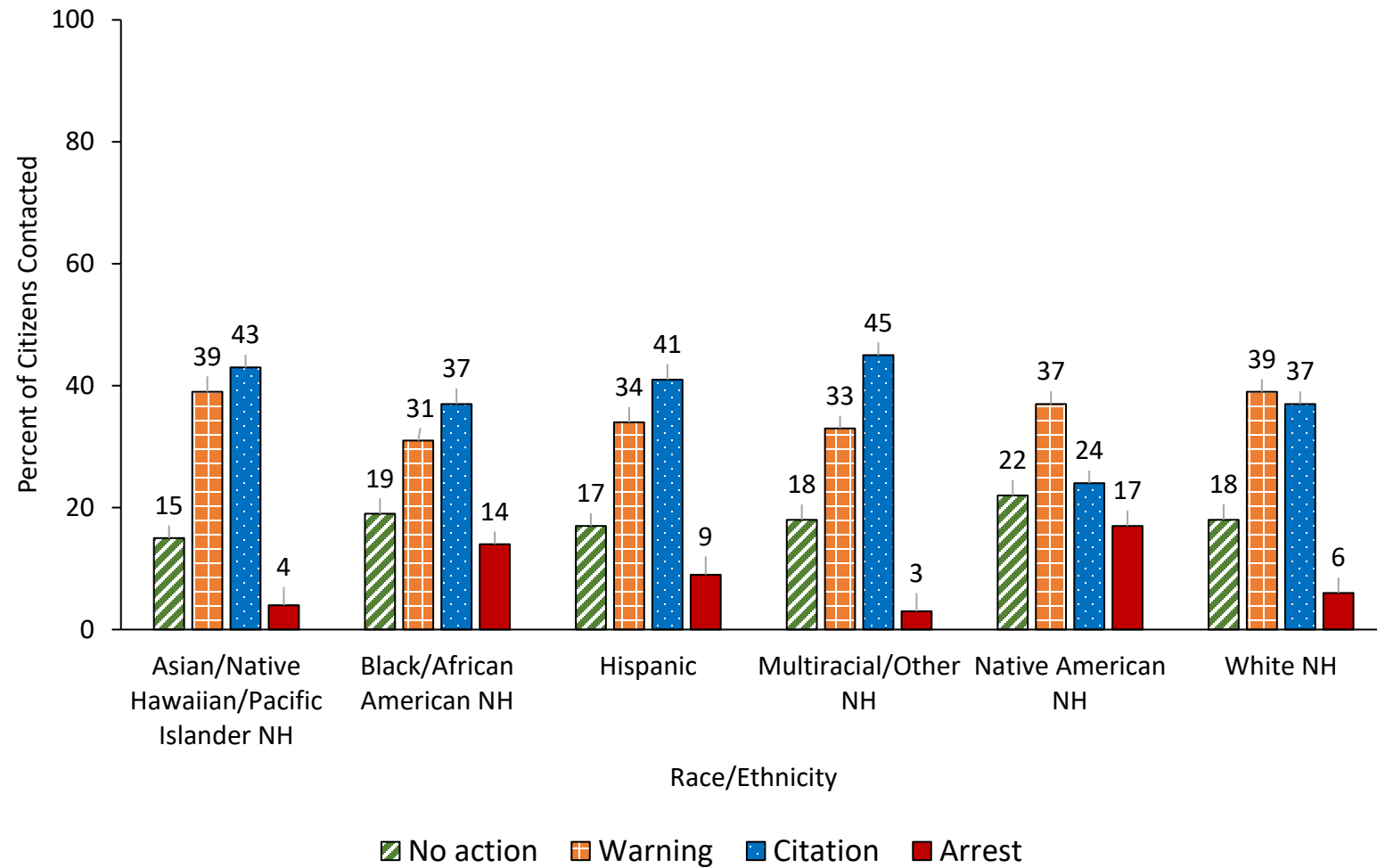
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic

Table 15 presents information on the perceived age of the citizen and the outcome of the contact. Arrest rates peaked in citizens aged 10-14, 25-34, and 35-44, which all had rates of (about) 9%; conversely, less than 1% of those under 10 and 2% of those aged 65 & older were arrested. 89% of citizens under the age of 10 received no further action taken against them, which was the highest rate among all age groups, while 18–24-year-olds had the lowest rate at 13%. Citations peaked in adults perceived to be 18-24 (45%) and then dropped with each age category.

Table 15. Citizen contacts: outcomes and age, 2024

Age	Citizens Count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Under 10	3,124	88.6%	5.2%	5.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
10 – 14	7,363	54.7%	14.7%	19.2%	8.9%	0.7%	3.0%
15 – 17	31,073	20.6%	34.2%	39.3%	5.9%	0.6%	0.8%
18 – 24	148,277	12.8%	36.9%	44.5%	6.4%	0.6%	0.4%
25 – 34	236,987	15.8%	35.7%	40.3%	8.9%	0.8%	0.4%
35 – 44	195,227	18.4%	36.2%	37.0%	9.0%	0.8%	0.4%
45 – 54	123,098	18.8%	38.7%	36.1%	6.8%	0.6%	0.4%
55 – 64	78,830	19.8%	40.6%	34.8%	5.1%	0.5%	0.4%
65 or over	54,491	21.9%	42.8%	32.8%	2.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	878,470	17.5%	36.4%	37.8%	7.2%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: Percentage totals across the rows may add up to greater than 100% as law enforcement might have responded in multiple ways during the interaction with the citizen. "MH Transport" denotes Mental Health Transport.

The contact outcome rates between male and female citizens were roughly equivalent for warnings and citations, as shown in Table 16. However, there were some differences in the outcomes between the perceived cisgender and nonbinary citizens. Nonbinary citizens received citations at a higher rate (53%) than females or males (both at 38%). Within the warning category, nonbinary citizens were given a warning less frequently (17%) than females (37%) or males (37%); however, it is worth noting again the small number of perceived nonbinary citizen contacts, which makes these comparisons less reliable.

Table 16. Citizen contacts: outcomes and gender, 2024

Gender	Citizens count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH* Transport (%)
Female	296,162	19.9%	36.7%	38.3%	5.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Male	578,638	16.6%	37.3%	38.4%	8.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Nonbinary	3,670	23.4%	17.4%	53.2%	5.1%	0.5%	1.3%
Total	878,470	17.5%	36.4%	37.8%	7.2%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: Percentage totals across the rows may add up to greater than 100% as law enforcement might have responded in multiple ways during the interaction with the citizen. "MH Transport" denotes Mental Health Transport.

Search and Seizure Information

Ensuring lawful citizen searches is a core tenant of public safety and is vital to maintaining public trust in law enforcement. The Colorado legislature included citizen search and seizure information as required data elements in the contacts reporting system (24-31-903(2)(a), C.R.S.), and the following tables describe the context of the search and whether contraband or other property was seized. Law enforcement agencies reported any searches that occurred on the citizen's person, vehicle, or property, and the following tables report trends in searches overall and in the above search locations. During a contact incident, police may have conducted more than one type of search, and consequently, the totals of all three search locations will be greater than the overall citizen searches.

In 2024, law enforcement reported 28,548 citizens who had their person searched, 8,869 whose vehicle was searched, and 3,815 whose property was searched (Table 17). Citizens may have more than one type of search performed on them.

Table 17. All citizen searches: search type, 2024

Search Type	Citizen Search Type Count	Citizen Search Type (%)
Person Search	28,548	69.2%
Vehicle Search	8,869	21.5%
Property Search	3,815	9.3%
Total	41,232	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The DCJ obtained information on 41,232 searches conducted during contact incidents (see Table 18). The most common search type was based on a "search warrant exception" in law, accounting for 69% of searches reported. There are six general exceptions where a warrantless search is permissible: exigent circumstances, plain view, search incident to arrest, consent, automobile exceptions, and special needs (Cornell Law School, n.d.). Of these six, consent is a specific category in the data while the other five are grouped together. A search to inventory the possessions of a citizen was the next most common (20%), followed by a search where the citizen gave consent (8%). Two percent of searches occurred with a search warrant.

Table 18. Citizen searches: basis for search, 2024

Basis for search	Search Count	Citizens (%)
Consent	3,480	8.4%
Inventory	8,244	20.0%
Search warrant	889	2.2%
Search warrant exception	28,619	69.4%
Total All	41,232	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 19 highlights differences in the basis for the search and the citizen's racial/ethnic category; however, racial/ethnic comparisons were difficult to perform for all but Black/African American NH, Hispanic, and White NH due to small cell counts. Black/African American NH and White NH citizen groups had similar rates of consent (both at 8%), inventory (both at 21%), warrant (both at 2%) and warrant exception (70% vs. 69%) searches. Hispanics were subject to slightly higher rates of consent searches (9%) compared to White NH (8%) and lower rates of inventory searches (18%) compared to White NH (21%).

Table 19. Citizen searches: basis for search and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens Searched Count	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	584	8.2%	27.6%	2.4%	61.8%
Black/African American NH	6,445	7.7%	20.5%	2.3%	69.6%
Hispanic	14,714	9.4%	18.3%	2.3%	70.0%
Multiracial/Other NH	390	12.3%	12.8%	2.8%	72.1%
Native American NH	333	8.4%	11.4%	0.3%	79.9%
White NH	18,766	7.9%	21.2%	2.0%	68.9%
Total All	41,232	8.4%	20.0%	2.2%	69.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Table 20 provides details on the basis for search and the age of the citizen. The basis for searches involving citizens aged 18 to 64 were similar in proportion to all searches; however, there was some variation in the search basis rates for citizens under 18 and aged 65 or over. Sixteen percent of citizens searches between the ages of 10 and 14 were performed based on citizen consent, which was higher than the 8% rate overall. Unfortunately, the reporting process does not collect data on whether it was in fact a juvenile who consented or if the consent came from an adult. Citizens over the age of 65 had a higher rate of inventory searches (34%) and a lower rate of search warrant exception searches (54%).

Table 20. Citizen searches: basis for search and age, 2024

Age	Citizens Searched Counts	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Under 10	13	15.4%	15.4%	7.7%	61.5%
10 – 14	303	16.2%	21.5%	7.3%	55.1%
15 – 17	1,144	12.1%	22.4%	5.4%	60.1%
18 – 24	6,507	8.6%	21.9%	2.4%	67.1%
25 – 34	13,381	8.1%	19.3%	2.0%	70.7%
35 – 44	10,949	8.1%	18.6%	1.9%	71.5%
45 – 54	5,372	8.0%	19.2%	1.8%	71.0%
55 – 64	2,604	8.8%	20.5%	2.6%	68.1%
65 or over	959	10.8%	33.6%	1.8%	53.8%
Total	41,232	8.4%	20.0%	2.2%	69.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 21 highlights some of the gender differences on the basis of searches. Compared to searches performed on males, ones on females were more likely to be inventory searches (19% in males vs. 23% in females). The small cell counts of searches performed on nonbinary citizens makes comparisons between them and searches on cisgender citizens less reliable.

Table 21. Citizen searches: basis for search and gender, 2024

Gender	Citizens Searched Counts	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Female	9,593	7.6%	22.6%	2.2%	67.5%
Male	31,550	8.7%	19.2%	2.1%	70.0%
Nonbinary	89	12.4%	10.1%	2.2%	75.3%
Total	41,232	8.4%	20.0%	2.2%	69.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

As shown in Table 22, law enforcement reported finding contraband in 19% of citizen searches overall. Searches that resulted in finding contraband varied by the type of search performed, by the perceived racial/ethnic group or age of the citizen as shown in Table 23 and Table 24 below.

