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## Controlled F.O.R.C.E. Safety Figures

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Over the years, various agencies that utilize Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training have compiled data as to the effectiveness of the system to reduce injuries. Here is an overview of some of this information. As you will see, this data supports what most Controlled F.O.R.C.E. clients already know: the system improves the officer's confidence to physically manage non-compliant individuals, which results in fewer use of force incidents, and fewer injuries when use of force incidents do occur.

This information is broken up into two parts. The first part, Reduction in Assaulting Behaviors, highlights the importance of officer confidence in controlling non-compliant individuals. The second part, Reduction in Officer and Subject Injuries, highlights the training and financial benefits of the Controlled F.O.R.C.E. system.

### REDUCTION IN ASSAULTING BEHAVIORS

#### Collin County Report

Results of Collin County Sheriff's Department (Texas) implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training as described in a Letter of Recommendation dated November 2009:

Since we have adopted the Controlled F.O.R.C.E. system at the Collin County Sheriff's Office, we have seen a dramatic and sustained reduction in the number of complaints we typically receive involving Officer-upon-inmate use of force. More importantly, since our adoption of the Controlled F.O.R.C.E. defensive tactics techniques at the Collin County Detention Facility, we have not had any reports of our Officers who have responded to a multiple use of force incidents being injured.

Additionally, we have also experienced **a significant reduction in the number and frequency of the incidents that cause us to generate a report for a use of force incident** which we attribute to the adoption of the Controlled F.O.R.C.E. system at our agency.

In summary, we are very impressed with the significant improvement we have seen in our Officer's response to use-of-force situations, how they now handle those situations and the lack of injuries to the Officers and inmates involved when force is necessary.

## **BCJC Report**

Results of Berrien County Juvenile Center's (Mich.) implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training as published in the Michigan Juvenile Detention Association September 2009 Newsletter:

A recent survey found that a number of different physical management systems are in use across MJDA facilities, with Handle with Care and the Nonviolent Crisis Intervention program from the Crisis Prevention Institute (CPI) being most common. The Berrien County Juvenile Center (BCJC) has been using CPI for over 15 years with mixed results. They found the verbal de-escalation portion of the program to be highly effective at resolving the vast majority of escalating emotional situations before they became physical. However, CPI does not make provisions for applying mechanical restraints or taking the youth to the floor, so in these cases the staff are left up to their own ingenuity. **In 2008 the BCJC experienced an unusually high number of physical restraints which resulted in a high number of staff injuries.**

In an effort to reduce injuries and provide staff with the skills needed to be safe and effective, the BCJC turned to the Controlled FORCE Corporation for training in their MACH 5 program.

On July 8, 2009 six members of the BCJC, along with two members from the Allegan County Juvenile Center and one member from Jackson County Youth Center began an intensive two day training program to become certified MACH 5 trainers.

**Since implementing the new program on August 1st, the BCJC staff have engaged in six restraints, all highly successful. Once the youth were placed in the various holds, they realized that continued resistance would be useless; they stopped struggling and allowed themselves to be escorted to their rooms. Since starting the program there have been no injuries to either staff or residents and no damage to property. Needless to say, the BCJC staff have become enthusiastic supporters of the program.**

## **REDUCTION IN OFFICER AND SUBJECT INJURIES**

### **River Valley Report**

Since implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. in March 2000 through September 2007, River Valley Juvenile Detention Center, which is a 102 bed juvenile detention center in Joliet, IL, identified the following trends:

During this seven year period, the facility reported that they “**have not had a training injury associated with Controlled F.O.R.C.E.**”

During this seven year period, the facility reported that they had “**very minimal incidences of injury to the youth during emergency responses.**”

During this seven year period, the facility reported that “when staff who are not trained in Controlled F.O.R.C.E. respond to emergency situations, there is difficulty in communication and the responses become disjointed. Staff trained in Controlled F.O.R.C.E. are able to communicate better during responses.”

At the end of this seven year period, administration determined that “other systems, although certainly credible and effective, were not as effective and flexible as Controlled F.O.R.C.E.,” and that Controlled F.O.R.C.E. proved to be “flexible enough to begin a training system for all employees, including Mental Health staff members.”

### **AL DYS Report**

During the period of January 2003 to August 2006, the Instructor Corps of the Alabama Department of Youth Services, Control Tactics trained 600 staff members as Controlled F.O.R.C.E. end-users.

During this period the reported training related injury rate was 0.025%.

During this period, there were zero (0) injuries to residents reported.

Administration viewed these statistics as a “direct testimony to the ease of transfer of knowledge, and the safety of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. techniques.”

### **McKinney Report**

Since fully implementing Controlled F.O.R.C.E. into its subject control training program, McKinney Police Department (Texas) saw an **85% REDUCTION IN OFFICER INJURY COSTS** in just one year (2007 – 2008). McKinney Police Department administration has attributed this significant reduction in injuries and injury related costs as a direct correlation to their integration of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training.

Injury Report 2006 (prior to implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training)

Number of Injuries: 36

Total Cost of Injuries (medical only): \$68,617.74

Summary: Majority of injuries were the result of “fighting” or “struggling” with suspects during the arrest process or occurred during training.

Injury Report 2007 (prior to implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training)

Number of Injuries: 35

Total Cost of Injuries (medical only): \$186,455.28

Summary: Majority of injuries were the result of “fighting” or “struggling” with suspects during the arrest process or occurred during training.

Injury Report 2008 (after implementation of Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training)

Number of Injuries: 31

Total Cost of Injuries (medical only): \$26,836.03

Summary: Majority of injuries were minor and the result of regular duty activities.

Injury Report 2009 (official figures not available at time of publication)

Verbal confirmation by McKinney Police Department indicates that the total cost of injuries for 2009 are even lower than they were in 2008.

## **CONCLUSION**

These reports are indicative of the reductions in assaultive behavior and staff member and subject injuries in agencies that implement Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training. Copies of these reports and others can be supplied upon request.

If your agency has any data or reports that you would like to share with other agencies illustrating a relationship between Controlled F.O.R.C.E. training and reductions in injuries and use of force incidents, please contact our office.



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