

Contacts and Use of Force in Colorado

Calendar Year 2025 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 (CUOFRS) to continue the effort to gather information on citizen contacts and use of force by law enforcement. This is the fourth report, and the third to contain a full years' worth of data and summarizes findings from law enforcement data submissions from January to December for calendar year (CY) 2025. Previous reports for CY 2024, 2023 and 2022 can be found on the [DCJ website](#).

Of the 258 law enforcement agencies mandated to report contacts and use of force data in Colorado, 203 agencies submitted at least one month of data to the DCJ; this represents 79% of all agencies. This represents a 4% increase in the number of agencies that reported their data to the DCJ compared to 2024. Further, there was a marked increase from 2024 to 2025 of law enforcement agencies who submitted all 12 months of data (36% in 2024 and 55% in 2025). In February 2026, the Highway Safety Office within the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) sent a letter to their grant recipients stating that grantees must be compliant with the requirements of C.R.S. 24-31-903(2) to receive funding. After receiving the letter, many agencies worked with the DCJ to comply with statutory reporting requirements. While increased agency participation suggests better data quality, the DCJ and law enforcement must still improve the consistency, frequency, accuracy, and completeness of reporting. 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 852,166 contacts involving 931,942 citizens reported by law enforcement in 2025.
- Law enforcement largely initiated contacts with these citizens (76%) as opposed to engaging with citizens based on a call for service (25%).
- Over two-thirds (68%) of citizen contacts in 2025 were for traffic stops.
- Citizens were most likely to receive a citation (38%) or a warning (38%) as the result of the contact.
- The most common basis for a search was “search warrant exception” (67%). (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 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 nearly three times more likely to be subject to a person search (9%), and Native American NH and Hispanic citizens nearly twice as likely (both 5%), than White NH citizens (3%).
- Law enforcement reported finding contraband in 16% of person searches, 24% of vehicle searches, and 38% of property searches.
- Person searches performed on Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens had a lower rate for finding contraband (13% and 15%, respectively) compared to an 18% 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.). The discharging of a weapon or injury to a citizen are not necessary for reporting to be required. Actions such as unholstering or brandishing a weapon are considered use of force. 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 8,990 citizens, which equates to a rate of 965 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts¹. This is a small increase from 2024, when law enforcement reported the use of force on 8,259 citizens (940 per 100,000 citizen contacts).
- Force was most frequently used on Black/African American NH individuals at a rate of 3,241 use of force incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts. This rate was over six times higher than the rate of force used against White NH citizen contacts—518 per 100,000 citizen contacts.
- Instances of force used on male citizens were reported at double the rate of female citizens (1,167 vs. 575 per 100,000 citizen contacts).
- Citizens perceived to be between the ages of 15-17 were subject to the highest rate of force (1,394 per 100,000 citizen contacts).
- In use of force contacts, law enforcement reported 1,347 citizen weapons that were exhibited. Of those weapons displayed, firearms were the most frequently exhibited (count = 514).
- While there were no apparent injuries in 61% of use of force cases, there were 15 deaths reported in them. 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.
- Thirty-four (34%) percent of citizens who had force used against them required law enforcement to call an ambulance, and 21% required transportation to a hospital for further medical care.
- Agencies reported 226 complaints of officer misconduct; 66% were listed as closed and 20% were listed as not sustained/unfounded/exonerated. Of the 2,437 reported investigations following officer use of force, 63% were closed and 17% resulted in charges being filed against the officer. Only 1% of investigations were sustained.

¹ A rate per 100,000 was used in force calculations due to low counts in some categories.

Introduction

This fourth 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 in 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 for 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 officer use of force. Subsequent 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 the DCJ to create a data reporting system that could be implemented by April 2022, as well as an annual report for publication. The final statutes, 24-31-901 and 24-31-903, C.R.S., are in Appendix A.

Data Collection Process

Agencies can report required data to the DCJ using their current records management system (RMS), a third-party vendor’s application created for this purpose, or Sidearm the application developed by the DCJ’s vendor and available at no cost to agencies. Reports are submitted via the Crime Insight platform, the same platform used to collect NIBRS data. Most agencies upload their files into Crime Insight via JSON files which are made available monthly by their RMS. Sidearm users and a handful of agencies with an established API connection have their data directly uploaded into Crime Insight upon entering their contact into the system and forego the submission of JSON files altogether. While the Sidearm product audits for errors in real time, other RMS solutions do not; errors that populate are displayed on the

Crime Insight portal and are made available to agencies to troubleshoot with their RMS, their internal data staff, and/or the DCJ's LEI-specific Research Analyst.

More details about the data collection process, including how agencies submit data to the DCJ and the technical specifications, are located on the [DCJ website](#).

Definitions and Methods

Many terms used in this report have specific definitions created in Colorado statute. Definitions for key terms are provided below.

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.

"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.).

The "use of force" definition adopted in 24-31-901 C.R.S. is different from the definitions previously utilized by agencies or the FBI. Colorado statute defines reportable use of force as: all uses of force by peace officers that resulted in death or serious bodily injury or that involve the use of a weapon (24-31-901(1), C.R.S.). The use of a weapon includes unholstering, brandishing, or discharging a weapon during an incident. The statute defines a "weapon" as a "firearm, long gun, Taser, baton, nunchucks, or projectile weapons" (24-31-901(1), C.R.S.).

The DCJ, agency and vendor representatives, and the Attorney General's Office (AGO) have worked to clarify additional definitional issues. 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 AGO have continued to coordinate and resolve other inconsistent reporting practices.

Additional contacts and use of force details are available on a [data dashboard](#). DCJ updated this dashboard with 2025 data and will update it annually as new reports are prepared.

The Contacts and Use of Force data are stored in Crime Insight as well as in a relational database in Microsoft SQL Server. Data for 2025 were extracted on April 29, 2026, from the SQL Server using a connection through the open-source software R, which was then used for data cleaning and analysis.

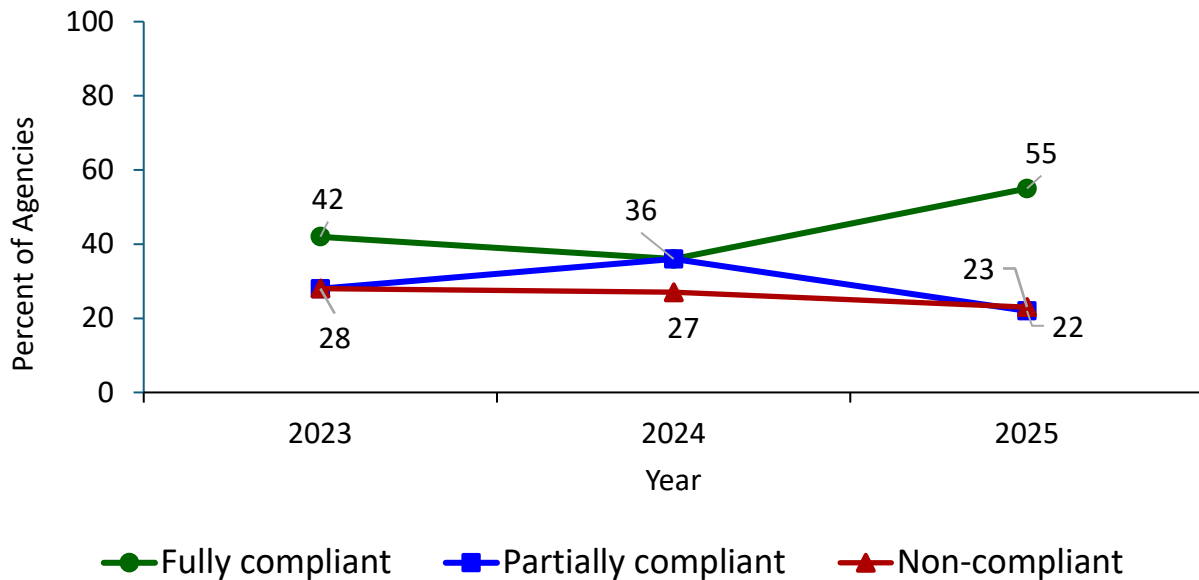
Summary of 2025 Contact Submissions

The DCJ required that all agencies submit their 2025 data by April 15, 2026. Of the 258 agencies required to report, which includes local police departments, sheriff's offices, and the Colorado State Patrol (CSP), 79% submitted some level of data for 2025, representing 92% of sworn law enforcement personnel in Colorado. The DCJ could not estimate the percentage of the Colorado population covered by these agencies because some large agencies either provided limited data or did not report their data by the April 15, 2026 deadline. Additionally, the CSP covers nearly the entire state of Colorado which makes determining the population difficult. For the DCJ's first report period data from August – December of 2022, only 57% of agencies submitted at least one month of data, 72% of agencies submitted data for 2023, and 75% of agencies submitted data for 2024, emphasizing the progress in data completeness for this report and an improvement in the data quality, transparency, and public accountability of policing. 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 0-3 months of the year.

Of the agencies that submitted data for 2025, 55% of agencies were identified as fully compliant, 22% were partially compliant, and 23% were non-compliant under the measures indicated above (Figure 1). The proportion of fully compliant agencies in 2025 is a marked increase from 2024 (36%), highlighting the continued efforts of the DCJ and law enforcement agencies to improve reporting. In February of 2026, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) sent out letters to all agencies stating that current and future Highway Safety Office grant recipients must remain in compliance with the requirements of C.R.S. 24-31-903(2) to receive current or future funding. This prompted many agencies to reach out to the DCJ requesting their respective compliance status and subsequently submit data to be considered fully compliant. A breakdown of monthly reporting for each jurisdiction can be found in Table 56.

Figure 1: Agency compliance, 2023-2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Results

Reason for Citizen Contact

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. In 2025, law enforcement reported 852,166 contacts involving 931,942 citizens. Approximately two-thirds (68%) of citizen contacts in 2025 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 roughly one-quarter (24%) of reported citizen contacts (count = 225,417). The “other” option was the second most frequently cited category at 12%, encompassing contacts marked as “other” in the CUOFRS, as well as bystander contacts (count = 69) and mass demonstrations (count = 49), which were too small to report separately. Roughly 10% of citizen contacts involved unlawful activity, 5% 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 2% of reported contact incidents.

Table 1: Citizen contacts: contact reason, 2025

Contact Reason	Citizen Count	(%)
Traffic stop	635,264	68.2%
Other	113,276	12.2%
Unlawful activity	91,830	9.9%
Suspicious activity	47,208	5.1%
Routine patrol	25,222	2.7%
Warrant service	9,088	1.0%
Follow-up Investigation	6,851	0.7%
Court order	2,495	0.3%
Curfew	708	0.1%
Total	931,942	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 differ. However, analyzing the officer’s perceptions of the demographics of the citizen contacted 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.

Ethnicity categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic, and the DCJ combined all races where the officer denoted the ethnicity of the individual as Hispanic into one Hispanic category. These race/ethnicity categories were chosen by the DCJ to more closely align with 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.

Table 2 displays the racial/ethnic distribution of Colorado’s residents in 2024, the most recent data available. 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 8% for Black NH, 3% vs 1% for Multiracial/Other NH, 1% for both categories for Native American NH, 23% vs 28% 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	5,876,357	100.0%

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2024

Note: “NH” in the Race/ethnicity column refers to Non-Hispanic.

Table 3: Citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	2.2%
Black/African American NH	72,542	7.8%
Hispanic	264,865	28.4%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	1.4%
Native American NH	5,135	0.6%
White NH	556,137	59.7%
Total	931,942	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Table 4 presents citizen contacts and gender categories. One-third of contacts were perceived to be female (33%), 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

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, 2025

Gender	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Female	311,295	33.4%
Male	615,133	66.0%
Nonbinary	5,514	0.6%
Total	931,942	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

The perceived age groups of citizen contacts are displayed in Table 5. Citizens perceived to be in the 25 – 34 age group were most likely to be involved in law enforcement contacts, comprising 26% 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, 2025

Age	Citizen Count	Contacts (%)
Under 10	3,329	0.4%
10 – 14	7,279	0.8%
15 – 17	31,849	3.4%
18 – 24	158,544	17.0%
25 – 34	244,702	26.3%
35 – 44	206,338	22.1%
45 – 54	131,944	14.2%
55 – 64	85,279	9.2%
65 and over	62,678	6.7%
Total	931,942	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

In Table 6, the DCJ compared the racial/ethnic and age distributions of citizen contacts. Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH citizens had very similar age groupings compared to all citizen contacts. However, in certain racial/ethnic groups, citizen contacts skewed younger. Citizens perceived to be Hispanic had a higher proportion of 18–24-year-olds, (22%) compared to all citizens (17%). Additionally, Black/African American NH, Multiracial/Other NH, and Hispanic citizens 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 (26%) or White NH contacts (23%).

Table 6: Citizen contacts: race/ethnicity and age, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Under 10 (%)	10 – 14 (%)	15 – 17 (%)	18 – 24 (%)	25 – 34 (%)	35 – 44 (%)	45 – 54 (%)	55 – 64 (%)	65 and over (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	0.4%	0.6%	2.2%	15.8%	27.9%	22.6%	15.5%	9.5%	5.5%
Black/African American NH	72,542	0.3%	1.0%	3.0%	16.6%	32.0%	24.4%	12.9%	7.0%	2.9%
Hispanic	264,865	0.4%	0.9%	3.6%	21.8%	31.5%	21.7%	12.0%	5.6%	2.5%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	0.3%	0.6%	2.6%	15.8%	34.0%	24.1%	12.8%	6.5%	3.2%
Native American NH	5,135	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	16.9%	25.9%	25.4%	15.0%	8.0%	5.2%
White NH	556,137	0.4%	0.7%	3.4%	14.9%	22.8%	22.0%	15.3%	11.2%	9.4%
Total	931,942	0.4%	0.8%	3.4%	17.0%	26.3%	22.1%	14.2%	9.2%	6.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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, 79% of contacts were proactive and 21% of contacts stemmed from a CFS. Table 7 shows the contact type and race/ethnicity. Officers more frequently contacted Black/African American NH (32%) and Native American NH (43%) based on a CFS compared to all contacts. Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH (79%), and Multiracial/Other NH (81%) citizens were more likely to be contacted proactively.

