



Profiling the New Zealand Police Trainee Physical Competency Test

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Police officers require a certain amount of occupational fitness to successfully perform physically demanding tasks. As such, trainees are required to undergo training to develop their ability to perform such tasks. The physical competency test (PCT) is a 400 m obstacle course consisting of key police occupational physical tasks used to evaluate a trainee's ability to complete tasks that a police officer is expected to perform whilst on duty. The purpose of this study was to profile the PCT in a police recruit population to provide an indication of the current level of occupational fitness within a policing population to inform conditioning requirements. Retrospective data for 813 male (age = 27.41 ± 5.92 years, body mass = 83.98 ± 14.03 kg, height = 179.23 ± 10.50 cm, BMI = 25.85 ± 3.92 kg/m²) and 372 female (mean age = 27.01 ± 6.45 years, mean weight = 67.14 ± 8.60 kg, mean height = 168.14 ± 6.46 cm and mean BMI = 23.61 ± 2.52 kg/m²) police trainees from the New Zealand Police Constabulary Recruitment database were provided for analysis. Anthropometric data, including height, body mass, and BMI were provided, in addition to trainee PCT time. Data were split by sex and age. Significant differences were observed between sexes for all anthropometric measures and PCT time ($p < 0.001$). Generally, in both the male and female groups, younger recruits tended to perform better than the older recruits with results between the "under 20" and the 20–24-year-old-age groups performing significantly better than the 35–39-year-old-age group in both sexes, and the 25–29-year-old-age group performing significantly better than the 35–39-year-old-age group in female officers. The data provided in this study provides a profile for performance of male and female recruits of various ages on the PCT in preparation for entry, or re-entry following injury, into the NZ Police. However, given that the PCT is considered a measure of occupational task performance, consideration should be given to the use of sex and age neutral requirements as the occupational tasks performed by police officers exhibit the same traits regardless of sex or age. Older trainees may therefore need conditioning to improve PCT times and subsequently occupational performance.

Keywords: law enforcement, PCT, occupational fitness, police academy, task performance

INTRODUCTION

The primary role of police officers is to uphold the law and maintain peace in the community (1). Not only is policing a potentially dangerous occupation where officers may be required to respond to situations that threaten the health and well-being of themselves, colleagues, or other members of the community (2), it can also be physically and psychologically demanding (3). Despite components of an officer's job being sedentary (e.g., report writing, sitting in patrol cars or interviewing suspects or witnesses) (4, 5), there are intermittent periods which involve physically demanding tasks such as running, jumping, restraining perpetrators, self-defense, or manual handling tasks (5–7). These tasks must also be performed whilst carrying external loads including body armor and other vital equipment which can place additional stress on the body (8, 9).

Considering the nature of the aforementioned occupational tasks and the rapidly changing environment in which they are performed, police officers are required to have a high level of cardiovascular fitness, as well as muscular strength and endurance in order to be capable of performing physical tasks that arise (10, 11). Secondary to a demand for a high level of physical fitness, police trainees are typically required to undergo a series of physical tests prior to employment. Whilst these tests may be an indicator of future task performance (12), the primary aim is often to identify those at increased risk of injury during the training process (13, 14). Research has identified that police and military trainees who have lower levels of cardiovascular fitness are at increased risk of injury when compared to more physically fit members of their cohort (15–18). Similar findings have been reported in other studies, with reduced leg power, upper-body endurance, and grip strength being associated with an increased risk of injury (19, 20).

Fitness is thought to be associated with occupational performance. Orr et al. (20) found that increased grip strength was associated with greater performance in defensive tactics and marksmanship tasks among police trainees. Similarly, the findings of Bock et al. (21) indicated a possible association between decreased Functional Movement Screen scores and tactical operations task performance in police trainees. In specialist police, greater aerobic fitness has also been associated with improved load carriage performance (22). Likewise, fitness assessments such as push-ups and sit-ups have been commonly used to predict occupational performance (23). Lockie et al. (24) determined that the fitness characteristics that best related to performance in a Work Sample Battery Test (a job-specific fitness test including an obstacle course, body drag, fence climbs, and a 500-yard run) among law enforcement trainees were upper-body pulling strength, muscular endurance, anaerobic capacity and aerobic capacity. In contrast to these results, Carstairs et al. (25) discovered that push-ups and pull-ups were only correlated to one (a bridge building simulation) out of four army task simulations (pack lift and place, artillery loading, and M1 Tank loading). Due to the variability in predictive quality of the general fitness assessments listed above, attempts have been made to design occupation specific fitness assessments to increase the specificity of these assessments.

