State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies and Recruits, 2022 – Statistical Tables
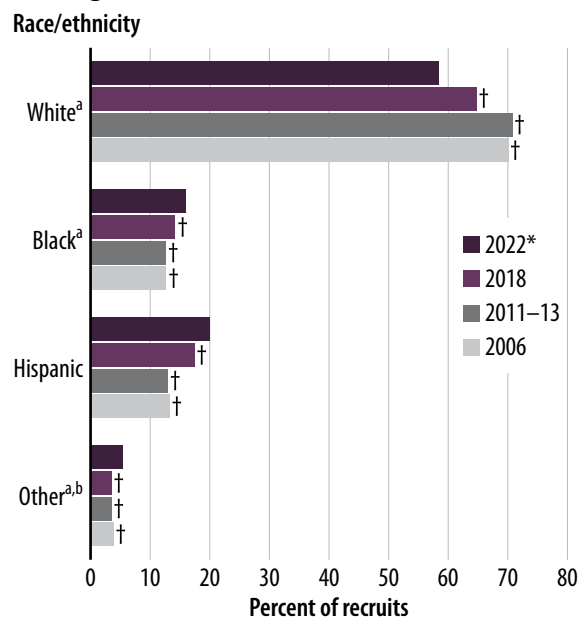
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A total of 747 state and local law enforcement training academies provided basic training to 60,214 recruits in 2022. White persons accounted for 59% of starting recruits in 2022, a smaller percentage than in 2018 (65%), 2011–13 (71%), and 2006 (70%) **(figure 1)**.[1] The percentages of starting recruits who were black (16%), Hispanic (20%), and of some other race (6%) were all higher in 2022 than at any other time since 2006.

This report presents findings from the 2022 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies (CLETA). Conducted periodically beginning in 2002, CLETA collects information from training academies that are responsible for administering mandatory basic training to newly appointed or elected law enforcement officers on recruits, staff, training curricula, equipment, and facilities. These academies are operated by state, regional, county, and municipal agencies and by universities, colleges, and technical schools. Academies that provide only in-service training are excluded from CLETA.

[1]Recruits starting in any year refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended during that year, even if training began during the previous year.

FIGURE 1

Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022

Note: Recruits starting in any year refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended during that year, even if training began during the previous year. Excludes recruits with an unknown race or ethnicity. Among academies that provided information on recruit race or ethnicity, less than 3% of all recruits were of an unknown race or ethnicity in 2006, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022. Data for 2011, 2012, and 2013 were collected in 2013 and are aggregated. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

bIncludes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native persons and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2006, 2013, 2018, and 2022.

Bureau of Justice Statistics • Statistical Tables

Highlights

In 2022:

- Two in 5 starting recruits were trained at an academy operated by either a 2-year college (21%) or a municipal police department (21%).

- State and local law enforcement academies required an average of 806 hours of basic training.

- There were 414 training academies operated by law enforcement entities and 333 operated by colleges or technical schools.

- More than 14% of all recruits did not complete basic training: 8% involuntarily, 5% due to a voluntary withdrawal, and about 1% for a different or unknown reason.

- Eighty percent (48,005) of all starting recruits (60,214) were male and 20% (12,209) were female.

- White (87%) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (89%) recruits had higher completion ratios than Hispanic (84%), Asian (83%), American Indian or Alaska Native (82%), or black (77%) recruits or recruits of two or more races (81%).

- Fourteen percent of recruits who started basic training were military veterans.

- About one-third of starting recruits had either an associate's degree (14%) or a bachelor's degree (20%).

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Characteristics of state and local law enforcement training academies

- In 2022, 60,214 recruits started basic training at the 747 academies nationwide, compared to 59,511 recruits at 681 academies in 2018 **(table 1)**.[2]

- About 30% (226) of all state and local law enforcement training academies were operated by 2-year colleges.

- Nationwide, 85% of recruits who started basic training completed basic training.

- State Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) organizations or equivalent agencies operated 4% of basic training academies and trained 16% of starting recruits.

[2]See *State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255915, BJS, July 2021).

