



Issue Brief: Comparing Law Enforcement Basic Training Academies

November 2021

Executive Summary

In the fall of 2020, the Little Hoover Commission launched a study to examine the role of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) in shaping law enforcement training standards for California's peace officers. In this Issue Brief, the Commission gives context to the different ways in which other states administer basic training and provides a deeper look into how basic training varies by academy in California.

In part one of the Brief, the Commission presents a nationwide comparison of law enforcement basic training academy models using data gathered from a survey of state law enforcement leaders administered with the assistance of the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training. From this analysis, the Commission discovered that:

- Nationwide, California ranks 41st for the most training academies on a per capita basis, with approximately 1 basic training academy per 1 million people. This is less than half of the national rate of 2.5.
- Five percent of the nation's 822 basic training academies operate in California, which has approximately 12 percent of the nation's population.
- California relies heavily on its academic institutions to provide basic training programs; approximately two-thirds of the state's academies are administered by or in partnership with community colleges.
- With 41 academies, California uses a decentralized model to administer its basic training programs. Nine states centralize administration of all training through a single academy.
- California's basic training is less localized than in the U.S. overall; 22 percent of the state's training academies are administered by local entities compared to 34 percent of the nation's academies overall.

In part two of the Brief, the Commission offers an analysis of California's basic training academies using data on training hours, attendance, passing, and hiring rates obtained from POST. The Commission found that from 2015 to 2020:

- Half of students attending California's 41 basic training academies were trained by just eight academies.
- The vast majority of academy students graduate and get a job as a law enforcement officer. Approximately 82 percent of students passed their academy and of those who passed, 88 percent were subsequently hired.

- Students trained via the modular format – delivered in a three-part instructional sequence – were more likely to pass their academy but less likely to be hired than students trained via the standard format – delivered in a one-part instructional sequence.
- Students attending basic training academies administered by an academic institution were most likely to pass and least likely to be hired when compared to students attending an academy administered by a state, regional, or local entity.

Additionally, as of August 2021, all basic training academies far exceed the state's minimum training requirement – 664 hours for training offered in the standard format and 730 hours for training offered in the modular format – with over half of programs requiring 900 to 999 hours of training.

Nationwide Comparison of Basic Training Academy Models

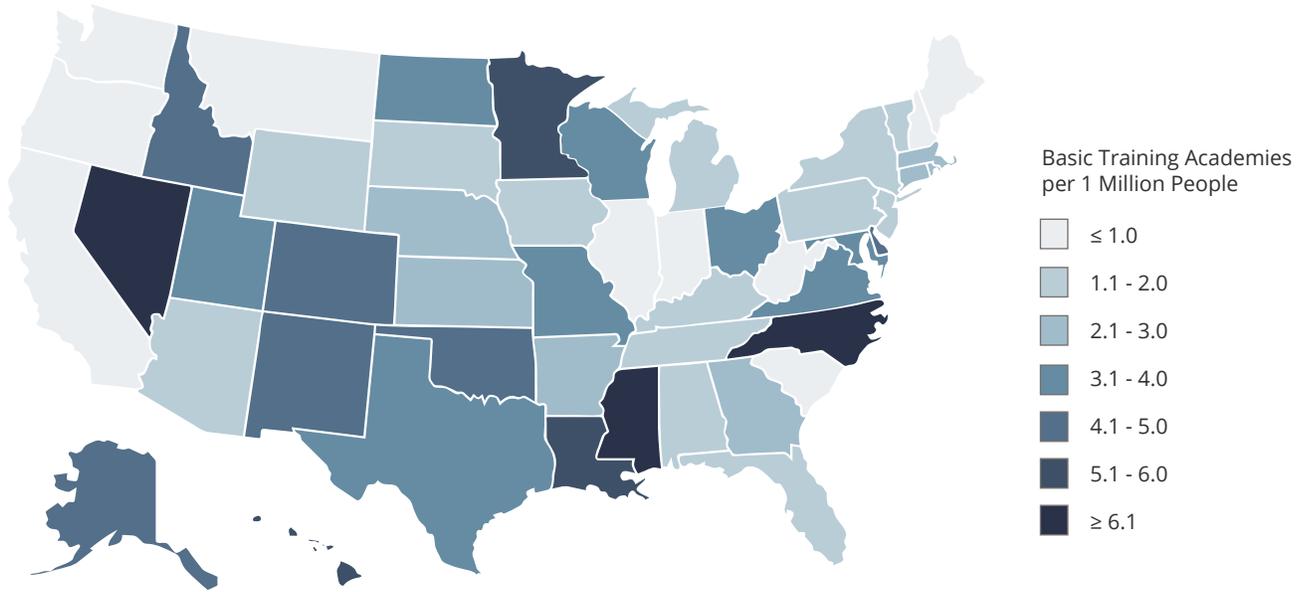
All individuals and recruits who wish to become a police officer in the United States must first attend a basic training academy or program. Each state sets its own standards and requirements for how its police officers receive training and become certified. States vary in both the number and mode of administration of their basic training academies. States administer academies through some combination of state, local, or regional entities, as well as academic institutions.

To better understand the different models of administering basic training across the United States, we worked with the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training to survey state law enforcement leaders, asking how many, and which type, of basic training academies, operate in their respective states. For additional information on our survey methodology, please see Appendix A.

California Has Less Than Half as Many Basic Training Academies per Capita as the U.S.

California ranks 41st nationally in basic training academies per capita, with approximately 1 basic training academy per one million people. This is less than half as many basic training academies per capita as the United States as a whole, which has 2.5 academies per one million people. South Carolina and Oregon have the fewest number of academies per one million people with .2 academies. Nevada has the most with 9.4 academies per one million people. There is no consensus about the ideal number of per capita academies to ensure efficiency, cost-saving, and effective training.

