

# Electronic Control Weapons in Massachusetts, 2022



Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security  
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## **ABOUT THE OFFICE OF GRANTS AND RESEARCH**

The Office of Grants and Research (OGR) is a state agency that is part of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). The agency promotes public safety and security in Massachusetts communities through the management of grant funds and research programs focused on crime prevention and intervention, traffic safety, law enforcement and homeland security initiatives. OGR manages more than \$279 million in state and federal grants that are distributed to state, municipal, education, and nonprofit agencies across the Commonwealth. It is also home to the Massachusetts Statistical Analysis Center.

## **LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE**

Section 131J of Chapter 140 of Massachusetts General Laws (as amended by St. 2004, c. 170, §1 and St. 2018, c. 123, §13) requires the Secretary of Public Safety and Security to establish minimum safety and quality standards, safe storage requirements, education and safety training requirements, and law enforcement training on the appropriate use of electronic control weapons (ECWs), which shall require that any ECW purchased or used by a law enforcement or public safety official include a mechanism for tracking the number of times the ECW has been fired. In October 2004, in response to Chapter 170 of the Acts of 2004, EOPSS promulgated 501 CMR 8.00 et seq., regulations governing the sale of ECWs in the Commonwealth and the training of law enforcement personnel on the appropriate use of such weapons. The regulation was updated on January 6, 2023 to reflect changes to Section 131J of Chapter 140 of the General Laws and Chapter 253 of the Acts of 2020, *An Act Relative to Criminal Justice, Equity, and Accountability in Law Enforcement in the Commonwealth*, the “police reform” law.

Section 2 of Chapter 170 of the Acts of 2004, further requires the Secretary of Public Safety and Security to develop a uniform protocol directing state and municipal law enforcement officers to collect data pursuant to the number of times the device or weapon has been fired and the identifying characteristics, including the race and gender, of the individuals who have been fired upon. The data are reported to EOPSS to be analyzed and included in an annual report.

## **2022 REPORT HIGHLIGHTS**

- At the end of 2022, there were 285 municipal and 13 non-municipal law enforcement agencies in Massachusetts with ECWs, totaling 298 ECW agencies. Two agencies acquired ECWs during 2022, representing a 0.7% increase in the total number of ECW agencies from 2021.
- There were 1,111 ECW incidents, which is defined as any instance in which an officer or group of officers issued an ECW warning and/or deployed ECWs. In 2022, 202 agencies (67.8%) reported an ECW incident.
- 32.2% of agencies reported no ECW incidents (96 agencies); 53% (158 agencies) reported no ECW deployments.
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of ECW incidents increased by 1.9%. The number of ECW agencies, trained officers, and ECW devices increased by 0.7%, 1.8%, and 25.5%, respectively.
- The ratio of agency-owned ECWs to ECW-trained officers in 2022 was 0.1.
- Of 1,202 ECW contacts, 98.2% were people. The remainder (n = 22) were animals. Of the 1,180 human contacts, 91.9% were male, 50.4% were White, non-Hispanic, and the average age was 34.3 years. The term ECW contact refers to an individual officer's deployment, warning, or display of an ECW towards a single subject.
- Officer(s) issued at least one ECW warning in 90.3% of the 1,180 human contacts; of these contacts with warnings (1,066), 54.7% of contacts submitted to the warning and no deployment was made.
- An ECW was deployed in under half (41.1%) of the 1,180 human contacts; subjects submitted to deployments 69.1% of the time (335 submissions to 485 deployments).

## **INTRODUCTION**

As required by the Legislature, this report summarizes data provided by Massachusetts law enforcement agencies with ECWs<sup>1</sup> for calendar year 2022. Agencies with ECWs are required to complete annual reports on information related to: 1) the number of sworn officers serving the agency; 2) the number of ECW-trained officers serving the agency; 3) the number of ECWs owned by the agency; 4) the number of officers carrying ECWs; 5) the number of total ECW-related incidents that occurred during the reporting period; 6) general details about each incident (e.g., warnings, deployments, submissions, etc.); and 7) demographic information of the subject involved in the incident. Terms and definitions referenced in this report are provided in the appendix on page A21.

## **ECW INCIDENTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

During 2022, two new law enforcement agencies began reporting use of ECWs, raising the cumulative total to 298 ECW agencies in Massachusetts. Figure 1 (pg. 9) illustrates the growth in municipal ECW reporting agencies from 2005 to 2022. The greatest concentration of cities and towns that did not have ECWs in 2022 are in the western region of the state, particularly Berkshire and Franklin counties.

In Massachusetts, there was a total of 1,111 ***ECW incidents***<sup>2</sup> reported in 2022. 202 agencies (67.8%) reported at least one ECW incident. The number of incidents reported by each department ranged from zero (96 agencies) to 83 incidents (one

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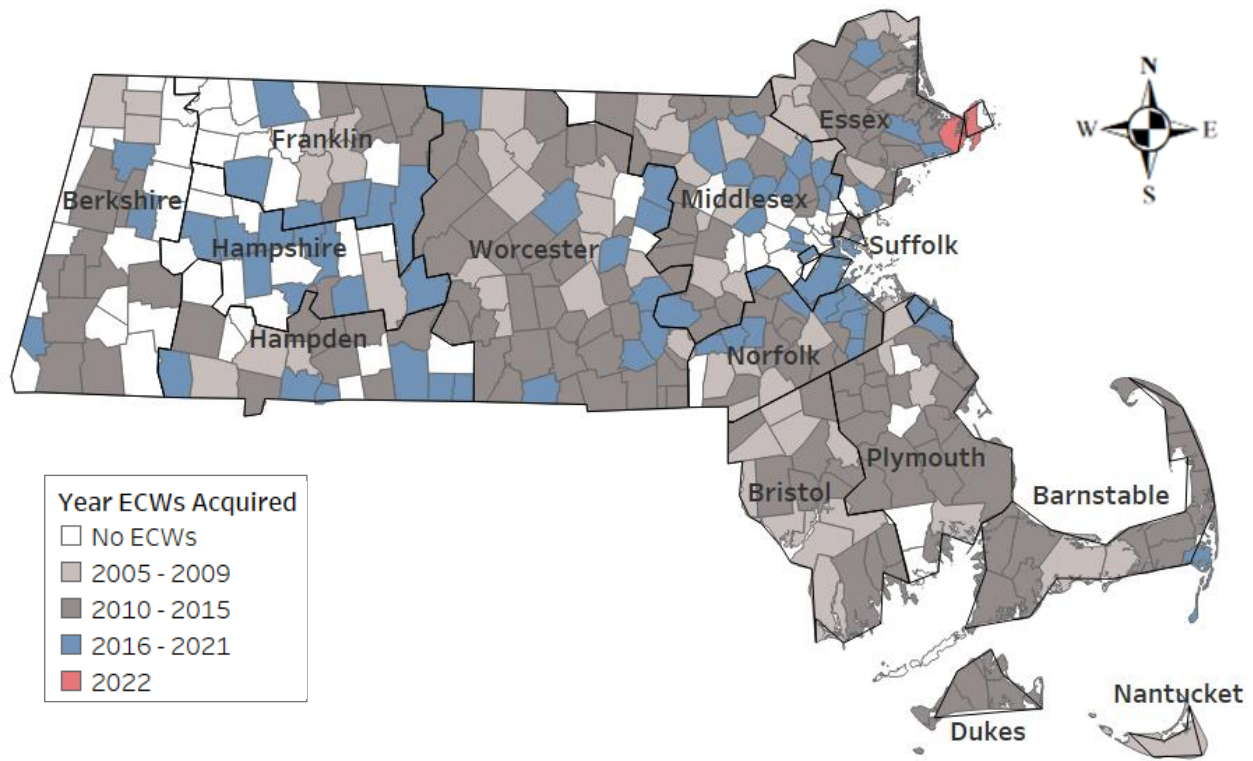
<sup>1</sup> a stun gun or any portable device or weapon that is designed to incapacitate temporarily by causing neuromuscular incapacitation or pain so that an officer can regain and maintain control of the subject.

