



**POLICE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH**

**IN  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Report**

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## Police Science and Research in the European Union

### *Report*

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 *Mandate and Current Situation of CEPOL*<sup>1</sup>

The mandate of the European Council to the European Police Academy (CEPOL) in the area of research and science is stated in the Article 6.1. of the Council Decision (CD) from December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2000<sup>2</sup>:

“The aim of CEPOL shall be to help train senior police officers of the Member States by optimising cooperation between CEPOL’s various component institutes. It shall support and develop a European approach to the main problems facing Member States in the fight against crime, crime prevention, and the maintenance of law and order and public security, in particular the cross-border dimensions of those problems.”

One of the most important objectives of CEPOL shall be in accordance with the CD Article 6.2.:

- to increase knowledge of the national police systems and structures of other Member States, of Europol and cross-border police cooperation within the European Union.

In order to achieve the objectives, CEPOL may in particular undertake the following actions besides different others in accordance with the CD Article 7 (e):

- disseminate best practice and research findings.

This means CEPOL supports and develops a European approach for the main problems which particularly face the Member States in the area of the fight against crime, the crime prevention and the maintenance of the public order and security at a cross-border dimension.

A major precondition for the fulfilment of this mandate is a systematic survey of

- who (which authorities, universities, institutions, academies, experts) works on police research;
- where (in which countries, at which police academies or institutions) police research is done;
- what kind of police research (in which direction, priorities, objects, subject matters) is carried out;
- how (methods, intensity, financing) does police research operate and get adequate insights.

Without knowing which research projects concerning police and policing have been and are carried out, fulfilment of the mandate is hardly possible. In order to get a comprehensive

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 1 authored by János Fehérváry.

<sup>2</sup> Council Decision of 22 December 2000 establishing a European Police College (CEPOL) – 2000/820/JHA: Official Journal L336/1 from 30.12.2000

survey of police research findings and research projects in the different European countries – and particularly in the police colleges – the CEPOL works on the following measures<sup>3</sup>:

- Establishment of a “CEPOL Database” for police research findings and research projects in Europe<sup>4</sup>;
- Establishment of a network of National Correspondents who shall keep the connection between the national training and research institutions for senior police officers and the CEPOL database<sup>5</sup>;
- Systematic description of the legal, organizational and institutional bases for police research in the training institutions for senior police officers and in police research institutions in European countries as well as of the embedding of research in the police training system.

The **current situation** of police research at the training institutions for senior police officers in Europe can be described as follows:

- there are different national and regional developments of the police research and police science(s); there are very different approaches and main emphases – but there is no “European police research and science”;
- there are different forms of integration of police research and science into the training of senior police officers respectively at the police colleges;
- there is no general survey of research activities and the organisational / legal bases for research at police colleges;
- co-operation of police academies and their research institutes is usually carried out due to bilateral or personal initiatives. There are first approaches for a systematic co-operation;
- there are numerous research projects on police topics in some European countries – among others at the police colleges. But in other countries police research is rather rare;
- there are a huge number of research findings across Europe – especially to specific police topics, but they are far scattered and often it is not so easy to find them. The Internet offers only a conditional help in finding them;
- National partners in the network of CEPOL develop and deliver some seminars and courses without a reference to findings of research and science. In some other activities of CEPOL research results are used intensively. Sometimes one can find certain problems of acceptance just at these activities.

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<sup>3</sup> In 2003 and 2004 these activities were undertaken particularly by the Research and Science Committee and since beginning of 2005 by the Training and Research Committee.

<sup>4</sup> The “CEPOL-eDoc Research and Science Database” is in operation (<http://edoc.cepol.net>)

<sup>5</sup> A network of “National Correspondents” for the “CEPOL-eDoc Database” was established. They meet regularly for exchange of experience and information about new developments.

## 1.2 *Aims of the Study*<sup>6</sup>

Generally speaking, the study aims at collecting and analysing information on the police research infrastructure in 26 European countries<sup>7</sup>, and thereby providing a basis for the understanding of the present conditions as well as future prospects of European police research. The most important tasks can be described as follows:

- Creation of a systematic survey of the institutional, organisational and legal embedding of research and science into the training of senior police officers in Europe;
- Creation of a basis for improved co-operation of the training institutions for senior police officers in the field of research and science (systematic exchange of knowledge, information, programs, experts, research fellows, realisation of common projects etc.)
- Description of the main emphases of research and approaches in the different European countries;
- Description of differences and commonalities;
- Facilitation of the collection and dissemination of research findings and good practice that training institutions should help to collect and to spread information on research projects from their countries.

## 1.3 *Description of the Material and Methods*

A catalogue of questions was developed by the “CEPOL Research and Science Committee” in April/May 2003. This catalogue was used as guidelines for group interviews in a meeting of the committee with national training experts for police research and science in Copenhagen on June 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, 2003. The catalogue of questions was sent to the national experts two weeks in advance so that they could prepare their answers.

The group interviews were organized in three groups. The interviews were taped. The tapes of two groups were transcribed. The tape of the third group was lost on the occasion of a traffic accident. It was not possible to reconstruct the answers. Therefore the participants in this group were asked to send written answers to the catalogue of questions. The works for the transcription, reconstruction and collection of raw materials for the analysis were very time-consuming. Contacts with national experts were necessary again and again, because there were a lot of open questions. Some of them could not be answered. Question marks in the text and tables refer to them.

In January 2005, the Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna<sup>8</sup> was invited to continue in the interpretation and analysis of the material. The following chapters summarize and comment on the results of this work. The analysis started from a careful and attentive reading of the material and an attempt to develop a consistent description for each of the countries under investigation. This description was built around the following ques-

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<sup>6</sup> Chapter 1.2 and 1.3 authored by János Fehérváry, Gerhard Hanak, Veronika Hofinger.

<sup>7</sup> All EU Member States plus Norway.

<sup>8</sup> The authors are senior researchers at this independent research institute.

tions: What is the role/importance/substance/organisation/structure etc. of police research in the respective countries? From what sort of information can we conclude on the substance and quality of police research? Which institutions/researchers are engaged in that sort of research? Who are the main players in the field? Who are the marginal agents in the field? As a result of this first step, country-specific descriptions were created (see page 57). Secondly, the different institutional levels and domains of police research were examined in particular (Police Academy, rest of the police organisation, universities, other research institutions). This stage of analysis allows a better understanding both of the quantity and quality of research infrastructure in a given country, and especially: the “division of labour” in police research among various players in the field. Another step meant to compare the countries, develop typologies and patterns (similarities, differences, good practice) and give a synoptic overview of police research in the European Union.

The quality (and transparency) of the material was very different for the 26 countries. While the situation in some countries could be understood, overviewed and classified easily, other descriptions were somewhat deficient, stressed only certain aspects of a country’s specific situation, or mainly suggested that the national conditions for a variety of reasons rarely allow for clear-cut and simple answers to some of the questions. (In some cases the correspondents provided “Appendices” and “Preambles” in order to explain some of the peculiarities of the national system of police training and police organisation.) To a certain degree the gaps could be filled by means of the internet, visiting homepages of Police Academies, other major research institutions etc.. Some additional and updated information was communicated by János Fehérvári (in March 2005) and by some of the national correspondents.

The report starts with an attempt to characterize and evaluate both the status and the significance of police research in European Countries and describes remarkable features and characteristics of the countries. What is the importance of police (related) research<sup>9</sup> in the respective countries and what can a high, moderate or low status of this research actually mean? Further chapters are based on tables that provide comparative descriptions across the countries under investigation, and also comment on significant patterns or on interesting deviations from patterns that apply for similar countries.

The final chapter mainly focuses on describing some of the promising and adequate institutional patterns of organising police research and science activities in different types of countries, and also includes some remarks on potential restraints and limits to research – and on circumstances and structures that promote a quality of (applied) science and research that corresponds to academic standards and at the same time remains relevant in terms of reflecting and guiding the practice of policing and law enforcement.

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<sup>9</sup> Important may be seen the direct and indirect influence of research and science on police training, police practice and policy, police organisation and management.

The draft report was presented to the CEPOL Governing Board in May 2005. All Member States were asked to give their comments and amendments. Several of them used this opportunity and in this way contributed to enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the report. In many of the EU Member States, changes and reforms within the police training systems are in process – and in some countries they influence the efforts for and the contributions to police science and research. The implementation of the Bologna Declaration, which has been discussed in nearly all Member States, facilitates these changes. Therefore it is possible that the conditions for police science and research have changed after finalisation of the manuscript for the report.

The report has to be seen as a first step of CEPOL for obtaining an overall view of the situation of police science and research in the EU-Member States (and in Norway). But it cannot provide a complete and comprehensive picture – not even of the relevance of police science and research for police training within the European Union. Answers were given and material delivered by training experts. They may be familiar with the training and research situation at their specific colleges – but not all of them are experts with regard to police research and science in their countries. The understanding of police (related) science and research differs. However, this understanding was the basis for the answers of the responding experts. Some of them included legal topics, forensics and natural sciences in their approach to police research; others focused on social sciences. There is no common approach on police science and research in Europe. This fact may have influenced the answers and consequently the basic material for the analysis. All in all, the report has to be seen as a kind of preliminary survey report and as a starting point for further studies.

But even the blurred picture of police research in the European Union gives some evidence of having contours with regard to its relevance for police training and policing in the Member States.



## 2. Results

The presentation of results will provide two types of description and analysis. The following chapters will mainly focus on comparative description and analysis, based on several tables that contain the relevant information and permit some „view across the countries“. Mostly the emphasis is not on “facts” or “items”, but on facts in their specific national context, and some of the tables also include space for comments and more detailed information or reflection.

This step of preparing for comparative description and analysis of course required another preceding stage that is much the same for all sorts of qualitative analysis: “Getting familiar” with the material, that is trying to understand the described conditions and patterns of police research in different countries, which also includes: trying to understand the correspondents’ criteria of relevance, and then producing summaries and compilations from the available material, in some cases also identifying missing, inconsistent or for some other reason unsatisfactory information. This step finally resulted in brief summaries and descriptions for each country. These “country descriptions” are included in the report as *appendix C*.

### 2.1. *Status and Significance of Police Research in European Countries*

The table below intends to offer a first impression of status and significance of police related research across European countries that of course requires extensive comments and explanations. To start with, one ought to bear in mind that the evaluation and classification is largely, and in many cases exclusively, derived from the information that was collected from the national representatives of CEPOL, and that – at least in some cases – this information appears incomplete or “biased” in some way. Especially in some larger countries with a highly differentiated police organisation (or with more than one police force) and/or with an apparent lack of communication and coordination between police organisation, police academy and academic research institutions the material remains fragmentary and obviously does not permit a comprehensive and adequate understanding of the national culture of police research and of the specific contributions of various players in the field. This, for instance, applies for countries like Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and Spain, where the quality and relevance of academic police research is difficult to evaluate from the information supplied by the national correspondents. Furthermore, **the classifications in the table ought to be approached with some caution**, since the categories in use (especially: “low” and “moderate”) may refer to rather different situations or configurations, deserving more detailed comment and explanation, and since the status and relevance of police research in a given country can be rather contradictory and inconsistent, and evaluation of course depends on the weighting of indicators and on criteria of evaluation (for instance, available resources, practical relevance for the police organisation and beyond, participation in networks and cooperation, degree of institutionalisation, output in terms of reports and publications etc.). **To a certain degree the classifications in the table – which shows primarily the assessment of the materials by the authors – are meant to serve as a basis for discussion and rework-**

ing, and for developing further criteria for evaluation of different national patterns and traditions of police research, and of the specific “division of labour” in police research that is suggested by the material.

**Table 1: Status and Significance of Police Research**

COUNTRY	Police Academy	Police Force	Outside Police
AUT	low/moderate	low	moderate
BEL	low	moderate	moderate (?)
CYP	low	moderate	moderate
CZ	high	relatively high	relatively high
DEN	low	low	moderate
EST	moderate	low	low
FIN	high	low/moderate	high
FRA	moderate	low	high
GER	relatively high	high	high
GR	low	low	low (?)
HUN	relatively high	moderate	high
IRE	relatively high *		moderate
ITA	moderate **		
LAT	moderate	low	low
LIT	moderate	low	moderate
LUX	low	low	low
MAL	low	low	moderate
NL	high	high (?)	high
NOR	high	low	moderate
POL	high	moderate/low	moderate (?)
POR	relatively high (?)	low	moderate
SLO	low	moderate	relatively high
SK	moderate	low	low
SP	low/moderate ***	moderate	?
SW	low	high	high
UK	low	high	high

\* In the case of Ireland, the Research Unit is formally situated at the Garda Headquarters, and is not an integral part of the Police College.

\*\* With regard to the interest in research conducted by external institutions it should be noted that only over the last years Italian police forces have started to establish co-operative relations with the academic and research world in more systematic way. However, as to the past, mention should be made of the “motivational research on police activity” conducted by the University of Venice in the '90 as well as of research conducted by Professor Ziglio, University of Bologna on “professional ethnography the case in point *Polizia di Stato*”.

\*\*\* In the case of Spain, the classification applies to the Guardia Civil. The status of police research in the National Police obviously would classify as “relatively high”, considering the special research institute and its human resources, the publications etc.

Question marks are used when information is lacking, is not precise, or when for some reason the available information permits no more than a vague understanding of the situation.

A “low” status and significance of police research at the Police Academy level may mean that

- 1) until recently there has been little demand for police research on the national level, which frequently applies for smaller countries that are characterized by a low level of differentiation in the scientific/academic field;
- 2) police related and criminological research is primarily or exclusively conducted at one or more specialized and quite professional research institutions (in other branches of the police organisation, affiliated to some Ministry or at the universities);
- 3) the Police Academy is understood as a training institution where practical and management skills and competences are taught and acquired without so much attention to scientific and academic knowledge and reasoning.

A “moderate” status and significance of police research at the Police Academy, again, may mean different things in different countries, so for instance that

- 1) the interest in science and research is a relatively new phenomenon, and attempts to establish research and science functions and units have been started only recently (due to social or political change, or caused by an increased motivation in approaching a more professional standard of policing in the respective country);
- 2) the Police Academy basically functions as a training institution, but some research activities are maintained for purposes of advanced training;
- 3) research activities occur, but are largely confined to the development of courses, curricula, and to evaluation of training and courses, but with no focus on more conventional topics of police research like criminal investigation, crime patterns, police work, public order etc;
- 4) there are occasional research activities or individual researchers at the Police Academy, but no permanent structures and units regularly involved in scientific tasks;
- 5) there is a certain “affinity” to science and academic standards, since the Police Academy is integrated into the national system of higher education or definitely holds the status of a university – at the same time there is little information on substantial research activities or responsibilities;
- 6) research is mainly conducted by students/trainees who hold no academic degree and/or receive only limited training in research techniques and methodology;
- 7) research is regularly conducted, but with very limited (human, financial) resources, or besides other tasks and obligations.

Thus, a “moderate” status of police research usually means that there is some police research, but at the same time there are limits and restraints to the quality and relevance of that research, obviously reflecting the fact that police research is more than an occasional or residual phenomenon, but at the same time is not considered very important among the various tasks and responsibilities of the Police Academy.