Basic Training Academies per Capita



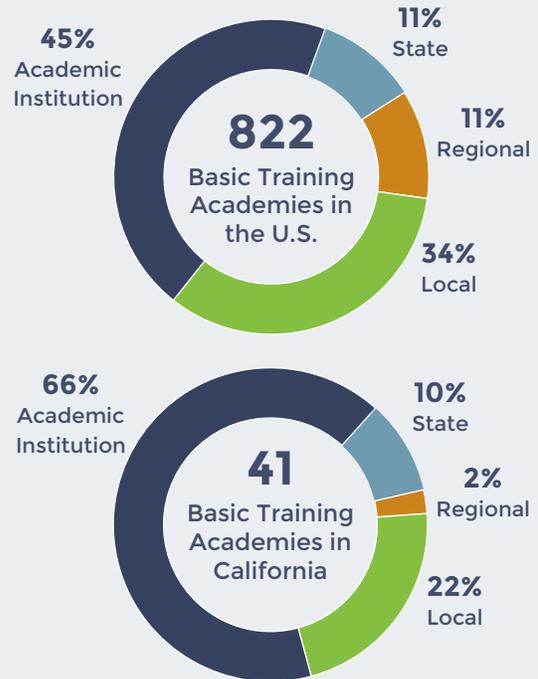
Source: LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel. Also, U.S. Census Bureau. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table B01003: Total Population.

Five Percent of the Nation’s Basic Training Academies Operate in California

We found that 822 basic training academies operate in the United States. Nearly half are administered by academic institutions, one-third by local entities, one-tenth by regional entities, and the final one-tenth by state entities.

Approximately five percent (41) of the nation’s basic training academies operate within California, which has approximately 12 percent of the nation’s population. By comparison, 13 percent (108) of the nation’s basic training academies operate in Texas, which has roughly nine percent of the nation’s population.

Basic Training Academies in the U.S. and California, By Mode of Administration



Source: LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel.

California Relies Heavily on Its Academic Institutions to Provide Its Basic Training Programs

Nearly half of the nation’s basic training academies are administered by or in partnership with academic institutions.

California relies even more heavily on its academic institutions to provide basic training programs. Approximately 66 percent of the state’s basic academies are administered by academic institutions, some of which operate as partnerships between a community college and a local law enforcement agency.

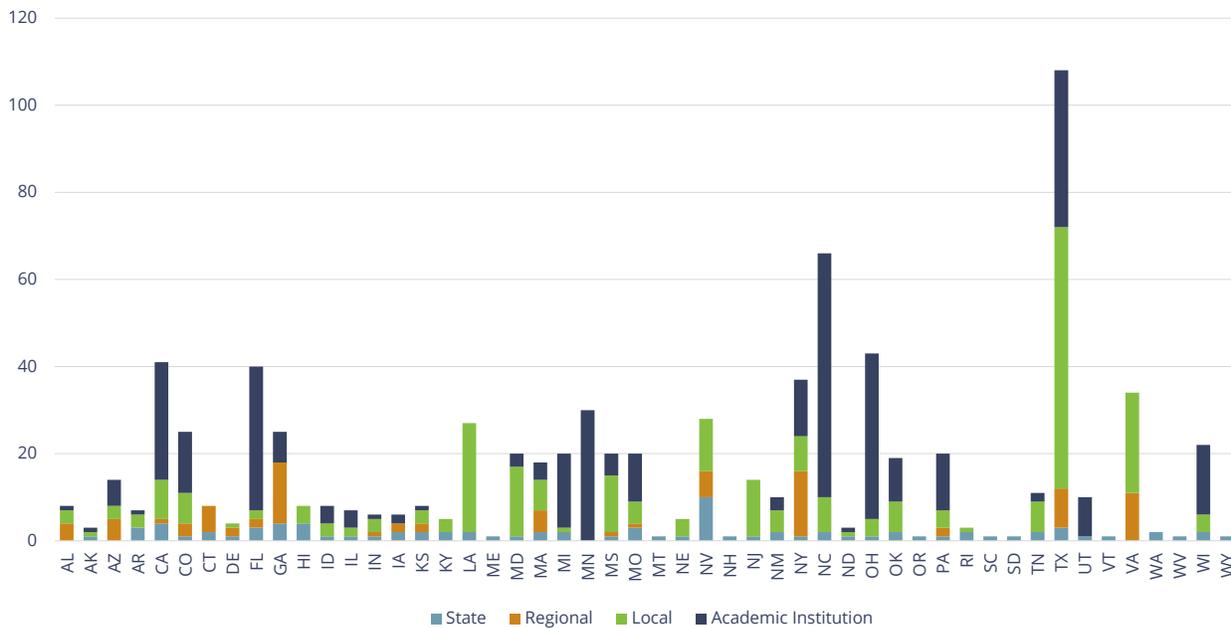
Twenty states do not rely on academic institutions at all to provide basic training.

California Uses a Decentralized Academy Model to Administer Its Basic Training

Most states use a decentralized model to administer basic training, including California which has a total of 41 basic training academies. Nine states – the most populous being South Carolina, Oregon, and West Virginia – use just a single academy to conduct all training.

States Administer Basic Training Academies Through Some Combination of State, Local, or Regional Entities, as Well as Academic Institutions

Basic training academies by state and mode of administration



Source: LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel.

Training is Less Localized in California Than the United States as a Whole

Approximately 34 percent of the nation's basic training academies are administered locally. Training is less localized in California, where nine police or sheriff's departments – 22 percent of the state's total academies – host their own basic training academies.

A majority of states provide an opportunity for local police and sheriff's departments to operate basic training academies. 70 percent of states have at least one basic training academy administered by a local entity.

Some states rely more heavily on local law enforcement agencies to administer their basic training than others. For example, most of Louisiana's basic training academies are operated by local parish sheriff's offices and police departments.

California's Basic Training Academies

California's 41 basic training academies differ in many ways: from how they are administered to the format and length of their training programs. Furthermore, each academy admits a different number of students each year and they vary in the share of students that succeed in graduating and that are subsequently hired.

To better understand variation among California's basic training academies, the Commission analyzed data spanning from 2015 to 2020 on attendance, passing, and hiring rates from California's Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). For more information on this data, see Appendix B.

The Commission also analyzed data from POST on the training hours needed to complete a Regular Basic Course (basic training program) at each of the state's basic training academies.