TABLE 1

Number and percent of academies that provided, and recruits who started and completed, **basic training, by type of academy**, 2022

Type of academy	Academies that provided basic training		Recruits who started basic training		Recruits who completed basic training		Completion ratio[a]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All	747	100%	60,214	100%	51,144	100%	84.9%
State POST/equivalent[b]	31	4.1	9,875	16.4	8,439	16.5	85.5
State police/highway patrol	37	5.0	4,989	8.3	3,862	7.6	77.4
Sheriff's office	89	11.9	5,274	8.8	4,518	8.8	85.7
County police	23	3.1	1,942	3.2	1,557	3.0	80.2
Municipal police	147	19.7	12,861	21.4	10,825	21.2	84.2
4-year college/university	55	7.4	3,493	5.8	3,205	6.3	91.8
2-year college	226	30.3	12,854	21.3	11,042	21.6	85.9
Technical school	52	7.0	2,628	4.4	2,396	4.7	91.2
Special jurisdiction	16	2.1	609	1.0	508	1.0	83.4
Multiagency	71	9.5	5,689	9.4	4,792	9.4	84.2

Note: The numbers of academies and recruits were adjusted for nonresponse. See *Methodology*. Recruits starting in 2022 refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended in 2022, even if training began during the previous year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.
[a]The number of recruits who completed basic training divided by the number who had begun training for academy classes that ended in 2022.
[b]POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

- In 2022, 88% of all academies provided basic training for local police officers and 71% provided basic training for sheriff's deputies with law enforcement duties **(table 2)**.

- There were 102 training academies (14% of all academies) that provided basic training only to self-sponsored candidates, those not affiliated with or sponsored by a law enforcement agency.

- Community members were involved in the evaluation of recruit performance, such as providing feedback on skills and competencies, at 13% of all academies in 2022 **(table 3)**.

- About 10% of law enforcement-operated academies and 17% of college- or technical school-operated academies reported community involvement in the evaluation of recruits' performance.

- About 16% of academies reported that community members were involved in the establishment or modification of recruit selection processes or requirements.

TABLE 2
Positions for which state and local law enforcement training academies trained recruits, 2022

Type of position	Number of academies	Percent of academies
Local police officer (city/county)	657	88.0%
Sheriff's deputy (law enforcement)	531	71.1
University/college campus police officer	418	56.1
Pre-service/ self-sponsored*	284	38.1
Corrections officer	276	37.2
School resource officer	267	35.9
Park ranger/officer	184	24.7
State police/highway patrol officer	171	23.0
Arson investigator/ fire marshal	151	20.3
Auxiliary officer	140	18.8
Transportation police officer	97	13.1
Natural resources officer	90	12.1
Tribal police officer	75	10.1
Constable	71	9.5
Marshal	53	7.2
Only pre-service/ self-sponsored candidates*	102	13.8

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Candidates not affiliated with or sponsored by a law enforcement agency for recruitment to a position.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

TABLE 3
Community member involvement in recruit evaluation and selection processes or requirements, by general type of academy, 2022

General type of academy	Evaluation of recruit performance[a]			Establishment/modification of recruit selection processes or requirements[b]		
	Yes	No	Not applicable	Yes	No	Not applicable
All	13.2%	74.0%	12.8%	16.3%	64.2%	19.5%
Law enforcement-operated*	10.2	77.7	12.1	14.4	66.1	19.5
College-/technical school-operated	17.0 †	69.4 †	13.6	18.7 †	61.7 †	19.5

Note: To facilitate comparison, academies are grouped into those operated by law enforcement agencies and those operated by public or private educational institutions. Academies may have reported "not applicable" if the type of community participation was not possible at their academy in 2022 (e.g., community participation was outside of academy control due to state or local statutes or community participation was suspended due to funding constraints). See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[a]Includes community member involvement in the evaluation of recruit performance (e.g., providing input or feedback on skills and competencies).
[b]Includes community member involvement in designing or revising agendas or policies that guide recruitment (e.g., key skills for recruits and considerations for selecting recruits).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

- In 2022, there were 354 training academies located in the South, 160 in the Midwest, 131 in the West, and 102 in the Northeast **(table 4)**.

- About 88% of recruits in the Northeast, 73% of recruits in the West, 67% of recruits in the South, and 43% of recruits in the Midwest were trained at academies operated by law enforcement agencies.

- Academies required an average of 806 hours of basic training, 186 more than the average number of hours mandated by state POST organizations or law.