<sup>2</sup> an event in which an officer (or group of officers) issues a warning and/or deploys an ECW towards a single subject.

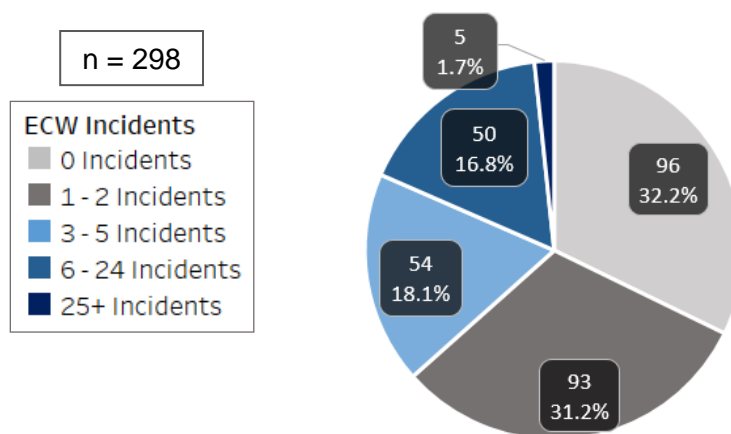


agency) (Appendix Tables 1-3, pgs. A1-A9). As shown in Figure 2, over three-quarters (81.5%) of agencies reported five or fewer incidents. 18.5% of agencies reported more than five incidents, including five agencies reporting 25 or more incidents. Those five agencies accounted for 23.3% (259) of all ECW incidents in 2022.

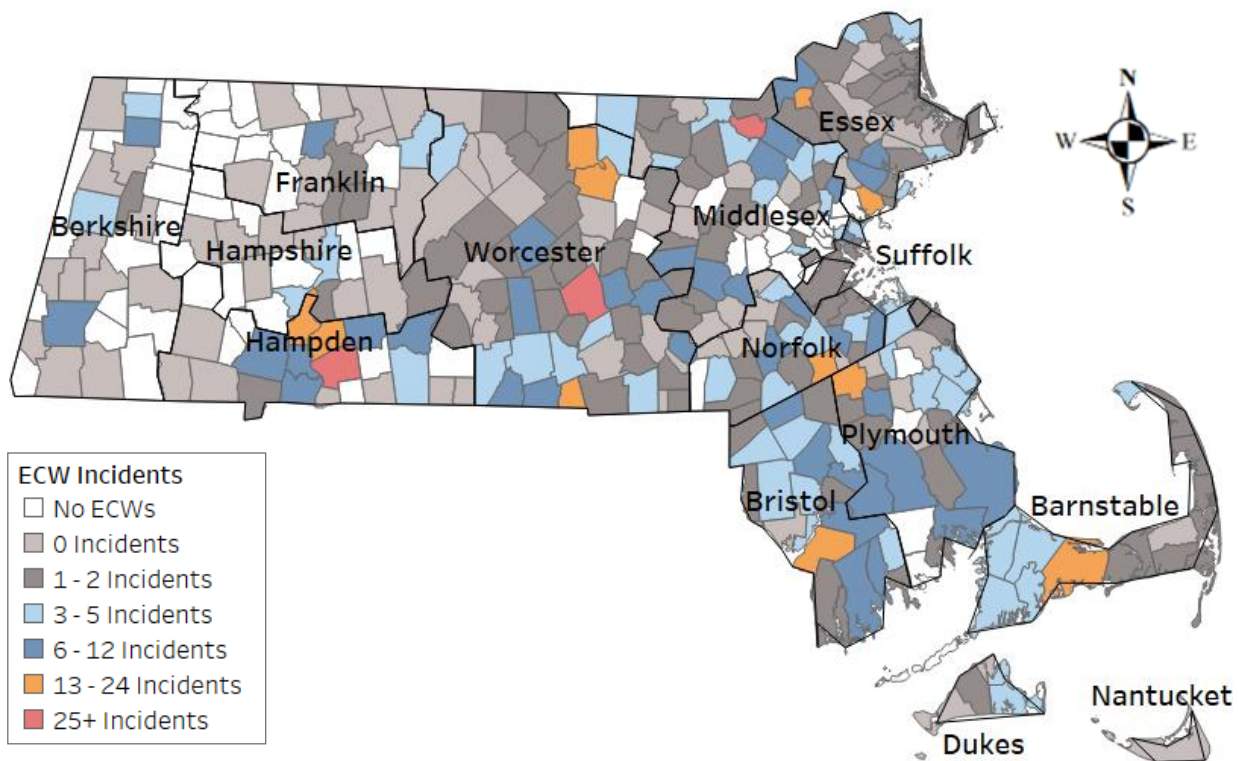
**Figure 1. MA Municipal Law Enforcement Agency ECW Growth, 2005 - 2022**



**Figure 2. Number of ECW Incidents by Agency, 2022**



**Figure 3. Massachusetts Municipal Law Enforcement ECW Incidents, 2022**



## **CURRENT TRENDS**

On the following page, Figure 4 and Table 1 illustrate the annual percentage change in reported ECW incidents from 2018 to 2022. Overall, the number of ECW incidents has decreased by 26.5% since 2018. ECW incidents increased by 1.9% from 2021 to 2022, ending the three-year trend of declining annual ECW incidents<sup>3</sup>.

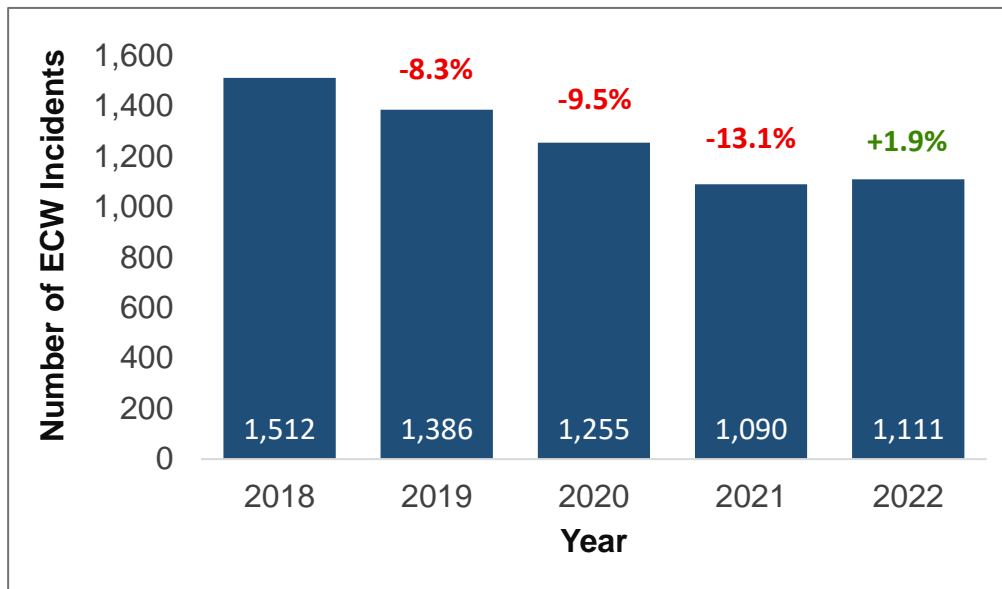
As shown in Table 1 (pg. 11), the growth in the number of ECW agencies and ECW trained officers has slowed over the five-year period. The number of sworn officers from ECW agencies declined for the third year in a row. The number of agency owned ECW devices rose sharply in 2022 after minimal increase in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, growth in the number of ECW agencies, ECW trained officers, and agency-owned devices was

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<sup>3</sup> Earlier Electronic Control Weapon Reports are archived on <https://archives.lib.state.ma.us/handle/2452/47826>.

