



State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018 – Statistical Tables

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A total of 681 state and local law enforcement training academies provided basic training instruction to 59,511 recruits in 2018. The average length of the core basic training program was 833 hours. Half of recruits were instructed using a training model with equal parts stress (i.e., military or paramilitary style) and nonstress (i.e., academic or adult learning) environments (**figure 1**). Nearly all recruits were instructed in report writing, defensive tactics, firearms skills, and ethics and integrity, and nearly all were instructed using at least one type of reality-based scenario.

Half (48%) of full-time instructors employed by law enforcement training academies were sworn officers who were permanently assigned to or employed by the academy. Twenty-five percent of academies required instructors to have a 2-year college degree or higher level of education, and 70% required law enforcement experience.

FIGURE 1
Recruits in basic training programs in state and local law enforcement training academies, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018



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. See table 6 for estimates and 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, 2013 and 2018.

Highlights

- Of recruits who began basic training in 2018, about 19% were female and 81% were male.
- Sixty-four percent of beginning recruits were white, 14% were black, and 17% were Hispanic in 2018.
- The average length of basic training was 833 hours, and the average length of field training was 508 hours.
- During basic training, 82% of recruits in 2018 were trained on identifying and responding to the use of excessive force by other officers.
- Nearly all recruits in 2018 received reality-based scenario training in arrest control tactics, verbal tactics, use of force continuum or situational use of force, and self-defense.
- In 2018, nearly all recruits received specialty firearms training in nighttime or reduced light conditions and in simulated stressful conditions.
- About half of recruits were trained in each of the three types of physical restraint control tactics for use in the field: 46% were trained in hold or neck restraints, 50% in the use of full body restraints, and 48% in leg hobble or other restraints (excluding handcuffs).
- Seven in 10 academies required their full-time instructors to have previous law enforcement experience, with 4 years minimum experience required on average.



This report presents findings from the 2018 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies (CLETA). CLETA gathered information on recruits, staff, training curricula, equipment, and facilities from training academies that are responsible for administering mandatory basic training to newly appointed or elected

law enforcement officers. These academies are operated by state, county, and municipal agencies and by universities, colleges, and technical schools. Academies that provided only in-service training were excluded from CLETA.

Law enforcement recruits

- Whites accounted for a smaller percentage of beginning recruits in 2018 (65%) than during 2011-13 (71%) and in 2006 (70%) (**figure 2**).
- The percentage of recruits who were black increased slightly, from 13% in 2006 to 14% in 2018.
- About 17% of recruits were Hispanic in 2018, compared to 13% during 2011-13 and 13% in 2006.
- A total of 681 state and local academies for training law enforcement provided basic training to newly appointed or elected law enforcement officers in 2018 (**table 1**).
- A total 59,511 recruits started basic training in the recruit academy classes that ended in 2018, marking a 40% increase in the number of recruits in classes that ended in 2013 (42,599 recruits) (not shown in tables).
- Training academies were most commonly operated by 2-year colleges, which accounted for a third of all academies and administered basic training to a quarter of recruits in 2018.
- Academies operated by municipal or county police departments trained 23% of recruits who started basic training in 2018.
- About 4% of state and local academies that trained law enforcement recruits were operated by state Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) commissions or equivalent groups, which trained 15% of recruits in 2018.
- In 2018, 86% of recruits completed basic training and 14% did not (**table 2**).
- Among the basic training outcomes measured, 4% of recruits did not complete basic training in 2018 because they voluntarily withdrew from their program, and 7% did not complete basic training for involuntary reasons (such as injury or illness, failure to qualify, or being withdrawn by their sponsoring agency).
- Eighty-eight percent of male recruits completed basic training in 2018, compared to 81% of female recruits.
- In 2018, female recruits were more likely to not complete basic training due to injury or illness; failure to qualify on a firearms, driving, or other performance measure; academic reasons; or an inability to meet physical standards.
- About 2% of female and 0.4% of male recruits failed basic training due to performance with firearms, and 2% of female and 1% of male recruits failed to meet physical standards.
- In 2018, about 87% of white recruits completed basic training. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander recruits had the same completion rate. Eighty-five percent of Hispanic and Asian recruits, respectively, completed basic training, as did 80% of Black recruits and 80% of recruits of two or more races. Seventy-nine percent of American Indian or Alaska Native recruits completed training. (**table 3**).

Types of training and content

- The average length of basic training for all state and local law enforcement academies in 2018 was 833 hours (**table 4**).
- Of all state and local academies, 83% reported that field training was mandatory for some or all recruits after they completed basic training.
- In 2018, academies operated by county police agencies had the longest average length of basic training at 1,074 hours, while state agencies (653 hours) and POST academies (667) had the shortest average lengths.
- About 1 in 4 academies oversaw field training, which had an average length of 508 hours.

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Types of training and content (continued)