Eight Basic Training Academies Prepared Half of the State's Students

From 2015 to 2020, 41,525 individuals attended a basic training academy in California. Just eight of the state's 41 academies enrolled half of these students. The largest shares of students were trained by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which accounted for 12 percent, followed by the Los Angeles Police Department with eight percent. Eleven academies enrolled less than one percent of students each.

Roughly 82 Percent of Academy Students Graduated

Of the students who attended a basic training academy in California from 2015 to 2020, approximately 82 percent (34,035) passed, although there were vast differences in passing rates among individual academies. Seven academies had a passing rate of 90 percent or higher, the

California's Basic Training Academies



California's Largest Basic Training Academies

Statewide share of students per academy, 2015 to 2020

1. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department....12%
2. Los Angeles Police Department....8%
3. California Highway Patrol....6%
4. Tulare-Kings Counties Police Officer Training Academy....5%
5. San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute....5%
6. San Joaquin Delta College Public Safety Training Center....5%
7. San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department....5%
8. South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium....4%

Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, "Basic Training Academies." <https://post.ca.gov/basic-training-academies>. Also, LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel.

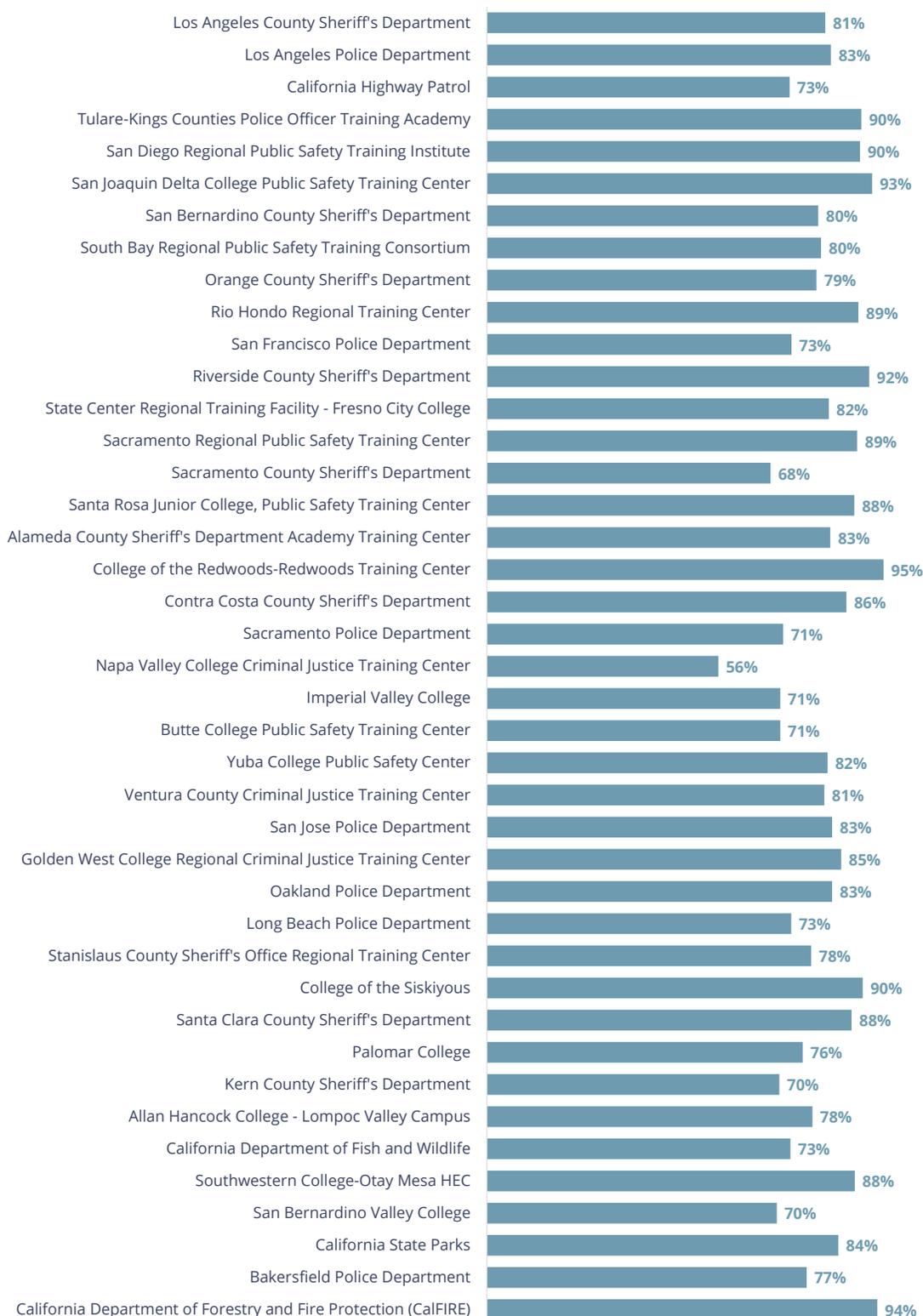
highest being from the College of the Redwoods Training Center (95 percent). Eighteen academies had a passing rate between 80 and 89 percent, while 14 academies had a passing rate between 70 and 79 percent. Two academies – Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (68 percent) and Napa Valley College (56 percent) – had passing rates below 70 percent. These data do not reveal whether the state is better served by academies with either a high or low passing rate. Academies with a high passing rate might be more successful in teaching students or simply less rigorous; those with a low passing rate might be less successful or more rigorous.

Approximately 88 Percent of California Basic Training Academy Graduates Were Subsequently Hired

Of the students that passed a basic training academy in California from 2015 to 2020, 88 percent (29,858) were subsequently hired. Nine academies had a 100 percent hiring rate among individuals who passed the academy. Conversely, only one-quarter of students (27 percent) who graduated from Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center were subsequently hired.