0.7%, 1.8%, and 25.5%, respectively. The number of sworn officers decreased by 0.7%.

**Figure 4. ECW Incidents and Percent Change, Calendar Years 2018 – 2022**



During the five-year period from 2018 to 2022, the growth of agency-owned ECW devices (45.7%) far surpassed that seen in ECW incidents (-26.5%), ECW agencies (6%), sworn officers (1.4%), and ECW trained officers (12.5%). The ratio of ECW incidents to ECW trained officers decreased over the last five years, from 0.15 in 2018 to 0.1 in 2022.

**Table 1. Characteristics of ECW Reporting Agencies, 2018 - 2022**

Year	Number					Annual Percentage Change			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022
ECW Incidents	1,512	1,386	1,255	1,090	1,111	-8.3%	-9.5%	-13.1%	1.9%
ECW Agencies	281	286	289	296	298	1.8%	1.0%	2.4%	0.7%
Sworn Officers <sup>a</sup>	15,574	16,126	16,034	15,909	15,797	3.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.7%
ECW Trained Officers	10,425	11,313	11,319	11,525	11,730	8.5%	0.1%	1.8%	1.8%
ECW Agency-Owned Devices	8,219	8,766	9,247	9,543	11,973	6.7%	5.5%	3.2%	25.5%

<sup>a</sup> Sworn officers include all part-time, full-time, reserve and other officers serving in ECW agencies. ECW agencies report the number of officers as of the end of the calendar year.

## **ECW CONTACTS**

From January 1 through December 31, 2022, ECW agencies recorded 1,202 ECW contacts.<sup>4</sup> Of those contacts, 22 involved animals or fowl, such as dogs or turkeys. The remaining 1,180 ECW contacts involved people. The vast majority (91.9%) of the 1,180 ECW human contacts involved male subjects (see Appendix Table 4, pg. A10). Over two-thirds of contacts were with White subjects: Non-Hispanic (50.4%), Hispanic Ethnicity (12.5%), Unknown Ethnicity (7.0%). Black subjects accounted for 22.6% of total human contacts: Non-Hispanic (17.3%), Hispanic Ethnicity (1.7%), Unknown Ethnicity (3.6%). Subjects with unknown race and ethnicity accounted for 1.5% of contacts and subjects of Other Races<sup>5</sup> made up 5.0% of contacts. Of all ECW human contacts, 19.6% involved subjects of Hispanic Ethnicity.

The average age of contacts was 34.3 years, with nearly three-quarters of contacts involving subjects between 20 and 44 years of age (74.9%). Subjects in the two oldest age groups (60 - 64 years and 65+ years) represented the smallest proportion of ECW contacts (2.5% and 1.4%, respectively).

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<sup>4</sup> 'ECW Contact' refers to an individual officer's deployment, warning, or display of an ECW towards a single subject. Multiple ECW contacts can occur during a single ECW incident, (e.g., an incident in which two officers each issue a warning and/or deploy an ECW at a subject is considered two contacts and one incident). This section details ECW contacts between officers and subjects.

<sup>5</sup> 'Other' comprises the race categories of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, and Other (specified).

## **ECW WARNINGS AND SUBMISSIONS**

Of the 1,180 ECW contacts with human subjects, 1,066 or 90.3% involved the officer(s) issuing at least one ***ECW warning (verbal warning, laser warning, and/or spark warning)***<sup>6</sup> in an attempt to gain the subject's compliance. In contacts that involved an ECW warning, officers issued a single type of warning in 39.7% of contacts, with a verbal warning being the most common (390 of 423, 92.2%) (Table 2, pg. 14). The rate of compliance for contacts with one warning, however, was the lowest for verbal warnings (33.1%). Excluding spark warnings (n = 1), laser warnings had the highest rate of compliance (43.8%), though the use of laser warnings only was rare (n = 32).

Over half of ECW contacts involved multiple warnings (60.2%). Of these, the verbal and laser warning comprised the vast majority (589 of 643, 91.6%) and resulted in a compliance rate of 46.2%. A combination of verbal and spark warnings had a compliance rate of 66.7%, followed by a combination of all three ECW warnings with a 29.3% compliance rate.

A smaller number of contacts (114 or 9.7%) received no warning prior to ECW deployment. Agencies indicated that sudden actions by the subject (i.e., subjects becoming combative during handcuffing) required immediate ECW deployment (probe deployment, 5-second cycle, and/or stun deployment)<sup>7</sup> and precluded an opportunity for

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<sup>7</sup> ECW Deployments:

**Probe deployment:** the act of firing two small dart-like probes from the ECW, which attach to the subject. The device then delivers a 5-second electrical cycle, which can be repeated as needed in order to incapacitate the subject to the point of submission.

**5-second cycle:** a five second electrical charge resulting from a probe deployment, which can be repeated as needed.

**Stun deployment:** the act of bringing the ECW device into direct contact with the subject's skin or clothing in order to induce pain to the point of submission. Stuns can be repeated as needed if the subject does not initially submit.

the officer to issue a warning. Additionally, incidents involving two or more officers may result in one warning but more than one deployment. Thus, both contacts would indicate a deployment, but only one would show a warning was given.

**Table 2. ECW Warning Types by Submissions, 2022**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Warnings</b>		<b>Submissions</b>		<b>Percent that Submit</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
One Warning	423	39.7%	144	33.0%	34.0%
Verbal	390	36.6%	129	29.5%	33.1%
Laser	32	3.0%	14	3.2%	43.8%
Spark	1	--	--	--	--
Multiple Warnings	643	60.2%	293	67.0%	45.6%
Verbal/Laser	589	55.3%	272	62.2%	46.2%
Verbal/Spark	12	1.1%	8	1.8%	66.7%
Laser/Spark	1	--	--	--	--
Verbal/Laser/Spark	41	3.8%	12	2.7%	29.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>

-- Percentages with such a small denominator are not statistically reliable.

## **CONTACT CHARACTERISTICS**

Table 3 (pg. 15) presents some demographic data on the ECW human contacts for which subject characteristics are known. The data show officers' use of warnings and/or ECW deployments by subject gender, race, ethnicity, and age. A consistent pattern is revealed across all of the subject groups: a) in more than half of contacts, the officer(s) issues an ECW warning with no subsequent ECW deployment; b) in about 36% of contacts, the officer(s) issued an ECW warning and an ECW deployment; and c) in fewer than one in 10 contacts, the officer(s) deployed an ECW with no prior ECW warning.

Appendix Tables 4 and 5 (pg. A10 - A11) break down the data slightly differently, looking at contacts with a warning or contacts with an ECW deployment by subject

gender, race/ethnicity, and age. The percentages are similar by gender and differ slightly by race/ethnicity and age. Those in the Other Race, non- Hispanic Ethnicity category had the highest proportion of contacts with warnings (100%), though the number of contacts was low (n = 18). The next highest proportion of contacts with warnings was the Unknown Race, Hispanic category (95.8%), followed by the Other Race, Hispanic category (95%). Those in the Black, non-Hispanic Ethnicity category had the highest percentage of contacts with an ECW deployment (53.8%) followed by the Black, Unknown Ethnicity category (48.8%) and the White, Unknown Ethnicity category (48.2%).

