



Effective Change Management in the Police Insights From a European Research Project

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Comparative Police Studies in the EU

15 research institutes,

10 different countries, 25 police forces

The consortium

































The University Of Sheffield.

The Research Team

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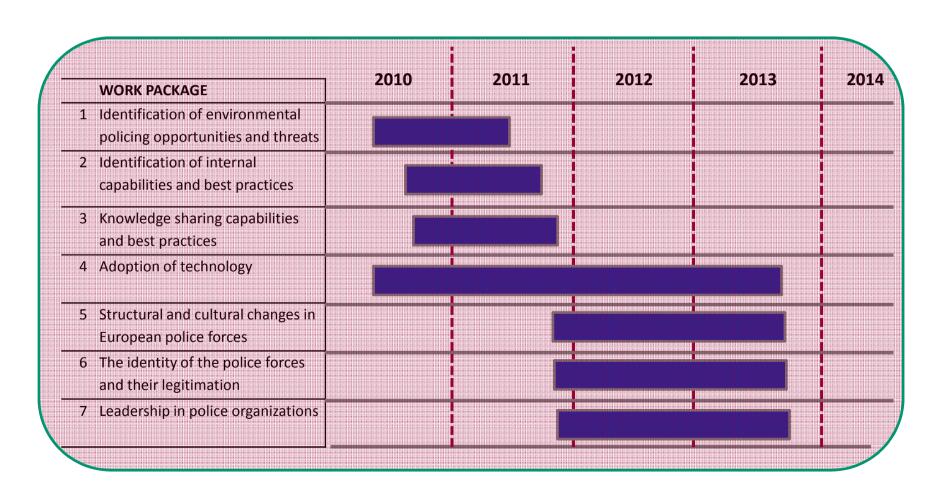
Research Objectives

- Identify critical factors for change processes in police forces
- Describe relevant aspects of organizational culture and professional identity in European police forces
- Identify crucial trends that trigger change
- Make recommendations for change managers

Theoretical background

- Pro change bias in the eighties and nineties
- Critical number of failed change processes in the police
- Population ecology as a new paradigm:
 Change as a risky business
- Certain change processes threaten legitimacy among internal and external stakeholders

Work Packages



What we looked into

- WP 1: What are the relevant issues on the change agenda in European police forces?
- WP 1: What are the policing challenges, the opportunities and threats?
- WP 1: What are the primary stakeholders (internal and external) of police forces?
- WP 2: What are the internal capabilities, strengths and weaknesses? Best practice?

What we looked into

- WP 3: How is information distributed and communication organized?
- WP 4: How are social media used in European polices forces?
- WP 5: What kind of change processes were implemented?
- WP 5: Which ones were successful and which ones not?

What we looked into

- WP 5: What were the success factors?
 Which factors contributed to failure?
- WP 6: What kind of leadership was critical?
- WP 7: What constitutes the police officers' professional identity?
- WP 7: What could jeopardize commitment?

Methodology

Qualitative interviews

Case studies

Surveys

Research Findings

- Organizational cultures and professional identities in the police are vastly different
- Different levels of inertia
- Success factors in change processes vary considerably

Research Findings

- Successful change processes have several factors in common:
 - They are usually originated from within the police
 - The need for the change can be expressed in police terms
 - Good leadership is critical

Conclusions

- Very often we try to change organizations although we hardly understand how they work
- Very often we dream of improving things by changing the organizational architecture
- Very often we touch upon cultural identities without being aware of it
- Very often we trigger resistance against change and don't know where it comes from

Conclusions

- We often falsely assume that police cultures and practices are basically the same all over Europe
- We often try to improve things by looking for best practice without taking into account the cultural and organizational context

Our website

www.composite-project.eu

Challenges

 Most European police organizations are subject to permanent change
 ⇒ the effects of a particular change process are hard to identify, because there are always several change processes going on at the same time

Challenges

- Research methods developed in the private sector are of limited use in the police
- Critical statistical data and key performance indicators are hard to come by and often unreliable
- The political leadership is often reluctant to have politically difficult change processes evaluated scientifically

Challenges

 On the top level, most police organizations are still ruled by two simple principles: Don't do anything that might question the impression of organizational rationality, and never let the chief look bad!