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Unclassified

2009 RCMP Annual Report on Conducted Energy Weapons

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Executive Summary

The 2009 annual report on the RCMP's use of the conducted energy weapon (CEW) covers the period January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009 and provides details on: deployment type, effectiveness, occurrence type, subject behavior, subject injuries, and perceived presence of alcohol and/or other substances. In the majority of cases, the CEW proved to be an effective intervention option in controlling a subject's behaviour. There were situations where the CEW was ineffective, due to factors such as: weapon malfunction, heavy or loose clothing worn by the subject, or ineffective probe deployments.

On January 19, 2009, the RCMP initiated a new Subject Behaviour/Officer Response (SB/OR) reporting database with 14 pilot sites across Canada. SB/OR reporting enhances police accountability and relevant training through a standardized method of recording subject behaviour and the use of intervention options. SB/OR was implemented throughout the RCMP on January 1, 2010.

On October 7th, 2009, the RCMP advised its members that they should avoid targeting the chest area or any areas higher than the bottom of the subject's ribcage for CEW deployment. This advisory was initiated after the RCMP examined a TASER International Training Bulletin and related research materials where a change in targeting of the CEW was recommended.

The statistical information for this report was derived from the data contained in the RCMP's CEW database and the SB/OR database. Only CEW deployments reported in SB/OR were merged with the CEW Database data for this reporting period.

Key findings:

- There were 676 CEW reports involving 666 subjects during 2009. In comparison, in 2008 there were 1087 CEW reports involving 1069 subjects. A decrease of 37.8% in the use of the CEW.
- The overall usage rates of the CEW trended downward after the second quarter of 2009. This same trend was noted in 2008.
- 592 (87.6%) of the 2009 deployments were effective in controlling and/or de-escalating the subjects' behavior.
- In 398 (58.9%) deployments, the CEW was presented or challenged (i.e., the CEW was displayed and/or a verbal warning of its use was given, but it was not deployed in push stun or probe mode); 91.2% of those deployments were effective in controlling and/or de-escalating the subjects' behavior.
- Of the 84 deployments that were ineffective, the three main impediments were: the subject's behavior was not controlled and/or de-escalated after the deployment, the subject was moving, or the subject's clothing impeded the deployment.



- Incidents of cause disturbance, assault and mental health accounted for 307 (45.4%) of all occurrence types in which a CEW was deployed.
- Responses to mental health or suicidal person occurrence types accounted for 132 (19.6%) of all CEW deployments.
- In 183 incidents (27.1%) members deployed the CEW even though they reported facing a threat of death or grievous bodily harm*.
- Out of the 666 subjects on which the CEW was deployed, 625 (93.9%) of the individuals sustained no injury other than the immediate effect of the CEW, such as a slight burn or probe mark. 39 individuals (5.9%) received outpatient treatment.
- Two incidents of death proximal to the use of a CEW were reported: one incident was reported in the first quarter report and the second incident was reported in the second quarter. The causes of death were determined to be the result of gunshot wounds and acute cocaine toxicity, respectively.
- Three incidents involved the deployment of both the CEW and lethal force: one subject died as a result of a gunshot wound**; one incident involved an animal***; and the second subject was armed with a knife and sustained a non-life-threatening gunshot wound to the forearm.
- Alcohol and/or the use of other substances was suspected or confirmed in 530 incidents (79.6%). A decrease of 4.6% from 2008.

(Note: *This statistical data was derived from the number of subjects displaying the behavior of death or grievous bodily harm. See page 16; **Incident recorded as death proximal in this report; ***This statistical data was not included in the analysis of this report).



Conducted Energy Weapon – Methodology

Annual:

- Quarter totals: 732
- Annual Analysis total: 676
- 732 CEW usage reports (Form 3996) and SB/OR reports were completed by RCMP members between January 1st, 2009 and December 31st, 2009.
- 56 reports were removed from the analysis for the following reasons:
 - 23 duplicate reports;
 - 20 reports where the subject was unaware of the presence of the CEW (not reportable as per policy) or the whereabouts of the subject were unknown;
 - two usages of the CEW on an animal;
 - three unintentional discharges while testing;
 - three training reports that were submitted to the database in error; and
 - five reports with the wrong occurrence date (the actual occurrence dates were in 2007 and 2008).
- The removal of the above noted 56 reports, plus the addition of reports submitted after the reporting period, accounts for the discrepancies between the number of reports analyzed in each of the 2009 quarterly reports and the 2009 annual report.
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis was completed on the remaining 676 CEW usage reports and SB/OR reports which were on 666 subjects ($N=666$ will be used for the analysis of injuries to avoid over reporting).
- Extracts from the CEW database and SB/OR database were entered into SPSS (statistical analysis software).
- Content analysis was completed on the narratives of the CEW usage reports to code for subject behavior [based on Incident Management/Intervention Model (IMIM)], effectiveness, impediments, deployment type and injury/treatment. This was completed by a working group composed of subject matter experts, regular members and civilian members. The coding was then entered into SPSS.
- SB/OR contains fields for the aforementioned variables, which are filled out by the reporting member; therefore, manual coding was not required for SB/OR reports.
- SPSS was used to analyze the data and produce descriptive statistics.
- Bi-variate analysis was completed to correlate variables.
- There were discrepancies in the number of usage reports reported in the first and second quarterly reports compared to the annual report. The discrepancies are noted below. There were no discrepancies between the third and fourth quarterly reports and the annual report.



1st Quarter Discrepancies:

- 1st Quarter: 195
- Annual: 193

- There were 195 CEW deployments on 192 subjects during the reporting period.
 - Reports were added and/or removed from the analysis for the following reasons:
 - three reports removed with the wrong occurrence date (the actual occurrence date was in 2008);
 - two reports added with the wrong occurrence date (the actual occurrence dates were in 2009); and
 - one report removed as the subject was unaware of the presence of the CEW (not reportable as per policy).
- $195+2-4 = 193$

2nd Quarter Discrepancies:

- 2nd Quarter: 193
- Annual: 198

- 193 CEW usage reports (Form 3996) and SB/OR reports were completed by RCMP members between April 1st, 2009 and June 30th, 2009.
 - Reports were added and/or removed from the analysis for the following reasons:
 - one report removed with the wrong occurrence date (the actual occurrence date was in 2008);
 - three reports added with the wrong occurrence date (the actual occurrence dates were in 2009);
 - one report removed as the subject was unaware of the presence of the CEW (not reportable as per policy);
 - two reports were added which were late submissions and were not included in the quarterly report; and
 - two reports were added as reportable, as multiple subjects were not included in the quarterly report. Members advised that a subject had a knife. Members heard subject threaten to kill someone. When members entered the room, there were three subjects. The CEW was drawn on all three subjects as it was unknown which subject was in possession of the knife.
- $193 +7-2 = 198$

Conducted Energy Weapon – Introduction

The activation or cycling of the CEW is possible in two different modes, namely:

- **Push stun mode:** pressing or pushing an activated CEW onto an individual's body, allowing electrical energy to be transferred to that individual; or
- **Probe mode:** deploying an activated CEW by discharging two electrical probes, equipped with small barbs that hook onto a person's clothing or skin, allowing electrical energy to be transferred to that person.