**Table 3. Percent of Contacts with a Warning and/or ECW Deployment by Subject Characteristics, 2022**

Characteristic		Contacts with Warning(s), No ECW Deployment		Contacts with Warning(s) and ECW Deployment(s)		Contacts with ECW Deployment(s), No Warning		Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Gender</b>	Male	601	57.3%	376	35.9%	71	6.8%	1,048
	Female	54	59.3%	33	36.3%	4	--	91
	Non-Binary	1	--	0	--	0	--	1
	Unknown	0	--	1	--	0	--	1
<b>Race</b>	White	472	59.1%	270	33.8%	57	7.1%	799
	Black	120	50.0%	105	43.8%	15	5.8%	240
	Other	36	62.1%	20	34.5%	2	--	58
	Unknown	28	63.6%	15	34.1%	1	--	44
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanic	455	58.3%	275	35.3%	50	6.4%	780
	Hispanic	129	57.8	81	36.3%	13	5.8%	223
	Unknown	72	52.2%	54	39.1%	12	8.7%	138
<b>Age</b>	Less than 20 Years	48	63.2%	26	34.2%	2	--	76
	20-24 Years	99	59.6%	53	31.9%	14	8.4%	166
	25-29 Years	105	57.1%	68	37.0%	11	6.0%	184
	30-34 Years	120	59.1%	69	34.0%	14	6.9%	203
	35-44 Years	159	52.6%	120	39.7%	23	7.6%	302
	45-54 Years	80	61.1%	45	34.4%	6	4.6%	131
	55+ Years	45	57.0%	29	36.7%	5	6.3%	79
<b>Total</b>		<b>656</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1,141</b>

-- Percentages with such a small denominator are not statistically reliable.



Appendix Table 5 (pg. A11) shows that subjects in the age categories of Under 18 years and 18 - 19 years received the highest percent of contacts with a warning (95.1% and 94.6%, respectively). Subjects under 18 years old had the smallest percentage of contacts with an ECW deployment (26.8%). Subjects between the age of 60 and 64 had the largest percentage of contacts with an ECW deployment (53.3%).

## **ECW DEPLOYMENTS**

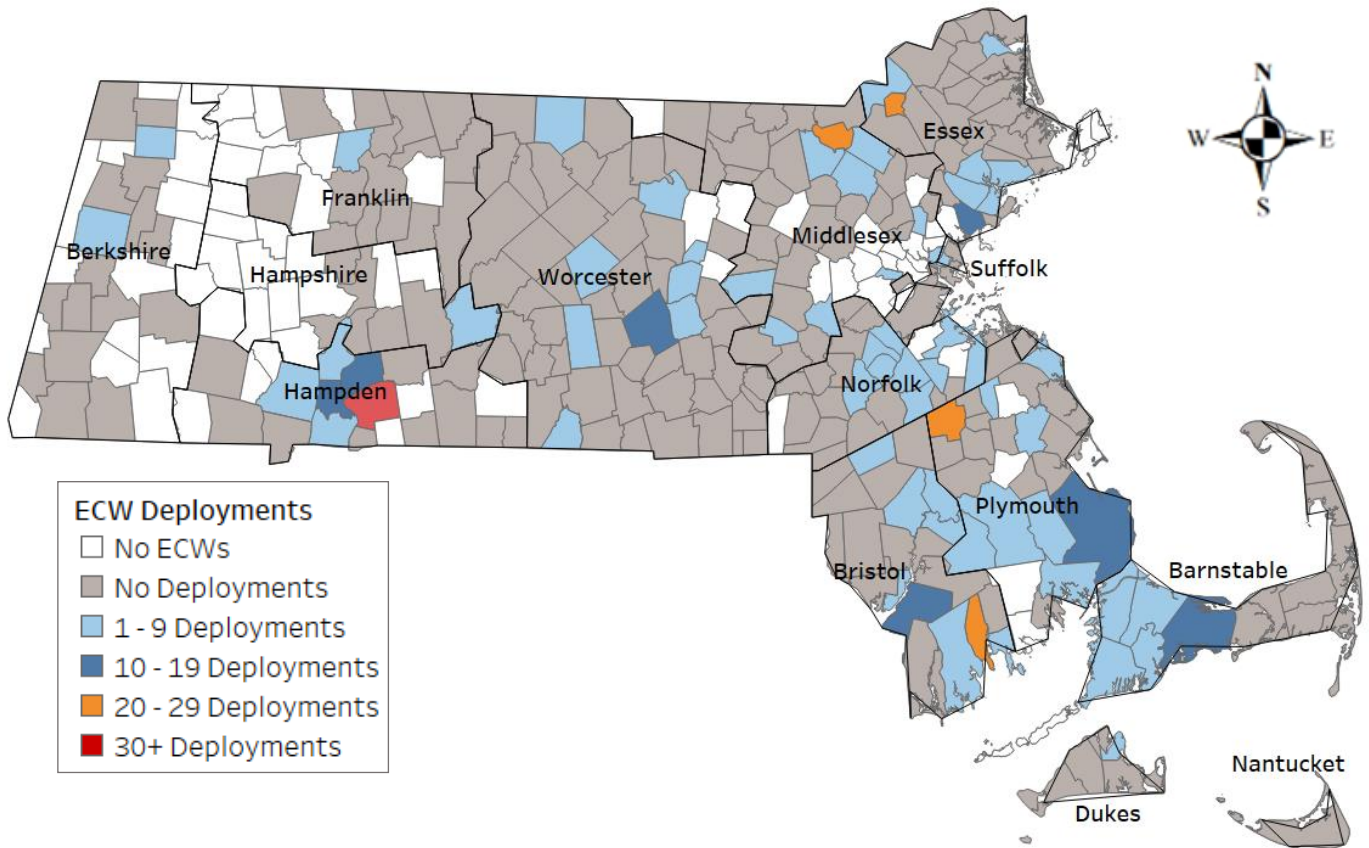
Of the 298 Massachusetts agencies with ECWs in 2022, 53% (158 agencies) reported zero ECW deployments. The remaining 47% (140 agencies) reported between one and 86 deployments, totaling 760 weapon (probe and/or stun) deployments. Of the agencies with a deployment, over half (91 agencies, 65%) reported between one and three ECW deployments. Figure 5 (pg. 17) displays the number of ECW deployments by agency, excluding non-municipal agencies.

Appendix Tables 6 – 8 (pgs. A12 - A20) provide information on the type of deployment by department, revealing a slightly higher overall usage of probe deployments (386, 50.8%) compared to stun deployments, also known as a ‘drive stun’ (374, 49.2%). The range of probe deployments per department was more widely dispersed (1 to 51) than stun deployments (1 to 35).