- Two-thirds of recruits in 2018 received basic training at an academy operated by, or affiliated with, a law enforcement agency (**table 5**).
- In the Northeast, 73% of academies were operated by law enforcement agencies in 2018, and these academies trained 87% of recruits.
- In the Midwest, half of recruits were trained at academies operated by colleges, universities, or technical schools and half were trained in law enforcement-operated academies.
- Of the 59,511 recruits who started basic training in 2018, a total of 48,203 were male (81%) and 11,309 were female (19%).
- Female recruits made up a slightly larger share of classes in 2018 (19%) than in 2006 (17%) or during 2011-13 (15%) (not shown in tables).
- In 2018, training academies in the West and South had the highest percentage of female recruits (20%).
- One in 6 recruits in the South (17%) and 1 in 10 in the Northeast (10%) did not complete basic training in 2018.
- About 11% of recruits received training in an all or mostly stress environment (i.e., military or paramilitary style), compared to 23% of recruits during 2011-13 (**table 6**).
- Approximately 49% of recruits received training in a balanced stress and nonstress environment in 2018, compared to 33% during 2011-13.
- Nearly all recruits who started basic training in 2018 received instruction in report writing (24 hours on average), defensive tactics (61), firearms skills (73), and ethics and integrity (12). (**table 7**)
- In 2018, the highest average number of hours of instruction was dedicated to firearms skills (73 hours), followed by defensive tactics (61) and patrol procedures (52).
- More than 90% of recruits received training in nonlethal weapons (20 hours on average) and deescalation techniques (18), such as verbal judo.
- Nearly all recruits were instructed in legal subjects in 2018, receiving about 51 hours of instruction in criminal and constitutional law, 26 hours in traffic law, and 11 hours in juvenile justice law.
- Ninety-eight percent of recruits were instructed in the use of semiautomatic pistols during basic training in 2018 (**table 8**). Recruits also commonly received training on shotguns of any type (83%) and semiautomatic rifles (53%), such as AR-15s.
- In 2018, the most common training in less lethal weapons that recruits received was in the use of a baton (96% of recruits), followed by OC spray (commonly known as pepper spray) or foam (89%).
- One in 5 recruits were trained in the use of blunt force projectiles, such as bean bags or rubber bullets, during basic training in 2018.
- Nearly all recruits received special firearms training in nighttime or reduced light conditions (99%) and in simulated stressful conditions (99%) in 2018, compared to 93% of recruits trained in reduced light conditions and 89% in stressful conditions during 2011-13 (**table 9**).
- The percentage of recruits who were trained using firearms simulators grew from 64% during 2011-13 to 77% in 2018.
- In 2018, all or nearly all recruits were trained in open hand techniques (99%), takedown techniques (100%), verbal command presence (100%), and weapon retention (100%) (**table 10**).
- The least common control or defensive tactics for which recruits received training were hold or neck restraints (46% of recruits), such as carotid holds, followed by leg hobble restraints or other restraints (48%) and full body restraints (50%).
- Nearly all recruits in 2018 were instructed via at least one type of reality-based (mock) scenario during basic training (**table 11**).
- Four-fifths of all academies in 2018 reported instructing recruits on how to identify or respond to other officers' use of excessive force (**table 12**).

Instructors at law enforcement training academies

- In 2018, a total of 8,535 full-time and 25,821 part-time instructors trained recruits at state and local academies (**table 13**).
- Nearly half (48%) of all full-time instructors in 2018 were sworn officers permanently assigned to, or employed by, the academy.
- In 2018, about 44% of part-time instructors were off-duty sworn officers who were compensated to teach.
- Twenty-four percent of part-time and 18% of full-time instructors were on-duty sworn officers who were temporarily assigned to the academy in 2018.
- Civilians made up 11% of full-time and 5% of part-time employees in 2018 who were permanently or temporarily assigned as instructors at academies.
- Seven in 10 academies in 2018 required full-time instructors to have some background in law enforcement, with the average requirement being 4 years of experience (**table 14**).
- In 2018, a quarter of training academies reported that full-time instructors must have a 2-year college degree or higher degree.
- Eight percent of academies in 2018 required some college but no degree, 42% required a high school diploma or equivalent, and 25% of academies had no formal education requirement for full-time instructors.
- The only types of academies that required full-time instructors to have a graduate degree were 4-year colleges and universities (13%), 2-year colleges (11%), and technical schools (7%).
- Less than 10% of academies operated by state police or highway patrol (3%), county police departments (6%), municipal police departments (1%), and sheriff's offices (0%) required a 4-year degree.
- A 2-year degree was required by 3% of academies operated by state police or highway patrol or by municipal police, 4% of academies operated by sheriff's offices, and 11% of academies operated by county police department.
- In addition to law enforcement experience and education requirements, most academies required full-time instructors to have state or POST certification (86%), qualified subject matter expertise (67%), academy certification (57%), or some other certification (35%) (**table 15**).
- State or POST certification was the most common requirement for full-time instructors at academies operated by sheriff's offices (93%) and special jurisdiction agencies (92%).
- Seventy-one percent of state and local academies that trained law enforcement in 2018 provided their trainers with ongoing or refresher training (**table 16**).
- Of academies that provided ongoing training to their instructors, 93% developed the training content based on academy staff's input.
- Academies also relied on state or POST commission guidance (81%), subject matter experts' contributions (73%), job task analyses or needs analyses (64%), and input from law enforcement advisory boards (52%) to develop training content for instructors.

List of figures

FIGURE 1. Recruits in basic training programs in state and local law enforcement training academies, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018

FIGURE 2. Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, and 2018

List of tables

TABLE 1. Number of academies that provided and recruits who started basic training, by type of academy, 2018

TABLE 2. Completion status of basic training recruits, by sex, 2018

TABLE 3. Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, 2018

TABLE 4. Mandatory field training that academies required after recruits completed basic training, by type of academy, 2018

TABLE 5. Characteristics of training academies, recruits, and training provided, by region, 2018

TABLE 6. Stress training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018

TABLE 7. Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018

TABLE 8. Weapons training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

TABLE 9. Special firearms training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018

TABLE 10. Control and defensive tactics training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

TABLE 11. Reality-based or mock scenario training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018

TABLE 12. Training to identify and respond to other officers' use of excessive force that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

TABLE 13. Types of instructors at state and local academies that trained law enforcement, by employment status, 2018

TABLE 14. Law enforcement experience and education that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018

TABLE 15. Certifications that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018

TABLE 16. Academies that provided ongoing or refresher training to full-time instructors, by methods used to develop instructor training content, 2018

TABLE 17. Response rates for the 2018 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, by type of academy, 2018

