

Use of Force Data 01 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Main points summary

- 28 instances of use of force by Ministry of Defence Police Officers recorded during the period from 01 December 2024 to 31 December 2024
- The most common reason for use of force was to **protect self** 20 instances.
- The most commonly recorded impact factors were Alcohol 13 instances.
- The most commonly perceived ethnicity of individuals subject to use of force was white - 25 instances.
- The most common outcome was arrested 19 instances.

Locations

In most cases, use of force by MDP Officers took place on street/highway – 22 recorded instances.

Table 1: Reasons for use of force

01 October 2024 - 31 December 2024

Use of Force reason¹ Count **Protect Self** 20 Protect other Officer 13 **Protect Subject** 12 **Protect Public** 11 **Effect Arrest** 4 Prevent Offence 4 Effect Search 3 Prevent Escape 3 Secure Evidence 2 Prevent Harm 1 Remove Handcuffs 1 Other 0 Method of Entry 0 Total

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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 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Impact factors ²	Count
Alcohol	13
Mental Health	10
Drugs	4
Size/Gender/Build	3
Other	3
Crowd	2
Possession of a Weapon	1
Prior Knowledge	0
Acute Behavioural Disorder	0
Total	36

Table 3: Primary conduct/behaviour of subject during stop

01 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Primary conduct/behaviour of subject ³	Count
Compliant	17
Active Resistance	6
Aggressive Resistance	2
Verbal Resistance / Gestures	2
Passive Resistance	1
Serious or Aggravated Resistance	0
No Data Available	0
Total	28

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

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 deployed⁴ during stop

01 October 2024 - 31 December 2024

	Most common	Second most common	Third most common
First tactic: 28 instances	Compliant handcuffing 12, instances	Unarmed skills 4, instances	Non-compliant handcuffing 4, instances

Table 5: Conducted Energy Devices and Firearms deployed during stop

01 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Presentation of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Instances
CED drawn	0
CED aimed	0
CED arced	0
CED red dotted	0
Use of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Instances
CED stun	0
CED stun CED fired	0
	0
	0 0 Instances
CED fired	0
CED fired Firearms	0 Instances

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

- 0 officers were assaulted from an intentional assault which incurred minor injuries
- **0 officer** was **spat at** by the subject
- 0 officers were threatened with a weapon
- 0 officers were assaulted with a weapon

Subject details⁵

Table 6: Perceived gender of subject

01 October 2024 - 31 December 2024

Perceived gender of the subject	Count
Male	22
Female	6
Non-Binary/Transgender	0
Total	28

Table 7: Perceived age of subject

01 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Perceived age of subject	Count
Under 11 years	0
11-17 years	1
18 - 34 years	15
35 - 49 years	8
50 - 64 years	3
65 years or over	1
Not recorded	0
Total	28

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 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Perceived ethnicity of subject	Count
White	25
Black (or Black British)	1
Asian (or Asian British)	1
Other	1
Chinese	0
Mixed	0
Don't Know	0
Total	28

Disabilities

- In 2 out of 28 incidents, the subject was perceived to have Mental disabilities.
- In 0 out of 28 incidents, the subjects were perceived to have Physical disabilities.

Injuries & medical assistance

- 0 subjects received injuries in an instance where use of force was recorded.
- **0** instances of **medical assistance** required and subsequently received.

Table 9: Outcome of stop

01 October 2024 – 31 December 2024

Outcome	Count
Arrested	19
Released/NFA	8
Made Off/Escaped	1
Hospitalised	0
Detained (Mental health act)	0
Fatality	0
Total	28

<u>Table 3: Primary conduct behaviour of subjects – Definitions</u>

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