- Academies that mandated and oversaw field training required an average of 503 hours to complete it, and academies in the West had the longest average field training at 651 hours.

- On average, academies in the Northeast required the most hours of basic training (917) and had the highest number of hours mandated by state POST or law (767), but they had the fewest average field training hours (303).

- Academies were asked about the degree to which their curriculum followed a stress model (i.e., military or paramilitary style), a nonstress model (i.e., academic or adult learning), or a combination of both models. In 2022, 60% of recruits were trained under a model using equal parts stress and nonstress training, a higher percentage than in 2018 (49%) and 2011–13 (34%) **(figure 2)**.

FIGURE 2
Training models recruits received during basic training, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022
Type of training model
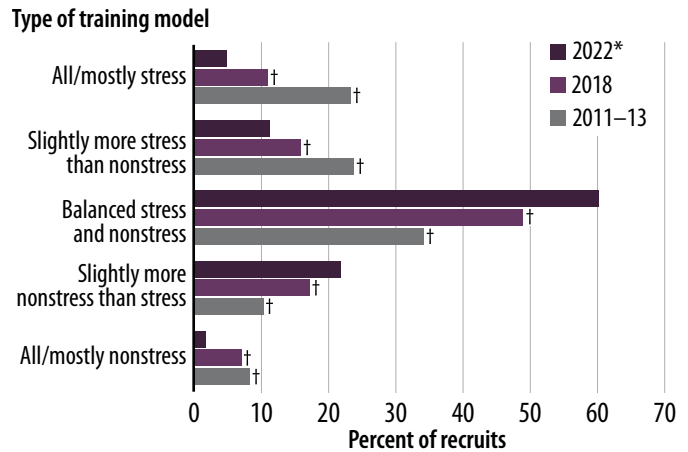
Note: Academies were asked about the degree to which their curriculum followed a stress model (i.e., military or paramilitary style), a nonstress model (i.e., academic or adult learning), or a combination of both models. Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. Data for 2011, 2012, and 2013 were collected in 2013 and are aggregated. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2013, 2018, and 2022.

- All or mostly stress models were used to train 5% of recruits in 2022, down from 11% in 2018 and 23% in 2011–13.

TABLE 4
Number of training academies, recruits trained, and average length of training, by region, 2022

	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South*	West
All academies	747	102	160	354	131
Law enforcement-operated	414	74	55	212	73
College-/technical school-operated	333	28	105	142	57
Recruits trained at academies					
Total	60,214	12,081	10,331	25,533	12,269
Law enforcement-operated	68.7%	88.3% †	42.5% †	67.5%	72.9% †
College-/technical school-operated	31.9	11.7 †	57.5 †	32.5	27.1 †
Average length of training					
Basic required to complete academy	806 hrs.	917 hrs. †	763 hrs. †	789 hrs.	819 hrs. †
Basic mandated by state POST/law[a]	620	767 †	614 †	597	582
Field[b]	503	303 †	523	535	651 †

Note: Regions are defined according to the U.S. Census Bureau classification system. To facilitate comparison, academies are grouped into those operated by law enforcement agencies and those operated by public or private educational institutions. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.
*Comparison group for percentages and average length of training.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.
[b]Includes training hours at academies that mandated and oversaw field training for some or all recruits.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

Characteristics of recruits at state and local law enforcement training academies

- In 2022, about 13% of male recruits did not complete basic training, compared to 19% of female recruits **(table 5)**.

- One in 20 recruits (5%) who started basic training voluntarily withdrew from their program and did not complete basic training.

- About 13% of female recruits did not complete basic training due to an involuntary reason, compared to 7% of male recruits.

- Three percent of female recruits did not complete basic training due to illness or injury and 2% did not complete due to an inability to meet physical standards, while 1% of male recruits did not complete for each of those reasons.

- About 3% of female recruits did not complete basic training because they failed to qualify on firearms, driving, or other skills, compared to 1% of male recruits.

- In 2022, recruits at academies in the South (18%) were twice as likely to not complete basic training as recruits at academies in the Midwest (9%) **(table 6)**.

- Twenty-four percent of female recruits at academies in the South failed to complete basic training, a higher percentage than in the Northeast (17%), West (17%), or Midwest (11%).

