TASER® Electronic Control Devices (ECDs): Field Data and Risk Management
REDUCE OFFICER AND SUSPECT INJURIES BY STOPPING THREATS FROM A SAFE DISTANCE

Example: Orange County, FL Sheriff’s Dept Injuries to Deputies Dropped by 80% After Deploying the M26*

*Source: “TASER Works, so its use increases,” Ripple, Amy C., Orlando Sentinel, July 29, 2002
Phoenix PD AZ
First Top-10 City to Deploy to All Patrol Officers
Suspect Injuries 2004
67%
Deputy Injuries

- Deputies used the TASER ECD 123 times in 2007
- The study showed a 72 percent reduction in injuries to deputies in 2007 for the first full year in which VCSO deployed TASER ECDs when compared to the average annual number of injuries for 2003, 2004 and 2005.
According to the Ventura County Star, this injury decrease, “keeps highly trained deputies on the job. 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.”

“The upshot is that, so far, TASER (ECDs) have proved to be a valuable tool for law enforcement, saving money, careers and, most importantly, lives.”
1153 TASER ECD incidents in 2006-2007 with 567 actual deployments

When deployed:
- 21 injuries to suspects
- 62 secondary injuries (fall, cut, etc.)
- 19 officers injured

In the first year officer injuries went down 45.8% and for the year 2007 they went down another 28%
Wichita Police Dept KS
Prevent Higher Escalation of Force

Yes: 1147
No: 6
The Glenn County Sheriff's office uses the TASER ECD equal to OC’s level of force.

During the 2006 year they deployed the TASER 14 times with no injury to officers or suspects.

All 14 times the TASER ECD was effective in taking the suspects into custody.
Types of Arrests – Snapshot as of May 2006

- The Hernando Co Sheriff's Office has used TASER ECDs 152 times in the past 2.5 years
- The Brooksville Police Department used TASER ECDs 12 times in the past 12 months
- 30% of the cases involved suspects under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- 20% of the deployments initiated as domestic disputes
- 25% of TASER ECDs initiated with traffic infractions or traffic stops
Since 2005, the Hemet Police Department has deployed 68 TASER X26s to patrol officers
- TASER X26s used about 12 times per month, and 30 percent of the time people surrender after seeing the TASER X26

Hemet Deputy Police Chief Tony Margis said they have not lost an officer to an on-duty injury during a physical confrontation since the TASER X26s were issued
- One minor abrasion to a suspect who fell to the ground has been reported
“Not only do TASERs help our officers, but we’ve seen far fewer injuries to the persons being arrested, because we’re not having to fight with them. So, it’s a win-win situation for the officer, for the suspect being arrested and for the taxpayers, because if we’re injured or the suspect’s injured, that’s who’s paying the bill,” said Sheriff Dean Kelly.
Putnam Co Sheriff’s FL
2007 Field Statistics

• 46 TASER ECD uses in 82 cases requiring force
  – Firearms were fired during only three incidents
• 18 other use of force reports consisted of physical takedowns by deputies, police dog takedowns and pepper spray use
• “When you hit someone with a baton, you’re going to do damage, period. We went from seeing officers injured frequently in arrest sequences to it being practically negligible. We’ve actually lost track of the last documentable officer injury as a result of physical struggle with a suspect. We think it was in 2000 or 2001,” said Maj. Gary Bowling.
Since July 2003, TASER systems were deployed 632 times. No serious injuries have occurred because of their use.

Over 200 TASER ECDs were deployed by patrol officers and half of the city’s detectives. SBPD plans has armed all 261 sworn officers.
During July 2003 – March 6, 2006, South Bend Police Department deployed TASER ECDs 632 times in a city with 110,000 residents, said Gary Horvath, chief of community relations. No serious injuries have occurred because of TASER ECD use.

“Before, we used to have officers who got broken hands or broken arms – you name it – in physical altercations,” Horvath said. “Nowadays, instead of having officers off for six months for various broken bones, the worst thing we see happening to officers are bad knees sustained in chasing people.”