Table 7: Citizen contacts: contact type and race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	20.9%	79.1%
Black/African American NH	72,542	31.7%	68.3%
Hispanic	264,865	23.2%	76.8%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	19.4%	80.6%
Native American NH	5,135	42.6%	57.4%
White NH	556,137	24.3%	75.7%
Total	931,942	24.5%	75.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.
 “NH” in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

A similar percentage of females (74%) and males (76%) were contacted proactively (Table 8).

Alternatively, citizens identified as nonbinary experienced proactive contact at a higher frequency of 90%. 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, 2025

Gender	Citizen count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Female	311,295	26.1%	73.9%
Male	615,133	23.8%	76.2%
Nonbinary	5,514	9.7%	90.3%
Total	931,942	24.5%	75.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Citizen contacts aged 25 and over had similar rates of encountering law enforcement via calls for service, with these values ranging from 23%-27% (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 (91% and 84%, respectively), which were the highest 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 (20%) compared to the overall rate among citizen contacts.

Table 9: Citizen contacts: contact type and age, 2025

Age	Citizen Count	Call for service (%)	Proactive contact (%)
Under 10	3,329	91.1%	8.9%
10 – 14	7,279	84.0%	16.0%
15 – 17	31,849	35.6%	64.4%
18 – 24	158,544	20.0%	80.0%
25 – 34	244,702	22.7%	77.3%
35 – 44	206,338	25.2%	74.8%
45 – 54	131,944	23.9%	76.1%
55 – 64	85,279	23.6%	76.4%
65 and over	62,678	26.9%	73.1%
Total	931,942	24.5%	75.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

As shown in Table 10 and Figure 2, 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 and Multiracial/Other NH, both at 75%) and less prevalent in others (Native American NH, 42%), as displayed in Figure 2. There were other noticeable differences in the racial/ethnic distribution of citizens who were contacted in response to unlawful activity. Twenty-four percent (24%) of Native American NH citizens and 18% of Black/African American citizens were contacted for unlawful activity. These rates were higher than the overall rate of 10% among all citizens contacts.

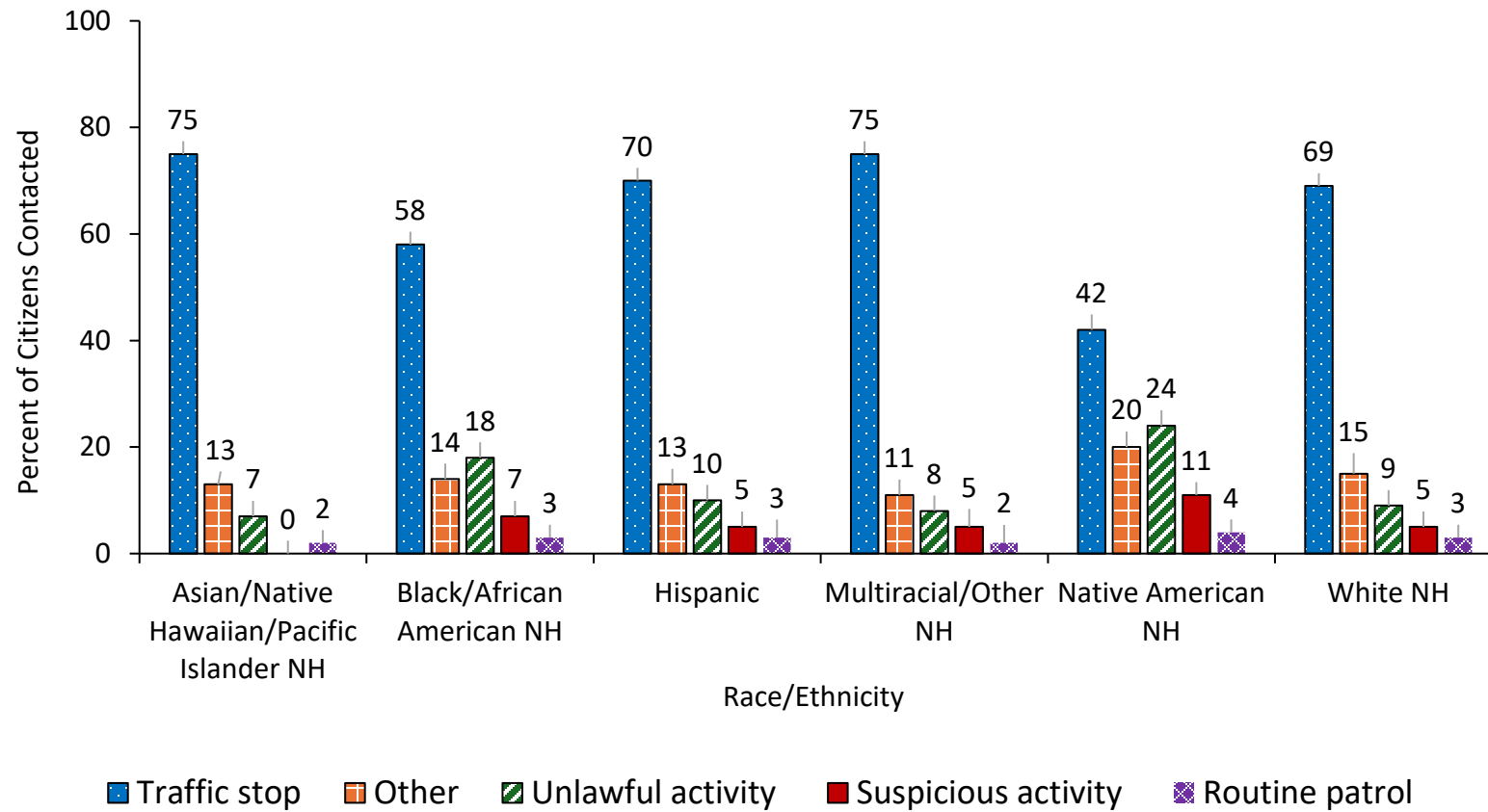
Table 10: Citizen contacts: contact reason and race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	0.3%	7.0%	2.4%	74.8%	12.8%
Black/African American NH	72,542	7.0%	18.3%	3.1%	57.6%	14.0%
Hispanic	264,865	5.0%	10.0%	2.6%	69.6%	12.9%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	5.2%	8.0%	1.5%	74.8%	10.5%
Native American NH	5,135	10.9%	23.7%	3.8%	42.1%	19.5%
White NH	556,137	4.9%	8.7%	2.8%	68.7%	15.0%
Total	931,942	5.1%	9.9%	2.7%	68.2%	14.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Figure 2: Contact reason and race/ethnicity, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

As seen in Table 11, males and females had similar rates for all contact reasons. Nonbinary citizens had the highest rate of contact via traffic stop (87%) and the lowest rate of contact via routine patrol (<1%).

Table 11: Citizen contacts: contact reason and gender, 2025

Gender	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Female	311,295	4.8%	9.0%	2.2%	68.2%	15.8%
Male	615,133	5.2%	10.3%	3.0%	68.0%	13.5%
Nonbinary	5,514	2.7%	5.1%	0.6%	87.4%	4.2%
Total	931,942	5.1%	9.9%	2.7%	68.2%	14.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 12 displays contact reason and age groups of citizens contacted. Three out of four (75%) 18 to 24-year-olds were contacted during a traffic stop compared to the overall rate of 68%. Notably, citizens in the 10-14 age group had the highest rates of being contacted for suspicious activity (13%) and unlawful activity (32%), compared to the overall rates of 5% for suspicious activity and 10% for unlawful activity. Citizens under 10 years of age were contacted for Other reasons 83% of the time, and rates in this category generally decreased as age increased.

Table 12: Citizen contacts: contact reason and age, 2025

Age	Citizens Count	Suspicious activity (%)	Unlawful activity (%)	Routine patrol (%)	Traffic stop (%)	Other (%)
Under 10	3,329	4.9%	4.6%	1.7%	5.5%	83.3%
10 – 14	7,279	13.1%	31.5%	3.2%	6.4%	45.8%
15 – 17	31,849	7.0%	14.8%	2.5%	56.6%	19.1%
18 – 24	158,544	3.9%	7.5%	2.0%	74.6%	12.0%
25 – 34	244,702	5.0%	9.9%	2.5%	70.4%	12.2%
35 – 44	206,338	6.1%	11.6%	2.9%	65.8%	13.6%
45 – 54	131,944	5.3%	10.2%	3.1%	67.3%	14.0%
55 – 64	85,279	4.4%	8.5%	3.5%	68.7%	14.9%
65 and over	62,678	3.5%	6.2%	2.8%	68.4%	19.1%
Total	931,942	5.1%	9.9%	2.7%	68.2%	14.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 and warnings (38% and 39%, respectively) (see Table 13). A warning (49%) was the most common outcome in traffic stops (count = 313,463), followed by a citation (47%) (see Figure 3). 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 for unlawful activity received citations and 30% were arrested, which was the highest arrest rate among all groups. Among citizens involved in contacts due to suspicious activity, over half (52%) had no action from law enforcement reported, which was roughly three times higher than the overall rate; this group also had the second highest arrest rate at 15% and the highest rate of transportation to a mental health facility (2%). Most citizens who encountered law enforcement via routine patrol either had no action taken (45%) or received a warning (23%), and 11% were arrested.

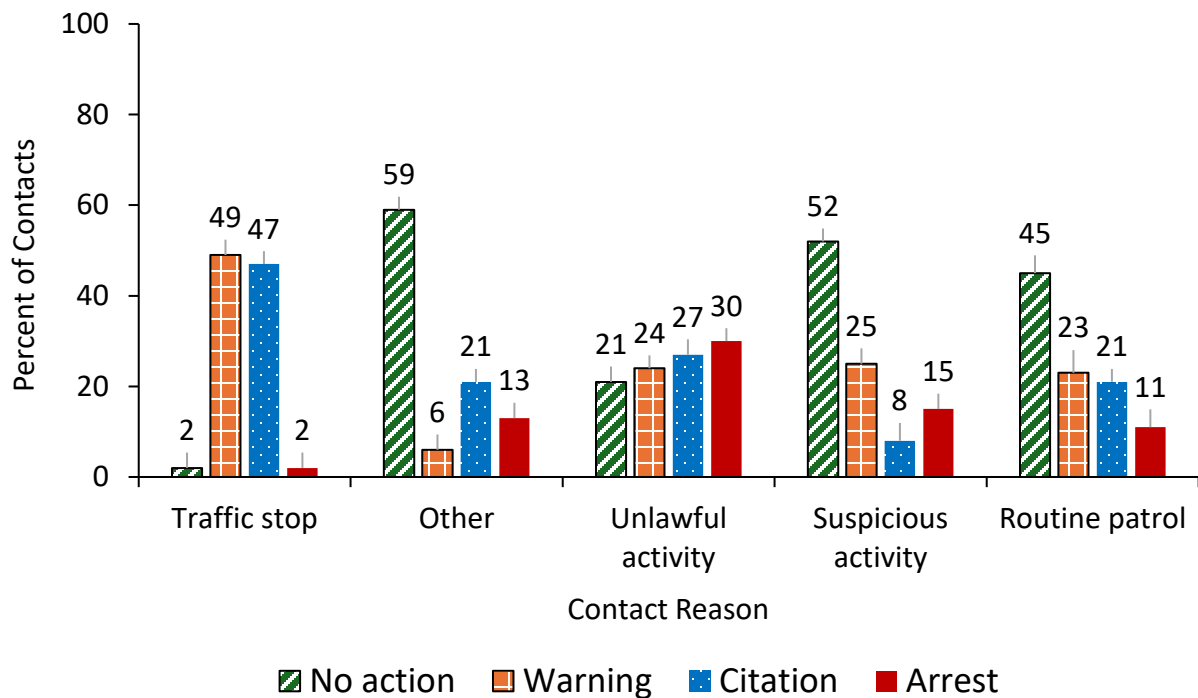
Table 13: Citizen contacts: contact reason and outcomes, 2025

Contact Reason	Citizen Count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Traffic stop	635,264	2.3%	49.3%	46.7%	2.4%	0.3%	<0.1%
Other	132,418	59.2%	6.0%	20.8%	12.9%	0.9%	1.1%
Unlawful activity	91,830	21.0%	24.2%	26.6%	29.5%	3.0%	0.8%
Suspicious activity	47,208	51.6%	24.6%	7.9%	14.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Routine patrol	25,222	45.2%	22.8%	21.4%	10.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Total	931,942	15.9%	38.7%	38.4%	7.4%	0.8%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 3: Contact reason and outcomes, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

The outcomes of police contacts are summarized within citizen race/ethnicity categories in Table 14. The arrest rates were highest in the following groups: Native American NH (19%), Black/African American NH (15%), and Hispanic (9%), while arrest rates were lowest for these groups: White NH (6%), Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH (5%), and Multiracial/Other NH (5%) (see Figure 4). These discrepancies may be because Native American NH and Black/African American NH groups were more likely to be contacted for unlawful activity compared to other groups. Certain groups were also more likely to receive a citation compared others; 46% of Multiracial/Other NH received citations compared to 23% of Native American NH. Warnings were also not evenly distributed; roughly a third of Black/African American citizens received warnings during law enforcement contacts (32%), while 41% of White NH and 38% overall had this outcome.