TABLE 5
Completion outcomes of basic training recruits and reasons for noncompletion, by sex, 2022

Outcome and reason for noncompletion	All recruits	Male*	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
Completed basic training	85.4%	86.5%	80.9% †
Did not complete basic training	14.6%	13.5%	19.1% †
Voluntary withdrawal	5.1	5.1	5.0
Involuntary noncompletion	8.2	7.1	12.6 †
Injury/illness	1.6	1.4	2.6 †
Failure to qualify, firearms	0.9	0.6	2.2 †
Failure to qualify, driving	0.4	0.3	0.7 †
Failure to qualify, other skills	0.3	0.2	0.5 †
Inability to meet physical standards	1.2	0.8	2.3 †
Academic	2.3	2.2	2.7 †
Disciplinary	1.0	1.0	0.9
Withdrawn by sponsoring agency	0.5	0.5	0.7 †
Other reason	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unknown/ information unavailable	0.9	0.8	1.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

TABLE 6
Sex of recruits who started and did not complete basic training, by region, 2022

	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South*	West
Number of recruits who started basic training	60,214	12,081	10,331	25,533	12,269
Male	48,005	9,568	8,301	20,191	9,946
Female	12,209	2,513	2,030	5,343	2,324
Percent of recruits who started basic training					
Male	79.7%	79.2%	80.4% †	79.1%	81.1% †
Female	20.3	20.8	19.6 †	20.9	18.9 †
Percent of recruits who did not complete basic training	14.6%	12.5% †	9.2% †	18.3%	13.6% †
Male	13.5	11.3 †	8.8 †	16.8	12.7 †
Female	19.1	17.3 †	11.1 †	23.8	17.1 †

Note: Regions are defined according to the U.S. Census Bureau classification system. Recruits starting in 2022 refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended in 2022, even if training began during the previous year. Total numbers by race or ethnicity do not match totals by sex due to differences in item response and imputation methods. See *Methodology*. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.
*Comparison group for percentages.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

- In 2022, 89% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander recruits and 87% of white recruits completed basic training, the highest completion ratios of any race or ethnicity group **(table 7)**.

- Eighty-four percent of Hispanic recruits, 83% of Asian recruits, 82% of American Indian or Alaska Native recruits, 81% of recruits of two or more races, and 77% of black recruits who started basic training completed it.

- About 15% of all recruits who completed basic training in 2022 were military veterans **(table 8)**.

- Eighty-nine percent of military veterans who started basic training completed it.

- Military veterans who attended training academies operated by colleges and technical schools had completion ratios of 95% to 96%.

TABLE 7
Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, **2022**

	Total	White[a]*	Black[a]	Hispanic	Asian[a]	American Indian/ Alaska Native[a]	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[a]	Two or more races[a]	Unknown
Started basic training	59,629	56.9%	15.5% †	19.4% †	3.3% †	0.6% †	0.3% †	1.2% †	2.7% †
Completed basic training	50,567	58.5	14.1 †	19.3 †	3.2 †	0.5 †	0.3 †	1.2 †	2.9 †
Completion ratio[b]	84.8%	87.1%	77.0% †	84.2% †	83.1% †	82.0% †	89.4% †	80.9% †	89.2% †

Note: Recruits starting in 2022 refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended in 2022, even if training began during the previous year. Total numbers by race or ethnicity do not match totals by sex due to differences in item response and imputation methods. See *Methodology*. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[b]The number of recruits who completed basic training divided by the number who had begun training for academy classes that ended in 2022.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

TABLE 8
Military veteran status of recruits who started and completed basic training, by type of academy, **2022**

Type of academy	Starting recruits who were military veterans		Completing recruits who were military veterans		Completion ratio[a]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All	7,056	14.2%	6,146	14.8%	89.5%
State POST/equivalent[b]	737	11.4	604	11.8	88.1 †
State police/highway patrol	743	16.8	530	16.7	79.9 †
Sheriff's office	571	14.5	501	14.7	87.7 †
County police	273	16.2	204	17.0	93.7
Municipal police	1,820	15.3	1,582	15.7	86.9 †
4-year college/university	388	14.5	371	15.1	95.7
2-year college*	1,678	15.8	1,586	17.3	94.5
Technical school	250	11.0 †	237	11.4 †	94.9
Special jurisdiction	81	13.3	61	12.1 †	75.4 †
Multiagency	516	10.2 †	471	10.9 †	91.4 †

Note: Recruits starting in 2022 refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended in 2022, even if training began during the previous year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.
*Comparison group for percentages and completion ratios.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]The number of recruits who completed basic training divided by the number who had begun training for academy classes that ended in 2022. Excludes academies with missing data on the military veteran status of starting or completing recruits.
[b]POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

- Thirty percent of starting recruits at academies operated by county or municipal police in 2022 had a bachelor's degree **(table 9)**.