Jolts from TASERs have at least twice prevented people from killing themselves, Horvath said.
• 334 uses in 2004 equalled 33.4% of all force reports
• “Much of this reduction (in injuries) can be attributed to the availability of TASERs”
• Use of TASER ECDs 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”
The report revealed at least 19 cases in which officers faced subjects with weapons and were able to get them under control using TASER ECDs instead of escalating to deadly force.
From memo… the rational for the (TASER) program is clear. Officer and suspect injuries have been reduced, deadly force encounters avoided, and liability to the city reduced. It is recommended the department continue with the (TASER) program as designed and continue efforts for full deployment as soon as practical.”
"When an officer pulls the Taser out, people give up," said Sgt Dave Thomas, "That happens a lot."

Thomas points to Topeka police records showing that in 2002, officers used force in 237 incidents. In 2002, there were 14 injuries to officers and 35 to civilians, decreases of 46 percent and 41 percent. "That's significant," Thomas said.

The department now has 147 TASER X26 units.
• In the first six months after the SPD began the X26, the department saw a 65% drop in officer injuries as of December 19, 2006
• In 2006, officers have used TASER ECDs less because the threat is often enough to force a resisting suspect into compliance
The number of injuries to LCSO Deputies decreased about 65 percent after they were first used in 2004.

LCSO Deputies state that since they began using TASER devices three years ago, they've seen a drop in having to use other kinds of force to make arrests.
Out of 264 TASER ECD deployments no serious officer injuries occurred while two officers received minor injuries. Of the 264 incidents, 263 suspects did not receive any serious injuries. Success rate: 95%.

Eight suspects received the following injuries:
- Laceration to his chin as he fell on the hood of a vehicle as he resisted arrest and was subjected to a M26
- Laceration to the forehead as suspect fell to ground
- Four separate cases whereby the suspects received lacerations to facial area from the falls
- Chipped tooth while struggling and hit furniture
- Received a gun shot wound
Rapid City PD SD

Officer Injuries 2006 as of Dec 11, 2006

- Rapid City PD reported 63 on-duty injuries, 36 of which were related to arresting violent suspects including 91 suspects obstructing or resisting arrest
- Officer Don Hedrick believes the TASER program is worth the cost because injuries cost money, not only for medical care but to cover shifts for officers who must be off-duty while recovering
- Chief Steve Allender said that TASER ECDs might lower the numbers of officers injured while arresting violent or resistive suspects
• Deployment of only 59 TASER X26s over three shifts and only 133 of 800 sworn officers trained to carry TASER X26s
Injuries to officers sustained during the physical arrest of suspects

Officer injury comparison 2003-2005

Omaha Police Dept NE

Officer injuries dropped 47% after implementing the TASER X26*

2003-2004: 33%
2003-2005: 47%
2004-2005: 21%

* Injuries to officers sustained during the physical arrest of suspects
Garner Police Dept NC
Since full deployment of the TASER X26 in 2004

Officer Injuries
20%

Suspect Injuries
6%*

Actual TASER Deployment Following TASER ECD Draw From Holster
38%

* Suspect injuries went down 6% (GPD considers the TASER application by itself to cause minor injury)
Western 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% reduction in assaults on police in that state. That's what we need to see here,” said the Queensland Police Union.
“Assaults on police have decreased by 50 per cent, and that's huge,” said Riverina union 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.”
Chief Richard Wiles said the decrease in assaults is beneficial to the department and to taxpayers because it reduces workers compensation claims filed by officers.
**El Paso Police Dept TX**

**Officer Assaults Reductions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Fielded</th>
<th>TASER ECDs</th>
<th>Officer Assaulted**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Initiated in December 2003

**Includes any grade of injury
Cincinnati Police Dept OH

1,041 Field Results

Officer Injuries 2004
- 56%

Suspect Injuries 2004
- 35%

Citizen Complaints 2003
- 50%

Traditional Overall Use of Force
- 50%

975 of 1050 officers took volunteer exposures with no injuries
Columbus Police Dept OH
6-month Field 2005 Results

Officer Injuries: 23%
Impact Weapons: 25%

Prisoner Injuries: 24%
Strikes, Punches & Kicks: 32%

Citizen Complaints of Excessive Force: 25%
OC Spray: 38%
Columbus Police Dept OH
2005 6-month Field Results