Continued on next page

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, and 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Standard errors for table 1: Number of academies that provided and recruits who started basic training, by type of academy, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Standard errors for table 2: Completion status of basic training recruits, by sex, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 4. Standard errors for table 3: Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 5. Standard errors for table 4: Mandatory field training that academies required after recruits completed basic training, by type of academy, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 6. Standard errors for table 5: Characteristics of training academies, recruits, and training provided, by region, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 7. Standard errors for table 6: Stress training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 8. Standard errors for table 7: Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 9. Standard errors for table 8: Weapons training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 10. Standard errors for table 9: Special firearms training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 11. Standard errors for table 10: Control and defensive tactics training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 12. Standard errors for table 11: Reality-based or mock scenario training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 13. Standard errors for table 12: Training to identify and respond to other officers' use of excessive force that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

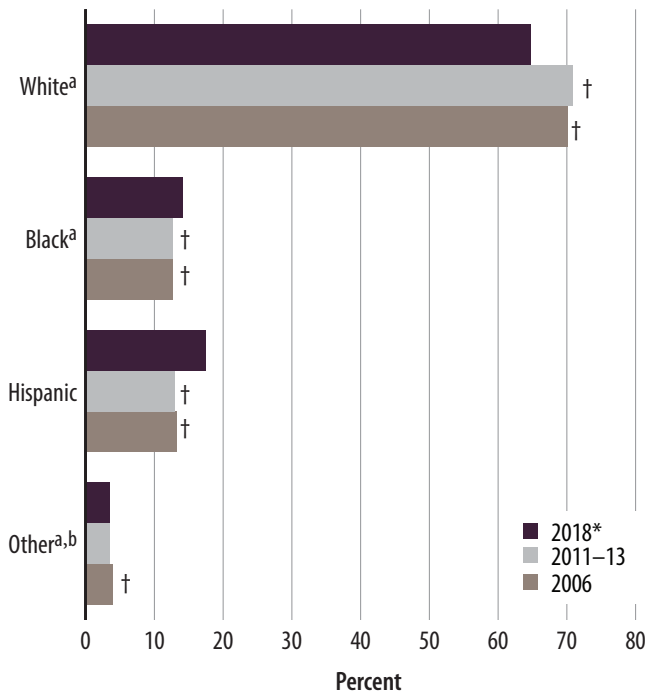
APPENDIX TABLE 14. Standard errors for table 13: Types of instructors at state and local academies that trained law enforcement, by employment status, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 15. Standard errors for table 14: Law enforcement experience and education that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 16. Standard errors for table 15: Certifications that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018

APPENDIX TABLE 17. Standard errors for table 16: Academies that provided ongoing or refresher training to full-time instructors, by methods used to develop instructor training content, 2018

FIGURE 2
Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, and 2018



Note: Excludes recruits with an unknown race or ethnicity. Among academies that provided information on recruit race or ethnicity, less than 2% of all recruits were of an unknown race or ethnicity in 2006, 2011–13, and 2018. 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 whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

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

TABLE 1
Number of academies that provided and recruits who started basic training, by type of academy, 2018

Type of academy	Academies that provided basic training		Recruits who started basic training	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	681	100%	59,511	100%
State POST/equivalent	29	4.3	8,826	14.8
State police/highway patrol	36	5.3	4,886	8.2
Sheriff's office	75	11.0	6,048	10.2
County police	22	3.2	2,203	3.7
Municipal police	131	19.2	11,676	19.6
4-year college/university	50	7.3	2,921	4.9
2-year college	221	32.5	14,922	25.1
Technical school	45	6.6	1,901	3.2
Special jurisdiction	13	1.9	473	0.8
Multiagency	52	7.6	5,239	8.8
Other state agency	7	1.0	415	0.7

Note: The number of academies and recruits were adjusted for non-response. See *Methodology*. POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 2
Completion status of basic training recruits, by sex, 2018

Outcome and reason for noncompletion	All recruits	Male*	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
Completed basic training	86.3%	87.6%	81.1% †
Did not complete basic training	13.7%	12.4%	18.9% †
Voluntary withdrawal	4.1	4.1	4.3
Involuntary noncompletion	7.0	6.2	10.5 †
Injury/illness	1.2	1.1	1.7 †
Failure to qualify, firearms	0.7	0.4	2.0 †
Failure to qualify, driving	0.3	0.2	0.5 †
Failure to qualify, other	0.4	0.4	0.7 †
Inability to meet physical standards	1.2	1.0	2.3 †
Academic	2.0	1.9	2.2 †
Disciplinary	0.8	0.8	0.7 †
Withdrawn by sponsoring agency	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other reason	0.6	0.5	0.8 †
Unknown/information unavailable	1.9	1.6	3.3 †

Note: See appendix table 3 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, 2018.

TABLE 3**Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, 2018**

	Total recruits	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	59,511	63.7%	13.9%	17.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	1.7%
Completed basic training	50,952	64.9	13.1	16.9	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.7
Completion ratio	85.6%	87.3%*	80.5% †	84.5% †	84.8% †	78.5% †	87.2%	80.4% †	84.4% †

Note: The completion ratio is the number of recruits who completed basic training among the number who had begun training for academy classes that ended in 2018. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 4**Mandatory field training that academies required after recruits completed basic training, by type of academy, 2018**

Agency type	Average length of basic training	Percent of academies with mandatory field training requirement					Average length of field training ^a
		Total	For all recruits	For some recruits (e.g., agency-specific)	That oversaw field training		
All	833 hours	83.4%	49.9%	33.4%	26.2%	508 hours	
State POST/equivalent	667 †	65.5 †	17.2 †	48.3	0.0	~	
State police/highway patrol	944 †	100 †	83.9 †	16.1 !	71.0	462	
Sheriff's office	731 †	86.6 †	53.7 †	32.8 †	31.3	364	
County police	1,074 †	100 †	89.5 †	10.5 !	63.2	468	
Municipal police	971 †	95.0 †	81.8 †	13.2 †	59.5	637	
4-year college/university	755	69.0 †	23.8 !	45.2	7.1 !	307 !	
2-year college*	767	77.3	30.3	47.0	4.0 !	264 !	
Technical school	796 †	73.2 ‡	22.0 !	51.2	4.9 !	460 !	
Special jurisdiction	1,061 †	100 †	100 †	~	92.3	422	
Multiagency	894 †	89.6 †	64.6 †	25.0 †	16.7 !	252 !	
Other state agency	653 †	50.0 †	33.3 !	16.7 !	33.3 !	1,002 !	