- At academies operated by special jurisdiction agencies, 43% of starting recruits and 49% of completing recruits had an associate's degree.

- About 15% of recruits who completed basic training had an associate's degree, and 21% had a bachelor's degree.

TABLE 9
Recruits who started and completed basic training who held associate's and bachelor's degrees, by type of academy, 2022

Type of academy	Starting recruits				Completing recruits			
	Associate's degree		Bachelor's degree		Associate's degree		Bachelor's degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	6,374	13.7%	9,335	20.1%	5,782	14.7%	8,227	20.9%
State POST/equivalent[a]	203	3.7 †	554	10.2	171	4.0 †	327	7.6 †
State police/highway patrol	608	16.0	711	18.7	541	18.4	617	20.9
Sheriff's office	452	11.8	879	22.9	414	12.5	798	24.0
County police	166	12.1	411	29.9 †	146	12.3 †	378	32.0 †
Municipal police	1,754	15.5	3,368	29.9 †	1,499	15.9	2,940	31.1 †
4-year college/university	263	9.8 †	468	17.5	254	10.3 †	485	19.7
2-year college*	1,664	16.0	1,690	16.2	1,537	17.1	1,528	17.0
Technical school	524	23.2	200	9.3 †	535	26.1	195	10.0 †
Special jurisdiction	252	43.4 †	100	17.2	232	48.5 †	84	17.5
Multiagency	489	9.8 †	954	19.1	452	10.6 †	873	20.6 †

Note: Recruits starting in 2022 refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended in 2022, even if training began during the previous year. Estimates exclude three academies that did not provide counts of both starting and completing recruits with associate's and bachelor's degrees. The number of completing recruits with associate's or bachelor's degrees may be higher than the number of starting recruits due to degrees being earned by recruits upon completion of the basic training academy. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.
*Comparison group for percentages.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

Methodology

This report contains data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 2022 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies (CLETA). CLETA has been conducted periodically since 2002, and the 2022 administration was the fifth iteration of the data collection. For more information on the CLETA data collection, see the BJS website at https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/census-law-enforcement-training-academies-cleta.

Response rates and weighting adjustments

The CLETA aims to fully enumerate all state and local law enforcement academies in the United States that offer basic training. Prior to the 2022 administration, a frame of academies was compiled based on the 2018 CLETA and supplemented by web searches and law enforcement agency directories to identify other potentially relevant academies offering basic training nationwide. A total of 857 academies were identified and contacted for the 2022 CLETA **(table 10)**. A total of 110 academies were determined to be ineligible because they did not offer basic training, they were duplicates in the frame, they no longer operated, or due to some other disqualifying reason. As a result, there were 747 eligible academies. Of these, 602 were complete cases (cases in which respondents answered 66% or more of critical items on the survey instrument). The overall survey response rate was 81%.

A nonresponse bias analysis was conducted to determine if there were differences between responding and nonresponding academies across characteristics such as geography, academy type, and previous inclusion in the 2018 CLETA data collection. No statistically significant associations were observed between respondents and nonrespondents across these characteristics.

Because an overall 95% survey response rate was not achieved, a nonresponse weight adjustment was created using academy type to better represent the overall population. No individual academy type achieved a 100% response rate. Academy type weights (ATW) were used for national and academy type estimates. The final academy type weight was calculated as follows:

$$ATW_i = \frac{Pop_i}{Comp_i}$$

Where:

i = academy type

Pop = number of academies for a given academy type

$Comp$ = number of responding academies deemed complete for a given academy type.