• There were 12 documented incidents where subjects attempting suicide were stopped and taken into custody preventing the deaths

• There were 14 incidents officers responded to where deadly force was justified, but officers were able to use time, distance, and barriers to deploy the TASER system as the response verse using deadly force to control the subjects
Concord Police Dept CA
Review of Field Results 2006 vs 2005

Officer Injuries: 65%

Suspect Significant Injuries: 0%

Overall Use of Force: 21%

Impact: 34%

Physical Take Down: 38%

OC Spray Use: 100%
Toronto Police Services ON
2006 Field Results of 174 Deployments

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.”
• TASER ECDs deployed 60 times in 2006 or 31% less than in their inaugural year
  – Deputy Chief Ken Leendertse attributes the decline in part to the fact that the community is becoming more aware of the TASER ECD and says often, suspects will actually back down merely at the sight of the officer pulling a TASER ECD out
  – He said the TASER ECD is deemed an intermediate use of force option, as are the baton and pepper spray, and can be used when someone is actively resisting police
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
2006 Field Results Nationwide in Canada

- The TASER ECD is deployed upon three out of four suspects that are unarmed in a review of 563 cases
- A Canadian Press analysis of TASER ECD incidents reported by the Mounties reveals that more than 79 percent of those were not brandishing a weapon
- In just over one-fifth of 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 ECDs help control dangerous situations with minimal injury
Nova Scotia RCMP
2005-2007 Field Use Results

• RCMP officers in the province drew their TASER ECDs 132 times between 2005 and 2007
• In 85 per cent of the suspects were drunk or high on drugs
• In 40 percent of 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 ECD is used by officers who are “trying to defuse situations the best way we can with the least injury to anyone.”
• TASER ECDs deployed 112 times in seven years
  – Ottawa police patrol supervisors deployed TASER ECDs 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 ECDs 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 ECD, said Ottawa police Staff Sgt. Syd Gravel. Previously, tactical officers were the only members of the force with the necessary training to use them.
Niagara Regional Police & Hamilton Police Services
2007 Field Results

• Niagara Regional Police deployed the TASER 64 times as of mid-November 2007
• Hamilton Police deployed TASER ECDs 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 ECDs, the use of the device is more frequent
Winnipeg Police Services &
Edmonton Police Services, AB
2006 Field Results

• Winnipeg Police deployed TASERs ECDs 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 ECDs in 2006

• There have been no substantiated allegations made about TASER ECD 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 ECD 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 ECD used 150 times during 2002 and 2007
• “In every case, there was a high level of violence,” according 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 (ECD). Violent behaviour stopped just at the sight of it, or even a suggestion that it might be used,” said McGuinness.
Delta Police BC
2002-2008 47 Field Use with 31 TASER ECDs

Delta with 160 police officers, displayed their TASER ECDs 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 results 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.
New Zealand Police
2007 One-Year TASER ECD 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 (ECDs) 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.
New Zealand Police
2007 One-Year TASER ECD 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.
Peel Police Services ON TASER Information on next two following slides
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Use of Force Reports Submitted</th>
<th>TASER Deployments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of certified TASER X26 users in Peel Regional Police</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as of December 5, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of TASER X26 devices operational in the Region of Peel</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officers confirmed to have been exposed to a TASER exposure</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of active civil suits involving the TASER:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(There was one civil suit that was filed, but later withdrawn by the plaintiff due to lack of evidence.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of TASER qualified officers given questionnaire on their use of the TASER in 2006</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officers who completed questionnaire</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of estimated incidents in 2006 where TASER presence caused subject to comply. <em>(Taser not deployed)</em></td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Use of Force incidents in 2004 (our last full year before front line TASER implementation)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officer injuries in 2004</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Use of Force incidents in 2006 (first full year of front line Taser implementation)</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officer injuries in 2006</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vast majority of our TASER deployments have occurred when a subject has displayed assaultive behavior.
The State Patrol currently has 93 TASER ECDs. The Minnesota Department of Public Safety said the patrol conducted a 12-month pilot project until August 2007 before adding TASER ECDs to trooper equipment used statewide. During the pilot project, TASER ECDs were displayed 27 times and fired 33 times with no known health-related incidents occurred during the test period, according to an agency news release.
Minneapolis Police MN
Deployments and Injury Reduction 2001 to 2006