Table 22. All citizen searches: search outcomes, 2024

Search outcome	Citizen Search Count	Citizen Search (%)
Contraband found	33,246	80.6%
No contraband found	7,986	19.4%
Total	41,232	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

In Table 23 highlights that Black/African American NH citizens were more than three times more likely to be subject to a person search (7.5%), and Native American NH citizens twice as likely (4.8%), than White NH citizens (2.4%). Table 23 shows that in 16% of all person searches, 26% of vehicle searches, and 33% of property searches, law enforcement did uncover contraband. Person searches performed on Black/African American NH and Native American NH citizens had a lower contraband found rate (15% and 11%, respectively) compared to White NH where 17% of searches returned contraband.

Law enforcement reported 8,869 citizen vehicle searches as shown in Table 23. Twenty-six percent of these searches uncovered contraband, and Black/African Americans NH had the highest rate of contraband found (30%), followed by Hispanic (26%) and White NH (25%).

Law enforcement reported 3,815 property searches on citizens in 2024, and one-third of these searches resulted in contraband being found (33%), as seen in Table 23. Property searches performed on White NH had the highest contraband yield (35%) compared to any other race/ethnic groups despite having the lowest rates of property searches, as seen in Figure 4.

Table 23. Citizen Contacts resulting in searches with contraband found, and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen count	Citizens Person Search (%)	Citizens Vehicle Search (%)	Citizens Property Search (%)	Citizens Person Search Contraband found (%)	Citizens Vehicle Search Contraband found (%)	Citizens Property Search Contraband found (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	11.9%	12.3%	26.0%
Black/African American NH	63,462	7.5%	1.7%	1.0%	14.7%	29.6%	31.4%
Hispanic	253,387	4.1%	1.3%	0.5%	14.7%	25.5%	33.1%
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	1.4%	0.2%	1.0%	11.9%	20.0%	7.3%
Native American NH	5,177	4.8%	0.9%	0.7%	10.8%	19.6%	29.7%
White NH	523,118	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	17.1%	25.0%	35.3%
Total All	878,470	3.2%	1.0%	0.4%	15.7%	25.5%	32.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Figure 4. Person searches with contraband found, and race/ethnicity, 2024
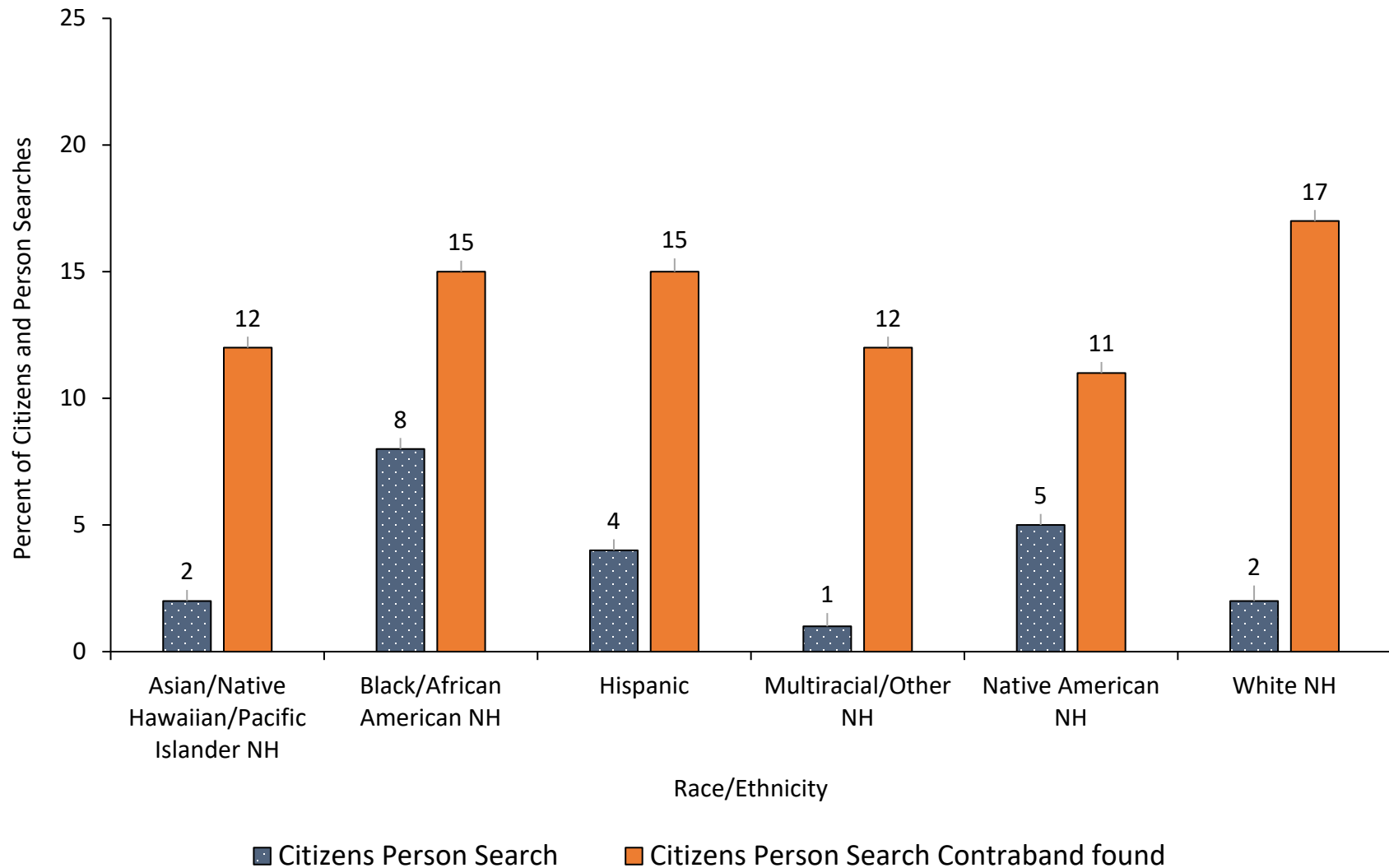
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

As seen in Table 24, citizens aged 35 to 44 had the highest rates of contraband found (18%) during a person search, which is slightly higher than the overall rate of 16%. Vehicle searches on citizens aged 35-44 yielded the highest rate of contraband at 30%, 4 percentage points higher than the overall rate. In 36% of property searches conducted on citizens aged 10 to 14 contraband was found, similar to those aged 15-17 where 35% of searches resulted in contraband being found.

Table 24. Contacts resulting in searches with contraband found, and age, 2024

Age	Citizens count	Citizens Person Search (%)	Citizens Vehicle Search (%)	Citizens Property Search (%)	Citizens Person Search Contraband found (%)	Citizens Vehicle Search Contraband found (%)	Citizens Property Search Contraband found (%)
Under 10	3,124	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10 – 14	7,363	3.2%	0.2%	0.7%	14.5%	26.7%	35.8%
15 – 17	31,073	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	14.1%	28.5%	35.0%
18 – 24	148,277	2.9%	1.2%	0.3%	11.7%	23.8%	33.0%
25 – 34	236,987	4.0%	1.1%	0.5%	15.9%	26.0%	33.2%
35 – 44	195,227	4.0%	1.1%	0.6%	18.1%	30.2%	33.4%
45 – 54	123,098	3.1%	0.9%	0.4%	15.7%	24.2%	31.3%
55 – 64	78,830	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	15.1%	23.3%	30.6%
65 or over	54,491	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	12.6%	7.8%	25.5%
Total	878,470	3.2%	1.0%	0.4%	15.7%	25.5%	32.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Police Entry

The contacts reporting system also collects information regarding the manner that law enforcement entered private property. Overall, most citizen contacts (93%; count = 820,781) did not experience law enforcement entry of their property. Law enforcement reported entering property 57,689 times with approximately one percent (count = 445) classified as "unannounced entry", as shown in Table 25.

Table 25. Citizen contacts whose property was entered: police entry type, 2024

Entry Type	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Citizen with Property Entry (%)
Announced entry	57,244	99.2%
Unannounced entry	445	0.8%
Total	57,689	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024.

Table 26 presents entry type rates alongside race/ethnicity of the citizen. Black/African American NH, Multiracial/Other NH, and Native American NH citizens had the highest rates of unannounced entry (2%) into their residences among citizens whose property was entered. Twelve percent (n = 54) of unannounced entries had warrants noted in the reporting system.

Table 26. Citizen contacts whose property was entered: police entry type and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	1,473	98.6%	1.4%
Black/African American NH	4,087	97.9%	2.1%
Hispanic	17,608	99.2%	0.8%
Multiracial/Other NH	583	97.9%	2.1%
Native American NH	111	98.2%	1.8%
White NH	33,827	99.5%	0.5%
Total All	57,689	99.2%	0.8%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

The unannounced entry rates for the different gender categories are presented in Table 27, and there was little variation in the rates in these groupings. There were 36,608 males, 21,020 females and 61 nonbinary citizens whose property was entered. Both male and female citizens had unannounced entry rates of 1%, and there no reported unannounced entries into the residences of nonbinary citizens.

Table 27. Citizen contacts: police entry type and gender of citizen, 2024

Gender	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Female	21,020	99.1%	0.9%
Male	36,608	99.3%	0.7%
Nonbinary	61	100%	0.0%
Total	57,689	99.2%	0.8%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Similar to the gender breakdowns in Table 27, the rates of unannounced entry were similar between the citizens in different age categories, with the exception of those under 10 years old who had a rate of 3% compared to 1% overall, as shown in Table 28.

Table 28. Citizen contacts: police entry type and age of citizen, 2024

Age	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Under 10	131	96.9%	3.1%
10 – 14	817	98.4%	1.6%
15 – 17	2,936	99.4%	0.6%
18 – 24	9,427	99.5%	0.5%
25 – 34	14,818	99.1%	0.9%
35 – 44	12,355	99.1%	0.9%
45 – 54	8,183	99.4%	0.6%
55 – 64	5,293	99.5%	0.5%
65 or over	3,729	99.3%	0.7%
Total	57,689	99.2%	0.8%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Showup Identifications

The statutory requirement to report on the details of a "showup" (24-31-903(2)(c) (II.5), C.R.S.) was added in HB21-1142, a bill relating to eyewitness identification. A showup occurs when a law enforcement officer locates a witness on scene whom they believe may be able to identify a citizen suspected of illegal activity. The data below on showups provide additional context into these events.

Table 29 gives a summary of the law enforcement officer's confidence of the identification outcome based on whether the citizen and the witness were the same race/ethnicity (intra-racial) or a different race/ethnicity (cross-racial). There were 1,016 showups reported over the 12-month period, and of those, 45% comprised intra-racial showups (count = 456) and 39% involved cross-racial ones (count = 393). Sixteen percent of showups were missing race/ethnicity data for witnesses and were unable to be classified, which is a limitation of these analyses along with the small cell counts. In assessing the credibility of intra-racial showups, 83% of intra-racial showups were confident or somewhat confident in the identification compared to 87% of cross-racial showups. Six percent of cross-racial showups reported that no identification was made compared to 9% of intra-racial showups.

Table 29. Witness showups: racial concurrence of witness and suspect and witness identification outcome, 2024

Identification outcome	Showups	Overall (%)	Intra-racial (%)	Cross-racial (%)	Missing (%)
Yes: Confident or somewhat confident	854	84.1%	82.7%	88.5%	77.2%
Yes: Not confident	32	3.1%	2.4%	4.6%	1.8%
No identification	77	7.6%	9.4%	5.6%	7.2%
Unknown	53	5.2%	5.5%	1.3%	13.8%
Total	1,016	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Use of Force

As outlined in 24-31-903(2)(a), C.R.S., the state definition of "use of force" includes: "actions taken by peace officers that result in death or serious bodily injury or that involve the use of a weapon." Agencies must specify the date/time/location of the incident; the perceived demographics of the citizen contact; the type of force, severity and nature of injury; the use or brandishing of a weapon; whether the

weapon was discharged; the names of officers who used force and the POST numbers of officers on the scene; whether force resulted in a complaint or investigation, outcome of that complaint or investigation, whether an ambulance was called, whether the citizen was transported to a medical facility, and whether the citizen exhibited a weapon prior to the use of force.