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. Significance testing was not conducted for unreliable estimates.

^aAverage length of field training was calculated only for academies that reported overseeing field training.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 5**Characteristics of training academies, recruits, and training provided, by region, 2018**

	Nationwide	Northeast	Midwest	South*	West
All academies	681	81	156	328	116
Law enforcement-operated	53.6%	73.3% †	33.8% †	58.9%	51.6% †
College-/technical school-operated	46.4	26.7 †	66.2 †	41.1	48.4 †
Recruits trained at academies					
Total	59,511	10,233 †	9,077 †	28,077	12,124 †
Law enforcement-operated	66.8%	87.5% †	50.8% †	64.3%	67.4% †
College-/technical school-operated	33.2	12.5 †	49.2 †	35.7	32.6 †
Number of recruits who started basic training					
Male	48,203	8,479 †	7,520 †	22,543	9,661 †
Female	11,309	1,754 †	1,557 †	5,534	2,463 †
Percent of recruits who started basic training					
Male	81.0%	82.9% †	82.8% †	80.3%	79.7%
Female	19.0	17.1 †	17.2 †	19.7	20.3
Percent of recruits who did not complete basic training					
Total	13.7%	9.5% †	10.4% †	16.5%	13.0% †
Male	12.4	8.2 †	9.6 †	15.1	12.1 †
Female	18.9	15.3 †	14.3 †	22.4	16.5 †
Average length of training					
Basic	833 hours	953 hours †	786 hours †	817 hours	857 hours †
Field ^a	508	270 †	647 †	527	540

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aIncludes training hours at academies that oversaw field training.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 6**Stress training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of training environment	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018*	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Total	100%	100%	100%
All/mostly stress	6.1	11.0	23.3 †
Slightly more stress than nonstress	16.4	15.9	25.0 †
Balanced stress and nonstress	52.3	48.9	33.2 †
Slightly more nonstress than stress	20.7	17.2	10.7 †
All/mostly nonstress	4.5	7.0	7.8

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. 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, 2013 and 2018.

TABLE 7**Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018**

Subject area	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits	Average length of instruction*
Operations			
Basic first aid/CPR	96.8%	92.9%	24 hours
Computers	62.9	65.2	12
Emergency vehicle operation	97.0	96.8	40
Evidence processing	96.3	96.8	16
Intelligence gathering	64.8	66.9	10
Interrogation	95.3	96.6	13
Investigations	97.2	97.5	36
Patrol procedures	98.0	99.0	52
Radar/lidar	49.8	40.8	18
Report writing	99.5	99.7	24
Traffic accidents	96.6	97.3	26
Weapons/defensive tactics			
Deescalation/verbal judo	88.3%	92.3%	18 hours
Defensive tactics	99.5	99.7	61
Firearms skills	99.3	99.5	73
Nonlethal weapons	92.3	91.4	20
Legal			
Criminal/constitutional law	99.3%	99.3%	51 hours
Juvenile justice law	97.1	97.8	11
Traffic law	97.2	98.6	26
Community policing			
Community building	77.0%	79.5%	11 hours
Crime mapping	26.3	23.3	6
Cultural diversity	93.8	96.8	14
Mediation/conflict management	74.7	77.9	13
Problem solving	74.9	79.5	16
Research methods to study crime/disorder	31.4	36.8	9
Self-improvement			
Basic foreign language	24.5%	24.0%	14 hours
Communications	89.1	92.2	16
Ethics and integrity	99.3	99.6	12
Health and fitness	98.0	97.0	50
Professionalism	87.1	89.4	12
Stress prevention	87.5	89.9	9
Special topics			
Active shooter response	90.4%	91.6%	14 hours
Clandestine drug labs	69.6	67.9	5
Crimes against children	90.4	95.2	8
Cyber/internet crimes	63.3	62.3	4
Domestic violence	97.7	98.8	15
DUI/sobriety	94.1	95.2	25
Elder abuse	73.4	78.8	4
Emergency management	80.8	82.3	9
Gangs	82.1	89.1	5
Hate/bias crimes	82.2	86.9	5
Human trafficking	75.9	73.1	5
Mental illness	96.9	98.1	16
Opioids	81.5	84.7	5

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TABLE 7 (continued)**Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018**

Subject area	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits	Average length of instruction*
Sexual assault	93.5	97.0	7
Sexual harassment	77.2	80.0	4
Terrorism	86.3	88.5	6
Victim response	87.5	88.1	6

Note: Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Includes academies that reported offering the subject area.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 8**Weapons training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018**

Type of weapons training	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
Firearms		
Revolver	20.2%	19.0%
Semiautomatic pistol	98.5	98.2
Shotgun (any type)	85.7	83.0
Manual rifle	11.8	8.4
Semiautomatic rifle (e.g., AR-15)	58.5	53.5
Fully automatic rifle (e.g., M-16, AK-47, or MP5)	8.4	6.4
Less lethal		
Baton	94.9%	95.5%
Blunt force projectile (e.g., bean bag or rubber bullet)	21.7	20.4
Chemical agent projectile (e.g., CS/tear gas or OC pellet)	58.8	56.2
Conducted energy device (e.g., Taser, stun gun, or Stinger)	60.7	57.5
Explosives	16.0	15.5
Flashlight	84.0	81.6
Knife/edged weapon	61.6	60.2
OC spray/foam	85.4	88.7
Other	2.8%	2.8%

Note: Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 9**Special firearms training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of special firearms training	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018*	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Firearms training simulators	69.1%	77.5%	63.8% †
Nighttime/reduced light conditions	98.2	99.1	92.8 †
Nonlethal live fire (e.g., simunitions or paintball)	79.7	81.3	74.7 †
Simulated stressful conditions	98.2	99.1	88.8 †
Training with off-duty weapons	29.6	27.9	23.8 †

Note: Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 10 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, 2013 and 2018.