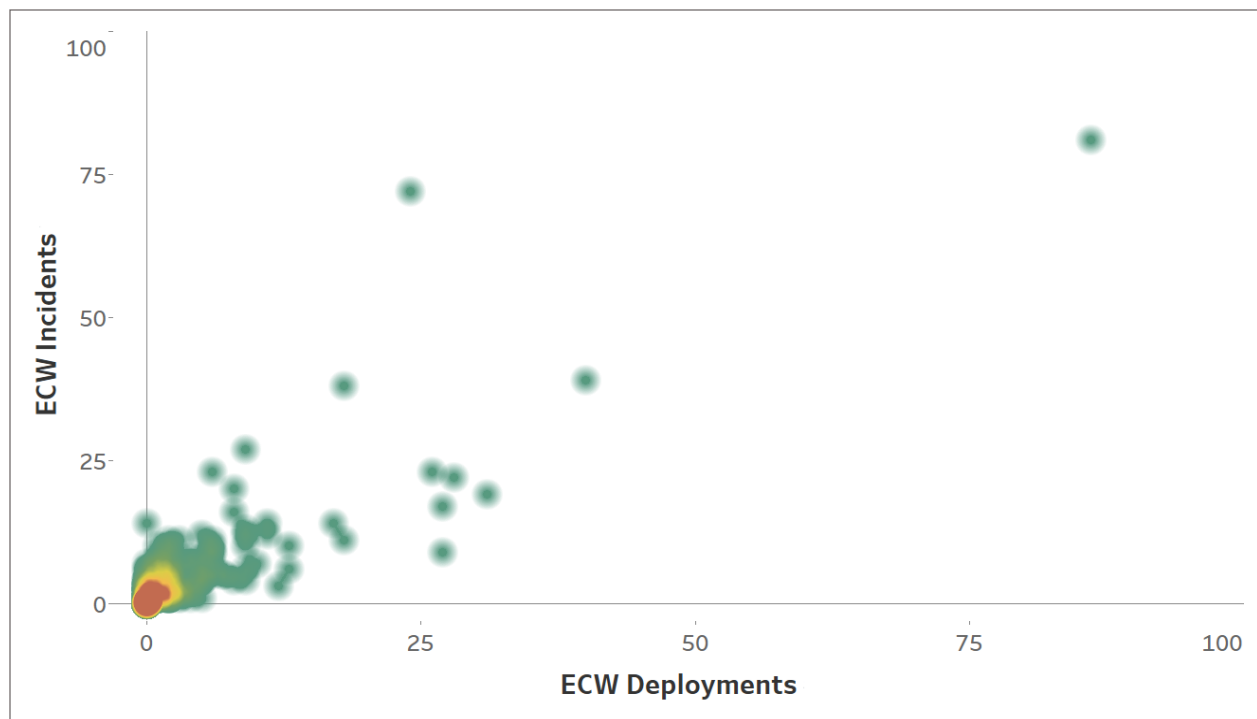
Figure 6 (pg. 17) is a density chart illustrating the number of reported ECW incidents and deployments by agency. The majority of agencies are concentrated around low numbers of ECW incidents and deployments (shown in red). In fact, 32.2% of agencies reported no ECW incidents (96 agencies) and 53% reported no ECW deployments (158 agencies).



**Figure 5. MA Municipal Law Enforcement ECW Deployments, 2022**



**Figure 6. ECW Incidents and Deployments Density Chart, 2022**



Officers deployed ECWs in under half (41.1%) of the 1,180 human contacts. Table 4 shows that of the 485 incidents where an ECW was deployed, 49.7% involved the use of only probe deployments (the firing of two small dart-like probes from the ECW, which attach to the subject and can emit an electrical charge), 40.6% involved the use of only stun deployments (bringing the ECW device into direct contact with the subject's skin or clothing), and 9.7% of the incidents involved a combination of probe and stun deployments. Overall, subjects submitted to the deployments of an ECW 69.1% of the time. Subjects submitted to individual stun deployments more often than individual probe deployments (78.2% and 61.8%, respectively). Combined probe and stun deployments had a submission rate of 68.1%.

**Table 4. Distribution of ECW Submissions by Deployment Type, 2022<sup>a</sup>**

Characteristic	ECW Deployments		ECW Submissions		Percent that Submit
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Probe	241	49.7%	149	44.5%	61.8%
Stun	197	40.6%	154	46.0%	78.2%
Combined Probe and Stun	47	9.7%	32	9.6%	68.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>69.1%</b>

<sup>a</sup> excludes cases where subject was not a person

**Appendix Table 1. Municipal and Non-municipal ECW Incidents, 2018 - 2022**

<b>Agency Type</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Non-municipal	117	100	90	56	112
Municipal	1,395	1,286	1,165	1,034	999
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,111</b>

**Appendix Table 2. Non-municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 - 2022**

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Number of Incidents per Year</b>				
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Amtrak Police	0	0	0	0	0
Bridgewater State University	2	1	0	0	0
Bristol County Sheriff's Office <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	0
Central Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	0	1	1	1	0
Clark University	1	0	0	1	0
Holyoke Community College	--	--	0	0	0
Massachusetts State Police	94	77	82	43	83
Massasoit Community College	2	0	0	0	0
Martha's Vineyard Police Tactical Response Team	0	0	0	0	0
University of Massachusetts, Lowell	0	2	0	0	0
University of Massachusetts, Memorial Medical Center	4	3	1	2	2
University of Massachusetts, Worcester	14	16	6	9	27
Westfield State College	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>112</b>

**Appendix Table 3. Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Number of Incidents per Year</b>				
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Abington	1	2	0	0	0
Acushnet	4	3	5	6	3
Adams	1	3	4	2	7
Agawam	11	6	6	7	7
Amesbury	1	1	0	0	1
Andover	0	2	2	3	2
Aquinnah	0	0	0	0	0
Ashburnham	4	0	2	2	2
Ashfield	0	0	0	0	0
Ashland	2	5	9	6	1

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-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

<sup>a</sup> Agency began using Electronic Control Weapons during 2022.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Athol	0	0	0	6	4
Attleborough	8	12	5	0	5
Auburn	2	3	4	5	1
Avon	0	1	0	0	0
Ayer	3	0	0	5	5
Barnstable	15	15	15	10	19
Barre	4	2	0	0	2
Becket	0	0	0	0	0
Bedford	3	3	4	2	3
Belchertown	1	3	0	0	0
Belmont	--	--	2	4	2
Berkley	2	0	0	0	1
Bernardston	0	0	0	0	0
Beverly	4	4	6	4	2
Billerica	4	2	1	4	6
Blackstone	1	3	4	1	2
Blandford	0	0	0	0	0
Bolton	0	0	1	0	0
Boston	1	0	3	1	1
Bourne	3	5	7	6	5
Boxborough	0	2	1	1	0
Boxford	0	0	0	1	0
Boylston	5	6	1	4	2
Braintree	--	--	1	3	3
Brewster	3	0	0	1	0
Bridgewater	2	2	2	0	1
Brockton	22	28	23	19	17
Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	0	0	1	0	0
Canton	7	7	8	3	5
Carlisle	0	0	2	0	0
Carver	1	1	2	2	1
Charlton	2	5	1	5	5
Chatham	1	1	1	1	1
Chelmsford	5	5	8	11	5
Chelsea	5	3	9	8	7
Cheshire	--	1	0	0	0

-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Chesterfield	--	--	--	0	0
Chicopee	44	43	44	33	23
Chilmark	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	9	6	4	2	2
Cohasset	1	0	0	0	1
Colrain	1	0	0	0	0
Concord	1	0	1	1	1
Dalton	0	1	1	0	1
Danvers	8	9	11	8	10
Dartmouth	4	1	4	9	11
Dedham	2	5	4	4	7
Deerfield	1	0	0	2	0
Dennis	7	9	10	16	1
Dighton	0	0	2	2	3
Douglas	1	1	4	1	1
Dover	0	0	0	0	0
Dracut	3	8	3	3	1
Dudley	2	3	0	2	6
Dunstable	0	0	0	1	0
Duxbury	1	3	2	0	4
East Bridgewater	5	9	2	1	8
East Brookfield	0	0	2	2	1
Eastham	0	3	4	2	1
Easthampton	4	2	0	6	5
Easton	3	5	2	1	1
Edgarton	0	0	0	3	4
Egremont	1	0	0	1	0
Erving	0	0	0	1	0
Essex	3	0	1	1	0
Everett	8	4	12	7	5
Fairhaven	4	1	1	3	2
Fall River	8	4	16	19	22
Falmouth	8	7	8	9	4
Fitchburg	19	24	16	21	14
Foxborough	7	7	4	5	5
Framingham	13	20	14	10	6
Franklin	4	4	0	4	4