Considering the (rest of the) police organisation, a “moderate” status of police science and research may signify

- 1) certain research activities, but an apparent lack of coordination and/or institutionalisation;

2) research is largely concentrated at the Police Academy, but there is occasional “research on demand” in other branches of the police authorities (at police headquarters, in criminal investigation units etc.);

3) there are a few research units in the police organisation, working on rather specific subjects, but there is little or no research on the typical mainstream topics of police research.

On the other hand, a “low” level of status of police research in the police organisation may signify that

1) generally speaking there is no more than marginal relevance of science and research in the national police organisation;

2) research activities are mainly or completely conducted at the Police Academy - and only rarely or not at all in other branches of the police organisation;

3) research activities are concentrated in some research institute or department formally independent from the police.

Not too surprisingly, the classifications for the police research domain outside the police organisation mean different things in different national contexts:

A “low” level of police research outside the police sometimes indicates a complete lack of police research or no more than marginal activities in the respective country, but in some other cases primarily points to the fact that the police are the dominant players in the field themselves, while academic or other institutions are not or only marginally involved in police related research.

At the same time a “moderate” level of research again may refer to very different constellations and conditions, for instance:

1) a lack of institutionalized and regular research, with some individual researchers or smaller research institutes providing occasional research on police related topics;

2) a rather fragmented landscape of academic police research at the universities, with research activities largely depending on the personal interests and careers of several researchers;

3) the existence of a few researchers in the field in a (very) small country, which is why the very limited human resources prove sufficient;

4) police research is limited to a few very special topics, but there is no research on other relevant matters;

5) research units and activities exist, but their substance and the relevance of their work is difficult to evaluate from the available information.

In contrast, a high status and significance of police research in the various domains can be defined more easily: Usually this classification refers to the existence of medium sized to large research institutions and departments that are regularly or permanently involved in research activities and participation in scientific networks and also store and disseminate the accumulated scientific knowledge on the national - and in some cases also: the international level. Of course, the size and population of the respective country must be considered when

classifying research institutions and activities. Typically, a high status of police research also implies scientific activities that cover a wider range of topics (including reflections on policing, socio-economic contexts of crime and delinquency, public order management etc.), and are not limited to conducting research on just a few specific subjects (like for instance evaluation of police training, criminal investigation etc.). In a few cases the high relevance of police research is confirmed by the fact that apart from the official and specialized research institutions there are a variety of other institutions and individuals that are engaged in specific aspects of police research regularly (university departments, working groups, NGOs, institutions affiliated to the government etc.).

For an interim balance some countries with a remarkably high status and significance of police research can be identified from the available reports: The Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom correspond to very high standards. Some other countries like for instance Belgium, France, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain seem to display somewhat satisfactory amounts, qualities and arrangements of police research, largely in keeping with the demand, and without striking deficits. For most of the other European countries under investigation the situation obviously is less satisfactory. However, two sub-types of countries and systems ought to be distinguished: Small countries, where the limited demand for police related research has been typically met by a few individuals or a small research unit, and where (up to now) there seems to be little need for expanding or upgrading the institutional framework and the resources of police research; and on the other hand, medium sized countries, where one might expect a more differentiated and more prominent infrastructure of research to exist, and where the present situation as described in the material points to deficits and shortcomings that suggest measures for improvement to be taken.

**Remarkable Features and Characteristics of Police Research in European Countries**

The following chapter will focus on condensing the information, and on “distilling” the most remarkable features and characteristics from the material. Again the description includes information on the quantity and relevance of police research in the respective country, but the emphasis is also on specific patterns of organisation, coordination, “division of labour” in police research etc. Furthermore, the compilation seeks to grasp obvious deviations from commonalities and patterns that can be observed in similar countries, and other features that seem to require some sort of “explanation”.

**Table 2: Remarkable Features and Characteristics**

COUNTRY	REMARKABLE FEATURES/CHARACTERISTICS
AUT	Police related research has been mainly conducted at research institutes outside the universities that are not really specialised in police research; there is no tradition of police research in the police organisation or affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior.
BEL	Rather limited significance of research in the police organisation, complaint

	about deficits of coordination with regard to information on police related research in the country.
CYP	There is some police research both in the police organisation and the university, which appears quite remarkable when considering the size of the country.
CZ	Research at the Police Academy is conducted in the framework of a medium term research plan, and a large number of the academic staff of the academy are involved in research activities and projects.
DEN	Neither the Police Academy nor the rest of the police organisation maintain any research activities.
EST	The Police College is one of the colleges of the Public Service Academy of Estonia. Science and research are part of its assignments.
FIN	There is professional and systematic research with considerable human resources both within the Police Academy and at another research institute, affiliated to the government – quite impressive especially when considering size of the country and population.
FRA	Science and research are of rather limited importance at the Police Academy, and the academic sphere (universities) is hardly mentioned as a substantial source of police research: The relevant research is conducted and coordinated by IHESI (affiliated to Ministry of the Interior, research budget comes from the Ministry of Research).
GER	There is a broad range of research institutions inside and outside the police, but currently there is no specific research department or unit at the PFA – research is mainly conducted in cooperation with other institutions.
GR	The quantity and quality of police related research remain obscure – possibly signifying that there are certain research activities – but the impact on the police organisation is rather limited (except for training and evaluating of curricula?).
HUN	There is a remarkable amount of police related research conducted on many levels and in different institutional frameworks, but operating on limited resources. Impressive number of publications.
IRE	Research activities are carried out by a research unit situated in the police organisation and located geographically in the Police Academy. Police is also carried out from time to time by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.
ITA	Structure of the Italian national police forces is complex due to their number, i.e. five national police forces and their different training systems. Such a characteristic does not help to circulate and share research activity that each police force often conducts occasionally and for incidental reasons rather than according to a systematic planning. In order to overcome this situation, within the Multi-Agency Police Academy ( <i>Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia</i> ) there was established an ad-hoc Courses, Research and Study Unit entrusted with the task of promoting and spreading research activity.
LAT	The report mentions conflict between the Police Academy and the University – the university being negative about the academic quality of work at the Police Academy.
LIT	Police Academy = Law University, but the research department operates on very low human resources (the university's emphasis obviously is on training for the legal professions, not on research activities).
LUX	There seems to be a total lack of scientific or research activities in the police

	organisation – and in the country altogether, accompanied by a lack of ambitions to change the situation. (?) (Little demand for anything like police research?).
MAL	There are no research activities in the police organisation, but a few researchers at the university obviously compensate for the deficit.
NL	There is a high level of research activities in many domains of the administration, the universities, NGOs etc. Police Academy also conducts research and cooperates with academic institutions.
NOR	There is an impressive research department at the Police Academy, but there are no research activities in other branches of the police organisation. Patterns of cooperation on the national and international level suggest that research focuses on issues of peace keeping, transnational police cooperation and assistance etc. More conventional topics of police research are not mentioned.
POL	Police research is largely confined to several departments of the Police Academy. There is only little information on the universities, and obviously there is no government-affiliated research institution on the national level.
POR <sup>10</sup>	Students enter the Police Academy already having completed a university study and with an academic degree; considering research topics, there is a strong accent on psychology, victimology, profiling etc.
SK	The Police Academy has university status and a monopoly in police related research; significance and focus of research remain unclear...
SLO	At present there is no research unit and no research activities at the Police Academy; but an impressive amount of police and/or security related and criminological research is conducted at the universities and in research departments affiliated to the universities – impressive especially when considering the size of country/population.
SW	There is little information on the universities and their contribution to police research. The Police Academy has little ambition with regard to science and research, or rather “imports” these from other institutional sources, since there are impressive research departments and institutes both within and outside the police organisation.
SP	There is little information on the universities’ contribution to police research, but there seems to be cooperation between the police forces and certain universities (mainly in the context of training and education).
UK	The Police Academy is not so much involved in research itself, but there is a broad range of cooperation with universities (courses, certificates etc.). The Home office conducts, coordinates and funds a vast amount of police related research across the country, frequently involving cooperation with universities, but also conducted by a large research department.

The above table offers some additional information on national contexts and peculiarities of police research. However, the quintessence is not so easily summarized in a few words, except for the fact that national conditions differ in many respects. There seems to be one basic commonality, of course: With the exception of Luxembourg all countries under investigation provide and maintain some sort of infrastructure for police research activities. In some countries this infrastructure is based on impressive resources and can be considered quite produc-

<sup>10</sup> Information is based on the National Correspondent’s answers and relates to the Policia Judiciaria.

tive. In some countries there are large and professional research institutes that are specialized in police related research or among other tasks conduct police research regularly, equipped with substantial resources and manpower. (Typically, these institutions are affiliated to the police organisation, the Home Office or some other government agency, in other cases their profile is more “academic”.) For some countries police research appears as an activity with a single address, conducted by one dominant player in the respective country. In other cases police related research occurs in several domains and institutional settings. In some countries the Police Academy is among the main players in the field of police research (CZ, FIN, HUN, LIT, NL, POL, POR) – or there are no other players except for the Police Academy (EST, SK), in other countries focal points of police research are situated in other branches of the police organisation, or completely outside the police. For several other countries the information in the table confirms the impression or illustrates the fact that police research still is a relatively marginal task, in spite of existing infrastructure and organisational framework. Two sub-types can be distinguished, the first one applying to systems where police research is conducted occasionally and “on demand” (that is: without any permanent structure and resources) (for instance DEN); and others that largely manage to do without any scientific support of policing and security policy (especially LUX).

In some other cases the actual significance and shape of police research is difficult to evaluate, since *prima vista* knowledge of formal structures, assignments and competences tells only very little about practice, performance and routine. Furthermore, the table shows that in some countries the administrative infrastructure of police research is rather complicated and confusing: There seems to be a lack of coordination, and no informed subject can be supposed to possess a panoramic view of the national police research landscape that comprises a whole range of authorities and bodies engaged in the funding and conducting of research (especially, BEL, ITA, POL, SP).

More concretely, there are several countries for which the whole academic field of police science research is hardly or not at all mentioned in the material, which of course suggests (at least three) different types of interpretation:

- 1) there is no or only very little academic research on police related subjects;
- 2) the existing academic police research is considered not so relevant by the national correspondents (and probably: by the national police organisation);
- 3) the existing academic police research is branched out so widely and so fragmented across the country that any attempt to give a brief survey would be useless.

Generally speaking, the material in this point permits to distinguish countries where there is regular contact and cooperation between the police academy and the universities, and some others where the two domains of professional and academic training are clearly separated from each other – a distinction that will be illustrated and elaborated below (see 2.2.3)

## ***2.2 Police Research at the Police Academies***

### **2.2.1 Institutionalization of Police Research at the Police Academies**

Police science and research at the Police Academies can be described and analysed in many ways, examining for instance whether there is a legal basis for science and research tasks, the available resources for research tasks, the specific type of integration into the Academy as a whole, the impact on (advanced) training etc. Some of the central questions of course relate to the circumstances of institutionalisation, to the range of possible interpretations of research and science tasks in different countries, and to the more narrow or wider focus of topics that are understood to be legitimate and plausible subjects of police research, or “police academy business”.

The following table will provide information on the existence of specialized departments or units that deal with science and research matters, and will also describe and comment on the specific tasks and contexts. Wherever possible the comment will include some information on the human resources that are available for science and research activities – and in many cases this human resources indicator permits some understanding of the significance of science and research functions in the respective Police Academy.

A list of the institutes’ names as well as information on institutions and departments dealing with police research outside the Police Academies can be found in the appendix (Table 8: Institutionalization of Police Research, p. 53).

**Table 3: Research Department at the Police Academy**

COUNTRY	RESEARCH DEPARTMENT	COMMENTS
AUT	Yes	Established recently, developing knowledge management – relatively small unit (5 academics), not primarily engaged in conducting research activities
BEL	No	
CYP	No	Small research office located in the Police Headquarters of Nicosia
CZ		Research activities and competences distributed across the Academy with approximately 80 per cent of the staff engaged in research projects; a new department of research and science has been established.
DEN	No	
EST	Yes	The Public Service Academy of Estonia has a special research unit. Police research is also part of the assignments of both institutes of the Police College – Institute of Criminal Investigation and Institute of Police Studies.
FIN	Yes	Research unit with considerable human resources (16 academics, most of them with a social sciences background)
FRA	No	No research department, but teams who assign projects to researchers; “CAJ” – a unit (at the Police College) of 7 lawyers that provides updated information on penal laws and analysis of their implementation.
GER	No	A Working Group for Police Science prepares concepts and seminars on police science.
GR	No	
HUN	Yes	Department of Research Organising (5 researchers) coordinates and documents research, but is also engaged in conducting research besides other tasks.
IRE	No	A research unit (7 employees) geographically located at the Academy carries out research on behalf of the police organisation and disseminates research findings from other sources.
ITA	Yes	Courses, Research and Studies Service (7 senior police officers) deals with all scientific and research matters (mainly on management techniques, didactic programmes, evaluation)
LAT	Yes	Research department (4 academics) is well integrated into the Academy, main topics of research: criminal law, criminalistics, police law
LIT	Yes	Research centre (2 to 4 employees) coordinates and supports research activities within the Law University (two faculties provide police training)
LUX	No	
MAL	No	

NL	Yes	Research Group consists of 12 social scientists with no police background. Main topics of research: Police leadership, crime analysis, public order management, community policing.
NOR	Yes	Research department comprises 13 full time academic researchers – cooperates in national and international networks
POL	No	Research work is mainly performed in 4 specialised organisational units of the Police Academy
POR <sup>11</sup>	Yes	Research Unit (2 academic researchers plus a variable number of university trainees in sociology and psychology) is part of the Social Sciences Department.
SK	Yes	Department of Science and Foreign Relations comprises 6 academic employees; tasks are defined according to the Academy's priorities or assigned by the Ministry of Interior Affairs.
SLO	No	Police College still in the phase of development; one of the aims for the future is to establish a research unit of its own.
SW	No	There is no research department – however, there is a chair of police science and a part time professor conducting research on criminological and police related topics.
SP	No (Guardia Civil)	The most institutionalised form of research is conducted at the University Institute of Internal Security, based on an agreement between the University and Guardia Civil (three academic researchers)
	Yes (National Police)	10 researchers; occasional co-operations with universities
UK	No	A satellite office (three fulltime researchers) of the Crime and Policing Group (Home Office) is based at the National Centre for Policing Excellence at Bramshill.

Approximately half of the Police Academies possess a specialized unit/department that mainly or exclusively conducts science and research tasks. However, these departments/units greatly vary in terms of human resources and research capacities. A special unit/department for science and research does not necessarily imply a (relatively) high status of police research, especially in cases where resources are scarce and/or the unit is also responsible for some other tasks. - In some cases there is no specific research department, since research activities are carried out regularly by several units or departments (CZ, POL). And in some other cases the lack of a research department at the Police Academy does not primarily reflect the low relevance of police research in the respective country but the fact that there are rather professional research institutions and units in other branches of the police organisation or outside and the police academy primarily “imports” scientific knowledge from reliable and competent external sources.

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<sup>11</sup> Information is based on the National Correspondent's answers and relates to the Policia Judiciaria.

In several countries the national correspondents mention substantial change that has occurred recently, or state that the national system of police training and police research will change in the near future – usually implying that the status and relevance of science and research for police training will possibly increase.