Usage of a CEW is articulated in Operational Manual (OM) Part 17, which was amended on February 3, 2009. The “usage” of a CEW as an intervention option is explained in OM 17.7.2. and occurs when:

- The CEW is activated. Activation occurs when the safety is released on the CEW and/or the CEW is cycled in push stun or probe mode; or
- The CEW is presented. Presence is when the CEW is drawn from its holster (activated or not) or reference of its use is made in gaining control of a situation.

After each CEW usage, members are required by policy to notify their supervisor as soon as practicable and to complete the CEW usage report (Form 3996) or an SB/OR report prior to the end of their shift. Each report documents the details concerning the use of the CEW in a given incident.

To address the issue of proper completion of Form 3996, the National Use of Force Unit provided all RCMP divisions with a template describing the information required to complete the form properly and reinforced the circumstances under which the report is required. Outstanding reports are tracked nationally and updated as they are successfully uploaded to the data base.

The detachments participating in the SB/OR pilot project were required by policy to complete an SB/OR report if any of the following responses were used:

- Use of Physical Control Hard (e.g. strikes, carotid control, etc.);
- Intermediate Weapons (i.e., OC spray, baton, CEW);
- Lethal Force;
- Deployment of a Police Service Dog; or
- Use of Physical Control Soft resulting in an injury.

The National Use of Force Unit continually reviews submitted reports to enhance and emphasize full and accurate CEW reporting.

(Note: As of February 3, 2009 the CEW Challenge was removed from policy. Members are taught to use verbal intervention and conflict resolution when feasible, as well as use simple commands such as “police stop” to potentially de-escalate a subject's behaviour).



Conducted Energy Weapon - Deployments

Chart 1 shows the trend of total CEW deployments on a quarterly basis for 2009. The chart shows decreasing deployment totals after the second quarter. There was a 37.8% decrease in overall CEW deployments between 2008 and 2009.

Chart 1 - Number of CEW Deployments by Quarter

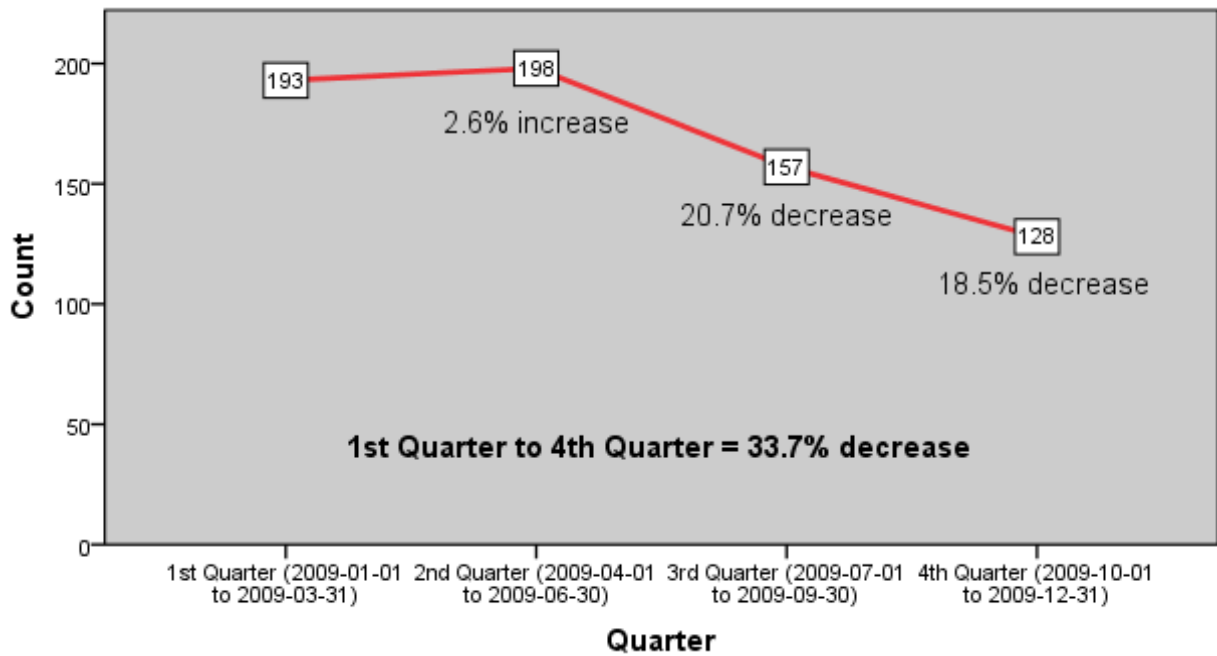




Table 1 reports CEW deployments by division on a quarterly basis for the reporting period. Table 2 outlines the types of deployments by division for the reporting period.

Table 1 – Deployments by Division

Province & Division		Quarter				Total:	
		1st Quarter (2009-01-01 to 2009-03-31)	2nd Quarter (2009-04-01 to 2009-06-30)	3rd Quarter (2009-07-01 to 2009-09-30)	4th Quarter (2009-10-01 to 2009-12-31)		
NL	B	7	2	4	5	18	2.7%
MB	D	12	15	4	16	47	7.0%
BC	E	75	72	60	37	244	36.1%
SK	F	30	32	23	21	106	15.7%
NWT	G	4	5	5	1	15	2.2%
NS	H	5	3	2	6	16	2.4%
NB	J	13	22	20	6	61	9.0%
AB	K	36	38	29	30	133	19.7%
PEI	L	2	2	1	2	7	1.0%
YK	M	5	4	2	2	13	1.9%
NU	V	3	2	7	2	14	2.1%
NHQ	NHQ	1	1	0	0	2	0.3%
Total:		193	198	157	128	676	100.0%
		28.6%	29.3%	23.2%	18.9%	100%	