75%

• TASER ECDs deployed 232 times in 2006, with no serious effects
• Garcia said officer injuries are down 75 percent since TASER ECDs were introduced in 2001 and called TASER ECDs “an invaluable, necessary tool that helps bring a suspect under control with less injury to both officers and suspects”
# San Jose PD CA
San Jose 2006 Year End Summary

## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses of force</th>
<th>Percentage of all uses of force</th>
<th>Percentage effective in subduing suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pain compliance/control hold</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takedown</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact weapon (baton, etc.)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weapon (hands, feet, etc.)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taser (darts fired)</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper spray</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taser (direct contact)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine apprehension</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40mm single launcher (non-lethal)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid restraint (hold on neck)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadly force</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding
Source: San Jose Police Department

MERCURY NEWS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force Option</th>
<th>Amount of Uses</th>
<th>% of Total Amount of Uses</th>
<th>“Effective” Uses</th>
<th>% “Effective”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pain Compliance/Control Hold</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takedown</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Weapon</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>07.7%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC Spray</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>06.2%</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASER Drive Stun</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>03.0%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASER Probe Deployment</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>07.2%</td>
<td>117*</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Weapon</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine Apprehension</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00.4%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stun Bag Shotgun</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L8 multi-launcher</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mm single launcher</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>00.2%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGE gun</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Intervention</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid Restraint</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>00.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadly Force</td>
<td>4**</td>
<td>00.2%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2278</td>
<td>100.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth percentage and therefore may not equal 100%.

*Of the 46 “not effective” evaluations, the following reasons were noted:
- Probe(s) missed or pulled out by suspect: 29
- Insufficient spread between probes: 7
- Thick or loose clothing: 6
- Unknown reason: 4

** Two officers used deadly force in one incident.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Total Deployments</th>
<th>Probe Hits</th>
<th>Drive Stun</th>
<th>Arc Display</th>
<th>Desired Effect</th>
<th>No Effect</th>
<th>Effective %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>84.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrants</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Franklin Co Sheriff’s OH
2007 Field Results

• “Based on the data (previously shown), it appears the TASER (ECD) 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 ECD).”

• Memo from Deputy Doug Warner to Sheriff James Karnes dated January 11, 2008
Syracuse Police Dept NY
May 2005 – May 2007 Field Results

181 incidents with TASER ECDs Summary:

• Only one suspect injury reported during the first two years since city police began carrying them in mid-May 2005
• 76 suspects were subjected to TASER ECD probe deployments
• 47 suspects were “drive stunned”
• 41 suspects gave up with laser sight compliance only
• Eight people were hit with both probes and drive stun mode
Suspects were overwhelmingly male (164 to 17)

Race: 97 African-Americans; 71 Caucasians; 6 Hispanics, one identified as biracial and six listed without race; while at least five dogs were stunned

Nearly 50% of the suspects were under the influence of alcohol or drugs

During the first full year of TASER ECD use, 65.7 percent of these incidents involved suicidal individuals, violent suspects or civil disturbances
First Deputy Police Chief Michael Heenan considers TASER ECDs the best thing to happen to law enforcement since the two-way radio.

Injuries to his officers have gone down since TASER ECDs were introduced, as have complaints against police and the number of suspects who resisted arrest, according to Heenan.
Seattle PD WA Field Results
Data as of August 2007

• From January 2001 - June 2007, TASER ECDs were used in 1,231 incidents, averaging 15.8 incidents per month.