Passing Rates Among California’s Basic Training Academies Ranked by Size

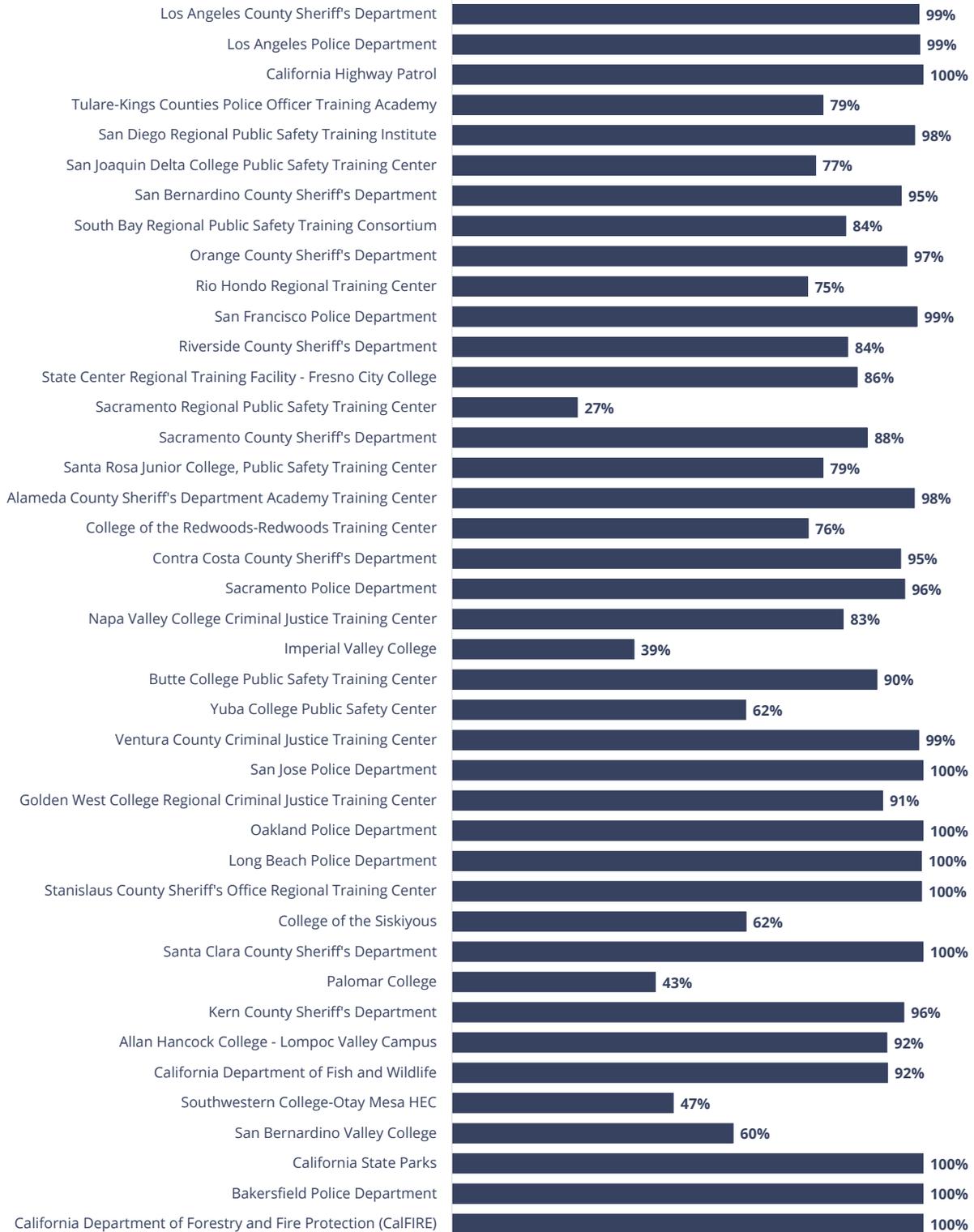
Share of students who passed basic training, 2015 to 2020



Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Hiring Rates Among California’s Basic Training Academies Ranked by Size

Share of students ever hired out of students who passed, 2015 to 2020



Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Basic Training Program Formats Vary By Academy

Basic training academies are certified by POST to provide basic training programs – known as the Regular Basic Course (RBC) – in two different formats: standard and modular. The standard format is delivered in a one-part instructional sequence; whereas, the modular format is delivered in a three-part instructional sequence. Furthermore, academies have the option to choose between two presentation styles: the intensive format which meets full-time, typically Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and the extended format, which meets part-time and is typically offered in the evenings or on weekends.¹ Academies may choose to provide multiple basic training programs in a mix of formats and presentation styles.

California Basic Training Programs:

Formats:

- *Standard*: One-part instructional sequence.
- *Modular*: Three-part instructional sequence.

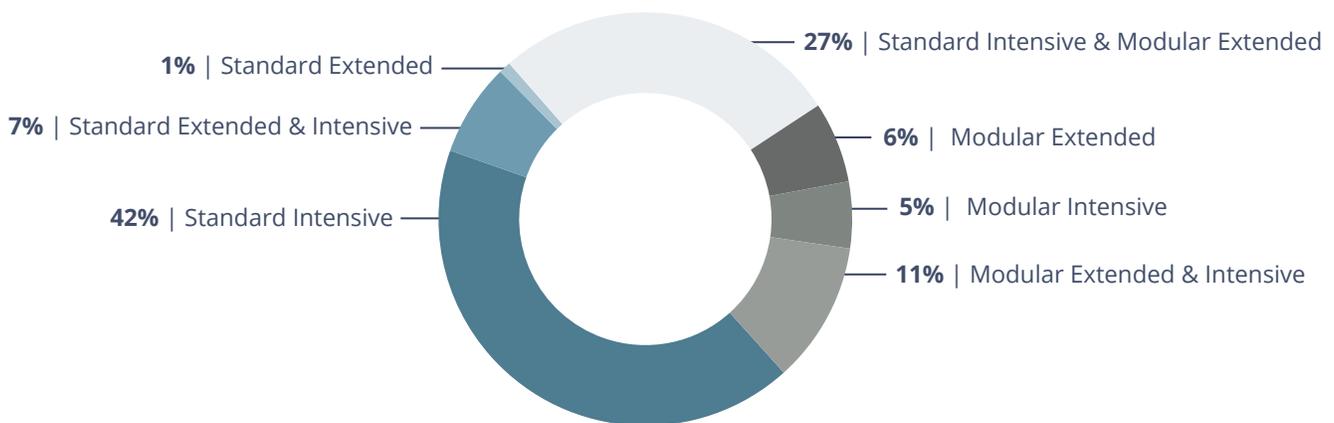
Presentation Styles:

- *Intensive*: Full-time, typically meets Monday - Friday, 8-5.
- *Extended*: Part-time, typically meets on weekends or evenings.