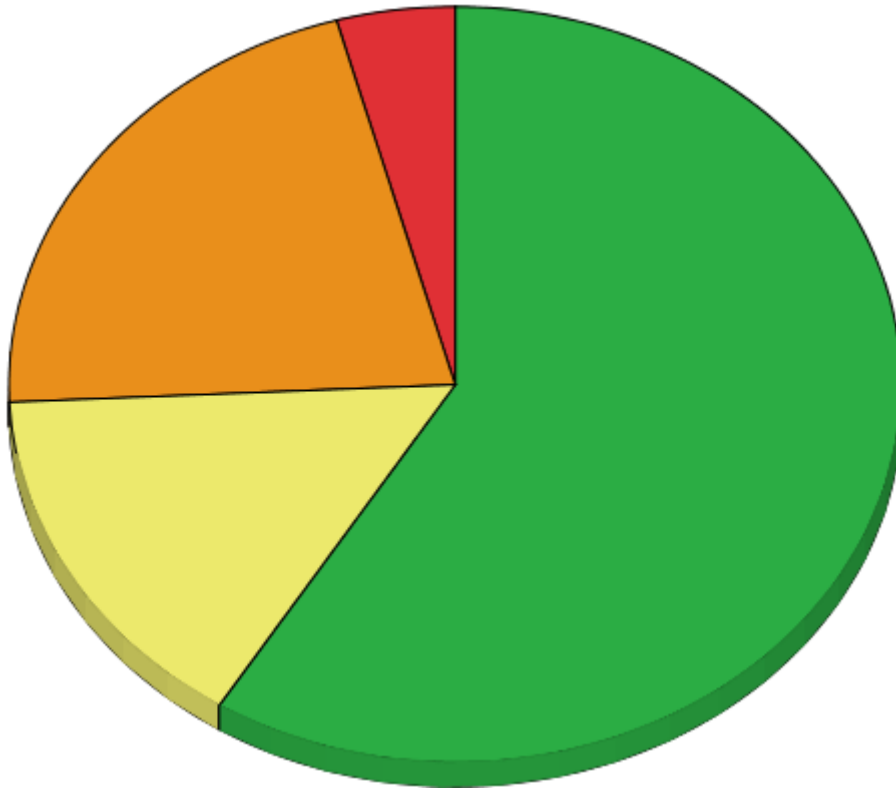
Table 2 – Types of Deployments by Division

Province & Division		Deployment Type				Total:	
		Presence/ Challenge Only	Push Stun	Probe	Both Push Stun & Probe		
NL	B	10	4	4	0	18	
MB	D	30	8	6	3	47	
BC	E	133	48	54	9	244	
SK	F	82	8	11	5	106	
NWT	G	12	0	3	0	15	
NS	H	12	1	3	0	16	
NB	J	34	8	17	2	61	
AB	K	69	22	34	8	133	
PEI	L	4	1	1	1	7	
YK	M	7	0	6	0	13	
NU	V	4	3	6	1	14	
NHQ	NHQ	1	1	0	0	2	
Total:		398	104	145	29	676	
		58.9%	15.4%	21.4%	4.3%	100%	



Chart 2 shows the breakdown of 2009 CEW deployments in terms of the type of deployment. Over half (58.9%) of the 2009 deployments were reported as “presence/challenge only”, up 9.4% from 2008.

Chart 2 - Deployment Type (2009)



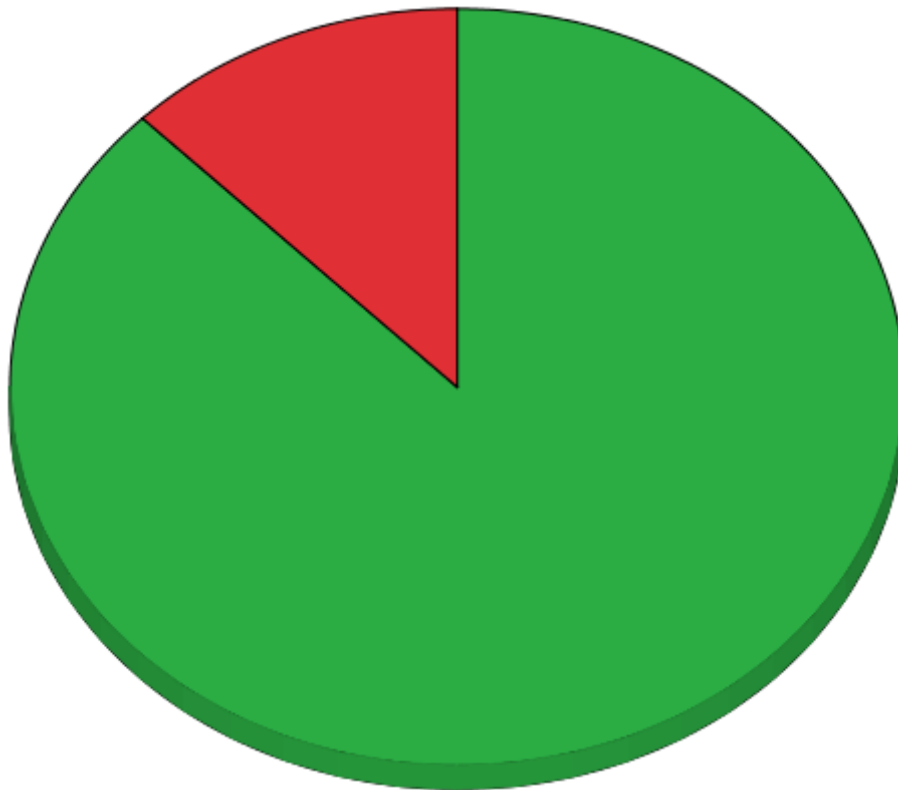
Deployment Type	Frequency	Percent
Presence/Challenge Only	398	58.9
Push Stun	104	15.4
Probe	145	21.4
Both Push Stun & Probe	29	4.3
Total	676	100.0



Conducted Energy Weapons - Effectiveness

Chart 3 reports on the overall effectiveness of the CEW. For the purposes of this analysis “effectiveness” means that deployment of the CEW resulted in control and/or de-escalation of the subject’s behavior. Chart 4 provides a further breakdown of the CEW effectiveness in relation to the type of deployment. Chart 5 represents the analysis of 84 instances when the CEW was reported to be ineffective. In comparison to 2008, the CEW effectiveness is consistent with only a slight decrease of 0.3%.