TABLE 10**Control and defensive tactics training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018**

Type of control/defensive tactics training	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
Closed hand technique	95.6%	95.4%
Full body restraints	54.7	50.0
Hold/neck restraint (e.g., carotid hold)	47.2	45.7
Knife/edged weapon defense	88.4	90.1
Leg hobble/other restraints (excluding handcuffs)	50.1	48.0
Open hand techniques	98.4	99.1
Pressure point control	93.3	90.9
Speed cuffing	83.9	85.0
Takedown techniques (e.g., straight arm bar)	99.3	99.5
Verbal command presence	100	100
Weapon retention	99.7	99.7
Other	10.9	13.5

Note: Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 11**Reality-based or mock scenario training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of reality-based/ mock scenario training	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018*	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Any	99.7%	99.8%	99.0% †
Arrest control tactics	98.5	98.8	91.0 †
Firearms	94.1	91.3	80.3 †
Nonlethal live fire (e.g., simunitions or paintballs)	85.6	86.9	81.2 †
Nonlethal weapons	91.9	90.6	74.8 †
Self-defense	97.7	97.9	87.7 †
Threat assessment	89.0	89.5	56.9 †
Use of force continuum/situational use of force	97.9	98.5	77.3 †
Verbal tactics	97.4	98.8	88.0 †

Note: Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 12 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, 2013 and 2018.

TABLE 12**Training to identify and respond to other officers' use of excessive force that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018**

Type of academy	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
All	82.2%	81.8%
State POST/equivalent	82.8 †	79.6
State police/highway patrol	71.0 †	64.8 †
Sheriff's office	86.6 †	89.5 †
County police	84.2	78.7
Municipal police	90.0 †	93.2 †
4-year college/ university	78.0	66.5 †
2-year college*	80.0	79.6
Technical school	80.5	81.6
Special jurisdiction	76.9!	69.3!
Multiagency	81.3	84.0 †
Other state agency	66.7!	84.3!

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. Percentage of recruits is based on recruits who started basic training. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. Significance testing was not conducted for unreliable estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 13**Types of instructors at state and local academies that trained law enforcement, by employment status, 2018**

Type of instructor	Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,535	100%	25,821	100%
Sworn officers permanently assigned to/employed by academy	4,082	47.8	4,230	16.4
On-duty sworn officers temporarily assigned to academy	1,540	18.0	6,138	23.8
Off-duty sworn officers compensated to teach	1,543	18.1	11,353	44.0
Retired sworn officers	425	5.0	2,675	10.4
Civilians employed by/ permanently assigned to academy	821	9.6	580	2.2
Civilians temporarily assigned to academy	124	1.5	845	3.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 14**Law enforcement experience and education that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018**

Type of academy	Law enforcement		Education required					
	Experience required	Average amount required	Graduate degree	4-year college degree	2-year college degree	Some college	High school diploma/ equivalent	None
All	70.1%	4 yrs.	4.9%	9.4%	10.0%	7.9%	42.4%	25.4%
State POST/equivalent	72.4	4 †	0.0 †	20.7 !	6.9 !	6.9 !	37.9 †	27.6 !
State police/ highway patrol	74.2	3 †	0.0 †	3.2 !	3.2 !	9.7 !	64.5 †	19.4 !
Sheriff's office	59.7 †	4 †	0.0 †	0.0 †	4.5 !	6.0 !	56.7 †	32.8 †
County police	78.9 †	4 †	0.0 †	5.6 !	11.1 !	5.6 !	55.6 !	22.2 !
Municipal police	73.6 ‡	4 †	0.0 †	0.8 !	3.3 !	7.4 !	50.4 †	38.0 †
4-year college/ university	65.9	4	12.5 !	15.0 !	2.5 !	7.5 !	30.0 ‡	32.5 †
2-year college*	71.0	5	10.8	14.9	17.0	6.2	35.6	15.5
Technical school	78.0 †	6 †	7.3 !	7.3 !	22.0 !	12.2 !	31.7	19.5 !
Special jurisdiction	46.2 !	3 !	0.0 †	15.4 !	7.7 !	15.4 !	38.5 !	23.1 !
Multiagency	66.7 †	5	0.0 †	14.6 !	8.3 !	8.3 !	39.6 ‡	29.2 †
Other state agency	83.3 !	6 !	0.0 †	16.7 !	16.7 !	50.0 !	0.0 †	16.7 !

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. Significance testing was not conducted for unreliable estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 15**Certifications that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018**

Type of academy	State/POST certification	Academy certification	Qualified subject matter expert	Other
All	85.7%	56.8%	66.9%	35.1%
State POST/equivalent	82.1 †	60.7 †	60.7 †	25.0 !
State police/highway patrol	86.7	73.3 †	64.5	26.7 !
Sheriff's office	92.5 †	65.2 †	66.7	46.2 †
County police	89.5 ‡	68.4 †	52.6 !	47.4 !
Municipal police	88.2 †	55.6	60.0 †	33.6 ‡
4-year college/university	75.0 †	50.0	77.5 †	15.4 !
2-year college*	84.5	54.2	69.6	36.8
Technical school	80.0 †	47.5 †	70.0	32.5 ‡
Special jurisdiction	92.3 †	38.5 !	61.5 !	30.8 !
Multiagency	89.6 †	62.5 †	68.8	41.3 ‡
Other state agency	66.7 !	33.3 !	100 !	50.0 !

