



Police and Community

COMMITTEE

Effectiveness of Training

Testing

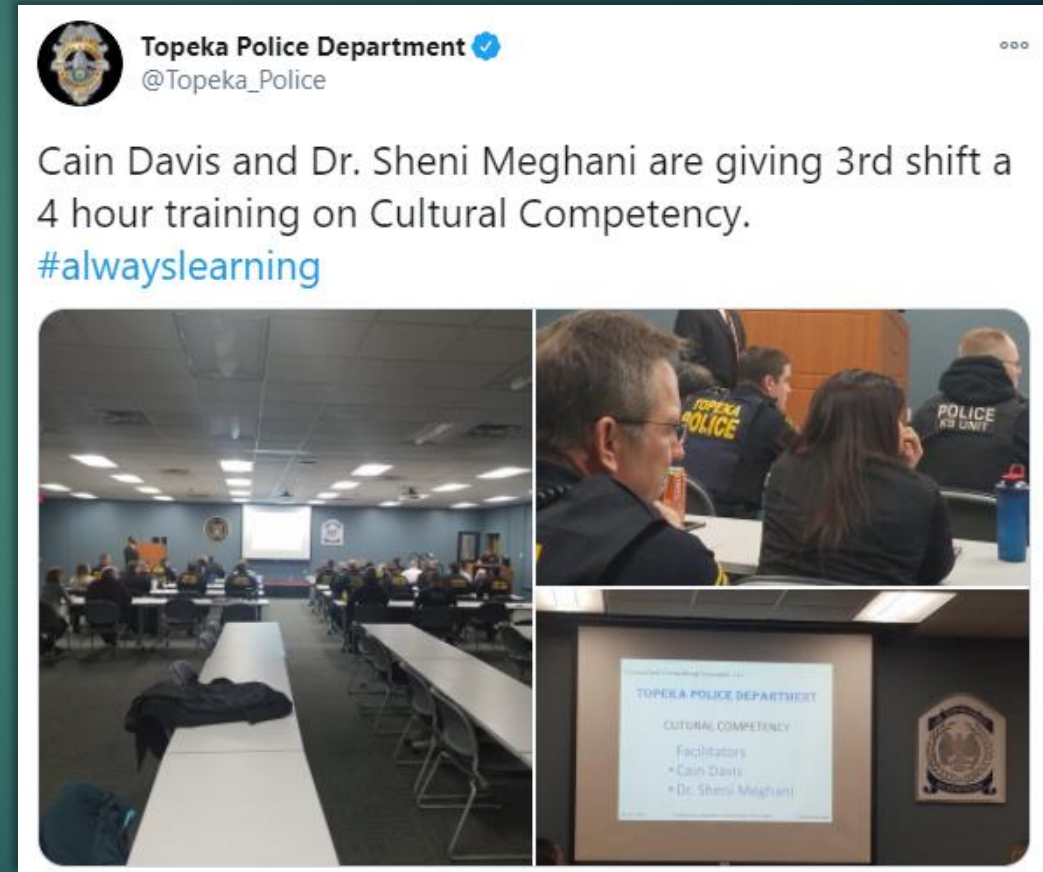
- Regular Exams in the Academy
- Post Tests for In-Service Topics
- Quiz to conclude Power DMS Lessons

Demonstration

- DT Skills Checks
- Firearms Proficiency
- EVOC Course

Compliance

- Annual Evaluation
- Quarterly Feedback
- EAIP



Relevant Topics

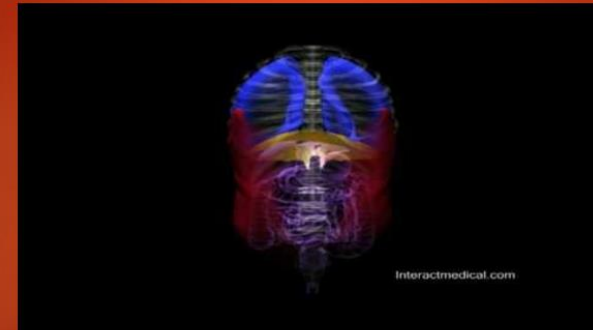
The Topeka Police Department strives to constantly evaluate the training provided to its officers.