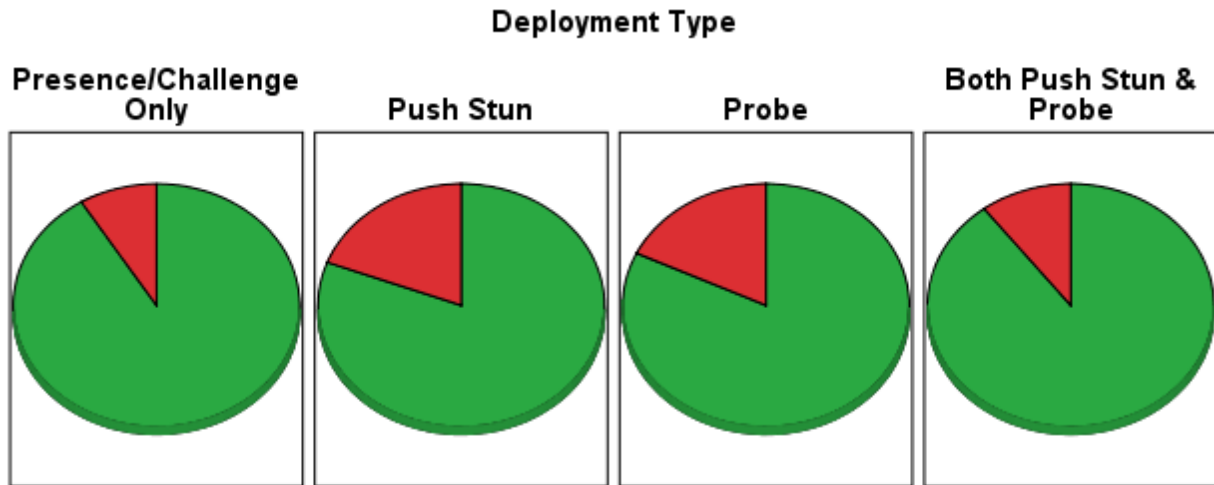
Chart 3 - Overall Effectiveness of the CEW (2009)



CEW Effectiveness	Frequency	Percent
Effective	592	87.6
Not Effective	84	12.4
Total	676	100.0



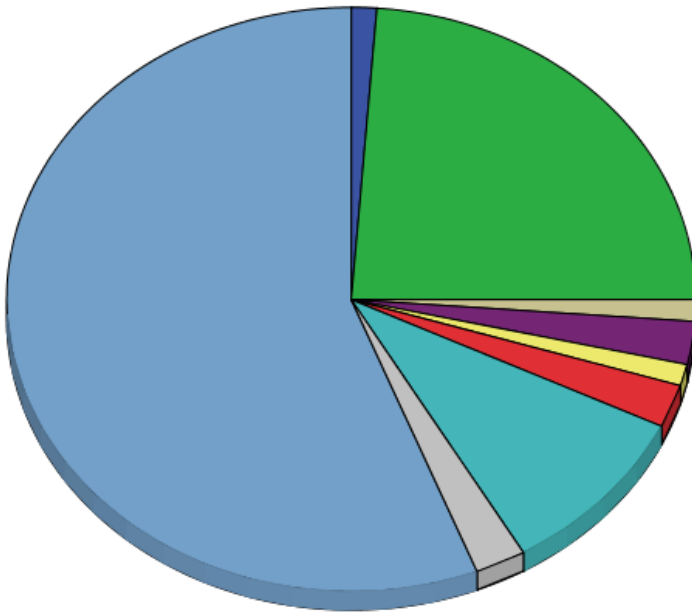
Chart 4 - Deployment Type Effectiveness (2009)



CEW Effectiveness	Deployment Type									
	Presence/Challenge Only		Push Stun		Probe		Both Push Stun & Probe		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
■ Effective	363	91.2%	84	80.8%	119	82.1%	26	89.7%	592	87.6%
■ Not Effective	35	8.8%	20	19.2%	26	17.9%	3	10.3%	84	12.4%
Total	398	100.0%	104	100.0%	145	100.0%	29	100.0%	676	100.0%



Chart 5 - Impediments to Effective Outcomes (2009)



Impediments	Frequency	Percent
Outside Distant Parameters	1	1.2
Moving Target	20	23.8
Deflection (Foreign Object)	1	1.2
Operator Error	2	2.4
Wind	1	1.2
Malfunction	2	2.4
Clothing	8	9.5
Insufficient Power	2	2.4
Subject Not Affected (compliance was not obtained as a result of CEW deployment)	47	56.0
Total	84	100.0

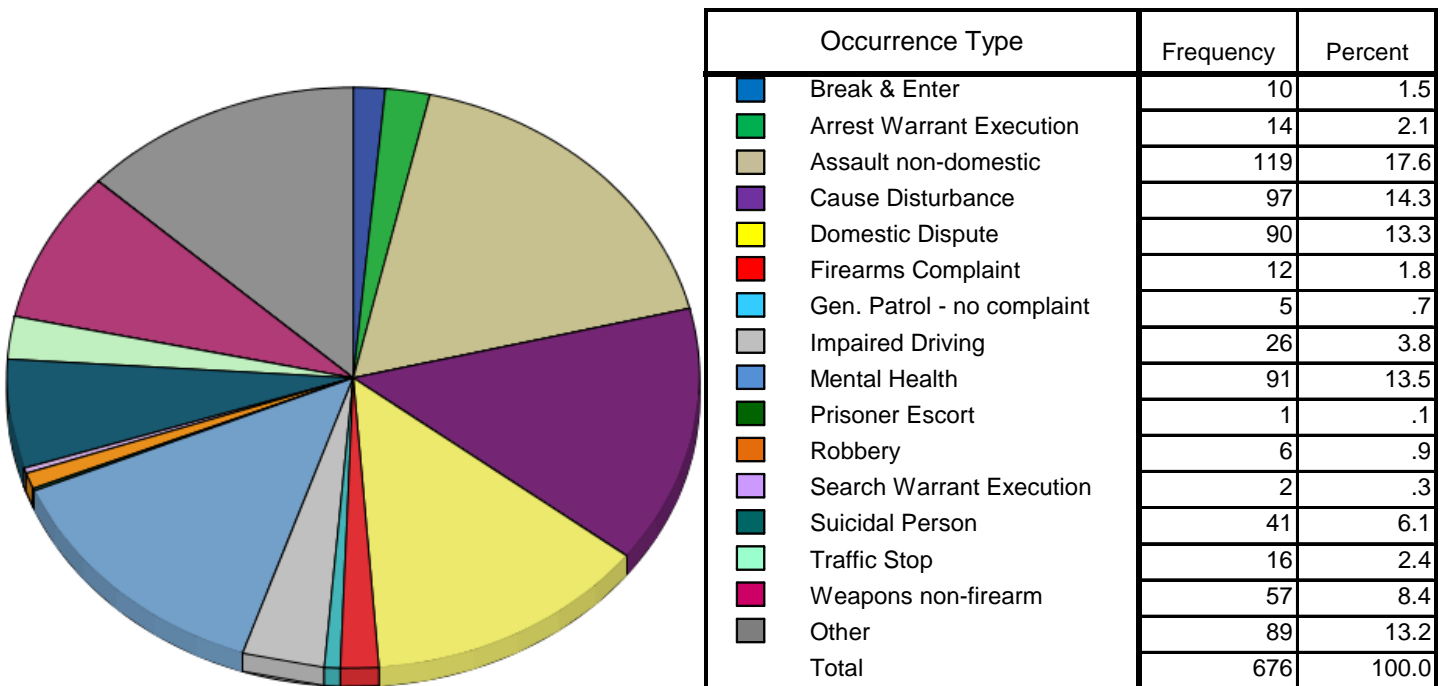
(Note: “Effective Outcomes” means that deployment of the CEW resulted in control and/or de-escalation of the subject’s behavior.)