Previous research into the profiling of police officers has found that in general, both trainees and qualified officers tend to have greater levels of aerobic fitness than that of the average population (26). Similar studies have also found that younger trainees tend to outperform their older counterparts (5, 27). Despite numerous investigations exploring the relationships between fitness measures, injury and performance, minimal research has examined physically based work tasks. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to profile a Physical Competency Test (PCT) in a police trainee population.

METHODS

Subjects

Retrospective data for 813 male (age = 27.41 ± 5.92 years, body mass = 83.98 ± 14.03 kg, height = 179.23 ± 10.50 cm, Body Mass Index (BMI) = 25.85 ± 3.92 kg.m²) and 372 female (age = 27.01 ± 6.45 years, body mass = 67.14 ± 8.60 kg, height = 168.14 ± 6.46 cm, BMI = 23.61 ± 2.52 kg.m²) trainee police officers were provided from the NZ Police Constabulary Recruitment database. This data included participant age, height, body mass, BMI and PCT score. All data were collected in a timeframe between 6 months and 8 weeks prior to the beginning of initial police training during 2016 to 2018 and was non-identifiable before analysis. Inclusion criteria for study subjects required participants be eligible to attend police college as well as attending police college after obtaining a passing grade on a Physical Appraisal Test (PAT). Prior to attempting the PCT, all trainees were required to complete a risk stratification questionnaire to identify individuals at risk of suffering from an adverse event during exercise. All trainees were also required to obtain medical clearance from a general practitioner prior to attempting the PCT. The Bond University Human Research Ethics Committee granted ethics approval for this study (BUHREC, Research Protocol BS02086). The typical participant consent process was waived as the data was retrospective and non-identifiable. Gatekeeper approval for use of the data was provided by the law enforcement agency from which this data was drawn.

Physical Competency Test

The PCT is a 400 m obstacle course used to evaluate and assess a trainee's ability to perform occupation specific tasks which a police officer may have to perform whilst on duty (28). It has been shown to be a valid measure of the physical demands faced by frontline police officers (28). The course involves a series of 10 tasks performed in succession with the aim of finishing all tasks in the fastest time possible (29). Time is started at the commencement of the first task and stopped following the completion of all tasks when the trainee crosses the finish line. Trainees are given a pass-fail score based on the time for completion of the PCT, which is varied based on both age and sex. The tasks completed within the PCT are as follows:

Task 1: Trailer push: Trainees are required to push a 450 kg trailer 10 m as fast as possible. The trailer must be brought to a complete stop after 10 m prior to moving onto the next task.

Task 2: Wheel assembly carry: Trainees are required to remove a wheel from the trailer weighing ~22 kg, carry it 10 m and place the tire in a marked square.

Task 3: 200 m run: Trainees are then required to sprint 200 m to a balance beam.

Task 4: Balance beam: Trainees are required to negotiate a 5 m “L” shaped beam elevated 1 m above the ground and descend from the beam with a two-foot landing.

Task 5: 1.8 m long jump: With a running start, trainees were required to jump over a 1.8 m distance (marked on the ground) to mimic jumping over a ditch or obstacles during a foot pursuit.

Task 6: 1 m vault: This purpose of this task was to mimic the requirement of jumping over an obstacle during a foot pursuit. Trainees were required to run toward the 1 m high obstacle and vault over it with at least one foot planted on the hurdle during the task.

Task 7: 30 m agility run: Trainees were instructed to run around a series of six cones in a zig-zag fashion for 30 m. Following this, they were required to crawl under two small hurdles whilst getting up between each hurdle.