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-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Freetown	1	3	7	4	9
Gardner	5	2	1	2	2
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	1
Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester <sup>a</sup>	--	--	--	--	1
Grafton	6	4	3	3	1
Granby	0	0	0	0	0
Granville	0	0	0	0	0
Great Barrington	5	1	1	1	7
Greenfield	6	5	5	14	10
Groton	0	0	2	1	1
Groveland	0	0	0	2	0
Hadley	--	3	2	2	3
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0
Hampden	0	0	0	1	0
Hanson	0	0	0	0	0
Hardwick	1	2	0	2	1
Harvard	--	--	--	0	1
Harwich	3	1	6	2	1
Hatfield	0	0	0	0	0
Haverhill	0	2	2	1	1
Hingham	6	3	5	6	3
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0
Holbrook	0	1	0	0	1
Holden	12	7	3	2	1
Holland	1	0	0	0	0
Holliston	0	4	1	2	0
Holyoke	27	20	11	7	14
Hopedale	0	0	0	0	0
Hopkinton	6	6	2	0	1
Hubbardston	3	0	0	0	0
Hudson	5	4	3	0	1
Hull	8	1	0	3	4
Ipswich	0	4	0	0	1
Kingston	5	3	2	2	1
Lakeville	1	8	4	7	7

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-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

<sup>a</sup> Agency began using Electronic Control Weapons during 2022.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lanesborough	0	0	1	0	0
Lawrence	23	31	21	18	14
Lee	0	0	0	1	0
Leicester	0	2	2	2	2
Lenox	1	0	1	1	0
Leominster	34	36	25	16	20
Leverett	0	0	0	0	1
Lincoln	2	0	0	0	0
Littleton	3	4	0	1	2
Longmeadow	1	4	2	0	0
Lowell	63	34	29	24	38
Ludlow	13	10	2	3	10
Lunenburg	4	0	0	1	3
Lynn	--	12	27	20	13
Lynnfield	0	0	1	0	0
Manchester-by-the-Sea	1	1	0	1	3
Mansfield	13	10	12	1	7
Marblehead	4	2	2	1	3
Marion	1	0	2	1	2
Marlborough	7	5	15	9	6
Marshfield	5	0	4	1	5
Mashpee	8	9	1	6	3
Maynard	0	1	0	0	1
Medfield	2	1	0	0	0
Medway	2	1	1	0	0
Mendon	1	0	0	1	2
Merrimac	1	2	0	0	3
Methuen	6	16	17	11	9
Middleborough	11	13	5	10	9
Middleton	3	2	1	1	1
Milford	7	8	6	7	6
Millbury	6	5	6	3	4
Millis	1	0	0	3	0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0
Milton	--	--	--	0	1
Monson	7	5	9	6	5
Montague	4	2	2	4	2
Nantucket	0	2	0	0	0

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-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natick	14	9	6	3	7
Needham	2	4	0	2	4
New Bedford	89	32	12	15	11
New Braintree	0	0	0	0	0
New Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0
New Salem	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	2	0	0	0	1
Newburyport	3	5	6	2	1
Norfolk	0	0	0	2	1
North Adams	1	1	3	1	4
North Andover	2	2	1	0	2
North Attleborough	7	3	0	2	1
North Brookfield	0	0	0	1	1
North Reading	1	1	0	1	3
Northborough	2	3	1	4	2
Northbridge	4	1	2	3	1
Northfield	0	0	0	0	0
Norton	10	6	9	5	5
Norwell	1	0	0	0	0
Norwood	3	4	4	5	3
Oak Bluffs	10	5	5	4	4
Oakham	0	0	0	0	1
Orange	2	0	1	1	3
Orleans	0	1	3	0	1
Oxford	12	10	5	5	3
Palmer	11	8	12	5	6
Paxton	3	0	5	0	2
Peabody	21	12	12	13	11
Pembroke	2	5	4	2	3
Pepperell	3	4	6	1	1
Petersham	0	0	0	1	0
Phillipston	1	0	0	0	0
Pittsfield	8	3	7	8	4
Plainville	0	0	1	2	2
Plymouth	9	22	14	12	12
Plympton	1	1	1	2	0
Princeton	0	1	0	2	2

-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.



**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Provincetown	6	4	2	5	4
Quincy	4	9	2	1	2
Randolph	16	18	12	11	9
Raynham	5	6	7	11	5
Reading	--	--	--	0	1
Rehoboth	1	2	1	4	3
Revere	5	3	4	0	5
Rockland	7	6	3	7	5
Rowley	2	0	0	1	1
Royalston	--	0	0	0	0
Rutland	4	4	2	9	8
Salem	6	9	10	7	1
Salisbury	1	0	1	1	3
Sandwich	2	3	12	13	4
Scituate	10	4	3	1	1
Seekonk	4	3	3	6	1
Sharon	3	2	1	1	1
Sheffield	1	0	7	0	0
Sherborn	0	2	0	0	0
Shirley	0	1	3	0	0
Shrewsbury	18	16	6	8	9
Shutesbury	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	1	1	2	3
South Hadley	4	1	3	6	1
Southborough	4	0	1	1	1
Southbridge	15	26	7	11	7
Southwick	0	2	0	0	2
Spencer	8	7	7	3	8
Springfield	94	89	81	53	39
Sterling	1	0	0	4	0
Stockbridge	0	1	0	1	0
Stoneham	3	8	3	2	4
Stoughton	18	12	19	15	16
Stow	0	0	1	0	0
Sturbridge	2	1	1	4	3
Sudbury	2	0	3	1	2
Sunderland	0	0	2	1	1

-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sutton	1	1	0	1	0
Swampscott	0	1	1	0	2
Swansea	2	3	2	5	0
Taunton	13	7	10	4	9
Templeton	3	0	0	0	0
Tewksbury	17	17	9	7	10
Tisbury	0	3	4	0	0
Tolland	--	--	0	0	0
Topsfield	1	1	0	0	0
Townsend	3	0	0	3	3
Truro	1	1	0	3	1
Tyngsborough	9	8	3	4	3
Upton	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	6	3	5	7	4
Wakefield	8	2	2	3	6
Wales	0	0	1	0	0
Walpole	5	3	6	7	6
Ware	13	21	22	9	2
Wareham	24	33	26	18	11
Warren	0	3	1	0	1
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0
Watertown	--	3	5	4	4
Webster	8	4	13	10	23
Wellesley	--	1	2	1	0
Wellfleet	0	0	2	1	2
Wenham	1	0	0	0	0
West Boylston	1	0	0	0	0
West Bridgewater	4	1	5	3	1
West Brookfield	1	0	0	0	0
West Newbury	0	1	0	0	0
West Springfield	12	21	15	10	12
West Stockbridge	0	0	0	0	0
West Tisbury	0	1	0	2	1
Westborough	8	4	10	2	8
Westfield	17	5	13	18	12
Westford	2	2	4	1	1
Westhampton	--	--	--	0	0

-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 3. (continued) Municipal ECW Incidents by Agency, 2018 – 2022**

Agency Name	Number of Incidents per Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Westminster	0	0	1	2	1
Westport	2	2	3	0	2
Westwood	2	3	3	1	1
Weymouth	16	14	27	9	7
Whately	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	4	4	0	0	1
Williamsburg	--	--	--	0	0
Williamstown	2	2	0	0	0
Wilmington	2	9	3	4	4
Winchendon	4	2	2	1	1
Winchester	1	0	1	0	0
Woburn	4	0	3	1	2
Worcester	59	70	54	55	72
Worthington	--	--	--	0	0
Wrentham	4	1	4	4	2
Yarmouth	5	7	9	10	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>999</b>

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-- cells denoted by a "--" indicate the agency had not yet implemented use of ECWs.