**2.2.2 Research Topics of Police Related Research at the Police Academies**

Only part of the material contains satisfactory information on the typical and recent subjects of police research that is conducted and delivered at the Police Academies. The following table will assemble systematically the information on topics of recent police research, and also contain brief comments on these research topics. For approximately half of the countries research topics are mentioned, sometimes relating to specific research projects conducted at the Academy or in cooperation with other research institutions, but in most cases rather giving some information on typical subjects and the general priorities of research. In 7 out of 26 countries there are no (substantial) research activities at the Police Academy (AUT, BEL, CYP, DEN, LUX, MAL, SLO). In some other countries research is carried out regularly but there is no information on topics (GER, LAT, POL, SK, SP).

**Table 4: Research Topics in the Academies**

COUNTRY	POLICE ACADEMY RESEARCH TOPICS	COMMENT
AUT		No research activities at the Academy yet, training and establishing “knowledge management” in the police organisation as the basic tasks.
BEL		No information on research topics; there seems to be police research on different levels, organized and funded by several authorities, but there is a striking lack of coordination.
CYP		No research activities at the Academy.
CZ	Theory and practice of forensics; The uses of criminological research for criminal and legal practice; Social, psychological and pedagogical aspects of police activity and improvement of police training; Present problems of police science development and transfer of knowledge into practice	No specific research department, but a clear majority of the numerous staff are involved in research projects.  Concrete research projects are developed and conducted in a framework of more general programmes. The given titles obviously refer to these more general topics.

DEN		No research activities at the Academy.
EST	Forensics; Criminology; Police Sociology.	Topics do not relate to actual research activities but indicate the subjects on which the Academy is supposed to carry out research.
FIN	Police work; Police psychology; Narcotic crime research; Economic crime research; Crime surveys.	Research unit with considerable human resources and qualification (mainly social sciences, interdisciplinary).  The emphasis is on policing and crime related topics.
FRA	Analysis of penal laws and their implementation ("CAJ" unit)	Except for the CAJ there is occasional research (no information on topics), obviously there are no permanent structures, but research on demand).
GER	Among others: Youth Crime, Public Order Policing, Role of Police in society, Ethics in major events, Police Public Relations, Child Abuse (AGIS project), Principles of Police Science	Research is usually conducted in cooperation with other institutions, no information on topics.
GR	(Training programmes and evaluation of courses?)	Research activities at the Academy largely related to the development of training programmes and evaluation (?).
HUN	Topics are mainly connected to subjects of advanced training, like pedagogy, sociology, psychology, law, management theory, criminology, forensics, maintenance of law, human resource management, history of law enforcement, sociological investigations, opinion poll and mass media analysis. Furthermore, there is cooperation in the framework of several EU-projects on more specific topics related to security, safety and law enforcement issues.	Two types of research: The first one connected to advanced training subjects, the other related to specific research projects, sociological investigations and participation in projects on a national or international level.
IRE	Cocaine market and police response; Restorative justice and juvenile offenders; Public attitude surveys; CCTV; Service to crime victims; Violence against women; Re-offering by juveniles cautioned by the police; Outsourcing of non-core police functions;	Titles of current research projects by research unit located at Academy  The main emphasis is on providing police effectiveness and service to public.
ITA	Research is mainly related to the development of didactic programmes for the courses of the	Information relates to the Multi Agency Police Acad-

	Academy and evaluation measures.	emy. Furthermore, research activity is conducted, often in co-operation with academic institutions, by the investigative units of the various police forces, in the specific areas they are competent for, and within each police force psychologists monitor specific crimes such as serial crimes, violence crimes and crimes involving children on a regular basis.
LAT		No information on research topics and projects. There is a special budget for science and research, interested researchers may apply (thus, research topics depend on the initiatives of "interested researchers").
LIT	<p>Changing status of police in the context of European integration;</p> <p>Transforming police from state force into social service;</p> <p>Introduction and enforcement of international norms of police ethics in Lithuania;</p> <p>Optimising the managerial structures in police and law enforcement ;</p> <p>Modelling of police activities in the fight against new and increased negative social phenomena;</p> <p>Optimising of police use of force;</p> <p>Social, psychological and legal aspects of law enforcement officers' personal activities;</p> <p>Law enforcement officers' lifestyle and health;</p> <p>Road Traffic Safety problems;</p> <p>Information technologies (IT) and police work;</p> <p>Interrelations between the police and private security enterprises;</p> <p>International police activities connected to changes in the structure of international crime;</p> <p>Police responsibility in crime control and crime prevention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Academy/University has participated in several research projects (on the training of officials for the reform of the legal system in Lithuania; illegal drugs control strategies; violence between the public and the police</p>	<p>The list of topics relates to the spectrum of police related research that is delivered by the Law University of Lithuania, also serving as a Police Academy and providing police training in two of its five faculties.</p> <p>Obvious emphasis on subjects that are related to the various difficulties and necessities of recent social and legal change, restructuring of law enforcement agencies in the context of European integration etc.</p>

	in Lithuania).	
LUX		No research activities on the national level.
MAL		No research activities at the Academy.
NL	Main lines of research are : Police Leadership ; Crime and Crime Analysis ; Public order management ; Community Policing.	Research unit with considerable human resources and qualification (mainly social scientists with no police background).
NOR	Role of the police in international peace-keeping missions is one of the topics	Research unit with considerable human resources and qualification (social sciences, interdisciplinary); no satisfactory information on typical and most relevant research topics.
POL		No precise information on research topics; however, research is regularly conducted at four departments of the Academy (Institute of Prevention; Institute of Criminal Duty (?), Institute of Education and Improvement for Police Management Personnel; Institute of Law and Social Sciences). Thus, research can be supposed to focus - among some other subjects - on crime prevention, criminalistics, police management.
POR <sup>12</sup>	Crime Patterns and Trends in Portugal and Europe; Offenders' and Crime Victims' Profiles; Criminal Investigators' Profiles; Crime Prevention Strategies.	Research unit comprises no more than two researchers, but a variable number of university trainees participate in research activities
SK		No information on research topics.
SLO		No research activities at the Academy.
SP		No information on research topics for the Guardia Civil; no information on the National Police, except for the fact that there is a research

<sup>12</sup> Information is based on the National Correspondent's answers and relates to the Policia Judiciaria.

		institute in their Academy (National Security Institute), with a staff of ten researchers.
SW		At the Academy a certain amount of research is conducted by one professor (part time), and by several teachers in the frame of their doctoral studies; no substantial significance of and emphasis on research at the Academy- at least by Swedish academic or professional standards.
UK		No research activities at the Academy, but regular cooperation with several academic institutions. The Home Office "Crime and Policing" group maintains a satellite office at the Academy (three researchers). General topic: Improving Police Effectiveness.

A first glance at the table reveals a few core topics of police research, and some others that come up rarely or only in specific countries. Mainstream police research is conducted on crime related topics, both in a criminological (social control, legal policy) and criminal investigation perspective. A second core topic relates to policing and police work, sometimes with a focus on management and leadership tasks, in other cases stressing the management of public order and community policing. These two standard topics obviously play a prominent part in several countries. In some other countries there is an emphasis on subjects directly connected to (advanced) training, and on designing and evaluation of courses, curricula etc. (especially GR, ITA). In some countries – typically characterised by a relatively high status and significance of police research – the emphasis is primarily on issues of policing, prevention, security and social control, and on analysing specific types of crime in their wider socio-economic context (for instance FIN, NL, IRE, HUN). Sometimes a more general and reflexive social science approach to problems of policing and law enforcement is suggested in the material, in other cases scientific and research topics reflect a more conventional perspective on crime control and law enforcement issues. Another focus of research is mentioned in the information from the Czech Republic, where theory and practice of forensics and the uses of criminological research for legal policy are examined. (This appears quite remarkable, since the notorious problems and tensions of theoretical and practical knowledge are rarely addressed in the rest of the material.) In the case of Lithuania where the Police College is part of the Law University, the mentioned research topics mostly reflect the current situation of legal and political change and the necessities of adapting the legal structures (including the police authorities) to European standards, and of developing principles for the (re)building of the national administration. Issues of police ethics and police officers’

life styles coming up as relevant issues to be researched – a remarkable, far from conventional, topic completely absent in the information from the other countries, and possibly pointing to a blind spot of police research.

### 2.2.3 Academic Status and Relation to Universities

The table below shows different parameters to illustrate the police colleges' academic status and their relation to universities. The existence of a legal basis for science and research at the academies and the status as well as the acceptance of the graduation (by universities) are described. Furthermore different modes of cooperation with the academic field will be identified.

**Table 5: Academic Status of the Police Academies and Relation to Universities<sup>13</sup>**

COUNTRY	Legal Basis <sup>14</sup>	Academic Degree	Acceptance	Training for Research	Relation to University
AUT	yes	no	no	not now but in future	no
BEL	no	no	No		no formal cooperation
CYP	no	no	no	Yes	cooperation concerning programmes and teaching University of Cyprus (Department of Social and Political Sciences)
CZ	yes	yes (full)	yes	not now but in future	Police Academy has University status
DEN <sup>15</sup>	no	no	no	No	no
EST	yes	yes (Bachelor)	yes	Yes	Yes. The master programme in Public Administration (MPA) is run in cooperation with Tallinn Technical University.
FIN	yes	yes (Bachelor)	yes	Yes	cooperation in education with 2 Universities (Police College Diploma as part of a Masters Study)
FRA	yes <sup>16</sup>	not by College but through University		Yes	strong mutual exchange concerning teaching and education with University of Lyon
GER	yes	no, but University status in 2007		yes	University staff holds lectures at PFA and partly co-

<sup>13</sup> The exact wording of the questions can be found at page 49.

<sup>14</sup> Legal Basis (order/mission) for research in the statutes of the police college.

<sup>15</sup> We have very little information about Denmark on this subject.

<sup>16</sup> Answer given in the interview: ENSP "is able" to carry out research.

					operation in research projects.
GR	yes	yes	yes	no	University status of the Police Academy; cooperation mainly concerns training
HUN	yes	not now but in future (Bologna Process); at the moment: diploma - state recognized college degree		not in the curriculum but through initiatives	Universities of Budapest, Pécs, Miskolc: possibility for police officers to study police science; common research projects; conferences
IRE	no	yes (Bachelor)	yes	yes	Training benefits from input from universities
ITA	yes	Different in the forces			some co-operations concerning training
LAT	yes	yes (Master)	yes	? (no information)	Conflict rather than cooperation
LIT	yes	yes (full)	yes	yes	Police Training takes place at the Law University
LUX	no	no	no	no	no
MAL	no	no	no	no	cooperation in one course with Institute of Forensic Studies
NL	yes	no	no	no	cooperation in research activities; certain possibilities for mutual exchange in education
NOR	yes	yes	yes	not now but in future	Police University College is organizationally part of the police, academically part of the University system; Norwegian Network of Police Research (including the Department of Criminology/ University of Oslo)
POL	yes	no <sup>17</sup>	yes <sup>18</sup>	?	cooperation for specific (research) projects
POR <sup>19</sup>	yes	special case: candidates applying for the Polícia Judiciária College must have a University degree			Cooperation for specific projects with the "Instituto de Educação e Psicologia" (Universidade do Minho)
SK	yes	yes (full)	yes	yes	no
SLO	yes	no	yes	yes	cooperation in specific research projects; "study besides work" and grants for

<sup>17</sup> In addition to higher vocational courses (for which students get the title "certified officer") the Police Academy runs post-graduate vocational courses for graduates from universities/ colleges.

<sup>18</sup> PA graduates may continue their studies (1,5 -2 years to obtain M.A. at selected universities).

<sup>19</sup> Information based on the national correspondents' answers (Polícia Judiciária)

					police officers to study
SP (G.C.)	yes	yes (?) <sup>20</sup>	yes	yes	“Memorandum of Understanding” with Universities (distance learning)
SP (N.P.)		students coming from University		no	“Memorandum of Understanding” with University of Salamanca
SW	no	no	partly	no	cooperation in educational matters (e.g. part of training for top leaders consists substantially in University studies)
UK	no	not at the College but through Academic partners		no	numerous contacts with Universities (mainly research)

18 out of 26 European countries do have a legal basis for science and research in the statutes of the police college. In most of these countries police research is institutionalized at the police colleges (AUT, EST, FIN, HUN, ITA LAT, LIT, NL, NOR, POR, SK). Only a few countries where a legal bases provides or prescribes research and science do not have a special research department, but in most of these countries special units are in development (GER, CZ, SK) and/or research is currently carried out in working groups (GER), unit teams (FRA), or within other departments (POL, CZ).

Some Police Academies have university status: CZ, LIT, GR, SK, NOR<sup>21</sup>. In these countries the degrees awarded by the Academy are fully recognised as academic and accepted by universities. In Finland, Ireland and Latvia students at the police college get academic degrees at the police college as well, while in France and in the United Kingdom academic graduation is only possible through academic partners. Germany and Hungary are planning to change their status. Ten countries (many of them rather small, e.g. DEN, LUX, MAL, SLO) do not offer academic diplomas or degrees on completion of higher police training. In Italy, Spain and Portugal the different police forces are trained at different colleges and police schools with various regulations concerning academic degrees and acceptance by the academic world - therefore this will not be further described here. Only nine police academies offer a special training for science and research while some others are planning to establish it.

As far as cooperation between police academies and universities is concerned, 4 constellations can be identified:

1) Police Academies that have university status: LIT, SK, NOR, CZ, GR. In Lithuania and Slovakia, the academies are (more or less) monopolists in the field of police research. In the

<sup>20</sup> allows to attend a Masters Study.

<sup>21</sup> The Police University College is organizationally part of the police, academically part of the University system.

Czech Republic, there is no other academic institution mentioned (but there exist other institutions like the IKSP or the Institute of Criminalistics). The Norwegian Police University College is part of the Norwegian Network of Police Research, where staff and students from the Department of Criminology (University of Oslo) constitute the other major group (along with researchers from other institutes and police analysts). The Greek national correspondent mentions faculties at universities that deal with police science and stresses cooperation concerning education<sup>22</sup>.

2) The main mode of cooperation with universities concerns education. Mutual exchange of knowledge, professors etc. is practiced routinely and intensively in France, Germany, Sweden<sup>23</sup>, and in the United Kingdom. The Irish Garda College benefits from input from a number of other universities and colleges (including the University of Limerick, St. Patrick's College Dublin and the National University of Ireland at Galway). In Malta a one year course is offered jointly with the Institute of Forensic Studies (University of Malta). In several countries training at the police college enables the graduate to continue his/her postgraduate studies at (selected) universities (e.g. EST, FIN, HUN, IRE, SLO, SP, SW partly, UK). The Spanish police, for example, have special agreements with several universities ("Memorandum of Understanding" concerning distance learning). In Slovenia a special programme allows police officers to study besides work (and to receive 80 to 100% of their salary). In Italy, co-operation between the academic world and police academies is two-fold; on one hand, there is an increasing number of agreements whereby at police academies several subjects are taught by university professors from academic institutions; on the other hand, a recent law envisages that in recognition of the courses attended at police academies, police officers are awarded credits that they can use towards a degree from national universities with which ad-hoc agreements have been entered into.

3) In some countries the police academy cooperates with academic partners not only in educational matters but also concerning research: CYP, GER, HUN, NL, POL, SLO, UK<sup>24</sup>. Some of the Academies of these countries intensively work together with the academic sector, while others cooperate only on specific projects or topics (e.g. Portugal mentions a cooperation with the "Instituto de Educação e Psicologia da Universidade do Minho" on "the Portuguese Arsonist Profile").