TABLE 10

Eligibility, response rates, and final analysis weights for the 2022 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, by type of academy

Type of academy	Academies initially surveyed	Academies ineligible for known reasons[a]	Eligible academies	Responding academies Number	Responding academies Percent	Final analysis weight
All	857	110	747	602	80.6%	~
State POST/equivalent[b]	46	15	31	29	93.5	1.07
State police/highway patrol	44	7	37	32	86.5	1.16
Sheriff's office	96	7	89	67	75.3	1.33
County police	24	1	23	20	87.0	1.15
Municipal police	168	21	147	116	78.9	1.27
4-year college/university	69	14	55	40	72.7	1.38
2-year college	251	25	226	184	81.4	1.23
Technical school	58	6	52	41	78.8	1.27
Special jurisdiction	21	5	16	12	75.0	1.33
Multiagency	73	2	71	61	85.9	1.16
Other state agency	6	6	0	~	~	~
Unknown	1	1	0	~	~	~

~Not applicable.
[a]Known reasons include academies reporting they did not offer basic training and academies that were duplicates, did not meet the criteria, no longer operated, or only provided in-service training.
[b]POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

Item response and imputation

For complete cases, missing values were imputed for the total number of recruits who started basic training. For academies that were present in the 2018 CLETA and did not have imputed values on these variables, a linear regression model was applied to predict recruit totals for 2022 (n = 9). If an academy was not part of the 2018 CLETA frame, if it did not have total recruit data from 2018, or if its data from 2018 had been imputed, the median number of recruits for the corresponding academy type was imputed (n = 5).

If an academy was missing values for the numbers of male and female recruits, values were imputed based on a calculation of the sex distribution for starting or completing recruits by academy type. These calculations were:

1. Start ratios—the number of starting recruits divided by the number of completing recruits calculated for complete cases of each academy type multiplied by 100.

2. Completion percentages—the number of males or females who completed basic training divided by the number of males or females who started multiplied by 100.

The start ratios and completion percentages by academy type were used to fill in missing data of the sex of starting and completing recruits where needed.

The distributions of race and ethnicity of starting and completing recruits were calculated for all complete cases for each academy type. Ratios were calculated for each racial or ethnic group out of the total number of recruits and applied to the totals to estimate the number of recruits in each group for academies with missing race or ethnicity data. After conducting these imputation procedures, values were verified to ensure that the categories summed to the total and that the values for recruits who completed basic training were less than or equal to the values for recruits who started basic training overall and for each race or ethnicity category.

Because recruit totals were not standardized across responses at the time of data collection, and there may have been differences in missing values for imputation calculations made for the sex and race or ethnicity variables, total numbers of recruits in tables that present the sex of recruits do not match the totals in those that present the race or ethnicity of recruits. The imputed values for the sex of recruits were used in all tables that note the percentages of recruits by other academy characteristics.

Accuracy of estimates

Because the estimates were weighted to account for some facilities' nonresponse, variance and standard error estimates for values were generated using the IBM SPSS Complex Samples package. The package uses the Taylor Series Linearization method for direct variance estimation. The standard error estimates for tables in this report are provided in the appendix tables.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant once nonresponse error was considered. All comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report passed a test at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings. Estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report may be used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors may be used to generate confidence intervals:

> In 2022, 21.3% of starting recruits were trained at academies operated by 2-year colleges. Using Taylor Series Linearization for direct variance estimation, the estimated percentage has a standard error of 0.86%. A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 21.3% estimate is 21.3% ± 1.69% (0.86% × 1.96), or 19.61% to 22.99%.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022

Race/ethnicity	Percent				Standard error			
	2006	2011–13	2018	2022*	2006	2011–13	2018	2022
White[a]	70.1% †	70.8% †	64.8% †	58.5%	~	1.37%	0.42%	1.07%
Black[a]	12.7 †	12.7 †	14.2 †	16.0	~	0.64	0.21	0.29
Hispanic	13.3 †	13.0 †	17.5 †	20.0	~	1.12	0.34	0.70
Other[a,b]	3.9 †	3.5 †	3.6 †	5.5	~	0.35	0.11	0.32

Note: Recruits starting in any year refers to recruits who began training for an academy class that ended during that year, even if training began during the previous year. Excludes recruits with an unknown race or ethnicity. Among academies that provided information on recruit race or ethnicity, less than 3% of all recruits were of an unknown race or ethnicity in 2006, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022. Data for 2011, 2012, and 2013 were collected in 2013 and are aggregated.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
~Not applicable. The 2006 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies was a complete enumeration and therefore not subject to sampling or nonresponse error.
[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[b]Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native persons and persons of two or more races.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2006, 2013, 2018, and 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for table 1: Number and percent of academies that provided, and recruits who started and completed, basic training, by type of academy, 2022