As shown in Table 30, 7,173 contact incidents involved the use of force in 2024. This translates roughly to a rate of 905 incidents per 100,000 contact incidents. As multiple citizens could have either: a) had force used on them or b) witnessed said force, separate totals are calculated to estimate the number of citizens both involved in instances of force and where force was used on said citizen. A total of 9,084 citizens were found to have been involved in a contact incident where force was used; this translates to a rate of 1,034 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts. A total of 8,259 citizens were found to have had force used on them. This translates to a rate of 940 citizens, per 100,000 citizen contacts.

Given that Colorado State abides by a different definition of "force" than does the FBI for national reporting, there is no comparable national rate. As such, the DCJ is unable to contextualize these figures on a broader national scale. National reporting from the FBI is based on a more limited definition that requires either: 1) "serious bodily injury or death" or 2) "discharge of a weapon at or in the direction of a person" for an instance to be considered to have reportable force (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.).

Table 30. Use of force incidents and citizen contacts involved, 2024

Unit	Measure
All contact incidents, count	792,952
Contact incidents involving UoF* count	7,173
Rate of contact incidents involving UoF, per 100,000 contacts	904.6
All citizens count	878,470
Citizens involved in UoF count	9,084
Citizens involved in UoF, per 100,000 citizen contacts	1,034.1
Force used on citizens count	8,259
Force used on citizen per 100,000 citizen contacts	940.2

Note: * UoF refers to use of force.
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The following demographic tables (Table 31, Table 32, and Table 33) compare force used as rates per 100,000 citizens contacted. Table 31 illustrates the disparities found within the race/ethnicity demographic category. As collected by law enforcement officials, the data show that force was most frequently used on Black/African American NH individuals at a rate of 3,142 use of force incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts. This rate is nearly six times higher than the rate of force used against White NH citizen contacts—531.8 per 100,000 citizen contacts. Instances of force used on White NH individuals also accounted for the lowest rate among all race/ethnicity categories. The second and third highest rates of force used on citizens were found to be Hispanic (1,269 per 100,000) and Native American NH (886 per 100,000). Figure 5 depicts these findings as a bar graph.

Table 31. Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	102	548.4
Black/African American NH	63,462	1,994	3,142.0
Hispanic	253,387	3,215	1,268.8
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	120	814.8
Native American NH	5,177	46	888.5
White NH	523,118	2,782	531.8
Total All	878,470	8,259	940.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic

Figure 5. Use of force rate per 100,000 citizen contacts, and race/ethnicity, 2024
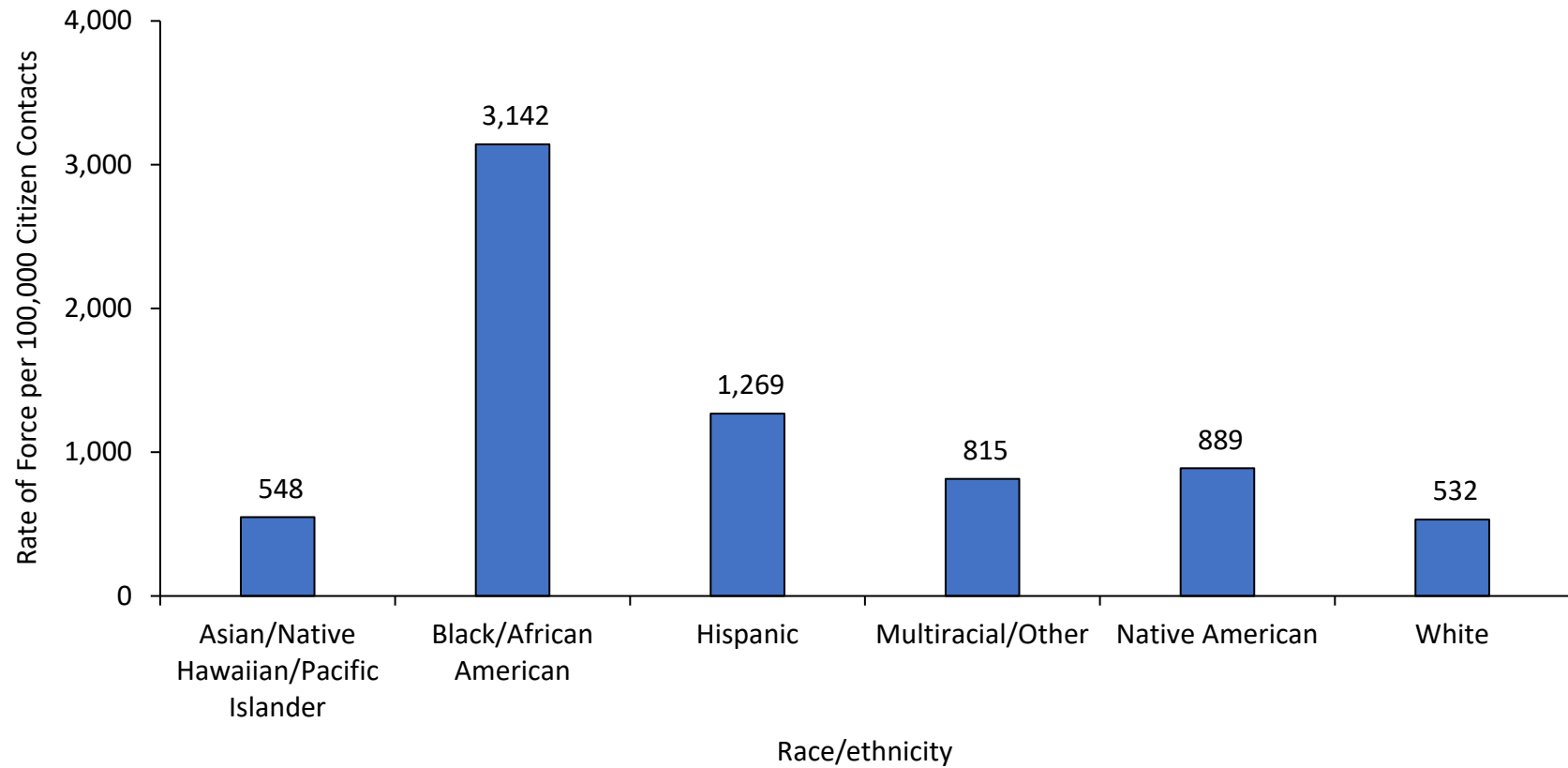
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Table 32 displays the use of force rates and gender. Law enforcement reported instances of force used on male citizens at over double the rate of female citizens (1,155 vs. 512 per 100,000 citizen contacts). Despite having the lowest citizen count (3,670 citizens) and force used on citizen count (58 citizens), nonbinary citizens had force used against them at a higher rate than cisgender males (1,580 per 100,000 citizen contacts).

Table 32. Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: gender, 2024

Gender	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Female	296,162	1,516	511.9
Male	578,638	6,685	1,155.3
Nonbinary	3,670	58	1,580.4
Total All	878,470	8,259	940.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 33 shows the trends in use of force rate by perceived age of the citizen contacted. Citizens perceived to be between the ages of 10-14 were subject to the highest rate of force (1,358 per 100,000 citizen contacts). The second and third highest rates were found in the 15-17 (1,281 per 100,000 citizen contacts) and 25-34 (1,279 per 100,000 citizen contacts) age ranges. Use of force rates trended downward as the perceived age of the citizen contacted increased; the lowest rates by age were in adults in the 55-64 age range (384 incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts) and those 65 or older (160 incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts).

Table 33. Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: age, 2024

Age	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Under 10	3,124	10	320.1
10 – 14	7,363	100	1,358.1
15 – 17	31,073	398	1,280.9
18 – 24	148,277	1,315	886.9
25 – 34	236,987	3,032	1,279.4
35 – 44	195,227	2,150	1,101.3
45 – 54	123,098	864	701.9
55 – 64	78,830	303	384.4
65 or over	54,491	87	159.7
Total All	878,470	8,259	940.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Officer Weapon and Force Use

As described earlier, use of force incidents may or may not involve the use of a weapon. Weapons in statute were defined as a "firearm, long gun, taser, baton, nun chucks or projectiles" (C.R.S. 24-31-901). Law enforcement also reported on other use of force incidents, which involved the "application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person" that resulted in serious bodily injury or death (C.R.S. 24-31-901). These non-weapon displays of force were defined in the CUOFRS as physical force involving hands, feet or fists; blunt objects; chemicals or explosives; flashbang devices, canines and other. This section provides context on the type of weapon used and the discharge status during use of force incident, and other use of force mechanisms. These tables also include citizen demographic information.

Table 34 presents data on statute-defined weapons used during contact incidents. There is a limitation to these data that was discovered during the drafting of this report. In the case where an officer uses a weapon on multiple citizens, the data collection process does not allow the officer to distinguish on which citizen(s) the officer discharged their weapon and at which citizen(s) they brandished their weapon(s). This may over- or under-inflate the discharged and brandished categories. The DCJ is working with its vendor to discuss how to best move forward regarding this limitation for future collecting and reporting. Weapons in Table 38 include firearms, tasers/electric shock weapons, long

guns, and projectile weapons Officer weapon and type of force are two separate variables that are collected in the CUOFRS; type of force includes the weapons in Table 38 as well as other types of force that are not defined as a "weapon" in the statute 24-31-903, C.R.S. (see Table 39). In all use of force incidents involving officer weapons, weapons were more likely to be brandished than discharged. In 2024, law enforcement reported using 2,995 firearms, 655 taser/electric shock weapons, 529 long guns, and 172 projectile weapons. Of the firearms in use of force incidents, only 1% were reported as having been discharged. Projectile weapons were found to have had the highest rate of discharge at 29%, closely followed by tasers/electric shock weapons at 28%.

Table 34. Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon type and discharge status, 2024

Weapon type	Weapon used Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Firearm	2,995	1.0%	99.0%
Taser/electric shock weapon	655	27.9%	72.1%
Long gun	529	3.4%	96.6%
Projectile weapon	172	29.1%	70.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 35 presents disparities within officer use of force rates by the race/ethnicity of the citizen. In 2024, data reflect law enforcement used firearms or long guns against Black/African American NH citizens (1,470 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts) at a rate over six times that of White NH citizens (244 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts). This rate is also triple the overall rate of firearm/long gun usage (464 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts). Law enforcement reported using physical force and tasers/electric shock weapons against Black/African American NH citizens at rates that were 6.5 and nearly six times higher than the rate in White NH citizens (see Table 35). Additionally, rates of both physical force and tasers/electric shock weapons for Black/African American NH citizens were nearly four times higher than the overall total for both weapon types. Hispanic individuals, too, had rates of firearm or long gun usage nearly triple that of White NH individuals (694 vs. 244 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts). Figure 6 presents these findings in a bar graph.