Note: Agencies can acquire Electronic Control Weapons throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 4. Distribution of ECW Contacts, Warnings, and Deployments by Subject Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2022**

Characteristic	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of Contacts with a Warning	Percent of Contacts with a Weapon Deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b><u>Gender</u></b>								
Male	1,085	91.9%	977	91.7%	447	92.2%	90.0%	41.2%
Female	93	7.9%	87	8.2%	37	7.6%	93.5%	39.8%
Non-Binary	1	--	1	--	0	--	--	--
Other	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity</u></b>								
White, non-Hispanic	595	50.4%	537	50.4%	225	46.4%	90.3%	37.8%
White, Hispanic	147	12.5%	131	12.3%	62	12.8%	89.1%	42.2%
White, Unknown Ethnicity	83	7.0%	74	6.9%	40	8.2%	89.2%	48.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	186	15.8%	171	16.0%	91	18.8%	91.9%	48.9%
Black, Hispanic	20	1.7%	18	1.7%	8	1.6%	90.0%	40.0%
Black, Unknown Ethnicity	43	3.6%	36	3.4%	21	4.3%	83.7%	48.8%
Other <sup>a</sup> Race, non-Hispanic	18	1.5%	18	1.7%	8	1.6%	100%	44.4%
Other <sup>a</sup> Race, Hispanic	40	3.4%	38	3.6%	13	2.7%	95.0%	32.5%
Other <sup>a</sup> Race, Unknown Ethnicity	1	--	0	--	1	--	--	--
Unknown Race, non-Hispanic	5	0.4%	4	--	1	--	80.0%	20.0%
Unknown Race, Hispanic	24	2.0%	23	2.2%	11	2.3%	95.8%	45.8%
Unknown Race, Unknown Ethnicity	18	1.5%	16	1.5%	4	--	88.9%	22.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90.3%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>

-- Percentages with such a small denominator are not statistically reliable.

<sup>a</sup> The race/ethnicity categories of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, and Other (specified) comprise Other.

**Appendix Table 5. Distribution of ECW Contacts, Warnings, and Deployments by Subject Age, 2022**

Subject Age (in Years)	Contacts		Warnings		Deployments		Percent of Contacts with a Warning	Percent of Contacts with a Weapon Deployment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Under 18	41	3.5%	39	3.7%	11	2.3%	95.1%	26.8%
18-19	37	3.1%	35	3.3%	17	3.5%	94.6%	45.9%
20-24	175	14.8%	152	14.3%	67	13.8%	86.9%	38.3%
25-29	188	15.9%	173	16.2%	79	16.3%	92.0%	42.0%
30-34	209	17.7%	189	17.7%	83	17.1%	90.4%	39.7%
35-39	178	15.1%	163	15.3%	76	15.7%	91.6%	42.7%
40-44	134	11.4%	116	10.9%	67	13.8%	86.6%	50.0%
45-49	78	6.6%	72	6.8%	27	5.6%	92.3%	34.6%
50-54	58	4.9%	53	5.0%	24	4.9%	91.4%	41.4%
55-59	36	3.1%	31	2.9%	11	2.3%	86.1%	30.6%
60-64	30	2.5%	28	2.6%	16	3.3%	93.3%	53.3%
65 or older	16	1.4%	15	1.4%	7	1.4%	93.8%	43.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90.3%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>

**Appendix Table 6. Number of Municipal and Non-municipal ECW Deployments, 2022**

Agency Type	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Non-municipal	52	43	95
Municipal	386	374	760
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>855</b>

**Appendix Table 7. Non-municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Amtrak Police	0	0	0
Bridgewater State University	0	0	0
Bristol County Sheriff's Office <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0
Central Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council	0	0	0
Clark University	0	0	0
Holyoke Community College	0	0	0
Massachusetts State Police <sup>b</sup>	51	35	86
Massasoit Community College	0	0	0
Martha's Vineyard Police Tactical Response Team	0	0	0
University of Massachusetts, Lowell	0	0	0
University of Massachusetts, Memorial Medical Center	0	0	0
University of Massachusetts, Worcester	1	8	9
Westfield State College	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>95</b>

**Appendix Table 8. Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Abington	0	0	0
Acushnet	0	0	0
Adams	1	1	2
Agawam	4	0	4
Amesbury	1	0	1
Andover	0	0	0
Aquinnah	0	0	0
Ashburnham	0	1	1
Ashfield	0	0	0
Ashland	1	1	2
Athol	6	3	9

<sup>a</sup> Agency began using Electronic Control Weapons during 2022.

<sup>b</sup> Massachusetts State Police encompasses 10 specialized units and 39 barracks in the state.

Note: Agencies can acquire ECWs throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 8. Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Attleborough	1	0	1
Auburn	0	0	0
Avon	0	0	0
Ayer	1	1	2
Barnstable	16	15	31
Barre	0	0	0
Becket	0	0	0
Bedford	0	0	0
Belchertown	0	0	0
Belmont	0	0	0
Berkley	0	0	0
Bernardston	0	0	0
Beverly	0	4	4
Billerica	9	0	0
Blackstone	0	0	0
Blandford	0	0	0
Bolton	0	0	0
Boston	1	0	1
Bourne	1	1	2
Boxborough	0	0	0
Boxford	0	0	0
Boylston	0	1	1
Braintree	2	0	2
Brewster	0	0	0
Bridgewater	0	0	0
Brockton	20	7	27
Brookfield	0	0	0
Burlington	0	0	0
Canton	3	0	3
Carlisle	0	0	0
Carver	0	3	3
Charlton	2	0	2
Chatham	1	0	1
Chelmsford	3	0	3
Chelsea	3	7	10
Cheshire	0	0	0
Chesterfield	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Agency began using Electronic Control Weapons during 2022.

Note: Agencies can acquire ECWs throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Chicopee	2	4	6
Chilmark	0	0	0
Clinton	0	1	1
Cohasset	2	0	2
Colrain	0	0	0
Concord	2	0	2
Dalton	0	2	2
Danvers	0	1	1
Dartmouth	3	0	3
Dedham	1	2	3
Deerfield	0	0	0
Dennis	0	0	0
Dighton	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0
Dover	0	0	0
Dracut	0	0	0
Dudley	0	1	1
Dunstable	0	0	0
Duxbury	0	0	0
East Bridgewater	1	0	1
East Brookfield	0	0	0
Eastham	0	0	0
Easthampton	2	0	2
Easton	0	1	1
Edgarton	2	0	2
Egremont	0	0	0
Erving	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0
Everett	1	5	6
Fairhaven	3	0	3
Fall River	17	11	28
Falmouth	5	0	5
Fitchburg	0	0	0
Foxborough	1	1	2
Framingham	0	5	5
Franklin	5	3	8
Freetown	0	2	2
Gardner	2	0	2
Georgetown	2	2	4



**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Gill	0	0	0
Gloucester <sup>a</sup>	1	0	1
Goshen	0	0	0
Grafton	0	0	0
Granby	0	0	0
Granville	0	0	0
Great Barrington	0	1	1
Greenfield	2	0	2
Groton	1	1	2
Groveland	0	0	0
Hadley	3	1	4
Hamilton	0	0	0
Hampden	0	0	0
Hanson	0	0	0
Hardwick	0	0	0
Harvard	0	0	0
Harwich	0	0	0
Hatfield	0	0	0
Haverhill	1	0	1
Hingham	0	0	0
Hinsdale	0	0	0
Holbrook	0	2	2
Holden	0	0	0
Holland	0	0	0
Holliston	0	0	0
Holyoke	3	8	11
Hopedale	0	0	0
Hopkinton	0	0	0
Hubbardston	0	0	0
Hudson	0	0	0
Hull	1	1	2
Ipswich	0	0	0
Kingston	0	0	0
Lakeville	1	0	1
Lanesborough	0	0	0
Lawrence	4	13	17
Lee	0	0	0
Leicester	1	0	1

<sup>a</sup> Agency began using Electronic Control Weapons during 2022.

Note: Agencies can acquire ECWs throughout the year, so an agency's first reporting year may not span a full 12 months.