Type of academy	Recruits who started basic training		Recruits who completed basic training		Completion ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All	1,895	~	1,648	~	0.23%
State POST/equivalent	485	0.84%	379	0.81%	0.72
State police/highway patrol	275	0.49	233	0.49	0.70
Sheriff's office	362	0.61	315	0.63	0.58
County police	137	0.24	128	0.26	1.67
Municipal police	1,624	2.15	1,408	2.20	0.55
4-year college/university	422	0.68	398	0.76	0.68
2-year college	428	0.86	393	0.91	0.47
Technical school	252	0.42	238	0.47	0.75
Special jurisdiction	92	0.15	87	0.17	2.74
Multiagency	246	0.47	205	0.47	0.55

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

Standard errors for table 2: Positions for which state and local law enforcement training academies trained recruits, 2022

Type of position	Number of academies	Percent of academies
Local police officer (city/county)	4	0.50%
Sheriff's deputy (law enforcement)	5	0.61
University/college campus police officer	6	0.80
Pre-service/ self-sponsored	6	0.76
Corrections officer	6	0.77
School resource officer	6	0.85
Park ranger/officer	5	0.72
State police/highway patrol officer	5	0.70
Arson investigator/ fire marshal	5	0.71
Auxiliary officer	5	0.69
Transportation police officer	5	0.60
Natural resources officer	4	0.55
Tribal police officer	4	0.51
Constable	4	0.52
Marshal	3	0.44
Only pre-service/ self-sponsored candidates	5	0.63

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

Standard errors for table 3: Community member involvement in recruit evaluation and selection processes or requirements, by general type of academy, 2022

General type of academy	Evaluation of recruit performance			Establishment/modification of recruit selection processes or requirements		
	Yes	No	Not applicable	Yes	No	Not applicable
All	0.62%	0.80%	0.60%	0.67%	0.86%	0.70%
Law enforcement-operated	0.73	1.00	0.78	0.85	1.12	0.91
College-/technical school-operated	1.06	1.29	0.95	1.07	1.34	1.09

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for table 4: Number of training academies, recruits trained, and average length of training, by region, 2022

	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All academies	~	4	5	7	5
Law enforcement-operated	~	4	3	5	4
College-/technical school-operated	~	3	4	5	3
Recruits trained at academies					
Total	1,895	1,663	676	797	694
Law enforcement-operated	1.27%	2.13%	3.14%	1.38%	2.30%
College-/technical school-operated	1.28	2.13	3.14	1.38	2.30
Average length of training					
Basic required to complete academy	3.8 hrs.	9.0 hrs.	8.6 hrs.	6.0 hrs.	8.2 hrs.
Basic mandated by state POST	3.7	11.7	6.3	5.6	7.5
Field	16.2	25.9	37.3	23.5	31.8

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Training models recruits received during basic training, 2011–13, 2018, and 2022

Type of training model	Estimate						Standard error					
	Percent of academies			Percent of recruits			Percent of academies			Percent of recruits		
	2011–13	2018	2022*	2011–13	2018	2022*	2011–13	2018	2022	2011–13	2018	2022
All/mostly stress	22.6% †	6.1% †	4.4%	23.3% †	11.0% †	4.8%	0.56%	0.31%	0.36%	1.41%	1.06%	0.51%
Slightly more stress than nonstress	25.7 †	16.4 †	12.2	23.8 †	15.9 †	11.3	0.61	0.45	0.58	1.33	0.71	0.81
Balanced stress and nonstress	31.5 †	52.3 †	57.7	34.2 †	48.9 †	60.2	0.65	0.63	0.89	2.02	0.98	1.66
Slightly more nonstress than stress	12.1 †	20.7	22.0	10.3 †	17.2 †	21.8	0.46	0.51	0.75	0.83	0.55	1.20
All/mostly nonstress	8.1 †	4.5	3.7	8.3 †	7.0 †	1.7	0.40	0.26	0.34	1.21	0.55	0.19