Table 35. Type of force used and rate per 100,000 citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/ Ethnicity	Citizens count	Firearm or Long Gun	Physical (hands, fists, feet)	Taser/ electric shock weapon	Projectile or Flashbang Device	Baton or Blunt Object	Chemical or Explosive	Canine	Other	Multi-force with firearm or long gun	Multi-force without firearm or long gun
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	18,598	258.1	80.7	53.8	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	43.0	10.8
Black/African American NH	63,462	1,470.2	578.3	345.1	56.7	1.6	17.3	0.0	520.0	80.4	72.5
Hispanic	253,387	694.2	191.8	101.4	26.8	0.4	9.9	1.2	179.6	43.8	19.7
Multiracial/Other NH	14,728	278.4	196.9	47.5	0.0	6.8	13.6	0.0	237.6	20.4	13.6
Native American NH	5,177	289.7	154.5	57.9	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.1	19.3	38.6
White NH	523,118	244.1	88.3	59.1	14.0	1.9	3.8	1.5	85.8	23.5	28.5
Total All	878,470	463.6	155.6	91.6	18.8	1.5	6.6	1.3	148.1	33.8	19.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Figure 6. Type of force used and rate per 100,000 contacts, and race/ethnicity, 2024
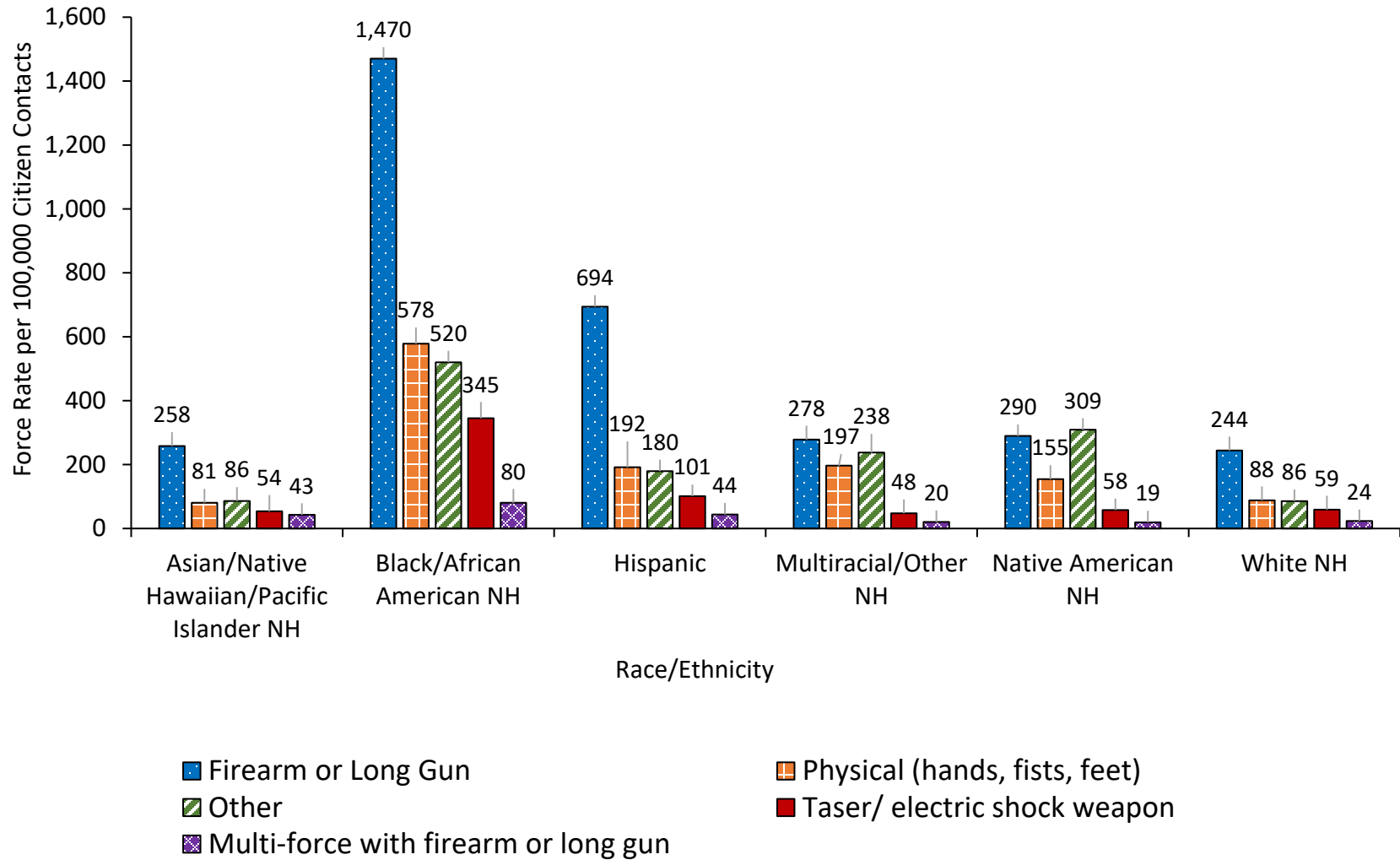
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Table 36 presents data on officer weapon discharge status by race/ethnicity of the citizen. As explained earlier in this section, the current version of the CUOFRS does not allow officers to report different weapon discharge status if multiple citizens were involved in the contact incident, and these analyses might represent overcounts or undercounts. There were fewer racial/ethnic disparities with weapon discharge status compared to the disparities observed with correlating force types. Officers reported the highest weapon discharge status against White NH citizens (7%). Among groups with over 100 officer weapon counts, Hispanic and Black/African American NH individuals displayed similar rates of discharge at roughly 4% each. Among the remaining demographic groups with under 100 officer weapon counts, Native American NH and Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander citizens had the highest rate of discharge at 5%.

Table 36. Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and race/ethnicity of citizen, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander NH	65	4.6%	95.4%
Black/African American NH	924	4.1%	95.9%
Hispanic	2,450	4.3%	95.7%
Multiracial/Other NH	58	1.7%	98.3%
Native American NH	19	5.3%	94.7%
White NH	2,179	6.9%	93.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Per Table 37, the firearms use rate was highest against citizen contacts in the 15 - 17 age range. Of note, this rate is nearly double the overall rate for the use of firearms/long guns (850 vs. 464 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts). Citizens within this category, too, had the highest rate of tasers/electric shock weapons used against them at a rate of 145 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts. Citizens perceived to be between the ages of 10-14 had the highest rate of physical force used against them (258 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts).

Table 37. Type of force used and rate per 100,000 citizen contacts by age of citizen, 2024

Age	Citizens Count	Firearm or Long Gun	Physical (hands, fists, feet)	Taser/ electric shock weapon	Projectile or Flashbang Device	Baton or Blunt Object	Chemical or Explosive	Canine	Other	Multi-force with firearm or long gun	Multi-force without firearm or long gun
Under 10	3,124	192.1	64.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0
10 – 14	7,363	842.0	258.0	108.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.5	81.5	13.6
15 – 17	31,073	849.6	115.9	144.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	93.3	41.8	25.7
18 – 24	148,277	484.2	131.5	80.3	11.5	0.7	4.0	0.7	136.2	27.7	29.7
25 – 34	236,987	590.7	234.2	119.0	31.6	4.6	10.1	0.8	222.4	37.6	28.3
35 – 44	195,227	513.8	192.1	121.9	21.0	0.5	9.2	2.6	166.5	47.6	46.1
45 – 54	123,098	356.6	99.1	67.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	108.9	30.9	18.7
55 – 64	78,830	164.9	69.8	27.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	79.9	19.0	11.4
65 or over	54,491	95.4	14.7	12.8	3.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	25.7	3.7	1.8
Total All	878,470	463.6	155.6	91.6	18.8	1.5	6.6	1.3	148.1	33.8	19.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Citizens within the 55-64 and 25-34 age ranges had the highest rate of officer weapon being discharged against them at 7%, as shown in Table 38. Citizens under the age of 15 had zero instances of weapons being discharged against them.

Table 38. Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and age of citizen, 2024

Age	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Under 10	12	0.0%	100%
10 – 14	69	0.0%	100%
15 – 17	334	1.5%	98.5%
18 – 24	953	3.0%	97.0%
25 – 34	1,884	6.6%	93.4%
35 – 44	1,489	6.0%	94.0%
45 – 54	670	5.5%	94.5%
55 – 64	210	6.7%	93.3%
65 or over	74	0.0%	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Gender disparities were observed in the types of force used against citizens, as seen in Table 39. Male citizens had over double the rate, compared to female citizens, of being subjected to officer firearms or long guns (574 vs 249 per 100,000 citizens), to physical force (189 vs. 86 per 100,000 citizens), and a near four-fold higher rate of being tased (123 vs. 31 per 100,000 citizens).

Table 39. Type of force used and rate per 100,00 citizens: gender, 2024

Gender	Citizen Count	Firearm or Long Gun	Physical (hands, fists, feet)	Taser/ electric shock weapon	Projectile or Flashbang Device	Baton or Blunt Object	Chemical or Explosive	Canine	Other	Multi-Force with a firearm or long gun	Multi-force without a firearm or long gun
Female	296,162	249.2	85.8	31.1	7.8	0.7	4.1	0.0	109.7	18.9	4.7
Male	578,638	574.3	189.2	122.9	24.5	1.2	7.8	1.9	165.7	41.5	26.3
Nonbinary	3,670	327.0	490.5	54.5	0.0	109.0	27.2	0.0	463.2	27.2	81.7
Total	878,470	463.6	155.6	91.6	18.8	1.5	6.6	1.3	148.1	33.8	19.2

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Further exemplifying the disparities in officer use of force by gender, as seen in Table 40, male citizens had the highest rate of officer weapons discharged against them at 6%. Nonbinary citizens had the second highest with a discharge rate of 4%, while female citizens had a rate of 3%.

Table 40. Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and gender of citizen, 2024

Gender	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Female	1,093	3.0%	97.0%
Male	4,579	5.8%	94.2%
Nonbinary	23	4.3%	95.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Citizen Weapon Possession

When reporting instances of force used against citizens, law enforcement agencies are mandated to report whether citizens involved exhibited a weapon of their own. Table 41 depicts these citizens who displayed a weapon and denotes: a) when during the use of force incident that the citizen displayed a weapon and b) what type of weapon was exhibited. Law enforcement reported 1,623 citizens who exhibited a total of 1,694 weapons, accounting for 20% of citizens who had force used against them. Of those weapons displayed, firearms were the most frequently exhibited (count = 665) followed by personal weapons (count = 543) which include hands, fists, and feet. In sum, law enforcement reported that 49.7% of citizens who exhibited a weapon did so before force was used and 29.9% exhibited the weapon after force was used. However, 20% remained unaccounted for as law enforcement were unable to report whether the citizen's weapon was exhibited before or after the use of force occurred. Law enforcement reported that citizens displayed dangerous weapons (knives, blunt objects, or projectiles) at the highest rate before officer use of force. This is closely followed by motor vehicle/vessel at 47.2% having been reported as exhibited before the use of force.

Table 41. Citizen weapons involved in use of force incidents: exhibited before or after force was used, 2024

Citizen Weapon	Weapon Count	Before (%)	After (%)	Unknown (%)
Firearm	665	43.2%	28.3%	28.6%
Dangerous Weapons (knives, blunt objects, projectiles)	294	78.2%	20.4%	1.4%
Motor Vehicle/Vessel	36	47.2%	27.8%	25.0%
Personal Weapons (hands, fist, feet)	543	48.4%	37.0%	14.5%
All others	156	28.8%	30.1%	41.0%
Total	1,694	49.7%	29.9%	20.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 42 displays the percent of citizens who possessed a weapon compared to all citizens who had force used against them by weapon type and race/ethnicity. Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH (8.8%), Black/African American NH (8.4%), and Hispanic (8.2%) had the highest rates of firearm exhibition. White NH had the highest rate of personal weapon exhibition (8.6%).

Table 42. Citizen contacts involved in use of force incident: citizen weapon type and race/ethnicity of citizen, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	102	8.8%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%	2.9%
Black/African American NH	1,994	8.4%	2.8%	0.2%	5.2%	1.0%
Hispanic	3,215	8.2%	3.0%	0.7%	5.8%	1.5%
Multiracial/Other NH	120	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%
Native American NH	46	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%
White NH	2,782	7.9%	4.8%	0.4%	8.6%	2.9%
Total All	8,259	8.1%	3.6%	0.4%	6.6%	1.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Perceived gender and weapon type possession among citizens who had forced used against them comparisons are shown in Table 43. Male citizens accounted for the highest rates of firearm exhibition (8.9%) and personal weapons (6.7%) while female citizens accounted for the lowest percentages across all weapon types except for motor vehicle/vessel (0.5%). Nonbinary citizens had the highest rate of dangerous weapon exhibition (5.2%) and personal weapons (20.7%); with the small number of nonbinary citizens involved in use of force, these comparisons between nonbinary and cisgender citizens are not as reliable.