4) Some countries do not or only rarely cooperate with the academic sector. Several reasons can be identified: If the country is very small, there might not be a very elaborated academic tradition in police research and therefore nobody to work together with (LUX, EST?). Aus-

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<sup>22</sup> Police Research at Greek Universities seems to be an occasional topic, but not a regular or institutionalized branch of academic activity on the national level.

<sup>23</sup> Substantial parts of the curriculum of the Advanced Leadership Management Program for top leaders consist of university studies in various subjects.

<sup>24</sup> Cooperation between the Police Academy and universities mainly relates to issues of training and less to research projects, since the Police Academy is not primarily engaged in research activities. With regard to the national level, universities are engaged in research projects by the Home Office.

tria, Belgium and Denmark do not mention any formal cooperation with universities, neither in education nor concerning research. The existing academic institutions are not considered as relevant partners or cooperation is not performed on a formal basis (BEL<sup>25</sup>). The police academies' attitudes toward science and research – discussed in the following chapter – might partly explain this lack of cooperation.

#### **2.2.4 Police Academies' Attitudes toward Science and Research Tasks**

The following chapter seeks to identify and to construct from the material different types of European Police Academies, considering their attitude toward science & research tasks. Obviously these typical attitudes do not primarily reflect the Academy's intentions and programme, but a national pattern of assigning tasks among institutions. The aim here is not so much to distinguish between "good" and "bad" practice, but to describe empirical types that have developed in specific national contexts and circumstances for some reason. As with all construction of ideal types they are derived from empirical material, but the empirical cases may deviate from the ideal type in one or two minor aspects.

1) Academies that value science and research tasks highly, regularly conduct research activities, and are engaged in the dissemination of scientific results and knowledge in many ways (for instance CZ, FIN, HUN, NL, POL, POR...). There are institutionalized patterns of research organisation and coordination and – at least in some cases – remarkable human resources are reserved for research purposes, usually with a considerable level of qualification and competence (especially: CZ, FIN, NL, NOR). In some cases, the available human resources seem less impressive (for instance POR, HUN), but obviously this can be compensated in various ways and by means of cooperation with other institutions. Typically, the Police Academy is one of the main players in the national field of Police Research, or even holds a monopoly in countries where no other research institutions or units are regularly and systematically engaged in police related research. However, a strong emphasis on science and research functions in the Police Academy frequently coincides with the existence of some other relevant research institution(s) in the field of criminology, police science, legal policy research, security research etc.

2) Academies that mainly import the available scientific knowledge on police related subjects from research institutions and other sources outside the academy (usually: research units in other branches of the national police authorities, research departments affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Justice, other significant research institutions, more or less connected to the academic field or some universities etc.), but are not engaged in doing research themselves, since others provide the relevant knowledge that is required to perform police training, advanced training etc. (Sweden and the United Kingdom are closest to this ideal type). In the case of the UK, research tasks are mainly carried out or coordinated by the

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<sup>25</sup> The National Correspondent from Belgium complains about a lack of cooperation between all the relevant institutions.

Home Office, frequently including cooperation with academic institutions (universities); in the case of Sweden, research and production of knowledge are mainly conducted by research institutions belonging to the police organisation and councils affiliated to the government.

3) Academies with a formal university status or otherwise integrated in the national system of higher education, and designed to offer training and instruction for a specific profession on an “academic level”, but with rather little or definitely no emphasis on conducting research and on teaching the basics of research methodology. Obviously the students are not expected to do research themselves but to develop skills and competences required in their future jobs. (For instance GR, LAT, for some other countries displaying a similar pattern the ideal type requires some modifications.)

4) Academies that mainly or exclusively function as training institutions, with their immediate tasks defined rather narrowly, and with little opportunity (ambition? motivation?) to promote a more scientific and demanding understanding of police training. Skills of policing are understood to require little academic knowledge and training. Several examples of this type of Police Academy can be found among the smaller European countries (CYP, DEN, LUX, MAL, SLO). In some of these cases there generally is a low level of police research in the respective country (LUX), in others police research is conducted sufficiently in other departments or units in the police organisation (CYP, SLO), and/or in the academic field (DEN, MAL, SLO).

### ***2.3 Research within the Police Organisation***

As has been shown in the previous chapter, in about half of the countries there is a department or institute for police research at the Police Academies. However, in some countries, police research is carried out and institutionalized in other branches and departments of the police organisation. As Table 8 (see appendix page 53) shows, institutionalized police research in the police organisation – that is not carried out at the Academies – often concerns criminalistics and forensic science, for example at the Swedish “Statens Kriminaltekniska Laboratorium” or the Czech “Institute of Criminalistics”. The Slovenian Unit for Analyses and Research within the Criminal Police Directorate might be another example.<sup>26</sup>

It must be stated that the information on this issue was probably incomplete – some correspondents (from the Academies) probably did not have the full information about other units within the police organisation or they did not think of forensic sciences as relevant research in this context. It can thus be presumed that those institutes that were mentioned are rather important players in the field (e.g. the Swedish “Statens Kriminaltekniska Laboratorium” employs 160 researchers with various academic backgrounds), and/or cooperate very closely with the police academy.

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<sup>26</sup> The Slovenian national correspondent also mentions several individuals engaged in research and science at the Police Directorate.

Other countries show different constellations: In Cyprus a Research and Development Department at the Police Headquarters in Nicosia exists. At the Spanish Guardia Civil a special cabinet called “Analysis and Prospect Office” carries out criminological and sociological research ordered by the General Direction. The Spanish Guardia Civil as well as the Cypriot Police do not have a special institute or department of science at the Police Academy (in that respect the Spanish National Police has different structures<sup>27</sup>).

Police research in Ireland is mainly conducted by the “Garda Research Unit” that is based at the Garda College but is attached formally to the Police Headquarters. Furthermore there is the Quality Service Bureau (also based at the Garda College), an Organisation Development Unit conducting short term research projects on strategic and resource management matters at the Police Headquarters, and the Garda National Traffic Bureau, engaged in research on the policing of road traffic and road traffic safety.

As has been mentioned before the situation in Italy is rather complex. There are several police forces with specialised research units in most of them (e.g. Violent Crime Analysis Unit at the Central Directorate of the Criminal Police, a research unit at the Traffic Police Training Centre in Cesena (obviously conducting research on road traffic related subjects) and a Science and Research Unit at the Carabinieri Department for Scientific Investigations).

The German BKA (“Bundeskriminalamt”) maintains two large research institutes: There is the “Kriminalistisches Institut”, engaged in criminological research and criminalistics. On the other hand the “Kriminaltechnisches Institut”, is a large forensic research institute with about 300 employees. The BKA and its research activities will be described more detailed in the upcoming chapter.

## ***2.4 Focal Points of Police Research***

The following chapter offers some additional information on several research institutions outside the network of Police Academies that can be considered focal points of police related research in Europe. The focus is on major players in the field of research on criminology, law enforcement and social control institutions, with most of the given examples not primarily or exclusively specialized in police science or police research in the strict sense. However, police related subjects are regularly dealt with. The research institutions are described in terms of main fields and perspectives of research, tasks and competences, and – wherever possible – some information is given on human resources, staff or other infrastructure, and on affiliation to government agencies and branches. In most cases two sources of information were exploited: The correspondents’ statements and comments on these institutions, and – wherever accessible – information from the internet.

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<sup>27</sup> There is a research department – the National Security Institute - in the Spanish National Police Academy.

**Table 6: Focal Points of Research**

<b>Research Institute</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p><b>Czech Republic:</b>  <b>IKSP</b> Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague  <a href="http://www.ok.cz/iksp/">http://www.ok.cz/iksp/</a><sup>28</sup></p>	<p>IKSP is an independent budget organisation and legal subject. The organisation is managed by the CR Ministry of Justice. IKSP is interested first of all in research, study, and analytic activity in the area of criminal law and justice. It examines the causes and reasons of crime and related pathology phenomena. Questions of criminal policy and crime control are studied with a focus on repression, prevention and penology. At present (2005) the staff comprises 22 researchers (most of them lawyers, sociologists and psychologists).<sup>29</sup></p>
<p><b>Finland:</b>  National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki  <a href="http://www.om.fi/optula">http://www.om.fi/optula</a></p>	<p>The “National Research Institute of Legal Policy”, established by the Ministry of Justice and successor of a former “Institute of Criminology” focuses on research on legal policy, on the analysis of crime and crime control development and on the evaluation of new legislation. The institute participates in and promotes national and international cooperation in the field of legal policy research. The institute also publishes a yearly report on analysis and evaluation of crime and crime control development in Finland. Permanent staff comprises 15 academics.</p>
<p><b>France :</b>  <b>INHES</b> Institut National des Hautes Etudes de Sécurité  <a href="http://www.inhes.interieur.gouv.fr">http://www.inhes.interieur.gouv.fr</a></p>	<p>The institute animates and coordinates research activities on internal security matters and disseminates research findings (in: “les cahiers de la sécurité intérieure”) . One aim of the institute is to link theory and practice and to close the gap between practitioners and academics. The INHES depends on the Ministry of Interior and, for research projects, on the Ministry of Research. Besides engaging and financing scientists the INHES carries out special research projects, but the research department is rather small (5-6 researchers).</p>
<p><b>Germany:</b>  <b>BKA</b> Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden  <a href="http://www.bka.de">http://www.bka.de</a></p>	<p>The departments of the BKA are engaged in a wide range of criminological and forensic research activities. Recent research (since 1998) is mainly targeted at the integration of classical criminological and forensic research and scientific consulting and support of operative case analysis, scientific monitoring and evaluation of crime patterns and crime trends.</p> <p>The „Kriminaltechnisches Institut“ with an interdisciplinary staff of 300 employees is one out of 8 departments of the BKA. The core task is to conduct some 10.000 case related examinations per year (firearms - criminal investigation department...).</p>
<p><b>Germany:</b></p>	<p>The MPI Department of Criminology conducts research on</p>

<sup>28</sup> Only available in Czech language.

<sup>29</sup> Communication from Ing. Alois Schulz (April 2005).

<p><b>MPI</b> Max Planck Institute, Freiburg/Br.  <a href="http://www.iuscrim.mpg.de">http://www.iuscrim.mpg.de</a></p>	<p>the criminal justice system, including empirical research on legal sanctions, research on the prison system, victimological research, interdisciplinary work on criminological projects and comparative analysis of legal systems. Recent research projects – among many others - include the comparative analysis of crime, crime victims and fear of crime, money laundering in European perspective, community crime prevention, juvenile delinquency in the community, transnational police cooperation, organized crime and drug markets etc. In 2003 149 persons were employed at the institute (30 scientists and 51 junior researchers).</p>
<p><b>Germany:</b>  Ruhr University Bochum  <a href="http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/kriminologie/">http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/kriminologie/</a>  <a href="http://www.thomasfeltes.de">http://www.thomasfeltes.de</a></p>	<p>At the chair of criminology and police research (Professor Thomas Feltes) three types of research are conducted: Applied research, especially on the effects of preventive and repressive measures and on the development of crime prevention strategies. Another type of research seeks to integrate training and research and mainly consists of small research projects with students participating in the research in order to get acquainted with research methods and to clarify the practical relevance of criminological theory. Furthermore, there is some basic research on crime and crime control issues. – Current research includes a project on “Police Use of Force”.</p>
<p><b>Germany:</b>  <b>KFN</b> Criminological Research Institute Niedersachsen, Hannover  <a href="http://www.kfn.de">http://www.kfn.de</a></p>	<p>KFN is an independent, interdisciplinary research institute. The aim of the institute is to carry out and promote practice-oriented criminological research. The staff comprises about 15 researchers. Among other topics research projects focus on various aspects of crime, analyses of crime statistics, changes in police work and working conditions of police officers, violence against police officers, prisons etc. - Numerous publications (research reports, books, articles...)</p>
<p><b>Hungary:</b>  <b>OKRI</b> National Institute of Criminology, Budapest  <a href="http://www.okri.hu">http://www.okri.hu</a></p>	<p>The National Institute of Criminology is a research institute supervised and financed by the Attorney General of the Republic of Hungary. It is the largest criminological research institute in Hungary. The main objectives of the institute are: to contribute to the improvement of forensic sciences by its scientific activities; to support the emerging initiatives in crime prevention; to offer assistance for a legal and efficient application of law. The institute maintains permanent contact with national and international researchers and scientists. Staff comprises 24 researchers.</p>
<p><b>The Netherlands:</b>  <b>WODC</b> Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum  (Research and Documentation Centre), The Hague  <a href="http://www.wodc.nl">http://www.wodc.nl</a></p>	<p>The WODC, the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, is an international criminal justice knowledge centre with 5 different units (Management Support Unit, Research Unit, External Research Unit, Statistical Data and Policy Analysis Unit, Documentary Information Unit). The centre is engaged in the development and evaluation of justice policy by defining research</p>

	<p>policy, conducting research, collecting and providing information, etc. Recent publications concern drug related problems (the Dutch cocaine trade), radicalisation and Jihad, migration, and organized car theft.</p>
<p><b>Slovenia:</b> Faculty of Criminal Justice, Ljubljana<sup>30</sup> <a href="http://www.fpvv.uni-mb.si">http://www.fpvv.uni-mb.si</a></p>	<p>The Faculty of Criminal Investigation (former College of Police and Security studies, former affiliated member to the University of Ljubljana) is now a member of the University of Maribor. 14 academics (7 Ph.D. and 7 M.A.) are engaged in research. Publication: the periodical journal Varstvoslovje.</p> <p>The Department of Criminal Investigation, Criminology and Criminal Law is one of the faculty's main departments operating in the fields of forensics, criminology and criminal law, and areas relating these core areas of study. The department's teaching, research and consultancy work is aimed at developing studies in the prevention, investigation, detection and proof of criminal activities, studying causes and different forms of criminality, crime statistics and analysing new approaches to forensics. There is a special focus on studying contemporary forms of organised crime including economic crime, money laundering, corruption, human trafficking, computer crime and crimes of the state. In addition to their research and teaching work, department members closely cooperate in consultancy and training work for police criminal investigation departments, prosecution services and courts.</p> <p>Research activities also cover the study of policing, prosecution, courts, prisons and other correctional and supervisory institutions, and security provision in contemporary society in general.</p>
<p><b>Sweden:</b> BRÅ National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm <a href="http://www.bra.se">http://www.bra.se</a></p>	<p>The main competence of the council is to promote crime prevention work, to develop concepts and to supply the government and the authorities with information, and to evaluate measures etc. - The number of employees amounts to 60 (including 25 researchers and 5 statisticians). The Council is financed entirely by the state. The Council has a Scientific Council, mainly professors of psychiatry, criminology and the like, contributing advice and guidance to the R&amp;D activities. The Council also produces Sweden's official crime statistics, evaluates reforms, conducts research to develop new knowledge and provides support to local crime prevention work.</p>
<p><b>Sweden:</b> Swedish National Forensic Laboratory (Statens Kriminaltekniska Laboratorium), Linköping <a href="http://www.skl.police.se">http://www.skl.police.se</a></p>	<p>The Laboratory carries out all kinds of forensic investigations and research in related areas. It is part of the National Police Board, though with a rather independent position. The Laboratory trains all forensic experts in the police, and maintains excessive contacts with other institutions in similar fields, both on the national and interna-</p>

<sup>30</sup> Belongs to the University of Maribor, but is physically located in Ljubljana.

