

# Risk Management: TASER® Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs) Field Data & Risk Management



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February 6, 2017

# TASER CEW Risk Management Success

- TASER often issued all front line officers
  - High effectiveness rates
- TASER CEWs may drop:
  - Suspect injuries
    - Including a reduction in litigation of injured suspects
  - Officer injuries
  - Worker's Compensation
  - Escalation of force
    - Sometimes resulting in lower officer-involved-shootings
- TASER CEWs save lives from death or serious injuries

# TASER CEW Stats

- TASER International has sold approximately 875,000 TASER® CEWs in 107 countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, France, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, and the United Kingdom
- More than 18,000 law enforcement, private security, and military agencies deploy TASER CEWs
- More than 275,000 TASER brand CEWs have been sold to the general public



**TASER CEW Are Very Effective  
and Used More Than Any Other Less  
Lethal Response to Resistance**



# TASER CEW Usage Statistics

as of February 6, 2017

Data from: <https://www.taser.com/lives-saved>

- **Field Use/Suspect Applications: 3,299,000  $\pm$  2%\***
- **Training/Voluntary Applications: 2,216,000  $\pm$  7%**
- **Total: 5.5 million+**

# TASER Saving Lives From Death or Serious Injury

In 5.4% of deployments, TASER CEW use is deemed to have averted what would have been justified use of lethal force by law enforcement.

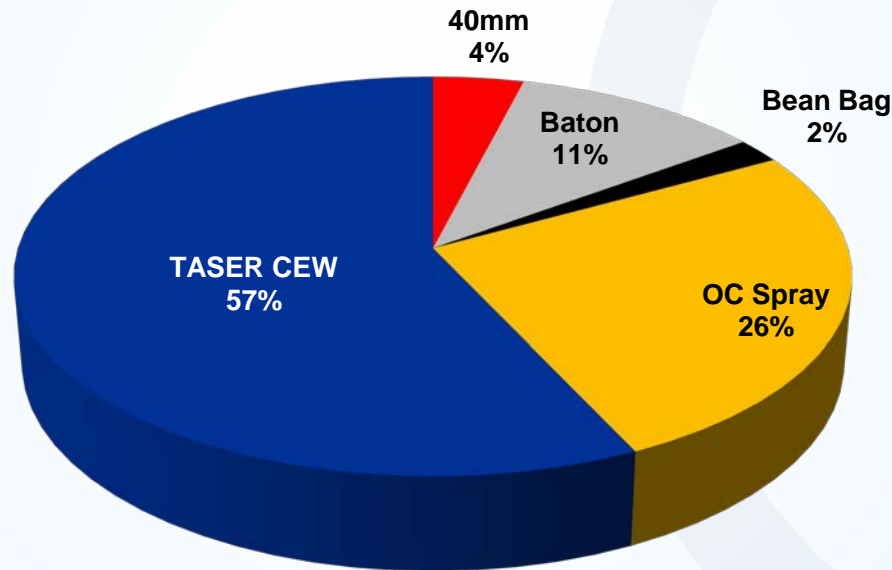
[Download study](#)

# 178,154

ESTIMATED LIVES SAVED FROM  
POTENTIAL DEATH OR SERIOUS  
INJURY USING A CEW

# "The last time you deployed a less-lethal weapon, it was a..."

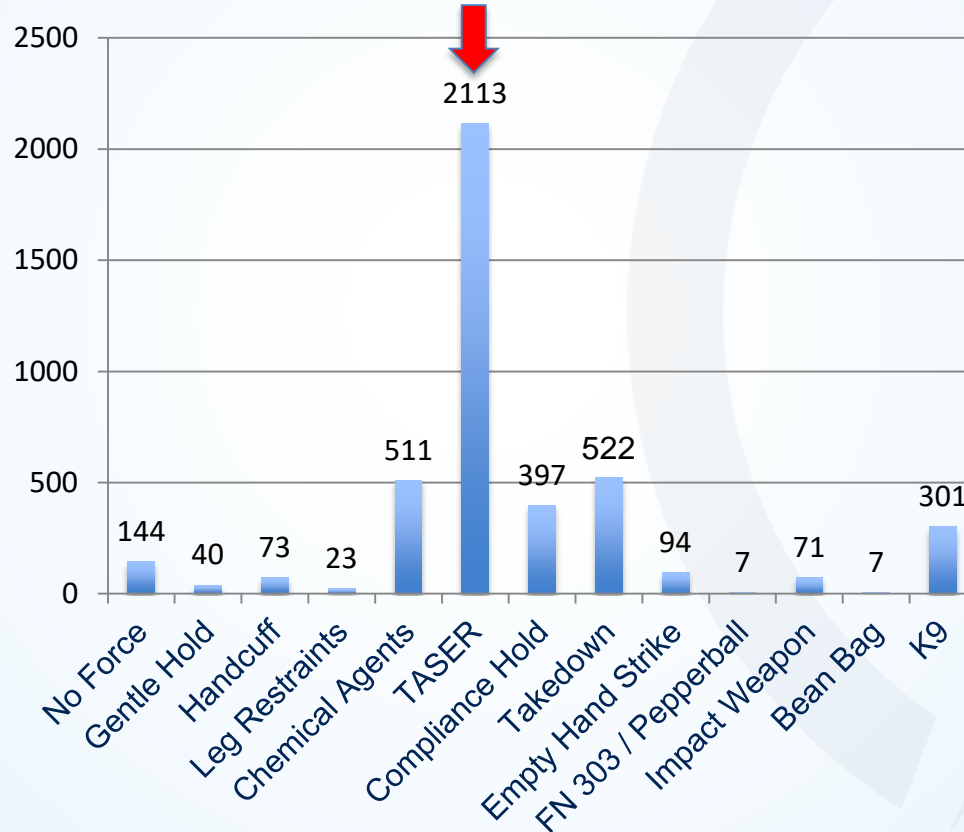
*PoliceOne* - March 2013 Poll of 3,191 Responses



"Suspect Injuries Reduced by 60% When Less-lethal Weapons are Deployed"

# TASER: Most Used Force Option

NIJ Study: Florida Gulf Coast University



**Less Lethal Weapon  
Effectiveness, Use of Force, and  
Suspect & Officer Injuries:  
A Five-Year Analysis**

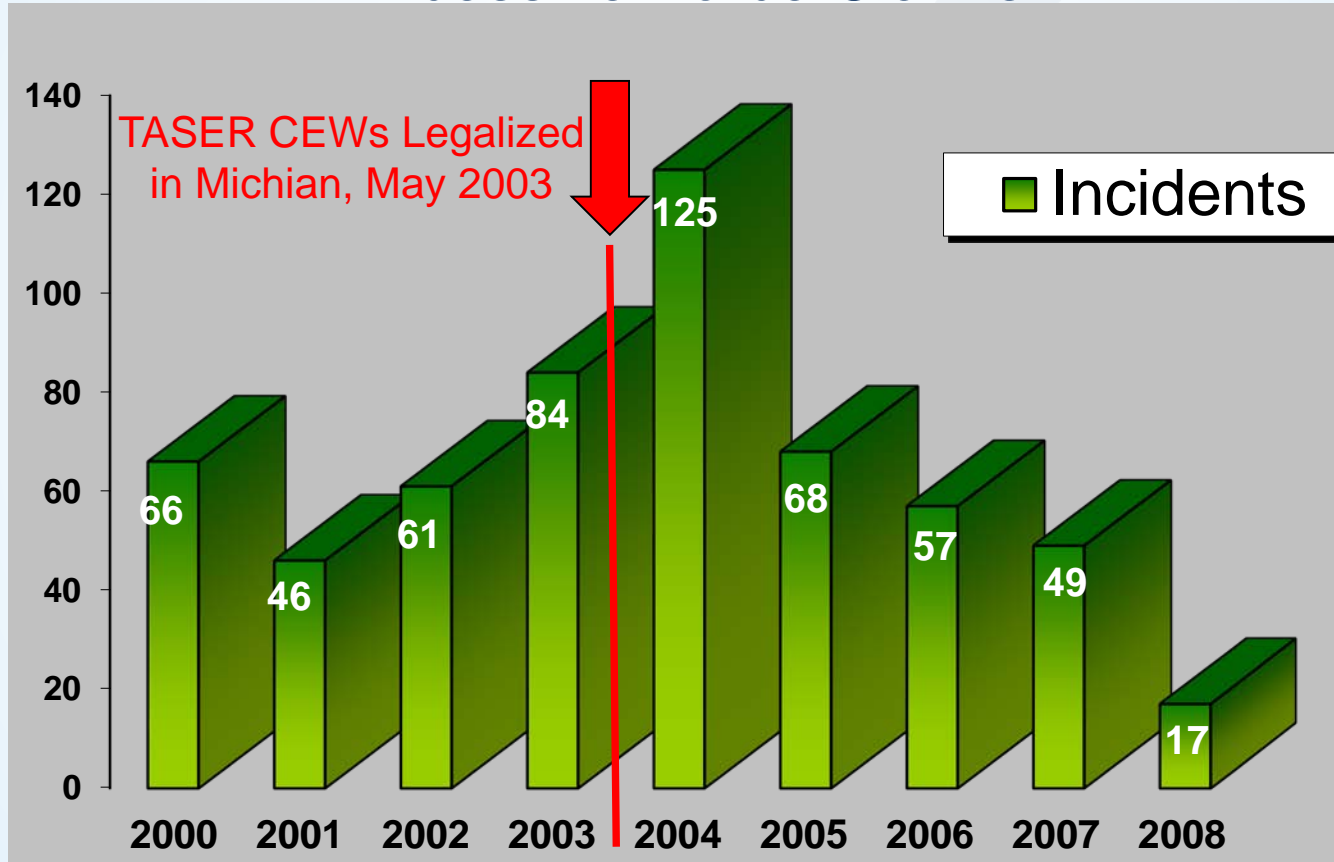


# **TASER CEWs Reduce Injuries to Suspects and May Drop Excessive Use of Force Claims**



# MMRMA

## Excessive Force Claims



# **TASER Programs Save**

## **Costs & Lives First Risk Pool Study 2003 - 2004**

Michigan Municipal Risk Management Authority (MMRMA) Study (MMRMA represents 149 law enforcement agencies in Michigan with approximately 6,000 officers are employed by those agencies). The first TASER study included:

- 40+ agencies
- 432 TASER system deployments
- 1 injury
- 0 claims related to the TASER system
- TASER systems reduced excessive force litigation by 54%
- MMRMA reimburses agencies for TASER purchases

# Mich Municipal Risk Mgmt Authority (MMRMA)

Field Stats 2003 - 2008

- 123 agencies taking part in TASER® Risk Avoidance Program (RAP) with ≈5000 officers. 75 departments complied with incident reporting requirement (60%).
- 1,768 TASER incidents consisting of:
  - 1,002 TASER CEW probe deployments
  - 560 drive stuns
  - 132 presentations
  - 74 Ineffective

# MMRMA

## Field Stats 2003 - 2008

- MMRMA did not receive any claims, notice of claims or lawsuits for excessive force involving its members utilizing the TASER CEW in 2008
- Of the 1,768 TASER CEW uses during last 6 years:
- 27 incidents (1.5%) have been reported:
  - 7 closed with \$0 distribution
  - 9 closed with \$255,500 total distribution
  - Average of \$28,389 per incident
  - Of the remaining 11 incidents which remain as open and active in litigation, none appear to offer significant opposition to their defense

# MMRMA

## Field Stats 2003 - 2008

- Of the 1,768 incidents
- 83 reported secondary injuries or 4.6%
- 3 significant injuries or 0.0016%:
  - 1 injury reported -- probe contact to the eye
  - 1 injury reported -- infection developed while at hospital (second party involvement) <sup>28</sup>
  - 1 injury reported -- probe contact to the head



# MMRMA

## Losses For Excessive Force Claims

<u>Year</u>	<u>Claim Amounts</u>	
2000	\$2,712,979	TASER Illegal
2001	\$ 922,147	
<u>2002</u>	<u>\$2,081,971</u>	
2003	\$7,068,232	TASER Legal
2004	\$6,448,316	
2005	\$6,085,516	
2006	\$ 831,943	
2007	\$ 508,340	
2008	\$ 366,600	

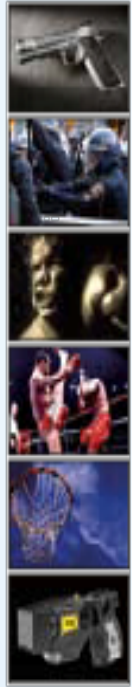
# MMRMA

## Losses For Excessive Force Claims



# TASER CEWs Reduce Injuries

Injuries Per 1,000 Exposures



Firearm<sup>1</sup>

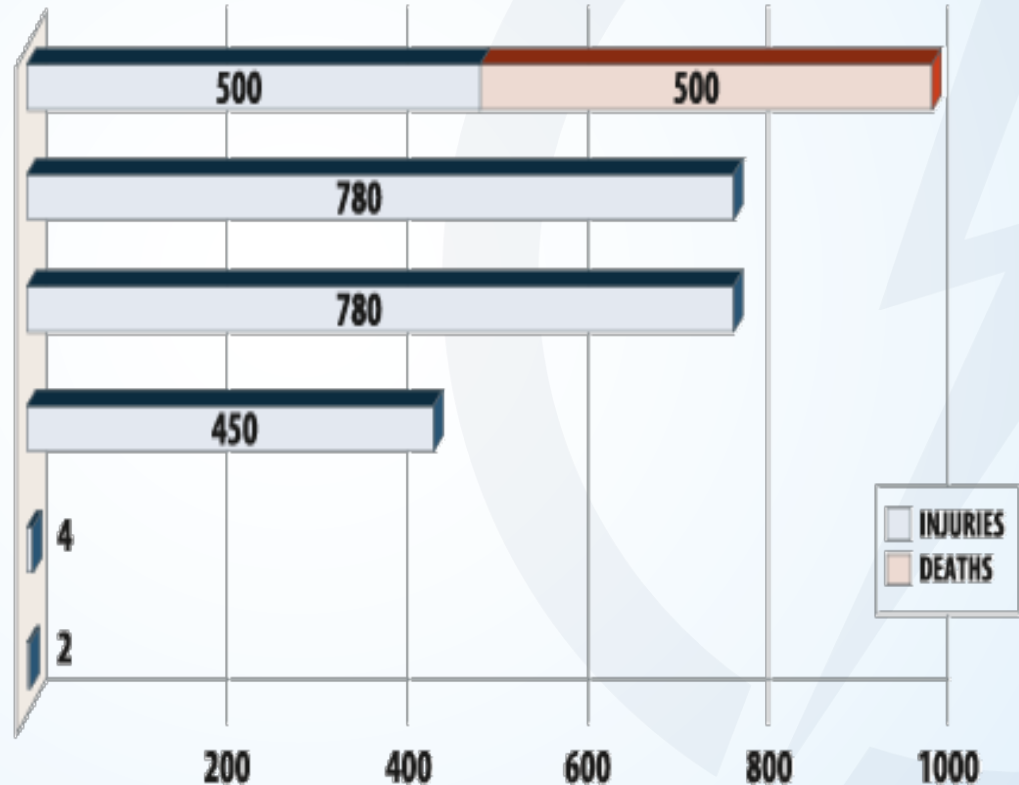
Baton  
Strike<sup>2</sup>

Punch<sup>2</sup>

Kick<sup>2</sup>

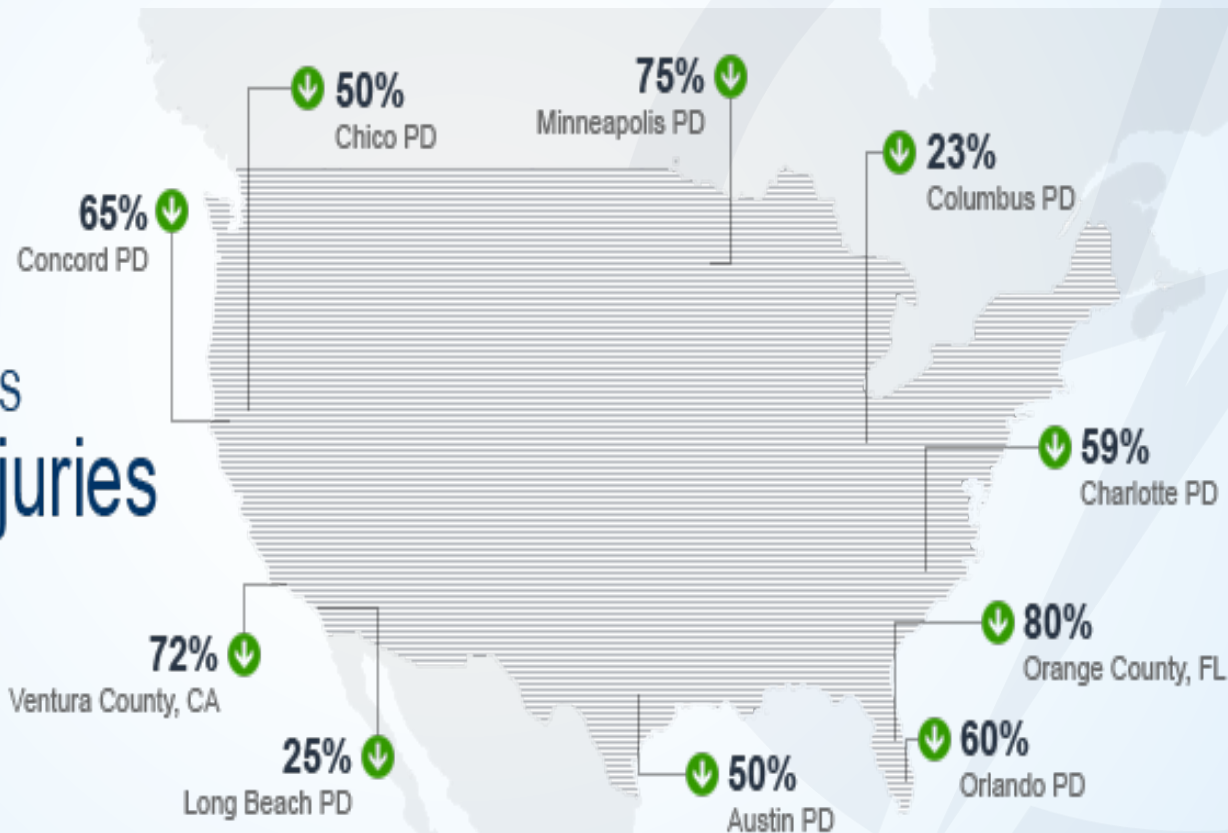
NCAA  
Basketball<sup>3</sup>

TASER  
CEWs<sup>4</sup>



# Reduction in Officer Injuries

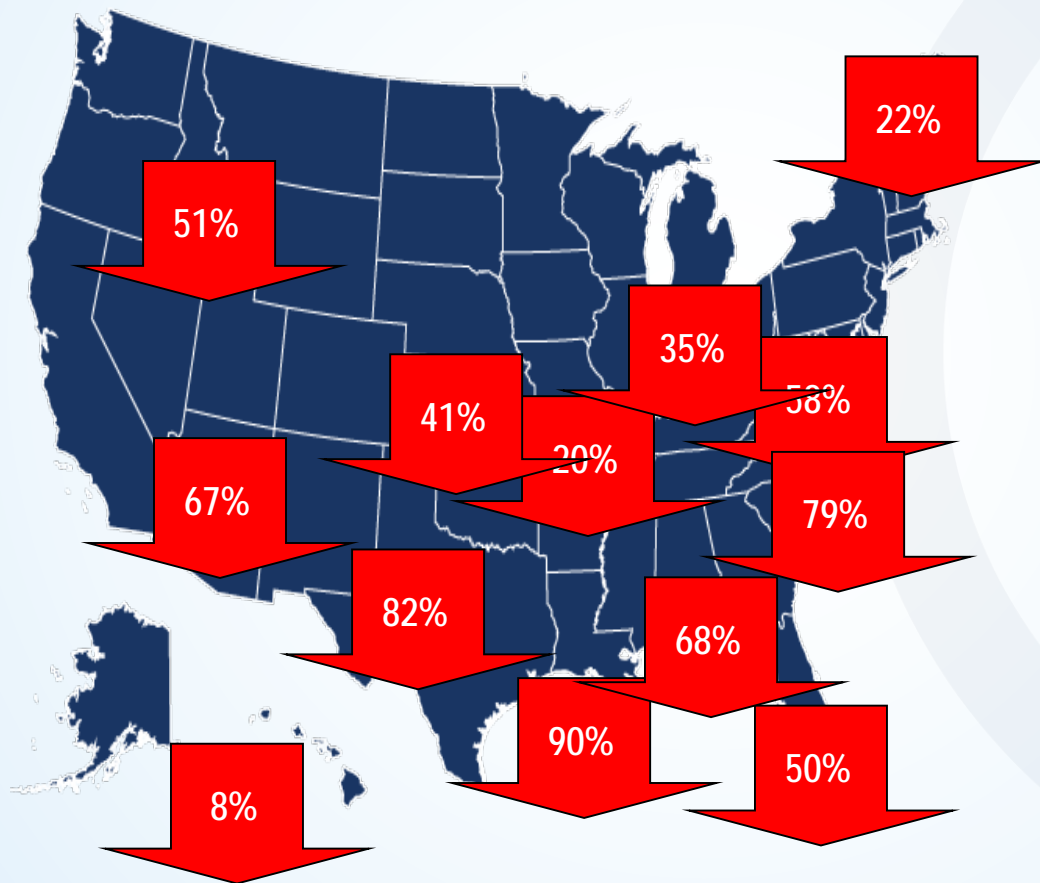
TASER REDUCES  
Officer Injuries



# Reduction in Suspect Injuries



POLICE EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH FORUM



## 40%

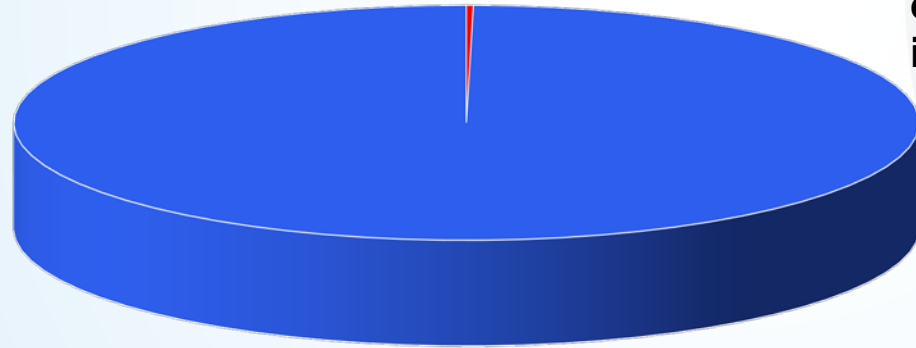
Fewer **Suspect**  
Injuries

The odds of a suspect being injured were reduced by more than 40% in ECW agencies compared to non-ECW agencies.



# Wake Forest University / DOJ Study

**In three year review of 1,201 cases,  
99.75% of suspects subjected to a  
TASER CEW had no significant injuries** ■ Sustained



■ No Injuries or  
only mild  
injuries

 **Wake Forest<sup>®</sup>**  
School of Medicine



**The study found that the use of TASER CEWs are “remarkably safe” compared with bludgeoning weapons or hand-to-hand combat, said Dr. William Bozeman**



# Wake Forest University / DOJ Study

- Of the 1,201 criminal suspects, 492 suffered mild injuries, mostly superficial puncture wounds (83%). Of the 3 subjects who sustained significant injuries, 2 suffered from head injuries related to falls; the third suffered rhabdomyolysis, or a rapid breakdown of muscle tissue.
- Study published in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine*



# Wake Forest University / DOJ Study

- “These weapons appear to be very safe, especially when compared to other options police have for subduing violent or combative suspects. That is not to say that injuries and deaths are impossible.”
- “Police and medical personnel need to be aware of the potential for serious injury and look for evidence that a person subdued by a TASER has been hurt.”

# TASER CEW Use Against Minors: A Shocking Analysis

- Of 2026 consecutive ECC uses, 100 (4.9%) were uses against minor suspects ranging from 13 to 17 years, with a mean age of 16.1 years
- No significant (moderate or severe) injuries were reported (0%)
- 20 suspects (20%) sustained 34 mild injuries the majority of these injuries (67.6%) were expected superficial punctures from CEW probes.
- Other mild injuries included superficial abrasions and contusions in 7 cases (7%)

# TASER CEW Use Against Minors: A Shocking Analysis

- **Conclusions:**
  - None of the minor suspects studied sustained significant injury, and only 20% reported minor injuries, mostly from the expected probe puncture sites.
  - These data suggest that adolescents are not at a substantially higher risk than adults for serious injuries after CEW use



# Unmatched Safety & Technology

**700+**

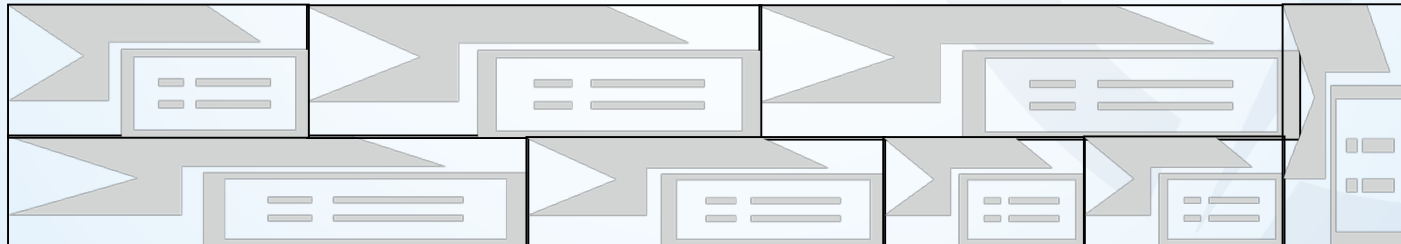
Safety Studies, Abstracts,  
Reports, Letters, etc.

*(more than any other force option)*

**198**  
Patents

**92% Peer-Reviewed Human Studies are  
Independent of TASER**

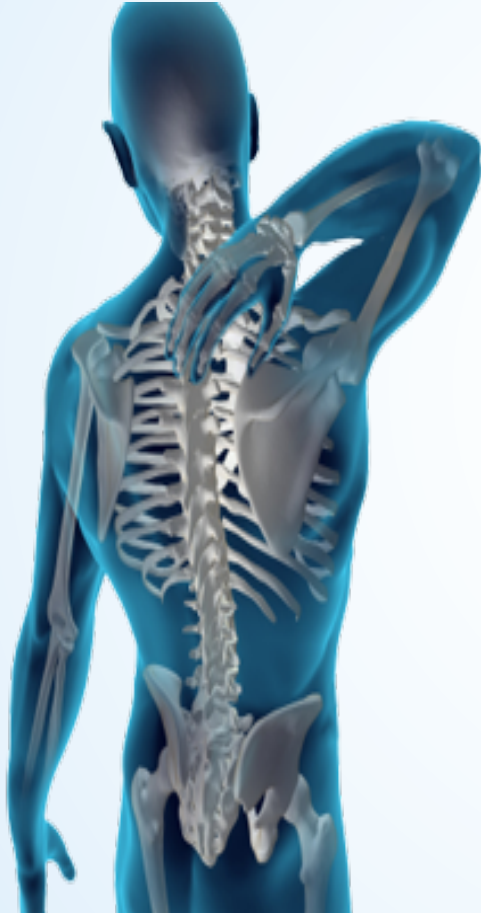
*Select samples of Institutions that have published research on TASER CEWs:*





# **TASER CEWs Reduce Injuries to Suspects and May Drop Workers Compensation**

# Workers Compensation Savings



TASER REDUCES  
Workers Compensation



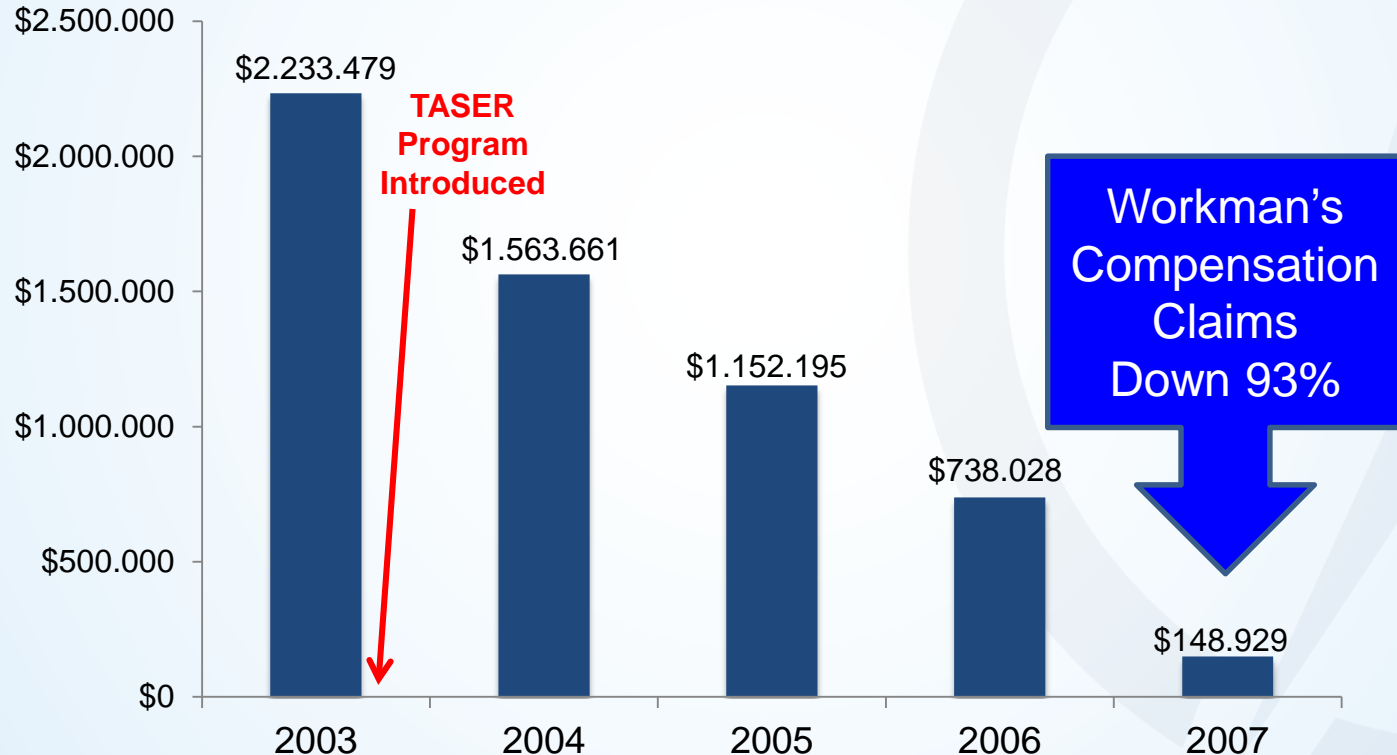
Saved  
**\$180,000**  
Peoria Police Department



Saved  
**\$2,126,200**  
Houston Police Department

# Workers Compensation Savings

Paid for The Entire Houston PD TASER Deployment and Generated About a Million Dollar Surplus



# Lowell PD MA TASER Usage

## 2016 Review

- Officer and civilian injuries are down 23% and injuries to prisoners are down 31% since Lowell PD began equipping officers with TASER CEWs.
- From Jan. 1 to June 30 of 2016, there were 103 injuries to officers and civilians involved in incidents with Lowell police, and 117 injuries to prisoners, according to data supplied by the department's Crime Analysis Unit.
- Since officers were equipped with Tasers on July 1-Dec 31, 2016, there were 79 injuries to officers and civilians, and 81 injuries to prisoners.

# Lowell PD MA TASER Usage

## 2016 Review

- "It's a limited sample, but I'm pleased that it shows a clear reduction in both injuries to officers and people we have to arrest. As the officers become more familiar with using this system, I'm hopeful that we'll see an even more significant decrease in injuries. This is an effective de-escalation technique. Displaying or using the arc feature are both considered a 'show of force' in our policy," said Police Superintendent William Taylor.
- All officers must file a use of force report for all of those scenarios.

# Lowell PD MA TASER Usage

## 2016 Review

- CEWs were only discharged -- when officers deploy the darts connected to the CEW at a subject -- 8 times since officers began carrying CEWs. None of those uses have found to be improper.
- The report says officers deployed CEWs "proactively" in 74% of the incidents in which they were used, while 26% of the deployments occurred after an officer had been assaulted or after a subject began actively resisting arrest.



# Massachusetts TASER Useage

## 2015 Review

- During 2015, 230 CEW approved agencies reported 1,102 ECW incidents.
- The number of CEW incidents ranged from 0 incidents (77 agencies) to 82 incidents (1 agency). A little over three-quarters of these agencies had between 0 to 5 incidents; just under a quarter had more than 5 incidents, including 4 agencies with more than 30 incidents. The incidents reported by these 4 agencies accounted for about a fifth (20.8%) of all ECW incidents in 2015.

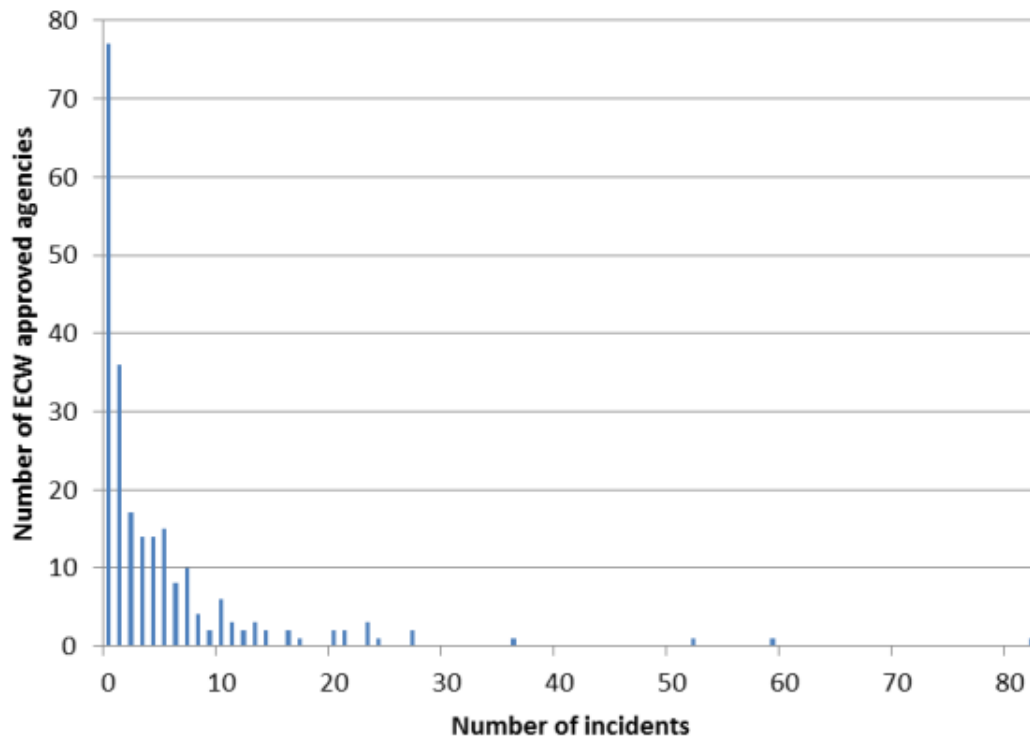




# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review

Figure 1. Number of ECW incidents by ECW approved agencies, calendar year 2015





# Massachusetts TASER Useage

## 2015 Review

- From 2014 to 2015, CEW incidents increased 12.4%. This is a sizable increase compared to the rate of growth during 2014 (3.3%), but very similar to the rate of growth during 2013 (12.8%). While the number of CEW incidents increased annually between the years 2010 and 2015, the rate of increase lessened over that time. For example, from 2010 to 2011, CEW incidents grew by 89.5%.
- This rate decreased to 61.4% the following year. Since yearend 2013, rates of growth have not exceeded 13%.



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review

- Though the number of ECW incidents grew annually since 2010, this growth has not paralleled growth in approved agencies and their characteristics.
- Between 2010 and 2011, ECW incidents increased at a much higher rate (89.5%) than ECW approved agencies (50%).
- Between 2011 and 2012, growth in CEW incidents (61.4%) continued to outpace growth in approved agencies (17.9%), as well as CEW trained officers (28%), and agency owned devices (32.4%).



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review

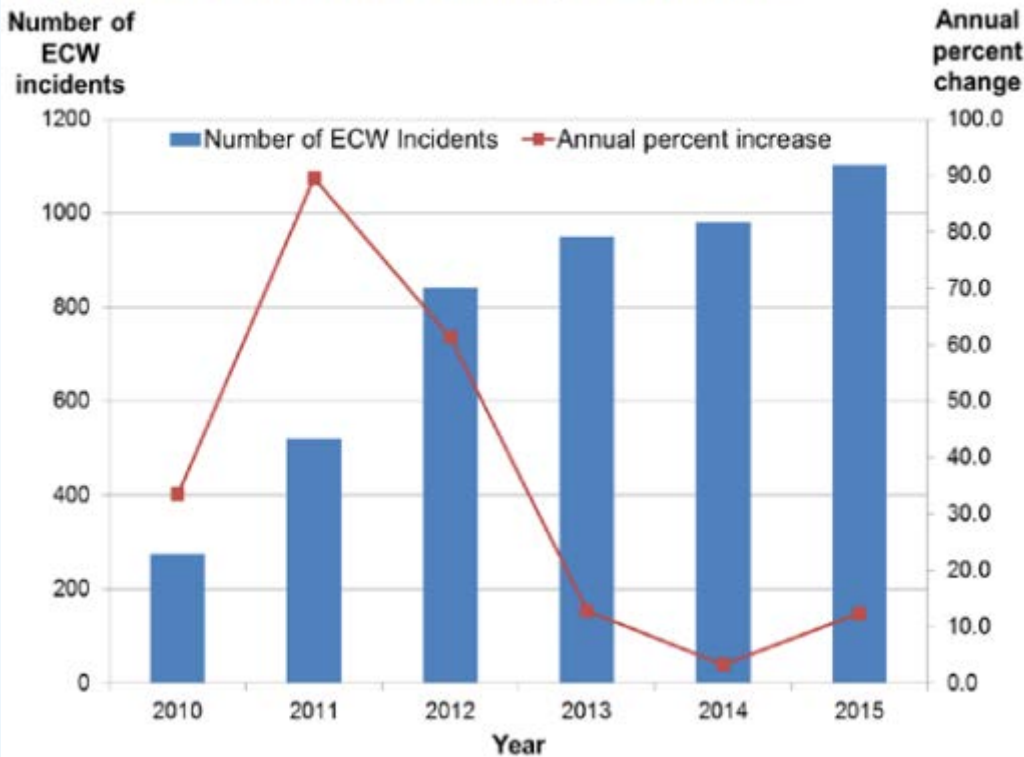
- However, since yearend 2013, and continuing through yearend 2015, the number of CEW approved agencies, trained officers, and agency owned devices grew at a faster rate than CEW incidents. Notably, at yearend 2014, CEW trained officers increased at over 4 times the rate of CEW incidents (16.1% vs. 3.3%) and agency owned devices increased at over 9 times (29.9%) the rate of ECW incidents.
- At yearend 2015, CEW trained officers and agency owned devices outpaced growth in CEW incidents by 9 and 13.4 percentage points, respectively.



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review CEW Incidents

Figure 2. ECW incidents, calendar years 2010-2015





# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review

- However, since yearend 2013, and continuing through yearend 2015, the number of CEW approved agencies, trained officers, and agency owned devices grew at a faster rate than CEW incidents. Notably, at yearend 2014, CEW trained officers increased at over 4 times the rate of CEW incidents (16.1% vs. 3.3%) and agency owned devices increased at over 9 times (29.9%) the rate of ECW incidents.
- At yearend 2015, CEW trained officers and agency owned devices outpaced growth in CEW incidents by 9 and 13.4 percentage points, respectively.



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review Agency Characteristics

Characteristic	Number						Annual percent change				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
ECW incidents	275	521	841	949	980	1,102	89.5 %	61.4 %	12.8 %	3.3 %	12.4 %
ECW approved agencies	82	123	145	172	195	230	50.0 %	17.9 %	18.6 %	13.4 %	17.9 %
Sworn officers <sup>a</sup>	--	6,839	7,564	8,648	9,318	11,139	/ %	10.6 %	14.3 %	7.7 %	19.5 %
ECW trained officers	--	3,134	4,013	4,620	5,363	6,512	/ %	28.0 %	15.1 %	16.1 %	21.4 %
ECW agency owned devices	--	1,656	2,193	2,586	3,358	4,223	/ %	32.4 %	17.9 %	29.9 %	25.8 %

--Data not available for these years.

/ Not calculated.

<sup>a</sup>Sworn officers serving in ECW approved agencies.





# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review Distribution of Warnings

Characteristic	Contacts		Submissions		Percent submitted
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	995	100.0 %	421	100.0 %	42.3 %
One warning	560	56.3	188	44.7	33.6
Verbal	521	52.4	160	38.0	30.7
Laser	36	3.6	26	6.2	72.2
Spark	3	.3	2	.5	66.7
Multiple warnings	435	43.7	233	55.3	53.6
Verbal/laser	386	38.8	218	51.8	56.5
Verbal/spark	26	2.6	9	2.1	34.6
Laser/spark	0	.0	0	.0	/
Verbal/laser/spark	23	2.3	6	1.4	26.1
/ Not calculated.					





# Massachusetts TASER Usage

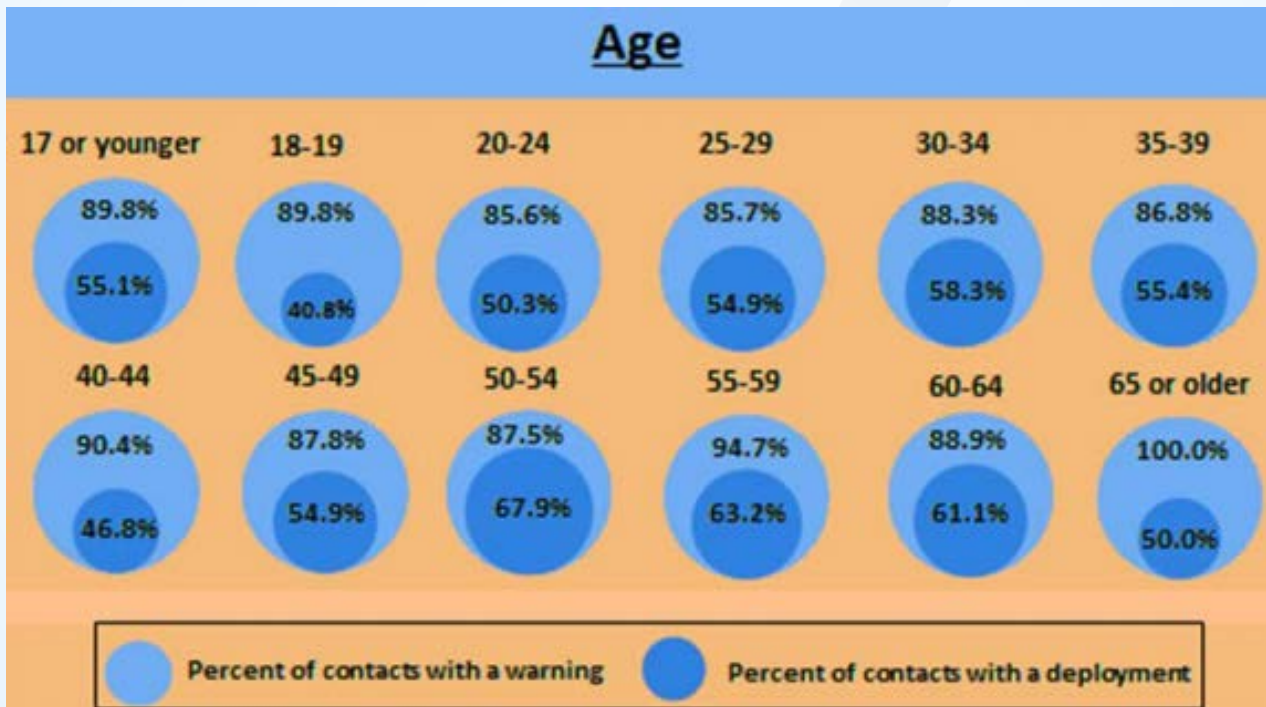
## 2015 Review Sex and Race Distribution





# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review Age Distribution

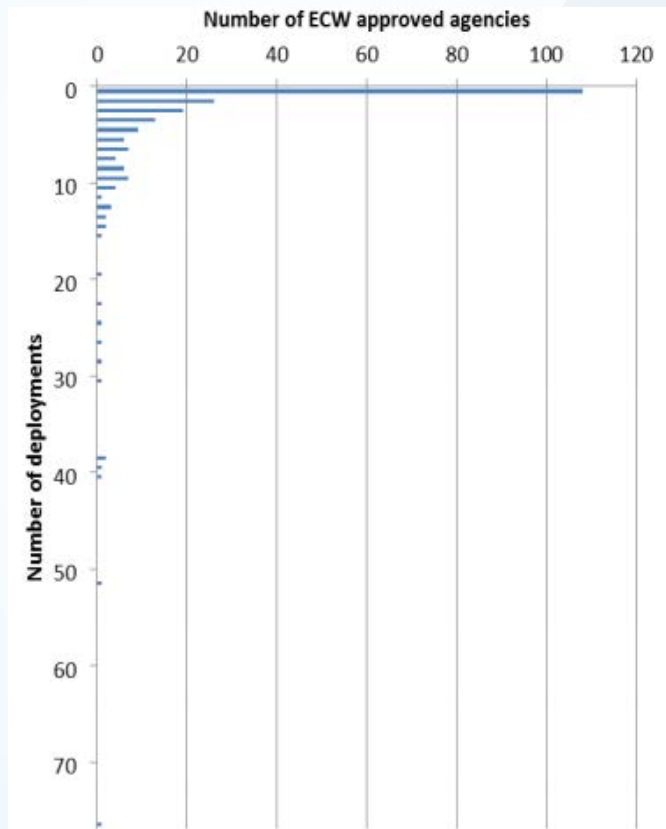




Executive Office of Public Safety and Security  
Daniel Bennett, Secretary  
Office of Grants and Research  
Research and Policy Analysis Division

# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review Number of Deployments





Executive Office of Public Safety and Security  
*Daniel Bennett, Secretary*  
Office of Grants and Research  
Research and Policy Analysis Division

# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review Deployments vs Submission

Characteristic	Deployments		Submissions		Percent submitted
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	619	100.0 %	477	100.0 %	77.1 %
Probe	303	48.9	225	47.2	74.3
Stun	270	43.6	222	46.5	82.2
Combined probe and stun	46	7.4	30	6.3	65.2



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review of Contact Types

Characteristic	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of contacts with a warning	Percent of contacts with a weapon deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>87.4 %</b>	<b>54.4 %</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>87.4 %</b>	<b>54.4 %</b>
Male	1,036	91.0	907	91.2	570	92.1	87.5	55.0
Female	90	7.9	77	7.7	49	7.9	85.6	54.4
Unknown	12	1.1	11	1.1	0	.0	91.7	.0
<b>Race</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>87.4 %</b>	<b>54.4 %</b>
White	759	66.7	670	67.3	414	66.9	88.3	54.5
Black	194	17.0	174	17.5	97	15.7	89.7	50.0
Hispanic	155	13.6	124	12.5	100	16.2	80.0	64.5
Other <sup>a</sup>	10	.9	10	1.0	3	.5	100.0	30.0
Unknown	20	1.8	17	1.7	5	.8	85.0	25.0

<sup>a</sup>The race/ethnic categories of American Indian/Alaska native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, two or more races, and other (specified) comprise *other*.



# Massachusetts TASER Usage

## 2015 Review: Age Groups

Characteristic	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of contacts with a warning	Percent of contacts with a weapon deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	1,138	100.0 %	995	100.0 %	619	100.0 %	87.4 %	54.4 %
17 or younger	49	4.3	44	4.4	27	4.4	89.8	55.1
18-19	49	4.3	44	4.4	20	3.2	89.8	40.8
20-24	167	14.7	143	14.4	84	13.6	85.6	50.3
25-29	237	20.8	203	20.4	130	21.0	85.7	54.9
30-34	163	14.3	144	14.5	95	15.3	88.3	58.3
35-39	121	10.6	105	10.6	67	10.8	86.8	55.4
40-44	94	8.3	85	8.5	44	7.1	90.4	46.8
45-49	82	7.2	72	7.2	45	7.3	87.8	54.9
50-54	56	4.9	49	4.9	38	6.1	87.5	67.9
55-59	19	1.7	18	1.8	12	1.9	94.7	63.2
60-64	18	1.6	16	1.6	11	1.8	88.9	61.1
65 or older	4	.4	4	.4	2	.3	100.0	50.0
Unknown	79	6.9	68	6.8	44	7.1	86.1	55.7



# Montgomery Co Police PD MD

## 2014 – 2015 Dr Alpert Review

- Perhaps the most important finding of this study is that TASER CEW use is low and is not the “go to” weapon or “weapon of choice” as found in other police departments in the US at MCPD.
- In a 2010 NIJ use of force examination, “lazy cop syndrome” was described as a circumstance when officers turned to a CEW too early in a confrontation and/or use it too often to gain compliance rather than relying on de-escalation skills or necessary hands-on applications.





# Montgomery Co Police PD MD

## 2014 – 2015 Dr Alpert Review

- In many incidents, officers relied on their CEW to gain compliance from a subject rather than talking, or trying to figure out what the person wants, and attempting to reach a mutually successful resolution. That action is not the normative response in the MCPD.
- To the contrary, officers consistently use verbal skills and hands-on techniques prior to the majority of Taser deployments. Residents of Montgomery County should be proud of their officers, the training they receive and the thoughtfulness that goes into their decisions to use the Taser.”





# Montgomery Co Police PD MD

## 2014 – 2015 Dr Alpert Review

- MCPD reported 414 use of force incidents (82%) involved hands-on responses, while a TASER CEW was used 59 times (13%). The CEW use declined 65% since 2011, and in 2015, 49 probe deployments while 10 uses were drive-stun mode.
- 22 deployments had no effect on the subjects, or not enough of an effect to control them. Only 14 of the 59 uses were deployed before an officer went hands-on with a subject. This demonstrated that officers are attempting to handle the majority (76%) of the situations without reliance on the CEW.



# Montgomery Co Police PD MD

## 2014 – 2015 Dr Alpert Review

- The combined data for 2014-2015 show that MCPD officers used the TASER CEWs only 14 times before going hands-on and actually de-escalated 24% of the events in the initial stage (first sequence) of the interaction. The data demonstrates that officers used a lower level of force than the level of resistance used by the suspect in those cases. Most of the TASER CEW incidents continue until the third sequence or interaction when officers have to resort to the TASER CEW to control the suspect in order to avoid inflicting a more serious injury.



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

- A state law passed in 2011 requires police departments to report TASER use by its officers to the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Control. That data is compiled into a yearly report covering the rate of use, demographics, and why the CEW was used
- In 2015, there were 944 TASER CEW discharges by 47 agencies while 21 with CEWs did not report any discharges.
- Baltimore County CEW use dropped from 128 to 85 firings (2014 vs. 2015), but Baltimore City used its TASERS 347 times in 2015, versus 314 times in 2014.



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

- Males make up 93%
- African-Americans use was higher than whites (73%-23%) but it is possible for one person to have received multiple discharges during and incident which can result in duplication of some race, gender and age frequencies
- 18 to 30-year-olds are more likely to receive usage
- 4 out of 5 times, CEWs were used in response to a criminal incident



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

- Nearly 80% of discharges were in response to criminal incidents (752) followed by 16.7% noncriminal incidents (158), and 3.6% during traffic stops (34)
- 64.8% of the discharges occurred during non-compliance (610) while use 19.1% use of force (180), and 16.3% threatened to use force (152) were the remainder of discharges



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

- Probe discharges accounted for 80.2% (756) versus 11.2% (106) drive stuns (note that info is missing for 1 case)
- The CEW cycles ranged from 1 to 15 (mean = 1.69 cycles, median = 1 cycle), and the duration ranged from 1 to 48 seconds (mean – 4.87 seconds, median – 5 seconds)
- The duration between cycles ranged from 0 seconds to 458 seconds (mean- 18.54 seconds, median = 5 seconds)
- Suspects possessed weapons 19% of the time. The most common type was an edged weapon 8.2% (77).



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

- 23.7% received injuries resulting from CEW discharges excluding death or injuries from punctures or lacerations from CEW contact or the removal of probes
- Of these 55.5% received hospital care, 32.6% followed by no medical care, 9.6% EMS care, and 2.3% police care.



# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Table 1. Number and Percent of ECD Discharges by Agency**

Agency	Frequency	Percent	Agency	Frequency	Percent
Aberdeen Police Department	13	1.4%	Delmar Police Department	0	0.0%
Allegany County Sheriff's Office	6	0.6%	District Heights Police Department	0	0.0%
Annapolis Police Department	10	1.1%	Dorchester County Sheriff's Office	3	0.3%
Anne Arundel County Sheriff	0	0.0%	Elkton Police Department	4	0.4%
Anne Arundel County Police Department	33	3.5%	Federalsburg Police Department	0	0.0%
Baltimore City Police Department	347	36.8%	Frederick County Sheriff's Office	10	1.1%
Baltimore County Police Department	85	9.0%	Frederick Police Department	3	0.3%
Baltimore County Sheriff's Office	0	0.0%	Frostburg Police Department	4	0.4%
Berlin Police Department	0	0.0%	Fruitland Police Department	5	0.5%
Brunswick Police Department	0	0.0%	Gaithersburg Police Department	2	0.2%
Calvert County Sheriff's Office	9	1.0%	Garrett County Sheriff's Office	0	0.0%
Cambridge Police Department	5	0.5%	Greenbelt Police Department	4	0.4%
Capitol Heights Police Department	1	0.1%	Greensboro Police Department	0	0.0%
Caroline County Sheriff's Office	0	0.0%	Hagerstown Police Department	17	1.8%
Cecil County Sheriff's Office	12	1.3%	Hancock Police Department	0	0.0%
Centreville Police Department	0	0.0%	Harford County Sheriff's Office	20	2.1%
Charles County Sheriff's Office	66	7.0%	Havre de Grace Police Department	3	0.3%
Chestertown Police Department	0	0.0%	Howard County Police Department	16	1.7%
Cheverly Police Department	3	0.3%	Hurlock Police Department	0	0.0%
Crofton Police Department	0	0.0%	Hyattsville Police Department	4	0.4%



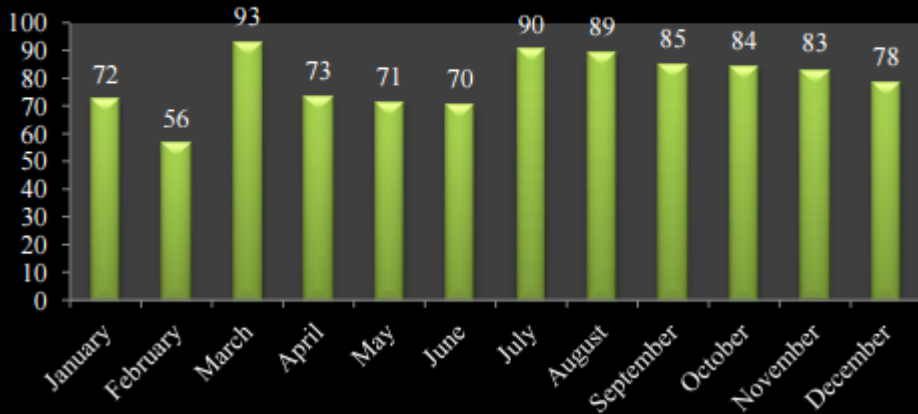
# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Table 1. Number and Percent of ECD Discharges by Agency**

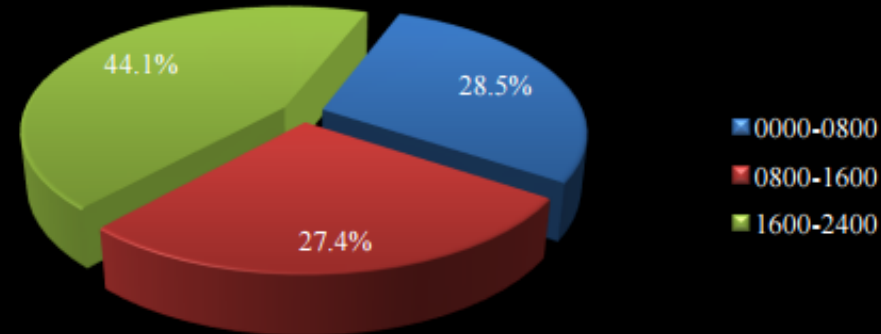
Agency	Frequency	Percent	Agency	Frequency	Percent
Cumberland Police Department	5	0.5%	Kent County Sheriff's Office	0	0.0%
Landover Hills Police Department	0	0.0%	Queen Anne's County Sheriff's Office	4	0.4%
La Plata Police Department	3	0.3%	Ridgely Police Department	0	0.0%
Laurel Police Department	4	0.4%	Riverdale Park Police Department	4	0.4%
Manchester Police Department	0	0.0%	Rockville Police Department	3	0.3%
Maryland Transportation Authority Police	6	0.6%	Salisbury Police Department	11	1.2%
MD National Capital Park Police–Montgomery County	1	0.1%	Smithsburg Police Department	0	0.0%
Montgomery County Police Department	59	6.3%	Snow Hill Police Department	1	0.1%
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office	0	0.0%	St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office	16	1.7%
New Carrollton Police Department	1	0.1%	Sykesville Police Department	1	0.1%
Ocean City Police Department	20	2.1%	Takoma Park Police Department	2	0.2%
Perryville Police Department	4	0.4%	Washington County Sheriff's Office	11	1.2%
Prince George's County Police Department	81	8.6%	Westminster Police Department	1	0.1%
Prince George's County Sheriff's Office	18	1.9%	Wicomico County Sheriff's Office	3	0.3%
			<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Chart 1. Number of ECD Discharges by Month**

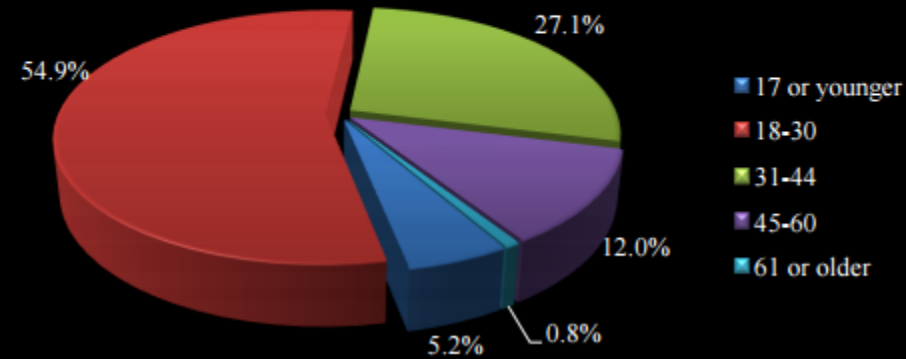


**Chart 2. Number of ECD Discharges by Shift (24hrs)**

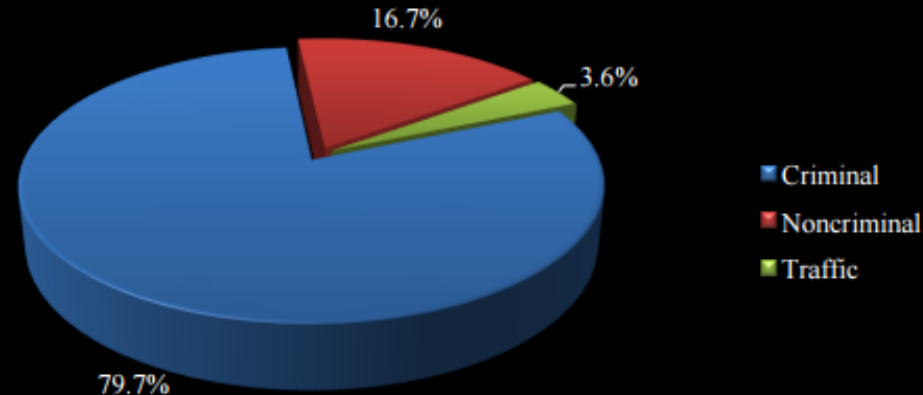


# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Chart 3. Number of ECD Discharges by Age Interval**

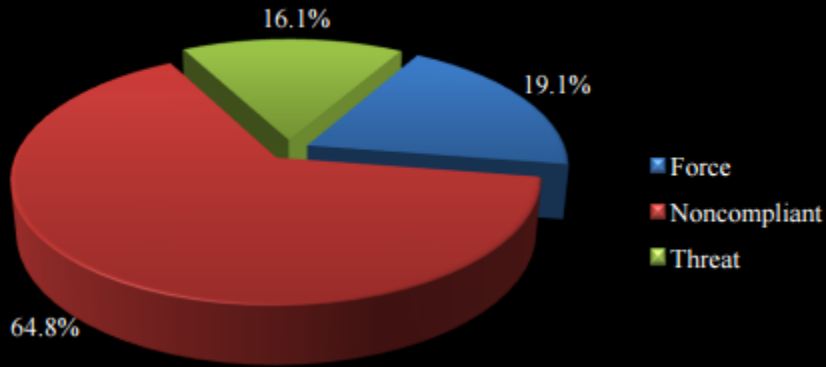


**Chart 4. Number of ECD Discharges by Incident Type**

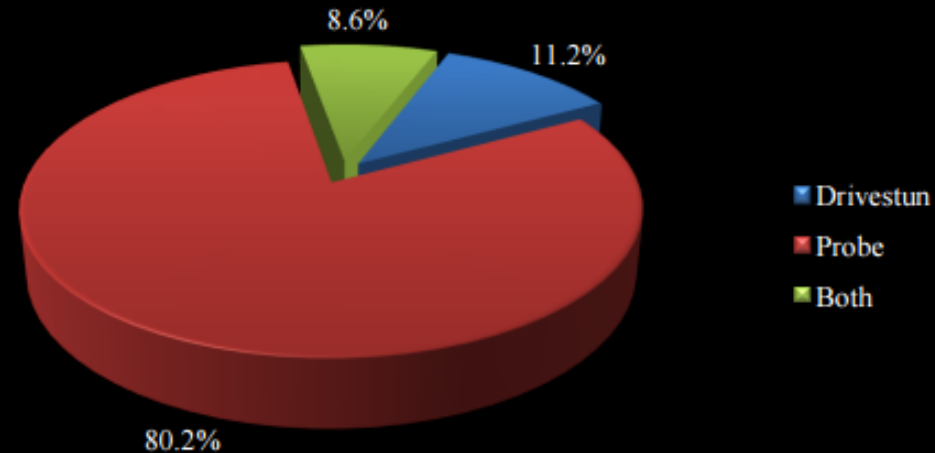


# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

## Chart 5. Reason for ECD Discharge

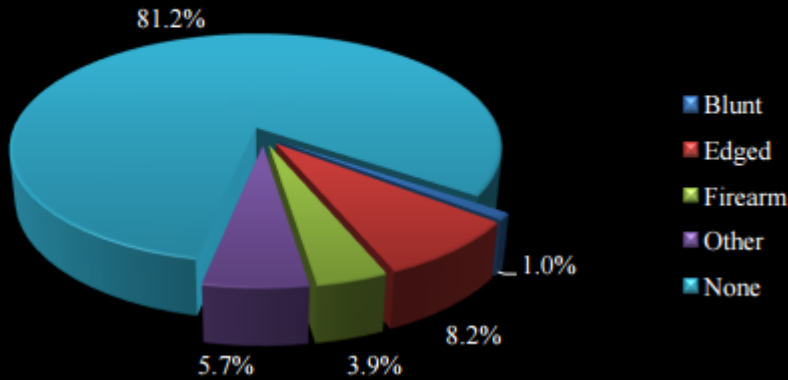


## Chart 6. Mode of ECD Discharges

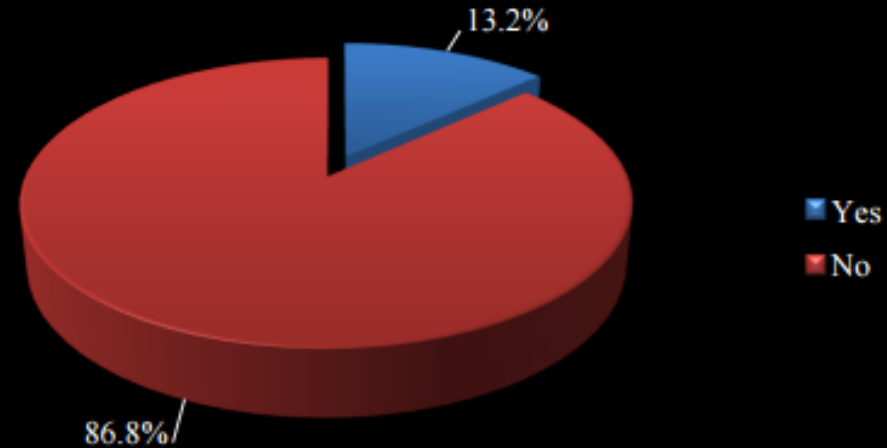


# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Chart 7. Weapon Possession by Subject During ECD Discharge**

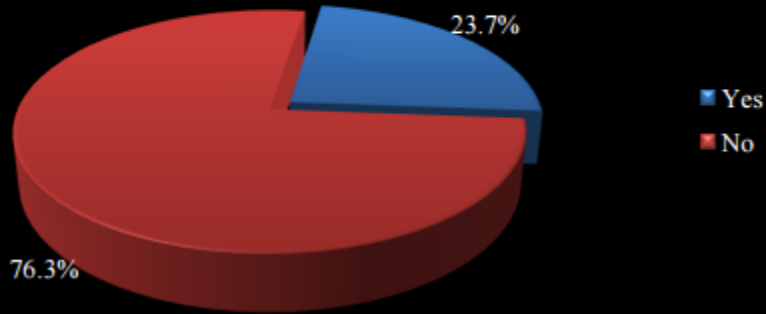


**Chart 8. Threat of Weapon During ECD Discharge**

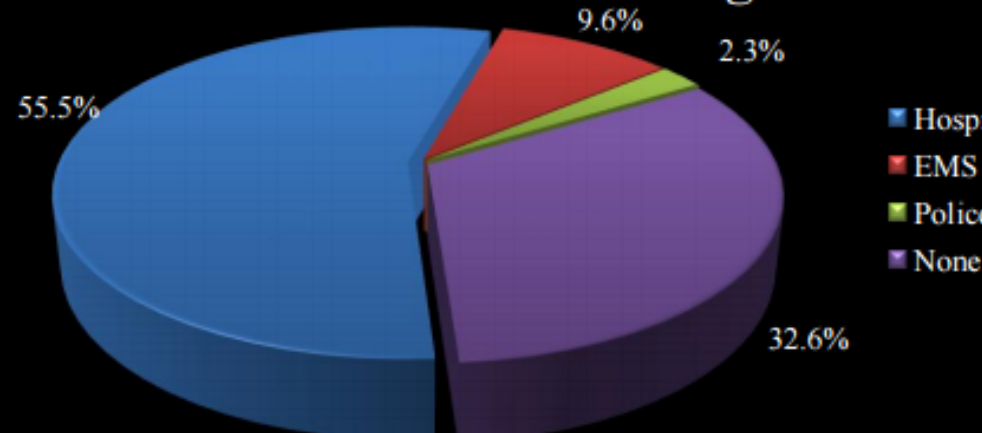


# Maryland 2015 TASER Usage

**Chart 9. Injuries Resulting from ECD Discharges**



**Chart 10. Type of Medical Care After ECD Discharge**



# Durham Dept NC

## Workers Comp Expenses FY 2009



72%

- Workers Compensation claims fell from \$657,413 last fiscal year to just \$187,202 in the current fiscal year. “That's almost a half a million dollar savings,” said Lt. John Shelton.
- “The TASERs have done everything we expected them to do. The effects have been exactly what we expected them to be, if not more.”

# Durham Dept NC

## Workers Comp Expenses

- In the first three months this year 2009, DPD documented 97 cases of “voluntary compliances,” in which an arrest suspect “drastically changed their behavior because the TASER was present,” according to Lt Shelton's study
- “It has an umbrella effect. The fewer times we have to call for help and have somebody run [police car] lights and siren, the fewer potential car wrecks and injuries we have and the lower cost for Workers Compensation claims. There's a far-reaching effect.”



# Durham Dept NC

## Workers Comp Expenses

- Lt Shelton also said there were four incidents this year where an officer “had justified use of lethal force” but used the TASER instead, preventing a suspect from being shot or possibly killed
- The department has 235 TASER EDDs for a force of 512, but with the program's success, the goal is eventually to provide one for every officer
- “We have achieved our goals with the TASER, and I think we're all pleasantly surprised at how well the program is doing,” Lt Shelton said

# Lexington Co Corrections SC

## Workers Comp Expenses 2009



40%

- Workers Comp claims fell 40% at Lexington County Detention Center with nearly 900 inmates -- “That's almost a half a million dollar savings,” said Lt John Shelton
- “The TASERs have done everything we expected them to do. The effects have been exactly what we expected them to be, if not more.”

# Granite City Police Dept IL

## Workers Comp Expenses



- 2002: GCPD at risk of being privately un-insurable
- TASER CEWs were 1 of 3 elements to eliminate injuries for two years (data through Sept 2004)

Together, we can  
**Keep  
Officers  
Safer.**

**76%**

**Fewer Officer Injuries**

When officers use TASER ECDs.

Source: Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)  
Report to NIJ, Sept. 2009

# Safer Communities



POLICE EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH FORUM

**70%**

## Fewer **Officer** Injuries

Use of ECWs was associated with a 70% reduction in the chances of an officer being injured compared to agencies that do not use ECWs.

**40%**

## Fewer **Suspect** Injuries

The odds of a suspect being injured were reduced by more than 40% in ECW agencies compared to non-ECW agencies.

# Safer Communities



We can Make  
Communities SAFER

In Miami Dade Police Department, TASER CED use was  
associated with

**90% Less**  
**Suspect Injuries**

Source: *Police Use of Force, Tasers and Other  
Less-Lethal Weapons*  
U.S. Department of Justice, May 2011

- 2011: “CED use is associated with a significantly lower risk of injury than physical force, so it should be considered as an alternative in situations that would otherwise result in the application of physical force”
- “The risks of cardiac arrhythmias or death remain low and make CEDs more favorable than other weapons”



# US Dept of Justice Study

## Suspects Injuries When Apprehended with Less Lethals

A large red arrow pointing downwards, with the text "60%" written in white inside the arrow's shaft.

60%

- 2009: In comparing records 24,000+ use of force conflicts from 12 different agencies, the DOJ study found the risk of injury to suspects apprehended with less lethal weapons typically fell more than 60% compared to the risk to suspects who were arrested without the devices, when all other conditions were similar



# US Dept of Justice Study

- **Results.** Odds of injury to civilians and officers were significantly lower when police used TASER CEW weapons, after control for differences in case attributes and departmental policies restricting use of these weapons. Monthly incidence of injury in two agencies declined significantly, by 25% to 62%, after adoption of TASER CEW devices.
- **Conclusions.** Injuries sustained during use of force events affect thousands of police officers and civilians in the U.S. each year. Incidence of these injuries can be reduced dramatically when law enforcement agencies responsibly employ less-lethal weapons in lieu of physical force.





# US Dept of Justice Study

- “In juxtaposition to these observations, our findings consistently show a significant reduction in the risk of injury to suspects when CEDs or OC spray is used”
- “In very rare cases, people have died after being pepper sprayed or shocked with a TASER, although no clear evidence exists that the weapons themselves caused the deaths”



# PERF TASER CEW Survey

August 2010

- 90% of 194 responding agencies currently use ECWs (electronic control weapons) with almost all provided to patrol officers as well as 58% of the agencies assigning to school resource officers (SROs)
- 67% place ECWs equal to chemical sprays
- 80% allow ECW use during active resistance



POLICE EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH FORUM

# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

## Comparing outcomes in use-of-force cases for LE agencies with and without TASER CEWs

“Overall, we found that the CED sites were associated with improved safety outcomes when compared to a group of matched non-CED sites on six of nine safety measures, including reductions in:

- Officer injuries
- Suspect injuries
- Suspect severe injuries
- Officers receiving injuries requiring
- Medical attention
- Suspects receiving injuries requiring medical attention, and
- Suspects receiving an injury that resulted in their being sent to a hospital or other medical facility”

# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

- The study found that use of ECWs was associated with a 70% reduction in the chances of an officer being injured compared to agencies that do not use ECWs
- The odds of a suspect being injured were reduced by more than 40% in ECW agencies compared to non-ECW agencies
- Agencies that use ECWs, the study compared incidents in which ECWs were used to incidents in which other types of force were used, and found significantly lower injury rates for officers who used ECWs

# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

- Only 5.4% of the ECW incidents resulted in injuries to the officer. While 24.3% of officers using a baton were injured, and 20.5% of officers using hands-on tactics or other types of force that did not involve a weapon were injured.
- Regarding suspects, 58% of the ECW incidents resulted in the suspect receiving medical attention, compared to 63% of the suspects in incidents involving a baton, 44% of the OC spray incidents, and 56% of the incidents involving hands-on tactics

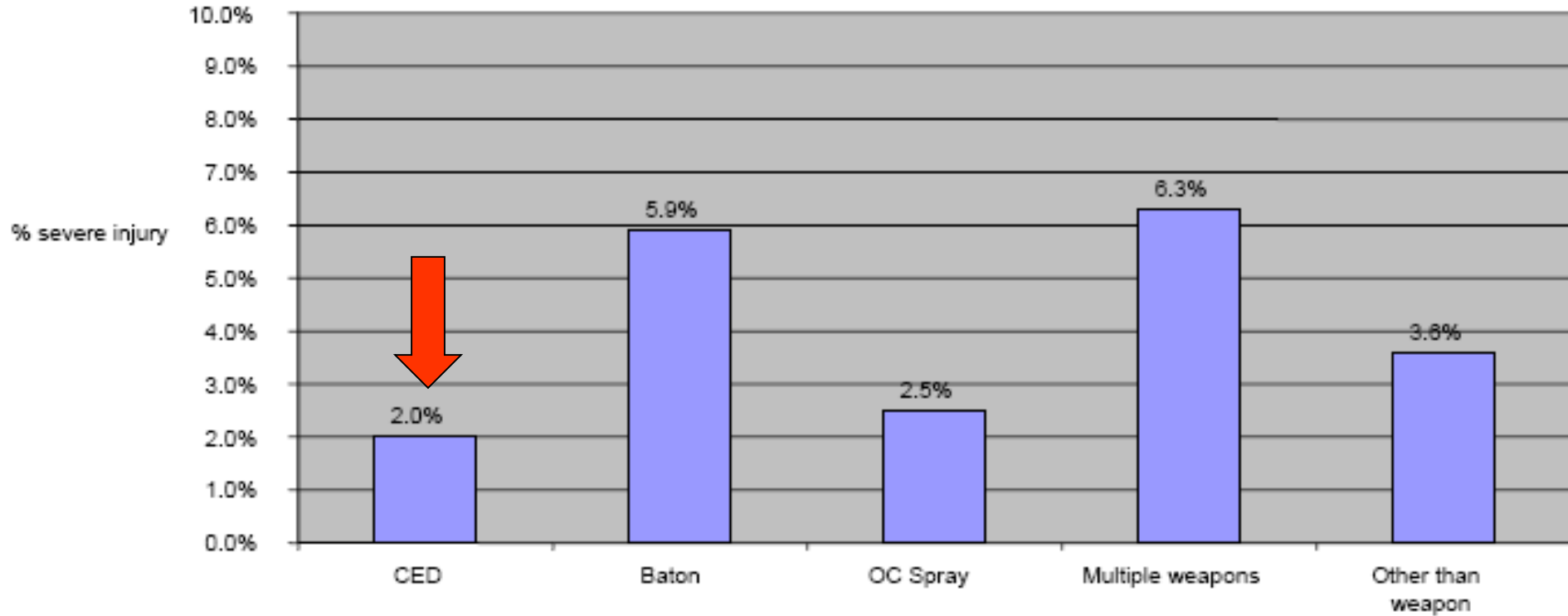
# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

- However, those findings may be explained in part by the fact that ECW use inherently involves at least a minor degree of injury to suspects, in that ECWs fire darts that penetrate suspects' skin. Thus, in some cases, suspects subjected to an ECW activation may have been sent to a hospital as a precaution. (PERF's 2005 guidelines provide that all persons exposed to an ECW activation should receive "a medical evaluation.")

# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

## Suspect Severe Injury

Suspect severe injury: Post-test only and CED sites only



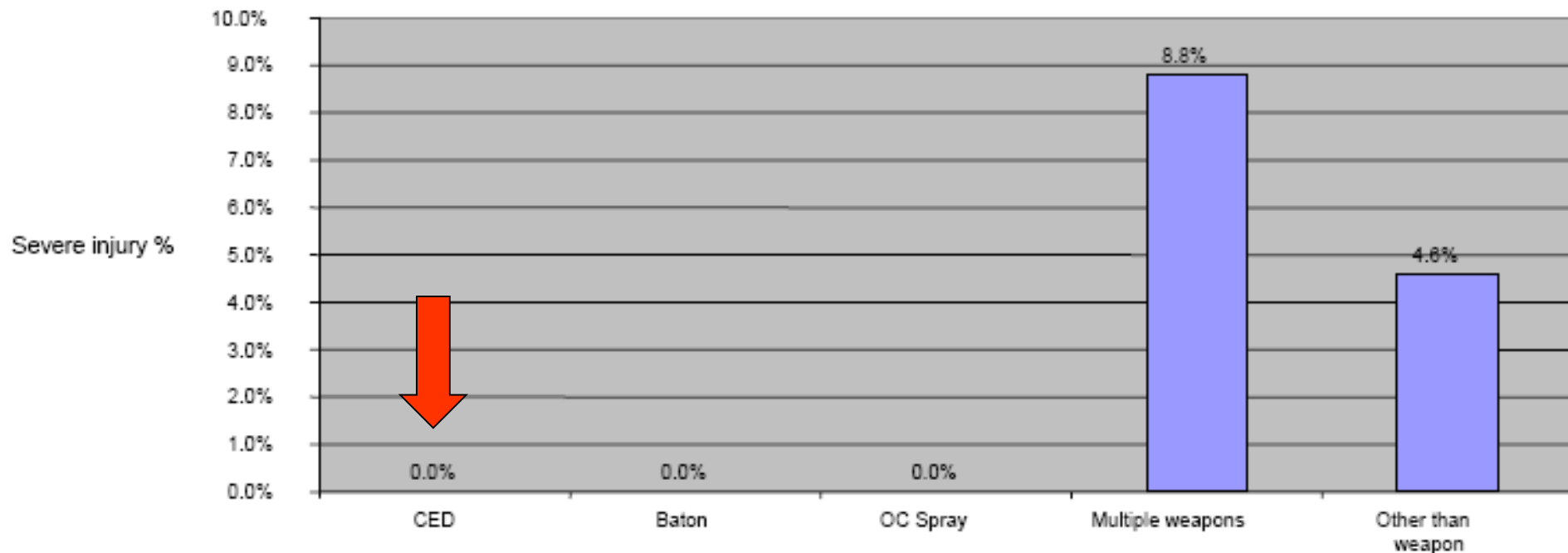


POLICE EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH FORUM

# PERF 2009 Study to NIJ

## Officer Severe Injury

Officer severe injury: Post-test only and CED sites only





# Population-Based Study of the Medical Safety of Law Enf Use

- A prospective, population-based, 15-month study of the introduction of CEWs at Dallas (TX) PD policy compliance and associated medical events following CEW activations
- Among 426 consecutive CEW uses from Nov '04 - Jan '06, all officers followed policy and all suspects received rapid medical evaluation or simple first aid. No suspect required further treatment except one found to have severe toxic hyperthermia and who died within two hours of activation despite rapid on-scene intervention.





# Population-Based Study of the Medical Safety of Law Enf Use

- In 5.4% of deployments, CEW use was deemed to have clearly prevented the use of lethal force by police
- **Conclusion:** Police were compliant with policy in all cases, and, in addition to avoiding the use of lethal force in a significant number of circumstances, the safety of CEW use was demonstrated despite one death subsequently attributed to lethal toxic hyperthermia



# Officer & Suspect Injury

## Review of 1,645 Uses

- The University of South Carolina's Dept of Criminology & Criminal Justice research examined 1,645 CEW deployments during Jan 2002 - Jul 2006 from two law enforcement agencies examining the impact of officer and suspect injuries
- The use of CEWs was associated with reduced odds of officer and suspect injury and the severity of suspect injury at Miami-Dade Police Dept, FL. At Richland Co Sheriff's Office, SC, the CEW use was unrelated to the odds of injury.



# Officer & Suspect Injury

Review of 1,645 Uses

- Hands-on tactics were associated with increased odds of officer and suspect injuries
- The analysis suggests that relative to other forms of force, CEW usage can reduce the risk of injury to both suspects & police officers. This should prove useful to agencies considering adopting CEWs and suggests that agencies should consider the use of these alternatives in place of hands-on tactics vs. actively resistant suspects.

# **Risk Management Details**

**Source statistics are in the View Notes Pages Section of the PowerPoint**



# New York City Police Dept NY

## TASER Usage Review 2011 - 2016



- More TASER weapons were added to the field with more than 1,000 uses in the past five years:
  - This resulted in two deaths, both attributable to powerful drugs taken by the subjects before the TASER was used
  - Very few people have even been injured apart from the small punctures caused by the device's probes or abrasions sometimes caused when subjects fall
  - NYPD deploys it against people who are armed, or aggressively resisting by pushing, punching, kicking and otherwise actively struggling



# New York City Police Dept NY

TASER Usage Review 2011 - 2016



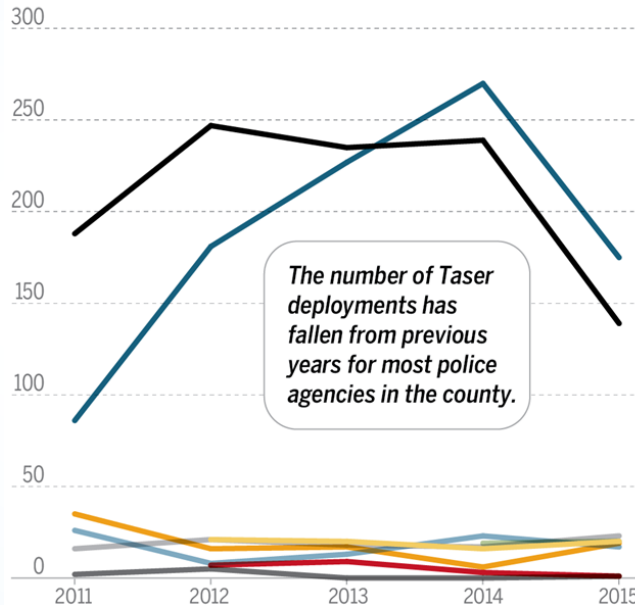
- Commissioner William Bratton:
  - “TASERs are used in situations when subjects would otherwise be wrestled to the ground, hit with batons or shot. The risk of injury or death is greater in all these cases.”
  - “The department will continue equipping our officers with less-than-lethal tools to help them do their jobs. We are proud of our record and the improvements we have made, resulting last year in the fewest officer-involved shootings in the history of this city.”

# San Diego Area, CA TASER Uses

2011-2015

## Taser deployments

All law enforcement agencies in San Diego County use Tasers, devices that use electric current to incapacitate a suspect. Departments across the country have changed their use of force policies and training to counteract what some say was an overuse of Tasers by officers who used them as a substitute for conflict de-escalation. A look at Taser deployments across the county:



Carlsbad Police Department did not provide statistics. Oceanside Police Department did not provide statistics prior to 2014. La Mesa Police Department did not start tracking Taser deployments electronically until 2012. The number of Tasers available are for 2015. Taser deployments for 2015 are through November, except for National City, which is through September.

Sources: Law enforcement agencies; Taser International

## How a Taser works

- 1 Probes, attached to the Taser by wires, are propelled by compressed nitrogen when the device is fired.
- 2 The probes embed in skin, which allows the electric current to flow to the target.
- 3 Controlled bursts of electricity override the central nervous system and incapacitate the target.

Law enforcement agencies	2015	
	Tasers available	Uses per Taser
Chula Vista	120	0.2
Coronado	44	0.0
El Cajon	105	0.2
Escondido	160	0.1
La Mesa	52	0.0
National City	83	0.3
Oceanside	170	0.3
San Diego	1,373	0.1
Sheriff	1,625	0.1

MICHELLE GILCHRIST • U-T

# San Diego Dept CA

## Update of Total Uses 2003 v 2010

- As of August 2010, SD PD 661,000 calls for service result in approximately 80,000 arrests per year with force use only 1% of the time
- In 2003 SDSD began TASER CEW use averaging 80-90 uses per year and now at 132 per year in 2010
- “I think we need to get the word out, and to come together as an organization to say that we responsibly use the tools that we have, and TASERs (CEWs) are one of them,” Chief William Landsdowne





# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2015 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Visual Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	6	6	1	20	25	1	96%
Courts	2	1	1*	13	15	1	96%
Patrol	21	20	2*	5	25	1	96%
SWAT	1	1			1		100%
Warrants	1	1			1		100%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4*</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2014 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Visual Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	33	1	3*	31	33		100%
Courts	6			6	6		100%
Patrol	18	2	1*	5	7	1	87.5%
SWAT	3	1			2	1	66%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4*</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2013 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy-ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis-play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	9			9	19		100%
Courts	1			1		6	100%
Patrol	14	9	6*	2			57.14%
SIU	0						
Warrants	1	1					100%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6*</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>76%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2012 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	2	2		7	19		100%
Courts	0						
Patrol	29	20	2*			10	65.51%
SIU	0						
Warrants	0						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>75.76%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2011 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	10	8	5*	20	10	0	100%
Courts	0					0	
Patrol	23	20	2*	3	15	85	65.22%
SIU	0						
Warrants	0						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7*</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75.76%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2010 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy-ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis-play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	55	34	23*	16	51	4	92.72%
Courts	3		3	3	3		100%
Patrol	25	22	3*	1	21	4	84%
SIU	1	1			1		100%
Warrants	3	2			1	2	33.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88.5%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2009 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	73	41	18*	14	72	1	98.6%
Courts	2**					1	0%
Patrol	49	30	6*	13	44	5	89.79%
SWAT							
Warrants	3	3					100%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91.33%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2008 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	54	27	25*	2	53	1	98.14%
Courts	**						
Patrol	26	21	4*	1	21	5	80.76%
SWAT	1				1		100%
Warrants	6	5	5	1	5	1	83.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91.95%</b>





# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2007 Field Results

Division	Total Deploy- ments	Probe Hits	Drive Stun	Arc Dis- play	Desired Effect	No Effect	Effective %
Corrections	51	25	14*	11	50	1	98.03%
Courts	1	1	1*		1		100%
Patrol	19	13	5	1	16	3	84.21%
SWAT	1	1			1		100%
Warrants	5	4		1	4	1	80%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>93.50%</b>



# Franklin Co Sheriff's OH

## 2007 and 2008 Field Results

- “Based on the data it appears the TASER (CEW) has been, and will continue to be, a useful less than lethal option that in all probability has reduced injuries to both office personnel and those who have been (exposed to the TASER CEW).”

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

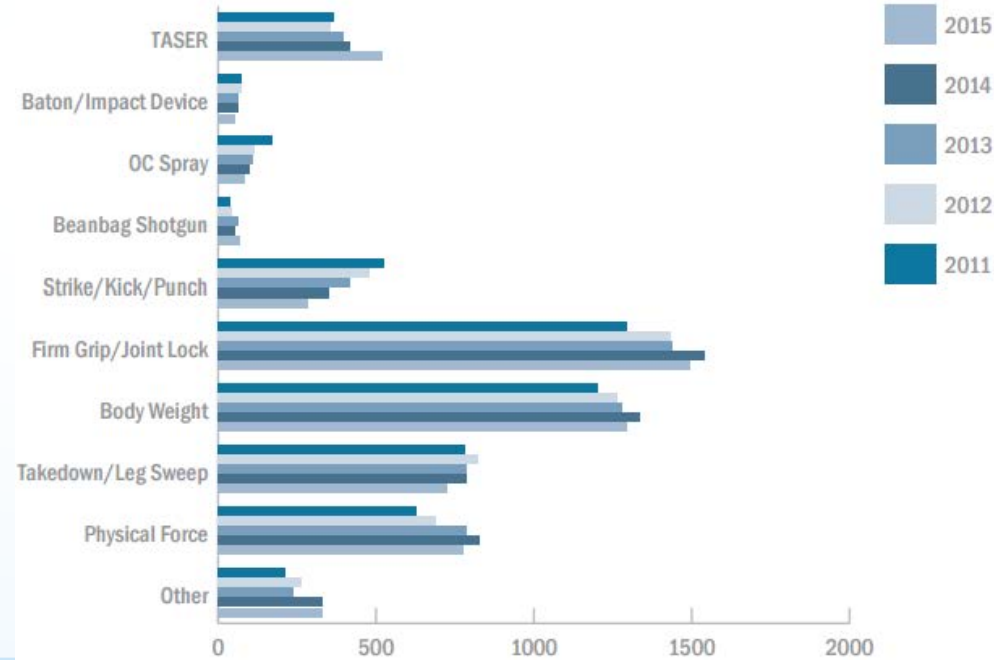
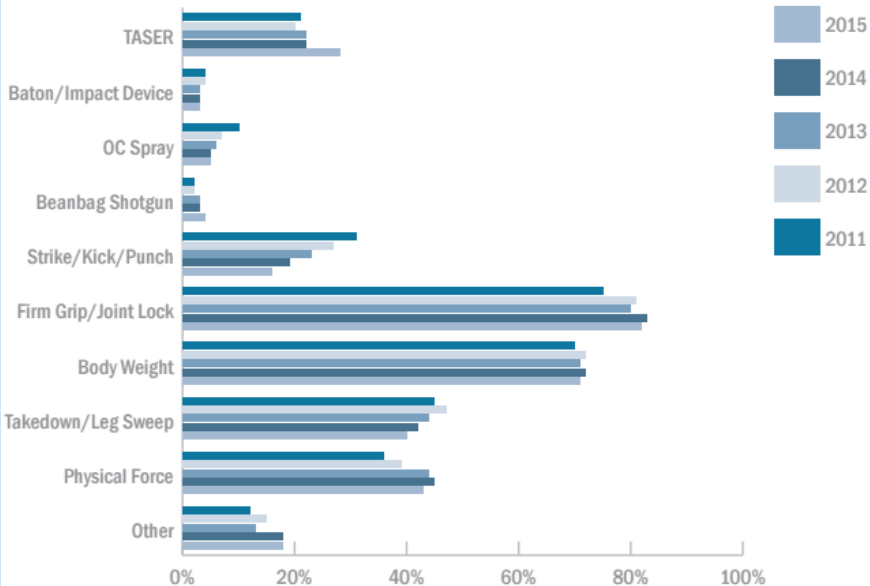
## TASER Uses 2011-2015

- 1,825 Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) incidents in 2015
- A TASER was deployed in 519 incidents, or 28%, of the 2015 NCUOF incidents, and beanbag shotguns were utilized in 71 incidents, or 4%
- The TASER utilization percentage (per incident) increased 6% in 2015, compared to 22% in 2014, and the beanbag shotgun rate increased by one percentage point when compared to 3% in 2014
- All other force options remained unchanged or decreased when compared to 2014
- Compared to the 4-year period from 2011-2014, TASER usage in 2015 exceeded the annual average of 385 incidents by 134, or 35%. Beanbag shotguns exceeded the 4-year annual average of 50 incidents by 21, or 42%

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses 2011-2015 Most Used Less-Lethal Weapon

### FORCE OPTION



# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses 2011-2015

- There were

Force Option	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TASER	21%	20%	22%	22%	28%
Baton/Impact Device	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
OC Spray	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Beanbag Shotgun	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
Strike/Kick/Punch	31%	27%	23%	19%	16%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	75%	81%	80%	83%	82%
Body Weight	70%	72%	71%	72%	71%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	45%	47%	44%	42%	40%
Physical Force	36%	39%	44%	45%	43%
Other	12%	15%	13%	18%	18%

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses vs Other Non-Categorical Use of Force 2011-2015

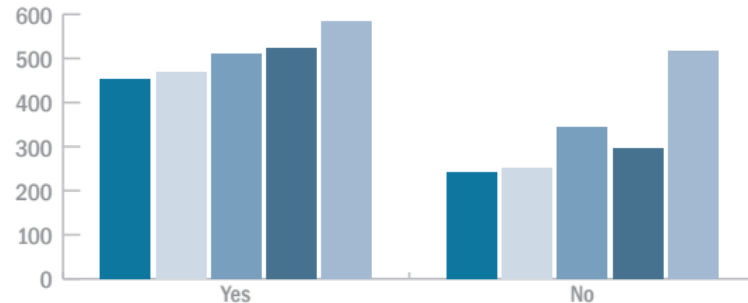
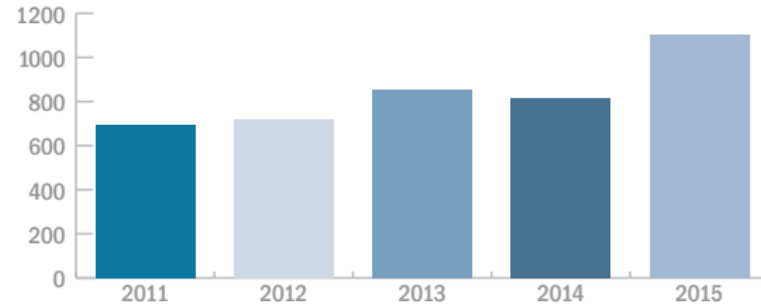
Force Option	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TASER	21%	20%	22%	22%	28%
Baton/Impact Device	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
OC Spray	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Beanbag Shotgun	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
Strike/Kick/Punch	31%	27%	23%	19%	16%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	75%	81%	80%	83%	82%
Body Weight	70%	72%	71%	72%	71%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	45%	47%	44%	42%	40%
Physical Force	36%	39%	44%	45%	43%
Other	12%	15%	13%	18%	18%

Force Option	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TASER	367	355	399	419	519
Baton/Impact Device	75	74	62	64	54
OC Spray	170	117	111	98	85
Beanbag Shotgun	39	44	62	54	71
Strike/Kick/Punch	528	477	416	350	287
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1296	1431	1441	1539	1494
Body Weight	1204	1266	1279	1335	1295
Takedown/Leg Sweep	782	821	786	787	726
Physical Force	626	692	787	830	779
Other	214	264	237	332	333

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses 2011-2015

### TASER INFORMATION



2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses 2011-2015

TASER Activations	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Department Total	695	719	854	818	1101

TASER Effectiveness	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	452	469	509	522	585
No	243	250	345	296	516
TOTAL	695	719	854	818	1101

LADP activated a TASER device 1,101 times in 2015 which was an increase by 283 activations, or 35%, when compared to 2014. The 2015 number of activations also exceeded the 4-year annual average during the period of 2011 through 2014, by 330 activations, or 43%.



# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## TASER Uses 2011-2015

TASER Effectiveness	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	452	469	509	522	585
No	243	250	345	296	516
TOTAL	695	719	854	818	1101

TASER effectiveness rate decreased significantly in 2015 compared to 2014. The 1,101 TASER activations were effective 585 times, or 53%. In 2014, out of 818 activations, TASER activations were effective 522 times, or 64%.

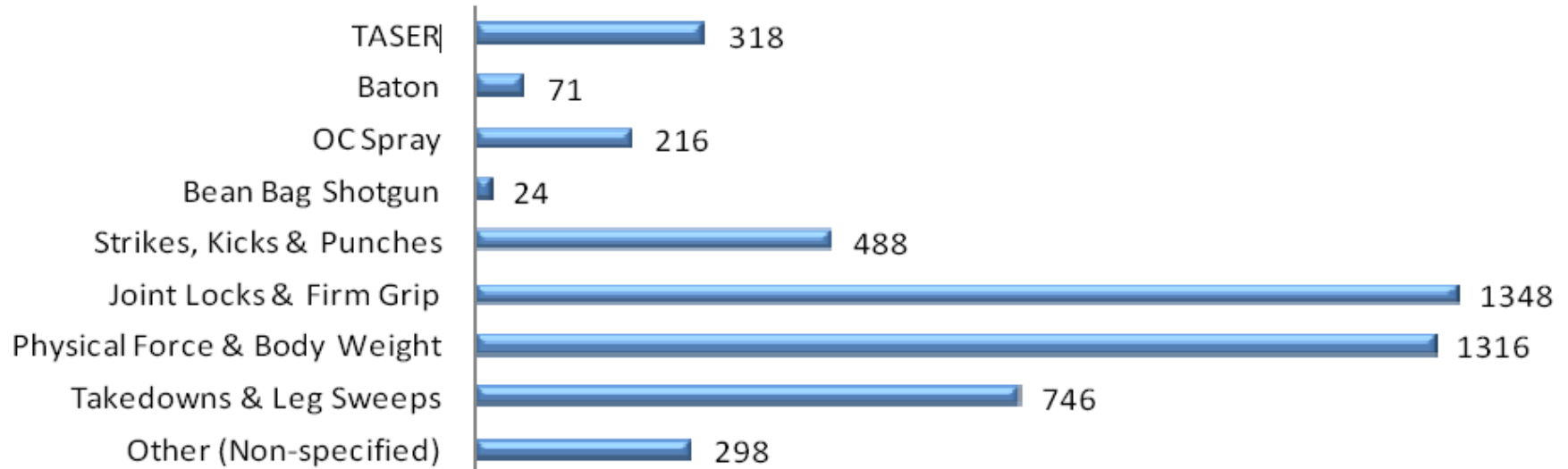
NOTE: “Incidents” are not “individuals” and may be multiple suspects involved in one overall incident. No breakout of drive stuns, drive stun followups or probe. LAPD confirmed 380 of these were drive stuns.

# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## 2009 Field Use

Figure 70, Source: TEAMS II

### Force Types Used



# Los Angeles Police Dept CA

## 2009 Field Use

### Control tools and options used during NCUOF incidents

- In 2009, some type of physical force accounted for 86.8% of all control options used during NCUOF incidents, down from 88.3% in 2008
- The most commonly used control device, a TASER, accounted for 6.5% of all control options used during NCUOF incidents in 2009, followed by OC Spray with 4.4%
- Overall, when a control device was deployed, a TASER was used 50.5% of the time, followed by OC Spray (34.3%), Baton (11.2%) and Beanbag Shotgun (3.8%). This represents a 16% increase in the use of the TASER from 2008, compared to the use of all other devices which declined in 2009.

# Massachusetts TASER Usage

2013 - 2014

- MA law enforcement used or threatened to use CEWs more than 1,000 times in 2014 in an Executive Office of Public Safety and Security report to the MA legislature
- There were 1,037 CEW contacts in 2014 – defined as an individual officer issuing a warning, displaying the CEW or deploying it toward a single subject – a 3.7% increase vs. contacts reported in 2013 and a 0.17% increase vs. 2012
- CEW contacts were mostly male (88.5%); 69% were white, 16.8% were black, 11.9% were Hispanic and 1.6% were labeled as “other”

# Massachusetts TASER Usage

2013 - 2014

- New Bedford reported the greatest number of incidents -- 105, down from 125 in 2013 and 145 in 2012 -- followed by Lawrence (57), Brockton (30), Fall River (29), and Holyoke, Taunton and Wareham (27 each).
- In 2014, 190 municipal police departments and 5 non-municipal agencies had approval from the Secretary of Public Safety and Security to train and arm officers with CEWs vs 172 departments authorized in 2012.

# Massachusetts TASER Usage

2013 - 2014

- Nationwide, the number of local police departments using CEWs increased more than 10 times between 2000 and 2013, up from 7% to 81%, according to a 2013 report from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.



# Bay Area Rapid Transit PD CA 5<sup>th</sup> Largest in US

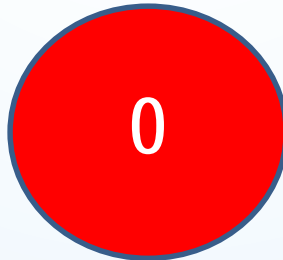
TASER Uses 2008 - 2012

- TASER CEWs deployed 78 times 12/08 - 12/12
- None of the arrestees required hospitalization
- No officers injured during arrests when TASER CEWs were a factor
- No Workers Comp reports and time lost due to injuries from making those arrests

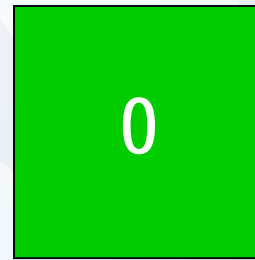
**Officer Injuries**



**Suspect Injuries**



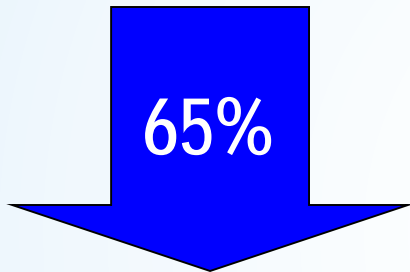
**Workers Comp**



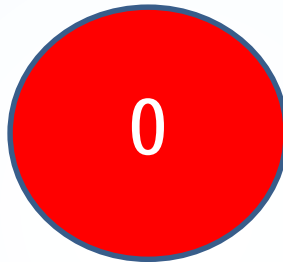
# Concord Police Dept CA

## Review of Field Results 2006 vs 2005

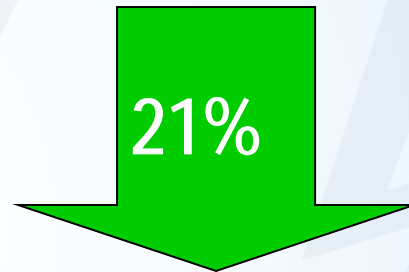
**Officer Injuries**



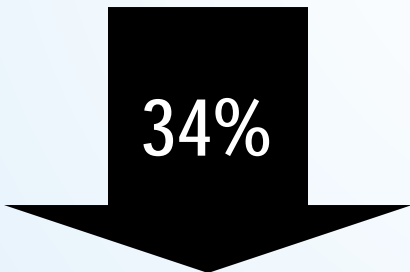
**Significant  
Suspect Injuries**



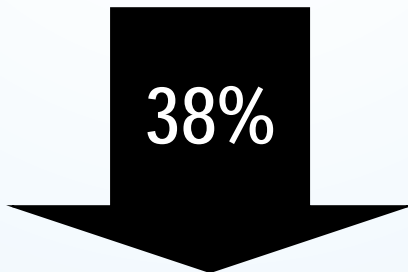
**Overall Use of Force**



**Impact  
Weapons Use**



**Physical Take Down**



**OC Spray Use**





# Long Beach Police Dept CA

Internal Affairs Complaints July 2004 - June 2005



9%

- 78% field effectiveness
- 92% of the 342 TASER deployments resulted in minor to no injuries
- Most frequently used tool when compared to arrest control techniques and other impact weapons. 900 TASER systems in the field.

# Long Beach Police Dept CA

July of 2004 - June of 2005

Injuries to Officers



25%

Liability claims



33%

- Despite 2% increase in arrests and an 8% increase in overall use of force, arrest-related injuries decreased 25%
- “Officers immediately acknowledged the TASER’s usefulness and recognized the benefit to themselves, the subjects they touch, and the community members who may witness an altercation”

# Marin Co Sheriff's Dept CA

## 2010 Annual Report

- 43 Total Number of Deployments
- 27 Suspects Surrendered Upon Mere Display
- No Injuries

# Marin Co Sheriff's Dept CA

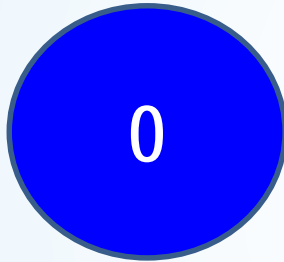
## 2009 Annual Report

- “It should be noted that 49 out of the 87 deployments in 2009 resulted in incidents wherein the suspect surrendered upon mere display of the CEW”
- “This statistic reflects the CEW’s unparalleled ability to reduce a significant number of potentially violent incidents without the use of physical force”
- “This type of deterrent effect results in fewer injuries to both deputies and suspects alike”

# Marin Co Sheriff's Dept CA

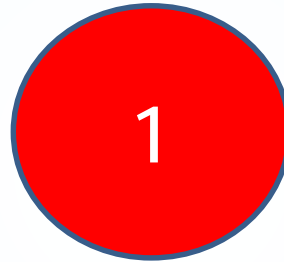
## 2009 Annual Report

**Officer Injuries**



**Suspect Injuries**

(8" scratch mark on back from fall)



**Probe Deployment  
Success**



**Total  
Deployments**



**Surrendered w/out  
Probe Deployment**



**Probe Deployments**



# San Diego Co Sheriff's Dept CA

## Deputy Involved Shootings 1997 - 2007

- In 2005 SDSD saw 10 deputy involved shootings and began buying TASER CEWs at the end of 2005
- There were zero deputy-involved shootings in 2007
- "I'm convinced there were probably situations that had we not had a TASER, (it) could have developed into a use of lethal force situation," said Undersheriff Bill Gore



# Ventura Co Sheriff's Dept CA

Deputy Involved Shootings in 2007 vs. Past Six Years: 0



100%

- 17 deputy-involved shootings in the Ventura County sheriff's jurisdiction from 2000-2006
- Statistics kept since 2002 indicate that the majority of those shootings involved mentally ill suspects
- There were no lawsuits filed related to the department's use of TASER CEWs

# Ventura Co Sheriff's Dept CA

Workers Compensation Down with Officer Injury Reduction



72%

- Since deputies have been armed with CEWs, there has been a 72% reduction in injuries to deputies from previous year. For example, in 2006, 24 deputies were injured, in 2005, the number was 37. In all of 2007, 10 deputies were injured.
- The resulting savings in Workers' Compensation rates and retirement costs are significant



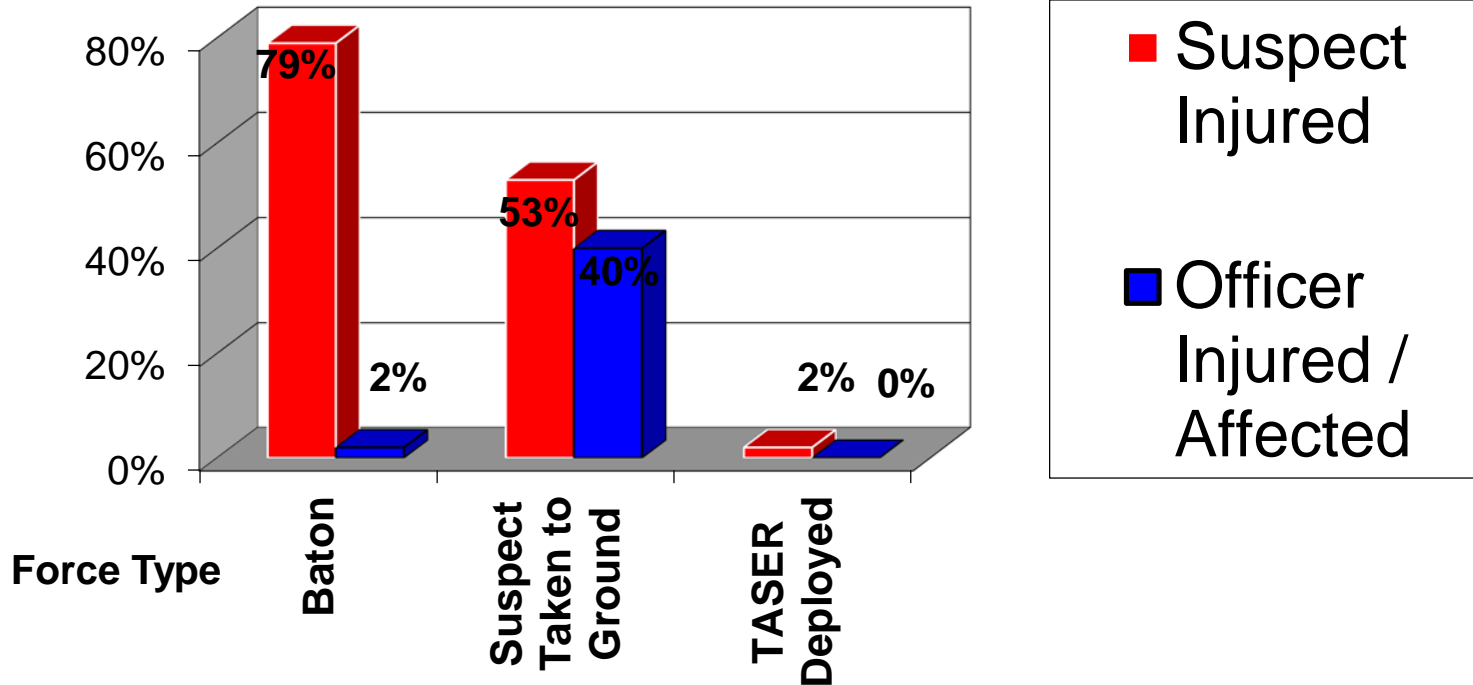
# Chico Police Dept CA Study

- A study by Chico Police Department reveals the following from year 2003 (no TASER CEWs) to 2004 (with TASER technology)
- Despite an increase of 53% in Use of Force cases 2003 to 2004 at CPPD:
  - **Officer injuries declined by 50%**
  - **Suspect injuries declined by 16%**

# Chico Police Dept CA Study

Comparison of Injuries 2003 and 2004 combined:

*TASER Technology Reduces Injuries*

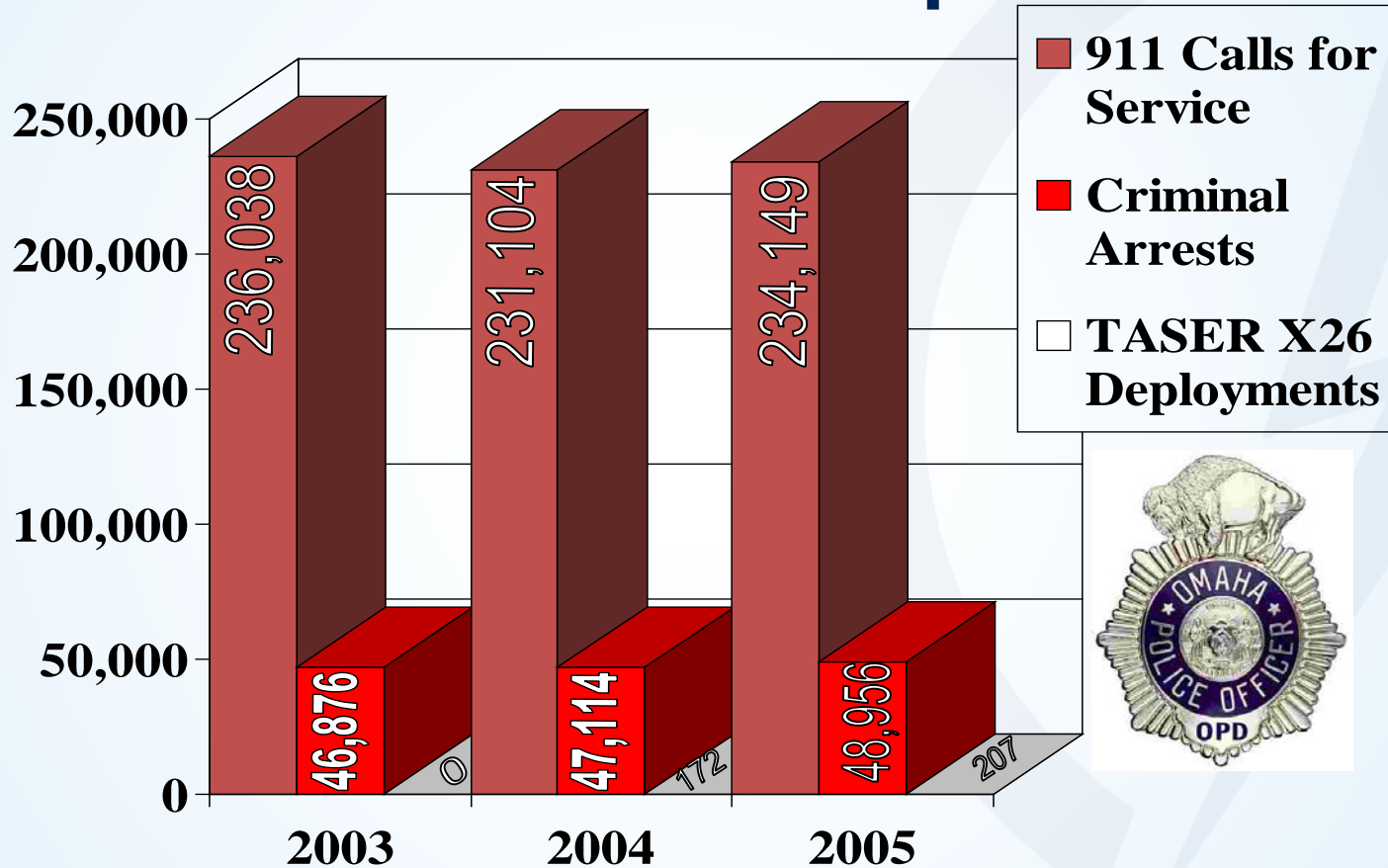


# Chico Police Dept CA

## Study Findings

- All of the law enforcement departments surveyed appear to have adequate training on the use of TASER (CEWs)
- Injuries to suspects and officers have been minimal with the use of TASER (CEWs)
- No deaths were reported as a result of a TASER use
- TASER (systems) have been an effective option to other types of force to reduce injuries to both peace officers and suspects

# Omaha Police Dept NE



# Richmond Police Dept CA

## 2008 Annual Report

### 2008 Use of Force Break Down

Physical Force	Hands On	88
Pepper Spray		2
Baton		2
Taser	Contact with subject	47
Taser	No contact with subject	13
Taser	Total	69

# Glenn Co Sheriff's Office CA

Suspect Injuries  
2006-2008

0

Deputy Injuries  
2006-2008

0

- The Glenn County Sheriff's office uses the TASER CEW equal to OC's level of force
- TASER deployed 14 times in 2006, 9 in 2007; and 12 in 2008 with no injury to officers or suspects
- All 35 times the TASER CEW was effective in taking the suspects into custody

# Rochester Police Dept NY

## 2003 - 2015 Summary

- RPD used TASER CEWs 576 times since 2003
- RPD currently (June 2015) has 228 TASER CEWs in service
- Between January 1, 2009, and August 8, 2012, TASER CEWs were used 231 times with an effectiveness rate of 89%.