Table 43. Citizen contacts involved in the use of force incident: citizen weapon type and gender, 2024

Gender	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Female	1,516	4.4%	2.8%	0.5%	5.7%	1.5%
Male	6,685	8.9%	3.7%	0.4%	6.7%	2.0%
Nonbinary	58	5.2%	5.2%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%
Total	8,259	8.1%	3.6%	0.4%	6.6%	1.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 44 displays the ages of citizens involved in a use of force incident who exhibited a weapon. Citizens aged 18 to 24 had the highest rates of exhibiting a firearm at 14%, followed closely by those aged 15 to 17 (13%).

Table 44. Citizen contacts involved in use of force incident: citizen weapon type and age, 2024

Age	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Under 10	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 – 14	100	11.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
15 – 17	398	12.8%	1.5%	0.3%	2.3%	0.8%
18 – 24	1,315	13.9%	2.6%	0.8%	5.3%	2.0%
25 – 34	3,032	6.6%	3.1%	0.4%	6.6%	1.3%
35 – 44	2,150	6.0%	3.6%	0.3%	8.3%	2.1%
45 – 54	864	7.2%	5.0%	0.5%	6.6%	3.0%
55 – 64	303	6.9%	9.2%	0.3%	7.9%	4.3%
65 or over	87	9.2%	9.2%	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%
Total All	8,259	8.1%	3.6%	0.4%	6.6%	1.9%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Injury Severity

The CUOFRS provides additional details about the severity of the injury incurred during use of force incidents. Injured citizens might have been subject to multiple uses of force. Table 45 shows that a majority of citizens who had force used against them did not sustain an apparent injury (68%). Twenty-three percent were reported as having unknown injury severity, 8% were reported as having minor/possible injury, and 0.5% were reported as a serious injury. The high percentage of citizens whose injury status was unknown is a limitation of these data. There were 13 deaths reported into CUOFRS in 2024 which equates to 0.2% of citizens who were subjected to the use of force. A fuller exploration of citizen deaths is presented in the Civilian Deaths section of the report (pp. 64-65).

Table 45. Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity, 2024

Injury Severity	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen (%)
Death	13	0.2%
Serious Injury	45	0.5%
Minor or Possible Injury	656	7.9%
No Apparent Injury	5,632	68.2%
Unknown Injury Severity	1,913	23.2%
Total	8,259	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Table 46, Table 47, and Table 48 display trends involving citizen demographics, officer use of force types and injury severity. Multiracial/Other NH and White NH citizens had the highest rates of serious injury, both at nearly 1%. No apparent injury was highest among Native American (78%) citizens and Multiracial/Other NH (75%) citizens.

Table 46. Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/ Ethnicity	Forced Used on Citizen Count	Death (%)	Serious Injury (%)	Minor or Possible Injury (%)	No apparent injury (%)	Unknown injury severity (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	102	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	56.9%	34.3%
Black/African American NH	1,994	0.2%	0.2%	6.6%	59.5%	33.7%
Hispanic	3,215	0.1%	0.6%	7.0%	69.4%	23.0%
Multiracial/Other NH	120	0.0%	0.8%	3.3%	75.0%	20.8%
Native American NH	46	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	78.3%	13.0%
White NH	2,782	0.3%	0.8%	10.1%	73.0%	15.7%
Total All	8,259	0.2%	0.5%	7.9%	68.2%	23.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Note: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Citizens under the age of 10 had the highest rate of no apparent injury (90%), followed by those aged 65 and older (82%). Alternatively, juveniles in the 10-14 age group had the lowest rate of no apparent injury (58%), and 15-17-year-olds had the second highest rate (59%).

Table 47. Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and age, 2024

Age	Forced Used on Citizen Count	Death (%)	Serious Injury (%)	Minor or Possible Injury (%)	No apparent injury (%)	Unknown injury severity (%)
Under 10	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%
10 – 14	100	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	58.0%	37.0%
15 – 17	398	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	59.3%	37.2%
18 – 24	1,315	0.0%	0.4%	6.3%	67.1%	26.2%
25 – 34	3,032	0.2%	0.7%	8.5%	66.2%	24.4%
35 – 44	2,150	0.2%	0.5%	9.4%	69.9%	20.0%
45 – 54	864	0.1%	0.5%	7.2%	75.3%	16.9%
55 – 64	303	0.3%	1.0%	9.2%	71.6%	17.8%
65 or over	87	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	81.6%	13.8%
Total All	8,259	0.2%	0.5%	7.9%	68.2%	23.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

While nonbinary citizens had the highest rate of serious injuries (2%), they also had the highest rate of no apparent injury (85%). Seventy four percent of female citizens, and 67% of male citizens were reported as having no apparent injury.

Table 48. Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and gender, 2024

Gender	Force Used on Citizen Count	Death (%)	Serious Injury (%)	Minor or Possible Injury (%)	No apparent injury (%)	Unknown Severity (%)
Female	1,516	0.0%	0.2%	6.3%	74.3%	19.1%
Male	6,685	0.2%	0.6%	8.3%	66.7%	24.2%
Nonbinary	58	0.0%	1.7%	6.9%	84.5%	6.9%
Total All	8,259	0.2%	0.5%	7.9%	68.2%	23.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Ambulance Call

This section provides details on ambulance calls associated with use of force incidents. Of the 8,259 citizens who had force used against them, 27% required law enforcement to call an ambulance and 19% required transportation to a hospital for further medical care. Table 49 provides data on ambulance and transport rates in comparison to the reported race/ethnicity groups of the citizens. White NH citizens had the highest rate of both needing an ambulance and being transported (29% and 23% respectively). Twenty eight percent of Black/African American NH citizens, and 25% of Hispanic citizens necessitated an ambulance. Multiracial/Other NH citizens accounted for the lowest rates of needing an ambulance and medical transportation (12 % and 10% respectively).

Table 49. Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status, transportation status and race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Force Used on Citizen Count	AMB* called (%)	AMB not called (%)	Unknown AMB Called (%)	TRAN~ (%)	Not TRAN (%)	Unknown TRAN (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	102	21.6%	77.5%	1.0%	14.7%	85.3%	0.0%
Black/African American NH	1,994	27.7%	71.9%	0.5%	16.6%	83.3%	0.1%
Hispanic	3,215	25.2%	73.8%	1.0%	17.0%	83.0%	0.0%
Multiracial/Other NH	120	11.7%	87.5%	0.8%	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%
Native American NH	46	17.4%	82.6%	0.0%	13.0%	87.0%	0.0%
White NH	2,782	29.2%	68.7%	2.2%	23.2%	76.6%	0.2%
Total All	8,259	26.8%	71.9%	1.2%	18.8%	81.1%	0.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Notes: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic. AMB* refers to "ambulance"; TRAN~ refers to "transportation." In addition, the ambulance rates sum by row to equal 100%, and the transportation rates do as well.

As shown in Table 50, the DCJ also included ambulance and transport rates for citizens who had force used against them by perceived age. In 2024, ambulances were most frequently called for citizens in the 10-14 age range (32%) and were least frequently called for individuals within the 15-17 age range (22%). Citizens within the following age ranges all fell within 27-28% ambulance call rate: 25 – 34, 35 – 44, 45 – 54, and 55 – 64. Citizens within the under 10 age range had the highest rate of medical transport (30%) while citizens within the 15-17 age range were found to have had the lowest rate of medical transport (15%).

Table 50. Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status, transportation status and age, 2024

Age	Force Used on Citizen Count	AMB* called (%)	AMB not called (%)	Unknown AMB Called (%)	TRAN~ (%)	Not TRAN (%)	Unknown TRAN (%)
Under 10	10	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%
10 – 14	100	32.0%	68.0%	0.0%	21.0%	79.0%	0.0%
15 – 17	398	22.4%	77.6%	0.0%	14.8%	84.9%	0.3%
18 – 24	1,315	25.3%	73.3%	1.4%	16.3%	83.7%	0.0%
25 – 34	3,032	27.1%	72.0%	0.9%	18.0%	81.8%	0.1%
35 – 44	2,150	27.6%	70.8%	1.6%	20.4%	79.5%	0.0%
45 – 54	864	27.8%	70.4%	1.9%	20.9%	78.8%	0.2%
55 – 64	303	27.4%	71.0%	1.7%	23.1%	76.6%	0.3%
65 or over	87	25.3%	72.4%	2.3%	23.0%	77.0%	0.0%
Total All	8,259	26.8%	71.9%	1.2%	18.8%	81.1%	0.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
AMB* refers to "ambulance"; TRAN~ refers to "transportation." In addition, the ambulance rates sum by row to equal 100%, and the transportation rates do as well.

Table 51 depicts ambulance and transportation call rates by gender. Of the citizens involved in use of force, male citizens, compared to female citizens, had higher rates of both needing an ambulance (28% vs. 24%) and in being transported to a hospital for medical care (20% vs. 16%). Of the 58 nonbinary citizens involved in use of force, 17% had an ambulance called and 12% were transported for medical care (Table 51).

Table 51. Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status and gender, 2024

Gender	Force Used on Citizen Count	AMB* called (%)	AMB not called (%)	Unknown AMB Called (%)	TRAN~ (%)	Not TRAN (%)	Unknown TRAN (%)
Female	1,516	24.1%	74.4%	1.5%	16.2%	83.7%	0.0%
Male	6,685	27.5%	71.3%	1.2%	19.5%	80.4%	0.1%
Nonbinary	58	17.2%	81.0%	1.7%	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%
Total All	8,259	26.8%	71.9%	1.2%	18.8%	81.1%	0.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024
Notes: AMB* refers to "ambulance"; TRAN~ refers to "transportation." In addition, the ambulance rates sum by row to equal 100%, and the transportation rates do as well.

Complaints and Investigations After Use of Force

Table 52 and Table 53 provide details on complaints and investigations following a use of force incident. Law enforcement officers might have received multiple complaints, and the totals in Table 52 refer to complaints. Of the 169 complaints reported, 83 (49%) were listed in the contacts reporting system as being closed and 59 (35%) were listed as under investigation. Of the complaints that had a recorded disposition, 25 were determined to be not sustained/unfounded/exonerated and two were sustained (Table 52).

Table 52. Complaints and outcomes, 2024

Complaint Outcome	Complaint Count	Complaints (%)
Under investigation	59	34.9%
Sustained	2	1.2%
Not sustained/Unfounded/Exonerated	25	14.8%
Closed	83	49.1%
Total	169	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

The count of investigations law enforcement agencies undertook of officers involved in the use of force are displayed in Table 53. Of the 565 investigations reported, the majority had charges filed (35%) or were closed (29%). In 195 investigations, law enforcement agencies stated that they had filed charges as a result of the investigation and 161 investigations were reported as having been closed. The remaining investigations had the following outcomes: 4% were sustained, 11% were found to be not sustained, unfounded or exonerated, and 18% were reported as still being under investigation. The remaining 4% (21 cases) were reported as having an unknown outcome (Table 53).

Table 53. Investigation and outcomes, 2024

Investigation Outcome	Investigation Count	Investigations (%)
Charges Filed	195	34.5%
Under Investigation	103	18.2%
Sustained	21	3.7%
Not Sustained/Unfounded/Exonerated	64	11.3%
Closed	161	28.5%
Outcome Unknown	21	3.7%
Total	565	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024

Officer Resignations While Under Administrative Investigation

24-31-903, C.R.S. specifies that the DCJ must report on any instance of an officer resignation while under administrative leave, which might or might not relate to a use of force incident. Only one agency - Aurora Police Department – submitted these data to the DCJ, and they had two officers resign while under administrative investigation in 2024. This number is, likely, not representative of the true number of officer resignations due to the low level of agency reporting.