	<p>tional level. The staff comprises approximately 160 researchers with various academic backgrounds. The majority of the Laboratory's budget comes from governmental grants.</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom:</b> Home Office, London Crime and Policing Group Research &amp; Statistics <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>The Crime and Policing Group (C&amp;PG) is part of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. It is divided into four main research programmes ("Improving Police Effectiveness", "What Works in Reducing Crime", "Measuring Crime", "Analysing Crime".) The staff comprises over 100 researchers, the majority of them based at the Home Office Headquarters in London, whilst others are based in regional offices in England and Wales. They are drawn from a wide range of backgrounds, both academic and practitioner focused. C&amp;PG routinely work with other organisations and academic institutions.</p> <p>The Police Scientific Development Branch (PSDB) is a core part of the Crime Reduction and Community Safety Group of the Home Office. (Structure to deliver: Providing accurate technical advice to ... Home Office policy units and the police; improving the operational effectiveness and efficiency of the police service ...; supporting the Home Secretary's responsibilities for counter-terrorism.)</p> <p>The Research Development and Statistics Directorate is an integral part of the Home Office and offers a list of numerous research reports and publications on various topics related to crime, crime control, policing etc.,</p>

The list of course cannot claim to be complete since it is mainly based on the information that was considered relevant by the national correspondents. It just focuses on illustrating some of the remarkable institutions, their competences, and the organisational framework. The list contains both highly specialized research institutions in the field of forensics and criminal investigation techniques, and others with an emphasis on a not so narrow social sciences perspective on issues of security policy, legal policy, law enforcement, criminology etc.

Obviously the listed examples can be considered relevant in terms of their contribution to (national, and in several cases: international) police science and to police training. Some of these institutions are closely affiliated to the national police, and therefore generate scientific knowledge that is regularly used at the Police Academies and also informs police practice; in other cases their emphasis is on the support of the national government, and to guide policy makers in the field of law enforcement and security. In some cases substantial financial resources are supplied by the national Ministry of Science (INHES, KFN). In most cases the financial resources are mainly provided by the state. Organisational patterns and integration into the institutional framework are very different: Some of the institutions are part of the police organisation (BKA, Kriminaltekniska Laboratorium), others are part of the Home Of-

lice (Crime & Policing Group), the Ministry of Justice (WODC), are affiliated to, but formally independent from the Ministry of Justice (IKSP), depend on the Attorney General (OKRI), are organised as academic institutes that receive substantial funding from the state (MPI, National Research Institute of Legal Policy). Two more examples are directly situated at a University (Ruhr Universität Bochum – Chair of Criminology and Police Research, Faculty of Criminal Justice – University of Maribor).

To a certain extent it comes as a surprise that – according to the information provided by the national correspondents - there are no such “dominant” or “central” research institutions in some of the larger European countries, for instance ITA, POL, SP, and that also applies for several medium-sized and most of the smaller countries. At the same time some relatively small countries (for instance FIN, SLO) maintain research institutes of that type. Thus, the existence of large and professional research institutions that exclusively – or among other competences - specialize in police related research does not merely reflect the size or stage of development of a specific country and its “scientific domain”, but essentially varies with political priorities and decisions – and mainly depends on a regime’s decision to treat issues of criminal policy, law enforcement and policing as deserving permanent scientific expertise, and to provide substantial human and financial resources for establishing and maintaining the respective structures. One might – with no more than a pinch of speculation - conclude that in some European countries there is a strong belief that scientific knowledge is indispensable for the provision of security and justice, and is preferably generated in think tank like organisations and “laboratories”, while in other countries there are some functional equivalents to that “*Verwissenschaftlichung*” of policy, or the legitimacy of the national security and justice policy is based on other sorts of knowledge, reason – and authority.

## **2.5 Scientific Publications**

The following table lists publications on police (related) research. The focus is on *scientific* publications meaning that journals that focus on other aspects of the police and report on news, events, information, etc. are not considered. Again the chapter is based on the answers given by the national correspondents and on information given by Janos Fehervary.

**Table 7: Scientific Publications on Police Research<sup>31</sup>**

COUNTRY	by the Police College		by the Police	
	AUT	„SIK Journal“	4 times a year	-
BEL	-	-	-	-
CYP	-	-	-	-
CZ	PA CR Proceedings: Security Theory and Practice	Twice a year	Magazine: “kriminalistika” (Criminalistics)	4 times a year
DEN	-	-	-	-
EST	-	-	-	-
FIN	-	-	-	-
FRA	-	-	-	-
GER	Periodical: „Schriftenreihe der Polizei - Führungsakademie“	up to 4 times a year	Many other publications, e.g. BKA	
GR	-	-	-	-
HUN	Booklets on Hungarian Policing	50 per year	Yes, several	-
IRE	-	-	Police Management Journal	4 times a year
ITA	Periodical: “Rivista trimestrale della Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia”	4 times a year	Several (by different forces)	-
LAT	Yes	4 times a year	Yes (no name given)	
LIT	Jurisprudence Public Policy and Administration Social Work <sup>32</sup>	12 times a year 4 times a year 2 times a year	Newsletters (Prevention, Road Traffic Control)	-
LUX	-	-	-	-
MAL	-	-	-	-
NL	Journal of Safety and Safety Service	-	-	-
NOR	2 research report series	-	-	-
POL	„Przegląd Policyjny” (Police Review) „Policja” (Police)	Both quarterly	“Police Gazette” (occasional inform. on research)	
POR	“Polícia e Justiça”	Twice a year	-	-
SK	Periodical: Police	4 times a year	-	-

<sup>31</sup> See also the description of other publications on police research at next pages. The integration of this information to the table would have made it unclear or confusing.

<sup>32</sup> These three Publications published by the Law University of Lithuania.

	Theory and Practice			
SLO	Security (occasional information on research)	12 times a year	-	-
SP	“Ciencia Policial” (Police Science Magazine) <sup>33</sup> and others			
SWE	-	-	“Kriminalteknik” (Criminal Investigation) <sup>34</sup>	
UK	-	-	-	-

### Other Publications on Police Research

Denmark: Since 1975, the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology releases a newsletter, the *Nordisk Kriminologi*, in Scandinavian languages. It contains news from the Secretariat, news from the fields of criminology and criminal policy in the Nordic countries, announcement of conferences, and a selected list of new Nordic criminological literature. It is published three times per year.

Estonia: There are no special scientific publications focussing on police research matters, but it is possible for scientists to publish results of police research in the journal “*Juridica*”, a publication of the University of Tartu on the matters of law.

Finland: There are no special scientific publications focussing on police research, but there is a journal of justice and the editor of this journal is a senior researcher from the Police College.

France: The INHES publishes “*Les Cahiers de la Sécurité Intérieure*”. This periodical is a social science review, important not only for the police but also for the scientific community. There exists also a “*lettre de l’INHES*” and “*les mensuels de l’INHES*”.

Germany: The most important editor in the field of police science is the “*Verlag Deutsche Polizeiliteratur*”. There are publications of the police trade unions. Another editor is “*Police and Science*” (*Polizei & Wissenschaft*).

Hungary: The National Institute of Criminology publishes *Criminological Studies* and the Hungarian Criminological Society edits *Criminological Publications*. The Ministry of Interior publishes the periodical called “*Szemle*”. Each year a “*best of Szemle*” is published containing English translations of the most interesting articles.

Italy: The “*Revista di Polizia*” (The Police Magazine) is a collection of doctrines, techniques and legislation edited by University professors and senior Magistrates. “*Gli Stranieri*” focuses on legal studies and legislation.

<sup>33</sup> Published by the National Police.

<sup>34</sup> Not entirely scientific.

Latvia: Scientists from the Police Academy publish their articles in official governmental and other newspapers.

Slovenia: The Faculty for Criminal Investigation publishes a periodical called "Varstvoslovje" and the Institute for Criminology (at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana) publishes "Criminology".

Spain: The University Institute of Internal Security (IUISI) cooperates with the Guardia Civil. The Institute publishes 2 books per year containing research results. Some of the research conducted by the IUISI or the Guardia Civil is published by the Home Affairs Ministry.

Sweden: The National Council for Crime Prevention publishes the journal "Apropå" (By The Way), devoted to crime prevention matters. The Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute publishes the bi-monthly "VTI aktuellt" (Institute News) and the journal Nordic Road and Transport Research in English (3 times a year). All these journals cannot be classified as scientific in the strict sense of the meaning.

The Netherlands: Two publications in Dutch are: "Justitiele Verkenningen" (Judicial Explorations; published by the Ministry of Justice) and "Tijdschrift voor Criminologie" (Journal of Criminology).

United Kingdom: There are numerous research reports published by the Home Office.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> See webpage: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html)



### 3. Conclusions and Perspectives

#### **Status and Significance of Police Research in European Countries**

As for an interim balance, several countries with a remarkably high status and significance of police research can be identified from the available reports and information: When taking the size of the country and population into account, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom obviously correspond to very or relatively high standards. In most cases this implies that a couple of research institutions (including the universities) and a considerable number of researchers are involved, and that research is delivered on a relatively wide range of topics. There is a permanent infrastructure of police research, and there is some networking among the most significant players in the field. Furthermore, police research in these countries typically bears some significance for policy making and the shaping of national discourses on law enforcement and security matters. Some other countries like for instance France, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain seem to display satisfactory amounts, qualities and arrangements of police research, without any striking deficits – even if the situation is not so easy to evaluate from the available information, and further examination and clarification would be useful. Considering most of the other European countries under investigation the situation obviously is less satisfactory, and at least some “not so strong points” can be identified. However, two sub-types of countries and national research frameworks must be distinguished: 1) Small countries where the limited demand for police research has been typically met by a few individual researchers and/or a small research unit (at the police organisation or at a university department), and where up to now there seems to be little demand or necessity for expanding or upgrading the national infrastructure of research, and 2) some medium-sized to large countries, where one might expect a more differentiated and more effective infrastructure of research to exist, and where the present situation as described in the material points to evident deficits and shortcomings – at least when comparing the conditions to those of similar countries and regimes.

With the exception of Luxembourg all countries under investigation maintain some sort of infrastructure that can be used for conducting and/or coordinating police related research, but resources, capacities, topics, priorities and patterns of research are extremely different, and striking differences can also be observed when just focusing on the group of traditional European welfare states. Certain countries maintain several research institutions, some of them provided with considerable human resources and funding, in others the available police research is more concentrated, with only one or two units or institutes being involved. In several countries police research altogether appears as a relatively marginal or occasional activity, conducted by a few researchers who have provided some “research on demand”, and without any permanent and substantial infrastructure. In some countries the Police Academy (and its Research & Science Department) is among the main players in the field (CZ, EST, FIN, HUN, LAT, LIT, NL, NOR, POL, POR, SK), in others the most significant focal points of research are situated in other branches of the police organisation (GER, IRE,

SW), are affiliated to some department of the government (FRA, UK), or have been established as independent research institutions (GER).

Considering some countries (for instance: BEL, ITA, POL, SP), the actual significance and shape of police research is difficult to evaluate from the available information. A more adequate understanding probably would require additional interviews with experts from the different domains of the national scientific community, or even some sort of ethnographic fieldwork. In some cases the difficulties start with the complicated and confusing structures of police organisation, in others the problem mainly results from the fact that there seems to be little communication between the police apparatus and the “scientific community” outside of it, which is probably why national correspondents could not provide satisfactory information on research activities at the universities.

The national correspondents’ answers also make possible to identify some of the impressive focal points of European police (related) research, all of them characterized by a permanent infrastructure of research and considerable human resources, some of them rather specialized in certain types of research and analyses (usually: criminal investigation, forensics), others providing more comprehensive approaches to different aspects of criminology, law enforcement, security and social control issues. Impressive institutions of that type exist in several European countries (for instance FRA, FIN, GER, HUN, NL, SLO, SW, UK), but there is no equivalent in most of the other – larger or middle sized – European countries. Thus, the existence of large and professional research institutions that exclusively – or among other competences – specialize in police related research does not merely reflect the size or the “stage of development and modernization” of a specific country and its scientific domain, but essentially varies with political priorities, decisions and style of governance. Since these major players in the field typically require considerable and regular funding from the national government, they primarily depend on the regime’s decision to treat issues of criminal policy, law enforcement and security as requiring scientific expertise and permanent monitoring, and to provide substantial human resources for establishing and maintaining the respective structures. Obviously in some European welfare states there is a strong belief that scientific knowledge is indispensable for the provision of security and justice, while in others there are some functional equivalents to that “*Verwissenschaftlichung*” of policy. In other words: In these countries the legitimacy of the national security and justice policy is primarily based on other sorts of knowledge, reason – and authority.

### **Types of “good practice”**

The material suggests that there is no such thing as “best practice” of police research, or to put it in other words: Even very good and impressive practice can be fairly useless when it does not correspond to the national framework and conditions, and the other way round: Types of practice that appear less satisfactory at first sight may prove largely sufficient or even remarkable solutions when considering the specific conditions and circumstances under which they have (been) developed. Different countries need different quantities and

styles of police research, and different kinds of infrastructures can be suitable to deliver the type and amount of research that is demanded.

However, several varieties of “good practice”, i.e. structures and arrangements of police research that work well, considering the specific conditions on the national level, can be identified:

+ A science & research department is (formally or factually) integrated into the Police Academy, well equipped with human resources and infrastructure (= several researchers, at least some of them with academic background, preferably interdisciplinary), well integrated into the rest of the Police Academy and the relevant other branches of the police organisation, occasionally or regularly cooperating with some other national academic research institutions (university departments etc.), also acting as a “knowledge broker” in the field of police related science and research (on the national level and beyond). Resources and competences are sufficient for conducting research and/or participating in research projects and some involvement in police training. The department also maintains contacts with policy makers in the field of law enforcement and possesses a sort of panoramic view of the national research landscape (including universities, individual researchers etc.). This type of organisation is recommendable for middle sized countries, and especially applies to FIN, HUN, NOR, NL. A similar situation is in IRE where the research unit is in the police organisation but outside the Academy.

+ Another productive but very different pattern of police science and research can be derived from the information from Sweden and the United Kingdom (and with some modifications also applies to France and probably Germany), and is primarily characterized by the fact that the Police Academy is not so much involved in scientific and research tasks itself - or in the case of Germany conducts research mainly in cooperation with other research institutes - these are primarily accomplished in a very competent and professional way by some other research institutions and networks, with impressive human resources, not only in terms of quantity, but also qualification, and infrastructure. The Police Academy rather makes use of science and research results (publications), adapting them for the task of (advanced) training etc. On the other hand, research findings are directly and routinely fed into the system of policy and decision making. (In these countries engaging in research activities would appear as a futile attempt of competing with systems and individuals that can be supposed to be much more competent and professional, or to interfere with others’ business and tasks.) At the same time there is the ambition to draw on scientific expertise when designing and improving training activities, and police work in general.

+ Another reasonable model can be distilled from the information that was supplied by correspondents from some small European countries where obviously there has been very limited demand for and only very little tradition in police related research in the past, where resources are scarce, and where the national societies are not so much “penetrated” by social sciences as is the case in some western or northern European welfare regimes: The model is

based on the interplay of one small research unit at the police organisation (combining statistics, documentation and routine evaluation tasks) or the Police Academy and a university department where a few researchers (exclusively or regularly) engage in research in the field of police research, law enforcement, criminology etc. Exchange between the academic researchers and the police authorities includes the academics' participating in training at the Police Academy as well as their conducting research on police related subjects (going beyond evaluation of crime statistics etc.). The patterns described for CYP and MAL come very close to that ideal-type construction.