# **Rochester Police Dept NY**

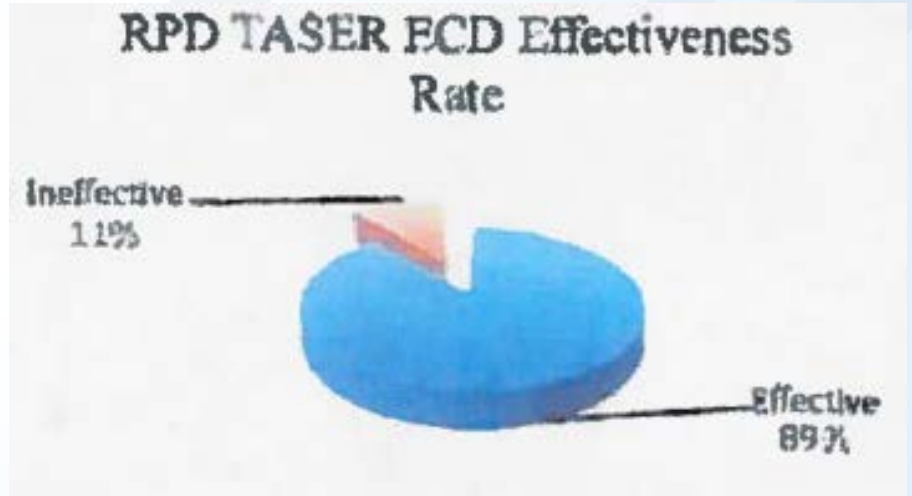
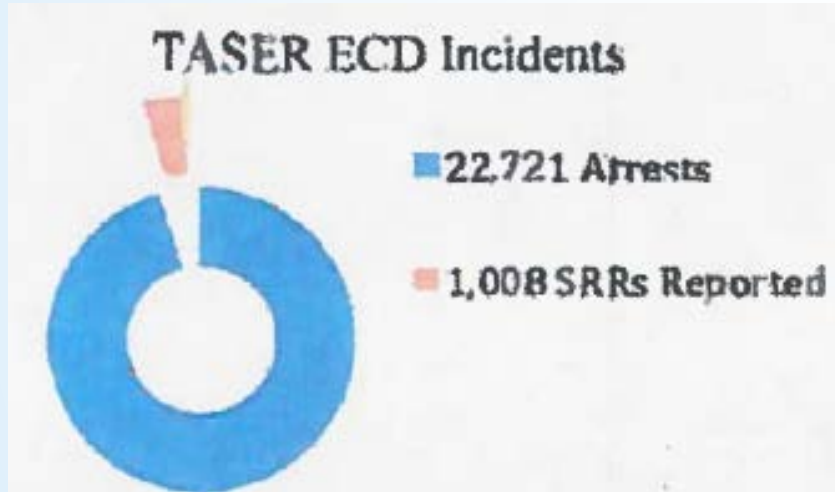
## **2003 - 2015 Summary**

- Between January 1, 2009 and August 8, 2012 there have been five complaints to RPD Professional Standards Section involving TASER use with results below:
  - Nov 2010 Sustained – Memorandum, Remedial Training & TASER Taken
  - Sept 2010 – Unfounded
  - April 2010 – Officer review
  - May 2011 – Unprovable
  - May 2012 – Pending



# Rochester Police Dept NY

2003 - 2015 Summary **89% Effective**



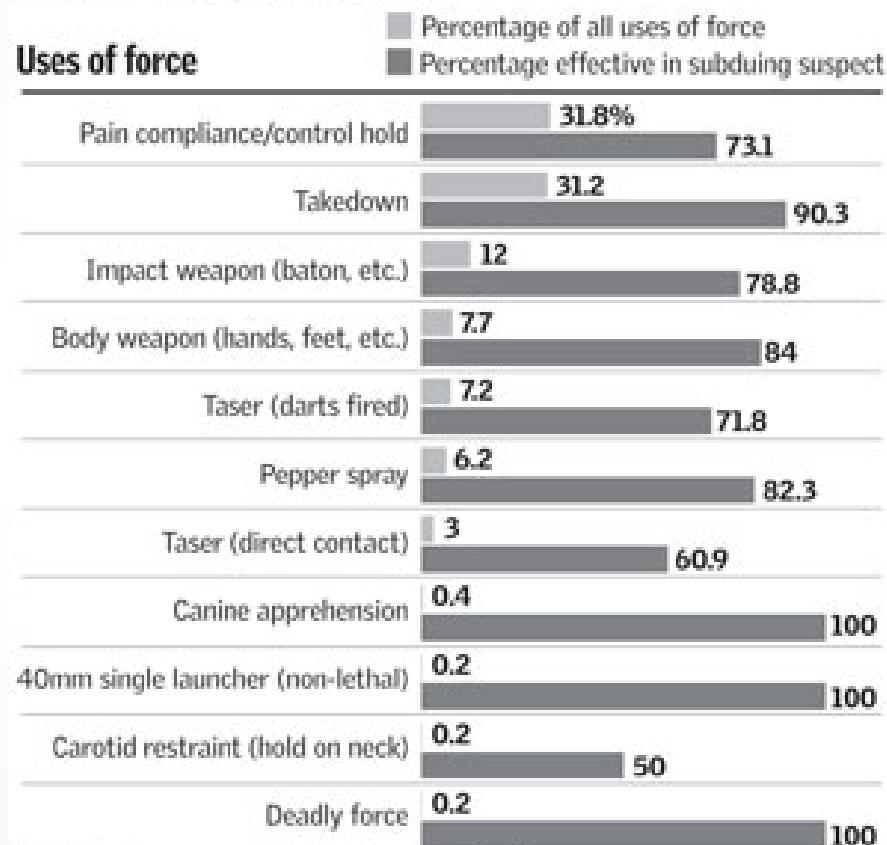
# San Jose PD CA

## 2006 Year End Summary

**71.8% Effective**

## How San Jose police use force

Here are the methods used by the San Jose Police Department in 2006 to subdue a suspect by force.



Note: Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding

Source: San Jose Police Department

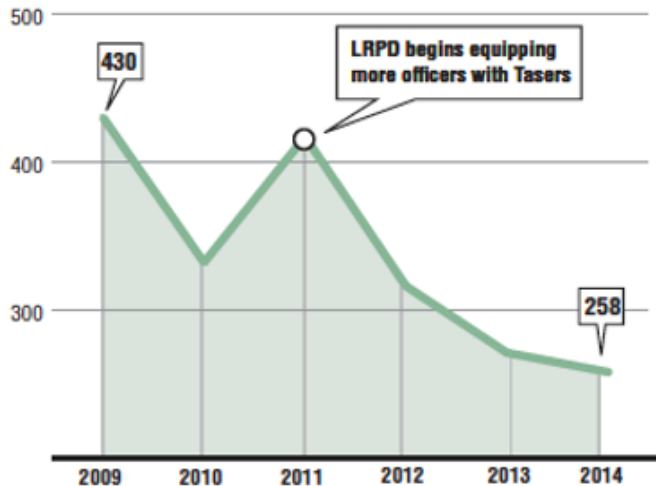
MERCURY NEWS

# Little Rock Police Dept AR

## Use of Force 2011 – 2014

### Little Rock police use of force

*Police use of force instances dropped for a third-straight year in 2014, a trend that coincides with an increase in the number of officers equipped with Tasers.*



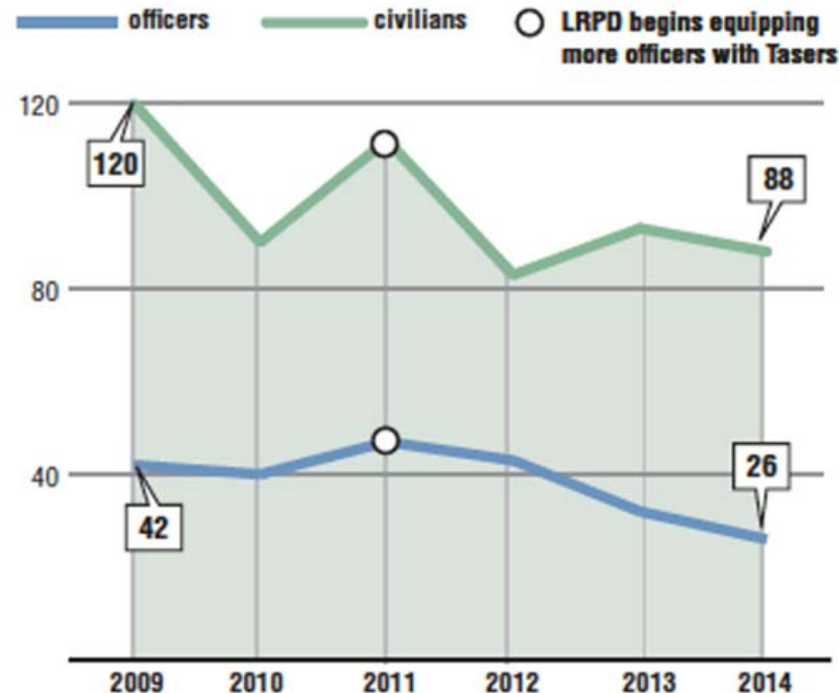
- Little Rock PD use-of-force incidents decreased for a third straight year in 2014, a trend LRPD tied to a rise in officers equipped with confrontation-detering TASER CEWs
- Officers used force in 258 instances last year, down from 271 incidents in 2013 and 316 in 2012
- In previous years, the number of use-of-force incidents hovered above 400. 2014's tally is a 40% decrease compared with 2008 and 2009, when officers used force in 429 and 430 instances, respectively.

# Little Rock PD AR

## Officer Injuries 2011 – 2014

### Injuries from use of force

*Injuries to officers and civilians have decreased as police have used force less often.*



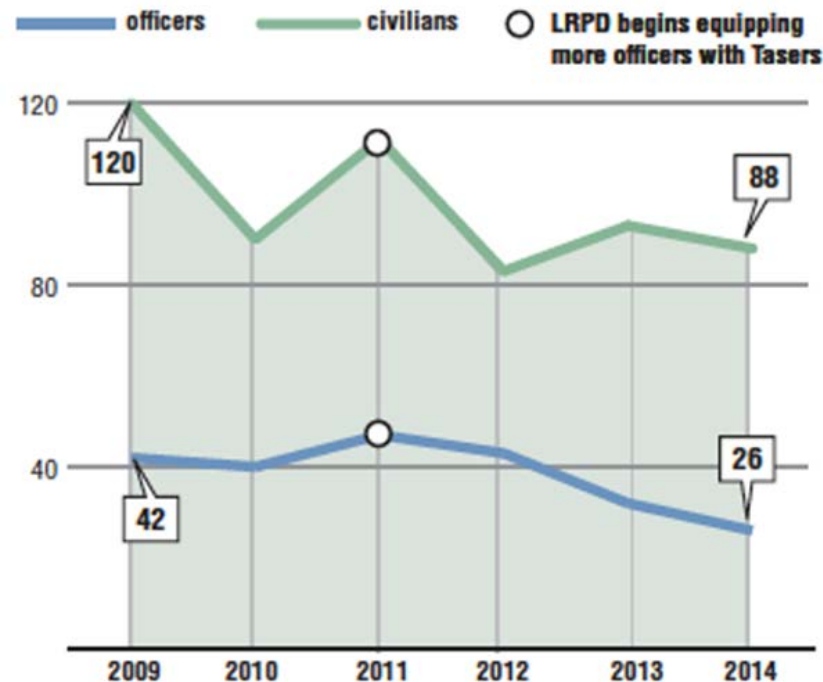
- As use of force incidents decrease, so have officer injuries. In 2014, 26 officers were injured while subduing suspects, down from 32 in 2013; 43 in 2012; and 47 in 2011.

# Little Rock Police Dept AR

## Suspect Injuries 2011 – 2014

### Injuries from use of force

*Injuries to officers and civilians have decreased as police have used force less often.*



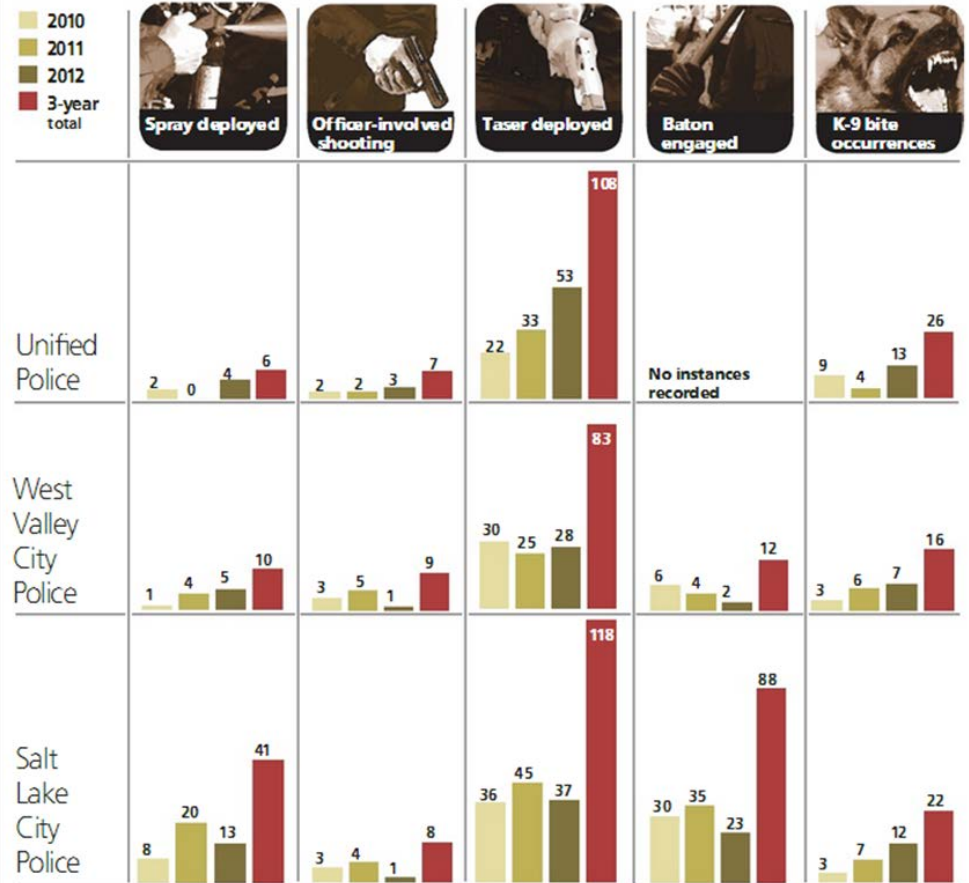
- Suspect injuries caused by officer use of force declined in recent years, but without annual consistency. Civilian injuries dropped from 93 to 88 in 2014. That's more than the 83 injuries reported in 2012, but data over a longer period show the number has indeed fallen.
- Three years before LRPD began expanding CEW use, an average of 107 civilians were injured each year by use of force. In the three years since then, the annual standard dropped to 88.

# Salt Lake City Area

## 2010 - 2012

### Use of force » Here is what local police are employing

The deployment of Tasers is overwhelmingly the choice of local law enforcement when use of force is deemed necessary, according to a Tribune analysis of data provided by three police departments. Number do not reflect whether the use of force was deemed justified; only that it was used.



Source: Unified Police Department, West Valley City Police Department, Salt Lake City Police Department

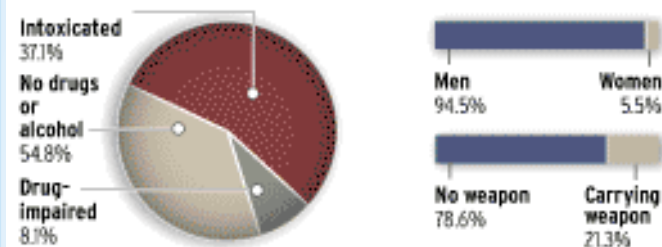
The Salt Lake Tribune



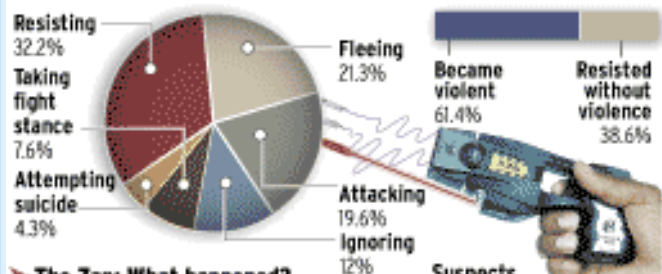
## Shocking Utah: Taser usage at a glance

More than 130 law enforcement agencies statewide now use Tasers as an alternative to batons, pepper spray and other non-lethal weapons. So how are they being used? The Tribune examined 180 Taser deployments to find out.

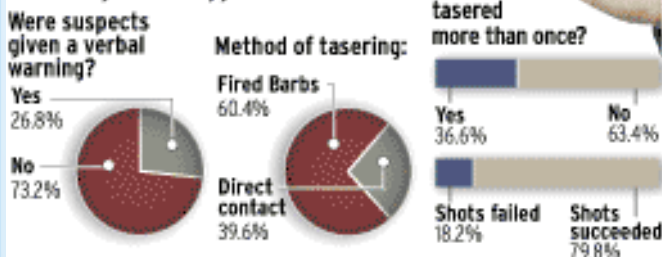
### > Who gets zapped? Nearly half are under the influence



### > The spark: What triggers police response?



### > The Zap: What happened?



Sources: The Salt Lake Tribune, police department records

The Salt Lake Tribune

# Utah TASER Usage 2012

## 78.8% Effective

“From my standpoint, 29 years of [policing], it’s a lifesaver. It’s super handy. It reduces the assaults [on officers]. It sure has saved a lot of problems for us and the public. It’s significantly reduced our use of K-9. It’s reduced our officer-involved shootings. It’s reduced our officer injuries. Now they’re not having to wrestle suspects.”

- Salt Lake Co Sheriff Jim Winder said of the TASER CEW.

# Cleveland Police Dept OH

## Usage 2006 - 2012

### LESS LETHAL FORCE STATISTICS

**Less Lethal Force** is any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force. Less Lethal force includes any affirmative physical action taken by a member to control a subject. In addition, less lethal force includes the use of pepper spray, Taser (CEW) and the ASP

Less Lethal Force	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	6 Yr Avg	2012	Change from Avg
Bodily Force	641	597	440	406	381	402	478	328	-31%
OC	129	102	37	39	30	26	61	16	-74%
Taser	120	120	157	218	216	148	163	119	-27%
All Less Lethal Force	885	787	586	596	536	511	650	413	-36%
Percentage of Arrests	2.19%	2.03%	1.49%	1.55%	1.35%	1.36%	1.67%	1.16%	-31%

Force totals based on individual suspects involved in Use of Force incidents. Multiple methods of force are possible for each

### ARREST STATISTICS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	6 Yr Avg	2012	Change from Avg
CPD Arrests	40,368	38,775	39,275	38,397	39,658	37,535	39,001	35,730	-8%

### DEADLY FORCE STATISTICS

**Deadly Force** is any action likely to cause death or serious physical injury. It may involve firearms, but also includes any force or instrument of force (e.g. vehicle, edged weapon) capable of causing death or serious injury. Deadly force includes firing at or in the direction of a person and head strikes with an ASP baton or any hard object.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	6 Yr Avg	2012	Change from Avg
Use of Deadly Force	37	34	25	19	23	23	27	22	-18%
Percentage of Arrests	0.09%	0.09%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	-11%



# Michigan Dept of Corrections

Prison Assaults 2010 - 2013



33%

- Assaults on prison employees dropped significantly since corrections officers began carrying TASER X2s in 2011
- Assaults on Corrections Department employees dropped 33% from 688 in 2010 to 458 in 2013, according to “critical incident reports”

# Michigan Dept of Corrections

## Correctional Officer Injuries 2010 - 2012



16%

- Assaults on MI corrections officers have fallen since some began carrying TASER CEWs 1½ years ago in 2011
- Officers assaulted on the job dipped 16%, from 688 in 2010 to 579 in 2012
- Corrections and union officials say the drop is partly due to a major expansion of X2 use in prisons last year. TASER use began on a pilot basis at five prisons in Dec. 2011 and was expanded to all prisons last year, except the state medical facility housing mentally ill people.

# Michigan Dept of Corrections

## Workers Comp Expenses FY 2011 - 2012



61%

- TASER use began in Dec 2011 in 5 of the state's 31 prisons and has expanded to all prisons
- TASER units cost MI DOC about \$1.1 million and decreased workers compensation 61% during 2011-2012. This saved \$1.8 million and was attributed to the use of TASER CEWs.
- TASER devices were displayed about 775 times and deployed them approximately 500 times, with no serious injuries or deaths

# Michigan Dept of Corrections

## Correctional Officer Injuries 2010 - 2012

Injuries declining

Assaults to  
Michigan  
correctional  
employees

	2010	2011	2012	Change since 2010
Death or serious physical injury	0	3	0	0%
Sexual assault- penetration	1	0	0	-100%
Sexual assault- without penetration	2	0	1	-50%
Sexual assault- minor	22	12	21	-5%
Non-serious physical injury	277	209	202	-27%
No physical injury	386	420	355	-8%
Total	688	644	579	-16%

- “Staff are no longer having to physically break up inmate-on-inmate altercations,” said Russ Marlan, Michigan Department of Corrections. “We saw a significant number of employees injured for that reason.”
- Daniel Heyns, MI DOC director in 2011, signed off on TASER use in the belief it would make the prisons safer
- “We do think it is better for safety; not only for officers, but safer for prisoners,” Mel Grieshaber, executive director of the Michigan Corrections Organization said

# Richmond Co Sheriff's GA

## 2012 Inmate & Staff Injuries & Use of Force Down



- Inmate assaults on deputies are down 52% from the 3 months before their use began
- Staff injuries from inmates have dropped 64%
- Total use-of-force reports have fallen 28%

# Richmond Co Sheriff's GA

## 2013 Field Results

Between Jan. 1, 2013, and March 4, 2013 Richmond County sheriff's deputies filed 317 use of force reports that involved the TASER X2.

- Subject shot with TASER - 183
- TASER pulled but not fired - 90
- Used as “drive stun” - 55
- Officer fired TASER but missed - 20
- Accidental discharge - 5

# Richmond Co Sheriff's GA

## 2013 Field Results

- “The biggest advantage I think we've seen over this past year is that it has limited the hand-to-hand contact that deputies have had to take with combative subjects. When you limit those hand-to-hand deals...you lessen the chances of someone becoming hurt.”
- Prior to the addition of the X2, deputies relied on their hands or OC to stop suspects. “We train our deputies with OC spray. We have a significant portion of people who don't react like a lot of other people react to it. It's irritating, but it's certainly not incapacitating like the TASER is.”

# Richmond Co Sheriff's GA

## TASER Cuts Inmate & Staff Injuries & Use of Force

- “We’ve had plenty of deputies get hurt and be out of work for a couple of weeks or more,” said Capt. Bill Reeves. “They get broken fingers, hurt wrists, sprained ankles – all kinds of stuff.”
- “It used to be that if an inmate didn’t cooperate, you would have to put your hands on them and that would end up in a fight. Now we let them know if they don’t follow directions they will be tased.”





# Columbus Police Dept OH

## Six-Month Field 2005 Results

**Officer Injuries**

**23%**

**Prisoner Injuries**

**24%**

**Citizen Complaints of  
Excessive Force**

**24%**

**Impact Weapons**

**21%**

**Strikes, Punches & Kicks**

**32%**

**OC Spray**

**37%**



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

## 2012 Use of Force Deadly Force Prevention

- In 2012, there were 12 incidents where the TASER CEW was used in incidents where deadly force could have been justified based on Division policy. TASER CEWs were used on 10 subjects threatening suicide. Most of these incidents involved individuals threatening suicide or possessing an edged weapon. “It is impossible to predict how many lives might have been saved, but is obvious that the TASER is playing a significant role in potentially decreasing officer involved shootings.”
- Officers utilized the Five Prong Test to use a TASER CEW in a lethal force incident in which an officer must have; time, distance, barrier, lethal force back-up, and believe that its use is a reasonable response.



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

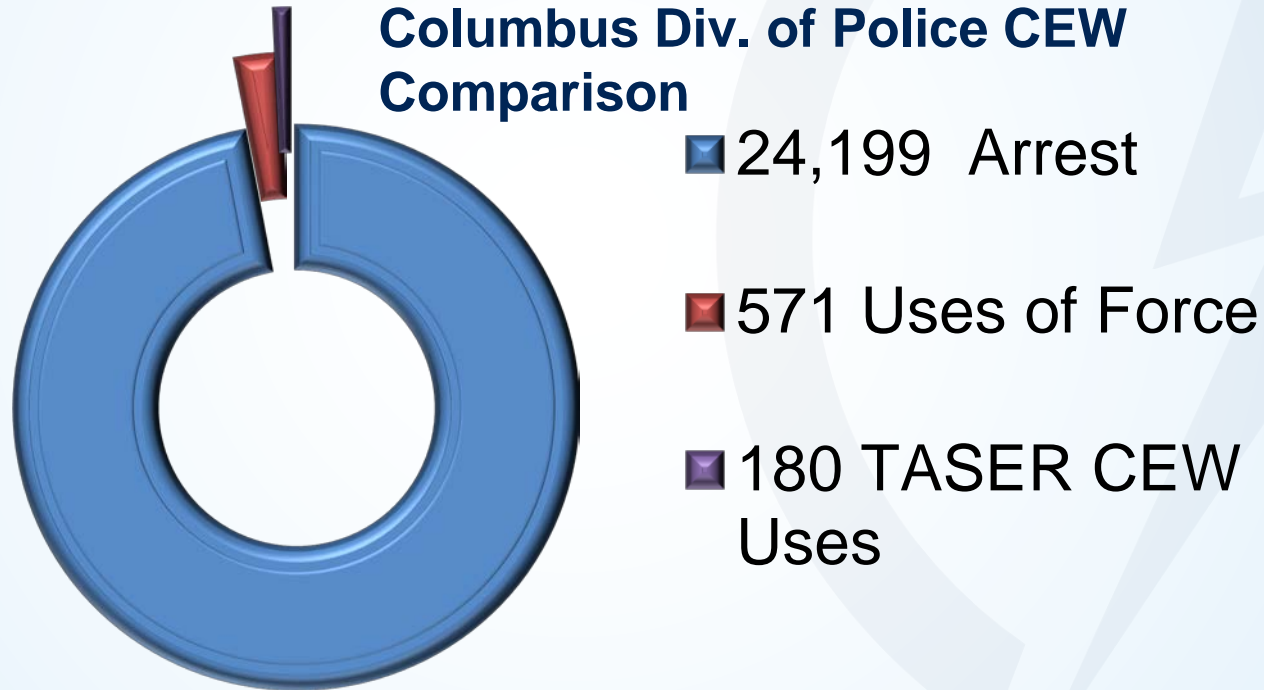
## 2012 Use of Force

- In 154 incidents involving a TASER CEW, the average age of subjects that CEWs were deployed on was 31. The oldest subject was 59 and the youngest subject was 14.
- 63% of all TASER CEW uses (97 subjects of the 154 subjects reported) were under the influence of drugs/alcohol or on emotionally disturbed persons (EDP). TASER CEWs were used on 48 subjects (31%) under the influence of alcohol and on 24 persons (15%) under the influence of drugs.
- TASER CEWs were used on 15 persons (9%) classified as EDPs. Within this classification, the TASER CEWs were used on 10 subjects threatening suicide.



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

## 2011 Use of Force





# Columbus Div.. of Police OH

## 2011 Use of Force

- In probe mode, the TASER CEW hit **93% of the time**, as **144 of the 181 subjects were actually hit** with both probes (2011)
- **56 total** drive stun uses occurred. This breaks down to 39 or **70% of the applications were classified as effective** (2011)
- **37** Close-Quarter deployment applications of the TASER CEW of which, **100% of the applications were classified as effective**



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

## 2011 Use of Force

- TASER CEW use on persons under the influence of drugs/alcohol or on emotionally disturbed persons (EDP) made up 78.4% of all uses (142 subjects of the 181 subjects reported)
- Drug and alcohol influence was determined by the reporting officer based upon observation and subject statements
- TASER CEWs were used on 69 subjects (38.1%) under the influence of alcohol and on 17 persons (9.3%) under the influence of drugs



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

## 2011 Use of Force

- **The average age of suspects in TASER CEWs deployments was 30 years old.** The oldest was a 65-year-old male subject who was uncooperative and very combative. The youngest subject was a 13-year-old male.
- In 2011, there were **17** incidents where the TASER CEW was used in incidents where deadly force could have been justified. They were used on **17** subjects threatening suicide. Most of these incidents involved individuals threatening suicide and/or with an edged weapon.



# Columbus Div. of Police OH

## 2011 Use of Force

- In 2010, the TASER CEW was used to arrest, detain, or save 26 individuals considered to be emotionally disturbed and 39 in 2011, for an increase of 13 EDPs or an increase of 33.3%
- Of note is the fact that the CDP had **15** incidents in 2010 and another **17** incidents in 2011 where the TAER CEW was used in situations where deadly force would have been justified to end the confrontations. During this two-year period the TASER saved **32** lives when deadly force could have been utilized.



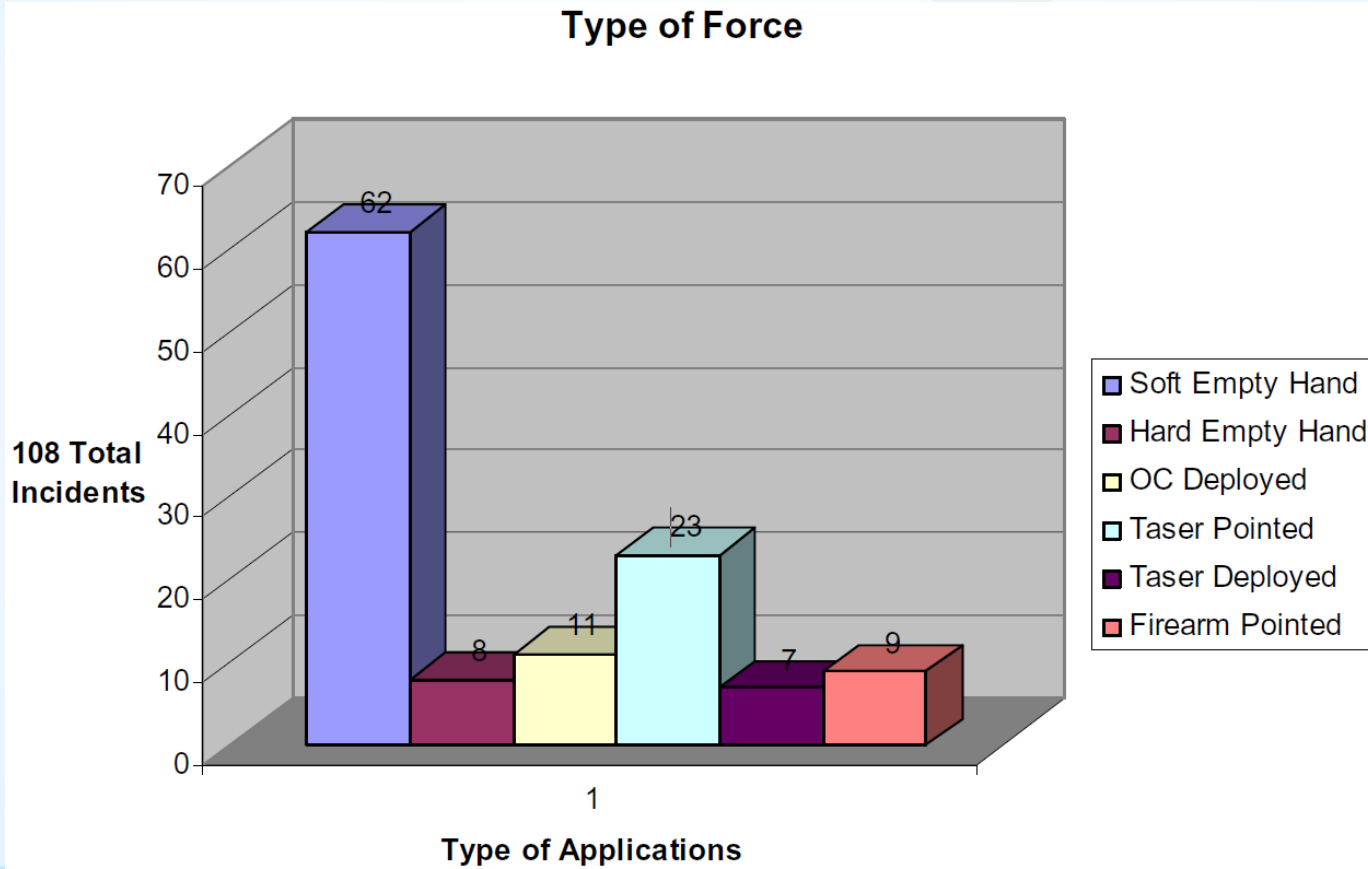
# Mason Police Dept MI

## 5-Year Use of Force Study TASER Pointed vs Deployed 2008-2012

- TASER CEWs pointed at a subject 23 times and gained voluntary compliance from the resisting subjects 74% of the time.
- TASER CEWs deployed 7 times since the start of this study, and forced compliance was gained 6 times, or 86% of the time

# Mason Police Dept MI

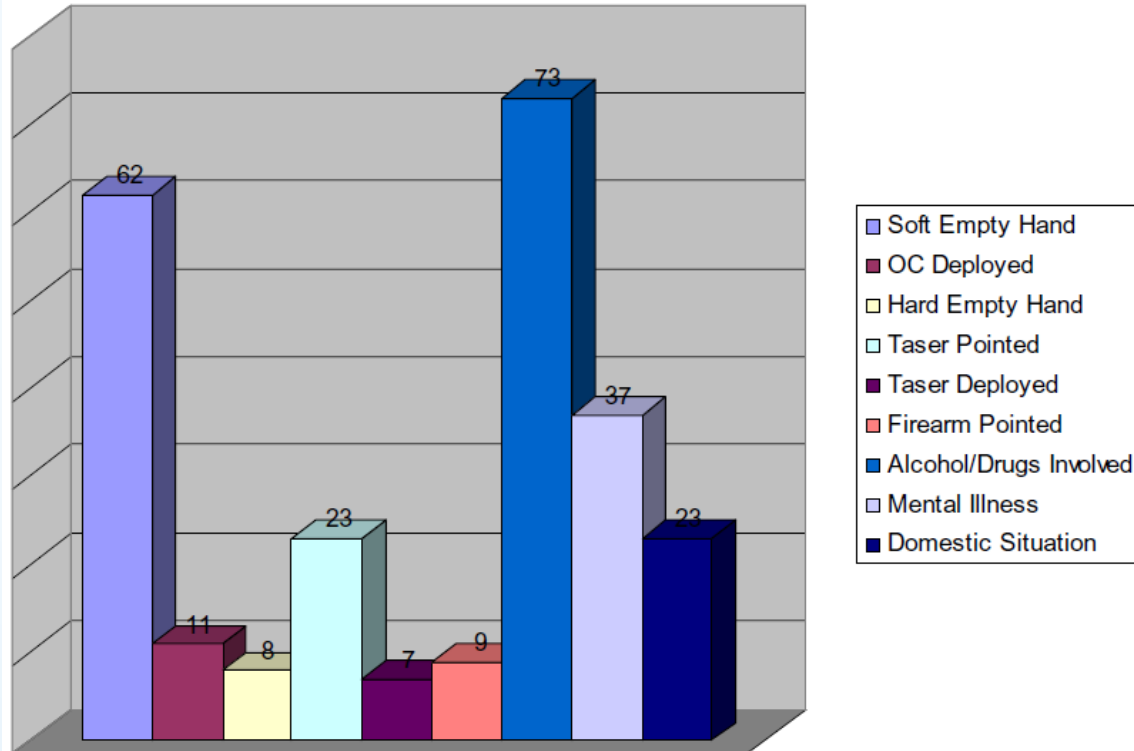
## 5-Year Use of Force Study TASER Pointed vs Deployed



# Mason Police Dept MI

## 5-Year Use of Force Study Overview 2008-2012

2008-2012 Use of Force Reporting Overview





# New Orleans PD LA

## Arrest Totals vs Use Of Force Incidents



<u>Year</u>	<u># Arrested</u>	<u># Uses of Force</u>	<u>As % of Total Arrests</u>
2008	84,452	442	0.52%
2009	86,403	540	0.62%
2010	68,271	410	0.60%
2011	48,899	310	0.63%
2012	55,769	306	0.55%



# New Orleans PD LA

Officers Injured During Use of Force Incidents  
Decrease

**2008 injured officers 64**

**2009 injured officers 26 (59% ▼)**

**2010 injured officers 6 (77% ▼)**

**90%**

**Overall**



# New Orleans Police Dept LA

## Types of Officer Injuries for NOPD



- Lacerations
- Abrasions
- Contusions
- Fractures
- Knee, Back and Shoulder Injuries
- Bite Wounds
- Chipped Teeth
- Secondary Exposure to OC Spray
- Gunshot Wounds



# New Orleans Police Dept LA

## Excessive Use Of Force Complaints



**2008 complaints 169**

**2009 complaints 129 (24% ▼)**

**2010 complaints 124 (4% ▼)**

**27%**

**Overall**



# New Orleans Police Dept LA



## Use of Force Changes

	2008	2009	2010	
Take Downs	114	87	22	81%▼
Come Along	9	9	1	89%▼
Hands	157	220	84	46%▼
Feet	1	2	0	100%▼
Pressure Point	1	0	0	100%▼
Other	6	11	2	67%▼
Pepper Spray OC	68	22	3	97%▼
TASER CEW	79	286	291	268%▲
ASP Baton	21	13	1	95%▼
PR-24 Baton	1	0	0	100%▼
Canine	63	22	5	92%▼
Gun Discharges	36	12	13	64%▼





# Evansville PD IN

## TASER Uses 2010-2011

- “It has been statistically proven that the use of the TASER widespread has decreased the amount of injury to the number of suspects and officers, ” said Sgt. Jason Cullum
- In 2011, there were 73 TASER CEW uses versus 60 in 2010, cited largely to the fact more officers were issued CEWs. There were 587 total cases since 2004, the year TASER-use went department wide.
- None of the 587 cases resulted in serious injury or death
- Of 7,689 total arrests in 2011 only 4.6% (352) involved use of force which includes force by firearm, straight stick, K9, PepperBall, TASER X26 CEW, OC spray or physical force



# Evansville Police Dept IN

## TASER X26 vs Batons Uses in 2011

96%

- Baton strike use has plummeted in recent years: In 2004, 59 cases involved impact devices
- There were only 2 baton cases in 2011
- “If you hit somebody with a night stick, you’re going to injure them. There’s no doubt about it. There’s going to be side effects to that impact for several days. The TASER is designed to be used in the 5 second cycle. When that cycle is over, the effects of the TASER are over,” said Sgt Cullum.



# Evansville Police Dept IN

## Levels of TASER Use of Force 2010

### CEW Usage

<u>Year</u>	<u>Usage</u>
2010.....	60
2009.....	57
2008.....	69
2007.....	65
2006.....	73
2005.....	121
2004.....	69
2003.....	3



# Evansville Police Dept IN

## Levels of Force 2010

<u>Use of Force</u>	<u>Times Used</u>
Firearm	1 (used as impact weapon)
Straight Stick	5
K9	39
Pepperball	1
TASER X26 CEW	60
OC Spray	17
<u>Hands, Fist, Feet</u>	<u>238</u>
Total:	361



# Ocean City Police Dept MD

## Officer Assaults Down 25% in 2012

- Despite a 14% increase in arrests and a 125% jump in arrests for weapons 2012, officer assaults dropped 25 percent
- “I absolutely attribute this to Tasers,” Acting OCPD Chief Kevin Kirstein told the Town Council. “That TASER comes out, and it’s just like you see on YouTube — ‘Don’t tase me bro!’ The hands go up, they quit fighting, and that’s the end of that.”



# Ocean City Police Dept MD

## Suspect Injuries Down in 2012

- Acting Chief Kirstein said he wants 22 more TASER CEWs to outfit the rest of the officers on patrol. Not only is it helping police officers, but Kirstein said **offender injuries have also decreased** since the department rolled out TASER CEWs one year ago.



# Ocean City Police Dept MD

## Restrained Use – Laser Compliance 2013

- OCPD got TASER CEWs in February 2012, and that year, officers used them in 56 incidents
- Of the times the TASER CEWs were used – at least taken out of the holster – the weapon was deployed about 32% of the time in 2012, about 24% of the time in 2013's 70 incidents and about 26% of the time in 2014's 69 incidents to date, the agency's statistics show
- "People just know that they don't want to mess with that Taser," said OCPD spokeswoman Lindsay Richard



# Fort Worth Police Dept TX

## TASER CEW Uses 2005 - 2010

- Fort Worth PD has 1,500 sworn officers with more than 1,200 TASER X26 CEWs on hand with 250 TASER X2 CEWs purchased in March 2012
- According to Fort Worth police figures, TASER X26 CEWs were used 1,841 times by officers between 2005-2010, and in two-thirds of the incidents where someone was arrested, they were used with minorities





# Fort Worth Police Dept TX

TASER CEW Uses 2005 - 2010

## **TASER X26 CEW Total Uses: 1,841**

- African-Americans arrested after use: 824 (45%)
- Anglos arrested after use: 539 (29%)
- Hispanics arrested after use: 398 (22%)
- CEW use incidents precipitated by fights: 613 (34%)
- Traffic-related CEW use incidents: 269 (14%)
- Alcohol- or drug-related incidents: 228 (12%)
- CEW use incidents precipitated by mental illness or suicide calls: 152 (8%)



# Fort Worth Police Dept TX

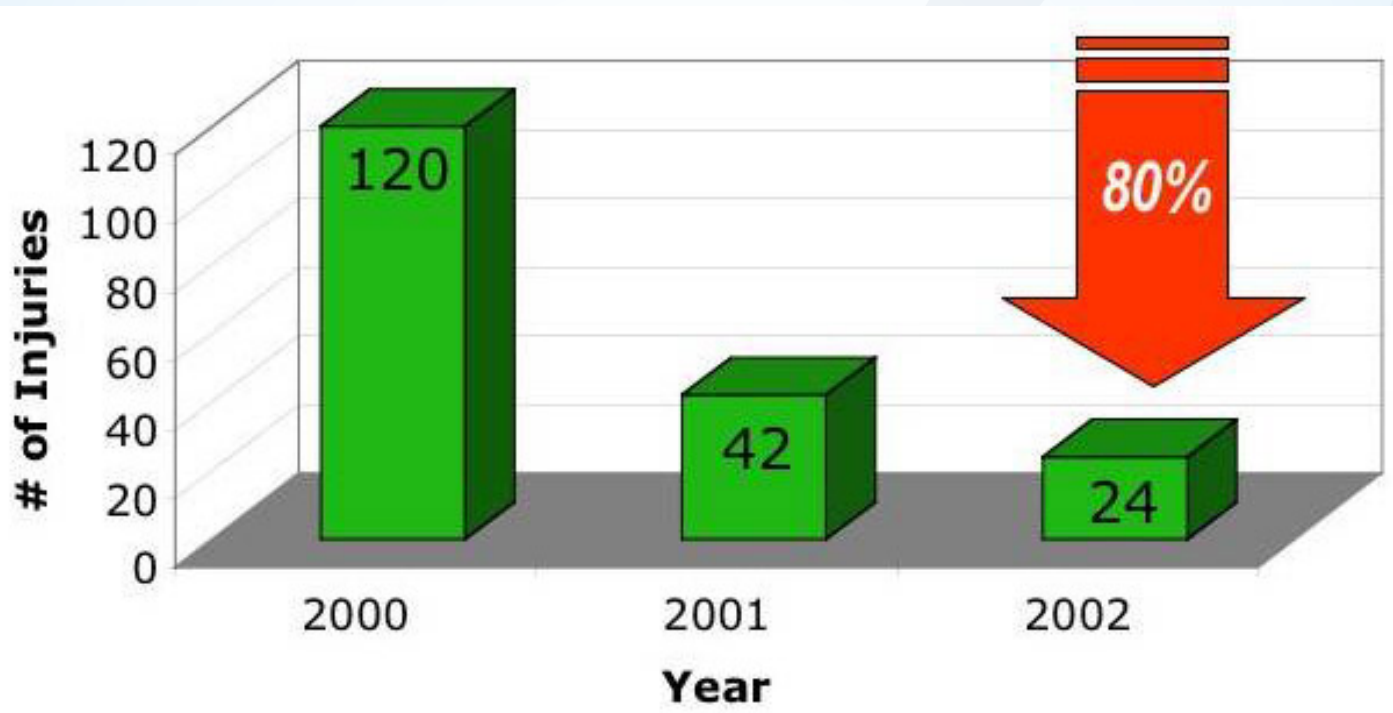
## TASER CEW Uses 2005 - 2010

- Incidents precipitated by violent-crime calls: 49
- Incidents related to warrant or investigation calls, dog-related incidents, and other reasons: 513
- 386 (21%) of those arrested were taken to a hospital. 209 of those arrested were admitted to a hospital for a mental evaluation. (11%)
- 606 (33%) of those arrested after an CEW use were found to be under the influence of alcohol.
- 331 (18%) of those arrested after an CEW use were under the influence of narcotics.



# Orange Co Sheriff's Office FL

## Deputy Injury Reduction



# Phoenix Police Dept AZ

First Top-10 City to Deploy to All Patrol Officers

**Suspect Injuries 2004**

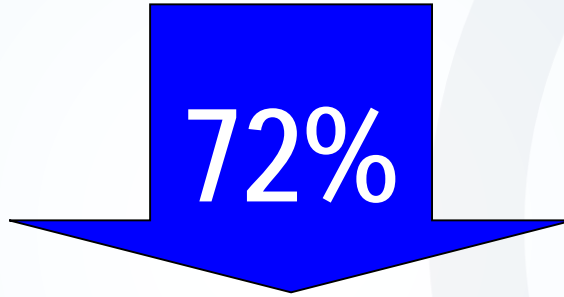


**67%**

# Ventura Co Sheriff's Dept CA

## 2007 First Year Field TASER CEW Results

### Deputy Injuries



- Deputies used the TASER CEW 123 times in 2007
- A 72 percent reduction in injuries to deputies showed in 2007 for the first full year in which VCSO deployed TASER CEWs when compared to the average annual number of injuries for 2003, 2004 and 2005

# St Louis Co Police MO

Suspect and Officer Injuries 2003-2009



20%



37%

- Since 2004, TASER CEWs were used about 110 times a year resulting in a 20 percent drop in injuries to suspects and a 37 percent drop in officer-related injuries

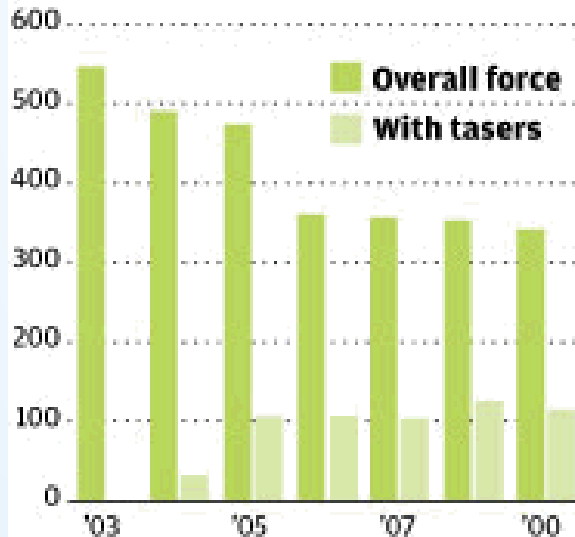
# St Louis Co Police MO

## Officer and Suspect Injuries 2003 - 2009

### TASERS USE

St. Louis County Police say Tasers have reduced the number of injuries among suspects and officers.

### Use of force



### Injuries



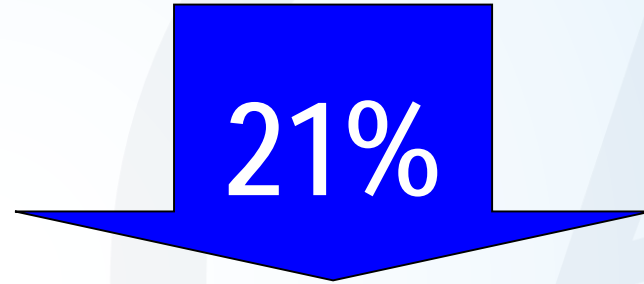
SOURCE: St. Louis County Police | Post-Dispatch

# Milwaukee Police Dept WI

Use of TASER CEWs 2010



Complaints



- From 2009 to 2010, CEW usage increased 40% from 65 to 91 and is the most used force tool yet the rate of complaints dropped significantly from 6.1% to 4.3%
- In 2009, 65 incidents (14%) involved the use of an CEW while 91 incidents involved CEWs in 2010
- Use of force incidents that occurred in 2010, 22 (4.3%) resulted in a formal compared to 28 complaints (6.1%) in 2009



# Pocatello Police Dept ID

Introduction of TASER with Steady Increase of Usage

**Suspect Injuries 2007-2009**



51%

# Durham Police Dept NC - 2008

Use of Force Reports



50%

Physical Contacts



75%

- Use of force reports have been reduced by half
- Physical contact with suspects declined from an average of 6 to 1.5 incidents per month while pepper spray use was down from 3.8 to 0.75 times a month on average
- “The No. 1 thing is that it cuts down on injury. The more often a suspect and officer engage in physical confrontation, the more likely someone will get hurt.”

# Lynchburg Police Dept VA

Use of Force 2006-2007



65%

Suspect Injuries 2006-2007



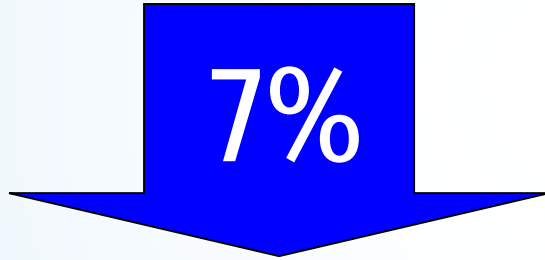
58%

- Since Summer of 2007, incidents where LPD used force have dropped about 65 percent. From June to December 2006, LPD used force 133 times. That dropped to 46 for the same six-month period in 2007.
- Reported injuries dropped 58 percent, from 62 to 26, over the same period

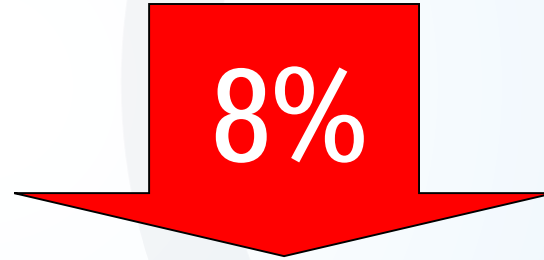
# Maui Police Dept HI

Officer and Suspect Injuries Decline as TASER CEW Use Rises  
Despite Use of Force Increases During 2004 vs. 2008

**Officer Injuries**



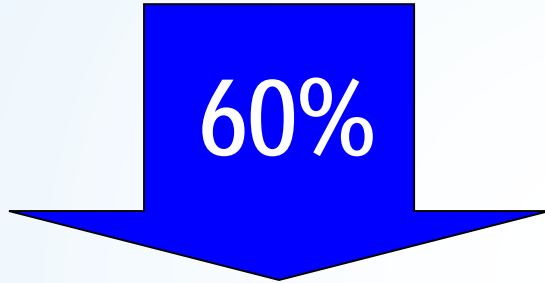
**Suspect Injuries**



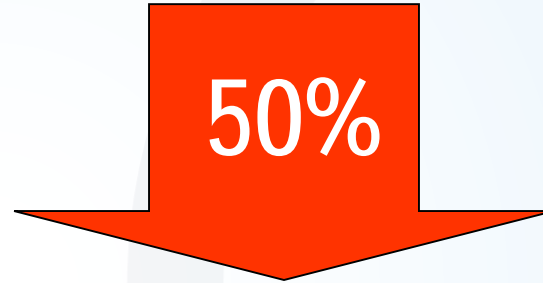
- 2004: 26 officer injuries in 169 incidents
- 2008: 17 officer injuries in 215 incidents

# Orlando Police Dept FL

## Officer Injuries



## Suspect Injuries



- A 2008 US DOJ funded study determined whether the introduction of the TASER CEW into an agency affected injury outcomes to officers or subjects with a Pre-Post CEW empirical assessment
- Monthly rate of subject injuries (per force incident) was reduced by more than 50 percent after CEW introduction, while officer injuries were reduced by more than 60 percent

# Austin Police Dept TX

Officer Injuries 2004

Serious Suspect Injuries 2004



50%



82%

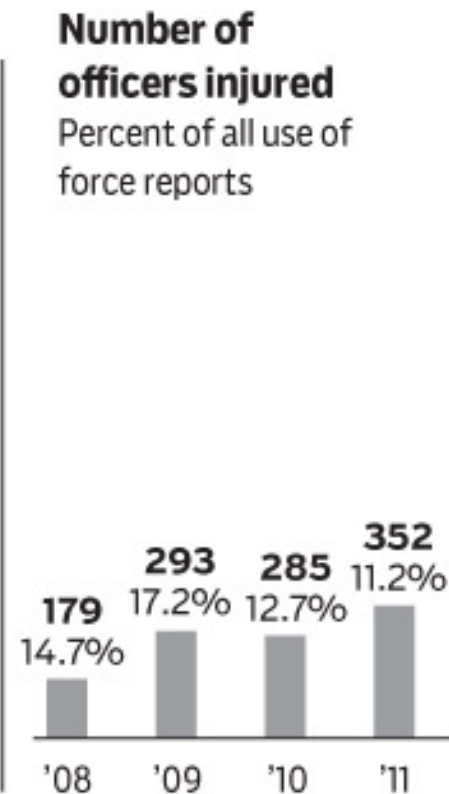
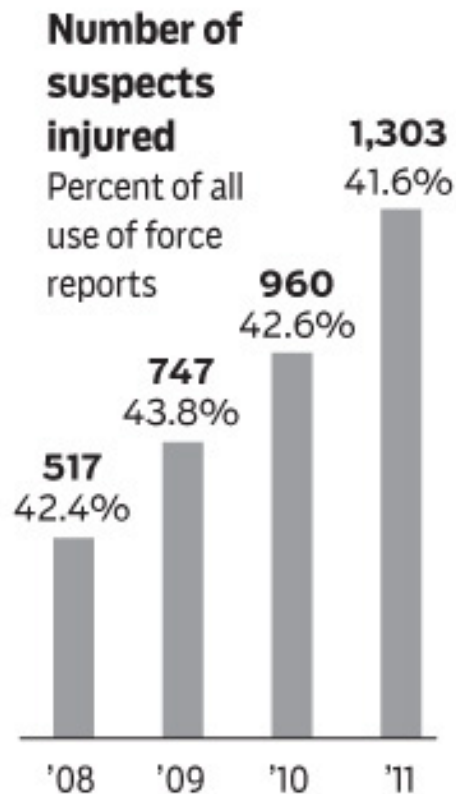
- 334 uses in 2004 equaled 33.4 percent of all force reports. **“Much of this reduction (in injuries) can be attributed to the availability of TASERs.”**
- Use of TASER CEWs has led to a decrease in “physical contact between officers and subjects” and “seems to have contributed to fewer injuries overall for officers and fewer serious injuries for the suspects”

# Austin Police Dept TX

## Serious Suspect Injuries 2008 - 2011

### Suspect and officer injuries

The number of encounters of force between police and suspects has risen, but the percentage of those resulting in injuries has remained steady or dropped.



# Austin Police Dept TX

## Serious Suspect Injuries 2008 - 2011

- Since allowing officers to use the weapons on fleeing suspects, the number of Austin police Taser reports has more than doubled in just three years, from 191 in 2008 to 476 last year
- The rise is part of an overall increase in physical confrontations between police and suspects. The department's total reports in which officers encountered violence against them have soared, from 1,173 in 2008 to 3,119 in 2011. TASER CEW use in has remained at about 15-17% in the past three years.
- The trend is difficult to quantify. A 2011 FBI report said the number of officers killed by suspects rose 16% from 2009 to 2010. But that same report indicated assaults against officers fell 7%.