Civilian Deaths

The reporting of the number of officer-involved civilian deaths -- an element in the statute (24-31-903(2)(e), C.R.S.) that is separate from either the contacts or use of force sections. The DCJ had an existing data collection system designed to capture deaths in custody as part of a federal mandate from the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance, which stems from the Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) (Bureau of Justice Statistics, n.d.). Since the requirements for reporting in 24-31-903(2)(e), C.R.S., overlap with the more detailed requirements of the DCRA, the DCJ decided to combine these two collections to ease the burden of duplicative data submissions. Per the DCRA, agencies are required to report deaths for all persons detained, under arrest, in the process of being arrested, en route to be incarcerated, or incarcerated. Agencies report these deaths to the DCJ on a quarterly basis, as well as details on civilian demographics, agency, location of death, and cause of death. As with the CUOFRS, the DCJ faced similar difficulties in obtaining race/ethnicity population figures by agency that would also be representative of the racial/ethnic distribution of the citizens that pass through that jurisdiction. Accordingly, the DCJ decided not to produce population rates.

Table 54, Table 55, and Table 56 display DCRA data from January-December 2024. There were 35 officer-involved civilian deaths reported in 2024. Additionally, there were seven civilian deaths by suicide reported that occurred in the presence of law enforcement, which are not included in Tables 54-56 due to the nature of these cases. Of the officer-involved civilian deaths, 40% were White NH, 34% were Hispanic or Latino, 9% were Black/African American NH, and 17% had an unknown race and/or ethnicity. A majority (40%) of these deaths were between the ages of 25 and 34. As seen in Table 56, 32 (91%) civilian deaths were males, two (6%) were female, and one (3%) was transgender. See Table 58 in Appendix B for a table containing more details on each death.

Table 54. Civilian deaths in custody: race/ethnicity, 2024

Race/ethnicity	Deaths Count	(%)
Asian NH	0	0.0%
Black/African American NH	3	8.6%
Hispanic or Latino, Any Race	12	34.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native NH	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	0	0.0%
White NH	14	40.0%
Unknown	6	17.1%
Total	35	100%

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Deaths in Custody Report; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

"NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Table 55. Civilian deaths in custody: age, 2024

Age	Deaths Count	(%)
18 – 24	2	5.7%
25 – 34	14	40.0%
35 – 44	10	28.6%
45 – 54	6	17.1%
55 – 64	2	5.7%
65 or over	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	2.9%
Total	35	100%

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Deaths in Custody Report; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Table 56. Civilian deaths in custody: gender, 2024

Gender of citizen	Deaths Count	(%)
Female	2	5.7%
Male	32	91.4%
Transgender	1	2.9%
Total	35	100%

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Deaths in Custody Report; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Agency-level Reporting

Table 57 shows monthly agency submissions to the CUOFRS via the Crime Insight portal. As previously highlighted, the 190 agencies that reported any data to the contacts reporting system demonstrates an improvement in reporting from the 2023 report to the 2024 report. However, of the 255 reporting agencies, only 93 (36%) submitted all twelve months of data. Table 57 also presents the total number of citizens contacted by each agency for the statewide contacts reporting system. The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) reported 24% of all contact incidents (count = 189,871), making this agency the greatest contributor to the contacts reporting system. The second and third largest reporters were the Denver Police Department (DPD) (count = 53,652 contacts) and the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) (count = 35,784 contacts). The reported number of contacts from these agencies corresponds with the fact that CSP, DPD, and CSPD are the three largest law enforcement agencies in the state.

The DCJ also included agency totals for contact incidents involving use of force, force used on citizens, and force used on citizen rates per 100,000 population in Table 57. The use of force rates were calculated using the population of the agency's jurisdiction (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2025). In the case of college campus police agencies, student enrollment and staff totals were used as the population (these population totals did not distinguish between in-person and online students). It is important to note that while agencies make contact within their jurisdictions, the citizens contacted may not be residents of that jurisdiction and therefore not counted in the respective population. The Denver Police Department (count = 2,546) had the highest number of contacts involving the use of force, followed by the Aurora Police Department (count = 1,465) and the Denver Sheriff's Department (count = 911). Among agencies that reported any use of force, rates ranged from 11 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts (Grand Junction Police Department) up to 33,333 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts (Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office, note the small number of contacts however). It is more difficult to draw conclusions about these elevated rates of force used on citizens in rural areas due to the small cell counts. Among urban jurisdictions, the Denver Sheriff's Department and the Aurora Police Department had the highest force used against citizens rates (25,978 and 5,004 citizens per 100,000 contacts, respectively). Furthermore, agencies with higher counts and rates of use of force might reflect more accurate reporting of use of force incidents as opposed to higher prevalence of force used in these agencies.

Table 57. Jurisdiction reporting: months of data submitted, contact incident count, citizens count, use of force count, force used on citizen count and force used on citizen rate per 100,000 citizens contacted, 2024

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Colorado	NA	792,952	878,470	7,173	8,259	940.2
Adams County Sheriff's Office	12	7,418	7,418	71	71	957.1
Adams State University Police Department	10	110	110	0	0	0.0
Aims Community College Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Alamosa Police Department	6	644	644	0	0	0.0
Alma Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arapahoe Community College Campus Police Department	11	62	68	2	2	2,941.2
Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	11	3,284	3,284	0	0	0.0
Archuleta County Sheriff's Office	10	1,789	1,829	2	2	109.3
Arvada Police Department	12	10,925	10,925	66	66	604.1
Aspen Police Department	8	2,582	2,640	1	1	37.9
Ault Police Department	3	146	146	0	0	0.0
Auraria Campus Police Department	12	813	993	26	35	3,524.7
Aurora Police Department	12	32,797	34,413	1,465	1,722	5,003.9
Avon Police Department	12	2,691	2,691	6	6	223.0
Baca County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Basalt Police Department	12	2,492	2,814	1	1	35.5
Bayfield Marshal's Office	10	627	634	0	0	0.0

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Bent County Sheriff's Office	11	20	26	0	0	0.0
Black Hawk Police Department	12	1,440	1,996	19	21	1,052.1
Blanca Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Blue River Police Department	12	847	855	0	0	0.0
Boulder County Sheriff's Office	12	6,131	6,540	3	3	45.9
Boulder Police Department	12	14,084	16,923	70	83	490.5
Bow Mar Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Breckenridge Police Department	12	1,337	1,341	0	0	0.0
Brighton Police Department	12	10,781	11,937	32	36	301.6
Broomfield Police Department	12	11,015	11,734	80	86	732.9
Brush Police Department	10	220	246	0	0	0.0
Buena Vista Police Department	12	1,413	1,440	5	7	486.1
Burlington Police Department	9	793	864	2	2	231.5
Calhan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Campo Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Canon City Police Department	12	4,268	6,346	17	17	267.9
Carbondale Police Department	5	602	617	1	1	162.1
Castle Rock Police Department	12	3,955	4,217	11	11	260.8
Cedaredge Police Department	8	764	1,034	1	1	96.7
Centennial Police Department	12	7,904	7,904	0	0	0.0
Center Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Chaffee County Sheriff's Office	12	412	592	29	30	5,067.6
Cherry Hills Village Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cheyenne County Sheriff's Office	11	627	684	0	0	0.0
Clear Creek County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Collbran Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado School of Mines Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado Springs Police Department	11	35,784	38,245	106	114	298.1
Colorado State Patrol	12	189,871	216,532	111	112	51.7
Colorado State University Police Department - Fort Collins	10	2,502	2,607	0	0	0.0
Colorado State University-Pueblo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Columbine Valley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Commerce City Police Department	12	10,080	10,080	44	44	436.5
Conejos County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cortez Police Department	12	3,074	3,378	0	0	0.0
Costilla County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Craig Police Department	12	2,057	2,223	14	26	1,169.6
Crested Butte Police Department	11	246	251	1	1	398.4
Cripple Creek Police Department	11	835	1,053	0	0	0.0
Crowley County Sheriff's Office	12	463	622	4	4	643.1
Custer County Sheriff's Office	10	166	176	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Dacono Police Department	12	501	592	2	3	506.8
De Beque Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Del Norte Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delta County Sheriff's Office	12	988	1,031	3	3	291.0
Delta Police Department	10	465	489	5	5	1,022.5
Denver Marshall's Office	7	93	93	0	0	0.0
Denver Police Department	12	53,652	63,302	2,546	2,998	4,736.0
Denver Sheriff's Department	12	3,133	3,657	911	950	25,977.6
Dillon Police Department	10	1,278	1,400	2	2	142.9
Dinosaur Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dolores County Sheriff's Office	12	67	95	1	1	1,052.6
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	12	18,532	18,532	8	8	43.2
Durango Police Department	11	7,905	8,906	3	3	33.7
Eagle County Sheriff's Office	12	3,122	3,122	9	9	288.3
Eagle Police Department	12	1,596	1,800	20	25	1,388.9
Eaton Police Department	12	3,881	4,826	5	5	103.6
Edgewater Police Department	5	1,002	1,200	0	0	0.0
El Paso County Sheriff's Office	11	4,280	4,331	9	9	207.8
Elbert County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Elizabeth Police Department	12	429	487	1	1	205.3
Empire Police Department	11	233	233	0	0	0.0
Englewood Police Department	10	3,091	3,252	5	5	153.8

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Erie Police Department	12	4,355	4,514	5	7	155.1
Estes Park Police Department	9	1,056	1,090	3	6	550.5
Evans Police Department	11	3,664	4,115	4	4	97.2
Fairplay Police Department	8	431	462	2	2	432.9
Federal Heights Police Department	12	2,737	3,015	8	8	265.3
Firestone Police Department	9	1,204	1,241	3	3	241.7
Florence Police Department	9	163	169	1	1	591.7
Fort Collins Police Department	12	16,226	17,797	20	20	112.4
Fort Lewis State College Police Department	12	197	270	0	0	0.0
Fort Lupton Police Department	12	912	1,053	0	0	0.0
Fort Morgan Police Department	12	4,143	4,560	13	14	307.0
Fountain Police Department	12	7,369	8,187	10	12	146.6
Fowler Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Fraser/Winter Park Police Department	12	1,100	1,140	3	3	263.2
Frederick Police Department	11	1,749	1,815	3	3	165.3
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Frisco Police Department	12	3,430	3,623	6	6	165.6
Fruita Police Department	11	489	544	1	1	183.8
Garden City Police Department	12	1,341	1,375	0	0	0.0
Garfield County Sheriff's Office	12	2,989	3,205	3	3	93.6
Georgetown Police Department	10	311	311	2	2	643.1

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Gilcrest Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Gilpin County Sheriff's Office	11	1,303	1,404	11	12	854.7
Glendale Police Department	11	2,204	2,544	10	11	432.4
Glenwood Springs Police Department	12	2,149	2,314	11	13	561.8
Golden Police Department	6	1,097	1,126	1	1	88.8
Granada Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Granby Police Department	12	505	652	1	1	153.4
Grand County Sheriff's Office	10	1,913	1,982	2	2	100.9
Grand Junction Police Department	12	7,668	9,131	1	1	11.0
Greeley Police Department	12	14,883	15,802	111	159	1,006.2
Green Mountain Falls Marshal's Office	11	102	116	0	0	0.0
Greenwood Village Police Department	11	924	924	10	10	1,082.3
Gunnison County Sheriff's Office	8	587	606	0	0	0.0
Gunnison Police Department	12	1,547	1,677	12	13	775.2
Gypsum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haxtun Police Department	12	307	356	0	0	0.0
Hayden Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office	4	90	42	0	0	0.0
Holyoke Police Department	12	411	434	0	0	0.0
Hotchkiss Police Department	11	500	499	0	0	0.0
Hudson Police Department	9	2,750	2,812	4	5	177.8