Conducted Energy Weapon - Occurrence Type

Chart 6 outlines the occurrence type of the initial call for service in which a CEW was deployed. There are 16 different occurrence types used to describe a call for service that a member either observes or is dispatched to attend. Although the circumstances and situational factors may change during an occurrence, the initial occurrence type is the category that members are instructed to select for their report.

Chart 6 - Occurrence Type (2009)



(Note: The “Other” category includes incidents for which there is no occurrence type such as Mischief and Threats. A “Break & Enter” category was added due to the number of such incidents being reported as “Other”.)



Conducted Energy Weapon - Subject Behaviour

The CEW database does not have a specific data field for recording subject behaviour. Information from the summary narratives on completed Forms 3996 is used to determine subject behaviour. SB/OR reporting, however, does require the member to identify the subject's behavior. Information from the 14 pilot sites was used in the creation of this report. The SB/OR reporting database was implemented throughout the RCMP on January 1, 2010, at which time the CEW database was no longer populated.

There is a distinction between what a subject does overtly, and the threat assessed by a responding police officer based on a totality of the circumstances that are perceived or can reasonably be perceived. An example of this distinction is provided in the following hypothetical scenario: Three members respond to a call involving a suicidal person who has been violent towards the police in the past and is known to carry weapons. The person reporting the incident has overheard death threats being made by the subject and hears him threaten the use of a knife against the police. When the police arrive, one of the members provides lethal overwatch with their service pistol while a second member points a CEW at the subject and gives commands to take his hands out of his pockets. The subject is cooperative with this and all ensuing commands and is arrested and taken into custody without further incident. This is an example of cooperative behaviour and yet the threat that the subject poses is actually death or grievous bodily harm. It is the totality of the circumstances and their risk assessment, not behavior alone that a police officer takes into account when making decisions on how to respond to a subject.

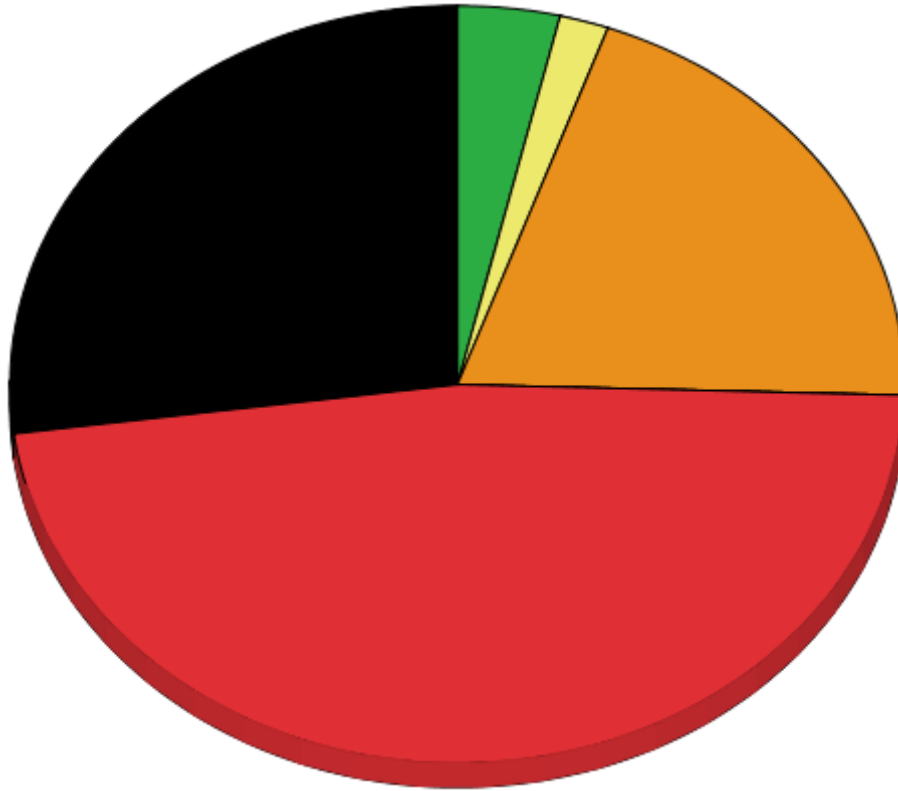
Subject Behaviour Officer Response (SB/OR) reporting will include the identification of behavior, as well as, a separate field for the member to indicate if they perceived a higher threat. Subject behaviors are categorized, as per the IMIM, as follows:

- **Co-operative:** The subject responds appropriately to the officer's presence, communication and control.
- **Passive Resistant:** The subject refuses, with little or no physical action, to cooperate with the officer's lawful direction. This can assume the form of a verbal refusal or consciously contrived physical inactivity. For example, some subjects will go limp and become dead weight.
- **Active Resistant:** The subject uses non-assaultive physical action to resist an officer's lawful direction. Examples would include pulling away to prevent or escape control, or overt movements such as walking away from an officer. Running away is another example of active resistance.
- **Assaultive:** The subject attempts to apply, or applies force to any person; attempts or threatens by an act or gesture, to apply force to another person, if he/she has, or causes that other person to believe upon reasonable grounds that he/she has the present ability to effect his/her purpose. Examples include kicking and punching, but may also include aggressive body language that signals the intent to assault.
- **Grievous Bodily Harm or Death:** The subject exhibits actions that the officer reasonably believes are intended to, or likely to cause grievous bodily harm or death to any person. Examples include assaults with a knife, stick or firearm, or actions that would result in serious injury to an officer or member of the public.



Chart 7 displays the reported behaviour of individuals subjected to CEW usage.

Chart 7 - Subject Behaviour (2009)



Subject Behaviour	Frequency	Percent
Cooperative	25	3.7
Passive Resistant	12	1.8
Active Resistant	135	20.0
Combative	321	47.5
Death or Grievous Bodily Harm	183	27.1
Total	676	100.0

(Note: Rationale explaining CEW deployment on cooperative and passive resistant subjects can be viewed on page 17.)