# Austin Police Dept TX

## Serious Suspect Injuries 2008 - 2011

- APD Chief Art Acevedo said the spike follows a national trend in which officers are more frequently encountering aggressive suspects, causing police to rely on force to overcome them
- Statistics confirm that overall, APD encountered resistance among suspects nearly three times as often as in 2008, increasingly facing weapons that include firearms and knives
- Acevedo said use of the devices is decreasing the percentage of officer and suspect injuries. **Even though the total number of officers hurt during arrests has risen, the portion compared with total resistance encounters has gone from 14.7% in 2008 to 11.2% in 2011. The percentage of injured suspects has declined more slowly from 42.4% to 41.6%.**

# Austin Police Dept TX

## Serious Suspect Injuries 2008 - 2011

- The 2008 policy revision also included more oversight of Taser use. When an officer deploys a TASER CEW, his or her supervisor must go to the scene to interview possible witnesses, write a report about what happened and determine if the officer acted within departmental policy. The department also created a review board to study use of force

# **Assaults, Suspects and Officer Injuries**

# El Paso Police Dept TX

Officer Assaults Reductions as of 2007



86%

- Chief Richard Wiles said the decrease in assaults was beneficial to the department and to taxpayers because it reduces workers compensation claims filed by officers



# El Paso Police Dept TX

## Officer Assaults Reductions 2000 - 2007

<u>Year Fielded</u>	<u>TASER CEWs</u>	<u>Officer Assaulted**</u>
2000	0	520
2001	0	492
2002	0	506
2003	10*	378
2004	110	298
2005	260	174
2006	590	73
2007	947	65

\*Initiated in December 2003

\*\*Includes any grade of injury

# Portland Police Dept ME



- Assist Police Chief Michael Sauschuck said the drop in injuries and uses of force is directly attributable to the availability of TASER CEWs
- Uses of force dropped from 174 in 2009 to 108 in 2010; officers' injuries dropped from 24 to 7, and injuries to residents dropped from 57 to 44
- Police Chief James Craig said the decline in uses of force saves money for the department, because it means less lost time for injuries and reduced legal liability

# Cincinnati Police Dept OH

First 1,041 Field Results

Officer Injuries 2004

Suspect Injuries 2004



56%

Citizen Complaints  
2003



50%

975 of 1050  
officers took  
volunteer  
exposures with no  
injuries



35%

Traditional Overall  
Use of Force



50%

# Cincinnati Independent Monitor

Final Report December 2008

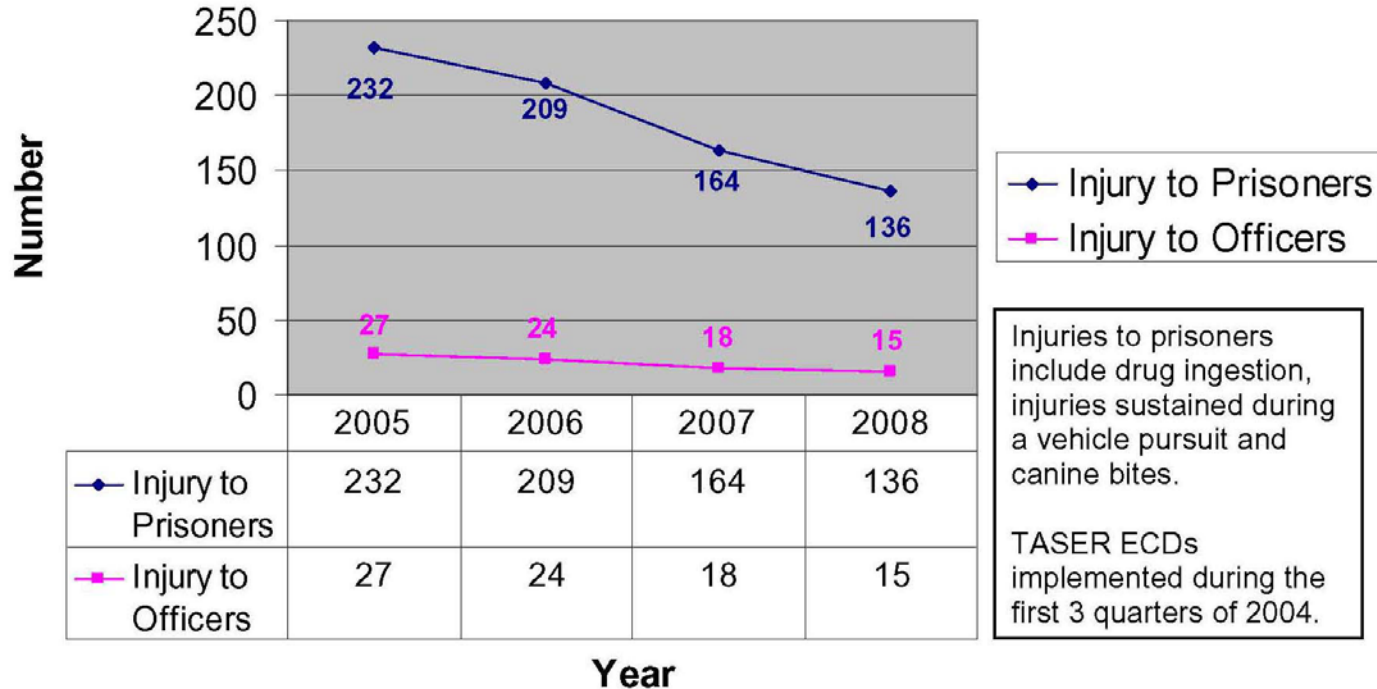
- “Over the course of the Agreements, we have seen vast improvement within the Cincinnati Police Department relating to oversight and accountability, particularly in the area of force and the investigation of force incidents. **...the end result is favorable to the Department, the City of Cincinnati, and the diverse community they serve.**”
- “The Monitoring Team also noted a significant decline in serious force-related incidents at this time. **We attribute much of this decrease to the department-wide deployment of the TASER. Our review of use of force reporting and investigative files showed that the TASER replaced other types of force in the majority of incidents. Moreover, injuries to officers and citizens also declined.**”



# Cincinnati Police Dept OH

2004 - 2008

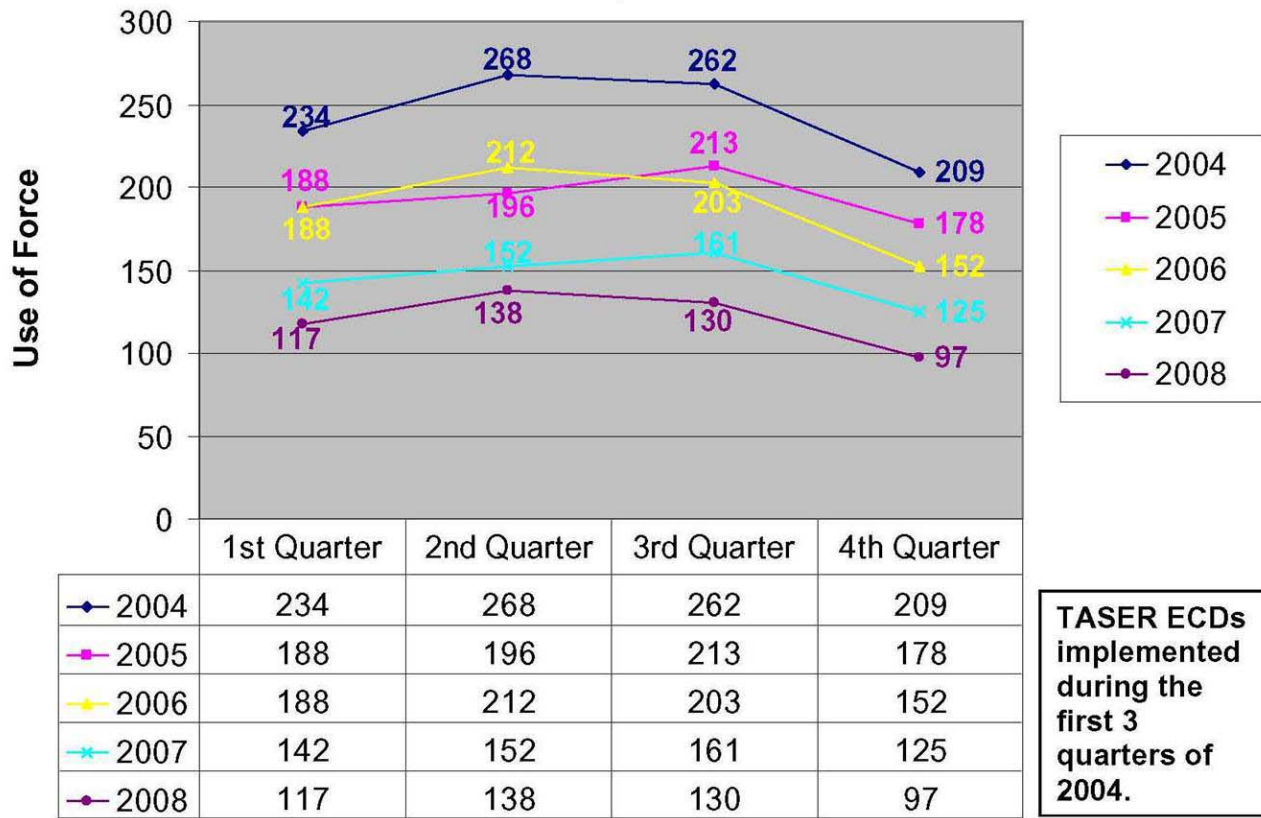
## Injuries to Prisoners and Police Officers



# Cincinnati Police Dept OH

2004 - 2008

Cincinnati Police Department Use of Force



# Chicago Police Dept IL

## 2010 Quarterly Usage Up Complaints Down

- TASER CEWs usage nearly quadrupled since it equipped every car with CEWs earlier in 2010, according to the Independent Police Review Authority
- In Q2 2010, CEWs were used 285 times -- up from 74 in Q1 2010 and 39 in Q4 2009. Only a few of those CEW discharges resulted in an allegation of police misconduct.
- “It’s preventing a lot of injuries, and it’s helping to protect the officers,” said Ald. Anthony Beale (9th), chairman of the City Council Police and Fire Committee

# Juneau Police Dept AK

2008 - 2010 Field Use

	2008	2009	2010
Less Lethal	0	0	1
Taser	9	21	17
O.C.	5	5	6
Baton	0	0	1
Handgun	3	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0
Shotgun	0	0	0
Empty Hand	4	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>

- “The TASER has become the instrument of choice due to its effectiveness with little resulting damage to the arrestee”
- “JPD officers use force about 4 times for every 100 arrests”

# Juneau Police Dept AK

## 2008 - 2011 Field Use

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0
Taser	9	21	17	19
O.C.	5	5	6	6
Baton	0	0	1	0
Hangun	3	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0
Shotgun	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand	4	15	21	21
	21	41	46	46

# Joliet Police Dept IL

## 2010 - 2011 Field Use

- Joliet has 55 TASER CEWs and Chief Fred Hayes said, he'd eventually like to have CEWs in the hands of every one of Joliet's 262 police officers
- Hayes said the weapon is making Joliet streets safer for police and offenders because it averts physical confrontations that can lead to serious injuries.
- CEWs were used six times in 2010 and 14 times as of June 2011. JPD pulled out CEWs 25 times without using them this year because they were able to resolve potential confrontations simply by displaying the weapon.
- "Tasers really seem to be doing the job out there. Clearly, it's resulting in a reduction of injuries between police officers and the people they're encountering," he said.

# PA State Troopers Field Results

- “The response from troopers in the field has been completely positive. One of the key reasons is that using TASERs means it’s much less likely that an officer will become involved in a physical confrontation that could result in injuries to the suspect or the officer.
- “In some of these cases, there is no doubt our troopers would have been required to grapple with the individuals, strike them with their batons, or fire their service weapons to protect themselves or others. The TASER provides an excellent option to the use of deadly force,” said Commissioner Jeffrey B. Miller

# Minnesota State Patrol MN

## Deployments

- The State Patrol currently has 93 TASER CEWs
- The Minnesota Department of Public Safety said the patrol conducted a 12-month pilot project until August 2007 before adding TASER CEWs to trooper equipment used statewide
- During the pilot project, TASER CEWs were displayed 27 times and fired 33 times with no known health-related incidents occurring during the test period, according to an agency news release

38  
%





# Seattle PD WA Field Results

Data as of July 2012

- Through Dec 2011, TASER CEWs have been used in 1,797 incidents, averaging 14 incidents per month. In 2011, TASER CEW use averaged 7.5 incidents per month well below normal.
- TASER CEW deployment occurrences:
  - Fights and disturbances (24%)
  - Violent crimes (18%)
  - Drug/alcohol incidents (14%)
  - Emotionally disturbed/suicide calls (11%)



# Seattle Police Dept WA Field Results

Data as of May 2011

- No injuries to officers in 83% of the TASER incidents (this finding has been stable). Most officer injuries (73%) occur before the CEW is deployed. In police encounters with violent and mentally ill subjects (often subjects in Taser incidents), as many as 40% of the officers and the subjects may sustain injuries, according to national studies.



# Seattle Police Dept WA Field Results

Data as of May 2011

- Subject injuries are relatively low in TASER deployments when compared with other use of force situations. Subjects sustained no injuries, injuries prior to police arrival, or only self-inflicted injuries in 36% of TASER incidents. In another 43% of TASER incidents, the only injuries were probe/touch abrasions from the device itself.



# Seattle Police Dept WA Field Results

Data as of May 2011

- In 63% of TASER incidents, the TASER officer was among the first responding officers to the scene; in a backup unit in 33% of the incidents; and specifically called to the scene in 4%.
- TASER CEW deployment occurrences:
  - Males (93%)
  - Ages fall across a wide age spectrum with 62% 35 years old or younger. The largest age group of suspects involving TASER CEWs is 21-25 years old.



# Seattle Police Dept WA Field Results

Data as of May 2011

- The racial breakdown of subjects:
  - 45% African American
  - 42% Caucasian
- Types of TASER CEW application:
  - Dart projectile mode 60% of the time
  - Drive stun mode in 22% of incidents
  - Both modes 19% of the time
- 75% of the suspects confronting officers have been impaired, often severely, by alcohol, drugs, or a mental illness or delusion. (This has climbed from 60% in 2001.)



# Seattle Police Dept WA Field Results

Data as of May 2011

- 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the subjects were armed: 43% had knives, 16% had guns, and 41% had other weapons, (including scissors, hatchets, broken bottles, shovels, swords, and ice axes.)
- Most of the armed subjects were impaired (78%), usually by mental illness (41% of those impaired and armed), alcohol (31%), or drugs (24%). The proportion of armed and impaired subjects has grown steadily since 2001 when 62% of subjects were armed and impaired.

# Officer Involved Shootings

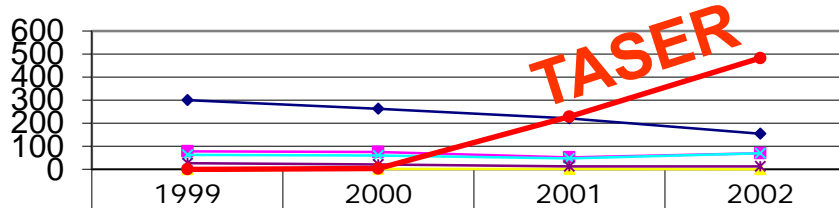




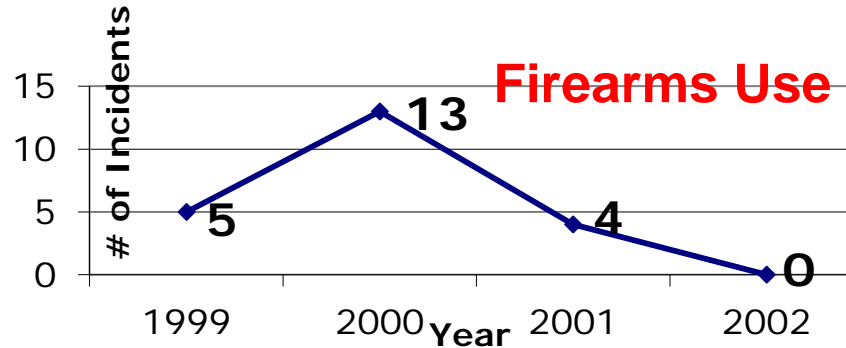
# Use of Force Data

Orange Co Sheriff's Office FL

# of Incidents



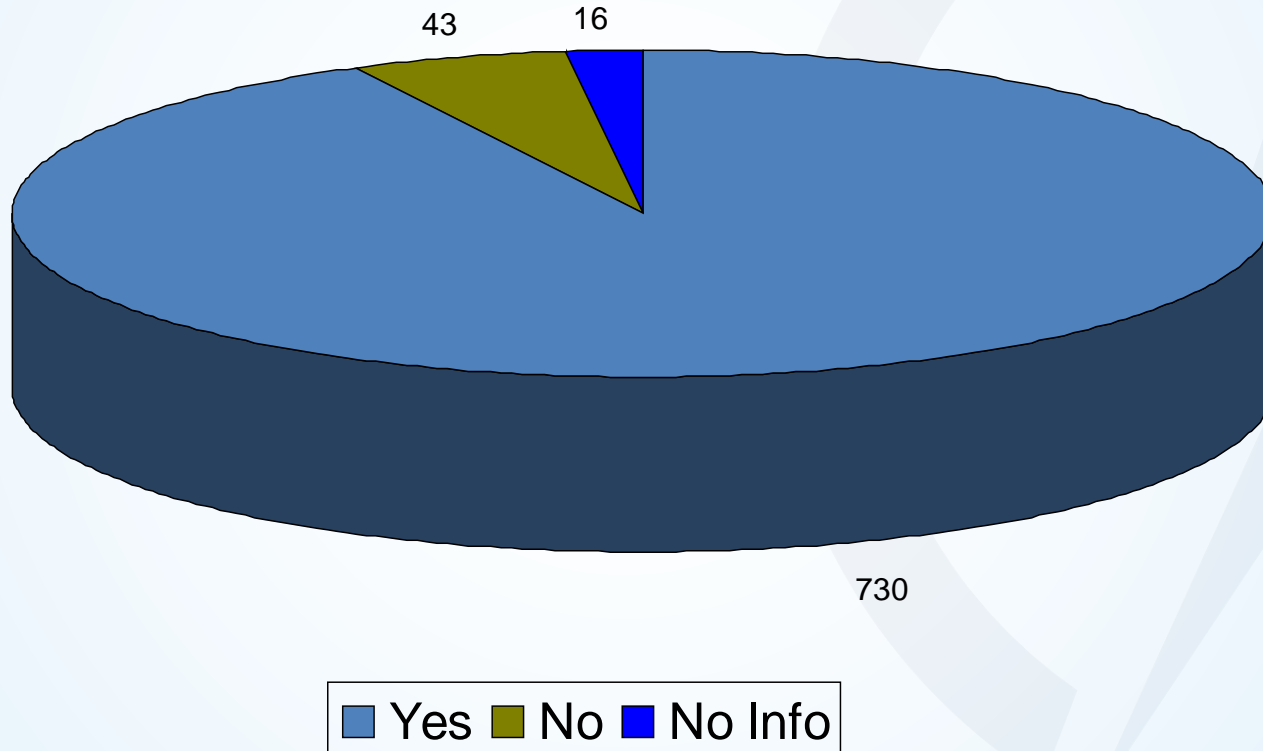
Chemical	300	263	221	154
Physical	78	75	52	70
Impact Rounds	0	1	2	-
K9	62	60	48	70
Batons	27	21	13	12
TASER	0	3	228	482





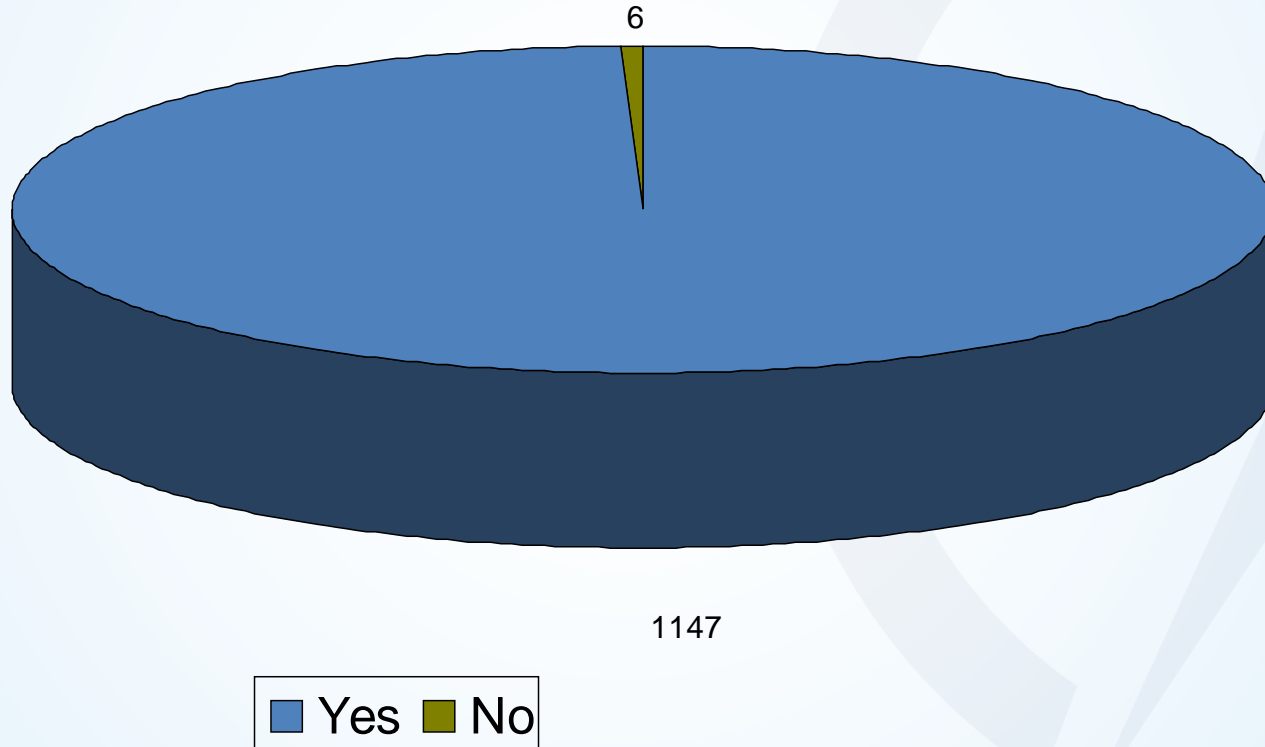
# Wichita Police Dept KS

## Prevent Higher Escalation of Force 2006



# Wichita Police Dept KS

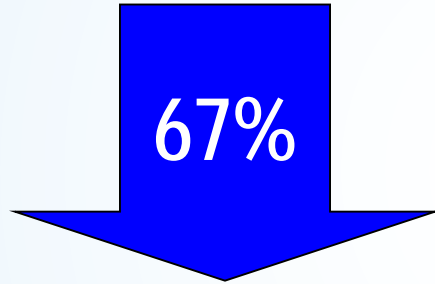
Prevent Higher Escalation of Force 2007



# El Paso Police Dept TX

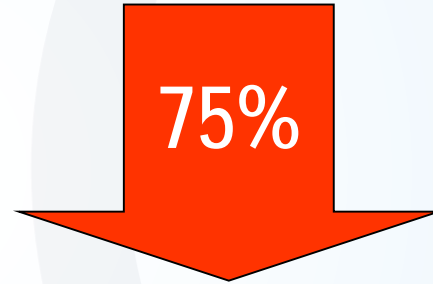
Field Results 2004

## SWAT Callouts



Number of SWAT  
callouts went from 18  
per year to 6 per year

## Officer Involved Shootings



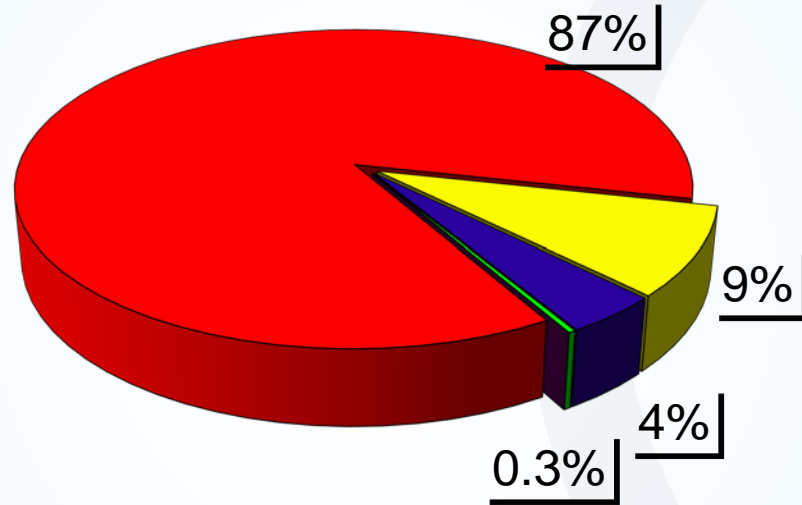
Officer Involved Shootings  
dropped from average of  
8 per year to 2 per year.  
In 2004 there were none.

# Houston PD TX Usage

- As of December 20, 2006, Houston Police Chief Harold Hurt said TASER X26s were used 982 times between December 2004 and October 2006
- In 39 instances, officers involved would have been justified in using deadly force instead of stunning them, Hurtt said

# Houston PD TX Usage

Reason for TASER Use Dec 2004 - July 2010

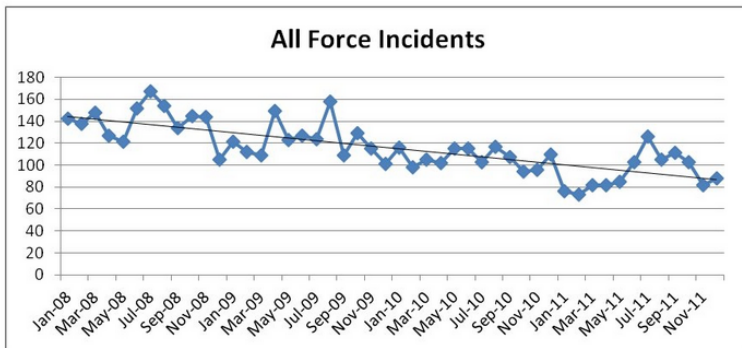


- Combative Resisting
- Physical Gesture/Verbal Aggression
- Threatened Officer with Weapon
- Accidental Discharge

# Portland Police Dept OR

## 2008 - 2011 Year Use of Force Results

Portland Police Bureau  
Force Data Collection: 2008 – 2011



- This chart reflects the types of and counts of response to resistance utilized during calls for service over the last three years. There was a significant decrease in the total number of response to resistance incidents between 2009 and 2010 and a decrease of one incident between 2010 and 2011

Number and % of Force Incidents Involving:

	All Force	Point Firearm	Takedowns	Taser	Hands/ Feet	Hobble	Control Holds	Pepper Spray	Bean Bag	Baton
2008	1,677	813/48%	539/32%	378/23%	215/13%	76/5%	59/3%	58/3%	25/1%	13/1%
2009	1,477	709/48%	426/29%	324/22%	205/14%	56/4%	51/3%	70/5%	35/2%	11/1%
2010	1,278	589/46%	372/29%	301/24%	150/12%	64/5%	58/2%	54/4%	23/2%	7/<1%
2011	1,116	509/46%	341/31%	228/20%	143/13%	74/7%	34/2%	70/6%	13/1%	12/1%
% Change 2008-2011	-33%	-37%	-37%	-40%	-33%	-3%	-42%	21%	-48%	-8%

# Indian River Co Sheriff's Dept

## 2011 Year Use of Force Results

Type of Force	2009	2010	2011
Physical	26	13	9
OC Spray	05	02	3
Impact Weapon	02	00	1
K-9	08	10	21
Taser	42	20	15
Firearm	02	04	2
Restraint Chair	13	06	3
Totals	98	55	54

- This chart reflects the types of and counts of response to resistance utilized during calls for service over the last three years. There was a significant decrease in the total number of response to resistance incidents between 2009 and 2010 and a decrease of one incident between 2010 and 2011

# Lexington Co Corrections SC

## Correctional Officer Injuries 2009



69%

- Lexington Co Sheriff Jimmy Metts said, injuries to officers at the jail have dropped from 22 in 2008 - before TASERs were widely deployed - to seven last year
- TASER-equipped guards at the Lexington Co jail have led to a noticeably more well-behaved jail population. "Inmates ... don't want anything to do with that TASER."



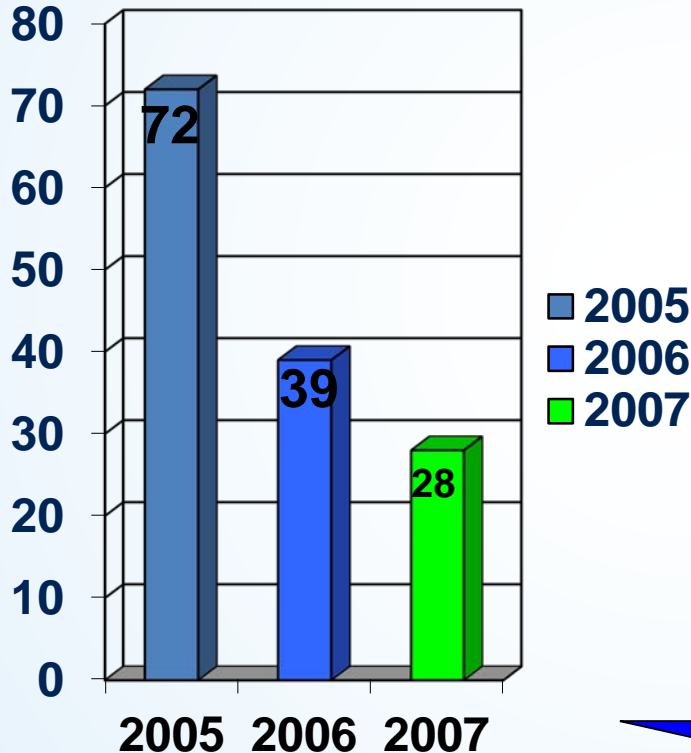
# DeKalb Police Dept IL

## Use of Force Loss Time Summer 2009 - Winter 2010

- “TASER CEWs issued to the patrol division during the summer of 2009. Theoretically we have about 36 patrolmen including supervisors in the patrol division with an authorized strength of 62 sworn personnel.”
- “We have not had a single use of force/loss time on the job injury to a TASER operator since the program has been implemented. Traditionally prior to the deployment of your product, our department experienced several use of force related officer injuries requiring time off every year.”

# Wichita Police Dept KS

## Workers Comp Comparison 2005 - 2007



Actual injuries involving physical altercations dropped 45.8% in a one-year period after implementing the TASER CEW and 28.21% during the second year of TASER CEW deployment.

2006

45%

2007

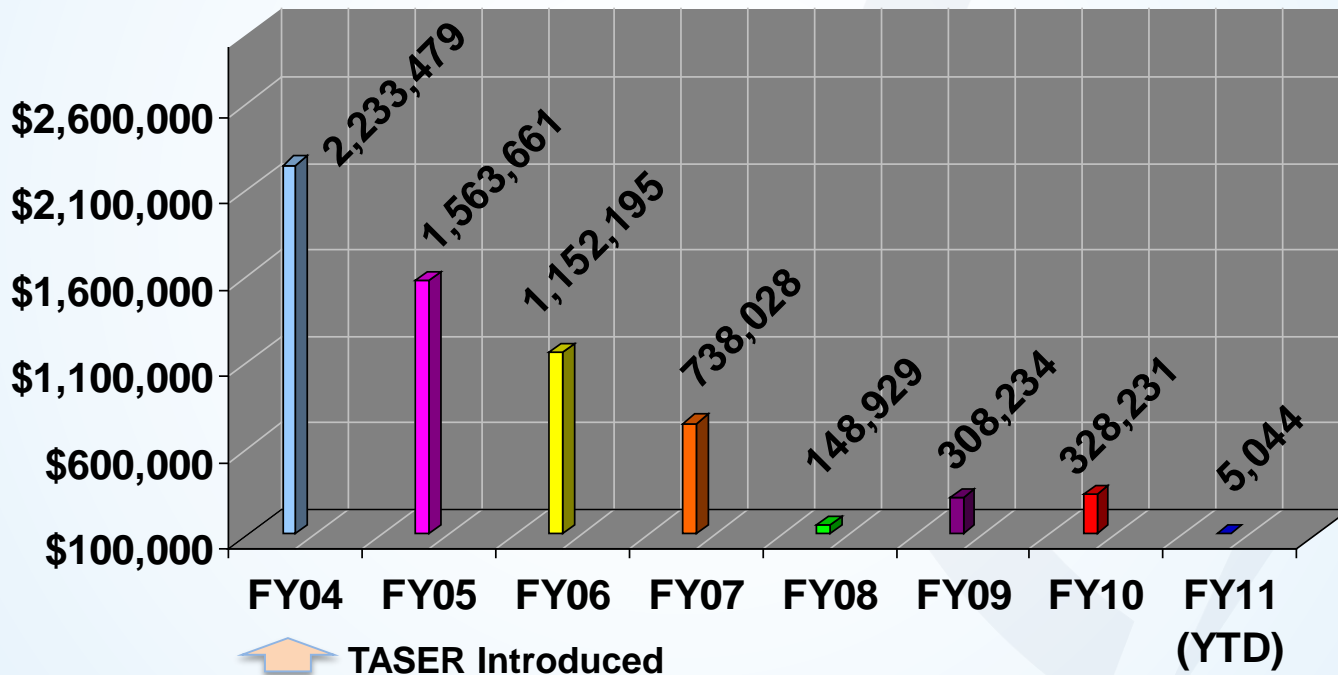
28%



# Houston Police Dept TX

## Largest Deployment of TASER CEWs in U.S.

Reduces Houston PD Workers Comp Claims By More Than 93% With TASER as a Result of Physical Confrontations

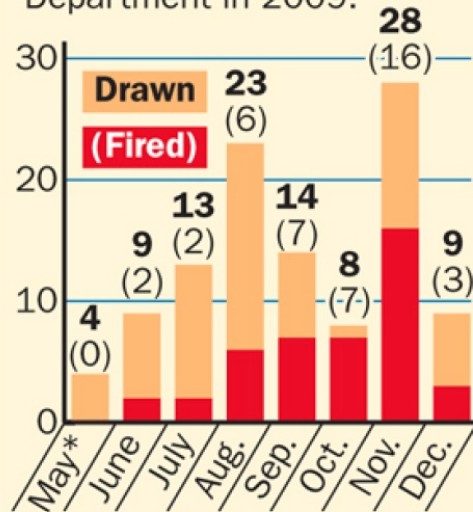


# Scranton Police Dept PA

## TASER CEWs Gain Compliance Without Deploying

### Taser incidents

Taser deployment numbers for the Scranton Police Department in 2009.



(\*after 5/28) SOURCE: SCRANTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

KEVIN O'NEILL / STAFF ARTIST

- TASER CEW deployed about 45 times from May 2009 – Jan 2011
- The more telling number is 65 – the number of times officers have unholstered it and through the mere threat of their use, cowed a combative suspect or pre-emptively defused a tense situation before it turned physical and the TASER CEW “kind of ended the fight before the fight had to start. Overwhelmingly, the officers think it's a good tool.”

# Canadian Data





# Brantford Police Services ON

## 2015 Field Results of 1<sup>st</sup> Year All Frontline Officers Armed with TASER CEWs

- Only frontline supervisors and officers who were part of the emergency response team carried CEWs in 2006. In 2014, TASER CEWs were approved for all frontline officers and 40 additional weapons were purchased.
- In 2015, CEWs were fired 13 times and drawn 44 times -- up from 5 firings in 26 draws in 2014.
- No injuries to suspects occurred following TASER deployments.
- "You can see from these results there has not been an incredible increase in use of conductive energy weapons," Chief Geoff Nelson said. "I'm very pleased with the statistics around the use of the conductive energy weapon. This really comes down to the quality training our training branch is providing the frontline officers, especially in the area of de-escalation."



**Surrender Rate  
TASER Drawn  
from Holster Only**

**80%**



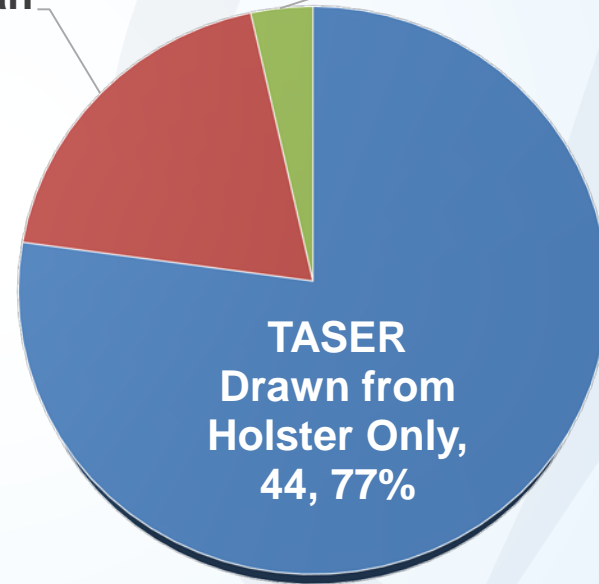
# TASER Use Brantford ON

## 1<sup>st</sup> Year Full Deployment 2015

TASER Usage

TASER Discharged at Human  
11  
19%

TASER Discharged at Dog  
2...

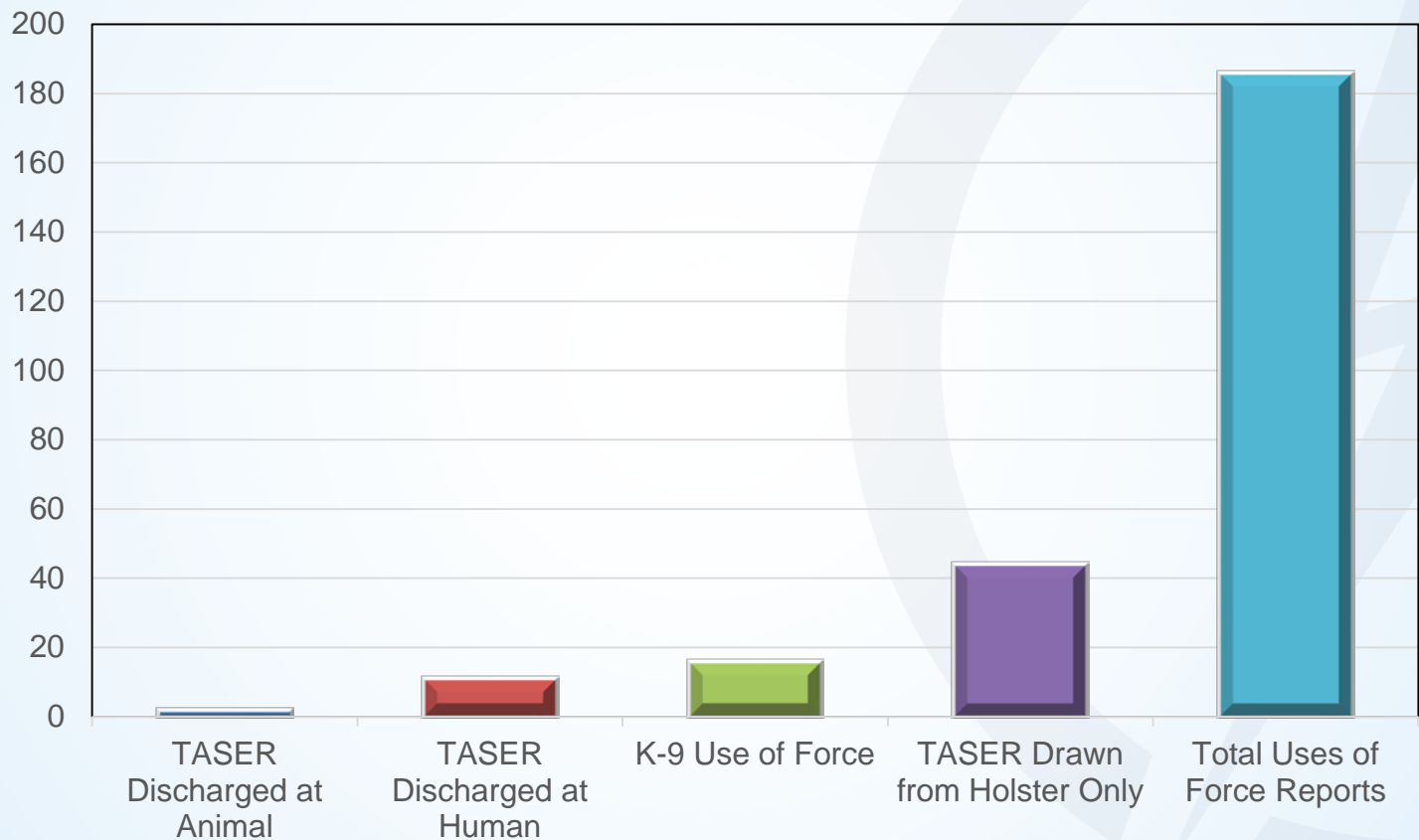


- TASER Drawn from Holster Only
- TASER Discharged at Human
- TASER Discharged at Dog



# TASER Use Brantford ON

## 1<sup>st</sup> Year Full Deployment 2015







# Brantford Police Services ON

## 2015 Field Results of 1<sup>st</sup> Year All Frontline Officers Armed with TASER CEWs

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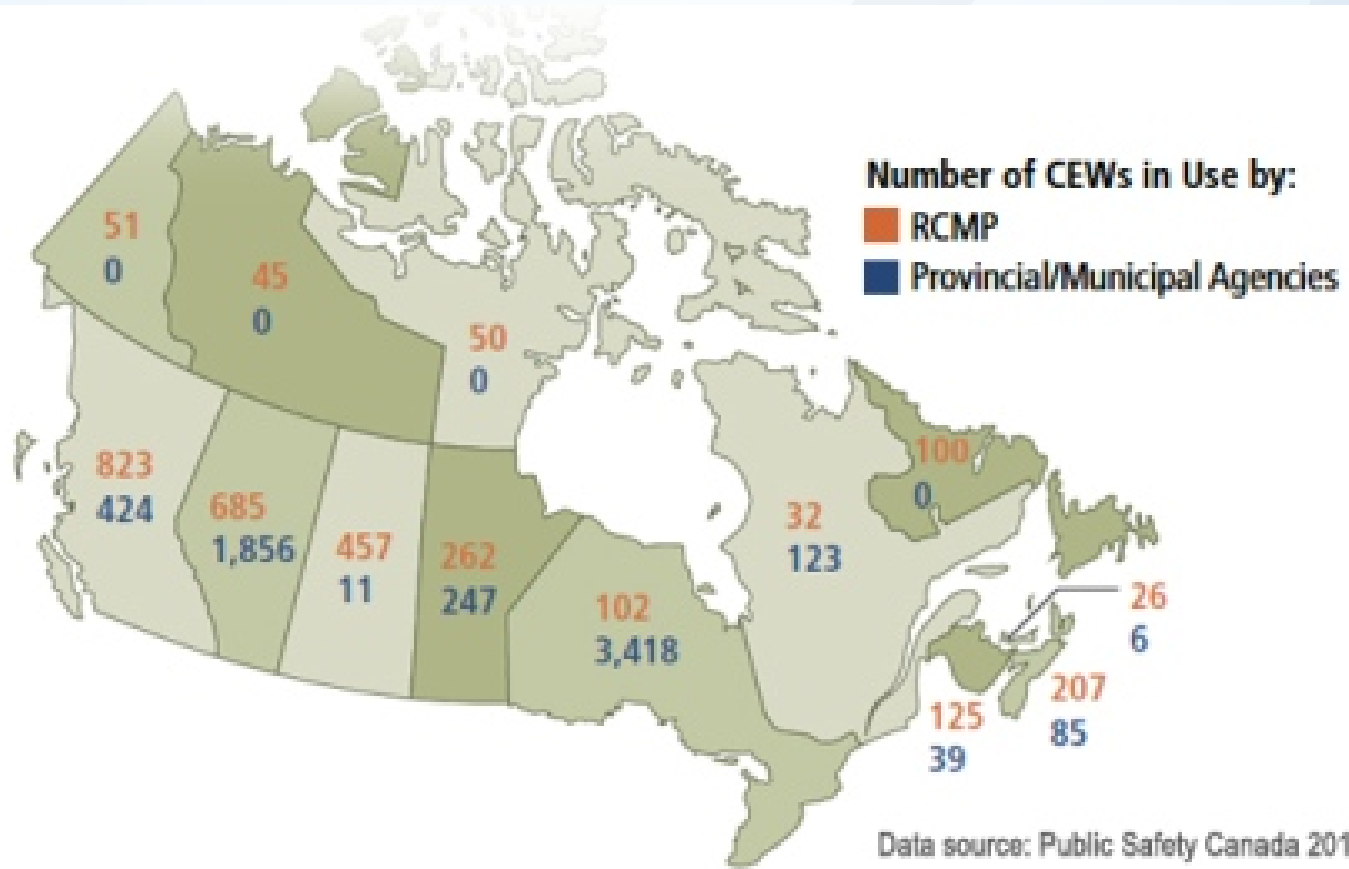
# Brantford Police Services ON

## 2015 Field Results of 1<sup>st</sup> Year All Frontline Officers Armed with TASER CEWs

- “There’s more incidents of de-escalation as the result of the Taser being there than there is the Taser actually being used,” Insp. Don Pancoe said. The training developed in-house by Sgt. Jason Saunders included consultations with mental health professionals.
- Of the 13 times a CEW was fired last year, 11 were on people. The weapons were used twice to incapacitate an aggressive dog.
- “Without the CEW, these animals would most likely have been shot,” Saunders. Police reported 111 “use of force” incidents in 2015, up from 78 in 2014 and 72 in 2013. Use of force incidents represented 0.26% of the 44,512 total calls for service police received in 2015.

# Canadian TASER CEW Uses

Deployments During 2013





# Halton Regional Police ON

## 2014 Field Results of 35 Deployments

**90% , 97% and 100% Success**

Every use of force encounter is unique and one incident may result in multiple use of force options being deployed. As a result the totals exceed the number of Use of Force Reports submitted. These options include:

- Physical control (both hard and soft)
- Intermediate weapons (CEW, Baton, Aerosol Spray)
- Lethal force

Use of Force option	2012 success rate	2013 success rate	2014 success rate
Physical control (soft)	64%	42%	42%
Physical control (hard)	86%	95%	78%
Intermediate (Baton)	50%	100%	66%
Intermediate (Aerosol Spray)	100%	55%	81%
Conduct Energy Weapon	90%	96%	100%



# Halton Regional Police ON

## 2014 Field Results of 35 Deployments

- In 2014, CEW's were utilized 25 times in the "Demonstrated Force Presence mode." This is a noticeable increase from the previous year (10 times in 2013). The use of an intermediate weapon is highly dependent on the subjects behavior and therefore external factors dictate the number of times this device would be used.
- NOTE: one factor that may have contributed to the rise of CEW "Demonstrated Force Presence" incidents, is the increased number of CEW users at the front line level. During 2014, CEW use was expanded to include any front line member who is trained in the use of this device. As a result, more CEW's were operationally deployed on the front line.



# Halton Regional Police ON

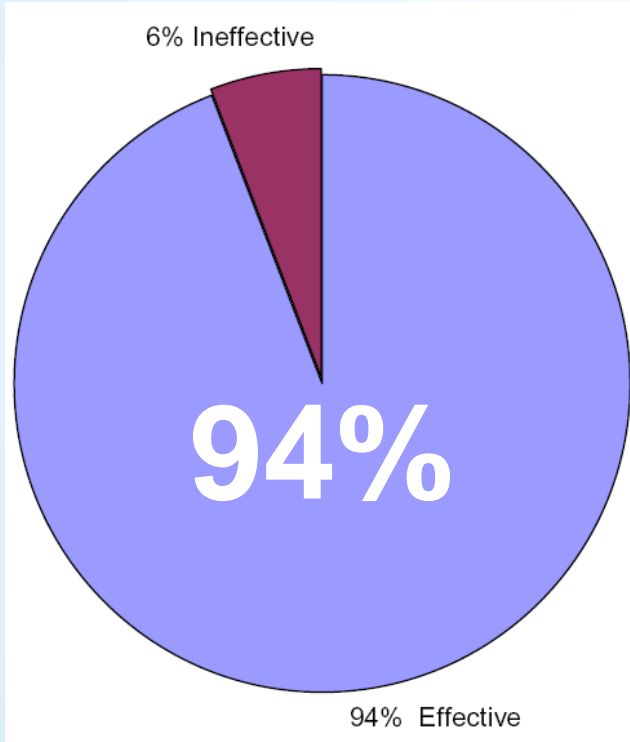
## 2014 Field Results of 35 Deployments

- CEW's were utilized 3 time in the drive stun mode (an increase in 1 occurrence from the previous year).
- CEW's were utilized 7 times in the probe deployment mode. This is a decline of 5 occurrences from the previous year.
- In 2014, CEW's were utilized 35 times. In accordance with Ontario Regulation 926 our service collects statistics on CEW use. Service policy requires members to submit a Use of Force Report when they use the CEW in Probe Deployment Mode, Drive Stun Mode or Demonstrated Force presence. This approach exceeds provincial requirements as there is no legislated requirement to submit a report for "demonstrated force presence."

# Toronto Police Services ON

2006 Field Results of 174 Deployments – **94% Success**

## Success Rate



- **Officer Injuries:** 0
- **Suspect Injuries:** 0
- **Statements of Claims or Issues:** 0

“The TASER has been proven to be an effective intermediate force option for front-line policing in the de-escalation of violent incidents and is being used across the city of Toronto.”

38  
%

# Toronto Police Services ON

## 2008 Field Results of 367 Deployments

- Officer Injuries: 0
- Suspect Injuries: 0
- Claims or Issues: 1
- Breakdown of Use:
  - 80% by front line officer
  - 20% by Emergency Task Force (ETF)
  - 65% Assaultive Behavior
  - 24% Serious Bodily Harm
  - 4% Active Resistance
  - 3% Passive Resistance (suicidal subjects)
  - 94% Effective



# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

- 6,184 officers in the Ontario Provincial Police in 2015
- The most effective use of force option was the displaying of a CEW which was effective in gaining compliance 215 times out of 231 incidents or 93.07% of the time.
- A total of 520 (non-CEW - 55.91%) uses of force applied to persons and 410 CEW uses (44.09%). The total number of types of use of force used on persons was 930.
- The data indicates that officers are utilizing a CEW in close to half of all Use of Force techniques used (44.09%).

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

Total Use of Force Types:	Total Usage	Total Effective	Percent Effective	Percent of Total
<b>Traditional Use of Force:</b>				
Firearm Discharged Person	0	0	n/a	0.00%
Handgun Drawn	*201	49	24.38%	21.61%
Firearm Pointed	*147	62	42.18%	15.81%
Empty Hand Technique Soft	92	41	44.57%	9.89%
Empty Hand Technique Hard	46	32	69.57%	4.95%
Impact Weapon Hard	24	17	70.83%	2.58%
Impact Weapon Soft	3	1	33.33%	0.32%
Aerosol Weapon	**7	3	42.86%	0.75%
<b>Total Traditional UOF use</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>39.42%</b>	<b>55.91%</b>
<b>CEW:</b>				
<b>CEW Deployed</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>93.07%</b>	<b>24.84%</b>
Probe Deployment	103	80	77.67%	11.08%
Three Point Contact	42	25	59.52%	4.52%
Drive Stun	12	9	75.00%	1.29%
Multiple Deployment types	22	19	86.36%	2.37%
<b>Total CEW Deployed</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>74.30%</b>	<b>19.25%</b>
<b>Total CEW</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>84.87%</b>	<b>44.09%</b>
<b>Total UOF on Subjects</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>59.46%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

- In 2015 there were a total of 520 (non-CEW - 55.91%) uses of force applied to persons and 410 CEW uses (44.09%). The total number of types of use of force used on persons was 930.
- The data indicates that officers are utilizing a CEW in close to half of all Use of Force techniques used (44.09%).

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

Total Use of Force Types:	Total Usage	Total Effective	Percent Effective	Percent of Total UOF
CEW Deployed	179	133	74.30%	11.01%
-Probe Deployment	103	80	77.67%	
-Drive Stun	42	25	59.52%	
-Three Point Contact	12	9	75.00%	
-Multiple Deployment types	22	19	86.36%	
CEW Displayed	231	215	93.07%	14.21%

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

- The “percentage of Total UOF” is related to the percentage of all Use of Force reports submitted including animals (1456 reports for 2015).
- “Multiple Deployment types” indicates that an officer used more than one method of deploying a CEW during the same incident.
- CEW usage from 2014 versus 2015 has a slight decrease in the number of times the CEW was actually deployed on a subject (from 196 to 179) while the number of times a CEW was displayed as a force presence remained the same.

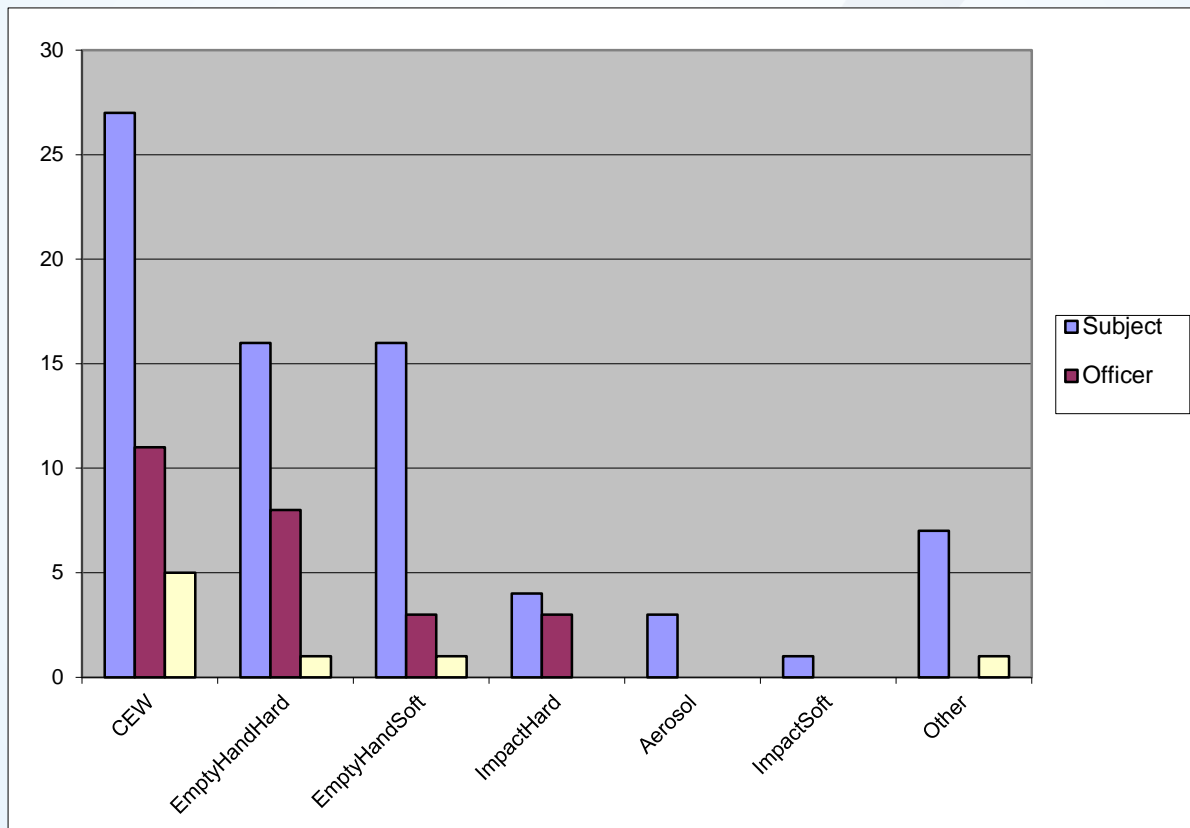
# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

- There was a 13% decrease in overall effectiveness from 2014 to 2015 and a 30% decrease in the effectiveness of Drive Stun. There are a number of factors that can contribute to an ineffective CEW deployment: Improper connection due to thick clothing, improper probe deployment on the subject, dynamic movement by the subject which can break the probe wires, in Drive Stun mode the subject can also move away while resisting, etc. (a narrative box to explain why a CEW was not effective is being added to the updated OPP reporting template which will be implemented in May 2016.)

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Injury Results



# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Injury Results

- The number of subjects injured through the use of CEWs was 27 out of 179 actual CEW deployments or 15%.
- In contrast there were 32 subject injuries through 138 Empty Hand Soft/Hard technique deployments or 23%.
- In comparing the 2 numbers it appears as though subjects are less likely to be injured by the police in a use of force confrontation when an officer utilizes a CEW.
- An updated Use of Force report (2016) will begin to identify the specific reasons for injuries



# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

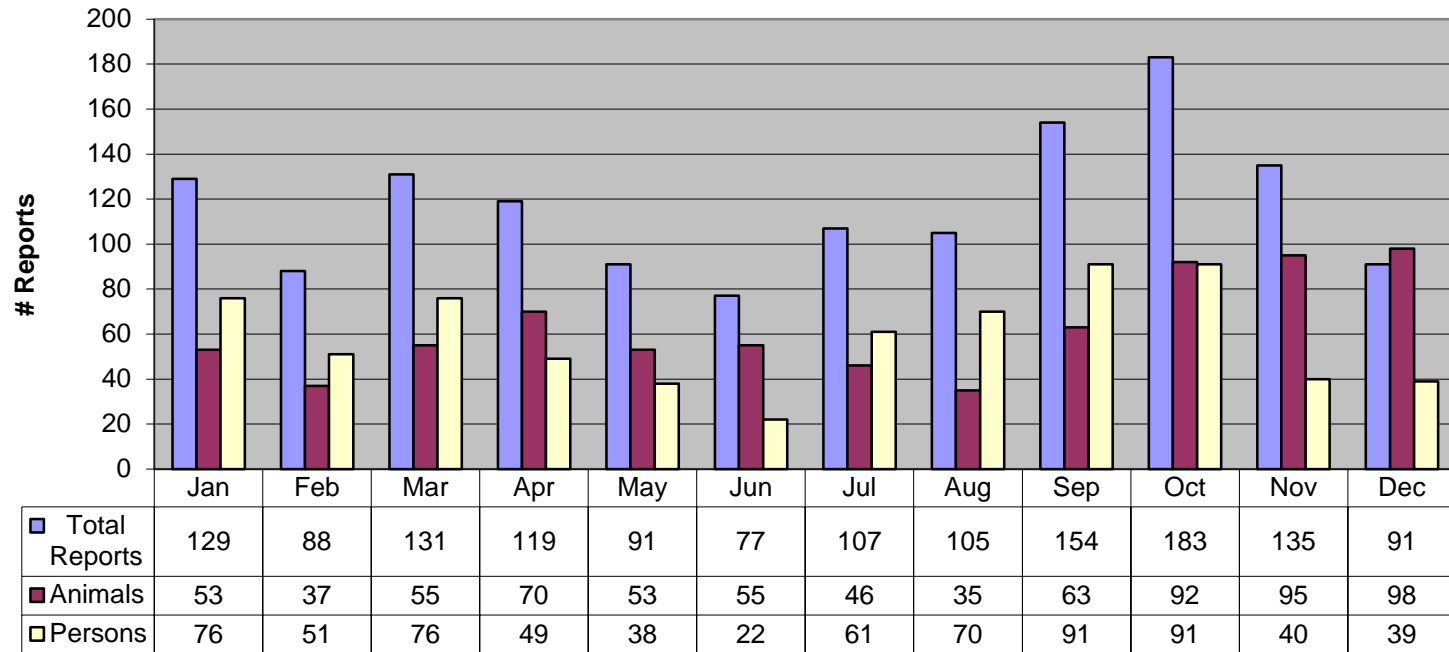
## 2015 Field Injury Results

- A number of variables are involved in the reporting of injuries including the number of officers at the scene as well the use of multiple use of force options which could cause an overlap in reporting of injuries during the same incident.
- Some injuries could be due to other circumstances and not as a result of the force selected.

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

2015 UOF Incident Reports Break Down By Month



# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2015 Field Results

- The most Use of Force reports were submitted in September and October.
- There were no significant trends noted when comparing previous years use of force reports as the months generating the highest reports change.
- In 2014 March, April and December reported the highest volume of use of force reports.

# Ontario Provincial Police, ON

## 2014 Field Results

Total Use of Force Types:	Total Usage	Total Effective	Percent Effective	Percent of Total UOF
CEW Deployed	196	171	87.24%	9.38%
-Probe Deployment	133	115	86.47%	
-Drive Stun	55	49	89.09%	
-Three Point Contact	8	7	87.50%	
CEW Displayed	232	211	90.95%	11.10%

# Saskatoon Police Services SK

## 2013 Field Results

- The use of a TASER CEWs made up roughly 15% of instances where officers used force.
- “I think we’ve demonstrated that we’ve been using the weapon very prudently and have been advising the public whenever its been used so there is some balance,” said Chief Clive Weighill
- “People have always heard the negative side of when a (TASER CEW) has been used, and yet I think we can show here quite positively that there is a need and a time when it can be used.”