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Huerfano County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hugo Marshal's Office	10	284	286	0	0	0.0
Idaho Springs Police Department	10	72	82	0	0	0.0
Ignacio Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	12	423	479	6	8	1,670.1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	12	6,043	6,610	73	80	1,210.3
Johnstown Police Department	10	1,965	2,152	3	3	139.4
Keenesburg Police Department	11	1,597	1,840	6	6	326.1
Kersey Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kiowa County Sheriff's Office	8	674	683	3	3	439.2
Kiowa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kit Carson County Sheriff's Office	11	310	393	0	0	0.0
Kremmling Police Department	10	101	101	0	0	0.0
La Jara Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
La Junta Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
La Plata County Sheriff's Office	10	2,462	2,518	2	2	79.4
La Salle Police Department	12	890	1,137	0	0	0.0
La Veta Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lafayette Police Department	12	5,278	5,548	9	9	162.2
Lake County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lakeside Police Department	12	2,879	3,157	7	7	221.7
Lakewood Police Department	12	21,324	23,531	365	474	2,014.4

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Lamar Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Larimer County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Las Animas County Sheriff's Office	7	15	21	2	2	9,523.8
Leadville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Limon Police Department	7	641	666	0	0	0.0
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	6	540	544	3	4	735.3
Littleton Police Department	12	2,450	2,450	0	0	0.0
Lochbuie Police Department	11	1,394	1,602	4	6	374.5
Log Lane Village Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Logan County Sheriff's Office	12	237	251	0	0	0.0
Lone Tree Police Department	11	3,982	4,205	4	7	166.5
Longmont Department of Public Safety	12	9,617	12,005	95	116	966.3
Louisville Police Department	12	3,294	4,095	11	12	293.0
Loveland Police Department	1	32	32	0	0	0.0
Mancos Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manitou Springs Police Department	12	457	502	12	12	2,390.4
Manzanola Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mead Police Department	11	1,590	1,640	7	9	548.8
Meeker Police Department	11	744	922	1	1	108.5
Mesa County Sheriff's Office	12	5,939	7,432	9	9	121.1
Milliken Police Department	11	1,988	2,870	1	1	34.8

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Mineral County Sheriff's Office	12	176	179	0	0	0.0
Minturn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Moffat County Sheriff's Office	12	1,129	1,167	7	10	856.9
Monte Vista Police Department	12	2,236	3,227	7	8	247.9
Montezuma County Sheriff's Office	4	176	176	0	0	0.0
Montrose County Sheriff's Office	9	785	926	0	0	0.0
Montrose Police Department	12	2,544	3,332	7	7	210.1
Monument Police Department	12	3,069	3,527	1	1	28.4
Morgan County Sheriff's Office	12	1,486	1,585	16	17	1,072.6
Morrison Police Department	5	1,085	1,113	0	0	0.0
Mountain View Police Department	12	1,447	1,498	0	0	0.0
Mountain Village Police Department	11	118	131	1	1	763.4
Mt Crested Butte Police Department	12	376	398	0	0	0.0
Nederland Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Castle Police Department	12	1,254	1,312	1	1	76.2
Northern Colorado Drug Task Force	2	2	9	0	0	0.0
Northglenn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nunn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Oak Creek Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Olathe Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Otero County Sheriff's Office	10	464	479	10	10	2,087.7

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Ouray County Sheriff's Office	9	736	745	0	0	0.0
Ouray Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pagosa Springs Police Department	1	17	18	0	0	0.0
Palisade Police Department	11	1,057	1,139	2	2	175.6
Palmer Lake Police Department	7	790	930	0	0	0.0
Paonia Police Department	12	264	265	0	0	0.0
Parachute Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Park County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Parker Police Department	12	7,280	7,633	111	120	1,572.1
Phillips County Sheriff's Office	12	543	691	0	0	0.0
Pikes Peak State College Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pitkin County Sheriff's Office	9	3,496	3,562	2	2	56.1
Platteville Police Department	11	546	685	0	0	0.0
Prowers County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pueblo County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pueblo Police Department	10	9,244	12,695	31	31	244.2
Rangely Police Department	12	730	875	0	0	0.0
Red Rocks Community College Campus Police Department	12	592	623	2	3	481.5
Regional Transportation District Transit Police Dept	12	3,855	4,524	22	22	486.3

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Ridgway Marshal's Office	12	463	469	0	0	0.0
Rifle Police Department	12	900	927	0	0	0.0
Rio Blanco County Sheriff's Office	12	783	840	0	0	0.0
Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office	9	17	18	6	6	33,333.3
Rocky Ford Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Routt County Sheriff's Office	12	1,993	2,054	3	3	146.1
Saguache County Sheriff's Office	5	15	18	1	1	5,555.6
Salida Police Department	11	828	1,012	2	2	197.6
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	11	1,601	1,713	0	0	0.0
Sanford Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Severance Police Department	11	818	821	0	0	0.0
Sheridan Police Department	11	3,963	4,223	1	1	23.7
Silt Police Department	9	1,221	1,287	5	6	466.2
Silverthorne Police Department	11	1,374	1,432	0	0	0.0
Simla Police Department	9	120	120	0	0	0.0
Snowmass Village Police Department	12	980	1,100	0	0	0.0
South Fork Police Department	3	4	6	0	0	0.0
Springfield Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Steamboat Springs Police Department	11	3,307	3,366	1	1	29.7
Sterling Police Department	11	2,867	3,470	16	16	461.1

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Stratton Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Summit County Sheriff's Office	11	3,111	3,238	0	0	0.0
Teller County Sheriff's Office	12	916	1,023	5	6	586.5
Telluride Marshal's Office	11	148	150	0	0	0.0
Thornton Police Department	12	32,030	32,599	4	4	12.3
Timnath Police Department	9	2,326	2,353	0	0	0.0
Trinidad Police Department	12	175	214	15	15	7,009.3
University of Colorado - Boulder Police Department	12	1,890	1,925	3	3	155.8
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Police Department	12	196	234	2	2	854.7
University of Colorado - Denver Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus - Denver Police Department	12	732	795	3	3	377.4
University of Northern Colorado Police Department	11	611	638	0	0	0.0
Vail Police Department	12	2,690	2,694	17	19	705.3
Walsenburg Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Walsh Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Washington County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Weld County Drug Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Weld County Sheriff's Office	11	5,859	7,347	10	10	136.1
Westminster Police Department	12	11,462	11,746	244	289	2,460.4
Wheat Ridge Police Department	12	4,759	4,759	6	6	126.1
Wiggins Police Department	6	351	355	0	0	0.0
Windsor Police Department	11	2,355	2,433	0	0	0.0
Woodland Park Police Department	11	3,296	3,459	0	0	0.0
Wray Police Department	12	215	218	3	3	1,376.1
Yuma County Sheriff's Office	7	113	113	0	0	0.0
Yuma Police Department	9	619	677	2	2	295.4

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2024;
Note: * refers to "use of force"

Discussion

This report summarizes data reported from the CUOFRS pursuant to 24-31-903, C.R.S. Overall, agency compliance was up from the previous reporting year, with 190 agencies submitting some level of data for 2024. Despite these improvements, further participation from law enforcement agencies is needed to improve the CUOFRS, which would better inform the public, aid agencies' operations, and help policymakers make evidence-based decisions about policing practices in Colorado.

Despite the reporting limitations, the CUOFRS offers Coloradans novel insights into law enforcement interactions with citizens that were previously unknown. Law enforcement agencies reported making 792,952 contacts involving 878,470 citizens in 2024. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of all citizens contacted were for a traffic stop. A citation was the most common outcome for all contacts at 38%, with a warning being the second-most common at 36%; these outcomes were most common during traffic stops. Over 40,000 searches were performed in 2024. The majority (69%) of searches were based on a search warrant exception, which includes exigent circumstances, plain view, search incident to arrest, automobile exceptions, and special needs. Only 2% of searches were pursuant to a search warrant. Sixty nine percent of searches were person searches, 22% were vehicle searches and the remaining 9% were property searches. The rate of force used on citizens was up in 2024 compared to 2023 at 940 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts. This increase might be reflective of improved reporting as more agencies come into reporting compliance, as opposed to an actual increase in officer use of force.

For some points of reference, law enforcement reported 180,179 arrests to CBI in 2024 (Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Colorado Crime Statistics, n.d.). There were 39,621 felony filings, 64,441 misdemeanor filings, and 84,984 traffic filings reported to State Judicial (Colorado Judicial Branch, *Colorado Judicial Branch, Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal year, 2024,* 2025).

The CUOFRS also provides an opportunity for the State of Colorado to better understand demographic patterns in policing interactions. The DCJ observed racial/ethnic disparities in contact rates, arrest rates, search rates, search outcomes, and use of force rates. Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens made up a disproportionate percentage of contacts compared to the overall state population. This skews similarly to the disproportionate national rates of Black/Hispanic incarceration and arrest rates in comparison to the actual population. As of 2025, Black Americans represent only 14% of the total U.S. population but 41% of the total prison population (Sawyer & Wagner, 2025). Mirroring such findings,

"Latinx adults comprise 30% of inmates but account for 18% of the nation's population" (Flores et al., 2023).

Furthermore, Black/African American NH citizens had arrest rates that were two times higher than White NH citizens, and most searches were based on search warrant exceptions, which includes searches incident to arrest. Fallik and Novak (2012) found that Black/African American and Hispanic drivers were more likely to be searched, with Black/African Americans significantly more likely to be searched than non-Black/African Americans, highlighting that these disparities may not be unique to Colorado. Compared to White citizens, Hispanic citizens were twice as likely to be subject to officer force, and Black/African American citizens were nearly six times more likely, despite each having similar rates of exhibiting a weapon. Elements that might influence an officer's decision to contact a citizen and subsequently use force include: citizen behavior, reason for contact, presence and use of a citizen's weapon, prior officer training, and perception of risk (Alpert et al., 2004; Dror, 2007; Hine et al., 2018). Additionally, officer use of force incidents involving Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens were more likely to involve firearms. While noting that the use of force definition, as outlined in SB20-217, is broader than most other use of force definitions, prior literature has found that, generally, there are racial and ethnic differences in non-lethal use of force incidents. One study found that Black and Hispanic citizens were 50% more likely to be subject to use of force than White citizens (Fryer, 2019).

Despite law enforcement subjecting Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens to more searches and higher rates of force, law enforcement had lower rates of finding contraband during these searches compared to White NH citizens. Law enforcement also reported that these groups were armed at similar rates compared to White NH citizens. While less successful search outcomes and disproportionate officer use of force might be indicative of racial biases in decision-making, it is also possible that there are other conditions underlying these outcomes. For instance, Black/African American NH (19%) had a higher rate of contact for perceived unlawful activity compared to White NH (10%), which might have influenced the course of the interaction. Research suggests that factors, such as gender, age, and time of day, might also be contributing to an officer's decision to perform a search (Baumgartner et al., 2014; Ryan, 2016). The DCJ intends to do further analyses looking at available circumstantial variables and examine how race/ethnicity and other demographic factors could potentially compound disparities in law enforcement contacts. However, the DCJ is limited in its ability to fully report on the circumstances and officer motivations.

Contact with law enforcement and further involvement with the criminal justice system, such as incarceration, can have adverse effects on the health and well-being of these individuals. Racial and ethnic minority individuals involved in the criminal justice system are often more likely to experience negative impacts to their education, employment, housing opportunities, and social relationships (Blankenship et al., 2018; Decker et al., 2015). Criminal justice contact such as arrest can also cause negative impacts to an individual's mental health, such as increased stress, anxiety, and depression (Sugie & Turney, 2017). In a cyclic fashion, individuals with reported mental health concerns, or serious psychological distress (SPD) were found to have higher rates of criminal-legal involvement (Flores et. al, 2023). Racial and ethnic disparities in arrest rates can exacerbate these health and well-being disparities in minority groups. Similar cyclic patterns are seen here, too: "The risk of criminal-legal involvement for those with SPD was even greater for Black and Latinx adults compared with White adults" (Flores et. al, 2023).