Note: Academies were asked about the degree to which their curriculum followed a stress model (i.e., military or paramilitary style), a nonstress model (i.e., academic or adult learning), or a combination of both models. Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. Data for 2011, 2012, and 2013 were collected in 2013 and are aggregated. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2013, 2018, and 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Standard errors for table 5: Completion outcomes of basic training recruits and reasons for noncompletion, by sex, 2022

Outcome and reason for noncompletion	All recruits	Male	Female
Total	~	~	~
Completed basic training	0.28%	0.26%	0.45%
Did not complete basic training	0.28%	0.26%	0.45%
Voluntary withdrawal	0.16	0.16	0.21
Involuntary noncompletion	0.26	0.24	0.43
Injury/illness	0.07	0.07	0.13
Failure to qualify, firearms	0.08	0.07	0.18
Failure to qualify, driving	0.03	0.03	0.06
Failure to qualify, other skills	0.03	0.02	0.05
Inability to meet physical standards	0.07	0.05	0.17
Academic	0.11	0.11	0.14
Disciplinary	0.04	0.04	0.06
Withdrawn by sponsoring agency	0.03	0.03	0.07
Other reason	0.05	0.05	0.05
Unknown/ information unavailable	0.08	0.07	0.14

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for table 6: Sex of recruits who started and did not complete basic training, by region, 2022

	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of recruits who started basic training	1,895	1,663	676	797	694
Male	1,401	1,206	537	631	552
Female	510	462	149	180	153
Percent of recruits who started basic training					
Male	0.26%	1.04%	0.46%	0.24%	0.42%
Female	0.26	1.04	0.46	0.24	0.42
Percent of recruits who did not complete basic training	0.28%	0.39%	0.48%	0.41%	0.47%
Male	0.26	0.35	0.48	0.38	0.48
Female	0.45	0.74	0.66	0.65	0.66

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Standard errors for table 7: Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, 2022

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown
Started basic training	1,882	1.01%	0.29%	0.69%	0.32%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.23%
Completed basic training	1,635	1.07	0.30	0.72	0.31	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.26
Completion ratio	0.24%	0.23%	0.60%	0.38%	0.55%	1.01%	1.07%	1.11%	0.95%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Standard errors for table 8: Military veteran status of recruits who started and completed basic training, by type of academy, 2022

	Starting recruits who were military veterans		Completing recruits who were military veterans		
Type of academy	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Completion ratio
All	305	0.54%	270	0.58%	0.51%
State POST/equivalent	214	2.69	188	2.96	3.14
State police/highway patrol	51	1.10	37	1.25	1.20
Sheriff's office	73	1.33	62	1.32	1.30
County police	31	0.93	25	1.38	1.17
Municipal police	156	1.52	137	1.63	0.98
4-year college/university	47	1.10	47	1.20	0.98
2-year college	94	0.60	91	0.65	0.47
Technical school	30	1.61	30	1.69	1.34
Special jurisdiction	11	1.95	9	1.79	5.75
Multiagency	43	0.84	40	0.87	0.86

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Standard errors for table 9: Recruits who started and completed basic training who held associate's and bachelor's degrees, by type of academy, 2022

	Starting recruits				Completing recruits			
	Associate's degree		Bachelor's degree		Associate's degree		Bachelor's degree	
Type of academy	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	561	0.79%	812	1.05%	487	0.80%	695	1.07%
State POST/equivalent	71	1.17	181	2.99	56	1.21	73	2.23
State police/highway patrol	157	3.85	82	2.51	145	4.55	80	3.18
Sheriff's office	83	1.83	230	4.60	78	1.98	209	4.78
County police	38	1.89	80	3.55	37	2.01	79	3.91
Municipal police	475	1.70	726	1.52	399	1.58	626	1.37
4-year college/university	59	1.37	86	1.96	59	1.46	86	2.14
2-year college	150	1.28	127	1.07	138	1.33	109	1.06
Technical school	116	5.05	30	1.74	115	5.43	30	1.88
Special jurisdiction	99	11.59	11	4.10	93	12.18	10	4.50
Multiagency	46	0.69	99	1.35	43	0.76	90	1.44

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2022.
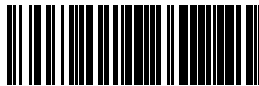
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