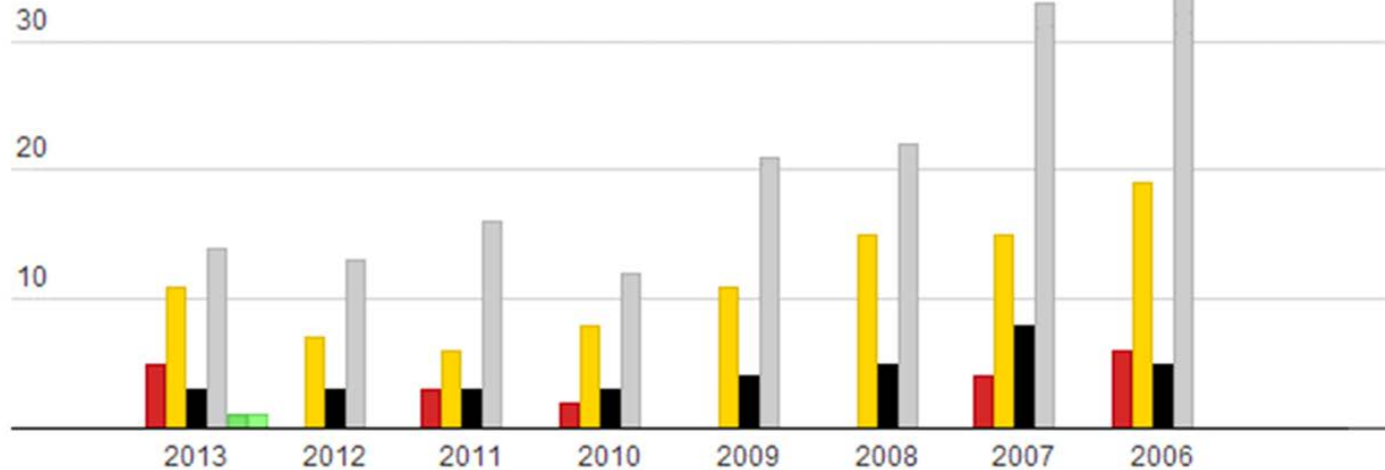
# Saskatoon Police Services SK

## 2008 Field Results as of End of 2013

### Tools of force in the Saskatoon Police Service

Using data from the Saskatoon Police Service, take a look at this snap shot of how use of force amongst the service has changed since 2006. Just with a quick look, we can see the use of OC Spray, better known as pepper spray, has dropped from 34 instances in 2006, to only 14 in 2013.

■ Firearm Discharge ■ Firearm Pointed ■ Baton ■ OC Spray ■ CEW ■ CEW pointed



# Saskatoon Police Services SK

2008 Field Results as of End of 2013

## When does the SPS use force?

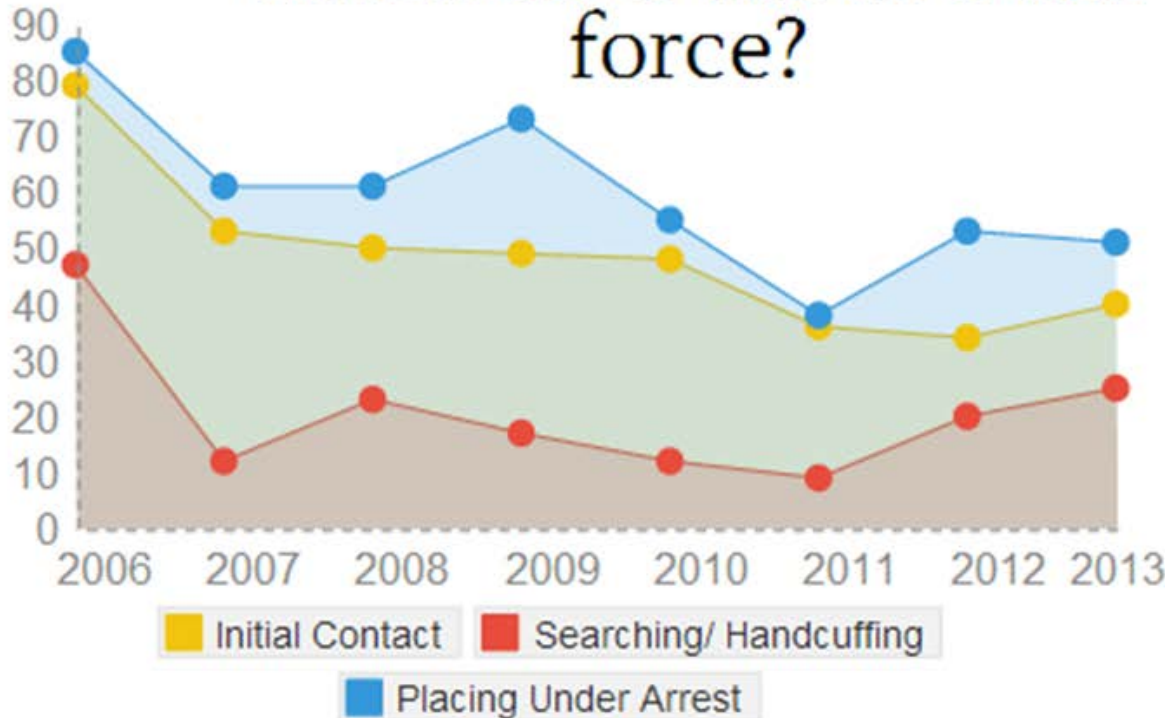
## Use of force down overall

Between the years 2006 and 2013, the Saskatoon Police Service have used force involving a baton, pepper spray, pointing a fire arm or discharging a firearm a total of 313 times.

This number includes one instance from 2013 where an officer pointed a CEW and a second when a CEW was deployed.

During that period, the number of times officers have had to use force involving the above weapons has dropped to 35 in 2013, compared to 64 in 2006.

However, while instances are down overall, in the last two years, the SPS saw an increase in the number of times an officer had to use force during initial contact, while performing a search or placing and individual under arrest.



# Hamilton Police Services ON

## 2013 Field Results

### 24 TASER CEW Uses

- **10 “Demonstrated Force Presence mode” uses.** This is a noticeable decrease from the previous year (35 in 2012). At this time, there is not a definitive explanation for this decline. The use of an intermediate weapon is highly dependent on the subject’s behavior and therefore external factors dictate the number of times this device would be used.
- **2 Drive Stuns.** Note: this decline from previous years is consistent with current CEW training. CEW training now encourages probe deployment, even at close range and using the “Drive Stun” only as a final option.
- **12 Probe Deployments.** Probes are deployed.

38  
%



# Hamilton Police Services ON

2013 Field Results 96% Field Success

Use of Force option	2011 success rate	2012 success rate	2013 success rate
Physical control (soft)	50 %	64 %	42 %
Physical control (hard)	93 %	86 %	95 %
Intermediate (Baton)	80 %	50 %	100 %
Intermediate (Aerosol Spray)	72 %	100 %	55 %
Conduct Energy Weapon	60 %	90 %	96 %

# Durham Regional Police ON

## 2010-2013 Field Results and Rationale

### High Success

Reported Deployments	2010	2011	2012	2013
Effective Deployments	28	21	30	31
Non-effective (poor conduction)	2	2	4	3
Total Deployments	30	23	34	34

Subject Behaviour in 2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Co-operative	0	0	0	0
Passive Resistant *	0	1	0	0
Active Resistant	3	3	3	3
Assaultive	17	12	15	15
Serious Bodily Harm/ Death	10	7	16	16

\*Passive resistant results when CEW was present, subject became compliant, no deployment required. For a more detailed breakdown of CEW statistics please see Appendix B.



# Durham Regional Police ON

## 2009 - 2011 Field Results – High Success

<b>Reported Deployments</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Effective Deployments	38	28	21
Non-effective (poor conduction)	0	2	2
<b>Total Deployments</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>



# Durham Regional Police ON

## 2007 - 2010 Field Results – High Success

Reported Deployments	2007	2008	2009	2010
Region Wide Total	46	42	38	30
Effective Deployments	44	40	38	28
Non-effective (poor conduction)	2	2	0	2



# Durham Regional Police ON

## 2007 - 2010 Field Results

Deployment Type	2007	2008	2009	2010
Force Presence Only	10	18	27	11
Drive Stun Mode	23	10	6	3
Full Probe Deployment	15	15	5	17

Armed Subjects	2007	2008	2009	2010
Firearm	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	6	6	10	10
Blunt Weapon	1	2	0	1
Other	0	1	0	2
Total	7	9	10	12



# Durham Regional Police ON

## 2007 - 2010 Field Results

<b>Subject Behaviour on Deployment</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Co-operative	0	0	0	0
Passive Resistant	0	0	0	0
Active Resistant	8	6	2	3
Assaultive	33	28	22	17
Serious Bodily Harm/ Death	5	8	14	10

<b>Related Injuries*</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Subject	0	1**	0	0
Officer	0	0	0	1
Third Party	0	0	0	0



# Windsor ON Police Dept

## 2013 Use of Force Update

- Inspector Tom Crowley says the number of injuries sustained by citizens or officers was 17 versus 2012's 18. **The difference is that more of them have been minor.** "Out of those, there were seven or six that there was (TASER CEW) probe removal. It's a very light mark in the chest area or in the back that just has to be removed, and it just bleeds subtly." **Crowley says there have also been fewer injuries to officers.**
- Overall, there were fewer handguns, impact weapons, aerosol sprays, and hand techniques used in 2013, and **police are attributing most of that to the introduction of the TASER CEW.**
- Only 0.2% of police calls require use of force in Windsor.

# Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## 2006 Field Results Nationwide in Canada

- The TASER CEW is deployed upon three out of four suspects that are unarmed in a review of 563 cases
- A Canadian Press analysis of TASER CEW incidents reported by the Mounties reveals that more than 79 percent of those were not brandishing a weapon
- In just over one-fifth of the cases, the suspect had a knife, bottle, club or other weapon
- The figures, compiled from hundreds of pages filed by RCMP officers, highlight that TASER CEWs help control dangerous situations with minimal injury



# Nova Scotia RCMP

## 2005 - 2007 Field Use Results

- RCMP officers in the NS drew their TASER CEWs 132 times between 2005 and 2007
- 85 percent of the cases involved drunk or high suspects
- In 40 percent of the cases the suspect was armed
- “We certainly want to take away from people's minds that we use them at any given moment. That's certainly not the case at all,” said RCMP Sgt. Mark Gallagher.
- Instead, he said, the TASER CEW is used by officers who are “trying to defuse situations the best way we can with the least injury to anyone.”

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2014 Deployments

- The Ottawa Police Service has 204 members who are qualified to use TASER CEWs and 23 qualified instructors.
- The Ottawa Police yearly average is 19 deployments.
- The 'Other' category includes use of CEWs, occasions when carbines have been readied for use (but not pointed or fired) and actions by the canine section. The use of 'Other' options has increased by 42% in 2014, compared to 2013. The increase relates to the use of CEWs.
- An extensive review of CEWs was conducted throughout 2013 and early 2014. The results presented to the Ottawa Police Services Board in April 2014 support the need for expanded deployment of CEWs, especially to frontline Patrol.

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2014 Deployments

### Use-of-Force Reports Compared to Total Calls, 2013-2014

Type	2013	2014	5-Year Average	Change (%)
Calls Entered Into Dispatch	354,488	348,763	349,171	-3.9%
Use-of-Force Reports	443	485	487	9.5%
Reports / 10,000 Calls	12	14	13	16.7%

### Use-of-Force Options, 2013-2014

Type	2013	2014	5-Year Average	Change (%)
Aerosol Weapon	23	18	30.8	-21.7%
Empty Hand - Hard	30	31	37.2	3.3%
Empty Hand - Soft	34	33	33	-2.9%
Firearm - Discharged	47	51	54.4	8.5%
Firearm - Pointed	204	183	195.2	-10.3%
Handgun Drawn	252	213	238	-15.5%
Impact - Hard	12	10	10.8	-16.7%
Impact - Soft	5	1	6.3	-80.0%
Other*	125	177	119.4	41.6%

\*CEW deployed, CEW pointed, long-arm gun with a shorter barrel than a rifle (known as a carbine), designated marksman rifle, canine

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2009-2013 CEW Deployments

Year	CEW Deployments
2009	13
2010	24
2011	19
2012	16
2013	25

- This table only captures incidents where a CEW was deployed. A number of front line experiences have been cited demonstrating the effectiveness of the presence of the device in de-escalating dangerous situations (Annex A).
- For example, one officer reported a call for service involving a woman who was threatening to jump off the Alexandra Bridge. Officers became involved in a dangerous struggle with the woman as the bridge was very slippery and there was a risk of falling off the bridge for everyone involved. The Sergeant on scene presented the CEW and the woman stopped fighting and complied with officer commands. She was apprehended and taken by ambulance for treatment.

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2009-2013 CEW Presence Only

- This is just one example that illustrates the effectiveness of CEWs in de-escalating a life-threatening incident by its mere presence. More examples are contained in Annex A (next slide). To assist in capturing more data on these types of de-escalations, beginning this year, the OPS has begun to document instances where a CEW is used as a displayed force presence, in addition to when the device is deployed in either drive stun or probe mode.

38  
%

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2009-2013 CEW Presence Only

---

**The presence of a CEW, in the absence of deployment, has proven to be an effective deterrent, helping to de-escalate situations. Below are some examples from our members where the presence of a CEW assisted in the successful resolution of a call for service:**

*Example 1:*

Officers responded to a call involving a suicidal female armed with hunting knives. When the CEW was displayed, the female gave the knives up.

*Example 2:*

We received a call for service for a male that was having a psychotic event. There was a fear that he would harm himself. Information received indicated he was a very large male, ex-military, well-versed in martial arts. Responding officers located the male in an open field. He refused to listen to officer commands. A CEW was presented as the officer continued to issue commands. When the male saw the device, he surrendered to officers peacefully.

*Example 3:*

Officers were on the scene of a call involving a female, armed with a piece of broken glass, threatening to commit suicide. The CEW was presented and she immediately dropped the piece of glass and was apprehended without incident.

*Example 4:*

A female was threatening to jump off the Alexandra Bridge. Officers became involved in a dangerous struggle with the female. The bridge was very slippery and there was a risk of falling off the bridge for everyone involved. The Sergeant on scene presented the CEW and the female stopped fighting and complied with officer commands. She was apprehended and taken by ambulance for treatment.

**Finally, while CEWs are not a substitute for lethal force, they do provide another use of force option that has the potential to save lives. Below are some examples from our members:**

*Example 1:*

Officer received a call for a male armed with a firearm in a school. The male was located in the main office seated on a desk with what appeared to be a gun in front of him. When asked to get down and move away from where the gun was located, he did not comply. Two officers had their firearms drawn while a third officer successfully deployed a CEW. The male was handcuffed and transported to hospital.

*Example 2:*

We received a call for service involving a male armed with a knife destroying a residence. The first officer on the scene was confronted by the male who appeared to be in a psychotic state and was wielding the

38  
%

# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2013 Deployments

- Frontline supervisors and the tactical unit carry TASER X26 CEWs at Ottawa police
- Ottawa Police has 126 qualified CEW operators and 18 qualified instructors.
- CEWs were used 20 times in 2013
- Frontline officers used them 13 times while tactical offices used them 7 times
- **No one has reported any related serious injuries**
- New policy will report every time a TASER CEW is drawn including a use-of-force report
- OPS in January 2014 added added 3 1/2 hours of “communication and de-escalation training” for officers



# Ottawa Police Service ON

## 2006 - 2007 Deployments

- TASER CEWs deployed 112 times in seven years
  - Ottawa police patrol supervisors deployed TASER CEWs five times in the two months since the department expanded the deployment of the controversial stun guns to make them more accessible to officers on the force's front line
- TASER CEWs were deployed 12 times in 2007
  - The lower number can be partially attributed to the fact that patrol supervisors have only recently been given the option of deploying the TASER CEW, said Ottawa Police Staff Sgt. Syd Gravel. Previously, tactical officers were the only members of the force with the necessary training to use them.



# Montreal Police Service QB

## Number of TASER CEWs vs Other Large Cities

- Toronto Police Services deploys nearly 600 TASER CEWs; the Ottawa Police Service has nearly 400; and the SPVM has 75. Of these, only 33 are used in the field and 42 are in reserve.
- The estimates of 2014-2015 Québec government indicates that nine QB provincial police deployed CEWs in 2013 (excluding aboriginal police forces). There were 134 TASER CEWs versus 101 CEWs in 2009.
- TASER CEW interventions increased from 28 in 2009 to 99 in 2013.
- In Montreal, the coroner who chaired the public inquiry into the death of the Alain Magoire recommended improving the training of future police officers in mental health and to increase the number of TASER CEWs at SPVM.

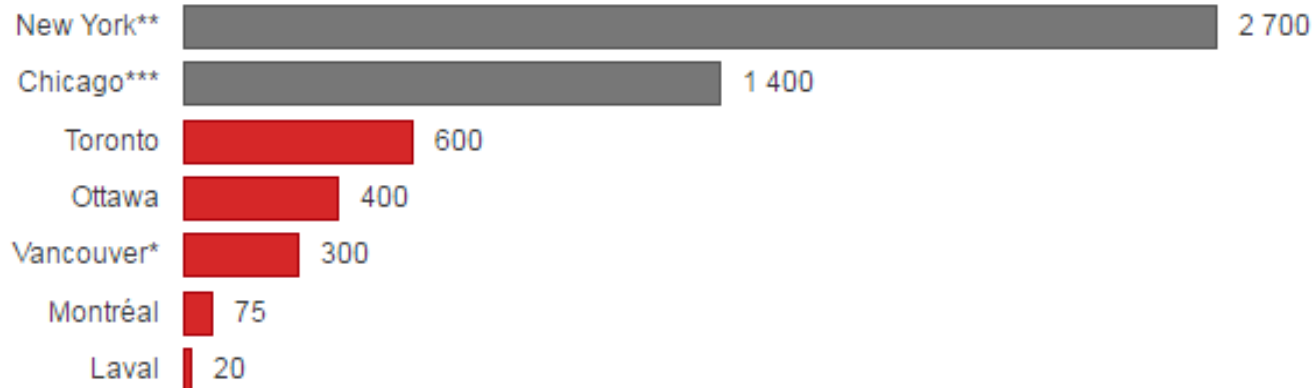
# Montreal Police Service QB

## Number of TASER CEWs vs Other Large Cities

### Pistolets Taser dans les corps policiers

Nombre

Nombre par 100 000 habitants

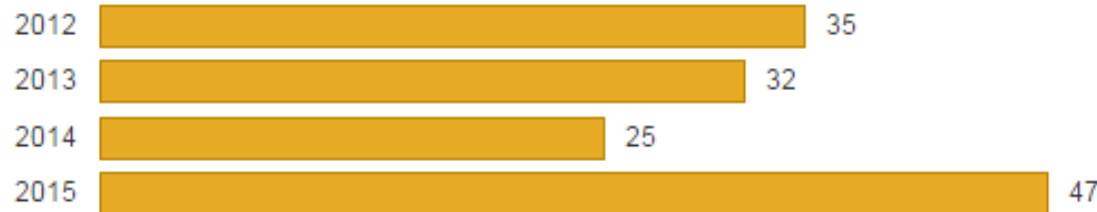


\* D'ici fin 2016 \*\* D'ici les prochains mois \*\*\* D'ici juin 2016

# Montreal Police Service QB

## Deployments 2012 - 2015

- The use of the Taser has nearly doubled in a year to Quebec
- In 2014, the Quebec city police officers have used this intermediate weapon 25 times during interventions.
- In 2015, this figure rises to 47 uses
- **Number of interventions with Taser in Quebec**

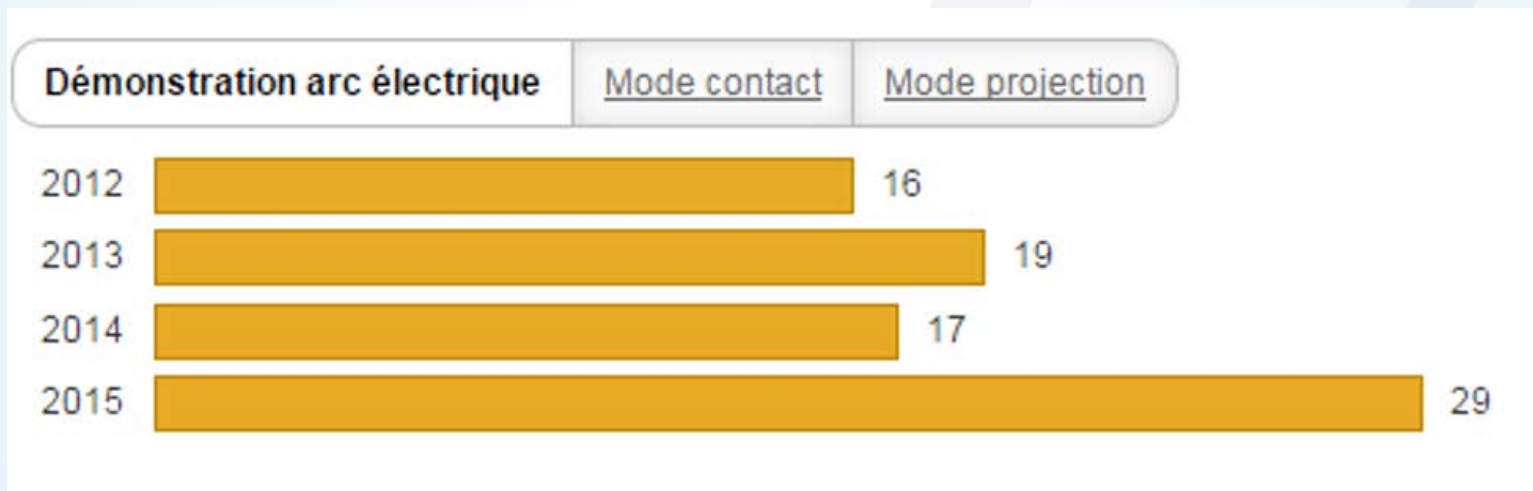


Source: SPVQ

# Montreal Police Service QB

Deployments 2012 - 2015

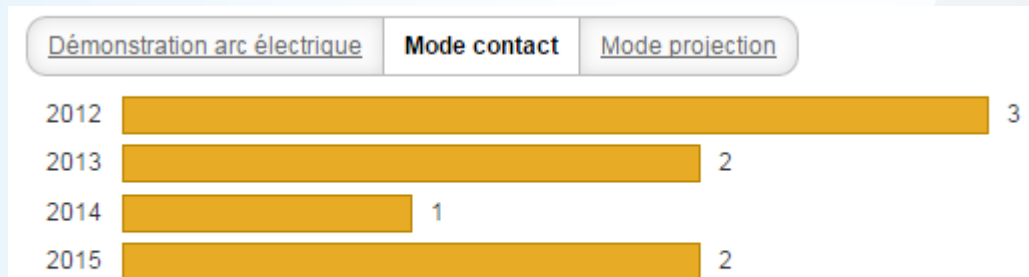
- Number of interventions with Taser in Quebec



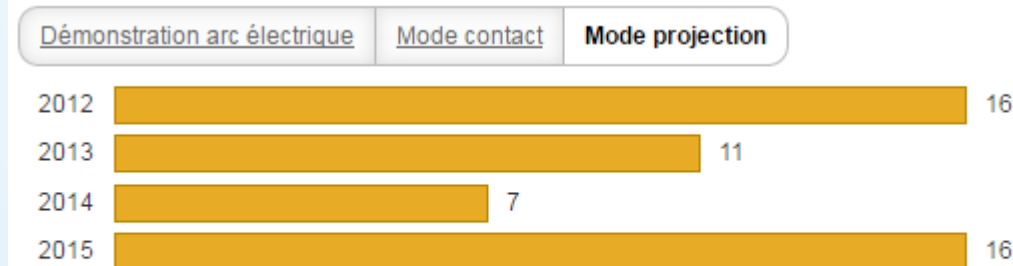
# Montreal Police Service QB

Deployments 2012 - 2015

- Number of interventions with Taser in Quebec



Source: SPVQ



Source: SPVQ

# Montreal Police Service QB

## Deployments 2012 - 2015

- The SPVQ has 44 TASER CEWs. At all times, 4 to 8 are deployed on the territory. Only a few police officers, sergeants and officers of the intervention group may use these alternative weapons. A 3-day training at the National Police Academy is mandatory. The police force of Quebec adds an extra day of training for its officers.
- In Quebec, eight other police services, including Montreal, Longueuil, Laval, Gatineau and the Quebec Provincial Police, have this intermediate weapon.
- According to Ministry of Public Security, in 2014, the Quebec police forces held 187 energy weapons.

# Montreal Police Service QB

## Deployments 2012 - 2015

- Number of police interventions including the use of TASER CEWs in Quebec

Corps de police ▲	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sûreté du Québec	3	2	-	-
Sécurité publique de la MRC des Collines-de-l'Outaouais	-	-	2	1
Service de police de l'agglomération de Longueuil	1	3	9	28
Service de police de Laval	3	1	1	1
Service de police de la Ville de Sherbrooke	6	5	1	2
Service de police de la Ville de Québec	8	13	35	32
Service de police de la Ville de Montréal	29	29	31	34
Service de police de la Ville de Gatineau	1	-	3	1

Source: Ministère de la Sécurité publique

# Montreal Police Service QB

Deployments 2006 - 2009

- TASER CEWs deployed 99 during past 4 years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Threatened</u>
2009	11	7
2008	17	3
2007	23	10
2006	17	11



# Niagara Regional & Hamilton Police Services

## 2007 Field Results

- Niagara Regional Police deployed the TASER 64 times as of mid-November 2007
- Hamilton Police deployed TASER CEWs 32 times in the first six months of 2007
  - In cities such as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg, where frontline patrol officers are authorized to deploy TASER CEWs, the use of the device is more frequent

# Winnipeg Police Services AB

## 2011 - 2013 Field Results

	2011	2012	2013
Firearm	195	211	140
ECW <sup>1</sup>	132	111	88
Baton	22	25	25
OC <sup>2</sup>	9	11	4
Weaponless	1046	1066	846
Total Types of Force	1404	1424	1103
Total Use of Force Arrests*	926	950	718
Complaints	18	19	14
Total Criminal Code Charges	22327	22983	25983

- Winnipeg Police deployed TASERs CEWs 88 times
- Of 14 use of force complaints, TASER CEWs had 3

%

# Winnipeg Police Services AB

## 2006 Field Results

- Winnipeg Police deployed TASERs CEWs 160 times
  - In comparison, Calgary officers have used their TASERs 80 times, while Edmonton officers have used theirs 250 times, although more officers in that city than in Winnipeg are equipped with the weapon
- There have been no reports of death or significant injury related to their use since Winnipeg Police began using TASER CEWs in 2006
- There have been no substantiated allegations made about TASER CEW use

# Winnipeg Police Services MB

Jan - Nov 2007 160 Field Use Results

- 50 probe deployments; 45 drive stuns; 65 laser sight compliance
  - In 65 cases (approx 40%), just showing a TASER CEW or threatening to use it was enough to rein in an out-of-control situation. “Most of the time... it's been used this year, the display of the weapon itself or having that red dot on your chest is enough to make that person go, OK, that's enough,” said Deputy Police Chief Doug Webster

# Vancouver Police BC

## 2002 - 2007 150 Field Use Results

- TASER CEW used 150 times from 2002 thru 2007
- “In every case, there was a high level of violence,” according to VPD Cst Jana McGuinness. “There were people armed, in many of the cases, armed with knives, armed with shards of glass, whatever their weapon of choice.”
- “In many, many cases, it just stops the incidents, and less harm occurred to our members and to the people involved. In many cases, it was not necessary to actually fire the TASER (CEW). Violent behaviour stopped just at the sight of it, or even a suggestion that it might be used,” said McGuinness.

38  
%

# Delta Police BC

2002 - 2008 47 Field Use with 31 TASER CEWs

Delta with 160 police officers, displayed their TASER CEWs 47 times with 27 actual uses over the past six years:

“Obviously I am a strong proponent of the CEW (conducted energy weapon) because I believe it saves the lives of the victim, subject and the police officer. “... the police are mandated to resolve violent situations which often result in violent and dangerous people being taken into custody. There is no risk-free method to accomplish this task. Presence and dialogue are the preferred force options, but these are not always effective and, in some cases, the risk of harm to others demands immediate response with a higher level control tactic option employed,” said Delta police chief Jim Cessford.

# Medicine Hat Police AB Canada

Deployments 2002 - 2007

- Medicine Hat Police Service with 104 sworn officers in city with a population of 60,000
- 2006 deployments: 23
- Since 2002 No TASER Deployment has resulted in a Criminal Investigation against a member
- No “Serious Injury” or ill effects recorded
- No Sudden In Custody Deaths that involved prior use of a TASER CEW

38  
%

# **Peel Police Services ON TASER Information**

**on next two slides**



	Use of Force Reports Submitted	TASER Deployments
2005	<b>254</b>	<b>40</b> (July – Dec. 2005)
2006	<b>247</b>	<b>46</b>
2007	<b>207</b> (as of Oct. 31, 2007)	<b>56</b> (as of Oct. 31, 2007)

Total number of certified TASER X26 users in Peel Regional Police as of December 5, 2007	<b>434</b>
Total number of TASER X26 devices operational in the Region of Peel	<b>41</b>
Number of officers confirmed to have been exposed to a TASER exposure	<b>248</b>
Total number of active civil suits involving the TASER: (There was one civil suit that was filed, but later withdrawn by the plaintiff due to lack of evidence.)	<b>0</b>

Number of TASER qualified officers given questionnaire on their use of the TASER in 2006	<b>350</b>
Number of officers who completed questionnaire	<b>95</b>
Number of estimated incidents in 2006 where TASER presence caused subject to comply. <b>(TASER not deployed)</b>	<b>385</b>
Number of Use of Force incidents in 2004 (our last full year before front line TASER implementation) Number of officer injuries in 2004 - <b>84</b>	<b>192</b>
Number of Use of Force incidents in 2006 (first full year of front line TASER implementation) Number of officer injuries in 2006 - <b>47</b>	<b>247</b>
The vast majority of our TASER deployments have occurred when a subject has displayed assaultive behavior.	

# **International Data**

A faint, light blue background graphic on the right side of the slide. It features a stylized globe with a curved line representing a latitude or longitude, and a sharp, jagged lightning bolt shape intersecting it.

# Bulgaria Police Field Study

TASER X26: Feb 2 - July 31, 2011

**Officer Injuries**

**100%**

**Suspect Injuries**

**0\***

**Citizen Complaints**

**0**

**Demonstration Compliance**

**42%**

\* No serious injuries occurred. Minor injuries included bruising of knees & palms, punctures, & one scratched eyebrow from fall.

# Bulgaria Police Field Study

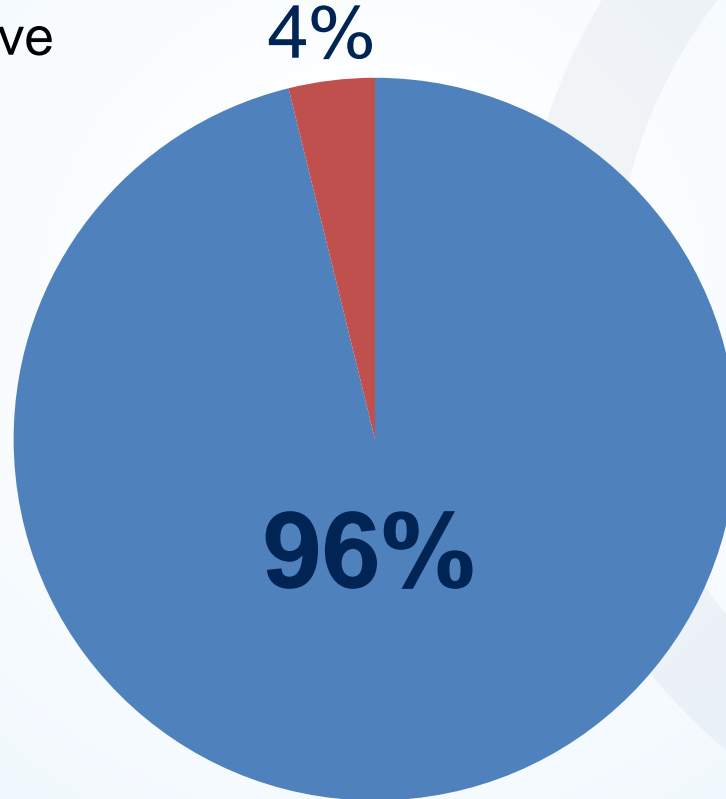
Since full deployment of the TASER X26 in 2011

1. Registered cases of direct physical confrontation with the suspects and uses of other subsidiary means for detention of such subjects.	DECREASED
2. Confidence in the Bulgarian police forces after their armament with TASER devices.	INCREASED
3. Self-confidence and certainty in the police officers during pursuit and detention of criminal suspects.	INCREASED
4. Dynamics of seeking assistance from the police officers by the civilians.	INCREASED
5. Public opinion of the overall work of the police officers with regard to the use of TASER devices.	POSITIVE, INCREASED
6. Respect towards the police officers and the institution as a whole from the criminal contingent.	INCREASED
7. Development of a functional mechanism of cooperation between the Central Department of the Police and ISD-BULGARIA Ltd.	ESTABLISHED

# Bulgaria Police Field Study **96% Success**

TASER X26 Probe Deployments

■ Effective



# French National Police

## TASER Usage 2014 and Laser Compliance

# 20% Laser Compliance

- Just the use of the laser on the targeted person ended the threat in 20% of 567 TASER CEW uses
- “This weapon is very interesting from a distance,” says Marie- France-Moneger Guyomarc’h, director of IGPN. “It has a clear deterrent effect. Your balance is positive, we recommend to keep it in the range of police officers.”
- In contrast, the Flash-Ball didn’t get high marks for the IGPN. Too “obsolete,” according to police sources emphasize that this gun, shot at close range, was commissioned in 1995 and has caused several serious injuries since.

# French National Police

## Officer Involved Handgun Use



15%

- The French National Police and Gendarme were issued 4,615 TASER CEWs as of September 23, 2008
- They were used 280 times in 2007 without causing serious injury, cutting handgun use by 15 percent, according to police chiefs



# Singapore Police

## Injury and Usage Report 2011

- Singapore Police Force officers here have used their TASER CEWs on 69 occasions since last year, but none of the suspects suffered any serious injuries
- Selected officers from the Singapore Police Force have been trained and issued with the TASER X26 CEW since six years ago and provide officers an alternative to firing their service revolvers when confronting hostile suspects. These include people who are violent or armed with dangerous weapons such as knives or broken glass bottles, said the spokesman.

# Switzerland Police Use

2013 - 2014 Usage Up

- Swiss police were forced to use TASER CEWs 22 times in 2014.
- TASER CEWs were unholstered on 36 occasions last year, which is six more times than in 2013.

# Switzerland Police Use

## 2003 - 2014 Usage Up

- TASER CEWs were approved in 2003 and are now standard equipment at almost all major Swiss police agencies. Since then the number of TASER uses has risen sharply.
- In 2008 there were only 8 applications but by 2014, the Swiss police applied it 154 times. The research of the Swiss Technical Institute shows: there have neither been death nor serious injuries. There were only 7 with light abrasions caused by falling down and in one case the person became very dizzy and in another case, the targeted person was hurt by his own knife.
- Police technician Roland Stämpfli tracks all TASER missions in Switzerland and believes the training of the task forces is one of the reasons that it is so successful: “The risk of injury when TASER corresponds to that of other operating resources of the police. Even though I'm with someone by hand to the ground, I risk minor injuries.”

# Switzerland Police Use

## 2003 - 2011 Usage

- The Swiss Police Technical Commission recorded 18 instances in 2011, up from 15 cases the previous year
- The trend is steadily rising, with 13, 7, 8 cases recorded in the years 2007 to 2009 for an overall 70 uses since 200.
- In more than half of these cases the suspects were emotionally disturbed. The remaining others were suspects under the influence of either drugs or alcohol.
- In half of the cases, the TASER CEW was used to stop physically violent and aggressive individuals
- Only one person is recorded as being injured in 2011. These injuries were sustained when the recipient fell from the force of the shock.

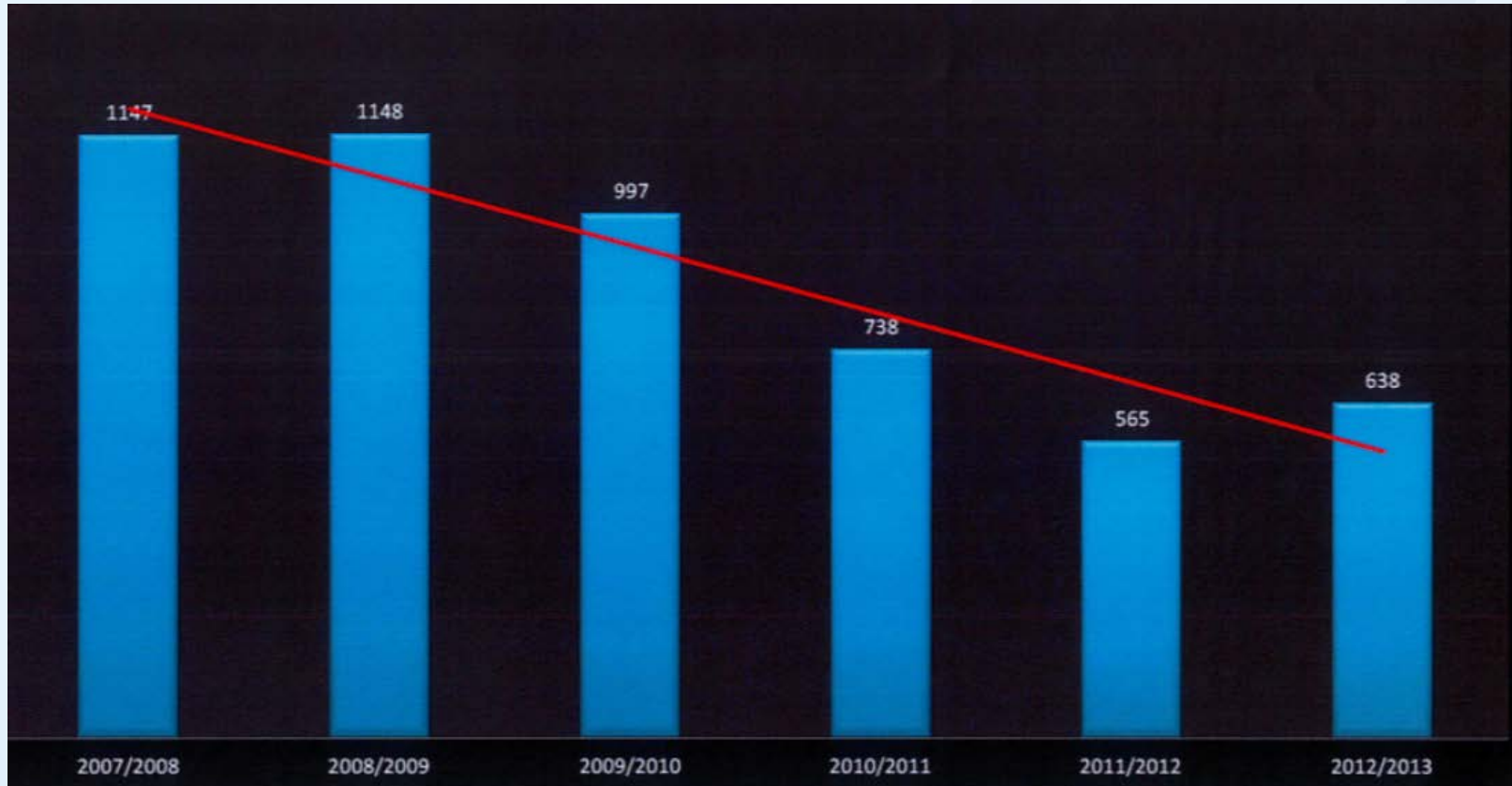
# Israel

## TASER Usage 2011 - 2012

- A Knesset's Science and Research Committee reported 472 CEW instances in 2012, over 385 in 2011
- The report says that when factoring in an additional 109 incidents involving the Border Police, Special Patrol Unit (Yasam) and police detective units, the number climbs to 581
- Tel Aviv District had 173 incidents in 2012 versus 115 in 2011. (The report did not include figures for 2010, the first year that the Taser went into widespread service with Israel Police.)
- The report also quotes an attorney from the Justice Ministry's unit for investigating police stating that since 2010 a large number of citizen complaints about the use of CEWs, but most incidents fell within the guidelines for using CEWs, or diverged only slightly from the rules.

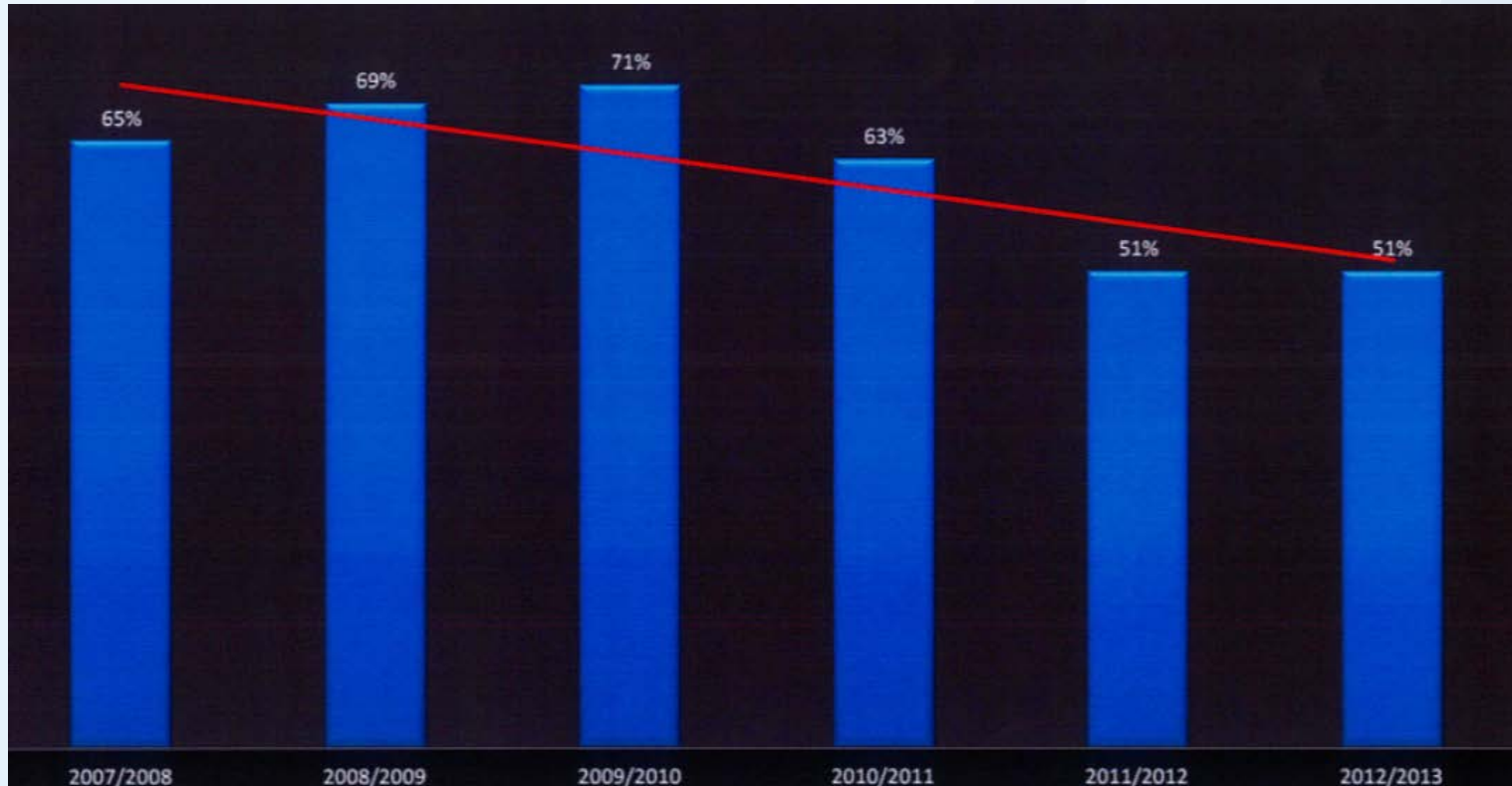
# Western Australia Police

## Overall TASER Use 2007 - 2013



# Western Australia Police

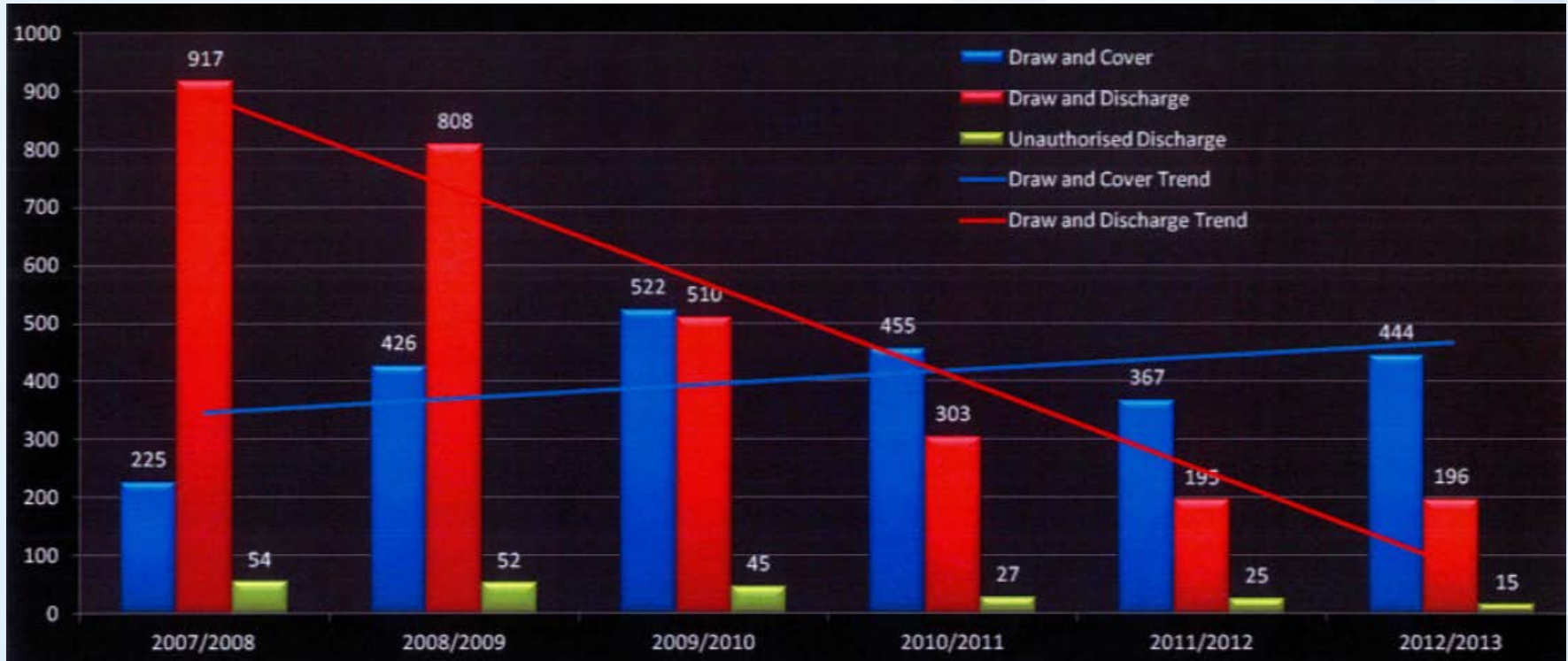
Use of TASER as % of Reportable Use of Force 2007 -2013





# Western Australia Police

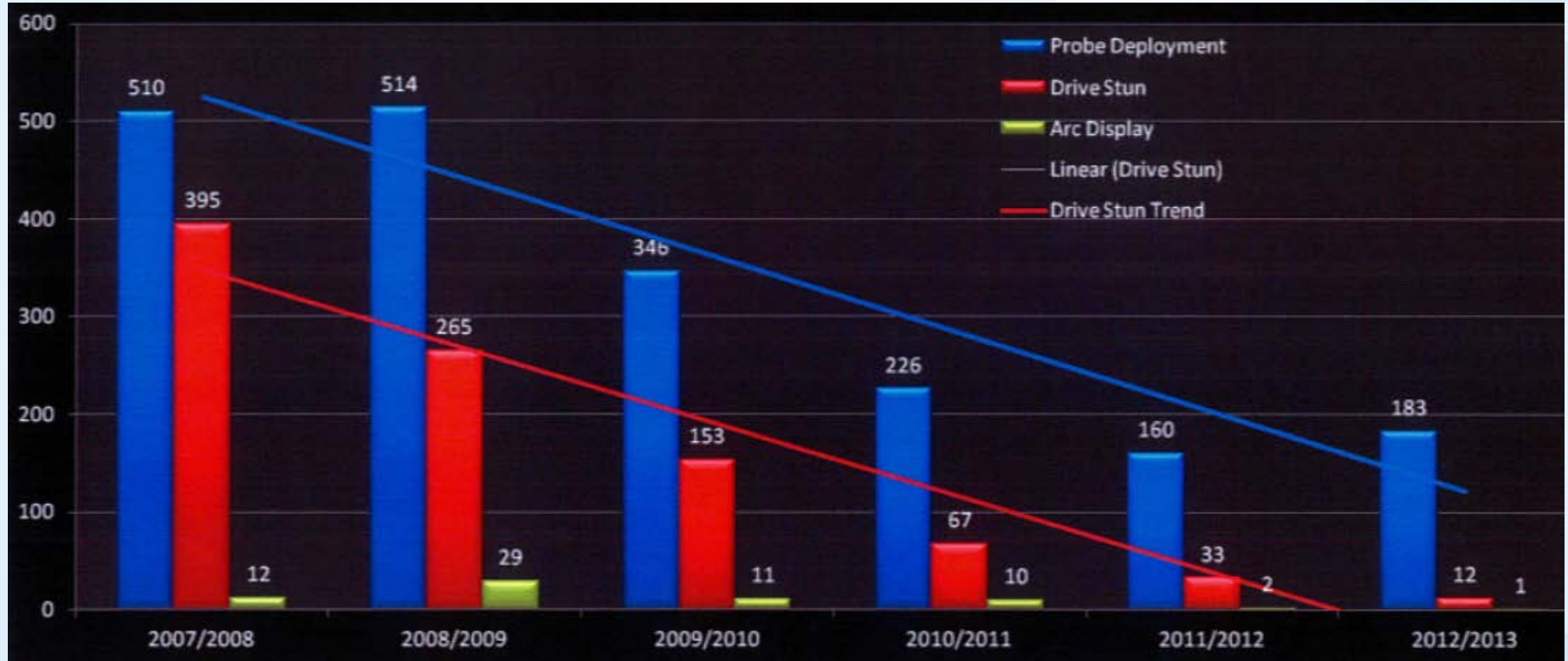
## Use of TASER as % of Reportable Use of Force 2007 -2013





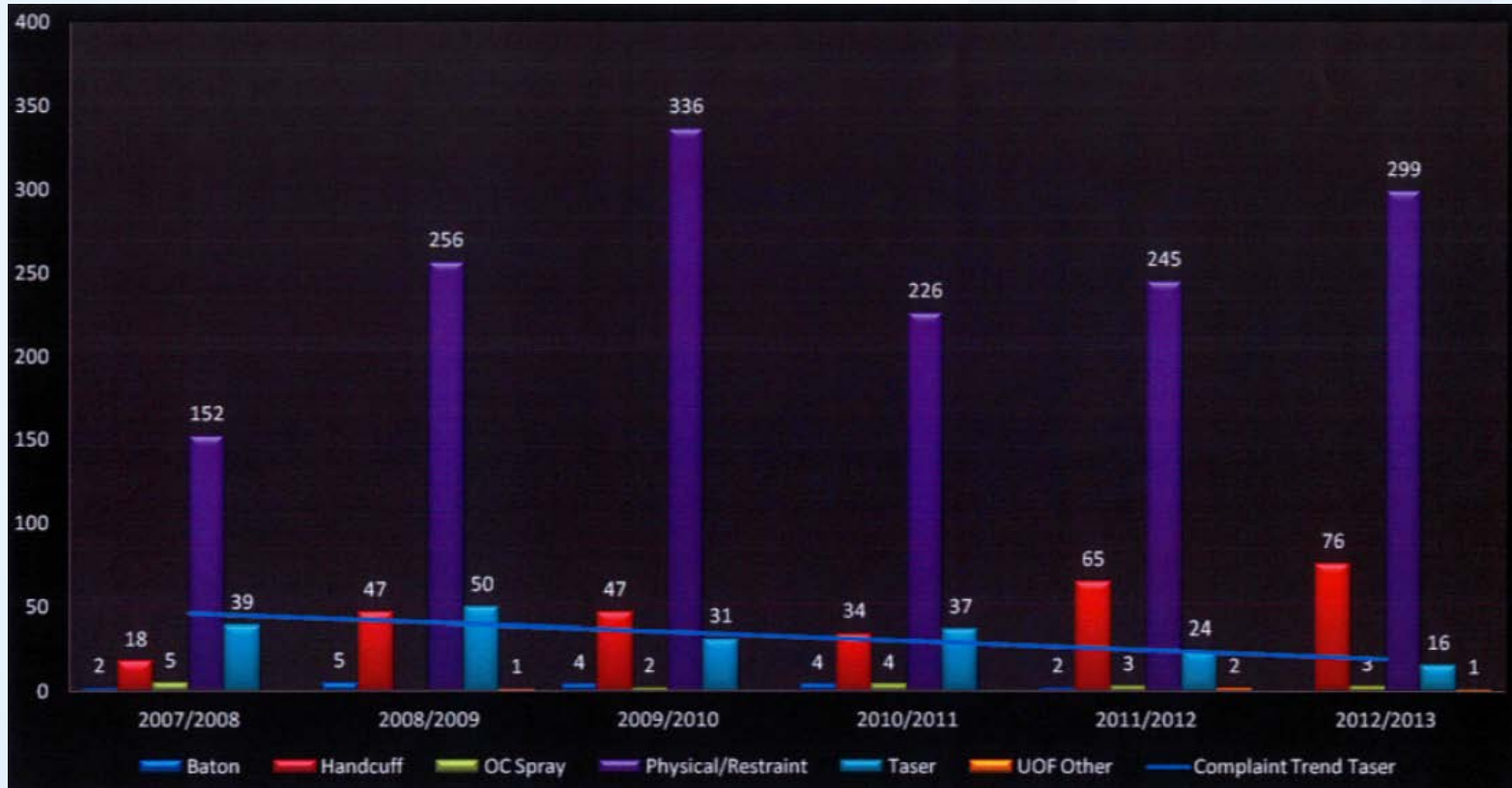
# Western Australia Police

## Probe Deployment vs Drive Stun 2007 -2013



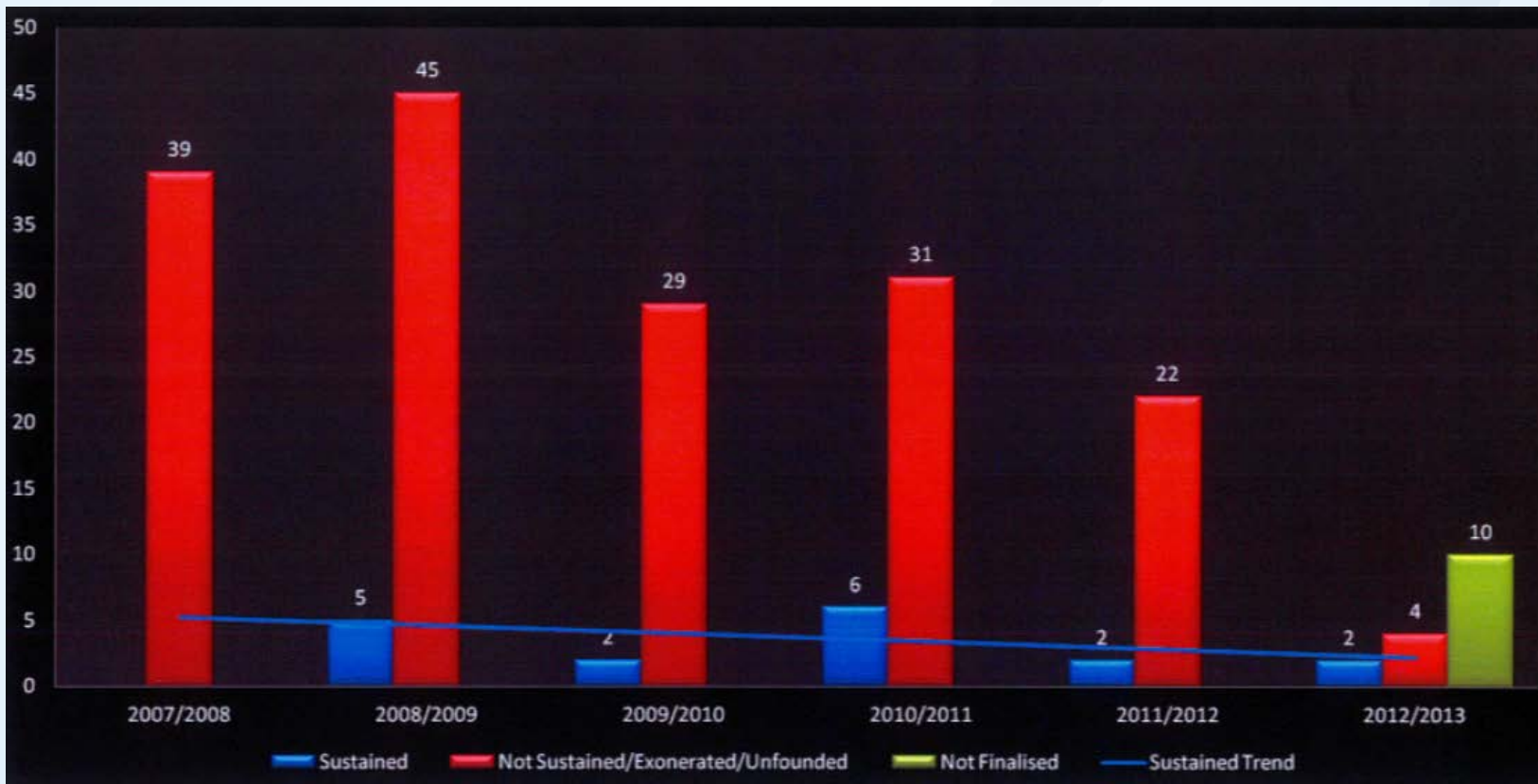
# Western Australia Police

## Use of Force Accusations (Public Complaints) 2007 -2013



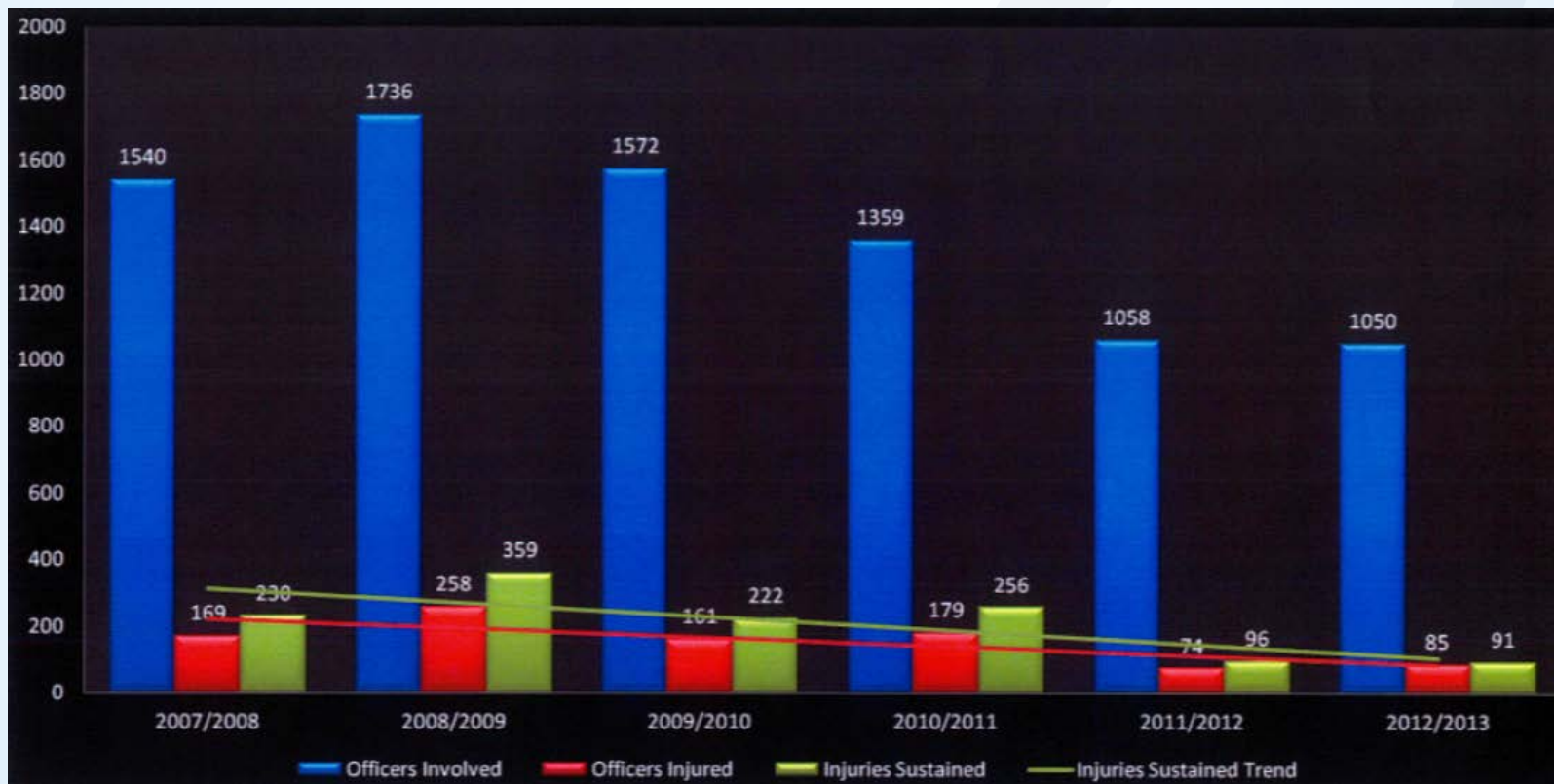
# Western Australia Police

## Use of Force Accusations (Public Complaints) Outcomes 2007 -2013



# Western Australia Police

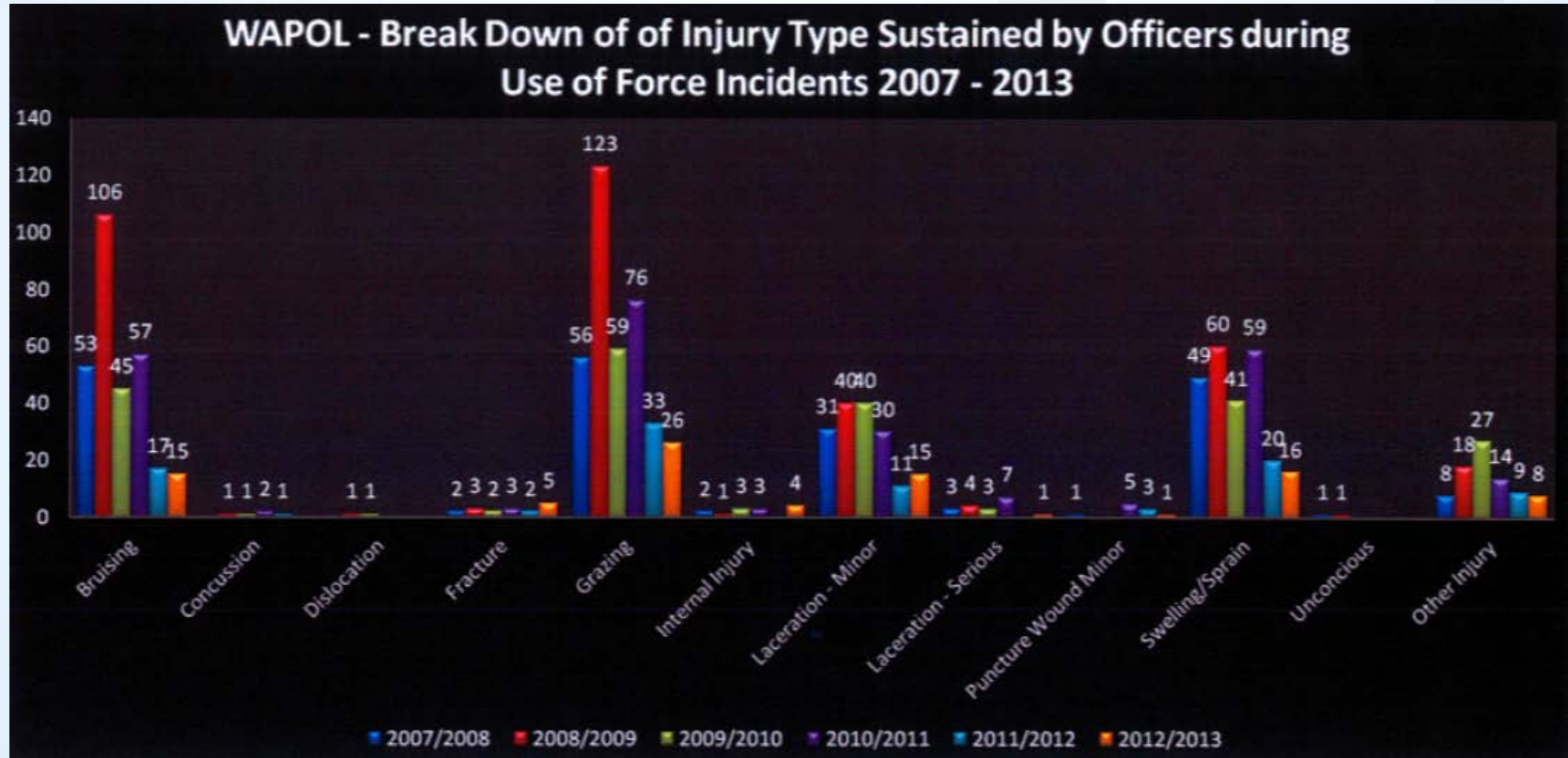
## Injuries Sustained by Officers During Use of Force Incidents 2007 -2013