• TASER ECDs deployments occurrences:
  – Fights and disturbances (23%)
  – Drug/alcohol incidents (16%)
  – Violent crimes (15%)
  – Emotional disturbed/suicide calls (11%)
  – Males (93%)
  – Ages fall across a wide age spectrum. Half are 30 years of age or younger. The largest age group is 21-25 years old.
Seattle PD WA Field Results
Data as of August 2007

• The racial breakdown of subjects:
  – 45% African American
  – 42% Caucasian
• Type of TASER ECDs applications:
  – Dart projectile mode 57% of the time
  – Drive stun mode in 26% of incidents
  – Both modes 11% of the time
• Nearly three fourths of these subjects (73%) confronting officers have been impaired, often severely, by alcohol, drugs, or a mental illness or delusion. (This has climbed from 60% in 2001.)
One-fifth of these subjects have been armed.
- Among armed subjects, 43% had knives, 18% had guns, and 39% had other weapons, (including scissors, hatchets, broken bottles, shovels, stakes, and hypodermic needles.)
- Most of the these armed subjects (74%) were impaired; usually by mental illness (43% of those impaired and armed), alcohol (27%), or drugs (24%). The proportion of armed and impaired subjects has grown steadily since 2001 when 62% of these subjects were armed and impaired.
• Verified TASER ECD contact was obtained in 79% of the incidents. Where there was verified contact, the TASER ECD delivered a disabling or partially disabling effect 95% of the time. This has remained stable over time.

• In 80% of all incidents and in 87% of the incidents where contact was verified, the TASER ECD was credited with controlling the subject or bringing the situation to a resolution.
Seattle PD WA Field Results
Data as of August 2007

- Subject injuries are relatively low in TASER ECD deployments when compared with other use of force situations
  - Subjects sustained no injuries, injuries prior to police arrival, or only self-inflicted injuries in 40% of TASER ECD incidents
  - In another 40% of these incidents, the only injuries were dart/stun abrasions from the device itself
- There were no injuries to officers in 83% of these incidents (this finding has been stable)
• Most officer injuries (76%) occurred before the TASER ECD was deployed.
  – In police encounters with violent and mentally ill subjects (often subjects in TASER ECD incidents), as many as 40% of the officers and the subjects may sustain injuries, according to national studies.
Madison PD WI Field Results

MPD’s Review of TASER Field Data from January 2005

• “MPD’s deployment of the TASER has reduced injuries to officers and suspects resulting” from use-of-force encounters”
• “MPD’s deployment of the TASER has reduced MPD officers’ utilization of deadly force”
• “The TASER has proven to be a safe and effective use-of-force tool”
• “MPD officers are deploying the TASER in an appropriate manner”
• Citizen complaints concerning TASER ECDs: 0
• Avoidance of lethal force by deploying TASER ECDs: 6
Boise Police Dept ID

Field Results

• TASER ECDs deployed by BPD 120 times during July 2002 - December 2004
• None of the subjects involved died as a result of, or in connection with the use of TASER ECDs.
• With one exception, the only serious injury was a cervical fracture suffered by a suspect scaling a fence while fleeing from the police.
  – This person fell from the fence when the TASER was activated. Following this incident, BPD immediately reviewed their TASER training and reinforced the message that officers should avoid TASER ECD use on persons on elevated surfaces.
Boise Police Dept ID

Recommendations

• Current policy does require officers to carry a firearm and pepper spray. Given that TASER ECDs are, under certain circumstances, a less-lethal alternative to firearms and a safer alternative to pepper spray, they should be immediately available to all officers to whom they have been issued.

• When an officer is in the middle of a dynamic and unfolding incident he or she should have the TASER option immediately available. Carrying a TASER ECD must be as important as carrying a firearm or pepper spray.
Knoxville Police Dept TN
Field Results Year by Year

1998: 2
1999: 0
2000: 3
2001: 1
2002: 3
2003: 2
2004: 2
2005: 39
2006: 79
2007: 30 (Jan. 1-April 29, 2007)
Oakland Co Sheriff’s Office MI

Officer Injuries in TASER Incidents: 0
Excessive Force Lawsuits: 0
Suspect Injuries in TASER Incidents: 0

- Since 2003, 257 TASER X26 deployments with 93.3% success since 2003 through mid-Sept 2006.
- TASER X26 is on the same force level as OC spray and is assigned to every patrol officer for use.
- Since the TASER program started in 2003, no officers or suspects have been injured during a TASER deployment and there no excessive use of force lawsuits filed. (Prior to the TASER program, the deputies were injured on a regular basis with back injuries, broken hands, sprains, strains, etc.)
• 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 TASERs systems in field.
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.”
## El Paso Police Dept TX

### Complaints and TASER Deployments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>TASER ECDs</th>
<th>Complaints</th>
<th>Force Related</th>
<th>Deployments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>23**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007*</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*YTD

**No TASERs Until December 2003**
On October 10, 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice announced the results from a two-year Wake Forest University Hospital study that concluded that the use of TASER ECDs by law enforcement agencies inflict very few serious injuries on their targets.
US Dept of Justice & Wake Forest University Hospital Injury Study

• Of the 962 people tracked between July 2005 and June 2007, only three of these people (or 0.3%) sustained moderate or severe nonfatal injuries that required hospitalization.