Task 8: Window climb and wall vault: Trainees had to run from the second hurdle to the window where they were instructed to climb through a window 1 m in height, after which they would run to a 1.8 m high wall and were instructed to vault over the wall.

Task 9: 75 kg body drag: This task was designed to imitate a victim drag during an emergency situation on duty. Trainees were required to lift and drag a 75 kg dummy whilst walking or running backwards for 7.5 m.

Task 10: Wire fence climb: The final task required trainees to climb a 2.2 m high wire mesh fence and completing the task with a two-foot landing. This was followed by a sprint to the finish line.

Statistical Analysis

Data were presented digitally via a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and prior to analysis was examined for accuracy and cleaned for any errors (e.g., missing data or improbable results [more than 2 standard deviations above the mean]). Data were then imported into SPSS (v23.0) for analysis, and presented as mean \pm SD. A Shapiro Wilk test was performed to assess the normality and distribution of the data and a Mann-Whitney U test was performed to determine any differences between sexes with alpha levels set at $p < 0.05$. Additionally, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to determine any differences of physical characteristics and PCT performance based on age with age in 5-year increments (under 20, 20–24, 25–30 years, etc.); an approach used in previous law enforcement research (12, 30). Alpha levels were set at 0.01 to account for data that were not normally distributed (31).

RESULTS

Results of the PCT times can be seen reported by sex and age group in **Table 1**. On average, males were significantly heavier ($p < 0.001$), taller ($p < 0.001$), and had a greater BMI ($p < 0.001$) than the females. Considering the pooled group of trainees, the males PCT time (1.54 ± 0.16 min) was significantly quicker ($p = 0.001$) than the females (2.21 ± 0.16 min). Males also had

TABLE 1 | Profile of PCT results by sex in 5-year age increments.

Age group (years)	PCT time (min: sec)	
	Females	Males
Under 20 $n = 29$ ($\bar{q} = 11$; $\sigma^2 = 18$)	$2.16 \pm 0.03^\dagger$	$1.47 \pm 0.16^{*\dagger}$
20–24 $n = 188$ ($\bar{q} = 69$; $\sigma^2 = 119$)	$2.17 \pm 0.11^\dagger$	$1.50 \pm 0.16^{*\dagger\dagger}$
25–29 $n = 159$ ($\bar{q} = 40$; $\sigma^2 = 119$)	$2.20 \pm 0.10^\dagger$	$1.56 \pm 0.16^*$
30–34 $n = 78$ ($\bar{q} = 19$; $\sigma^2 = 59$)	2.14 ± 0.16	$1.55 \pm 0.16^*$
35–39 $n = 39$ ($\bar{q} = 10$; $\sigma^2 = 29$)	2.41 ± 0.22	$2.04 \pm 0.09^*$
40–44 $n = 25$ ($\bar{q} = 10$; $\sigma^2 = 15$)	2.30 ± 0.22	$2.04 \pm 0.10^*$
45–49 $n = 3$ ($\bar{q} = 3$; $\sigma^2 = 0$)	2.28 ± 0.14	-

*Significantly faster than the female PCT time of that age group ($p < 0.001$).

†Significantly faster than the 35–39 Age Group of that sex ($p < 0.01$).

††Significantly faster than the 40–44 age group of that sex ($p < 0.001$).

significantly faster PCT times than females in all age groups ($p < 0.001$).

Upon comparison between female PCT performance and age, there were significant differences ($p < 0.001$) observed between the under 20 age and 20–24-year-old age groups and the 35–39-year-old age group with the younger officers outperforming the older. When comparing the 25–29-year-old age group, the only significant difference was seen with the 35–39-year-old age group ($p < 0.001$) which followed the same trend toward better performance in the younger officers. There was no significant difference seen between 30 and 34, 40 and 44, or 45 and 49-year-old age groups.