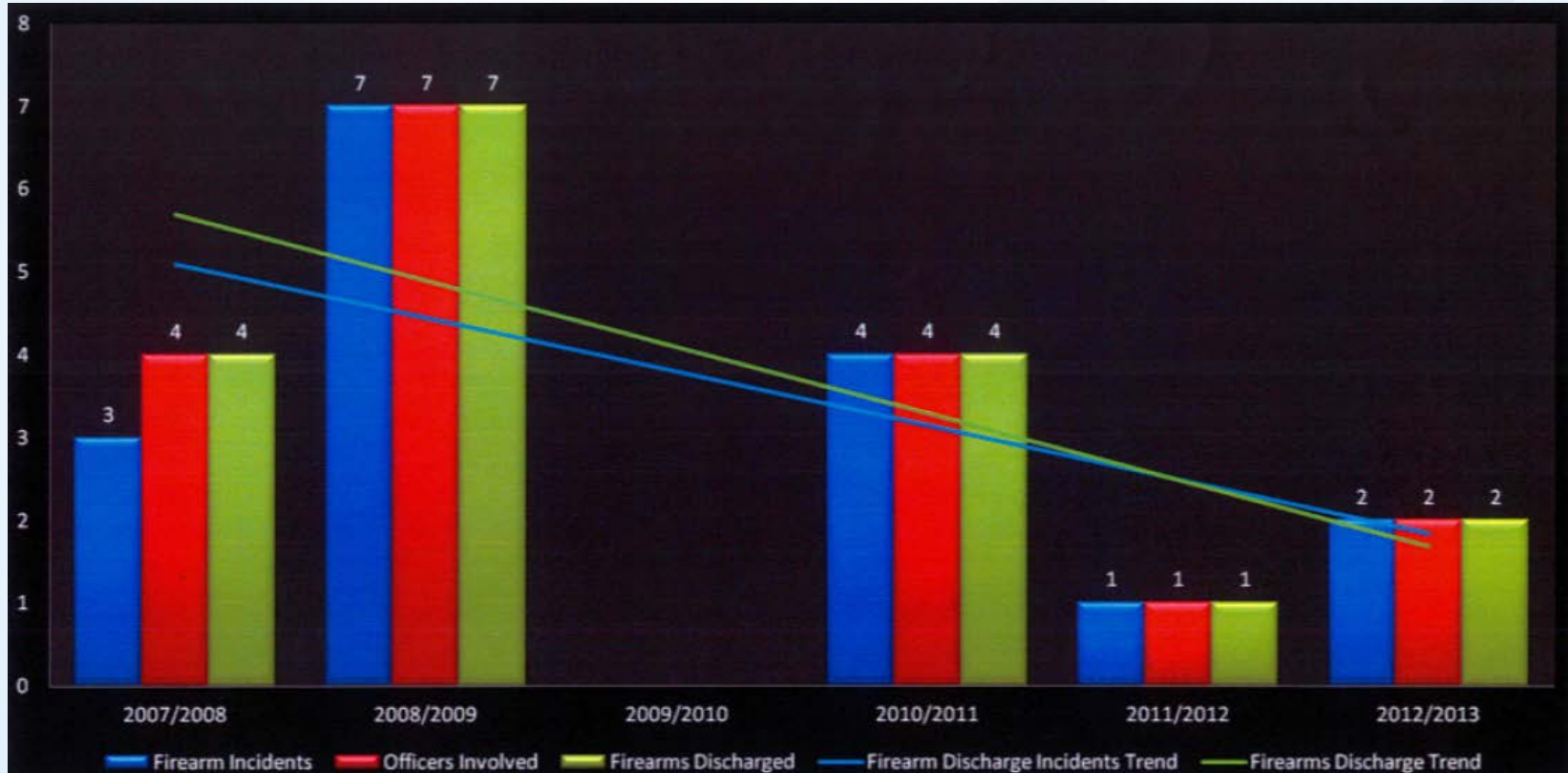
# Western Australia Police

Details of Injuries Sustained by Officers During Use of Force Incidents 2007 -2013



# Western Australia Police

## Firearm Discharge Incidents 2007 -2013



# Queensland Australia

## Overall Use 2009 - 2012

- Most Queensland police who repeatedly Use a TASER device against violent offenders are acting responsibly, the state's crime and corruption watchdog has found in a review of uses between 2009 – 2012 by the Crime and Misconduct Commission (CMC)
- In that period, 123 people were subjected to multiple or prolonged use of TASER devices
- Multiple use occurs when a person is hit by more than one Taser cycle. Prolonged use occurs when a TASER is activated for more than five continuous seconds
- The CMC found 83 % of the 123 cases saw people subjected to shocks from six to 15 seconds or about three people a month

# Queensland Australia

## Overall Use 2009 - 2012

- That's consistent with international guidelines, which recommend limiting TASER exposure to 15 seconds
- However, 17% were over 15 seconds, the longest 71 seconds
- “It's important to note the vast majority was less than 15 seconds,” CMC's research director Dr Rebecca Denning said
- “In these cases the Taser continued to be deployed because of violent behaviour,” and said the review found overall the use of TASER devices were appropriate and justified
- “In violent situations, the use of a multiple or prolonged deployment may minimise the risk of injury to the police officer, the community and the subject person,” she said



# Queensland Australia

## Overall Use 2009 - 2012

- “We also found that multiple or prolonged TASER deployments typically occurred because one or more of the cycles was not effective in reducing the level of violence and risk”
- The most controversial Taser case was the 2009 death of a naked, psychotic man with 28 exposures in north Queensland
- The officer responsible escaped disciplinary action after the state coroner found Antonio Galeano's death was not directly caused by the repeated Taser discharges
- Police use a TASER unit on someone multiple times or for a prolonged period about three times a month in Queensland

# Queensland Australia

## Overall Use 2009- 2012

- It said most multiple or prolonged uses of Tasers related to people who were “displaying violent behaviours likely to result in grievous bodily harm or death to another person”
- A smaller number of incidents involved people who appeared likely to harm themselves
- Half of the total number of circumstances involved people holding a weapon – usually a knife, scissors or an axe
- Of those subjected to a multiple or prolonged Taser cycle, more than 80% were reportedly affected by drugs or alcohol and 40% were thought to have an underlying mental health condition

# Queensland Australia

## Overall Use 2009- 2012

- Indigenous people counted for 16 per cent of all people involved in prolonged or multiple TASER deployments
- Police used more than one TASER cycle on 72% of people, while 11% received a longer cycle. In 17% of cases, a person received both.
- One person received a 14-second cycle, which after a review of the incident, was found to have been appropriately handled

# Australia

## Northern Rivers Reductions 2011

Officer Assaults



Down

Laser Compliance



70%

- “It is telling that the number of assaults on police has declined since their introduction”
- “In seven out of every 10 situations where a TASER is drawn, the threat of being tasered is enough to resolve the situation without the police officer actually having to fire,” Police Association of NSW northern region executive member Tony King

# Australia

## New South Wales Officer Assaults Reductions 2010



24%

- “We can't say how many lives have been saved or police protected from injury through the provision of TASERs to help police deal with violent confrontations. The fact is, we've had a 24% drop in the number of police assaulted, in the past year, from 744 to 563,” Police Minister Michael Daley

# Australia

## Queensland Officer Assaults Reductions as of 2007



40%

- “They're a safe and effective means of restraint. Western Australia recently had them available for all first response police and there's been a 40 percent reduction in assaults on police in that state. That's what we need to see here,” said the Queensland Police Union.

# Queensland Australia

1<sup>st</sup> Year Field Trial Suspect and Officer Injuries: 0

- “The purpose of this trial is to ascertain whether TASERs can be used as an effective tool to reduce the number of assaults on police and protect the public from dangerous or violent offenders, while also reducing the chance of harm to offenders themselves,” said Police Minister Judy Spence
- “In every incident so far, the use of a TASER has resolved a potentially dangerous situation, without injury to police, the public or the offender, and without the need for medical treatment for the person detained by police”

# Australia

## Riverina Officer Assaults Reductions as of 2007



50%

- “Assaults on police have decreased by 50 percent, and that's huge,” said Riverina union representative Mick Connor
- “That means that police aren't being assaulted, they're not being injured and you're not losing time off work because of that. That means police are more productive, we're out on the street and we're confident in our ability to handle each situation.”



# New Zealand Police

2014

- Reported TOR events (n=2,944) accounted for approximately 0.19% of the over 1.5 million recorded face to face interactions police had with the public from 1 January to 30 June 2014. TASER TOR events accounted for approximately 0.04% of all recorded face to face interactions.
- TASER was deployed in a minority of Police apprehensions. From 1 January to 30 June 2014, TASER was shown at 0.70% of apprehensions, and discharged at 0.09% of apprehensions.

# New Zealand Police

2014

- From 1 January to 30 June 2014, TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) in 570 TOR events, at an average of 95 events per month. Overall, TASER was deployed at 19% of TOR events. Excluding minor probe wounds, there was no subject injury in 99% of TASER events. Seven TASER-related injuries were recorded for this period (one minor, i.e., nil, self, or staff treatment; five moderate, i.e., medical treatment (but no hospital admission); and one severe, i.e., requiring hospital admission).

# New Zealand Police

2014

- In the majority (72%) of TASER events, officers used laser painting as the highest mode of deployment, followed by presentation (15%). Discharge was used in 12% of TASER events, while arcing was used in 1%. Overall, this equates to a show to discharge ratio of 8:1. The majority of TASER discharges (80%) and shows (81%) were deemed effective in de-escalating the incident.

# New Zealand Police

2014

- TASER discharge events were typified by one or more of the following behaviours: physical violence towards police (46%), verbal threats towards police (43%), and the threat of weapons (27%). Weapons were used in 15% of discharge events. Verbal threats towards police (40%) and threat of weapons (25%) were also common in TASER show events. Note, people may display more than one type of behaviour at TOR events.
- TASER deployments (shows or discharges) involved people with one or more of the following characteristics: alcohol impairment (51%), a history of violence (40%), and a history of carrying weapons (23%)

# New Zealand Police

2014

- Mental illness and suicidal behaviours were factors at 17% and 12% of TASER TOR events respectively. Note, people may display more than one type of factor at TOR events. Of the 6,654 mental health (1M) events that Police attended in this period, TASER was shown in 1.1%, and discharged in 0.3% of events.
- Those against whom TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) were most often males (94%), and aged 30 years or younger (58%). TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) against Pacific Island peoples, Māori, and European, at 128, 87 and 63 TASER events per 10,000 apprehensions of these groups, respectively. This data does not account for people's behaviour at TOR events.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 1. Tactical options used at TOR events, by district, 1 January to 30 June 2014<sup>1</sup>**

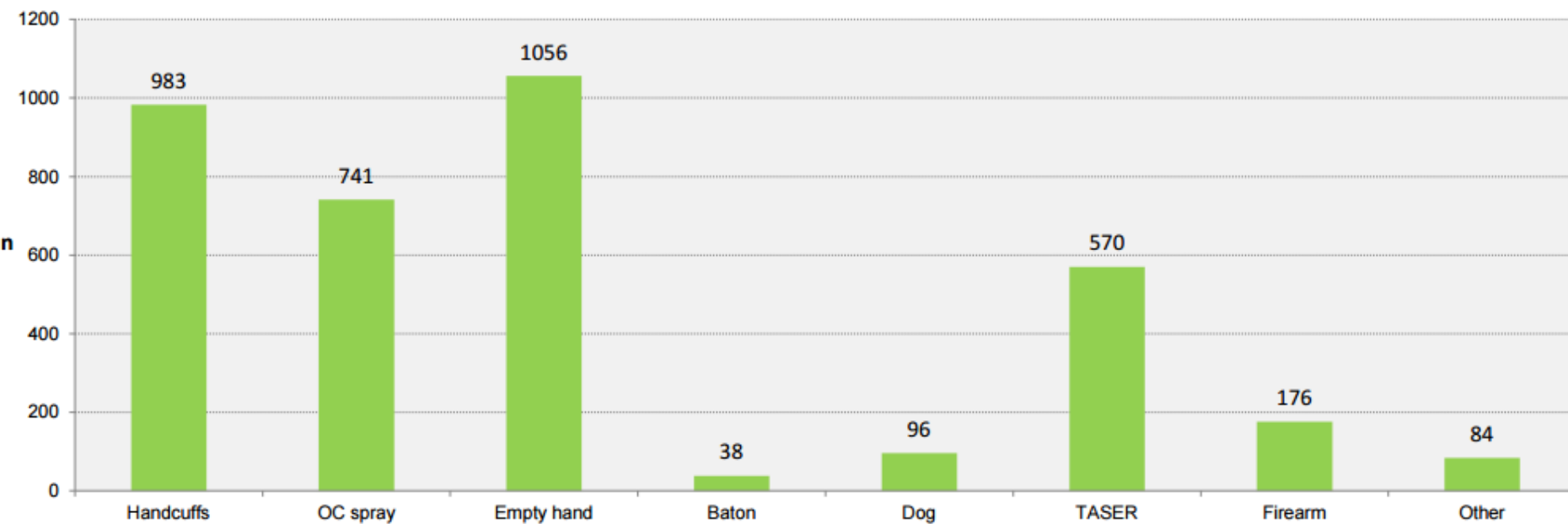
	Handcuffs	OC spray	Empty hand	Baton	Dog	TASER	Firearm	Other
Northland	36	34	39	2	6	22	10	4
Waitemata	82	52	93	1	3	40	12	11
Auckland City	124	60	102	2	8	76	15	16
Counties Manukau	165	94	181	5	7	62	22	16
Waikato	68	89	82	4	9	50	6	5
Bay of Plenty	99	94	105	4	8	57	30	10
Eastern	60	62	66	0	10	36	8	4
Central	81	73	90	7	11	80	20	6
Wellington	100	60	106	4	14	39	19	4
Tasman	25	28	36	0	3	24	7	0
Canterbury	93	56	97	4	16	56	23	5
Southern	51	41	60	5	1	28	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>National average</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>

<sup>1</sup> An officer may use more than one tactical option (eg, handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event. Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 count whether a particular tactical option was used at a TOR event, not the number of times that tactical option was used at that event. See page 9 for tactical options deployments that are reportable in a Tactical Options Report.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

Figure 1. Number of tactical options used at TOR events, nationally (n=3,744) 1 January to 30 June 2014<sup>2</sup>

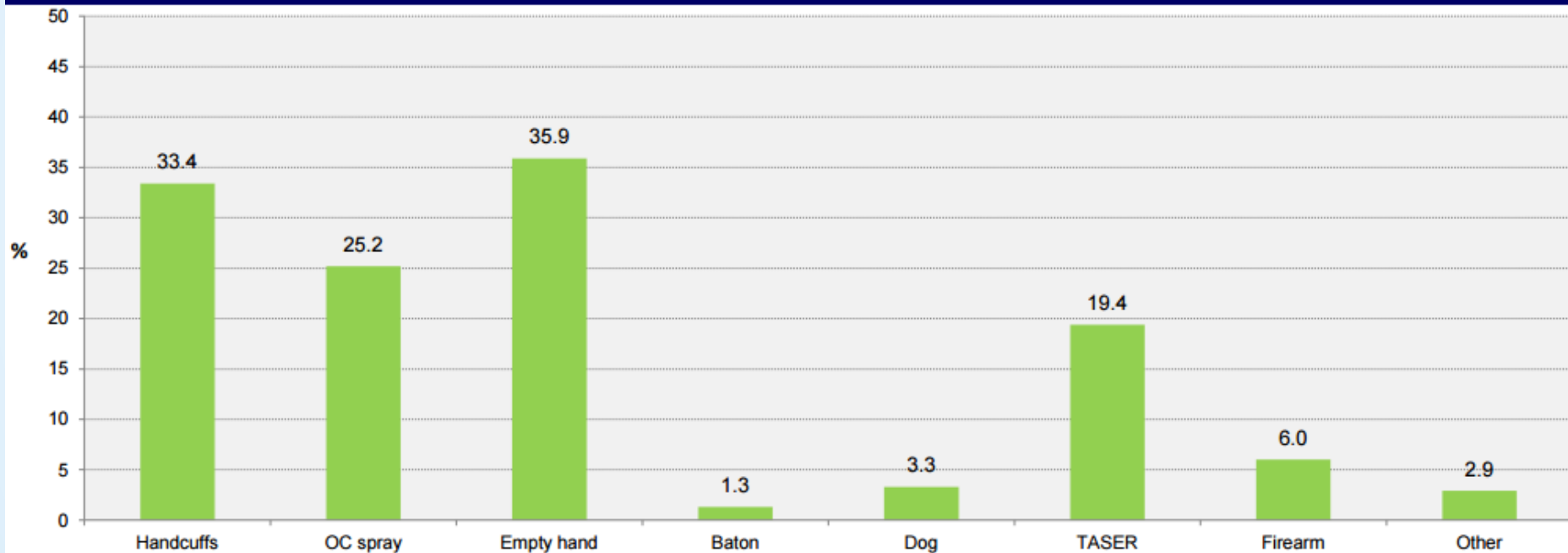


<sup>2</sup> Officers may use more than one particular tactical option (eg, handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event, thus, the total number of TOR events is lower than the number of tactical options used.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of tactical options used at TOR events, nationally (n=2,944), 1 January to 30 June 2014<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Officers may use more than one particular tactical option (eg, handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.



**Table 2. TASER TOR events by highest mode of deployment<sup>4</sup> by district, 1 January to 30 June 2014**

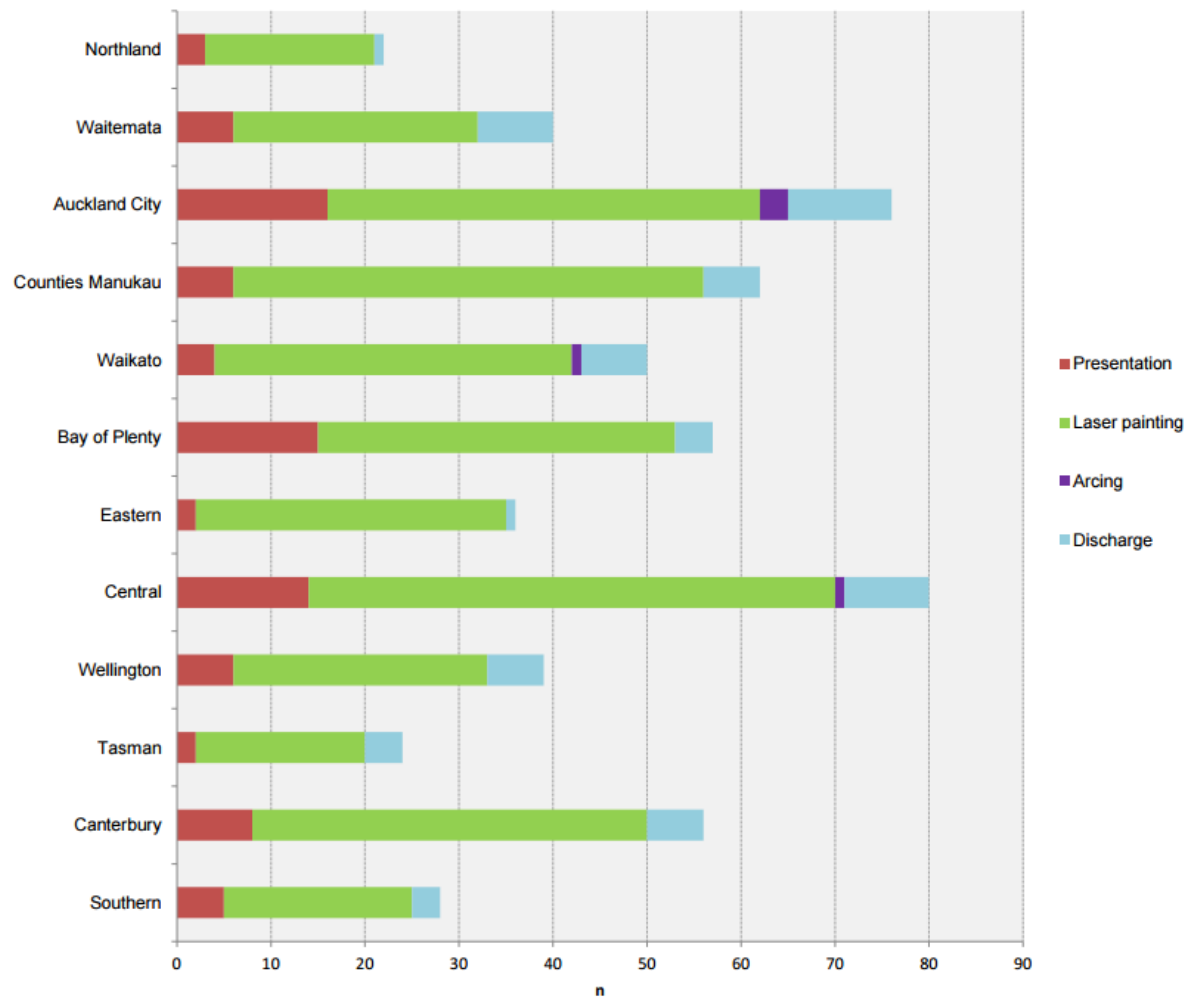
	Presentation	Laser painting	Arcing	Discharge <sup>5</sup>	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>6</sup>
Northland	3	18	0	1	22	62
Waitemata	6	26	0	8	40	70
Auckland City	16	46	3	11	76	121
Counties Manukau	6	50	0	6	62	70
Waikato	4	38	1	7	50	79
Bay of Plenty	15	38	0	4	57	71
Eastern	2	33	0	1	36	67
Central	14	56	1	9	80	123
Wellington	6	27	0	6	39	66
Tasman	2	18	0	4	24	65
Canterbury	8	42	0	6	56	75
Southern	5	20	0	3	28	59
National	87	412	5	66	570	79
District average	7	34	0.4	6	48	

<sup>4</sup> TASER data is presented by 'highest mode of deployment', ie, the highest mode of use (presentation, laser painting, arcing, or discharge) is reported. Where TASER discharge is the highest mode of deployment, any TASER show that preceded or followed the discharge is excluded from the data. This caveat applies to Table 2, Figure 4, Table 3, and Table 4.

<sup>5</sup> TASER discharge data in Table 2 counts the number of TOR events in which a discharge(s) (either discharge with probes and/or contact stun) occurred, but not the number of discharges or modes of discharge (see Table 4 and 5).

<sup>6</sup> Police apprehension data does not represent the number of offences or offenders, as one offender of may be apprehended for multiple offences, or multiple offenders may be apprehended for one offence.

Figure 4. TASER TOR events, by highest mode of deployment, by district (n=570), 1 January to 30 June 2014



# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 4. Number of TASER discharges at each TASER TOR event, by district, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>7</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Northland	1	0	0	0	0	1
Waitemata	7	0	1	0	0	8
Auckland City	5	6	0	0	0	11
Counties Manukau	1	4	0	0	1	6
Waikato	5	1	1	0	0	7
Bay of Plenty	4	0	0	0	0	4
Eastern	1	0	0	0	0	1
Central	8	0	1	0	0	9
Wellington	5	1	0	0	0	6
Tasman	3	1	0	0	0	4
Canterbury	5	1	0	0	0	6
Southern	1	2	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>

<sup>7</sup>TASER discharge data in Table 4 includes all TASER discharges with probes and/or contact stuns. TASER may be discharged more than once in a TASER TOR event. In 46 TASER TOR events, TASER was discharged once, while in 16 events it was discharged twice. In three events it was discharged three times, and in one event it was discharged five times; thus, there were 91 discharges at the 66 TASER TOR discharge events. Where multiple discharges were deployed, 10% (n=2) of discharges had no or insufficient effect on the person

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

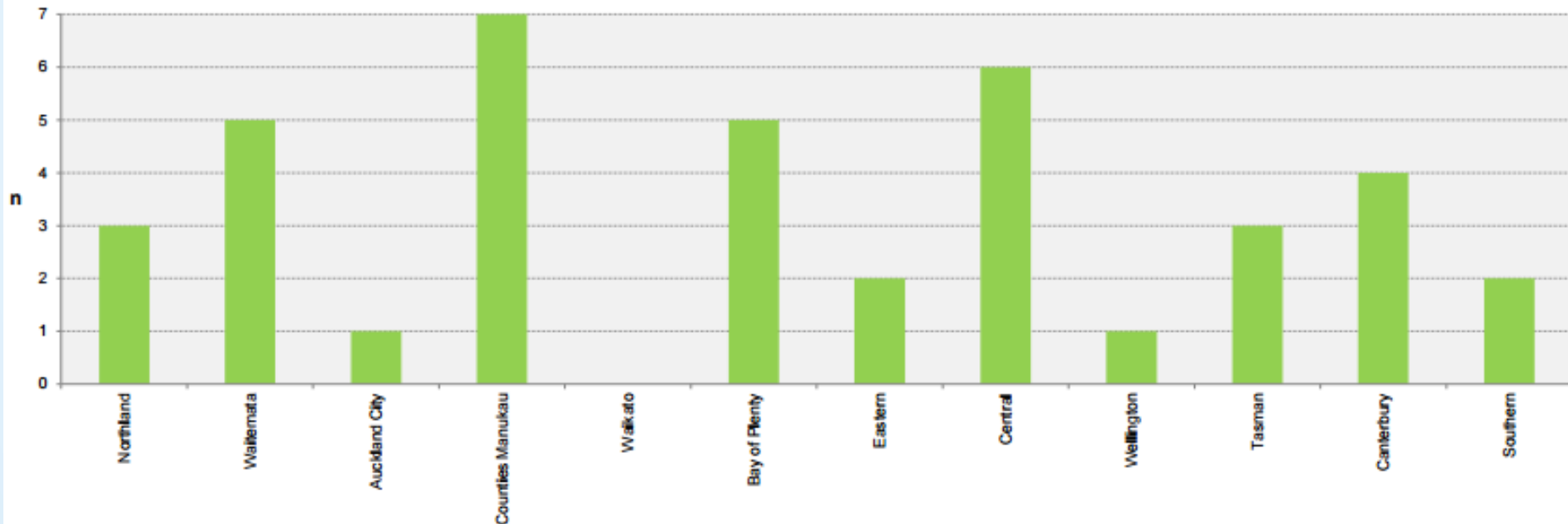
**Table 5. Number of TASER discharges, by discharge mode and district, 1 January to 30 June 2014**

	Contact stun	Discharge with probes	Total discharges
Northland	1	0	1
Waitemata	1	9	10
Auckland City	1	16	17
Counties Manukau	5	9	14
Waikato	2	8	10
Bay of Plenty	1	3	4
Eastern	0	1	1
Central	1	10	11
Wellington	0	6	6
Tasman	0	5	5
Canterbury	1	6	7
Southern	1	4	5
<b>Total discharges</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>91</b>

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

Figure 5. Number of unintentional discharges of TASER, by district (n=39), 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> All 39 unintentional discharges of TASER occurred in non-operational settings.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 6. TASER TOR events, by work group <sup>9</sup>**

Work group	n
AOS	0
CIB/Enquiries	11
Community Relations	0
Dog Section	1
General Duties Branch	515
Road Policing	27
Rural	9
Other	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>570</b>

<sup>9</sup> Table 6 presents TASER TOR events by work group (work groups represented may change in future TASER reports if TASER is deployed by other work groups).

**Table 7. TASER TOR events, by location type <sup>10</sup>**

Location type	n
Commercial property	1
Gang premises	6
Non-police vehicle	3
Outdoor public area	106
Police premises	8
Police vehicle	1
Residence	270
Street, highway, motorway	176
Other	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>

<sup>10</sup> More than one location type may be reported for each TOR event, thus the total in this table exceeds the number of TASER TOR events (n=570).

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 8. Subject behaviours at TASER TOR events, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>11</sup>**

	Shows <sup>12</sup>	% of shows	Discharges <sup>12</sup>	% of discharges	Total	% of TASER events
Threaten police	200	40%	28	43%	229	40%
Threaten non-police	92	18%	6	9%	98	17%
Violence towards police	63	13%	31	46%	94	16%
Violence towards non-police	70	14%	4	7%	75	13%
Had and used a weapon	26	5%	9	15%	36	6%
Had a weapon but did not use it	127	25%	18	27%	145	25%
Other aggressive behaviours	38	8%	2	3%	40	7%
Resist and / or obstruct police	42	8%	2	3%	44	8%
Evade and / or escape police	22	4%	0	0%	22	4%
Threatened or actual self-harm	9	2%	3	4%	12	2%
Other	53	11%	5	7%	58	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>742</b>		<b>111</b>		<b>853</b>	

<sup>11</sup> Table 8 presents subject behaviours displayed at TASER TOR events; eg, in 46% of TASER TOR events where discharge was the highest mode of deployment, there was violence towards police. Subjects may display more than one type of behaviour at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.

<sup>12</sup> TASER data is presented by highest mode of deployment. TASER shows = presentation, laser painting, and arcing. TASER discharges = discharge with probe and/or contact stun.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 9. Relevant factors at TASER TOR events, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>13</sup>**

	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	% of TASER events
Mental illness	75	15%	22	33%	97	17%
Suicidal	57	11%	12	18%	69	12%
Alcohol	256	51%	36	55%	293	51%
Drugs	101	20%	20	31%	122	21%
Excited delirium	25	5%	6	9%	30	5%
History of carrying weapons	111	22%	20	31%	132	23%
History of violence against police	98	19%	23	36%	122	21%
History of violence	197	39%	31	48%	229	40%
Medical condition	16	3%	3	4%	19	3%
Other	73	14%	5	7%	78	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1009</b>		<b>178</b>		<b>1191</b>	

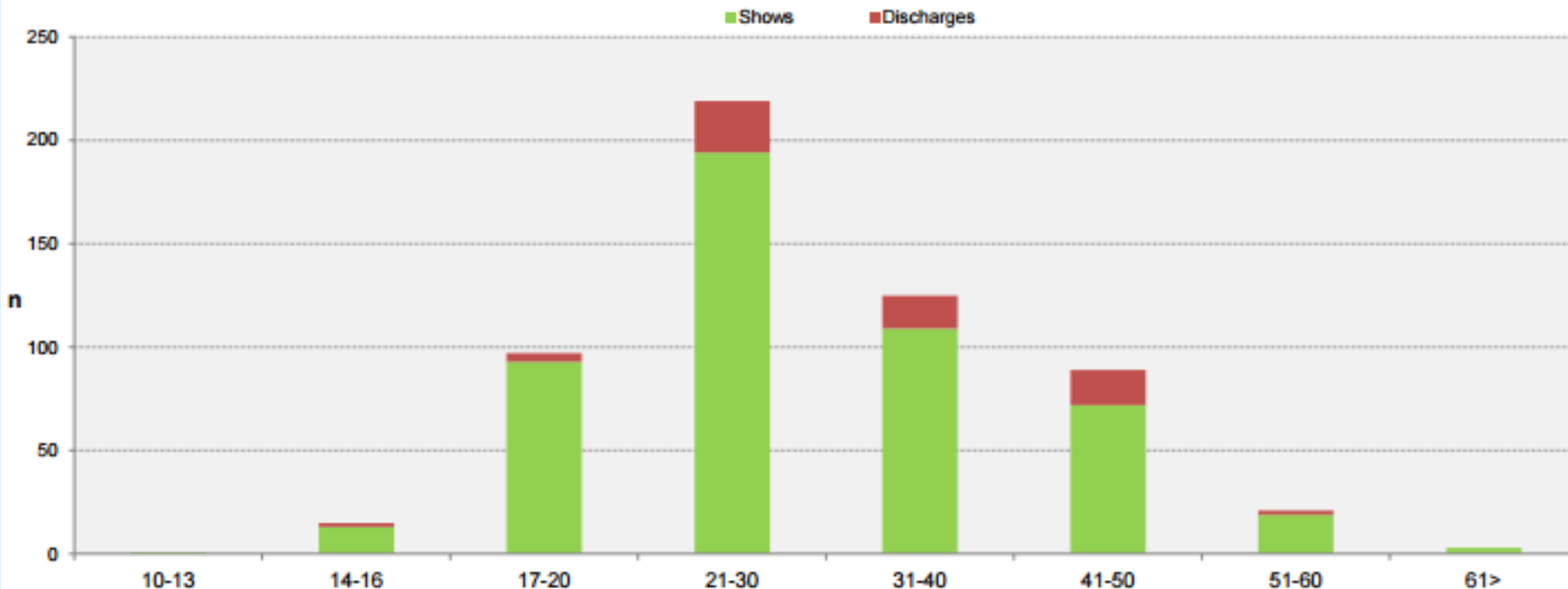
<sup>13</sup> Table 9 presents broader factors relevant to TASER TOR events; eg, in 55% of TASER TOR events where discharge was the highest mode of deployment, the subject was impaired by alcohol. Subjects may display more than one relevant factor at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.



# New Zealand Police

## 2014

Figure 6. TASER TOR events by age range, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> The youngest person who had TASER discharged against them was aged 14 years, while the oldest person was aged 55.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 10. TASER TOR events, by ethnicity, 1 January to 30 June 2014**

	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>15</sup>
European	168	34%	14	21%	182	63
Māori	256	51%	33	51%	290	87
Pacific Island peoples	67	13%	16	24%	83	128
Other	10	2%	3	4%	13	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>568</b>	

<sup>15</sup> Police apprehension data does not represent the number of offences or offenders, as one offender may be apprehended for multiple offences, or multiple offenders may be apprehended for one offence. Note, the data in Table 10 does not account for subject behaviours at TOR events.

**Table 11. TASER TOR events, by sex, 1 January to 30 June 2014**

	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>15</sup>
Male	471	93%	62	94%	534	94
Female	32	6%	4	6%	36	23
Unknown	1	0%	0	0%	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>570</b>	

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 12. Number of tactical options used resulting in subject injuries, by district, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>16</sup>**

	Handcuffs	OC spray	Empty hand	Baton	Dog	TASER	Firearm	Other	Total	%
Northland	0	0	8	0	7	2	0	0	17	4%
Waitemata	6	2	24	1	7	1	0	1	42	10%
Auckland City	3	1	22	2	14	2	0	0	44	10%
Counties Manukau	8	3	33	4	8	0	0	0	56	13%
Waikato	5	0	21	1	4	0	0	0	31	7%
Bay of Plenty	9	4	26	0	8	0	0	0	47	11%
Eastern	4	1	18	1	6	0	0	0	30	7%
Central	3	2	28	1	1	0	0	0	35	8%
Wellington	7	2	33	0	3	0	0	0	45	10%
Tasman	2	1	5	1	8	0	1	0	18	4%
Canterbury	7	2	25	0	3	0	0	0	37	8%
Southern	1	2	20	0	11	2	0	0	36	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100%</b>

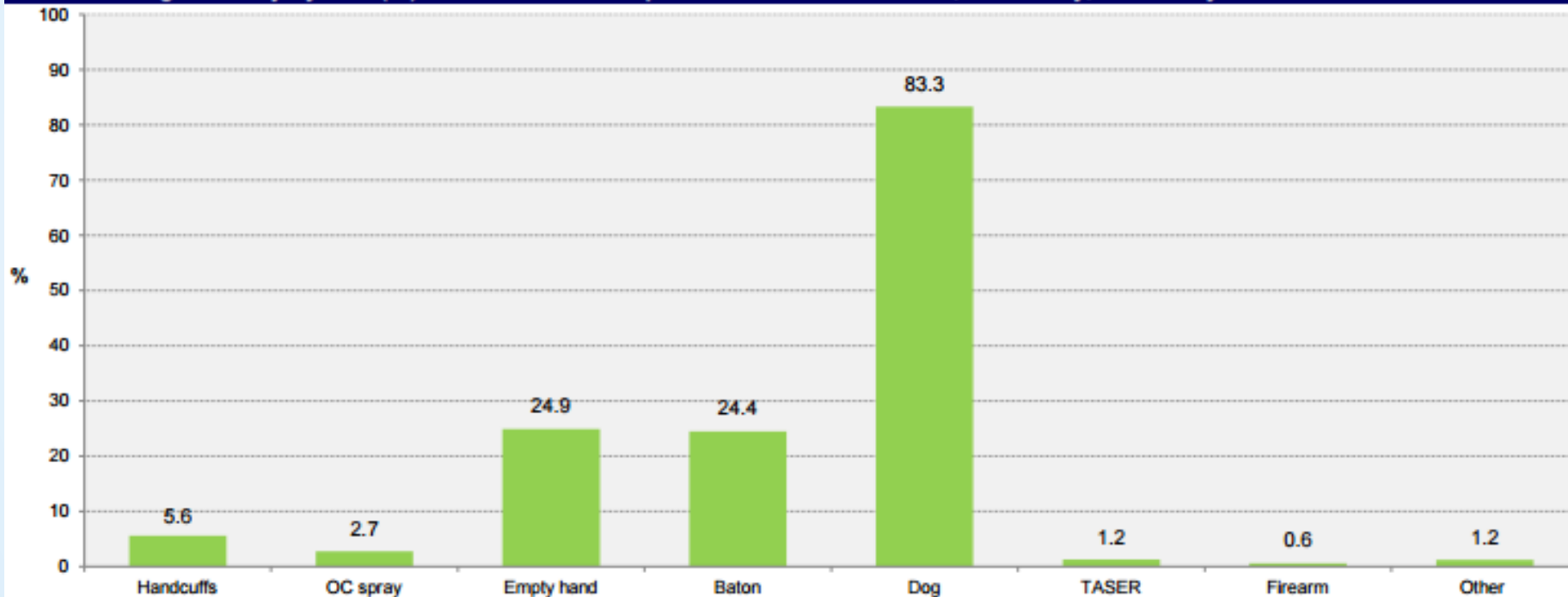
% of all injuries	12.6%	4.6%	60.0%	2.5%	18.3%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%
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<sup>16</sup> More than one subject injury may be reported as a result of a TASER TOR event. Table 12 presents injuries caused by each tactical option, as a number and proportion of all injuries caused by all tactical options.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

Figure 7. Injury rate (%) for each tactical option used at TOR events, nationally, 1 January to 30 June 2014 <sup>17</sup>



<sup>17</sup> Figure 7 shows the injury rate (%) for each tactical option eg, 83.3% of dog bites resulted in subject injury. As the injury rate for each tactical option is independent, percentages cannot be summed.

# New Zealand Police

## 2014

**Table 13. Subject injuries resulting from TASER discharges, by severity, and district <sup>18</sup>**

	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Total
Northland	0	0	0	0
Waitemata	0	0	0	0
Auckland City	0	2	0	2
Counties Manukau	0	0	0	0
Waikato	0	0	0	0
Bay of Plenty	0	1	0	1
Eastern	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0
Wellington	0	1	1	2
Tasman	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	1	1	0	2
Southern	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

<sup>18</sup> More than one subject injury may be reported as a result of a TASER discharge.  
 Minor = nil, self, or staff treatment; moderate = medical treatment (but no hospital admission); severe = hospital admission.

**Table 14. Staff injuries at TASER TOR events, by severity, and district <sup>19</sup>**

	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Total
Northland	0	1	0	1
Waitemata	2	1	0	3
Auckland City	6	0	0	6
Counties Manukau	5	0	0	5
Waikato	3	3	0	6
Bay of Plenty	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	0	0	0
Central	1	1	0	2
Wellington	0	0	0	0
Tasman	4	0	0	4
Canterbury	2	0	0	2
Southern	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>19</sup> Officers can only report one injury and injury severity type received at a TASER TOR event. Minor = nil, self, or staff treatment; moderate = medical treatment (but no hospital admission); severe = hospital admission.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013 Key Findings

- “The data also shows that when used appropriately, the Taser continues to be a very effective tactical option for keeping our staff and the public safe. During 2013 it has again proven its powerful deterrent effect in de-escalating threatening and violent situations, backed by the fact that for every six times it was presented, it was discharged only once.”
- The data continues to show the Taser is among the least injury-causing tactical options used by Police. Excluding minor probe wounds, only 1% of those it was used against during 2013 sustained further injury.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- Of the over 2.8 million recorded face to face interactions police had with the public in 2013, TASER deployment by police was rare. Reported TASER events accounted for approximately 0.04% of such face to face interactions.
- TASER was deployed in a small minority of Police apprehensions. In 2013, TASER was shown at 0.5% of apprehensions, and discharged at 0.09% of apprehensions.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) in 1,090 Tactical Options Reporting (TOR) events, at an average of 91 events per month. Overall, TASER was deployed at 21% of TOR events, with empty hand tactics (n=2,123; 41%), handcuffs and other restraints (n=1,951; 38%), and OC spray (n=1,391; 27%) the most commonly deployed tactical options. On average, there were six non-TASER tactical option uses, for every TASER use at TOR events.



# New Zealand Police

2013

- Laser painting was the highest mode of deployment in the majority (70%) of TASER events in 2013, followed by presentation (17%). Discharge was used in 14% of TASER events, and arcing in 1%. This equates to a show to discharge ratio of 6:1 (i.e., for every six shows of TASER there was one TASER discharge). The majority of TASER discharges (69%) and shows (83%) were deemed effective in de-escalating the incident.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- TASER discharge events were typified by one or more of the following behaviours: verbal threats towards (43%) and physical violence (45%) against police. TASER show events were typified by one or more of the following behaviours: verbal threats towards police (39%) and nonpolice (22%) and the threat of weapons (26%). Note, people may display more than one type of behaviour at TOR events.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- In 2013, those against whom TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) were mostly male (94%), and aged 30 years or younger (57%). TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) against Pacific Island Peoples, Māori, and European, at 91, 74, and 50 events per 10,000 Police apprehensions of these groups, respectively. This data does not account for people's behaviour at TOR events.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- Excluding minor probe injuries, TASER had one of the lowest injury rates; in 99% of TASER events there was no subject injury. Of the 12 TASER-related injuries 50% (n=6) were of minor severity, while 33% (n=4) were of moderate severity and 17% (n=2) were severe.

**Table 1. Tactical options used at TOR events, by district and locality, 1 January to 31 December 2013 <sup>1</sup>**

	Handcuffs	OC spray	Empty hand	Baton	Dog	TASER	Firearm	Other	Non-TASER uses to TASER use ratio
Northland	88	82	87	2	14	31	3	3	9:1
Waitemata	168	75	173	7	26	82	35	22	6:1
Auckland City	219	96	246	15	26	117	46	26	6:1
Counties Manukau	263	168	332	9	21	146	36	24	6:1
Waikato	126	130	128	9	24	85	29	10	5:1
Bay of Plenty	249	193	248	11	22	145	53	16	5:1
Eastern	155	153	158	9	22	78	18	9	7:1
Central	149	138	158	5	21	106	25	8	5:1
Wellington	179	139	198	12	51	107	39	21	6:1
Tasman	58	61	63	3	21	54	9	8	4:1
Canterbury	185	99	213	5	42	100	21	19	6:1
Southern	112	57	119	6	4	39	7	5	8:1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>2123</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>6:1</b>
<b>National average</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	
Upper North <sup>2</sup>	738	421	838	33	87	376	120	75	6:1
Lower North	858	753	890	46	140	521	164	64	6:1
South	355	217	395	14	67	193	37	32	6:1

<sup>1</sup> An officer may use more than one tactical option (eg, handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event. Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 count whether a particular tactical option was used at a TOR event, not the number of times that tactical option was used at that event. See page 7 for tactical options deployments that are reportable in a Tactical Options Report.

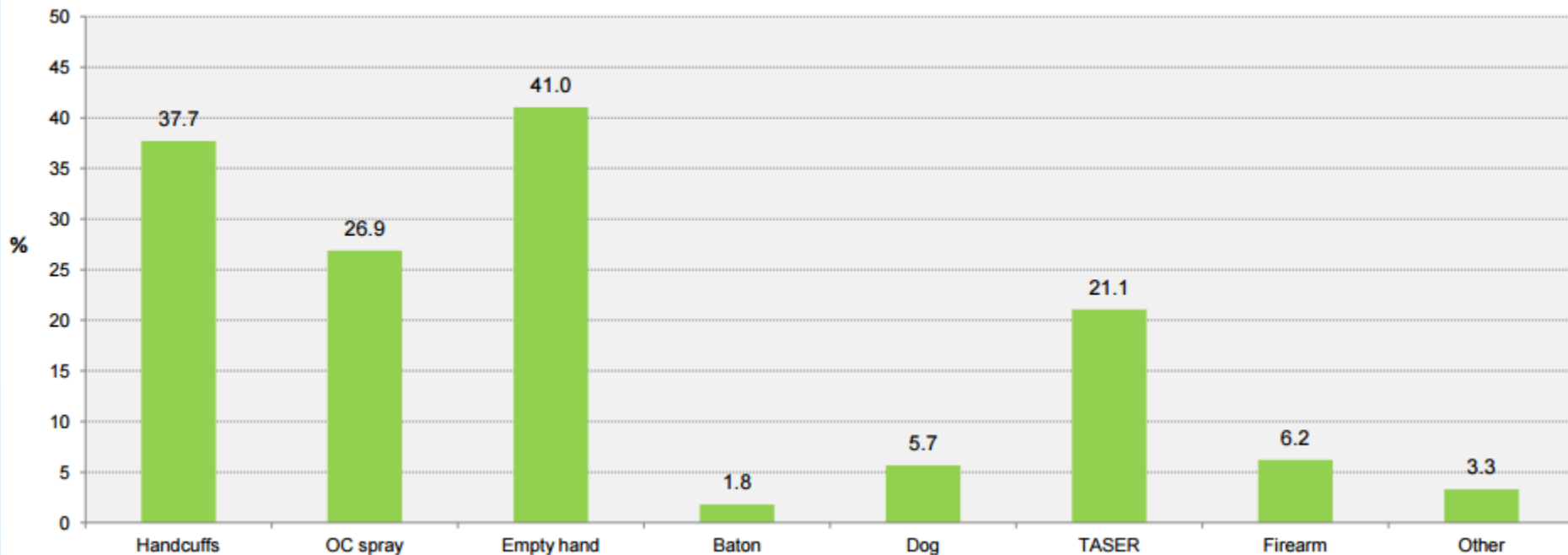
<sup>2</sup> There are three localities in New Zealand Police, each under the leadership of an Assistant Commissioner: 'Upper North', comprising Northland, Waitemata, Auckland City, and Counties Manukau; 'Lower North', comprising Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Eastern, Central, and Wellington; and 'South', comprising Tasman, Canterbury, and Southern.

**Figure 1. Proportion (%) of tactical options used at TOR events, nationally (n=5,173), 1 January to 31 December 2013 <sup>3</sup>**

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

Figure 1. Proportion (%) of tactical options used at TOR events, nationally (n=5,173), 1 January to 31 December 2013 <sup>3</sup>

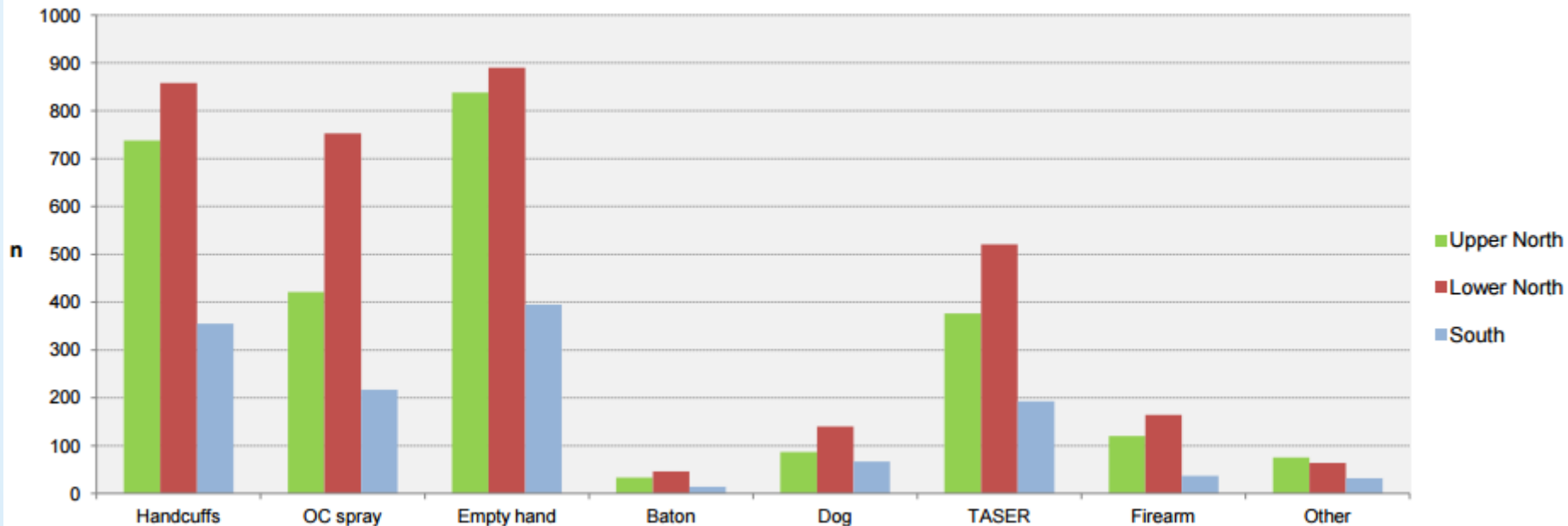


<sup>3</sup> Officers may use more than one particular tactical option (eg, handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

Figure 2. Tactical options used at TOR events, by locality, 1 January to 31 December 2013



**Table 2. TASER TOR events by highest mode of deployment,<sup>4</sup> by district and locality, 1 January to 31 December 2013**

	Presentation	Laser painting	Arcing	Discharge <sup>5</sup>	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>6</sup>
Northland	7	21	0	3	31	37
Waitemata	8	55	0	19	82	56
Auckland City	19	83	1	14	117	76
Counties Manukau	13	103	0	30	146	66
Waikato	10	61	2	12	85	53
Bay of Plenty	40	88	0	17	145	83
Eastern	7	62	0	9	78	65
Central	18	76	0	12	106	72
Wellington	18	82	0	7	107	83
Tasman	16	29	1	8	54	66
Canterbury	12	76	2	10	100	54
Southern	12	22	0	5	39	34
National	180	758	6	146	1090	63
District average	15	63	1	12	91	
Upper North	47	262	1	66	376	62
Lower North	93	369	2	57	521	71
South	40	127	3	23	193	51

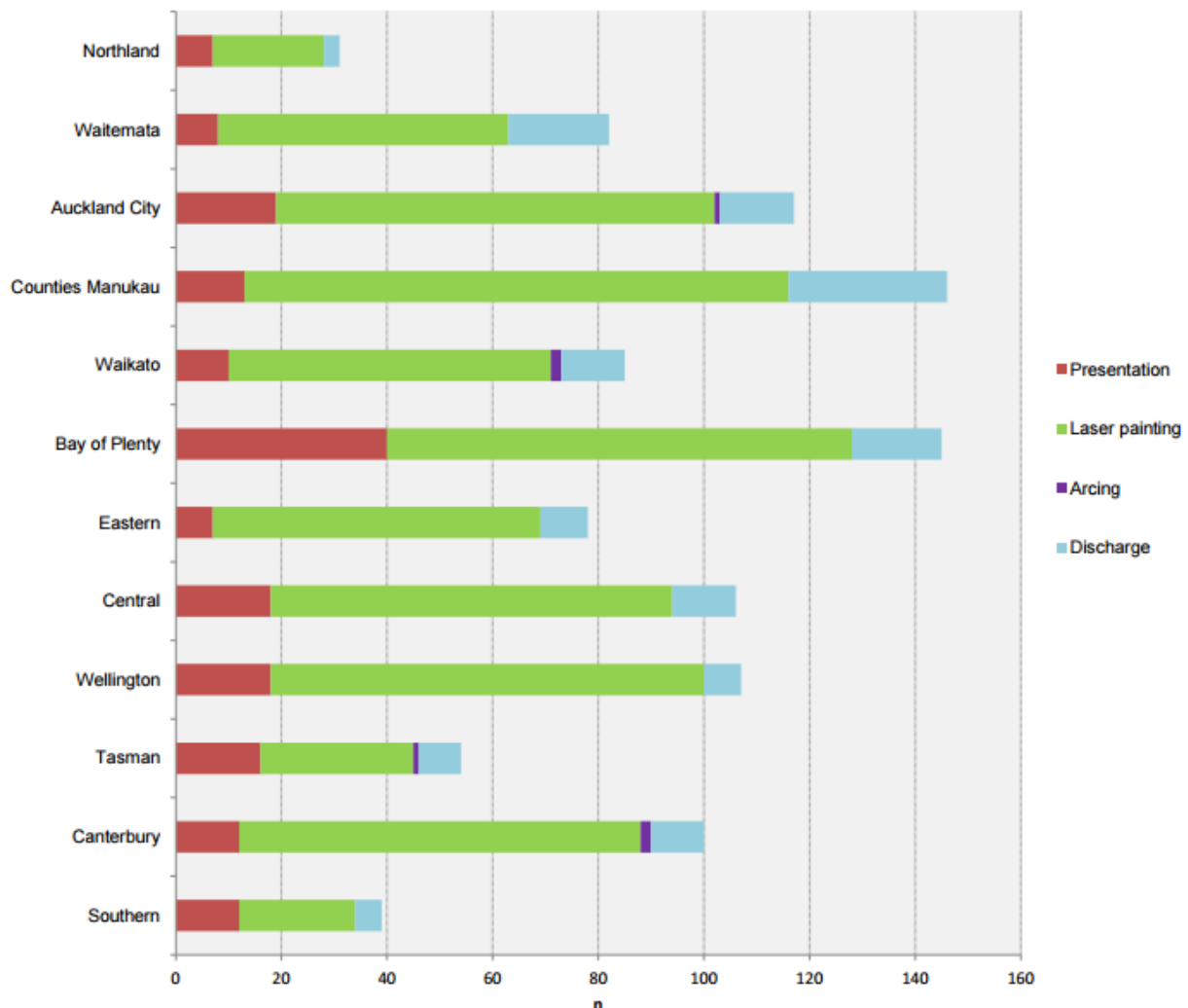
<sup>4</sup> TASER data is presented by 'highest mode of deployment', ie, the highest mode of use (presentation, laser painting, arcing, or discharge) is reported. Where TASER discharge is the highest mode of deployment, any TASER show that preceded or followed the discharge is excluded from the data. This caveat applies to Table 2, and Figure 3.