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. Significance testing was not conducted for unreliable estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 16**Academies that provided ongoing or refresher training to full-time instructors, by methods used to develop instructor training content, 2018**

Method for developing instructor training content	Number	Percent
Any	479	70.6%
Job task/needs analysis	307	64.4
State/POST commission	386	80.7
Subject matter expert	350	73.3
Law enforcement advisory board	248	51.9
Academy staff input	448	93.3

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

TABLE 17**Response rates for the 2018 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, by type of academy, 2018**

Type of academy	Academies initially surveyed	Academies ineligible for known reasons*	Potentially eligible academies	Responding academies		Nonresponse adjustment
				Number	Percent	
All	769	88	681	615	90.3%	~
State POST/equivalent	30	1	29	29	100	1.000
State police/highway patrol	42	6	36	31	86.1	1.161
Sheriff's office	90	15	75	67	89.3	1.119
County police	23	1	22	19	86.4	1.158
Municipal police	149	18	131	121	92.4	1.083
4-year college/university	61	11	50	42	84.0	1.191
2-year college	237	16	221	198	89.6	1.116
Technical school	46	1	45	41	91.1	1.098
Special jurisdiction	17	4	13	13	100	1.000
Multiagency	59	7	52	48	92.3	1.083
Other state agency	15	8	7	6	85.7	1.167

Note: POST stands for Peace Officer Standards and Training.

~Not applicable.

*Known reasons include academies reporting they did not offer basic training and academies that were duplicates, did not meet criteria, no longer existed, or were no longer in service.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

Methodology

Academy response rate and weighting adjustment

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted the 2018 Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies (CLETA). A frame of state and local law enforcement training academies was compiled based on the 2013 CLETA and supplemented by web searches to identify other potentially relevant agencies. A total of 769 academies were identified and contacted through the 2018 CLETA, 88 of which provided responses that excluded them from the analysis. (See table 17.) The academies were found ineligible because they did not offer basic training, no longer operated, or were duplicates in the frame, or because of some other known reason. As a result, there were 681 potentially eligible academies. Of these, 615 were deemed complete cases (cases in which respondents answered 66% or more of critical items on the survey instrument).

Because an overall 95% response rate was not achieved, a nonresponse weight adjustment was created using academy type to better represent the population. State Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) or equivalent academies and academies operated by special jurisdiction agencies had a 100% response rate and were assigned a weight of 1.00. Weights greater than 1.00 were applied to all other academy types. The final weight was calculated as follows:

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

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.

Item response and imputation

For complete cases, missing values were imputed for the total number of recruits who started and completed basic training after a breakdown by sex and race or ethnicity. For academies that were present in the 2013 CLETA and did not have imputed values on these

variables, a linear regression model was applied to predict recruit totals for 2018 ($n = 7$). If an academy did not have total recruit data from 2013, or if its data from 2013 had been imputed, the median number of recruits for the corresponding academy type was imputed ($n = 13$). After conducting these imputation procedures, values were verified to ensure that the categories summed to the total and that 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.

Accuracy of the 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. Because there was a 100% response rate for academies operated by state POST commissions (or their equivalent) and special jurisdiction agencies, no standard errors were generated for their statistics.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant once nonresponse error was taken into account. 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 as increases or decreases passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% 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 2018, 91% of recruits were instructed on the use of nonlethal weapons using reality-based training scenarios. Using Taylor series linearization for direct variance estimation, the estimated percentage has a standard error of 1.5%. 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 91% estimate is $91\% \pm 1.3\%$ ($0.65\% \times 1.96$), or 89.7% to 92.3%.

For small samples and estimates close to zero, using the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable because the interval may contain zero. Therefore, estimates may not be distinguishable from zero. Statistical significance testing was not performed for such estimates, which are noted with “!” in the tables.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Race or ethnicity of recruits who started basic training, 2006, 2011–13, and 2018

Race or ethnicity	Estimate			Standard error		
	2018*	2011–13	2006	2018	2011–13	2006
White ^a	64.8%	70.8% †	70.1% †	0.42%	1.37%	~
Black ^a	14.2	12.7 †	12.7 †	0.21	0.64	~
Hispanic	17.5	13.0 †	13.3 †	0.34	1.12	~
Other ^{a,b}	3.6	3.5	3.9 †	0.11	0.35	~

Note: Excludes recruits with an unknown race or ethnicity.

*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.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Number of academies that provided and recruits who started basic training, by type of academy, 2018

Type of academy	Recruits who started basic training	
	Number	Percent
All	937	~
State POST/equivalent	0	0.23%
State police/highway patrol	249	0.40
Sheriff’s office	303	0.48
County police	155	0.26
Municipal police	648	0.90
4-year college/university	142	0.24
2-year college	455	0.67
Technical school	61	0.11
Special Jurisdiction	0	0.01
Multiagency	204	0.34
Other state agency	89	0.15

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Completion status of basic training recruits, by sex, 2018

Outcome and reason for noncompletion	All recruits	Male	Female
Total	~	~	~
Completed basic training	0.22%	0.19%	0.47%
Did not complete basic training	0.22%	0.19%	0.47%
Voluntary withdrawal	0.10	0.11	0.12
Involuntary noncompletion	0.12	0.11	0.25
Injury/illness	0.03	0.03	0.06
Failure to qualify, firearms	0.03	0.02	0.10
Failure to qualify, driving	0.02	0.01	0.03
Failure to qualify, other	0.03	0.03	0.04
Inability to meet physical standards	0.05	0.04	0.09
Academic	0.05	0.05	0.08
Disciplinary	0.02	0.02	0.03
Withdrawn by sponsoring agency	0.01	0.02	0.02
Other reason	0.03	0.02	0.04
Unknown/information unavailable	0.16	0.11	0.39

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 3: Recruits who started and completed basic training, by race or ethnicity, 2018**

	Total recruits	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown
Started basic training	937	0.42%	0.21%	0.34%	0.11%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%
Completed basic training	853	0.45	0.21	0.36	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05
Completion ratio	0.18%	0.17%	0.28%	0.33%	0.82%	1.05%	1.13%	0.87%	0.47%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 4: Mandatory field training that academies required after recruits completed basic training, by type of academy, 2018**