From 2015 to 2020, approximately half (20,859) of students attended an academy that offered training in the standard format, nearly one-fourth of students (9,380) attended an academy that offered training in only the modular format, and one-fourth (11,286) attended an academy that offered training in both standard and modular formats.

Over Half of Students Attended an Academy That Offered Basic Training in Only the Standard Format

Percentage of students broken out by the format and presentation style of training that was offered at their academy



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. When academies offer multiple training options, it is not possible to break out enrollment data by format or presentation style.

Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Passing and Hiring Rates by Training Program Format

Students who attended an academy offering basic training in only the modular format were more likely to pass (89 percent) than students attending an academy offering training in only the standard format (79 percent). However, students who passed an academy that offered training in the standard format were more likely to get hired (94 percent) than those who passed an academy that offered training in only the modular format (67 percent).

Hiring Rates by Training Program Presentation Style

Students attending a program offered in the intensive presentation style – regardless of whether the training was taught in the standard or modular format – were more likely to get hired than those who attended a program offered in the extended presentation style. For instance, students who passed an academy that only offered training in the standard intensive format (96 percent) were almost 2.5 times as likely to be hired as students who passed an academy that offered training in only the modular extended format (39 percent).

Students Trained Via the Standard Format Were More Likely to Be Hired Than Those Trained Via the Modular Format

Training Format and Presentation Styles Offered by Academy		Percentage of Total Attendees	Percentage Passed	Percentage Hired
Standard	Standard Extended	1%	80%	52%
	Standard Intensive	42%	79%	96%
	Standard Extended and Standard Intensive	7%	78%	91%
	Standard Overall	50%	79%	94%
Modular	Modular Extended	6%	81%	39%
	Modular Intensive	5%	92%	76%
	Modular Extended and Modular Intensive	11%	91%	77%
	Modular Overall	23%	89%	67%
Both	Standard Intensive and Modular Extended	27%	83%	95%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. When academies offer multiple training options, it is not possible to break out passing and hiring data by format or presentation style.

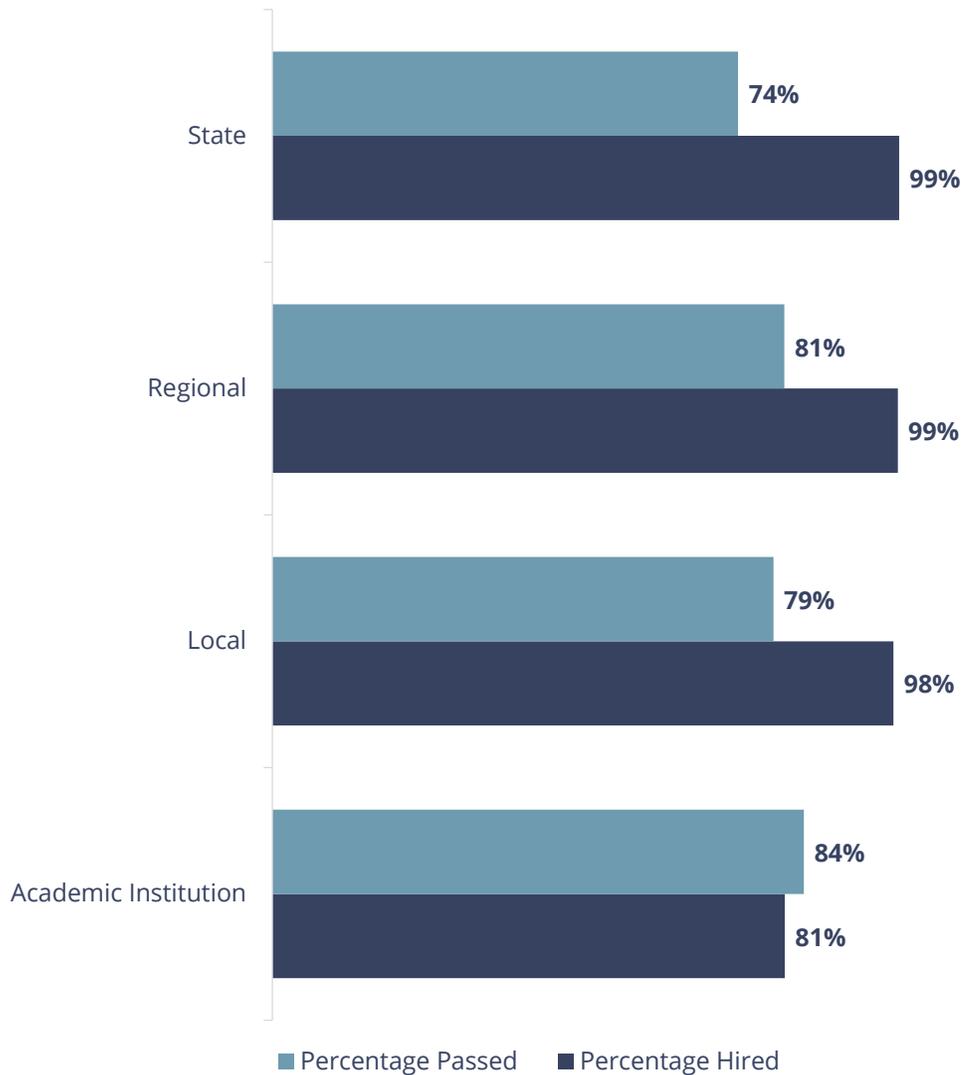
Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Passing and Hiring Rates of Academies by Mode of Academy Administration

Passing and hiring rates among California’s basic training academies also varied by the different modes of academy administration. Students who attended a basic training academy administered by an academic institution were most likely to pass (84 percent) but least likely to be hired (81 percent). Hiring rates among students who passed their academy were comparable (around 98 or 99 percent) among academies administered by state, regional, and local entities.

