Main points summary

- **51 instances of use of force by Ministry of Defence Police Officers** recorded during the period from 01 April 2022 to 30 June 2022

- The most common reason for use of force was to **protect self** – 37 instances

- The most commonly recorded impact factors were **Alcohol** - 24 instances

- The most commonly perceived ethnicity of individuals subject to use of force was **White** - 35 out of 51 instances

- The most common outcome was **arrested** - 42 out of 51 instances

Locations

- In most cases, use of force by MDP Officers took place on **streets/highways** – 34 recorded instances.

Table 1: Reasons for use of force

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Use of Force reason[1]	Count
Protect Self	37
Effect Arrest	20
Protect Public	20
Protect other Officer	18
Protect Subject	14
Effect Search	7
Prevent Harm	5
Prevent Escape	4
Prevent Offence	4
Secure Evidence	3
Other	3
Remove Handcuffs	1
Method of Entry	0
Total	*136*

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[1] Use of force can be used for several reasons in any given incident; there is a staged escalation process in the Police Service and therefore multiple reasons may be recorded for a single incident.

Table 2: Impact factors leading to use of force

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Impact factors[2]	Count
Alcohol	24
Mental Health	13
Possession of a Weapon	13
Drugs	12
Other	7
Size/Gender/Build	6
Prior Knowledge	3
Crowd	1
Acute Behavioural Disorder	0
Total	*79*

Table 3: Primary conduct/behaviour of subject during stop

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Primary conduct/behaviour of subject[3]	Count
Compliant	15
No Data Available	12
Active Resistance	8
Serious or Aggravated Resistance	5
Verbal Resistance / Gestures	5
Aggressive Resistance	4
Passive Resistance	2
Total	*51*

Definitions of the conduct/behaviour categories are provided at End Note [i]

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[2] Impact factors are not always relevant to instances of use of force and fewer impact factors than incidents may therefore be recorded. Likewise, it is possible to have multiple impact factors for one incident.

[3] Officers use the categories listed to best describe the primary conduct/behaviour of subjects. If the subject displays more than one conduct/behaviour, the officer will only record the most relevant or severe. Definitions of the conduct/behaviour categories are provided at End Note i.

Table 4: Tactics deployed[4] during stop

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

	Most common	Second most common	Third most common
First tactic: 50 instances	Compliant Handcuffing - 24	Non-Compliant Handcuffing – 11	Firearms - 5

Table 5: Conducted Energy Devices and Firearms deployed during stop

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Presentation of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Instances
CED drawn	1
CED aimed	0
CED arced	0
CED red dotted	1

Use of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Instances
CED stun	0
CED fired	0

Firearms	Instances
Firearm drawn	4
Firearm aimed	1
Firearm fired	0

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[4] The breakdown of instances shown against each tactic is limited to 'Most common', 'Second most common, and 'Third most common' so, in cases where more than three types of tactics have been used, the corresponding figures for each will not always equate to the total number of instances. In addition, the information provided in Table 4 and any corresponding bullet points does not include specific details on the deployment of Conducted Energy Devices (Tasers) or Firearms; where applicable, that information is provided at Table 5.

Officer Injuries

- **3 officers** were assaulted from an intentional assault which incurred minor injuries

- **2 officer** was **spat at** by the subject

- **2 officers** were **threatened with a weapon**

- **1 officers** were **assaulted with a weapon**

Subject details[5]

Table 6: Perceived gender of subject

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Perceived gender of the subject	Count
Male	43
Female	7
Non-Binary/Transgender	0
Total	*50*

Table 7: Perceived age of subject

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Perceived age of subject	Count
Under 11 years	0
11-17 years	0
18 - 34 years	19
35 - 49 years	19
50 - 64 years	5
65 years or over	0
Not recorded	7
Total	*50*

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[5] Figures provided relate to the number of instances of use of force and do not always correspond to the specific number of individuals involved. For example, more than one instance of use of force could be attributed to the same person.

Table 8: Perceived Ethnicity of subject

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Perceived ethnicity of subject	Count
White	35
Don't Know	7
Black (or Black British)	1
Asian (or Asian British)	3
Chinese	0
Mixed	4
Total	*50*

Disabilities

- In **0** out of **50** incidents**,** the subject was perceived to have **physical disabilities**.

- In **8** out of **50** incidents, the subjects were perceived to have **mental disabilities**.

Injuries & medical assistance

- **4** subject **received minor injuries** in an instance where use of force was recorded.

- **3** instance of **medical assistance** required and subsequently received

Table 9: Outcome of stop

01 April 2022- 30 June 2022

Outcome	Count
Arrested	42
Released/NFA	3
Detained (Mental Health Act)	3
Made Off/ Escaped	3
Hospitalised	0
Fatality	0
Total	*51*

Table 3: Primary conduct behaviour of subjects – Definitions

Compliant: No resistance to instructions

Verbal resistance: Verbal abuse or gestures made but does not offer any physical resistance e.g. verbally swearing, offensive finger gestures

Passive resistance: Resistance that is not physical in nature but is intended to stop an officer or the general public from leading their day-to-day activities e.g. sitting in the road, refusing to move

Active resistance: A form of resistance or obstruction that is mildly physical in nature e.g. pushing, shoving

Aggressive resistance: A stage above active resistance where physical resistance is more pronounced but has no intention to injure an officer e.g. struggling against an officer

Serious/aggravated resistance: Use of violence against police with the intention to seriously injure or evade arrest e.g. striking with a weapon, punching