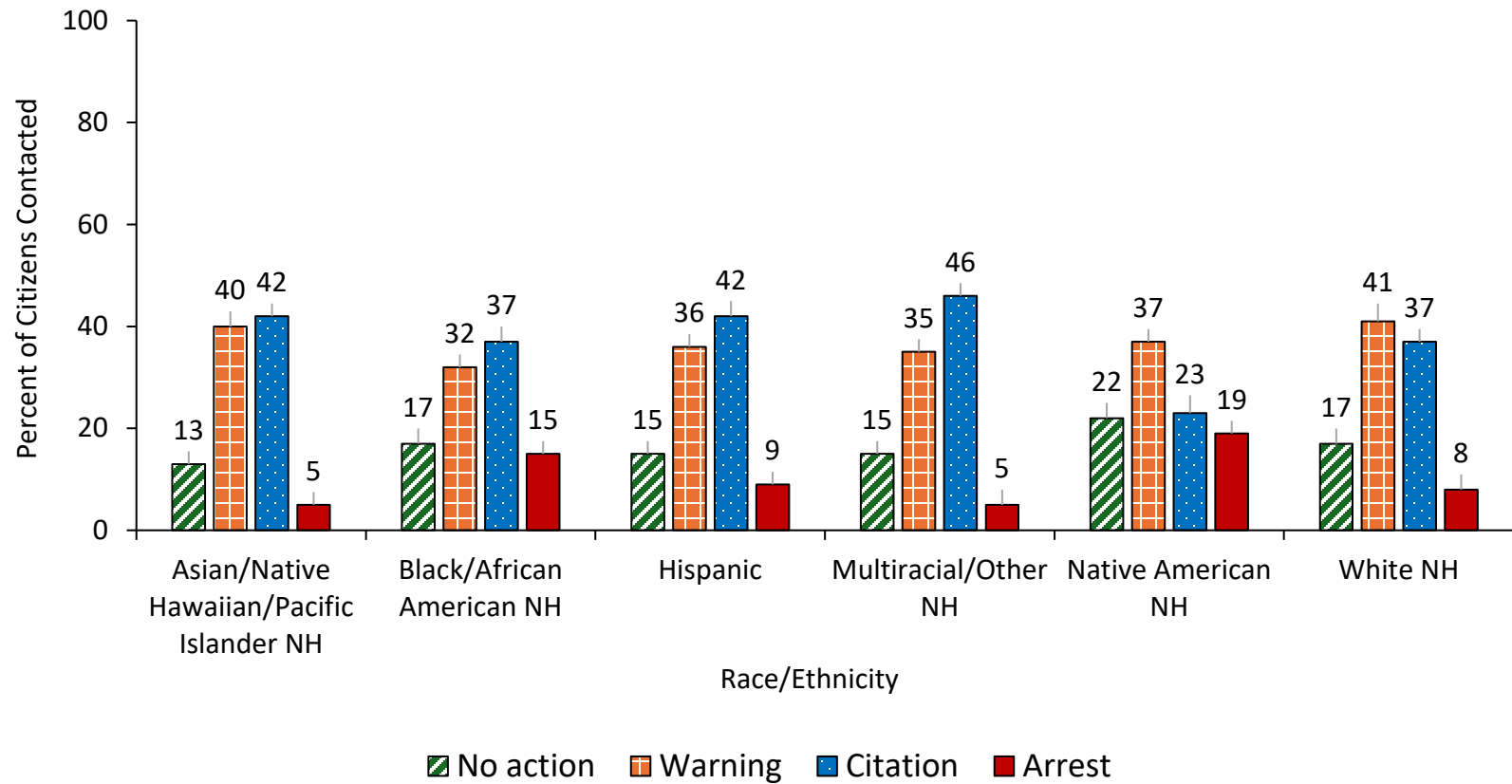
Table 14: Citizen contacts: outcomes and race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	13.2%	40.4%	41.9%	4.7%	0.5%	<0.1%
Black/African American NH	72,542	16.5%	32.3%	36.9%	15.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Hispanic	264,865	14.5%	35.6%	41.8%	8.9%	1.0%	0.3%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	14.9%	34.5%	46.2%	4.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Native American NH	5,135	21.7%	37.3%	22.7%	18.7%	0.8%	0.6%
White NH	556,137	16.5%	41.1%	36.8%	5.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Total	931,942	15.9%	38.7%	38.4%	7.4%	0.8%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 4: Outcomes and race/ethnicity, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

The contact outcome rates between male and female citizens were roughly equivalent for warnings and citations, as shown in Table 15. However, there were some differences in the outcomes between the perceived cisgender and nonbinary citizens. Nonbinary citizens received citations at a much higher rate (72%) than females or males (both at 38%). Within the warning category, nonbinary citizens were given a warning less frequently (18%) than females or males (both at 39%); however, it is worth noting again the small number of perceived nonbinary citizen contacts, which makes these comparisons less reliable.

Table 15: Citizen contacts: outcomes and gender, 2025

Gender	Citizens count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH* Transport (%)
Female	311,295	18.1%	38.7%	38.1%	5.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Male	615,133	14.9%	39.0%	38.3%	8.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Nonbinary	5,514	6.7%	18.1%	72.2%	2.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Total	931,942	15.9%	38.7%	38.4%	7.4%	0.8%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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.

Table 16 presents information on the perceived age of the citizen and the outcome of the contact. Arrest rates were highest for citizens aged 25-34 and 35-44, who had rates of 9%; conversely, less than 1% of those under 10 and 3% of those aged 65 & older were arrested. Ninety-two percent 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 12%. Citations peaked in adults perceived to be 18-24 (43%) and then dropped with each subsequent age category.

Table 16: Citizen contacts: outcomes and age, 2025

Age	Citizens Count	No action (%)	Warning (%)	Citation (%)	Arrest (%)	Property seizure (%)	MH Transport (%)
Under 10	3,329	92.1%	5.2%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
10 – 14	7,279	54.2%	17.0%	19.1%	7.6%	0.7%	2.6%
15 – 17	31,849	19.5%	36.2%	38.6%	5.7%	0.7%	0.7%
18 – 24	158,544	11.7%	39.2%	43.4%	6.3%	0.6%	0.3%
25 – 34	244,702	13.7%	37.1%	40.9%	8.9%	0.9%	0.4%
35 – 44	206,338	16.1%	37.8%	37.3%	9.3%	1.0%	0.4%
45 – 54	131,944	16.8%	40.4%	36.1%	7.1%	0.8%	0.3%
55 – 64	85,279	17.3%	42.3%	35.5%	5.1%	0.5%	0.3%
65 and over	62,678	20.1%	44.7%	32.6%	2.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	931,942	15.9%	38.7%	38.4%	7.4%	0.8%	0.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 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 2025, the DCJ obtained information on 53,612 searches conducted during contact incidents. Law enforcement reported 36,737 citizens who had their person searched, 12,660 whose vehicle was searched, and 4,215 whose property was searched (Table 17).

Table 17: All citizen searches: search type, 2025

Search Type	Citizen Search Type Count	Citizen Search Type (%)
Person Search	36,737	68.5%
Vehicle Search	12,660	23.6%
Property Search	4,215	7.9%
Total	53,612	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 18 displays the basis for searches performed. The most common search type was based on a “search warrant exception” in law, accounting for 67% 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 (24%), followed by a search where the citizen gave consent (7%). One percent of searches occurred with a search warrant.

Table 18: Citizen searches: basis for search, 2025

Basis for search	Search Count	Citizens (%)
Consent	3,991	7.4%
Inventory	12,841	24.0%
Search warrant	743	1.4%
Search warrant exception	36,037	67.2%
Total	53,612	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 Hispanic citizen groups had similar rates of consent (both at 8%), inventory (23% vs. 22%), warrant (1% vs. 2%) and warrant exception (both 68%) searches. Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens were subject to similar rates of consent searches (8%) compared to White NH (7%) and lower rates of inventory searches compared to White NH (25%).

Table 19: Citizen searches: basis for search and race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizens Searched Count	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	777	6.6%	32.3%	1.3%	59.8%
Black/African American NH	8,308	7.8%	23.3%	1.2%	67.7%
Hispanic	18,681	7.8%	22.4%	1.5%	68.4%
Multiracial/Other NH	439	10.3%	19.1%	0.9%	69.7%
Native American NH	362	6.9%	19.1%	2.2%	71.8%
White NH	25,045	7.1%	25.2%	1.4%	66.3%
Total	53,612	7.4%	24.0%	1.4%	67.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Table 20 highlights some of the gender differences in searches. Compared to searches performed on males, searches on females were more likely to be inventory searches (27% in females vs. 23% in males). The small cell counts of searches performed on nonbinary citizens makes comparisons between them and searches on cisgender citizens less reliable.

Table 20: Citizen searches: basis for search and gender, 2025

Gender	Citizens Searched Counts	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Female	12,555	6.5%	27.4%	1.3%	64.8%
Male	40,941	7.7%	22.9%	1.4%	67.9%
Nonbinary	116	8.6%	14.7%	0.9%	75.9%
Total	53,612	7.4%	24.0%	1.4%	67.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 21 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 and over. Fifteen percent (15%) of citizens searched between the ages of 10 and 14 were performed based on citizen consent, which was

higher than the 7% rate overall. The reporting process does not collect data on whether the consent for search of a juvenile came from the juvenile or a legal guardian. Citizens over the age of 65 had a higher rate of inventory searches (40%) and a lower rate of search warrant exception searches (52%).

Table 21: Citizen searches: basis for search and age, 2025

Age	Citizens Searched Counts	Consent (%)	Inventory (%)	Search warrant (%)	Search warrant exception (%)
Under 10	11	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	45.5%
10 – 14	351	14.5%	19.4%	1.7%	63.8%
15 – 17	1,508	8.0%	29.2%	1.9%	60.9%
18 – 24	8,321	7.6%	25.0%	1.2%	66.2%
25 – 34	16,377	7.0%	23.5%	1.3%	68.2%
35 – 44	14,530	7.6%	21.9%	1.4%	69.2%
45 – 54	7,340	7.6%	22.5%	1.4%	68.5%
55 – 64	3,560	7.8%	26.3%	1.3%	64.6%
65 and over	1,614	6.8%	39.6%	2.0%	51.6%
Total	53,612	7.4%	24.0%	1.4%	67.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

As shown in Table 22, law enforcement reported finding contraband in 20% 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, 2025

Search outcome	Citizen Search Count	Citizen Search (%)
Contraband found	10,533	19.6%
No contraband found	43,079	80.4%
Total	53,612	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 23 highlights that Black/African American NH citizens were three times more likely to be subject to a person search (9%) than White NH citizens (3%). Additionally, Table 23 shows that in 16% of all person searches, 24% of vehicle searches, and 38% of property searches, law enforcement did uncover contraband. Person searches performed on Black/African American NH and Native American Hispanic citizens had a lower rate of contraband found (13% and 15%, respectively) compared to White NH where 18% of searches returned contraband (Figure 5).

Law enforcement reported 12,660 citizen vehicle searches. Twenty-four percent (24%) of these searches uncovered contraband, and Multiracial/Other NH had the highest rate of contraband found (32%), followed by Black/African American NH (27%).

Law enforcement reported 4,215 searches of citizen's property in 2025, and over one-third of these searches resulted in contraband being found (38%), as seen in Table 23. Property searches associated with White NH citizens had the highest contraband yield (41%) compared to any other race/ethnic groups despite having the second-lowest rate of property searches.

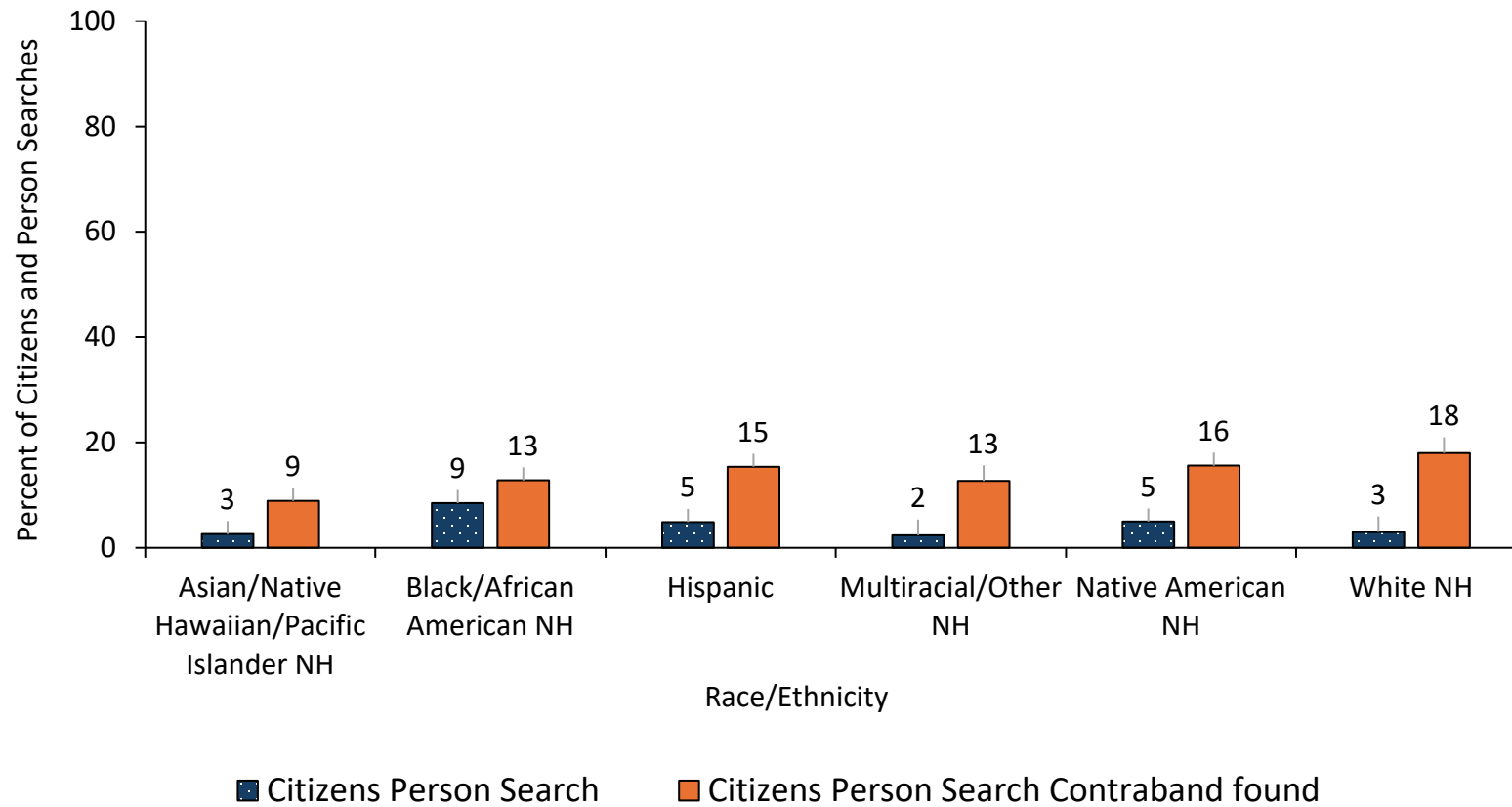
Table 23: Citizen Contacts resulting in searches with contraband found, and race/ethnicity, 2025

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	20,440	2.6%	0.9%	0.2%	8.9%	13.9%	37.5%
Black/African American NH	72,542	8.5%	1.9%	1.0%	12.8%	26.5%	30.6%
Hispanic	264,865	4.9%	1.7%	0.5%	15.4%	23.9%	39.0%
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	2.4%	0.5%	0.5%	12.7%	31.9%	25.4%
Native American NH	5,135	5.0%	1.3%	0.7%	15.6%	22.1%	28.9%
White NH	556,137	3.0%	1.2%	0.4%	18.0%	24.0%	40.8%
Total	931,942	3.9%	1.4%	0.5%	16.0%	24.1%	38.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Figure 5: Person searches with contraband found, and race/ethnicity, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

As seen in Table 24, citizens aged 35 to 54 had the highest rates of contraband found (18%) during a person search, which is similar to the overall rate of 16%. Among vehicle searches, citizens aged 35-44 yielded the highest rate of found contraband at 31%, 7 percentage points higher than the overall rate. This age group also had the highest rate of contraband found in property searches (41%) compared to the overall rate of 38%.