Students Attending Academies Administered by an Academic Institution Were Most Likely to Pass and Least Likely to Be Hired

Passing and hiring rates for California's basic training academies by mode of academy administration, 2015 to 2020



Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

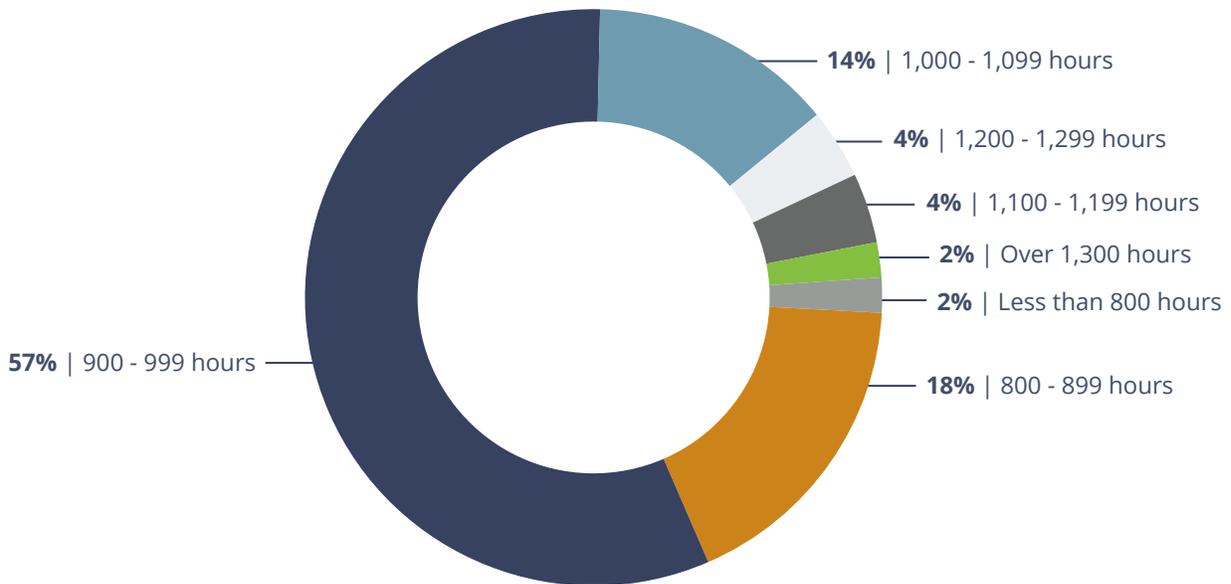
Most Basic Training Academies Far Exceed the State’s Minimum Required Training Hours

California’s POST Commission sets the minimum number of training and instructional hours that students must complete during basic training. Students enrolled in a standard format basic training program must complete a minimum of 664 hours while those enrolled in a modular format program must complete a minimum of 730 hours.² However, academies may exceed the minimum hourly requirements to augment their training programs. In fact, all basic training academy programs far exceed the state’s minimum requirements.

More than half of the state’s basic training academy programs require students to complete between 900 and 999 hours of training. Stanislaus County Sheriff’s Office Regional Training Center requires the fewest training hours for its basic training program (740 hours), which is taught in the standard intensive format. The California State Parks requires the most training for its basic training program (1,381 hours), which is also taught in the standard intensive format.

Over Half of Basic Training Programs Require Students Complete 900 to 999 Hours of Training

Hour requirements for Regular Basic Courses in California



Note: Academies may offer basic training in more than one format and presentation style, therefore the number of regular basic training courses offered in the state (51) is greater than the number of basic training academies (41). Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Appendix A: Basic Training Academy Survey Methodology

In July 2021, the Commission partnered with the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training to deliver the following one-question survey to state law enforcement leaders about the different ways states administer basic training across the United States:

We are trying to assess the different models states use to operate their basic academies and understand that many are administered by some combination of state entities, local/municipal entities, regional entities, two-year colleges, or four-year colleges. How many of each type of basic academies operate in your state?

The Commission received responses or interviewed relevant state officials from 44 states. Of the remaining six states, Commission staff pulled relevant data from the states' websites.

Our analysis largely reflects the responses provided by each state, although the terminology used by some states did not align precisely within the various categories. To achieve greater consistency, we defined the categories as follows:

- **State:** Includes academies run by state departments and agencies as well as statewide organizations, such as the state's police chief's association.
- **Regional:** Reflects states' own definitions. If the state did not respond directly, we included academies that appear to serve a region or are run by multiple law enforcement agencies.
- **Local:** Reflects states' own definitions for "local/municipal." If the state did not respond directly, we included academies that appear to be run by local police or sheriff's departments for its own recruits.
- **Academic Institution:** Includes academies run by or in partnership with community colleges, universities, technical schools, and career/learning centers.

It is important to acknowledge the potential overlap within the categories themselves. For example, some basic training academies that we identified as being operated by academic institutions may also serve regional needs. Others may be operated in partnership with specific local law enforcement departments or agencies.

In reviewing state responses, we also sought to remove all academies that solely provide correctional, reserve, and refresher training.

Finally, the exact number of basic training academies within each state might fluctuate year-to-year.

Chart A: The Number of Academies in Each State by Mode of Administration

State	State	Regional	Local	Academic Institution	Total
Alabama		4	3	1	8
Alaska	1		1	1	3
Arizona		5	3	6	14
Arkansas	3		3	1	7
California³	4	1	9	27	41
Colorado	1	3	7	14	25
Connecticut	2	6			8
Delaware	1	2	1		4
Florida	3	2	2	33	40
Georgia	4	14		7	25
Hawaii	4		4		8
Idaho	1		3	4	8
Illinois	1		2	4	7
Indiana	1	1	3	1	6
Iowa	2	2		2	6
Kansas	2	2	3	1	8
Kentucky	2		3		5
Louisiana	2		25		27
Maine ⁴	1				1
Maryland	1		16	3	20
Massachusetts ⁵	2	5	7	4	18
Michigan ⁶	2		1	17	20
Minnesota				30	30
Mississippi	1	1	13	5	20
Missouri	3	1	5	11	20
Montana	1				1
Nebraska	1		4		5
Nevada	10	6	12		28
New Hampshire	1				1
New Jersey	1		13		14
New Mexico	2		5	3	10
New York	1	15	8	13	37
North Carolina	2		8	56	66
North Dakota	1		1	1	3
Ohio	1		4	38	43
Oklahoma	2		7	10	19
Oregon ⁷	1				1
Pennsylvania	1	2	4	13	20
Rhode Island	2		1		3
South Carolina	1				1
South Dakota	1				1
Tennessee	2		7	2	11
Texas	3	9	60	36	108
Utah	1			9	10
Vermont	1				1
Virginia		11	23		34
Washington	2				2
West Virginia ⁸	1				1
Wisconsin	2		4	16	22
Wyoming	1				1
Nationwide:	86	92	275	369	822

Source: LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel.