### **Some Obstacles to "Good Practice":**

The following list is meant to give some impression of significant obstacles to police research that can be derived from the material.

- + "Police science and research" are treated as relatively marginal activities and tasks (which is especially striking in countries and societies that otherwise consider themselves "advanced" welfare states, and as "knowledge societies").
- + Science and research activities are limited to a single or only very few topics, for instance for the special purpose of designing and/or evaluating police training, or criminal investigation subjects and techniques etc. (At the same time there is little or no research that reflects on police work in general, on criminological issues, security and public order etc.)
- + Science and research tasks are not really integrated into the rest of the police organisation – special research activities have only little impact on practical work, on policy and implementation.
- + Science and research activities are understood as very distinct performance, conducted by and for (police, law enforcement) "insiders", relevant only for a special profession, and not for society in general, occurring without any apparent links and connections to the other branches and the mainstream of the social sciences (especially: sociology, political science, psychology, criminology), and without much attention for extra-legal (especially: socio-economic, cultural) determinants of police work and law enforcement.
- + There is a lack of communication (or interpenetration) between police organisation and the national system of higher education (universities etc.). (As a usual consequence, the Police Academies are not so informed about what is going on at the universities and whether there are any relevant activities in the field of police related research.)
- + There is a lack of coordination with regard to police related research on the national level (there are various branches and units of the police organisation, various police forces, research institutions and departments affiliated to the government, independent research institutions, universities and university departments etc. doing their work with only occasional mutual awareness...)

Contrariwise, Police Academies that manage to avoid, to circumnavigate or to overcome the listed obstacles and pitfalls, typically tend to engage in high quality research, in terms of academic and methodological standards, but also considering practical relevance.

### **Plausible Tasks and Activities of Science & Research Units/ Departments at the Police Academy:**

As can be derived from the material, research departments/units are assigned and/or conduct a wide range of activities, connected to their special task. The information supplied by the experts and national correspondents points to the following tasks and activities:

- + Conducting research (according to the Academy's own priorities, or negotiated in some way with representatives of relevant boards/institutions/authorities);
- + Coordinating research activities in various branches of the police organisation, Ministry of the Interior etc.;
- + Documentation of research and scientific material;
- + Knowledge management, providing information;
- + Organising scientific events, conferences etc.;
- + Forging and maintaining (international) contacts, participating in research networks etc.;
- + Adapting scientific results and reports for (advanced) training purposes;
- + Designing training, courses, curricula etc.;
- + Evaluating training, courses etc.;
- + Developing concepts (of police science and its institutionalisation at the Academy);

### **Special tasks in order to achieve integration of European police research:**

Last, but not least the material points to a number of special tasks and prerequisites that would be useful to foster the integration of European police research, and obviously have not been achieved up to now.

\* The coordination of police research on the national level remains an important task in several countries where there still seems to be little evidence on research activities and projects and where there is a tendency of conducting some police related research in many different institutional settings – with only little exchange of information. The coordination task of course is also relevant in countries with more than one police force, and with a decentralized field of academic institutions, especially when contact between police and universities is limited and the police (including the Police Academy) for some reason are not so informed about scientific and research activities that are carried out at various university departments and independent research institutes, or institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Justice and the like. (The lack of coordination of course could be remedied by building networks and associations on the national level, circulating newsletters, organizing meetings and conferences etc.)

\* Another demanding task, especially in countries where there is a certain tradition of police research and a wide range of institutions involved in that research would consist of collecting (and facilitating access to) all relevant material on police research (or more generally: on empirical knowledge relevant to the police and policing), and to provide the Police Academy, the rest of the police organisation and all the other interested subjects with information.

In principal this task can be entrusted to the Police Academy (in case there is some infrastructure of research and documentation), to a research department at the national Home Office or at some branch or unit of the police organisation, or eventually to a university department that is regularly involved in police research and cooperates with the national police organisation or Home Office. This sort of unit or department would have to act as a “knowledge broker” on the national level, and of course should contribute to and inform the Police Academy’s training activities.

\* For some of the smaller European countries where there have been no more than sporadic activities in the field of police research and where there is no satisfactory infrastructure for police research there should be possibilities to participate in trans-national networks, not only on the European and CEPOL-level, but also on the regional level. (For certain kinds of cooperation and for certain tasks the regional sphere seems more adequate and relevant than the European level.)

### **Concluding Remarks and Prospects**

As has been stated in the introductory chapter, the survey’s aim was to provide some general and basic information (and evaluation) on European Police Research, and on Police Academy’s contribution to that research. The catalogue of questions has addressed some topics in order to receive precise information on specific facts and items, but also included some questions that asked for descriptions and comments on certain subjects. In many cases the experts and national correspondents provided information on facts (as far as possible and applicable for their country), and some also delivered elaborated comments on various aspects of police research in their country. However, the material is not really satisfactory for some countries (for instance BEL, FRA, ITA, POL, POR, SP). In part this is due to the fact that the expert or national correspondent obviously could provide no information on certain research activities and institutions (that can be supposed to exist and to deliver relevant research). In other cases there seems to be an extremely rich and branched out field of police research so that any attempt to describe it would demand extensive research and compilation. In countries of this type (for instance GER, NL, SW, UK) probably there is no individual expert that can be assumed to know about all the researchers and institutions that are involved in police related research, and consequently a more comprehensive description would require to collect information from at least a couple of experts and informants.

This also means that a number of questions and issues still remain to be clarified, and further examination will be needed. This – among other subjects - also applies to the question of practical relevance of police research. Generally speaking, the material suggests a considerable level of practical relevance of police research, or maybe: experts and correspondents mainly or exclusively referred to the type of police research that is considered relevant from the perspective of the police and law enforcement agencies, and did not elaborate on other sorts of police related research that is more “academic” and “theoretical”.

Another aspect of police research (at the Police Academy) that ought to be further examined and described relates to the range of topics that are understood as “police research” or “police science”. Information from several countries points to very different approaches to the subject of police research, and at first sight this rather indicates a rich and dynamic field of research that also responds to recent social change, and mirrors the very different criteria of relevance across European countries and cultures, and should not be (mis)understood to indicate a profound and deplorable state of confusion on what police research should be about, and what sorts of subjects “really matter”. Even if some mainstream topics of police research can be easily identified from the material, and can be assumed to be relevant in most European societies (for instance research on various aspects of policing, police work in general, crime patterns, crime trends and crime control measures, public order, prevention, security provision, police ethics, public opinion on police and security issues etc.), some more information on concrete projects should be collected and exchanged. Again, information should not only be drawn from experts from the police organisations, but also from sources closer to the “academic field”.

Finally another reason for further surveys and research activities ought to be mentioned. In some countries under investigation the field of police training and research has been changing over the last years (AUT, CYP, EST, ITA, LAT, SLO) and in some other countries reforms and restructuring are expected to occur in the near future (CZ, EST, GER, HUN, ITA, NOR, SLO, SP). Consequently the experts and national correspondents from these countries had some difficulties to respond adequately to certain questions, and typically referred to the present situation, adding some remark on prospective changes, or by referring to (concrete? vague?) plans of reform. It is also in this respect that the information will need updating and reworking in the future.



## Appendix

### A) Catalogue of Questions for the Expert-Interviews

#### **Part 1: Status of research and science at the national police college**

1. Is there a legal basis (order/mission) for research and science in the statutes (constitution) of the police college in your country?

*If so:*

- 1.1. Please give us a copy of the legal basis for research and science at the police college (if possible in English)
2. Is it possible for students of your police college to get an academic degree by the college?
3. Do universities of your country accept the study or the graduation at the police college?
4. What is the relation of the training at the police college to training at universities in your country?
5. Is there a special training for research and science at your police college? What kind of training?

#### **Part 2: Institutionalisation of police research**

*Please give separate information about the research institution at your police college and within the police organisation and about external police research institutions in your country.*

6. Is there a special institute or department (branch) for research and science at the police college (for senior police officers) in your country?

*If so:*

- 6.1. Please give us the name and contact address of this unit and the name of a contact person there.  
Can you give a web address (URL) for them, in case you know of an Internet representation?
- 6.2. What are the activities and competencies of this unit? What are the members of this unit doing? Who decides about the aims and scope of duties? Do the results influence the police practice and training - and how?
- 6.3. How many researchers are working in this unit and what are their academic / occupational backgrounds?
- 6.4. How is the unit integrated into the organisation of the college and of the police institution?  
How is the co-operation with the other parts of the college organised?
- 6.5. Is there a systematic and permanent co-operation from this unit with research institutions within and outside the police organisation? What kind of research? What kind of institutions (names and addresses)? Please give examples of typical co-operative projects - if there are any.

- 6.6. Could you give us some information about the budget and financing of the unit and research projects?
7. Are there (other) research units (department, institute) – apart of and outside the police college in your country?

If so:

- 7.1. Please give us the name and contact address of this unit and the name of a contact person there.  
Can you give a web address (URL) for them, in case you know of an Internet representation?
- 7.2. What are the activities and competencies of this unit? What are the members of this unit doing? Who decides about the aims and scope of duties? Do the results influence the police practice and training – and how?
- 7.3. How many researchers are working in this unit and what are their academic / occupational backgrounds?
- 7.4. How is unit integrated into the police organisation?  
How is the co-operation with other parts of the police and with the police college organised?
- 7.5. Is there a systematic and permanent co-operation from this unit to research institutions within and outside the police organisation (national and international)? What kind of research? What kind of institutions (names and addresses)? Please give examples of typical co-operative projects – if there are any.
- 7.6. Could you give us some information about the budget and financing of the unit and research projects?
8. Is there a specific institute for police research and science outside the police in your country (e.g. University-Institute)

If so:

- 8.1. Please give us the name and contact address of this institute and its director.  
Can you give a web address (URL) for them, in case you know of an Internet representation?
- 8.2. What are the activities of this institute? What are the research priorities of this institute?
- 8.3. Do the research findings of this institute influence the police practice and training – and how?
- 8.4. How many researchers are working in this institute and what are their academic backgrounds?
- 8.5. What is the relation of this institute to the police and police college? Is there a systematic and (well) established co-operation?
- 8.6. Could you give us some information about the budget and financing of the institute and research projects?
9. Are there individual researchers (not working in research units or institutions)
- within the police college .....
  - within the police organisation .....

- from outside the college / police organisation .....

who work on research projects for the police college / organisation permanently or for specific topics? .....

### **Part 3: Publications**

*Please give separate information about the research publications at your police college and within the police organisation and about external police research publications in your country.*

10. Is there a scientific periodical publication (e.g. journal, periodic, newsletter) for research and science published by the police college of your country?

*If so:*

10.1. Please give us the name of this publication and a copy of the last number

11. Is there a scientific periodical publication (e.g. journal, periodic, news letter) for research and science published by the police (not police college) of your country?

*If so:*

11.1. Please give us the name of the publication and a copy of the last number

12. Is there a scientific periodical publication (e.g. journal, periodic, news letter) for police research and science published outside the police or police college in your country?

*If so:*

12.1. Please give us the name of the publication, the address where you can get it and if possible one copy of the last number



*B) Institutionalization of Police Research*

**Table 8: Institutionalization of Police Research**

COUNTRY	Research Institute at the College	Res. Institute in the Police but outside College	Institute outside the Police specialised in Police Research	Other Institutes/ Individuals partly engaged in Police Research
AUT	Institute for Research and Science (Ministry of Interior/ SIAK)	-	-	Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology; Institute of Conflict Research
BEL	-	-	"Institute national de Criminology en Criminologicalistic" (Ministry of Justice)	Universities of Gent, Leuven and Brussels
CYP	-	Research and Development Department (Police Headquarters, Nicosia) <i>Ph. Akamas</i>	University of Cyprus (Dept. of Social and Political Sciences), <i>A. Kapardis</i>	
CZ	Upcoming; <i>V. Porada</i> (engaged in science and development)	Institute of Criminalistics ( <i>J. Hlavacek</i> ), Institute for Protection of Citizens, others	-	Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention (IKSP), <i>M. Scheinost</i>
DEN	-	-	-	University of Copenhagen (Legal Sciences); Roskilde University (Danish Centre for Youth Research Assignment) Secretariat for Legal Information (Ministry of Justice), <i>N. Koch</i>
EST	No special institute (but: Institute for Criminal Investigation)	-	-	Chair of Criminology and Sociology ( <i>I. Aimre &amp; U. Traat</i> )
FIN	Yes (no name given)	-	National Institute for Legal Policy	
				National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health ; Researchers at Universities of Turku and Tampere
FRA	No special institute (but: different unit teams; "Centre d'Assistance Judiciaire")		IHESI (National Institute of Interior Security); Centres for Police Research at the Universities of Nice and Toulouse	CNRS Grenoble ("Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique")

GER	No special unit (but: working group at the Dep. of Law and Social Sciences, <i>H.-G. Jaschke</i> )	KI (kriminalistisches Institut) of the „Bundeskriminalamt“ and Institutes of the „Landeskriminalämter“	at the „Polizeifachhochschulen“; Criminology Depts. at Universities; Max Planck Institute; Ruhr-University Bochum; Criminological Research Institute Niedersachsen Hannover; Working groups (e.g. AKIS, etc.)	
GR	-	-	-	Law School; Social and Political Studies University
HUN	Law Enforcement Managers' Advanced Training and Research Institute (Dept. of Research Organising), <i>Z. Németh</i>	-	-	National Institute of Criminology (OKRI); Headquarters of the Hungarian Border Guards; Association of Law Enforcement Researchers; Criminology Depts. of Universities (Budapest, Pécs, Miskolc)
IRE	Garda Quality Service Bureau	Garda Research Unit ( <i>K. O' Dwyer</i> );	-	Institute of Criminology (University College Dublin), Centre for Criminal Justice (University of Limerick), others
		Organisation Development Unit at the Police Headquarters in Dublin; Garda National Traffic Bureau		
ITA	Courses, Research and Study Service (Multi Agency PA); other units in the different forces	Several specialised units in the different forces	-	Universities
LAT	Department of Science and Research Work	-	-	-
LIT	Research Centre of the Law University of Lithuania	-	-	Law University of Lithuania; Centre on Crime Prevention (Soros-Foundation)
LUX	-	-	-	-
NL	Research Group <i>W. Stol</i>		Many other police research units e.g. WODC (Dep. of Justice), private organisations, Universities (Amsterdam, Leiden and Twente)	Several universities and many other institutions
MAL	-	-	-	Institute of Forensic Studies (University of Malta), <i>J. Azzopardi</i>
NOR	Research Depart-	-	(Norwegian Network	Department of

	ment, <i>T. Bjorgo</i>		of Police Research; Nordic Network of Police Research, Nor- wegian Consortium for Research in Terror- ism and Intern. Crime)	Criminology of the University of Oslo; Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (special Police Advisor); Norwegian Defence Research Establish- ment
POL	No special unit (but 4 Institutes that carry out research besides training activities)	-	-	Universities (“Institu- tions combining research and education”)
POR	Social Sciences Department of the ISPJCC		ISCPSI (Instituto Su- perior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna)	APAV (Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima), Instituto de Educação e Psicologia da Universidade do Minho
			CEJ (Centro de Estudos Judiciários)	
SK	Department of Science and For- eign Relations	-	-	-
SLO		Unit for Analytical and Research Work (at the Criminal Police Directorate)	Faculty for Criminal Investigation (former Police College, aff. to University of Maribor)	Defence Research Centre (at the Institute of Social Sciences at University of Ljubl- jana) ; Institute for Criminology (Faculty of Law)
	Individual Researchers			
SP G.C.	-	Analysis and Prospect Office (General Direc- torate)	University Institute of Internal Security (IUISI)	
N.P.	National Security Institute			
SWE	-	“Statens Kriminaltek- niska Laboratorium”; chair for police re- search; some other research units	National Council for Crime Prevention	numerous Depts. of Criminology
			National Road and Transport Research Institute	
UK	No (but satellite of the C&PG of the Home Office at Bramshill)		Home Office (Crime and Policing Group (C&PG) and Police Scientific Develop- ment Branch), Univer- sities	several Universities



### *C) Description of the Countries*

#### **AUSTRIA**

The „Institut für Wissenschaft und Forschung“ (Institute of Science and Research, one of six units of the Austrian Security Academy) has been established in 2003. At present the institute is engaged in establishing „knowledge management“ within the Police Academy, and to develop and provide a sort of documentation of police-related research. At the time of data collection the staff consisted of three employees with different academic backgrounds (a lawyer, a political scientist, a psychologist). Now there are 7 employees (5 academics). Since the institute is still in its phase of construction, there are no research results, and there is no elaborated program yet.