Table 24: Contacts resulting in searches with contraband found, and age, 2025

Age	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 (%)
Under 10	3,329	0.3%	<0.1%	<0.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
10 – 14	7,279	4.1%	0.1%	0.6%	14.4%	10.0%	20.9%
15 – 17	31,849	3.2%	1.1%	0.4%	16.1%	20.9%	40.0%
18 – 24	158,544	3.4%	1.5%	0.3%	11.5%	20.1%	38.4%
25 – 34	244,702	4.7%	1.5%	0.5%	15.9%	23.5%	39.0%
35 – 44	206,338	5.0%	1.5%	0.6%	17.9%	31.0%	41.3%
45 – 54	131,944	3.9%	1.2%	0.5%	17.7%	27.3%	35.7%
55 – 64	85,279	2.8%	1.1%	0.3%	16.0%	21.7%	33.8%
65 and over	62,678	1.3%	1.1%	0.2%	12.4%	9.7%	21.5%
Total	931,942	3.9%	1.4%	0.5%	16.0%	24.1%	38.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Police Entry

The contacts reporting system also collects information regarding the manner that law enforcement entered private property. Overall, most citizen contacts (92%; count = 858,642) did not involve law enforcement entry of their property. Law enforcement reported entering citizen's property 73,300 times with less than one percent (1%, count = 540) classified as "unannounced entry", as shown in Table 25. Per Senate Bill 23-254, unannounced entries, also referred to as "no-knock" entries, describe police entry into a dwelling that does not adhere to the normal "knock and announce" protocol. Such entries can only occur under the following circumstances: "A court authorizes a no-knock warrant pursuant to section 16-3-303; OR...an emergency threatening the life of or grave injury to a person, provided that the imminent danger is not created by law enforcement itself" or "the officer is engaged in the hot pursuit of a fleeing suspect" or "...a law enforcement officer working in an undercover capacity".

Table 25: Citizen contacts whose property was entered: police entry type, 2025

Entry Type	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Citizen with Property Entry (%)
Announced entry	72,760	99.3%
Unannounced entry	540	0.7%
Total	73,300	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 26 presents entry type rates alongside race/ethnicity of the citizen. Among citizens whose property was entered, Multiracial/Other NH citizens had the highest rate of unannounced entry (4%), followed by Black/African American NH, and Native American NH citizens (2%). Thirteen percent (13%, count = 72) of unannounced entries had warrants noted in the reporting system.

Table 26: Citizen contacts whose property was entered: police entry type and race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	1,704	99.6%	0.4%
Black/African American NH	5,125	98.0%	2.0%
Hispanic	23,121	99.2%	0.8%

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Multiracial/Other NH	521	96.5%	3.5%
Native American NH	137	98.5%	1.5%
White NH	42,692	99.5%	0.5%
Total	73,300	99.3%	0.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.
 Note: “NH” in the Race/ethnicity column refers to non-Hispanic.

Rates of unannounced entry were similar for male and female citizens (Table 27). There were 47,301 males, 25,857 females and 142 nonbinary citizens whose property was entered. Both male and female citizens had unannounced entry rates of under 1%, while nonbinary citizens had a rate of 2%.

Table 27: Citizen contacts: police entry type and gender of citizen, 2025

Gender	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Female	25,857	99.2%	0.8%
Male	47,301	99.3%	0.7%
Nonbinary	142	97.9%	2.1%
Total	73,300	99.3%	0.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Similar to gender, rates of unannounced entry were similar between the citizens in different age categories, apart from those under 15 years old who had higher rates compared to 1% overall, as shown in Table 28.

Table 28: Citizen contacts: police entry type and age of citizen, 2025

Age	Citizen with Property Entry Count	Announced (%)	Unannounced (%)
Under 10	133	97.0%	3.0%
10 – 14	793	98.1%	1.9%
15 – 17	3,378	99.3%	0.7%
18 – 24	12,119	99.5%	0.5%
25 – 34	18,821	99.2%	0.8%
35 – 44	15,657	99.2%	0.8%
45 – 54	10,368	99.3%	0.7%
55 – 64	6,740	99.3%	0.7%
65 and over	5,291	99.3%	0.7%
Total	73,300	99.3%	0.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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. Per HB21-1142, a showup is “an identification procedure in which an eyewitness is presented with a single subject in person for the purpose of determining whether the eyewitness identifies the individual as the suspect”. The data below on showups provide additional context for these events.

Table 29 gives a summary of the law enforcement officer’s confidence in the outcome of the identification based on whether the citizen and the witness were the same race/ethnicity (intra-racial) or a different race/ethnicity (cross-racial). There were 1,137 showups reported over the 12-month period, and of those, 86% made an identification and were confident or somewhat confident in that identification, 4% were not confident in the identification, 5% made no identification, and in 4% of showups, the identification outcome was unknown. Forty-four percent (44%) comprised intra-racial showups (count = 505) and 39% involved cross-racial ones (count = 448). 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, officers were confident or somewhat confident in 86% of intra-racial showups identifications compared to 92% of cross-racial showups. Officers reported in 4% of cross-racial showups that no identification was made compared to 7% of intra-racial showups.

Table 29: Witness showups: racial concurrence of witness and suspect and witness identification confidence level, 2025

Identification Confidence Level	Showups	Overall (%)	Intra-racial (%)	Cross-racial (%)	Missing (%)
Yes: Confident or somewhat confident	981	86.3%	85.5%	91.7%	75.0%
Yes: Not confident	45	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%
No identification	61	5.4%	6.7%	3.8%	5.4%
Unknown	50	4.4%	3.8%	0.9%	14.7%
Total	1,137	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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, and location of the incident; the perceived demographics of the citizen contacted; the type of force; whether the citizen exhibited a weapon prior to the use of force; the use or brandishing of a weapon by an officer; whether the officer weapon was discharged; severity and nature of injury; whether an ambulance was called; whether the citizen was transported to a medical facility; the names of officers who used force; the P.O.S.T. numbers of officers on the scene; whether force resulted in a complaint or investigation; and outcome of that complaint or investigation.

As shown in Table 30, 7,922 contact incidents involved the use of force in 2025. This translates roughly to a rate of 930 incidents per 100,000 contact incidents. This is an increase from 7,173 contact incidents involving the use of force in 2024 (905 incidents per 100,000 contact incidents). As multiple citizens could have either had force used on them or witnessed use of force, separate totals were calculated for each. Law enforcement reported 9,822 citizens involved in instances of use of force, equating to a rate of 1,054 per 100,000 citizen contacts. Not all citizens who were involved in a contact where force was used had force used on them. In total, 8,990 citizens were found to have had force used on them which translates to a rate of 965 citizens, per 100,000 citizen contacts.

Table 30: Use of force incidents and citizen contacts involved, 2025

Unit	Measure
All contact incidents, count	852,166
Contact incidents involving UoF* count	7,922
Rate of contact incidents involving UoF, per 100,000 contacts	929.6
All citizens count	931,942
Citizens involved in UoF incident count	9,822
Citizens involved in UoF incident, per 100,000 citizen contacts	1,053.9
Force used on citizens count	8,990
Force used on citizen per 100,000 citizen contacts	964.7

Note: * UoF refers to use of force

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

The following demographic tables (Table 31, Table 32, and Table 33) compare force used as rates per 100,000 citizens contacted. Rates were used for force measures so that categories can be compared accounting for their numbers contacted. Table 31 displays the use of force rate for race/ethnicity. Rates of use of force were highest in incidents involving Black/African American NH (3,241 per 100,000). This rate is more than 6 times the rate for White NH (518) citizens who had the lowest rate of use of force. The second and third highest rates of force used on citizens were found to be among Hispanic citizens (1,322 per 100,000) and Multiracial/Other NH citizens (827 per 100,000). Figure 6 depicts these findings as a bar graph.

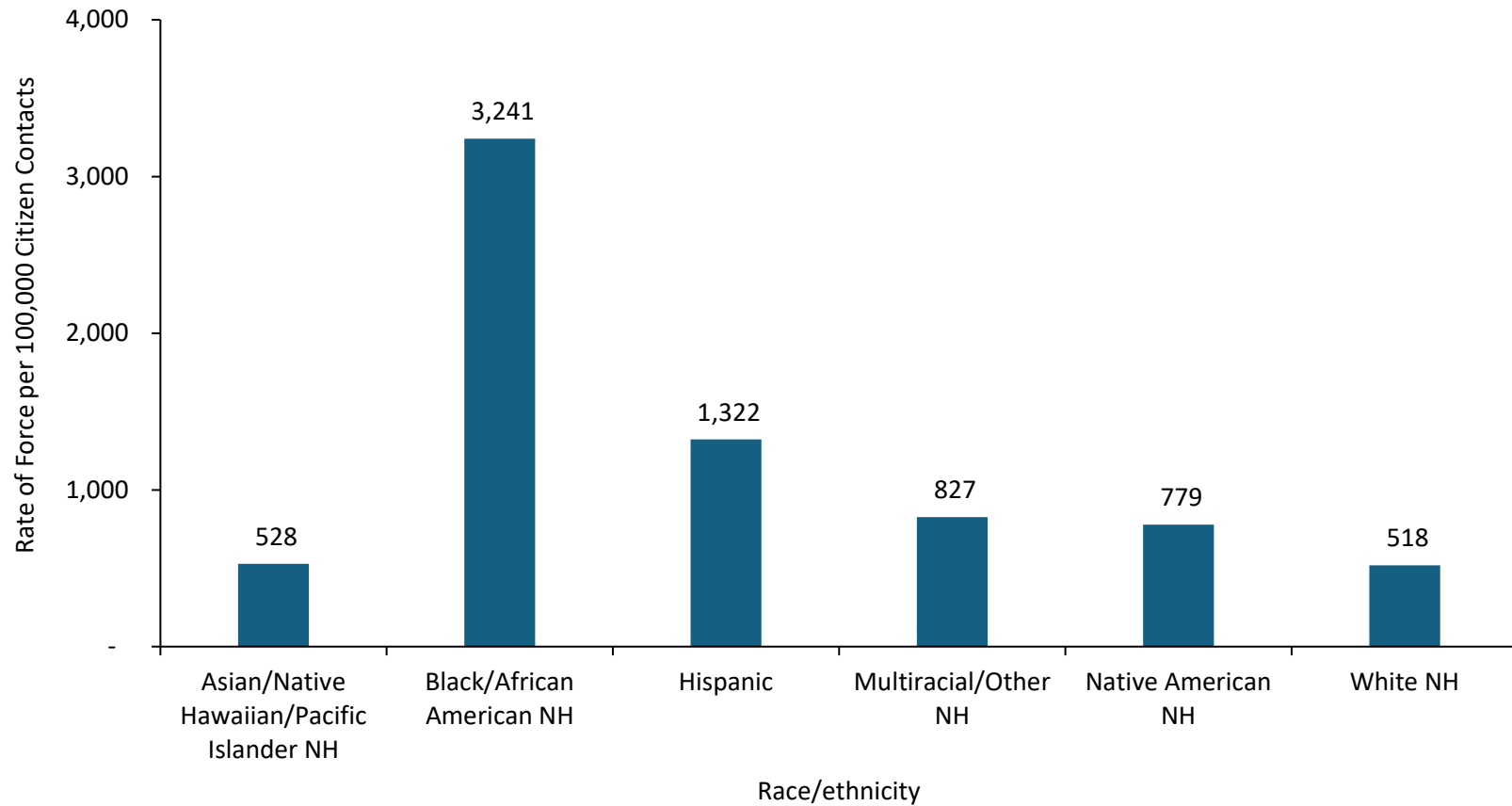
Table 31: Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	20,440	108	528.4
Black/African American NH	72,542	2,351	3,240.9
Hispanic	264,865	3,502	1,322.2
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	106	826.6
Native American NH	5,135	40	779.0
White NH	556,137	2,883	518.4
Total	931,942	8,990	964.7

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Figure 6: Use of force rate per 100,000 citizen contacts, and race/ethnicity, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Table 32 displays the use of force rates and gender. Male citizens had twice the rate of use of force as female citizens, 1,167 versus 574. Nonbinary citizens had the lowest citizen count (count = 5,514) as well as the lowest force used on citizen count (count = 24). Nonbinary citizens had force used on them at a rate of 435 per 100,000 citizen contacts.