• Furthermore, 216 people sustained mild injuries (abrasions, minor cuts, etc.). In total, the study found that 99.7% of the people hit with TASERs either had no injuries or only mild injuries.
Officer Involved Shootings
Use of Force Data
Orange County Sheriffs, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Impact Rounds</th>
<th>K9</th>
<th>Batons</th>
<th>TASER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wichita PD KS Prevent Higher Escalation of Force

- Yes: 730
- No: 43
- No Info: 16

Legend:
- Green: Yes
- Yellow: No
- Blue: No Info
Phoenix Police Dept AZ

Officer Involved Shootings in 2003 vs. 2002 Following Full Deployment of TASER ECDs to All Patrol Officers

54%
In 2005 SDSD saw 10 deputy involved shootings and began buying TASER ECDs 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.
Oklahoma City PD Field Results

Officer Involved Shootings from 2001 to 2003

2002  58%
2003  15%

- Oklahoma City officers were involved in 12 shootings in 2000, in which 5 suspects were killed.
- In 2001, the year Oklahoma City bought its TASER ECDs, officer-involved shootings dropped to 7. That number dropped to 5 in 2002, and there were 6 in 2003. Since then, 3 occurred in 2005 and 1 in 2006.
100%

• 17 deputy-involved shootings in the Ventura County sheriff's jurisdiction from 2000 to 2006,
• Statistics kept since 2002 indicate that the majority of those shootings mentally ill suspects
• There were no lawsuits filed related to the department's use of the TASER ECDs.
Seattle PD WA Field Results
Officer Involved Shootings in 2003 vs. Past 15 Years: Zero

- For the first time in 15 years, the Seattle Police Department did not have a single fatal shooting involving an officer in year 2003 (0 shootings = 100% decline)
- "We think a large part of what happened in ‘03 was a result of TASERs," said Seattle Police Chief R. Gil Kerlikowske"
## Miami PD FL Field Results

Physical Controls and Firearm Discharges
(These are not correlations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Physical Controls</th>
<th>Firearm Discharges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El Paso PD TX
Field Results

SWAT Callouts: 75%
Number of SWAT callouts went from 18 per year to 6 per year

Officer Involved Shootings: 66%
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.
Sherburne Co Sheriffs MN

Deadly Force Incidents

• As of 1/15/2008, for the third time in the past 18 months, Sherburne deputies used a TASER ECD to subdue a suspect armed with a deadly weapon and didn't comply to verbal commands.

• The two other cases involved suspects who had firearms and refused officers' commands: "We've brought all three of those incidents to resolution without having to use deadly force," Capt Joel Brott said.

• The department handled approximately 42,491 calls for service in 2007 with approximately 29 sworn members.
Dallas Police Dept TX

In 23 of 429 deployments, TASER ECDs prevented the deadly force outcomes Nov 2004 – Sept 2005