<sup>5</sup> TASER discharge data in Table 2 counts the number of TOR events in which a discharge(s) (either discharge with probes and/or contact stun) occurred, but not the number of discharges or modes of discharge (see Table 3 and 4).

<sup>6</sup> Police apprehension data does not represent the number of offences or offenders, as one offender may be apprehended for multiple offences, or multiple offenders may be apprehended for one offence.



Figure 3. TASER TOR events, by highest mode of deployment, by district (n=1,090), 1 January to 31 December 2013



# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 3. Number of TASER discharges at each TASER TOR event, by district <sup>7</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Northland	2	1	0	0	0	3
Waitemata	15	3	1	0	0	19
Auckland City	9	4	1	0	0	14
Counties Manukau	15	10	4	1	0	30
Waikato	8	3	1	0	0	12
Bay of Plenty	10	6	1	0	0	17
Eastern	6	1	0	2	0	9
Central	8	3	1	0	0	12
Wellington	6	0	0	1	0	7
Tasman	7	0	1	0	0	8
Canterbury	9	0	1	0	0	10
Southern	2	2	1	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146</b>

<sup>7</sup> TASER discharge data in Table 3 includes all TASER discharges with probes and/or contact stuns. TASER may be discharged more than once in a TASER TOR event. In 97 TASER TOR events TASER was discharged once, while in 33 events it was discharged twice, in 12 events it was discharged three times, and in four events it was discharged four times; thus, there were 215 discharges at the 146 TASER TOR events (see Table 4). Note, where multiple discharges were deployed, 44% (n=21) of discharges had no or insufficient effect on the person.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

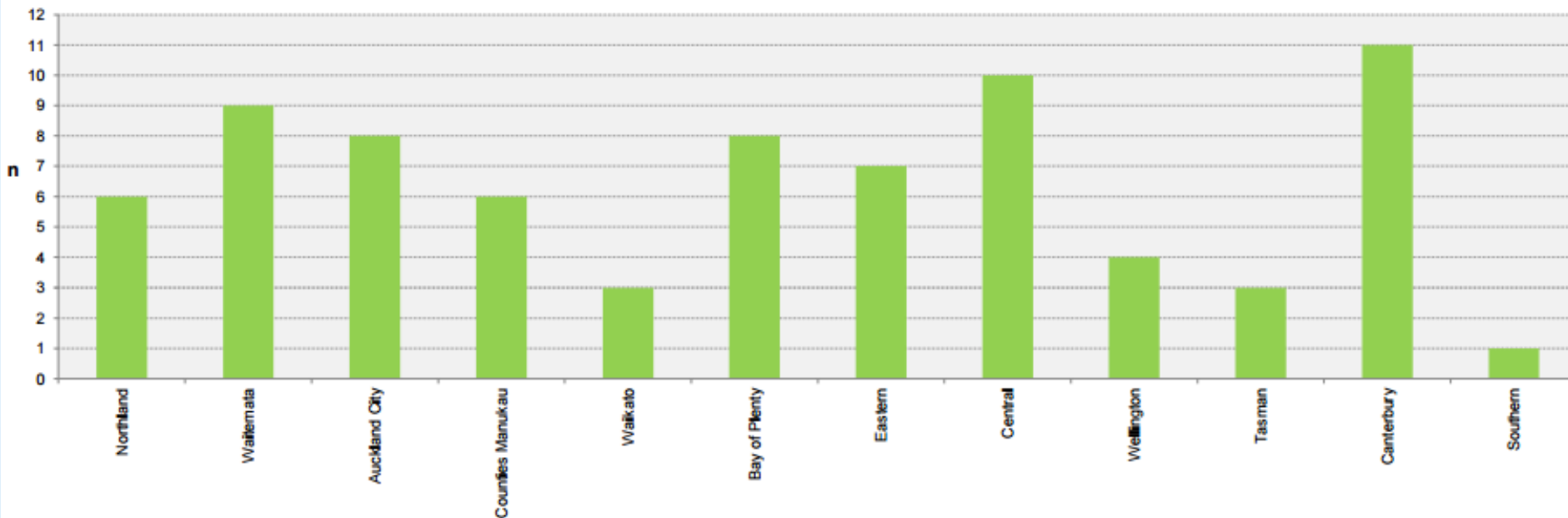
**Table 4. Number of TASER discharges, by discharge mode and district**

	Contact stun	Discharge with probes	Total discharges
Northland	0	4	4
Waitemata	7	17	24
Auckland City	5	15	20
Counties Manukau	13	38	51
Waikato	1	16	17
Bay of Plenty	2	23	25
Eastern	5	11	16
Central	5	12	17
Wellington	1	9	10
Tasman	2	8	10
Canterbury	0	12	12
Southern	5	4	9
<b>Total discharges</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>215</b>

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

Figure 4. Number of unintentional discharges of TASER, by district (n=76)<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup>All 76 unintentional discharges of TASER occurred in non-operational settings.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 5. TASER TOR events, by work group <sup>9</sup>**

Work group	n
AOS	3
CIB/Enquiries	26
Community Relations	5
Dog Section	3
General Duties Branch	940
Road Policing	67
Rural	25
Other	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1090</b>

<sup>9</sup> Table 5 presents TASER TOR events by work group (work groups represented may change in future TASER reports if TASER is deployed by other work groups).

**Table 6. TASER TOR events, by location type <sup>10</sup>**

Location type	n
Commercial property	11
Gang premises	20
Non-police vehicle	8
Outdoor public area	179
Police premises	11
Police vehicle	5
Residence	593
Street, highway, motorway	281
Other	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1165</b>

<sup>10</sup> More than one location type may be reported for each TOR event, thus the total in this table exceeds the number of TASER TOR events (n = 1090).

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 8. Relevant factors at TASER TOR events, 1 January to 31 December 2013<sup>13</sup>**

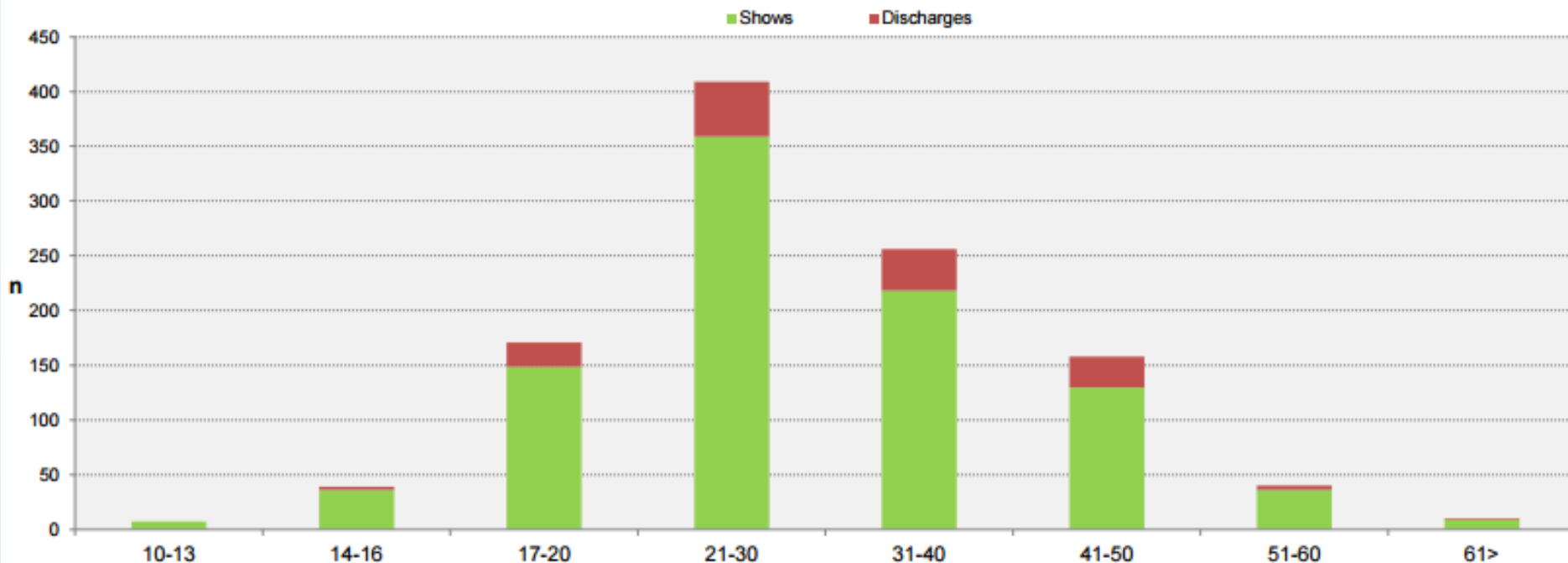
	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	% of TASER events
Mental illness	217	23	38	26	255	23
Suicidal	110	12	26	18	136	12
Alcohol	512	54	93	64	605	56
Drugs	206	22	40	27	246	23
Excited delirium	52	6	6	4	58	5
History of carrying weapons	276	29	38	26	314	29
History of violence against police	235	25	49	34	284	26
History of violence	459	49	76	52	535	49
Medical condition	45	5	4	3	49	4
Other	133	14	23	16	156	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2245</b>		<b>393</b>		<b>2638</b>	

<sup>13</sup> Table 8 presents broader factors relevant to TASER TOR events; eg, in 64% of TASER TOR events where discharge was the highest mode of deployment, the subject was impaired by alcohol. Subjects may display more than one relevant factor at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

Figure 5. TASER TOR events by age range, 1 January to 31 December 2013 <sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> The youngest person who had TASER discharged against them was aged 15 years, while the oldest person was aged 69.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 9. TASER TOR events, by ethnicity, 1 January to 31 December 2013**

	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>15</sup>
European	302	32	45	31	347	50
Māori	503	53	76	52	579	74
Pacific Island peoples	120	13	21	14	141	91
Other	19	2	4	3	23	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1090</b>	

<sup>15</sup>Police apprehension data does not represent the number of offences or offenders, as one offender may be apprehended for multiple offences, or multiple offenders may be apprehended for one offence. The data in Table 9 does not account for subject behaviours at TOR events.

**Table 10. TASER TOR events, by sex, 1 January to 31 December 2013**

	Shows	% of shows	Discharges	% of discharges	Total	Per 10,000 apprehensions <sup>15</sup>
Male	879	93	141	97	1020	162
Female	64	7	5	3	69	42
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1090</b>	



# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 11. Number of tactical options used resulting in subject injuries, by district <sup>16</sup>**

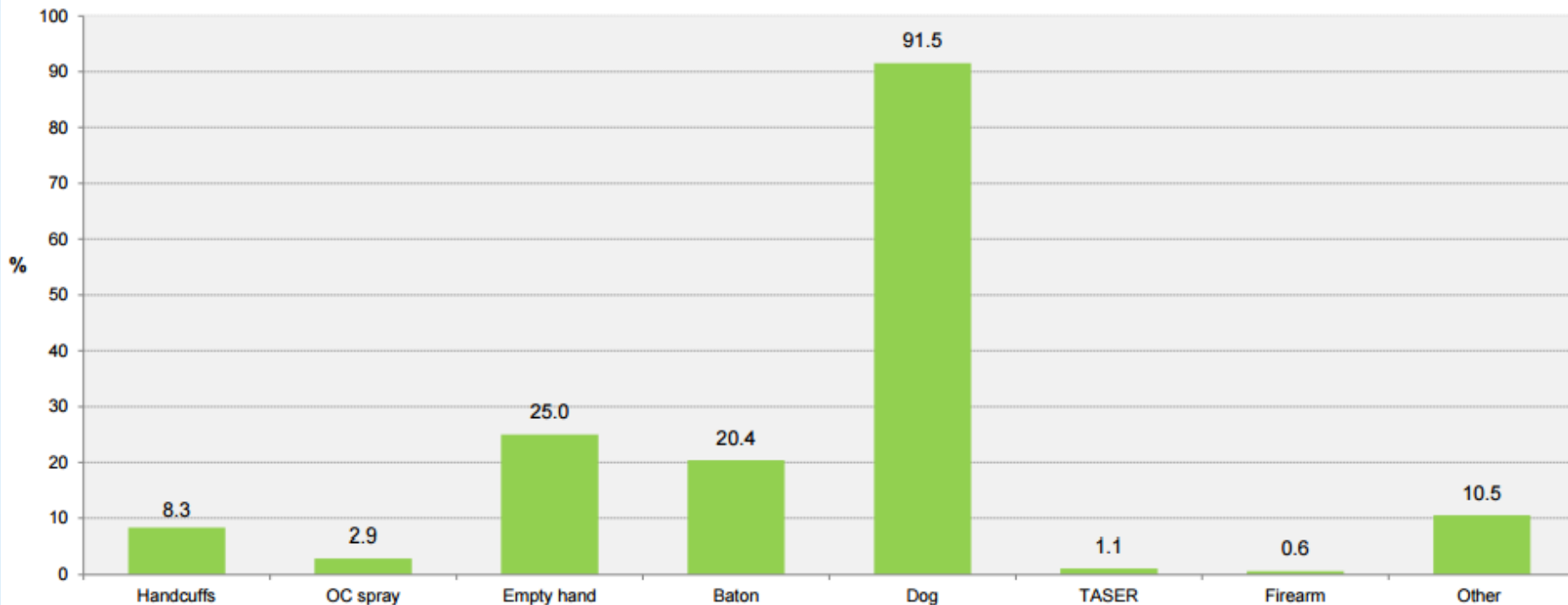
	Handcuffs	OC spray	Empty hand	Baton	Dog	TASER	Firearm	Other	Total	%
Northland	8	3	20	0	14	1	0	1	47	4
Waitemata	9	1	42	2	24	7	0	2	87	8
Auckland City	10	0	64	2	25	1	0	2	104	10
Counties Manukau	15	4	69	1	19	3	0	1	112	11
Waikato	9	3	25	3	19	0	0	1	60	6
Bay of Plenty	41	10	69	1	21	0	0	5	147	14
Eastern	10	4	48	0	19	0	0	0	81	8
Central	15	3	38	2	19	0	1	1	79	8
Wellington	12	6	69	5	47	0	1	3	143	14
Tasman	5	3	21	0	16	0	0	1	46	4
Canterbury	17	3	38	2	42	0	0	1	103	10
Southern	10	1	28	1	4	0	0	0	44	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% of all injuries</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>16</sup> More than one subject injury may be reported as a result of a TASER TOR event. Table 11 presents injuries caused by each tactical option, as a number and proportion of all injuries caused by all tactical options.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

Figure 6. Injury rate (%) for each tactical option used at TOR events, nationally <sup>17</sup>



<sup>17</sup> Figure 6 shows the injury rate (%) for each tactical option eg, 91% of dog bites resulted in subject injury. As the injury rate for each tactical option is independent, percentages cannot be summed.

# New Zealand Police

## 2013

**Table 12. Subject injuries resulting from TASER discharges, by severity, and district <sup>18</sup>**

	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Total
Northland	0	0	0	0
Waitemata	3	2	2	7
Auckland City	2	0	0	2
Counties Manukau	1	2	0	3
Waikato	0	0	0	0
Bay of Plenty	0	0	0	0
Eastern	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0
Wellington	0	0	0	0
Tasman	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>

<sup>18</sup>More than one subject injury may be reported as a result of a TASER discharge.  
 Minor = nil, self, or staff treatment; moderate = medical treatment (but no hospital admission); severe = hospital admission.

**Table 13. Staff injuries at TASER TOR events, by severity, and district <sup>19</sup>**

	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Total
Northland	1	0	0	1
Waitemata	3	1	1	5
Auckland City	6	3	0	9
Counties Manukau	3	1	0	4
Waikato	2	1	0	3
Bay of Plenty	4	1	1	6
Eastern	4	0	0	4
Central	2	2	0	4
Wellington	3	2	0	5
Tasman	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	3	0	0	3
Southern	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>

<sup>19</sup>Officers can only report one injury and injury severity type received at a TASER TOR event. Minor = nil, self, or staff treatment; moderate = medical treatment (but no hospital admission); severe = hospital admission.

# New Zealand Police

2013

- “What is really pleasing to see from the 2013 data is that of the more than 2.8 million recorded face to face interactions Police had with the public during the period, the use of force is actually rare, featuring in just under half a percent (0.04%) of those interactions”
- The data shows that the most commonly used tactical options by Police involve lesser degrees of force. For example, physical force (empty hand tactics) was used in 41% of Tactical Options Reporting events, handcuffs in 38%, OC spray in 27%, and TASER in 21% of events – noting that some events involve more than one tactical option being used.
- Copies of the reports and a summary of their key findings can be found on the Police website

# New Zealand Police

## Annual Report 2009-2010

- “We welcomed the rollout of TASER throughout all districts. **It is notable that in 90 percent of cases where TASER was presented, the situation was successfully de-escalated without the TASER being discharged.**”
- “Police has successfully implemented TASERs across the country. A total of 2,918 front-line staff, including Armed Offender Squads and Special Tactic Groups, have been trained as TASER operators. TASERs are readily available for use by trained front-line staff.”

# New Zealand Police

## 2007 One-Year TASER CEW Trial

- “Currently, officers have the option of using either a baton or lethal force when responding to incidents involving violence. This is too great a jump between response options. TASER (CEWs) provide a level of force that fits between the two options, and will both save offenders lives and, most importantly, protect officers,” says New Zealand First law and order spokesperson Ron Mark.

38  
%

# New Zealand Police

## 2007 One-Year TASER CEW Trial

- “The statistics clearly show that officers were judicious in their use of the TASER, with it being presented 128 times during the trial and only discharged on 20 occasions. It unequivocally rubbishes claims by hysterical anti-TASER groups that Police can not be trusted with the device.”
- “The decision should have been easy. Officers on the beat want tools that enable them to do their job safely and effectively, and the trial showed that the TASER was such a tool. If the delay is due to public relations concerns, the trial result speaks for itself,” said Mark.

# New Zealand Police

## Annual Report 2009-2010

- Police operating procedures require all TASER uses to be recorded in the tactical options reporting database, and for anyone subjected to a TASER discharge to be examined by a registered medical practitioner. The Independent Medical Advisory Group reviews the medical reports.



# New Zealand Police

## Annual Report 2009-2010

- In 2009/10, a TASER was employed 271 times.\* In 244 (90%) of these incidents, the situation was successfully de-escalated without the TASER being discharged.
  - For the first nine months of 2009/10, 32 operational TASERs were available in four districts. In the last three months of 2009/10, the number of TASERs gradually increased across the country to 681.
- \* A TASER is deemed to be employed when presented at a subject, regardless of how it is then subsequently used (i.e., laser painted or discharged)

# New Zealand Police

## TASER CEW Complaints and Compliance 2008-2009

- The Independent Police Conduct Authority said there have been no complaints about TASER CEW use in the past 18 months (July 2008-Feb 2010)
- As of Feb 17, 2010 that TASER CEWs were used in 132 incidents during 2009 and were fired 10 times – 92% were successfully resolved without the TASER being discharged.
- “I am very pleased that TASER provides one more step before officers reach that point. It is safer for those involved in an incident, and safer for our staff. It's pretty clear that in several instances, the person could have been shot with a firearm if TASER hadn't been available,” said Commissioner Howard Broad.

# New Zealand Police

## TASER Usage & Safety 2013

- “What is really pleasing to see from the 2013 data is that of the more than 2.8 million recorded face to face interactions Police had with the public during the period, the use of force is actually rare, featuring in just under half a percent (0.04%) of those interactions, says Superintendent Barry Taylor, National Manager Operations
- “The data also shows that when used appropriately, the TASER continues to be a very effective tactical option for keeping our staff and the public safe”
- “During 2013 it has again proven its powerful deterrent effect in de-escalating threatening and violent situations, backed by the fact that for every 6 times it was presented, it was discharged only once”

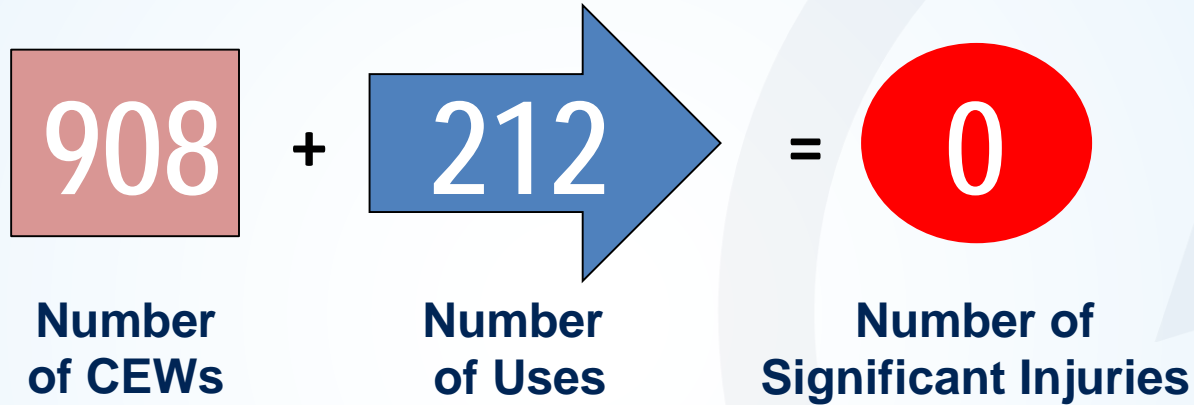
# New Zealand Police

## TASER Usage & Safety 2013

- The data continues to show the TASER CEW is among the least injury-causing tactical options used by Police
- Excluding minor probe wounds, only 1% of those it was used against during 2013 sustained further injury
- The data shows that the most commonly used tactical options by Police involve lesser degrees of force
- For example, physical force (empty hand tactics) was used in 41% of Tactical Options Reporting events, handcuffs in 38%, OC spray in 27%, and TASER CEWs in 21% of events - noting that some events involve more than one tactical option being used

# New Zealand Police

Overall Injuries March 2010 - October 2012



- TASER CEWs were rolled out nationally in March 2010, with 908 currently available for use
- Figures released by police show TASER CEWs have been used 212 times in New Zealand, with no significant injuries

# **New Zealand Police**

Injuries Since National Rollout 2010 - 2012

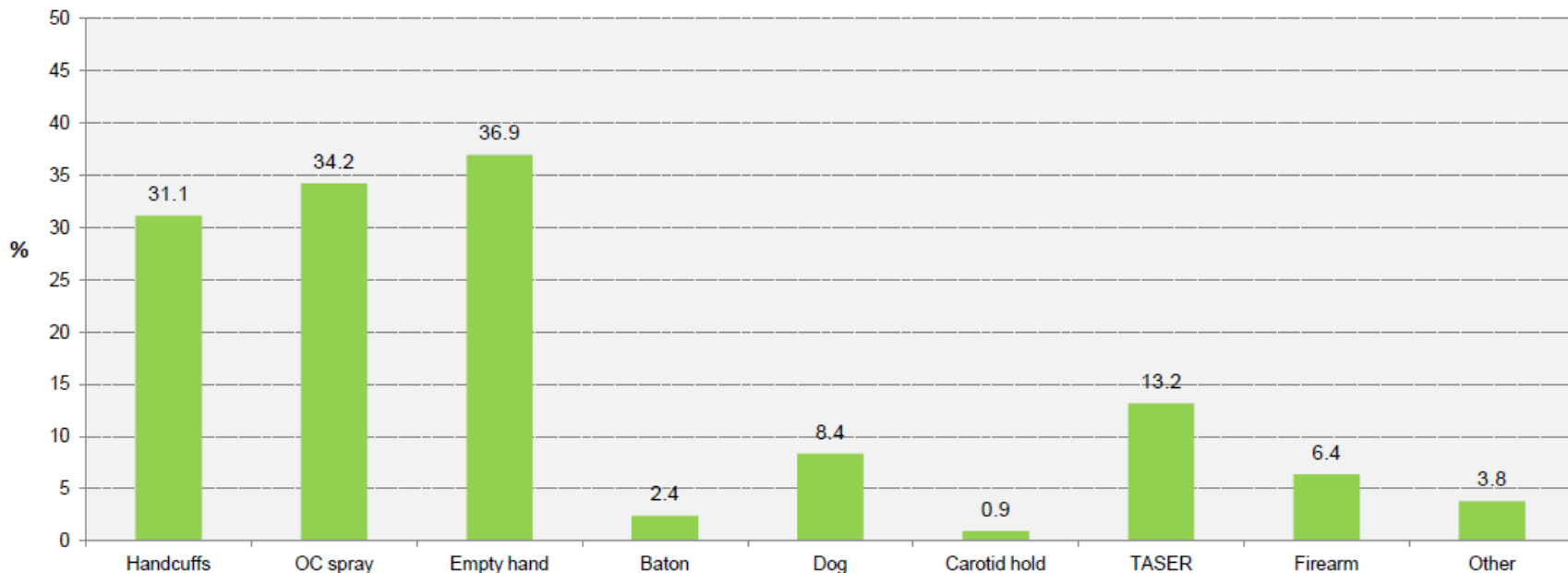
- **TASER CEWS IN NZ:**

- Rolled out nationally in March 2010
- 908 in use
- 4700 police staff trained to use them
- Discharged 212 times
- No life-threatening injuries

# New Zealand Police

## Biannual TASER Report Usage: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

**Figure 1. Proportion (%) of tactical options used at TOR events (n=2,455), nationally, 1 July to 31 December 2011 <sup>3</sup>**



<sup>3</sup> Officers may use more than one particular tactical option (eq. handcuffs, OC spray) at a TOR event, thus percentages may exceed 100%.

# New Zealand Police

## Biannual TASER Report Usage: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

- TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) in 323 Tactical Options Reporting (TOR) events, at an average of 54 events per month and comprised 13% of tactical options used at TOR events
- In the majority (64%) of TASER events, officers used laser painting as the highest mode of deployment, followed by presentation (19%). Discharge was used in 16% of TASER events, and arcing in 1%. This equates to a show to discharge ratio of 5:1. **The vast majority of TASER discharges (83%) and shows (80%) were deemed effective in deescalating the incident.**



# New Zealand Police

## Biannual TASER Report Usage: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

- TASER discharge events were typified by verbal threats (60%), physical violence (42%), and assaults with weapons (32%), all against police. Note, people may display more than one type of behavior at TOR events.
- Those against whom TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) were mostly male (94%), and aged 30 years or younger (54%)
- TASER was deployed (shown or discharged) against Pacific Island Peoples, Māori, and European, at 46, 31, and 24 events per 10,000 Police apprehensions, respectively

# New Zealand Police

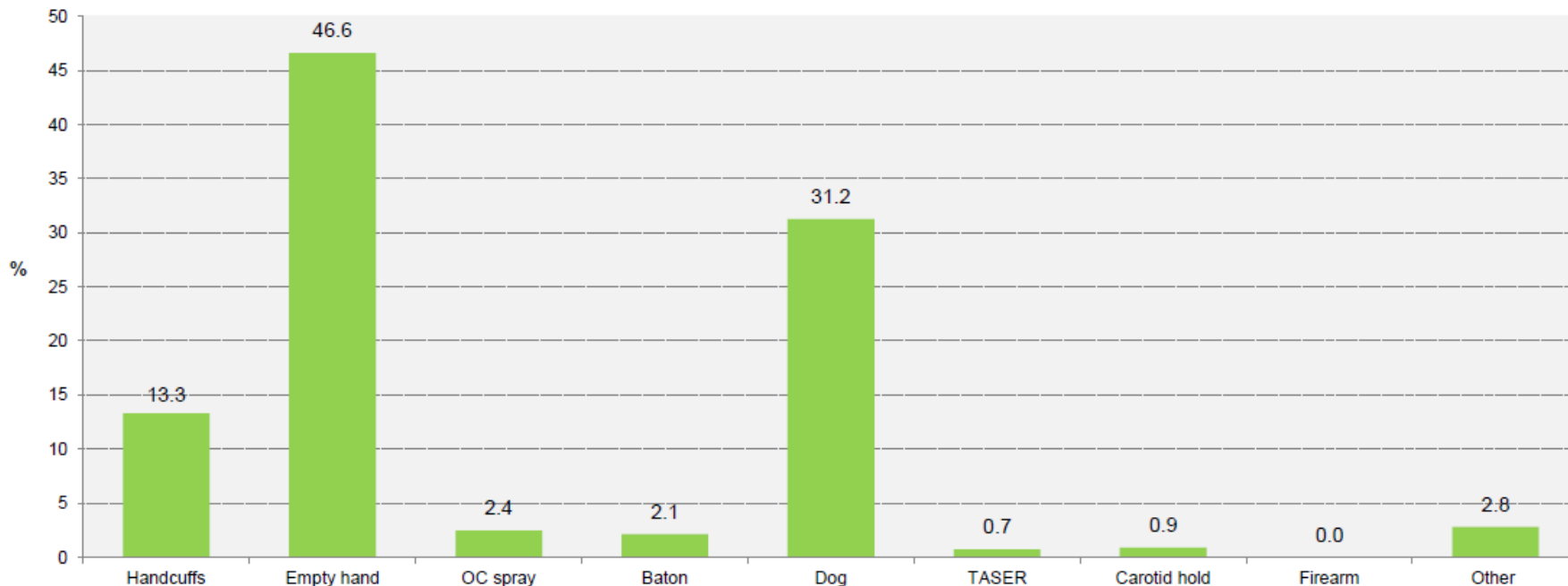
## Biannual TASER Report Usage: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

- This data does not account for people's behavior at TOR events
- The majority of TASER deployments (shows or discharges) involved those who were impaired by alcohol (56%) and/or other drugs (14%)
- Mental illness (19%) and suicidal behaviors (12%) were the next most common issues
- Excluding minor probe injuries, in 99% of TASER events there was no subject injury
- There were four TASER-related injuries of moderate injury severity

# New Zealand Police

## Biannual TASER Report Injuries: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

Figure 7. Proportion (%) of tactical options used resulting in subject injuries, nationally (n=573)



# New Zealand Police

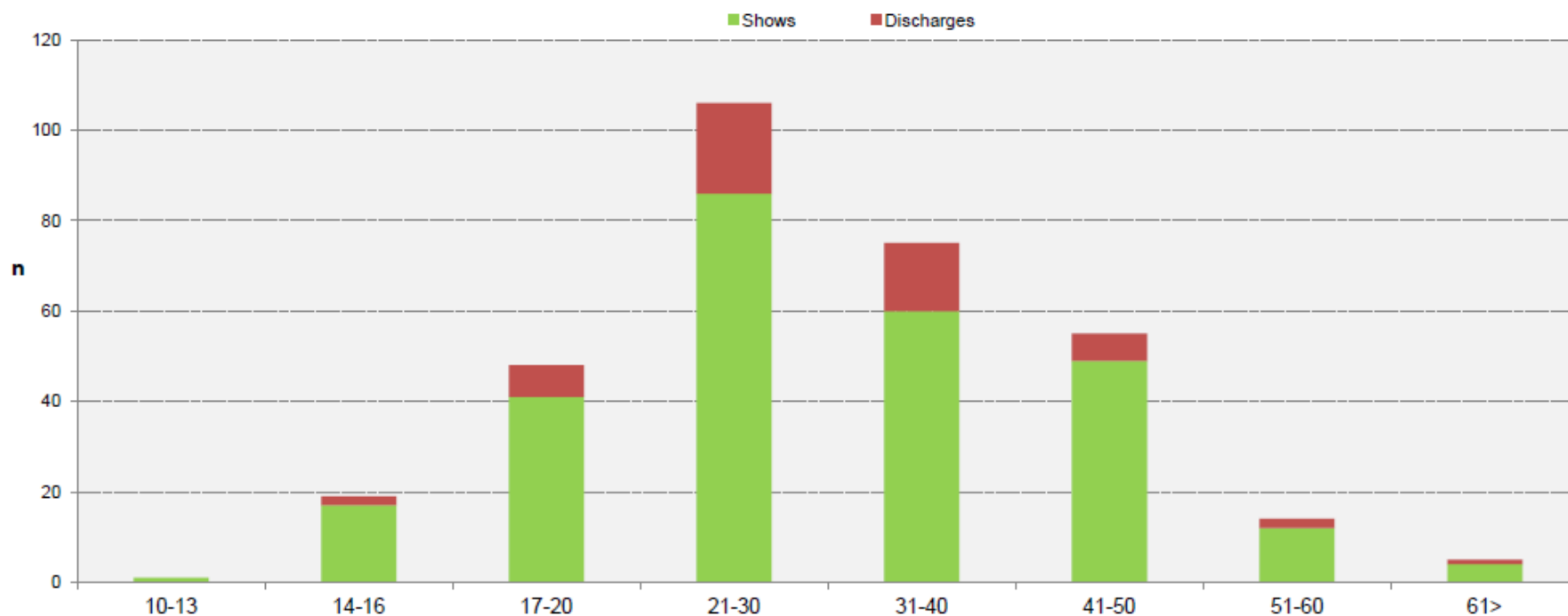
Biannual TASER Report Usage: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

- Excluding minor probe injuries, in 99% of TASER events there was no subject injury
- There were four TASER-related injuries of moderate injury severity

# New Zealand Police

## Biannual TASER Report by Age: July 1- Dec 31, 2011

Figure 6. TASER TOR events by age range, 1 July to 31 December 2011 <sup>13</sup>



<sup>13</sup> The youngest person who had TASER discharged against them was aged 16 years, while the oldest person was aged 66.

# New Zealand Police

## Injuries Since National Rollout 2010 - 2012

- Fighting or fleeing police could be lethal but the risks of being shot by a stun gun are extremely low, an expert has told a conference in Wellington
- Since TASER CEWs were rolled out nationally in 2010, no reports of significant injuries in the more than 200 times they have been used there
- “We try to think of different ways that you could possibly kill somebody when somebody is resisting arrest, independent of using a TASER device,” Dr Jeff Ho said
- One hypothesis was that people fighting or fleeing police suffered from exhaustion and a massive spike in stress hormones, increasing their risk of a cardiac arrest

# New Zealand Police

## Injuries Since National Rollout 2010 - 2012

- To test the hypothesis, Dr Ho's team subjected people to several different scenarios including being shot by a stun gun, fleeing a police dog, running and scaling a wall, and being pepper-sprayed
- They found the worst thing was to allow offenders to continue to fight or run: “These can be life-threatening”
- Dr Ho said resisting arrest was the most dangerous of all
- Half the volunteers who got into an intense 45-second simulated struggle either vomited or passed out immediately
- “We couldn't figure out what was going on - we almost stopped the test because I thought we were going to kill somebody”

# New Zealand Police

## Injuries Since National Rollout 2010 - 2012

- Dr Ho said allowing offenders to continue to run or struggle just made the situation worse
- “I am advocating for smart use, where you've got somebody who is going to fight you for the next 10 or 15 minutes, you need to put them down right now and get them medical help”
- The stun guns had proved extremely successful in de-escalating dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations, but Superintendent Barry Taylor added that improving understanding of their use was critical to their continued safety



# Western Bay New Zealand Police

## Injuries and Assaults Drop 2008 - 2012



22%

- Western Bay of Plenty police suffered 200+ workplace injuries in the past 4 years including fractures, burns and dental injuries - some during violent assaults. But the number of claims has been dropping consistently since the introduction of body armour and TASER CEWs access.
- 227 on-the-job injury claims have been lodged by the region's police staff since 2009, 34 for assaults
- The number of injuries dropped, with 40 claims in the last financial year, compared with 84 in 2011/12

# Western Bay New Zealand Police

## Injuries and Assaults Drop

- Most of the claims were made by Tauranga Police, with only 11 in the wider Western Bay of Plenty District since 2009
- Western Bay of Plenty police injury claims were \$468,700 for the four years - \$27,053 for assaults injuries
- The taxpayer cost has gone up slightly over the same period, from close to \$125,400 in 2010/11 to \$134,358 in 2012/13
- Soft tissue injuries were the most common among police nationwide, peaking in 2010/11 at 1086 claims. The number has dropped dramatically since then, with only 78 claims made in 2012/13.
- Lacerations, puncture wounds and stings were the second most common injury category followed by fractures and dislocations

# Western Bay New Zealand Police

## Injuries and Assaults Drop

- In the past 4 years, police lodged 21 claims for having a “foreign body in an orifice or eye.” Other claims included concussions, dental injuries, burns and hernias.
- Assault claims were mostly for soft tissue injuries during attacks. Assaulted officers included 19 dental injuries.
- National Assistant Commissioner Operations, Superintendent Mike Rusbatch, said the local drop in assaults reflected a gradual decline across the country
- “From 2007 to 2012 there has been a 22% drop in assaults on police, and we are committed to continuing to reduce that number. Police take the health and safety of its staff seriously and work hard to ensure that they are well trained, equipped and supported to carry out their jobs.”

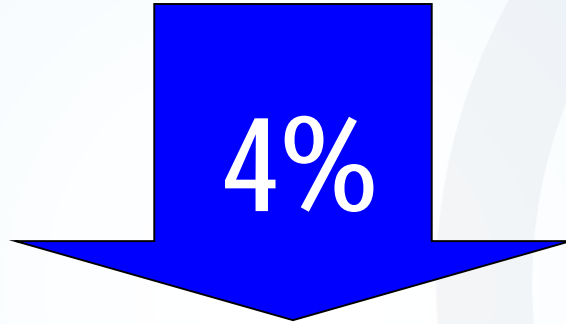
# Western Bay New Zealand Police

## Injuries and Assaults Drop

- The introduction of stab-resistant body armour, improved tactical training, greater access to TASER CEWs and firearms, and the introduction of safety alarms for police working in remote areas had all helped reduce injuries on the force, Mr Rusbatch said
- Police had focused on preventing injuries among its 12,000 staff.
- “There are around 3000 calls for police assistance every day. Any one of them has the potential to become a life-threatening situation. We have already lost too many police officers slain while undertaking routine duties.”
- However, police did not support the routine arming of staff, which would “irrevocably” change the relationship officers had with the public, Mr Rusbatch said

# New Zealand Police

Annual Report 2009 - 2010



- Assaults on police fell for the first time in four years compared to the previous year: 2500 assaults against officers that dropped to 2400
- Police Association president Greg O'Connor: "The introduction of TASER has been the big one, not only for keeping police safer but keeping the public safer. It's much safer than trying to manhandle people. That's the most dangerous time for police."

# New Zealand Police

March 2010 - March 2012 Central District Police

- The threat of a TASER is normally enough to gain compliance with 96 uses but only fired in 14 incidents providing the odds of a TASER CEW actually being fired at about one-in-six around New Zealand
- “When it is drawn and pointed and the laser light comes on, more often than not the offender gives himself up
- Mr. Handcock said there had been no documented cases in the district of anyone tasered having a reaction that required hospital treatment
- Nationally, police have fired 183 TASER CEWs at offenders
- There are 908 TASER CEWs in use

# New Zealand Police

## March 2010 - March 2012 Canterbury Police

- Canterbury police fired TASER CEWs once for every 5 times they point them at an offender with more available to use
- The number of CEWs in the Canterbury jumped from 70 to 99 in a bid to give all frontline staff access to the devices
- Canterbury police pointed an CEW at offenders 81 times since introduced in March 2010 - about 3 times a month
- TASER CEWs were fired 16 times - about 1 in every 5 times presented
- Central police district has 100 TASER CEWs, more than any other district, but Auckland police fired them the most - 24 times
- Northland has the least number of TASER CEWs, at 58. Tasman police have fired them the least, only 5 times.

# New Zealand Police

March 2010 - March 2012 Wellington Police

- Wellington police fire TASER CEWs once in every 5 times they point them at an offender
- The number of CEWs in the district has been increased by 50% in a bid to give all frontline staff access to them
- The district has been operating with 48 Tasers since they were rolled out across the country just over two years ago, but this number has now been increased to 72
- Sgt Craig Scott, said a national rollout aimed to have both an CEW and a firearm in every first-response police vehicle
- Having more CEWs had proved invaluable and had already possibly saved lives. Most recipients were typically male, intoxicated or on drugs, and armed with a weapon



# New Zealand Police

## March 2010 – March 2012 Wellington Police

- “We would have had a few more offenders shot in this district without them”
- “Offenders know if an officer pulls out a TASER they might fire. With a gun, the offender thinks you might not use it. The more accessible they are, the better.”
- Wellington police have pointed a TASER CEW at an offender 93 times since the devices were introduced in March 2010 - about 4 times a month. They were fired at an offender 18 times - about 1 in every 5 times an CEW was presented.
- Nationally, police have fired 183 TASER CEWs at offenders for the same period. There are 908 CEWs in active use.
- It was also safer for both the officer and offender than using a baton

# United Kingdom TASER In 2015

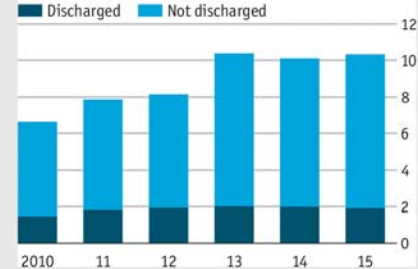
British police are unique among the world's police for being lightly armed. Less than 5% of officers carry a gun with very few incidents. In the year 2010 to March 2016, 14,753 firearms operations were undertaken by the police but a weapon was only fired in 7 incidents, resulting in 3 fatalities. During 2016, US police officers have fatally shot more than 200 times as many people, despite having a population only 5 times as large.

## Arresting difference

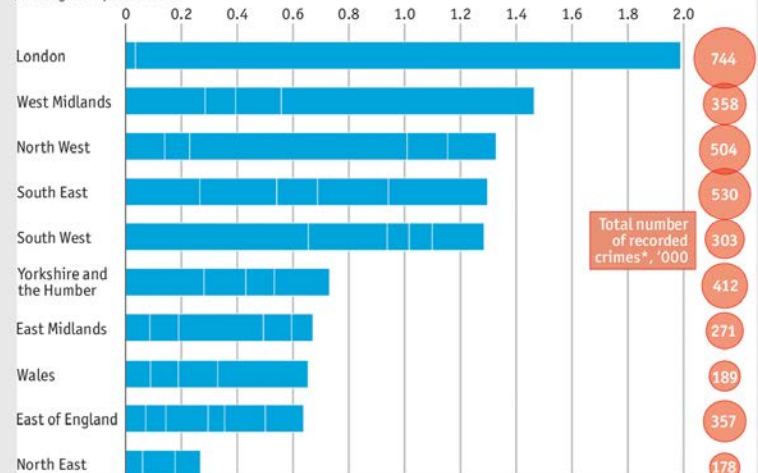
Ratio of fatal shootings by police  
In the past year, weighted by population



Taser usage by police in Britain, 2010-15, '000



Taser usage in Britain by police region, 2015, '000  
Showing all 43 police forces



Sources: Home Office; ONS; Washington Post

\*Year ending March

# United Kingdom TASER In 2015

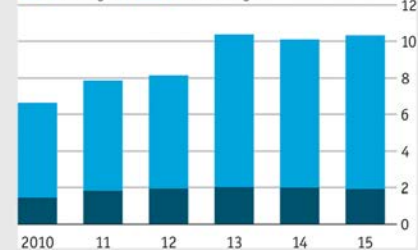
British bobbies may use firearms less and are a model of consensus policing. They are increasingly using the TASER CEW. Since the official UK introduction in 2004, their popularity among the police has risen and they are now used in all 43 police forces in England and Wales. Their usage has increased 55% since 2010. Over the same period discharges went up by only 31%. Moreover, since 2013 the number of times a TASER CEW trigger was pulled has fallen, in both relative and absolute terms.

## Arresting difference

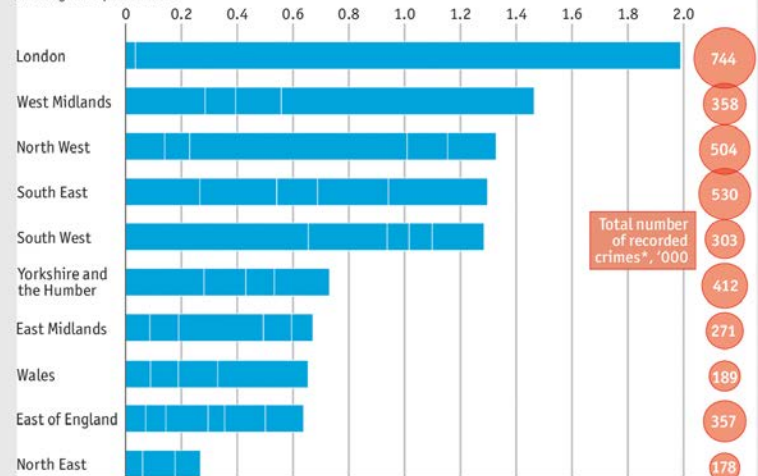
Ratio of fatal shootings by police  
In the past year, weighted by population



Taser usage by police in Britain, 2010-15, '000



Taser usage in Britain by police region, 2015, '000  
Showing all 43 police forces

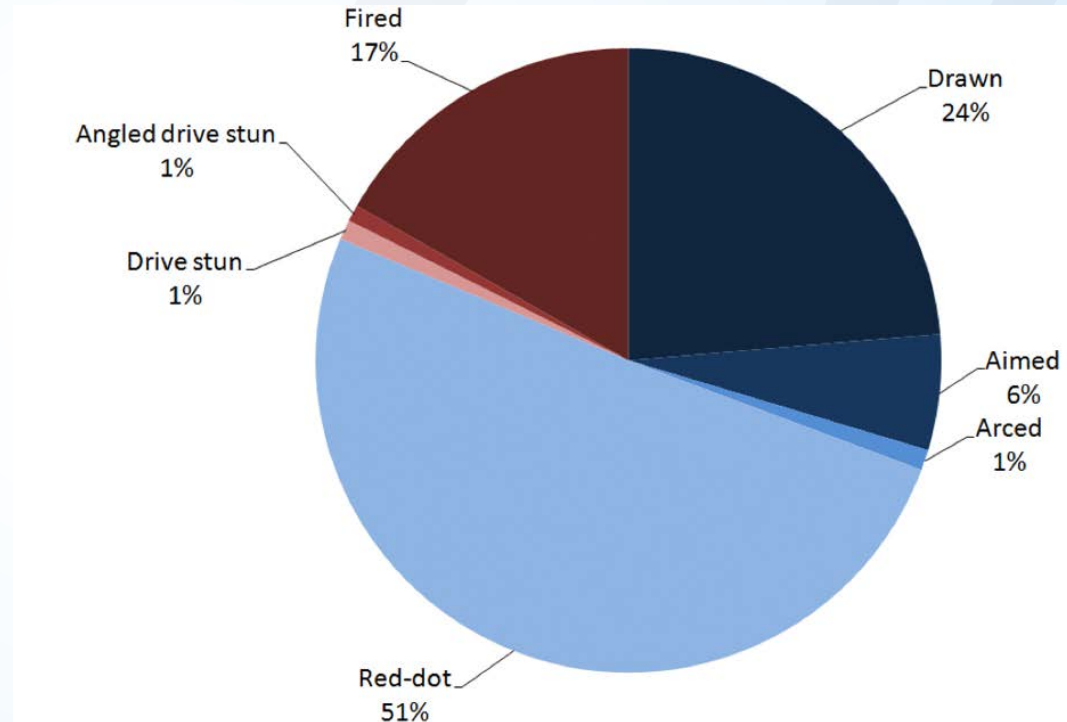


Sources: Home Office; ONS; Washington Post

\*Year ending March

# United Kingdom TASER In 2015

- With 10,329 uses of TASER in 2015, 5,238 (51%) were red-dotting ('aimed' at only) as the most common use.
- **Non-discharges** accounted for 81% (8,408).
- **Discharges** accounted for only 19% (1,921) of the total TASER CEW use in 2015.



# United Kingdom TASER In 2015

- The police used TASER 10,329 in 2015; 10,062 times in 2014, representing an increase of 2% (+267) compared with 2014.
- Of the 10,329 uses, 19% (1,921) were discharges; a decrease of 3% (-68) from the previous year.
- Of the 1,921 discharges, 90% (1,730) were fired and 10% (191) were drive stun and angled drive stun.
- The proportion of discharges decreased by one percentage point to 19% when compared with the previous year.