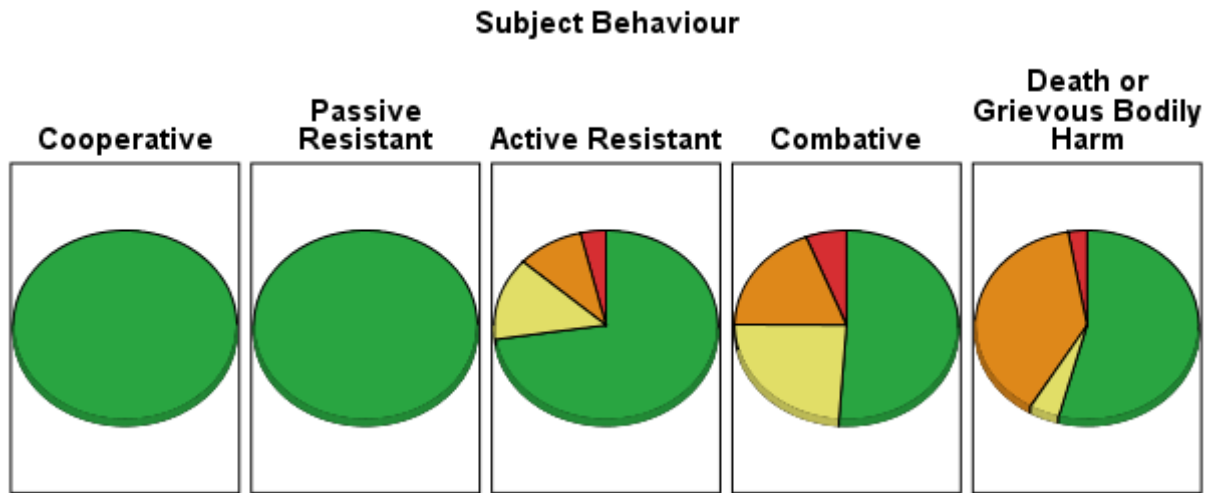
Chart 8 displays the subject behavior associated with the type of CEW deployment as well as the breakdown of the deployment types for the five listed subject behaviors.

In 2009, the CEW was deployed on 25 cooperative subjects and 12 passive resistant subjects. If reported out of context it would appear that these types of deployments would be contrary to RCMP policy governing the deployment of the CEW. These reports have been reviewed and describe situations where a member drew and displayed and/or threatened the use of the CEW. The review confirmed that the members' decision to use the CEW was based on a perceived threat(s) which justified the use of the CEW. All 37 deployments involved the presentation or reference to the CEW by the member. There were no push stun or probe mode deployments of the CEW on these subjects.

For example, several of the instances involved individuals who were known to member(s) to have violent histories, had gang affiliations, or were known/suspected of being armed (i.e., knife, firearm, axe). Other instances involved threat cues where subjects were barricaded and/or hiding and were not immediately responding to verbal commands, or were making verbal threats to harm themselves, police, or others.

While this is not a comprehensive list of all the situational factors and threat cues perceived during a member's risk assessment, it does provide some insight into the totality of the circumstances police officers observe or perceive during CEW deployments.

Chart 8 - Subject Behaviour Associated with Deployment Type (2009)



Deployment Type	Subject Behaviour											
	Cooperative		Passive Resistant		Active Resistant		Combative		Death or Grievous Bodily Harm		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Presence/Challenge Only	25	100.0%	12	100.0%	98	72.6%	164	51.1%	99	54.1%	398	58.9%
Push Stun	0	.0%	0	.0%	19	14.1%	77	24.0%	8	4.4%	104	15.4%
Probe	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	9.6%	61	19.0%	71	38.8%	145	21.4%
Both Push Stun & Probe	0	.0%	0	.0%	5	3.7%	19	5.9%	5	2.7%	29	4.3%
Total	25	100.0%	12	100.0%	135	100.0%	321	100.0%	183	100.0%	676	100.0%

(Note: Rationale explaining CEW deployment on cooperative and passive resistant subjects can be viewed on page 17.)



Conducted Energy Weapon - Subject Injuries

Injuries associated with CEW usage are categorized as follows:

- No injury
- Minor primary injury - includes the immediate effects of CEW usage, such as slight burns, probe marks or slight bruising and cuts due to falls or physical struggles with police.
- Outpatient injury - any instance where a subject received medical attention related to the use of a CEW deployment.
- In-patient injury - any instance where an injury related to the use of a CEW resulted in the subject being admitted to a health care facility.
- Death proximal to CEW usage - death occurring after a recent deployment of the CEW.

In the *2008 RCMP Annual Report on Conducted Energy Weapons* the criteria for reporting injuries and/or treatment of subjects resulted in an over-reporting of injuries, particularly with instances of “outpatient injury”. The criteria did not take into account that an injury and/or treatment may not have been attributed to the use of the CEW. In 2008 instances of over reporting outpatient care occurred for some of the following reasons: having an injury prior to the use of the CEW; at the subject’s request; a pre-existing medical condition; or, for precautionary reasons at the discretion of the arresting officer.

The criteria used in this report, and reflected in the 2009 quarterly reports, represents only the injury and/or treatment of subjects attributed to the actual usage of the CEW, particularly in the category of “outpatient injury”.