1. 11/2/04, EDP subject charged officers with a hammer.
2. 12/28/04, aggravated robbery suspect armed with handgun; refused verbal commands.
3. 1/1/05, disturbance call; man possibly armed with rifle, AP was armed with 12” saw and yelled at officers to shoot him.
4. 2/25/05, EDP subject held 8” blade butcher knife to his throat.
5. 3/3/05, AP had handgun in his possession and fought with officers.
6. 3/21/05, call on a man with a gun, as officers searched suspect he ran and dumped gun, before fighting with officers who caught up with him.
7. 4/2/05, during warrant, AP fought with officers, grabbed butcher knife and held to his own throat.
8. 4/5/05, EDP suspect armed with scissors fought with officers.
9. 4/16/05, AP threatened suicide with .380 handgun, set gun down and a TASER system was deployed when he attempted to pick gun back up.
10. 4/27/05, attempted suicide, charged officers and firemen with butcher knife raised above head.
11. 5/10/05, aggravated robbery suspect, rammed officer’s vehicle and then fought with officers.
12. 5/13/05, drug dealer ran from officers and stopped by a TASER ECD while holding gun in his hand trying to flee.
13. 5/22/05, AP turned toward officers while holding a .38 revolver.
14. 5/29/05, EDP standing in street swinging a 30” sword while threatening police and citizens.
15. 6/5/05, traffic stop, while fighting with officers had 9mm handgun fall from waistband.
16. 6/12/05, suspect waiving gun in air, ran from police, when confronted took fighting stance.
17. 6/25/05, drug induced suspect hid under bed covers and threatened officers that he had a gun.
18. 7/5/05, fought with officers while he had a 7” blade butcher knife concealed in sock.
19. 7/20/05, attempted to take officers weapon.
20. 7/26/05, robbery by assault suspect (280 lbs.) fought with officers.
21. 8/7/05, suspect armed with handgun while fighting officers.
22. 9/7/05, suspect armed with knife while fighting police.
23. 9/19/05, suspect armed with knife while fighting with police.
Potential Deadly Force Incidents Resolved in Non-Lethal Manner as a Direct Result of TASER Availability 2005 to July 2007

According to El Paso PD, the majority of these incidents were “emotionally disturbed persons with edged weapons in a crisis situation”
• 2002: At risk of being privately un-insurable
• TASER ECDs were 1 of 3 elements to eliminate injuries for 2 years (data through Sept 2004)
Wichita Police Dept KS
Workers Comp Comparison 2005-2006

- Actual injuries involving physical altercations dropped 45.8% in a one year period after implementing the TASER X26
- 33 fewer officer injuries
Houston Police Dept TX  
Worker’s Comp Expenses

- Officers deployed the TASER ECDs 1,332 times since December 2004 as of September 2007
- In that time, workers compensation costs have dropped from $2.2 million in 2004, to $738,000 in 2006
- HPD credits the change to a drop in the number of physical confrontations officers have had with unarmed suspects in that time

$2,126,200
Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD NC
Workers Compensation
31%
Peoria Police Dept IL
Workers Compensation Claims
1st full year of TASER ECD Program
Sept 2004 – Sept 2005

$180,000
Minneapolis Police Dept MN
Comparison of Force Types

• 43.2% of physical force events in 326 incidents resulted in subject injury (141) resulting in 36 officer injuries
• 20% of impact weapon strikes in 10 incidents resulted in subject injury (2) with zero officer injuries
• 5.8% of TASER X26 deployments in 154 incidents resulted in subject injury (9) with zero officer injuries
### Minneapolis Police Dept MN

**Workers Comp Cost Associated with Use of Force**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>$23,461</td>
<td>$117,418</td>
<td>$34,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnity</td>
<td>$2,995</td>
<td>$43,454</td>
<td>$1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc Exp.</td>
<td>$146</td>
<td>$177</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These injuries are due to protracted physical struggles with arrestees that resulted in joint injuries and fractured bones.
Minneapolis Police Dept MN

Based on Minneapolis Report, TASER systems:

• Save lives
• Reduce injury
• Reduce citizen complaints
• Reduce liability costs
Trotwood Police Dept OH
Workers Compensation Expenditures 2006

• Only one Workers Compensation expenditure during any arrests involving TASER system deployments during Sept 1, 2005 – Oct 20, 2006
  - 55 officers with 48 sworn officers

  – Source: Trotwood Public Safety Director/Deputy City Manager, at IACP Boston Conference on October 16, 2006
Seven sworn officers deploy two TASER X26 ECDs with one TASER CAM. 

2006: Four total TASER ECD incidents: Two actual probe deployments, one drive stun and one documented laser display. No injuries to suspects or officers occurred during these incidents. 

2005: Eight TASER ECD incidents, five actual probe deployments and three drive stuns.
TASER X26 incidents decreased by 50% from 2005 to 2006.