Updated curriculum and relevant topics are sought and delivered through regular in-service training cycles.

One Breath: The importance of recognizing agonal and other breathing problems.



The process of moving air in and out of the respiratory system is **ventilation**.



Citizen Complaints

2017

Citizen Complaints	28
Sustained	4
Not Sustained	2
Unfounded	17
Exonerated	4
Closed	1

2018

Citizen Complaints	24
Sustained	4
Not Sustained	10
Unfounded	7
Exonerated	3
Closed	0

2019

Citizen Complaints	32
Sustained	2
Not Sustained	1
Unfounded	19
Exonerated	10
Closed	0

Use of Force

Three Year Comparison

Year	Number of Calls for Service	Total Arrests	Number of Use of Force Incidents	Number of Use of Force Complaints	Complaint to Use of Force Ratio
2017	106,007	5,533 (5.2%)	164 (2.9%)	3	1.8%
2018	105,294	5,256 (5.0%)	202 (3.8%)	5	2.5%
2019	99,821	5,313 (5.3%)	206 (3.9%)	6	2.9%

Use of Force

Lethal Force

4.2.8 DEADLY FORCE

A. Under KSA 21-5221, deadly force means the application of any physical force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to a person. Any threat to cause death or great bodily harm, including, but not limited to, the display or production of a weapon, shall not constitute use of deadly force, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that the officer will, if necessary, use deadly force in defense of him or herself or another or to affect a lawful arrest.

Use of Force

Lethal Force

Lethal defensive action against persons						
2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
0	2	1	0	1	1	1

803,292 Calls for Service / 6 Lethal Force Incidents / .0000075%

Vehicle Pursuits

4.11 Vehicle Operations

4.11.5 Vehicle Pursuits

A. Definition and Justification <41.2.2a, b>

1. Vehicle pursuits may only be initiated when the immediate danger to the officer and the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate or potential danger to the public should the suspect(s) remains at large. For purposes of this policy, “pursuit” is defined as driving outside the normal rules of the road in an effort to follow and apprehend a fleeing subject.

Vehicle Pursuits

Three Year Comparison

Apprehension Rate

	# of Pursuits	# of Apprehensions	% of Apprehensions
2019	10	7	70
2018	48	24	50
2017	35	16	46

Vehicle Pursuits

Three Year Comparison

Termination Rate

Reason	35 Pursuits in 2017	48 Pursuits in 2018	10 Pursuits in 2019
Self-Termination	9	10	1
Supervisor Termination	7	5	2

Vehicle Pursuits

Three Year Comparison

Crash Data

Crash Type	2017	2018	2019
Offender's Vehicle	11	19	6
Third Party	2	2	1
Parked Vehicle	0	4	0
Police Vehicle involved	2	2	0

Vehicle Pursuits

Three Year Comparison

Injury Data

Injury Type	2017	2018	2019
Offender Injury	0	0	3
Fatality	0	0	0
Passenger Injury	0	0	0
Fatality	0	0	0
Third Party Injury	0	0	1
Fatality	0	0	0
Officer Injury	0	2	0
Fatality	0	0	0

Foot Pursuits

6.40 Foot Pursuits

6.40.2

Foot pursuits inherently place the pursuing officer at a high risk of injury. Separation from the police vehicle and the communication challenges are to be considered before a foot pursuit is initiated. The changing nature of a foot pursuit requires the pursuing officers and controlling supervisor engage in continuous risk assessment. Officers shall consider factors such as unfamiliarity with the area, physical fatigue, and severity of the offense when determining whether to engage or continue in a foot pursuit. Officers may need to consider alternative response choices such as disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a subject, summoning reinforcements, or calling in specialized units.

Foot Pursuits

6.40 Foot Pursuits

6.40.3

B. Deciding Whether to Pursue

Although it is an officer's decision to initiate a stop, it is the suspect or violator who decides to precipitate a foot pursuit by fleeing. An officer's decision to pursue on foot shall be made with an awareness of and appreciation for the risk to which the officer and others will be exposed. No officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for a decision not to engage in a foot pursuit if, in the officer's assessment, the risk exceeds the need for apprehension.