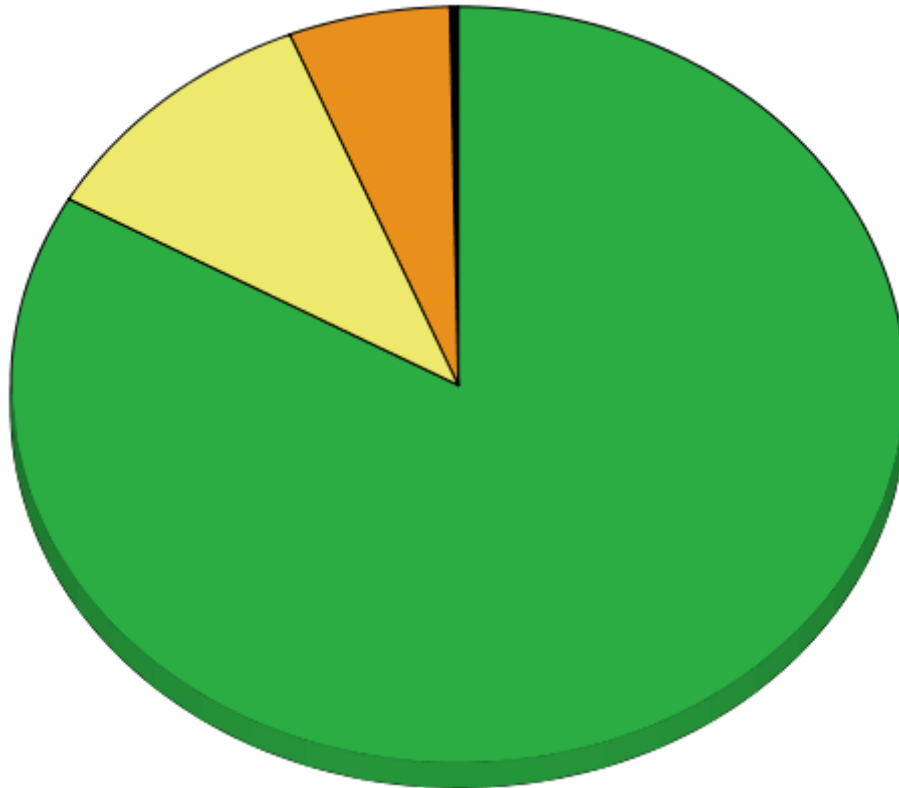
Chart 9 indicates that of the 666 subjects that received a CEW deployment in 2009, 554 (83.2%) were uninjured, minor primary injuries were sustained by 71 (10.7%) subjects and 39 (5.9%) subjects received outpatient treatment. Two incidents of death proximal to the deployment of the CEW were reported:

- The first incident of death proximal to the CEW usage involved a subject displaying death or grievous bodily harm behavior by arming himself with two knives. During the incident, a member attempted to control the subject with two probe deployments, however, another member had to use lethal force against the subject. Once the subject was under control, medical attention was initiated. The subject later succumbed to his injuries at the hospital. The Coroner’s Report stated the cause of death as “gunshot wound to the abdomen”.
- The second incident of death proximal to the CEW usage involved a suspect believed to have attempted to forcibly enter a residence. The final reports on the matter have not been issued as of this report’s publication date. During the members’ struggle to control the subject, the CEW was deployed twice in push stun mode with no apparent effect on the subject’s behavior. The attending members eventually gained control of the individual, at which point medical attention was initiated by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel, who had been waiting in a nearby ambulance. The subject was transported to the hospital, where he later died. The subsequent medical investigation determined that the primary cause of death was the result of acute cocaine toxicity.

(Note: Documentation regarding these two incidents has been forwarded to the Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP)



Chart 9 - Reported Injuries Associated with CEW Usage (2009)



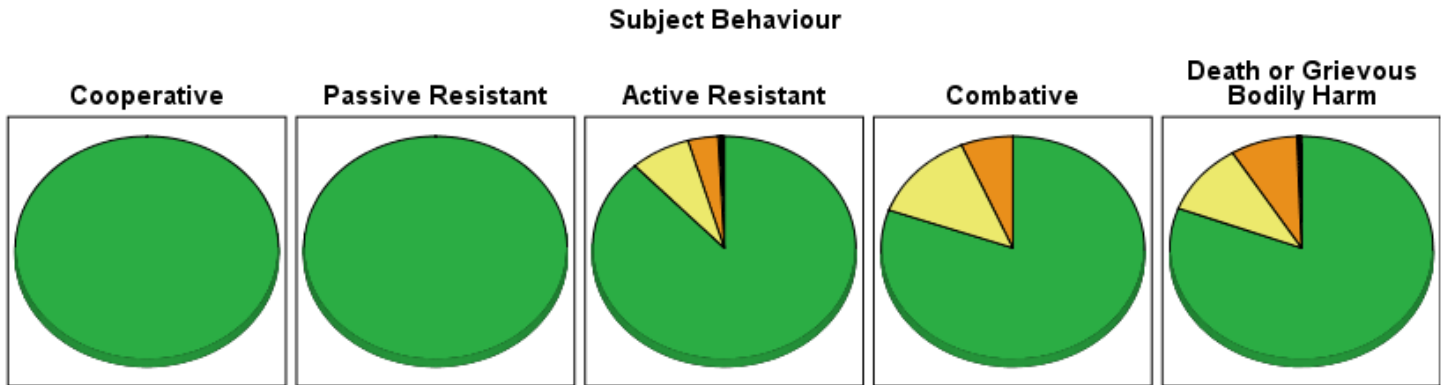
Subject Injury/Treatment	Frequency	Percent
No injury	554	83.2
Minor Primary Injury	71	10.7
Outpatient	39	5.9
In-patient	0	.0
Death Proximal	2	.3
Total	666	100.0

[Note: The circumstances describing the subjects whose death was proximal to the CEW can be found on page 18; *N* = 666 (number of subjects) is used for analysis of injuries to avoid over reporting.]



Chart 10 displays the correlation between subject behavior and subject injuries as well as the numerical breakdowns for the injuries associated with five listed subject behaviors.

Chart 10 - Reported Injuries Associated with Subject Behaviour (2009)



Subject Injury/Treatment	Subject Behaviour											
	Cooperative		Passive Resistant		Active Resistant		Combative		Death or Grievous Bodily Harm		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
■ No injury	24	100.0%	12	100.0%	119	88.1%	252	80.5%	147	80.8%	554	83.2%
■ Minor Primary Injury	0	.0%	0	.0%	10	7.4%	42	13.4%	19	10.4%	71	10.7%
■ Outpatient	0	.0%	0	.0%	5	3.7%	19	6.1%	15	8.2%	39	5.9%
■ In-patient	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
■ Death Proximal	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.7%	0	.0%	1	.5%	2	.3%
Total	24	100.0%	12	100.0%	135	100.0%	313	100.0%	182	100.0%	666	100.0%

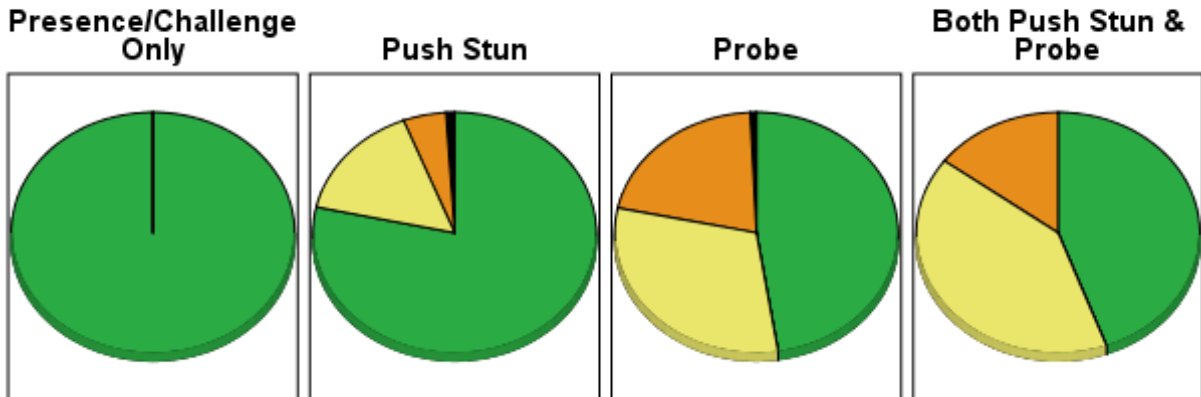
[Note: The circumstances describing the subjects whose death was proximal to the CEW can be found on page 18; N = 666 (number of subjects) is used for analysis of injuries to avoid over reporting.]