Agency type	Average length of basic training	Percent of academies with a mandatory field training requirement					Average length of field training
		Total	For all recruits	For some recruits (e.g., agency-specific)	That oversaw field training		
All	3.1 hours	0.46%	0.56%	0.58%	0.45%	15.0 hours	
State POST/equivalent	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	~	
State police/highway patrol	17.5	0.00	2.50	2.50	3.09	15.5	
Sheriff's office	13.9	1.37	2.00	1.89	1.86	41.6	
County police	18.8	0.00	2.67	2.67	4.20	37.7	
Municipal police	5.9	0.55	0.97	0.85	1.24	27.3	
4-year college/university	11.5	2.89	2.66	3.11	1.61	72.0	
2-year college	5.2	0.96	1.06	1.15	0.45	99.8	
Technical school	14.0	2.09	1.95	2.36	1.02	229.7	
Special jurisdiction	0.0	0.00	0.00	~	0.00	12.7	
Multiagency	8.9	1.24	1.93	1.75	1.51	42.3	
Other state agency	23.6	8.45	7.97	6.30	7.97	35.5	

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 5: Characteristics of training academies, recruits, and training provided, by region, 2018**

	Nationwide	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All academies	0	3	3	4	3
Law enforcement-operated	0.00%	1.64%	1.06%	0.66%	1.37%
College-/technical school-operated	0.00	1.64	1.06	0.66	1.37
Total	937	735	294	541	525
Recruits trained at academies					
Law enforcement-operated	0.70%	1.35%	1.61%	1.01%	2.27%
College-/technical school-operated	0.70	1.35	1.61	1.01	2.27
Number of recruits who started basic training					
Male	725	584	239	440	383
Female	249	154	59	117	177
Percent of recruits who started basic training					
Male	0.21%	0.39%	0.24%	0.19%	0.83%
Female	0.21	0.39	0.24	0.19	0.83
Percent of recruits who did not complete basic training					
Total	0.22%	0.36%	0.38%	0.33%	0.51%
Male	0.19	0.39	0.37	0.27	0.42
Female	0.47	0.41	0.55	0.68	1.26
Average length of training					
Basic	3.1 hours	6.1 hours	6.7 hours	4.7 hours	8.5 hours
Field	15.0	20.5	42.6	22.9	15.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 6: Stress training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, by type of training environment, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of training environment	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Total	0.00%	~	~
All/mostly nonstress	0.26	0.55%	0.89%
Slightly more nonstress than stress	0.51	0.56	0.57
Balanced stress and nonstress	0.63	0.98	1.26
Slightly more stress than nonstress	0.45	0.71	0.96
All/mostly stress	0.31	1.06	0.98

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 7: Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018**

Subject area	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits	Average length of instruction
Operations			
Basic first aid/CPR	0.20%	0.54%	0.3 hours
Computers	0.60	0.87	0.3
Emergency vehicle operation	0.23	0.54	0.3
Evidence processing	0.24	0.27	0.2
Intelligence gathering	0.60	0.85	0.4
Interrogation	0.26	0.24	0.2
Investigations	0.21	0.26	0.5
Patrol procedures	0.17	0.13	1.0
Radar/lidar	0.59	0.86	0.5
Report writing	0.10	0.05	0.3
Traffic accidents	0.22	0.29	0.2
Weapons/defensive tactics			
Deescalation/verbal judo	0.40%	0.39%	0.4 hours
Defensive tactics	0.09	0.05	0.4
Firearms skills	0.11	0.10	0.4
Nonlethal weapons	0.34	0.62	0.3
Legal			
Criminal/constitutional law	0.11%	0.13%	0.5 hours
Juvenile justice law	0.21	0.21	0.2
Traffic law	0.19	0.12	0.3
Community policing			
Community building	0.54%	0.68%	0.3 hours
Crime mapping	0.55	0.83	0.5
Cultural diversity	0.31	0.23	0.3
Mediation/conflict management	0.56	0.74	0.4
Problem solving	0.55	0.67	0.8
Research methods to study crime/disorder	0.58	1.09	0.7
Self-improvement			
Basic foreign language	0.52%	0.76%	0.6 hours
Communications	0.39	0.40	0.6
Ethics and integrity	0.10	0.07	0.5
Health and fitness	0.17	0.54	0.5
Professionalism	0.41	0.55	0.7
Stress prevention	0.42	0.68	0.3
Special topics			
Active shooter response	0.38%	0.62%	0.2 hours
Clandestine drug labs	0.58	1.05	0.2
Crimes against children	0.36	0.24	0.1
Cyber/internet crimes	0.59	1.03	0.1
Domestic violence	0.18	0.12	0.1
DUI/sobriety	0.29	0.55	0.2
Elder abuse	0.55	0.77	0.1
Emergency management	0.49	0.70	0.2
Gangs	0.48	0.42	0.1
Hate/bias crimes	0.48	0.65	0.1
Human trafficking	0.53	1.11	0.1
Mental illness	0.22	0.17	0.2
Opioids	0.49	0.68	0.1

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 8 (continued)**Standard errors for table 7: Subject areas that academies offered and recruits received during basic training and average length of instruction, 2018**

Subject area	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits	Average length of instruction
Sexual assault	0.30	0.18	0.1
Sexual harassment	0.53	0.59	0.1
Terrorism	0.43	0.51	0.1
Victim response	0.42	0.49	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 8: Weapons training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018**