Table 32: Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: gender, 2025

Gender	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Female	311,295	1,789	574.7
Male	615,133	7,177	1,166.7
Nonbinary	5,514	24	435.3
Total	931,942	8,990	964.7

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 15-17 were subject to the highest rate of force (1,391 per 100,000 citizen contacts). The second and third highest rates were found in the 10-14 (1,374 per 100,000 citizen contacts) and 25-34 (1,309 per 100,000 citizen contacts) age ranges. Use of force rates decreased as the perceived age of the citizen contacted increased; the lowest rates by age were in adults in the 55-64 age range (387 incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts) and those 65 or older (140 incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts).

Table 33: Citizen contacts and use of force counts and rate per 100,00 citizen contacts: age, 2025

Age	Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Under 10	3,329	13	390.5
10 – 14	7,279	100	1,373.8
15 – 17	31,849	444	1,394.1
18 – 24	158,544	1,409	888.7
25 – 34	244,702	3,203	1,308.9
35 – 44	206,338	2,393	1,159.7
45 – 54	131,944	1,010	765.5
55 – 64	85,279	330	387.0
65 and over	62,678	88	140.4
Total	931,942	8,990	964.7

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Officer Weapon and Use of Force

As described earlier, use of force incidents may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the officer. Weapons are defined as a “firearm, long gun, taser, baton, nunchucks, or projectiles” (24-31-901, C.R.S.). Law enforcement also reported on other use of force incidents involving “application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person” that resulted in serious bodily injury or death (24-31-901, C.R.S.). 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 the use of force incident, and other use of force mechanisms. Tables also include citizen demographic information.

Table 34 presents data on statute-defined weapons used during contact incidents. In the case where an officer used a weapon on multiple citizens, the data collection process did 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-represent the discharged and brandished

categories. The DCJ is working with its vendor to discuss how to best move forward regarding this limitation for future data collection and reporting. Weapons in Table 34 include firearms, tasers/electric shock weapons, long guns, and projectile weapons, as described above. In all use of force incidents involving officer weapons, weapons were more likely to be brandished than discharged. In 2025, law enforcement reported use of force incidents involving 3,327 firearms, 658 taser/electric shock weapons, 735 long guns, and 207 projectile weapons. Of the firearms and long guns brandished/unholstered in use of force incidents, approximately 1% were discharged. Officers reported the highest discharge rate for projectile weapons at nearly 50%, followed by tasers/electric shock weapons at 32%.

Table 34: Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon type and discharge status, 2025

Weapon type	Weapon used Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished or Unholstered (%)
Firearm	3,327	1.2%	98.8%
Taser/electric shock weapon	658	31.6%	68.4%
Long gun	735	1.2%	98.8%
Projectile weapon	207	49.8%	50.2%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Note: There were 15 batons used and 1 nunchuck used, all of which were brandished/unholstered.

Table 35 presents officer use of force rates by the race/ethnicity of the citizen involved. Officer weapon and type of force are two separate variables that are collected in the CUOFRS; type of force includes the weapons in Table 34 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 2025, weapon use in incidents involving use of force were substantially higher in incidents involving Black/African American NH citizens. Compared to White NH citizens Black/African American NH citizens rates were six times higher for firearms or long guns (1,330 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts), seven times higher for physical force, and five times higher for tasers/electric shock weapon (see Table 35). Hispanic individuals had rates of firearm or long gun used against them that were nearly triple that of White NH individuals (658 vs. 228 incidents per 100,000 citizen contacts). Figure 7 presents these findings in a bar graph.

Table 35: Type of force used and rate per 100,000 citizen contacts: race/ethnicity, 2025

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	20,440	264.2	156.6	48.9	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	39.1	9.8	0.0
Black/African American NH	72,542	1,330.3	838.1	281.2	111.7	5.5	68.9	4.1	467.3	55.1	78.6
Hispanic	264,865	658.4	313.4	113.6	29.1	0.0	18.5	4.5	129.9	38.5	16.2
Multiracial/Other NH	12,823	288.5	241.8	46.8	31.2	0.0	15.6	7.8	156.0	0.0	39.0
Native American NH	5,135	253.2	253.2	58.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	136.3	0.0	38.9
White NH	556,137	228.5	124.1	52.1	14.2	0.9	5.8	2.7	63.7	17.3	9.2
Total	931,942	438.2	236.5	87.3	26.0	1.1	14.4	3.4	115.0	25.8	17.0

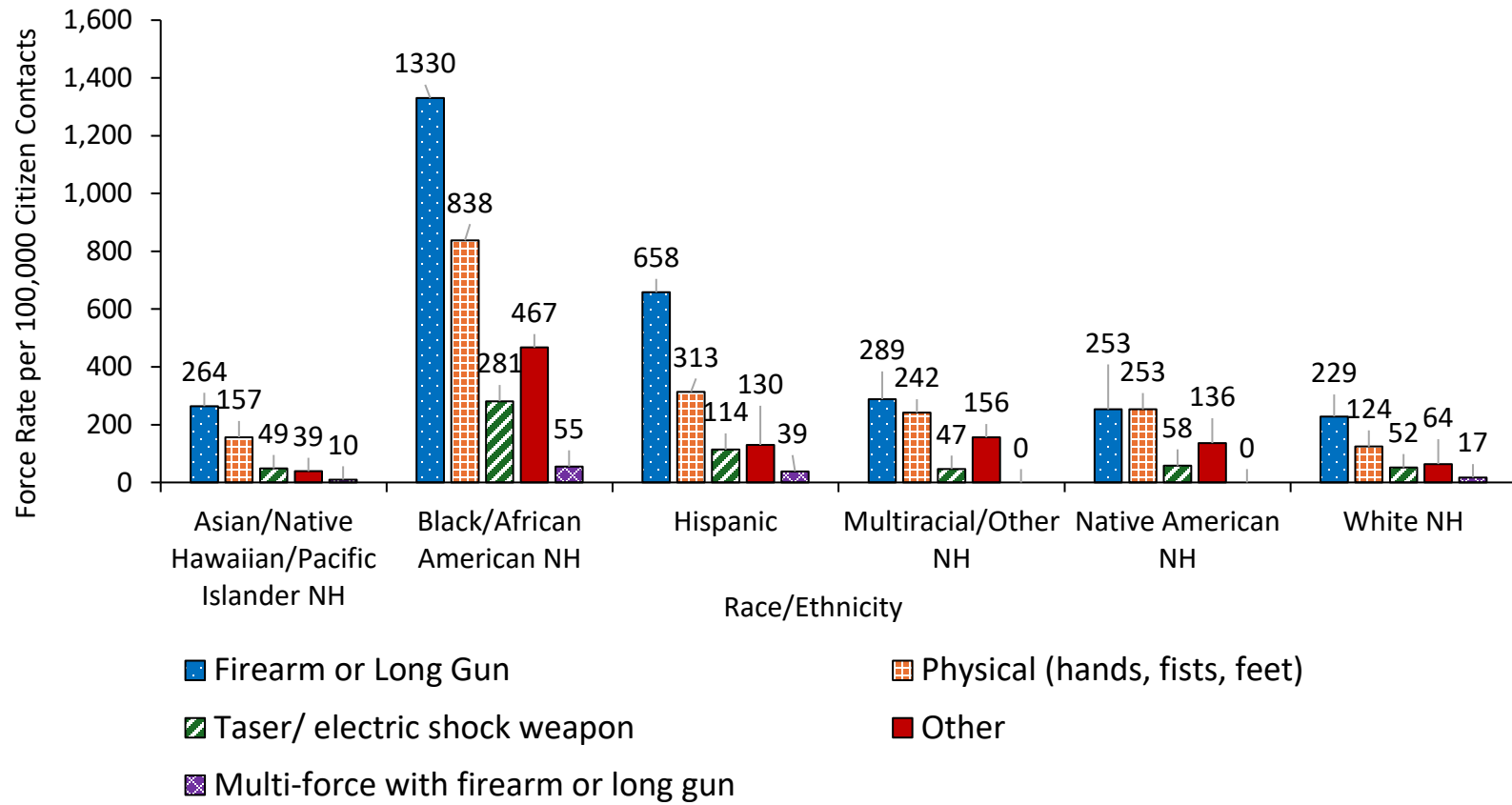
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Note: "Multi-force with firearm or long gun" refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, one of which being a firearm/long gun.

Note: "Multi-force without firearm or long gun" refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, none of which were a firearm/long gun.

Figure 7: Type of force used and rate per 100,000 contacts, and race/ethnicity, 2025



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 involved. 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. Of those with more than 100 instances, officers reported the highest weapon discharge status against White NH citizens (9%). Among the other groups with over 100 officer weapon counts, Hispanic and Black/African American NH individuals displayed similar rates of discharge at 6% and 8% each, respectively.

Table 36: Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and race/ethnicity of citizen, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	56	10.7%	89.3%
Black/African American NH	889	7.5%	92.5%
Hispanic	2,122	5.6%	94.4%
Multiracial/Other NH	37	18.9%	81.1%
Native American NH	17	17.6%	82.4%
White NH	1,822	8.7%	91.3%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Gender disparities were observed in the types of force used against citizens, as seen in Table 37. Compared to female citizens, male citizens had over double the rate of being subjected to officer firearms or long guns (528 vs 266 per 100,000 citizens), to physical force (290 vs. 132 per 100,000 citizens), and a near four-fold higher rate of being tased (116 vs. 31 per 100,000 citizens).

Table 37: Type of force used and rate per 100,00 citizens: gender, 2025

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	311,295	266.3	132.0	31.2	17.0	0.0	15.7	1.9	92.5	10.9	7.1
Male	615,133	527.7	290.2	116.4	30.7	1.6	13.8	4.2	127.1	33.5	21.3
Nonbinary	5,514	163.2	145.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	72.5
Total	931,942	438.2	236.5	87.3	26.0	1.1	14.4	3.4	115.0	25.8	17.0

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Note: “Multi-force with firearm or long gun” refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, one of which being a firearm/long gun.

Note: “Multi-force without firearm or long gun” refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, none of which were a firearm/long gun

As seen in Table 38, male citizens also had double the rate of officer weapons discharged against them at 8% versus 4% in females. Nonbinary citizens also had a discharge rate of 8%, though only 12 nonbinary citizens had weapons used on them.

Table 38: Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and gender of citizen, 2025

Gender	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Female	947	4.4%	95.6%
Male	3,984	8.0%	92.0%
Nonbinary	12	8.3%	91.7%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 39 shows the type of use of force by age. The firearm use rate was highest in incidents involving 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 (757 vs. 438 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts). Citizens within the 25-34 age range had the highest rate of both physical force (338 per 100,000 citizens) and tasers/electric shock weapons (124 per 100,000 citizens) used against them.

Table 39: Type of force used and rate per 100,000 citizen contacts by age of citizen, 2025

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	3,329	240.3	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0
10 – 14	7,279	728.1	248.3	96.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.8	55.0	13.7
15 – 17	31,849	756.7	323.4	97.3	25.1	3.1	6.3	3.1	125.6	37.7	15.7
18 – 24	158,544	426.4	210.7	70.0	28.4	0.0	25.2	2.5	92.7	18.9	13.9
25 – 34	244,702	546.0	338.4	123.8	46.6	2.9	25.3	6.1	160.2	34.3	25.3
35 – 44	206,338	534.1	277.2	108.6	24.7	0.5	11.1	4.8	142.0	33.4	23.3
45 – 54	131,944	351.7	189.5	74.3	12.9	0.8	4.5	1.5	98.5	22.7	9.1
55 – 64	85,279	178.2	91.5	38.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	8.2	9.4
65 and over	62,678	83.0	28.7	11.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.2	3.2	0.0
Total	931,942	438.2	236.5	87.3	26.0	1.1	14.4	3.4	115.0	25.8	17.0

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Note: “Multi-force with firearm or long gun” refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, one of which being a firearm/long gun.

Note: “Multi-force without firearm or long gun” refers to a citizen who had more than one type of force used against them, none of which were a firearm/long gun

Citizens within the 25-34 and 35-44 age ranges had the highest rate of officer weapons being discharged against them at 8% each, as shown in Table 40. Citizens under the age of 10 had no instances of weapons being discharged against them. weapons were infrequently discharged and when they were it was more often in incidents with adult 18-44 years of age.

Table 40: Weapon used on citizen contacts: officer weapon discharge status and age of citizen, 2025

Age	Weapon Used on Citizen Count	Discharged (%)	Brandished (%)
Under 10	7	0.0%	100.0%
10 – 14	53	3.8%	96.2%
15 – 17	256	2.7%	97.3%
18 – 24	741	7.4%	92.6%
25 – 34	1,579	8.2%	91.8%
35 – 44	1,427	7.8%	92.2%
45 – 54	621	6.8%	93.2%
55 – 64	188	4.8%	95.2%
65 and over	71	5.6%	94.4%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Citizen Weapon Possession

When reporting instances of force used against citizens, law enforcement agencies also report whether the citizens involved exhibited a weapon of their own. Table 41 depicts these citizens who exhibited a weapon and denotes: a) when during the use of force incident the citizen exhibited a weapon and b) what type of weapon was exhibited. Law enforcement reported 1,293 citizens who exhibited weapons, accounting for 20% of citizens who had force used against them. Of those weapons exhibited (count = 1,347), firearms were the most frequently exhibited (count = 514) followed by personal weapons (count = 356) which include hands, fists, and feet. According to law enforcement, 62% of citizens exhibited a weapon before force was used and 23% after; the timing for the remaining 15% was unknown. Law enforcement reported that citizens displayed dangerous weapons (knives, blunt objects, or projectiles) at the highest rate before officer use of force.

Table 41: Citizen weapons involved in use of force incidents: exhibited before or after force was used, 2025

Citizen Weapon	Weapon Count	Before (%)	After (%)	Unknown (%)
Firearm	514	53.1%	23.0%	23.9%
Dangerous Weapons (knives, blunt objects, projectiles)	306	84.0%	15.4%	0.7%
Motor Vehicle/Vessel	38	68.4%	15.8%	15.8%
Personal Weapons (hands, fist, feet)	356	60.1%	30.6%	9.3%
All others	133	45.9%	25.6%	28.6%
Total	1,347	61.7%	23.3%	15.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 42 displays the percentage of citizens who possessed a weapon by type of weapon and race/ethnicity. Multiracial/Other NH (7%), Hispanic (6%), and Black/African American NH (6%) had the highest rates of firearm exhibition.