In the male population, the same trend was found with younger officers outperforming the older officers. Significant differences were seen between the under 20 age group and the 35–39-year-old age group ($p = 0.008$). In the 20–24-year-old age group, significant differences were seen between them and the 35–39-year-old age group ($p < 0.001$) and the 40–44-year-old age group ($p = 0.009$). Interestingly, no significant differences existed in the 25–29-year-old age group and whilst there were differences when comparing the 30–34-year-old age groups PCT performance with the other ages, these differences were not large enough to reach significance.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to profile the PCT in a police trainee population to provide an indication of the current level of occupational fitness within a policing population. On average, it was found that males tended to be taller, heavier, and have a greater BMI than female police trainees. Male trainees were also found to have significantly faster PCT times than female trainees across all ages. Through profiling these differences in PCT performance, an understanding of the differences in physical conditioning requirements by age and sex can be identified and catered for.

The results of this study support previous literature in which males were, in general, taller, and heavier than females (32). Similar findings have been reported in law enforcement research specifically (5, 33). Given the moderate ($r = -0.515$) to strong

($r = 0.698$) relationships between the PCT and the physical ability test (PAT: 2.4 km run, vertical jump, push-ups, and grips strength), it could be proposed that, in general, the males in this cohort were stronger, more powerful and had a high aerobic capacity than the females in this cohort (34, 35). One noted reason for this greater level of strength and power, both of which would be of importance in the tasks performed as part of the PCT (34), is that males typically possess greater lean body mass compared to females (23, 36, 37). The importance of lean body mass has been noted by Reilly et al. (37) who found lean body mass was significantly correlated with lifting and pulling tasks in a population of Canadian armed forces soldiers. Likewise, a study conducted by Dawes et al. (23) with 76 male police officers found that higher estimated lean body mass was significantly and positively correlated with push-ups, bench press and vertical jump performance. However, it should be noted that recent research by Kukic et al. (38) found that once BMI rose above 27.5 kg/m² and Skeletal Muscle Mass Index above 14.10 kg/m² (very muscular), performance on some tasks tended to be lower. As such, rather than focusing solely on the development of physical attributes (i.e., strength, power, aerobic fitness, etc.), consideration should be given to optimizing morphology (i.e., lean body mass).

Differences in lean body mass may also help explain the differences associated with aging. For example, Janssen et al. (36) reported a negative correlation between muscle mass with aging in both men and women. Similarly, in a population of 654 men and women aged 20–93 years, Lindle et al. (39) found that significant decreases in peak knee extensor torque existed with aging in males and females. These observed changes may be because of decreased growth hormone production (40, 41), androgens (40, 42) and insulin like growth factor (40, 42) as well as a reduction in muscle fiber cross sectional area (43) and body cell mass (44) with age. As such, it may not be surprising that when PCT performance was stratified by age, there would be significant differences between groups with a general progressive decline in completion times with age. These assumptions are also supported in the literature in a sample of state highway patrol officers (5) and military personnel (45). Thus, focusing on morphology in addition to physical attributes may be of benefit in the physical preparation of future police officers. Application of this concept would move beyond physical conditioning. For example, while strength training may improve both physical attributes (i.e., strength) and lean body mass (i.e., morphology), the inclusion of optimized diet may further contribute to morphological optimization.

However, this may not always be the case. For example, in a study of push-up performance by Dawes et al. (46) push-up performance was found not to deteriorate between age groups in a law enforcement population (20–59 year-old officers). While significant differences existed in this study between the 35–39-year-old age group and the four younger age groups in female trainees, no significant differences were seen between the 45–49-year-old age group or any of the younger age groups. These results were unexpected and may be attributed to a small sample size of three subjects in the 45–49-year-old age group, who may have been more physically fit in general. Similar results were

seen in the male population. For instance, the under 20 years age group had significantly faster PCT times in comparison to 35–39 and 40–44-year-old age groups, however there were no significant differences observed between the 30–34-year-old age group and any of the younger or older age groups. As such, while there are general trends in physical performance associated with age (and sex), these are not all encompassing. As such, blanket approaches for groups (e.g., a group diet plan, or one-size-fits-all training program) may not be appropriate for large and diverse cohorts undergoing police recruit training.