The TASER Instructor doesn’t have any specific statistics on officer or suspect injuries, but believes “the physical altercations have decreased dramatically.”
Workers Compensation expenditures dropped 45% after implementing the TASER X26*

* Injuries sustained during the physical arrest of a suspect.
Omaha Police Dept NE
Workers Compensation Expenditures 2004

Details: Work Comp expenditures dropped by 74% in a 5 month period after implementing the TASER X26*

* Expenditures for injuries sustained during the physical arrest of a suspect.
Ft Myers FL ‘04 Arrest Results

Lee County Sheriff’s Office
• 14,280 total arrests
• 328 arrestees resisted
• 310 incidents in which TASER system deployed (or roughly two per every 100 arrests)

Ft Myers Police Department
• 7,832 total arrests
• 577 arrestees resisted (267 required force)
• 105 incidents in which TASER system deployed

"The TASER is the most effective tool that's ever been given to law enforcement," Lee Chitwood, Lee County Sheriff's Office said. “We think it's a valuable tool," he said. "We're going to continue to use it."

Both Fort Myers police and the sheriff’s office assert there was no inappropriate use of the TASER system in 2004.

Investigations into two recent deaths are ongoing, but law enforcement officials have said they believe the deceased displayed symptoms of excited delirium.
Colorado 2005 Stats Only

• Denver Police Department:
  – 73 uses during 66,988 arrests. 0.1% of all arrests

• Jefferson County Sheriff’s Department:
  – 23 uses during 10,825 arrests. 0.24% of all arrests

• Grand Junction Police Department:
  – 56 uses during 5,178 arrests. Approx 1% of all arrests.

• Pueblo Police Department:
  – 31 uses during its 8,804 arrests. 0.35% of all arrests

• Mesa County Sheriff’s Department:
  – 18 uses during 1,804 arrests. Approx 1% of all arrests.

• Montrose Police Department:
  – 5 uses during 692 arrests. 0.7% of all arrests
Colorado 2005 Stats Only

- Rifle Police Department:
  - Deployed TASER ECDs in 1.2% of its arrests
- Longmont Police Department:
  - Reported that TASER ECDs were used in 1.7% of its arrests
- All other state law enforcement agencies surveyed, with exception of the Longmont and Rifle police departments, reported using TASER ECDs in a lower percentage of arrests last year.

- Stats courtesy of: Mike Saccone, - Saturday, June 17th, 2006
  “The Daily Sentinel” in Grand Junction, CO
Chico Police Dept CA Study

• A current study by Chico Police Department reveals the following from year 2003 (no TASER ECDs) to 2004 (with TASER technology):
  – Officer injuries declined by 50%
  – Suspect injuries declined by 16%
  – Use of Force cases increased 53%

Chico Police Dept CA Study

In the years 2003 and 2004 combined:
Comparison of Injuries

TASER Technology Reduces Injuries

- Baton
  - Suspect Injured: 79%
  - Officer Injured / Affected: 2%
- Suspect Taken to Ground
  - Suspect Injured: 53%
  - Officer Injured / Affected: 40%
- TASER Deployed
  - Suspect Injured: 2%
  - Officer Injured / Affected: 0%
Chico Police Dept CA
Study Findings

• All of the law enforcement departments surveyed appear to have adequate training on the use of TASER (systems)
• Injuries to suspects and officers have been minimal with the use of TASER (systems)
• 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

- 911 Calls for Service
- Criminal Arrests
- TASER X26 Deployments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>911 Calls for Service</th>
<th>Criminal Arrests</th>
<th>TASER X26 Deployments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>236,038</td>
<td>46,876</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>231,104</td>
<td>47,114</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>234,149</td>
<td>48,956</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TASER Programs Save Costs & Lives

Michigan Municipal Risk Management Authority (MMRA) Study:

• 40+ agencies
• 432 TASER system deployments
• 1 injury
• 0 claims related to the TASER system
• TASER systems reduced excessive force litigation by 54%
• MMRA reimburses agencies for TASER purchases
United Kingdom Field Results

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

• The 3rd qtr 2008 statistics from a 12-month trial that extended the use of TASER ECDs 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 ECD 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.”

• “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
Steve Tuttle
Vice President of Communications

Email: Steve@TASER.com
Phone: 480-905-2006