Table 42: Citizen contacts involved in use of force incident: citizen weapon type and race/ethnicity of citizen, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	108	4.6%	1.9%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%
Black/African American NH	2,351	5.5%	2.4%	0.2%	3.4%	0.8%
Hispanic	3,502	5.9%	3.1%	0.4%	3.8%	1.6%
Multiracial/Other NH	106	6.6%	5.7%	1.9%	2.8%	0.0%
Native American NH	40	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.5%
White NH	2,883	5.7%	4.5%	0.6%	4.6%	2.0%
Total	8,990	5.7%	3.4%	0.4%	4.0%	1.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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. Female citizens tended to have the lowest rates of exhibiting weapons during use of force incidents. Male citizens accounted for the highest rates of firearm exhibition (7%). Nonbinary citizens had the highest rate of dangerous weapon exhibition (4%) and personal weapons (8%); 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, 2025

Gender	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Female	1,789	2.5%	1.4%	0.6%	2.9%	1.4%
Male	7,177	6.5%	3.9%	0.4%	4.2%	1.5%
Nonbinary	24	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Total	8,990	5.7%	3.4%	0.4%	4.0%	1.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 44 displays the ages of citizens involved in a use of force incident who exhibited a weapon. Citizens aged 15-17 had the highest rates of exhibiting a firearm at 12%, followed by those aged 18-24 (8%) and 10-14 (8%).

Table 44: Citizen contacts involved in use of force incident: citizen weapon type and age, 2025

Age	Force used on citizen count	Firearm	Dangerous Weapons	Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	Personal Weapons	All Others
Under 10	13	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 – 14	100	8.0%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
15 – 17	444	11.5%	2.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.9%
18 – 24	1,409	7.5%	2.6%	0.3%	3.1%	1.2%
25 – 34	3,203	4.9%	3.3%	0.3%	3.8%	1.5%
35 – 44	2,393	4.2%	3.4%	0.5%	4.8%	1.3%
45 – 54	1,010	6.3%	5.1%	0.8%	4.1%	2.4%
55 – 64	330	6.1%	4.2%	0.3%	5.5%	1.8%
65 and over	88	6.8%	3.4%	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%
Total	8,990	5.7%	3.4%	0.4%	4.0%	1.5%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Injury Severity

CUOFRS also provided additional details about the status and severity of injuries incurred during use of force incidents. Injured citizens might have been subject to multiple uses of force. As shown in Table 45, law enforcement reported that most citizens who had force used against them did not sustain an apparent injury (61%). Twenty-six (26%) percent were reported as having unknown injury severity, 13% were reported as having minor/possible injury, and 0.7% were reported as a serious injury. The high percentage of citizens whose injury status was unknown is a limitation of these data. There were 15 deaths reported in the CUOFRS in 2025 which equates to 0.2% of citizens who were subjected to the use of force. A fuller exploration of citizen deaths from a complementary data collection is presented in the Civilian Deaths section of the report (pp. 69-71).

Table 45: Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity, 2025

Injury Severity	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen (%)
Death	15	0.2%
Serious Injury	60	0.7%
Minor or Possible Injury	1,120	12.5%
No Apparent Injury	5,453	60.7%
Unknown Injury Severity	2,342	26.1%
Total	8,990	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Table 46, Table 47, and Table 48 display trends involving citizen demographics, officer use of force types and injury severity. Native American NH citizens had the highest rate of serious injury at 2.5%. No apparent injury was highest among Multiracial/Other NH and White NH citizens at approximately 64%, each.

Table 46: Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and race/ethnicity, 2025

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	108	0.9%	0.9%	10.2%	54.6%	33.3%
Black/African American NH	2,351	0.0%	0.1%	11.0%	56.3%	32.6%
Hispanic	3,502	0.2%	0.7%	12.8%	61.3%	24.9%
Multiracial/Other NH	106	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	64.2%	23.6%
Native American NH	40	0.0%	2.5%	25.0%	55.0%	17.5%
White NH	2,883	0.2%	1.0%	13.1%	63.6%	22.0%
Total	8,990	0.2%	0.7%	12.5%	60.7%	26.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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

Male citizens were reported as having the highest rate of serious injury (1%) compared to females (0.1%). Females had a higher rate of no apparent injury than males (68% vs 59%). Male citizens accounted for all citizen deaths. Nonbinary citizens accounted for the highest rate of minor or possible injury (17%), though, the small number of nonbinary citizens who had force used on them is too small to be a reliable metric.

Table 47: Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and gender, 2025

Gender	Force Used on Citizen Count	Death (%)	Serious Injury (%)	Minor or Possible Injury (%)	No apparent injury (%)	Unknown Severity (%)
Female	1,789	0.0%	0.1%	7.5%	67.9%	24.5%
Male	7,177	0.2%	0.8%	13.7%	58.8%	26.5%
Nonbinary	24	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%
Total	8,990	0.2%	0.7%	12.5%	60.7%	26.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Citizens under the age of 10 had the highest rate of no apparent injury (92%), followed by those aged 10-14 (66%). Those aged 55-64 had the highest rate of serious injury (1.5%) and those aged 65 and over had the highest rate of minor or possible injury (15%).

Table 48: Force used on citizen contacts: injury severity and age, 2025

Age	Force Used on Citizen Count	Death (%)	Serious Injury (%)	Minor or Possible Injury (%)	No apparent injury (%)	Unknown injury severity (%)
Under 10	13	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	7.7%
10 – 14	100	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	66.0%	29.0%
15 – 17	444	0.0%	0.5%	9.7%	59.7%	30.2%
18 – 24	1,409	0.1%	0.4%	10.3%	62.0%	27.3%
25 – 34	3,203	0.1%	0.6%	13.3%	59.5%	26.6%
35 – 44	2,393	0.3%	0.8%	13.2%	59.5%	26.2%
45 – 54	1,010	0.3%	1.0%	13.1%	63.5%	22.2%
55 – 64	330	0.0%	1.5%	12.1%	64.8%	21.5%
65 and over	88	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	61.4%	23.9%
Total	8,990	0.2%	0.7%	12.5%	60.7%	26.1%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Ambulance Call

This section provides details on ambulance calls associated with use of force incidents. Of the 8,990 citizens who had force used against them, an ambulance was requested for 34% of citizens and 21% were transported to a hospital. Table 49 provides data on ambulance and transport rates in comparison to the reported race/ethnicity groups of the citizens. White NH, Black/African American NH, and Hispanic citizens had equivalent rates of ambulance calls (34%). Across these 3 groups, White NH citizens were transported at the highest rate. Native American NH citizens had the highest rate of an ambulance being called (55%) and being transported (35%), across all groups.

Table 49: Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status, transportation status and race/ethnicity, 2025

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	108	25.0%	74.1%	0.9%	18.5%	80.6%	0.9%
Black/African American NH	2,351	34.0%	65.8%	0.3%	16.7%	83.2%	0.1%
Hispanic	3,502	34.0%	65.6%	0.5%	20.5%	79.3%	0.2%
Multiracial/Other NH	106	36.8%	63.2%	0.0%	23.6%	76.4%	0.0%
Native American NH	40	55.0%	42.5%	2.5%	35.0%	65.0%	0.0%
White NH	2,883	34.0%	64.9%	1.1%	24.4%	75.0%	0.6%
Total	8,990	34.0%	65.4%	0.6%	20.9%	78.8%	0.3%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Notes: "NH" in the Race/ethnicity column refer 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.

Table 50 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 ambulance calls (36% vs. 27%) and in being transported to a hospital for medical care (23% vs. 14%). Of the 24 nonbinary citizens involved in use of force, 12 had an ambulance called and 6 were transported for medical care (Table 51).

Table 50: Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status and gender, 2025

Gender	Force Used on Citizen Count	AMB* called (%)	AMB not called (%)	Unknown AMB Called (%)	TRAN~ (%)	Not TRAN (%)	Unknown TRAN (%)
Female	1,789	27.2%	72.3%	0.4%	14.1%	85.7%	0.2%
Male	7,177	35.6%	63.7%	0.7%	22.5%	77.1%	0.3%
Nonbinary	24	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Total	8,990	34.0%	65.4%	0.6%	20.9%	78.8%	0.3%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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.

Table 51 includes ambulance and transport rates for citizens who had force used against them by perceived age. In 2025, ambulances were most frequently called for citizens within the 35-44 age range (36%) and least frequently called for those aged 10-14 (24%). Citizens within the 35-44 age range also had the highest rate of transport (23%) while citizens under the age of 10 were found to have had the lowest rate of transport (8%).

Table 51: Citizen contacts involved in use of force incidents: ambulance call status, transportation status and age, 2025

Age	Force Used on Citizen Count	AMB* called (%)	AMB not called (%)	Unknown AMB Called (%)	TRAN~ (%)	Not TRAN (%)	Unknown TRAN (%)
Under 10	13	30.8%	69.2%	0.0%	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%
10 – 14	100	24.0%	75.0%	1.0%	15.0%	83.0%	2.0%
15 – 17	444	34.9%	64.4%	0.7%	20.5%	79.5%	0.0%
18 – 24	1,409	33.0%	66.4%	0.6%	17.2%	82.5%	0.2%
25 – 34	3,203	34.7%	64.7%	0.7%	21.7%	77.9%	0.3%
35 – 44	2,393	35.6%	64.0%	0.4%	22.6%	77.2%	0.2%
45 – 54	1,010	30.9%	68.2%	0.9%	19.7%	79.8%	0.5%
55 – 64	330	32.1%	67.0%	0.9%	21.2%	78.5%	0.3%
65 and over	88	31.8%	68.2%	0.0%	20.5%	78.4%	1.1%
Total	8,990	34.0%	65.4%	0.6%	20.9%	78.8%	0.3%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 about an incident. Table 52 refer to complaints received rather than incidents where a complaint occurred. Of the 226 complaints reported, 149 (66%) were listed in the contacts reporting system as closed and 30 (13%) were under investigation. Of the complaints that had a recorded disposition, 44 (20%) were not sustained/unfounded/exonerated and 3 (1%) were sustained (Table 52).

Table 52: Complaints and outcomes, 2025

Complaint Outcome	Complaint Count	Complaints (%)
Under investigation	30	13.3%
Sustained	3	1.3%
Not sustained/Unfounded/Exonerated	44	19.5%
Closed	149	65.9%
Total	226	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Reported investigations of officers involved in the use of force are displayed in Table 53. Of the 2,437 investigations reported, the majority were closed (1,532; 63%) or had charges filed (402; 17%) because of the investigation. The remaining investigations had the following outcomes: 1% were sustained, 2% were not sustained, unfounded or exonerated, and 14% were still under investigation. The remaining 3% (75 cases) had an unknown outcome (Table 53).

Table 53: Investigation and outcomes, 2025

Investigation Outcome	Investigation Count	Investigations (%)
Charges Filed	402	16.5%
Under Investigation	337	13.8%
Sustained	34	1.4%
Not Sustained/Unfounded/Exonerated	57	2.3%
Closed	1,532	62.9%
Outcome Unknown	75	3.1%
Total	2,437	100.0%

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

Officer Resignations While Under Administrative Investigation

24-31-903, C.R.S. specifies that the DCJ must report on any instance of an officer’s resignation while under administrative leave, which might or might not relate to a use of force incident. Officer resignation data was obtained through the Colorado POST website, which provides publicly available information on POST-certified officers. In Colorado there were 46 resignations in lieu of termination for cause, 41 resignations while under investigation, 4 resignations or retirements prior to investigation, and 9 retirements while under investigation (Table 54) (Colorado POST, n.d.). For an agency breakdown of officer resignations/retirements while under administrative investigation, see Table 59 in Appendix B.

Table 54: Officer resignation/retirement while under administrative investigation, 2025

Officer Resignation/Retirement	Resignation/ Retirement Count	Resignation/ Retirement (%)
Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	46	46.0%
Resigned While Under Investigation	41	41.0%
Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	4	4.0%
Retired While Under Investigation	9	9.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Source: Colorado POST CY 2025.

Civilian Deaths

Reporting on the number of officer-involved civilian deaths is an element in 24-31-903(2)(e), C.R.S. that is separate from the contacts or use of force reporting. 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.

Table 55, Table 56, and Table 57 display DCRA data from January-December 2025. There were 35 officer-involved civilian deaths reported in 2025. Additionally, there were two civilian deaths by suicide reported that occurred in the presence of law enforcement, which are not included in Tables 55-57. Of the officer-involved civilian deaths, 49% were White NH, 20% were Hispanic or Latino, 11% were Black/African American NH, 6% were Asian NH, and 14% had an unknown race and/or ethnicity. Thirty-four percent (34%) of these decedents were between the ages of 35 and 44, and 23% were between 45-52 years old; making up over half of the recorded civilian deaths in custody. As seen in Table 57, 32 (91%) civilian deaths were males and three (9%) were female. See Table 60 in Appendix C for a table containing more details on each death.

Table 55: Civilian deaths in custody: race/ethnicity, 2025

Race/ethnicity	Deaths Count	(%)
Asian NH	2	5.7%
Black/African American NH	4	11.4%
Hispanic or Latino, Any Race	7	20.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native NH	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander NH	0	0.0%
White NH	17	48.6%
Unknown	5	14.3%
Total	35	100.0%

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 refer to non-Hispanic.