The institute also publishes a quarterly journal (SIAK-Journal). The institute maintains contact with other research institutions, both within and outside the universities. In Austria there are no research units that specialize in police research in the strict sense. There are two research institutes in Vienna that also carry out research on police related topics (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology; Institute of Conflict Research).

Students who study at the Police College do not get an academic degree.

#### **BELGIUM**

There is no separate institute for science and research at the Police Academy. In general, research is not so significant in the police organisation, resources for research projects are rather limited (150.000 EUR per year are available for research activities and projects within the Federal Police). There is more money for research within the Ministry of Justice and Interior. The „Institut national de criminology en criminalistic“ is associated (affiliated) to the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, there are some researchers at the universities of Brussels, Gent and Leuven, who are regularly involved in research on police related topics. There is a lack of coordinating police research activities.

(There are 9 police colleges in Belgium, 5 of them for „basic training“, the others more specialized.)

There are no publications on police research.

Students of the Police Schools do not get an academic degree and there is no formal cooperation between the schools and universities.

#### **CYPRUS**

There is no special institute for police research within the Police Academy, but there is a Research Office at the Research and Development Department in the Police Headquarters in Nicosia. In this department, 3 researchers carry out research in close cooperation with the Statistics Office, with other police departments, and with the Police Academy. As the Research Office has been established recently, there is not yet systematic and permanent cooperation with other research institutes outside the police except for the „Department of Social and Political Sciences“ of the University of Cyprus. This department is financed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Order and its five members do research on criminal justice issues including criminal law, police and policing. There exists a close co-operation between this department of the University of Cyprus and the Research Office.

There are no publications on police research issues in Cyprus.

It is not possible for students to get an academic degree at the Police Academy.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic (PA CR) is a state university with its seat in Prague. It was established in 1992. A department for research and science has been established in 2005. Doctor study program includes courses on the theory and methodology of science and research.

Research and training are strongly connected to each other, about 80 per cent of the academic staff (more than 100) are involved in research projects. Research activities are carried out in a general thematic framework (integrated science and research task). From 2000 to 2003 the main focus of research was on various aspects of police practice and the identification of societal demands regarding police practice.

There are other research units within the Police, for instance the „Institute of Criminalistics“ in Prague. (Considering cooperation with the Police Academy this is the most important.)

Outside the Police Organisation there is no other institution that is specialized in police research. However, there is the „Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention“ (IKSP), an independent research institute, managed by the Ministry of Justice which carries out research on criminal law, criminology, penology, and issues of criminal policy.

Publications: There is a PA CR Digest, published twice a year under the title “Security Theory and Practice”. Besides this, since 2000, a special issue of this digest concerning exclusively the problems of PR CR science and research is published once a year.

PA CR realizes a Bachelor, Master and Doctor (PhD) study programme in the area of security and legal studies, police management and forensics. The diplomas are fully acknowledged.

## DENMARK

There is no special institute or department for science and research at the Danish Police Academy. The same applies to the police organisation. One of the institutes at the Faculty of Law (University of Copenhagen) covers the areas of Criminal Law, Criminal Policy, Criminology, Sociology of Law and Psychology of Law. Outside the University there is the Danish Centre for Youth Research which has carried out research on groups of youth and their relations to the police. Furthermore, there is a special unit at the Ministry of Justice, dealing with police-related research, initiating research projects and forging contact between the police and the scientific world.

Publications: Newsletter Nordisk Kriminologi, edited by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (news in the field of Criminal Policy, Criminology in the Nordic countries etc., three times a year). Also: on-line bibliography of Nordic Criminology.

The diplomas of the Police Academy are not acknowledged at university level.

## ESTONIA

The Police College is part of the Public Service Academy of Estonia. Research and science are compulsory tasks of the Police College. Scientific work is also part of the training at the Police College.

Recently there have been established the Institute of Criminal Investigation and Institute of Police Studies within the Police College. Police research and science constitute a part of both Institutes' assignments. Estonian police education is changing rapidly.

Outside the Police Academy there is no other special organization for police research. There are a few individuals who have been engaged in police related research recently. There is hope that out of these activities and various Master theses police research will develop.

There are no publications specialised in police science and research, but it is possible to publish research results in this field in the journal *Juridica* of the University of Tartu.

The diploma of the Police College is in compliance of the Bachelor degree in Estonian higher education system.

## FINLAND

The Police College is responsible for research and development concerning policing. There are 3 units within the Police Academy: Education, Administration, Research. Research fields are: Police work, police psychology, narcotic crime research, economic crime research, crime surveys. The members of the unit (16 academics, most of them with a Social Sciences background) are mainly doing research work. Research is closely related to education: Some advanced training courses are based on the research work carried out at the institute. The results influence the police practice directly. Courses on basic methodology and a short thesis are included in the curriculum.

There are occasional co-operations with other units within the police. There are co-operations concerning crime surveys, alcohol and narcotics with institutions outside the police, with the "National Research Institute of Legal Policy" and the "National Research and Development Centre of Welfare and Health". The "National Research Institute of Legal Policy" focuses on research on legal policy, on analysis and evaluation of crime and crime control development and on evaluation of new legislation. The institute participates in and promotes national and international co-operation in the field of legal policy research. The institute also publishes a yearly report on analysis and evaluation of crime and crime control development in Finland. There are few academics doing police research at the universities of Turku and Tampere.

There are no publications on police research on the national level, however a senior researcher from the Police College edits a "Journal of Justice".

The degree given at the Police College is a Bachelor which is accepted at the Universities of Turku and Tampere. The Bachelor of the Police College is part of a Master study at the two universities.

## FRANCE

According to the law the „Ecole Nationale Supérieure de la Police“ (ENSP) is able to carry out research in the field of security. There is no special unit within the Police Academy, but there are different teams who assign special projects to researchers. Within the Advanced Training Department of the ENSP there is the „Centre d’assistance juridique“ (CAJ). The CAJ provides updated information and analysis on recent penal laws and their practical implementation for the whole national police. 7 lawyers with police practice background do concrete research on laws and their implementation and interpretation.

Outside the police there is the „National Institute of Interior Security“ (INHES, Institut National des Hautes Etudes de la Sécurité), under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, carrying out research and surveys on security matters. The institute has 5 to 6 highly qualified employees. The INHES also coordinates, animates, and finances research and publishes « Les Cahiers de la sécurité intérieure », a magazine read by the police as well as by the scientific community.

Furthermore, there is the INFPN („institut nationale de formation“) carrying out research activity on training, contents and methods.

The CNRS (centre nationale de la recherché scientifique) in Grenoble as well as the Universities of Nice and Toulouse are also working on security matters and doing police research.

Students do not get an academic degree by the ENSP, but it is possible for PST (“probational senior trainees“) to get an academic degree in Law and Security Policies by the university (the curriculum is mastered by the university, but students follow the curriculum at the Police College).

## GERMANY

According to the contract between the Federal Republic and the „Bundesländer“ (states) the „police leading staff college“ (Polizei-Führungsakademie, PFA) conducts research on police matters, mainly in cooperation with research institutions on the national and international level. At present there is no special department for research within the PFA, but since 2003 there is a working group for Police Science (in the department of legal and social sciences). The working group prepares concepts and seminars for police science.

There are regular co-operations with other research institutions (especially on subjects like „Police and Aliens“, „Corruption in the Police Forces“, „Crime Prevention Projects“ etc.).

Police research is mainly conducted by the Bundeskriminalamt (and some of the Landeskriminalämter), the Max Planck Institut at Freiburg and the Criminological Research Institute Niedersachsen, the Ruhr-University Bochum, and some other universities (departments of criminology). Furthermore, there are some remarkable working groups outside the police organisation that regularly deal with police related research topics (for instance AKIS (Arbeitskreis Innere Sicherheit).

The PFA’s periodical is called “Schriftenreihe der Polizei-Führungsakademie”. Research reports are regularly published in the Bundeskriminalamt’s „Forschungsreihe“. There are numerous publications associated to the aforementioned institutions that also inform about police related research and science. Furthermore, a few editors have specialized in police research.

Students do not get a Master degree at the Police College until now, but it is intended to develop the PSA into a Police University. At the moment, the graduation of the Police College is not accepted as an academic degree.

## GREECE

The Police Officer School has the status of a university. There is no special institute or department for research and science at the Police Academy. Scientific activities are largely limited to issues of improving the educational programs and teaching methods at the police schools, and the organization of scientific conferences on these subjects. There is no special training in scientific research methods.

Outside the Police Academy there are "research departments" for specific cases, for instance criminal investigation division. Results of their research are presented to the students.

In the academic field there are some faculties, such as the Law School and the Social and Political Studies University, where police research is being dealt with. Co-operation mainly concerns training.

There is no scientific publication, but a monthly police review magazine, where scientific articles on criminology etc. are published.

Since the Police School for Officers (within the Greek Police Academy) has the status of a university, students get an academic degree that is recognised by all relevant universities.

## HUNGARY

In the Police Academy there is the „Police College Law Enforcement Managers' Advanced Training and Research Institute“, with a „Department of Research Organising“. Besides advanced training the institute is responsible for coordination and documentation of research and its results (especially the coordination of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Interior and the work of other law enforcement research institutions). In the "Department of Research Organising", 5 researches conduct their own research projects besides other tasks. Results are used in training and given to policy makers. The main spheres of research are: management theory, law enforcement managers' training, advanced training, human resource management, history of law enforcement, sociological examinations, opinion poll and mass media analysis. There are limited resources for research, the department is mainly financed by project work (projects on a national level, participation in international research networks e.g. EU-projects).

Outside the police organisation there is the "National Institute of Criminology" (OKRI), supervised and financed by the Attorney General of the Republic of Hungary, with 24 researchers. Research is done on a broad range of forensic topics, initiatives in crime prevention, and law enforcement. Furthermore, there is the "Headquarters of the Hungarian Border Guards", Department of Training and Methodology. Research focuses on issues of training and advanced training as well as on the present and future operation of the border guards and questions of EU-integration. At the "Association of Law Enforcement Researchers" 12 researchers carry out research (part time) on democratic aspects of law enforcement, take part in education and training, organize publications, etc..

There are nine universities of law in Hungary, all of them have a criminology department and they conduct research in criminology. There are three universities of law where police officers with academic ambition study and receive their academic degree (Budapest, Pécs, Miskolc).

Publications: "Booklets on Law Enforcement" have been published for 4 years, 50 booklets every year. (Teachers from the Police Academy publish their work in this series.). Furthermore there are two periodicals on criminological issues, and a review published by the Home Office.

Currently it is not possible to get an academic degree at the Police College and universities do not accept the college's final exams. But in the near future, a Masters Study will be initiated and in 2006, the college will have a PhD training.

## IRELAND

A decision to establish a research and science function in the Police College was taken in 1993. The "Garda Research Unit"<sup>36</sup> was established in the College in 1994 but in a reorganisation line in 2001 was attached to Strategy and Service Branch in Police Headquarters. The Unit is made up of police officers and civilian staff. Garda researchers combine on-the-job training with academic development to Masters degree level. Civilian researchers are recruited taking account of their academic qualifications and personal experience. The Unit carries out research relevant to policing in Ireland, crime and criminology, and Garda management and development. The Unit also provides support for and encourages cooperation in research activities with other organisations and individuals. The Unit disseminates within the police organisation research findings from other sources. Research findings are fed directly into the policy development process. There are 7 people working in this Unit. Police research outside the Garda Research Unit but within the police organisation is limited (occasional short-term projects, research on road traffic safety etc.).

Outside the police, there is no specific institute for police research and science. However, several universities and institutes carry out occasional pieces of police research (Institute of Criminology, University College Dublin; Centre for Criminal Justice, University of Limerick). Police research at these institutions depends mainly on commissioned work and student theses, there is no formal police research programme.

The Garda Síochána publishes a police management journal four times per year, it reports on research results from time to time.

There is no systematic and permanent cooperation with other research institutions. However, the Unit welcomes opportunities to work in cooperation with outside researchers, and has good relations with other Irish researchers in the field.

Students at the Garda Síochána College can get a National Diploma in Police Studies and or a Bachelor of Arts in Police Management. The diploma and degree are recognised in their own right and can earn credits for purposes of gaining further academic qualifications elsewhere, at universities and other educational institutions.

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<sup>36</sup> The Research Unit is formally situated at the Garda Headquarters, but is not an integral part of the Police College.

## ITALY

Italy has five national police forces: *Polizia di Stato*, *Arma dei Carabinieri*, *Guardia di Finanza*, *Polizia Penitenziaria*, *Corpo Forestale dello Stato*. The Multi-Agency Police Academy (“*Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia*”) is an institution that offers advanced training for senior officers from different police forces focussing on the coordination between the various police forces. In the Academy senior police officers who have already been trained in the respective schools of the above mentioned five police forces, receive advanced training in security matters including particularly the fight against transnational crime.

Within the Multi-Agency Police Academy the ad-hoc established “Courses, Research and Study Unit” deals with all scientific and research matters and comprises 7 senior police officers coming from the five national police forces; it publishes a quarterly magazine on research that highlights issues concerning national and European coordination.

*Polizia di Stato* has a “Studies Division” established within its “Advanced Institute for Police Studies” that deals with managerial techniques and management of human resources as well as the content and evaluation of teaching programmes; it consists of seven police senior officers with a degree in law and one interpreter. *Polizia di Stato* has also other research units such as the Violent Crimes Analysis Unit, the Unit for the Study of Trafficking in Stolen Vehicles and the Cesena-based Traffic Police Training Centre.

As to *Arma dei Carabinieri*, there is the Institute for Professional and Military-legal Studies, the staff of which consists of 10 *Carabinieri* senior officers. This Institute is entrusted with the task of working out teaching programmes and carrying out evaluation. Furthermore, there is a Unit for Criminal Analysis consisting of 3 *Carabinieri* officers.