Chart B: Basic Training Academies per One Million People

Rank	State	Population	Total Academies	Academies per 1M people
50	South Carolina	5,020,806	1	0.2
49	Oregon ⁹	4,129,803	1	0.2
48	Washington	7,404,107	2	0.3
47	Illinois	12,770,631	7	0.5
46	West Virginia ¹⁰	1,817,305	1	0.6
45	New Hampshire	1,348,124	1	0.7
44	Maine ¹¹	1,335,492	1	0.7
43	Indiana	6,665,703	6	0.9
42	Montana	1,050,649	1	1.0
41	California¹²	39,283,497	41	1.0
40	Kentucky	4,449,052	5	1.1
39	South Dakota	870,638	1	1.1
38	Pennsylvania	12,791,530	20	1.6
37	New Jersey	8,878,503	14	1.6
36	Vermont	624,313	1	1.6
35	Tennessee	6,709,356	11	1.6
34	Alabama	4,876,250	8	1.6
33	Wyoming	581,024	1	1.7
32	New York	19,572,319	37	1.9
31	Iowa	3,139,508	6	1.9
30	Florida	20,901,636	40	1.9
29	Arizona	7,050,299	14	2.0
28	Michigan ¹³	9,965,265	20	2.0
27	Connecticut	3,575,074	8	2.2
26	Arkansas	2,999,370	7	2.3
25	Georgia	10,403,847	25	2.4
24	Nebraska	1,914,571	5	2.6
23	Massachusetts ¹⁴	6,850,553	18	2.6
22	Kansas	2,910,652	8	2.7
21	Rhode Island	1,057,231	3	2.8
20	Utah	3,096,848	10	3.2
19	Missouri	6,104,910	20	3.3
18	Maryland	6,018,848	20	3.3
17	Ohio	11,655,397	43	3.7
16	Wisconsin	5,790,716	22	3.8
15	Texas	28,260,856	108	3.8
14	North Dakota	756,717	3	4.0
13	Virginia	8,454,463	34	4.0
12	Alaska	737,068	3	4.1
11	Delaware	957,248	4	4.2
10	Colorado	5,610,349	25	4.5
9	Idaho	1,717,750	8	4.7
8	New Mexico	2,092,454	10	4.8
7	Oklahoma	3,932,870	19	4.8
6	Minnesota	5,563,378	30	5.4
5	Hawaii	1,422,094	8	5.6
4	Louisiana	4,664,362	27	5.8
3	North Carolina	10,264,876	66	6.4
2	Mississippi	2,984,418	20	6.7
1	Nevada	2,972,382	28	9.4
	Nationwide	324,005,112	822	2.5

Source: LHC staff conversations and emails with state law enforcement commission directors and personnel. Also, U.S. Census Bureau. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table B01003: Total Population.

Appendix B: POST Academy Data Methodology

The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) – which sets minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement agencies – provided data to the Commission in August 2021 on the state’s basic training academies.

The data spans from 2015 to 2020 and includes information on the number of students that attended, passed, and were ever hired from each academy each year. Commission staff analyzed this data and calculated totals and percentages based on the cumulative data over the six-year period.

Hiring rates reflect the share of students ever hired divided by the share of students that passed each academy. Individuals classified by POST as being “ever hired,” have been hired as a police officer at some point in their career.

Not all basic training academies taught students each year during this time period. For example, an academy may have recently become certified and thus did not have students during all specified years. Or, an academy – such as Cal Fire – may offer training on a biennial basis.

Only institutions that teach either the standard format or all three modules of the full Regular Basic Course are certified by POST as basic training academies, regardless of the format in which they offer the training. Aside from California’s 41 basic training academies, other institutions may be certified to teach one or two basic training modules, but are not considered full basic training academies. During the period we examined, we identified ten institutions that only teach components of the Regular Basic Course and thus were not included in our analysis of full academies. These are: California Department of Corrections, Cerro Coso Community College, College of the Desert, El Camino College, Fresno County Sheriff’s Office, Martinez Adult Education, Merced College, Porterville Law Enforcement Training Center, Sierra Community College, and Victor Valley College.

Our analysis also excludes academies that were decertified between 2015 and 2020.

Chart C: California Basic Training Academy Data (2015 -2020)

Basic Training Academy	Number Attended	Percentage of Total Attendees	Number Passed	Percentage Passed	Number Ever Hired	Percentage Ever Hired
Alameda County Sheriff's Department Academy Training Center	921	2.2%	760	82.5%	746	98.2%
Allan Hancock College - Lompoc Valley Campus	317	0.8%	248	78.2%	229	92.3%
Bakersfield Police Department	95	0.2%	73	76.8%	73	100.0%
Butte College Public Safety Training Center	607	1.5%	428	70.5%	386	90.2%
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	255	0.6%	186	72.9%	172	92.5%
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	81	0.2%	76	93.8%	76	100.0%
California Highway Patrol	2,351	5.7%	1,710	72.7%	1,710	100.0%
California State Parks	116	0.3%	98	84.5%	98	100.0%
College of the Redwoods-Redwoods Training Center	874	2.1%	833	95.3%	630	75.6%
College of the Siskiyous	383	0.9%	346	90.3%	216	62.4%
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department	757	1.8%	654	86.4%	623	95.3%
Golden West College Regional Criminal Justice Training Center	438	1.1%	373	85.2%	341	91.4%
Imperial Valley College	624	1.5%	440	70.5%	170	38.6%
Kern County Sheriff's Department	350	0.8%	246	70.3%	236	95.9%
Long Beach Police Department	413	1.0%	302	73.1%	301	99.7%
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	4,990	12.0%	4,058	81.3%	4,023	99.1%
Los Angeles Police Department	3,337	8.0%	2,775	83.2%	2,756	99.3%
Napa Valley College Criminal Justice Training Center	658	1.6%	366	55.6%	304	83.1%
Oakland Police Department	429	1.0%	356	83.0%	356	100.0%
Orange County Sheriff's Department	1,815	4.4%	1,438	79.2%	1,389	96.6%
Palomar College	357	0.9%	271	75.9%	117	43.2%
Rio Hondo Regional Training Center	1,289	3.1%	1,151	89.3%	869	75.5%
Riverside County Sheriff's Department	1,130	2.7%	1,038	91.9%	872	84.0%
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department	980	2.4%	668	68.2%	589	88.2%
Sacramento Police Department	757	1.8%	539	71.2%	518	96.1%
Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center	1,081	2.6%	962	89.0%	256	26.6%
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	1,984	4.8%	1,580	79.6%	1,507	95.4%
San Bernardino Valley College	178	0.4%	124	69.7%	74	59.7%
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute	2,068	5.0%	1,854	89.7%	1,821	98.2%
San Francisco Police Department	1,194	2.9%	874	73.2%	863	98.7%
San Joaquin Delta College Public Safety Training Center	2,032	4.9%	1,881	92.6%	1,452	77.2%
San Jose Police Department	505	1.2%	419	83.0%	419	100.0%
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department	364	0.9%	319	87.6%	319	100.0%
Santa Rosa Junior College, Public Safety Training Center	966	2.3%	853	88.3%	672	78.8%
South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium	1,829	4.4%	1,469	80.3%	1,228	83.6%
Southwestern College-Otay Mesa HEC	207	0.5%	183	88.4%	86	47.0%
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Regional Training Center	408	1.0%	318	77.9%	317	99.7%
State Center Regional Training Facility - Fresno City College	1,116	2.7%	917	82.2%	789	86.0%
Tulare-Kings Counties Police Officer Training Academy	2,172	5.2%	1,955	90.0%	1,540	78.8%
Ventura County Criminal Justice Training Center	529	1.3%	429	81.1%	425	99.1%
Yuba College Public Safety Center	568	1.4%	465	81.9%	290	62.4%
CUMULATIVE TOTALS	41,525	100%	34,035	82%	29,858	88%

Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Chart D: California Training Hours per Regular Basic Course (RBC)

Basic Training Academy	Standard Format RBC (Minimum 664 hours)		Modular Format RBC (Minimum 730 hours)	
	Extended	Intensive	Extended	Intensive
Alameda County Sheriff's Department Academy Training Center	1,064	1,064		
Allan Hancock College - Lompoc Valley Campus		862		
Bakersfield Police Department		914		
Butte College Public Safety Training Center		924		
California Department of Fish and Wildlife		906		
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection		1,260		
California Highway Patrol		882		
California State Parks		1,381		
College of the Redwoods-Redwoods Training Center				945
College of the Siskiyous			933	926
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department		981		
Golden West College Regional Criminal Justice Training Center		1,009		
Imperial Valley College			1035	
Kern County Sheriff's Department		920		
Long Beach Police Department		880		
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department		880	910	
Los Angeles Police Department		912	827	
Napa Valley College Criminal Justice Training Center		880		
Oakland Police Department		900		
Orange County Sheriff's Department		984		
Palomar College			1,159	
Rio Hondo Regional Training Center				977
Riverside County Sheriff's Department		981	913	
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department	956	956		
Sacramento Police Department		926		
Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center			906	
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department		944		
San Bernardino Valley College	920			
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute		928		
San Francisco Police Department		1,280		
San Joaquin Delta College Public Safety Training Center			936	936
San Jose Police Department		1,178		
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department		1,008		
Santa Rosa Junior College, Public Safety Training Center		800		
South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium		904	996	
Southwestern College-Otay Mesa HEC	849			
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Regional Training Center		740		
State Center Regional Training Facility - Fresno City College	1,010	1,037		
Tulare-Kings Counties Police Officer Training Academy			955	953
Ventura County Criminal Justice Training Center		914		
Yuba College Public Safety Center			881	

Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, August 2021.

Notes:

1. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. "Regular Basic Course." <https://post.ca.gov/regular-basic-course>
2. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, see endnote 1.
3. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. "Basic Training Academies." <https://post.ca.gov/basic-training-academies>.
4. Maine Department of Public Safety. "Maine Criminal Justice Academy." <https://www.maine.gov/dps/mcja/about/index.htm>
5. Massachusetts.gov. "MPTC-authorized Full-time Police Academies." <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/mptc-authorized-full-time-police-academies>. Also, Massachusetts.gov. "State Police Academy." <https://www.mass.gov/state-police-academy>. Also, Massachusetts.gov. Also, "Municipal Police Training Committee Locations." https://www.mass.gov/orgs/municipal-police-training-committee/locations?_page=1.
6. Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, "MCOLES Law Enforcement Basic Training Academies." Last update: February 5, 2020. https://www.michigan.gov/mcoles/0,4607,7-229-41624_43157-148096--,00.html
7. Oregon.gov. "Career in Criminal Justice." <https://www.oregon.gov/dpsst/CJ/Pages/career.aspx>
8. West Virginia Department of Homeland Security Justice and Community Services. "Commonly Asked Questions." <https://djcs.wv.gov/law-enforcement-professional-standards/Pages/CommonlyAskedQuestions.aspx#Question3bAnswer>
9. Oregon.gov, see endnote 7.
10. West Virginia Department of Homeland Security Justice and Community Services, see endnote 8.
11. Maine Department of Public Safety, see endnote 4.
12. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, see endnote 3.
13. Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, see endnote 6.
14. Massachusetts.gov, see endnote 5.



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