



Key Points Summary

- **43 instances of use of force by Ministry of Defence Police officers** recorded during the period from 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018.
- The most common reason for use of force was to **Protect the Public** – 24 out of 43 instances.
- The most commonly recorded impact factor was **Alcohol** - 20 instances.
- The most common perceived ethnicity of individuals subject to use of force was **White** - 40 out of 43 instances.
- The most common outcome was **Arrested** - 26 out of 43 instances.

Locations

In most cases, use of force by MDP Officers took place either on **Defence Establishments** or **Street/Highways** - 18 recorded instances of each.

Table 1: Reasons for use of force

Use of Force Reason ¹	Count
Protect Public	24
Prevent Offence	23
Effect Arrest	22
Protect Self	19
Protect Subject	15
Protect Other Officer	11
Prevent Escape	5
Secure Evidence	4
Prevent Harm	2
Effect Search	1
Method of Entry	0
Remove Handcuffs	0
Other	0
Total	126

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 maybe recorded for a single incident.

Table 2: Impact factors

Impact Factors ²	Count
Alcohol	20
Drugs	7
Mental Health	6
Possession of a Weapon	1
Size/Gender/Build	1
Prior Knowledge	0
Crowd	0
Acute Behavioural Disorder	0
Other	0
Total	35

Table 3: Primary conduct/behaviour of subjects

Primary Conduct/Behaviour of Subject ³	Count
Compliant	5
Verbal Resistance/Gestures	2
Passive Resistance	9
Active Resistance	11
Aggressive Resistance	9
Serious/Aggravated Resistance	7
No Data Available	0
Total	43

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

	Most Common	Second most Common	Third Most Common
First Tactic: no. of instances	Tactical Communication - 23	Compliant Handcuffing - 9	Unarmed Skills - 5
Second Tactic: no. of instances	Unarmed Skills - 10	Non-Compliant Handcuffing - 5	Irritant Spray (PAVA) drawn -1, or used -1 Compliant Handcuffing -1

Table 5: Conducted Energy Devices and Firearms Deployed

Presentation of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	Instances
CED Drawn	2
CED Aimed	1
CED Arced	0
CED Red Dotted	2
Use of Conducted Energy Device (Taser)	
CED Stun	0
CED Fired	0
Firearms	
Firearm Drawn	2
Firearm Aimed	0
Firearm Fired	0

Officer Injuries

- **One officer** was **threatened with a weapon**, but the weapon was not used by the subject.
- **Two officers** received **minor injuries** from **being intentionally assaulted** by the subject and **one officer** received **medical assistance** for their injuries.
- **No** officers were **spat at** by the subject.
- **No** officers incurred **severe** injuries.

⁴ The information provided in Table 4 and corresponding bullet points does not include instances relating to the deployment of Conducted Energy Devices (Tasers) or Firearms; information regarding those instances is provided in Table 5.

Subject details⁵

Table 6: Gender

Perceived gender of the subject	Count
Male	32
Female	11
Transgender	0
Total	43

Table 7: Age

Perceived age of subject	Count
Under 11 years	0
11-17 years	1
18 - 34 years	10
35 - 49 years	5
50 - 64 years	1
65 years or over	6
Not recorded	20
Total	43

Table 8: Ethnicity

Perceived ethnicity of subject	Count
White / White British	40
Black / Black British	2
Not Known	1
Asian / Asian British	0
Mixed Race	0
Other ethnic origin	0
Total	43

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.

Disabilities

- All subjects were perceived to have **no physical disabilities**.
- In **6** out of **43** incidents, the subjects were perceived to have **mental disabilities**.

Injuries & medical assistance

- **One** subject **received minor injuries** in an instance where use of force was recorded, but **no medical assistance** was required.

Table 9: Outcomes

Outcome	Count
Arrested	26
Released / No Further Action	14
Detained (Mental Health Act)	2
Hospitalised	1
Made Off / Escaped	0
Fatality	0
Total	43

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.