Other research units are established within the other three national police forces, i.e. *Guardia di Finanza*, *Polizia Forestale* and *Polizia Penitenziaria*. As to *Polizia Penitenziaria*, mention should be made of its Advanced Institute for Penitentiary Studies.

As to academic degrees, ad-hoc agreements entered into with some Italian universities envisage the organization of courses to obtain a master’s degree; the possibility for police officers from all the five national police forces to obtain a degree once completed the training courses attended at their respective academies as well as the possibility for them to use specialized courses attended at their respective academies as credits to obtain a further degree from the above mentioned universities.

In particular, *Carabinieri* officer cadets obtain a degree in law whereas *Guardia di Finanza* officer cadets obtain a degree in law and financial economic security science. As to *Polizia Penitenziaria* officers, they can attend a course to obtain a master’s degree. Finally, *Polizia di Stato* officers who already have a degree in law can attend a two-year master in security science.

## LATVIA

There is a legal basis for research and science in the Police Academy and there is a science and research department. The Police Academy is a university type higher school. There are three colleges at the Police Academy: police college, border guard college and penitentiary college. All these branches have research and scientific work. The staff of the department of science and research comprises 4 academics. The department is well integrated in the academy work as well as in police work. The main fields of research are: criminalistics, theory of criminal investigation, criminal law, police law.

There is no permanent cooperation with research institutes outside the police organisation, and there is no other research institute specialised in police research in Latvia. There are a few individual researchers though.

There is a journal Administrative and Criminal Justice, 4 times a year.

Students at the Police Academy can get a Master degree. Until 1999 it was possible to get a PhD degree at the Academy, currently there are attempts to reinstall it. (Obviously there were some doubts about the academic significance of the work done at the Police Academy from the side of the university.)

## LITHUANIA

Law University of Lithuania (former Police Academy) is composed of five faculties, two of them provide police training. Police training is included into the general university programme. There is a Research Centre of the Law University of Lithuania. This Research Centre with 4 employees has been established for the coordination and support of research activities within the university. There are approximately 40 researchers (at 17 departments) working on topics related to police and security.

The main research fields of the university are: legal development and changing police status in the context of Lithuania's integration into Europe, tendencies of criminality and strategies of crime prevention, international norms of police ethics, optimizing of law enforcement, police officers' lifestyle, interrelation between the police and private security agencies, police responsibilities in crime control and crime prevention and many others. There is also external funding (EU projects).

In addition to the activities of the Law University of Lithuania police related research is conducted at the "Centre on Crime Prevention" in Lithuania, an NGO that develops and implements crime prevention projects, financed by the Open Society Foundation (Soros Foundation).

There seems to be no cooperation between the Law University and other research institutions as far as police related research is concerned.

It is possible to get all academic degrees at the Law University of Lithuania (Bachelor, Master, PhD).

## LUXEMBOURG

There is no police research neither within the Police or the Police Academy/College nor outside the Police. Consequently, there is no cooperation between the Police Academy and other research institutions or departments. There are no publications. There is no information on any research activity at the university level.

There is no possibility to get an academic degree at the Police Academy/College.

## MALTA

There is no legal basis for scientific activities at the Police Academy, and there is no institutionalized research on the police and policing within the police organisation. In the academic field there is an Institute for Forensic Studies at the University of Malta which conducts research on policing and law enforcement agencies. The Institute is responsible for teaching, but is also engaged in research and consults the government in Home Affairs and Justice related matters. Research priorities include policing and corrections. The staff consists of two researchers (PhD).

There are no specific publications and periodicals on police research and police science. However, there is a police magazine (published quarterly) which occasionally contains some scientific topics ("Il Pulizija").

There is regular cooperation between the Police Academy and the aforementioned university institute: Members of the institute are regularly invited to lecture at the Police Academy, and also are members of the Academy Board. The university institute also receives part of its finances from the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs.

It is not possible for students to get an academic degree at the Police Academy.

## THE NETHERLANDS

Only recently a legal basis for research and science at the Police Academy has been introduced, and there is a research group at the Netherlands Police Academy. Main lines in research are: police leadership, crime analysis, public order management, and community policing. The research group consists of 12 social scientists with no police background (except for one). The research group cooperates permanently with researchers from the universities. There are many other police research units in the Netherlands, for instance at the Department of Justice (WODC). More than ten universities are regularly involved in doing police research. The main players in this field are: the Free University of Amsterdam, the University of Leiden and the University of Twente. Cooperation between the Police Academy and the universities mainly concerns research activities. Academic education and advanced professional training in the police organization follow different institutional patterns, with certain possibilities of mutual exchange.

Furthermore, there are at least 10 private organisations and several semi-governmental organisations that carry out police research.

The Police Academy publishes a "Journal of Safety and Safety Service" (founded in 2002). There are two other journals that mainly deal with judicial and criminological topics.

Students can get a kind of Bachelor or Master degree that is not recognised by universities but only within the police. It is not an academic degree.

## NORWAY

There is a legal basis for research and science and there is a special research department at the Police University College (PHS). At present, about 13 researchers work full time at the research department, all of them with an academic background (criminologists, psychologists, sociologists, etc.). Researchers from the Police University College participate in the Norwegian Network of Police Research and in a similar Nordic Network of Police Research. The Research Department is also involved in the Norwegian Consortium for Research and Terrorism and International Crime. PHS researchers also take part in number of Police Research Networks on the international level. There are no other research units both in the police organisation and outside. However, some police research is carried out by individual researchers at the Department of Criminology, University of Oslo.

There are no periodicals but two series of research reports published by the Police College.

Basic training for all police in Norway is a three year full time study. From June 2004 students receive a Bachelor degree which is accepted at the universities. At present there is no special training for research and science at the Police College, but will be included in a two year Master programme in Police Science starting in January 2006.

## POLAND

There is no specific research department at the Police Academy in Szczytno. However research work at the Academy is mostly performed by 4 specialised organisational units which run research activities connected to their statutory training activities. The units are: Institute of Prevention, Institute of Criminal Service, Institute of Education and Improvement for Police Management Personnel, Institute of Law and Social Sciences. The curriculum at the Police Academy does not vary essentially from the curricula at the faculties of law and administration at other universities and colleges. There are courses on police related disciplines, criminology, crime detection, etc. - In addition to standard academic courses such as legal sciences, philosophy, sociology and foreign languages, the Police Academy also runs occupation related courses (fighting organised crime, theory of operational work, tactics of prevention, police team work.)

Outside the Police Academy there are no other units within the police organisation which run research projects (until 2002 research activities were also carried out by the Central Criminal Laboratory and the Regional Criminal Laboratory Wroclaw). Outside the police organisation there are many institutions combining research and education (universities?).

There is some cooperation for specific projects between the police and those institutes.

The Police Academy publishes two magazines that also contain information on scientific and research activities. Occasionally the articles are published in Central Police Headquarters' "Police Gazette". Outside the police organisation there are many magazines related to science and research.

Students at the Police Academy get the title "certified officer" which enables them to continue a Masters Study at university (at the faculties of law and administration, political sciences or other faculties at selected universities).

## PORTUGAL<sup>37</sup>

There is a Social Sciences Department at the Police Academy. The research unit which is part of the Social Sciences Department consists of two researches (sociologist, psychologist) plus a variable number of university trainees in Sociology and Psychology. Research mainly focuses on crime patterns and trends in Portugal and Europe, on offenders' and crime victims' profiles, and on criminal investigators' profiles. There is systematic and permanent cooperation with "APAV", an institute which focuses on crime surveys, crime prevention and crime victims, and with an institute at the University of Minho (a project working on a Portuguese arsonists' profile). Furthermore there is the "ISCPSI" (Instituto Superior de Ciências Polícias e Segurança Interna) and the "CEJ" (Centro de Estudos Judiciários). They conduct research on public security and crime prevention (ISCPSI and CEJ) and on the judicial system (CAJ). Research findings are analysed and discussed in police training.

There is cooperation between the Academy and the universities: University trainees regularly participate in research projects that are carried out at the academy.

There is a publication by the Police Academy: "Polícia e Justiça".

Students do not receive an academic degree from the college. They already have a university degree when applying for the Police College. (Policia Judiciaria only!)

## SLOVAKIA

At the Police Academy there is the Department of Science and Foreign Relations. Scientific and research tasks are defined according to the Police Academies' own priorities or assigned by the Ministry of Interior Affairs. The department comprises 6 employees (academics).

Training at the Police College is fully comparable to other universities. Students gain elementary knowledge of how to do scientific work.

There is no other unit or department specialised in police research within or outside the police force.

The Academy publishes a periodical journal "Police Theory and Practice" (since 1993). There are no other publications on police related research.

There is no cooperation between the Academy and other research institutes on the national level.

Students of the Academy can get academic degrees (Bachelor, Master and PhD) from the college. The degrees are accepted by all universities.

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<sup>37</sup> The Portuguese National Correspondent represents the Policia Judiciaria, one of three police forces in Portugal. Information is based on his answers.

## SLOVENIA

The Police College, established in 2000, is still in the phase of development. It is recognised as a part of the Higher Schools Network. The curriculum includes courses on the basics of scientific research and statistics. One of the aims for the future is to establish a research unit of its own. At present, there is no special department for science and research at the academy. There is a unit for analytical and research work within the Criminal Police Directorate, dealing with analysis and research in the field of criminal investigation. The staff comprises 8 police officers (academics). Outside the police organisation there is the Faculty for Criminal Investigation with 14 researchers, now included in the University of Maribor (former College of Police and Security studies, and former affiliated member of the university of Ljubljana). The Defence Research Centre (DRC) is part of the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana. It is a scientific research institution studying security, peace and the military as social phenomena in the contemporary world. The Institute for Criminology operates within the Faculty of Law (University of Ljubljana). It publishes the journal "Criminology", co-financed by the Ministry of the Interior.

The Slovenian Police publish a monthly journal "Security" that occasionally also informs on research projects.

Cooperation between the Police Academy and other (academic) research institutes is forged for specific research projects and contracts.

Students receive a diploma that is granted by the Ministry of Education. Graduates can continue their studies at other colleges or at university. (In 2003 there were 520 police officers studying at different faculties in undergraduate programmes, and 50 police officers studying for a Master or PhD).

## SPAIN

There are two State Police Institutions depending both on the Ministry of Interior: The Guardia Civil (which is an armed institution of military nature) and the National Police Force (an armed institution of civil nature, mainly operating in the urban areas of the country).<sup>38</sup>

There is a legal basis for police science and research in the Guardia Civil. The training includes a theoretical module on scientific research. In the case of the Guardia Civil there is no special department or unit for scientific research at the Police Academy. The most institutionalized form of research is performed at the "University Institute of Internal Security" (IUISI), based on a special agreement between the University and the Guardia Civil, and financed half by the university and the Guardia Civil. The research staff comprises three persons (academics). Furthermore, students at the Police Academy do some research, guided by their trainers or by university professors. This basic level of research is not linked to a specific department or institution.

There is a special cabinet at the Guardia Civil, which is called the "analysis and prospect of-fice". The cabinet conducts research in the field of criminology in the case of demand from the side of the General Direction of the Guardia Civil.

Considering the National Police, there is a "National Security Institute", which is located in their Academy. The staff comprises 10 researchers, and there is cooperation with the universities for certain projects.

Research publications are delivered in various ways: The above mentioned University Institute (IUISI) publishes two books a year, and some publications are delivered by the Ministry for Home Affairs. Furthermore, the Guardia Civil publishes a magazine that disseminates research work and best practice. In the National Police, there is a scientific journal called the "Police Science Magazine".

Both police forces maintain cooperation with specific universities (based on memoranda of understanding).

Students stay at the Guardia Civil academy for 5 years, the study ends with an academic degree that is recognised by the educational system and allows to attend a Master Study (two Master Studies at law universities in Spain focus on internal security).

In the National Police students receive a first degree after three years at a university, then spend two more years at the Police Academy in Avila and finally are promoted to officers. There is no special training in scientific research at the National Police.

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<sup>38</sup> The information used in this description was given by a National Correspondent from the Guardia Civil.

## SWEDEN

In Sweden, there are numerous institutions, departments and the like, where research is carried out that is more or less closely related to the police work. There is no special institute or department for research and science at the Police Academy. However, there is a chair in police science. The present holder, a criminologist, gives some lectures in the Police Program (at the Police Academy), and also does conducts research on criminological topics. And there is another part time professor doing research, financed by the Police Academy. Students are not trained in research techniques and methodology at the academy, but are expected to develop an ability to seek and evaluate knowledge on a scientific level.

There are some research units within Swedish police authorities. The most significant is the Swedish National Forensic Laboratory. The laboratory carries out all sorts of forensic investigation and research in related areas, and trains all forensic specialists in the police force. The staff comprises 160 researchers with various academic backgrounds. The laboratory is part of the National Police Board, though with a rather independent position. It maintains excessive contacts with other institutions in similar fields, both on the national and international level.

Outside the police organisation there is the Council for Crime Prevention. The main competence of the council is to promote crime prevention work, to develop concepts and to supply the government and the authorities with information, and to evaluate measures etc. - The number of employees amounts to 60 (25 researchers and 5 statisticians). They are financed entirely by the state. Furthermore, there is the Swedish National Road and Transport Institute, a multi-disciplinary research institute competent in all fields related to roads, traffic, and transport. The staff comprises 180 employees (103 researchers). Considering the universities, there are numerous departments of criminology.

Neither the Police Academy nor the Swedish police publish a scientific periodical. However, the Forensic Laboratory edits a quarterly ("Kriminalteknik") devoted to forensic matters. The Council for Crime Prevention publishes a periodical on crime prevention matters. The journal Nordic Road and Transport Research published by the Swedish National Road and Transport Institute informs about news from research. The journals mentioned above cannot be classified as entirely scientific.

Cooperation with the academic field (universities) is mainly connected to training since the Police Academy is not involved in research activities, and since police related research is not carried out by the universities in the first place.

It is not possible to get an academic degree at the Police Academy. Some universities and colleges in Sweden accept parts of the study at the Police Academy. (In the Advanced Leadership Management Program for top leaders substantial parts of the curriculum consist of university studies in various subjects).

## UNITED KINGDOM

There is no special research department at the Police Academy but the Police Academy maintains a broad range of contacts and co-operations with academic institutions where research is carried out. Furthermore a substantial amount of police related research is carried out and coordinated by the Home Office Research Department. The Police Scientific Development Branch is a core part of the Crime Reduction and Community Safety Group of the Home Office. The Research Development and Statistics Directorate is an integral part of the Home Office. The Crime and Policing Group (C&PG) is part of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. The C&PG is divided into 4 main research programmes that focus on: Improving Police Effectiveness; What Works in Reducing Crime; Measuring Crime; Analysing Crime. The staff of the C&PG comprises over 100 researchers, the majority based at the Home Office Headquarters in London. A satellite office of the C&PG is within the national Centre for Police Excellence at Bramshill (3 full-time researchers). C&PG staff are drawn from a wide range of both academic and practitioner backgrounds. C&PG routinely work with other organisations and academic institutions in the UK and elsewhere. Cooperation between the Police Academy and the universities mainly relates to issues of training, and not so much to research projects, since the Police Academy is not primarily engaged in research activities.

There are numerous publications on police research mostly organised through the Home Office on a broad range of topics.

It is not possible to get an academic degree at the College, but through several academic partners (universities) various diplomas and certificates can be obtained.