Chart 11 displays the correlation between deployment type and subject injuries as well as the numerical breakdowns for the injuries associated with four listed deployment types. Majority of the probe deployments that required outpatient treatment required medical personnel to assist in the removal of the probes.

Chart 11 - Reported Injuries Associated with Deployment Type (2009)

Deployment Type



Subject Injury/Treatment	Deployment Type									
	Presence/Challenge Only		Push Stun		Probe		Both Push Stun & Probe		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No injury	394	100.0%	80	78.4%	68	47.6%	12	44.4%	554	83.2%
Minor Primary Injury	0	.0%	16	15.7%	44	30.8%	11	40.7%	71	10.7%
Outpatient	0	.0%	5	4.9%	30	21.0%	4	14.8%	39	5.9%
In-patient	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
Death Proximal	0	.0%	1	1.0%	1	.7%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Total	394	100.0%	102	100.0%	143	100.0%	27	100.0%	666	100.0%

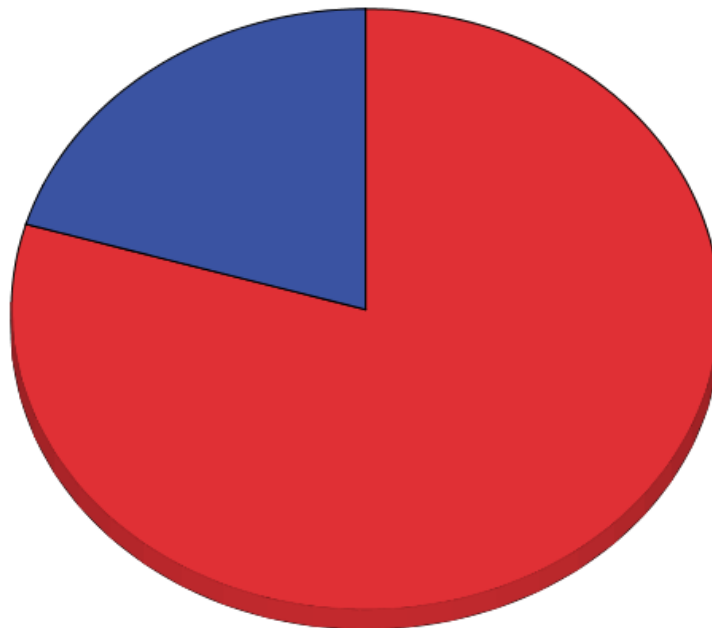
[Note: The circumstances describing the subjects whose death was proximal to the CEW can be found on page 18; N = 666 (number of subjects) is used for analysis of injuries to avoid over reporting.]



Conducted Energy Weapon – Perceived Presence of Alcohol and/or other Substances

Chart 12 reports the perceived presence of alcohol or other substances within the 666 subjects. The presence of alcohol or other substances was reported in 530 (79.6%) subjects. The 136 (20.4%) reported as “No” does not mean alcohol or other substances were not present, but rather that they were not detected by the reporting member in his/her interaction with the subject. In comparison with 2008 statistics, there is a 4.6 % decrease in incidents where the presence of alcohol or other substances are perceived.

Chart 12 - Perceived Presence of Alcohol and/or other Substances (2009)



Alcohol or Substance Noted	Frequency	Percent
Yes	530	79.6
No	136	20.4
Total	666	100.0

N = 666 (number of subjects) is used for analysis of perceived presence of alcohol or other substances to avoid over reporting.

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APPENDIX A

Province & Division		CEW Procured per Division January to December, 2009		
		M26	X26	Total:
OTTAWA	A	0	0	0
NL	B	0	2	2
QC	C	0	0	0
MB	D	0	11	11
BC	E	0	245	245
SK	F	0	88	88
NWT	G	0	21	21
NS	H	0	23	23
NB	J	0	17	17
AB	K	0	119	119
PEI	L	0	7	7
YK	M	0	0	0
HQ	N	1	8	9
ON	O	0	6	6
REGINA	DEPOT	0	0	0
NU	V	0	0	0
Procured:		1	547	548

Province & Division		CEW Disposed per Division January to December 2009		
		M26	X26	Total:
BC	E	1	3	4
SK	F	0	2	2
AB	K	0	1	1
ON	O	4	0	4
Disposed:		5	6	11



APPENDIX B

Region	Number of Members Trained on the CEW User Course (000028) between January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009				2009
	January 1 to March 31	April 1 to June 30	July 1 to September 30	October 1 to December 31	Total:
Pacific	51	46	39	26	162
North West	102	56	24	76	258
NHQ	14	0	2	11	27
Central	4	0	0	4	8
Atlantic	6	31	0	88	125
Total:	177	133	65	205	580

Region	Number of Members Recertified on the CEW * (000279) between January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009				2009
	January 1 to March 31	April 1 to June 30	July 1 to September 30	October 1 to December 31	Total:
Pacific	57	178	115	84	434
North West	477	304	151	492	1424
NHQ	51	2	9	19	81
Central	1	69	11	36	117
Atlantic	86	159	84	216	545
Total:	672	712	370	847	2601

*Includes Both Users and Instructors, as there is no Instructor's Recertification Course at present

Region	Number of Instructors Trained on the CEW Instructors Course (000029) between January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009				2009
	January 1 to March 31	April 1 to June 30	July 1 to September 30	October 1 to December 31	Total:
Pacific	23	0	0	0	23
North West	0	0	0	0	0
NHQ	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	23	0	0	0	23



APPENDIX C



Divisions

HQ - Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario	H - Nova Scotia
A - Ottawa, Ontario	J - New Brunswick
B - Newfoundland	K - Alberta
C - Quebec	L - Prince Edward Island
D - Manitoba	M - Yukon Territory
E - British Columbia	O - Ontario
F - Saskatchewan	T - Depot
G - Northwest Territories	V - Nunavut