Table 56: Civilian deaths in custody: gender, 2025

Gender of citizen	Deaths Count	(%)
Female	3	8.6%
Male	32	91.4%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Total	35	100%

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

Table 57: Civilian deaths in custody: age, 2025

Age	Deaths Count	(%)
Under 18	1	2.9%
18 – 24	1	2.9%
25 – 34	6	17.1%
35 – 44	12	34.3%
45 – 54	8	22.9%
55 – 64	3	8.6%
65 and over	0	0.0%
Unknown	4	11.4%
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 58 shows monthly agency submissions to the CUOFRS via the Crime Insight portal. As previously highlighted, this 2025 report contains more data from participating agencies compared to the 2024 report (Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 2026). Of the 258 agencies required to report, 141 (55%) 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 23% of all contact incidents (count = 196,121), making this agency the greatest contributor to the contacts reporting system. The second and third largest reporters were the Denver Police Department (DPD) (count = 54,459 contacts) and Aurora Police Department (APD) (count = 53,931 contacts). The reported number of contacts from these agencies corresponds with the fact that CSP, DPD, and APD are the three largest law enforcement agencies in the state (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, n.d.).

The DCJ also include 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. 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 were therefore not counted in the respective population. The Denver Police Department (count = 3,716) had the highest number of contacts involving the use of force, followed by the Aurora Police Department (count = 2,398) and the Denver Sheriff's Department (count = 538). Among agencies that reported any use of force, rates ranged from 22 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts (Summit County Sheriff's Office) up to 33,333 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts (Las Animas County Sheriff's Office). However, it is more difficult to draw conclusions about these elevated rates of force used on citizens in rural areas (e.g. Las Animas County) due to the small cell counts and small populations. Among urban jurisdictions, the Denver Sheriff's Department and the Denver Police Department had the highest rates of force used against citizens (22,314 and 5,750 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 58: 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, 2025

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Colorado	NA	852,166	931,942	7,922	8,990	964.7
Adams County Sheriff's Office	12	8,635	8,635	96	96	1,111.8
Adams State University Police Department	12	99	99	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	12	2,734	2,734	9	9	329.2
Alma Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arapahoe Community College Campus Police Department	12	208	210	1	1	476.2
Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	12	3,856	3,856	0	0	0.0
Archuleta County Sheriff's Office	11	1,098	1,106	0	0	0.0
Arvada Police Department	12	12,324	12,323	54	54	438.2
Aspen Police Department	12	3,475	3,557	2	2	56.2
Ault Police Department	12	938	940	0	0	0.0
Auraria Campus Police Department	12	755	990	24	25	2,525.3
Aurora Police Department	12	53,931	56,047	2,179	2,398	4,278.6
Avon Police Department	12	2,776	2,776	0	0	0.0
Baca County Sheriff's Office	2	15	16	0	0	0.0
Basalt Police Department	12	1,405	1,615	2	2	123.8

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Bayfield Marshal's Office	12	591	595	0	0	0.0
Bent County Sheriff's Office	11	36	47	5	5	10,638.3
Black Hawk Police Department	12	1,925	2,117	35	40	1,889.5
Blanca Police Department	10	1,164	1,176	1	1	85.0
Blue River Police Department	11	845	845	0	0	0.0
Boulder County Sheriff's Office	12	5,986	6,273	2	2	31.9
Boulder Police Department	12	12,916	15,291	69	78	510.1
Bow Mar Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Breckenridge Police Department	12	2,345	2,355	0	0	0.0
Brighton Police Department	12	8,804	9,546	24	28	293.3
Broomfield Police Department	12	11,298	11,859	69	81	683.0
Brush Police Department	12	519	580	0	0	0.0
Buena Vista Police Department	12	1,219	1,273	6	7	549.9
Burlington Police Department	12	1,370	1,648	2	2	121.4
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	4,385	6,216	12	13	209.1
Carbondale Police Department	12	1,836	1,898	1	1	52.7
Castle Rock Police Department	12	4,743	5,243	4	4	76.3
Cedaredge Police Department	12	1,661	2,398	3	3	125.1
Centennial Police Department	11	5,533	5,533	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Center Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chaffee County Sheriff's Office	12	1,099	1,328	46	51	3,840.4
Cherry Hills Village Police Department	8	1,162	1,177	0	0	0.0
Cheyenne County Sheriff's Office	11	263	281	0	0	0.0
Clear Creek County Sheriff's Office	7	1,228	1,252	12	15	1,198.1
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	10	26,666	27,648	133	138	499.1
Colorado State Patrol	12	196,121	225,417	48	50	22.2
Colorado State University Police Department - Fort Collins	12	2,168	2,168	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	12,042	12,042	49	49	406.9
Conejos County Sheriff's Office	12	58	68	13	13	19,117.6
Cortez Police Department	12	3,967	4,365	0	0	0.0
Costilla County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Craig Police Department	12	2,160	2,292	13	14	610.8
Crested Butte Police Department	12	214	219	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Cripple Creek Police Department	12	973	1,170	2	2	170.9
Crowley County Sheriff's Office	12	339	370	1	1	270.3
Custer County Sheriff's Office	12	182	182	0	0	0.0
Dacono Police Department	12	654	690	1	1	144.9
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	8	376	386	1	1	259.1
Delta Police Department	11	305	326	4	5	1,533.7
Denver Marshall's Office	11	227	227	1	1	440.5
Denver Police Department	12	54,459	64,627	3,158	3,716	5,749.9
Denver Sheriff's Department	12	3,064	2,411	526	538	22,314.4
Dillon Police Department	12	1,609	1,737	4	5	287.9
Dinosaur Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dolores County Sheriff's Office	11	87	107	4	4	3,738.3
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	12	19,762	19,760	9	9	45.5
Durango Police Department	12	7,744	8,285	6	6	72.4
Eagle County Sheriff's Office	12	8,191	8,190	18	18	219.8
Eagle Police Department	12	1,842	2,115	9	10	472.8
Eaton Police Department	12	3,018	3,859	5	5	129.6
Edgewater Police Department	10	1,498	1,742	3	7	401.8
El Paso County Sheriff's Office	12	12,876	13,242	15	16	120.8

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Elbert County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Elizabeth Police Department	12	749	762	5	7	918.6
Empire Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Englewood Police Department	12	3,814	3,924	0	0	0.0
Erie Police Department	12	4,764	4,906	7	7	142.7
Estes Park Police Department	12	1,454	1,462	1	1	68.4
Evans Police Department	12	3,547	3,937	10	10	254.0
Fairplay Police Department	10	496	515	0	0	0.0
Federal Heights Police Department	12	4,154	4,725	32	36	761.9
Firestone Police Department	12	2,256	2,284	3	4	175.1
Florence Police Department	12	238	244	0	0	0.0
Fort Collins Police Department	12	13,539	14,834	6	6	40.4
Fort Lewis State College Police Department	12	493	603	0	0	0.0
Fort Lupton Police Department	12	1,017	1,128	0	0	0.0
Fort Morgan Police Department	12	5,166	5,404	24	29	536.6
Fountain Police Department	12	5,822	6,279	4	4	63.7
Fowler Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Fraser/Winter Park Police Department	12	1,244	1,281	1	1	78.1
Frederick Police Department	12	3,020	3,150	14	15	476.2
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	11	1,369	1,475	7	7	474.6

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Frisco Police Department	11	2,914	3,037	1	1	32.9
Fruita Police Department	12	892	942	1	1	106.2
Garden City Police Department	12	1,120	1,183	0	0	0.0
Garfield County Sheriff's Office	12	3,628	3,807	2	2	52.5
Georgetown Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Gilcrest Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Gilpin County Sheriff's Office	12	1,353	1,422	21	35	2,461.3
Glendale Police Department	11	2,428	2,694	6	6	222.7
Glenwood Springs Police Department	12	1,327	1,373	3	3	218.5
Golden Police Department	10	2,085	2,140	2	2	93.5
Granada Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Granby Police Department	12	468	519	0	0	0.0
Grand County Sheriff's Office	12	2,438	2,485	2	2	80.5
Grand Junction Police Department	12	8,120	9,332	0	0	0.0
Greeley Police Department	12	12,764	13,546	158	173	1,277.1
Green Mountain Falls Marshal's Office	10	77	88	0	0	0.0
Greenwood Village Police Department	10	1,144	1,144	7	7	611.9
Gunnison County Sheriff's Office	12	1,464	1,524	0	0	0.0
Gunnison Police Department	12	1,107	1,158	9	10	863.6
Gypsum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haxtun Police Department	11	260	300	0	0	0.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Hayden Police Department	12	1,311	1,474	9	10	678.4
Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office	9	60	75	0	0	0.0
Holyoke Police Department	12	540	549	0	0	0.0
Hotchkiss Police Department	12	893	957	0	0	0.0
Hudson Police Department	12	2,650	2,744	17	28	1,020.4
Huerfano County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hugo Marshal's Office	4	24	24	0	0	0.0
Idaho Springs Police Department	12	3,082	3,251	26	39	1,199.6
Ignacio Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	5	150	198	0	0	0.0
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	12	8,856	9,338	78	91	974.5
Johnstown Police Department	12	3,793	4,758	4	5	105.1
Keenesburg Police Department	12	2,805	2,881	7	8	277.7
Kersey Police Department	9	741	784	3	3	382.7
Keystone Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kiowa County Sheriff's Office	10	713	746	0	0	0.0
Kiowa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kit Carson County Sheriff's Office	12	274	312	0	0	0.0
Kremmling Police Department	10	123	125	1	1	800.0
La Jara Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
La Junta 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
La Plata County Sheriff's Office	12	2,326	2,372	4	5	210.8
La Salle Police Department	9	400	450	0	0	0.0
La Veta Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lafayette Police Department	12	6,777	7,081	3	3	42.4
Lake County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lakeside Police Department	12	2,080	2,183	5	6	274.9
Lakewood Police Department	12	12,443	13,608	212	293	2,153.1
Lamar Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Larimer County Natural Resources	7	204	237	1	2	843.9
Larimer County Sheriff's Office	12	7,502	7,921	30	35	441.9
Las Animas County Sheriff's Office	2	3	3	1	1	33,333.3
Leadville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Limon Police Department	7	526	528	0	0	0.0
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	12	630	634	5	5	788.6
Littleton Police Department	12	3,646	3,646	0	0	0.0
Lochbuie Police Department	11	1,727	1,921	7	10	520.6
Log Lane Village Marshal's Office	12	200	203	0	0	0.0
Logan County Sheriff's Office	12	1,857	1,966	8	10	508.6
Lone Tree Police Department	12	3,416	3,631	5	5	137.7
Longmont Department of Public Safety	12	4,260	4,809	41	43	894.2
Louisville Police Department	12	4,019	4,902	9	9	183.6

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Loveland Police Department	8	3,338	3,513	1	2	56.9
Manassa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mancos Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manitou Springs Police Department	11	1,280	1,441	31	35	2,428.9
Manzanola Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mead Police Department	12	1,971	2,030	4	4	197.0
Meeker Police Department	12	700	879	2	2	227.5
Mesa County Sheriff's Office	11	6,514	8,259	7	7	84.8
Milliken Police Department	12	2,855	3,581	0	0	0.0
Mineral County Sheriff's Office	12	284	290	0	0	0.0
Minturn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Moffat County Sheriff's Office	12	1,019	1,110	9	9	810.8
Monte Vista Police Department	12	1,772	2,718	2	2	73.6
Montezuma County Sheriff's Office	12	306	313	0	0	0.0
Montrose County Sheriff's Office	6	357	407	2	2	491.4
Montrose Police Department	12	1,914	2,225	6	6	269.7
Monument Police Department	11	3,546	4,106	10	12	292.3
Morgan County Sheriff's Office	12	1,961	2,019	13	14	693.4
Morrison Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mountain View Police Department	12	1,457	1,488	0	0	0.0
Mountain Village Police Department	9	90	100	2	2	2,000.0

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Mt Crested Butte Police Department	12	792	801	0	0	0.0
Nederland Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Castle Police Department	12	1,906	2,023	1	1	49.4
Northern Colorado Drug Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Northglenn Police Department	11	3,105	3,105	8	8	257.6
Nunn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Oak Creek Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Olathe Police Department	12	312	373	0	0	0.0
Otero County Sheriff's Office	11	249	257	5	5	1,945.5
Ouray County Sheriff's Office	12	701	710	0	0	0.0
Ouray Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pagosa Springs Police Department	12	1,160	1,191	1	1	84.0
Palisade Police Department	11	749	768	1	1	130.2
Palmer Lake Police Department	11	640	712	0	0	0.0
Paonia Police Department	12	145	147	0	0	0.0
Parachute Police Department	11	761	1,042	2	2	191.9
Park County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Parker Police Department	12	8,406	8,632	68	71	822.5
Phillips County Sheriff's Office	12	529	634	0	0	0.0
Pikes Peak State College Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pitkin County Sheriff's Office	12	4,166	4,236	1	1	23.6

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Platteville Police Department	12	916	1,088	3	3	275.7
Prowers County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pueblo County Sheriff's Office	5	3,484	2,082	8	11	528.3
Pueblo Police Department	11	3,764	4,657	12	12	257.7
Rangely Police Department	11	910	1,213	0	0	0.0
Red Rocks Community College Campus Police Department	12	348	378	0	0	0.0
Regional Transportation District Transit Police Dept	12	4,053	4,995	21	22	440.4
Ridgway Marshal's Office	12	525	544	0	0	0.0
Rifle Police Department	12	1,358	1,484	0	0	0.0
Rio Blanco County Sheriff's Office	12	709	756	1	1	132.3
Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office	2	3	5	0	0	0.0
Rocky Ford Police Department	10	478	561	9	9	1,604.3
Routt County Sheriff's Office	12	2,058	2,113	4	4	189.3
Saguache County Sheriff's Office	10	35	37	9	9	24,324.3
Salida Police Department	9	357	388	1	1	257.7
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	12	1,641	1,728	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

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
Severance Police Department	12	855	870	0	0	0.0
Sheridan Police Department	12	3,702	3,972	2	2	50.4
Silt Police Department	2	409	422	0	0	0.0
Silverthorne Police Department	12	2,241	2,339	6	7	299.3
Simla Police Department	12	1,086	1,102	0	0	0.0
Snowmass Village Police Department	12	836	892	2	2	224.2
South Fork Police Department	6	10	10	2	2	20,000.0
Springfield Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Steamboat Springs Police Department	11	3,652	3,890	3	3	77.1
Sterling Police Department	12	1,927	2,209	14	17	769.6
Stratton Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Summit County Sheriff's Office	12	4,516	4,625	1	1	21.6
Teller County Sheriff's Office	12	1,643	2,053	4	4	194.8
Telluride Marshal's Office	11	257	286	0	0	0.0
Thornton Police Department	12	22,767	23,034	6	6	26.0
Timnath Police Department	12	2,375	2,393	0	0	0.0
Trinidad Police Department	9	135	123	5	5	4,065.0
University of Colorado - Boulder Police Department	12	1,249	1,278	3	3	234.7
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Police Department	12	182	186	2	2	1,075.3

Jurisdiction	Months Count	Contact Count	Citizen Count	UoF* Contacts Count	Force Used on Citizen Count	Force Used on Citizen Rate
University of Colorado - Denver Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus - Denver Police Department	12	535	576	4	4	694.4
University of Northern Colorado Police Department	10	331	356	1	1	280.9
Vail Police Department	12	3,083	3,085	10	10	324.1
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	12	477	518	1	1	193.1
Weld County Drug Task Force	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Weld County Sheriff's Office	11	6,796	8,150	5	5	61.3
Westminster Police Department	12	12,648	12,859	117	141	1,096.5
Wheat Ridge Police Department	12	3,560	3,560	5	5	140.4
Wiggins Police Department	8	142	145	0	0	0.0
Windsor Police Department	11	1,421	1,440	0	0	0.0
Woodland Park Police Department	12	3,249	3,337	0	0	0.0
Wray Police Department	12	260	266	1	1	375.9
Yuma County Sheriff's Office	12	792	797	0	0	0.0
Yuma Police Department	11	607	632	1	1	158.2

Sources: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Contacts and Use of Force Reporting System CY 2025.