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Lenox	0	0	0
Leominster	3	5	8
Leverett	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0
Littleton	1	0	1
Longmeadow	0	0	0
Lowell	5	13	18
Ludlow	1	12	13
Lunenburg	0	0	0
Lynn	5	4	9
Lynnfield	0	0	0
Manchester-by-the-Sea	0	0	0
Mansfield	1	0	1
Marblehead	0	1	1
Marion	1	0	1
Marlborough	6	7	13
Marshfield	2	5	7
Mashpee	1	11	12
Maynard	1	0	1
Medfield	0	0	0
Medway	0	0	0
Mendon	0	0	0
Merrimac	1	0	1
Methuen	1	1	2
Middleborough	5	1	6
Middleton	0	0	0
Milford	0	0	0
Millbury	0	1	1
Millis	0	0	0
Millville	0	0	0
Milton	0	0	0
Monson	4	3	7
Montague	0	0	0
Nantucket	0	0	0
Natick	0	0	0
Needham	0	1	1
New Bedford	11	7	18
New Braintree	0	0	0
New Marlborough	0	0	0

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
New Salem	0	0	0
Newbury	2	3	5
Newburyport	1	0	1
Norfolk	1	0	1
North Adams	0	0	0
North Andover	0	0	0
North Attleborough	0	0	0
North Brookfield	2	0	2
North Reading	0	0	0
Northborough	1	0	1
Northbridge	0	1	1
Northfield	0	0	0
Norton	0	0	0
Norwell	0	0	0
Norwood	1	0	1
Oak Bluffs	0	1	1
Oakham	0	0	0
Orange	0	1	1
Orleans	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0
Palmer	0	0	0
Paxton	1	1	2
Peabody	0	2	2
Pembroke	3	0	3
Pepperell	0	0	0
Petersham	0	0	0
Phillipston	0	0	0
Pittsfield	5	0	5
Plainville	2	1	3
Plymouth	5	4	9
Plympton	0	0	0
Princeton	0	0	0
Provincetown	0	0	0
Quincy	0	2	2
Randolph	3	6	9
Raynham	1	0	1
Reading	0	0	0
Rehoboth	1	1	2
Revere	4	1	5

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Rockland	1	1	2
Rowley	1	0	1
Royalston	0	0	0
Rutland	1	1	2
Salem	0	1	1
Salisbury	0	0	0
Sandwich	2	0	2
Scituate	0	0	0
Seekonk	1	0	1
Sharon	0	0	0
Sheffield	0	0	0
Sherborn	0	0	0
Shirley	0	0	0
Shrewsbury	4	2	6
Shutesbury	0	0	0
Somerset	3	0	3
South Hadley	1	0	1
Southborough	0	2	2
Southbridge	0	6	6
Southwick	1	3	4
Spencer	3	2	5
Springfield	11	29	40
Sterling	0	0	0
Stockbridge	0	0	0
Stoneham	5	0	5
Stoughton	2	6	8
Stow	0	0	0
Sturbridge	2	0	2
Sudbury	0	0	0
Sunderland	0	0	0
Sutton	0	0	0
Swampscott	0	0	0
Swansea	0	0	0
Taunton	16	11	27
Templeton	0	0	0
Tewksbury	0	6	6
Tisbury	0	0	0
Tolland	0	0	0
Topsfield	0	0	0

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Agency Name	Number of ECW Deployments		
	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Townsend	0	0	0
Truro	1	1	2
Tyngsborough	0	0	0
Upton	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0
Wakefield	2	0	2
Wales	0	0	0
Walpole	2	0	2
Ware	0	2	2
Wareham	4	2	6
Warren	0	0	0
Warwick	0	0	0
Watertown	1	0	1
Webster	7	19	26
Wellesley	0	0	0
Wellfleet	2	1	3
Wenham	0	0	0
West Boylston	0	0	0
West Bridgewater	0	0	0
West Brookfield	0	0	0
West Newbury	0	0	0
West Springfield	4	7	11
West Stockbridge	0	0	0
West Tisbury	0	0	0
Westborough	3	1	4
Westfield	1	4	5
Westford	1	0	1
Westhampton	0	0	0
Westminster	2	0	2
Westport	1	0	1
Westwood	1	0	1
Weymouth	1	0	1
Whately	0	0	0
Whitman	0	1	1
Williamsburg	0	0	0
Williamstown	0	0	0
Wilmington	0	0	0
Winchendon	3	0	3
Winchester	0	0	0

**Appendix Table 8. (continued) Municipal ECW Deployments by Agency, 2022**

Number of ECW Deployments			
Agency Name	Probe Cycles	Stuns	Total
Woburn	2	1	3
Worcester	13	11	24
Worthington	0	0	0
Wrentham	0	1	1
Yarmouth	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>760</b>

## **TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

These terms and definitions are provided to law enforcement agencies on the ECW reporting application where the report is submitted.

**Electronic Control Weapon (ECW):** A stun gun as defined in M.G.L. c. 140, § 121, or any portable device or weapon, regardless of whether it passes an electrical shock by means of a dart or projectile via a wire lead, from which an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam that is designed to incapacitate temporarily by causing neuromuscular incapacitation or pain so that an officer can regain and maintain control of the subject.

**ECW Agency:** A law enforcement agency in Massachusetts with electronic control weapons.

**ECW Contact:** Each individual officer's deployment, warning, or display of an ECW towards a single subject. *(Example: Four officers respond to one call and only one officer issues a warning and a second officer deploys a weapon on a single subject. This would be reported as one incident and two contacts.)*

### **ECW Deployment:**

**Probe Deployment:** The act of firing two small, dart-like probes from the ECW that attach to the subject. The device then delivers a 5-second electrical cycle, which can be repeated in order to incapacitate the subject to the point of submission.

**5-Second Cycle:** A 5-second electrical charge resulting from a probe deployment, which can be repeated.

**Stun Deployment:** The act of bringing the ECW device into direct contact with the subject's skin or clothing in order to induce pain to the point of submission. Stuns can be repeated if the subject does not initially submit.

**ECW Incident:** An event in which an officer (or group of officers) issue a warning and/or deploy an ECW towards a single subject. The following are the four types of reportable ECW applications:

**ECW Display:** The ECW is removed from the holster and displayed in any manner to the subject to gain a subject's voluntary compliance without actual use of the ECW.

**ECW Arc Display:** The ECW device is activated to demonstrate the device's electrical arcing to gain a subject's voluntary compliance without actual use of the ECW.

**ECW Deployment/Probe Mode (Device Fired):** The ECW is fired at the subject with the intended effect of the two wired probes making separate contact with the body to complete the electrical circuit causing neuromuscular incapacitation

(NMI) of the subject.

**ECW Deployment (Drive Stun):** The ECW is activated and applied in direct contact with the subject's body causing localized pain and discomfort to that immediate area of the body. This method will not normally immobilize a subject unless the drive stun also completes the electrical circuit in conjunction with at least one wired probe that remains connected between the subject and the ECW.

#### **ECW Warning:**

**Laser Warning:** A visual warning whereby an officer employs the laser function of the ECW device to indicate that an ECW will be deployed.

**Spark Warning:** A visual warning whereby an officer employs a spark on a handheld stun device in order to demonstrate its effectiveness.

**Verbal/Visual Warning:** Any spoken words or display of the ECW that would indicate to a subject that an ECW may be used. This warning can include: 1) Any direct wording to a subject indicating or implying that an ECW will be used. (*Example: Displaying an ECW and shouting "Stop!"*), 2) Any indirect wording that a subject may overhear indicating or implying that an ECW is about to be deployed. (*Example: A warning to other officers that an ECW is about to be deployed by saying "Taser, Taser, Taser"*



## **ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS DIVISION**

The Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD) is a division within the Office of Grants and Research (OGR), a state agency that is part of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). The RPAD and its Statistical Analysis Center use research and evaluation to promote public safety. RPAD works on a number of projects including electronic control weapons reporting, provider sexual crime report analysis, the collection of statewide county release data for recidivism, and the development of criminal justice data standards.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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