Type of weapons training	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
Firearms		
Revolver	0.51%	0.67%
Semiautomatic pistol	0.14	0.30
Shotgun (any type)	0.43	1.09
Manual rifle	0.40	0.38
Semiautomatic rifle (e.g., AR-15)	0.61	1.00
Fully automatic rifle (e.g., M-16, AK-47, or MP5)	0.34	0.37
Less lethal		
Baton	0.29%	0.39%
Blunt force projectile (e.g., bean bag or rubber bullet)	0.49	0.69
Chemical agent projectile (e.g., CS/tear gas or OC pellet)	0.61	1.02
Conducted energy device (e.g., Taser, stun gun, or Stinger)	0.59	0.92
Explosives	0.46	0.61
Flashlight	0.46	0.72
Knife/edged weapon	0.61	1.03
OC spray/foam	0.45	0.60
Other	0.22%	0.37%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 9: Special firearms training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of special firearms training	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Firearms training simulators	0.58%	0.81%	1.15%
Nighttime/reduced light conditions	0.17	0.11	1.04
Nonlethal live fire (e.g., simunitions or paintball)	0.51	0.81	1.00
Simulated stressful conditions	0.19	0.11	0.68
Training with off-duty weapons	0.55	1.03	1.16

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

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 10: Control and defensive tactics training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018**

Type of control/defensive tactics training	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
Closed hand technique	0.25%	0.37%
Full body restraints	0.63	1.00
Hold/neck restraint (e.g., carotid hold)	0.63	0.98
Knife/edged weapon defense	0.39	0.37
Leg hobble/other restraints (excluding handcuffs)	0.63	0.99
Open hand techniques	0.17	0.12
Pressure point control	0.31	1.03
Speed cuffing	0.46	0.55
Takedown techniques (e.g., straight arm bar)	0.10	0.10
Verbal command presence	0.00	0.00
Weapon retention	0.08	0.09
Other	0.41	0.99

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 11: Reality-based or mock scenario training that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2011–13 and 2018**

Type of reality-based/mock scenario training	Percent of academies, 2018	Percent of recruits, 2018*	Percent of recruits, 2011–13
Any	0.08%	0.04%	0.15%
Arrest control tactics	0.16	0.23	1.05
Firearms	0.31	0.77	1.16
Nonlethal live fire (e.g., simunitions or paintballs)	0.45	0.71	0.87
Nonlethal weapons	0.35	0.65	1.23
Self-defense	0.20	0.26	1.08
Threat assessment	0.39	0.61	1.32
Use of force continuum/situational use of force	0.18	0.09	1.25
Verbal tactics	0.21	0.11	0.73

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

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 12: Training to identify and respond to other officers' use of excessive force that academies offered and recruits received during basic training, 2018

Type of academy	Percent of academies	Percent of recruits
All	0.49%	0.69%
State POST/equivalent	0.00	0.00
State police/highway patrol	3.09	4.09
Sheriff's office	1.37	1.41
County police	3.17	4.58
Municipal police	0.76	0.77
4-year college/university	2.62	4.45
2-year college	0.93	1.60
Technical school	1.87	2.09
Special jurisdiction	0.00	0.00
Multiagency	1.58	1.68
Other state agency	7.97	5.90

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 13: Types of instructors at state and local academies that trained law enforcement, by employment status, 2018

Type of instructor	Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	233	~	426	~
Sworn officers permanently assigned to/employed by academy	90	1.26%	182	0.56%
On-duty sworn officers temporarily assigned to academy	101	0.96	245	0.80
Off-duty sworn officers compensated to teach	138	1.19	229	0.64
Retired sworn officers	65	0.67	102	0.32
Civilians employed by/permanently assigned to academy	26	0.33	28	0.10
Civilians temporarily assigned to academy	10	0.12	40	0.14

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Standard errors for table 14: Law enforcement experience and education that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018

Type of academy	Law enforcement		Education					
	Experience required	Average amount required	Graduate degree	4-year college degree	2-year college degree	Some college	High school diploma/equivalent	None
All	0.58%	0.1 yrs.	0.29%	0.36%	0.38%	0.34%	0.61%	0.54%
State POST/equivalent	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State police/highway patrol	2.98	0.1	0.00	1.20	1.20	2.01	3.26	2.69
Sheriff's office	1.97	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.95	1.99	1.89
County police	3.55	0.2	0.00	2.05	2.81	2.05	4.44	3.72
Municipal police	1.11	0.1	0.00	0.23	0.45	0.66	1.26	1.22
4-year college/university	3.00	0.4	2.12	2.29	1.00	1.69	2.93	3.00
2-year college	1.06	0.2	0.72	0.83	0.87	0.56	1.11	0.84
Technical school	1.95	0.5	1.23	1.23	1.95	1.54	2.19	1.87
Special jurisdiction	0.00	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiagency	1.91	0.6	0.00	1.43	1.12	1.12	1.98	1.84
Other state agency	6.30	0.6	0.00	6.30	6.30	8.45	0.00	6.30

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 15: Certifications that academies required of full-time instructors, by type of academy, 2018**

Type of academy	State/POST certification	Academy certification	Qualified subject matter expert	Other
All	0.46%	0.63%	0.59%	0.61%
State POST/equivalent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State police/highway patrol	2.35	3.06	3.26	3.06
Sheriff's office	1.06	1.93	1.91	2.03
County police	2.67	4.05	4.35	4.35
Municipal police	0.82	1.27	1.24	1.22
4-year college/university	2.77	3.20	2.67	2.34
2-year college	0.84	1.16	1.08	1.13
Technical school	1.91	2.38	2.19	2.24
Special jurisdiction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiagency	1.24	1.96	1.88	2.03
Other state agency	7.97	7.97	0.00	8.45

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 17**Standard errors for table 16: Academies that provided ongoing or refresher training to full-time instructors, by methods used to develop instructor training content, 2018**

Method for developing instructor training content	Number	Percent
Any	4	0.58%
Job task/needs analysis	4	0.72
State/POST commission	4	0.57
Subject matter expert	4	0.66
Law enforcement advisory board	4	0.71
Academy staff input	4	0.38

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies, 2018.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by Emily Buehler. Connor Brooks verified the report.

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