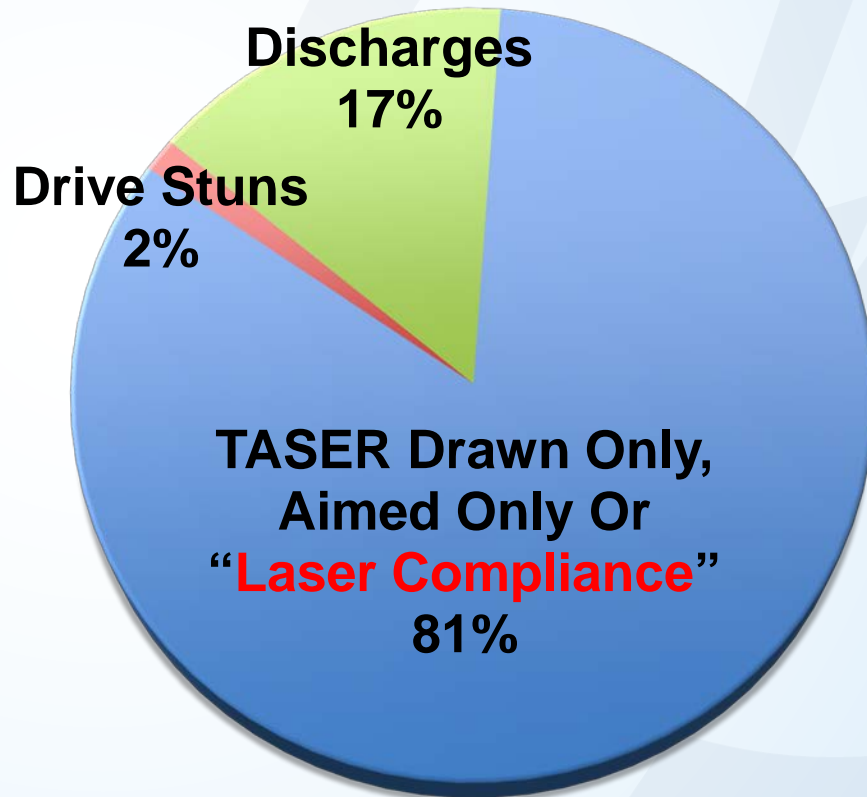


**TASER CEWs  
Deter Resistance**

**81%**

**Surrender**

# TASER Use in England & Wales 2015



# United Kingdom TASER In 2015

**Table 1: Police use of Taser by type, England and Wales, 2010 to 2015**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Numeric change between 2014 to 2015	% change between 2014 to 2015
Drawn	1,325	1,568	1,648	2,497	2,212	2,445	233	11%
Aimed	341	368	345	461	549	619	70	13%
Arced	228	314	292	297	122	106	-16	-13%
Red-dot	3,284	3,795	3,931	5,105	5,222	5,238	16	0%
<b>Total non-discharge</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>4%</b>
Drive stun	229	308	313	247	145	104	-41	-28%
Angled drive stun	0	4	7	40	111	87	-24	-22%
Fired	1,239	1,506	1,620	1,733	1,733	1,730	-3	0%
<b>Total discharge</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Not stated	3	14	5	0	1	0	-1	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>7,877</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2%</b>

Source: Home Office



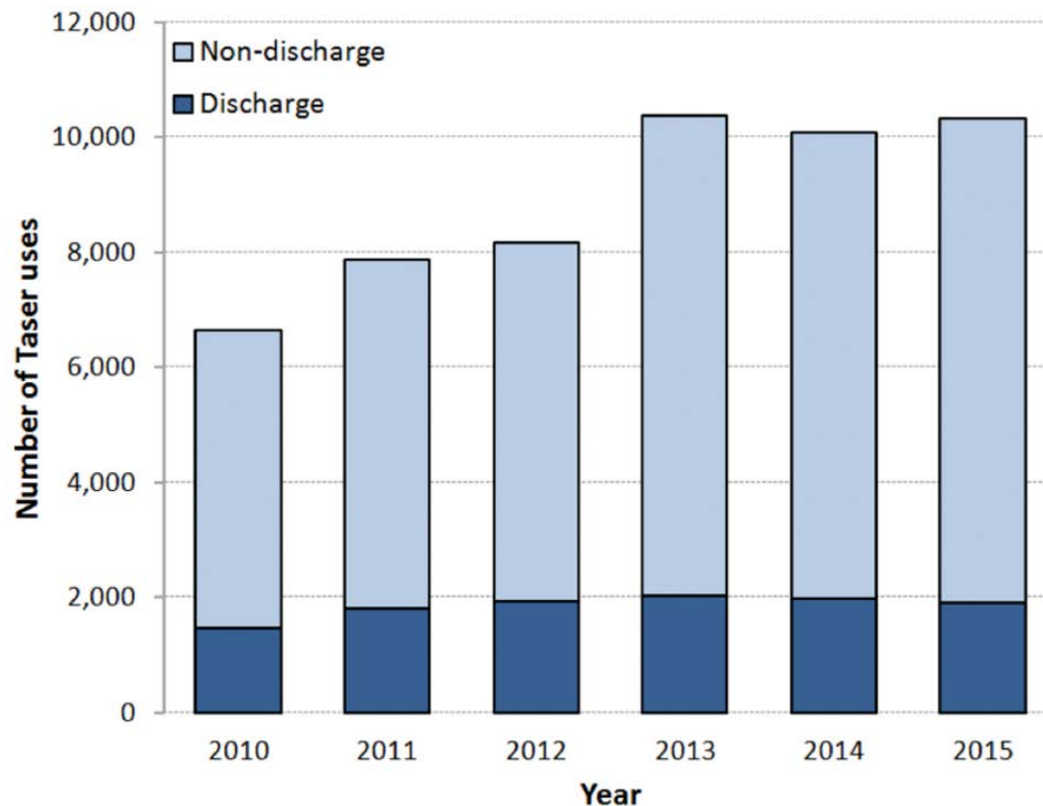
# United Kingdom Trends During 2010 - 2015

- In 2015 there were 10,329 TASER uses by police, a 2% (234) increase versus 2014. Discharges decreased by 3% (-68) versus 2014. Non-discharges increased by 4% (303) versus 2014.
- Stats below show a rise in TASER use from 2010 to 2013. This rise was mainly due to an increase in the number of non-discharges. The overall increase in TASER use coincided with its roll out to Specially Trained Units (STUs) for all 43 Home Office police forces (completed in 2013).
- Note: Total figures exclude 'not stated' however 2013 and 2015 had zero 'not stated'. 2013 was the first year in which all 43 Home Office police forces in England and Wales completed the rollout of Taser to Specially Trained Units – see appendix



# United Kingdom TASER Use 2010 - 2015

Figure 3: Police use of Taser by type, 2010 to 2015, England and Wales



# United Kingdom TASER Use 2010 - 2015

Table 2: Police use of Taser by type, force and region, 2015

Police Force/Region	Drawn	Aimed	Arced	Red-dot	Total non-discharge	Proportion of total Taser use	Drive stun	Angled drive stun	Fired	Total discharge	Proportion of total Taser use	Total
<b>North East</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>268</b>
Cleveland	11	2	0	34	47	77%	2	0	12	14	23%	61
Durham	14	2	2	70	88	76%	2	0	26	28	24%	116
Northumbria	31	5	0	29	65	71%	0	0	26	26	29%	91
<b>North West</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>1,329</b>
Cheshire	25	8	2	91	126	90%	0	0	14	14	10%	140
Cumbria	14	1	1	62	78	87%	0	0	12	12	13%	90
Greater Manchester	140	24	2	381	547	70%	16	17	199	232	30%	779
Lancashire	16	10	2	82	110	76%	2	0	33	35	24%	145
Merseyside	49	10	0	93	152	87%	1	0	22	23	13%	175
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>731</b>
Humberside	33	20	4	160	217	77%	5	11	48	64	23%	281
North Yorkshire	26	4	0	89	119	79%	4	1	26	31	21%	150
South Yorkshire	7	3	0	57	67	66%	0	2	33	35	34%	102
West Yorkshire	24	7	2	104	137	69%	2	5	54	61	31%	198
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>672</b>
Derbyshire	25	5	2	41	73	84%	0	0	14	14	16%	87
Leicestershire	11	6	17	53	87	84%	1	2	13	16	16%	103
Lincolnshire	96	9	4	148	257	85%	6	1	40	47	15%	304
Northamptonshire	25	3	0	62	90	89%	1	0	10	11	11%	101
Nottinghamshire	13	2	0	53	68	88%	0	0	9	9	12%	77
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1,465</b>
Staffordshire	83	30	0	138	251	88%	0	2	32	34	12%	285
Warwickshire	23	1	5	58	87	80%	1	2	19	22	20%	109
West Mercia	34	11	1	97	143	87%	0	2	19	21	13%	164
West Midlands	157	66	17	451	691	76%	6	12	198	216	24%	907

# United Kingdom TASER Use 2010 - 2015

## Appendix 1: Year Taser first issued to Authorised Firearms Officers and to Specially Trained Units by force and region

Police Force/Region	First issued to Authorised Firearms Officers	First Issued to Specially Trained Units
<b>North East</b>		
Cleveland	2005	2010
Durham	2005	2009
Northumbria	2005	2007
<b>North West</b>		
Cheshire	2005	2010
Cumbria	2005	2009
Greater Manchester	2004	2009
Lancashire	2005	2009
Merseyside	2004	2007
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>		
Humberside	2005	2009
North Yorkshire	2005	2009
South Yorkshire	2005	2009
West Yorkshire	2005	2010
<b>East Midlands</b>		
Derbyshire	2005	2009
Leicestershire	2005	2009
Lincolnshire	2004	2007
Northamptonshire	2003	2009
Nottinghamshire	2006	2009
<b>West Midlands</b>		
Staffordshire	2005	2009
Warwickshire	2005	2009
West Mercia	2005	2009
West Midlands	2005	2009

## Appendix 1: Year Taser first issued to Authorised Firearms Officers and to Specially Trained Units by force and region

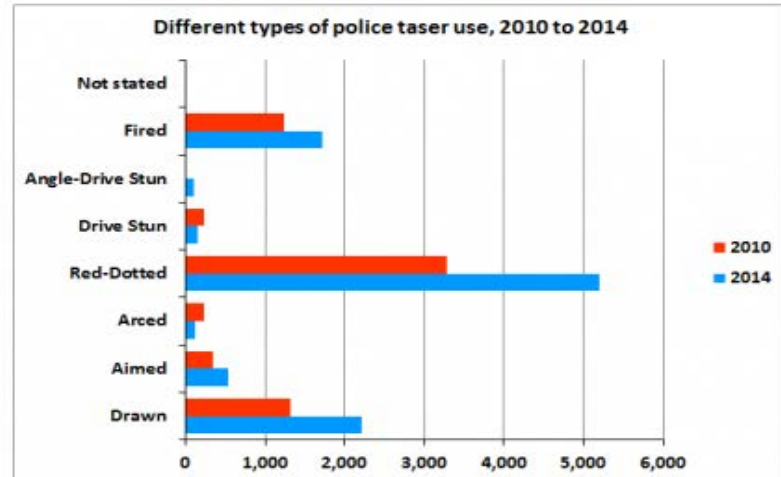
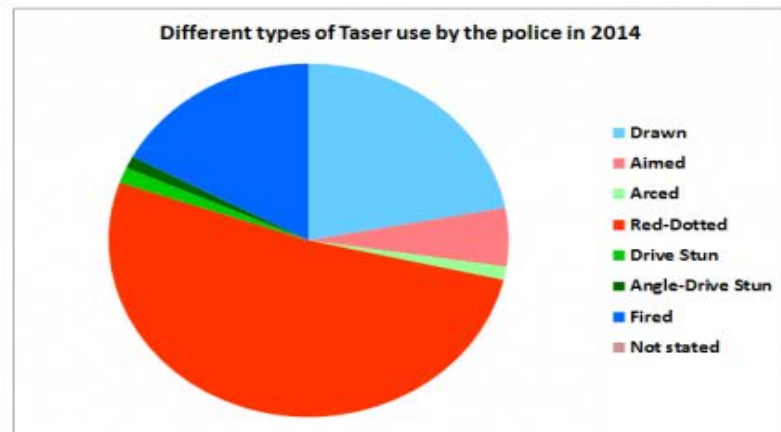
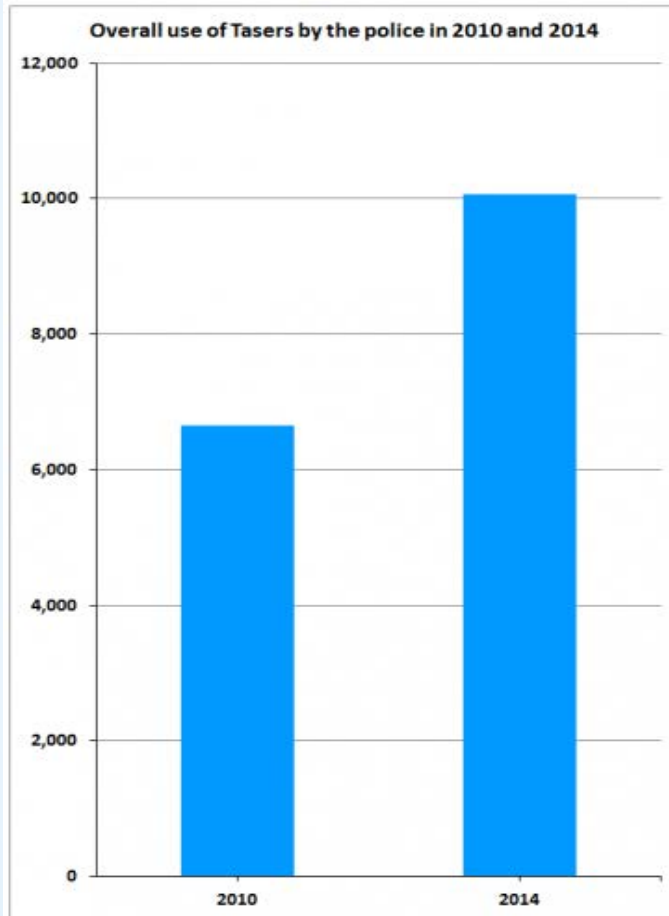
Police Force/Region	First issued to Authorised Firearms Officers	First Issued to Specially Trained Units
<b>East of England</b>		
Bedfordshire	2005	2009
Cambridgeshire	2005	2013
Essex	2004	2013
Hertfordshire	2006	2008
Norfolk	2004	2008
Suffolk	2005	2008
<b>London</b>		
City of London	2004	2009
Metropolitan	2003	2007
<b>South East</b>		
Hampshire	2006	2009
Kent	2005	2009
Surrey	2005	2009
Sussex	2006	2013
Thames Valley	2003	2013
<b>South West</b>		
Avon & Somerset	2005	2007
Devon and Cornwall	2005	2007
Dorset	2005	2009
Gloucestershire	2006	2009
Wiltshire	2006	2009
<b>Wales</b>		
Dyfed-Powys	2006	2009
Gwent	2005	2007
North Wales	2005	2009
South Wales	2006	2010

Source: Home Office

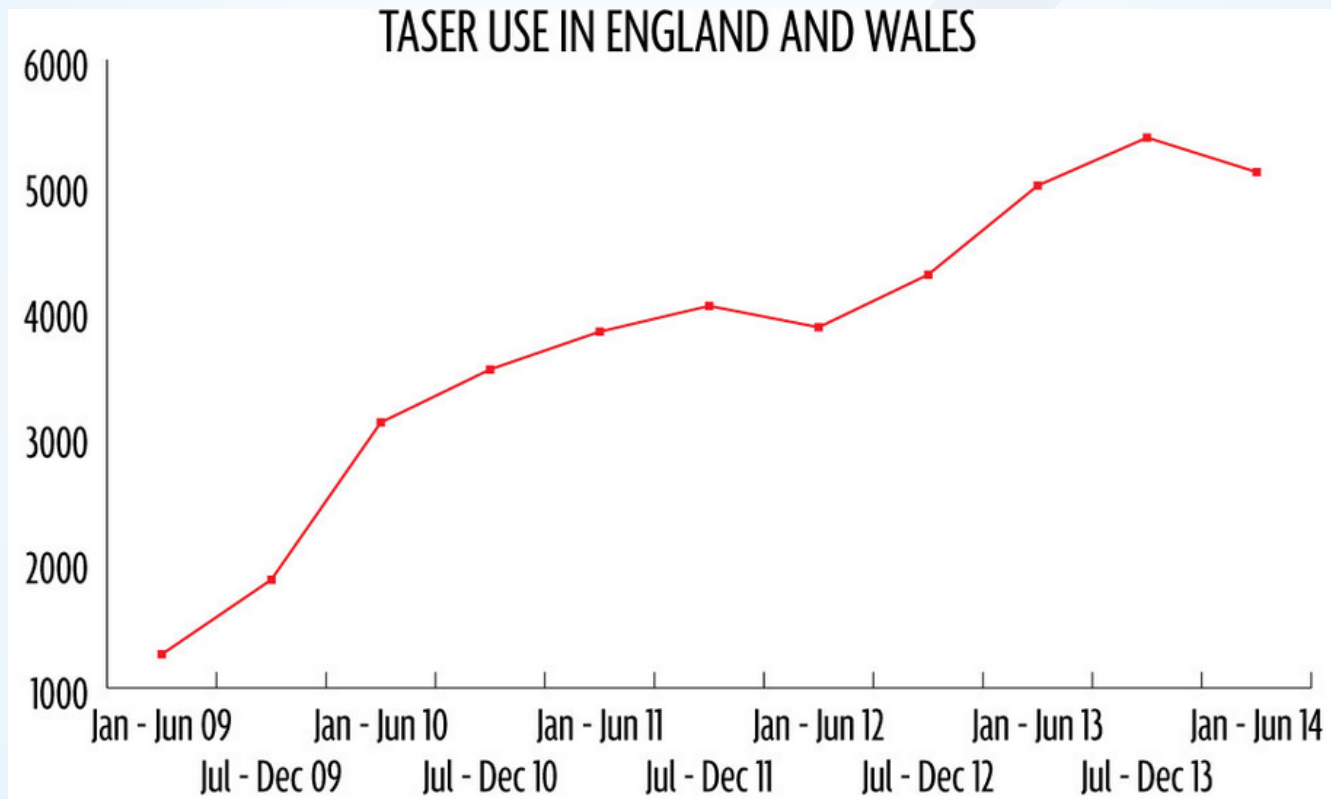
# United Kingdom TASER Use 2010 - 2015

Police Force/Region	Proportion of total						Proportion of total					Total
	Drawn	Aimed	Arced	Red-dot	Total non-discharge	Taser use	Drive stun	Angled drive stun	Fired	Total discharge	Taser use	
<b>East of England</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>638</b>
Bedfordshire	24	6	0	25	55	76%	2	0	15	17	24%	72
Cambridgeshire	13	3	0	39	55	76%	0	0	17	17	24%	72
Essex	22	14	0	88	124	82%	1	1	26	28	18%	152
Hertfordshire	16	2	0	33	51	86%	0	1	7	8	14%	59
Norfolk	35	8	3	59	105	72%	0	1	40	41	28%	146
Suffolk	52	6	0	56	114	83%	1	1	21	23	17%	137
<b>London</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1,989</b>
City of London	9	3	1	19	32	91%	1	0	2	3	9%	35
Metropolitan Police	652	177	11	876	1,716	88%	3	9	226	238	12%	1,954
<b>South East</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1,298</b>
Hampshire	70	25	4	133	232	87%	1	0	33	34	13%	266
Kent	105	22	2	105	234	85%	1	2	39	42	15%	276
Surrey	22	6	1	70	99	68%	9	1	37	47	32%	146
Sussex	111	12	1	84	208	82%	9	3	34	46	18%	254
Thames Valley	91	14	0	190	295	83%	4	1	56	61	17%	356
<b>South West</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1,285</b>
Avon & Somerset	130	28	14	373	545	83%	10	1	99	110	17%	655
Devon & Cornwall	53	14	0	151	218	77%	2	1	62	65	23%	283
Dorset	8	5	0	54	67	86%	0	1	10	11	14%	78
Gloucestershire	10	1	0	57	68	82%	1	0	14	15	18%	83
Wiltshire	31	11	2	117	161	87%	0	4	21	25	13%	186
<b>Wales</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>654</b>
Dyfed-Powys	27	2	0	44	73	82%	2	0	14	16	18%	89
Gwent	28	8	0	49	85	85%	0	0	15	15	15%	100
North Wales	21	13	0	77	111	79%	3	0	27	30	21%	141
South Wales	58	10	6	186	260	80%	5	3	56	64	20%	324
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>10,329</b>

# UK TASER Use 2010 vs 2014

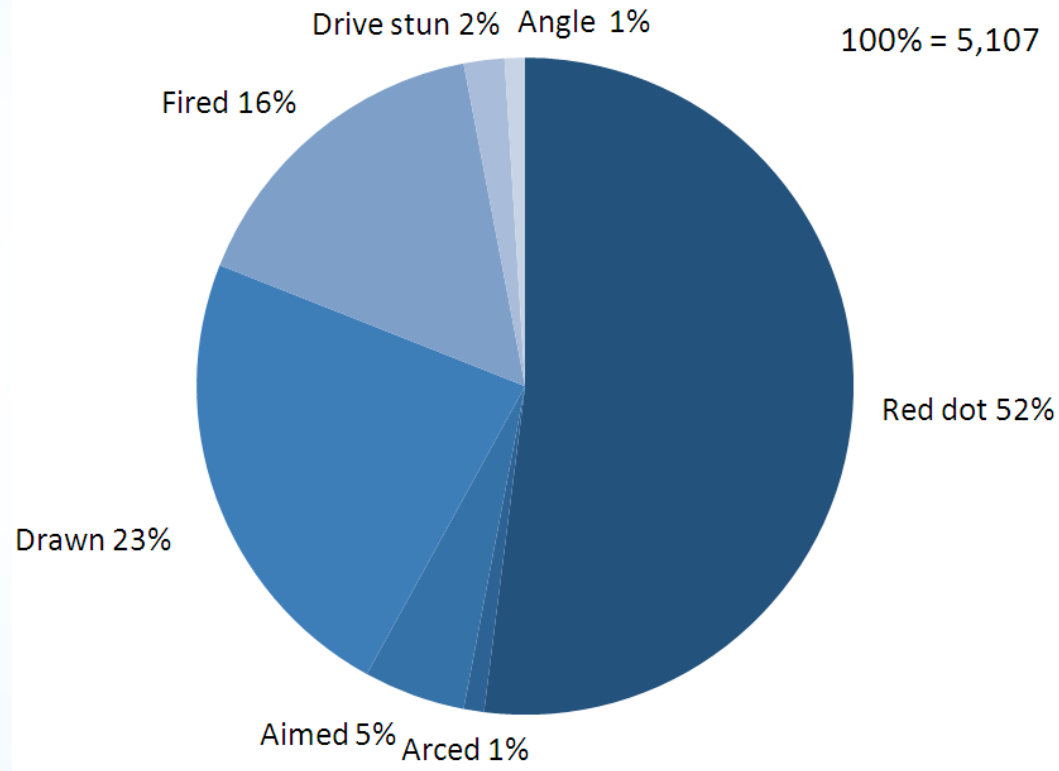


# UK TASER Use 2009-2014



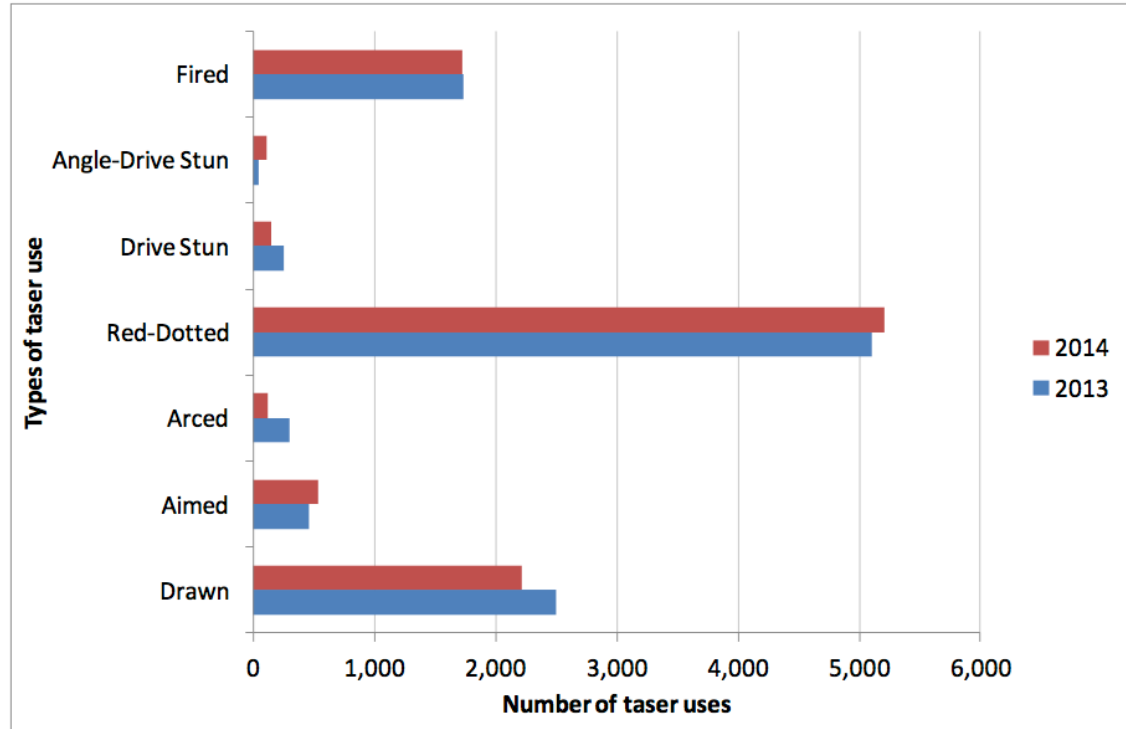
# UK TASER In Jan-June 2014

- Non-discharges ('red dot' 'arcing' 'aimed' and 'drawn') account for 81% of the use, with discharges accounting for 19%.
- For comparison, the ratio of non-discharges to discharges for the calendar year 2013 was 80% to 20%.



# UK TASER In Jan-Dec 2014

Of the uses of Taser, the number of Taser drawn has shown the largest numeric decrease from 2,497 (2013) to 2,219 (2014), a decrease of 278 (-11%). **The total uses of red-dotted showed the largest numeric increase from 5,105 (2013) to 5,203 (2014), an increase of 98 (2%).**





# UK TASER In Jan-Dec 2014

The police used Taser 10,062 times in 2014, representing a decrease of 3% (-318) compared with 2013; of these:

- non-discharges accounted for 8,081 uses, representing a fall of 3% (-279) compared with 2013
- drive stun and angle-drive stun accounted for 256 uses, representing a fall of 11% (-31) compared with 2013f
- fired accounted for 1,724 uses, representing a fall of 1% (-9) compared with 2013

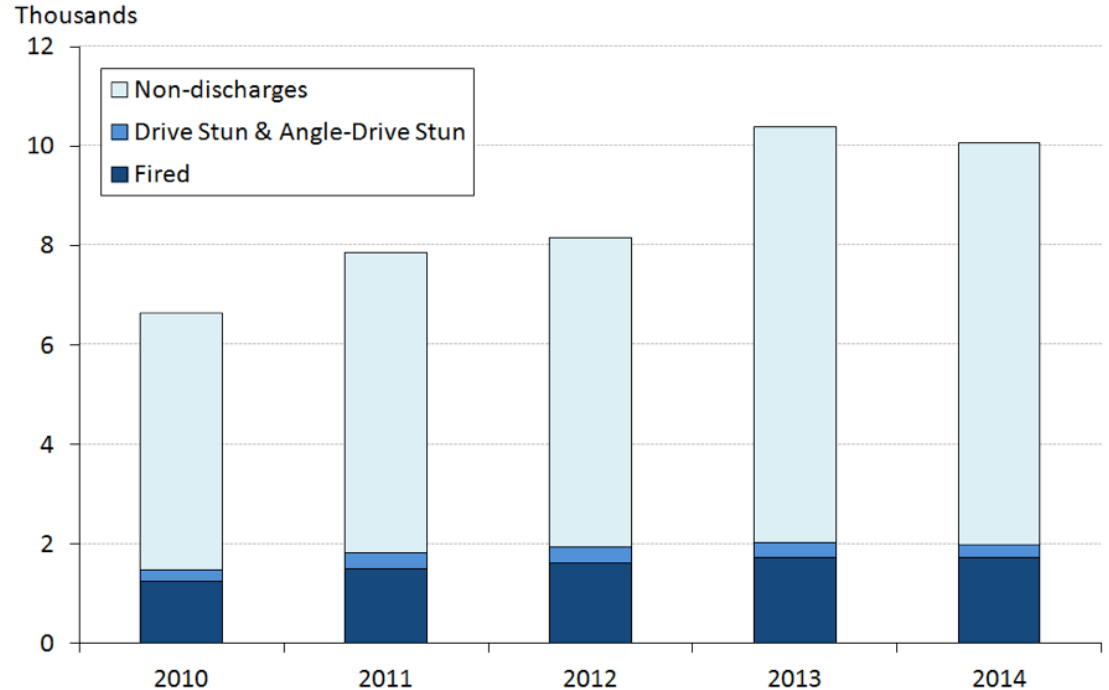
Non-discharges accounted for 80% of Taser use in 2014, with this mainly comprising of either the use of red-dot (64%) or an officer drawing the Taser (27%)

Drive stun and angle-drive stun accounted for 3% of Taser use in 2014  
fired accounted for 17% of Taser use in 2014

# UK TASER Use

2010 to 2014, England and Wales

Taser use trends from 2010 to 2014. It shows the number of non-discharges, the number of drive stun and angle-drive stun and the number fired. Any increases should be seen in the context of Tasers first being issued to STUs in different years across different forces.



# UK TASER Use

2010 to 2014, England and Wales

- There were 10,062 uses of Taser in 2014, representing a decrease of 3% (-318) compared with the previous year. However, this is an increase of 51% (3,413) compared to 2010, partially due to different forces first issuing Taser to STUs in different years between 2007 and 2013.
- In 2014, the number of non-discharges (8,081) accounted for 80% of total Taser use, a decrease of 3% from 2013. Of the total use, 1,724 were fired, representing a fall of 1% (-9) compared with the previous year.

# UK TASER Use

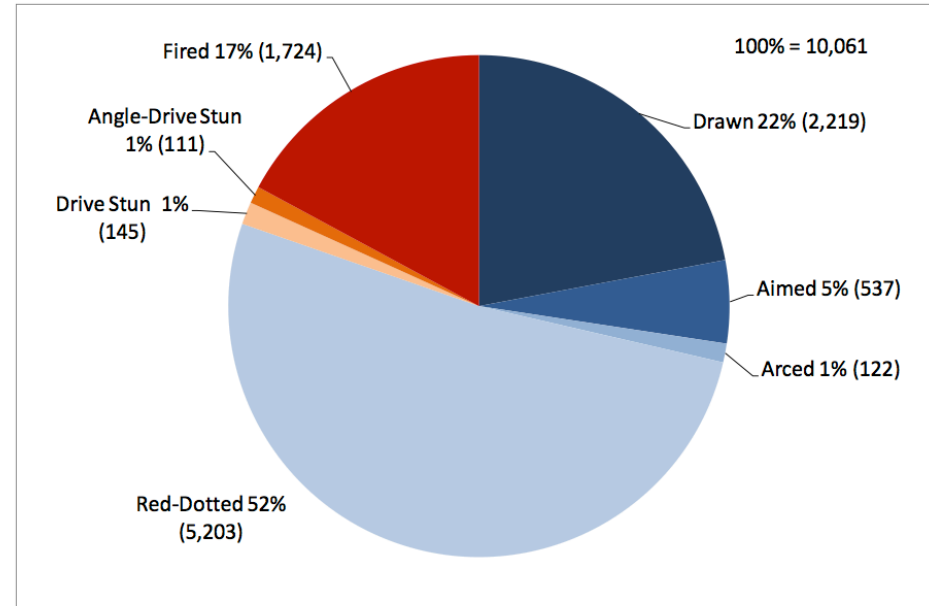
2010 to 2014, England and Wales

- Of the forces that were able to provide full breakdowns, the proportion of fired remained the same (17%) in 2014 compared to the previous year. Compared to 2010, the proportion of fired has decreased by 3 percentage points from 20%.
- In 2014, the proportion of non-discharges has shown a decrease of 1 percentage point from last year and has remained within the region of 74% to 80% over the last 5 years.

# UK TASER Use in 2014

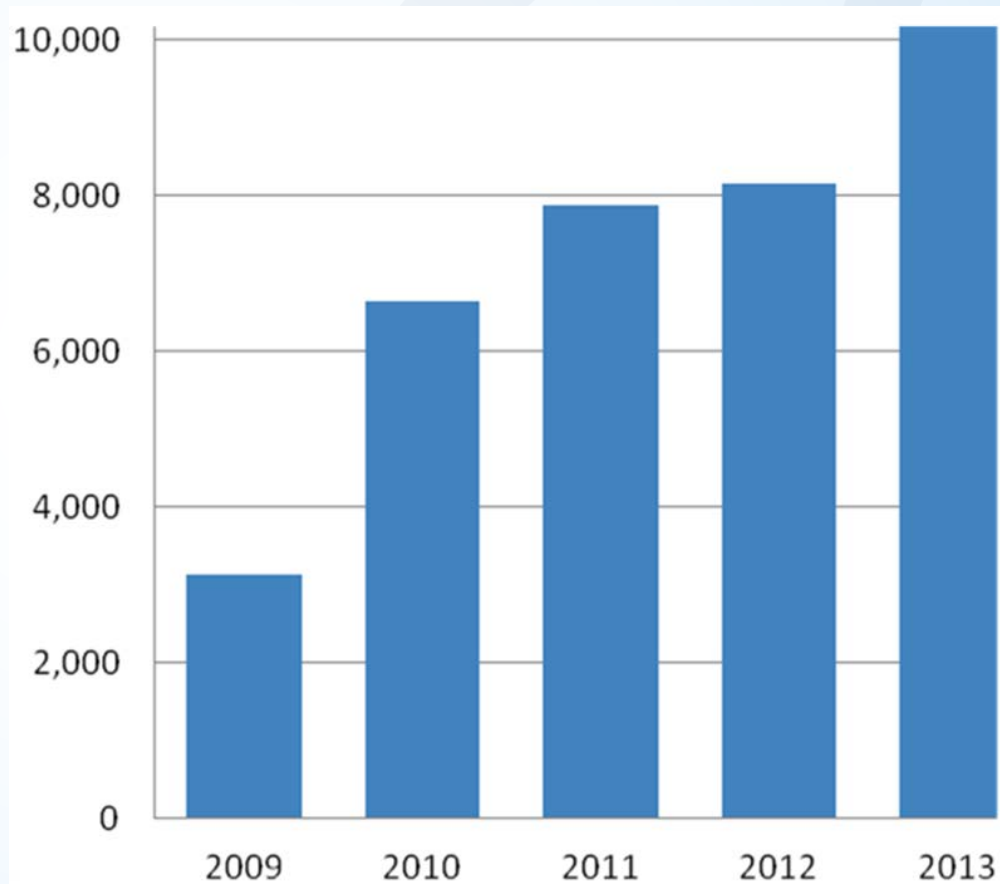
There were 10,062 total uses of Taser in 2014. Red-dot was the most common use, accounting for 52% (5,203) of the total use, while angle-drive stun was the least common use of Taser, accounting for only 1% (111) of the total use.

The proportion of non-discharges (drawn, aimed, arced and red-dot) accounted for 80% (8,081) of the total use, while discharges accounted for 20% (1,980) of the total use.



# UK TASER In Jan - June 2014

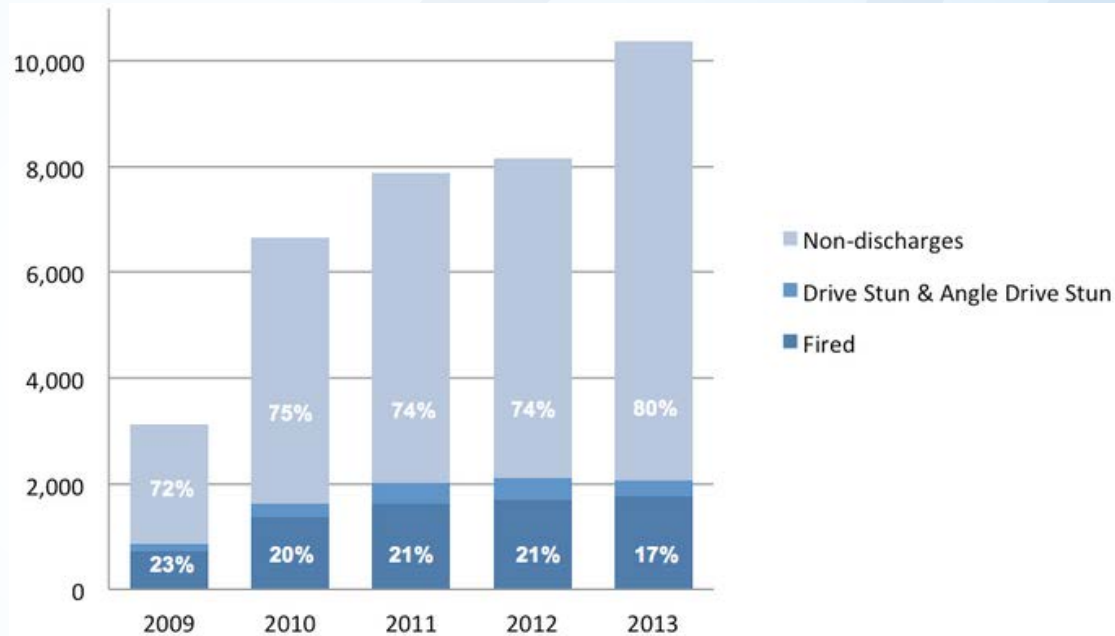
- Police use of TASER CEWs increased from 3,128 to 10,380 between 2009 and 2013 as the rollout and deployment of TASER CEWs took place across police forces in England and Wales.



# UK TASER In 2009 - 2013

The totals presented include all forces effectively imputing the average for both Humberside and West Midlands.

The percentage of overall use where the 'highest use' of a TASER CEW was 'fired' decreased between 2012 and 2013 (from 21% to 17%, and down from a peak of 23% in 2009).



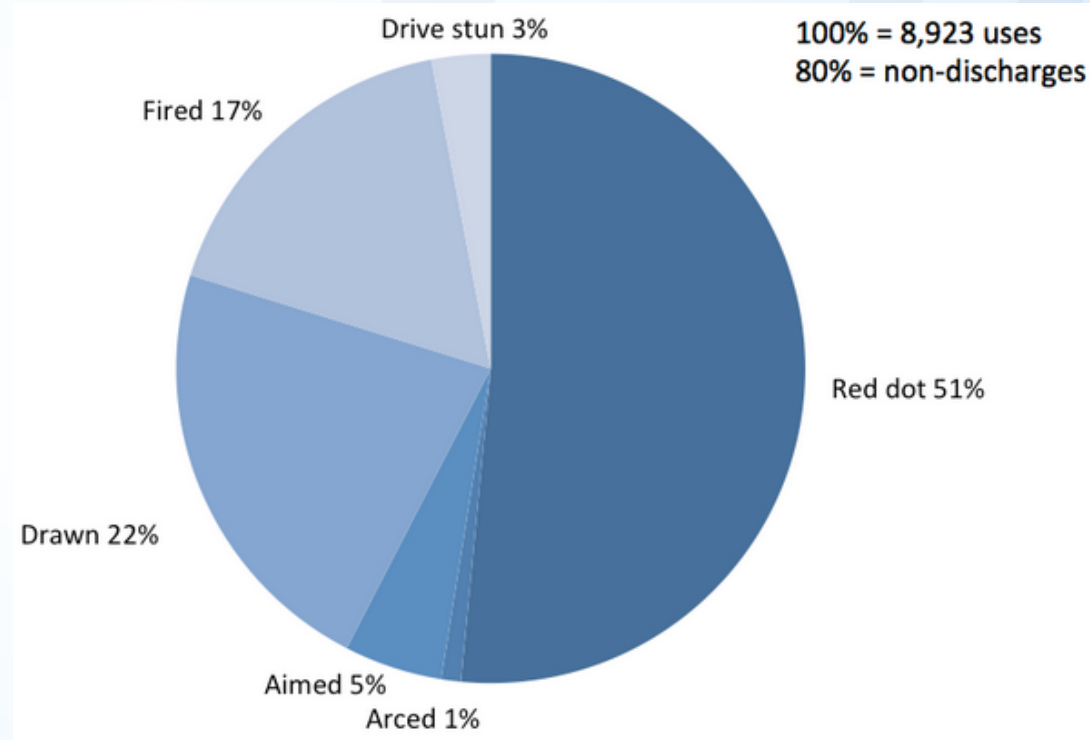
The most common use was consistently 'non-discharges'. These accounted for around three quarters of uses in 2009-2012 inclusive and increasing to 80% of uses in 2013.

# UK TASER Police By Type 2013

The charts may not sum to 100 due to rounding

This pie chart excludes Humberside and West Midlands who are unable to provide a full breakdown of TASER CEW use.

Angle drive stun accounts for less than 0.1% of total uses and not stated accounts for less than 0.2%

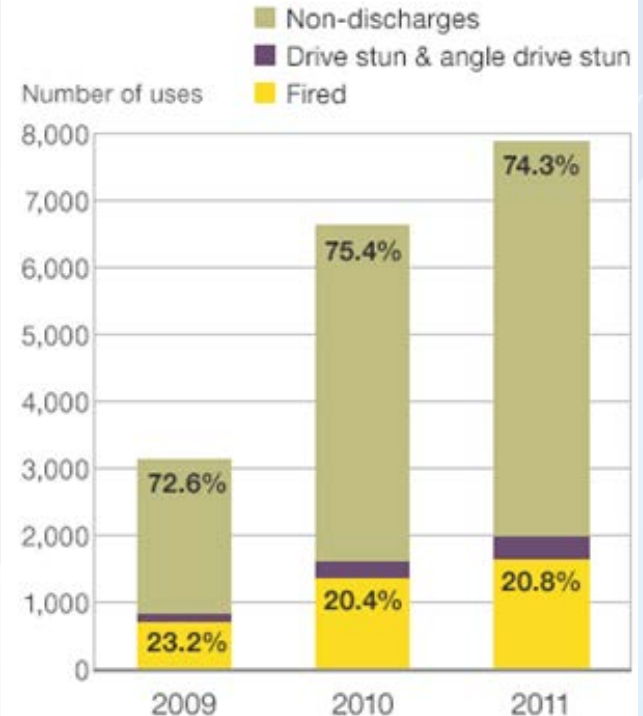




# UK TASER Use Doubles

- Use of TASER CEWs in England and Wales more than doubled between 2009 - 2011
- The devices were used 7,877 times in 2011, compared with 3,328 in 2009
- In only about a quarter (25.7% in 2011) were they actually discharged. In most situations they were only readied or pointed as a warning

Taser use by police, 2009-2011



Source: Home Office

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014

- TASER usage is monitored by the Home Office and figures for each force are published every six months. The following tables cover the previous three reporting periods, percentages are rounded up to the nearest 1%.

Total Force Usage 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan -30 <sup>th</sup> June 2013								
Number of Incidents	Drawn	Aimed	Red Dot	Arced	Fired	Drive Stun	Angled	Total Usage
387	97 (18%)	N/A	287 (55%)	16 (3%)	119 (23%)	5 (1%)	N/A	524

Total Force Usage 1 <sup>st</sup> July – 31st Dec 2013								
Number of Incidents	Drawn	Aimed	Red Dot	Arced	Fired	Drive Stun	Angled	Total Usage
391	94 (20%)	N/A	262 (56%)	8 (2%)	102 (22%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	471

Total Force Usage 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2014								
Number of Incidents	Drawn	Aimed	Red Dot	Arced	Fired	Drive Stun	Angled	Total Usage
439	56 (12%)	31 (7%)	228 (50%)	10 (2%)	122 (27%)	7 (2%)	3 (1%)	457

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

## Census 2011 Comparison as of February 3, 2015

Use of Force Update Paper 3 February 2015

Appendix 1

Table 1: Comparison of 2011 Census, Taser, Arrest and Stop & Search Data by Ethnicity

Area	Asian					Black					Mixed					White					Other				
	2011 Census Data	Taser Deployment 2013	Taser Deployment 2014	Arrests 2013/2014	Stop & Search Apr - Nov 2014	2011 Census Data	Taser Deployment 2013	Taser Deployment 2014	Arrests 2013/2014	Stop & Search Apr - Nov 2014	2011 Census Data	Taser Deployment 2013	Taser Deployment 2014	Arrests 2013/2014	Stop & Search Apr - Nov 2014	2011 Census Data	Taser Deployment 2013	Taser Deployment 2014	Arrests 2013/2014	Stop & Search Apr - Nov 2014	2011 Census Data	Taser Deployment 2013	Taser Deployment 2014	Arrests 2013/2014	Stop & Search Apr - Nov 2014
Force	18.23%	8.53%	8.56%	17.05%	22.01%	6.14%	12.76%	13.24%	15.34%	13.07%	3.53%	5.39%	5.53%	N/A	N/A	70.60%	55.33%	67.20%	65.08%	56.25%	1.50%	17.98%	5.45%	2.54%	N/A
BE	41.60%	23.49%	20.16%	36.12%	42.25%	6.80%	15.66%	12.10%	14.60%	10.85%	4%	9.04%	4.84%	N/A	N/A	45%	40.36%	52.42%	46.03%	35.72%	2.80%	11.45%	10.48%	3.25%	N/A
BN	8.60%	1.37%	0.00%	11.62%	16.24%	6.10%	10.96%	8.57%	17.89%	14.53%	3.90%	15.07%	17.14%	N/A	N/A	80.80%	63.01%	71.43%	68.31%	59.62%	0.60%	9.59%	2.06%	2.18%	N/A
BS	10.90%	6.17%	6.33%	10.83%	8.98%	5.50%	16.05%	15.19%	16.39%	14.86%	4.70%	7.41%	5.06%	N/A	N/A	77.50%	50.62%	70.89%	70.47%	65.75%	1.40%	19.75%	2.53%	2.31%	N/A
BW	39.80%	15.38%	13.64%	26.61%	30.07%	19.20%	26.92%	39.77%	26.99%	25.17%	5.10%	0.00%	9.09%	N/A	N/A	33%	30.77%	32.95%	42.72%	35.04%	3%	26.92%	4.55%	3.68%	N/A
CV	16.30%	4.00%	1.82%	12.50%	11.04%	5.60%	8.80%	12.73%	12.24%	9.64%	2.60%	4.00%	1.82%	N/A	N/A	73.80%	63.20%	79.09%	72.88%	70.56%	1.70%	20.00%	4.55%	2.38%	N/A
DY	6.10%	0.00%	14.29%	9.21%	12.58%	1.50%	6.67%	8.57%	8.95%	6.09%	1.80%	3.33%	2.86%	N/A	N/A	90%	76.67%	62.86%	80.12%	75.36%	0.60%	13.33%	11.43%	1.72%	N/A
SH	6.60%	5.88%	3.57%	11.93%	11.08%	1.60%	5.88%	3.57%	12.28%	9.23%	3.30%	0.00%	3.57%	N/A	N/A	89.10%	73.53%	82.14%	73.55%	75%	0.60%	14.71%	7.14%	2.24%	N/A
SW	19.20%	9.20%	12.00%	23.31%	26.46%	6%	10.34%	9.00%	15.30%	12.39%	2.10%	5.75%	3.00%	N/A	N/A	69.90%	48.28%	68.00%	57.74%	52.36%	1.60%	26.44%	8.00%	3.65%	N/A
WS	15.20%	10.58%	8.16%	14.07%	20.92%	2.40%	9.62%	8.16%	10.32%	7.54%	2.70%	1.92%	2.04%	N/A	N/A	78.90%	60.58%	81.63%	73.79%	64.61%	0.80%	17.31%	0.00%	1.82%	N/A
WV	18%	9.26%	5.88%	14.25%	15.72%	6.90%	16.67%	14.71%	18.40%	17.92%	5.10%	7.41%	5.88%	N/A	N/A	66%	46.30%	70.59%	65.23%	57.86%	1.90%	20.37%	2.94%	2.12%	N/A

Table 2

Total Recorded Crime Breakdown by LPU - 01/12/2013 - 30/11/2014			
LPU	Contr. %	TRC	
Birmingham West and Central (BW)	14.4	25052	
Coventry (CV)	11.9	20721	
Birmingham East (BE)	11.7	20392	
Sandwell (SW)	10.9	18993	
Birmingham South (BS)	10.6	18449	
Walsall (WS)	9.7	16920	
Wolverhampton (WV)	9.3	16273	
Dudley (DY)	8.7	15219	
Solihull (SH)	6.6	11423	
Birmingham North (BN)	6.0	10502	
Unknown LPU - Poor Quality Location Data	0.1	140	

Table 3

Violent Crime Breakdown by LPU - 01/12/2013 - 30/11/2014		
LPU	Contr. %	Violent Crime
Birmingham West and Central (BW)	16.1	7944
Birmingham East (BE)	13.4	6610
Coventry (CV)	11.3	5594
Birmingham South (BS)	11.2	5532
Sandwell (SW)	10.0	4959
Wolverhampton (WV)	9.9	4874
Walsall (WS)	9.1	4521
Dudley (DY)	7.7	3794
Birmingham North (BN)	6.3	3103
Solihull (SH)	5.0	2466
Unknown LPU - Poor Quality Location Data	0.1	40

Table 4

Number of Taser Deployments by LPU			
LPU	2013	2014 (Jan - June)	% Of Total
Birmingham East (BE)	170	81	17.50%
Sandwell (SW)	130	67	13.78%
Birmingham West & Central (BW)	129	64	13.46%
Coventry (CV)	123	70	13.46%
Wolverhampton (WV)	109	36	10.11%
Birmingham South (BS)	85	44	9%
Walsall (WS)	103	25	8.92%
Birmingham North (BN)	75	23	6.83%
Dudley (DY)	30	25	3.84%
Solihull (SH)	24	21	3.14%
Force	978	456	N/A

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- A paper on the use of force was submitted to the Strategic Policing and Crime Board meeting on 2 December 2014. The issues discussed in this paper have been requested as a result of the original paper and discussion during that meeting. The points fall under 4 areas: use of TASER CEW, deployment of WMP staff at medical facilities, information regarding the use of other firearms by WMP and governance structures covering the use of force.

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- Paragraph 13 of the 2 December 2014 Use of Force report stated, 'In 2013, 50.8% of TASER deployments involved white subjects and 48.1% non-white subjects. Male subjects accounted for 95% of TASER usage. For the first 6 months of 2014, 67% of deployments involved white subjects and 31.5% nonwhite subjects. Male subjects accounted for 88% of TASER usage.' It should be noted that a TASER deployment includes a range of action and does not necessarily include the TASER being fired. A deployment may simply involve the TASER being drawn or the red laser dot activated. In the first 6 months of 2014, TASER CEWs were only fired in 27% of deployments.

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- A comparison of the TASER deployment data by ethnicity (table 1) to the 2011 census data indicates some disparity for certain ethnic groups. As a force average, the level of deployments against persons recorded as white in 2014 is 67.2% and is broadly similar to census data showing the white population across the force area to be 70.6%. The proportion of deployments against persons recorded as Asian is 8.56% for 2014 against census figures of 18.23%. For persons recorded as Black, the proportion of deployments is 13.24% in 2014 compared to a population percentage of 6.14%.

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

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# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- An analysis of the data provided in tables 2, 3 and 4 indicates that there is a strong correlation between the geographical spread of TASER deployments and rates of total crime and violent crime across the force area. The 4 LPU's with the highest number of TASER deployments (Birmingham East, Birmingham West and Central, Sandwell and Coventry) are also the 4 LPU's with the highest levels of total recorded crime. All but Sandwell also have the highest levels of violent crime across the force, with Sandwell ranking 5th. This link is perhaps to be expected as TASER is used in response to threats of violence and is not linked to pro-active policing as is the case with Stop & Search.



# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- The correlation continues with regard to the arrest statistics in table 1, which again might be expected as arrest levels are linked to levels of recorded crime. Black suspects accounted for 15.34% of persons arrested in combined data for 2013 and 2014, and 12.76% and 13.24% of TASER deployments respectively in those years. Similarly white suspects accounted for 65.08% of arrests during the same period and 67.2% of TASER deployments in 2014.

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- The correlation between areas of high crime and higher than average TASER usage described above also links to broader patterns regarding higher levels of crime in urban areas, levels of deprivation and population patterns. It is known that inner city urban areas tend to have higher levels of deprivation, higher crime rates and also higher proportions of BME populations. A further factor affecting the statistics may also be the comparison to increasingly historic 2011 census data, which does not capture the continuing pattern of immigration into the force area over the past 4 years.

# UK West Midlands TASER Complaints

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- The number of complaints relating to the use of TASER is very low when compared to the number of deployments. The force recorded 12 complaints relating to the use of TASER between 1 January 2014-31 December 2014, from approximately 874 deployments.
- Of the 12 complaints, 7 are currently being investigated, 4 have been finalised and 1 is sub judice. None of the 4 finalised complaints have been upheld.

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan 2013 - June 2014 Followup

- Total usage exceeds the number of incidents as more than one TASER CEW may be deployed at a single incident; for instance more than one TASER officer may draw their TASER
- During 2013, TASER CEWs were fired at 176 separate individuals, with 221 total firings. In some cases more than one TASER CEW was fired at an individual. In the first 6 months of 2014, each of the 122 firings was directed against a separate individual.
- Between 1st January 2013 and 30th June 2014, there were 4 incidents when TASER CEW was successfully deployed against dogs

# UK West Midlands TASER Use

Jan - June 2014

- In 2013, 50.8% of TASER CEW deployments involved white subjects and 48.1% non-white subjects. Male subjects accounted for 95% of TASER CEW usage. For the first 6 months of 2014, 67% of deployments involved white subjects and 31.5% non-white subjects. Male subjects accounted for 88% of TASER usage.
- In comparison with our most similar force, Greater Manchester Police (GMP), TASER CEW usage is very similar. In the first 6 months of 2014, WMP deployed TASER on 457 occasions, compared to 476 deployments by GMP.

# UK TASER Use Doubles



## The relative risk of police use-of-force options: Evaluating the potential for deployment of electronic weaponry

Emma Jenkinson, Clare Neeson, Anthony Bleetman

- Subject injury rates were lower in TASER M26 deployment than in deployment of CS spray, batons or police dogs
- On the basis of our findings (and from a medical safety perspective only), the TASER weapon should be deployed on the use-of-force hierarchy between empty-handed physical skills and incapacitant sprays

# UK TASER Use Doubles

- The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) pointed out that the percentage of occasions when the TASER CEW was fired had not increased over the years
- ACPO Spokesman Simon Chesterman said he believed this was evidence of the “extensive and consistent training” which police had implemented
- “Officers are trained to use TASER to deal with violence or threats of violence and they are individually accountable in law for the amount of force they use,” he said

# UK TASER Use Doubles

- President of the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, Irene Curtis, said using TASER CEWs could mean fewer officers and members of the public were hurt
- “It is not a surprise that the number of deployments has increased because the number of people with access to TASERs has increased in that time,” she said
- “We support the rollout of TASERs. We think it’s a really useful tool that officers can use and can help reduce injuries to the public and to police officers.
- “A TASER used appropriately can reduce the amount of time that officers need to have off because it reduces injuries. It reduces harm to the public because if there’s a dangerous individual, they can be restrained more quickly.



# UK TASER Use Doubles

- The total deployment of CEWs increased each year from 3,128 in 2009, to 6,649 in 2010 and 7,877 in 2011
- The data shows what percentage of the deployments involved the weapon being “discharged” and “not discharged”
- Incidents where a TASER CEW was used but “not discharged” include when the weapon was drawn and aimed; when it was “arced” - which means sparking it without having a target; and when it was “red-dotted” - which means using the targeting mechanism without firing
- Most of those cases when a TASER CEW was “discharged” involved the TASER being fired. It can also be used to “drive stun” - where it is held against the target’s body.

# UK TASER Use Doubles

- Discharges increased from around 850 in 2009, to around 1,650 in 2010 and around 2,050 in 2011
- The use of “drive stuns” grew by one percentage point to 5% of all uses from 2010 to 2011
- ACPO recently issued new guidance discouraging the use of “drive-stun” mode

# UK Police Face Increased Risk

## North Yorkshire Police Federation Statistics 2013

- The risks faced by police on duty in North Yorkshire have increased in the last 18 years, with officers sustaining more injuries and believing their lives more in danger since 1995
- In a survey of 372 officers, 52.1% of respondents have on at least 1 occasion in the last 2 years felt their life was in serious danger as a result of a threat by a member of public while on duty while 2.7% believed this had happened on 11 or more occasions, more than 5 times the number who believed so in 1995
- 56.7% of respondents had suffered a personal injury on duty in the last 2 years, including while effecting an arrest, an increase of almost 10% since 1995
- 41.5% specified that they had been personally threatened with a weapon in the last 2 years

# UK Police Face Increased Risk

## North Yorkshire Police Federation Statistics 2013

- “The safety and welfare of our members is paramount. They are out there doing the job and facing very real danger every day. It is only right that the utmost should be done to protect them,” said Mark Botham, Chairman of the North Yorkshire Police Federation
- "Policing is at times a dangerous occupation, even across North Yorkshire and the City of York, which are the safest policing areas in the whole of England
- “I am disappointed that nearly 60% of those who responded have sustained an injury as a result of assault by a member of the public”

# Cumbria Police UK Officer

## Assaults and Injuries 2011

- The number of times police are hurt in attacks in Cumbria showed a steady fall during the last four years in the amount of times they suffer assault injuries
- Another concurrent study showed injuries after attacks are down for the 226 police who were trained to use a TASER X26. Compared to what they had to endure before gaining these skills.
- The head of the main police union in Cumbria says the arrival of the X26s as a tactic has had “a significant role” in cutting injuries – and called for it to be available to more officers

# Cumbria Police UK Officer

## Assaults and Injuries 2011

- In 2011 more than 70 assault injuries occurred down from approximately 100 assaults in 2008
- In 2001, more than 40 occurred vs. 70 in 2008. The next most frequent location was domestic settings, followed by attacks when suspects are in custody.
- “A detailed study was conducted into a perceived link between the roll out of TASER and a reduction in recorded injuries within Cumbria Constabulary. The study confirmed this link, showing a reduction in assault injuries for those officers trained in the use of TASER compared to the same individuals prior to this training,” said Chief Constable Stuart Hyde.

# Cumbria Police UK Officer

## Assaults and Injuries 2011

- Lee Skelton, chairman of Cumbria Police Federation: “I would directly attribute the reduction in the number of assaults to the way the force has embraced Taser and been bold in rolling it out across uniformed frontline police”
- “In the vast majority of cases the light of the red dot from the Taser on the person leads to individuals surrendering quite quickly”
- “The public now know the police have this”
- “Ultimately TASER has had a significant role in reducing the number of injuries”

# United Kingdom Field Results

The number of TASER CEW uses has increased as more officers have the authority to use them

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> qtr 2008 statistics from a 12-month trial that extended the use of TASER CEWs to specially trained units show 159 uses and 26 discharges in the last three months. Overall they were used 411 times and discharged 57 times since the trial began in September 2007.
- Figures also include all TASER CEW uses across England and Wales since it was first introduced in April 2004. Statistics revealed a total of 2,662 uses and 834 discharges.



# United Kingdom Field Results

- “I am committed to giving the police the tools they need to get crime off our streets. TASERs are making a real difference on our streets, not only keeping the public safe but also protecting our police officers.”  
— said Jacqui Smith, the Home Secretary
- “TASERs have contributed to resolving incidents without injury where otherwise there would have been a real possibility of someone being seriously injured or killed. In a significant proportion of cases they have not needed to be fired; drawing or aiming the TASER has been enough of a deterrent.”  
— said Home Office Minister Tony McNulty

# United Kingdom Field Results

- “In 2009 we had just over 3,000 TASER (CEW) deployments, but 75 percent of those did not require the TASER to be discharged in either drive-stun mode or in it’s full cycle.” (700-800 uses for 141,000 officers.)
- “... we don’t carry firearms; 93 percent of our officers are unarmed. And so the use of a TASER is sometimes incorrectly seen as a potential ramping up of the use of force, rather than bringing it down from lethal force. Clearly, however, TASERs are not considered a replacement for firearms.”
  - Chief Inspector Richard Lewis, Association of Chief Police Officers, UK

# Merseyside Police Authority UK

## Aug 2010 Field Results

4.5 The act of drawing and aiming Taser or deployment of the red dot sight is sufficient to resolve the situation in 60% of cases involving patrol staff. Taser has been fired or used in the “drive stun” mode in less than 40% of such cases indicating responsible and proportionate use by the officers concerned. The higher level of use by Matrix and Firearms officers is reflective of their role targeting the most hostile and violent offenders in the disruption of Gun Crime.

4.6 Taser still proves to be an effective means of resolving conflict without injury to either detainees or officers. Other than the pin-prick marks from the barbs when the device was fired there have been no injuries to subjects as a result of Taser use. In addition, there have been no injuries to officers arising out of these incidents.

# Merseyside Police Authority UK

## Aug 2010 Field Results

4.7 Over the period reported there have been no complaints against police received in relation to Taser use.

4.8 There has now been sufficient time to assess the impact of Taser in relation to the level of assaults suffered by police officers and subsequent working days lost due to time taken off work to recover from injuries. The data shown in Appendix 1 is extremely positive showing significant reductions in the actual number of assaults and the overall working days lost through sickness.

4.9 Table A depicts the number of assaults against officers falling across the force as Taser deployment becomes more widespread. Taser has been deployed in most police areas across the force between January - June 2010.

# Merseyside Police Authority UK

## Aug 2010 Field Results

Table B shows that over that period there were only 7 absences with 39 days lost due to assaults on officers. This compares to 15 absences and 199 days lost in the same period in 2009 and 19 absences and 322 days lost in 2008. These figures not only demonstrate the impact of Taser when deployed but also indicate a wider deterrent effect as a result of the device being carried and highly visible.

4.10 Assaults resulting in more than 3 days absence are Reportable Under Reporting of Injuries Dangerous Diseases and Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR). These figures are also shown in table B and mirror the trends for all assaults.

# Merseyside Police Authority UK

## Aug 2010 Field Results

### **Risk Assessment**

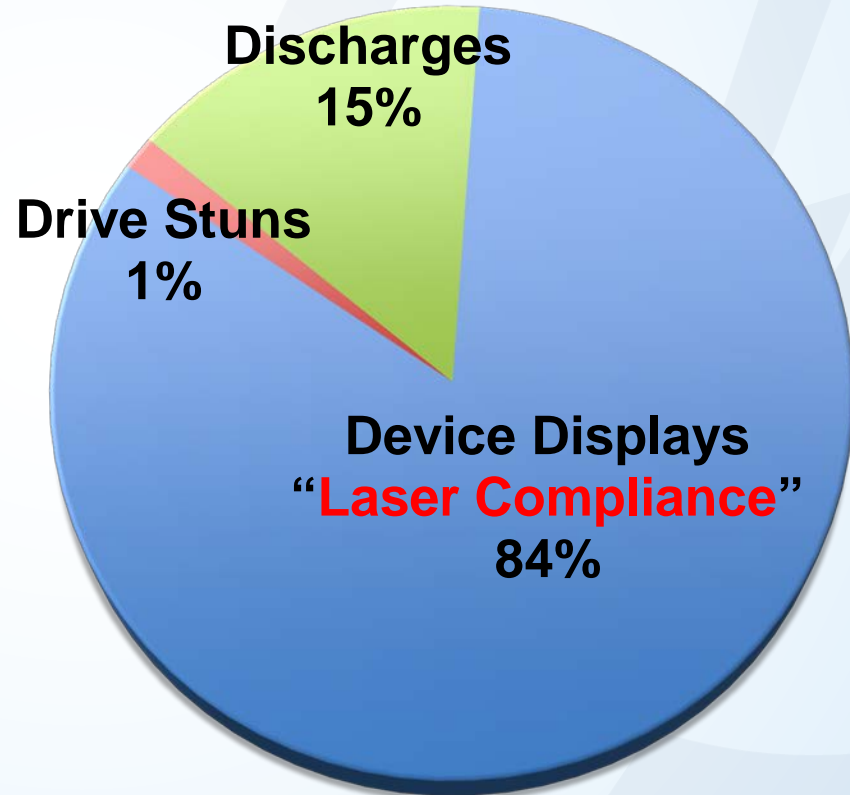
6.1 Operational use within the force reinforces the fact that subjects usually surrender when challenged with Taser. On the occasions it is fired its impact is instantaneous in rendering the subject compliant.

6.2 Taser decreases injury and saves life, if deployed appropriately. The incidents to which it has been deployed outline circumstances where but for the presence of Taser far greater levels of violence would have ensued resulting in injury to both officers and detained persons.

6.3 Other than injuries from the Taser barbs none of the Taser subjects in Merseyside or indeed nationally suffered any injury directly attributable to the use of Taser.

# TASER Use in England & Wales

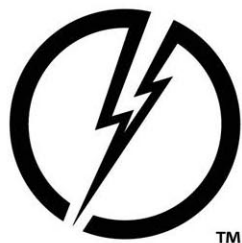
Sept 1, 2007 to Dec 31, 2008



TASER CEWs  
Deter Resistance

**84%**

**Surrender**



# TASER

P r o t e c t   L i f e

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