Apart from morphological changes (i.e., decreased lean body mass), general declines in strength and power may also explain lower scores among older trainees, as these measures are important for optimal performance in the PCT and occupational tasks in policing in general (34). When investigating relationships between grip strength and PCT performance, Lockie et al. (34) found that left and right grips strength accounted for between 32% (right hand) and 45% (left hand) of the variance in PCT performance. This supposition between strength and power and physical occupational task assessments is further supported in wider literature. For example, where Izquierdo et al. (47) found that increasing age was associated with a significant decrease in squat jump, countermovement jump, and standing long jump performance, research by Dawes et al. (48) found that vertical jump height was correlated with sprinting performance in special weapons and tactics police officers. Similarly, Lockie et al. (24) found that greater lower limb strength was associated with improved performance in victim drag tasks. As such, age associated decrements in fitness could lead to decreases in police occupational task performance and result in slower PCT times. This surmise is supported by the findings of Perry et al. (49) who found that younger adults displayed greater knee and ankle isometric, concentric and eccentric strength, and power than older age groups. As sprinting and victim drag tasks are components of the PCT and given the aforementioned link between increased vertical jump height and sprint performance, lower limb strength with victim drag performance, the potential for decreases in PCT performance with aging is not unexpected.

Considering these sex and age-related differences, it is important to note that the occupational tasks required by police officers are sex and age neutral, being that a given task does not change with the sex or age of the officer. As such, typically, occupational assessments are based around the ability of a person to complete required occupational tasks regardless of sex or age (50). As an example, if the job requirement is to lift and carry a 13 kg artillery shell, the weight of the shell will not change with the lifter's sex or age. The importance of sex and age neutral assessments of task capability are typified by the Australian Army Physical Employments Standards—Army (PES-A) assessment (51) and the U.S. Army Occupational Physical Assessment Test (OPAT) (52). On this basis, while sex and age may influence task performance, if the task remains extant, then consideration should be given to the assessment criteria likewise remaining extant. For this to occur the validity of the PCT as a true measure of police task performance would need to be confirmed and a standard deemed to be suitable

for the safe and effective completion of these tasks for all officers determined.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

While this study provides greater insight into the occupational fitness levels of a police recruit population, it is not without limitations. Based on the archival nature of this data the investigators were limited to analysis of the variables provided by the agency. Future studies should investigate the relationships between general fitness tests and their relationships to the occupational tasks highlighted in this work. Having a better understanding of the underlying physical attributes that contribute to police task performance in these specific tasks could be used to develop individualized training strategies to maintain physical strengths, improve upon identified weaknesses, and inform return-to-work following injury reconditioning.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study suggest that, in general, male trainees completed the PCT faster than female trainees. Furthermore, younger police trainees across both sexes tended to perform better in the PCT in comparison to older trainees. The findings of this study highlight the need to consider sex and age-based attributes for the physical conditioning of trainees in addition to concepts beyond just physical training (like nutrition) to optimize performance. Older trainees may need further conditioning to improve PCT times to improve occupational performance and reduce injury risk. Additionally, the data provided in this study may be used to assist in further development of performance benchmarks for performance of male and female trainees of various ages on the PCT. However, consideration should be given to the development of sex and age

neutral standards if the PCT is considered a measure of police task performance.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The datasets presented in this article are not readily available because the datasets generated in this study are not publicly available. They may be made available following approval by the law enforcement agency and by meeting ethics requirements. Please contact corresponding author should you require access to the data. Requests to access the datasets should be directed to rorr@bond.edu.au.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by Bond University Human Research Ethics Committee (BS02086). Written informed consent for participation was not required for this study in accordance with the national legislation and the institutional requirements.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JD: methodology, data analysis, reviewing, editing, and finalizing manuscript. JS: investigation, initial data analysis, drafting, and project administration. RO, BS, and EC: conceptualisation, methodology, analysis, data curation, supervision, funding acquisition, and project administration. RL: data analysis, reviewing, editing, and finalizing manuscript. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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