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 203 agencies submitting some data for 2025. This increase was in part due to legislation requiring compliance as a condition of receiving High Visibility Enforcement grant funding provided by the CDOT. 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 data-driven decisions about policing practices in Colorado.

Despite reporting limitations, this report offers Coloradans important insights into law enforcement interactions with citizens. Law enforcement agencies reported making 852,166 contacts involving 931,942 citizens in 2025. Over two-thirds (68%) of all citizens contacted occurred during traffic stops. Warnings and citations were the most common outcomes for all contacts at 38% each, and these outcomes were most common during traffic stops. Over 53,000 searches were performed in 2025. The majority (67%) 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 1% of searches were pursuant to a search warrant. Sixty nine percent (69%) of searches were of a person, 24% were of vehicle, and the remaining 8% were of property. The rate of force used on citizens increased slightly from 2024 (940 per 100,000 citizen contacts) compared to 2025 at 965 citizens per 100,000 citizen contacts. This increase might be reflective of improved reporting as more agencies come into compliance, as opposed to an increase in officer use of force.

This report 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 their representation in the state population. This trend mirrors disparities seen nationwide in criminal justice system encounters from initial contact to incarceration. One study found that non-Hispanic Black drivers were more likely to be contacted by police during a traffic stop compared to non-Hispanic White drivers (Pierson et al., 2020). As of 2026, Black Americans represent only 14% of the total U.S. population but 42% of the total prison population (Nam-Sonenstein et al., 2026).

Black/African American NH citizens were arrested at twice the rate of White NH citizens, and most searches were based on search warrant exceptions, which includes searches incident to arrest. Comparably, Pierson et al. (2020) found that Black/African American and Hispanic drivers were more likely to be searched, with these individuals having roughly twice the odds of being searched compared to White drivers, highlighting that these disparities are not unique to Colorado. Also seen in this report, Hispanic citizens and Black/African American NH citizens were 2.5 and six times more likely to be subject to officer force compared to White NH citizens despite each having similar rates of exhibiting a weapon. Additionally, officer use of force incidents involving Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens were more likely to involve firearms. Similarly, one study found that Black and Hispanic citizens were 50% more likely to be subject to use of force than White citizens (Fryer, 2019). Another concluded that law enforcement agencies nationwide are more likely to use force, especially firearms, against Black civilians, even when facing similar levels of threat (Garrison, 2022). Despite higher rates of searches for Black/African American NH and Hispanic citizens, these searches had lower rates of finding contraband compared to White NH citizens. While less successful search outcomes and disproportionate officer use of force might be indicative of biases in decision-making, it is also possible that there are other conditions underlying these outcomes. For instance, Black/African American NH (18%) had a higher rate of contact for perceived unlawful activity compared to White NH (9%), which might have influenced the course of the interaction.

Nonetheless, these findings highlight disparities in contact outcomes that warrant further exploration. Elements that might influence an officer's decision to contact a citizen, perform a search and subsequently use force include: citizen demographics, citizen behavior, time of day, reason for contact, presence and use of a citizen's weapon, prior officer training, acute officer stress, and perception of risk (Alpert et al., Baumgartner et al., 2014, Ryan 2016, 2004; Biggs et al., 2021; Dror, 2007; Hine et al., 2018). Only some of these elements are required under the CUOFRS making it difficult to draw conclusions about the reasons for the observed disparities in contacts and use of force. Implicit biases, like associating minority races with crime, as described by Eberhardt et al (2004), may also play a role in the actions taken by law enforcement throughout the course of a contact. However, not all situational factors can be explicitly measured, like officer motivations and implicit bias. 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.

Contact with law enforcement and further involvement with the criminal justice system, such as incarceration and use of force, 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 on their education, employment, housing opportunities, and social relationships (Blankenship et al., 2018; Decker et al., 2015). Criminal justice contact such as arrest and use of force can also cause negative impacts to an individual's mental health, such as increased stress, anxiety, and depression (Meade et. al, 2017; 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 also exacerbate these health and well-being disparities in minority groups.

There were also differences among age groups. Juveniles aged 10-14 had one of the highest arrest rates at 8%. 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. 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 15-17 had the highest rates of experiencing officer use of force (1,394 per 100,000 citizens) and those aged 10-14 had the second highest rate (1,374 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 much 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 involvement in the criminal justice system (Nance & Heise, 2022).

Conclusion

These 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 and vendors to improve compliance and data quality. As such, the DCJ has several scheduled/planned improvements which will be implemented in the following year:

1. The DCJ, in tandem with the Contacts and Use of Force Oversight Committee, will continue to discuss possible amendments to current definitions in statute. For example, the distinction

between "officer weapon" and "force type" complicates the analysis of use of force data and compromises public understanding of findings. 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", such as a non-lethal weapon not defined in statute as a "weapon."

2. As a result of a grant from CDOT, the DCJ will implement automatic notifications to agencies regarding reporting deadlines and data submission errors to improve the timeliness and data quality of contacts and use of force data. Some notices may be created by the state administrator, and others may be generated automatically based on other user actions.
3. Finally, the DCJ will continue to utilize available resources to help identify and bridge reporting gaps within less resourced law enforcement agencies to better advocate for their needs. Specifically, many agencies are understaffed, and limited in funds, which places strict time constraints upon their officers. Without the ability to hire dedicated data personnel, on top of their regular policing duties, agencies may have less time to troubleshoot errors within the data, complete reports, and/or initiate the reporting process altogether.

The DCJ also proposes several recommendations to improve reporting moving forward. Such recommendations are as follows:

1. Modify the data schema to identify primary contacts and/or incidental contacts within contacts reports. Within the current system, there is no operating rule that designates any citizen as the primary contact within a report that involves multiple citizens. Furthermore, there is no way to discern which citizens included in a report were uninvolved in any given contact report. By making such distinctions, the DCJ can more accurately provide, and detail, demographic discrepancies across all contacts.
2. Expand citizen demographics captured to include an individual's unhoused status within contacts reports. With this addition, the DCJ could provide more information about this population to inform potential policy recommendations and training provided to law enforcement agencies going forward.
3. Improve the reporting of police co-responder collaboration in our contact report, including the reporting of whether a contact involved a co-responder team. In doing so, the DCJ will be better

equipped to highlight trends in the data surrounding individuals experiencing a crisis and police use of force and will allow the DCJ to work with law enforcement agencies to improve the ways in which they respond to individuals contacted who have mental and/or physical health concerns, outside of using force.

4. Improve how errors are presented to submitting agencies by providing more detailed information about the error, presenting more than one error at a time, and creating a more intuitive interface to resolve errors.

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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: Officer Resignation While Under Investigation

Table 59: Officer resignation while under investigation and agency, 2025

Jurisdiction	Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	Resigned While Under Investigation	Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	Retired While Under Investigation	Total
Colorado	46	41	4	9	100
Adams County Sheriff's Office	0	2	0	1	3
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Alamosa Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	1	2	0	0	3
Aspen Police Department	0	0	0	1	1
Aurora Police Department	1	1	0	1	3
Basalt Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Boulder County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0	1
Boulder Police Department	0	0	1	0	1
Brighton Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Castle Rock Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0
Center Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Chaffee County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Cheyenne County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado Springs Police Department	1	4	1	2	8
Colorado State Patrol	0	2	0	0	2
Commerce City Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Costilla County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	Resigned While Under Investigation	Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	Retired While Under Investigation	Total
Cripple Creek Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Crowley County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0	1
Delta County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0	1
Denver Police Department	2	2	0	0	4
Denver Regional Transportation District	0	0	0	0	0
Denver Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	0	1
Department of Corrections	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	2	0	0	1	3
Durango Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Eagle Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
El Paso County Sheriff's Office	3	1	0	1	5
Englewood Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Erie Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Federal Heights Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Firestone Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Florence Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Fountain Police Department	3	1	0	0	4
Fraser/Winter Park Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Granada Police Department	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	Resigned While Under Investigation	Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	Retired While Under Investigation	Total
Greeley Police Department	1	1	0	0	2
Greenwood Village Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Gunnison Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Hayden Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Hudson Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Idaho Springs Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Ignacio Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2	0	0	0	2
Johnstown Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
La Jara Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
La Plata County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Lafayette Police Department		0	0	0	0
Lake County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Lakeside Police Department		0	0	0	0
Lakewood Police Department	1	1	0	0	2
Larimer County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
LaSalle Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Leadville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Lochbuie Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lone Tree Police Department	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	Resigned While Under Investigation	Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	Retired While Under Investigation	Total
Longmont Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Louisville Police Department	1	1	0	0	2
Loveland Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Manitou Springs Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Mesa County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0	1
Mineral County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Moffat County Sheriff's Office	1	1	0	0	2
Monte Vista Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Montezuma County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain View Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
New Castle Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Northglenn Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Olathe Police Department	0	0	0		0
Ouray Police Department	0	0	0	1	1
Parker Police Department	0	0	0		0
Prowers County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0	1
Pueblo Police Department	1	0	1	0	2
Rifle Police Department	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Resigned in Lieu of Termination for Cause	Resigned While Under Investigation	Resigned/Retired Prior to Investigation	Retired While Under Investigation	Total
Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Ford Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Routt County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Saguache County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Salida Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	1	0	1	0	2
Sanford Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Severance Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Silt Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Silverthorne Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Steamboat Springs Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Summit County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Teller County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	0	1
Timnath Police Department	0	0	0	1	1
Weld County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Westminster Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat Ridge Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Windsor Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Woodland Park Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Wray Police Department	1	0	0	0	1

Source: Colorado POST CY 2025

Appendix C: Deaths in Custody Reporting Act

Table 60: Details of law-enforcement-involved civilian deaths, 2025

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Aaron Blount-Beaver	01/19/2025	46	Male	White	Grand Junction Police Department	Gunshot
Aaron Jacob Vigil	09/14/2025	38	Male	White	Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot, knife, taser
Alex Martinez-Sarmiento	07/05/2025	26	Male	Hispanic	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Andrew Cuevas	3/29/2025	44	Male	Hispanic	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Motor vehicle accident
Antonio Herrera	06/03/2025	36	Male	Hispanic	Colorado State Patrol	Motor vehicle
Billy Soto	03/18/2025	34	Male	Hispanic	Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot
Blaze Balle-Mason	09/18/2025	17	Male	White	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Brian Allen	06/23/2025	47	Male	White	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Brian Prine	07/18/2025	59	Male	White	El Paso County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Christine Lewis	03/06/2025	36	Female	White	Clear Creek County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Cole Vannucci	08/22/2025	42	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Derrick Wardel	02/15/2025	45	Male	White	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Duane Robert Butts	07/10/2025	46	Male	White	Wheat Ridge Police Department	Gunshot

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Hosea Moore	10/28/2025	36	Male	White	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Jalin Seabron	02/08/2025	23	Male	Black	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Javier Nava-Carbajal	08/22/2025	48	Male	Hispanic	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Jesus Ramirez, Jr.	06/23/2025	52	Male	Hispanic	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
John Michael Jesse	07/08/2025	54	Male	White	Pueblo Police Department	Gunshot
Jose Medina	03/20/2025	58	Male	Hispanic	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Joseph Suddreth	11/14/2025	37	Male	White	Denver Police Department	Gunshot
Kahealani Balagan	01/12/2025	42	Female	Asian	Aurora Police Department	Narcotics overdose
Landis Scott Albers	09/25/2025	32	Male	White	Sheridan Police Department	Gunshot
Nathanial Altman	03/31/2025	38	Male	Black	Colorado Springs Police Department	Gunshot
Phou Thone Onemanivong	01/26/2025	43	Male	Asian	Arvada Police Department	Gunshot
Rajon Belt-Stubblefield	08/30/2025	37	Male	Black	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Rashaud Johnson	05/12/2025	32	Male	Black	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Scott Hartley Hansen	06/05/2025	34	Male	White	Broomfield Police Department	Gunshot
Sean Ybarra	05/14/2025	35	Male	White	Greeley Police Department	Gunshot

Name	Date of Death	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Agency	Cause of Death
Todd Smith	06/14/2025	59	Male	White	Aurora Police Department	Gunshot
Travis Wade Berrett	09/14/2025	28	Male	White	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Name withheld	06/06/2025	51	Male	Unknown	Adams County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Name withheld	02/08/2025	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Adams County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Name withheld	02/20/2025	Unknown	Female	Unknown	Adams County Sheriff's Office, Brighton Police Department	Gunshot
Name withheld	03/12/2025	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Elbert County Sheriff's Office	Gunshot
Name withheld	09/25/2025	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Federal Heights Police Department	Gunshot

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