There were also disparities among age groups. Juveniles aged 10-14 had one of the highest arrest rates at 9%. This trend could relate to differences in reasons for contact between this age group and older citizens. Citizens in this age group are much less likely to be contacted via a traffic stop and therefore have significantly lower rates of warnings and citations. Additionally, 21% of citizens aged 10-14 were contacted at an educational facility. While the DCJ does not collect information on the exact school where the contact took place and whether that school employs a school resource officer, research suggests that schools with resource officers have higher rates of juvenile criminal justice involvement, despite declining school crime and victimization rates (Gottfredson et al., 2020; Irwin et al., 2024; Wolf & Kupchik, 2017;), which might partially account for the arrest disparity in this age group. Further, 10–14-year-olds had higher rates of contact for unlawful activity, the outcome of which were higher rates of arrest than any other contact reason.

Juveniles aged 10-14 also had the highest rates of experiencing officer use of force (1,358 per 100,000 citizens) and those aged 15-17 had the second highest rate (1,281 per 100,000 citizens). Both groups also had the highest rates of firearm as the type of force used against them. Although the DCJ does not have a full account of the circumstances, these interactions do raise public health and public safety concerns. While a majority of the use of force cases in these age groups resulted in no apparent injury, these interactions can be traumatic and are associated with increased stress and anxiety in adults, and likely by extension, children (Kyprianides & Bradford, 2024). In addition, these children might be more at risk of further penetration into the criminal justice system (Nance & Heise, 2022).

Conclusion

These initial findings highlight the promise of this data system to provide data to the public, law enforcement agencies, and to community practitioners to improve public safety for all Coloradans. The DCJ continues to work with law enforcement agencies to improve compliance and data quality. However, the DCJ proposes several recommendations to improve reporting moving forward. Such recommendations are as follows:

1. The implementation of a single, universal reporting system to help streamline the reporting process and to improve the accuracy and completeness of the data reported. Subject to available funding, the Department may request resources for this type of system in the future.

2. Implement changes in statute to the definitions of "officer weapon" and "force type" to better clarify major differences and for better public understanding. Currently, "force type" encompasses weapons that fall under the definition of "officer weapon" and includes other manners of force. The inconsistency between both definitions yields potential complications when submitting reports. For example, weapons brandished have the potential to not be reportable force if the weapon brandished falls under "force type" but not "officer weapon".

3. Disseminate notifications to all law enforcement agencies regarding the designation of "primary contacts" within contact reports. Within our current system there is no operating rule that designates "Citizen 1" as the primary contact within a report that involves multiple citizens. By specifying who the initial contact is, the DCJ can more accurately provide, and detail, demographic discrepancies across all contacts.

4. Finally, to assist agencies who are struggling to begin reporting, the DCJ proposes the creation of a grant program to assist smaller agencies with limited monetary resources, access to reporting software or the ability to hire additional staff to assist with data collection and analysis. Such funds can work to dissolve existing barriers to reporting and provide agencies with the extra support and resources necessary for successful future reporting. Subject to available funding, the Department may request resources for this type of system in the future.

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Appendix A: Statutory Language of 24-31-901 & 24-31-903, C.R.S.

24-31-901. Definitions

As used in this part 9, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Contact" means an in-person interaction with an individual, whether or not the person is in a motor vehicle, initiated by a peace officer, whether consensual or non-consensual, for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law. "Contact" does not include routine interactions with the public at the point of entry or exit from a controlled area; a non-investigatory and consensual interaction with a member of the public, initiated by a member of the public, unless and until the interaction progresses into an investigation of a possible violation of the law; a motorist assists; undercover interactions; or routine interactions with persons detained in a jail or detention facility.

(2) "Demographic information" means race, ethnicity, gender, and approximate age.

(2.5) "Exonerated" means dismissal of charges by the court or appropriate prosecutor or a not guilty verdict in a criminal prosecution, a finding of no liability in a civil action, a finding of no culpability or no liability or similar determination in an administrative proceeding, or a finding of not sustained in an internal investigation; except that a finding of no culpability or no liability in an administrative proceeding or a finding of not sustained in an internal investigation does not mean "exonerated" if the officer is found guilty in a subsequent criminal prosecution for the same conduct or found liable for the same conduct in a civil action.

(3) "Peace officer" means any person employed by a political subdivision of the state required to be certified by the P.O.S.T. board pursuant to section 16-2.5-102, a Colorado state patrol officer as described in section 16-2.5-114, and any non-certified deputy sheriff as described in section 16-2.5-103 (2).

(4) "Physical force" means the application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person.

(4.5) "P.O.S.T. board" means the peace officers standards and training board created in section 24-31-302.

(5) "Serious bodily injury" has the same meaning as in section 18-1-901 (3)(p).

(6) "Tamper" means to intentionally damage, disable, dislodge, or obstruct the sight or sound or otherwise impair functionality of the body-worn camera or to intentionally damage, delete, or fail to upload some or all portions of the video and audio.

(7) "Weapon" means a firearm, long gun, taser, baton, nunchucks, or projectile.

24-31-903. Division of Criminal Justice Report

(1) Beginning July 1, 2023, the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety shall create an annual report including all of the information that is reported to the division pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, aggregated and broken down by the law enforcement agency that employs peace officers, along with the underlying data.

(2) Beginning April 1, 2022, the Colorado state patrol and each local law enforcement agency that employs peace officers shall report to the division of criminal justice the following using data-collection methods developed for this purpose by the division of criminal justice in conjunction with the Colorado bureau of investigation and local law enforcement agencies:

(a) All use of force by its peace officers that results in death or serious bodily injury or that involves the use of a weapon, including:

(I) The date, time, and location of the use of force;

(II) The perceived demographic information of the person contacted, provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the contact and other available data;

(III) The names of all peace officers who were at the scene, identified by whether the peace officer was involved in the use of force or not; except that the identity of other peace officers at the scene not directly involved in the use of force shall be identified by the officer's identification number issued by the P.O.S.T. board unless the peace officer is charged criminally or is a defendant to a civil suit as a result arising from the use of force;

(IV) The type of force used, the severity and nature of the injury, whether the peace officer suffered physical injury, and the severity of the peace officer's injury;

(V) Whether the peace officer was on duty at the time of the use of force;

(VI) Whether a peace officer unholstered or brandished a weapon during the incident, and, if so, the type of weapon;

(VII) Whether a peace officer discharged a weapon during the incident;

(VIII) Whether the use of force resulted in a law enforcement agency investigation and the result of the investigation;

(IX) Whether the use of force resulted in a civilian complaint and the resolution of that complaint;

(X) Whether an ambulance was called to the scene and whether a person was transported to a hospital from the scene whether in an ambulance or other transportation; and

(XI) Whether the person contacted exhibited a weapon during the interaction leading up to the injury or death, and, if so, the type of weapon and whether it was discovered before or after the use of force;

(b) All instances when a peace officer resigned while under investigation for violating department policy;

(c) All data relating to contacts and entries into a residence, including a forcible entry, conducted by its peace officers, including:

(I) The perceived demographic information of the person contacted provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the contact and other available data; except that this subsection (2)(c)(I) does not apply to a person contacted who is a witness to a crime or a survivor of a crime;

(II) Whether the contact was a traffic stop;

(II.5) Whether the contact was a show up, as defined in section 16-1-110 (1)(b);

(III) The time, date, and location of the contact;

(IV) The duration of the contact;

(V) The reason for the contact;

(VI) The suspected crime;

(VII) The result of the contact, such as:

    (A) No action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest;

    (B) If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or violation cited;

    (C) If an arrest was made, the offense charged;

    (D) If the contact was a traffic stop, the information collected, which is limited to the driver;

    (E) If the contact was a show up, the information collected pursuant to section 16-1-109 (6) for the eyewitness and the subject.

(VIII) The actions taken by the peace officer during the contact, including but not limited to whether:

    (A) The peace officer asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided;

    (B) The peace officer searched the person, a vehicle, or any property, and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any;

    (C) The peace officer seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property;

    (D) A peace officer unholstered or brandished a weapon during the contact, and, if so, the type of weapon; and

    (E) A peace officer discharged a weapon during the contact;

(d) All instances of unannounced entry into a residence, with or without a warrant, including:

    (I) The date, time, and location of the use of unannounced entry;

    (II) The perceived demographic information of the subject of the unannounced entry, provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the entry and other available data;

    (III) Whether a peace officer unholstered or brandished a weapon during the unannounced entry, and, if so, the type of weapon; and

    (IV) Whether a peace officer discharged a weapon during the unannounced entry.

(e) The number of officer-involved civilian deaths.

(3) The Colorado state patrol and local law enforcement agencies shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal identifying information of the subject of the use of force, victim of the official misconduct, eyewitness or subject in a show up, or persons contacted, searched, or subjected to a property seizure. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the data reported pursuant to this section is available to the public pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The division of criminal justice shall maintain a statewide database with data collected pursuant to this section, in a searchable format, and publish the database on its website.

(5) The Colorado state patrol and any local law enforcement agency that fails to meet its reporting requirements pursuant to this section is subject to the suspension of its funding by its appropriating authority.

Appendix B: Deaths in Custody Reporting Act

Table 58. Details of law-enforcement-involved civilian deaths, 2024

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Adam Cygan	7/29/2024	50	Male	Unknown	Littleton Police Department	Gunshot
Aisha Quest	9/13/2024	32	Female	White	Broomfield Police Department	Gunshot
Brandon Martinez	5/14/2024	27	Male	Hispanic	Thornton Police Department	Gunshot
Christopher Cauch	3/1/2024	43	Male	White	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Christopher Michael Fraijo	1/27/2024	51	Male	White	El Paso County Sheriff's Office, Fountain Police Department	Gunshot
Clayton Pierce	7/21/2024	42	Male	White	Fort Collins Police Services	Gunshot
Dean Ackerman	12/14/2024	33	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Everett Shockley	5/15/2024	42	Male	Black/African American	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Frank Powels	1/10/2024	44	Male	Black/African American	Broomfield Police Department	Gunshot
Gilberto Velazquez Carnero	7/24/2024	28	Male	Hispanic	Thornton Police Department	Gunshot
James Houllis	6/21/2024	27	Male	Unknown	Commerce City Police Department	Gunshot
James Jaramillo	7/30/2024	19	Male	Hispanic	Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot
Jasmine Castro	4/30/2024	30	Female	Hispanic	Thornton Police Department	Gunshot
Jesus Fuentes-Vega	6/21/2024	27	Male	Hispanic	Craig Police Department	Gunshot

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Joby Vigil	4/30/2024	32	Male	Hispanic	Thornton Police Department	Gunshot
John Thompson	7/18/2024	42	Male	White	Montezuma County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Jonathan Aaron Wood	7/25/2024	40	Male	White	Saguache County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Jose Balderrama	5/4/2024	28	Male	Hispanic	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Jose Guillen-Socorro	10/20/2024	19	Male	Hispanic	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Julian Giron	5/8/2024	54	Male	Unknown	Lakewood Police Department	Gunshot
Kilyn Lewis	5/25/2024	37	Male	Unknown	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Kory Dillard	10/3/2024	37	Male	Unknown	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Kristin Dock	2/29/2024	32	Male	Black/African American	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Matthew Kemper	10/8/2024	42	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Micah McCartney	11/30/2024	33	Male	White	Adams County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Michael Hurst	5/19/2024	41	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Miguel Tapia	6/16/2024	52	Transgender	Hispanic	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Pedro Sotelo	9/1/2024	47	Male	Hispanic	Thornton Police Department	Gunshot
Richard J. Grande	9/2/2024	55	Male	White	Glenwood Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Ronald James Courtney	4/17/2024	61	Male	White	Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Ronald Ray Valdez	6/19/2024	34	Male	Hispanic	Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot
Tyler Ben	9/3/2024	30	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Victor Anthony De Santiago	9/7/2024	32	Male	Hispanic	Colorado State Patrol	Gunshot
Zacariah Devore	3/9/2024	47	Male	White	Lakewood Police Department	Gunshot
Name Withheld	9/28/2024	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Lone Tree Police Department	Gunshot

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Deaths in Custody Report; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance