

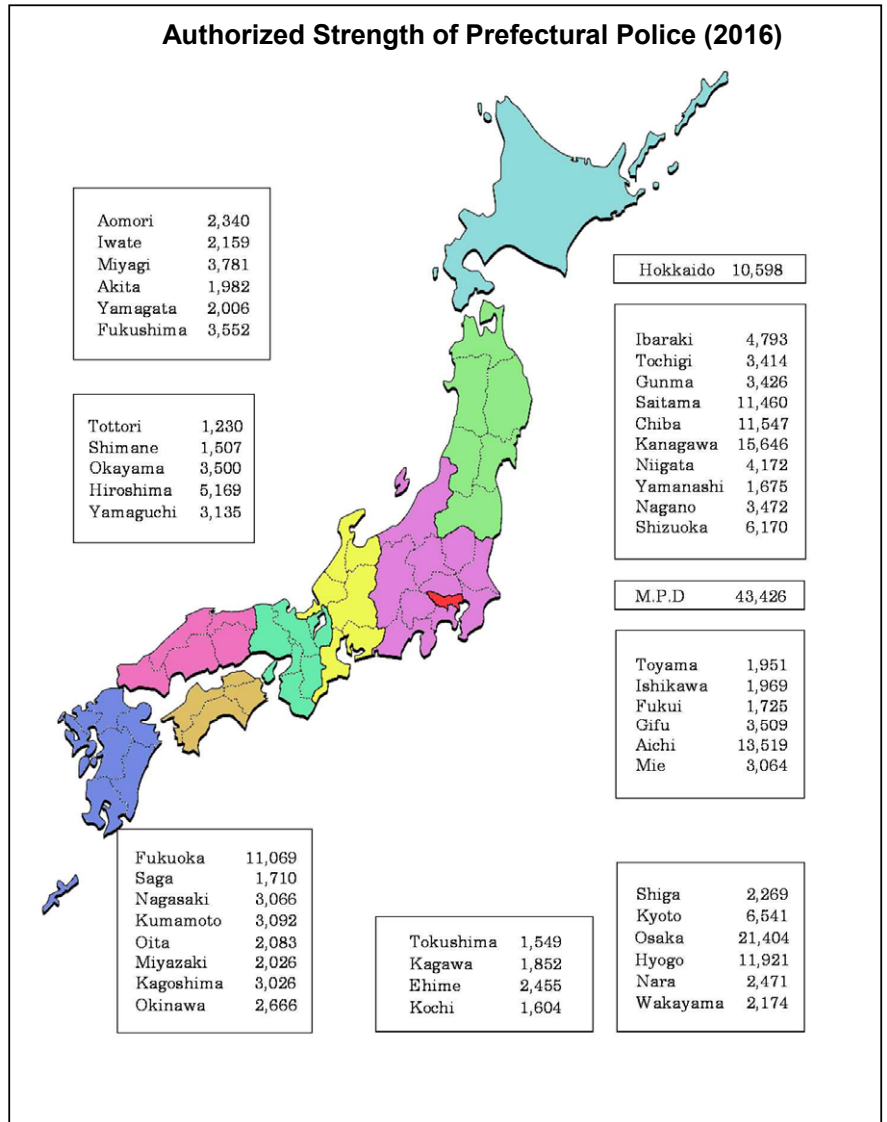
4. Human Resources

A. Authorized Strength

As of 2016, the total strength of the police reached approximately 295,700 personnel. The total strength of the NPA is approximately 7,800: 2,100 police officers, 900 Imperial guards, and 4,800 police staff. The total strength of the prefectural police is approximately 287,900: 259,500 police officers and 28,400 police staff. Nationwide, there are approximately 22,000 female police officers and 12,700 female police staff.

B. Rank

Police officers are divided into nine ranks: Superintendent General, Senior Commissioner, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant, and Police Officer. On top of the nine ranks, the highest position in the Japanese police is held by the NPA Commissioner General.



Commissioner General's Insignia and Police Ranking Insignia



C. Educational Training

(1) Educational Training for Recruits and upon Promotion

Newly recruited prefectural police officers attend prefectural police schools and undergo an initial training program. Newly promoted sergeants and inspectors receive educational training to acquire the knowledge and skills to perform their new duties at regional police schools. Those who are promoted to chief inspectors enter the National Police Academy to receive educational training to develop management and leadership skills.

Police officers also receive training, as necessary, in order to acquire the requisite knowledge and skills to fulfill their duties, such as specialized training on criminal forensics and training on foreign language.

(2) Martial Arts and Shooting

Police officers must attain a high level of skill in judo, kendo, arrest techniques, and shooting. They are required to receive training regularly. Due to their proficiency in martial arts and shooting, Japanese police officers often achieve outstanding records in domestic and international competitions.



Police Training System (since 2007)

